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 MONTENEGRO AIRLINES

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Poštovane dame i gospodo,

svjedoci smo izmijenjenih trendova na crnogorskom tržištu, izazova u avio-industriji i rastuće konkurencije. Tržište avio-industrije je u fazi tranzicije. Snage svih relevantnih faktora moraju se udružiti da bi se obezbijedio stabilan rast i uspjeh. Sa tim ciljem pred nama, Montenegro Airlines je orijentisan da što bolje iskoristi svoje resurse, ponudi nove usluge i obezbijedi što kvalitetniji servis.

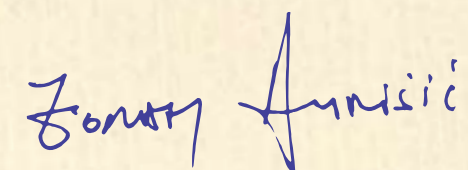
Bez obzira na politiku otvorenog neba, koju svi sa nestrpljenjem očekujemo, avijacija spada u grupu "visoko-regulisanog" biznisa, sa aspekta usklađivanja odnosa na međudržavnim nivoima. Od navedenih odnosa zavisi uspješnost poslovanja mnogih avio-kompanija, pa i Montenegro Airlinesa.

Iskoristio bih priliku da, povodom dvanaest godina postojanja Montenegro Airlinesa, zahvalim svima koji su dali svoj doprinos našem postojanju i uspješnom poslovanju. Istina je da poslovanje Montenegro Airlinesa zavisi od mnogih eksternih faktora, ali i od zaposlenih koji čine unutrašnju snagu kompanije.

Međutim, svi mi u avio-kompaniji svjesni smo da ste Vi, dragi putniče, na prvom mjestu, da ste Vi naša eksterna snaga i da smo tu zbog Vas. Najiskrenije Vam se zahvaljujem na posvećenosti Montenegro Airlinesu. Stoga, uvjeravamo Vas da smo na pravom putu i krećemo ka novoj korporativnoj kulturi.

Uživajte u jos jednom letu Vašom avio-kompanijom.

S postovanjem,
dr Zoran Đurišić
Predsjednik Borda direktora



Dear ladies and gentlemen,

We are witnesses of the changed trends on the Montenegrin market, challenges in the air industry and growing competition. The air industry market is in the process of transition. The relevant factors have to join their forces in order to provide stable growth and success. Having that goal ahead, Montenegro Airlines is oriented to better use its resources, offer new services and provide services of better quality.

Notwithstanding the open sky policy, we are all impatiently looking forward to, the aviation belongs to the group of "highly-regulated" business, from the aspect of relation harmonisation on international levels. The business success of many airlines, as well as of Montenegro Airlines, depends on the mentioned relations.

On this occasion, twelve years of Montenegro Airlines operations, I would like to thank all persons who gave their contribution to our existence and successful operations. The truth is that Montenegro Airlines operations depend on many external factors, but also on our employees, who represent the inner force of the company.

Still, all of us in the company are aware that it is you, dear passenger, who is in the first place, that you are our external force and that we are here because of you. We sincerely thank you for your loyalty to Montenegro Airlines. Therefore, we assure you that we are on the right way and that we are moving towards new corporate culture.

Enjoy another flight with your airline.

Sincerely yours,

dr Zoran Djuricic
The President of the Board of Directors



President's message



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Montenegro Airlines slavi 12. rođendan

Razvojni put crnogorske avio-kompanije dokaz je da se i u Crnoj Gori može poslovati po najsavremenijim standardima i da ideja, koju su mnogi osporavali, ima šanse, ako je vodi tim koji vjeruje u nju.

Taj tim, u kojem danas radi više od 300, uglavnom, mladih ljudi, gradeći kompaniju, gradio je neku novu sliku o Crnoj Gori i rušio iluzije o njoj kao provinciji. Iz Podgorice se, zahvaljujući Montenegro Airlinesu, danas brže i lakše nego ikad stiže u evropske metropole i odatle do najudaljenijih gradova svijeta, a po Fokkerima i predstavništvima Montenegro Airlinesa Crna Gora se svakodnevno prepoznaje širom starog kontinenta.

Poslije decenije postojanja nacionalne avio-kompanije, nedvosmisleno se može zaključiti

da je značaj njenog uspjeha ogroman sa tehnološkog, ekonomskog, turističkog, ali i mnogo šireg društvenog aspekta. Kerozin u krvi pilota, inženjera, avio-mehaničara, stjuardesa, ali i svih drugih koji brinu o kompaniji, pokrenuo je izgleda i Crnu Goru... (iz monografije Montenegro Airlinesa, publikovane povodom obilježavanja deset godina postojanja kompanije)

– Prije dvanaest godina, 24. oktobra 1994. godine zvanično je osnovana avio-kompanija Montenegro Airlines. Od tog dana do danas kompanija je, kao i cijela Crna Gora, prolazila kroz mnoga iskušenja i teške periode. Vrijeme za nastanak i opstanak kompanije bilo je izuzetno nepovoljno. Bilo je to vrijeme sankcija, inflacije, NATO bombardovanja... i čega sve ne. – I sve je ostalo iza nas... Novi izazovi su tek pred nama...

Povodom obilježavanja svoje godišnjice, Montenegro Airlines je Zavodu za djecu sa posebnim potrebama „1. jun“, poklonio veliki broj naslova dječije literature i školske lektire i na taj način oformio biblioteku koja im je bila neophodna.

- Ali da se podsjetimo...
- Nakon zvaničnog osnivanja, uslijedile su pripreme, kupovina prvog aviona 1996. god., angažovanje i školovanje neophodnih specijalističkih kadrova i dobijanje licenci potrebnih za obavljanje avio-saobraćaja.
- Prvi promotivni let, avionom tipa Fokker 28, obavljen je 7. maja 1997. na relaciji Podgorica-Bari-Podgorica.
- Nakon tri godine obavljanja charter saobraćaja, u aprilu 2000. Montenegro Airlines je postao član Međunarodne asocijacije za vazdušni saobraćaj (IATA).
- Petog marta 2003. Montenegro Airlines postao je korisnik „Amadeus system usera“, vodećeg svjetskog rezervacionog sistema, zajedno sa 130 svjetskih avio-kompanija. Putem Amadeus sistema red letjenja i avio-karte Montenegro Airlinesa postale su dostupne putnicima širom svijeta.
- Piloti Montenegro Airlinesa početkom 2004. god. prvi u regionu dobili su sertifikat IIIA, što znači da su obučeni za slijetanje u uslovima smanjene vidljivosti čak i pri vidljivosti od svega 200 m.
- Danas u svom školskom centru školuje brojne generacije pilota, kabinskog osoblja, osoblja za održavanje aviona.
- Eksperti tehnike Montenegro Airlinesa jesu oni od kojih se u cijelom regionu traži savjet kada je u pitanju održavanje letjelica tipa Fokker, na čemu su redovno angažovani.

- Tokom prve godine letjenja i obavljanja saobraćaja jednim avionom, bilo je prevezeno 16.000 putnika. Sa dva aviona, druge godine, broj prevezenih putnika bio je 70.000.
- U toku 2005. godine prevezeno je 470 000 putnika!!!
- Drugog jula 2004. od početka obavljanja saobraćaja, Montenegro Airlines je prevezao milionitog korisnika svojih usluga.
- Četrnaestog juna 2006. identifikovan je „jubilarni“ dvomilioniti putnik Montenegro Airlinesa...

Najbolji svjedoci uspjeha poslovanja Montenegro Airlinesa upravo su njegovi putnici. Tačnost, bezbjednost, kvalitet servisa, jesu atributi kojima se Montenegro Airlines ponosi i koji su osnovne smjernice poslovanja kompanije.

Danas je Montenegro Airlines kompanija koja ima pet aviona tipa Fokker 100, kompanija koja održava niz međunarodnih redovnih i charter linija, dobitnik mnogih međunarodnih priznanja, najveći izvoznik know-howa u Crnoj Gori. Danas je Montenegro Airlines kompanija koja ima preko 300 sposobnih i stručno osposobljenih ljudi, prosječne starosti 35 godina, koji sa lakoćom obavljaju najsloženije zadatke.

Upravo ovi mladi ljudi jesu garant budućih uspjeha kompanije. Potrebno je samo podržati ih, poželjeti im uspješan rad i...

...Tu smo zbog Vas, dragi putnici, i Vi zbog nas. Zato... idemo dalje...





Montenegro Airlines celebrates its 12th birthday

The development path of the Montenegrin airline is a proof that in Montenegro it is also possible to operate in accordance with the most modern standards and that the idea, disputed by many, has a chance if it is lead by a team that believes in it.

That team, which employs over 300 mostly young people, while building the company, also developed a new image for Montenegro and destroyed the illusion of it being a small, provincial place. From Podgorica, thanks to Montenegro Airlines, today one can reach European metropolis faster and easier than ever, and from there reach the farthest destinations of the world, while the Fokker planes and agencies of Montenegro Airlines make Montenegro recognizable every day throughout the old continent.

After a decade of existence of the national airline, there is no doubt that the importance of its success is enormous, from a technological, economic, touristic, and even from the wider social aspect. Kerosene in the blood of the pilots, engineers, air-mechanics, stewardesses, but also all the others who care about the company, seems to have moved Montenegro, as well... (from the book on Montenegro Airlines, published on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the company)

– Twelve years ago, on October 24, 1994, the company Montenegro Airlines was officially established. Since that day the company, as well as the whole of Montenegro, has faced numerous temptations and difficulties. The timing of the creation and survival of the company was very unfavorable, as it was the time of sanc-

tions, high inflation, the NATO bombing... and many other things.

– And it is all behind us. The new challenges are yet ahead...

– But, just to refresh our memories...

– After the official establishment, there were preparations to be undertaken, the purchase of the first plane in 1996 and the training of the necessary specialist staff and obtaining the licenses necessary for air transport.

– The first, promotional flight with an airplane Fokker 28, took place on May 7, 1997 on the route Podgorica-Bari- Podgorica.

– After three years of charter transportation, in April 2000, Montenegro Airlines became a member of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

– On March 5, 2003, Montenegro Airlines became an "Amadeus system user", the leading reservation system in the world, together

with 130 other world airlines. Via the Amadeus system, the itineraries and tickets of Montenegro Airlines became available to passengers throughout the world.

– Montenegro Airlines pilots were the first ones in the region to receive the IIIA certificate, in early 2004, which means that they have been trained to land in conditions of reduced visibility, even in situations when visibility is only 200 m.

– Today, in its training center, it trains numerous generations of pilots, cabin crew, and airplane maintenance crew.

– Technical experts in Montenegro Airlines are

the ones whose advice is asked for by other technicians from the region when it comes to the maintenance of the Fokker aircraft, as they are regularly working on such duties.

– During the first year of flying and provision of air transport with only one plane, we transported 16,000 passengers. With two planes, in the second year, the number increased to 70,000.

– During 2005 we transported 470,000 passengers!!!

– On July 2, 2004, Montenegro Airlines transported its one-millionth passenger from the beginning of its air transport service provision.

– On June 14, 2006, we identified the "jubilee" two-millionth Montenegro Airlines passenger.

The witnesses of the successful operations of Montenegro Airlines are precisely its passengers. Accuracy, safety, quality of service are the attributes that Montenegro Airlines is proud of and that represent the basic guidelines for the operations of the company.

Today, Montenegro Airlines is a company with 5 airplanes of the type Fokker 100, and a company that has a whole set of international regular and charter flights, a company that has received numerous international awards, and is the biggest exporter of know-how in Montenegro. Montenegro Airlines now has over 300 skilled and trained staff, with an average age of 35, who easily perform the most difficult tasks. It is exactly these young people who guarantee the future success of the company. It is only necessary to support them, wish them success in work and...

... We are here because of You, dear passengers, and You are here because of us.

Therefore... let's go on...



On the occasion of celebrating its anniversary, Montenegro Airlines donated to the Institute for children with special needs a large number of books for children and books that are mandatory reading in primary schools, and thus established a library that was really needed there.



Povratak u djetinjstvo

Grad ne liči na bajku, on je izrastao pravo iz nje. Kao da je preslikan sa crteža samoga Walt Disneya i naseljen njegovim junacima, koje u stopu prate na hiljade razdragane djece i njihovih roditelja. Najmlađi, zaista, uživaju kao što ne bi bilo gdje drugo na kugli zemaljskoj, ali Disneyland je i odraslima povratak u djetinjstvo, u najljepše snove.

Tekst **Marijana Bojanić**

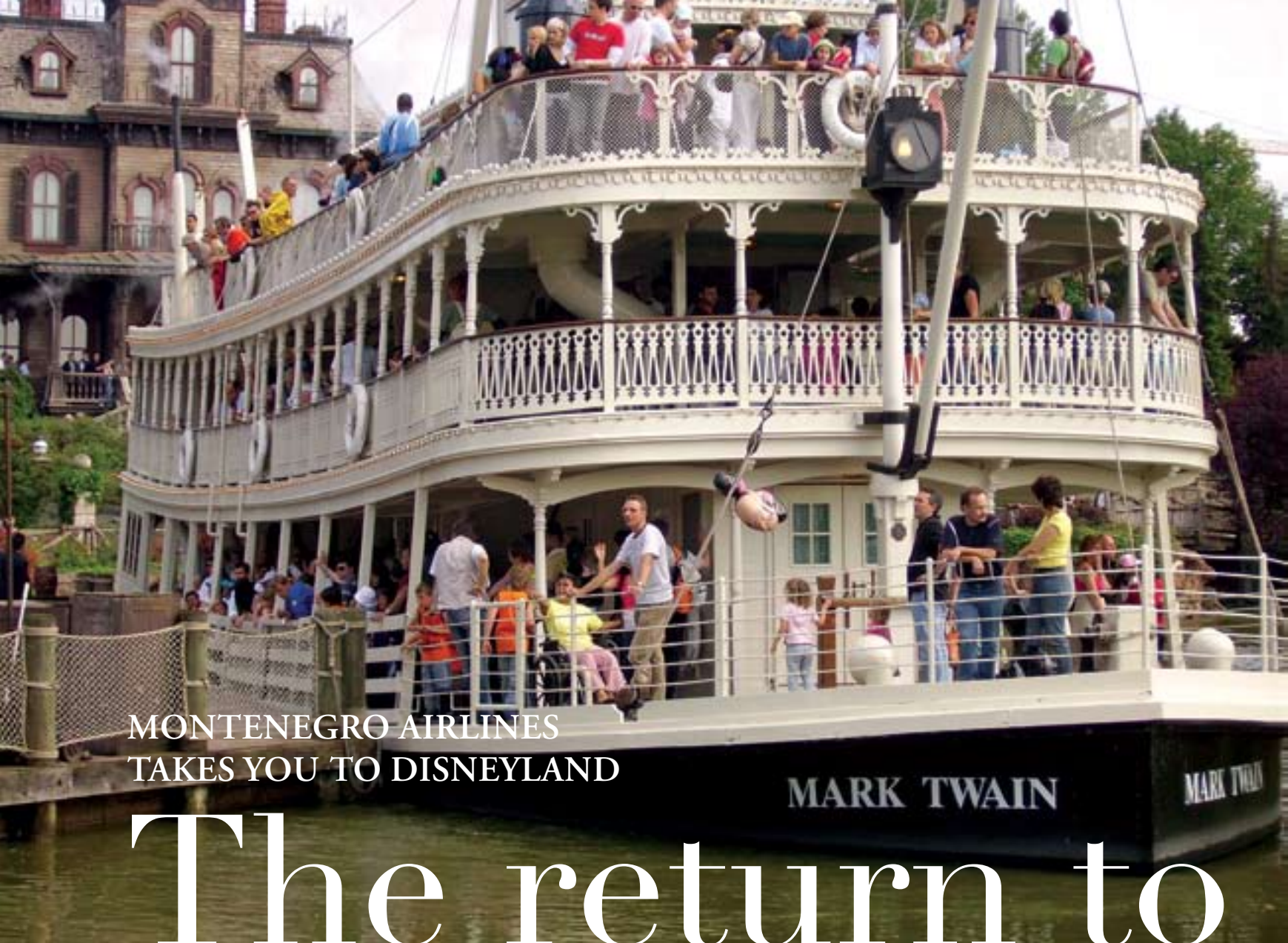
Tridesetak kilometara od Pariza smješten je grad iz snova. Sazdan je od čarobnih dvoraca iz bajki, šarenih ulica i šetališta, mnoštva prodavnica, ali i jezera, gusarskih brodova, vozića koji vas vode pravo u Disney svijet do nezaboravnog provoda. Vode vas do svega onoga što izmamљуje uzdahe oduševljenja mnoštva djece koja iz dana u dan pohode ovo čarobno mjesto. Šilja, Miki, Mini, Paja Patak, Vini Pu, Aladin, Ljepotica i njena Zvijer... Svi, zajedno sa mnoštvom djece koja sjede na ramenima svojih roditelja, na jednom mjestu u veseloj i razigranoj povorci, koja svakoga dana, tačno u 15 časova, uz pjesmu i igru prodefiluje ulicama jednog od najbajkovitijih gradova na svijetu - Eurodisneylanda. Grad ne liči na bajku, on je izrastao pravo iz nje. Kao da je preslikan sa crteža samoga Walt Disneya. Griješite ako mislite da je Disneyev grad

zabava samo za djecu. Oni, zaista, uživaju kao što ne bi bilo gdje drugo na kugli zemaljskoj, ali Disneyland je i za odrasle povratak u djetinjstvo, u najljepše snove. Disneyland treba posjetiti, običi svaki njegov kutak, zaviriti iza svakog žbuna jer nikada ne znate gdje ćete naći najljepšu asocijaciju na svoje djetinje dane. Za šetnju Disneylandom treba imati i kondicije. Valja stići na sve strane. Bila bi prava šteta propustiti bilo koji dio, počev od zelenila parkova i plevetnila jezera i rječica. Svaki detalj u ovom gradu mašte do savršenstva je osmišljen. Na ulasku u Disney-park upoznate gradić, tipičan američki, baš kao na filmovima. Za najmlađe posjetioce tu je dvorac Uspavane ljepotice i Zemlja čuda, bazeni, ringlšpili, klovnovi... Zemlja čuda se sastoji od mnoštva kućica, a ulaz u svaku od njih je put kroz jednu bajku.

Petar Pan vas vodi nebeskim brodićima u let iznad Londona sve do Nedođije, gdje se upravo odvija borba sa Kapetanom Kukom. Tu su i Pinokio i njegova družina, Snežana sa svih sedam patuljaka... Brodićima možete svoju djecu povesti na put oko svijeta, gdje će vam pjevati i plesati lutke u prepoznatljivim nošnjama najrazličitijih naroda ove planete. Vozićima možete putovati zelenim prostranstvima Disneylanda diveći se žbunju oblikovanom tako da podsjeća na likove iz crtanih filmova. Zabava je na svakom koraku - muzika, igra i susreti na ulicama sa junacima iz omiljenog crtaća, naravno, podrazumijevaju se. Kada prođete ulicama grada prepunog prodavnica i restorančića, stižete pravo u avanturu i to onu svemirsku. Zemlja otkrića nudi svemirske brodove, staklene i metalne kupole, bioskope, Svemirsku planinu. Scena iz romana Žila Verna Putovanje na Mjesec svakodnevno je aktuelna dok se iz crvenog topa "ispaljuje" voz prepun

onih koji su željni avanture i provoda u ovom gradu. Oni najhrabriji mogu se odvažiti i na vožnju Svemirskom planinom. Prvo, uspon do vrha planine, pa onda sunovrat. Vožnja prepuna okreta i iznenađenja. Kada konačno kročite nogom na tlo, čeka vas još jedno iznenađenje: vaša fotografija! Domaćini su se pobrinuli da zabilježe izraz vašeg lica dok u punoj brzini osvajate vrh, a potom se još brže spuštate... Naredno odredište je Pogranična zemlja sa nezaobilaznom kućom duhova kroz koju se vozite zavaljeni u velike crne fotelje, dok oko vas plešu duhovi, vrište utvare i spopadaju vas kosturi i vještice. Predlažemo da mlađu djecu ne vodite u ovu kuću - zabavite ih nečim drugim. Povedite ih, na primjer, u vožnju jezerom na parobrodu koji nosi ime Mark Tven i uživajte u krajoliku naseljenom predivnim pticama. Zemlja avanture je još jedno mjesto gdje će i djeci i vama provod biti sjajan: posjeta kući

Robinzona Krusoa, na drvetu, gusarski brod Kapetana Kuka, lavirint pećina sa skrivenim blagom, kao i bazar u centru grada Agraba iz crtanoog filma "Aladin". Na vožnju vozom Indijane Džonsa predlažemo da ponovo idete sami. Na to će vas upozoriti i ljudi na ulazu u voz koji se vrtoglavo obrušava na šine koje škripe - ljudi vrište, voz ide unazad, pa ponovo juri... Scena kao iz filmova, samo što ste vi jedan od aktera. Ako vam cjelodnevna zabava na 2000 hektara velikom disneylandskom polju nije dovoljna, uvijek možete rezervisati sobu u nekom od hotela koji se nalaze u okviru ovog kompleksa i sav svoj odmor možete potrošiti baš tamo - u zemlji gdje se bajka pretače u stvarnost. Naravno, nemojte ni sumnjati da je Disneyland mnogo više od svega ovoga što stane u jedan novinski članak. Ova zemlja iz snova djecu oduševljava šarenilom i veseljem, a odrasle povratkom u djetinjstvo.



MONTENEGRO AIRLINES
TAKES YOU TO DISNEYLAND

The return to

The city does not resemble a fairy tale, it grew right out of it. As if it had been copied right from the drawings of Walt Disney himself and inhabited with his heroes, who are followed by thousands of cheerful children and their parents. The youngest truly enjoy themselves as nowhere else on this planet, but even for grownups Disneyland is like a return to childhood, back to their most beautiful dreams.

Text **Marijana Bojanić**

Some thirty kilometers from Paris, there is a dream city. It consists of magical castles from fairy tales, colorful streets and promenades, numerous shops, but also lakes, pirate ships, trains that take you right into the Disney world of unforgettable fun. They take you to all those things that cause sighs of delight from children, who come in large numbers every day to visit this magical place.

Goofy, Mickey, Minnie, Donald Duck, Winnie the Pooh, Aladdin, Beauty and her Beast... Every day at exactly 3 pm, all of them, together with a bunch of children sitting on the shoulders of their parents, at one place in a cheerful and vivid procession, sing and dance and go down the streets of one of the most fairy tale like cities in the world - Euro Disneyland.

The city does not resemble a fairy tale, it grew right out of it. As if it had been copied right from the drawings of Walt Disney himself. You are wrong if you think that Disneyland is fun only

for children. They truly enjoy themselves as nowhere else on this planet, but even for grown-ups, Disneyland is like a return to the childhood, back to their most beautiful dreams. Disneyland should be visited and each corner inside of it, one should peek behind every bush, because you never know where the most beautiful memories of your childhood are placed. However, one needs to be in good shape in order to walk around Disneyland. You need to make it everywhere. It would be a real pity to skip any part of it, starting from the green parks and blue lakes and little rivers. Each detail in this city of imagination is developed to perfection. When entering the Disney-park you will see a typical American town, just like in the movies. For the youngest visitors, there is the castle of Sleeping Beauty, and the *Wonderland*, pools, rollercoaster, clowns... *The Wonderland* consists of many houses and the entry to each one of them is a path through a fairy tale. Peter Pan



childhood

takes you with the sky ships on a flight above London all the way to Neverland, where the fight with Captain Cook is just taking place. There are also Pinocchio and his friends, the Snow-white and all the seven dwarfs... In small boats you can take your children to the *journey around the world*, where dolls in recognizable costumes of the various nations of this planet will sing and dance for you. Trains can also take you through the green lands of Disneyland, to admire the bushes shaped in a way to resemble cartoon characters. There is fun at each step - music, dance and meeting the characters from favorite cartoons on the streets all go without saying. When you walk down the streets of the town full of shops and small restaurants, you will come right to the adventure in space. *The land of discovery* offers space ships, glass and metal cupolas, movie theatres, the Space Mountain. A scene from the Jules Verne's novel, *Journey to the Moon*, draws a lot of attention every day, when the train full of those seeking adventure

and fun in this town is "fired" from a red cannon. The most courageous ones may dare to take a ride on the Space Mountain. First, a climb to the top of the mountain, and then a plunge into the abyss. The ride is full of turns and surprises. When you finally step on the ground, there is another surprise waiting for you: your photo! The hosts made sure to catch your face while conquering the top at full speed, and then going down even faster... The next stop is *Border land* with the unavoidable Ghost House that you ride through laid back on big black chairs, while ghosts dance around you, phantoms scream, and skeletons and witches come at you. We propose that you don't bring younger children into this house - entertain them in some other way. Take them, for example, to the lake ride on the Steamship called Mark Twain and enjoy the scenery complete with beautiful birds. *The land of adventure* is another place where the children and you will have a great time: visit

the house of Robinson Crusoe, Captain Cook's pirate ship, the labyrinth with hidden treasure, and the market in the center of the Agrab city from the "Aladdin" cartoon. We propose that you take the Indiana Jones ride again on your own. You will be warned about that by the people at the entry to the train that runs at a dizzying speed down rails that make squeaking noises - people scream, the train goes backwards, then speeds up again... The scene is just like in the movie, only that you now become one of the actors. If the all-day fun in the 2000 hectares of Disneyland is not enough, you can always reserve a room in one of the hotels within this complex and spend your whole vacation there - in the land where fairy tales turn into reality. Naturally, do not doubt that Disneyland is much more than can be fitted into an article. This land of dreams raises the spirits of children with its colors and cheerfulness, and of the grownups with the opportunity to return to their childhoods.

KENIJA

Crna ljepotica



Malo je mjesta na Zemlji gdje se priroda i čovjek spajaju u jedinstvenu, potpunu i neponovljivu cjelinu kao u Keniji. Crna ljepotica, afrička aristokratkinja - kako je starosjedioci zovu, nama svima poznata kao zemlja nacionalnih parkova, zaštićenih rezervata i dobro organizovanih safarija



Tekst **Sandra Marković**
Foto **Zoran Karić**

Doživljava se kao "putovanje" kroz izkonsku prirodnu ljepotu i duboku kulturnu tradiciju naroda koji je naseljava. Bilo koje mjesto da se odlučite posjetiti, narod, životinje i beskrajna prostranstva savana, urezaće vam se u pamćenje. Jednostavnost i ljepota svega onog što vas okružuje probudiće u vama osjećaj pripadanja, jer ipak je istočna Afrika ishodište odakle smo svi mi potekli. Strah od neizvjesnosti i nepoznatog pojavljuje se onog trenutka kad u sumrak ili zoru čujete zvukove divljine, ali će on sasvim nestati kada vam vjetar *kaskazi* počne mrsiti kosu dok budete šetali plažama okrenutim Indijskom okeanu. Ovdje ljudi odaju utisak jednostavnih, strpljivih i veselih domaćina, za koje ćete poslije kraćeg vremena vi biti vi, po imenu, a ne više obična "mzungu" (bjelkinja). Dakle, budite strpljivi. Ne pokušavajte da na brzinu razumijete, prihvatite i zavolite Keniju, njene ljude... Zauzvrat, ona će

vam pružiti jedan neponovljiv osjećaj bliskosti i ljudskosti. Sa svojom površinom od 582.646 km², predstavlja veliku, složenu geografsku cjelinu. Na sjeveru se graniči sa pustinjским dijelovima Sudana i Etiopije - Somalija je na sjeveroistoku, Indijski okean na istoku, a na jugu i zapadu graniči se sa Tanzanijom i Ugandom. Kenija je podijeljena ekvatorom na dva skoro jednaka dijela. Regija sjeverno od ekvatora je topla i prima malo kiše. Južna regija zauzima tri meteorološke zone. Kada nema kiše, godišnja temperatura u januaru je 24 C°, u julu 28 C°. Kišni mjeseci su od oktobra do decembra i od aprila do juna. Zato su za posjetu Keniji najbolji periodi: januar-mart, juli-septembar (vrijeme velikih životinjskih migracija i sušni period godine). Duž obale su šume palmi, mangrovog drveća, tikovine, kopala (tvrda smola) i sandalovine. Šume baoba i euforbija pokrivaju zemlju do 915 m nadmorske visine, dok savana sa papiru-

som karakteriše teren od 915 do 2745 metara nadmorske visine. Autentičnost pejzaža, prirodna scenografija, koja se mijenja sa svakim pređenim kilometrom, sklad toplih boja koje se prelivaju na nebu i prouzrokuju najljepše zalaske sunca na svijetu, kako mnogi kažu, mogu se doživjeti samo u Keniji. Topografski Kenija je podijeljena na nekoliko zona i to od nivoa mora (dužina obale iznosi 536 km), preko niskih platoa, koji pokrivaju veći dio istočne i sjeverne Kenije (visine 150 do 1000 m), do dijelova koji se nalaze zapadno od platoa poznatih kao Kenijsko visokogorje. Ono je od sjevera ka jugu podijeljeno Velikim istočnim rovom na dva dijela. Ove planinske vijence karakterišu brojni ugašeni vulkani, od kojih je najveći planina *Kenija* (5.199 m) u centralnom i planina *Elgon* u zapadnom dijelu. Mnogobrojna jezera nalaze se u Velikom rovu od kojih je najpoznatije jezero Viktorija, s tim



da Keniji pripada njegov manji dio. Ako njega izuzmemo, tu su još i jezera *Turkana*, *Boringo*, *Nakuru*, *Magadi*. Kenija je etničko područje na kojem se stanovnici raznih rasa asimiliraju. To je zemlja starosjedičkog crnačkog stanovništva, pripadnika raznih Bantu plemena. Prije hiljadu godina istočnu Afriku osvojio je Nilotik, klan sa sjevera. Primorski dio u VII vijeku kolonizovali su Arapi iz Jemena i Omana. Bantu invazije poslije XIV vijeka protjerale su većinu Nilotika u Ugandu, dok su se oni koji su ostali u Keniji asimilovali u jednostavnu Bantu kulturu. Druga grupa osvajača došla je u Keniju u XVII vijeku iz pravca jezera Turkana. To su bili Nilo-Hamitik klanovi. Od XVI vijeka vode se borbe sa Portugalcima, a u XIX vijeku dolazi do prevlasti britanskih i njemačkih kolonista. Krajem XIX vijeka Kenija je pripala Britanskoj imperiji. Borba za nezavisnost pojačala se nakon Drugog svjetskog rata (ustanak 1952-1956. pod vođstvom pokreta Mau Mau). Dvije nacionalne unije nakon sporazuma, osnivaju koalicionu vladu, koja je proglasila nezavisnost 1963. Danas, zajedno sa malom grupom potomaka evropskih

doseljenika, u Keniji postoji više od četrdeset etničkih grupa, koje pripadaju trima jezičkim grupama *Bantu*, *Kušitik* i *Nilotik*. Treba naglasiti da je jezik u Keniji, više nego bilo gdje u svijetu, primarna karakteristika etničkog identiteta. U zavisnosti od jezika kojim govore, dijele se na tri etničke grupe: **Bantu** (Luhija, Kikuju, Kamba, Mijikeneda), **Kušitik** (Oromo, Somali) i **Nilotik** (Luo, Kelenjin, Masaji). Iako skoro svaka afrička etnička grupa u Keniji ima svoj jezik, koji su međusobno slični, od XX vijeka suahili je postao osnovni jezik, i to je pored engleskog zvanični jezik Kenije. Nemali broj stanovnika su poliglote jer u kući pričaju jezik svog plemena, suahili u svakodnevnom govoru i engleski kao poslovni. Prva riječ koju ćete sigurno naučiti jeste **jambo**, jednostavan pozdrav čije značenje može biti *Zdravo, dobar dan, kako si?* ili **Jina lako nani?** *Kako se zoveš?* i **Unatoka wapi?** *Odakle si?* a oni će se isto tako potruditi da vas nauče kako da na ova pitanja i odgovorite: **Jina langu ni...** *Moje ime je...* i **Ninatoka** *Ja sam iz...* *Suahili* ili kako ga oni imenuju *Kisuahili*, njihov je nacionalni jezik i porijeklo mu je istočna afrička obala, gdje se formirao kao način komunikacije

između arapskih trgovaca i lokalnih plemena, tako da posjeduje elemente raznih arapskih dijalekata. Moglo bi se slobodno reći da je sinteza ovih dviju kultura. Sama riječ potiče od arapske riječi "sahel", što znači obala. Kao jezik koristi se još i u većem dijelu Etiopije, Sudana, Ugande, Ruande, Konga i Zambije, a činjenica je da je to najrasprostranjeniji jezik na afričkom kontinentu. Gramatika je rigidna pa ako se odlučite za učenje, veliki problem zadaće vam široka paleta prefiksa, sufiksa i infiksa. Obalni *suahili* je "najčistija" verzija ovog jezika, a kako se ide prema unutrašnjosti zemlje, jezik postaje manje sofisticiran. U Najrobiju se recimo priča "šeng", mješavina kreolskog, kikuju, engleskog i suahilija. Obrazovanje u Keniji nije obavezno, ali osam godina osnovne škole obezbjeđuje država. Kenija ima četiri univerziteta: Univerzitet Najrobi i Kenijata Univerzitet u Najrobiju, Egerton Univerzitet u Nakuruu i Moi Univerzitet u Eldoretu. Posebni koledži su politehnički u Mom-basi i Muzička akedimija u Najrobiju. Kenija je podijeljena na sedam administrativnih provincija: centralnu, obalnu, istočnu,



sjeveroistočnu, zapadnu, južnu i Najrobi kao glavni distrikt. Lokalne vladine probleme rješavaju provincijalni činovnici, čije članove bira predsjednik. U njima živi oko 40% protestanata, 30% katolika i 6% muslimana. Ostalih 24% uglavnom su pripadnici različitih tradicionalnih religija. Iako su Kikuju najveća etnička grupa (21%), nama su najpoznatiji Masaji, jer su njihovi rezervati obično jedna od glavnih atrakcija svake turističke agencije.

Masaji sela

Masaji su nekadašnji ratnici, danas nomadski stočari iz južne Kenije. Ima ih oko 900.000 i većina ih živi u nacionalnom parku Masaji Mara. Žive u *kralovima*, koji se sastoje od velike, kružne žbunaste ograde oko prstena kuća sagrađenih od mješavine blata i balege, u kojima živi i do osam porodica sa njihovim krdima. Posjetite ovo mjesto i postaćete svjesni da su običaji u Keniji vodiči ljudskog života, oni pokreću i pomažu da se shvati duša ovog naroda i zemlje. Među starijim muškarcima uobičajena je poligamija, dok mladići određeni vremenski period tradicionalno žive izolovano u divljini da bi razvili snagu, hrabrost i izdržljivost. Žene su posvećene podizanju djece, obrađivanju sušne zemlje, kao i vođenju domaćinstva u veoma teškim uslovima, bez vode i struje. Dva grada koja su odigrala glavnu ulogu u istoriji Kenije, i koja čine njen portret, svakako su Najrobi i Mombasa.

Mombasa

Mombasa je ostrvski, lučki grad, koji je bio centar u stotinama godina burnoj istoriji, sve do izgradnje željeznice i omogućavanja izgradnje Najrobija. Grad se nalazi na ostrvu koje je pove-

zano sa kopnom zemljouzom, mostom i tra-jektnom linijom, mada grad Mombasa zahvata i dio kenijskog kopna. Osnovali su ga arapski trgovci u XI vijeku, a 1498. godine tu se iskrcao čuveni portugalski moreplovac Vasko da Gama, prvi Evropljanin za koga se zna da je kročio na ovo tlo. Zauzima veoma značajan strateški položaj tako da je grad često bio na meti raznih osvajača. Danas je to glavno trgovačko središte, glavna luka i drugi po veličini grad Kenije. U njemu svakako treba posjetiti **Fort Jesus muzej**, istorijski muzej osnovan još u XVI vijeku od strane Portugalaca, kao i **Kital muzej**, istorijsku i naučnu instituciju.

Najrobi

Najrobi je u posljednjih stotina godina od područja kolonijalne željeznice, koje se zvalo "milja 327", postao 1905. godine prijestonica Britanske istočne Afrike (na masajskom Najberi znači "visoravan sa hladnom vodom"). Moderan grad, koji kako kažu nikada ne spava. Grad bezgranične energije, fuzija tradicionalnog i modernog. Za Najrobi se može reći da je to grad koji nije izgubio od onog iskonskog, starog, plemenskog. Da je to moderan centar okružen divljim svijetom, govori i činjenica da je ovo grad-nacionalni park, prva meta afričkog safarija sa površinom od 113 km², gdje žirafe, nosorozi, gepardi, lavovi, žive na svega dvadesetak minuta od centra grada. To je prvo područje u Keniji proglašeno za zaštićenu zonu, inače jedini nacionalni park koji okružuje jedan glavni grad. Zanimljiva je činjenica da ovaj grad posjeduje najveći broj ptičjih vrsta od svih glavnih gradova na svijetu.

Po mnogo čemu se Najrobi razlikuje od bilo

kojeg drugog grada. Koliko god da boravite tamo, niko vam sa preciznošću neće znati reći koliko ovaj grad ima stanovnika. Njihovo "otprilike" kreće se od jedan i po do tri miliona stanovnika. I sve to zahvaljujući "slem" naseljima, tj. sirotinjskim predgrađima, u kojima se neprestano sliva rijeka ljudi iz čitave Kenije i susjedne Somalije, u potrazi za boljim životom. Najpoznatije takvo predgrađe u Keniji, pa možda i u čitavoj Africi jeste Kibera, u kojoj u nehumanim uslovima života, bez vode, struje i kanalizacije, živi preko 800 000 ljudi. Šarenilo je svuda oko vas: Masaji koji vam pokušavaju pošto-poto prodati šarene džidža-bidže, male pijace, prodavnice, restorani u kojima se može dobro jesti. Ako budete imali priliku, posjetite restoran **Mesožder**. Specifičnost restorana je etno stil u kojem je uređen i činjenica da se za cijenu ulaznice mogu konzumirati enormne količine najrazličitijeg mesa sa roštilja. Zapravo, može se jesti onoliko koliko se može podnijeti. Konobari donose meso direktno sa roštilja i sjeku ga mačetom na tanjiru. Pri tome se služe raznorazni odgovarajući sosevi. Tako možete probati meso noja, krokodila, zebre, kamile, ali i prasetinu, jagnjetinu, piletinu, ćuretinu... Na sredini stola postoji zastavica i kada više ne možete jesti, oborite je. To je znak da se može poslužiti desert. Ovo sigurno nije jedini restoran koji posjećuju strani turisti, prevashodno bijelci, ali je svakako mjesto koje treba posjetiti u Najrobiju. Što se tiče smještaja, tu je čitava paleta hotela, od onih u safari stilu do visokorangiranih, poput Panari hotela, Hilton hotela, Grand Ridžensi ili Norfolk, najstarijeg lanca hotela u ovom gradu.

Prevoz je dobro organizovan, bilo da se radi o vazdušnom, željezničkom ili autobuskom. Gradski mali autobusi **matatu**, najčešće privatno prevozno sredstvo, voziće vas u svim pravcima. Samo se morate privići na činjenicu da se svugdje čeka, i da pet minuta, nikad ne znači pet minuta, već ponekad i čitav sat. Pa ko kaže da Kenijci nisu slični nama! Sami ipak možete posjetiti samo strogi centar, i to po danu, nikako noću. Iako ga Kenijci neformalno zovu "grad na suncu", nama strancima poznatiji je kao grad koga su Ujedinjene nacije 2001. svrstale u klasu gradova "C", tj. najnesigurnijih gradova svijeta, sa visokom stopom kriminala. Pošto je pljačka dio svakodnevnog života, sam grad nosi nadimak "nairobi robbery" (robbery na engleskom znači pljačka). Ipak Najrobi je "najkompetentniji" za predstavljanje kulturnog nasljeđa Kenije. Tu su **Nacionalni muzej Kenije**, koji uključuje istoriju i geologiju, mjesto na kom se shvata da je istočna Afrika kolijevka civilizacije (u njemu je u potpunosti sačuvan skelet dječaka *homo erectusa*, našeg direktnog pretka); **McMillan Memorijalna biblioteka**, sa specijalnom kolekcijom Afrike; **Muzej željeznice**, **Muzej Karen Bliksen**, kuća spisateljice romana *Moja*

business



bedroom



apartment

★★★★
HOTEL
Eminent





Afrika, po kojem je u Keniji snimljen i istoimeni film sa Meril Strip i Robertom Redfordom.

Kenijske Bome su kulturna tradicionalna sela kojima je cilj očuvanje originalne muzike i plesa, nacionalnih jela, kao i tradicionalnih zanata. Iako manje važna, ali sigurno ne i manje atraktivna mjesta jesu: **Plavi market**, zanatska pijaca, gdje možete kupiti suvenire i gdje važi pravilo pogađajte se; **Žirafa centar** je dom velikog broja ovih životinja, dok je **Park zmija** ne tako velik i ne tako spektakularan, ali ono što fascinira i sigurno ga čini jedinstvenim jeste veliki broj najopasnijih zmija Afrike.

Masaji Mara

Masaji Mara je najpoznatiji i najposjećeniji rezervat u Keniji. Iako se u njemu mogu naći sve vrste životinja tipičnih za savanu, ovaj rezervat je poznat kao stanište rijetke vrste crnog nosoroga, roan antilope i kao najveće stanište lavova. Svake godine rezervat postaje pozornica jedinstvenog prirodnog događaja

na svijetu, *velike migracije* divljih životinja koje dolaze iz Serengeti nacionalnog parka u Tanzaniji. Od jula do oktobra, zahvaljujući obilnim kišama, bogati pašnjaci Masaji Mare nude pravi raj za milion i trista hiljada svih vrsta životinja, koje se okupljaju u veliko krdo, čineći jednu "veliku živu rijeku", koja se pruža od jednog kraja horizonta do drugog. Ono što je interesantno, jeste činjenica da za tim krdima dolaze i njihovi predatori, tako da ovo mjesto postaje pravo životinjsko carstvo. Masaji ga još zovu i "carstvo lavova", jer ovi moćni lovci dominiraju tim prostranstvima. Šakali, gepardi i hijene su takođe stalni stanovnici ovih prostora.

Nacionalni park Amboseli

Nacionalni park **Amboseli**, na 4 sata vožnje od Najrobija, s pogledom na snijegom pokrivene vrhove Kilimandžara, koje posmatrate preko leđa slonova koji se mirno šetaju, slika je koja će se pamtiti do kraja života. Krda zebri, gazela, žirafa, gepardi i ostale velike mačke stalni

su stanovnici ovih prostora. Treba samo da budete dovoljno radoznali, uporni i hrabri, da pođete na safari i napravite nezaboravne fotografije.

Svakako će vas fascinirati i vulkanska jezera smještena u Velikom afričkom rovu. Ako se odlučite posjetiti ih, biće to putovanje kroz svijet kontrasta: papirusom oivičeno *Naivaša* jezero sa ogromnim bogatstvom ptičijeg svijeta (preko 400 vrsta), *Nakuru* jezero sa najvećom populacijom flamingosa na svijetu, koji kao kakav živi roze tepih prekrivaju jezero gejzirima i geotermalnim bazenima bogato jezero *Bogorija*, jezero *Turkana* sa najvećom populacijom krokodila i nilskih konja na svijetu, jezero Viktorija, izvoriste najveće rijeke svijeta, rijeke Nila, prirodna granica između Kenije, Tanzanije i Ugande.

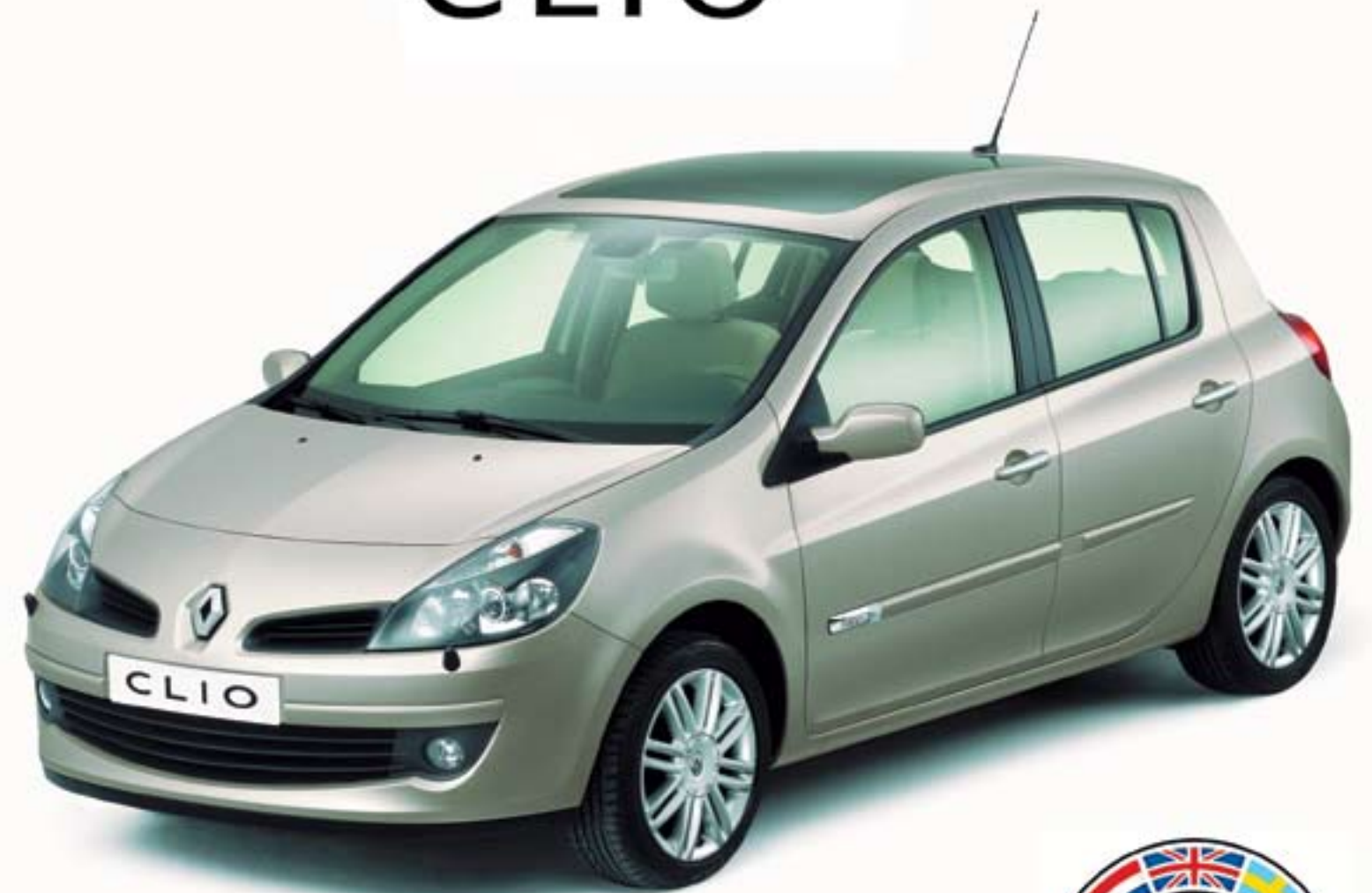
I gdje god da vas put nanese, to neće biti stvar sudbine, već samo dobre organizacije i velike želje da se ova zemlja upozna. Zato vas Kenija pozdravlja **Tutaonana**. Vidimo se!



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KENYA

The Black Beauty

There are only a few places on Earth where nature and men merge into a unique and complete unity as in Kenya. The black beauty; the African aristocrat, as the natives call it, is known to all of us as a country of national parks, protected reserves and well organized safaris

Text **Sandra Marković**
Photo **Zoran Karić**

It is understood as a “journey” through the original natural beauty and deep cultural tradition of the nation that inhabits it. No matter which place you decide to visit, the people, the animals and the endless expanse of savannas will be engraved on your memory. The simplicity and the beauty of everything that surrounds you will create inside you the feeling of belonging, because East Africa is the point of departure that we all originate from. The fear of uncertainty and the unknown appear, either in the dusk or at dawn, the minute you hear the sounds of the wilderness, but it will totally disappear when the kaskazi wind starts tangling your hair while you walk down the beaches facing the Indian ocean. Here, the people leave you the impression of simple, patient and cheerful hosts, for whom, after a short time, you will become yourself, known by your name, and not just a common “nzungu” (white woman). So, be patient. Do not try too quickly understand, accept and fall in love with Kenya or its people... In return, it will give you an unrepeatable feeling of closeness and humanity. With a total area of 582.646 km², it is a large, complex geographical unit. In the north Kenya is bordered by the deserts of Sudan and Ethiopia - by Somalia in the north-east, the Indian Ocean to the east, and on the South and West by Tanzania and Uganda. Kenya is divided by the equator into two parts of almost equal size. The region north of the equator is warm and receives only a small amount of rain. The southern region covers three meteorological zones. When there is no rain, the annual temperature in January is 24 C°, and in July 28 C°. The rainy season lasts from October to December and from April to June. Thus, it is best to visit Kenya in the following periods: January-March, July-September (time of animal migrations and the dry part of the year). Along the coast there are forests with palm trees, mango, teak, pitch and sandalwood. The baobab and euphorbia forests, cover the land up to a height of 915 m above sea level, while savanna, with papyrus characterizes the terrain from 915 to 2745 meters above sea level. The authenticity of landscape, the scenery that changes with each kilometer covered, the harmony of warm colors that glisten in the sky and cause the most beautiful sunsets in the world, as many people say, can only be experienced in Kenya. Topographically, Kenya is divided into several zones, from sea level (the coast is 536 km long), over the low plateaus that cover the major part of East and Northern Kenya (altitude goes from 150 to 1000 m), to the parts that are situated to



the west among the plateaus, which are known as the Kenya highlands. From the north to the south it is divided into two parts by the Eastern Rift Valley. These mountain chains are characterized by numerous volcanoes, out of which the biggest mountain peaks are Mount Kenya (5.199 m) in the central region and Mount Elgon in the western region. Numerous lakes are situated in the Big Rift, and the best known of them is Lake Victoria, although only the smaller part of it belongs to Kenya. Apart from it, there are also some other, smaller lakes, such as *Turkana, Baringo, Nakuru, Magadi*. Kenya is an ethnic area where the inhabitants of various races are assimilated. This is a country of indigenous black population, belonging to various Bantu tribes. A thousand years ago, Eastern Africa was conquered by Nilotik, a clan from the northern region. In the 7th century,

the coastal region was colonized by the Arabs from Yemen and Oman. Bantu invasions, after the 14th century, forced most of the Nilotiks to move to Uganda, while those who remained in Kenya were assimilated into the simple Bantu culture. The second group of conquerors came to Kenya in the 17th century from the direction of the Turkana Lake. These were the Nilo-Hamitik clans. From the 16th century onwards, there have been numerous battles with the Portuguese, and in the 19th century British and German colonialists took the lead. In the end of the 19th century, Kenya became part of the British Empire. The fight for independence grew stronger after World War II (through an uprising in 1952-1956, lead by the Mau Mau movement). Two national unions established a coalition government that proclaimed independence in 1963. Today, together with a small group of descendants of the European



immigrants to Kenya, there are over forty ethnic groups that belong to the three language groups *Bantu, Cushitic* and *Nilotic*. It should be stressed that language in Kenya, much more than anywhere else in the world, represents a primary characteristic of ethnic identity. Depending on the language that they speak, the inhabitants are divided into three ethnic groups: **Bantu** (Luhia, Kikuyu, Kamba, Mijikeneda), **Cushitic** (Oromo, Somali) and **Nilotic** (Luo, Kelenjin, Maasai). Although almost every African ethnic group in Kenya has its own language, and these languages are similar, from the 20th century Swahili became the main language and, apart from English, it is the official language in Kenya. Quite a large number of inhabitants are polyglots, as at home they speak the language of their own tribe, Swahili in everyday conversations and English as the language of business. The first word that you will probably learn is **jambo**, a simple greeting, which can be interpreted as “hello”, “good day” or “how are you”, or **Jina lako nani?** (What is your name?) and **Unatoka wapi?** (Where do you come from?), and they will also try to teach you to answer these questions: **Jina langu ni...** (My name is...) and **Ninatoka** (I come from...) Swahili or, as they call it, Kiswahili, is their national language and originates from the East African coast, where it was established as the means of communication between the Arab

traders and local tribes, so it has some elements of various Arab and Bantu dialects. It can be said that it represents a synthesis of these two cultures. The word itself originates from the Arabic word “Sahel”, meaning the coast. It is also used in a large parts of Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Congo and Zambia, and it is a fact that this is the most widespread language on the African continent. The grammar is rigid, so if you decide to learn it, you will have a lot of problems with the wide spectrum of prefixes, suffixes and infixes. The coastal Swahili represents the “cleanest” version of this language, and as one goes into the continental part of the country the language becomes less sophisticated. In Nairobi, for example, they use the “*Sheng*” mixture of Creole, Kikuyu, English and Swahili. Education in Kenya is not mandatory, but eight years of primary school are available from the Government. Kenya has four universities: Nairobi University and Kenyatta University in Nairobi, Egerton University in Nakuru and Moi University in Eldoret. Special colleges are polytechnics in Mombassa, Music Academy in Nairobi. Kenya is divided into seven administrative provinces: central, coastal, east, north-east, west, south and Nairobi as the capital district. Problems of the local authorities are solved by the provincial administrators, and they are

appointed by the President. In them there are approximately 40% Protestants, 30% Catholics and 6% Muslims. The remaining 24% are mostly followers of the various traditional religions. Although the Kikuyu represent the biggest ethnic group (21%), we are most familiar with the Maasai, because their reserves are usually one of the main attractions advertised by every tourist agency. **Maasai villages** Maasai are, former warriors, and today’s nomad cattle breeders from southern Kenya. There are approximately 900,000 of them and most of them live in the national park Maasai Mara. They live in kraals that consist of a big, circular, bush-like fence around a ring of houses built of the mixture of mud and animal excrement, where up to eight families live with their cattle. Visit this place and you will see that the customs in Kenya are the guidelines of human life, they motivate and help others to understand the soul of their people and the country. Polygamy is customary among older men, while young boys, traditionally have to live in isolation for a certain period of time, in the wilderness in order to develop strength, courage and endurance. Women take care of children, cultivate arable land and manage the household in very difficult conditions, without electricity and water.

The two cities that played the most important role in the history of Kenya, and which represent its portrait, are definitely Nairobi and Mombassa.

Mombassa

Mombassa is an island, port city that was a center of a turbulent history for hundreds of years, until the railway was constructed, thus enabling the development of Nairobi. The city is situated on an island, which is connected with the mainland by an isthmus, a bridge and a ferry line, although the city of Mombassa also is partly on of the Kenyan mainland. It was founded by Arab traders in the 11th century, and in 1498 a famous Portuguese navigator Vasco de Gamma disembarked there, as the first European known to have stepped on this land. It occupies a very important strategic location, so the city was often the target of various conquerors. Today, it is the main trading center, the principal port and the second biggest city in Kenya. In it, one should definitely visit the **Fort Jesus Museum**, a historical museum established as early as in the 16th century by the Portuguese, as well as the **Kital Museum**, an historical and scientific institution.

Nairobi

Nairobi has been transformed in the past hundred years or so from a colonial railway area, called "mile 327" into the capital of British East Africa (in the Maasai language, Naiberi means a plateau with cold water). A modern city, which never sleeps, as they say. A city of endless energy, a fusion of traditional and modern. It can be said that Nairobi is a city that has never lost any of the original, old character of the tribes. This is a modern center surrounded by wildlife, and this is best proven by the fact that this is a city-national park, the first target of the African safari, covering an area of 113 km², where giraffes, rhinoceroses, cheetahs, lions live only twenty minutes away from the center of the city. This is the first area in Kenya proclaimed a protected zone, and the only national park that surrounds a capital city. Another interesting fact is that this city has the highest number of bird species of all capitals in the world. Nairobi is different from any other city in the world. You can stay there as long as you like, but no one will be able to tell you precisely what is the population of the city. Their "approximations" go from one and a half to three million inhabitants. And this is all due to the "slam" neighborhoods, i.e. the suburbs where the poor live, and where there is a constant influx of people from all parts of Kenya and neighboring Somalia, in search of a better life. The best known suburb of this kind in Kenya, and maybe even in the whole of Africa, is Kibera, where there are over 800,000 people living in inhumane conditions, without water, electricity and sewage. Everything is pictur-

esque there. The Maasai that remain sell various items, in small market places, shops, restaurants where the cuisine is fabulous. If you have an opportunity, you should visit the restaurant **The Carnivorous one**. What is specific about this restaurant is the ethno style inside and the fact that for the price of the ticket one can consume enormous amounts of various types of barbecued meat. Actually, one can eat as much as one can take. The waiters bring the meat directly from the barbecue and cut it on your plate with a big knife. And there are various sauces served with it. Thus, you can try meat from: ostrich, crocodile, zebra, camel... as well as the usual fare: pork, lamb, chicken, turkey... In the middle of the table there is a flag and when you can eat no more you should put it down. This is a sign that dessert can be served. This is surely not the only restaurant visited by foreign tourists, primarily white people, but it should definitely be visited in Nairobi. When it comes to accommodation, there is a whole spectrum of hotels, from the ones in safari style, to the high ranking ones, such as Panari Hotel, Hilton Hotel, Grand Regency or Norfolk, the oldest hotel chain in this city. Transport is well organized, whether it comes to airline, railway or bus transport. The city has small buses - **matatu** that are the most commonly used means of transportation, which will take you in all directions. The only thing is to get accustomed to the fact that you have to wait where ever you go, and that five minutes are never five minutes, but sometimes even a full hour. So, who says that Kenyan people are not similar to us! Still, on your own, you can only visit the narrow center of the city, and only during the day, never at night, because this city is known for its high crime rate. Although the Kenyans informally call it "the city in the sun", the foreigners know it better as a city that the United Nations have put in 2001, into the "C" class of cities, i.e. in the group of the most unsafe cities of the world, with a high crime rate. As robbery represents part of everyday life, the city has a nickname "nairobi robbery". Still, Nairobi is "most competent" in presenting the cultural heritage of Kenya. It is the home of the **National Museum of Kenya**, which includes history and geology, a place where one learns that East Africa is the cradle of civilization. It has a fully protected skeleton of a homo erectus boy, our direct ancestor. **McMillan Memorial Library**, with a special collection from Africa. The **Railway Museum**, the **Karen Blixen Museum** - house of the writer of the novel "Out of Africa", from which a movie was made in Kenya with Meryl Streep and Robert Redford. **The Kenyan Bome** represent the cultural tradition of the villages, aimed at protecting the original music and dance, national cuisine, as well as traditional craftworks. Although they are less significant, they are no less attractive

to see: **The Blue Market** - the craftworks market where you can buy souvenirs and where the rule is - bargain! **The Giraffe Center** is the home to a large number of these animals, while the **Snake Park** is not so big and spectacular, but what is fascinating about it and what surely makes it unique is the large number of the most dangerous snakes in Africa.

Maasai Mara

Maasai Mara is the best-known and most visited reserve in Kenya. Although one can find in it all types of animals typical of the savanna, this reserve is known as the habitat of a rare type of rhinoceroses, roan antelope and the biggest habitat of lions. Every year the reserve becomes the stage of a unique natural event in the world, *the Great Migration* of wild animals, coming from the Serengeti national park in Tanzania. From July to October, because of the rain, rich pastures of the Maasai Mara offer a true heaven to 1.3 million animals of various kinds, which come together into one big herd, creating one "big live river" that stretches from one end of the horizon to the other. It is interesting to mention that predators also come with these herds, so, this place becomes a real animal kingdom. Maasai also call it the "kingdom of lions", because these powerful hunters dominate this region. Jackals, cheetahs and hyenas are also permanent residents of this region.

Amboseli National Park

The National Park **Amboseli**, 4 hours away from Nairobi by car, with a view of the snow covered tops of Kilimanjaro, which one can observe over the backs of the elephants that peacefully walk around, is a picture that is remembered for life. The herds of zebras, gazelles, giraffes, cheetahs and other big cats are permanent residents of this region. You should certainly be curious enough, as well as persistent and courageous, to go on a safari and take unforgettable photos. What will surely fascinate you are the volcanic lakes situated in the Great African Reef. If you decide to visit them, this will be a journey through a world of contrasts. The *Naivasha* Lake bordered with papyrus, rich with bird species - over 400 of them, the *Nakuru* Lake, with the biggest flamingos population in the world, which cover the lake as a sort of living pink carpet. The *Bogoria* Lake, rich in geysers and geothermal pools; the *Turkana* Lake, with the biggest population of crocodiles and hippopotamuses in the world; Lake Victoria is the source of the biggest river in the world - the Nile, and it represents the natural border between Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. And wherever the road may take you, there will be well organised people who greatly desire to show you their country. That is why Kenyans leave you with *Tutaonana* - See you later!

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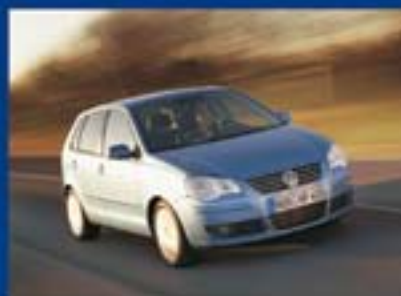
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*”Tu su lisnata mnoga izrasla visoka debla,
kruške, granate i jabuke s obiljem plodova lijepih,
tu su i smokve slatke i zelene masline uz to.
Od svega se ovoga voća ne premiče ništa nit gine
zimi ni ljeti ikad, no čitavu godinu traje.”
Homer, Odiseja, sedmo pjevanje*

Tekst i foto **Irena Markešić**

I poslije više od dva i po milenijuma, ovi stihovi na najslikovitiji način opisuju ostrvo Krk i njegova prirodna bogatstva. Planine prekrivene gustim šumama, pjeskovite plaže, uvale oivičene bujnom vegetacijom, drveće masline i limuna razasuto svuda po ostrvu, pitomi krajolici i danas čine ga aktuelnim.

A upravo zbog toga je Krk jedna od najprivlačnijih turističkih destinacija na Mediteranu. Do njega se iz Crne Gore može doći vazdušnim prevozom na relaciji Podgorica - Beograd - Krk. Za one sklonije avanturi interesantno rješenje jeste vožnja automobilom kroz Albaniju do grčke luke Igumenica, nakon čega slijedi plovidba trajektom do Krfa. Međutim, najljepši i najugodniji način da stignete do ostrva jeste plovidba brodom ili jedrilicom. Uz dobar vjetar i mirno more stiže se za dvadesetak sati u sopstvenoj režiji. Ukoliko želite da iskoristite redovan brodski saobraćaj, moraćete trajektom otploviti iz Bara za Bari pošto je to nama najbliži grad sa direktnom brodomskom linijom za Krk.

Krk se pruža neposredno pored grčke i albanske obale, odvojen morskim kanalom, koji je u svom najužem dijelu širok samo 2,5 km. Geografska osobenost mu je da nema rijeka. Na južnom dijelu ostrva nalazi se jezero Korisija, dok se najviši planinski vrh, Pantokrator (914 m), uzdiže na sjevernom dijelu ostrva. Zbog svog karakterističnog oblika još od antičkih vremena poznat je i kao Drepane, što na grčkom znači srp.

Tragovima prošlosti Krfa i Krfljana

Ono što Krk čini posebno zanimljivim jeste njegova bogata istorija, tradicija i kultura isprepletena mnogobrojnim legendama i predanjima. Etimologija imena Krk (Kerkyra) potiče iz prastarog mita o nimfi Kerkyri, kćerki rijeke Asopos, koja se zaljubila u Posejdona, boga mora, i koji ju je donio na ovo ostrvo, te mu dao ime po njoj. Priča dalje kaže da se iz njihove ljubavi rodio sin Feačan, prema čijim potomcima je ostrvo postalo poznato kao Ostrvo *Feačana*, dok je današnji naziv vodi porijeklo od vizantijskog imena „Korypto”, što u prevodu znači „utvrđenje sa dva vrha”.

Značajna epizoda u mitu o Jasonu i Argonautima dešava se upravo na Krfu. Bježeći od Kolhičana niz Jadransku obalu, brod Argo sa Jasonom,





Medejom i Argonautima, noseći zlatno runo „...za samo šest dana i noći stigao je do Krfa, srpaste zemlje Feačana. Tamo Jason, u oskudici za vodom i svježim namirnicama, odluči da svrati u grad Korkiru, koji leži, okružen jelovim šumama, u nižoj krivini srpa, i ukaže poštovanje kralju Alkinoju i kraljici Areti...” (Robert Grevs, *Zlatno runo*, Biblioteka Vijesti, Podgorica 2004, glava XLII, str. 477)

I Homer je na Krf smjestio jednu od najljepših epizoda „Odiseje”. Bježeći od Kalipse, Odisej je krenuo za rodnu Itaku ali ga je Posejdon osujetio u toj namjeri potopivši mu splav. Valovi su ga nanijeli na obalu Krfa, gdje ga spasava Nausikaja, kćerka kralja Alkinoja. Feačani primaju Odiseja sa velikim poštovanjem i gostoprimstvom i daju mu brod i posadu koji će ga, nakon dvadeset godina lutanja, vratiti na Itaku.

Bogata mitologija i burna istorija ostavila je neizbrisiv trag na izgled ostrva i uticala na život i tradiciju stanovništva. Različite civilizacije su kolonizovale Krf: Korinčani, Iliri, Rimljani. U srednjem vijeku bio je pod Vizantijom, o čemu svjedoči veliki broj kulturno-istorijskih spomenika, kao što su tvrđava Anđelokastro ili manastir Paleokastrisa. Kasnije pada pod vlast Venecije, u čijem je sastavu puna četiri vijeka. Njihova vladavina ostavlja ogroman uticaj na buduću društveni, kulturni, a posebno ekonomski razvoj ostrva. Upravo su Mlečani donijeli drvo masline na Krf i započeli razvoj agrikulture. Odnos prema pravoslavnoj crkvi karakterisala je maksimalna tolerancija uz njegovanje vjerskih sloboda. Za vrijeme vladavine Venecije, Turci su pet puta pokušali osvojiti glavni grad i čitavo ostrvo, ali to nikada nijesu uspjeli zahvaljujući konstantnom jačanju fortifikacijskih utvrda i zaštiti ostrva.

Napoleon Bonaparte napokon krajem osamnaestog vijeka prekida vladavinu Venecijanaca i nastupa period francuske vlasti poznat kao Jonska republika, tokom kojeg je uspostavljen sistem javnog obrazovanja, osnovana javna biblioteka, a grčki jezik je postao ravnopravan.

Pod vlašću engleske krune, od 1816. crkva je po prvi put stekla punu slobodu, grčki jezik je postao zvanični jezik, izgrađena je čitava mreža puteva, koja je i danas u upotrebi, kao i akvadukt kojim je riješeno snabdijevanje grada Krfa vodom. Osnovana je Jonska akademija, prvi grčki univerzitet.

U sastav Grčke Krf je ušao 1864. godine. Za vrijeme Prvog svjetskog rata predstavljao je utočište savezničkim vojnicima. Kompletna srpska vojska je nakon povlačenja preko Albanije spas potražila upravo na Krfu. Nažalost, zbog pretjerane iscrpljenosti, bolesti i nedostatka hrane, veliki broj vojnika preminuo je, a sahranjeni su u zajedničkoj grobnici, poznatoj kao „Plava grobnica”, na ostrvu Vido, preko puta grada Krfa.

Građevine

Idilično gradsko jezgro prosto mami da ga upoznate: uske popločane ulice, interesantne stare crkve, mali trgovi, kamene stepenice, skrivene bašte.

Ono što pri prvom obilasku grada najviše iznenadi jeste ogroman otvoreni prostor između grada i Stare tvrđave. To je veliki park, sa muzičkim paviljonom na sredini i sjenovitim puteljcima po obodu, nazvan Spianada ili Esplanada. Upravo na ovom trgu odmah osjetite uticaj tri velike kulture, tri istorijska perioda. Venecijanski uticaj simboliše Stara tvrđava sa svojim istočnim dijelom. Francuski je oslikan kroz prelijepu nadsvođenu galeriju Liston, prepunu kafea i restorana, gdje se okupljaju sve generacije Krfljana i gdje se može popiti izvrstan kapučino s aromom cimeta. Britanski uticaj se ogleda kroz palatu Sveti Majkl i Džordž, kao i centralni prostor parka, uređen kao teren za kriket, još iz vremena njihove dominacije ostrvom.

Stara tvrđava dominira gradom. Izgrađena je početkom osmog vijeka, za vrijeme Vizantije, kad je utvrđeno samo jedno od uzvišenja na poluostrvu na kom se nalazi. Kasnije, tokom vladavine Venecije, a zbog stalne prijetnje od napada Turaka, utvrđen je i ostatak poluostrva, kad je i prokopan kanal kojim je odvojena od ostatka grada. Većina sačuvanih objekata u tvrđavi potiče iz vremena britanske vladavine, a ističe se crkva Sveti Džordž, sagrađena 1840 godine.

Palata Sveti Majkl i Džordž uokviruju Spianadu sa njene sjeverne strane. Izgrađene u neoklasicizmu od kamena donesenog čak sa Malte, sa kolonadama u dorskom stilu, bile su sjedište namjesnika britanske krune. Danas se u njima nalazi Muzej azijske umjetnosti, Istorijski arhiv i Arheološki muzej.

Prolaskom kroz zapadnu kapiju palate, dolazi se do stare luke Krfa, prepune malih brodica, kojima možete obići obližnja ostrva. Na uzvišenju iznad stare luke uzdiže se Nova tvrđava, poznata i pod imenom Sveti Marko, prema zaštitniku Venecije, kojeg simbolizuje krilati lav uklesan iznad ulaza u tvrđavu. To je i najljepši dio zdanja s obzirom na to da je do današnjih dana ostao netaknut.

Crkve Krfa ne nalaze se na trgovima kao zasebne cjeline, već su stisnute između kuća i prostor im je ograničen, a specifične su i po tome što nijesu okrenute u nekom posebnom pravcu. Interesantno je istaći da su crkve u većem dijelu Grčke izgrađene u vizantijskom stilu, dok se na Jonskim ostrvima osjeća jak uticaj italijanske umjetnosti sedamnaestog vijeka. Zato su crkve dugačke i niske sa impresivnim zvoncima. Sveti Spiridon je najpoznatija crkva na ostrvu. Podignuta je 1590 g. u čast zaštitnika grada. Ono što joj daje poseban izgled jeste prekrasan zvonik, skoro identičan sa zvonikom grčke crkve Sveti Georgije u Veneciji.





Sjeverno od Svetog Spiridona, nalazi se najstariji kvart u gradu, Kam-bjelo. Uske uličice koje razdvajaju skoro svaku zgradu jednu od druge, mali vrtovi i trgovci daju poseban šarm ovom dijelu grada. Šetajući Kam-bjelom, naići ćete na jedan od najljepših trgova grada, kojim dominira zgrada gradske Skupštine, nastala u drugoj polovini sedamnaestog vijeka. Prvobitno namijenjena za okupljanje oficira venecijanske flote, a kasnije pretvorena u pozorište, to je jedina građevina u gradu koja ima rezbarenu zidnu konstrukciju u renesansnom stilu. Poluostrvo Kanoni smješteno je četiri kilometra južno od grada. Tu su pronađeni ostaci drevnog Krfa kao i iskopine rimskih kupatila, dorskih hramova i manastira. Na samom vrhu poluostrva leži Artemisov hram, kao i francuska fortifikacija sa topovima po kojima je poluostrvo i dobio današnje ime (Kanoni - cannon - top).

Odisejevo ostrvo

Ono po čemu je poluostrvo najpoznatije jesu dva ostrvca sa njegove južne strane, koja predstavljaju svojevrsan „trademark“ cijelog Krfa. Jedno je ostrvce sa manastirom Vlahernon, do kog se dolazi uskim na-

sipom preko mora. Manastir je posvećen djevici Mariji i zajedno sa ostrvcem Pontikonisi, svojom ljupkošću podsjeća na naša čuvena ostrva Sveti Đorđe i Gospa od Škrpjela u Bokotorskom zalivu. Još čuveniji je Pontikonisi sa manastirom Pantokrator, koji potiče iz XIII vijeka. Jedan od nadimaka mu je „Mišje ostrvo“ pošto stepenice kojima se penje do manastira podsjećaju na rep miša. Međutim, poznatije je kao „Odisejevo ostrvo“, jer je prema legendi to okamenjeni brod koji je Odiseja vratio na Itaku, što je toliko rasrdilo Posejdona da ga je udarcem ruke pretvorio u kamen.

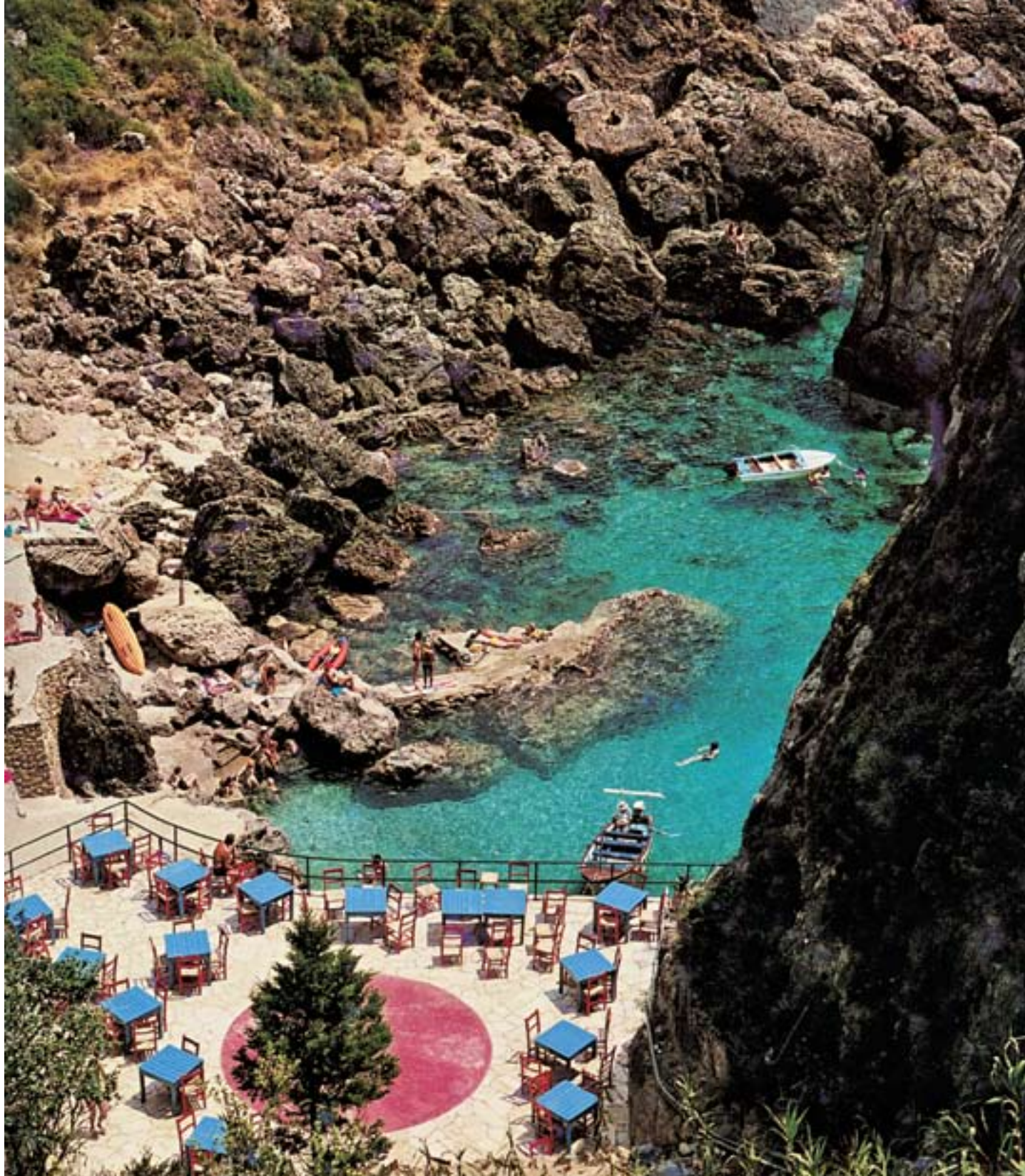
Ahilion

Desetak kilometara od grada, na brežuljku prekrivenom borovima, nalazi se još jedno od prepoznatljivih obilježja Krfa, palata Ahilion, utočište austro-ugarske kraljice Elizabete, poznatije kao Sisi. „Melanholična kraljica“, kako su je zvali njeni biografi, bila je oduševljena prirodnim ljepotama ostrva tako da je 1890. godine odlučila da baš tu i sagradi palatu. Divila se Grčkoj, njevoj mitologiji, Homerovoj *Ilijadi*, i junaku Ahileju, po kom je palata i dobila ime. Najljepši dio cijelog kompleksa

SIGURAN PUT DO ODREDIŠTA

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predstavljaju njeni vrtovi. Ukrašavaju ih različite skulpture, od kojih je najvažnija *Ranjeni Ahilej*, u centralnom dijelu parka, ali i osam metara visoka bronzana statua *Ahilejov trijumf*, koja apsolutno trijumfuje! Poslije kraljičine tragične smrti, palatu je kupio pruski kralj Vilijam II. U vrijeme Prvog svjetskog rata pretvorena je u bolnicu. Tu su njegovani saveznički vojnici, a među njima i srpski, pristigli na Krk nakon povlačenja preko Albanije. Danas je muzej.

Kosmopolitski duh Krfljana može se porediti sa velikim evropskim metropolama. Njihovo gostoprimstvo i ljubaznost učiniće da se ne osjećate strancem. Sa mještanima se lako sporazumjeti. Većina dobro

vlada engleskim jezikom. Krk vrvi turistima iz cijelog svijeta, a veliki broj je iz Engleske, kojima je on omiljena destinacija već decenijama unazad. Jedna od obaveznih atrakcija za sve posjetioce jeste Akvalend, koji se nalazi u centralnom dijelu ostrva, udaljen petnaestak kilometara od grada. Prostire se na čak 75 000 metara kvadratnih i jedan je od najvećih i najuređenijih vodenih parkova u Evropi.

Krk je veoma popularan i na našim prostorima tako da ga veliki broj agencija nudi kroz atraktivne i povoljne aranžmane. To je i razlog više da iskoristite te pogodnosti i, ako već niste, posjetite Krk.

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D.O.O. Kuća mode i ljepote ZORAN

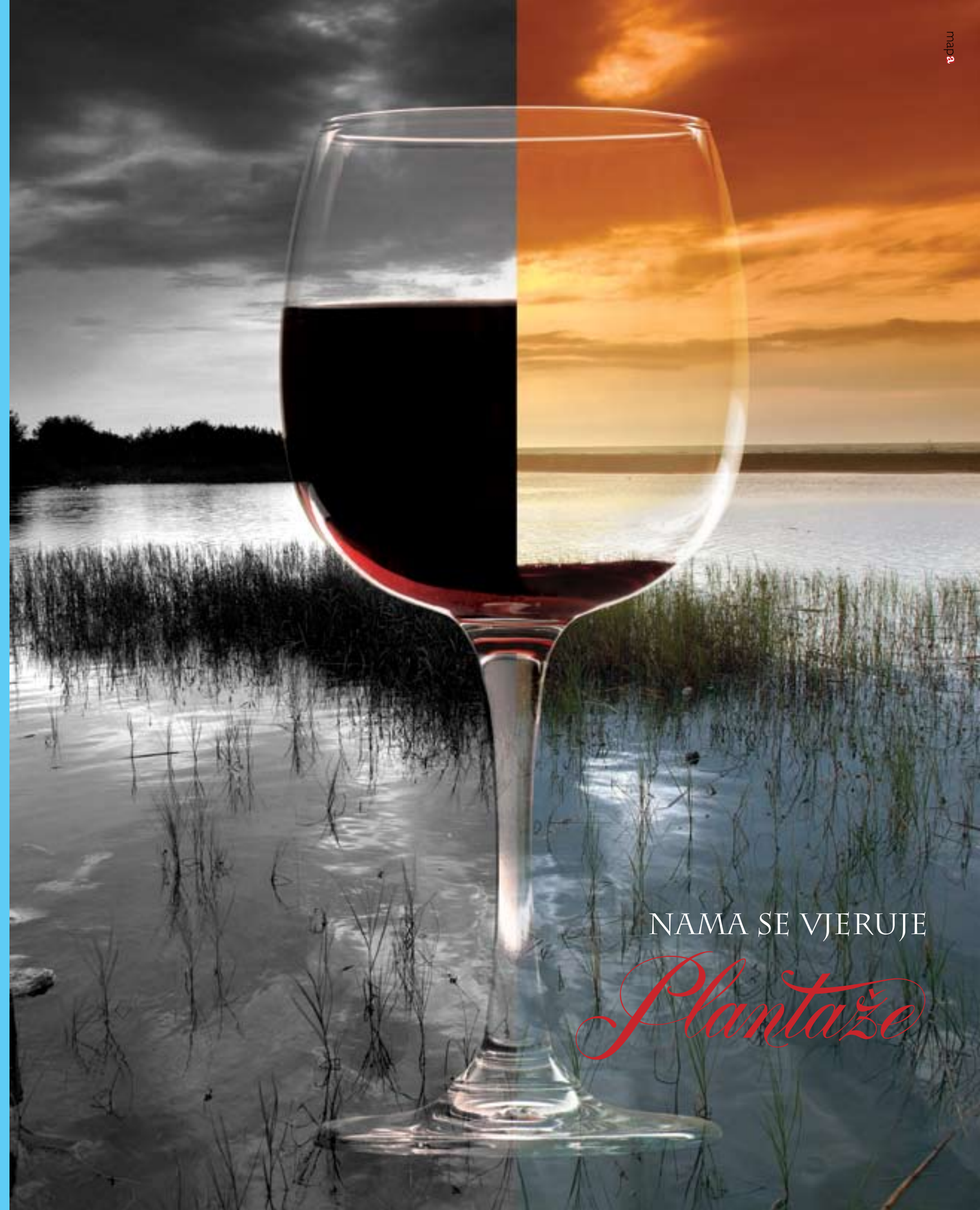


Prije tri decenije Zoran Vukčević je započeo karijeru uspjehnog frizera. Brojna takmičenja, omogućila su mu da bude svjetski zapažen i da postane član najveće svjetske frizerske organizacije OMC, u kojoj je kao jugoslovenski delegat dobio bronzanu medalju za usavršavanje. Vukčević je član francuske organizacije Houte Coiffure Mode. Uspješan u frizerskom poslu Vukčević je 1989. osnovao Ortačko društvo Vukčević, u okviru kojeg posluju Modni studio "Zoran", Modni studio "Elite", Frizerski salon "Zoran" i Kreativni studio "Image" u Podgorici, Creative studio exclusive "Jelena", kao i salon "Zoran" u Nikšiću. U tim salonima, osim porodice Vukčević, radi veliki broj mladih i ljubaznih ljudi, koji uče zanat od pravih majstora. Od ove godine u sklopu D.O.O. Vukčević nalazi se i prva Frizersko-kozmetička akademija "Zoran" u Crnoj Gori. D.O.O. Vukčević pruža kompletan spektar usluga koji treba da ima moderan frizerski i kozmetički salon. Zahvaljujući stručnom, profesionalnom i odgovornom kadru svih struka i njihovom zajedničkom radu, ovaj nimalo lak posao za nas predstavlja rutinu. Ono što nas odlikuje jesu kvalitet, rad u skladu sa svjetskim standardima i profesionalnost na najvišem nivou. Članovi Kluba umjetnika frizera i kozmetičara "Zoran" redovno nastupaju na takmičenjima u zemlji i inostranstvu, donoseći uvijek pregršt medalja i brojna priznanja. Kvalitet rada uvijek rezultira visokim plasmanom, pa naši takmičari redovno predstavljaju našu zemlju na internacionalnim takmičenjima, sa kojih takođe donose pehare i priznanja.



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NAMA SE VJERUJE

Plantaze



CORFU ISLAND

Oasis of the Mediterranean

*“It is full of beautiful trees
- pears, pomegranates, and the most delicious apples.
There are luscious figs also, and olives in full growth.
The fruits never rot nor fail all the year round,
neither winter nor summer.”
Homer, Odyssey, Book VII*

Text and photo **Irena Markešić**

Even after over two and a half millennia, these verses describe most vividly the island of Corfu and its natural treasures. Mountains covered by dense forests, sandy beaches, coves rimmed with lush vegetation, olive and lemon trees scattered across the island, and its gentle landscape still make it popular today.

That is the reason why Corfu is one of the most attractive tourist destinations on the Mediterranean. It can be reached from Montenegro by air, using the Podgorica-Belgrade-Corfu line. For those more prone to adventure, an interesting solution is a car ride through Albania to the Greek port of Igoumenitsa, followed by a ferry trip to Corfu. However, the most beautiful and most pleasant way to get to the island is to travel by ship or sailing boat. With a good wind and calm sea, the trip takes around twenty hours. If you want to use regular ship transportation, you will have to take a ferry from Bar to Bari, which is the nearest city with a direct ship line to Corfu.

Corfu lies immediately off the Greek and Albanian shores, separated by a sea channel, which is no wider than 2.5 km. Its geographic trait is that it has no rivers. There is Korission Lake in the South, while its highest mountain peak, Pantokrator (914 m), is located in the northern part of the island. Because of its characteristic shape, it has been known from ancient times as Drepane, meaning sickle in Greek.

Traces of Corfu and Corfiots’ past

What makes Corfu especially interesting is its rich history, tradition and culture interwoven with numerous legends and traditions. The etymology of the name Corfu (Kerkyra) originates from the ancient myth of the nymph Kerkyra, a daughter of the Asopos river, who was in love with Poseidon, the god of sea, who brought her to this island, naming

it after her. The story goes on that a fruit of their love was a son Phaiax, after whose descendants the island became known as the Island of Phaeacians, while the current name originates from the Byzantine name Korypto, meaning “a fortress with two peaks” in translation.

An important episode of the myth of Jason and Argonauts happens in Corfu. Escaping from the Colchians along the Adriatic coast, the Argo with Jason, Medea and the Argonauts, carrying the Golden Fleece “in only six days and nights, reached Corfu, a sickle-shaped land of the Phaeacians. Being short of water and fresh food, Jason decided to visit the town of Korykira, which lay on the lower curve of the sickle, surrounded by forests, and pay his respect to King Alcinous and Queen Arete...” (Robert Graves, *Golden Fleece*, Vijesti Library, Podgorica 2004, Chapter XLII, p. 477)

Homer placed one of the most beautiful episodes of the Odyssey in Corfu. Running away from Calypso, Ulysses was headed back to his native Ithaca, but Poseidon interrupted his plans by sinking his raft. The waves washed him onto the coast of Corfu, where he was saved by Nausicaa, daughter of King Alcinous. The Phaeacians welcomed Ulysses with great respect and hospitality, giving him a ship and a crew, which would take him back to Ithaca after twenty years of wandering.

Rich mythology and turbulent history has left an indelible trace on the appearance of the island, influencing the life and tradition of the population. Different civilisations colonised Corfu: Corinthians, Illyrians, Romans. It was ruled by Byzantium in the Middle Ages, which is testified by a great number of historical monuments, such as the Angelokastro fortress or Palaiokastritsa monastery. Later on, it fell under Venetian rule, and remained so for the next four centuries. Its rule greatly influenced the future social, cultural, and especially economic development of the island. It was the Venetians who brought an olive tree to



Corfu and started its agricultural development. The relationship with the Orthodox Church was characterised by the utmost tolerance and nurturing of religious freedoms. During Venetian rule, the Turks tried to conquer the capital and the entire island five times, but they never succeeded thanks to the constant strengthening of the fortifications and protection of the island.

Napoleon Bonaparte finally interrupted the rule of the Venetians in the late 18th century, starting the period of French rule, known as the Ionian Republic, which established a system of public education, founded a public library and made the Greek language equal to French.

Under the rule of the English Crown, starting from 1816, the church obtained full freedom for the first time, Greek became an official language, and an entire road network was constructed, which is still used today, as well as an aqueduct that solved the water supply problem of the town of Corfu. The first Greek University - Ionian Academy - was founded.

Corfu became a part of Greece in 1864. During World War I, it was a safe haven for Alliance troops. After retreating over Albania, the entire Serbian army sought refuge in Corfu. Unfortunately, because of extreme

exhaustion, illness and lack of food, a great number of them died, and were buried in the common cemetery, better known as "The Blue Cemetery", on Vido island, located opposite the town of Corfu.

Edifices

The idyllic heart of the town simply has to be seen: narrow paved streets, interesting old churches, small squares, stone stairways, hidden gardens.

The most surprising thing on the first tour around the town is an enormous open space between the town and the Old Fortress. It is a big park, with a music pavilion in the middle and shady paths at its edge, called Spianada or Esplanada. In this square, one can immediately feel the influence of three great cultures, three historical periods. The Venetian influence is symbolized by the Old Fortress on its eastern part, the French one is present in the painting on the beautiful, domed Liston Gallery, full of cafes and restaurants, a gathering place of all generations of Corfiots, where you can find excellent cappuccino with cinnamon flavour. The British influence is reflected through St Michael and George Palace, as well as through the central park area, arranged as a cricket pitch, originating from the period of their dominance on the island.

The Old Fortress dominates the town. It was built in the early 8th century, during Byzantine rule, when only one of the hills was fortified on the island it is located on. Later on, during Venetian rule, because of the constant threat of attack by the Turks, the rest of the island was fortified, when a moat was dug to separate it from the rest of the town. Most of the preserved facilities within the fortress date back from the time of British rule, the most conspicuous being St George's Church, erected in 1840.

St Michael and George Palace surround the Spianada on its northern side. Built in neoclassical style, of stone brought from as far as Malta, with Doric-style colonnades, it was the seat of the Governor-General of the British Crown. Today, the Museum of Asian Art, Historical Archives and Archaeological Museum are located there.

Going through the western gate of the palace, you come to Corfu's old harbour, full of small boats you can use to visit the nearby isles. The New Fortress is located on the hill overlooking the old harbour, also known as St Marko after the patron saint of Venice, symbolized by a winged lion carved over the entrance to the fortress. It is also the most beautiful part of the edifice since it has remained intact until the present day.

Corfu's churches are not located on the squares as separate wholes, but are squeezed among houses, having only limited space. They are characterised by the fact that they are not turned towards any specific direction. It is interesting to mention that the churches in most of Greece are mainly Byzantine-style, while the strong influence of Italian 17th century art is felt on the Ionian islands. That is why the churches are long and short with impressive bell-towers. St Spiridon is the best-

known church on the island. It was erected in 1590 in honour of the patron saint of the town. What gives it special quality is a beautiful bell-tower, almost identical to the one of the Greek St George's Church in Venice.

On the north from St Spiridon, there is the oldest quarter of the town, Cambiello. Narrow streets separating almost every building from the next one, small gardens and squares give a special charm to this part of the town. Walking around Cambiello, you will find one of the most beautiful of the town's squares, dominated by the City Hall, built in the second half of the 17th century. Originally planned for the gathering of the Venetian Fleet officers, and subsequently turned into a theatre, it is the only building in the town with a wall constructed in the Venetian-style.

Kanoni peninsula is located four kilometres away from the town to the south. The remains of the ancient town of Corfu, Roman baths, Doric temples and monasteries have been found there. The Temple of Artemis is located on the tip of the peninsula, as well as a French fortification with cannons after which the peninsula was named. (Kanoni - cannon).

Ulysses' Island

The best-known feature of this peninsula are two isles located to its south, representing a kind of a trademark of the entire Corfu. One of the isles has a Vlahernon monastery, which can be reached over a narrow embankment stretching across the sea. The monastery is dedicated to the Virgin Mary and, together with Pontikonisi island, with its gracefulness, it reminds one of our famous Kotor Bay isles St George and Our Lady of Skrpjeli. Even better known is Pontikonisi with the Pantokrator

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monastery, which dates back to the 13th century. It is also known as the *Mouse Island*, as the staircase leading up to the monastery reminds one of a mouse's tail. However, it is better known as the *Ulysses' Island*, since a legend says that it is the petrified ship that brought Ulysses back to Ithaca, which enraged Poseidon so much that he turned it to stone with one stroke of his hand.

Ach illeion

Around ten kilometres away from the town, on a pine covered hill, there is another recognisable landmark of Corfu, the Achilleion Palace, a retreat of the Austro-Hungarian Queen Elisabeth, better known as Sissy. The *Melancholy Queen*, as her biographers called her, was enchanted by the natural beauties of the island, and decided in 1890 to build a palace in that very place. She admired Greece, its mythology, Homer's *Iliad*, and its hero Achilles, after whom the palace was named. The most beautiful part of the entire complex are its gardens. They are adorned by different sculptures, the best-known being *Wounded Achilles*, placed in the central part of the park, but also an eight meter high statue *Achilles' Triumph*, which absolutely triumphs! After the queen's

tragic death, the palace was bought by the Prussian King William II. During World War II it was turned into a hospital. Soldiers of the Alliance were treated there, including Serbian ones, who reached Corfu after their retreat over Albania. Today, it is a museum.

The cosmopolitan spirit of Corfiots can be compared to one of the great European metropolises. Their hospitality and kindness will make you not feel a stranger. It is easy to communicate with the local population. Most of them speak English very well. Corfu is swarming with tourists from all around the world, many of them coming from England. Corfu has been one of their favourite destinations for decades. One of the must-see attractions for all visitors is Aqualand, located in the central part of the island, around fifteen kilometres away from the town. It is spread over as many as 75000 square metres and it is one of the largest and best designed water parks in Europe.

Corfu is very popular in our region and numerous travel agencies offer it through attractive and affordable arrangements. That is another reason to make use of these benefits and, if you haven't yet, visit Corfu.

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Kraljevska ponuda



Ona je predusretljiva i uvijek rada gostima. Nudi ono najbolje što ova zemlja ima. Zna šta gost voli i gostoljubivo mu to i pruža. Njeno ime je The queen of Montenegro. Ili, ako Vam je draže, Kraljica Crne Gore. Izrasla je tamo gdje se Mediteran predaje gorštačkoj zemlji, gdje se susreću vjekovi različitih kultura, tradicija, konfesija...



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The Queen of Montenegro pruža Vam mogućnost da dotaknete Mediteran tamo gdje je najizdašniji, da njegovu raskošnu ljepotu udahnute i sa sobom ponesete želju da se opet vratite. Što prije.

A dok ste tu - uživajte u svemu što Vam Kraljica pruža. Uronite u aromatične kupke, predajte se zlatnoj masaži, ne propustite biljno kupatilo, podarite sebi uživanje u najsavremenijim kupkama, koje okrepljuju i duh i tijelo dajući Vam nov, svježiji izgled i darujući osmijeh sa kojim ćete izaći iz našeg luksuzno opremljenog wellness centra. Wellness ponuda je obogaćena najsavremenijom tehnikom ali i stručnim osobljem. Ako ste neodlučni od čega da krenete - naše osoblje će, budite sigurni, znalački prepoznati koja je vrsta relaksacije upravo Vama potrebna. Opustite se! Uživajte! Predajte se čarima kojima smo samo za Vas upotpunili ponudu našeg hotela!

Sljedeći korak je - zabava. Kada plaže opuste, primorjem caruje spokojstvo i mir. Najživlja i najbolja zabava tada je u kazinu. U okviru našeg hotela nalazi se savremeno opremljeni kazino sa bogatom ponudom. Za sve one koji vole rulet, uživaju u igri na elektronskom ruletu, black jacku, nekoj od brojnih slot mašina ili u okušavanju sreće na karpiskom pokeru - vrata kazina širom su otvorena. I tek kad dođete, shvat ćete sa koliko stila i umijeća može biti oplemenjen prostor u kojem ćete, nadamo se, provoditi nezaboravne časove. Spoj crnogorske tradicije i savremenih svjetskih izazova. Toliko za sada. Ostatak otkrijte sami.

Ali, vrijeme za zabavu brzo teče pa se mora i raditi. Naravno, mislili smo i na to. Dvije konferencijske sale pružaju mogućnost za organizovanje najrazličitijih stručnih skupova i edukacija. Velika kongresna sala prima 95 ljudi, dok manja ima 44 mjesta. Posjeduju svu prateću opremu koja je neophodna za ovakve skupove. Kraj?

Nikako. Ovo je tek početak. Imamo još mnogo toga da Vam ponudimo. Došapnućemo Vam još samo djelić kraljičine tajne. Ručak pripremljen na vulkanskom kamenu. Ako ste već negdje u svijetu to probali, sigurni smo da ćete nam doći da ponovite doživljaj. A ako ne znate o čemu se radi - dođite. To morate doživjeti! Ponudićemo Vam i jedinstvenu nacionalnu tavernu Oj-ha, u kojoj možete probati jela pripremljena po originalnoj crnogorskoj recepturi iz proteklih vjekova, uživati u izvornoj muzici i predati se užitku nesvakidašnjeg ambijenta satkanog od drveta i kamena.

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Jedrenje

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Tekst **Antonije Pušić**
Foto **Duško Miljanić**

Da boravite na moru, a da ne probate bar jednom da se ukrbate na neku jedrilicu, zaista je propust koji sebi ne biste smjeli da dopustite. Zašto? Šta je to što jedrenje izdvaja od svih ostalih sportova i rekreacija? Teško je objasniti u dvije riječi. Ali, počecemo od definicije jedrenja koju je dao pjesnik čijeg imena ne mogu, nažalost, da se sjetim: "Jedrenje je poezija kretanja". Siguran sam, dok gledate ove lijepe fotografije snimljene u Herceg Novom (ljetu 2006), da vam moje riječi djeluju sasvim uvjerljivo. Najljepše kod jedrenja je to što ne morate profesionalno da se bavite tim sportom, da biste se provozali, ili čak i učestvovali na takmičenju. Dovoljno je da želite, već će neko od predus-

retljivih vlasnika jedrilice da vas pozove na svoj brod, ponosan na činjenicu što je za svoje uživanje pronašao još jednog svjedoka. Regate, takmičenja u jedrenju, održavaju se maltene svake sedmice. Dije se na profesionalne, u kojima učestvuje uglavnom omladina, razvrstana po klasama i veličinama i tipovima plovila. Ovo je zahtjevan sport koji podrazumijeva i fizičku i psihičku kondiciju i veliku vještinu održavanja ravnoteže na vodi. Dovoljno je reći da ta plovila imaju površinu jedara kao porodične jedrilice, a da su uglavnom lakša od posade koju nose, da bi vam bilo jasno koliko vještine treba da se njima upravlja. Brzine koje dostižu nevjerovatne su, one po vjetru od 4 do 5 bofora dostižu i po 25 NM (oko 40 na sat, što na vodi djeluje kao da idete 100 km/sat!).





Laza Ristovski sa svojom posadom

Fotografije koje vidimo sa amaterskog su takmičenja u kome učestvuju zaljubljenici različitog doba, uzrasta i jedriličarskog iskustva. Svi brodovi su razičiti: neki su sporiji, drugi brži, neki skuplji, drugi skromniji, uglavnom porodični, za uživanje, ali to nikom ne smeta da bi se uživao u takmičenje. Ljudi često vode članove porodice kao posadu, oni ambiciozniji imaju organizovanu posadu sa kojom se dugo pripremaju za takmičenje. Ima i par istinskih zaljubljenika, koji su nabavili prave, trkačke jedrilice, pa ih možemo vidjeti svako popodne, poslije posla, kako vrijedno treniraju, radujući se svakoj pobjedi kao djeca.

Na Kupu Herceg Novog podigla se jednog trenutka i "nevera" (kratka oluja sa snažnim udarima vjetra), koja je takmičenju dala posebnu draž. Tada je zaista trebalo pokazati znanje i

vještinu. Mnogi su bili prinuđeni da se vrate u luku, ali nekoliko najhrabrijih riješilo je da izdrži trku do kraja. Dok se bore sa talasima, prisjećaju se priča o čuvenim bokeškim kapetanima, koji su svojim brodovima obilazili Zemljinu kuglu, dok su mnogi još smatrali da je ravna ploča.

Za jedrenje možemo reći i da je postalo maneken borbe za očuvanje čistog mora. Jedriličari godišnje pređu hiljade milja svojim brodovima, a da ne potroše ni kap nafte. Oni utiču na razvoj ekološke svijesti, svijesti o neophodnosti očuvanja naše prirodne sredine - naročito u Boki Kotorskoj, našem turističkom biseru, kroz koju zbog konfiguracije terena prilično sporo dotiče nova, potpuno čista voda sa Otranta. U Zavodu za biologiju mora u Kotoru kažu da treba preko 70 godina da se voda

u zalivu potpuno izmijeni. Jedriličari to dobro znaju. Oni nastoje da utiču na nadležne da se instaliraju kolektori za prečišćavanje otpadnih voda, kojima bi se zaustavilo zagađivanje zaliva. Jedriličari, koji su tako vezani za vodu, duboko su svjesni kakvo je ona blago i koliko napora je potrebno uložiti da bismo naše more ostavili sledećim generacijama onako čisto kako smo ga naslijedili od naših predaka. Izgleda, skupa cijena napretka morala je da se plati. Sada, u postindustrijsko, informatičko doba, polako svi postaju svjesni činjenice da je očuvana priroda, zapravo, najveće blago čovječanstva. Obećajte sebi da ćete prvom prilikom sjesti u jedrilicu. Ako ništa drugo, sa ponosom možete reći da ste se vozili po moru ostavivši ga netaknutim.



UNICEF 60 godina u službi djece

Dječiji fond Ujedinjenih nacija (UNICEF) osnovan je 1946. godine da bi obezbijedio hranu, odjeću i zdravstvenu zaštitu za djecu u poslijeratnoj Evropi.

UNICEF ima dugu tradiciju na Balkanu – od 1947. godine kada je prva pošiljka humanitarne pomoći upućena u bivšu Jugoslaviju. U našoj zemlji UNICEF već 60 godina, uključujući najteže godine skorije istorije, pruža podršku u naporima da se zaštite i promovišu dječija prava kako bi djeca mogla da zadovolje svoje osnovne potrebe i da bi im se povećale mogućnosti da razvijaju svoje pune potencijale.

I u okviru svog sadašnjeg Programa za zemlju (2005-2009. g) UNICEF je značajan partner Vladi Crne Gore u njenim naporima da se stvore uslove da djeca i mladi, posebno oni koji žive u siromaštvu i koji su isključeni i marginalizovani, mogu da ostvare i uživaju sva svoja prava. UNICEF u Crnoj Gori podržava reformske procese da bi zemlja harmonizovala zakone sa evropskim i međunarodnim standardima. Mi smo takođe partner u sprovođenju Strategije za smanjenje siromaštva, Nacionalnog i lokalnih planova akcije za djecu Crne Gore, deklaracije "Svijet po mjeri djece", kao i u aktivnostima koje vode ka ostvarivanju Milenijskih ciljeva razvoja. Pomoć se pruža i nevladinim organizacijama da ojačaju svoje kapacitete, a ostvareno je partnerstvo i sa privrednim sektorom.

UNICEF angažuje poznate ličnosti koji poklanjaju svoje vrijeme i svoje talente da promovišu dječija prava i misiju UNICEF-a. Nacionalni ambasador za UNICEF u Crnoj Gori je slavni muzičar, gospodin Antonije Pušić - svima poznati Rambo Amadeus. On se zalaže i promoviše program "Škola bez nasilja" čiji je cilj da sve škole u Crnoj Gori budu uključene u proces borbe protiv i prevencije nasilja u školama kako bi škole postale bezbjedno i podsticajno okruženje za djecu.

Ljudski razvoj počinje sa ispunjavanjem, promovisanjem i zaštitom dječijih prava!

Posjetite naš web site: <http://unicef.org/montenegro>



UNICEF 60 years in service for children

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was established in 1946 to provide food, clothes and health protection for children in post Second World War Europe.

UNICEF has a long tradition in the Balkans – since 1947 when the first emergency shipment was sent to the former Yugoslavia. It has been active in the country for 60 years, including in the most difficult times in recent history, assisting in efforts to protect and promote children's rights, to ensure that children's basic needs and opportunities to reach their full human potentials are met.

Within its current Country Programme (2005 - 2009), UNICEF continues to be an important partner to the Government of Montenegro in its efforts to ensure that children and young people, in particular those who live in poverty and exclusion, enjoy and exercise their rights. UNICEF in Montenegro supports the reform processes and assists in efforts to have legislation harmonised with the EU and international standards and is a partner in the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy, National and Local Plans of Action for Children of the Government of Montenegro, A World Fit for Children" declaration, as well as in the activities that lead towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. NGOs are supported to build their capacities. Close partnership and cooperation has been established with the private sector.

UNICEF engages well-known personalities who volunteer their time and talents to promote children's rights and UNICEF's mission. The first appointed UNICEF National Ambassador for Montenegro is a famous musician, Mr Antonije Pusic - well known Rambo Amadeus. He advocates for and promotes the "School without Violence" programme which has the objective of having all schools in Montenegro involved in the process of preventing and combating violence so that all schools become safe and enabling environment for children.

Human development begins with the realisation, promotion and protection of children's rights!

Visit our website: <http://www.unicef.org/montenegro>

THE POWER OF WIND

Sailing

To use nothing but wind power, to move in silence, without the distracting roar of an engine, only with the sound of waves sliding along the ship's side is a feeling every man must experience, simply because nothing is the same afterwards

Text **Antonije Pušić**
Photo **Duško Miljanić**

S taying at the seaside without trying to board a sailboat is really a mistake you shouldn't allow yourself to make. Why? What is it that distinguishes sailing from other sports and recreations? It would be difficult to explain in a few words. However, let's start from the definition a poet, whose name I unfortunately cannot remember, gave: "Sailing is the poetry of movement." I am certain that, looking at these beautiful photographs taken in Herceg Novi (Summer 2006), my words seem quite convincing. The most beautiful thing about sailing is that you don't have to be a professional to be able to go for a trip, even to participate in competitions. All you need is good will and some friendly owner to invite you on to his sailboat, proud of the fact that he has found another witness of his pleasure. Sailing competitions, regattas, are held almost every week. They can be professional, where mainly young people participate, divided according to class and size, and type of vessels. This is a demanding sport that requires both physical and mental fitness and the great skill of maintaining balance on the water. It is enough



to know that these vessels have a sail surface the same size as family sailing boats, while they are mainly lighter than the crew they carry, to understand how much skill it takes to handle them. The speed they can reach is incredible, in a force 4-5 wind they can go up to 25 NM! (around 40 kmh, which feels like a speed of 100 kmh when you are on the water!).

The photographs you can see are from an amateur competition attended by devotees of different ages and sailing experience. Every boat is different, some are slower, some faster, some expensive, some more modest, most of them are family boats, used for pleasure, which doesn't stop anybody from getting into the spirit of competition.

Family members are often taken along as a crew, but those more ambitious have an organized crew that has been preparing for the competition for a long time. There are also a few true enthusiasts who have real racing sailboats and we can see them every afternoon training very hard, rejoicing in every victory like children.

During the Herceg Novi Cup, there was a gust of "nevera" (a short tempest with strong rushes of wind) for a moment, which added a special appeal to the competition. At that time it was necessary to display both knowledge and skill. Many were forced to go back to the marina, but a few of the bravest decided to stay in the race until the end. While struggling with the waves, they remembered stories of the famous Kotor Bay captains, who were encircling the globe in their ships, while many people still believed it was flat.

One might say of sailing that it has become a model for the fight to preserve a clean sea. Sailing boats travel thousands of miles every year, without using a drop of oil. They raise environmental awareness of the necessity to preserve our natural surroundings. That is especially important in the Kotor Bay, our pearl of tourism, where the completely clear current from the Strait of Otranto moves very slowly due to the terrain configuration. In the Sea Biology Institute of Kotor, they say that it takes more than 70 years for the bay water to completely change. Sailors know that only too well. They are trying to influence the authorities to install collectors for wastewater purification, which would stop the contamination of the bay. Being deeply attached to water, sailors are very much aware how precious it is and what kind of effort it takes to leave our sea to future generations as pure as we inherited it from our ancestors. As progress has to be paid for dearly. Nowadays, in the post-industrial, information era, everybody is gradually becoming aware of the fact that preserved nature is the greatest treasure of mankind.

Promise yourself that you will board a sailing ship the first chance you get. If nothing else, you would then be able to say proudly that you have been sailing the sea and leaving it intact.



Rambo Amadeus and his crew on "Tromb"



nikić BIZNIS CENTAR

EKSKLUZIVNI

STANOVI • POSLOVNI APARTMANI • GARAŽE • POSLOVNI PROSTORI

Investitor: d.o.o.  nikić, Autor: Mr Mladen Đurović 
Izvođač: Kroling d.o.o. Danilovgrad 

Kompanija Nikić, čiji je vlasnik i generalni direktor g. Ljubomir Nikić osnovana je 1990. godine, i bavila se trgovinom robe široke potrošnje. U svom vlasništvu kompanija NIKIĆ posjeduje nekoliko prostora u samom centru Podgorice kao i sopstvenu robnu kuću. Nakon svog tridesetogodišnjeg rada, g. Nikić ulazi u jednu sasvim novu fazu poslovanja i ulaganja svojih investicija - u građevinarstvo, kome namjerava da da svoj puni doprinos ubrzanom razvoju grada i dostizanju evropskih i svjetskih dometa u razvoju arhitekture i građevinarstva. Zato je kompanija NIKIĆ počela sa izgradnjom BIZNIS CENTRA NIKIĆ.

BIZNIS CENTAR NIKIĆ smješten je na samoj obali Ribnice, pored Mosta braće Zlatičanin, u samom srcu Podgorice. Objekat će se kaskadno spuštati do same obale rijeke, i biće po mnogo čemu jedinstvena građevina u Podgorici, jedan u nizu prepoznatljivih objekata, poslovnih bisera grada, zahvaljujući arhitektonskom rješenju magistra arhitekture Mladena Đurovića, i implementacijom najsavremenijih građevinskih tehnologija.

U poslovno-stambenom kompleksu površine od preko 12.000 m² planirano je 10 spratova, od kojih su 3 podzemna. Na prvom podzemnom spratu predviđeni su luksuzni lokali, a na druga dva garaže od 90 parking mjesta sa dnevnim svjetlošću, iz kojih se sa dva putnička lifta ide u stambeni dio objekta, a sa panoramskim liftom, u poslovni dio objekta.

Na prizemlju, prvom spratu i u suterenu predviđeno je stotinu luksuznih lokala, u kojima će svoje mjesto naći i najpoznatiji svjetski brendovi. Samoj ekskluzivnosti Cen-

tra doprinosi moderni i savremeni dizajn enterijera sa šest specijalno osvjetljenih fontana, kao i panoramski lift. U centru će biti zaposleno više od 300 ljudi.

Stambeni kompleks sadrži 70 visoko ekskluzivnih stanova površine od 42 do 250 m², kao i dva predsjednička apartmana. Desetak stanova će imati terase sa zelenim površinama od 50 do 100 m² koje će se kaskadno spuštati prema Mostu braće Zlatičanin i Trgu Božane Vučinić.

Stanovi će biti opremljeni najkvalitetnijom sanitarnom opremom, engleskim električnim kaminima, koji će biti ugrađeni u sve stanove, i koji ima dvojaku funkciju: simulaciju kaminske vatre i pri tome troše 60 W, a ukoliko želite i toplotni efekat, tada potrošnja iznosi 2 Kw. U stanove će biti ugrađeni sistemi za grijanje i hlađenje prostorija, tzv. fan-coileri, kao i podno grijanje u prostorijama gdje je projektovana keramika.

Veoma je važno istaći i to da Centar posjeduje sopstveni agregat, tako da će u slučaju nestanka električne energije vlasnici i korisnici poslovnih prostora, odnosno stanova, imaće i nekoliko dana nužno osvjetljenje, kao i napajanje električnom energijom aparata u domaćinstvu.

Izgradnja BIZNIS CENTAR NIKIĆ počela je 18. 05. 2006. kada je gradonačelnik Podgorice dr Miomir Mugoša postavio kamen temeljac za ovaj budući velelepni objekt.

Centar će sadržati sve ono što predstavlja inovaciju u svijetu građevinarstva, kao i najsavremenije sadržaje koj će biti na nivou ponude velikih svjetskih centara.

Poslovni stambeni kompleks biće završen za 20 mjeseci, a u njega će biti uloženo preko 12 miliona EUR.



Foto RADIONICA Njeguši 2006.

Foto-radionicu "Njeguši 2006", koja je održana ovoga ljeta organizovao je Foto-kino-video klub "Podgorica" u saradnji sa Društvom prijatelja Njeguša. Učestvovali su autori iz Slovenije, Srbije, Bosne i Hercegovine, Makedonije, Hrvatske i Crne Gore: Vinko Skale, Tomaš Lauko, Amer Kapetanović, Imrana Kapetanović, Ivan Blažev, Krunoslav Haidler, Branislav Brkić, Vlada Tatarević, Dejan Stanimirović, Ognjen Topalović, Jelena Vemić, Srećko Krasan, Lazar Pejović i Duško Miljanić.

Fotografi su, svaki u svom stilu, bilježili zanimljive pejzaže i neobične detalje svakodnevnog života na lokacijama Njeguši, Lovćen, Ivanova Korita, Cetinje, Kotor, Grahovo, Risan i Perast... Iako im vrijeme nije išlo na ruku – kiša i oblaci, oni su koristeći svoje znanje i vještine, ali i svaki trenutak sunčeve svjetlosti, uspjeli da naprave sjane fotografije.

Večeri su podrazumijevale druženje i prezentaciju materijala preko lap topa i projektora. Međusobno su razmijenili radove i na kraju radionice odabrali najbolje za izložbu kojom je svečano i završeno Njeguško kulturno ljeto. Ekipa fotografa u istom sastavu nastavlja sa druženjem i foto-radionicama u Crnoj Gori jer po riječima organizatora nepravilno je reći da su učesnici ove radionice bili oduševljeni već "razduševljeni". Kažu – „Ovo je bilo samo zagrijevanje".

Photography WORKSHOP Njegusi 2006

The Photography Workshop Njegusi 2006, held this summer, was organized by the Photo Cinema Video Club Podgorica, in cooperation with the Friends of Njegusi Association. The event was attended by the authors Vinko Skale, Tomaz Lauko, Amer Kapetanovic, Imrana Kapetanovic, Ivan Blazev, Krunoslav Haidler, Branislav Brkic, Vlada Tatarevic, Dejan Stanimirovic, Ognjen Topalovic, Jelena Vemic, Srecko Krasan, Lazar Pejovic i Dusko Miljanic, from Slovenia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Croatia and Montenegro respectively.

Each in their own style, the photographers have recorded interesting landscapes, and unusual details from the everyday life of Njegusi, Mount Lovcen, Ivanova Korita, Cetinje, Kotor, Grahovo, Risan and Perast...

Even though the weather was not favourable – it was wet and cloudy – they used their knowledge and skills, as well as every moment of sunlight, and managed to take some extraordinary photographs.

The evenings involved social gatherings and the presentation of materials by means of a laptop and video projector. They exchanged their works and, at the end of the workshop, selected the best ones for the exhibition that formally ended the Njegusi Cultural Summer. The same team of photographers will continue gathering and organising photography workshops in Montenegro because, according to the organizer, it wouldn't be correct to say that the participants were just delighted, they were elated by the workshop. In their own words: It was just a warm-up!



Ivan Blažev



Jelena Vernić



Ognjen Topalović

Duško Miljanić





Duško Miljanović



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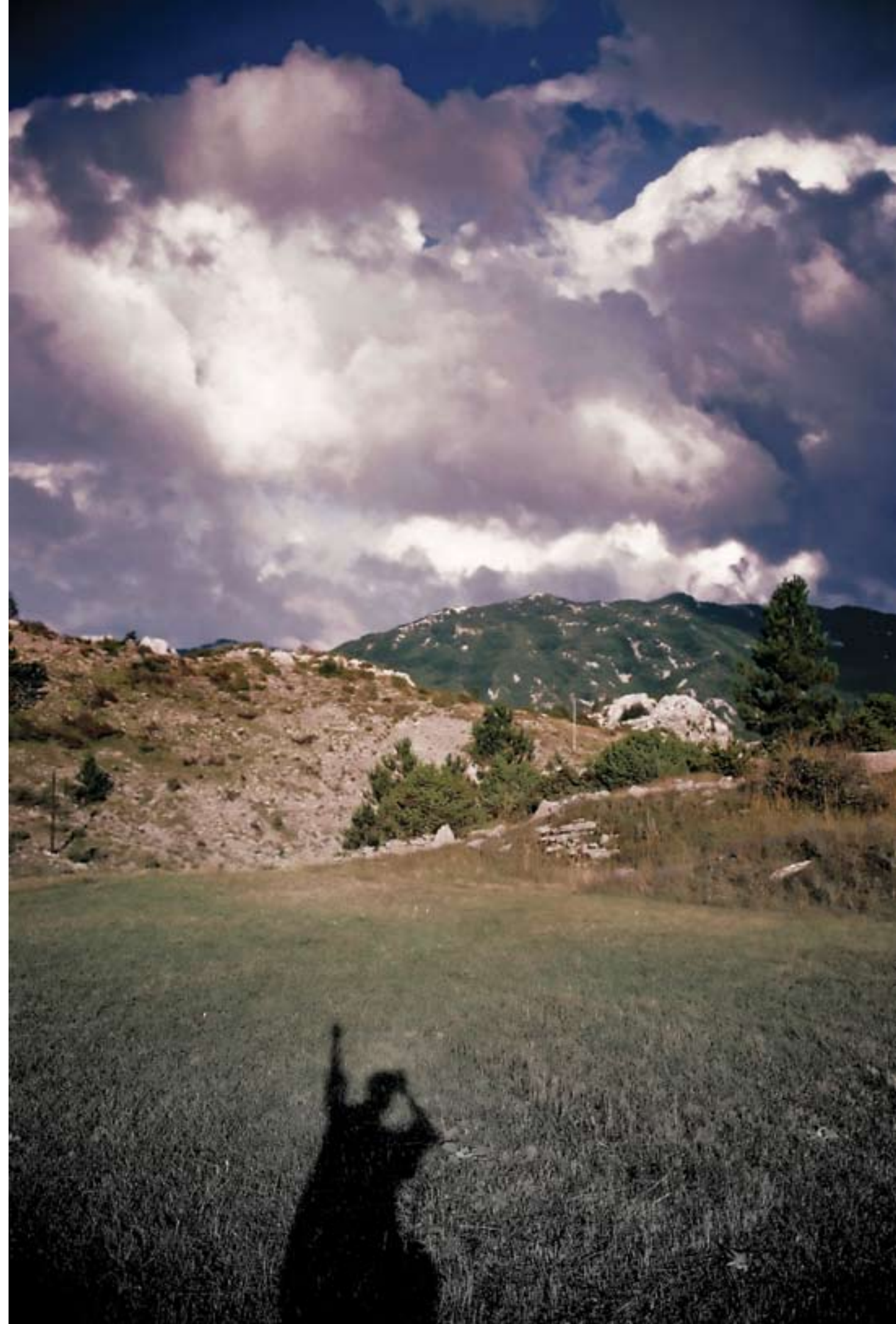
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NJEMAČKO PIVO
No. 1
U SVIJETU



TI DRŽIŠ KLJUČ

DR ALEKSANDAR ČELEBIĆ,
HIRURG U SVJETSKI POZNATOJ
PARISKOJ BOLNICI “HENRI MONDOR”

SURGEON IN A WORLD FAMOUS
HOSPITAL “HENRI MONDOR” IN PARIS

Čovjek koji je ostvario svoje snove

A man who fulfilled all his dreams

Tačnije, nije baš sve. Mašta da ima porodicu sa puno djece, u kakvoj je i sam odrastao. Do tada, zadovoljan je onim što radi, jer onkološka hirurgija i komplikovane operacije transplantacije organa njegov su mladalački san

More precisely, not exactly all of them. He dreams of having a family with a lot of children, similar to the one he grew up in. Until that time, he is satisfied with doing what he always dreamed of. Because, the oncological surgery and complicated operations involving the transplantation of organs were his childhood dream



Tekst **Gordana Borović**
Foto **Risto Božović**

Ako biste ga sreli, slučajno, na ulici, nikada ne biste pomislili da Podgoričanin **Aleksandar Čelebić** ima 34 godine. Skoro dječaka pojava, uz blag i topao osmijeh naizgled stidljivog mladog čovjeka, nikako ne odaje hirurga koji radi komplikovane operacije transplantacije organa u svjetski poznatoj pariskoj bolnici “Henri Mondor”.

Najstariji je među šest sestara. Sve je išlo u prilog tome da postane razmaženi sin među tolikim djevojčicama.

“Jedna psihološkinja mi je rekla da se ne uklapam ni u jednu kategoriju porodične psihologije. Pažnja na mene jeste usmjerena na poseban način, ali samo zato što sam odsutan. To je pojačalo zaštitnički osjećaj roditelja i sestara prema meni i moju želju da vrijeme provedeno ovdje što kvalitetnije iskoristim.”

Ali, kako kaže, njegovi roditelji nisu pravili nikakva podvajanja među djecom, pa je odrastao kao savjesna i odgovorna ličnost, od malih nogu zaljubljen u medicinu. Zašto, ni sam ne zna odgovor na to pitanje. Završio je Srednju medicinsku školu u Podgorici i potom upisao medicinu u Beogradu.

Onkologija je bila njegov izbor od početka, tako da zaposlenje na Institutu za onkologiju u Beogradu smatra svojom značajnom mogućnošću da se profesionalno razvija u željenom pravcu. Odatle je 2003. godine pošao na prvu specijalizaciju u Milano, na Evropski institut za onkologiju, gdje je bio tri mjeseca kod profesora **Veronezija**. Još u Beogradu posebno se usmjeravao prema hirurgiji raka dojke i raka štitaste žlijezde. Prije skoro četiri godine dobija stipendiju francuske vlade, i to među samo pedesetak ljudi iz cijelog svijeta. “Danas se taj broj smanjio na samo nešto više od dvadeset”, kaže.

Bio je i na dodatnom usavršavanju na dva najpoznatija onkološka instituta u Evropi, “Kiri” i “Gistav Rusi”.

Sreli smo ga nedavno, prilikom njegovog odmora provedenog u Podgorici. “Ovo je moj prvi pravi odmor u Crnoj Gori u zadnjih 17 godina”, konstatuje.

Obučen je neupadljivo, bez detalja, ali košulja u dva dezena zanimljivog kroja otkriva da ga nije zaobišao dah nenametljivog francuskog šika. Razgovor smo vodili na terasi hotela “Podgorica”, nad kojom i u najvrelije dane niz rijeku dolazi svjež vazduh, koji njiše velike kvadratne hotelske suncobrane.

“Primjećujem velike promjene na bolje. To me raduje. A najviše me raduju susreti sa starim društvom iz Medicinske škole. Često organizujemo neki zanimljiv izlet”, veli. Naravno, pričamo uglavnom o njegovom poslu.

“Po odlasku u Pariz više sam se usmjerio prema onkološkoj hirurgiji abdominalnih organa i, u posljednje vrijeme, hepatobilijarnoj hirurgiji (hirurgija jetre i žučnih puteva). Uvijek me je zanimala tumorska patologija, hirurgija tumorskih oboljenja, dobroćudnih i zloćudnih. Transplantacija je tu samo jedan segment rezervisan za visokospecijalizovane centre, kojih u Evropi nema puno, ali ih je najveći dio u Francuskoj.”

Objašnjava da je za to neophodna razgranata, jaka i skupa logistika, kako u ljudskim resursima, tako i u tehnici. Za pacijenta je ta komplikovana i u svakom pogledu delikatna intervencija besplatna.

Transplantiraju se bubrezi, rožnjača, pankreas, srce, plućno krilo i djelovi crijeva. Bolnica u kojoj radi posljednjih godinu dana, “Henri Mondor”, jedna je od šest u Francuskoj u kojima se obavlja transplantacija jetre i onkološka hirurgija.

“Ono što naučite u Francuskoj jeste da starost nije kontraindikacija za operaciju. To može biti samo neko hronično oboljenje ili loše opšte zdravstveno stanje pacijenta. Ima sijaset parametara po kojima se odlučuje koga staviti na listu za transplantaciju. Tih faktora je više - sta-

rost je bitna, ali ne i presudna. Francuski zakon kaže da ako niste za života ostavili amanet da niste donator, a priori to jeste. Međutim, u tim situacijama poštuje se želja porodice. Saobraćajni udes je najčešća prilika tokom koje se vrši odabir donatora kojem mora, opet, biti ustanovljena moguća smrt”, objašnjava dr Čelebić.

Od početka ove godine u bolnici “Henri Mondor” urađeno je pedesetak transplantacija. Na tom poslu organizovana su tri tima. Čelebić je u timu za transplantaciju jetre i u timu za uzimanje organa. Naravno, to su multidisciplinarni timovi, u koje su uključeni stručnjaci raznih profila, do koordinatora, sociologa i socijalnog radnika.

Pored pomenutog načina na koji se dolazi do potrebnog organa za teško oboljele pacijente, ustaljena je i transplantacija sa zdravih donatora, najčešće roditelja. Jedan od većih uspjeha francuske medicine u skorije vrijeme bila je četvorostruka operacija u kojoj su oba roditelja darivala dio jetre za svoje oboljele blizance.

Pitamo našeg sagovornika kako izgleda njegov radni dan.

“Na poslu sam u sedam i po. Slijedi sastanak na kojem se planira dan. U osam i trideset počinju operacije. Sa klinike ne izađem nikad prije sedam, osam uveče. Radi se redovni hirurški program, benigna i maligna onkologija.”

Pacijenti ga, kaže, vole i poštuju. To što je stranac povremeno izaziva blagu radoznalost.

“Osjeti se moj strani akcenat. Pitaju me često odakle sam, to se ne može izbjeći. U Francuskoj pacijenti vole da razgovaraju sa ljekarima o raznim temama. Specifično je i to da se zahvaljuju pismima. Imam pravu hrpu njihovih pisama napisanih rukom, u kojima mi se zahvaljuju. Vrlo često mi kažu - nemojte izbrisati akcenat. To mi je najdraži poklon. U Francuskoj je i saksija sa cvijećem čest poklon od pacijenta.”

Dr Čelebić kaže da je ljekarska sujeta univerzalni fenomen, ali mu ona nikada nije predstavljala poseban problem. O tome, jednostavno, ne razmišlja.

Naravno, bilo da u stranu zemlju odete kao osoba bez mnogo formalnog i stvarnog obrazovanja, ili posjedujete najviša univerzitetska znanja, neminovan je sudar vaše i kulture koju zateknete. Dr Sašu Čelebića opčinili su francuski šik i visoki estetski kodovi na svim planovima, tamošnja kuhinja, koja se ne može porediti ni sa jednom drugom na svijetu. Profesionalno, izuzetno cijeni njihovu tačnost i preciznost.

“Moram reći da mi godi i jedna posebna tamošnja vrsta kulturne distance u ophođenju. U početku mi je to smetalo, pogotovu poslije iskustva u Italiji. Kasnije sam to počeo da prepoznajem kao način zaštite sebe od drugih i obrnuto. Privatno se posjećujemo, ali ne posebno. Moj najbolji prijatelj jeste **Danijel Šefki**, direktor klinike. Obojica smo bivši đaci **Henrija Bizmuta**, najvećeg svjetskog stručnjaka za resekciju jetre i hepatobilijarnog hirurga - transplantatora.”

Osmijeh ne silazi sa lica našeg sagovornika sve vrijeme razgovora - bilo da priča o teškim operacijama, svojim prijateljima, ili porodici. U ophođenju ni traga od nadmenosti ili arogancije, tako česte osobine kod ljudi koji mnogo toga postignu sami, posebno u inostranstvu. Ne izjašnjava se mnogo o svojim profesionalnim željama i planovima, uvjeren da će svaki pomak doći ili spontano, ili uz veliki trud.

Privatno, mašta da ima puno djece, u porodičnom okruženju u kakvom je i sam odrastao.



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Text **Gordana Borović**
Photo **Risto Božović**

If you were to meet him, accidentally, on the street, you would never have thought that **Aleksandar Celebic** from Podgorica is 34 years old. Almost a boyish look, with a warm and friendly smile of a seemingly shy young man, look even less like a surgeon who performs complicated operations of organ transplants in the world famous hospital in Paris. He is the oldest child in the family, with six sisters. Everything was in support of him becoming a spoiled son among all those girls. “One lady, psychologist told me that I do not fit into any category of family psychology. The attention given to me is special, but simply because I am away. This strengthened the protective attitude of my parents and sisters towards me, but also my desire to consume the time that I spend here in the best possible way.” But, as he says, his parents made no preference among their children, so he grew up as a responsible person, in love with medicine ever since his early childhood. Why that is so, he cannot tell. He graduated from the Medical High School in Podgorica and then enrolled in the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade. Oncology was his choice from the very start, so he feels that his employment in the Institute for Oncology in Belgrade was an important opportunity to develop professionally in the desired direction. In 2003, he left the Institute to attend his first specialized training abroad, in Milan, at the European Institute for Oncology, where he spent three months working with Professor **Veronesi**. Even in Belgrade he was especially interested in surgery related to breast cancer and hypophysis cancer. Almost four years ago he received a scholarship from the French Government, joining a very select group of some fifty people from throughout the world. “Today, this number is reduced to only some twenty or so”, he said. He also attended additional specialized training programs at the two best-known oncology institutes in Europe, Institute Curie and Institute Gustave Roussy in Paris. We met him recently, during his vacation spent in Podgorica. “This is my first real vacation in Montenegro in the past 17 years”, he noted. Dressed simply, without too many details, although his shirt with two different patterns, and interesting tailoring, reveals that he was not spared from the non-intrusive French style. We talked on the terrace of Hotel “Podgorica”, where even on the hottest days, there is a fresh breeze from the river, moving the square hotel parasols. “I see that there are significant improvements. I am happy about that. But, what excites me the most are the meetings with my old friends from the Medical High School. We always organize an interesting excursion”, he told us. Naturally, we talked mostly about his job. “When I went to Paris, I was mostly focused on oncological surgery of abdominal organs and, lately, on surgery related to the liver and gall bladder. I was always interested in tumor pathology, surgery of tumor diseases, benign and malignant. Transplantation is only a segment in all of it, reserved for highly specialized centers, of which there are not very many in Europe, while most of them are located in France.” He explains that for such a center it is necessary to have a very well dispersed, and expensive logistics, with regard to human resources, but also technical equipment. For the patient, such a complicated and very delicate intervention in all of its aspects, is free of charge. It is possible to transplant kidneys, a cornea, pancreas, heart, lungs and part of colon and intestine. The hospital where he has been working the last year or so, “Henri Mondor” is one of six in France where it is possible to transplant a liver and where oncological surgery is performed. “What you learn in France is that age is not major factor in surgery. That can only be some chronic disease or the bad general health of the

patient. There is a wide spectrum of parameters according to which it is decided who will be put on the list for transplants. These factors are numerous, and age is important, but not decisive. French law says that if you have not left a testament that you are not a donor during your life, you will be considered. However, in such situations, the will of the family is respected. A car accident is the most common opportunity to select the donor, for who, again, it has to be established brain death has occurred”, explains Dr Celebic. Since the beginning of this year, in the “Henri Mondor” hospital there have been some fifty transplants performed. There are three teams working on that task. Celebic is in the team for liver transplants and the team for collection of organs. Naturally, these are multidisciplinary teams, with experts of various profiles, all the way to the coordinator, sociologist and social worker. Apart from the aforementioned way in which the necessary organs are provided for the patients with serious diseases, it is also a normal procedure to have donations from healthy donors, usually the parents. One of the greater successes of French medicine in recent times was the quadruple surgery in which both parents donated one part of their liver for their sick twins. We asked our interviewee what his working day was like. “I am at work at 7:30 am. Then there is a meeting in which we plan the day. At 8:30 the surgeries starts. I never leave the clinic earlier than 7 or 8 pm. There is a regular surgical program, benign and malignant oncology.” He says that the patients like and respect him. The fact that he is a foreigner sometimes causes some curiosity. “One can detect my foreign accent. They often ask me where I come from, that cannot be avoided. In France, the patients like to talk to the doctors about various topics. What is also characteristic is that they send thank you notes. I have a big pile of their letters, handwritten, in which they thank me for my assistance. Very often they tell me – don’t lose the accent. That’s my favorite present. In France, it is also common to receive a flowerpot from patients.” Dr Celebic says that doctors’ vanity is a universal phenomenon, but it has never represented a special problem for him. He, simply, doesn’t think about it. Naturally, whether you go to a foreign country as a person with not very much formal and real education, or as a holder of the most complex university knowledge, you cannot avoid the clash of your own culture and the one you meet there. Dr Sasa Celebic was fascinated with French style and high aesthetic standards in all areas; their cuisine, which cannot be compared with any other in the world. Professionally, he very much respects their punctuality and precision. “I have to say that I especially like the specific form of cultural distance in communication that exists there. In the beginning, I didn’t, especially after my experience in Italy. Later on, I began to understand it as a way to protect yourself from the others and vice versa. Privately, we visit each other, but not too much. My best friend is the director of the clinic, **Daniel Cherqui**. We are both former students of **Henri Bismuth**, one of the greatest experts in the world in liver.” A smile never leaved the face of our interviewee throughout the interview, whether we talked about difficult surgeries, his friends or family. There is no arrogance in his behavior, nothing paternalistic, a characteristic so common among the people who achieve so much on their own, especially abroad. He doesn’t comment much about his professional desires and plans, convinced that every step forwards will come spontaneously and with a lot of effort. Privately, he dreams of having a lot of children and of a family environment similar to the one he grew up in.

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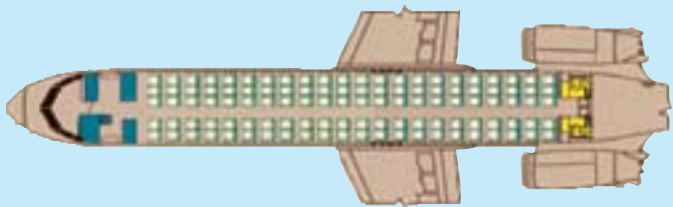
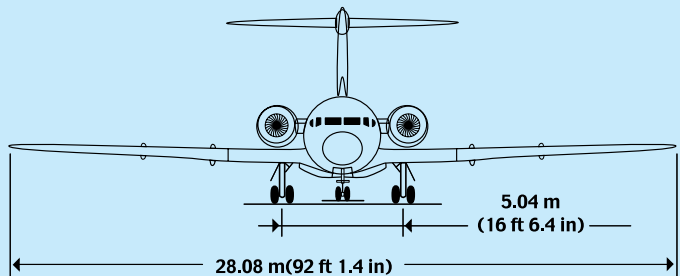
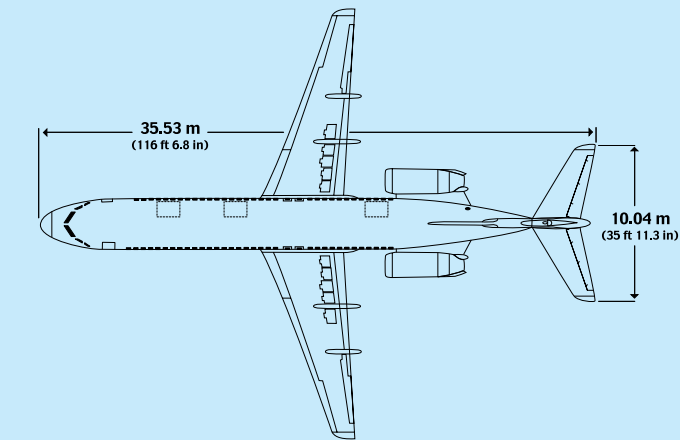
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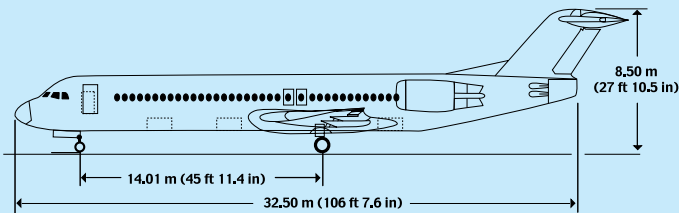
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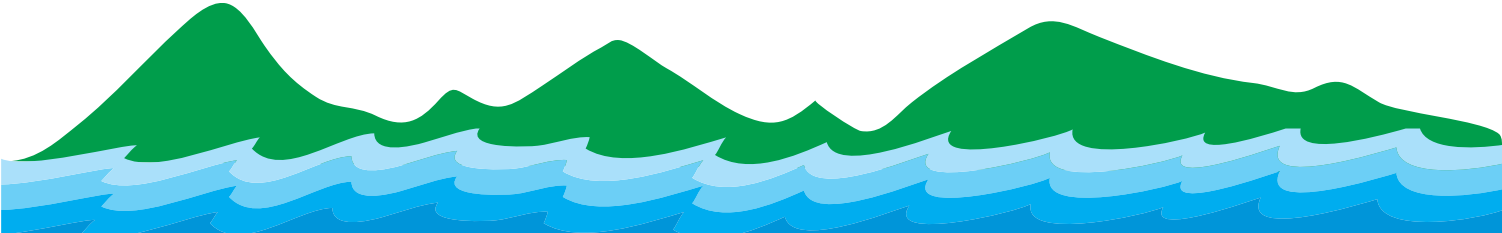


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RIM/ROME	353	654	60
CIRIH/ZURICH	660	1222	105
BUDIMPEŠTA/BUDAPEST	345	639	60
PARIZ/PARIS	954	1767	140
TIVAT			
BEOGRAD/BELGRADE	190	352	40
FRANKFURT	776	1437	115
CIRIH/ZURICH	650	1204	105
LJUBLJANA	391	724	60
PARIZ/PARIS	935	1732	130
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BERLIN	731	1352	110
DRESDEN	636	1177	99
OSTRAVA	478	884	76
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BEOGRAD			
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Površina/Surface
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Broj stanovnika/Population
658.000

Dužina granica/Length of borders
614 km

Glavni grad/Administrative Capital
Podgorica (179.000 stanovnika/inhabitants)
administrativni i ekonomski centar
/administrative and economic center

Prestonica/Historical Capital
Cetinje — istorijski i kulturni centar/historical and
cultural center

Dužina morske obale/
Length of seacoast
293 km

Dužina plaža/Length of beaches
73 km

Najduža plaža/The Longest beach
Velika plaža,
Ulcinj — 13.000 m

Najviši vrh/The highest mountain peak
Bobotov kuk
(planina/mountain Durmitor), 2.522m

Najveće jezero/The largest lake
Skadarsko/Skadar lake — 391 km²

Najdublji kanjon/The deepest canyon
rijeka Tara /The River
Tara Canyon — 1.300 m

Najveći zaliv/The largest Bay
Boka Kotorska

Klima/Climate
mediteranska/Mediterranean

Prosječna temperatura
vazduha ljeti/
Average air temperature
in summer
27.4 C°

Maksimalna temperatura mora/
Maximal sea temperature
27.1 C°

Prosječan broj
sunčanih dana u godini
/Average number of sunny days in a year
240

Kupališna sezona/Swimming season
180 dana/days

Mora/Sea
tamnoplavo/dark blue

Providnost mora/Sea transparency
38—56 m

Montenegro

TURISTIČKA ORGANIZACIJA CRNE GORE/
NATIONAL TOURISM ORGANISATION
OF MONTENEGRO

Rimski trg 10, 81000 Podgorica
Tel: +381 81/235 155, 235 157
Fax: +381 81/235 159
E-mail: tourism@cg.yu
Website: www.visit-montenegro.org
www.visit-montenegro.cg.yu

Turistički informativni telefon/
Touristic information telephone
9797

VAŽNE INFORMACIJE/ IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Valuta/Currency
Euro

VAŽNI BROJEVI/IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Policija/Police
92

Hitna pomoć/Ambulance
94

Pomoć na putu/Help on roads
987

Pošta — informacije / Post office - information
988

Pozivni za Srbiju i Crnu Goru /
Code for Serbia and Montenegro
381

Poziv iz Srbije i Crne Gore/Code for dialing out of Serbia and
Montenegro

00 + kod za određenu zemlju
+ kod za grad
00 + country code + city code

Vremenska zona/Time zone
GMT+1

Aerodrom/Airport Golubovci (Podgorica)
Informacije/Information:
081 243 007, 244 916

Aerodrom/Airport Tivat
Informacije/Information:
082 671 337, 671 894