

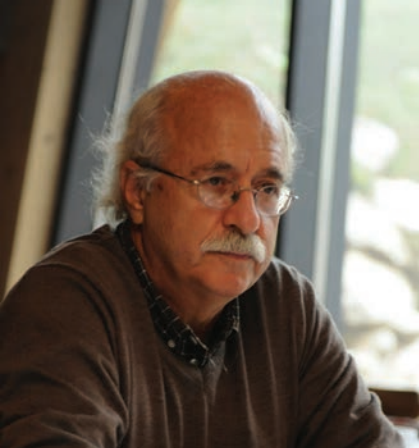


Funded by the European Union



# The Voyage of Discovery

## Putovanje otkrića





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# **Putovanje otkrića**



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**This publication represents a collection of articles (in full or an extract) published after the visit of international travel writers to BiH in September 2012.**

**Ova publikacija predstavlja zbirku tekstova (u cijelosti ili dijelova) koji su objavljeni nakon posjete međunarodnih putopisaca BiH u septembru 2012.**

**Many thanks to journalist who visited Bosnia and Herzegovina and contributed to this brochure:**

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**Damjana Domanovac, "Putovanja za dvoje", Croatia/Hrvatska  
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Catherine Cleary, "The Irish Times", Ireland/Irska  
Emilio Radice, "La Repubblica", Italy/Italija  
Elena Racheva, "Voyage", Russia/Rusija  
Marija Jakob, "Lisa", Serbia/Srbija  
Žikica Milošević, "Travel Magazine", Serbia/Srbija  
Srećko Klapš, "Horizont", Slovenia/Slovenija  
Volkan Altintas, "Turizm Aktuel", Turkey/Turska  
John Bell, "Guardian", United Kingdom/Velika Britanija**



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Ima puno toga za otkriti u gradovima i selima Bosne i Hercegovine. Dolazak stranih putopisaca u BiH za njih je bio prilika da razgovaraju o mogućnostima koje nudi turizam u BiH i da saznaju nešto više o pomoći sektoru turizma u BiH koju financira EU, posebno sredstvima osiguranim kroz Instrument predpristupne pomoći (IPA). S obzirom da turizam postaje značajna grana privrede zemljama u razvoju, i da se radi o jednom od ključnih sektora ekonomije Evropske unije, jasno je da će turizam predstavljati važnu granu u ukupnom ekonomskom razvoju Bosne i Hercegovine i budućem prosperitetu njenih stanovnika. Novinari – koji predstavljaju različite poznate i uvažene štampane i on-line publikacije koje zajedno dopiru do više od pet miliona čitatelja – odnosno potencijalnih gostiju koji dolaze na odmor – novinari su iz prve ruke doživjeli dio onoga što se u BiH ima vidjeti i doživjeti, o čemu su napisali članke koji su predstavljeni u ovoj publikaciji. Nadam se da ćete otkriti nove stvari o ovoj fascinantnoj zemlji – sretno čitanje!

**Ambasador Peter Sørensen**  
**Šef Delegacije EU u BiH/  
Specijalni predstavnik EU**

Posjeta grupe od 14 uvažanih novinara iz 10 zemalja Evrope Bosni i Hercegovini predstavlja važan korak u pravcu boljeg predstavljanja BiH na evropskom turističkom tržištu. Novinari su bili u prilici vidjeti prirodne ljepote Bosne i Hercegovine, potencijal za razvoj turizma, raznolikost turističke ponude, i njihovi pozitivni dojmovi su ugrađeni u njihove novinske članke koji su mnogo više od čistog izvještavanja. U novinskim člancima oni izražavaju divljenje prema ljepotama Nacionalnog parka Sutjeska, Trebinja, Blagaja, Mostara, Konjica, Jahorine i Sarajeva.

Aktivnost projekta „Tehnička pomoć za podršku industriji turizma u Bosni i Hercegovini“ pod nazivom „Posjeta novinara BiH: „Skrivena blaga BiH: putovanje otkrića“ je od velikog značaja za poboljšanje imidža BiH i nadamo se da će nastavak ove i sličnih aktivnosti doprinijeti da BiH dobije mjesto koje zaslužuje na evropskoj turističkoj mapi.

**Brankica Pandurević**  
**Predsjedavajuća Radne grupe za  
koordinaciju aktivnosti u turizmu  
u BiH**

Ova publikacija, koja okuplja novinarske članke, formulirana je u okviru projekta financiranog od strane EU pod nazivom „Tehnička pomoć za podršku industriji turizma u BiH“. Jedan od najvažnijih rezultata marketinških aktivnosti je organizacija posjete u cilju iznalaženja činjenica za strane putopisce. Posjeta pod nazivom „Skrivena blaga BiH: putovanje otkrića“ je za mnoge od četrnaest uvažanih novinara iz deset zemalja Evrope i regije bila njihova prva posjeta ovoj zemlji, i bili su izuzetno impresionirani predivnim okruženjem, mnoštvom stvari koje se mogu vidjeti i uraditi, kao i gostoljubivošću i prijateljskim dočekom ljudi sa kojima su se susretali. Ovakve posjete su od velikog značaja je predstavljaju efikasan način da se BiH pozitivno prikaže u međunarodnim medijima koji se bave putovanjima.

**MaryMcKeon**  
**Lider projektnog tima**

There is much to discover in the towns and countryside of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The visit of international travel writers to the country was an opportunity for them to discuss tourism opportunities in BiH and to know more about EU-funded assistance in BiH tourism sector, particularly through the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) funds. With tourism becoming a major player in the economy of developing countries and as a key sector of the European Union's economy, it is clear that tourism will be an important industry in Bosnia and Herzegovina's overall economic growth and the future prosperity of its people. Representing various well known and respected print and online publications with a combined circulation of over five million readers – or potential holidaymakers – the journalists experienced at first hand some of the many things to see and do in BiH for feature stories that are presented in this publication. I hope that you will make some new discoveries about this fascinating country – happy reading!

**Ambassador Peter Sørensen  
Head of the EU Delegation to BiH/  
EU Special Representative**

“Visit of a group of 14 distinguished journalists from 10 European countries to Bosnia and Herzegovina represents a significant step toward a better representation of BiH on the European tourism market. Journalists were able to see the natural beauty of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the potential for tourism development, diversity of tourist products and the positive impressions were incorporated into their newspaper article that are much more than simply reporting. In newspaper articles they expressed admiration for the beauties of the Sutjeska National Park, Trebinje, Blagaj, Mostar, Konjic, Jahorina and Sarajevo. Activity of the project “Technical Assistance to Support Tourism Industry in Bosnia and Herzegovina” entitled “Journalists Tour to BiH: ‘BiH’s Hidden Treasures: A journey of discovery” is of great importance for improving the image of BiH, and we hope that the continuation of these and similar activities will contribute to BiH's place on the European tourist map that it deserves.”

**Brankica Pandurević  
Chairwomen of the Working  
Group for Coordination of  
Tourism Activities in BiH**

This publication of journalists articles has being formulated within the EU funded project “Technical Assistance to Support Tourism Industry in BiH”. One of the major outputs of the marketing activity was the organization of a fact finding visit for international travel writers. The visit titled; BiH's Hidden Treasures a Journey of Discovery was for many of the fourteen distinguished journalists from ten European and regional countries their first time here and they were extremely impressed by the wonderful scenery, the many things to see and do, as well as by the hospitality and friendliness of the people they met. Visits like this are very important as they are an effective way to get positive exposure for BiH through the international travel media.

**Mary McKeon  
Project Team Leader**



**EU-Tourism BiH**  
Technical Assistance to Support  
Tourism Industry  
in Bosnia and Herzegovina



LISA SVETSKI PUTNIK

# Živa bila, opet ovde

Posle više od tri decenije posetila sam grad iz kojeg sam otišla kao dete. I sve ono po čemu sam pamtila Sarajevo, ostalo je isto. Gostoljubivi ljudi, Miljacka, tramvaji, planine, Vijećnica, Baščaršija, turska kafa sa ratlukom i čevapi - sve me je ponovo dočekalo

Tekst: Marija Jakob

Kad se u nekom gradu rodite, pa se odselite, možete samo da zamislite s kakvim se uzbuđenjem pripremate da ga opet upoznate kada dobijete mogućnost da ga posle više od tri decenije ponovo posetite. Poziv podrške Evropske unije koja se bavi promocijom turizma u Bosni i Hercegovini dočekala sam s radošću. Opet ću videti Sarajevo, grad u kojem sam rođena, mesto u kojem su se upoznali moji roditelji, za koje me vežu dečje, pomalo romantične uspomene, jer smo se odatle odselili kad sam imala pet godina. Još kad ste Mađarica rođena u Bosni, pa vam svi pevaju: „Živa bila, otkud ovde?“ i eto mene – živa bila, pa opet ovde! Sarajevo je oduvek za većinu stanovnika eks-lugoslavlje bilo sinonim za dobar provod, čevape, baklave, zajedništvo... A onda se sve to promenilo devedesetih, malo ko je posećivao tu destinaciju, a ja sam napokon prestala da gnjavim roditelje sanjarjama o tome kako bi nam mnogo lepše bilo da smo ostali tamo... M

## Grad mog detinjstva

... I, evo me opet u gradu mog detinjstva... Potražila sam zgradu u Hrasnom, delu Novog Sarajeva, u kojem smo živeli. Noge su me same odvele. Novogradnja kao novogradnja, samo sad sve to izgleda mnogo manje nego u mom sećanju.

Sankcije ispred zgrade dolike sedemdeset i neke...

Vilsonovo šetaliste ostalo je manje-više isto - duga šetnja pored Miljacke pod krošnjama drveća, poneka klupica, pogled na planine koje okružuju Sarajevo...

## Ništa bez čevapa

Ako oglednite, tu su pekare sa čuvenim sarajevskim burekom i ostalim pitama, sirnicama, zeljanicama, aščinice sa čevapima i roštiljem u somunu (a i dalje su najpoznatiji čevapi kod Ferhatovića), poslastičarnice sa baklavama, tulumabama, fufahijama i ostalim prelivnim kolačima. Uморne noge možete odmoriti u *Rahatlooku*, prijatnom mestu u glavnoj ulici u kojem možete isprobati domaće kolače i džemove, piti čajne mešavine i salep (slatki napitak koji se dobija sušenjem i mlevenjem krtao istoimene orhideje).

U fidžanu (šoljici) na peškuću napisan noćak sa orjenbalnim ukrasima! Kafa, kockica šećera i ratluk

## Pet planina i Miljacka

Sarajevo je smešteno na prostoru Sarajevskog polja, okruženo planinama Jahorinom, Bjelašicom, Igmanom, Treskavicom i Trebevićem. Kroz grad teče reka Miljacka.

Novi pešački most povezuje Radićevu ulicu sa Akademijom likovnih umetnosti, simboličnog naziva *Festina lente* (Požuri polako).



Ekipa novinara iz Evrope i regiona obilazi je Sarajevo

Od Ilidže do Vrela Bosne možete se povezati kočijama

Vrela Bosne

Tri kilometra duga aleja platana i kestena dovede vas od Ilidže do Vrela Bosne, omiljenog izletišta Sarajlija. Tu, ispod Igmana izvire bistra i hladna voda reke čijim imenom se zove čitava ova zemlja.

Možda, kad mi je bilo tri-četiri godine

## Jedinstvo suprotnosti

Kao urbano mesto Sarajevo se počelo razvijati sredinom 15. veka podizanjem zadužbina Isak-bega Ishakovića. On je još 1457. godine podigao džamiju koju je poklonio sultanu Mehmedu Fatihu, po čemu je dobila ime. Careva, a zatim i upravno središte dvor-saraj, po kojem je grad dobio ime. Ovde su se oduvek spajale kulture Istoka i Zapada i zahvaljujući tome ovaj grad je jedinstvena kombinacija istorije, kulture i nasleđa. Na udaljenosti od stotinak metara i danas su aktivne džamije, crkve i sinagoga još iz 16. veka. Stanovnici Sarajeva kažu da imaju različite bogomolje, a zajedničke praznike. Pored Osmanlija, na arhitekturu je velik pečat ostavila i austrougarska vladavina...

Iskuk kuća samo je jedan od svedoka upornosti Sarajlija i vlasnik ove kuće koji je bio na mestu Vijećnice (Gradske kule) nije baš do proda kuću već je mislao da mu je prenešao kamen po kamen, dakle po dasku zaustava onakvu kakva je bila u drugoj strani Miljacke

Kulundža je gradsko lice otkrio tajne starog zahata - ljubav i strast

Baščaršija doslovno znači „glavna čaršija“ označava prostor baščaršijskog trga oko sebilja (česme), da bi se kasnije naziv proširio na ceo stari deo grada.

Stari hram sagradjen 1581. po dolasku Sefarida sada je Muzej vojvoda

Stara pravoslavna crkva potiče iz 14. veka

Sazi Husrev-begova džamija sagradjena je 1531. godine

Katedrala Sreća Isusova je u samom centru grada

## Živa bila, opet ovde

Marija Jakob

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**Wilsonovo šetalište** ostalo je manje-više isto - duga šetnja pored Miljacke pod krošnjama drveća, poneka klupica, pogled na planine koje okružuju Sarajevo...

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Inat kuća samo je jedan od svedoka upornosti Sarajlija - vlasnik ove kuće koja je bila na mestu Vijećnice (Gradske kuće) nije želeo da proda kuću, već je insistirao da mu je prenesu kamen po kamen, dasku po dasku i sastave onakvu kakva je bila s druge strane Miljacke.

## My Dear, Here Again, Marija Jakob

*After more than three decades I visited the town I left as child. And everything I remembered Sarajevo for, has remained the same. Hospitable people, the Miljacka River, trams, mountains, the City Hall, Baščaršija, Turkish coffee with Turkish delights and ćevapi- everything welcomed me again.*

When you're born in one town and then moved, you can imagine with what excitement you're preparing yourself to get familiarized with it when you get a possibility to visit it after more than three decades. An invitation of the European Union Tourism Support Project in Bosnia and Herzegovina I accepted with happiness. I'll see Sarajevo again, the city where I was born, the city where my parents met, of which I have childish, slightly romantic memories, because we moved from Sarajevo when I was five years old. And, when you a Hungarian born in Bosnia, and everybody singing to you: "My dear, how come that you are here?" – and here I am – my dear, here again! Sarajevo has always been for most of citizens from the former Yugoslavia a symbol of having good time, hospitable people- *raja*, good music, *ćevapi*, *bkalve*, collectivity. .... And, then all that was changed in the 1990s, just few people were visiting that destination, and I finally stopped bothering my parents with my daydreaming that it would have been much better if we had stayed there. ...

### City of my childhood

... And, I am again in the city of my childhood... I was looking for the building in *Hrasno*, part of Novo Sarajevo, where we used to live. My legs led me there. It was a building, like any building, but now it looks much smaller than it was in my memories. ...

### Nothing without *ćevapi*

If you get hungry, there are bakeries with famous Sarajevo *burek* and other pies, cheese pie, spinach pie, *aščinicas* with *ćevapi* and grilled meat in *somun* (and still the most famous *ćevapi* are at the *Ferhatović's*), cake shops with *baklavas*, *tulumbas*, *tufahijas* (stuffed apples) and other soaked cakes. You can rest your tired legs at the *Rahatook*, a cozy place in the main street where you can taste domestic cakes and jams, drink tea mixtures and *salep* (sweet drink made of dried and ground orchid truffles).

**Vilsonovo šetalište** remained more or less the same - a long walk by the Miljacka under the trees, a few benches, views of the mountains surrounding Sarajevo ...

### Five mountains and the River Miljacka

Sarajevo is situated in the area of the Sarejvo field, surrounded by the mountains Jahorina, Bjelašica, Igman, Treskavica and Trebević. The River Miljacka runs through the city.

### Unity of contrasts

As an urban place Sarajevo started its development in mid of the 15<sup>th</sup> century when foundations of Isak-bey Isaković were established. Even in 1457 he built a mosque which he gifted to Sultan Mehmed Fatih, after whom it was named as the Emparor's Mosque, and then an administrative center – palace – *saraj* – after which the city was named. Since always the cultures of the East and West have been merging here and thanks to this fact, this city is a unique combination of the history, culture and heritage. At the distance of approximately 100 meters there are active mosques, churches and a synagogue dating even from the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The citizens of Sarajevo say that they have different places of worship, but common holidays. Beside the Ottomans, a strong impact on architecture was made by the Austro – Hungarian rule. ...



The three-kilometer-long avenue of plane trees and chestnut trees will lead you from Ilidza to the source of river Bosna, popular resort of Sarajevo citizens. There, beneath the Igman, springs the clear and cold water of the river by whose name is called this whole country.

The Inat (defiance) House is only one of witnesses of persistence of Sarajevo citizens – the owner of this house, which was at the place of the Vijećnica (City Hall), did not want to sell his house, but he insisted on removing it, stone by stone, plank by plank and on building it as identical as it was on the other side of the River Miljacka.





VODA Riba, Rak, Škorpija

Trebinje

Duh starih vremena

Romantični pripadnici vodenih znakova biće oduševljeni gradićem koji predstavlja najjužniju tačku Republike Srpske i Bosne i Hercegovine. Nalazi se u dolini reke Trebišnjice, na tromeđi BiH, Crne Gore i Hrvatske, a pažnju brojnih turista, osim gradskog jezgra izgrađenog u mediteranskom stilu, privlači i specifičan botaničko-ugostiteljski kompleks koji čini šesnaest stoletnih platanu. Za ovaj gradić vezane su mnoge romantične priče, a tu je rođen i pesnik i diplomata Jovan Dučić. Na Crkvini iznad grada u, po lepoti već čuvenoj, Hercegovačkoj Gračanici, zadužbini Branka Tupanjca, ktitora i izvršitelja Dučićevog testamenta, prema pesnikovoj želji, počivaju njegovi zemni ostaci. Tu je i vojno utvrđenje s početka 18. veka, današnji Stari grad, ili Kaštel,

## Romantika

sa uskim uličicama, voltovima, kapijama, i starinskim kamenim zdanjima, Osman-pašinom džamijom, Muzejom Hercegovine, brojnim kafićima i buticima. Novija atrakcija za turiste je i Anđelkina kapija, dvorišna vrata iz kojih je stanovala glavna junakinja serije „Ranjeni orao“. Trebinje na dvoje deli Trebišnjica, najduža ponornica u Evropi i reka neobične lepote i čistoće. Ovo je grad u kojem se nepopravljivi romantičari osećaju „kao kod kuće“ - letnja bašta pod platanima, kamene zgrade okupane suncem, prelepi parkovi, mala pijaca smeštena u srcu grada, ukusi dobrih vina, miris Mediterana, Hotel Platani ušuškan u samom centru, sve to odiše duhom nekih starih vremena toliko snažno da je lako zamisliti kako se mimoilazite sa gospodom sa šeširima i damama u rukavicama...



za turiste je i Anđelkina kapija, dvorišna vrata iz kojih je stanovala glavna junakinja serije „Ranjeni orao“... Trebinje na dvoje deli Trebišnjica, najduža ponornica u Evropi i reka neobične lepote i čistoće. Ovo je grad u kojem se nepopravljivi romantičari osećaju „kao kod kuće“ - letnja bašta pod platanima, kamene zgrade okupane suncem, prelepi parkovi, mala pijaca smeštena u srcu grada, ukusi dobrih vina, miris Mediterana, Hotel Platani ušuškan u samom centru, sve to odiše duhom nekih starih vremena toliko snažno da je lako zamisliti kako se mimoilazite sa gospodom sa šeširima i damama u rukavicama...

### Trebinje: The Spirit of Old Times

Romantic people born under the water horoscope signs will be delighted with the small town representing the furthest point in the south of the Republika Srpska and Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is situated in the valley of the River Trebišnjica, in the tri-border area of BiH, Montenegro and Croatia. In addition to the city heart built in the Mediterranean style, the attention of tourists is also focused on a specific botanic-restaurant complex composed of sixteen centennial plane-trees. There are many romantic stories related to this small town, where Jovan Dučić, poet and diplomat, was born. According to the poet's wish, the poet was buried at the Crkvine hill above the town, in *Hercegovačka Gračanica*, famous for its beauty, an endowment of Branko Tupanjac, founder and executor of Dučić's will. There is also a military fortress dating from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century as well as *Stari Grad* (the old town) or *Kaštel*, with narrow streets, gates, and ancient stone edifices, the *Osman – Pasha Mosque*, *Museum Herzegovina*, numerous coffeehouses and boutiques. A newer attraction for tourists is *Anđelka's gate*, the yard gate behind which the main heroine of TV series “*Ranjeni orao*” (Wounded Eagle) lived....

### Trebinje: Duh starih vremena

Marija Jakob

Romantični pripadnici vodenih znakova biće oduševljeni gradićem koji predstavlja najjužniju tačku Republike Srpske i Bosne i Hercegovine. Nalazi se u dolini reke Trebišnjice, na tromeđi BiH, Crne Gore i Hrvatske, a pažnju brojnih turista, osim gradskog jezgra izgrađenog u mediteranskom stilu, privlači i specifičan botaničko-ugostiteljski kompleks koji čini šesnaest stoletnih platanu. Za ovaj gradić vezane su mnoge romantične priče, a tu je rođen i pesnik i diplomata Jovan Dučić. Na Crkvini iznad grada u, po lepoti već čuvenoj, Hercegovačkoj Gračanici, zadužbini Branka Tupanjca, ktitora i izvršitelja Dučićevog testamenta, prema pesnikovoj želji, počivaju njegovi zemni ostaci. Tu je i vojno utvrđenje s početka 18. veka, današnji Stari grad, ili Kaštel, sa uskim uličicama, voltovima, kapijama, i starinskim kamenim zdanjima, Osman-pašinom džamijom, Muzejom Hercegovine, brojnim kafićima i buticima. Novija atrakcija



This project is funded by the European Union



This project is implemented by the GDSI Limited led Consortium



Trebinje is divided in two parts by the River Trebišnjica, the longest underground river in Europe and the river of unusual beauty and cleanness. It is a town where truly romantic people feel “like at home” – a summer garden under the plane- trees, stone buildings bathed by the sun, magnificent parks, a small market located in the city heart, and all that give the feeling of the old times so strongly that it is easy to imagine how you pass by gentlemen with hats and ladies wearing gloves....

### ZIMSKE ČAROLIJE

Marija Jakob

Sneg se već oseća u vazduhu, Nova godina i Božić su sve bliže, deca će na raspust, pa što ne biste iskoristili to vreme za kraći odmor. Ako volite da skijate, sankate i uživate u snežnim atrakcijama, izaberite neki od zimskih centara u Srbiji, Bosni i Hercegovini ili Sloveniji, a one koji nisu vešti u zimskim sportovima u mirnim mestima širom Vojvodine očekuju duge šetnje i odmor uz mirisne čajeve, kuvano vino ili vruću rakiju...

### JAHORINA

Kako je Jahorina mnogima iz Srbije, posebno tokom zimskih dana, drago mesto za odmor, a Sarajevo grad koji svakako treba posetiti, *Lasta* je pre pet godina uvela redovnu direktnu liniju do Sarajeva. Cena povratne karte iznosi 3.815din. Pored velikog broja hotela, gostima su na raspolaganju i Aparthotel Vučko i hotel Termag u kojem košta porodični vikend na bazi polupansiona 256 evra.

### WINTER MAGIC

Marija Jakob

Snow is already felt in the air. The New Year and Christmas are approaching, children will be on school holidays,

and why you wouldn't use that time for a short holiday. If you like skiing, sledging and enjoying winter attractions, choose one of winter centers in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina or Slovenia. Those who are not skillful in winter sports may enjoy long walks all around Vojvodina and relax drinking scented teas, cooked wine or hot brandy....

### JAHORINA

As Jahorina is a cozy place for holidays for many people from Serbia, particularly in winter, and Sarajevo is a city which you definitely have to visit, *Lasta* introduced a regular direct flight to Sarajevo five years ago. The price of a return ticket is 3.815 dinars. Among numerous hotels, guests may choose also the Aparthotel Vučko and Termag Hotel, in which a family weekend (half board) costs € 256.



#### Jahorina

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**Lisa Magazine, Serbia**  
Weekly lifestyle magazine  
Circulation: between 35,000—70,000 copies  
[www.lisa.rs](http://www.lisa.rs)

# The Irish Times, Ireland 6 October 2012

## GO BOSNIA

Croatia won the attention of tourists after the 1990s Balkan wars but Bosnia and Herzegovina also demands a visit, writes Catherine Cleary



**HAVE AT LEAST** one thing in common with Bosnia and the British politician Paddy Ashdown. We all love Sarajevo. Ashdown, a former high representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina described it recently as "one of the prettiest cities in the world". Bosnia has said that *Min Sarajevo* is his favourite U2 song.

Tell your headteacher you're going on holiday to Bosnia and they're likely to raise an eyebrow, if they're old enough to have heard of its turbulent history. In the complicated fallout from the 1990s Balkan war, Croatia won the battle for tourists, becoming a routine holiday destination in Portugal. But Bosnia is a different story.

I first flew to Sarajevo in the belly of a military plane just after Christmas 1995. The Dayton Peace Agreement had been signed. For the first time in almost four years Sarajevo had light, heat and food. On New Year's Eve Bosnia sang in a dingy cellar club. The terror was over and the long slow climb to normalcy was beginning.

In 2006 I came back as a (pregnant) tourist, saw a place that was ragged and crumbling, but finding its feet with holiday cafes and busy bars. It was a city full of educated young multilingual beautiful people, with layers of difference, as elegant as Vienna in places, sadly Turkish in others and brutally eastern bloc in its badly spattered high rises. Its national library was still a burnt out shell.

Sarajevo tugged my heart strings then and now. I'm back in a press pack on a whistle-stop tour led by Mary McKee, who is working with Irish company GCSI leading the EU mission to develop the country's tourism. The hope is that Bosnia might be about to become Europe's new Balkan destination.

And up in the mountains around Sarajevo the Terracing Hotel looks like the start of a new chapter. The beautiful building, a 31-bedroom ski lodge that could be an Aspen or Chamonix. It's in Jabuka, the area that hosted the 1984 Winter Olympics. We're sitting around an enormous stone fire pit full of blazing timber in the hotel bar. Outside there is no snow, just cold thick fog. But it's easy to see how wonderful it would be to sit with a warm drink and watch the ski lifts outside take their snow-laden passengers up to the slopes. And while the standard is high-chic, your ski pass will cost you about €70 for the week and double room with breakfast costs €78 a night.

A new wing with a further 60 rooms is being built. The Serbian government (because Jabuka is in Republika Srpska the Bosnian Serb area of Bosnia) has a €400 million 10-year plan for the region. They've spent €40 million on ski lifts and snow cannons, which make artificial snow.

Down in the city below small groups of young tourists are wandering through the old town part

### The essentials

**GETTING THERE**  
In winter fly on December 15th returning December 22nd with Lufthansa and Austrian Air flies via Frankfurt and Vienna €333 each return. From March to October Air Lingus flies to Dubrovnik and the drive to Sarajevo takes just over four hours.

**STAY**  
**Upmarket** The four-star Hotel Bristol is a new high-rise. A double room in December starts at €133 a night. The hotel has no bar and there is no alcohol in the minibar. Hotel Bristol Sarajevo, Friga Lužnica 2, 71000 Sarajevo.

**Mid-market** A quiet room with breakfast from €78 a room (full board €98) in the Terracing Hotel, Polje, Bosnia and Herzegovina, terracinghotel.com

**EAT** Any street food vendors selling *cevapi* (a ground beef kebabs). Or try Ratnikoak, Fevetzija 41, 71000 Sarajevo.

**BRIDGE OVER TROUBLED WATER**  
Mostar's restored bridge is symbolic of efforts to bring together Bosnia's long-divided ethnicities.

shot by the 19-year-old Serb Gavrillo Princip, when the archduke's driver took a wrong turn.

Princip's wide-eyed spirit portends to the spot of the assassination, which sparked the first World War. We hear how the city was a hot place for the tram system before the trams were introduced in Vienna, so Sarajevo had the new-fangled contraptions ten months before they arrived on to Viennese streets. At the Catholic cathedral in the city centre the press tells us they christened the son of an Irish arm major a week earlier.

As a tourist destination Bosnia has had some breaks recently. *National Geographic* named it one of the top 10 adventure destinations, based on a mountain biking trail along the old caravan route or silk roads. Driving from Sarajevo to Mostar you see the storybook beauty of the countryside with its thick deciduous and pine forests on steep mountain sides.

There are signs for rafting centres. Every house seems to have a vegetable garden and a neatly-tracked wood pile. And finally you reach the valley of southern Bosnia where lush wide valleys lie between dramatic stony mountains. It's a bit like the Barren with vineyards.

The south around Mostar has a Mediterranean climate. A carelessly hot summer has (of course) broken as soon as the journalists arrive to torrents of rain. On a visit to the Valjevo vineyard near Trogir we stand in the winery with its cool brick-lined cellar filled with huge oak casks and dusty bottles. "This is where all of our wines are leading their quiet lives," Julijana Vukobratovic tells us.

Their 22 hectares (54 acres) of vineyards produce about 140,000 bottles of wine. The Valjevo family have been running a restaurant, and making wine for 30 years. Under communist rule they could only make wine for the family restaurant. In the 1990s war stopped the wine production. Now they are winning awards and hoping wine tourism will bring visitors back to this beautiful place.



BALKAN LIFE (above) Pedestrians in a street in the old town with the Sarajevo hills in the distance. (left) A Bosnian coffee set in PHOTOGRAF GETTY

Their specialty wine is made with the *plavina* white grape, which has a light mineral Riesling-like character that "smells like the rocks after the rain". Visitors to Dubrovnik could drive inland to see this region, with its year-round average of 17 degrees of green, in half an hour. In Mostar the busy streets leading to the restored Mostar bridge are lined with tourist shops, everything from a German coach (visitors regularly stop on their way to Croatia). The city has a Franciscan School of Arts and Music. If you're collaborating with U2 on Marley and his Sarajevo, bombed and devastated buildings and long history of entrenched division between its

Catholic Croat and Bosnian Muslim populations. The symbolic bridge has been restored and thousands cross it every day, but few stay longer than the hour or two it takes to peer into the deep green blue river from the high bridge above and follow an umbrella string guide back to the coach. There's a humorous old story that if you drink the water from the Sarajevo fountain it means you will return. You can sip at the fountain but Sarajevo looks you in plenty of other ways. Hospitality and business culture, religion, beer, snow, history and a story at every turn make Bosnia a compelling place.



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## Balkan Beauty

**GO BOSNIA:** Croatia won the attention of tourists after the 1990s Balkan wars but Bosnia and Herzegovina also demands a visit, writes **CATHERINE CLEARY**

HAVE AT LEAST one thing in common with Bono and the British politician Paddy Ashdown. We all love Sarajevo. Ashdown, a former high representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina described it recently as “one of the greatest cities in the world”. Bono has said that Miss Sarajevo is his favourite U2 song.

Tell your hairdresser you’re going on holiday to Bosnia and they’re likely to raise an eyebrow, if they’re old enough to have heard of its turbulent history. In the complicated fallout from the 1990s Balkan war, Croatia won the battle for tourists, becoming as routine a holiday destination as Portugal. But Bosnia is a different story.

I first flew to Sarajevo in the belly of a military plane just after Christmas 1995. The Dayton Peace Agreement had been signed. For the first time in almost four years Sarajevans had light, heat and food. On New Year’s Eve Bono sang in a damp cellar club. The terror was over and the long slow climb to normality was beginning.

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Sarajevo tugged my heart strings then and now. I’m back in a press pack on a whistle-stop tour led by Mary McKeon, who is working with Irish company GDSI leading the EU mission to develop the country’s tourism. The hope is that Bosnia might be about to become Europe’s new Balkan destination.

And up in the mountains around Sarajevo the Termag Hotel looks like the start of a new chapter.

The beautiful building, a 31-bedroom ski hotel, is an interiors magazine standard ski lodge that could be in Aspen or Chamonix. It’s in Jahorina, the area that hosted the 1984 Winter Olympics. We’re sitting around an enormous stone fire pit full of blazing timber in the hotel bar. Outside there is no snow, just cold thick fog. But it’s easy to see how wonderful it would be to sit with a warm drink and watch the ski lifts outside take their suited-and-booted passengers up to the slopes. And while the standard is high-chic, your ski pass will cost you about €70 for the week and double room with breakfast costs €78 a night.

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Down in the city below small groups of young tourists are wandering through the old town part of Sarajevo, its stone-lined Turkish streets named after the crafts that are still carried out there, copper and leather workers tapping with hammers.

And in the Cafe Rahatlook owner Snjezana Nezirovic serves home-made cakes and jams in bespoke clay teapots and cups and saucers. We get hot drinks of salep, a soup-thick spiced tea made with flour from the ground tubers of orchids. It smells like Christmas in a cup. Nezirovic is fiercely proud of her enterprise. Her take-home tins have a flower and berry graphic that would look at home in any Avoca. At one table, instead of a chair, a wooden swing hangs from the ceiling.

On a city tour we get some of the layers of stories that live in this small walkable city. Painters on scaffolding are finishing the restoration of the burnt-out national library, the symbol of Sarajevo’s 1990’s siege. But the building was once the city hall where Archduke Franz Ferdinand spoke before he was assassinated a short distance away, shot by the 19-year-old Serb Gavrilo Princip, when the archduke’s driver took a wrong turn.

Princip’s wide-eyed sepia portrait is on the spot of the assassination, which sparked the first World War.

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lined with tourist shops, everything priced in euros. German coach tours regularly stop on their way to Croatia. The city has a Pavarotti School of Music (Pavarotti collaborated with U2 on Miss Sarajevo), bombed and devastated buildings and long history of entrenched division between its Catholic Croat and Bosnian Muslim populations.

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##### STAY

###### Upmarket

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###### Mid-market

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##### EAT

Any street food vendors selling cevapi, a ground beef kebab. Or try Rahatlook, Ferhadija 41, 71000 Sarajevo.







## Ljepota Balkana

Subota, 6. oktobra, 2012

**IDITE U BOSNU:** Hrvatska je osvojila pažnju turista nakon ratova na Balkanu tokom 1990-ih, ali Bosna i Hercegovina također zahtijeva da bude posjećena, piše  
**CATHERINE CLEARY**

IMAJTE BAREM jednu zajedničku stvar s Bonom i britanskim političarom Paddy Ashdownom. Mi svi volimo Sarajevo. Ashdown, bivši visoki predstavnik za Bosnu i Hercegovinu opisao ga je nedavno kao „jedan od najdivnijih gradova u svijetu“. Bono je rekao da je *Miss Sarajevo* njegova omiljena pjesma U2.

Recite svojim frizerima da idete na odmor u Bosnu i oni će vjerovatno podići obrvu ako imaju dosta godina da su čuli o njenoj turbulentnoj historiji. U kompliciranim posljedicama ratova na Balkanu tokom 1990-ih, Hrvatska je dobila bitku za turiste, postajući ustaljena destinacija za odmor poput Portugala. No, Bosna je drugačija priča.

Prvi put u Sarajevo sam letjela vojnim avionom odmah nakon Božića 1995. godine. Daytonski mirovni sporazum je bio potpisan. Po prvi put nakon skoro četiri godine Sarajlije su imale struju, grijanje i hranu. U Novogodišnjoj noći Bono je pjevao u jednom vlažnom podrumskom klubu. Teror je bio gotov, a dugo, sporo uspinjanje ka normalnosti je počinjalo.

Vratila sam 2006. godine kao (trudna) turistkinja, vidjela sam mjesto koje je bilo zapušteno i koje je propadalo, ali počinjalo je stajati na svoje noge s kafićima unutar knjižara i posjećenim barovima. Bio je to grad pun mladih obrazovanih, divnih ljudi koji su govorili strane jezike, sa slojevima različitosti, na nekim mjestima elegantan kao Beč, na drugim autentično turski i brutalno istočno-blokovski u svojim izrešetanim višespratnicama. Njegova nacionalna biblioteka je još uvijek bila spaljena krhotina.

Sarajevo me je dirnulo u srce tada i sada. Ponovo sam ovdje u grupi novinara na kratkom putovanju kojeg predvodi Mary McKeon, koja radi za irsku kompaniju GDSI

predvođeci misiju EU za razvoj turizma ove zemlje. Postoji nada da će Bosna možda postati nova evropska destinacija na Balkanu. Na planinama u okolici Sarajeva Hotel Termag izgleda kao početak novog poglavlja. Divna građevina, ski - hotel s 31 sobom, ski - odmaralište sa standardom kao iz časopisa za interijere koji bi mogao biti u Aspeni ili Chamonix. Nalazi se na Jahorini, području koje je bilo domaćin Zimskih olimpijskih igara 1984. godine. U hotelskom baru sjedimo oko ogromnog kamenog kamina punog plamtećeg drveta. Vani nema snijega, samo hladna gusta magla. No, lako je zamisliti kako bi bilo lijepo sjediti s toplim pićem i gledati ski liftove kako prevoze do padina svoje putnike u skijaškim odjelima i čizmama. I dok je standard *pravi - šik*, vaša skijaška karta će vas koštati oko 70 eura za sedam dana, a dvokrevetna soba s noćenjem i doručkom 78 eura.

Gradi se novo krilo s dodatnih 60 soba. Srpska vlada (zato što je Jahorina u Republici Srpskoj, područje bosanskih Srba u Bosni) ima 10-godišnji plan u vrijednosti od 40 miliona eura za ovu regiju. Uložili su 40 miliona eura za ski liftove i topove za pravljenje vještačkog snijega.

Dolje u gradu male grupe mladih turista se šetaju starim dijelom Sarajeva, njegovim kamenom oivičenim turskim ulicama koje su nazvane po zanatima koji se tamo još uvijek primjenjuju, dok kazandžije i kundurdžije dobuju čekićima. I u kafeu Rahatlook vlasnica Snježana Nezirović poslužuje domaće kolače i džemove u specijalno izrađenim glinenim čajnicima, šoljicama i tanjurićima. Dobili smo topli napitak od salepa, začinen čaj, gust popu juhe koji se pravi od praha mljevene krtole orhideja. Miriše poput Božića u šoljici. Nezirovićeva je strašno ponosna na svoj poduhvat. Njene limenke za ponijeti imaju crteže sa cvijećem i jagodičastim voćem koji bi podsjećali na dom bilo gdje na Avoca-i. Za jednim stolom, umjesto stolice drvena ljuljačka visi s plafona. Tokom razgledanja grada razumjeli smo određene slojeve priča koje žive u ovom malom gradu koji se može obići pješice. Radnici na skelama završavaju restauraciju spaljene nacionalne biblioteke,



simbol opsade Sarajeva tokom 1990-ih. No, ova građevina je nekoć bila gradska vijećnica gdje je nadvojvoda Franz Ferdinand održao govor prije nego što je nedaleko od tog mjesta ubijen hitcima koje je ispalio 19-godišnji Srbin Gavrilo Princip, kada je vozač nadvojvode skrenuo u pogrešnom smjeru. Tamni portret Principa sa široko otvorenim očima nalazi se na mjestu ubistva koje je izazvalo Prvi svjetski rat. Čuli smo kako je grad bio mjesto za testiranje tramvajskog sistema prije nego što su tramvaju uvedeni u Beču, tako da je Sarajevo imalo čudne naprave dva mjeseca prije nego su stigle u Beč. U katoličkoj Katedrali u centru grada svećenik nam je rekao da su krstili sina jednog irskog majora prethodne sedmice.

Kao turistička destinacija Bosna je nedavno dobila šansu. *National Geographic* naveo ju je kao jednu od deset top pustolovnih destinacija, na osnovu planinsko-biciklističkih staza duž drevnih karavanskih ruta ili staza svile. Vozeći se od Sarajeva do Mostara gledate ljepotu krajolika kao iz bajke, s njegovim bjelogoričnim i borovim šumama na strmim planinskim obroncima.

Postoje oznake za rafting centre. Čini se da svaka kuća ima povrtni vrt i uredno naslagana drva. I konačno, dolazite do dolina južne Bosne gdje bujne široke doline leže između dramatično kamenih planina. Malo podsjeća na Burren s vinogradima.

Južni dio oko Mostara ima mediteransku klimu. Okrutno toplo ljeto prekinuto je (naravno) pljuskovima kiše čim su novinari stigli. Tokom posjete vinogradu Vukoje, u blizini Trebinja, boravili smo u vinariji s hladnim podrumom koji je obložen ciglama i ispunjen ogromnim hrastovim bačvama i prašnjavim bocama. „Ovdje sva naša vina vode svoje mirne živote“, rekla nam je Julijana Vukašinović. Njihovih 22 hektara (54 jutara) vinograda proizvodi oko 140,000 boca vina. Obitelj Vukoje vodi restoran i proizvodi vina već 30 godina. Tokom komunističke vladavine mogli su proizvoditi vino samo za obiteljski restoran. Tokom 1990-ih rat je zaustavio proizvodnju vina. Oni sada osvajaju nagrade i nadaju se da će vinski turizam vratiti posjetitelje na ovo divno mjesto. Vino koje je njihov specijalitet proiz-

vodi se od bijelog grožđa žilavke, koje ima karakteristiku poput blagog minerala Reislinga koje „miriše kao stijenje poslije kiše“. Posjetitelji za Dubrovnik mogli bi vožnjom od pola sata stići u ovo područje u zaleđu, s prosječnom godišnjom temperaturom od 17 stepeni. U Mostaru duž malih ulica koje vode ka obnovljenom Mostarskom mostu nalaze se turističke radnje s cijenama u eurima.

Njemačke autobusne ture redovno se zaustavljaju na svom putu ka Hrvatskoj. Grad ima Muzičku školu Pavarotti (Pavarotti je saradivao s U2 na *Miss Sarajevo*), bombardirane i devastirane zgrade, te dugu historiju ukorijenjene podjele između hrvatskog katoličkog i bosanskog muslimanskog stanovništva.

Most, koji predstavlja simbol, renoviran je i hiljade ljudi ga prelazi svaki dan, ali malobrojni ostaju duže od sat ili dva koliko je potrebno da bi pogledali duboku zeleno-plavu rijeku s visokog mosta i slijede vodiča s kišobranom natrag do autobusa.

Postoji stara simpatična priča koja kaže da ako se napijete vode sa sarajevskog sebilja (česme) da ćete ponovo doći. Možete uzeti gutljaj s česme, ali Sarajevo vas privlači na mnogo drugih načina. Gostoljubivost i humor, kultura, religija, vrućina, snijeg, historija i priča na svakom koraku čine Bosnu neodoljivim mjestom.

#### **KAKO STIĆI**

Tokom zime let 15. decembra a povratak 22. decembra s Lufthansom i Austria Airlines preko Frankfurta i Beča iznosi 333 eura za povratnu kartu. Od marta do oktobra Aer Lingus ima letove za Dubrovnik, a vožnja do Sarajeva traje nešto više od četiri sata.

#### **Boravak**

##### **Viša klasa**

Hotel Bristol s četiri zvjezdice je nova građevina. Početna cijena za dvokrevetnu sobu u decembru iznosi 133 eura za noć. Hotel nema bar niti se u mini-baru služi alkohol. Hotel Bristol Sarajevo, Fra Filipa Lastrica 2, 71000 Sarajevo.

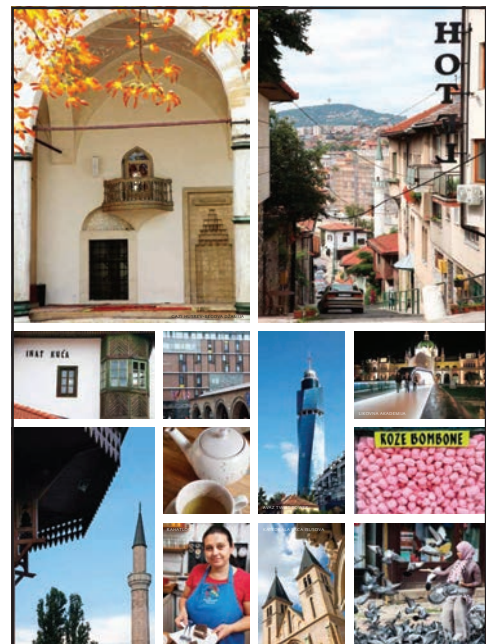
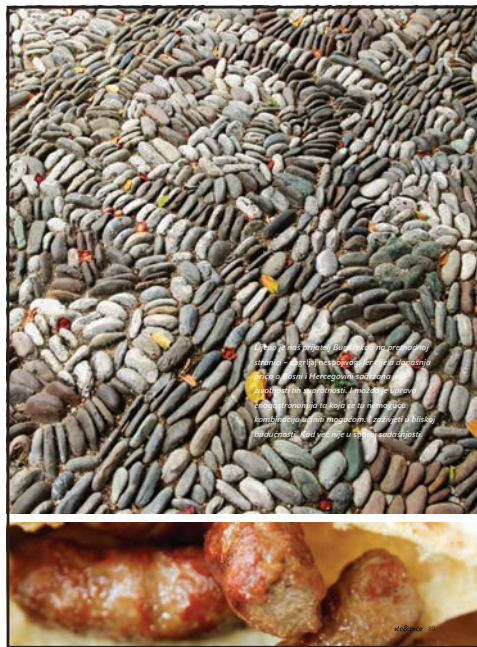
##### **Srednja klasa**

Dvokrevetna soba s doručkom od 78 eura (polupansion 99 eura) u hotelu Termag, Poljice, Bosna i Hercegovina, termaghotel.com

#### **HRANA**

Prodavači hrane u bilo kojoj ulici prodaju ćevape, od mljevenog junećeg mesa. Ili probajte Rahatlook, Ferhadija 41, 71000 Sarajevo.













pogriješiti ako ustvrdimo da je bosanska kuhinja—orijentalna. Točnije, baza je njezine kuhinje orijentalna, s utjecajima Mediterana i Srednje Europe. Među jelima i kulinarским specijalitetima Bosne i Hercegovine možemo naći jela za koja su recepti konzervirani praktično još od vremena u kojem je u zemlji između rijeka Une i Drine vladalo Otomansko Carstvo, ali i moderne *izvedbe* čiji detalji najčešće pokazuju put autentičnosti, ali i činjenicu da Bosna, gle paradoksa, pripada zapadnoeuropskom kulturnom krugu. Kako u drugim stvarima, tako i u kuhinji. Okcident i Orijent, te dvije strane ove plave lopte po kojoj se u životu krećemo, suprotstavljeni su polovi, a njihovi najžešći zagovornici uvijek optužuju *one druge*. Istok obično *zamjera* Zapadu *krađu* ideja i stalno mu pod nos servira činjenicu da sve lijepo, prirodno i egzotično, čak i Sunce, dolazi s Istoka. Ovi drugi, pak, pomalo s prijezrom i s visine posmatraju blagu šlampavost i često neuređeno obilje sadržaja Istoka, zbog kojih se ne može obratiti dovoljna pažnja svim detaljima koji se nude.

A bog je u detalju, kako neko jednom pametno zaključio. Pogotovo u kuhinji. Jedna od trenutno najatraktivnijih gastronomsko–enoloških destinacija koju posljednjih mjeseci intenzivno i ponovno otkrivam nalazi se na granici Hercegovine i Crne Gore. Tamo kao da se ljube svi utjecaji o kojima je ovdje riječ, Mediteran i Orijent gotovo na svakom koraku tvore jedinstvo kojem je nemoguće odoljeti. Recimo, u selu Berkovići pored Stoca jede se najbolja lešo jagnjetina u ovom dijelu svijeta, i to po principu u kojem ćete u koje god doba dana naiđete sigurno naći to veličanstveno i jednostavno jelo, a ukoliko imate još kakvu želju, dobri domaćini pokušat će vam je ispuniti, ukoliko naravno postoje uvjeti za to. Pamet i verziranost gosta cijeni se po tome što se treba znati prilagoditi i znati cijeliti ponudu iz koje treba *izvući* najviše. Pomalo je blasfemično, a svakako neinteligentno, u takvoj seoskoj kafani tražiti, recimo, tiramisu ili kafu bez kofeina. Prvo zato što toga (obično) nema, a drugo zato jer takvim stvarima možete pokvariti gostoprimitstvo i kompletan ugođaj. Nekad, dakle, valja položiti i ispit tolerancije i ne mrštiti se kad vam donesu neodgovarajuće salvete ili kad stolnjak nije najbolje ispeglan, jer se obično na takvim mjestima nađu veličanstvene stvari.

Naime, osim boga, u detalju krije se i vrag, pa se valja oprezno odnositi prema tom dualizmu. Nikada neću zaboraviti kolokvij pred koji me je postavio vlasnik malog ribnjaka u istom kraju, Istočna Hercegovina, kad sam došao pazariti pastrmku koja se *kupa* u rijeci, tako da joj tekuća voda daje okus najpribližniji divljoj. Domaćin je izrazio komplimente rekavši da me zna s televizije, a onda je pred mene stavio čašicu rakije, pogledao me i upitao: *Šta misliš, od čega je ova rakija?*

Nije bilo mnogo vremena za odgovor, pod jezikom sam osjetio da je baza, svakako, loza, ali u njoj je bilo još nešto za šta nisam mogao odmah *provaliti* šta je. Podigao sam pogled i vidio da sjedimo u hladu smokve, čiji su se plodovi tek nazarali, bio je to, recimo, kraj maja, i bleferski odgovorio: *Da nije od ovoga gore? Adamove biljke*. Oduševljeno me pogledao i odgovorio: *Ma, znao sam da si pravi čovjek*. Za taj sam točan odgovor zaradio status VIP-mušterije, i svaki put kad prođem tim dijelom i svratim kod njega dobijem nešto ekstra ribe gratis, ili bocu rakije, čisto da se zna da ništa ne može zamijeniti intuiciju, i da je ona često bitnija od najpametnijih stavova i ne znam kakve logike. Tamo gdje je minimalizam stil, tamo možda i treba zanovijetati, ali tamo gdje je nužda, samo mu se treba prepustiti i dočekat ćete obilje. Jer, ono u krajevima kakvi su naši obično dolazi kao zajednički rad boga i vraga, neka vrsta rezultata nikad dovršene borbe ta dva ljuta neprijatelja. U takvim, graničnim, situacijama obično shvaćate da neka jela i pića za koja ste mislili da nikada ne mogu skupa čine savršen sklad.

Idealan gastronomsko–enološki užitak u Bosni i Hercegovini bi, dakle, bio zagrljaj Orijenta i Mediterana. Rakije i ribe, čevapa i vina, sira i slatkoga. Uz, naravno, svijest o tome da je snaga u bazičnom, a da nadgradnja oplemenjuje samo ako se istraživanjem i promišljanjem dođe do autentičnog i na osnovu njega gradi daljnja ponuda. Jer nije nas Goethe džaba učio da je sve na svijetu, zapravo, izbor.

A naš izbor je zagrljaj. Naizgled nespojivog.



## Sljubljanje sarajevskog ćevapa i hercegovačkih vina

*Lijepo je naš prijatelj Bure rekao na prethodnoj stranici – **zagrhlaj nespojivog**. Jer cijela današnja priča o Bosni i Hercegovini sadržana je u životnosti tih suprotnosti. I možda je upravo enogastronomija ta koja će tu nemoguću kombinaciju učiniti mogućom. I zaživjeti u bliskoj budućnosti. Kad već nije u sporaj sadašnjosti.*

DAMIR FABIJANIĆ

FOTOGRAFIJE: DAMIR FABIJANIĆ

Nimalo lake zadaće prihvatila se organizacija EU-Tourism BiH, točnije Technical Assistance to Support Tourism Industry in Bosnia and Herzegovina, nosioci projekta financirana iz europskih fondova. Internacionalna ekipa, pomognuta domaćim snagama, upravo je napravila (i) prvu turističku turu za inozemne novinare po Bosni i Hercegovini. Unatoč kratkom trajanju i lošim vremenskim uvjetima, pokušala je šarolikoj ekipi novinara iz regije i šire predstaviti multietnički kolaž trenutne turističke ponude BiH. Mi smo bili ondje da našim čitaocima pružimo uvid u enogastronomski dio te scene.

Nakon petodnevnog BiH-iskustva naš je dojam da je upravo enogastronomija najbrža i najperspektivnija dobitna kombinacija za turističku koheziju državne nepovezanosti i neravnomjerne razvijenosti. Zato smo članku i dali takav naslov.

Naš je put počeo (i završio) u Sarajevu. Slike Orijenta u srcu Europe, Baščaršija i minareti ostavljaju najjači trag u sjećanjima posjetiocima (ne samo) sa Zapada. Jednako kao i orijentalna kuhinja široka spektra od *Bosnien fast fooda* ćevapa, pita i bureka do baklave i hurmašica. Odmah na početku i doslovno se nudi kao standard putovanja sušena govedina, koja će i sljedećih dana biti taj najmanji zajednički nazivnik političke gastronomske neutralnosti. Dobrodošlicu u hotelskoj sobi sarajevskoga Bristola

sačinjava *triling* kolača na tanjuru. Ali nevješti upit o rakiji u kavani hotela izaziva odgovor uz osmijeh: *Ne služimo alkohol*. Dakle, već na početku lekcija o povijesti ovih krajeva i njezinim posljedicama u prehranbenoj kulturi.

Dan u kojem će nas kiša neumoljivo pratiti započinje sljedećega jutra odlaskom prema Nacionalnom parku Sutjeska, mjestu nevjerovatnog turističkog potencijala. Posljednji ostaci europskih prašuma koji su se zadržali u Perući, izazivaju avanturiste da, uz pratnju, pohode tek rijetke prohodne staze. Povijest Drugoga svjetskog rata, u kojoj je njemačka operacija Schwarz (iliti Peta neprijateljska ofenziva) na Sutjesci ostavila dubok trag u žrtvama, sjećanjima i (danas devastiranim) spomenicima NOB-a (Narodno-oslobodilačke borbe). Biblijska kiša skriva ljepote prirode oko nas.

Praćeni kišom stižemo u Trebinje. Iako su se domaćini trudili pohvaliti replikom Gračanice na brdu iznad, te sa šesnaest platana posađenih za Austro-Ugarske, simbolom Trebinja, mi, naviknuti na zagrebački Zrinjevac i njegove platane, utažili smo znatiželju na drugim stranama. I sve to neumoljivoj kiši usprkos.

U manastiru Tvrdoš, na temeljima iz 4. stoljeća, monasi su prije desetak godina *preuzeli brigu* nad 70 hektara vranca u Trebinjskom polju te podigli novih 60 hektara nasada u Popovu polju. U dvama podrumima, starijem iz 15. stoljeća u kojem njeguju vranac u starim hrastovim bačvama, te potpuno novom s najsuvremenijom tehnologijom, produciraju vina respektabilnih dometa. Vranac (osvojio je dvije *Decanterove* brončane medalje 2010. i 2012.) i žilavka dvije su perjanice, uz internacionalne sorte *cabernet sauvignon*, *merlot* i *chardonnay*. Zanimljivo je da su i etikete *prigodne* – žilavka i vranac s *tradicionalnim* etiketama (na ćirilici), dok su internacionalne sorte mnogo modernijeg izgleda. Još je dojmljiviji Podrum Vukoje (sa sloganom *Vino s etiketom carskog vinograda*), kako zbog vina, tako i zahvaljujući zanimljivoj ponudi restorana. Vinogradi se prostiru na vlastitih 22 hektara, na 2 lokacije: Carski vinograd Ušće i Vinogradi Zasad polje.



Zasad polje. Carski vinograd Ušće nalazi se 10 km od Trebinja, na ušću rijeka Trebišnjice i Sušice. Taj lokalitet, koji je još Austro-Ugarska Monarhija proglasila najpogodnijim za žilavku, podignut je 1894. i jedan je od dvaju carskih vinograda, a jedini za žilavku, koji je ekskluzivno vino dopremao na bečki dvor. Vinogradi u Zasad polju nalaze se uza samo korito rijeke Trebišnjice na ulazu u grad Trebinje i prostiru se na površini od 20 ha. Sorte koje su zasađene na tom lokalitetu su: vranac, žilavka, cabernet sauvignon, pinot noir, merlot, sirah, muškat, chardonnay.

U vlastitom restoranu Vukoje 1982. već 30 godina domaćini nude domaću autohtonu hranu, a od ove godine, u suradnji s poznatim srpskim kuharom Vladanom Simićem, rade koncept slow fooda. Vrlo zanimljiva jela s domaćim namirnicama zvuče zaista primamljivo: rižoto od jarčetine s raštikom u biteru, gratinirana pastrva s krotonima od kruha, maslinovim uljem i krumpirom, punjenim šljivama i ružmarinom preliveanim hercegovačkim aromatičnim uljem, dimljeni šaran u crvenom barik-umaku s aromatičnim hercegovačkim biljem, vinarev biftek punjen sirom i suhim smokvama u kori od slanine... Neka smo i kušali za vas. U sklopu restorana nalazi se vinoteka gdje se sva vina mogu degustirati na čaše, a zatim kupiti po povoljnim podrumske cijenama.

Sutradan, uz tek nešto bolje vrijeme, krećemo prema Mostaru. Popovo polje dijelom je neobrađeno, dijelom izgoreno zadnjih godina, a u najzapadnijem dijelu ponovno obrađeno. Nakon spuštanja i prolaska kroz Stolac posjećujemo Radimlju, dojmljivu nekropolu stećaka u Vidovu polju, 3 km zapadno od Stoca, koja pripada među najvrednije spomenike srednjovjekovnog razdoblja u Bosni i Hercegovini. Na imponozantnom vrelu Bune kod Blagaja ističe se netom obnovljena tekija (bogomolja) koju su prije 600 godina osnovali derviši (pristaše mističkog učenja o islamu). Mnoštvo restorana uz izvor, podno stijene, nudi domaće specijalitete i lijep pogled. Mostar s prekrasnom vizurom Staroga mosta, koja će izgledati još bolje kad kamen uhvati patina vremena, Mostar s prekrasnom vizurom Staroga mosta, koja će izgledati još

bolje kad kamen uhvati patina vremena, orijentalni urbanizam s posjetom Turskoj kući, visinsko natjecanje minareta i zvonika i odlazak na ručak u restoran Romanca na rubu Mostara. Na početku vinograda Konjusi, u kojem se vranac prostire na 40 ha, ilustrira sinergijsku snagu Hercegovina vina d.o.o. i vinarije Čitluk. Uštipci neodoljiva okusa (recept u prošlom broju), teletina ispod peke i žilavka.

Jurimo prema Konjicu s tajnovitim obećanjem ekskluzivnoga posjeta nečemu važnom!!! I zaista, domaćini su (nakon specijalne dozvole Ministarstva obrane Federacije) osigurali posjet Alternativnoj ratnoj komandi (ARK) D-0 (narodski: Titovu bunkeru) za slučaj nuklearnoga napada na tadašnju SFRJ. Taj treći najskuplji vojni objekt (kako nam kažu, nakon bihačke podzemne zračne luke i splitske Lore) procjenjuju na nekoliko milijardi (!?) dolara. Ta najtajnija lokacija, ukopana pod planinu, za koju je znala tek nekolicina generala, nosila je interesantan kodni naziv Istanbul /Istambul (ni sami se nisu odlučili koje je pravo ime). Potpuno sačuvan bunker otkriven je za vrijeme posljednjega rata. Nažalost, nismo pogledali kuhinju, pa to ostavljamo za drugi put.

U Konjicu smo posjetili drvorezbarski obrt Rukotvorine obitelji Nikšić, među posljednjima u tom kraju. Osnovao ga je 1927. djed Adem, a današnji istoimeni unuk nastavlja ne samo izradu tradicionalnoga pokućstva nego i kreativno nadopunjuje ponudu u suradnji s domaćim školovanim dizajnerima. Prekrasno dizajniranim komadima s kojima nastupaju na europskim sajmovima i plasiraju ih na njihovim tržištima divili smo se i sami, uživajući u toploj gostoljubivosti srdačnih domaćina.

Povratak u Sarajevo. Jutro bez kiše, oblačno, a na brdima povrh Sarajeva maglovito. Nakon obilaska središta grada, Baščaršije, mimohod pored Gazi Husrev-begove džamije (1530), stare pravoslavne crkve (1539), najstarije sinagoge iz 1581. (Stari hram, danas muzej), katedrale Srca Isusova (1889)...

Odlazak na ručak na Jahorinu u ambiciozni hotel Termag te ručak u njegovu restoranu Koliba. Hotel je u nadogradnji, no uz toplu peć i oku ugodan interijer hotela koji

potpisuje arhitekt Amir Vuk Zec, pogledom kroz prozor na siluetu žičare u magli, može se naslutiti kako će izgledati kad sve bude gotovo.

Povratak u Sarajevo i večera u vinskom baru – Vinoteci Dekanter. Uz sitna jela pijemo Vasiljevu žilavku i blatinu, gledamo impresivnu vinsku listu u ugodnom arhitektonskom ambijentu, opet radu arhitekta Vuka Zeca. Razgovor i rezimiranje viđenog. Domaćinima ostaje naporan rad na usklađivanju početničkih turističkih koraka i već dostignutih bljeskova europskih visina te konačno slaganje političko-nacionalno-vjerskog mozaika. Do zagrljaja nespojivog, amalgama raznolikosti. Na početku barem uz iće&piće.





## An Embrace of the Incompatible

BY AHMED BURIC

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DAMIR FABIJANIC

There is an old tale from Bosnia and Herzegovina that has to do with mentality. I have not made a too big deal of it considering it a stereotype, but the more the time goes by, the more I realize that this tale conceals a certain degree of truth, even though it may not sound as quite politically correct in the present time. Nonetheless, such tales always tell much more about an era or society than any dry political accounts or historical studies do. It holds true particularly here, in a country, as it was once described by the writer Ivo Andrić, in which everything is absolutely possible at all times.

Well, this is how the story goes. Before the World War II, there was a woman who lived in Sarajevo and worked as a housemaid. Hardworking, nimble and intelligent, she quickly gained the trust of the elite for which she was tidying up, cleaning and doing household maintenance. She was so busy that she could hardly manage to fulfill all orders, the business developed and so the time came gradually for her to become an interesting individual from the security point of view. It was an era of dictatorship of the already well-shaken Yugoslav Monarchy, so the police took advantage of every single opportunity to infiltrate the society and find potential enemies whose lives it could make miserable and possibly throw yet another suspect into the then already overcrowded jails. They made a bit of an effort to put the screws on the Housemaid, who tried to protect herself by asserting the right to preserve the privacy of her clients, but back in those days this was not regarded as much of an excuse, so she was compelled to *sing like a canary* for a bit of time. The story goes that this is how she described the circumstances of that period: *In Serb houses there are constant talks about parties and politics. Which Minister did this thing, which one that thing, what will happen at the Assembly session, and what persons will be accredited as Ambassadors.*

*In Croat community, there are talks about Saints, religious holidays and how to celebrate them: Assumption and Birthday of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St George's Day and St Andrew's Day, what to do for Easter and what for Christmas. In Moslem community, most talks are about food: what to have for lunch, what for dinner?*

Such simplified accounts often lay traps, but there is also something sincere in them. Even though the culture or some part of it (and national cuisine is certainly part of it) can never be typified by one-way accounts, we would make no great mistake if we were to claim that Bosnian cuisine is typically oriental. More correctly, the roots of its cuisine are oriental, with Mediterranean and Central European influences. Among the dishes and culinary specialties of Bosnia and Herzegovina, we can find those whose recipes have been preserved practically ever since an era when the country squeezed between the Una and Drina rivers was ruled by the Ottoman Empire, but we can equally find some contemporary *versions* of those dishes whose details most often show the paths of authenticity. On the other hand, we also have to bear in mind the fact that Bosnia, quite paradoxically, belongs to a West-European cultural circle at the same time; in regard to both a number of other things and its cuisine alike.

The Occident and the Orient, these two far ends of this blue globe on which we trot during our lifetimes, are the opposite poles, and their most fervent champions and advocates always keep condemning *those from the other end*. The East usually *bears grudge against* the West for *stealing* its ideas and is constantly rubbing the West's nose in the fact that all that is beautiful, natural and exotic, even the Sun, comes from the East. *Those from the other end*, however, are looking with slight contempt and down their noses at the mild sloppiness and an often disarranged cornucopia of the East, due to which fact no sufficient attention can be paid to all details that are on offer there. And God is in the details, as once someone has cleverly deduced. It holds true especially in the kitchen.

One of the currently most attractive gastro-enological destinations, which I have been discovering intensively and repeatedly over the past several months, is situated on the border between Herzegovina and Montenegro. There it seems as if all influences mentioned here are holding each other in an embrace; both the Mediterranean and the Oriental, almost at every step, bring about unity that proves to be totally irresistible. Let's say, for example, in the village of Berkovići near the town of Stolac, one can have the best boiled lamb in this part of the world, and so is possible according to the principle by which whenever you come by during the day, you will certainly be able to find this magnificent and simple dish on the table, but also if there is anything else in your mind that you would like to put on your wish list, good hosts will do their best to fulfill all your wishes, if, of course, there are relevant conditions required in order to make it real.

A guest's brains and being versed in the ways of the world are valued by the fact that the guest should actually be able to adjust and be able to appreciate the offer out which he or she should *get the best*. It seems to be somewhat blasphemous, and indeed thoughtless, to ask in such a rural tavern for, let's say, a piece of tiramisu or a cup of decaffeinated coffee. First of all because (normally) there are no such things there, and then again because, by ordering such things there, you can spoil the hospitality and the entire atmosphere. Therefore, sometimes it is worth passing the tolerance test too without frowning when they bring you inappropriate napkins or when the tablecloth is not well-ironed, since normally at such places magnificent things can also be found. Namely, apart from God, the Devil is hidden in the details too, so it is recommended to treat such dualism with extreme caution. I will never forget a preliminary exam arranged for me by the owner of a small fish farm in the same area, East Herzegovina, when I came to buy some trout fish that was *having bath* in the real river, so that the fresh water gives it a flavor closest to the one of wild fish. The host expressed compliments by saying that he knew me from some TV shows, and then

he served me a glass of brandy, looked at me and asked: *Have a guess. What do you think this brandy is made from?* Although there was no much time for getting the answer, I made an effort and felt under my tongue that the main substance was, indeed, something akin to grape brandy, but there was also a flavor of something else in it that I was unable to *decipher* immediately. However, I raised my eyes to see that we were sitting in the shade of a fig tree whose fruits were just beginning to be discernable, since it was, let's say, late May, and I gave an answer bluffingly: *Isn't it the stuff from up there? Adam's tree.* He looked at me with delight and responded: *Well, I knew you were the right guy.* Ergo, on account of that right answer I acquired the status of a VIP customer, and each time I pass through that area I drop by his place and get some extra free fish, or a bottle of brandy, just for the record, to make it known that nothing can match human intuition, and that it is often more important than most ingenious views or any logic whatsoever. Where minimalism is a dominant style, there perhaps you should be hairsplitting indeed, but where necessity rules over, you should just surrender yourself to it and you will live long enough to see abundance. Because, in the places like our country is, it is usually a result of collaboration between God and the Devil, some sort of an outcome arising from a never-ending struggle between these two bitter archenemies.

In such borderline situations, you normally come to an understanding that some dishes and beverages, which you used to think would never get along with each other, simply turn out to make a perfect harmony of tastes. An ideal gastro-enological delight in Bosnia and Herzegovina would therefore be an embrace of both the Orient and the Mediterranean. Brandy and fish, *ćevaps* and wine, cheese and desserts. Of course, together with the awareness of the fact that strength lies in the basic things, and that upgrading creates refinement only if, through in-depth research and deliberation, one comes to an authentic product and on the basis of it develops a future offer. It is because Goethe did





not teach us in vain that everything in this world is in fact  
the matter of choice.

And our choice is an embrace. The embrace of the seemingly  
incompatible.





## CROSS-BODER FLAVOURS: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

### Conflation of Sarajevan Ćevap and Herzegovinian Wines

*It is a tagline so nicely put by our friend Bure on the previous page – An Embrace of the Incompatible. As the whole today's story about Bosnia and Herzegovina is permeated with vitality of these opposites. It is perhaps rather enogastronomy that will make this impossible combination possible and allow for it take hold in the near future, since it failed to take hold in the slow-motion present.*

BY DAMIR FABIJANIĆ  
PHOTOS BY: DAMIR FABIJANIĆ

It is not in the least an easy task that an organization called EU-Tourism BiH, or more specifically a project called „Technical Assistance to Support Tourism Industry in Bosnia and Herzegovina“ has undertaken in its capacity as a project contractor funded by the EU funds. An international team assisted by national forces has just made (also) the first tourism-based tour for international journalists across Bosnia and Herzegovina. Despite the short time available and bad weather conditions, it made an attempt to present to a versatile team of journalists from the region and elsewhere a multiethnic panoply of the current BiH tourist offer. We were there to provide our readership with an insight into the enogastronomical part of that scene. After a five day BiH-experience, our impression is that enogastronomy is indeed the fastest and most perspective winning combination for tourism-triggered cohesion of the State's incoherence and unequal levels of development. This is why we have given such a title to this article.

Our journey started (and ended) in Sarajevo. The images of the Orient in the hearth of Europe, an old bazar called Baščaršija and its mosques' minarets leave the deepest trace in the memory of visitors (not only) from the West. Such traces are equally made by the oriental cuisine comprising

a very wide variety of dishes ranging from *Bosnian fast food* meet balls called *ćevaps*, through various pies and minced-meat pie (known as *burek*), to some typical Bosnian deserts such as *baklava* and *urmašica* cakes. Right at the onset and literally so, there comes a treat of dried beef as a standard offer accompanying all travels, which would also stand as that lowest common denominator of political gastronomic neutrality during the following few days.

A welcome in a hotel room of the Sarajevo-based Bristol Hotel is made of a *three of a kind* combination of cakes served on the plate. However, a fumbling inquiry about brandy in the Hotel's bar provokes an answer tinged with a smile: *We do not serve alcohol*. So, already in the beginning, a lesson learned about the history of this country and its bearing upon the country's the food culture.

The day in which rain will follow us relentlessly starts the following morning with the departure to Sutjeska National Park, a place of incredible tourist potential. The last remnants of ancient European virgin woods that remain in the Strict Nature Reserve „Perućica“ are challenging a number of adventurers to tread only those few passable hiking tracks in the company of an outdoor tour guide. The history of the World War II, when the German Reich WWII Military Operation, known under the code name „Schwarz“ (but also known to the their opponents as the Fifth Enemy Offensive) was mounted in Sutjeska, has left some profound traces in terms of its victims, memories and (today's devastated) monuments of the NOB (the National Liberation Movement of Resistance). A rain of almost Biblical proportions conceals those natural beauties that are surrounding us entirely.

Followed by the rain we arrive at Trebinje. Even though the hosts were doing their best to pride themselves on an exact replica of the Serbian Gračanica Monastery, situated on top of a hill above and adorned with an alley of sixteen plane-



trees planted during the Austro-Hungarian Empire that represent a symbol of Trebinje, being accustomed to Zagreb Zrinjevac Park and its plane-trees, we satisfied our curiosity elsewhere. And we did it all despite the relentless rain.

In Tvrdoš Monastery, on its foundations dating from the IV<sup>th</sup> century AD, about ten years ago the monks *took over the care* of over 70 hectares of vineyards cultivated with Vranac grapevine stock in the Trebinje Valley and they also cultivated new 60 hectares with vine stocks in the Popovo Valley. In these two vine cellars, in the older one dating from the XV<sup>th</sup> Century AD, where the monks keep Vranac wine in old oak barrels, and in the completely new one supported with the state-of-the-art technology, they produce wines within a highly respectable range of quality. Vranac (which won two *Decanter's* bronze medalls back in 2010 and 2012) and Žilavka are the two most renowned leading varieties, including some internationally acclaimed varieties such as *Cabernet Sauvignon*, *Merlot* and *Chardonnay*.

Interestingly enough, the wine labels also *rise to the occasion* – Žilavka and Vranac with *traditional* labels (written in an old Cyrillic script), whereas the international varieties are labeled with much more up-to-date designed wine stickers. Even more impressive is Vukoje Wine Cellar (whose wines bear the tag-line *Wine with the Imperial Vineyard Label*), on account of both, its wine but also due to its interesting offer of restaurants. The vineyards cover 22 hectares of land in the family ownership, on 2 sites: *Ušće* (Estuary) Imperial Vineyard and *Zasad Polje* Vineyard. *Ušće* Imperial Vineyard is situated 10 km away from Trebinje, at the estuary of Trebišnjica and Sušica rivers. That site, which was declared to be the most convenient one for cultivation of Žilavka even back in the past by the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, was raised in 1894 and it is one of the two Imperial Vineyards, the only one designated for Žilavka, which supplied this exclusive wine to the Viennese Imperial Court. Vineyards in *Zasad Polje* valley are situated along the very river basin of Trebišnjica River at the outskirts of the town of Trebinje and spread across the area of 20 hectares. The fol-

lowing is the list of the wine grape varieties cultivated on that site: Vranac, Žilavka, *Cabernet Sauvignon*, *Pinot Noir*, *Merlot*, *Sirah*, *Muškat*, *Chardonnay*.

In their own restaurant „Vukoje 1982“, the hosts have been offering some home-made food made of indigenous ingredients for as long as 30 years, and from this year on, in cooperation with a renowned Serb *chef* Vladan Simić, they are developing a distinctive concept of a *slow food* menu. Names of some very interesting dishes made of home-grown ingredients sound really temptingly: Rice with Goat Meat and Borecole in Butter, Trout *au gratin* with Bread Croutons, Olive Oil and Potatoes, Stuffed Prunes and Rosemary Dressed with Herzegovinian Aromatic Oil, Smoked Carp in Red Barrique Sauce with Aromatic Herzegovinian Herbs, Wine Maker's Beefsteak Stuffed with Cheese and Dried Figs Wrapped in Bacon Rind ... Some of them we already *tasted for you*. Within the restaurant there is a winestore where all wines can be tasted with wine glasses and then purchased at very reasonable wine cellar discount prices.

The next day, with the weather getting better only slightly, we depart for Mostar. Popovo Valley is a long strip of land partly uncultivated, partly burnt down over the past few years, and then again cultivated in its most western ends. After descending the heights and passing through Stolac, we visit Radimlja, an impressive necropolis of indigenous *stećak* tomb-stones in Vidovo Valley, 3 km west of Stolac, which falls within the group of the most valuable monuments of the medieval period in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

At the impressive spring of the River Buna near the town of Blagaj there is a distinctive and most recently reconstructed *tekija* (a Dervish mosque house of worship) established about 600 years ago by the Dervishes (disciples of a mystical religious order teaching on Islam). A multitude of restaurants near the spring, at the foot of a rock, offer a range of local specialities and a very nice view.





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Mostar with a beautiful view of the Old Bridge, which will look even much better when the stones become covered by patina, with the miracles of oriental urbanism including the tour to the Turkish House, a *height contest* between minarets and church towers and leaving for lunch in Romance Restaurant at the outskirts of Mostar. The front end of Konjusi vineyard, where Vranac vine stocks extend across 40 hectares, illustrates the power of synergy made between the companies like Hercegovina Wines Ltd. and Čitluk Winery. The local version of doughnuts called *uštipci* of irresistible taste (see the recipe in the previous issue), veal meat cooked in a local version of the Dutch Oven called *peka* or *sač* and the glasses of Žilavka wine.

We speed up to get to the town of Konjic with a secretive promise of an exclusive visit to a highly important site!!! And indeed, (after they got a special permit from the Federation Ministry of Defense) the hosts have arranged a visit to an *Alternative War Command HQ* (abbr. ARK) D-0 (in popular parlance known as Tito's Bunker) built as a nuclear emergency military command headquarters in the event of a nuclear attack against the then Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY). The value of this third most expensive military facility (as we were told, after Bihać Underground Airport and Split Military Harbour „Lora“) is estimated at several billion (!?) dollars. This most clandestine location, dug deeply under the mountain rocks, and known only to a few army generals, carried an *interesting* double code name *Istanbul/Istambul* (since they were unable themselves to make up their mind about its proper wording). This completely preserved bunker was revealed during the most recent war. Unfortunately, we did not look around the kitchen, so we left this part of the tour unfinished, yet to be completed some other time.

In Konjic, we visited a private woodcarving craft company called „Rukotvorine“ (i.e. in English „Handicraft“) owned by the Nikšić family, among the last ones in that area. It was established in 1927 by grandfather Adem and is nowadays run by his namesake grandson, who continues to manu-

facture not only traditional household furniture, but also to expand the offer creatively in cooperation with some locally trained designers. Enjoying the warm hospitality of our warm-hearted hosts, we also admired some magnificently designed pieces of furniture that they exhibit at various European fairs, circulating them later at the European markets.

Our return to Sarajevo. The morning was without rain, cloudy, and there was fog in the hills above Sarajevo. After going on a tour in downtown Sarajevo, Baščaršija bazar, we passed by Gazi Husrev-Bey Mosque (1530), the Old Orthodox Church (1539), the oldest synagogue from 1581 (called the Old Temple, today a museum), the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Jesus' Heart (1889)...

Going for lunch on Mount Jahorina in an ambitious Termag Hotel and having lunch in its Koliba Restaurant. There is an ongoing construction of additional accommodation capacities annexed to the Hotel, but as we are sitting next to a warm fireplace and in an eye-appealing interior of the Hotel designed by an architect, Mr. Amir Vuk Zec, looking out of the window at the silhouette of a ski lift in the fog, we can just guess how it will all look like, once the works have been completed.

Our return to Sarajevo and dinner in a wine bar – Decanter Wine Cellar. Apart from eating canapés, we also sip from our glasses Grga Vasilj's Žilavka and Blatina wines, reviewing an impressive wine list in a comfortable architectural setting, again a design work of the architect Vuk Zec. Talks and wrapping up of the things already seen. There remains the hard work for the hosts on aligning the first-timer tourist industry steps with the already reached dazzling peaks of European heights and the final attempt of putting together the pieces to solve a combined political, ethnic and religious jigsaw puzzle; all the way to the point of holding all the pieces firmly together in an embrace of the incompatible, the amalgam of diversity. But in the beginning, at least together with *Iće&Piće* (Food and Beverage) gastro magazine.



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## SARAJEVO, TREBINJE, MOSTAR

Srećko Klaps

*U Sarajevu obavezno na Baščaršiju, U Trebinju vas mame vinogradni Žilavke i Vranca uz riječne mlinove. U Mostar na znameniti kameni most i skokove u Nertvu. Blagaj otkriva izvor rijeke Bune, dervišku Tekiju i vjenčanje Bosne i Hercegovine.*

Bosna i Hercegovina zadnjih godina uz podršku Evropske unije ulaže dio sredstava u razvoj turizma. Takođe priliv inostranog kapitala prije svega kapitala sa bliskog istoka podpomaže izgradnji novih hotela višeg kvaliteta. Kai Behrenes, njemački menadžer, koji upravlja hotelom Bristol u Sarajevu, je rekao da udruženje Shaza namjerava investirati u nove hotele u BiH, jer se posjeta stranih gostiju povećava. Prošle godine zabilježena je povećana posjeta turista iz Kuvajta, jer su uveli čartersku liniju, isto tako puno je turaka, hiljade njih je Sarajevo izabralo za mjesto studiranja. U međuvremenu dok nam je nudio bosansku kahvu je obrazlagao, da Sarajevo postaje Hit destinacija za produženi vikend, jer je život takođe dosta jeftin. Sobe u hotelima sa 4 ili 5 zvjezdica je moguće dobiti za oko 80 eura, primjeran porodični ručak za svega 20 eura. Računaju takođe na poslovne posjetioce, jer se po ulasku Hrvatske u EU sledeće godine očekuje prenos sjedišta poduzeća u jeftinije poslovno područje. Kaže, da inače noćnog života, koji poznajemo u nekim evropskim metropolama, ovdje još nema, a na kraju sedmice ga je moguće naći na ulici duž hotela Europa. Tamo se najviše događa za vrijeme poznatog Sarajevskoga filmskoga festivala. Na Baščaršiji smo upoznali juvelira, koji oblikuje nakit po uzoru iz prijašnjih vjekova. Jednu od tih skupih kolekcija je na zadnjem Sarajevskom filmskom festivalu nosila poznata Angelina Jolie, kad se je tu šetala sa Bradom Pittom.

### Obavezno na Baščaršiju

Obilazak Sarjeva je najbolje otpočeti pored mosta preko rijeke Miljacke, kod ulaza u stari dio grada, odakle se vidi na brdo, gdje su sazidane kuće, jer su u prošlosti razlikovali trgovački

dio od predjela za boravak. Znamenita Baščaršija već po mirisu mami u čevabdžinice na legendarne čevape s kajmakom i lukom. U restoranu „ Pod lipom“ smo okusili domaće gostoprimitstvo i kulinarske vrline. Obaveznom čokaljčiću rakije su slijedile pite od jabuka i špinata kao i burek s mesom, begova čorba, a za glavno jelo paprikaš (male punjene paprike). Uz sarajevsko pivo su poslužili još i slatkiše, hurmašicu, baklavu i tufahiju sa šlagom.....

Ali taj predio ne nudi samo odličnu bosansku kulinariku, nego i mnoštvo ručnih radova, džezvica za bosansku kafu, odnosno kahvu, kao što joj tu kažu. Mnogo je takođe bakrenih proizvoda, među njima je najznačajniji ibrik, starodavna posuda za nošenje vode. Nekolicina majstora ih izrađuje u radionicama pored standova. U jednoj od tih smo sreli obrtnika koji je mljeo kafena zrna na starodavni način uz pomoć velike tople palice, s kojom je tukao po zrnju. Slikovite uličice se prepliću takođe sa religioznim obilježjima. Najviše je naravno muslimanskih, jer su prvu Gazi-Husrefbegovu džamiju odnosno Begovu džamiju izgradili u 16 vijeku, prije njene izgradnje čak i prvo javni WC, koji je još i danas u funkciji. Na drugoj strani su katoličke i pravoslavne crkve gdje smo se susreli takođe sa sarajevskim katoličkim svećenikom. Tu su takođe sinagoga i židovski centar. U Sarajevu je veliki trag ostavio i period Austro-Ugarske monarhije, koja se završila atentatom Gavrila Principa na Franca Ferdinanda, s čime je otpočeo prvi svjetski rat. Moguće je obići takođe mjesto atentata i muzej. Za posjetioce su zanimljivi takođe stari Hanovi (unutrašnja dvorišta), gdje prodaju tapiserije. U prošlim vjekovima su u tim hanovima do tri dana bresplatno mogli prespavati i jesti putnici, ali danas nije više tako.

### Trebinje- zavičaj Žilavke i Vranca

Sarajevo je dobro ishodište za ture po BiH, zato smo se uputili na jug u Trebinje, sa odmorom na Tjentištu, gdje je sjedište nacionalnog parka Sutjeska. Ono pored ogleđa monumentalnog spomenika i fresaka o Titovim bitkama u muzeju koji je potreban obnove, nudi turistima nedotaknutu prirodu.

Lovački turizam na Zelengori, floru i faunu u nacionalnom rezervatu Perućica, gdje je pored medvjeda, vukova i jelena moguće zapaziti takođe 115 vrsta ptica sa bogatom florom. Na svoj račun dolaze planinari i alpinisti jer se mogu popeti na najviši vrh u BiH, Maglić (2386 m). Iako žele očuvati nedotaknutu prirodu su u parku hotela Mladost, apartmani i kamp sa mjestom za mobilne autokuce. Glavna sezona traje od aprila do septembra, ali tu i po zimi zalaze avanturisti, koji uživaju u tišini prirode i gledaju tragove divljih životinja. Vozili smo se mimo Bileće, mjesta koje vjerovatno dobro poznaju stariji Slovenci koji su morali u vrijeme Jugoslavije tamo služiti vojni rok. Prije nego što smo se spustili u dolinu u kojoj leži Trebinje, vidjeli smo i rječno korito rijeke Trebišnjice sa njenim kamenim mostovima i mlinovima. Njih smo mogli gledati sa platoa Hercegovačke Gračanice, kopije samostana Gračanica na Kosovu. Nastala je na želju poznatoga srpskoga pjesnika Jovana Dučića, koji je na brdu Crkvina iznad Trebinja sahranjen. Njegove posmrtno ostatke su iz Amerike gdje ga je tjerala ljubav, u samostan prenijeli 2000 godine. Jutarnju šetnju kroz stari dio Trebinja je najbolje okončati na trgu, gdje u sjenki drveća brinjevke nude domaće dobrote od kajmaka u tradicionalnim ovčijim vrećama, do suhih smokava i suhomesnatih proizvoda.

### Samostansko vino i carski vinogradi

Prijatna mediteranska klima je povoljna takođe za rast vinove loze, zato su vino gajali još i samostanski monahi. Brat Goran u samostanu Tvrdoš, čiji korijeni sežu u davnu antiku (4-6 stoljeće) nas je odveo u 500 godina star vinski podrum na degustaciju „lozovače rakije“ i crvenog suhog vina „vranac“. Priča o starodavnom vinskom podrumu Tvrdoš danas doseže sve do Rusije i Amerike, jer godišnje proizvedu 150.000 flaša vina, za koje su primili takođe međunarodna priznanja. Sa njima se pripremaju takođe mladi košarkaši iz svih krajeva svijeta u trebinjskom kampu nekadašnjeg košarkaškog asa i danas trenera Dejana Bodiroge. Posjeta tih krajeva nemože promaći bez večere kod proizvođača odličnih vina, koja

poslužuju s tradicionalnom kuhinjom od jagnjetine ispod sača ili na ražnju, kruhom sa kamene ploče, različitim sirevima i govedim pršutom i za poslasticu sa zdravim hercegovačkim medom. I još ako sve to zalijete sa carevim bijelim vinom-žilavkom ili crvenim hercegovačkim vrancom....

Vinski podrum Vukoje već tri decenije u rukama porodice Vukoje proizvodi najpoznatije sorte hercegovačkih vina ograničenih količina. Carski vinogradi koji su obezbjeđivali sa vinom Bečki dvor u vrijeme austrougarske monarhije, leže deset kilometara od Trebinja između rijeka Trebišnjice i Sušice. Vinari imaju vina brižljivo čuvana u podrumu osam metara ispod zemlje, na ogled i probu se nalaze u vinoteki i vlastitom restoranu. Nagrade su primili u Milanu, Briselu, Parizu, Pragu i Novom Sadu.

### Mostar: grad mostova

Za Mostar kažu da je grad mostova, mladosti i mediteranske klime. Još znameniti pjesnik Ivo Andrić je zapisao, da nije zvuk onaj koji te budi jutrom u Mostaru, nego bljesak zelenila i cvijeća u jutarnjoj zori. Nažalost su najznamenitiji Stari most iz godine 1566 razrušili u ratnom vohoru, ali su ga na sreću opet obnovili. S tog mosta najhrabriji u julu skaču 21 m u duboku plavo-zelenu Neretvu. Od godine 2005 je most upisan takođe na Uneskov spisak svjetske kulturne baštine. Mostar godišnje obiđe takođe mnogo hodočasnika koji se upućuju u 20 KM udaljeno Međugorje. Najviše standova i restorana kao i barova je oko uskih uličica koje vode prema mostu. Pogled na njega i sa njega u dubinu je zaista veličanstven. Vrijedna posjeta je takođe Bišćevića kuća odnosno staro tursko gazdinstvo, gdje je moguće pogledati vanjsko i unutrašnje dvorište, staru kuhinju, dnevnu i dječju sobu i posebnu sobu za goste iz koje je pogled na Mostar.

Naravno bez kahve ne ide, isto tako je moguće tu isprobati stare narodne nošnje. Ako vam se ne ide po natrpanim uličicama sa bižuterijom i suvenirima, možete se namočiti u gradskom hamam kupatilu. Još jedna zanimljivost; po zimi je moguće u okolini Mostara takođe skijati na manjem skijalištu Buište.





## Blagaj sa izvorom rijeke Bune

Nekih pet kilometara od Mostara leži Blagaj, mjesto izvora rijeke Bune. Uz rijeku privlače restorani sa slatkovodnim ribljim specijalitetima. Sa kajakom i čamcom se možete uputiti na otkrivanje kraških ljepota.



Iznad izvora ispod velike stijene je turistima na volju derviška Tekija, koju su za vrijeme zadnjeg rata srušili, ali su je s turskim kapitalom obnovili. U 16 vijeku ju je sagradio turski sultan. Na vrhu pećine stoji srednjovjekovna tvrđava Stjepan grad, koji je u istoriji Hercegovine igrao važnu ulogu. Do godine 1473 ju je branio Stjepan Vukšić Kosača, a kad ga je porazila turska vojska, postala je rezidencija kadije. Još zanimljivost, otkud ime Bosna i Hercegovina; princeza Hercegovine Katarina Kosača se naime udala za bosanskog princa Stjepana Tomaša Kotoromanjića. Na povratku za Sarajevo smo se ustavili u Konjicu kod porodice Nikšić, koja već tri generacije ručno izrađuje drvene proizvode po uzoru stare bosanske tradicije. Danas tradiciju nastavlja Adem Nikšić koji proizvode pod markom „Rukotvorine“ nudi takođe u SAD. Iako smo bili u velikoj grupi, sve nas ljubazno su pozvali u kuću, skuhalo bosansku kahvu i poslužili sa domaćim slatkišem Hurmašicom.

Za kraj smo mogli između rijetkih u okolini Konjica posjetiti podzemni komandni štab Josipa Broza Tita, koji su gradili od 1953 do 1979. Koštao je 4 milijarde dolara i dan danas je očuvan. Bio je namijenjen stotini najužih Tizovih saradnika i može izdržati nuklearnu eksploziju snage 20 kilotona. Sastavljen je iz rovova, koji vode do 280 metara duboko pod zemljom. Danas s njime upravlja vojska BiH, a turisti mogu molbu za posjetu ove skupe znamenitosti uputiti na Ministarstvo za odbranu BiH ili na Turističku zajednicu Konjic.

## Jahorina i Vučko

Put na Jahorinu vodi pored mjesta Pale, odakle smo se popeli do hotela Termag, koji leži neposredno uz žičaru i nasuprot hotela Vučko, gdje je svoje vrijeme investirao takođe naš skijaški as Bojan Križaj. Hotel Termag je u saglasnosti sa prirodom oblikovao poznati arhitekt Amir Vuk. Dragan Jakić direktor hotela nam je rekao, da na Jahorini imaju u prosjeku 150 snježnih dana, šestsjedeće,četirisjedeće i dvosjedeće žičare,50 snježnih topova i mnogo prirodnog snijega. Na Jahorini se raduju sve većem broju slovenskih turista, koje privlači niska cijena skijašnih karata, jer dnevna karta za odrasle košta 15 eura, a sedmična 90 eura.



## SARAJEVO, TREBINJE, MOSTAR

Srečko Klapš

In Sarajevo, make sure to visit Baščaršija. In Trebinje, you are allured by the vineyards of Žilavka and Vranac stretching along the river. In Mostar, take a tour to the famous stone Old Bridge and see the diving off the bridge into the Neretva River. The town of Blagaj reveals the spring of the Buna River, a Dervish Tekke Prayer House locally known as **Tekija** and the **wedding** of Bosnia with Herzegovina.

Over the past few years, with the support of the European Union, Bosnia and Herzegovina has invested a certain part of funds in the development of tourism resources. Also, there is a foreign capital inflow primarily from the Middle East that facilitates the construction of new hotels of higher quality. Kai Behrens, a German manager, who manages the Bristol Hotel in Sarajevo, says that the Shaza association intends to invest in new hotels in Bosnia and Herzegovina, since the visit of foreign tourists has increased. Last year, there was a record of an increased visit of tourists from Kuwait, because they have introduced the charter line, and also there is an enormous number of Turks, thousands of them choosing Sarajevo as a place for university studies. In the meantime, while offering us Bosnian coffee he explained that Sarajevo is becoming a top destination for extended weekends, because living here is also quite inexpensive. Rooms in the 4 or 5-star hotels can be obtained for about 80 Euros, while a decent family lunch for only 20 Euros. They also count on business visitors, because once Croatia has become part of the European Union next year, we can expect the transfer of corporate headquarters of various companies to a cheaper business area. He says that otherwise nightlife, such as we know it to exist in some large European cities, is still not present here, but at the end of the week it is possible to find it in the street stretching along the Hotel Europe. Most things happen there during the famous Sarajevo Film Festival. At Baščaršija we met a jeweler, who designs his jewelry by following the models set during the previous centuries.

One of these expensive collections was worn at the most recent Sarajevo Film Festival by famous Angelina Jolie, when she went for a walk there with Brad Pitt.

### Make Sure to Visit Baščaršija

The best spot where to start your Sarajevo tour is next to the bridge across the Miljacka River, at the entrance to the old part of the City, wherefrom you can have a view of the hill on which houses were built, because in the past, the part of the City designated for trade was distinguished from the one meant for dwelling. The renowned Baščaršija bazaar is already tempting us by the smell of food into its *ćevabdžinica* grill-restaurants to have a bite of legendary rissoles of minced meat called *ćevaps*, with sour cream and onions. In the restaurant “Pod Lipom” (in English: “Under the Linden Tree”) we tasted the local hospitality and culinary delights. After a mandatory small flask of plum brandy appetizer, there followed an apple pie and a spinach pie, as well as a minced-meat pie called *burek*, Bey’s soup, and paprika stew (small stuffed peppers) as the main course. Together with Sarajevo beer they also served some traditional sweets such as *hurmašica*, *baklava* and *tufahija* with whipped cream .....

But this area not only offers an excellent Bosnian gastronomy, but also a myriad of handicrafts, traditional Bosnian coffee-pots called *džezvica*, for traditional coffee or *kahva* as the locals call it in one of the typical Bosnian parlances. There are also a great number of copper-made products, among them the most important being *ibrik*, an ancient and traditional narrow-necked vessel or pitcher for carrying water. A few craftsmen make them in the workshops next to their stands. In one of them, we met an artisan who was grinding coffee beans in an ancient way by using a mortar and large hot pestles, with which he pounded and pulverized the beans. Small picturesque streets also entwine with religious features. Most of the features are, of course, Muslim, because the first *Gazi Hüsvrev Bey mosque* or *Bey’s*



*Mosque* (in local language: *Begova džamija*) was built in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, but even prior to its construction the first public toilet was built here, which is still in place. At the other end are the Catholic and Orthodox churches, where we also met a Sarajevo Catholic priest. There is also a synagogue and the Jewish Culture Center. In Sarajevo, there is also an indelible trace left by the period of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which ended with the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by assassinator Gavrilo Princip, an event with which the First World War began. A tour to the assassination site and museum is also possible. Visitors may also be interested in visiting some of the old Stopover Inns called *Han* (=inner courtyards), where tapestries are also sold. Over the past centuries, travelers were allowed to spend up to three nights and days and eat there without paying anything, but today this is no longer the case.

### **Trebinje- the Homeland of Vranac and Žilavka**

Sarajevo is a good starting point for tours across Bosnia and Herzegovina, and so we headed down south to Trebinje, to have a rest in Tjentište, the place where the headquarters of the Sutjeska National Park is situated. Apart from the view of a massive monument and frescoes about Tito's battles in the museum that requires reconstruction, it offers to tourists some intact nature too. Hunting tourism in the mountain range of Zelengora, flora and fauna species in the National Reserve Park Perućica, where in addition to bears, wolves and deer one can also observe 115 bird species including a rich flora. Mountaineers, hikers and rock climbers get their at their own expense, since they can climb to the highest mountain peak in Bosnia, Maglić (at 2,386 meters altitude). Although they want to preserve the nature intact, there are apartments and a campsite in the park of the Mladost Hotel with the space designated for mobile campervans and motorhome campers. The main season runs from April to September, but adventurers keep visiting this place in winter too, enjoying the tranquility of na-

ture and watching the traces of wild animals. We drove past Bileća, the place that is likely well known to the older generations of Slovenians, who were conscripted to serve their military service in the army there during the time of the former Yugoslavia. Before we descended to the valley where the town of Trebinje lies, we had also seen the river bed of the Trebišnjica River with its stone bridges and mills. We could watch them from the plateau of the Herzegovinian Gračanica, a replica of Gračanica Monastery based in Kosovo. It was created at the request of the famous Herzegovinian Serb poet Jovan Dučić, who was buried on Crkvina Hill above his hometown of Trebinje. His mortal remains were brought to the Monastery in 2000, from the United States, where he was compelled to go by love. A morning walk through the old part of Trebinje should end best on the square, where under the shade of the Chequers Trees we were offered some homemade delicacies such as milk cream in traditional sheep bladder bags, dried figs and smoke-dried meat products.

### **Monastic Wines and the Imperial Vineyards**

The pleasant Mediterranean climate is also favorable for grapevine growing, which is the reason why the grapevine was grown even by monks in the monasteries. Brother Goran in Tvrdoš Monastery, whose roots date back to the ancient antique times (4-6<sup>th</sup> century AD) took us to a 500 years old wine cellar to taste "grape brandy" and dry red wine known as "Vranac". The story about an ancient wine cellar Tvrdoš is reaching nowadays the far ends of the world all the way to Russia and the United States, due to the fact that the winemaker's annual production amounts to 150,000 bottles of wine, for which they also received a number of international rewards. Together with them, young basketball players from all over the world are also training their skills in Trebinje sports camp of the former basketball champion and today's coach Dejan Bodiroga. The tour to these regions can go without dinner with the



manufacturer of excellent wines, which are served with a number of traditional cuisine specialties ranging from lamb cooked in the local version of the Dutch Oven called *sač* or spit-roasted, bread baked on a hot stone panel, a variety of cheese brands and beef prosciutto and with a healthy brand of Herzegovinian honey as dessert. And if all these are followed by gulps of the Emperor's (Carsko) white dry Žilavka wine or red dry Herzegovinian Vranac wine....

For clear three decades, the Wine Cellar "Vukoje" owned by the Vukoje family has been producing the most famous varieties of Herzegovinian wines in limited quantities. The Imperial Vineyards, which were supplying wine to the Viennese Imperial Court at the time of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, lie about ten miles away from Trebinje between the Trebišnjica and Sušica rivers. The winemakers manufacture the wines that are carefully guarded in their cellars, some eight meters under the ground, and these wines can be seen and tasted in their own wine shop and restaurant. They received various awards in Milan, Brussels, Paris, Prague and Novi Sad.

### Mostar: the City of Bridges

Mostar is said to be a city of bridges, youth and the Mediterranean climate. Even the famous poet Ivo Andrić wrote, that when you spend a night in Mostar, it is not the sound that wakes you up in the morning, but a flash of greenery and flowers in the morning dawn. Unfortunately, the most famous of Old Bridge erected in 1566 was destroyed in the whirls of war, but it was rebuilt again fortunately. From that bridge, every year in July the bravest young people dive off 21 meters into the deep bluish-green Neretva River. Since 2005 the bridge has been recorded in the UNESCO's List of World Cultural Heritage. Every year, a great number of pilgrims visit Mostar to head towards Međugorje, a place of devout Roman Catholic worship about 20 km away from Mostar. Most stands and restaurants, as well as bars, are massed around the narrow streets leading to the bridge. The view of and from it, towards the depths, is truly magnifi-

cent. Another attraction worth visiting is Bišćevića house, or an old Turkish estate, where it is possible to see an external and internal courtyard, an old kitchen, living room and children's room and a special room for guests, from which there is a breathtaking view of Mostar. Of course, such visits don't count without coffee, but it is also possible to try out the old folk costumes. If you don't feel like going around through the crowded streets selling jewelry and souvenirs, you can still dip in the city's *hammam* (Turkish) bath. Another interesting detail, in the winter it is also possible to go skiing in the neighboring area of Mostar at a smaller ski resort called Buište.



### Blagaj with the Buna River Spring

About five kilometers from Mostar lies Blagaj, the site where the Buna River springs. Along the river, there is a line of tempting restaurants with fresh fish specialties. With kayaks and boats one can set off to discover the beautiful features of Karst. Above the spring, underneath a large towering cliff, the tourists may choose to visit the Dervish Tekke (tekija), which was destroyed during the last war, but was rebuilt with Turkish capital. Back in the 16 century, it was built by a Turkish sultan. At the top of the cave, there is a medieval fort locally known as Stjepan grad, which played an important role in the history of Herzegovina. By 1473, it was defended by Stjepan Vukčić Kosača, and when it was defeated by the Turkish army, it became the residence of the qadi (judge). Yet another interesting fact about the origin of Bosnia and Herzegovina's name; namely, the Princess of Herzegovina, Katarina Kosača got married with the Bosnian prince Stjepan Tomaš Kotoromanjića. On our way back to Sarajevo, we stopped by in Konjic with the Nikšić family, which has manufactured hand-made wooden products modeled after the old Bosnian traditions for no less than three generations now. Today, the tradition is continued by Adem Nikšić, who offers the products under the brand name "Rukotvorine" ("Handicrafts") also in the USA. Although we were part of a large group, we were all kindly invited to the house, they made Bosnian coffee for us and served it with the homemade cake called hurmašica.

In the end, we were among the few rare visitors who were allowed to visit the underground military command headquarters of Josip Broz Tito near Konjic, which was being built from 1953 to 1979. It cost \$4 billion and today it is still preserved. It was intended for a hundred of Tito's immediate associates and can withstand a nuclear explosion of 20 kilotons. It comprises the trenches descending down to 280 meters deep underground. Today, it is managed by the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, whereas tourists

can apply in order to visit this expensive sight by addressing the application to the Ministry of Defense of BiH or the Tourist Community of Konjic.

### Jahorina and Vučko

The road to Mount Jahorina climbs up nearby the town of Pale, from where we ascended to the Hotel Termag, which lies closely alongside a ski lift just across the Hotel Vučko, where our ski champion Bojan Križaj invested his time. The Termag Hotel was designed in harmony with nature by a well-known architect Amir Vuk. The Hotel's General Manager, Mr. Dragan Jakić, has told us that there is an average of 150 recorded days with snow per year on Mount Jahorina, there are six-seat, four-seat and two-seat ski lifts, 50 snow cannons and a great deal of natural snow. People on Jahorina are happy about an ever increasing number of Slovenian tourists, who are attracted by the low prices of ski-lift tickets, since a daily ski lift ticket for adults costs 15 Euros, while a weekly ski-lift ticket costs 90 Euros.

#### Magazine Horizont, Slovenia

Monthly magazine  
Circulation: 7,000 copies  
[www.revijahorizont.com](http://www.revijahorizont.com)











This project is funded by the European Union

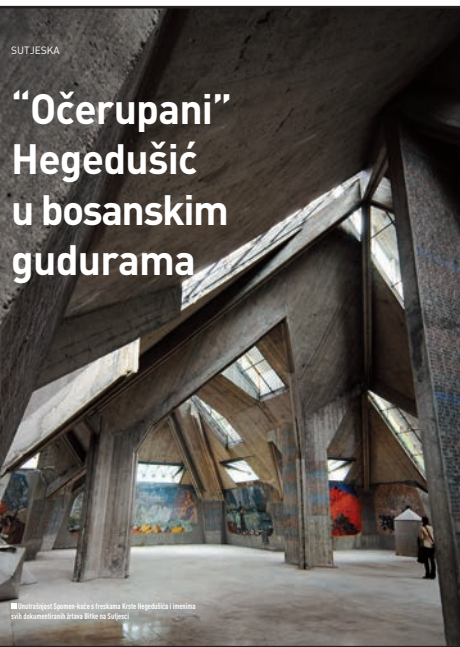


This project is implemented by the GDSI Limited led Consortium









SUTJESKA

# “Očerupani” Hegedušić u bosanskim gudurama

■ Inozemnjaci Spomen-kuću u Tjentisti nazivaju i meštra  
vrh adrijskih brana Brike na Sutjesci



■ Spomen-kuća vrh Panonima na Tjentisti nalazi se  
na obilježju od memorijalnog spomenika Brike na Sutjesci

zila jedna u drugu dok su svih strana na njih nar-  
krovali pol. Slišan je to priče oima iz granice  
Glas Sutjeske” iz 1974. kada Nijemci zaveću mla-  
dog partizana na drvo i puste na njega sve li oima  
kad njihovi razvijeni vojnici narule na razmaku.  
Nita su druge freške, prikazi borbi i hoda partizana  
i civila kroz bušpala, a svi odlika posloima snagom,  
ostavljajući dubok dojam na promatrača.

Kako je zapisao prof. Đurađ Bilićani u prvom bje-  
žovskom zborniku 1975. godine, koji je donio niz  
tekstova o netom preminulom Krsto Hegedušiću, sil-  
nik je na Sutjesci izvršavao svoje u kojima je snaga  
sukobi sukob nekog stanja, odnosno nekim detaljem  
zlijevaju odjeljiti uklopnost situacije. Svaka freška  
odražava određenu fazu bitke.

Tako prizor “Okupator” prikazuje faliste u parad-  
nom stavu i poasni izgled njihovih lica. U  
“Zajepna” narod ljudi pred okupatorom koji ga pre-  
gnoji, a freška je puna unutarnje napetosti. Silka  
“Paklači” prikazuje proglaše a potporna na pokorenje  
i pokoravanje partizana, a tu su opet trugla upo-  
snih. Njilova freška “Banjost” i “Tifusari”. Na po-  
njoj su umirli tifusari još uvijek jedni u sjedokom,  
a drugi u uspavnom stavu. Neravnopravnu borbu  
malooblogih partizana a neprijateljskom odlika  
prizor “Gorje Baro”, a prikazuje greška Sutjeske pri-  
kazano je na freški “Stjepak”. Prizor uporišna borbe  
“Ljubli grab” inspiriran je posebno teškim borbama  
na istoimenoj planinskom prijevazu na Zajelgoru i  
partizanskom porokom Vrhovana štaba. “Dok god  
budeše čali na Ljubinom grebju posuane naših po-  
taka, Nijemci neće preći. A kad toga ne bude, znađe da  
na njemu više nema živih proletara.”

## Kreča o Kreči freškama

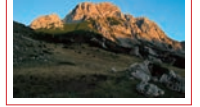
O mrađu Krsto Hegedušića na freškama na Sutjes-  
ci ostalo je tragova u literaturi. Tako u monografiji  
“Hegedušić izdanj 1974. čitamo izvaju koju je  
silnik donio Vjantinju u ljeto 1971. “Bio sam na, rad  
na freškama odlikaše se me od rad na freškama  
silnika bar za četiri godine, a od toga su već pro-  
le dve... Zadaček za teksta i društvena odgovornost

velika. No ja nisam mogao na dana porovjenje nar-  
tističke odgovornosti nagovestiti.”

O naspram starij majstora na silnikaju freška  
nalazimo tekste i kajva Bosna Čengića “8 Krištom  
iz dana u dan”. Publikist Čengić i Hegedušićev pri-  
atelj iz mladiosti Krišta dala su jednog rujanskog  
dana 1972. slikaru u njegov zagrebakli aneje i usta-

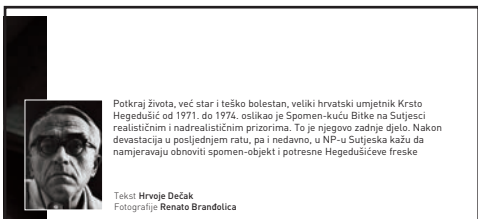
## “Najveća prašuma u Europi”

Nacionalni park Sutjeska osnovan 1962.  
najstariji je i najveći u BiH (ostala dva su NP Una  
i NP Krupa). Nalazi se u jugoistočnoj Bosni,  
nađelimo od granice s Crnom Gorom. Tu su  
mnoge planine više od 2000 metara, pa i najviši  
vrh BiH, Međak (2686 m), te Volujak, Veličev  
i Jabučnica, bitne planinske rijeke bogate  
potokom pastvom. ima i mnogo divljači i rijetkih  
biljnih vrsta, od kojih su mnoge endemne.  
[www.sutjeska.net](http://www.sutjeska.net)



prosinac 2012

Meridijani broj 170 – 069



Pokraj života, već star i teško bolestan, veliki hrvatski umjetnik Krsto Hegedušić od 1971. do 1974. oslikao je Spomen-kuću Brike na Sutjesci realističnim i nadrealističnim prizorima. To je njegovo zadnje djelo. Nakon devastacija u posljednjem ratu, pa i nedavno, u NP-u Sutjeska kuća da namjeravaju obnoviti spomen-objekt i potresne Hegedušićeve freške

Tekst: Hrvoje Dežak  
Fotografije: Renato Brandoliva

“Okupator”, “Tifusari”, “Zajep”, “Mrtvački ples fa-  
šizma”. Takve potresne nazive nose freške naseg  
velikog silnika Krsto Hegedušića koje čite zašti-  
ćenoj u bosanskim gudurama, na Sutjesci, gdje je  
majstor potkraj života, već star i teško bolestan, osli-  
kao unutarnjonoj Spomen-kući Brike na Sutjesci,  
nađelimo od spomenika na Tjentisti, u najjužnijem  
Bih. Tu njegove posljednje djelo danas je, nađelimo,  
prilike devastirano, a u Nacionalnom parku Sutjeska  
kažu da freške kane obnoviti. Ipak, kad će to biti i  
koje će to tuga napući doći, još je nepoznato.

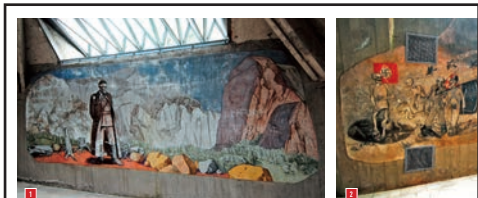
Freške su nastale između 1971. i 1974. godine, a u  
njima je silnik prikazao partizansku borbu iz Dru-  
goga svjetskog rata, odnosno Prva odnava. U njoj  
su sa, od 15. svibnja do 15. lipnja 1942. godine. Vr-  
hovni štab sa svima i Trima i partizanska vojska našli  
u obratu spemako talijanskim snagama koje su kane  
unajmiti partizane i njihova vođa Brike na Sutjesci,  
koja se Nijemci nazivali “Operacija Schwarz”, odv-  
jaka se u Crnoj Gori, istočnoj Hercegovini i istočnoj  
Bosni, a završava i najviše borbe bile su oko rječice  
Sutjeske i na okolnim visokim planinama. Dio parti-  
zana i Vrhovni štab uspjeli su proći kroz i izvu-  
ći se, ali okružni falisti pokušali su sve one koji su  
ostali u okruženju, uključujući ranjenike, pa je na  
Sutjesci poginulo više od 7500 partizana.

U spomen na najtežu partizansku bitku na Tjen-  
tisti je podignut i 1971. otkriven veliki spomenik  
srpskohrvatskog kipara Miroslava Žiljovca, a malo da  
je od njega. 1975. godine, otvorena je Spomen-kuća  
Brike na Sutjesci, koja je projektirao hrvatski ar-  
hitekt Ranko Radović. U okolici ima još manjih spo-  
men-objekata u vezi s bitkom.

U podnožje današnje je dio NP-a Sutjeska, a na-  
lazi se u entitetu Republike Srpske. U toj okolici i  
dijelovima, spomenice driljav pridi nalazi se ho-  
tel Mladost, a od njega do našlog spomen-kom-  
pleksa na Tjentisti može se automobila ili jopice.  
Česta je asfaltna, ali lola i zapuštena, a silnice

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NAZALOST, VEŠ FREŠKE NA  
TJENTISTI SU OSTALE. PO NJIMA  
SE ŠARALO, LUDI MRAČNIH PORIVA  
I BEZ SMISLA ZA UMJETNOST TU  
SU SE POTPISIVALI, PISALI RAZNE  
KOMENTARE, GREBLI I DUBILI DIOVE  
NA KOJIMA SU SILIKE. PORAZNO JE  
DA TRAGovi GRUBE DEVASTACIJE  
NOŠE I NOVIJE DATUME, ŠTO JE LAKO  
LUTRITI. IJER JE SVE PINDU UREZANIH  
POTPISA S NADNEVKOM

Nacionalni park Sutjeska osnovan 1962.  
najstariji je i najveći u BiH (ostala dva su NP Una  
i NP Krupa). Nalazi se u jugoistočnoj Bosni,  
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biljnih vrsta, od kojih su mnoge endemne.  
[www.sutjeska.net](http://www.sutjeska.net)

novili da on vrlo loše izgleda, a on im je odgovorio:  
“Zarada sam autima na Tjentisti, silnikaj freške  
u Panonima. To je jedno od najljepših područja u  
Jugoslaviji, a ova je godina bila kao za inak izmak-  
no Krišta, a za Čengićevog upit silnik li da freške nisu  
dobre, odgovara: “One nose svoje avse Krištine živote  
trunite i pitaju kave koje je prozvali, ali to freške  
nisu onakve kakve je on mogao traže dati”. Tekli-  
od skoptingov intelektualca i uvijek strogoj kriti-  
čara Krište.

079 – Meridijani broj 170

prosinac 2012



OVDIJE NAVRAĆAJU MNOGI POSJETITELJI IZ HRVATSKE, POSEBNO I DALMACIJE.  
TE NA POPISU U SPOMEN-KUĆI PRONALAZE SVOJE OČEVE, DJEDOVE I ROBAKE.  
NIJE NI ČUĐNO - NAVUŠJE JE BORACA NA SUTJESCI BILO IZ HRVATSKE, OSOBITO  
HRVATA IZ DALMACIJE

zaključenoj partizanskih štrava bitka, od kojih je  
3301 borac poginuo u oštijoj spomen-kućama. Pod-  
podignut 1968. paknji koje je kaneje podignut  
spomeniti veliki spomenik. Voditi nam je rekao da  
ovdje navraćaju mnogi iz Hrvatske, posebno iz Dal-  
macije, te da u popisu u Spomen-kući pronalaze svo-  
je očeve, djedove ili robake. Nije na čudno - navu-  
šje je boraca na Sutjesci bilo iz Hrvatske, osobito Hrvata  
iz Dalmacije.

A sa zidovima svrta ova su potresne Hegedušićeve  
freške, ugh 13. Voćina je nasvim nalazima, a jedna  
od najvećih je nadrealistična - zove se “Mrtvački ples  
fašizma”. Prikazuje faliste i njihove dionice savr-  
ko ka kosture okiće svoje znamenjem, koji je gro-

teknaj povorci idu prema grobnjaj jami. Izasad njih je  
zločudni najna nadrealistični prizor: “Sve bih - sineg  
hali!” Silika je očla Hegedušićeva inspirovana srednje-  
vijekovnim freškama s temom mrtvačkog plesa. Jedna  
od takvih je potresna freška “Povorka mrtvača”. Va-  
nacija iz Kostva u crkvi Sv. Marije na Skrlinjah pokraj  
Berna u Istri iz 1474. godine. I Hegedušićev prizor na-  
očito je potresna i smutna te na promatrača ostavlja  
dramatičan dojam.

Druge epigoni i poklonjaci dominantna freška je  
“Tito na Suhi” na arhitektoničnoj zidu, nasuprot ulazu.  
Prikazuje Josipa Broza u vojničkim odijelu, na sur-  
voj plamini pokraj Sutjeske. Posobno je potresna me-  
tr “Dvoje i psi” - usred potpuno i stjenjaka čina su se

## Velikani slikarstva i utemeljitelj grupe Zemlja



Krsto Hegedušić rođen je 1901. godine u Petrovoj, ali odrastao je u  
Petrovoj, koji je tralno vraćao. Završio je 1928. Akademiju u Zagrebu,  
Julio je potom u Parizu, a 1929. je s arhitektom Dragom Bilekom osnovao  
kolektivnu umjetničku Zemlja. U njemu su se okupili mladi slikari, kipari  
i arhitekti lijeve orijentacije, zbog čega je grupa 1935. policijski zabranjena.  
Umjetnici iz grupe Zemlja usredili su se na socijalnu funkciju  
umjetnosti i razveli kritički, pa i borbeni stajališta prema društvenom  
poretku socijalnoj i nacionalnoj ugrajevanju. Grupa je nastojala stvoriti  
povećan likovni izraz utemeljen na publici, odobrovoljenosti pa je time, ali  
iako lišenjrenj umjetničkog interesa na socijalnu, saeo, periferija i siđine  
mrtve snuđna utjeclja tu Hrvatska likovna umjetnost.

Iz njegovih projekcija je grupa Zemlja proizvela je Hegedušićev interes  
i za samooke slikare u podkravalo sve Hebrnima, koje je od 1930. podučavao slikarstvu. U tope je, pak,  
nastala poznata hrvatska triptika.

Hegedušić je pisao o likovnoj umjetnosti i usopce o kulturi. Zbog ljepih stajališta nekoliko je puta bio  
zabranjen. God 1937. godine predstavio je na zagrebačkoj Likovnoj akademiji. Godine 1948. primljen je u  
tadašnju JAZU, dana HAZU, a od 1950. vođio je Majstorski radionici za poslijediplomski studij slikarstva.  
Umro je u Zagrebu 1975. godine.

068 – Meridijani broj 170

prosinac 2012



NAZALOST, sve su freške na Tjentisti nakon raspada  
Jugoslavije više ili manje ostale. po njima se šar-  
ralo, ljudi mračnih poriva i bez smisla za umjetnost  
su se potpisivali, pisali razne komentare, grebli i  
dubili diove na kojima su silike. One nose kakve su  
ave potresne vojlike bosanacki. Srha prošle tude tije-  
dnev posljednjeg rata... Panonija je da travni porok  
devastacije nose i puno novije datume, sve do lani li  
proklamirani, što je lako utvrditi jer je sve puno urezanih  
potpisa s nadnevkom. Zato je da nitko i - to i

Nacionalni park Sutjeska osnovan 1962.  
najstariji je i najveći u BiH (ostala dva su NP Una  
i NP Krupa). Nalazi se u jugoistočnoj Bosni,  
nađelimo od granice s Crnom Gorom. Tu su  
mnoge planine više od 2000 metara, pa i najviši  
vrh BiH, Međak (2686 m), te Volujak, Veličev  
i Jabučnica, bitne planinske rijeke bogate  
potokom pastvom. ima i mnogo divljači i rijetkih  
biljnih vrsta, od kojih su mnoge endemne.  
[www.sutjeska.net](http://www.sutjeska.net)

području nacionalnog parka koji se dići dionostvo u  
Evropskoj federaciji nacionalnih parkova. EuroPave  
nije fitirio još prietor od usklađivanja. Tek nedavno  
je, novom UNESCO-a, Spomen-kuća djeplonima sa-  
nirana i nastavljen od daljnje propagande...  
Osim tite su freške ostale, neke su danas zaklonje-  
ne stvaraju pa ih je teško vidjeti. Ipak, i one što je do-  
stupno oba, markir i u svakom potresnom stanju, su  
svakoga što zna i hoće utvrditi je umjetnosti, veliki je i  
nasvim posobno dostojaj. Brozovima na ideologija r

prosinac 2012

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## „Očerupani“ Hegedušić u bosanskim gudurama

*Potkraj života, već star i teško bolestan, veliki hrvatski umjetnik Krsto Hegedušić od 1971. do 1974. oslikao je Spomen-kuću Bitke na Sutjesci realističkim i nadrealističkim prizorima. To je njegovo posljednje djelo. Nakon devastacija u posljednjem ratu, pa i nedavno, u NP-u Sutjeska kažu da namjeravaju obnoviti spomen-objekt i potresne Hegedušićeve freske*

Tekst **Hrvoje Dečak**  
Fotografije **Renato Brandolica**

„Okupator“, „Tifusari“, „Zbjeg“, „Mrtvački ples fašizma“... Takve potresne nazive nose freske našeg velikog slikara Krste Hegedušića koje ćete zateći duboko u bosanskim gudurama, na Sutjesci, gdje je majstor potkraj života, već star i teško bolestan, oslikao unutrašnjost Spomen-kuće Bitke na Sutjesci, nedaleko od spomenika na Tjentištu, u jugoistočnoj BiH. To njegovo posljednje djelo danas je, nažalost, prilično devastirano, a u Nacionalnom parku Sutjeska kažu da freske kane obnoviti. Ipak, kad će to biti i hoće li do toga uopće doći još je nepoznanica.

Freske su nastale između 1971. i 1974. godine, a u njima je slikar prikazao partizansku epopeju iz Drugoga svjetskog rata, odnosno Petu ofenzivu. U njoj su se, od 15. svibnja do 15. lipnja 1943. godine, Vrhovni štab na čelu s Titom i partizanska vojska našli u obruču njemačko-talijanskih snaga koje su kanile uništiti partizane i njihova vođu. Bitka na Sutjesci, koju su Nijemci nazvali „Operacija Schwarz“, odvijala se u Crnoj Gori, istočnoj Hercegovini i istočnoj Bosni, a završne i najteže borbe bile su oko rječice Sutjeske i na okolnim visokim planinama. Dio partizana i Vrhovni štab uspjeli su probiti obruč i izvući se, ali okrutni fašisti poubijali su sve one koji su ostali u okruženju, uključujući ranjenike, pa je na Sutjesci poginulo više od 7500 partizana. U spomen na najtežu partizansku bitku, na Tjentištu je podignut i 1971. otkriven veliki spomenik srbijanskog kipara Mi-

odraga Živkovića, a malo dalje od njega, 1975. godine, otvorena je Spomen-kuća Bitke na Sutjesci, koju je projektirao beogradski arhitekt Ranko Radović. U okolici ima još manjih spomen-obilježja u vezi s bitkom.

Cijelo to područje danas je dio NP-a Sutjeska, a nalazi se u entitetu Republike Srpske. U toj očuvanoj i dojmljivoj, mjestimice divljoj prirodi nalazi se hotel Mladost, a od njega do nedalekog spomen-kompleksa na Tjentištu može se automobilom ili pješice. Cesta je asfaltirana, ali loša i zapuštena, a ulične lampe uz nju razbijene. Sedamdesetih godina 20. stoljeća to je bilo reprezentativno uređeno, ali sada traži temeljitu obnovu.

## Arhitektonski biser u obliku katuna

Kad ugledate betonsku Spomen-kuću, zvanu i Panorama, primjećujete njezinu neobičnu i smjelu arhitekturu. Projekt je inspiriran bosanskim *katunima* – planinskim kućama, ali arhitekt je spojio tradicionalnu vizuru s modernim arhitektonskim stremljenjima i dobio reprezentativan objekt. Spomen-kuća izgleda mala, ali unutra se pred vama otvara velik prostor. Kad uđete kroz pohabana željezna vrata, dočekaju vas na zidovima, u bojama ispisana imena i prezimena svih oko 6500 zabilježenih partizanskih žrtava bitke, od kojih je 3301 borac pokopan u obližnjoj spomen-kosturnici, podignutoj 1958., pokraj koje je kasnije podignut spomenuti veliki spomenik. Vodič nam je rekao da ovdje vraćaju i mnogi iz Hrvatske, posebno iz Dalmacije, te da u popisu u Spomen-kući pronalaze svoje očeve, djedove ili rođake. Nije ni čudo – najviše je boraca na Sutjesci bilo iz Hrvatske, osobito Hrvata iz Dalmacije.

A na zidovima svuda oko vas – potresne Hegedušićeve freske, njih 13. Većina je sasvim realistična, a jedna od najvećih je nadrealistična – zove se „Mrtvački ples fašizma“. Prikazuje fašiste i njihove domaće saveznike kao kosture okićene svojim znamenjem, koji u grotesknoj povorci idu prema grobnoj jami. Iznad njih je zlokobni natpis nacističkog pozdrava: „Sieg heil – sieg heil!“ Slika je očita Hegedušićeva inspiracija srednjovjekovnim freska-

ma s temom mrtvačkog plesa. Jedna od takvih je poznata freska "Povorka mrtvac" Vincenta iz Kastva u crkvi Sv. Marije na Škrilinah pokraj Berma u Istri iz 1474 godine. I Hegedušićev prizor neobično je potresan i snažan te ostavlja dramatičan dojam na promatrača.

Druga opsegom i položajem dominantna freska je „Tito na Sui“ na središnjem zidu, nasuprot ulazu. Prikazuje Josipa Broza u vojničkom šinjelu, na surovoj planini pokraj Sutjeske. Posebno je potresan motiv „Djeca i psi“ – usred pustoši i stijena djeca su se zbila jedno uz drugo dok sa svih strana na njih nasrću krvoločni psi. Sličan je to prizor onima iz igranog filma „Sutjeska“ iz 1973., kada Nijemci zavežu mladog partizana za drvo i puste na njega pse ili onom kad njihovi razjareni vučjaci navale na ranjenike... Nižu se druge freske, prikazi borbi i hoda partizana i civila kroz bespuća, koji svi odišu posebnom snagom, ostavljajući dubok dojam na promatrača.

Kako je zapisao prof. Juraj Baldani u prvom broju Podravskog zbornika 1975. godine, koji je donio niz tekstova o netom preminulom Krsti Hegedušiću, slikar je na Sutjesci izdvajao scene u kojima je mogao sažeti sukces nekog stanja, odnosno nekim detaljem zbivanja obilježiti ukupnost situacije. Svaka freska odražava određenu fazu bitke.

Tako prizor „Okupator“ prikazuje fašiste u paradnom stavu i u pozadini tijela obješenih žrtava. U „Zbjegu“ narod bježi pred okupatorom koji ga progona, a freska je puna unutarnje napetosti. Slika „Plakati“ prikazuje proglase s pozivom na pokornost i prokazivanje partizana, a tu su opet trupla ubijenih. Slijede freske „Ranjenici“ i „Tifusari“. Na potonjoj su umrli tifusari još uvijek jedan u sjedećem, a drugi u uspravnom stavu. Neravnopravnu borbu malobrojnijih partizana s neprijateljem oslikava prizor „Gornje Bare“, a prijelaz preko Sutjeske prikazan je na freski „Sutjeska“. Prizor ogorčene borbe „Ljubin grob“ inspiriran je posebnom teškim borbama na istoimenom planinskom prijevoju na Zelengori i partizan-

skom porukom Vrhovnom štabu: „Dok god budete čuli na Ljubinom grobu pucanje naših pušaka, Nijemci neće proći. A kad toga ne bude, znajte da na njemu više nema živih proletera“.

### **Krleža o Krsti i freskama**

O radu Krste Hegedušića na freskama na Sutjesci ostalo je tragova u literaturi. Tako u monografiji „Hegedušić“ izdanoj 1974. čitamo izjavu koju je slikar dao Vjesniku u ljeto 1971.: „Bez sumnje, rad na Tjentištu odalečit će me od rada na štafelajnim slikama bar za četiri godine, a od toga su već prošle dvije... Zadatak je težak i društvena odgovornost velika. No ja nisam mogao na dano povjerenje naručitelja odgovoriti negativno.“

O naporima starog majstora na slikanju fresaka nalazimo retke i u knjizi Enesa Čengića „S Krležom iz dana u dan“. Publicist Čengić i Hegedušićev prijatelj iz mladosti Krleža došli su jednog rujanskog dana 1972. slikaru u njegov zagrebački atelje i ustanovili da on vrlo loše izgleda, a on im je odgovorio: „Zaradio sam astmu na Tjentištu, slikajući freske u Panorami. To je jedno od najvlažnijih područja u Jugoslaviji, a ova je godina bila kao za inat izuzetno kišna. U dvorani ventilacija nikakva i, eto, to me je dovelo dovde.“ Na povratku kući Krleža je rekao: „Krstu izgleda loše, to nije astma, kako on kaže, već nešto mnogo ozbiljnije. Ne bu to dobro svršilo...“

Početak veljače 1975. godine, dva mjeseca prije Hegedušićeve smrti, Čengić i Krleža razgovaraju o slikaru koji je već sasvim shrvan zloćudnom bolesti. „To Tjentište ga je dotuklo, iako nije glavni razlog. Krvavo se trudio da to napravi. Hvale te freske, iako ja imam svoje mišljenje o tome“, kazao je Krleža, a na Čengićev upit misli li da freske nisu dobre, odgovara: „One nose sve Krstine životne traume i patnje kroz koje je prošao, ali te freske nisu onakve kakve je on mogao ranije dati.“ Toliko od skeptičnog intelektualca i uvijek strogog kritičara Krleže.





Nažalost, sve su freske na Tjentištu nakon raspada Jugoslavije više ili manje oštećene, po njima se šaralo, ljudi mračnih poriva i bez smisla za umjetnost tu su se potpisivali, pisali razne komentare, grebli i dubili zidove na kojima su slike...

### Velikan slikarstva i utemeljitelj grupe Zemlja

Krsto Hegedušić rodio se 1901. godine u Petrinji, ali odrastao je u Podravini, kojoj se stalno vraćao. Završio je 1926. Akademiju u Zagrebu, učio je potom u Parizu, a 1929. je s arhitektom Dragom Iblerom osnovao Udruženje umjetnika Zemlja. U njemu su se okupljali mlađi slikari, kipari i arhitekti lijeve orijentacije, zbog čega je grupa 1935. policijski zabranjena. Umjetnici iz grupe Zemlja usredotočili su se na socijalnu funkciju umjetnosti i zauzeli kritički, pa i borbeni stav prema starojugoslavenskom poretku socijalnog i nacionalnog ugnjetavanja. Grupa je nastojala stvoriti poseban likovni izraz utemeljen na pučkoj jednostavnosti pa je time, ali još više širenjem umjetničkog interesa na socijalu, selo, periferiju i slične motive snažno utjecala na hrvatsku likovnu umjetnost.

Iz njegovih preokupacija u grupi Zemlja proizašao je Hegedušićev interes i za samouke slikare u podravskom selu Hlebinama, koje je od 1930. podučavao slikarstvu. Iz toga je, pak, nastala čuvena hrvatska naiva.

Hegedušić je i pisao o likovnoj umjetnosti i uopće o kulturi. Zbog lijevih stajališta nekoliko je puta bio zatvaran. Od 1937. godine predavao je na zagrebačkoj Likovnoj akademiji. Godine 1948. primljen je u tadašnji JAZU, danas HAZU, a od 1950. vodio je Majstorsku radionicu za poslijediplomski studij slikarstva. Umro je u Zagrebu 1975. godine.

### „Najveća prašuma u Europi“

Nacionalni park Sutjeska, osnovan 1962., najstariji je i najveći u BiH (ostala dva su NP Una i NP Kozara). Nalazi se u jugoistočnoj Bosni, nedaleko od granice s Crnom Gorom. Tu su mnoge planine više od 2000 metara, pa i najviši vrh BiH, Maglić (2386 m) te Volujak, Vučevo i Zelengora, na kojoj je osam glečerskih jezera - „gorskih očiju“. U parku je i strogi prirodni rezervat Perućica, koji zauzima 1434 hektara (za usporedbu, naš strogi rezervat Bijele i Samarske stijene zauzima 1175 hektara). Perućica je, kažu u NP Sutjeska, najočuvanija i najveća prašuma u Europi. U kanjonima teku Sutjeska, Hrčavka i Jabučnica, bistre planinske rijeke bogate potočnom pastrvom. Ima i mnogo divljači i rijetkih biljnih vrsta, od kojih su mnoge endemične.

[www.npsutjeska.net](http://www.npsutjeska.net)



## „Plucked“ Hegedušić in Bosnian Mountains

*Near his life-end, old and ill, great Croatian artist Krsto Hegedušić painted during the years 1971-1974 the walls of memorial house for the Battle on Sutjeska with realistic and surrealistic scenes. This was his last work. After the devastation during and after the last war, the people of the National Park Sutjeska say that they intend to restore the monument and the unsettling Hegedušić's frescoes.*

Written by Hrvoje Dečak  
Photographs by Renato Brandolica

The „occupier“, „typhus sufferers“, „refugees“... Those are the disturbing names of frescoes made by our great painter Krsto Hegedušić, which you can find deep in the Bosnian mountains, on the river Sutjeska, where the aged and seriously ill master painted the insides of the house commemorating the Battle on the Sutjeska River, not far from the monument on Tjentište, in South-Eastern BiH. Unfortunately, this last work of his is now rather devastated; however, people from the National Park Sutjeska say that they intend to restore the frescoes. Still, when it would happen, and whether it would happen at all is still unknown.

Frescoes were made between 1971 and 1974; the artist showed the World War II epic battle of the partisans, the Fifth Offensive. During this offensive, the partisans' headquarters led by Tito found themselves surrounded by German-Italian forces attempting to destroy the partisans and their leader. The battle on Sutjeska, called by Germans the “Operation Schwarz” took place in Montenegro, Eastern Herzegovina and Eastern Bosnia, while the final and hardest battles were fought on the small river of Sutjeska and tall mountains above it. Some of the partisans and the headquarters managed to break through the enemy lines; but the cruel fascists killed all those who remained enclosed, including the wounded. In the end, more than

7500 partisans died on Sutjeska. To commemorate this hardest of all partisans' battles, a large monument was erected in Tjentište in 1971, authored by Serbian sculptor Miodrag Živković. Not far from it, a memorial house designed by Belgrade architect Ranko Radović was built. There are several other smaller memorials of the battle scattered in the area.

The whole area is now a part of the National Park Sutjeska, which is now in the entity of Republika Srpska. In this well preserved and impressive, at places even wild nature, located is the hotel “Mladost” (the Youth), from where one can go to the memorial complex Tjentište by car or on foot. The road is asphalted, but in poor condition and lacking repair, while the lights along it are smashed. During the seventies of 20th century, this place was very well maintained, but now it needs some serious reconstruction work.

## Architectural gem of katun

When you see the concrete-made Memory House also called the Panorama the first thing you observe is its unusual and daring architecture. The project was inspired by Bosnian *katuns* – mountain houses used by shepherds; the architect combined the traditional lines and modern trends in architecture to end up with a striking structure. The memory house looks rather small from outside, but once inside, only then you realize how big a space it is. When you enter the worn out steel door the first thing you see are the names on the wall, written in different colors, of 6500 known partisan victims of the battle, 3301 of whom had been buried in the nearby ossuary built in 1958, next to which the large monument was erected later. Our guide told us that many people from Croatia, Dalmatia in particular, often come here to look for names of their fathers, grandfathers or relatives. This is not surprising - majority of the partisans participating in the Sutjeska battle were from Croatia, prevailing from Dalmatia.



And on the walls all around you see distressing frescoes by Hegedušić, 13 of them. Most are very realistic, while one of the largest one is surrealistic – it is called “The Death Dance of Fascism”. It shows the fascists and their national collaborators as skeletons wearing their symbols and moving in a grotesque column towards a grave. Above them is the sinister Nazi salutation: “Sieg heil – sieg heil!” This picture had obviously been inspired by medieval frescoes featuring dance of the dead. One such fresco is called “Column of the Dead” by Vincent of Kastve and is located in the Church of St. Maria in Škrilinah near Berm in Istria dating back to 1474. Hegedušić’s scene is unusually disturbing and powerful, leaving dramatic impression on the viewer.

Second in size and prominence is the fresco “Tito on Suha”, placed on the central wall, across the entrance. It shows Josip Broz in his military greatcoat, on the savage mountain near Sutjeska. Particularly upsetting is the motive “Children and Dogs” – in the middle of rocky nowhere children hug together while bloodthirsty dogs are approaching. It resembles the scenes from the 1973 film “Sutjeska”, when Germans tie a young partisan to a tree and release their dogs on him; or when raging German shepherd dogs charge on the wounded ... Other frescoes follow one after the other, depicting the battle and columns of partisans and civilians going through nowhere, all of them powerful and leaving deep impression on the viewer.

As Prof. Juraj Baldani wrote in the first issue of the Podravski zbornik in 1975, which had featured a number of articles on then recently deceased Krsto Hegedušić, the painter chose the scenes that could extract the essence of an event; he used a detail to depict the situation as a whole. Each fresco shows a different phase of the battle.

So the scene “Occupier” shows the fascists parading with the bodies of hung victims in the background. In the “Refugee Column” the people are trying to escape the occupiers who are closing in – a fresco full of inner tension. The scene “Posters” shows the invitations to surrender and betray the partisans, again with dead bodies. Next are fres-

coes “The Wounded” and “The Typhus Sufferers”.

The latter shows people who died of typhus, one of them still sitting, another still standing. Uneven battle between small number of partisans and their enemy is shown on the “Gornje Bare”, while the crossing of the river is presented on the fresco called “Sutjeska”. The scene of bitter battle named “Ljubo’s Grave” had been inspired by especially hard battle on the mountain notch of the same name on the Zelengora Mt. and partisans’ message to the Headquarters: “For as long as you hear our rifles on Ljubo’s grave, the Germans will not pass through. Once you stop hearing them, know that there are no live proletarians there”.

### **Krleža on Krsto and the frescoes**

The work of Krsto Hegedušić on Sutjeska frescoes left trace in literature. For example, in the monograph “Hegedušić”, issued in 1974, we can read what the artist had said to Vijesnik news in summer of 1971: “Without any doubt, my work in Tjentište will distance me from work on easel paintings for at least four years, two of which have already passed... The task is hard, and my social responsibility is huge. However, I could not decline the invitation to do them, thus betraying the trust of the orderer.”

The efforts of the old master put in painting the frescoes are also described in a book by Enes Čengić “Sa Krležom iz dana u dan”. Publicist Čengić and Krleža, who had been Hegedušić’s friend from youth, went to see the painter on a September day in 1972 in his Zagreb atelier to find them in very poor shape, and he responded “I got myself asthma in Tjentište, while painting frescoes in the Panorama. That is one of the wettest areas in Yugoslavia, and this year was particularly rainy. There was no airing in the hall, and now, here I am.” On return home, Krleža said: “Krsto looks bad, that is not asthma, as he says, but something more serious. This will not end well...”

In early February 1975, two months before Hegedušić’s death, Čengić and Krleža talked about the painter who had been almost defeated by the sinister disease. “Tjentište was



the end of him, although it was not the main reason. He tried so hard to do that. Everybody praises those frescoes, but I have my own opinion about them”, said Krleža, and when asked by Čengić whether he thought that frescoes were not good, he said: “They contain all Krsto’s life traumas and suffering he had been through; but the frescoes are not quite as good as the ones he could have made earlier.” That much was said by Krleža, a skeptical intellectual and always harsh critic.

Unfortunately, after the dissolution of former Yugoslavia, all the frescoes on Tjentište have been more or less damaged, they were written over, and people with sinister propulsions and no artistic feelings signed their names, wrote various comments, scraped and damaged walls under the paintings...

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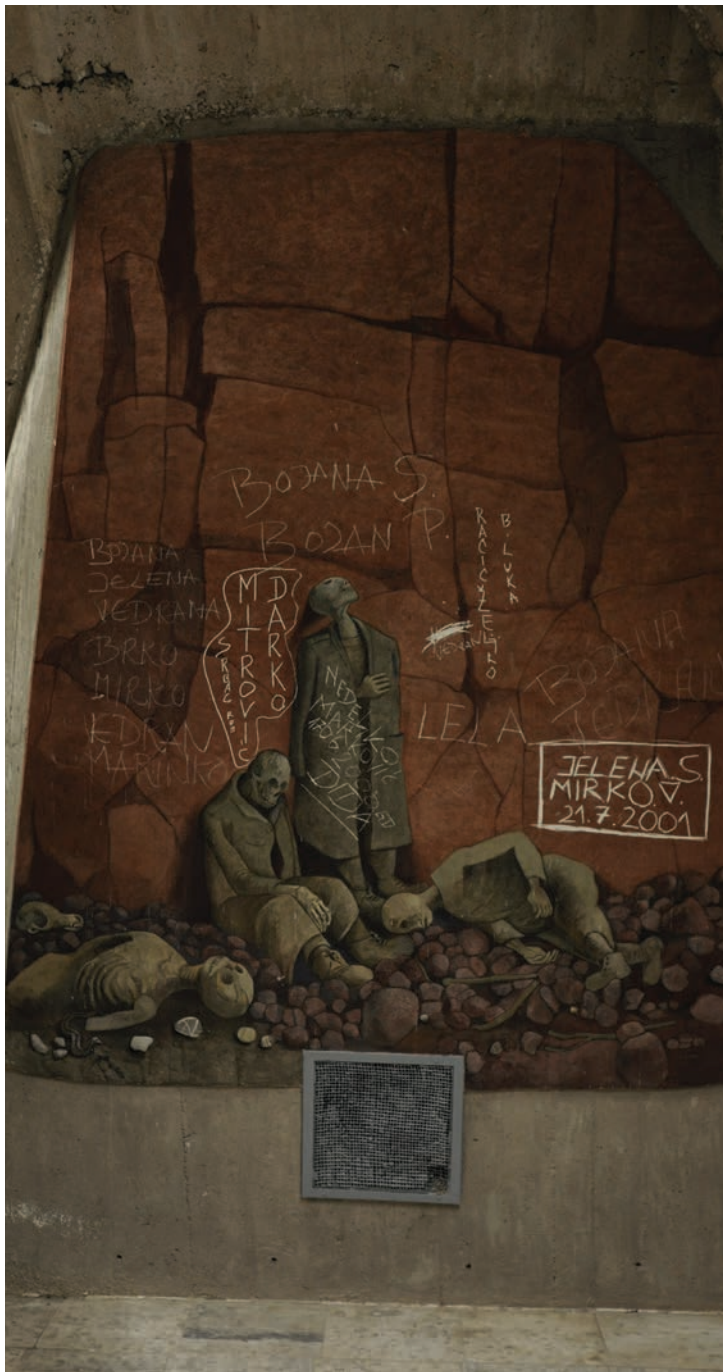
### **Great name of painting and founder of the group “Zemlja”**

Krsto Hegedušić was born in Petrinja in 1901, but he grew up in Podravina to which he always returned. In 1926 he finished the Academy in Zagreb, and later studied in Paris. In 1929 he founded Association of Artists “Zemlja” together with architect Drago Ibler. The association gathered young painters, sculptors and architects of leftist orientation, and for that reason the group was banned in 1935. The artists from the “Zemlja” group focused on social function of arts and thence came their animosity towards old-Yugoslav order of social and ethnic repression. The group strived to create a special artistic expression based on simplicity of ordinary people, and because of that, and also because of broadening their artistic interests to include social issues, rural areas, periphery and similar motives, the group had strong influence on fine arts in Croatia.

From his interests in the “Zemlja” group stemmed Hegedušić’s interest for self-taught painters in Podravina village of Hlebina, whom he taught painting since 1930. From there emerged the famous Croatian naïve painting style.

Hegedušić also wrote about art and more generally about culture. Because of his leftist position he was incarcerated several times. Since 1973 he taught on the Academy of Fine Arts in Zagreb. In 1948 he was accepted into then JAZU and now HAZU (Academy of Arts and Sciences, first of Yugoslavia, later of Croatia). Since 1950 he led Master Workshop for post-graduate studies of painting. He died in Zagreb in 1975.





### „The biggest virgin forest in Europe“

Established in 1962, the National Park Sutjeska is the oldest and largest in BiH (the other two are NP Una and NP Kozara). It is located in southeastern Bosnia, not far from where it borders Montenegro. Many of the mountaintops there are above 2000 meters, and so is the highest peak – Maglić (2386 m above sea), as well as Volujak, Vučevo and Zelengora with eight glacier lakes or “forest eyes”. The park also includes strict nature reserve Perućica that spreads over 1434 hectares of land (for comparison, our second strict nature reserve is Bijele and Sumarske Stijene covers 1175 hectares). As the people from the NP Sutjeska say, Perućica is the best preserved and the largest virgin forest in Europe. There are canyons of rivers Sutjeska, Hrčavka and Jabučnica, clear mountain streams rich with trout. There are plenty of game and rare plants, many of them endemic.

[www.npsutjeska.net](http://www.npsutjeska.net)

JOURNALIST VISIT

# HVALA LIJEPO BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA\*

Through a kind invitation, we have visited Bosnia and Herzegovina for four days in order to go through the tourism in this country. We have got the chance to discover this region for a short time with the press members coming from all around the world as England, Serbia, Germany and Russia.

DR. VOLKAN ALTINTAŞ - HASAN ARSLAN

**W**e have put interesting notes down during this tour, which was a part of the project "Technical Assistance to Support Tourism Industry in Bosnia & Herzegovina" supported by European Union. Overcoming the deep sorrow of a recent history with a population of four and half million, Bosnia & Herzegovina is known for embracing various religious belief. Nowadays Bosnia turns over a new life with its natural and historical beauties, value-creating regions for tourism and maintains a dignified stance for peace.

We all know very well the relationship between Bosnia and Turkey from history books. Either religiously or culturally the relation between these two countries has come more clearly to light from Ottoman Empire until today. Nestled within the greater valley which presents the beauty of city, "Sarajevo" is based on "saray ovasi" the Turkish word for "the plains around the palace" and remains the same in most of languages. Sarajevo is often called the "Jerusalem of Europe". It's the only major European city to have a mosque, Catholic and Orthodox churches and synagogue within the same neighborhood. Known for being the largest Ottoman city in Europe after its conquest, Sarajevo makes you feel the history in the middle of Dinar Alps. Attracting international attention several times throughout its history, Sarajevo was the site of assassination of Ferdinand the Archduke of Austria that sparked World War I. Apart from talking about Turkey and feeling the presence of Ottoman Empire from the beginning of the tour until the last day in Sarajevo, we were ineffably on different wavelengths while breathing the air in the bazaar called "Bascarija", hearing the payer's call from the Veteran Hıziye Mosque, visiting the fountain in the city square and the Ottoman architectures.

Our friends who host this trip, proved how they were professional



Mostar was named after the bridge keepers (natively: mostari) who in the medieval times guarded the Stari Most (Old Bridge) over the Neretva.

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turizm aktuel KASIM 2012

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This project is funded by the European Union



This project is implemented by the GDSI Limited led Consortium



## JOURNALIST VISIT

in this job by guiding us not only in Sarajevo but also in other tourism regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. As a matter of fact, our first stop was "Sutjeska National Park", which is the eldest national park of the country located within the borders of "Republika Srpska", one of the two regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Maglic is worth seeing as the peak point located within the borders of Montenegro. With its flora, lakes and marvelous view, it's one of the exceptional national parks that received the certificate EUROPARC.

We are glorified by natural beauties of Bosnia and Herzegovina. From Sarajevo until Trebinje, the diversity of colorful trees and the rivers that follow us during the way show us the unspoiled beauties of this country.

Trebinje is the nearest point from Bosnia and Herzegovina to Adriatic Sea. While stepping in this city which is 10 km far from the sea, you smell first the sand that powers people up who try to create a different point of view to the tourism of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Serbian Orthodox Church located in Trebinje, the Todoros Monastery built in 15th century and the Osman-Pasa Resulbegovic Mosque from 18th century are some of the significant cultural factors of this city. VUKOJE, the wine producer of the region, makes a major contribution to the Bosnian tourism thanks to its global achievements. Also the gastronomic investment of this family corporation is one of the exciting moments of our tour.

Blagaj city is another stop of our trip on the road of Mostar. Founded in 1520 by Ottomans, Tekke is one of the most attractive points and mostly haunted places of this country. Renovated in purpose of tourism, Tekke creates a mystique atmosphere with its particular carstic "Buna" river. One of the most visited regions by Turkish tourists, Blagaj makes possible to see both mosques and Orthodox and Catholic churches at the same time.

Maybe the region we waited impatiently to see in Bosnia and one of the regions we over heard on the press. Mostar has already become a tourism center, which is visited every day by numerous tourist groups. The largest city of Herzegovina, Mostar is one of the most damaged cities during the civil war. Being on the World Heritage List, Mostar Bridge was renovated after the war also by the support of Turkey. After Sarajevo, Mostar is the second prominent city among the tourism development programs where Christians and Muslims started to live in separate areas after the war. You feel the trace of Ottomans and Turks in this city while visiting the historical Turkish houses and drinking the Bosnian coffee or touching the old clothes.

And in the way back to Sarajevo something strange happened; this was the moment that we will never forget because we visited a secret shelter built by Tito during the civil war in the city, Konjic. It's



Gračanica, a Serbian Orthodox monastery located on the Crkвина Hill overlooking the town.

impossible to recognize this shelter, which was built against nuclear attacks in 1970s in order to supply food, beverage and electricity for 350 people for at least six months without going out. From outside it looks like a normal two-storey house. It's an interesting detail that the password of shelter was ISTIRMBUL, only known by six people in that period.

The last stop before leaving Bosnia& Herzegovina was Jahorina. It's the second highest elevation of Sarajevo and it's known for being the

center of Winter Olympics in 1984. It's exciting for Bosnia to have such a popular region for winter sports that provides modern means of accommodation.

I am hopeful about the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina; because during our short trip my thoughts about the country were completely corresponding to the reality that I have seen there. It's a successful approach to heal the past, with tourism, to take lessons from the history, to believe in peace and to bring different sounds together. Bosnia will come to the forefront by getting together with

the politicians to unearth the potential of Bosnia and Herzegovina in tourism sector and by the help of Turkey, a friend who is open to share its experiences in every sense.

And many thanks to Mary, Aida and the other friends from the team for sharing with us the beauties of Bosnia and Herzegovina and for believing to peace. I am sincerely grateful to all of the country to make me feel at home. Hvala Lijepo (Thank you) Bosnia and Herzegovina!  
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## HVALA LIJEPA BOSNO I HERCEGOVINO

*Zahvaljujući ljubaznom pozivu, posjetili smo Bosnu i Hercegovinu tokom četiri dana da bismo iskusili turizam u ovoj zemlji. Dobili smo priliku da otkrijemo ovu regiju u kratkom vremenskom periodu s novinarima koji su došli iz cijelog svijeta kao što su Engleska, Srbija, Njemačka i Rusija.*

### DR. VOLKAN ALTINTAŞ - HASAN ARSLAN

Zapisivali smo zanimljive zabilješke tokom ove posjete, koja je bila dio projekta „Tehnička pomoć za podršku industriji turizma u Bosni i Hercegovini“ kojeg podržava Evropska unija. Savladavajući duboku tugu zbog nedavne historije sa stanovništvom od četiri i pol milona, Bosna i Hercegovina je poznata po tome što u svom naručju grli različita religijska uvjerenja. Danas se Bosna okreće novom životu sa svojim prirodnim i historijskim ljepotama, regijama koje stvaraju vrijednost za turizma i održava dostojanstven stav za mir. Svi mi dobro znamo o odnosu između Bosne i Turske iz historijskih knjiga. Bilo religijski ili kulturološki, odnos između ove dvije zemlje izlazi jasno na vidjelo od Osmanskog carstva do danas. Smješten u velikoj dolini koja predstavlja ljepotu grada, „Sarajevo“ je pozicionirano na „*saray ovasi*“ turska riječ za „ravnice oko dvorske palače“ i znači isto u mnogim jezicima. Sarajevo se često naziva „Jeruzalemom Evrope“. To je jedini veći evropski grad koji ima džamiju, katoličke i pravoslavne crkve i sinagogu u neposrednoj blizini. Poznat po tome što je najveći osmanlijski gradi u Evropi nakon osvajanja, Sarajevo vas potiče da osjetite tu historiju u sred Dinarskih Alpa.

Privlačeći međunarodnu pažnju nekoliko puta kroz svoju historiju, Sarajevo je bilo mjesto ubistva austrijskog nadvojvode Ferdinanda, što je izazvalo Prvi svjetski rat. Osim što se govorilo o Turskoj i osjećalo prisustvo Osmanlijskog carstva od početka naše posjete do posljednj-

jeg dana u Sarajevu, mi smo bili na neopisivo različitim talasnim dužinama dok smo udisali zrak bazara koji se zove „Baščaršija“, slušali poziv na molitvu s Begove džamije, posjećivali sebilj na gradskom trgu i osmanlijske arhitektonske znamenitosti. Naši prijatelji koji su bili domaćini ovog putovanja, dokazali su koliko su profesionalni u svom poslu tako što su nas vodili ne samo u Sarajevo, već i u druge turističke regije Bosne i Hercegovine. Zapravo, naša prva stanica bio je „Nacionalni park Sutjeska“, koji je najstariji nacionalni park u zemlji lociran unutar granica „Republike Srpske“, jednog od dva entiteta Bosne i Hercegovine. Vrijedi vidjeti Maglič kao vrh koji se nalazi unutar granica Crne Gore. Sa svojom florom, jezerima, čarobnim pogledom, on je jedan od izuzetnih nacionalnih parkova koji je primio certifikat EUROPARC. Zbog prirodne ljepote Bosne i Hercegovine osjećamo se uzvišeno. Od Sarajeva do Trebinja, raznolikost raznobojnog drveća i rijeka koje nas prate tokom puta pokazuju nam nenarušene ljepote ove zemlje. Trebinje je mjesto u Bosni i Hercegovini koje je najbliže Jadranskom moru. Kada kročite u ovaj grad koji je udaljen 10 km od mora, prvo osjetiti miris energije koja daje snagu ljudima koji pokušavaju da stvore drugačije gledište o turizmu u Bosni i Hercegovini. Srpska pravoslavna crkva u Trebinju, Manastir Tvrdoš sagrađen u 15. stoljeću i džamija Osman – Paše Resulbegovića iz 18. stoljeća neki su od značajnih kulturnih znamenitosti ovog grada.

VUKOJE, proizvođač vina u ovoj regiji, pruža značajan doprinos bosanskom turizmu zahvaljujući svojim globalnim dostignućima. Također, gastronomska investicija ove obiteljske korporacije predstavlja jedan od uzbudljivih trenutaka naše posjete. Blagaj je druga stanica našeg putovanja na putu do Mostara. Osnovana 1520. godine od strane Osmanlija, Tekija je jedno od najatraktivnijih i često posjećivanih mjesta u ovoj zemlji. Obnovljena u svrhu turizma, Tekija stvara mističnu at-



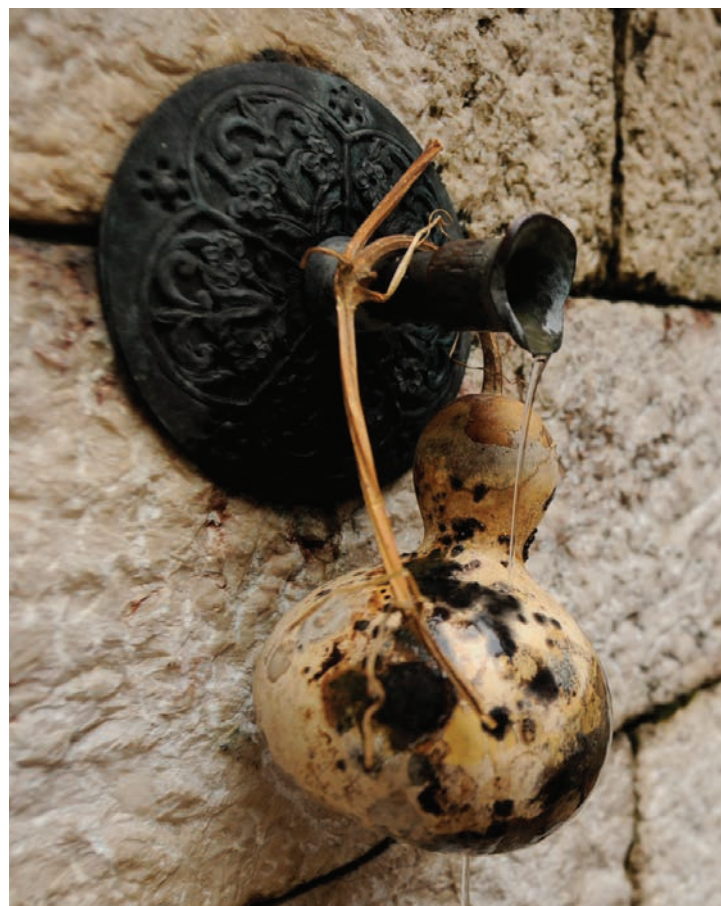
mosferu sa svojom posebnom kraškom rijekom Buna. Jedna od najposjećenijih regija od strane turskih turista, Blagaj omogućava da se u isto vrijeme vide džamije, te pravoslavne i katoličke crkve. Regija koju smo možda nestrpljivo iščekivali da vidimo u Bosni i jedna od regija o kojoj smo dosta slušali u medijima, Mostar već je postao turistički centar, kojeg svakodnevno posjećuju brojne turističke grupe. Najveći grad u Hercegovini, Mostar je jedan od najviše devastiranih gradova tokom građanskog rata. Mostarski most, koji se nalazi na listi Svjetskog nasljeđa, obnovljen je nakon rata također uz podršku Turske. Nakon Sarajeva, Mostar je drugi prominentni grad u okviru programa za razvoj turizma gdje su kršćani i muslimani počeli da žive u odvojenim područjima nakon rata. Osjećate tragove Osmanlija i Turaka u ovom gradu dok posjećujete historijske turske kuće i pijete bosansku kafu ili dodirujete staru odjeću. I na povratku za Sarajevo dogodilo se nešto čudno; to je bio trenutak kojeg nećemo nikada zaboraviti zato što smo posjetili tajni bunker kojeg je sagradio Tito u Konjicu tokom građanskog rata. Nemoguće je prepoznati taj bunker, koji je bio sagrađen protiv nuklearnih napada tokom 1970-ih da bi se vršilo snabdijevanje hranom, pićem i električnom energijom za 350 ljudi za najmanje šest mjeseci bez izlaska vani. Iz vana izgleda kao uobičajena dvokatnica.

Zanimljiv detalj odnosi se na činjenicu da je šifra za bunker ISTAMBUL, koju je u to vrijeme znalo samo šest ljudi. Posljednja postaja prije odlaska iz Bosne i Hercegovina bila je Jahorina. To je drugo najviše uzvišenje u blizini Sarajeva i poznata je po tome što je bila centar Zimskih olimpijskih igara 1984. godine. Uzbudljivo je za Bosnu da ima tako popularno područje za zimske sportove koje pruža moderne sadržaje i smještaj. Pun sam nade za budućnost Bosne i Hercegovine zato što su se tokom našeg kratkog putovanja moje misli o ovoj zemlji u potpunosti podudarale sa stvarnošću koju sam tamo vido. To je uspješan pristup da se zacijele rane prošlosti s turizmom, da se nauče lekcije iz historije, da se vjeruje u

mir i da se ujedine različiti zvukovi. Bosna će doći u prvi plan kada zajedno s političarima objelodani potencijale Bosne i Hercegovine u sektoru turizma i uz pomoć Turske, prijatelja, koja je otvorena da razmjeni svoja iskustva u svakom smislu.

I veliko hvala Mary, Aidi i ostalim prijateljima iz tima koji su nam pokazali ljepote Bosne i Hercegovine i zato što vjeruju u mir. Iskreno sam zahvalan svima u zemlji koji su doprinijeli da se osjećam kao kod kuće. Hvala lijepa Bosno i Hercegovino!

Najljepši pozdrav.









## Bosna i Hercegovina Zaleđe Mediterana, šarm neotkrivene Evrope

Tekst napisao: Žikica Milošević

*U zaleđu pitoreskne Dalmacije nalazi se ništa manje spektakularna i zaboravljena Hercegovina. U samom središtu Balkana nalazi se njegovo divlje srce, Bosna. Mesto ukrštanja i sudara kultura i civilizacija, nepokornih naroda velike duše. Otkrili smo ceo svet, a sada je vreme da otkrijemo naše susedstvo, delove sebe samih.*

Za Bosnu i Hercegovinu vežu nas stotine asocijacija, a zavisno od ugla gledanja mogu biti i divne i zastrašujuće: ovde su padale imperije i uzdizale se druge. Kulture su se grlile, mrzele, živele jedne pored drugih i pokušavale da „presnime“ jedna drugu, da bi se nepovratno izmešale i postale amalgam sa velikim šarmom. Hercegovinu su ruski časopisi još 2008. godine proglašavali „Provansom istočne Evrope“, a kada Hercegovinu gledamo kao zaleđe Jadrana, zaista počinje da biva jasno: što je za Azurnu obalu Provansa, što je za Kosta del Sol andaluzijski „autbek“ sa Seviljom, Kordobom i Granadom, to je za Jadran Hercegovina. Gradovi izrasli iz kamena i srasli sa kamenom, priroda koju je na besmrtn način opevao Antun Branko Šimić, sve je to neponovljiva lepota ove južnoslovenske regije. A Bosna, za šumama i planinama, divljim rekama u gradovima ušuškanim u kotline, gotovo poput mitske Transilvanije odzvanja u mislima Evropljana kao izazov i jedna od poslednjih destinacija koje nisu masovno otkrivene. A nismo ih masovno otkrili ni mi. Zaista, koliko je naših turista otišlo dalje od Etno-sela Stanišići, Jahorine ili Trebinja? Bosnu i Hercegovinu čine mnoge fascinantne stvari, a to smo, uz ove pomenute u pethodnoj rečenici, otkrili uz svesrdnu pomoć kolega iz susedstva.

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## SUTJESKA

„Hući, bući, Sutjeska...“ i sve ostale krvave asocijacije koje imamo kada se spomene ovo ime istovremeno su pritiskajuće prisutne u Nacionalnom parku, ali i čudesno odsutne. Reka Sutjeska je apsolutno fascinanto divlja, čista i zelena i put koji vijuga pored reke između neobično strmih planina daje mogućnost da se uživa u bojama, zelenoj, plavoj i smeđoj, u mnogim nijansama. Prva stvar koja pada na pamet je da je ceo par, bez obzira koliko bio prelep, zaista dojmljivo neprohodan. Jasno je zašto su nemačke invazione trupe ovde polomile zube i zašto je Bosna bila „nacistički Vijetnam“: ovde su se samo „domoroci“ mogli snaći u punoj meri i ratovanje na ovakvom prostoru em je bilo potpuno suludo, teško sa stanovišta tehnike (motornim vozilima se i danas jedva daje prilika da prođu ovuda), a beskorisno sa stanovništa resursa: ko bi voleo da ima beskonačnu planinu sa brzim neplovnim rekama pod kontrolom? Kao uspomena na borbe u II Svetskom ratu još uvek stoji pomalo ruiniran, ali spektakularan spomenik na Tjentištu, u čijoj se impozantnoj unutrašnjosti nalazi neverovatan niz murala koji oslikavaju borbu NOV i naroda protiv okupatora. Posebno su zanimljivi prizori okupatora koji plešu plesove smrti. Gotovo jućnoameričko iskustvo, gotovo religiozno freskoslikarstvo u zemlji ateista. Turisti se leti ovde zadržavaju na putu do mora, ili dolaze da uživaju u prekrasnim prizorima prirode. Kada padne kiša, oblaci postaju niži od vrhova planina i prizor je posebno lep.

## TREBINJE

Trebinje, popularizovano sa više strana u poslednje vreme, postalo je poprilično posećeno i profilisano kao dnevna destinacija za turiste iz Boke koji žele dah Hercegovine, gutljaj vina i osećaj da su „i na moru i nisu“. I začudo, Trebinje neverovatno po svemu podseća na primorski grad, osim po tome što nema more. Leži na reci Trebišnjici, nekih 10 km od Jadrana, i ima predivan položaj u ravnici ispod brda vrelog Juga. Zaista, ovde je duh onoga što su Rusi nazivali

„Provansom Istočne Evrope“ veoma vidljiv, gotovo da se može dodirnuti rukom. Kamene kućice u Starom gradu, južno rastinje, u čudnom skladu sa sprskom pravoslavnom arhitekturom crkava i džamija. Ovaj grad je posebno popularizovao Zdravko Šotra svojom serijom „Ranjeni orač“, čija se radnja delom odigrava ovde. Upravo je to razlog zbog kojega je jedan od najposećenijih uglova Trebinja tzv. „Anđelkina kapija“, koja je ikonički znak serije. Na žalost po sve zaljubljenike u seriju dvorište iz serije nije iza ove kapije, tako da moraju da se zadovolje samo spoljašnjim izgledom ali ne i unutrašnjošću. Još jedan važan deo savremene ponude Trebinja je i Hotel Platani, koji se nalazi u samom centru i veoma je živopisan spolja, a odličan iznutra. Na reci Trebišnjici je i poznata Arslanagića ili Perovića ćuprija, kameni most iz otomanskog doba koji je sagradilo Mehmedpaša Sokolović, a kojim je upravljala muslimanska porodica Arslanagić, tokom mnogih godina. Kako se porodica Arslanagić prezivala Perović pre konverzije u islam, ćuprija danas ima dva imena. Zanimljivo je da je Trebinje uvek bilo na raskršćima puteva i da je u vreme dok se nalazilo u sastavu srpske srednjovekovne drčavice Travunije (otuda i ime), bilo važna trgovačka stanica između Dalmacije, Dubrovnika i Raške, pa sve do Carigrada, bio on vizantijski ili otomanski. U vreme krstaških pohoda, ovde su prolazili francuski krstaši koji su ostavili svoj trag. Ono što je imponantno u zelenilu jeste Saborna crkva Preobraženja Gospodnjeg koja je građena u austrijsko doba, i završena je 1908. godine. Mala i šarmantna katolična crkva je u neposrednoj blizini, a u Starom gradu nalazi se i renovirana džamija koja predstavlja repliku one koja je srušena u poslednjem ratu. Sagrađena je 1729. po naredbi Osmanpaše Resulbegovića, trebinjskog kapetana. Stari, otomanski deo grada najbolje se vidi sa druge strane reke, i ovaj prizor je slikovit i po oblačnom danu, a prelep po sunčanom. Stara Sahat-kula je najimponantniji spomenik, a govorka se da će Italijani obnoviti i mehanizam sata i da će mletačko nasleđe zasijati u punom sjaju. Zaista, dah Mediterana je na svakom koraku. Nije čudo što je ovde rođen Jovan Dučić

koji je posvetio elegantne stihove moru i ženama. Vredi reći da se vinarije koje su veoma kvalitetne nalaze svuda, i da je hercegovačka žilavka pravi specijalitet koj se ne sme zaobići. Dučićeva večita kuća nalazi se na brdu Crkvine gde je izgrađena Hercegovačka Gračanica, replika istoimene kosovske crkve, i iako je imitacija, veoma je lepa i sa brda se pruža divan pogled. Još jedan pesnik, da ga ne zaboravimo, jeste Trebinjac: Izet Sarajlić.

## TVRDOŠ

Nedaleko od Trebinja nalazi se slikoviti manastir Tvrdoš, koji se nalazi uz samu reku Trebišnjicu nekih 4 km nizvodno od Trebinja. Kažu da ga je osnovao još sveti car Konstantin i njegova majka Jelena. Zaista je lep i slikovit i mnogim strancima, po njihovim rečima, predstavlja omiljeni kutak Bosne i Hercegovine. U manastiru pod palmama nalazi se i sjajna vinarija, a tvrdoško vino je jedno od najkvalitetnijih u regionu. Manastir je danas veoma uspokojavajući prizor, iako je, kao i većina bogomolja u BiH, imao trnovitu sudbinu: više puta je rušen i opet obnavljan, tako. Najpre je stradao u velikom zemljortesu koji je pogodio Dubrovnik u drugoj polovini 17. veka, a 1694. godine su ga do temelja srušili Mlečani bojeći se da ne postane tursko utvrđenje. Manastir je obnovljen 1924. godine i od tada blista u hercegovačkom gorju.

## RADIMLJA

Put iz Republike Srpske vodi u Federaciju BiH preko divnih i stenovitih pejzaža u čijim se dolinama gnezde divni vinogradi. Dolazimo do mesta Radimlja, u blizini Stoca, gde se nalaze najznačajniji spomenici srednjovekovne bosanske umetnosti, stećci. Tada se jezik kojim se ovde govorio pisao na bosančici, varijanti ćirilice koja je bila neobično moderna za ono doba. Stećke u obliku krstova danas svojataju i Bošnjaci, tumačeći bogumile kao svoje prethodnike i pretke, pa zatim Hrvati na čijoj se teritoriji nalaze većina stećaka, ali



i Srbi, koji opet sve pripisuju svojoj kulturi. Bilo kako bilo, stećci, koji nemaju veze sa onima koje nosi Obeliks (oni su keltski, ali pošto je ovde živelo mnogo Kelta u staro doba, moguć je i uticaj sa te strane), jesu predivni. Slike stilizovanih ljudi koji su pokopani ispod ovih spomenika dirljive su i od neprocenjivog značaja za istoriju i istoriju umetnosti.

## MOSTAR

Mostar je grad koji je pre bosanskohercegovačkog građanskog rata bio jedna od najomiljenijih destinacija na putu do mora, ali je u ratu pretrpeo najviše ožiljaka. No, srećom, oni se sada veoma malo vide (ako zanemarimo neke neobnovljene zgrade u centru), jer je sve opet izgrađeno i ulickano, Stari most je opet obnovljen i sve je kao nekad, makar na prvi pogled. Grad je pun stranih turista, i hosteli i prodavnice suvenira su na svakom koraku. Jedan od zanimljivijih ostatak starog mostara jeste tzv. Turska kuća, ili stara otomanska kuća porodice Bišćević. Danas je pretvorena u muzej, i može se videti kako su nekada hercegovački muslimani živeli svoj svakodnevni život. Neodoljivo podseća na „Zonu Zamfirovu” ili kuće iz Andaluzije, jer je sve centrirano oko središnjeg dvorišta, a visoki zidovi sprečavaju prolaznike da gvirnu u intimu muslimanske porodice. Bišćevići su bili dobrostojeća porodica i nisu svi imali ovako raksošne domove, ali je lepoi videti dah prošlosti. Kuća ima predivan pogleda sa otomana kroz prozore na Neretvu i Stari most, a obavezan deo obilaska je i ispijanje turske kafe iz fildžana. Vodičkinja se obukla u žensku nošnju muslimanki i ponudila je da se neko pbuče u muslimansku mušku nošnju, sa sve fesom, čemu vaš novinar naravno, nije odoleo.

Kroz uličice Starog grada, od sivog kamena, probijamo se prema mostu. Kujundžije i ostale orijentalne zanatlije prava su poslastica za one koji vole dah Istoka. Zaista, palo mi je na pamet u jednom trenutku: „Kako je bivša Jugoslavija bila prelepa zemlja!” U svemu ovome u malenoj BiH možemo naći toliko skrivene lepote, a kada se uzme svih 6 republika,

jasno je zašto smo nekada bili turistička supersila. Elem, Most. Ovaj most je bio izgrađen u nekoj formi još i pre dolaska Turaka, jer ceo grad kralj Alfonso aragonski naziva Pons u svojoj povelji iz sredine 15. veka, a Pons, pogađate, na latinskom znači „most”. Pa ipak, starobosanskog, predotomanskog danas ima veoma malo u Starom gradu, koji liči na neku vrstu sudara Mediterana i islama. Ženski deo publike biće oduševljen da sazna da je most sagrađio Sulejman Veličanstveni, i njegov arhitektra Mimar Hajrudin. 1993. je srušen, da bi 2004. bio opet obnovljen i otvoren. Imamo sreću da smo videli Mostar sada kada je blistav i obnovljen, a ne ranjen i razrušen. Ono što je posebno lepo je činjenica da se most sa oba kraja završava s jednim odbrambenim tornjem. Onaj na severoistoku naziva se Helebija a onaj na jugozapadu Tara. Zajedno se nazivaju, “mostari” (tj. carinici na mostu po kojima je grad dobio ime). Most je načinjen od napravljen od lokalnog kamena “tenelija” a i danas je prava misterija kako je takav most, čudo tehnike, uopšte podignut u ono doba na ovakvom mestu. Divio mu se i Evlija Čelebija, poznati turski putopisac, koji je rekao da „nije video u 16 zemalja ovakvo čudo od mosta”. I zaista, Mostar jeste možda danas grad koji ima robne kuće, moderan život, televizije i univerzitete, ali je ipak njegovo srce u starom, sivom kamenu sa obe strane mosta i u predivnom luku koji premošćuje Neretvu.

## BLAGAJ

Stara prestonica, Blagaj, danas je uspavana varošica u blizini Mostara, ali situacija je menja iz korena kada se približimo još jednom amblematskom simbolu Hercegovine, a to je Tekija sufijskog reda na izvoru reke Bune, zelene lepote. Tekija je nastala i pre dolaska Turaka kao vesnik nove religije, i reda filozofskih učenjaka, po rečima nastojnika tekije. On me je i ispravio kada sam ga pitao „da li je tekija nešto kao muslimanski manastir, kako navode u engleskom prevodu?”. Nastojnik je bio izuzetno ljubazan, budući da sam ostao sam i poslednji u tekiji, prethodno pokušavajući da oprčim reku Bunu i da li je tekija nešto kao muslimanski





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manastir, kako navode u engleskom prevodu?”. Nastojnik je bio izuzetno ljubazan, budući da sam ostao sam i poslednji u tekiji, prethodno pokušavajući da optrčim reku Bunu i da uhvatim najlepše uglove i pogled na zgradu Tekije koja jao da je srasla sa liticama i čini sa njima jednu organsku celinu (možda je ovo i najdirljiviji utisak iz cele BiH koji će poneti sa sobom). Sufisti su bili i ostali sledbenici jednog mističnijeg pravca islama, i danas ih islamski fundamentalisti šikaniraju od Malija do Egipta i Sirije zbog njihovog poštovanja razmišljanja i promišljanja, poštovanja svetih ljudi i sličnih „svetogrđa”. Oko Tekije nalazi se pravo mnoštvo ribljih restorana, onih koji su orijentisani na drugu vrstu hrane, ali su, iako toliko mnogobrojni, veoma lepo uklopljeni u okoliš i ne izgledaju kao smetnja celoj slici. Predivni Blagaj i Vrelo Bune jesu možda najlepše iznenađenje koje Bosna i Hercegovina kriju. Nastojnik Tekije mi je pružio ruku na kraju razgovora i rekao: „Dodi kada hoćeš opet, da nastavimo da razgovaramo.” Kroz glavu mi je odzvanjalo njegovo: „Bez šerijata nema tarikata, ali šerijata ima bez tarikata.” Razmišljao sam o tome danima. To je i cilj sufista i ostavili su me sa osmehom mistika na licu. „Musafirhana”, tj. hotel na arapskom, gde dolaze „musafiri”, gosti, ostala je bez nas, jer smo otišli za Konjic, ali je noćenje ovde verovatno nalik na bajku.

## KONJIC

Konjic je grad sa lepim imenom i lepim položajem, starim gradom u otomanskom stilu i starim zanatima. Kada sam pitao da li se nalazi u Bosni ili Hercegovini, ispostavilo se da su mi stari žitelji objasnili da je i u Bosni i u Hercegovini, jer reka Neretva jeste prirodna granica ove dve istorijske zemlje. Stari zanati obrade drvenarije su zaista nešto što je zaštitni znak Bosne i Hercegovine, zajedno sa burekom i mahalama. Šteta, zaista šteta, što su se svi hrišćanski narodi posle odlobođenja od Turaka masovno okrenuli zapadnjačkom štancovanju robe, modernim zgradama, uništavajući i zanate i stare čaršije. Setio sam se opet Zone

Zamfirove i koliko su i u Srbiji hrišćani imali istovetne zanate, čaršije i čakšire, amame i običaje, ali samo drugu veru. Pomislio sam da bi danas imali Niš, Pirot, Babušnicu ili Surdulicu sa divnim čaršijama i kujunžijama i pekarima, da ih vlast gladna evropeizacije nije srušila, a kasnije i zamenila funkcionalnim i ružnim socijalističkim zgradama. U blizini Konjica, duboko u planini, nalazi se nešto što je teško opisivo nekome ko nije doživeo Hladni rat, i strah od nuklearnog napada: Titovo sklonište unutar brda, koje je koštalo možda 30% našeg nacionalnog duga, a sada je turistička atrakcija za koju treba posebna dozvola. Bunker sa stotinama kancelarija i prostorija koje su mogle da prežive nuklearne udare, sa kablovskom televizijom još 1979. godine (!), sa agregatima, tunelima i svim mogućim pogodnostima za državni vrh koji je trebao da preživi napad bilo koje supersile na SFRJ. Uz uništeni aerodrom u Bihaću ovo je pojelo barem 50% novca bivše države, pa stabilizacija i ostale krize i ne mogu da nas čude, kada je vojni izdatak bio ovaliki. Zastrahujuće. „Are they going to drop the bomb or not?”, pevali su Alphaville u “Forever Young”. Ovde su očigledno mislili da će bomba pasti.

## SARAJEVO I JAHORINA

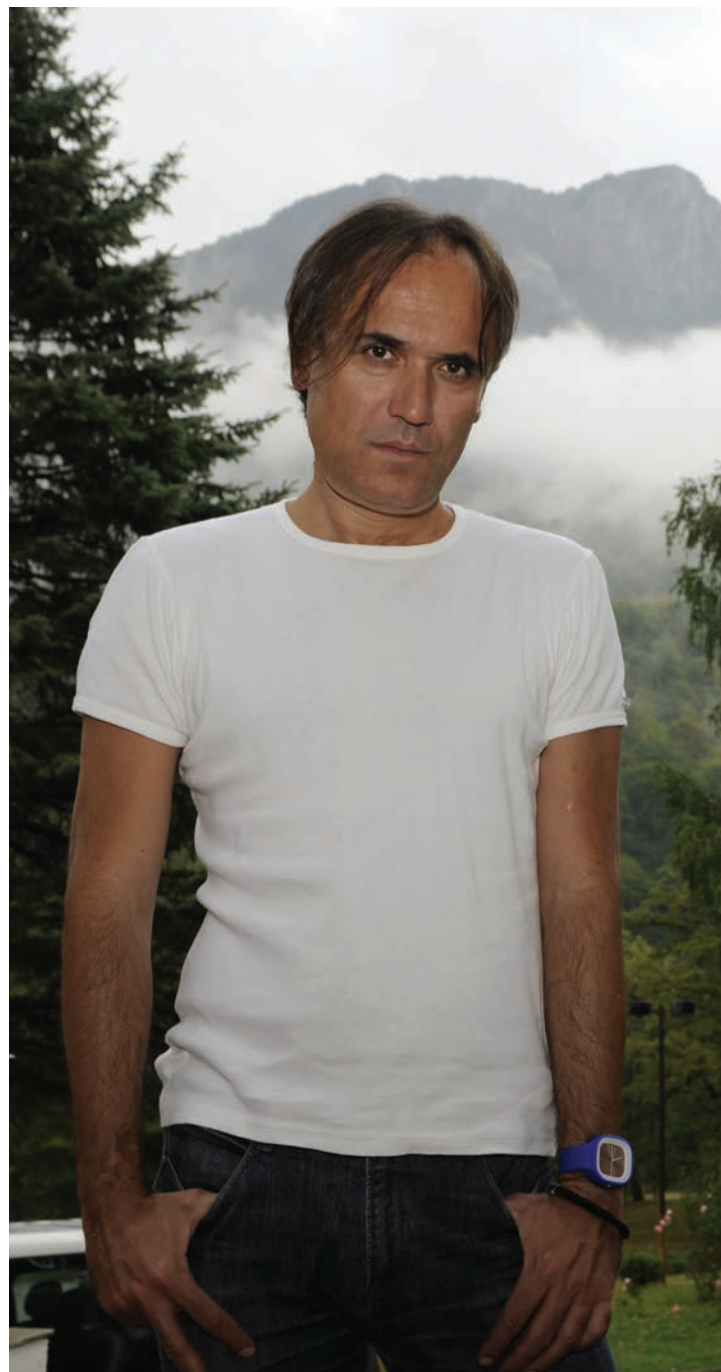
Možda je ovaj grad neka vrsta “pupka Evrope” gde se sve lepo i tragično mora desiti, od ratova do ljubavi i Olimpijada. Ovde se sreću Istok i Zapad, Sever i Jug, svi sa velikim početnim slovima. Ovde je Franc Ferdinand stradao “zbog Principa” i Prvo svetsko bezumlje je počelo. Iako bi počelo i bez njega, samo bi povod bio drugačiji. Danas se kod Latinske ćuprije nalazi spomen-ploča i može se osetiti dah benignog prestolonaslednika, fanatičnog atentatora (kakvi su bili česti u to doba nihilizma, anarhije i nacionalnog i antidinastičkog zanosa). Odmah pored je četvrt Latinluk, tako nazvana po velikom broju katolika, koju su Austro-Ugri pretvorili u evropski korzo nalik na bilo koji grad Zapada u to doba, sa lepom neoromaničkom katedralom. Latinluk potpuno odudara od Baščaršije, čiji impresivni





turski šarm ne ostavlja ravnodušnim nikoga. Dah Azije u Evropi? Balkan i Iberija, dva su poluostrva gde se Evropa utapa u susedstvo i stvara raznolikost koja je prelepa. Jevrejska zajednica, kao u Iberiji, rame uz rame sa druge dve monoteističke vere, ostavlja sinagoge po starom Sarajevu. Oni su govorili ladino, srednjovekovni španski, i do II svet-skog rata posle srpskohrvatskog, to je bio drugi jezik po brojnosti govornika u Sarajevu! Begova džamija ima kulu sa satom koji pokazuje molitvene sate i teško se snalazi na njemu, ukoliko niste verzirani. Medresa prekoputa je puna mačaka, koje su mazne i prema njima se ophode sa poštovanjem. Jedan zanatlija pokazuje kako se pravi tu-cana kafa, koja je različita od mlevene. Svuda se prodaju dresovi igrača BiH, ali i Ibrahimovića, koji, iako nominalno Šveđanin, stanuje u srcima Bosanaca, Bošnjaka. Slatkiši su fantastični i ako je islam nešto dobro doneo, a da treba da imenujemo jednu stvar, to bi bili slatkiši. I začini, jela, kuhinja. Blagoutrobije islamske kulture učinilo je da mi danas jedemo možda i najzanimljiviju hranu u regiji. Reka Miljacka teče kroz grad i inspiriše pesme, sevdalinke i ostale... Turska arhitektura u kojoj se ulice penju uz brda Sara-jevske kotline upečatljiva je. Inat-kuća je nastala tako što je jedan Bošnjak svojevremeno zahtevao od Austrijanaca da mu presele kuću na drugu obalu Miljacke, u inat njihovoj ćelji da naprave Parlamet u mudehar stilu. Dobio je što jhe hteo, nije prodao kuću, živeo je opet na obali voljene reke.

Autobus za Jahorinu, najpopularnije bosansko skijalište, i poseta hotelima u vrhunskom stilu. Amir Vuk, sarajevs-ki arhitekta, uradio je ponos bosanskog turizma, hotel od drveta u nordijskom stilu, sa brezama koje „rastu” unutar hotela. Sjajno! U srcu Bosne sprema se zimska sezona i Bos-na će sa svojim raznolikostima i sjajnom hranom, arhitek-turom, i ljubaznim ljudima koji prevazilaze sve nedaće, biti uvek idealna destinacija bilo za one koji bi da skoče na dan-dva u jadranskoj „autbek”, bilo za one koji vole sneg i posled-nje ostatke Osmanskog carstva na krajnjem zapadu islamske civilizacije. Bosna i Hercegovina je mesto neobične lepote i veliko iznenađenje. Iznenađenje na našem samom pragu.



## **Bosnia and Herzegovina Mediterranean Hinterland, charm of yet undiscovered Europe**

By: Žikica Milošević

*In the hinterlands of picturesque Dalmatia lies no less spectacular but overlooked Herzegovina. At the very center of the Balkans is its wild heart, Bosnia. This is the point of crossing and clashing of cultures and civilizations, land of never conquered people of great soul. We have already discovered the whole world, and now is the time to discover our neighborhood, parts of ourselves.*

Hundreds of associations link us to Bosnia and Herzegovina, which may be wonderful and dreadful, depending on the point of view: this is where empires fell and new ones rose. Cultures hugged each other, hated each other, lived next to each other and tried to “copy over” each other ending irreparably mixed up and becoming an amalgamate of great charms. Already in 2008, Russian magazines described Herzegovina as “Provence of Eastern Europe”, and when Herzegovina is seen as hinterland of Mediterranean, it becomes clear: what the Provence is for Cote d’Azur, what the Andalusia “outback”, with its cities of Seville, Cordoba and Granada, is for the Costa del Sol, that is Herzegovina for the Adriatic. Towns sprouted from stone and grown into stone, nature immortalized in poems by Antun Branko Šimić, all those things combine in the unique beauty of this Southern Slavic region. While Bosnia, with its forest and mountains, wild rivers and towns tucked in valleys, resounds almost like mythic Transylvania in the thoughts of Europeans as a challenge and one of the last destinations that are not yet discovered by masses. And we have not discovered them “en masse” either. Really, how many of our tourists have gone anywhere beyond the ethno-village Stanišići, or Jahorina or Trebinje? Bosnia and Herzegovina is made

of many more fascinating things, which we have discovered, in addition to the ones mentioned in the previous sentence, with wholehearted help of colleagues from our neighborhood

### **SUTJESKA**

“Whirring, roaring Sutjeska...” and all other bloody associations that come up when the name of this river is mentioned are overwhelmingly present but at the same time miraculously absent. The river Sutjeska is absolutely fascinatingly wild, pure and green, while the road that winds along the river between unusually steep mountains offers an opportunity to enjoy the colors – green, blue and brown, in their many shades. The first thing that comes to mind is that the whole park, with all its beauty, is truly and impressively impenetrable. It becomes clear why the German invasion troops had broken their teeth here, and why had Bosnia been the “Nazi’s Viet Nam”. Only the “indigenous” could find their way around here and any warring on this terrain was a madness –both difficult from technical point of view (even today, motor vehicles have trouble moving through here) and useless from the resources point of view: who would ever want to have under their control an endless mountain with fast non-navigable rivers? To commemorate the battles of the World War II there still stands, somewhat deteriorated but still spectacular monument in Tjentište, whose imposing interior hosts an incredible series of murals depicting the fight of the National Liberating Army and people against the occupying forces. Particularly interesting are the scenes showing the occupiers dancing the dances of death. This is an almost South-American experience, almost religious frescoes in the land of atheists. Tourists tend to stop here on their way to the sea coast, or they come to enjoy beautiful nature scenes. When it rains, the clouds come below the mountaintops – a scene of rare beauty.



## TREBINJE

Trebinje, lately promoted by a number of parties, has become rather well visited and it is profiled as a day-trip destination for tourists from Boka who want to enjoy a breath of Herzegovina, taste some wine and have feeling of “simultaneously being and not being at the sea”. Surprisingly, Trebinje incredibly resembles a sea town, except there is no sea. It is located on the river Trebišnjica, some 10 km from Adriatic Sea, splendidly positioned in the plains under the hot Southern hill. And really, the spirit of what the Russians called the “Provence of Southern Europe” is very apparent, almost palpable here. Stone houses of the Old Town, southern vegetation, in odd harmony with architecture of Serbian orthodox churches and mosques. This town was especially promoted by Zdravko Šotra in his series “Wounded Eagle” that partly takes place here. And this is the very reason why one of the most visited parts of Trebinje is the so-called “Andelka’s Gate”, which is the iconic sign of the series. Unfortunately for all those who are in love with the series, the yard beyond the gate is not the one featured in the series, so they have to be satiated only by the exterior and not by the interior too. Another important thing Trebinje has to offer is the hotel Platani that is located in the very center of the town, which is very picturesque from outside and excellent inside. On the river Trebišnjica is the famous Arslanagić’s or Perović’s bridge – a stone bridge from Ottoman times built by Mehmed-pasha Sokolović, and for many years governed by the Muslim family of Arslanagićs. As the Arslanagić family had been called Perović before they converted to Islam, the bridge now has two names. Interestingly, Trebinje has always been on the crossing of roads and when it was a part of the small medieval Serbian country of Travunija (thence the name) it was an important trading stop between Dalmatia, Dubrovnik and Raska, all the way to Constantinople, both when it was under Byzantine and when Ottoman Empires. At the times of crusades, French crusaders passed through these parts leaving something of theirs behind. A remarkable structure in the greenery is the Orthodox

Cathedral of Our Lord’s Transfiguration (Saborna Crkva Preobraženja Gospodnjeg), which was built during the Austrian rule and completed in 1908. A small and charming Catholic church is located in immediate vicinity, while a renovated mosque is located in the Old Town, being an exact replica of the one destroyed in the last war, which had been originally built in 1729 on order of Osman-pasha Resulbegović, Captain of Trebinje. The best view of the old Ottoman part of the town is from the other side of the river and this sight is very pleasing even on a cloudy day, and magnificent in sunlight. The old clock tower is the most remarkable monument; there have been some talks that the Italians would renew the clock mechanisms and that the Venetian heritage would regain the splendor of yester times. Indeed, the Mediterranean breath can be felt wherever you go. No wonder that this is the birthplace of Jovan Dučić, who devoted many elegant verses to sea and women. It is worth mentioning that the wineries, which are very good, are to be found everywhere, and that the Herzegovinian “žilavka” wine is a true specialty that must be tried. Dučić’s birth house is located on the Crkvine hill, where the Herzegovinian Gračanica is located – a replica of the Kosovo church that has the same name, very beautiful even though it is a copy, and from where the view is exquisite. Another great poet, we must not forget, was also born in Trebinje: Izet Sarajlić.

## TVRDOŠ

Not far from Trebinje is picturesque monastery of Tvrdoš, located by the very river of Trebišnjica, some 4 km downstream from Trebinje. It is said to be founded by the holy emperor Constantine and his mother Yelena. It is really beautiful and striking, and for many foreigners, in their own words, it is their favorite place in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Under palm trees of the monastery lies an excellent winery, and Tvrdoš wine is one of the region’s best. The monastery is a very peaceful place now, although it had shared a thorny fate of most places of god-worship in BiH: it was destroyed and rebuilt several times. First it was



damaged in the great earthquake that hit Dubrovnik in the second half of 17th century, and in 1694 it was flattened to the ground by Venetians who had feared it becoming a Turkish fortress. The monastery was rebuilt in 1924, and has been shining ever since in the Herzegovinian landscape.

## RADIMLJA

The road from Republika Srpska that leads to the Federation of BiH goes through some wonderful rocky landscapes with pleasing vineyards lying snug in the valleys. It brings us to the town of Radimlja, near Stolac, where the most significant monuments of medieval Bosnia are to be found – the tombstones called “stecak”. The language of the time was “bosancica”, a variety of Cyrillic alphabet, which was very modern for its age. These days, stecaks in the form of cross are claimed by Bosniaks, who say the Bogumils were their ancestors and predecessors, and by Croats, on whose territory the majority of “stecaks” are located, and also by Serbs, who ascribe them fully to their own cultural heritage. At any rate, the stecaks, which have nothing in common with the menhirs carried around by Obelix (menhirs are Celtic; however, since many Celts used to live here in the ancient times it is possible that some influence may be ascribed to them), are beautiful. Stylized images of people buried under such tombstones are touching and invaluable important for history and history of arts.

## MOSTAR

Before the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mostar City had been one of the most favored destinations on the way to the sea; but it emerged from the war very scarred. Fortunately, the scars are very little visible today (if we leave aside some un-reconstructed buildings in the center) because everything else has been rebuilt and polished, including the Old Bridge, which was completely re-built, and everything looks the same as used to be, at least at the first

glance. The city is full of foreign tourists, while hostels and souvenir shops spring up everywhere. One of interesting remnants of the old Mostar is the so-called Turkish House, i.e. an old Ottoman house of the Bišćević family. Today a museum, it depicts how Herzegovinian Muslims of the past lived their daily lives. It strongly reminds of the “Zona Zamfirova” and houses of Andalusia, because everything centers on an inner yard, while high walls prevent passers-by from looking into the intimate life of a Muslim family. The Bišćevićs were an affluent family - not everybody had such luxurious homes - but it is nice to see something of the past. The house offers a beautiful view from the ottoman window on the river Neretva and the Old Bridge. Another mandatory part of the tour is drinking Turkish coffee from traditional small handleless cups or “fildžans”. Our lady guide put on traditional Muslim women’s dress and offered us to dress up into traditional Muslim menswear, complete with the “fez” – a temptation our journalist could not resist.

We are struggling through narrow grey-stone streets of the Old Town towards the Bridge. The goldsmiths and other oriental craftsmen are a true gem for those who appreciate spirits of the East. In fact, at some point it occurred to me that the former Yugoslavia was indeed a beautiful country! Here, in this small country of BiH we can find so much hidden beauty, and if you take all 6 republics it is clear why we had been a tourist super-power. Alas, the Bridge. The Bridge had existed in some form even before the Turks came here, because king Alfonso of Aragon called the town “Pons” in his charter from mid-fifteenth century, and Pons, as you may guess, means “bridge” in Latin. Still, there is very little left of the pre-Ottoman times in the Old Town, which looks like a clash of Mediterranean and Islam. The female audience certainly will be delighted to learn that the bridge was built by the Suleiman the Magnificent and his architect Mimar Hajrudin. It was destroyed in 1993 to be re-built and re-opened in 2004.



We are fortunate to see Mostar now, polished and renewed, and not when it was wounded and demolished. What makes it particularly fine is that on both sides of the bridge are defensive towers. The north-eastern one is called Helbijja, and the south-western one is called Tara. Together they are called the “mostars” (or the bridge keepers – bridge toll collectors, after whom the town was named). The bridge is made of locally found stone “teneliže”; how it was possible to build the bridge at that place and time remains a mystery to this date. Evliya Celebi, a famous Turkish traveler, was great admirer of the Bridge, and he said that “he had never seen such a miracle of a bridge in 16 countries”. Truth be told, Mostar may be a town with shopping malls, modern living, TV stations and universities, but its heart is still in the old, grey rock on both sides of the bridge and in the beautiful arc that spans across the Neretva River.

## BLAGAJ

Blagaj, former residence of rulers, is now a sleepy little town near Mostar; however, the situation changes dramatically as we approach another symbol of Herzegovina – tekki (khanqah) of Sufi order located at the source of the green beauty of river Buna. The tekki had been built even before the Turks arrived, as a sort of an apostle of the new religion and order of philosophical scholars, says the caretaker of the tekki. He corrected me when I asked “is the tekki something like a Muslim monastery, as is said in the English translation?” The caretaker was extremely nice, and since I remained alone and last in the tekki, because I was trying for long time to run across the river Buna and catch the best angles and views at the building of the tekki which appears to be organically grown into the cliff (this may be the most touching impression from the whole BiH the visitors will take away). The Sufis had been and remain the followers of a more mystical Islam, and today they are being harassed by Islamic fundamentalists from Mali to Egypt and Syria for their reverence of thinking through and about, respect for holy people and similar “blasphemies”.

The tekki is surrounded by many fish restaurants and those offering other dishes, but although so numerous, they are all nicely fitted into the environment and they do not disrupt the image. The marvelous Blagaj and Source of Buna are perhaps the most beautiful surprise the Bosnia and Herzegovina hide within. On my leaving, the tekki caretaker offered me his hand and said: “Come back whenever you want, and we will continue our talk”. I hear in my head his: “There is no tariqah (path or road to Allah) without sharia, but there is sharia without tariqah”. I thought about it for days. That is actually the Sufis’ goal, and they left me with a smile of a mystic on my face. We leave behind the “musafirhana”, or guesthouse in Arabic, where the “musafirs” or guests stay, as we depart towards Konjic, but I am certain that spending a night there would probably be like a fairy-tale.

## SARAJEVO AND JAHORINA

This city may well be a sort of “Europe’s bellybutton”; where all beautiful and tragic things must happen, from wars to romantic loves to Olympic Games. This is the meeting place of East and West, of North and South, all with capital letters. This is where Franc Ferdinand had been killed “because of Princip” (word play – name of the assassin was Princip, meaning the principle) providing an excuse for the First World madness to begin. Of course, the war would have started anyway, only the excuse may have been different. Today, near Latin Bridge, one may see a commemorating plaque and feel the presence of the benign heir to the throne, fanatic assassin (not unusual at those times of nihilism, anarchy and anti-dynastic fervor). Right next to it is the Latinluk quarter, called that way because of many Catholics living there, which was turned by Austro-Hungarians into a promenade similar to ones in any other towns of the West at the time, with beautiful neo-romantic cathedral. Latinluk greatly differs from the Bašćaršija, whose impressive Turkish charms leave nobody unaffected. Spirit of Asia in Europe? Balkans and Iberia, shoulder to shoulder with the other two monotheistic religions,





leave synagogues over the old Sarajevo. The Jews used to speak Ladino language – the medieval Spanish, and until the World War II it was the second spoken language, right after Serbo-Croatian, by the number of people using it in Sarajevo! Bey's mosque has a tower with a clock showing time for Muslim prayer, which is very hard to understand for the uninitiated. The medresa, or Islamic religious school, located right across the street from the mosque, is full of cats that are very tame and respected. All over the place one can buy shirts carrying names of BiH football players, including Ibrahimović, who, although being formally Swedish, resides in the hearts of Bosnians, Bosniaks. The sweets here are fantastic; so good that and if one were to single out one good thing that Islam had brought along, those would have to be the sweets. And spice, dishes, cuisine. The well-being of Islamic culture resulted with all of us today eating perhaps the most interesting food in the region. The Miljacka River that flows through the town inspires the "sevdalinka" songs, and others. Turkish architecture, with hill-climbing streets above the Sarajevo valley, is truly remarkable. The Inat-kuća ("Spite-house") is called that because one Bosniak demanded from the Austrians to move his house across the river when they had set about to build a City Hall in Mudejar style. He got what he wanted, he did not sell the house and remained to live on the bank of his beloved river.

We board a bus for Jahorina, the most popular Bosnian ski-resort, and visit top-style hotels. Amir Vuk, an architect from Sarajevo, designed something that is now a pride of Bosnian tourism - a hotel made of wood in Nordic style, with birch-trees growing inside. Superb! Everything is getting ready for winter season in the heart of Bosnia, and Bosnia, with its diversity, excellent food, architecture and hospitable people who overcome any predicament of the fate, will always remain an ideal destination for both those who have a day or two to spend in Adriatic "outback", and those who enjoy snow and last remains of the Ottoman Empire at the farthest West of Islamic civilization. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a place of unusual beauty and a great surprise. Surprise found right there, at our doorstep.





## SARAJEVO

neuništivi grad

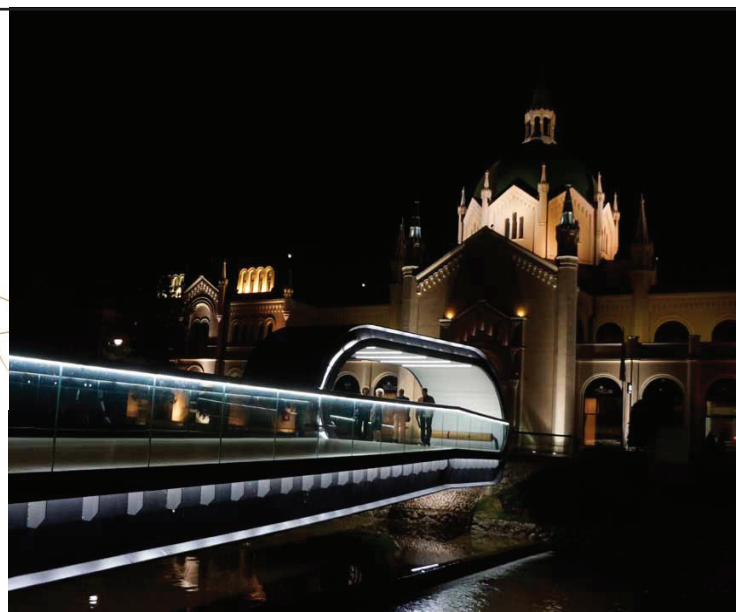
Možda Sarajevo nije Los Angeles ili Berlin, a još manje Venecija, no sarajevski crveni tepih (za vrijeme održavanja filmskog festivala) pohodi sve više svjetski poznatih filmskih zvijezda i celebrityja. Stupci svjetskih novina i magazina sve manje pišu o ne tako davnom ratu, a sve više o sarajevskom humoru, o sarajevskim talentima, o neuništivom duhu njegovih žitelja.

Vikend u Sarajevu – možda je upravo to naziv nekog budućeg holywoodskog filma u kojem će glavnu ulogu igrati jedna od najvećih promotorica grada Angelina Jolie, uz mnogobrojne domaće talente. Ako se i ne snimi film, vikend u Sarajevu, pogotovo u najljepše godišnje doba-proljeće, svakako treba uvrstiti u vlastiti kalendar. Više je razloga za to: za neke će na prvom mjestu biti gastronomija, za druge najveći izbor ručno izrađenih suvenira koje možete zamisliti, za treće miks različitih kultura koje čine grad toliko jedinstvenim.

**ŠETNJA BAŠČARŠIJOM**  
Kada je u 15. stoljeću Isa-beg Ishaković osnovao grad Sarajevo, nastalo je na sjevernoj obali rijeke Miljacke i njegovo trgovinsko i kulturno središte Baščaršija, 1462. godine. Njena velična se kroz povijest mijenjala (nakon požara u 19. stoljeću gotovo je prepolovljena), no važnost ne, o čemu svjedoči i njeno ime. „Baš“ na turskom znači glavni, pa je tako Baščaršija glavna sarajevska čaršija. Kada nam netko spomene Baščaršiju, pred očima nam se ukažu slike uskih uličica s malim, dviećnim kućicama u kojima su smještene trgovine suvenirima i nastariji zanati koji egzistiraju i danas: kovači, sabljari, čizmar, sarači, čebedžije, halači, mesari, pekari, buzdadžije, nalbanti, nalčadžije, bravari, dundžeri, dogramadžije, ašćije, mutabadžije, kazandžije, kujundžije, papuđžije, zvonari, kantaradžije, saharadžije, jorgandžije, abadžije, češljari, nabirajci bi se moglo još dugo jer ih je u 18. stoljeću popisano gotovo 80, a broj je rastao ovisno o potrebama zajednice za pojedinim proizvodima i uslugama (u to doba bilo je gotovo 12000 malih zanatlija). Mno-

TEKST I FOTOGRAFIJE: DAMJANA DOMANOVAC

68 PUTOVANJA ZA DVOJE



## SARAJEVO – neuništivi grad

Tekst i fotografije: Damjana Domanovac

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Da li ste znali da je uz Gazi Husref-begovu džamiju otvoren prvi javni toalet na svijetu, koji je u upotrebi još i danas? Džamija je izgrađena 1531. kada i javni wc, u vrijeme kada su veliki europski vladari svoje noćne posude praznili na najjednostavniji i najnehigijenski način - kroz prozor.



ge od njih nećete prepoznati po nazivu, jer svi dolaze iz turskog jezika. Al Bašćaršija je i puno više od mjesta ponude i potražnje. Ona je i mjesto susreta, susreta istoka i zapada, susreta starih prijatelja i novih generacija. Danas je Bašćaršija glavna turistička atrakcija Sarajeva. Najznačajniju sarajevsku džamiju, upravu u Bašćaršiji izgradio je Gazi Husref-beg davne 1530. godine. Uz nju izgradio je i medreisu, biblioteku, hanikah, hamam, bezistan, Morića han, sahat-kulu, te niz drugih objekata.

#### OSTALI UTJECAJI

Osim tragova turske vladavine, gradu su svoje pečate dali i austro-ugari. Osim uvođenja novih tehnologija (što nije bilo baš popularno među zanatlijama na Bašćaršiji, jer se u to doba njihov broj naglo smanjio), ostavili su velik trag i na sarajevskoj arhitekturi. Gradska vijećnica jedan je od najljepših spomenika toga vremena. Nakon 1945., kada su na vlast došli komunisti, očuvanje tradicije dovedeno je u pitanje rušenjem velikog dijela Bašćaršije.

#### NEPOKORENI GRAD

Moja generacija će u ovom podnaslovu prepoznati naziv poznatog filma iz školskih dana, a građanima Sarajeva to će značiti puno više. Da li možete zamisliti da grad od više stotina tisuća stanov-

nika može preživjeti tisuću dana totalne blokade opskrbljujući se kroz samo jedan tunel ispod aerodromske piste, dugačak 762 metra i visok samo 1,5 metar? Da, i to je moguće! Da nije bilo tog tunela prokopanog 1993., ne bi bilo ni današnjeg Sarajeva, ovakvog kalakov ga želimo vidjeti. Svakodnevno je njime prolazilo gotovo 4000 ljudi koji su prenosili dnevno gotovo 20 tona raznovrsnog materijala bez kojeg bi opstanak grada i njegovih stanovnika bio nemoguć. Tunel je bio „i nada i spas“, a postao je simbol otpora Sarajlija protiv jedne od najodnošnjih vojnih sila u Europi-tadašnje JNA. Danas je tunel svojevrsni spomenik i turistička atrakcija. Zanimljiva je i priča o spomeniku Međunarodnoj zajednici koji su podigli građani Sarajeva kao zahvalu za donacije „raznovrsnih konzervi zaostalih iz raznih ratova, datuma proizvodnje vrlo često starijih od sarajevskih srednjoškolskih“. Upravu u čast tih konzerviranih spomenik je poprimio njihov oblik, a danas će svake prolaznik pri pogledu na njega ispričati neku ratnu anegdodu. Toliko o neunštvom duhu Sarajeva!

#### MUST EAT MEAT

U Sarajevu se ne jede zdravo, no jede se jako ukusno i obilno. Iako svi postojećuju tursku i bosansku gastronomiju zbog velikog utjecaja turske kulture u povijesti Bosne, razlika između tih dvaju kuhinja je velika. Htjeli-ne htjeli u Sarajevu ćete jesti meso

#### Da li ste znali

Da se u srcu Bašćaršije u prošlosti (a neki kažu i danas) moglo besplatno prenoćiti u Morića Hanu do tri dana? Od tuda ona narodna izreka često spominjana na Balkanu: „Svakog gosta tri dana dosta“.



na prvom mjestu biti gastronomija, za druge najveći izbor ručno izrađenih suvenira koje možete zamisliti, za treće miks različitih kultura koje čine grad toliko jedinstvenim.

### Šetnja Bašćaršijom

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### Da li ste znali

Da je atentat izvršen u Sarajevu 28. lipnja 1914. na austro-ugarskog prijestolonasljednika Franju Ferdinanda i njegovu ženu Sofiju od strane mladog Gavriela Principa kao člana organizacije „Mlada Bosna“ bio povod za izbijanje Prvog svjetskog rata

(ukoliko niste vegetarijanac), Čevapčići, šiš-čevape, pleskavice ili suđžukice sa somunom uz dodatak kajmaka, luka, jogurta... možete probati u najboljim čevabdžinicama od kojih su neke od najpoznatijih Zejo i Ferhatović (u samom sruću Bašćaršije), a čevap mali, bosanski lonac (gusta čorba od mesa i povrća), bamiju s janjetinom, sarajevski sahan – jelo napravljeno od različitih dimni (povrće punjeno mesom i rižom) možete probati u ašćinicama, tradicionalnim bosanskim restorančićima. Ne propustite posjet Inat kući, restoranu s poznatom sarajevskom pričom o tadašnjem vlasniku koji se za vrijeme vladavine Austro-Ugarske usprotivio rušenju kuće, te je kamen po kamen preselio na drugu obalu rijeke Miljacke. Taj poznati sarajevski inat dobio je do zražaja u ne tako davnoj povijesti kada su sarajevci pokazale cijelom svijetu što su sve u stanju izdržati da bi opstali. Za ljubitelje slatkog, Sarajevo je obećani grad: baktave, kadaif, tulaheje toliko su slatke da će i nekoliko zalogaja zadovoljiti one najgorljivije slatkošuse. Upravo njima preporučujemo Rahatok ili kako vlastiti ove maštovite slastičarnice vole reći „mjesto gdje ćete pronaći duševni mir koji prozira iz malih stvari“ pri tome misleći na sve one divne kolačiće i napitke spravljene po tradicionalnim recepturama čuvenim generacijama.

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kantardžije, sahadžije, jorgandžije, abadžije, češljari, nabrajati bi se moglo još dugo jer ih je u 16. stoljeću popisano gotovo 80, a broj je rastao ovisno o potrebama zajednice za pojedinim proizvodima i uslugama (u to doba bilo je gotovo 12000 malih zanatlija). Mnoge od njih neće te prepoznati po nazivu, jer svi dolaze iz turskog jezika. Ali Bašćaršija je i puno više od mjesta ponude i potražnje. Ona je i mjesto susreta, susreta istoka i zapada, susreta

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## Ostali utjecaji

Osim tragova turske vladavine, gradu su svoje pečate dali i austro-ugari. Osim uvođenja novih tehnologija (što nije bilo baš popularno među zanatlijama na Bašćaršiji, jer se u to doba njihov broj naglo smanjio), ostavili su velik trag i na sarajevskoj arhitekturi. Gradska vijećnica jedan je od najljepših spomenika toga vremena. Nakon 1945., kada su na vlast došli komunisti, očuvanje tradicije dovedeno je u pitanje rušenjem velikog dijela Bašćaršije.

## Nepokoreni grad

Moja generacija će u ovom podnaslovu prepoznati naziv poznatog filma iz školskih dana, a građanima Sarajeva to će značiti puno više. Da li možete zamisliti da grad od više stotina tisuća stanovnika može preživjeti tisuću dana totalne blokade opskrbljujući se kroz samo jedan tunel ispod aerodromske piste, dugačak 762 metra i visok samo 1,5 metar? Da, i to je moguće! Da nije bilo tog tunela prokopanog 1993., ne bi bilo ni današnjeg Sarajeva, ovakvog kakvog ga želimo vidjeti. Svakodnevno je njime prolazilo gotovo 4000 ljudi koji su prenosili dnevno gotovo 20 tona raznovrsnog materijala bez kojeg bi opstanak grada i njegovih stanovnika bio nemoguć. Tunel je bio „i nada i spas“, a postao je simbol otpora sarajlija protiv jedne od najmoćnijih vojnih sila u Europi-tadašnje JNA. Danas je tunel svojevrstni spomenik i turistička atrakcija. Zanimljiva je i priča o spomeniku Međunarodnoj zajednici koji su podigli građani Sarajeva kao zahvalu za donacije „raznovrsnih konzervi zaostalih iz raznih ratova, datuma proizvodnje vrlo često starijih od sarajevskih srednjoškolaca“. Upravo u čast tim konzervama spomenik je poprmio njihov oblik, a danas će svaki prolaznik pri pogledu na njega ispričati neku ratnu anegdotu. Toliko o neuništivom duhu Sarajeva!

## Must eat meat

U Sarajevu se ne jede zdravo, no jede se jako ukusno i obilno. Iako svi poistovjećuju tursku i bosansku gastronomiju zbog velikog utjecaja turske kulture u povijesti Bosne, razlika između tih dvaju kuhinja je velika. Htjeli-ne htjeli u Sarajevu ćete jesti meso (ukoliko niste vegetarijanac). Čevapčiće, šiš-ćevape, pljeskavice ili sudžukice sa somunom uz dodatak kajmaka, luka, jogurta... možete probati u najboljim ćevabdžinicama od kojih su neke od najpoznatijih Željo i Ferhatović (u samom srcu Bašćaršije), a ćevap mali, bosanski lonac (gusta čorba od mesa i povrća), bamiju s janjetinom, sarajevski sahan – jelo napravljeno od različitih dolmi (povrće punjeno mesom i rižom) možete probati u ašćinicama, tradicionalnim bosanskim restorančićima. Ne propustite posjet Inat kući, restoranu s poznatom sarajevskom pričom o tadašnjem vlasniku koji se za vrijeme vladavine Austro-Ugarske usprotivio rušenju kuće, te je kamen po kamen preselio na drugu obalu rijeke Miljacke. Taj poznati sarajevski inat došao je do izražaja u ne tako davnoj povijesti kada su sarajlije pokazale cijelom svijetu što su sve u stanju izdržati da bi opstali. Za ljubitelje slatkog, Sarajevo je obećani grad: baklave, kadaif, tufahije toliko su slatke da će i nekoliko zalogaja zadovoljiti one najgorljivije sladokusce. Upravo njima preporučujemo Rahatlook ili kako vlasnici ove maštovite slastičarnice vole reći „mjesto gdje ćete pronaći duševni mir koji proizlazi iz malih stvari“ pri tome misleći na sve one divne kolačiće i napitke spravljene po tradicionalnim recepturama čuvanim generacijama.

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## SARAJEVO – Indestructible City

Text and photographs: Damjana Domanovac

Sarajevo may not be Los Angeles or Berlin, even less a Venice; however, Sarajevo's red carpet (during the film festival) is walked by more and more internationally famous film stars and celebrities. Magazines of the world write less about not so distant war and more about Sarajevo humor, Sarajevo talents and indestructible spirit of its people.

A weekend in Sarajevo – that may well be a name of a future Hollywood movie in which the leading role would be played by one of the most prominent promoters of the city – Angelina Jolie, supported by numerous domestic talents. Even if the film is never made, a weekend in Sarajevo, especially during the most beautiful season of the year – spring - should find a place in your calendar. There are several reasons for that; for some, it will be the cuisine; for others – widest range of handmade souvenirs you can imagine; for the third – mix of different cultures that make this city so unique in the world.

### Walk through Baščaršija

When founded in the 15th century by Isha Bey Ishaković, Sarajevo was situated on the northern bank of the river Miljacka, and its trade and cultural heart – Baščaršija – was made in 1462. The size of Baščaršija varied through history (it was almost halved in the wake of a great fire of 19th century); however, its importance remained, as testified by its very name. In Turkish, “baš” means “the main”, so Baščaršija is the Main Čaršija, or main part of Sarajevo. Whenever Baščaršija is mentioned, what immediately comes to mind are images of narrow streets, bordered with small wooden houses hosting souvenir shops and the oldest crafts that still exist today: blacksmiths, sword smiths, shoe-makers, leather makers, Kotzenmacher, cotton and wool processors, butchers, bakers, beverage makers, ferries, locksmith, masons,

carpenters, food-makers, craftsmen who made things of goat hair, coppersmiths, goldsmiths, slipper makers, bell-makers, surveyors, watchmakers, quilt-makers, cloth-makers, comb-makers and we could continue listing the crafts for long time as almost 80 were registered in the 16th century, and their numbers changed responding to the needs of the community for different products and services (at that time, there were almost 12000 small craftsmen). Many are difficult to recognize by name as all their names originate from Turkish language. But Baščaršija is much more than the place of trade, offer and demand. It is also a meeting place, meeting of East and West, meeting of old friends, meeting of new generations. Today, Baščaršija is the main tourist attraction of Sarajevo.

The most significant Sarajevo mosque, right there in Baščaršija, was built by Gazi Husref-bey in distant 1530. Along with the mosque, he also built a library, hanikah, hamam (bath), bezistan, Morića-han (hostel), clocktower, and a number of other buildings.

### Other influences

Besides the remnants of Turkish rule, Austro-Hungarians have also left their mark on the city. In addition to having introduced new technologies (an unpopular thing among the craftsmen of Baščaršija as it resulted with their number falling significantly at that time), they had strong influence on Sarajevo architecture. The City Hall is one of the most beautiful buildings of that time. After 1945, when the communists won the power, preservation of tradition was further jeopardized by destruction of a large part of Baščaršija.

### Unconquered City

When reading this heading, my generation will remember the name of a famous school-time film; but to citizens of Sarajevo, this will mean much more. Can you imagine





that a city of several hundred thousand people could survive thousand days of total blockade, receiving supplies only through a small tunnel under airport runway, 762 meters long, and only 1.5 meters high? Well, it was proven possible! Without the tunnel, which had been dug up in 1993, there would not be Sarajevo we know today, the one we want to see. Almost 4000 people went through the tunnel on daily basis bringing in almost 20 tons of various things necessary for survival of people in the city. The tunnel was both “hope and salvation”, and it became a symbol of resistance of Sarajevans against one of the biggest powers in Europe – the Yugoslav Peoples’ Army. Today, the tunnel is a sort of a monument and tourist attraction. Another interesting story is the one about the monument built by Sarajevo Citizens to commemorate International Community help, their donations of “various cans that remained from many wars, with production dates often preceding birth dates of Sarajevo secondary school students”. To honor those cans, the monument was made in the form of a can, and today, every passerby will have a war anecdote to tell about it. This is a good illustration of the indestructible spirit of Sarajevo.

### **Must eat meat**

Eating in Sarajevo is not healthy, but the food is very tasty and portions are big. Although many say Turkish and Bosnian cuisine are the same because of strong influence of Turkish culture on Bosnia, there is a big difference between the two. Whether you want it or not, you will eat meat in Sarajevo (unless you are vegetarian). Čevapčići, šiš-ćevap, pljeskavice (hamburger) or sudžukice (small sausages) with somun (variety of pita bread) with milk cream, onions, yogurt... are the dishes you may try in best ćevabdžinicas, most famous of which are Željo and Ferhatović (in the very heart of Baščaršija), while the ćevap mali, bosanski lonac (thick stew of meat and vegetables), okra with lamb, Sarajevo sahan – a dish made of various “dolmas” (vegetables filled with meat and rice) you can try in aščinicas, traditional Bosnian “fast food”

restaurants. You must not miss visiting Inat kuća (Spite House), now a restaurant, with interesting story of his former owner at the time of Austro – Hungarian rule, who refused to allow his house to be demolished, so the house had to be moved across the river Miljacka, stone by stone. That same famous Sarajevo spite was expressed once again not so long ago, when the Sarajevans showed to the whole world what they endured to survive. For those who like sweets, Sarajevo is a promised land: baklavas, kadaif, tufahija are so sweet that only a few bites will satisfy even those with sweetest teeth. To them we recommend the Rahatlook, or as the owners of this imaginative sweets shop like to call it “a place where you will find a peace of mind that stems from little things” meaning all those wonderful small cookies and beverages the recipes for which were preserved for generations.

Did you know that next to Gazi Husref-bey Mosque exists the oldest public toilet in the world that is still in use? The mosque was built in 1531, as well as the public toilet, at the time when great European rulers still used to empty their chamber pots in the easiest and most unsanitary way – through the window.

### **DID YOU KNOW?**

That in the heart of Baščaršija in the past (and some say even today) you could stay for free up to three days? That is the source of the people’s saying often heard in the Balkans: “Three days of any guest is enough”.

### **DID YOU KNOW?**

That the Sarajevo assassination of Austro-Hungarian heir to the throne Franc Ferdinand and his wife Sophia of July 28, 1914, committed by young Gavrilo Princip, a member of the organization “Mlada Bosna” (The Young Bosnia) prompted the start of World War I?



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