

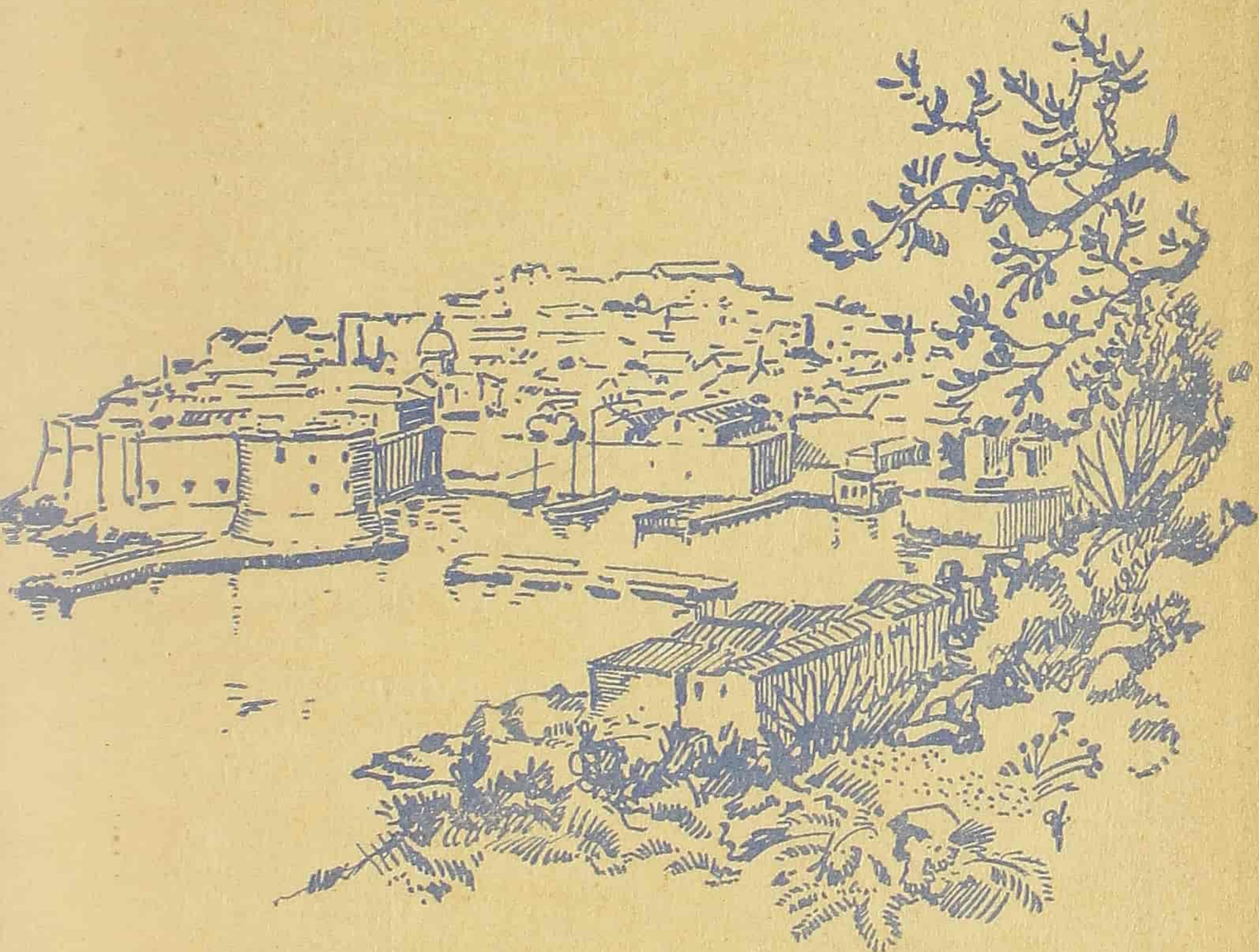
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9

SPECIAL CONFERENCE NUMBER

# JUGOSLOVENSKI ROTAR

SUŠAK 1936 MARCH



4<sup>th</sup> DISTRICT CONFERENCE OF 77 DISTRICT R. I.

DUBROVNIK

MAY 2-3, 1936.



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NO RAZVIJA

### AGFA-BROVIRA PAPIR

ZA POVEĆANJA  
(4 GRADACIJE)



# JUGOSLOVENSKI ROTAR

GOD. IV

15 III 1936

BR.

9



UREDNIK: Dr. VIKTOR RUŽIĆ  
GUVERNER 77. DISTRIKTA  
SUŠAK, STROSSMAYEROVA ULICA  
BROJ 12 I. - - TELEFON BROJ 90  
ČEKOVNI RAČUN KOD FILIJALE POŠT. ŠTE-  
DIONICE U ZAGREBU BR. 39.552. — IZLAZI  
SVAKOG 15-OG U MJESECU — CIJENA 60  
DINARA GOD. — POJEDINI BROJ 5 DINARA

## 9 M E S E Č N O P I S M O

*Draga braćo rotari!*

1. Znadem da će sve jugoslavenske rotare obradovati vest, da će na našoj IV. distriktnoj konferenci u Dubrovniku biti zvanični delegat R. I. Prof. Dr. Karel Neuwirt, pastguverner 66 distrikta, dobar znanac i prijatelj jugoslavenskih rotara, a imadem i obećanje današnjeg guvernera čehoslovačkog distrikta Dra. Ferdinanda Hýže, da će se i on naći tamo. Prisutnost ovih odličnih pretstavnika čehoslovačkih rotara uveren sam da će doprineti jačanju veza sa bratskim distriktom, koji se nada da će ta poseta biti uzvraćena na njihovoj distriktnoj konferenci (Teplíce-Šanov 23-24. maja 1936.)

2. Dne 4 marta održan je u Grazu sastanak pretstavnika gradačkog i mariborskog kluba, kojemu je u ime 73 distrikta prisustvovao viceguverner Franz Schneiderhan, dok sam ja zastupao naš distrikt.

Na tom sastanku zaključilo se osnivanje „malog komiteta“ za Njemačku, Austriju i Jugoslaviju, te su tom prigodom utvrđene i smjernice njegovog rada. Izmena predavanja za međusobno upoznavanje, saradnja rotarskih glasila obiju distrikta, izmena mladeži i t. d. biti će predmeti kojima će se taj odbor baviti.

Sa strane našeg distrikta ušli su u taj odbor: Henrik Sabothy (R. C. Maribor), kao pročelnik, Josip Loos (R. C. Maribor) kao tajnik, a kao članovi Ilija K. Panić (R. C. Beograd), Juraj Pany (R. C. Sušak) i Dragan Tomljenović (R. C. Zagreb).

Tom prigodom naglašena je potreba da međusobno posećujemo godišnje konference susednog distrikta. Upozoravam stoga svu braću da 73. distrikt imade dne 16 i 17 maja svoju konferencu u Salzburgu.

3. Do sada je postavljena samo jedna kandidatura za predsednika R. I. za god. 1936/37 i to u osobi Will R. (Bill) Manier, jr. Nashville, Tennessee U. S. A.

4. Ove godine se navršava 25 godina što izlazi rotarsko glasilo »The Rotarian«. Svaki klub u našem distriktu neka u tom mesecu posveti par časaka tom listu da se sva braća u glavnim crtama upoznadu sa tim našim zvaničnim glasilom.

5. Inicijativom R. C. Zagreb, a naročitom zauzimanju rot. prof. Spišića osnovano je »Društvo za sakatu djecu«. International society for crippled children« (Int. društvo za sakatu decu) imade svoje organizacije po čitavom svetu te sam uveren da će se naši klubovi povesti za tom lepom akcijom zagrebačkog kluba, koji je pripravan dati sve informacije. Spomenuti mi je da je R. C. Sarajevo već osnovao jedan naročiti fond za sakatu decu.

6. R. C. Leskovac slavi 28 o. mj. svoju Charter-slavu u Vranjskoj banji. Nadam se da ćemo se tamo naći u što većem broju da upoznamo agilne članove tog mladog kluba, koji uspešno radi na osnivanju novog kluba u Nišu.

7. U mesecu februaru imade naš najmladji klub Slavonski Brod 100% frekvence. Čestitam!

Samo 4 kluba imadu frekvencu manju od 70%. Molim ih da to isprave.

Sa srdačnim rotarskim pozdravom

Sušak, 15. marta 1936.

Dr. VIKTOR RUŽIĆ  
guverner 77 distrikta R. I.





## IV. DISTRIKTNA KONFERENCA 77 DISTRIKTA R. I. 2-3 MAJA U DUBROVNIKU

Draga braćo rotari!

Nadam se da će proletno južno sunce i plavo naše more privući jugoslovenske rotare i mnogo naših drugova i prijatelja iz inozemstva na našu lepu dalmatinsku obalu i na našu konferencu koja se održaje u drevnom i historijskom gradu Dubrovniku.

Ovaj broj našeg distriktnog organa „Jugoslovenski Rotar“ izdan u engleskom jeziku, imade u kratkim crtama da upozna Vas inozemne rotare s našom zemljom i mjestom konferencie.

Srdačnost pako i gostoljubivost jugoslovenskih rotara upoznati ćete ako dođete k nama.

Do viđenja u Dubrovniku!

Dr. Viktor Ružić  
guverner 77 distrikta R. I.

### PROGRAM KONFERENCE

#### Subotu 2. maja

- 9-11 Konferenca delegata klubova
- 11-13 Distriktna konferenca
- 15-16 Rad u odborima (na brodu za vreme izleta u Cavtat)
- 21.— Svečana večera i ples (dame večernja toaleta, gospoda smoking).

#### Nedelja 3. maja

- 10-13 Svečana i zaključna konferenca
- Po podne izleti u okolinu Dubrovnika.

Učesnici konferencie imadu za put u Dubrovnik i natrag na jugoslovenskim drž. željeznicama i na redovnim linijama jugosl. brodarskih društava 50% popusta.

Rok za prijavu na konferencu do 18. IV. 1936. kod tajnika R. C. Dubrovnik (Milivoje Sokolović Dubrovnik 2) koji daje i sve potrebne informacije.

Da se omogući rotarima da upoznadu lepote Dalmacije iznajmljen je poseban luksusni brod S/S „Prestolonaslednik Petar“ koji omogućuje poset važnijih mesta Dalmacije i na kojem mogu učesnici za vreme konferencie u Dubrovniku stanovati.

Brod polazi iz Sušaka 30. IV. u 23.45, dolazi u Dubrovnik I. V. u 19.30. Vraća se iz Dubrovnika 3. V. u 24 sati i stiže na Sušak 5. V. u 5.15. Tiče luke Split, Korčula u polasku, a Hvar, Split i Šibenik u povratku.

Cena za put Sušak-Dubrovnik i natrag i stanovanje na brodu Din 700.—

Prijave najkasnije do 10 aprila 1936 kod Dr. Viktora Ružića, Sušak, Strossmayerova ulica 12.



## IV. DISTRICT CONFERENCE of the 77<sup>th</sup> DISTRICT R. I. MAY 2-3 AT DUBROVNIK

Dear fellow Rotarians!

I hope that the southern sun of our spring and blue sea will attract the Yugoslav Rotarians as well as many of our fellows and friends from abroad to our lovely Dalmatian coast and to our conference which will be held at the old and historical city Dubrovnik.

This number of our district periodical „Jugoslovenski Rotar“ issued in English has to make briefly acquainted you other Rotarians from abroad with our country and the place of the conference.

The friendliness and hospitality of the Yugoslav Rotarians you will learn to know if you come to us.

Au revoir at Dubrovnik!

Dr. Viktor Ružić  
governor of the 77th district R. I.

### PROGRAM OF THE CONFERENCE

#### Saturday, May 2

- 9-11 Conference of the delegates of the clubs,
- 11-13 District Conference,
- 15-16 Committee discussions (on board the ship during the excursion to Cavtat)
- 21.— Dinner and dancing (Evening dress)

#### Sunday, May 3

10-13 Final plenary session.

In the afternoon trips to the surroundings of Dubrovnik.

Participants to the Conference are entitled to a reduction of 50% on the Yugoslav state railway and regular lines of the Yugoslav Ship-Companies.

Closing date for registration is April 18. For all informations apply to the Secretary of R. C. Dubrovnik (Milivoje Sokolović, Dubrovnik, 2).

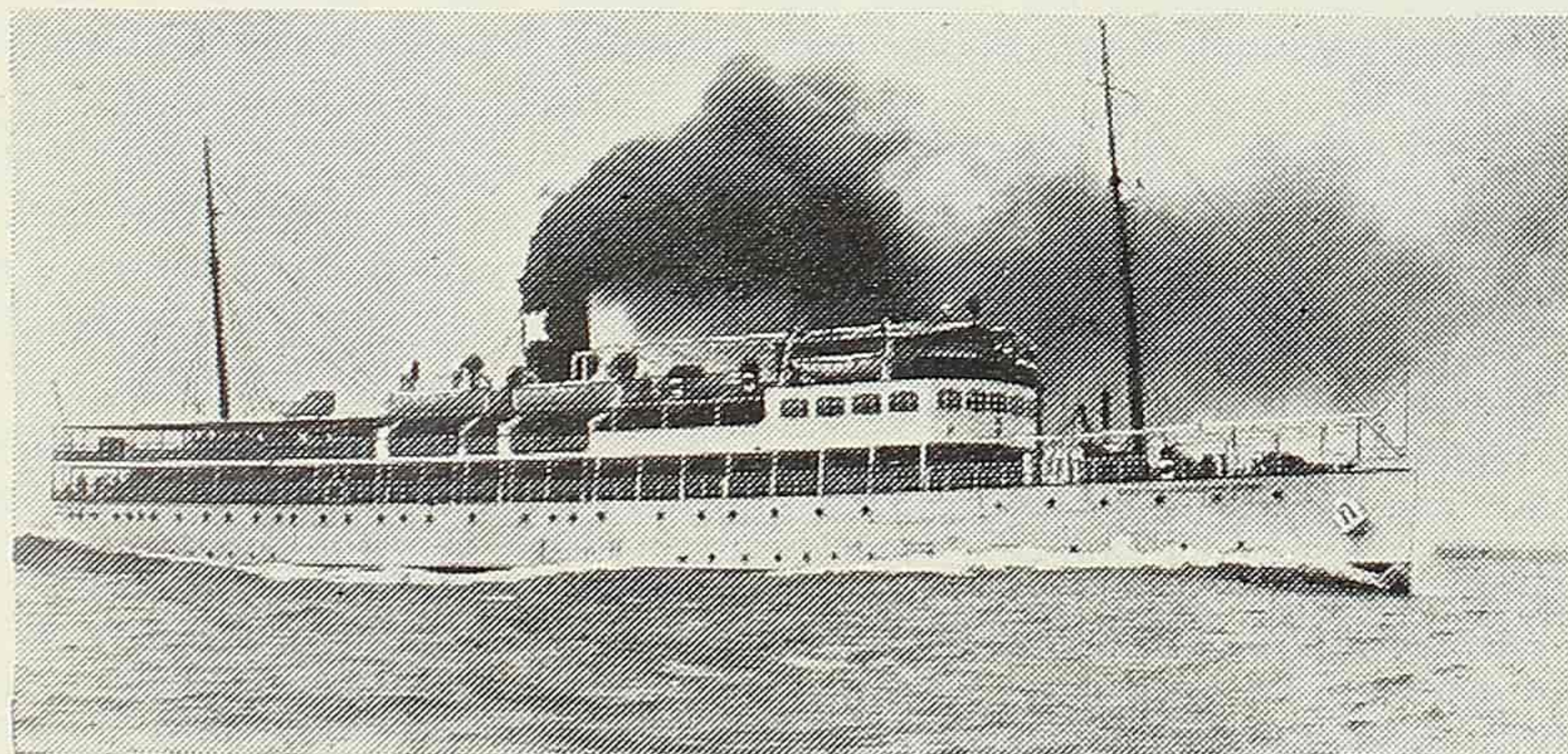
To facilitate to the Rotarians to get acquainted with the charms of Dalmatia a special ship „Prestolonaslednik Petar“ is chartered on which one may visit the most important places of Dalmatia and on which the participants may be accommodated during the conference at Dubrovnik.

Departure from Sušak April 30, at 23:45, arrival to Dubrovnik May 1, at 19.30. Return from Dubrovnik May 3, at 24, arrival to Sušak May 5, at 5.15.

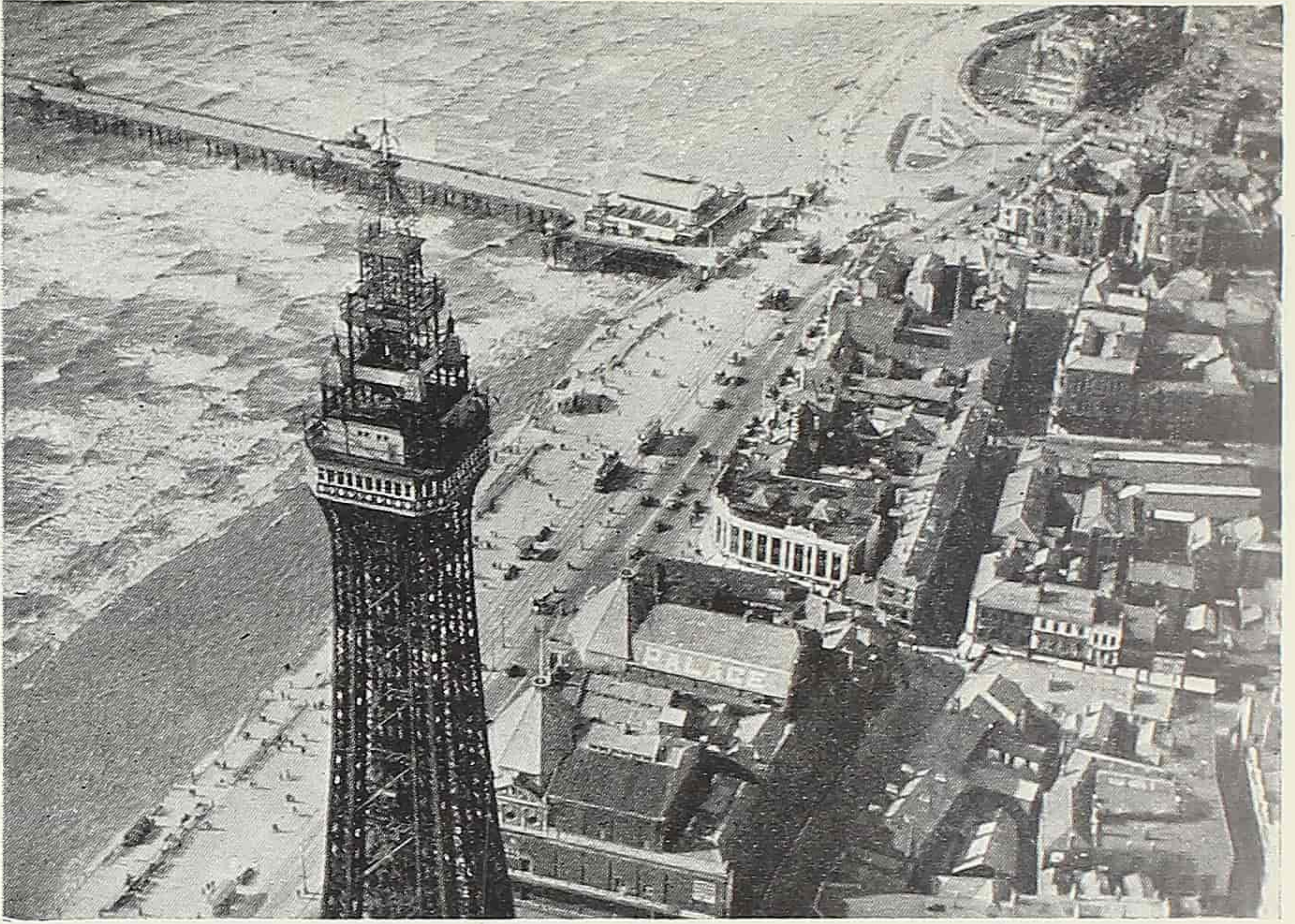
The ship calls at Split, Korčula, Hvar, Split and Šibenik.

The travelling to Dubrovnik and back as the lodging on board 700 Din.

Registration for the ship: Dr. Viktor Ružić, Sušak, Strossmayerova ul. 12. as far as April 10.







# GODIŠNJA KONFERENCA R. I. B. I.

BLACKPOOL 8-12 MAJA

R. I. B. I. (Rotary International association for Great Britain and Ireland) održaje ove godine svoju godišnju konferencu od 8-12 maja u Blackpoolu poznatom kupalištu na severo-zapadnoj obali Engleske 5 sati udaljeno od Londona.

Blackpool nije samo zgodno mesto za održavanje takih konferencija, koju će posetiti oko 3000-4000 engleskih rotara kao i onih iz drugih zemalja, već se nalazi u lepom kraju na dohvat glasovitih jezera grofovije Cumberlanda i Westmorlanda kao i brdima grofovije Derbyshire.

Konferenca R. I. B. I. biti će ugodna mešavina ozbiljna posla i razonode. Kod iste sudeluje i predsednik R. I. Ed. Johnson. Predviđeni su sa jedne strane razni govori istaknutih lica, obilan rad u odborima, gospojinski sastanci i t. d. te s druge strane plesne večeri, koncerti, pretstave, natecanja u golfu, tenisu i t. d.

Sve potrebne informacije daje: Chairman of The Conference Committee R. I. B. I. Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, London W. C. 1. England.

Predsednik R. I. B. I. Edwin Robinson upućuje jugoslavenskim rotarima sledeći poziv:

„Veselilo me doznati, da je moj prijatelj governor Ružić prihvatio moj i uprave R. I. B. I. poziv da bude zvanični gost na godišnjoj konferenciji našeg udruženja, koja se održaje 8-12 maja u Blackpoolu.

Htio bi da istaknem da je naš poziv imao da označi dve stvari: naime naše osećaje prema njemu lično, kao i prisno drugarstvo i divljenje za sve one drage Rotare i druge naše lične prijatelje iz 77 distrikta, kojemu on imade čast da bude governor.

Uveren sam, da će naša konferenca mnogo dobiti prisutnošću službenog predstavnika jugoslavenskih rotara, a kad bi bilo moguće da bude praćen telesnom stražom drugih srdačnih i valjanih jugoslavenskih rotara, ja im mogu svima obećati najtopliju dobrodošlicu od preko 3000 rotara R. I. B. I. koji će se tada tamo naći. Bilo onako, kako se kod nas kaže „što više, to veselije“.

EDWIN ROBINSON  
Predsednik R. I. B. I.

10 marta 1936.



# YUGOSLAVIA

**Geography.** The Kingdom of Yugoslavia covers the north-western part of the Balkan Peninsula and extends practically from the gates of Salonica to the Karavanken-Alps.

Yugoslavia has an area of 248.987 sq. km. and is roughly equal in size to Great Britain (242.527 sq. km.).

The configuration of Yugoslavia is very varied. It is mainly a mountainous country, about four fifths of it being hilly, and only one fifth flat.

Yugoslavia is rich with rivers, lakes, forests and minerals, it has a sea-coast 550 km. long, as the crow flies, with some 600 islands.

High mountains, dense forests, large rivers, great lakes and a highly romantic sea-coast make of Yugoslavia one of the most attractive countries for tourists.

**Population.** Yugoslavia has a population of about 14 million inhabitants of which about 85% are Yugoslavs. The term »Yugoslavs« means southern Slavs, viz. Slavs who live in the south and includes the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, who are all of the same Slavonic stock and speak the same language.

The remaining 15% of the population is represented by non-Slavonic races of which the most numerous are the Germans (4%), followed by the Hungarians, Albanians, Roumanians, Turks, Russians, Italians (about 0.1%) and others.

The population is mainly agricultural (76%), the remaining 24% being engaged in commerce and industry and other urban activities.

The capital of Yugoslavia is Belgrade which was the capital of pre-war Serbia, while the most important commercial and financial centre is Zagreb, the capital of pre-war Croatia. Other important economic centres are Ljubljana, Sarajevo and Skoplje.

The chief ports of Yugoslavia are: Sušak, Split and Dubrovnik.

**History.** The Slavonic race as a whole covers the territory from the gulf of Trieste to Vladivostok. The Slavs as a race fall into three groups: the northern (Russians), the western (Poles and Czechoslovaks), the southern (Serbs, Croats and Slovenes now united in Yugoslavia, and the Bulgars, who have their own State). The territorial continuity between the Slavs of the south and western Slavs has been severed by the settlement of a Mongolian people (Hungarians or Magyars) in the valley of the Danube. The Slavonic languages are similar, deriving as they do from a common old Slavonic language and to-day the differences between various Slavonic languages are not greater than those between Spanish and Italian.

The Southern Slavs began to come down to the Balkans in the 6th century and in the 9th century they had already their own States. The Croats were the first to organize a State of their own which originated in Dalmatia and later on covered approximately the western half of



the present Yugoslavia. The Croats united with the Hungarians in a personal union at the beginning of the 12th century and this union, which afterwards became a real one, was never advantageous to the Croats, continued until 1918. The Slovenes covering the northernmost part of Yugoslavia (about one million people) soon fell under the rule of the Germans. The Serbs had their own State covering approximately the eastern half of the present Yugoslavia. Their State flourished until the battle of Kosovo in 1389 when the Turks conquered Serbia, both emperors the Turkish and the Serb losing their lives in the battle. The Serbs remained under the Turkish domination for almost 500 years and after a heroic struggle were the first to regain complete independence. During the world war the Serbian Army covered itself with glory in an unequal combat with the forces of the Central Powers.

The Croats, by the unanimous vote of their »Sabor« (Parliament) severed their centuries long relations with Hungary and Austria on October 29th, 1918, and entered into a union with Slovenia and other provinces which seceded from Austria-Hungary. A national Council as supreme authority for these lands was then formed in Zagreb and the union with Serbia and Montenegro decided upon. This union was accomplished on December 1st 1918.

**Education.** The education in Yugoslavia is compulsory for all children until the age of 14. According to statistics of 1931-32 there were 8.000 elementary schools with 1,250.000 children. Yugoslavia has further about 180 secondary schools of the »gymnasium« type with 80.000 pupils.

Universities exist in Belgrade with 6 faculties and about 8.000 students, in Zagreb with 7 faculties and about 5.000 students and in Ljubljana with 5 faculties and about 1.700 students. A branch faculty of Law of the Belgrade university exists in Subotica, while a branch faculty of philosophy of Belgrade university exists in Skoplje.

There are also academies of Art and Music in Zagreb, a Conservatory of Music in Ljubljana, a High School of Commerce in Zagreb and various other institutions of Learning.

**Currency.** The legal currency in Yugoslavia is the Dinar which is divided into 100 paras. The value of the Dinar is roughly 250 Dinars to one pound sterling.

**Commerce and industry.** Being a mainly agricultural country Yugoslav exports are chiefly represented by agricultural and forest products, whereas the imports are chiefly represented by manufactured goods and machinery. Since the war, however, many industries have sprung up in Yugoslavia, mainly textile and timber industries.

**Mining.** Yugoslavia is very rich in ore of every kind, although the largest part of deposits are not yet exploited. Since the war there has been a great progress in this respect and we shall mention only a few of the larger mining concerns: The copper mines in Bor, Lead and Zinc mines in Trepča, Lead mines in Mežice, Gold Mines in Trošnik and Bačkovići, Coal Mines in Trbovlje. There are also large deposits of iron and bauxite, some of which are exploited. Coal, chiefly brown coal and lignite, are available in large quantities.



**Communications.** Yugoslavia has about 100.000 km of rail-lines which are State owned and well organized.

The roads are numerous, the total length of first and second class roads being about 40.000 km. with numerous other third class roads which are only of local character.

The main roads are in good condition, and although they seldom reach the high European standard, they are nevertheless suitable and convenient means of communication for motor cars. In the inland region there are 1.800 km. of navigable channels and rivers, the longest of which is the Danube.

The shipping for the local service at the coast is very well developed and well organized, with first class steamers which enjoy high reputation for comfort, cleanliness and efficiency. Tourist lines are run to Greece and other Mediterranean ports with luxurious steamers.

**Tourism.** This point is dealt with in other special articles appearing in this number, but it may be mentioned here that Yugoslavia is becoming more and more the Mecca of international tourists, thanks to its varied and romantic scenery, snow-clad mountains, its blue sea, glorious sunshine, clean Hotels and cheap living.



M. Abramić

## CIVILIZING EFFORTS OF ANCIENT DUBROVNIK AND ITS ARCHITECTURE

Among the cities of the eastern Adriatic Coast Dubrovnik occupies a special cultural and historical position. Although its political independence came to an end in the days of Napoleon and though, under new conditions, its flourishing commerce, prosperity and wealth have been lost to a large extent in modern times, Dubrovnik has been able to retain its outstanding position to this very day. This prominent position among the cities of the Yugoslav Littoral Dubrovnik owes to the reflex of its former glory, to its monuments erected in the heyday of its prosperity and, most of all, to its architecture and sculpture, its ramparts and fortresses, its churches, cloisters and steeples, its governmental palaces and private mansions, its columns of liberty and public cisterns, which all together form a harmonious picture. Blue skies and crystalline seas, bare rocks and luxuriant vegetation enclose this unique jewel in a stately landscape.

The natives of Dubrovnik are conscious heirs and successors of their forefathers from whom they have inherited not only a glorious past but also the duty and readiness to follow in their wake by working for the benefit of the City and of their country altogether.

Refugees from the neighbouring city of Epidaurus (Cavtat), destroyed at the time of the Slavonic invasion, took shelter on a small island, divided only by a narrow shoal from the mainland, and thus



found safety before the invading Slavs, who as yet were not expert in seafaring. Ragusium was the name of this new settlement in which the Roman element, under the protection of Byzantium, saved and continued to develop its advanced community. Attracted by the favourable position the Slavonic invaders settled on the mainland opposite giving to their new settlement the name of Dubrovnik. The original enmity and tension between Romans and Slavs disappeared in a short time and a lively exchange of goods ensued; soon also family ties were established between the peaceful neighbours who were finally fused into one community. As time went by the Slav element grew in importance so that in the end the remaining Roman element was completely absorbed. (15th century). In 1272 the shallow sea-channel was desiccated and both settlements united within common city walls.

In the earliest stages of its development Dubrovnik recognized the importance of its geographic and economic position realizing that its vital task was to promote commerce between the mainland on one side and the Adriatic cities and other foreign ports on the other. For this purpose a commercial fleet and capable mariners, as well as peaceful and stable political relations, were found essential.

In the well-known seamanship of its inhabitants Dubrovnik had the best guarantee for the achievement of this first aim. In promoting its trade Dubrovnik displayed remarkable statemanship and acumen by recognizing always the predominance of the leading power of the moment and, through clever treaties, it obtained not only the recognition of its autonomy but also the protection for its fleet and merchants. Thus it happened that in the course of history it came in turn under the protectorate of Byzantium, Normans, Venice, Hungary and finally Turkey, on the territory of which it even secured a remarkable commercial monopoly. Before the Turks conquered the Balkans, Dubrovnik was in excellent relations with its Slavonic neighbouring states, especially with Serbia and Bosnia, and it seldom had to resort to arms in order to settle frontier disputes. The Governing Council of Dubrovnik always adhered to the maxim of avoiding war at all costs and it always tried to preserve the peace and particularly the freedom of trade through advantageous treaties or even through payment of annual tributes, when necessary. It thus happened that Dubrovnik had to pay tribute at various periods to Serbia, Hungary and later to Turkey. In this way Dubrovnik even enlarged its territory by means of treaties, bargains or donations (Dušan the Great). In the end Dubrovnik possessed the strip of coast ranging from the northern entrance into the Bay of Kotor to the peninsula of Pelješac, including this peninsula as well as the archipelago of Dubrovnik with the islands of Mljet and Lastovo.

Dubrovnik was at the height of its prosperity in the XVth century when the whole of eastern Europe was open to its merchants while its fleet carried the flag of St. Blasius all over the seas as far as England and Holland. It does credit to the Republic that it never misused its prosperity or its riches, just as later on it manfully bore the days of its decline. For Dubrovnik *salus rei publicae* was indeed *suprema lex*. The relations between nobles and plebeians were always good, the administration honest, the courts of law wise and impartial. The In-



quisition never got a footing in Dubrovnik. Already in the XVIIth century, i. e. earlier than any other state, Dubrovnik abolished the rack. The slave trade was early subjected to certain regulations and it was finally prohibited in 1416. From the beginning of the XIVth century physicians paid by the government were in charge of public health. The first public chemist's shop was opened in 1316, while a few years later was founded the first public hospital for the needy. A foundling hospital — one of the earliest in Europe — was established a little later. Vaccination against smallpox was introduced earlier than anywhere else. A public asylum for strangers was founded in 1423 and a pawnshop in 1650.

A particularly glorious page of Dubrovnik's history is its contribution to Yugoslav letters, which flourished here — though chiefly as an imitation of Italian writers — much earlier than in other Yugoslav cities, Gundulić (1589—1638) and Palmotić (1606—1657) are the foremost representatives of the period. Dubrovnik made also important contributions to science through the work of its sons, both at home and abroad, in the field of mathematics and physics (Getaldić), history and archaeology (Bandura, Orbini, etc.), astronomy (Bošković) and medicine (Baljiv).

From its very beginnings Dubrovnik was a promoter of arts; its citizens made constant efforts to give their city a dignified appearance. However, none of the artists has shown special talents. The painter Nicolaus Ragusinus (Božidarević) and his intimate circle have left a series of good altar-pieces which, taken the date of their composition (c. 1500), were painted in a rather antiquated manner reminiscent of Venetian models (Vivarini, Crivelli). From their business journeys the merchants and seamen of Dubrovnik brought home valuable pictures for their churches and houses, especially from Greece and Italy (Venice!). A well preserved triptych (XVth century) of the Flemish School shows that the people who commissioned or bought it had an excellent understanding for art.

The present picture of Dubrovnik in general and its architecture in particular display in the best way this understanding of the fathers of the City for architecture and plastic arts. Dubrovnik used to engage skilled foreign architects in order to give its city a dignified appearance and artistic stamp. In its building activities, just as in its politics and economy, the questions of finance were the main considerations and they were moderate and pretty often cautions. This was so especially in the building of the Rector's Palace, when the Senate of the Republic considered the expenditure to be excessive.

In museums as well as in some smaller churches, remnants of Xth and XIth century pre-Romanesque plastic art have been preserved displaying features characteristic of the so called »plaited ribbon style« (Flechtbandstil). The finest building of the Romanesque period was the magnificent Cathedral, the building of which is, according to a popular legend, connected with the landing of the shipwrecked English king Richard Coeur de Lion (1192) at the small island of Lokrum facing Dubrovnik. The cathedral was, however, destroyed by earthquake in 1667



and thus a monument of the first order was lost to us with all its treasures, mosaics and frescoes.

About 1360 Michael from Bari (Antivari) built the Franciscan Monastery with its magnificent cloister, one of the most intimate architectural monuments of Dubrovnik. The beautiful late Gothic portal was added somewhat later (in the XVth century).

The XVth century marks a period of lively building activity for Dubrovnik. At this time the mighty walls with their massive towers were built, enclosing the city like a heavy belt. On the building of the round, two-storied Minčeta tower worked also the famous architect George of Šibenik. Next to George there was still another talented Gothic architect, Bonino da Milano, who was engaged in the building of palaces. The city gates of Pile and Ploče date from the XVIth century.

About 1430 Dubrovnik was supplied with good drinking-water by means of an aqueduct eight kilometres long. The carrying out of this work was entrusted to the architect and builder Onofrio Giordano della Cava (near Naples). Two public fountains provided a generous water-supply for the city. One of them, which is partly damaged and still bears the name of its architect, was situated near the city gates of Pile, while the other, smaller, was placed near the Guard-house. Both fountains display picturesque features of the South-Italian late Gothic style, which is so characteristic of Onofrio.

Near the gate of Ploče and closely connected with the city ramparts are the monastery and church of the Dominican friars, erected in 1479-1487. The stately and impressive cloister is a beautiful example of Gothic architecture from the time when this style was at its height. The church already exhibits some traits distinctive of Renaissance architecture, but the whole is, however, still soaked in the Gothic style which at Dubrovnik continued for a surprisingly long time.

From the XVth century dates also the symbol of the freedom and autonomy of Dubrovnik, the so called Roland Column on which the flag of St. Blasius used to flutter.

The Rector's Palace is, however, the most dignified witness of the pride of Dubrovnik and it best represents the various architectural schools of the 15th century. In 1435 a gunpowder explosion razed to the ground the old »castellum«, mentioned already in the XIIth century and reconstructed several times after that date.

The Council entrusted the building of the new Palace to the architect Onofrio della Cava, who was then busy working on the water-conduit. The facade of the Palace, completed in 1441 received a central building with a portico on the ground floor. Originally this building was flanked by two towers which, however, did not jut out. The whole structure was built in the picturesque style of the South-Italian late Gothic. In this work Onofrio proved to be also an able sculptor. The extant capitals—specially the one representing Aesculapius, the protecting God of Epidaurus — as well as the Gothic fluted capitals at the entrance — gate and the magnificent leaf-pattern ornaments on the pointed arch of this gate, give evidence of his art. The less successful part of the building seems to have been the work of Onofrio's assistant



Ratko Ivančić. Onofrio's work suffered great damages in another gunpowder explosion in 1443. Its reconstruction was this time entrusted to the architect Michelozzo, a disciple of Donatello and Brunelleschi, who had already been engaged by the Republic as official architect. The plan for the reconstruction of the Palace devised by Michelozzo was, unfortunately, rejected for financial reasons. This gifted Renaissance architect and sculptor had to adapt himself to the material which he had at hand, but he did his work with much feeling and taste, which we appreciate to-day. His work includes a few nobly conceived capitals with putti, the frieze above the main entrance representing angels playing various instruments, and the flat arch covered with beautiful festoons of leaves in the entrance hall as well as a window on the left hand side.

It seems that the Council found these renovations too expensive and so it came to a rupture between them and Michelozzo, who left Dubrovnik and the unfinished Palace. The final works were carried out by George of Šibenik, a pronounced Gothic architect, who completed the work mainly in accordance with the old plans of Onofrio.

Thus the finest building of Dubrovnik is a monument where two otherwise heterogeneous styles, the Gothic and the Renaissance, are united in a harmonious whole. The merit for this undoubtedly goes to Michelozzo. After the earthquake of 1667 the Rector's Palace was restored by Cerutti and in the XIXth century it was again repaired by Austrian official architects.

On a plain socle in the beautiful courtyard stands the bronze bust of Miho Pracat, executed by Jacomett from Recanati. This is the only monument erected by the Republic to a private individual. Pracat (died 1607), a native of the island of Lopud, collected immense wealth on his business trips and bequeathed by will all his fortune to the Republic. Still another building of Dubrovnik displays a happy union of the two styles, the Gothic and the Renaissance. This is the beautiful Divona (Sponza) built in the XVth century, the ground floor of which was used as a customs house, while the upper floors contained halls for public meetings and festivities as well as the State mint. The entrance hall and the inner courtyard were executed by a follower of Michelozzo, probably by Pasquale, son of Michael (1516—1520).

A curious mixture of various styles which does not mar the whole but rather gives it a charming imprint of harmony represents the small church of Sv. Spas (the Saviour) near Onofrio's fountain, built in 1520 as a votive offering after an earthquake which had no catastrophic consequences.

All the buildings mentioned so far and a few remnants of private palaces have withstood with little damages the terrible earthquake of 1667. Only the Romanesque Cathedral was irreparably lost. In its place the new Cathedral was built (1671—1713) in the baroque style after plans of Ruffalini from Urbino. In 1715 the XVth century church of St. Blasius, the patron saint of Dubrovnik, was destroyed by fire and replaced by a baroque building with dome; the architect was the Venetian Grapelli. To the same period belongs also the baroque Jesuit church



(1699—1725) which was built by the architect Pozzo. The monumental flight of stairs leading to the church was executed after plans of Padelacqua.

These richly elaborate and ornate baroque buildings, for which we should look in vain in other Dalmatian towns, give Dubrovnik its festive character. This is still more enhanced by the surrounding private houses which display uniform and almost monotonous features. After the earthquake of 1667 the greatest simplicity in architecture was prescribed for all private houses. That is why the immediate neighbourhood of the Rector's Palace appears so imposing. Although it is placed in the heart of a sea-port, it is spared the noise and traffic of modern life. Treading on this venerable soil the visitor feels the fascination and power of history. When the southern sun floods the city with its warm light so that the gold-brown patina of architecture stands out in contrast with the shadows, the whole place appears like a magnificent stage which, for the moment, is devoid of actors.

The Dubrovnik of our days has worthily followed in the step of its forefathers. What is inherited has to be piously preserved and handed over unspoilt to the coming generations. In a city like Dubrovnik the responsibility of its administrators is great before history. The new buildings, imposed by the necessities of modern life, must not disturb the character of the old ones. Of course, our times and art have also their freedom and rights, but when they recognize the merits of earlier times and when they respect them, then they give themselves a good reference of a dignified nobility. Very often the old and the new will harmonize together, and the charm of the resulting works of art will thus be enhanced, as it often happened in times past. A fine instance of this offers the monumental relief of King Peter I, executed by the great master Ivan Meštrović and inserted with great understanding in the architecture of the city-gate of Pile. This does credit to the artist and to the city fathers. May Dubrovnik continue its development along these lines in the domain of the arts.



*Pavle Ostović*

## ALONG THE YUGOSLAV COAST

The Yugoslav sea-coast is one of the most developed in Europe with an almost continuous chain of isles and islets and numberless bays, bights and friths. High mountains and bare rocks rise here and there almost perpendicularly from the sea while the majestic scenery makes you ponder on the titanic forces of nature which were engaged in its making. This configuration of the coast, the deep blue sea, the southern sun bathing all the beauty in its warm rays, make of the Yugoslav coast one of the most beautiful and romantic sea-shores in the world.

Space does not permit me to dwell at length on the beauties of the Yugoslav coast. I shall therefore try to mention in a few lines all that



may interest a tourist to see along our coast from Sušak to Dubrovnik.

As most of the tourists pass through Zagreb, let us start from Zagreb by rail to Sušak and on to the sea.

We are already comfortably seated in the train, the locomotive puffs and labours to attain the proper speed. We are crossing the river Sava, which has its source under the snow-clad mountains of Triglav and its confluence with the Danube at Belgrade. In its upper source the Sava abounds with trout, while on the whole it is rich with various kinds of fish, of special interest to sportsmen besides the trout being the glavatica (*trutta genivitata*).

After two hours we begin to enter a beautiful hilly and wooded country, the Gorski Kotar. The rail climbs higher and higher on the mountains covered with dense fir forests. After a further hour we reach the station Plase, whence from a height of 700 metres (about 2000 ft) above the sea opens a magnificent view on the gulf of Quarnero and the northern Adriatic islands.

We now begin the descent by rather steep serpentines to Sušak. In Sušak it is worth seeing the old and ruined castle of the counts of Frankopan, dating from the Roman times and now in possession of the last countess Nugent, as well as the Votive Church of the Holly Virgin which is quite close to the castle. If you care you may have a peep into Italy — Fiume — across a small bridge, since only a narrow rivulet separates Sušak from Fiume.

We must move on — the time is flying. With a smart and clean steamer equipped with up-to-date comfort we now plough the waters along the coast.

We pass Kraljevica with its old castle, Crikvenica and Novi, tourist centres of considerable importance. We shall now stop for a short while at Senj. Senj is a very old city with a number of fine churches and old buildings. Specially interesting is the Church with the tombs of some famous »Uskoks« (privateers). In the Middle Ages, when the Turks conquered the Balkans and the largest part of Croatia, some of the Croat refugees (»Uskoks«) settled at Senj and became privateers. With their light boats they became in time the terror of both Turkish and Venetian shipping until the Austrian emperors, under the pressure of Venice, ordered them to settle in the interior of the country.

From Senj a good road leads to the famous lakes of Plitvice to Lika and to Dalmatia.

We are leaving Senj and calling at the picturesque Baška where antiquities dating from time of old Croat Kings (XI. century) have been found. From Baška we go to Rab admiring on the way the gorgeous mountains of Velebit on our left. Velebit on its seaward side is a barren and rocky mountain, while on the inland side it is covered with dense fir forests.

Now we have reached Rab. This is an old town and its buildings bear a strong stamp of influence of Italian architecture although the



population has always been entirely Croat. Owing to its mild climate and pine woods Rab is an important tourist centre. Let us take a walk through the town, visit the church of the Holly Virgin and look at some of the old buildings interesting on account of their architecture.

We have but a short time to stay, so let us continue our journey southwards. It is a beautiful sunny day, and such are almost all and every day from May to the middle of September. The sea-gulls follow the steamer and with their shrieks and antics it would almost seem that they beg for food. Let us throw them some pieces of bread. You will see how they dive through the air and greedily catch the food. All of a sudden dolphins appear and playingly follow the steamer. They seem to be anxious to give evidence of their speed and agility, while the steamer continues to plough the smooth surface of the sea leaving a foamy track behind. We are passing numerous and beautiful islands, leaving on our left the sea of Novigrad with Obrovac and the magnificent fjord of the river Zrmanja, which has worked its way through rocks and precipices of the Velebit to the sea.

We are passing Z a r a, a city under Italian sovereignty, while the islands on the right are Yugoslav. Now we pass B i o g r a d with its modern Hotel in whose neighbourhood is the lake of Vrana famous for its eels and other kinds of fish.

Through a narrow channel we now reach Š i b e n i k, an important commercial centre known for its export of bauxite, gypsum and coal. We must have a look at the cathedral of Šibenik, which is one of the most interesting cathedrals in the world, on account of its style and of the figures of masters and masons, who built it and carved in stone. The cathedral is built entirely of stone and marble in accordance with the plans of a native architect. It is a symphony in stone. It was begun in late Gothic and finished in early Renaissance style (1431—1536). Since we are in Šibenik we ought not to miss to take a ride by car to the splendid w a t e r f a l l s of K r k a. And now let us hurry back to Šibenik and continue our journey to the South.

Again we are passing many islands, enjoying pure air and glorious sunshine, admiring the beauty and variation of scenery, while far away on the horizon begins to appear the city of S p l i t. We must stop at Split to see the remnants of the Palace of the Emperor Diocletian. This Roman emperor getting tired of court and Government abdicated and retired to spend his last years in his imperial Palace in Split, which he built on such a large scale that later on the whole population of old Split found refuge from the invading barbarians within its protecting walls. Let us look at the peristyle of his Palace, at his Mausoleum, at the temple of Jupiter or Aesculapius. And now, stop for a moment, and admire in the peristyle the towering bronze statue of Gregory bishop of Nin, a work of the sculptor Rota-rian Ivan Meštrović, — and you will seem almost to hear the bishop thundering against the use of a foreign language in the church and defending the Croat liturgy. The Croats are the only people who were able to obtain from the church of Rome the right to use in the church their own language. It may interest you to hear such a service in the Roman Catholic church.



Let us now climb to the mountain »Marijan« above Split, a mountain which the people of Split so dearly love and which is covered with pine trees. Let us enjoy the view of the surrounding fields and mountains of the glorious fort of Klis, which withstood many Turkish sieges, of the city of Split, of the blue Sea and of many isles and islets.

A short drive will bring us to the excavations of the old Roman city of Salonae (Solin) and viewing them remember the evanescence of everything in this world. — Let us then go to Trogir and see its fine cathedral from the XIII. century and other buildings of fine taste and architecture. A local service boat will take us back to Split. We have yet a few hours at our disposal, so let us see the Waterfalls of Cetina, and then back to Split and again southwards.

We shall call at Hvar on the island of the same name and view its fine old churches and buildings. Hvar enjoys the reputation of having the mildest climate on the Yugoslav coast and vies in this respect with Athens, Naples and Nice.

After leaving Hvar we shall call at Korčula, on the homonymous island, and view its fine churches and buildings. Here I shall leave you. You will continue your journey southwards without me. You will be entering now the domain of Dubrovnik where wiser and more able guides will lead you.

I hope that so far you have been satisfied with the service on the boat. The cleanliness seems to be beyond reproach, the cooking I should say is fine and the food plentiful, due attention being paid to the taste of the passengers. The wine is good, only your guide has bored you a bit with this hurried chattering of his.

Before I relax my grip however, on parting, I should like to whisper a few words to you. Life in Jugoslavija is incredibly cheap. Food and lodging in good Hotels will not cost you more than Din 80.— to Din 120.— per diem (6/6 to 9/6 or 27.— to 40.— French Francs, or 5.— to 7.50 German Marks). A gallon of fine red wine will not cost you more than 4 shillings.

And now, my friends, continue your journey to Dubrovnik, where the Conference of the 77-th Rotary District will be held, and where the Yugoslav Rotarians will be happy to greet you.



*Dr. Ante Dražić*

## DUBROVNIK AS A SUMMER RESORT AND TOURIST CENTRE. BOKA KOTORSKA

Dubrovnik is the most attractive and most important tourist centre in Yugoslavia. So, for example, in 1934 about 26.500 visitors from abroad visited Dubrovnik. By this number Dubrovnik surpassed all other places in Yugoslavia. Many of these visitors make excursions into the nearer and farther surroundings and we often meet them also in all the tourist centres of Yugoslavia. This paramount position Dubrovnik owes to its traditions, its geographic situation, its climate,



good hotels and means of communication, to the well-conducted propaganda of the whole Yugoslav tourist area and to the established and well organized excursions into the immediate neighbourhood and to more distant places.

Let us glance at these various factors which make of Dubrovnik the most powerful tourist centre of Yugoslavia.

**Tradition.** For a thousand years Dubrovnik was a free republic in good connexions with the whole world. Advantageously situated between the East and the West, acting as a mediator between the two and trading also with its Slavonic hinterland, it developed a prosperous commerce and accumulated great wealth. Thanks to its aristocratic form of government and its riches Dubrovnik was in the position to develop a first-rate diplomatic activity and to protect its independence and freedom as well as to bring its culture to a very high degree of excellence. We come across traces of this high culture at each step, in the form of pictures by great masters, statues, palaces, in the famous Archives of the Republic which are kept in the Rector's Palace, the most important architectural monument of Dubrovnik. The fact that for centuries Dubrovnik has been known in the world and that still today it guards many cultural monuments of the first order has played a prominent part in the development of its tourist traffic.

**The geographic position.** Next to this element of tradition, the geographic position in the southern Adriatic, not far from the main lines of the great luxurious steamers of various countries, was bound to induce the foreign steamship companies to include a visit to Dubrovnik in their pleasure cruises in the Mediterranean. So every year many foreign ships with many hundreds of visitors call at Dubrovnik. These short visits are very significant from the point of view of propaganda, because the visitors who see for themselves the beauties of this city, and, owing to the shortness of the visit do not completely satisfy their curiosity, are the best propaganda for Dubrovnik.

**Climate.** The geographic position of Dubrovnik, situated on the very sea-coast of the southern Adriatic under the mountain Srgj (412 metres) which protects it from the northern winds, gives Dubrovnik an exceptionally mild climate. The average temperature in the spring is 19 centigrades, in summer 24 centigrades, in autumn 14 centigrades, and in winter 11 centigrades, so that the average yearly temperature is 17 centigrades. There are no sudden changes of temperature and in a year there are 60% sunny days. As a result we find in Dubrovnik Wistarias, agaves, American aloes, olive trees, cypresses, palms, pine trees, orange and citron trees. The sea water with its high percentage of salt, 40 grammes in a litre, is very beneficial for our organism.

**Hotels.** The hotels of Dubrovnik, with the leading hotels Imperial and Excelsior, meet all the requirements of even the most particular visitors. The hotels are improving day to day. In this respect Dubrovnik surpasses all the places on the Adriatic coast. Very recently a new cafe (Gradska Kavana) has been opened which contributes much to the comfort of the guests by its dimensions and luxury.

**Communications.** The main maritime means of conveyance of Dubrovnik are the comfortable Yugoslav boats of the companies Jadran-



ska Plovidba, Dubrovačka Plovidba and Jugoslavenski Lloyd. There are also various foreign lines. Its main means of communication on the mainland is the narrow gauge railway to Mostar and Sarajevo and thence, via Brod or via Užice to Belgrade. Tourists are recommended to take the Užice line, because it is much more picturesque. From Zagreb again there is a railway connexion with Zagreb via Brod, while there is also a way with autobus combined via Banjaluka: from Sarajevo to Banjaluka by train, from Banjaluka to Jajce or Okučani by omnibus, and from Jajce or Okučani again by train. It is true that this second way is longer and more strenuous, but for the tourist it is more interesting. Apart from the railway, Dubrovnik is connected with its nearer and farther surroundings by regular omnibus lines and private cars. An airway line from Prague via Sušak is also planned and this would mean a great forward in connecting Dubrovnik with the world.

**Propaganda in favour of Yugoslav tourism.** Various tourist institutions at Dubrovnik such as the travel bureau »Putnik«, of the Dubrovnik municipality for promoting the tourist traffic, the agencies of the Jadranska and Dubrovnik steamship companies, the hotel and sundry other smaller agencies with their well thought out propaganda arouse a great interest in the visitors to go and see the neighbourhood of Dubrovnik. Many such excursions by land and by sea have become and established institution. Among the trips by sea the most usual is the visit to Lokrum, a small island opposite Dubrovnik, to Cavtat and to Boka Kotorska. Very popular are also the excursions by omnibus and luxurious motor-cars. Half-day excursions into the closer surroundings are: to **Cavtat**, famous for its lovely situation and the mausoleum of the family Račić executed by the great contemporary Yugoslav sculptor Meštrović, to **Trsteno**, with its beautiful park of the old patrician family Gozze, to **Trebinje**, attractive on account of its Moslem character. There are also whole day excursions to Boka Kotorska, Cetinje, and back via Budva. This can be extended as far as the lake of Skadar and in this case it lasts two days. A two-days excursion to Mostar and Sarajevo can be extended via Jajce to Split and back to Dubrovnik, and in this case it lasts three days. Mostar and Sarajevo are very interesting for the visitor on account of their completely eastern character with many mosques and minarets. Here we still see fezes and veiled women which have disappeared in Turkey owing to the reforms of Kemal. Split is world-famous for its Palace of Diocletian.

Tradition, the geographic situation, the climate, hotels and means of communication have made of Dubrovnik the main point of attraction of Yugoslav tourism. A well planned propaganda which is there conducted for the whole country and well organized excursions into the neighbourhood have made it our most important tourist centre. It naturally follows that it is the duty of the state to preserve, and develop further, in the interest of our country, what in the course of a thousand years history has prepared, and nature, and private initiative completed.



## BOKA KOTORSKA

The beauty of the landscape of Boka Kotorska, this southern fiord, is such that no visitor ought to leave it out of his program when visiting Yugoslavia. It is advisable to make an excursion either by car via Ercegnovi to Kotor and then proceed as far as Cetinje, or by boat to Kotor and thence by omnibus or motor-car to Cetinje. The two most important places of Boka Kotorska are situated at the extremities of this enchanting bay. Facing the entrance of the Boka from the main lies amphitheatrically situated Ercegnovi. In the most beautiful park of Boka Kotorska, in the heart of Ercegnovi on an elevation above the sea is the Hotel Boka, the best hotel of the district. At the end of the gulf of Kotor lies the capital Kotor. This is the starting point for an excursion to Montenegro, Cetinje and the lake of Skadar. On the return journey one may take the road through Budva. Cetinje was the capital of the king of Montenegro, Nicolas. In the former royal palace there is a museum containing memories of the Montenegrine past. The lake of Skadar enjoys a world reputation for its picturesqueness. The bay of Kotor is sheltered from the north winds by huge mountains and also from the sea, so that the vegetation is particularly luxuriant. The climate of Boka Kotorska is very mild and a longer stay in winter is particularly agreeable.



*Dr. Branimir Gušić, Zagreb*

## IN THE MOUNTAINS OF YUGOSLAVIA

On discovering the Yugoslav riviera the visitor is struck by its manifold beauty. The lovely blue sea — there is only one other sea so blue, the Ionian, — washes the exceedingly developed coast, where at the end of deep bays and on green promontories lie beautifully situated harbours, towns villages, and comely hamlets. The visitor rushing down our coast in the fever of modern life greedily takes in the beauty of the sea and of the coast and of ancient cities rich in culture. Of all these things it is precisely the cities which astonish and captivate the visitor, because they are all alike built of white stone, and still each of them lives its own life and harbours its own peculiar inheritance of a rich past.

The noisy Split openly seduces and overcomes the traveller by its becoming quais and tropical palms, by the charm of old sailing ships, with their penetrating odour of sweat, fish, tar and charcoal, by the idyllic suburbs of Firule and Bačvice. But at the same time this voluble city piously preserves, conscious of its responsibilities towards future generations, the precious inheritance of the valuable monuments of the past ages. Or perhaps the visitor discovers Šibenik, proud of his unique Renaissance cathedral, or the noble and melancholy Trogir, of all Dalmatian cities the richest in historical antiquities, or Kotor, or Dubrovnik or the rustic Budva — and all these cities, some<sup>time</sup> strongholds of free communal life, evoke in him refined aesthetic experience and fascinate him for ever.



As soon as the restlessness of the first acquaintance ceases, our littoral unveils itself entirely to him who wishes to know it all. When the blue mistral ripples the surface, and the chirping of cicadas floods the sunny beach, then in the incandescent white light the phantastic world of the neighbouring mountains rises up above the coast. Like a stage for an unseen performance these silvery mountains stand up flooded by glaring light, washed by the rain and wind. These mountains are high — higher than the city steeples, higher than the lithe cypress trees, whose dark tops stand out against the soft background, so high that only the clouds driven by the mistral hang on their steep slopes and peaks. The hard and sharp stone becomes soft and light like a dream or an unreal thought in the blue distance. The white chain of these mountains shuts out the interior from the coast.

At such a moment we feel a desire to unveil the secret of these silvery mountains, to penetrate their rocks, to climb their peaks and to discover the world which they hide.

We leave comfort and the sunny warmth of the beach, we take the road, the lane, the path which lead from the littoral into our mountains. Constructed roads enable us to reach our goal by swift means of conveyance. In a few hours from any place in the northern littoral, from Senj, Jablanac, Sv. Juraj, Karlobag, we can reach the Velebitski Kukovi, or from Obrovac we can reach Alan or the queer Tulove Grede, or from Split the Troglav in the Dinara, or — by train if you wish — from Metković and Gabela, via Mostar, the unique gorges of the river Neretva at the foot of Čvrstica and Prenj. More to the south the road climbs from the riviera of Dubrovnik and from Boka Kotorska to Orjen and even farther, over Duga and Nikšić to Durmitor. A road famous for its daring construction and beautiful views of the Bay of Kotor winds up to the village of Njeguši under the Lovćen, and still more to the south a road leads through Budva on to Ivanova Korita. All these roads are alive with daily traffic. Some of them e. g. the gorge of the river Neretva have served from times immemorial as important arteries of communication between the coast and the interior.

By all these roads we enter the silvery mountains stretching along our coast, we enter into the world of the Dinaric Alps. To-day under the common name of the Dinaric Alps on the Continent of Europe is known the younger limestone formation, which together with the southern limestone Alps forms an organic whole. The name of the Dinaric Alps is autochthonous precisely in Yugoslavia, where the characteristic features of these mountains are the most fully developed. The younger limestone formation enters Yugoslavia from the north-west and thence it bends along the eastern Adriatic coast filling the whole of the north-western part of the Balkan Peninsula with its chain of mountains. This system embraces all the mountains from the Julian Alps on the northern frontier to the lake of Prespa in the south of Yugoslavia. Even the Adriatic islands are a component part of this system, since they are of the same mesozoic limestone construction as the mountains of the coast. They also follow in parallel lines the coast and its mountains. Only through the shifting and sinking of the Eastern



coast of the Adriatic under the level of the sea were these mountain chains separated from the mainland and formed into islands. From the coast the Dinaric Alps rise in steep Karst gradients to the height of roughly 1.700 meters (5.500 ft) and from this mountain plateau rise single peaks. The unbroken chain of the highest mountains forms the backbone of whole system and also the watershed of the Adriatic and the Pannonian basin into which the mountains on the north gradually descend.

It is only when we pass the first maritime chain, when we master the rampart of the white mountains along the coast, that we discover the real mountainous region where the mountain chains over-reach one another and an unbroken series of peaks forms a serrated line.

By wide gradients we climb the mountainous region from the coast. Limestone and rock build these terraces which are covered by scanty vegetation. Only here and there one discovers green groves or carefully cultivated enclosures. The peasant houses are few and far between, and as they are built of the same material as the surrounding mountains they are almost invisible. These are low and poor homes of the inhabitants of the hinterland of Dalmatia and of Herzegovina. Even the larger settlements do not stand out against the greyish landscape. A newer house here and there with its roof of bright red tiles breaks the uniform whiteness. As far as the eye can reach it is all limestone and rock. The grey Mediterranean vegetation makes the landscape still more monotonous. Sage, cud-weed, wormwood, broom and the remaining low shrubs and herbs bloom early in the spring, when all is covered with flowers. But all through summer these plants are dry and grey, because from May to the rains of autumn this continental flora is inactive. There is very little soil in this region. Such earth as is available is collected in troughs and deposited on insignificant fields which the peasant guards and cultivates, because it represents all his arable land. Only the wider Karst fields offer better agricultural conditions. The thinness of this layer, summer draughts and sudden torrents as well as other whimsical phenomena of the continental climate are the cause of eternally poor harvests. That is the reason why the population in this region is engaged to-day as in the past in the semi-nomadic cattle-breeding. Since times immemorial the Dinaric Alps were the home of nomadic herdsmen. The shepherds with their large herds of sheep, goats, small Balkan oxen, and mountain horses spent the greater part of the year the spring and the autumn in the central region between the mountains and the sea. In winter they descended to hibernate in the warm coastal region while in summer they gradually moved to the highest mountains in order to avoid the unbearable heat guarding their flocks on the greeny slopes of the snow-clad mountains. Thus the shifting of the herdsmen in three stages between the coast and the highest mountains served to exploit in the rational way the scant vegetation, which at that time covered the whole region down to the sea, and which was regularly renewed in the time when the herd moved on. With the development of the medieval city communities on the coast, especially with the powerful development of the republic of Dubrovnik, as well as under the ever increasing



influence of modern civilisation which does not tolerate this nomadic form of cattle breeding, the regular rythm of these wanderings was interrupted. This lead to a disproportionate and fast exploatation of vegetation resulting in an almost complete devastation. To-day when the coastal region has been transformed into a Karst desert cattle breeding is made possible only by alpine pastures in the highest of the mountains. These are at the same time the most beautiful and the most interesting regions of this mountain system.

The Dinaric Alps rise to moderate heights. Their culminating points being Maja lake in Albania with 2.700 meters (8.500 ft), Golemi Korab on the Albanian frontier with 2.764 meters and in the interior of the Yugoslav territory the highest peaks are Djerovica in the Prokletija with 2.656 meters and Bobotov Kuk in the Durmitor with 2.525 meters. And still the Dinaric Alps give the impression of really high mountains. This is due to their mesozoic limestone formation, to their specific Karst physiognomy, to their unusual development, to their rocks and sharp crags, to their peculiar white peaks and especially to the great differences in relative heights between the deep river beds and vertiginous summits. The Prenj mountain itself, although not distant from the sea — in fact so near it that on its southern slopes one can hear the chirping of cicadas even to the height of 2.000 meters — in the shade of its beautifully formed cliffs and ridges harbours the eternal snow. Tho neighbouring Čvrsnica mountain although its slopes are massive while it is crowned by heavy rock hides in its strangely beautiful passes the loveliness of forests and flowery pastures for wild game. That is why the Royal family chose this spot for their special preserve for chamois. The deeper we enter in the Dinaric Alps the faster disappears the bare Karst, and beyond the watershed, on the north-eastern slopes of these mountains, we have mighty forests, huge expanses of conifers and foliate trees. The mountains Vratnica, Vlašić, Zvijezda, Jahorina, Romanija, and further down across the green Bosnia as far as the river Drina, represent by their forests great wealth which is in the course of exploatation and they appeal to the romantic sense of the visitor.

The Dinaric Alps are the most interesting at the watershed of the two main Dinaric rivers the Neretva and the Drina. Here we have the mountains Tovarnica, Zelengora, Maglić, Bioč and Volujak. Maglić and its surrounding mountains rise to medium height. Their slopes are covered by dense forests. On its outstanding ridges grows the white pine — *pinus leucodermis* — as well as a very rare variety of pine tree — *picea omorica* Pančići. Above the forest line extend the alpine pasture lands which are used in the summer by the herdsmen from Herzegovina. At this time when the huts of the shepherds are inhabited there is a festive atmosphere on these mountains. At the edge of the forest in the shade of old beech trees wooden huts are constructed, stately and imposing. Here milk products are prepared, specially cheese and cream, according to old precepts in sheep and goat skins. These Dinaric delicacies are the same to-day as they were in the days when the Romans used to obtain from the Illyrian mountains their supplies of *caseus illyricus* and *caseus dardanicus*. From the huts



upwards extend the pasture lands, covered with rare alpine flowers, as far as the white rocks of the highest peaks. The flora in these mountains is undoubtedly more interesting than anywhere in the central Alps. Next to the well known narcissi, gentian, ranunculi and anemones, we find the dark purple *viola declinata*, the beautiful *amarilis*, rare varieties of asphodels and the flame coloured *lilium bosniacum*, which make of these pastures the most luxurious flower gardens. At sunset when the glow of the sun fades away from the snow-capped peaks the mountain slopes echo with merriment. The herds gather round the huts, the bells of the leading rams sound, the sheep bleat, and the angry shepherd dogs bark, the shepherds sing and call out to each other. The whole mountain is perfumed with the evening dew and fresh milk, which is poured into archaic pails of wood and of copper. The shepherds drive the cattle into enclosures, and then they sit in the huts round the hearth. Outside in the starry night Maglič dominates with its distant solitary peak.

The most approachable and easy of access is the region of the Durmitor in the Dinaric Alps, in the basin of the affluents of the rivers Drina, Piva and Tara. At the foot of the Durmitor is the home of the highland clans of Piva and Drobnjak. Until very recently this region was accessible only by old caravan paths on foot or on horseback. Today a car can drive us in a few hours over Nikšić and Šavnik into the heart of the Durmitor, to the wide plateau of the Drobnjak lakes, to the height of 1500 meters (5000 ft), where we can enjoy the perfume of steppe herbs and fine distant views. Such plateaux, all of an even height of roughly 1400 to 1700 meters form a pedestal for the central massif of the Durmitor, which from this foundation rises still 1000 meters high. Days and days we can wander through light groves and dark forests of conifers, which are constantly intermingled with flowery glades. We pass through the tall grass and flowers wet with dew, and from the shady woodland the eye rests on the distant imposing panorama of the central mass of the Durmitor mountains. We may climb Durmitor itself, enter the region of its rocks and peaks, its stone crags and steep cliffs, and reach the snow of its highest summits. Ours efforts will be highly rewarded. Here is Bobotov Kuk with its eastern and south-western slopes so exciting for climbers, here is the exotic Prutaš, the unique massif of Šareni Pasovi, the deep tectonic valley Škrka with its glacier lakes. Only a few hours' walk on these plateaux suffices in order that we should be surprised by an unusual change in the landscape: the deep ravines of the Durmitor rivers cut their way through the plateau. Some 1000 meters deep under us at the bottom of a gorge flows the green mountain torrent Tara, famous in our popular ballads. The Dinaric rivers Cetina above Omiš, Neretva with the Rama and Drežnica, Tara, Piva, Sušica and Komarnica in the Durmitor, Morača in the mountains of Montenegro, Lim, the fateful Rugova and the mighty Valbona in the Prokletija, are all huge canions. They carry in themselves the dynamic of tectonic formation and the wild exotic which is unknown to other Europe and regions.

The contrast between the bare white Karst and the lovely green woodlands, although we often meet it in the Dinaric Alps, is nowhere



so sudden, so quick and so astounding as in the Prokletija mountains at the south-western frontier of Yugoslavia. Above the picturesque god-forsaken villages of Plava and Gusinje in the basin of the Lim, rise up steep massive limestone mountains. Bjelič, Trojan, Vezirova Brada, Čokište, Maja Jezerce and other massifs of the Prokletija are exceedingly rich in all the possible Karst formations. Here we have perpendicular cliffs broken up by huge chasms, inaccessible rocks, smooth white slabs of stone, chiselled needles, dark ravines and snow fields. And all this is the thirsty Karst, without a drop of running water, a horrid desert of stone. All this makes a still more powerful impression on the tourist when he emerges from the inhospitable Karst and finds himself unexpectedly in the green region of Djerovica, on its wide meadows stretching over round slopes and curved lines, where amidst silent forests lies the little known lake Ridsko Jezero. But the Prokletija mountains are not yet easily accessible. These wild mountains wait to be conquered and subdued by the new generations.

Further down to the south-east of Prokletija the conformation of the soil is changed. There are no more unbroken chains of mountains. Instead of them mighty massifs appear, bulky mountains interspersed with broad plains in which normal rivers run. These are tectonic vales, abundantly watered and enjoying a mild climate influenced by the Mediterranean Sea. The soil is also different here: instead of the earlier geologic formation the older material of the so called Rodope Massif is predominant, and the bottom of these valleys is covered with a thick layer of good earth. As a result these vales are true agricultural regions with strong old agglomerates on their rivers. These geographic conditions are prevalent all over the southern part of our country. An excellent use of artificial irrigation is a distinguishing feature of agriculture in these southern regions of Yugoslavia. The art of cultivating the soil in these parts, as well as in the rest of the Balkan Peninsula, follows in the wake of the old agricultural traditions of the eastern Mediterranean basin, and is noted for its excellent methods of irrigation and its intensive culture of subtropical and continental plants.

As an example of such a region let us take the valley of Metohija at the eastern foot of the Prokletija mountains. Here the crops mature early and the harvest is early. Already in May the heat becomes unbearable and the stubbles in the fields are dried to dust. It is necessary to water copiously the maize fields, orchard and other green crops. Then in the warm nights men sit by the whirlpools and brooks carefully watching lest anybody should abduct the precious tream and thus lay waste the crop of their fields. How pleasant it is to flee from the hot sun of Metohija at noon into the green shady slopes of the Prokletija mountains!

This was known in old days to those who, with a refined taste, raised and endowed churches and monasteries along the edge of the valley of Metohija. The medieval monasteries erected by members and relatives of the ruling family of the Nemanjići were not meant only to serve as churches and holy places. To these rulers they were also their regal estates and favourite dwellings, centres of cultural life, similar in this respect to the feudal palaces and mansions of western



Europe. The founders were careful in choosing the site for their monastery, they endeavoured to enrich it with property as much as possible, so that their church with its buildings and lands might delight their bodies and souls in this short life on earth, and that in the life to come it might serve to them as a worthy resting-place resounding with everlasting prayers of pilgrims. One of the most beautiful of these monasteries founded by the Nemanjić dynasty is Visoki Dečani in the west of Metohija. There are many monasteries which in one thing or another surpass the monastery of Dečani, which does not even belong to the oldest endowments. This monastery was founded in the first half of the XIVth century when also its church was erected. At that time there existed already a whole series of famous earlier monasteries from the XIIth and XIIIth centuries. Dečani is not the largest monastery either; the patriarchate of Peć, Gračanica and some others are larger. It is not the most bizarre; the monasteries built in the Byzantine style are more interesting in this respect. It is not so famed for its frescos as Nerezi, Nagoričino or Lesnovo; nor is it adorned by such beautiful carvings as Sv. Jovan Bigorski or Sv. Spas at Skoplje. But still the monastery of Dečani is unique in its way. It is situated at the foot of the Prokletija mountains, in the shade of highland pine-trees, at the end of a river valley through which even during the summer dog-days passes a current of fresh mountain air and through which flows a mighty mountain torrent, Dečanska Bistrica, rich in trout, and at the same time at easy reach of the warm Metohija in which there is never any snow and over which stretch out the fertile fields and vineyards of this monastery. All this beauty, riches and comfort has to serve for ever to the royal monastery of Visoki Dečani, as it has been decreed by the founder king Stefan Uroš III of Dečani. The stone material which was used for the building of this church is the fine onyx-travertine which is still today quarried not far from Dečani. This monastery is unique also because its church has remained intact so that today, apart from insignificant damages, it stands such as it was conceived and executed by its architect the catholic friar Vito from Kotor. By the fusion of two styles — of the romanesque stone basilica displaying all the refined elegance of this late mature style with the central Byzantine structure adorned with frescos in the interior, — the Dalmatian friar Vito gave a lasting proof of the vital assimilating force of the Balkan element.

Still more to the south, beyond Metohija, beyond the mighty Šarplanina and the mountains Paštrik and Koritnik, stands out the mountain of Korab with its main peak Golemi Korab, next to the Triglav the second highest peak in Yugoslavia. The tectonic of the Dinaric Alps is developed here to huge dimensions. The Korab and the neighbouring Dešat are nothing else but mighty mountain plateaux which precipitate down their steep slopes into the deep ravines of the rivers Radika and Crni Drim. The same formation displaying geometrical planes is a distinguishing feature of the massive mountains of the south, of the high Perister above Skoplje, the mountain of Babuna, Selečka and Nidže with the peak of Kajmakčalan, famous from the fights on the Salonica front.



In a lovely highland valley surrounded by imposing mountains lies the famous lake of Ohrid at a height of 700 meters (2300 feet) above the sea-level. This is the largest lake in Yugoslavia and the deepest on the Balkan Peninsula (200 meters or 660 feet). Its pastel-blue waters, its clearness and abundance of fish, the picturesqueness of its shores with the ancient village of Ohrid and the monastery of Sv. Naum, form the greatest attraction of the southern part of Yugoslavia. Higher than the lake of Ohrida, 853 meters high, beyond the mountain of Galičica lies the lake of Prespa. This lake, however, is considerably shallower, its water is greenish, often also muddy, so that it cannot compete with its famous neighbour.

Talking of the lakes of Yugoslavia we cannot omit to mention the glacier lakes of Bled and Bohinj at the foot of the Triglav. The Julian Alps with the dominating Triglav, which is the highest mountain of Yugoslavia (2864 meters, 9400 feet), are today the best known region of Yugoslavia among mountaineers. It is talked and written about, and is always well frequented. Here is the far-famed northern wall of the Triglav, with its fascinating excursions for mountaineers, here is the celebrated springboard for skiers, the largest in Europe, here is Bled, in winter and summer a rendezvous of fashionable society.

But there is in our country a region which more than any other deserves to be noted here. It is not a high chain of heaven-kissing mountains, it is not a vast expanse of land, it is not the work of man, because man can add nothing to the perfection and beauty of nature in this spot. We mean, of course, the Lakes of Plitvice. In a day or two we can walk round and visit all the Lakes, from the Black and White Rivers (Crna Rijeka, Bijela Rijeka), past the still lake of Prošća, past the roaring falls of the Upper Lakes (Gornja Jezera), past the lake of Kozjak, down to the canon of the Lower Lakes (Donja Jezera) as far as the magnificent Confluence (Sastavci) and further still to the Falls of Korana. But it is far from possible to get to know the Lakes of Plitvice in a day or two. Even after a long acquaintance with this region, and after many days spent on its waters, we shall still go on discovering the rainbow in its water-falls and the secret of the emerald depth of its lakes. When the lake water is broken up into crystal streams and the sun trembles in a thousand tiny drops, we shall then understand that the beauty of the Lakes of Plitvice does not lie simply in the harmony of the sky, water, stone and woodland. No, the beauty of the Plitvice Lakes is not static; on the contrary, it is so dynamic and powerful in its every smallest part, that precisely in this eternal power man himself becomes an atom of nature and its everlasting energy. The Lakes of Plitvice must always remain our most treasured possession.





## TROUT FISHING IN YUGOSLAVIA

Among the countries famous for fishing Yugoslavia has not been so far noted in spite of the fact that it is really one of the most interesting for European anglers. Apart from the big low country rivers like the Danube, Sava and Drava, which are rich in all kind of fish, there are also numerous mountain rivers, torrents and brooks, full of salmonidae of which in the rivers and lakes in Yugoslavia there are nine native and two imported varieties. In this respect owing to a strange coincidence Yugoslavia has a sort of record among the countries of Europe. Specially interesting are the particular kinds of salmonidae such as *Trutta genivittata*, *Trutta ohridana*, *Trutta obtusirostris*, *Trutta dentex* and some others.

The number of other fish (over 100 varieties) is also bigger than in the neighbouring countries, chiefly owing to the fact that the rivers of Yugoslavia flow into three different seas, the Black Sea, the Adriatic and the Aegean and each of these systems has some peculiar varieties.

The Adriatic Sea also contains a considerable number of fish varieties which offer to anglers first class fishing opportunities. There are altogether about 360 varieties of fish in the Adriatic. However, neither on the sea nor on the large low-land rivers is angling so prized as on the mountain rivers rich in salmonidae.

Many of these mountain rivers are noted for their swift course, their waterfalls and their rapids, passing through beautiful and romantic surroundings. The crystal green or blue water and fine fish which they contain represented an attraction for anglers from times immemorial, while the angling with artificial fly was known since the third century A. D. according to Claudius Aelianus. The development of angling is today in full swing while the abundance of fish in some waters is simply legendary. However, the fish is sometime capricious and the angler can only see in the green depth large numbers of trout without catching any, while at other times the fish seems to enjoy being hooked. This is a fact known to anglers all over the world.

Both from natural conditions and from the point of view of communications the waters of Yugoslavia can be divided (from the angling point of view) into several sections grouping round single centers of communication. These are the following: Ljubljana, Zagreb, Ogulin, Osijek, Beograd, Banjaluka, Jajce, Travnik, Split, Sarajevo, Foča, Mostar, Podgorica, Peć and Ohrid. Osijek and Belgrade have no trout fishing waters in their immediate neighbourhood while all the other centers are situated more or less in the proximity or in the midst of mountains and mountain waters rich with trout or salmonidae. It is characteristic for these rivers that some of them disappear and flow into the sea under ground, or they reappear as rivers. These rivers also abound in trout which in times of draught find a shelter in the underground waters.



If we cast a glance at the map we shall see that Ljubljana is the westernmost point while Ohrid is the southernmost point of the Yugoslav angling area, which thus reaches far into the heart of the Balkan Peninsula and its mountains.

Special attractions for angler offer the surroundings of Ogulin, Brod na Kupa, Travnik, Sarajevo, Foča and Mostar. The rivers like Kupa by Brod on Kupa, Mrežnica by Ogulin, Gacka, Lika, Krka, Šujica, Sturba, Rama and Neretva and specially Buna and then Drina, Tara and Piva, as well as a considerable number of other rivers offer such rare enjoyment to anglers that they have become famous far beyond the frontiers of Yugoslavia.

In most of the above mentioned places there exist local angling societies confederated into Associations (all necessary information if not obtainable at travel bureaus and Agencies may be obtained from The Association of the Angling Societies Zagreb, Erdedijeva 1 or Masarykova ulica 10, telephone numbers 28-33 or 62-54).

Angling permits are issued for some places for the whole year, and for some other places there are only monthly or daily permits. The fee varies for daily permits from Din 2.— to Din 50.— (from twopence to 4/-) and for monthly from Din 50.— to Din 100.— (4/- to 8/-) Yearly permits cost from Din 200.— to Din 600.— (16/- to 48/-) and are valid for one or more rivers and in some cases for a whole province (Sarajevo, Banjaluka). The restrictions for finer qualities of fish, as well as the breeding time regulations as a rule are indicated on the permit. Usually it is not permitted to fish trout in November and December, but in some places this restriction is extended from October to March and even to the middle of April. It is not allowed to fish *Thymallus* and *Salmo hucho* in March and April. It is advisable owing to these different regulations to obtain exact information in advance or to enquire when applying for a permit. The local angling societies promote angling and willingly give the required information while it is the duty of central association to give them.

The most favourable months for trout fishing are May, June and October, and for *Thymallus* the period from May to October with the exception of hot summer days. Favourable fishing season for *Salmo hucho* is from October to the end of February. Some specimens of this fish have been caught in the river Drina weighing 20 kilos and even more (44 lbs). Every year in fact specimens of this weight are caught.

Trout which in ordinary brooks weigh on an average 250 to 500 grammes ( $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. to 1 lbs.) reach in some rivers the unusual weight of 3 kg. to 6 kg. In this respect are particularly noted the rivers Šujica, Sturba, Gacka, Lika, Neretva and the upper Zeta. In the Neretva and the lower Zeta can be found also *Trutta obtusirostris* which is an excellent fish for angling and is easy to catch on artificial fly. Who has had an opportunity of angling successfully on the rivers Rama, Neretva and Buna will not easily forget the fine specimens of *Trutta obtusirostris* which are a Yugoslav speciality.

In the low-land rivers (Osijek, Beograd, Novi Sad) there is plenty of opportunity to angle for pike, sheat-fish and many other kinds of fine fish living in warmer waters.



# ČEHOSLOVAČKA — 66 DISTRIKT R. I.

Od 1 februara 1936 izdajemo, osim »Československog Rotariána«, koji će izlaziti četvrtgodišnje, mjesečnik »Rotarián«; taj će mjesečnik sadržavati mjesečno guvernerovo pismo sa tabelom frekvence klubova, vijesti iz klubova našeg distrikta i iz tuđih distrikata, te razne novosti, izlaziće 15. svakog mjeseca i razaslaće se svima kao »Českoslov. Rotarián««. S tim mjesečnikom nastojaćemo, da naši članovi i klubovi, te rotari u inostranstvu dobiju najnovije vijesti o radu u našem distriktu, a ne kako je bilo do sada, zakašnjelê vijesti, a time i zastarjele. — »Českoslov. Rotarián« mora biti rotarska revija s vrijednim člancima i ilustracijama.

14 marta 1936 biće predan charter R. C. Zlín. Rad na ekstenziji obećava mnogo; na osnivanju novih klubova rade: klub Kolin u Češkom Brodu, klub Mělník u Litoměřicama, klub Nový Bydžov u Hořicama i klub Praha u Libercu.

Valja zabilježiti da je rot. dr. Emler (Praha) imenovan od švedskog kralja komanderom reda Severne zvijezde II. reda za zasluge za širenje kulture i literature, rot. dr. Ponec (Praha) izabran je za pretsjednika praške bilježničke komore a rot. dr. Brzorád (Mladá Boleslav) imenovan je dopisnim članom Narodno-gospodarskog zavoda na Českoj akademiji znanosti i umjetnosti.

Najznačajnijim događajem u februaru u našem distriktu bijaše IV. redovni meeting slovačkih i prikarpatoruskih klubova dne 1—3 februara 1936 u Visokim Tatrama, u Tatranskoj Lomnici. Do stotinu rotara s članovima njihovih porodica iz cijele republike sastalo se da proživi krasne trenutke prijateljstva, da sasluša sadržajem vrijedna predavanja i da se pod ljekovitim zrakama čudotvornoga tatranskoga sunca oda zimskim športovima. Tim povodom predao je naš guverner, dr. Hýža, domaćinskom klubu Poprad charter.

**R. C. Praha.** Raspravljao je na široko o memorandumu koji su čsl. industrijalci predali čsl. vladi. Rasprava je donijela ozbiljnih prijedloga, kako da se oživi naša industrija i kako da se odstrani nezaposlenost. — Klub je priredio jugoslov. večê, kome je prisustvovao g. dr. Vasilije Protić, opunomoćeni ministar i jugoslovenski izvanredni poslanik u Pragu. Ta je večer ponovno dokazala kako jugoslov. i čehoslovački narod naginju jedan drugom u bratskom prijateljstvu i kako nastoje da to prijateljstvo učvrste zajedničkim radom na gospodarskom i kulturnom polju. — Klub je priredio tradicionalni »ladies' day«, na kojem je bivši guverner dr. Tille govorio o »Ljubavi i prijateljstvu«. Njegov govor izazvao je kod svih prisutnih najljepše osjećaje prijateljstva i ljubavi, i svi su zaželjeli da i jedno i drugo pronikne u srca svih vjernih Čehoslovaka.

**R. C. Karlovy Vary** uveo je u svoje sastanke to da članovi pričaju »Kako i zašto sam izabrao svoje zvanje?« Vrlo dobra namisao koja će sigurno prouzrokovati da se članovi što više upoznaju i da se to uvede i u ostalim klubovima.

**R. C. Chrudim** priredio je s velikim uspjehom uz pomoć gradskog vijeća, autokluba i lige motorista »čas sigurnosti« za omladinu osnovnih,



građanskih i djelomično za omladinu srednjih škola. Uvjeren sam da će mnogi naši klubovi slijediti primjer chrudimskih rotara.

Pozdravljam također namisao **R. C. Tabor**, koji je proveo roll-call pod geslom: »Kojim smjerom da pođu naša predavanja?«

Nije to lokalni patriotizam, ako pišem o svojem klubu; to je naprosto referentska nepristrana dužnost, kad izvještavam, sa kakovim uspjehom radi rot. Pluhař pretsjednik odbora za mladež **R. C. Mladá Bole-slav**, i da mu je pošlo za rukom da u zimsko doba pomoću sreskog odbora skrbi za mladež, na čelu kojeg on stoji, da prehrani sasvim besplatno 455 djece siromašnih i nezaposlenih roditelja.

Svi su se klubovi čehoslovački sjetili prigodnim govorima 31-godišnjice osnutka prvog Rotary Cluba, pa su se veselili da je njegov osnivač P. P. Harris duhom i tijelom zdrav i živ, te su zaželjeli da on još dugo poživi za dobro rotarstva.

Draga jugoslovenska braćo, pozivam Vas srdačno da dođete k nama na našu distriktnu konferencu dne 29—31 maja 1936 u kupališnom gradu Teplice-Šanov.

Václav Rudl.



## 77 DISTRIKT – FEBRUAR 1936

### PROMENE U ČLANSTVU

#### Novi članovi:

Leskovac:	Janjić Djordje, trgovina žitom Popović V. Dušan, osnovna nastava
Ljubljana:	Kos prof. Gojmir
Novi Sad:	Magarašević Dr. Branko, opšta srednja nastava
Split:	Zručić Stjepan, veletrgovina vinom
Šibenik:	Smolčić Dr. Filip, advokatura Antić Anton, tkanine
Varaždin:	Ferenčić Franjo, poreska služba Liby Miroslav, trgovina staklom
Vršac:	Hübsch Dr. Aleksandar, medicina; Krause Petar, agrikultura; Mijatović Ing. Gjorgje, inženjerstvo; Pečenović Petar, osi-guranje; Petrović Ljubomir, bilježništvo; Stefanović Dr. Ni-kola, opća pravna praksa; Szalay Petar, veterinarstvo; Filipović Adam.

#### Istupili iz kluba:

Banja Luka:	Levi Dr. Jakob
Maribor:	Luckamann Hubert
Vršac:	Bauer Jovan, Budisavljević Dr. Mane, Drakulić Stevan, Milošević Vukašin, Rajačić Simo, Toskić ing. Vukašin.

### IZ NAŠIH KLUBOVA

**R. C. Bačka Topola** imao je zajednički sastanak sa **R. C. Subotica** povodom godišnjice osnutka prvog Rotary Cluba.

**R. C. Banja Luka:** Predavanja: Dragutin Jelačić: »Postanak i razvoj drž. hipotek. banke Kraljevine Jugoslavije i njen uticaj na narodnu privredu.«

**R. C. Beograd:** Predavanja: nerotar dr. Slavko Šećerov: »Ekonomski motivi ratova«, A. Alkalaj: »Imobilijarna kriza u Beogradu«, dr. Pržić: »O međunarodnom prijateljstvu.«



Klub je čestitao svom članu St. Vagneru na visokom austrijskom odlikovanju, Iki Paniću na izboru za potpretsednika Industrijske komore, te dr. Andri Nikoliću na imenovanju za stalnog člana sanitetskog saveta.

Poslano je R. C. Atlantic-City jedan članski-kamen da bude sastavni deo bloka iz kojeg će se izraditi poklon pretsedniku R. I. Johnsonu.

**R. C. Bitolj** odredio je prvi dan Duhova za svoju Charter-slavu i moli braću da se toga dana u što većem broju nađu na krajnjem jugu naše domovine.

**R. C. Dubrovnik:** Predavanja i referati: Dr. Vidoević: »O radnom odboru primorskih Saveza za unapređenje turizma«, Sokolović: »O izgradnjama u gruškoj luci«, dr. Mladinov: »O Rotarstvu, prigodom 31 god.«, dr. Bibica: »O rotarskom radu (sestrama prigodom Ladies-Night)«.

Kako svi naši klubovi, tako i ovaj nije mogao dugo vremena da se odluči da upriliči jedan Ladies' night i zato je došlo do pobune anđela. Na sednici od 20. upravo kada je završen službeni deo sastanka ušla je u dvoranu skupina maska sa muzikom za ples. Niko (sem pretsednika, koji je vrlo diskretno čuvao tajnu) nije znao za taj dolazak. Kada je nastalo demaskiranje videlo se to da su taj prepad učinile sestre rotarke, koje su same došle kad ih se nije htelo zvati. Razvila se animirana zabava uz ples i igre do kasno u noć.

**R. C. Karlovac:** Predavanja: Lacković: »Građevna djelatnost i gradska općina«, ing. Naumović: »Vazdušni saobraćaj francuske trg. avijacije«, Šašek: »Borba protiv velikih robnih kuća.«

Sastanak od 13. posvećen je bio drugarstvu i održan u stanu br. Nome povodom proslave njegovog srebrnog pira.

**R. C. Leskovac** odlučio je da održi svoju Charter-slavu dne 28 marta u Vranjskoj banji.

Sa velikim marom radi na osnivanju R. C. u Nišu, te je nade da će djelo biti skoro privedeno kraju.

Dr. Pijade održao je predavanje: »Nekoliko podataka iz istorije varirole.«

**R. C. Ljubljana:** Prof. Prezelj predavao je kroz dva sastanka o temi »Novinarstvo v Franciji« u kojem je izložio uticaj štampe u Francuskoj a i otkrio zakulisni deo žurnalističkog života.

Klub je čestitao svom članu Poliću na visokom čehoslovačkom odlikovanju.

**R. C. Maribor:** Predavanja: Škof: »O volni«, Roglič: »Starostno zavarovanje delavcev«, Sabothy: »Rotarska ideologija (Uspehi rotarstva in cilji)«.

Klub je poslao R. C. Kopenhagen koji je priredio dansko-jugoslovensko veče svoju zastavicu.

**R. C. Novi Sad:** Predavanja i referati: Adamović: »O najnovijim vrstama loze i novim plemenitim vrstama grožđa«, dr. Sekulić: »O prilikama u današnjoj Mađarskoj« u vezi pitanja »Da li rotarstvo zbližava narode«, ing. Tabaković: »Šta je najnovije u struci koju zastupam«.

**R. C. Osijek:** Predavanja: Brlić: »O sapunu«, Zsille: »O draguljima«, Frankl: »O maršalu Tuhačevskom«, Kiš: »Žitarice u U. S. A. i na svjetskom tržištu«, ing. Pilpel: »Anketa o Bati«, dok je br. Krešić referisao o ishrani nezaposlenog radništva.



**R. C. Pančevo** priredio je veoma uspeli Ladies' night na kojem je bilo sem rotarskih gospođa još 80 gostiju.

Brat Darvaš održao je predavanje: »O prijateljstvu među narodima.«

**R. C. Sarajevo:** Predavanja: Dr. Jeftanović: »O konferenciji predstavnika drvne industr. u Ljubljani«, Ristić: »O blagajničkim zapisima«, ing. Goldberg: »O automatskoj telefonskoj centrali«.

**R. C. Slavonski Brod** održao je 15. svoju Charter-slavu. Na toj slavi bilo je zastupano 10 naših klubova sa ukupno 22 člana i mnogo uzvanika nerotara.

Na tom sastanku dao je predsjednik kluba br. Šrepel prikaz rotarstva.

Na sastanku od 4. održao je br. Micić referat o zvanju, a br. Bosnić o pitanju gradske uvoznine.

**R. C. Skoplje:** Predavanja: M. Čemerikić: »Saobraćajni i ekonomski izgledi pristaništa u Veneciji (Porto Margera)«, Drag. Vuličević: »Duvanski institut — njegova važnost za kulturu duvana u Južnoj Srbiji«.

Klub je podario đaćku kuhinju osnov. škole »Njegoš« sa 150 kg hleba.

**R. C. Split** odlučio je da u maju proslavi svečano 5-godišnjicu svog opstanka, a u martu da održi »čehoslovačko veče«.

Rot. Barbieri održao je referat o predavanju Benedictusa (Bruxelles) »Utisci iz Moskve«.

**R. C. Subotica:** Održana predavanja i referati: Dr. Pavlović: »Naša saradnja sa R. C. Szeged po pitanju izgradnje interkontinentalne autoceste Calais—Subotica—Calcuta«, dr. Boschi: »Naš tristoti sastanak i dužnosti rotara u cilju promicanja dobre volje među narodima«, dr. Diamant: »Zaštita zemljoradnika«, Grimm: »Rotari u 73 distriktu«.

Klub je proslavio 19 februara 300 sastanak, a ujedno i 31-godišnjicu osnutka prvog R. C. kojemu je sastanku prisustvovalo 12 braće iz Bačke Topole.

Klub je odlučio nagraditi jednu najbolju radnju đaka gimnazije i jednog đaka trgovačke akademije sa Din 250.—

**R. C. Sušak:** Predavanja: Drag. Retl: »O sudovima radničkog osiguranja«, Car Emin: »O sušačkoj trgovačkoj akademiji prigodom njezine 25-godišnjice«, Richtmann: »Problem razduženja seljaka«, Smokvina: »Današnje stanje na novčanom tržištu«.

**R. C. Šibenik** bavio se unutarnjom ekstenzijom kluba i primio je 2 nova člana.

**R. C. Varaždin** održao je uspješno sestrinsko veče.

Predavanja: Dragan Grims: »Olimpijske igre«, Rudolf Hršak: »Mrtva i živa štednja«.

**R. C. Vršac** brisao je sve članove koji su neopravdano izostali sa sastanka.

Održana predavanja: Milošević: »Služenje u javnosti«, M. Petrović: »O grbu grada Vršca«.

**R. C. Vukovar:** Predavanja i referati: Steiner: »Situacija industrije i trgovine drva«, Maksimović Toma: »Sa puta po Dalmaciji i Crnoj Gori«, Wachslar: »Edgar Allan Poe.« Ovo potonje predavanje održao je povodom proslave 31-godišnjice osnutka rotarstva.

**R. C. Zagreb** dao je inicijativu za osnutak društva za sakatu decu. Zasluga je prof. Spišića da je ta akcija urodila plodom. Želja je da to društvo proširi svoju blagotvornu delatnost na čitavu zemlju.



Održana predavanja: Ing. Šneller: »Aktuelna pitanja saobraćajne politike u pogledu građenja novih pruga«, ing. Košak: »Služenje u zvanju«, ing. Stipetić: »Čovjek i mašina«.

**R. C. Zemun:** Održana predavanja: Ing. Veljković: »Novosti iz elektro industrije«, Wickerhauser: »Naša jadranska obala«, Pavešić: »Radovi jugoslovenskih Rotari klubova«, Mahin: »Promene na Dalekom Istoku«.

## PRISUSTVOVANJE NA KLUPSKIM SASTANCIMA

Izveštaj za mesec februar 1936.

Redni broj	IME KLUBA	Broj članova koncem meseca	Broj održanih sastanaka	Prosečni broj članova	Prosečni broj prisutnih članova	Prosečni mesečni procenat	Sastanci sa 100%	Primedba
1	Bačka Topola	19	4	19.00	14.00	73.68		
2	Banja Luka	14	4	14.25	10.00	70.17		
3	Beograd	54	4	54.00	36.25	67.13		
4	Bitolj	18	4	18.00	13.25	73.61		
5	Dubrovnik	20	4	20.00	14.25	71.25		
6	Karlovac	18	4	18.00	11.50	63.88		
7	Leskovac	20	4	18.50	13.50	72.97		
8	Ljubljana	40	4	40.00	29.00	72.50		
9	Maribor	35	4	35.50	28.75	80.98		
10	Novi Sad	34	4	33.75	27.25	80.74		
11	Osijek	27	4	27.00	23.50	87.03		
12	Pančevo	26	4	26.00	19.00	73.14		
13	Sarajevo	20	4	20.00	16.25	81.25		
14	Slavonski Brod	16	4	16.00	16.00	100.00	4	
15	Skoplje	27	4	27.00	17.25	63.88		
16	Split	16	4	16.00	12.75	79.68		
17	Subotica	26	4	26.00	15.25	58.65		
18	Sušak	25	4	25.00	19.50	78.00		
19	Šibenik	17	4	15.50	11.25	72.58		
20	Varaždin	22	4	21.00	18.75	89.28		
21	Vršac	21	4	21.00	17.25	82.14		
22	Vukovar	17	4	17.00	15.25	89.70		
23	Zagreb	48	4	48.00	34.50	71.87		
24	Zemun	24	4	23.50	18.75	79.79		
Ukupno:		604	96	600.00	453.00	1833.90	4	
Prosečno:				25.00	18.87	76.41		

Glavni i odgovorni urednik: dr. Viktor Ružić, Sušak, Strossmayerova ul. 12.

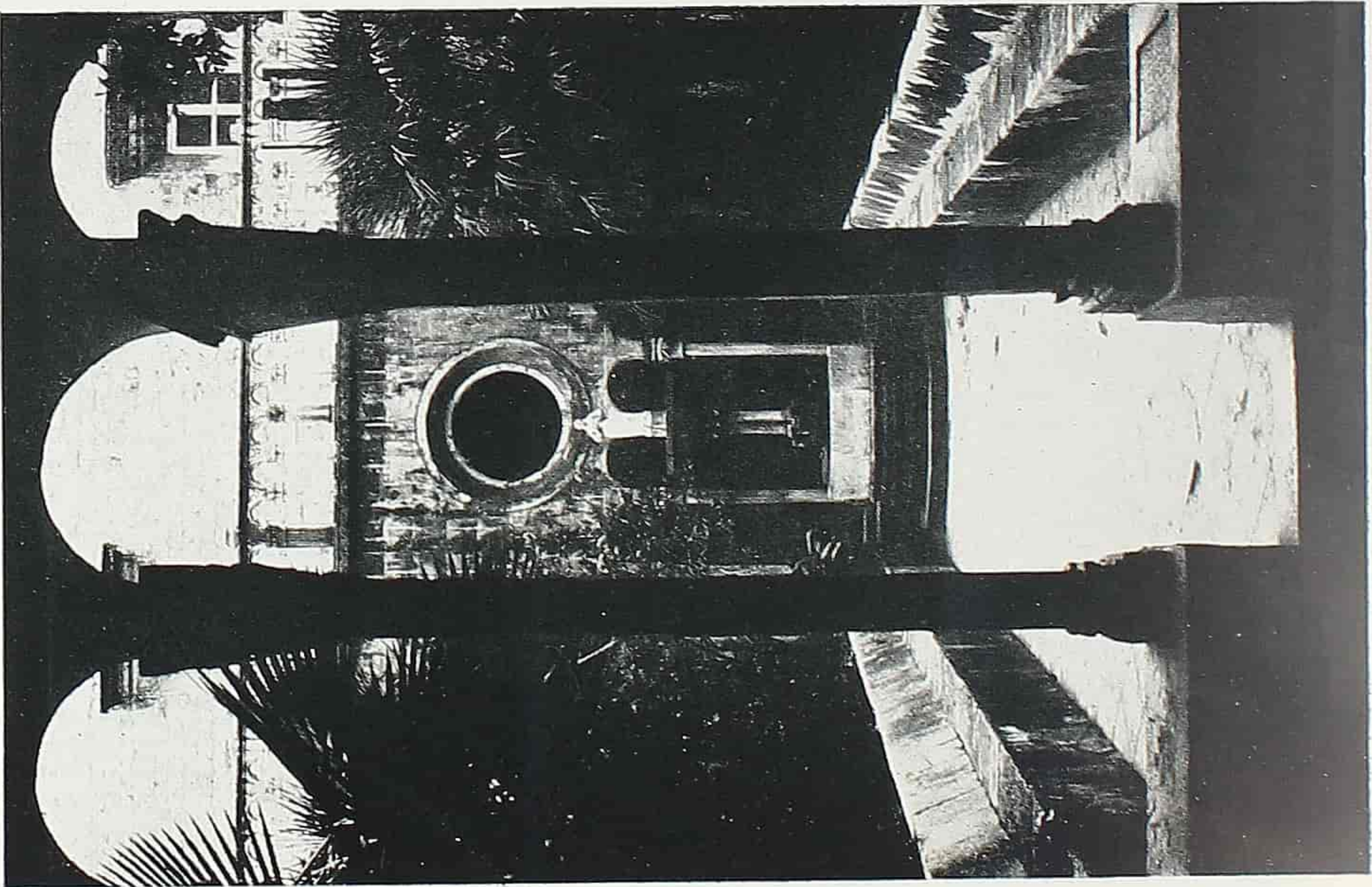
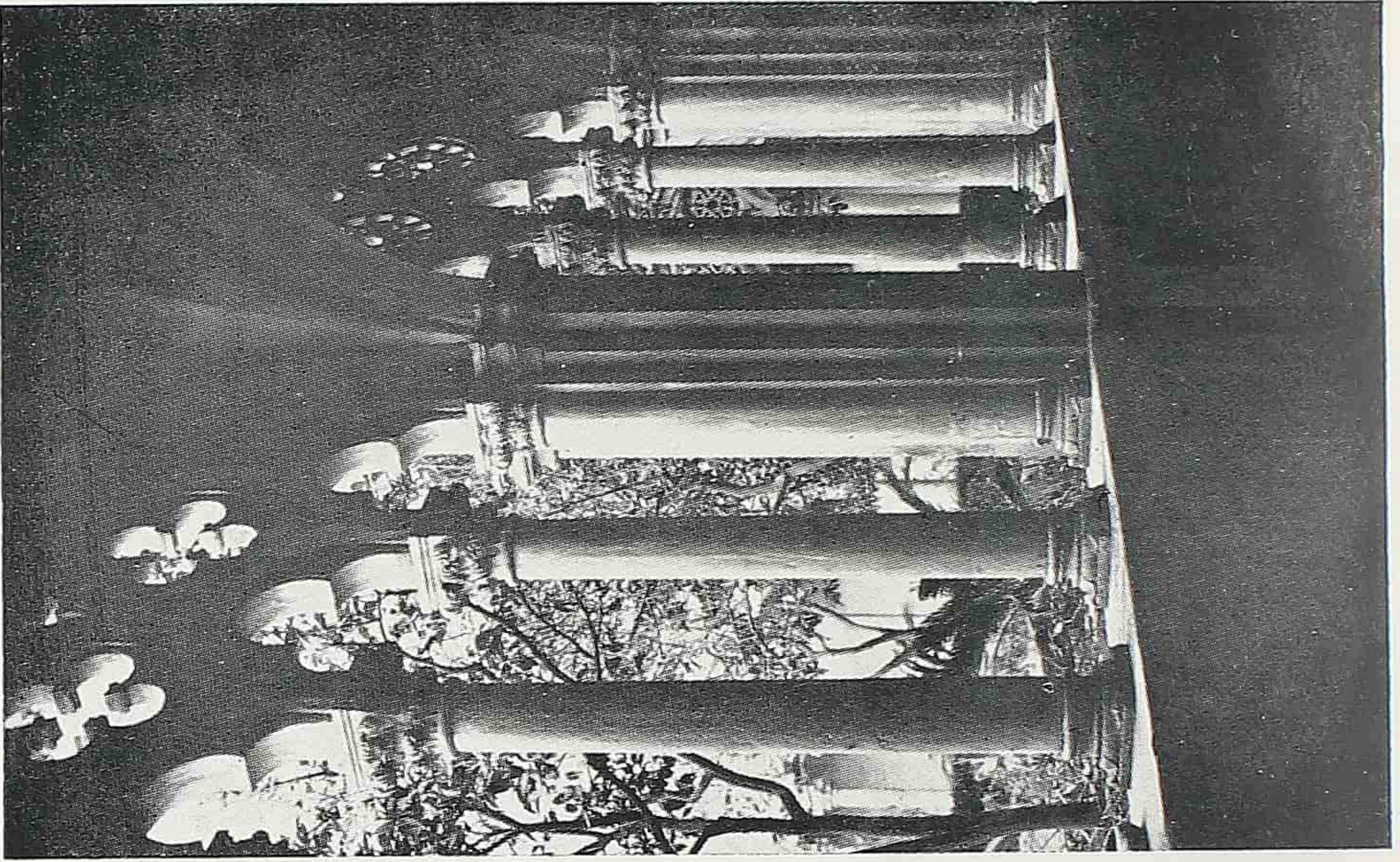
Tisak: Primorski Štamparski Zavod, Vladimir Devčić - Sušak.





Dubrovnik, City gate of Pile









Dubrovnik, the well of the Franciscan Cloister





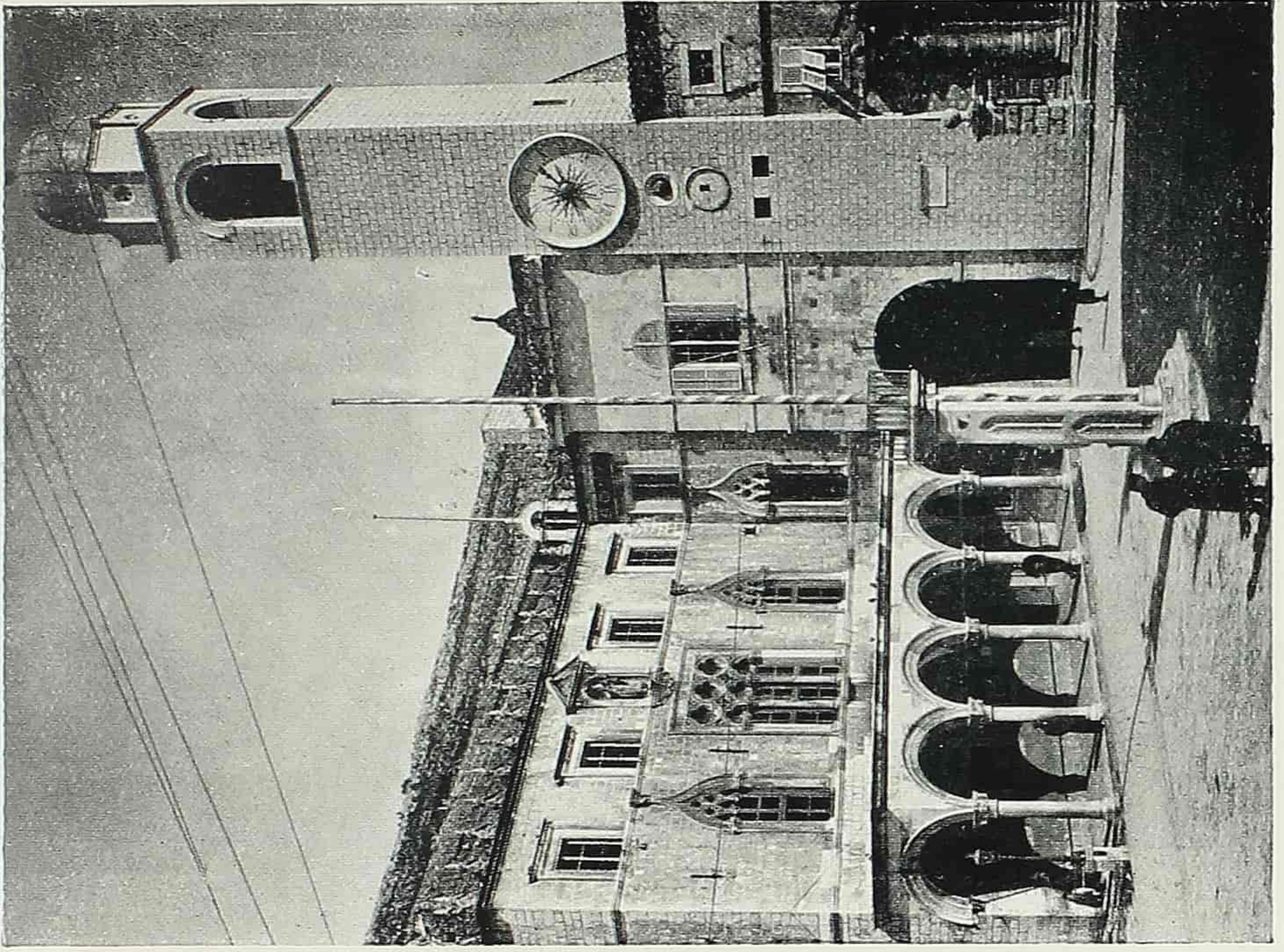
Dubrovnik

*Photo Tempo, Dubrovnik*

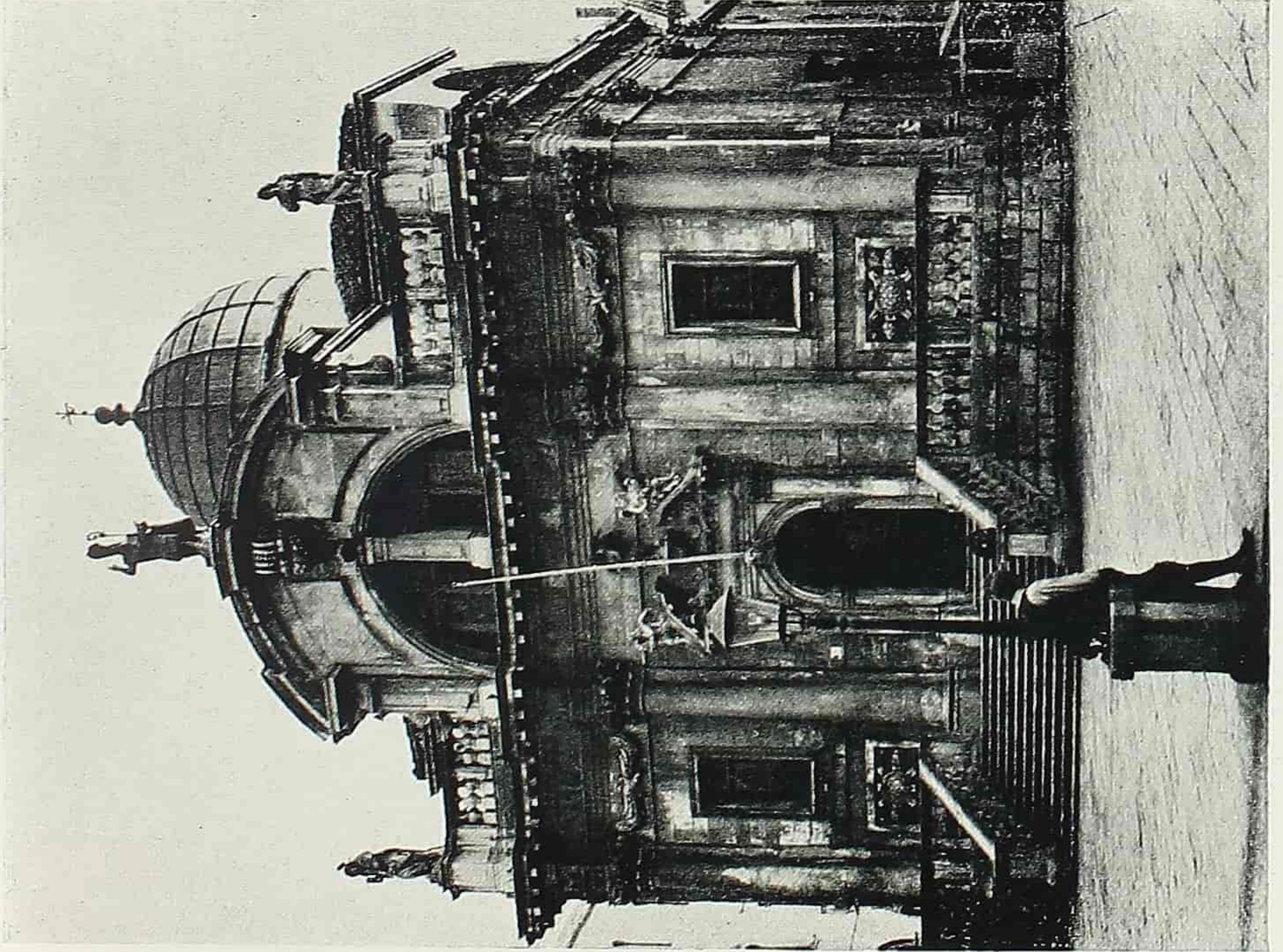


Dubrovnik, Minčeta tower



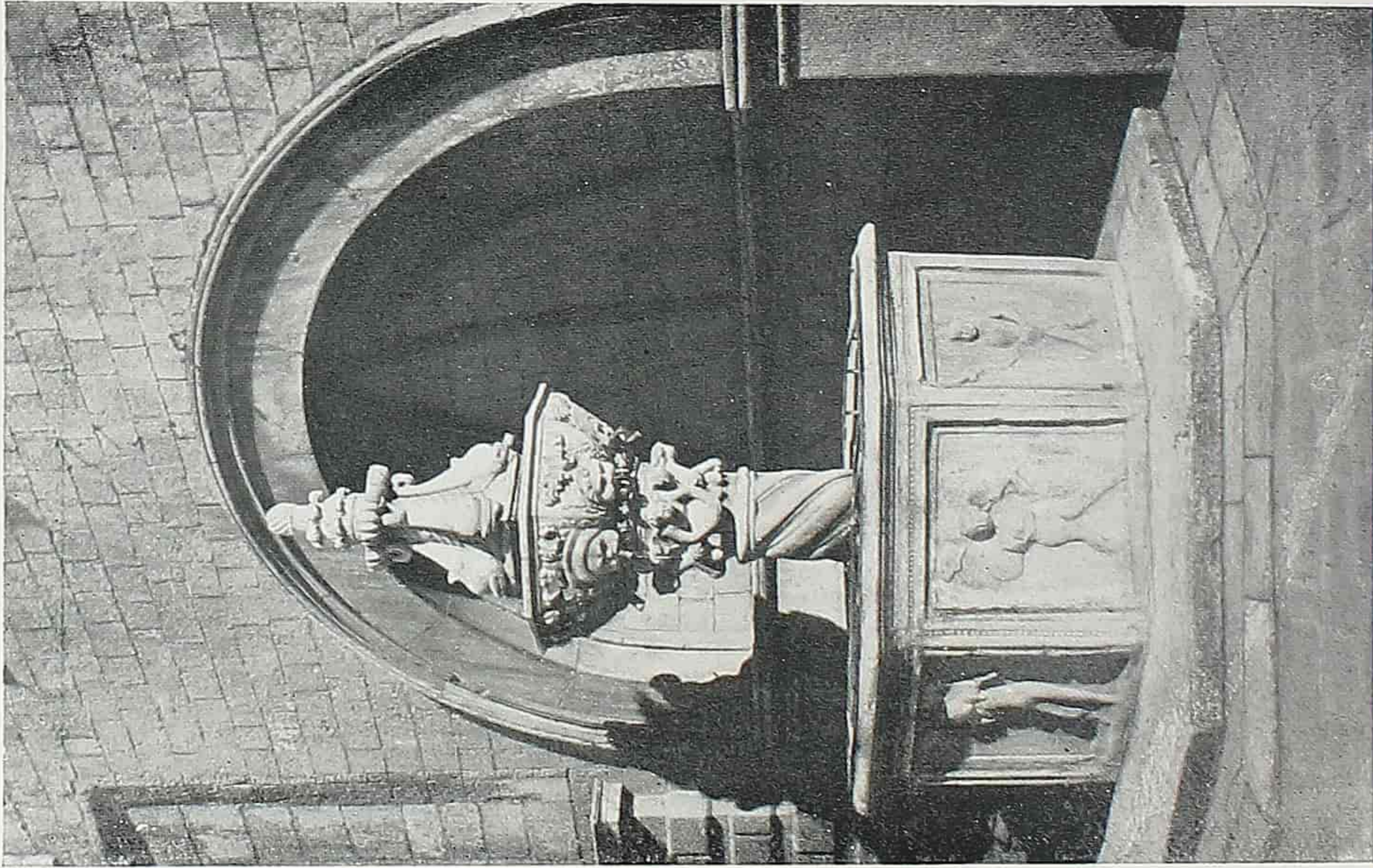


Dubrovnik, Sponza (Divona)

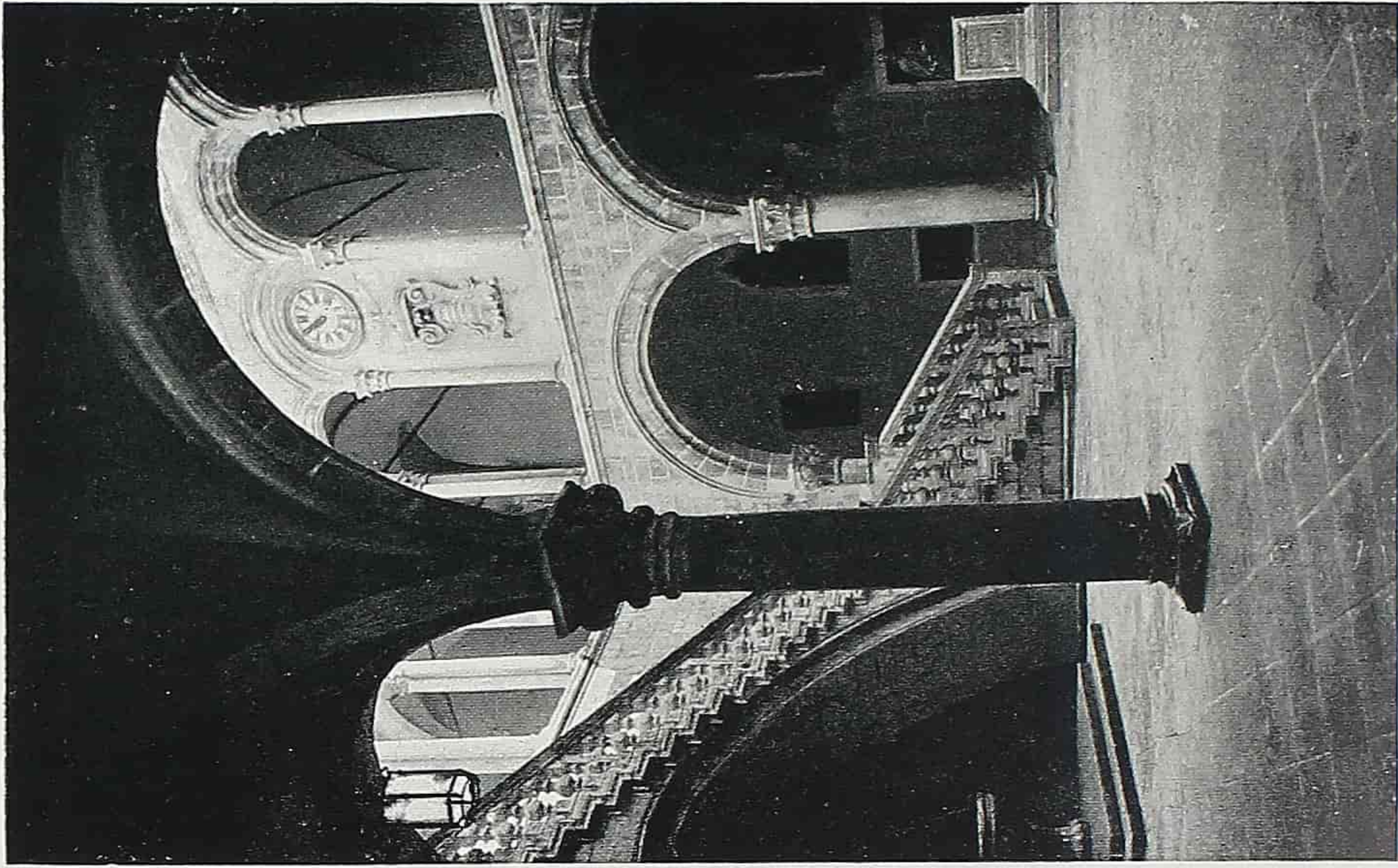


Dubrovnik, St. Blasius





Dubrovnik, Smaller fountain by Onofrio



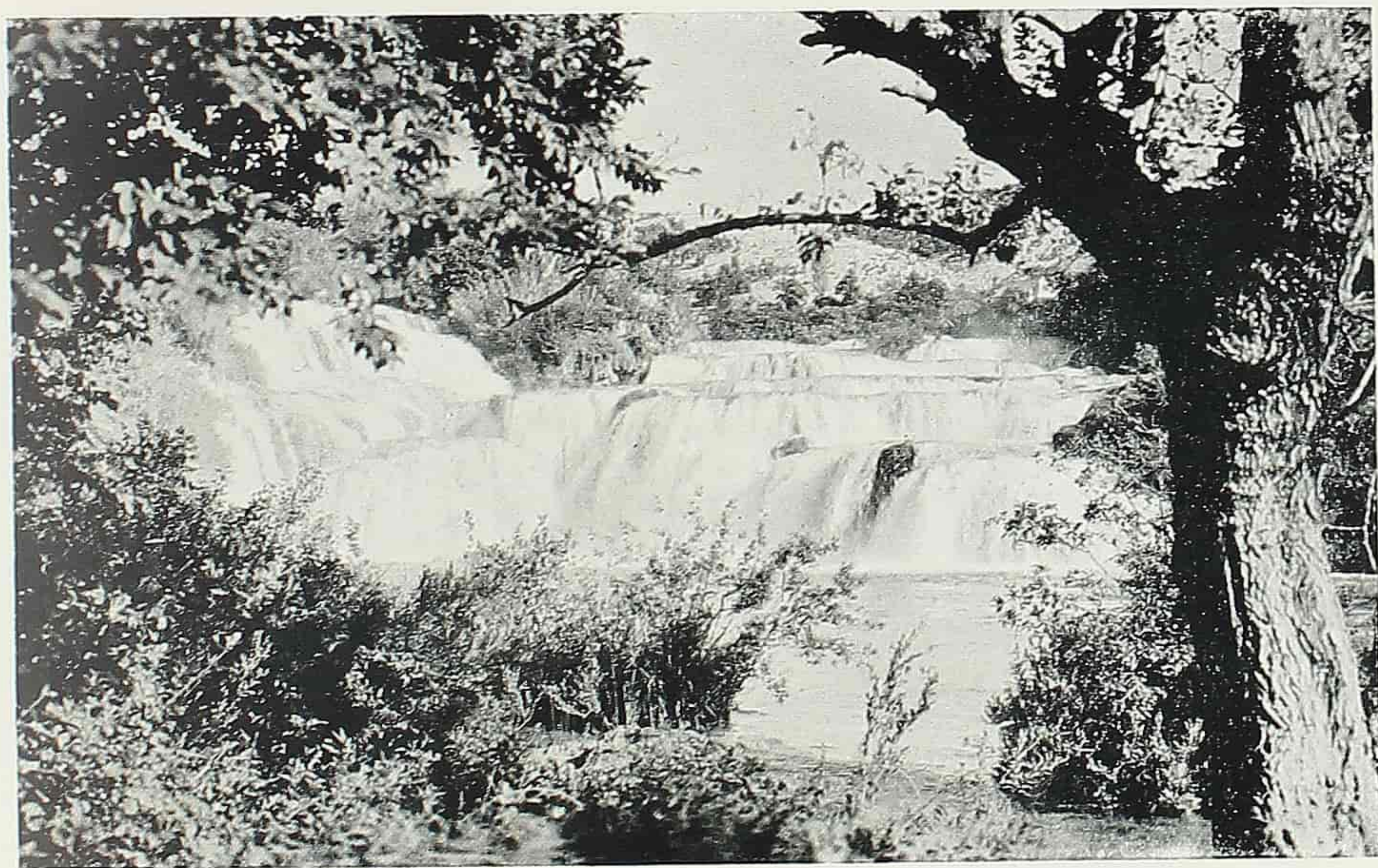
Dubrovnik, Interior of Rector's Palace





Rab

*Photo Griesbach i Knaus*



Šibenik, Krka waterfalls

*Photo Griesbach i Knaus*





Split, Peristyle, Statue of Gregory,  
bishop of Nin, by Meštrović

*Photo Griesbach i Knaus*



Klis

*Photo Griesbach i Knaus*





Cavtat, Mausoleum of the family Račić  
by Meštrović

*Photo Griesbach i Knaus*



Dubrovnik, Rector's Palace

*Photo Griesbach Knaus*





Boka Kotorska

*Photo Griesbach i Knaus*



Dubrovnik, Bokar

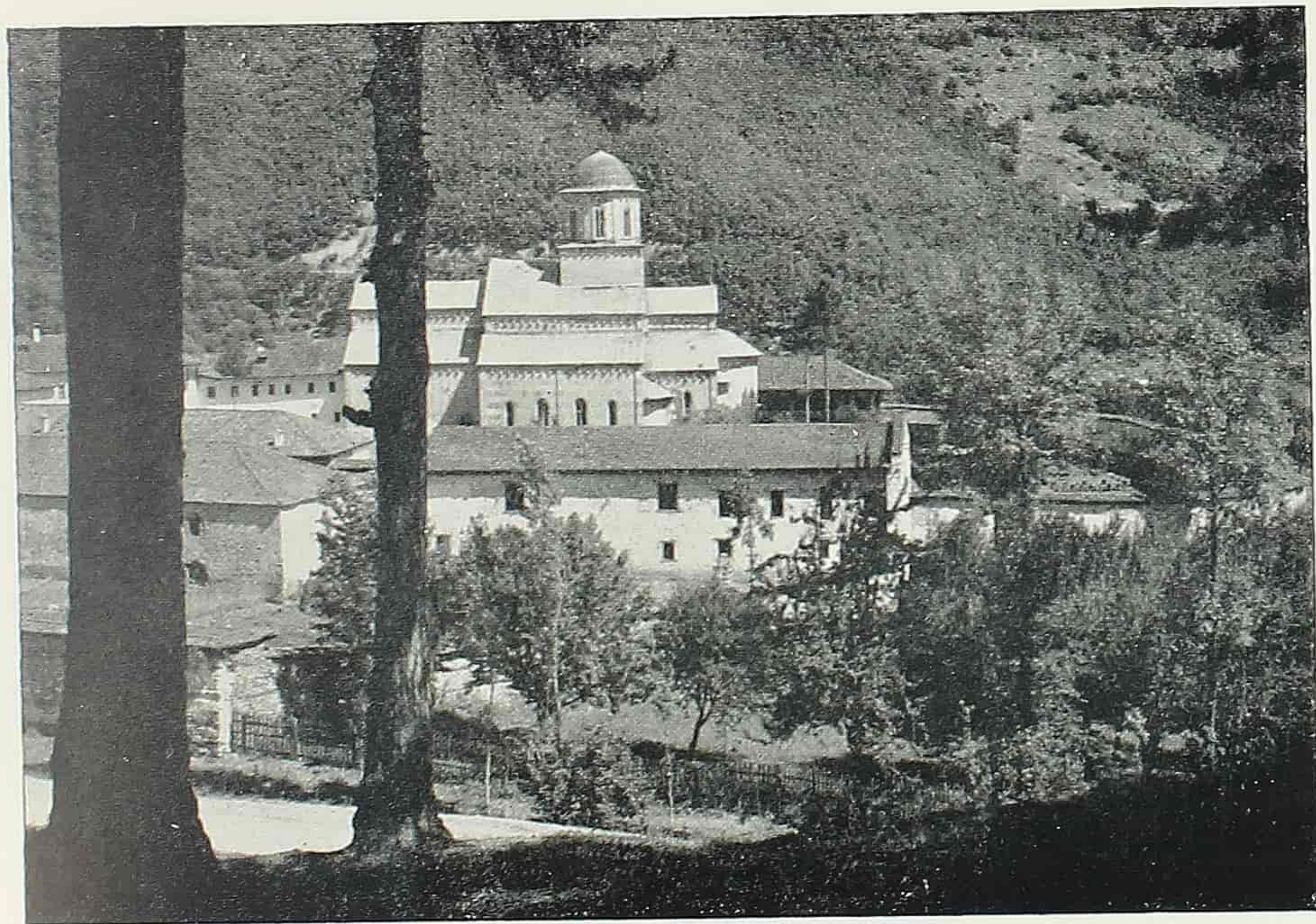
*Photo Griesbach i Knaus*





St. George in Boka Kotorska

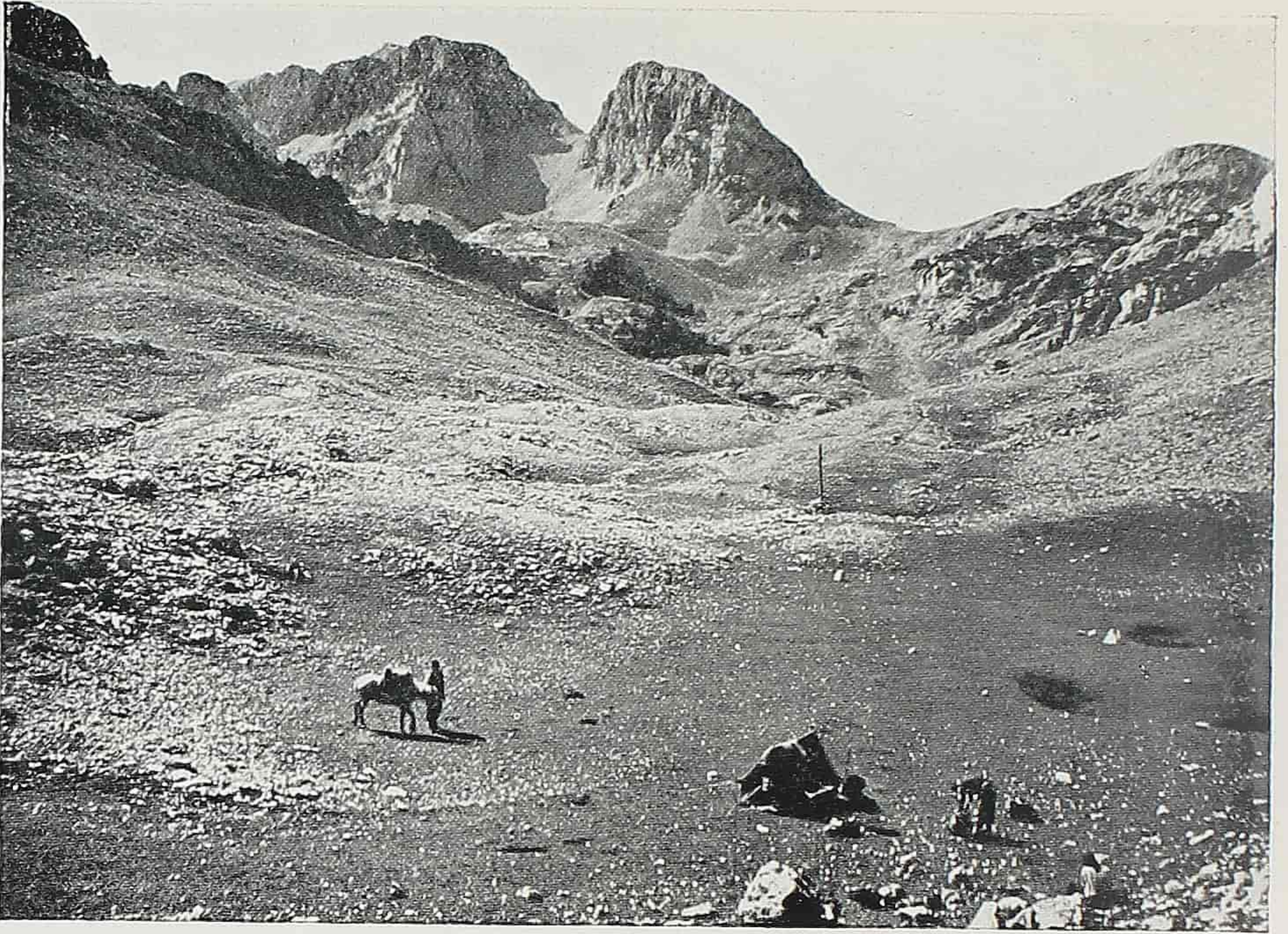
*Photo Dr. B. Gušić*



Visoki Dečani

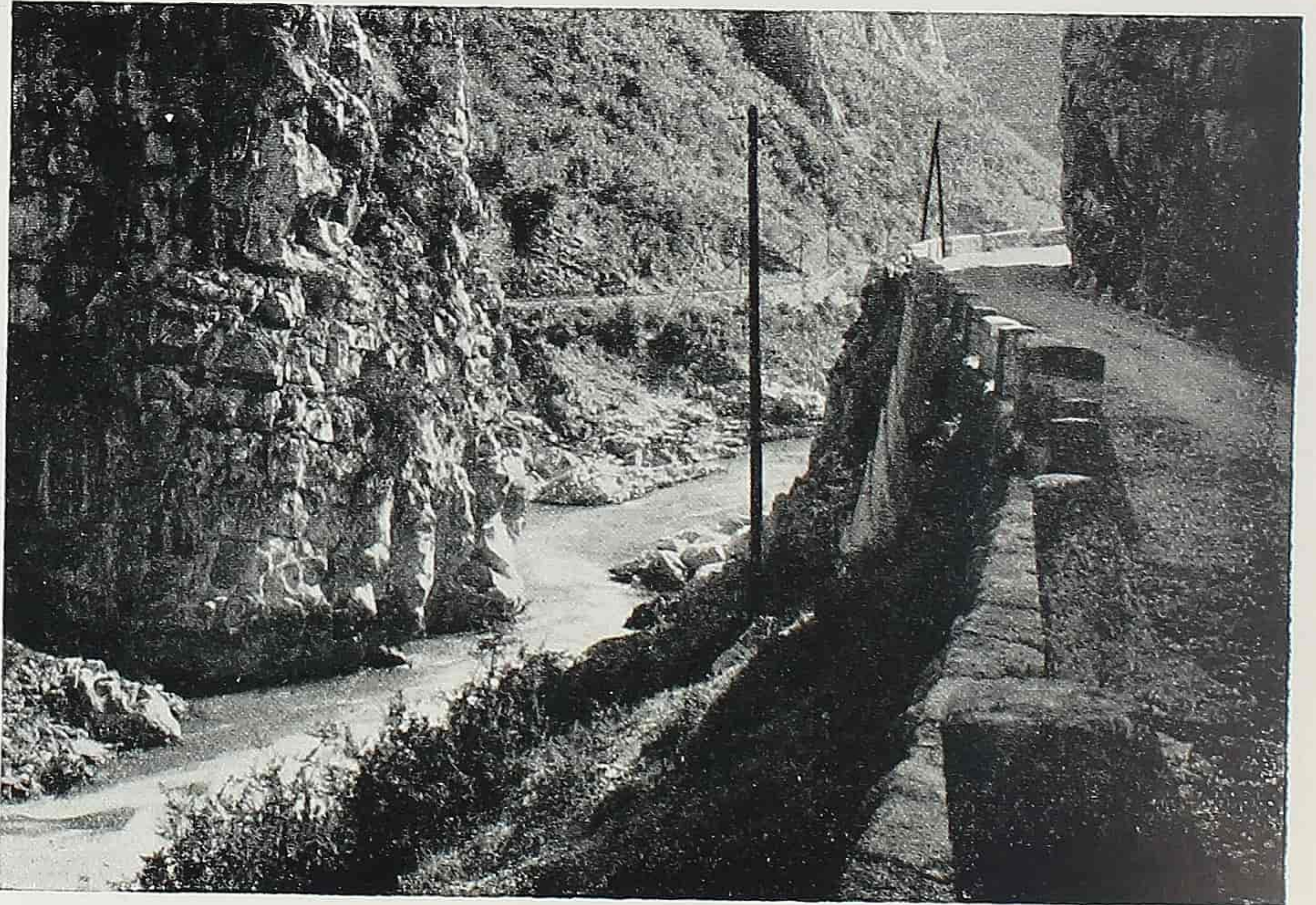
*Photo Dr. B. Gušić*





Prenj mountains

*Photo Dr. B. Gušić*



The gorge of Neretva

*Photo Dr. B. Gušić*





Ridsko Jezero in Prokletija

*Photo Dr. B. Gušić*



In the forest of Vratnica

*Photo Dr. B. Gušić*





Prokletija mountains

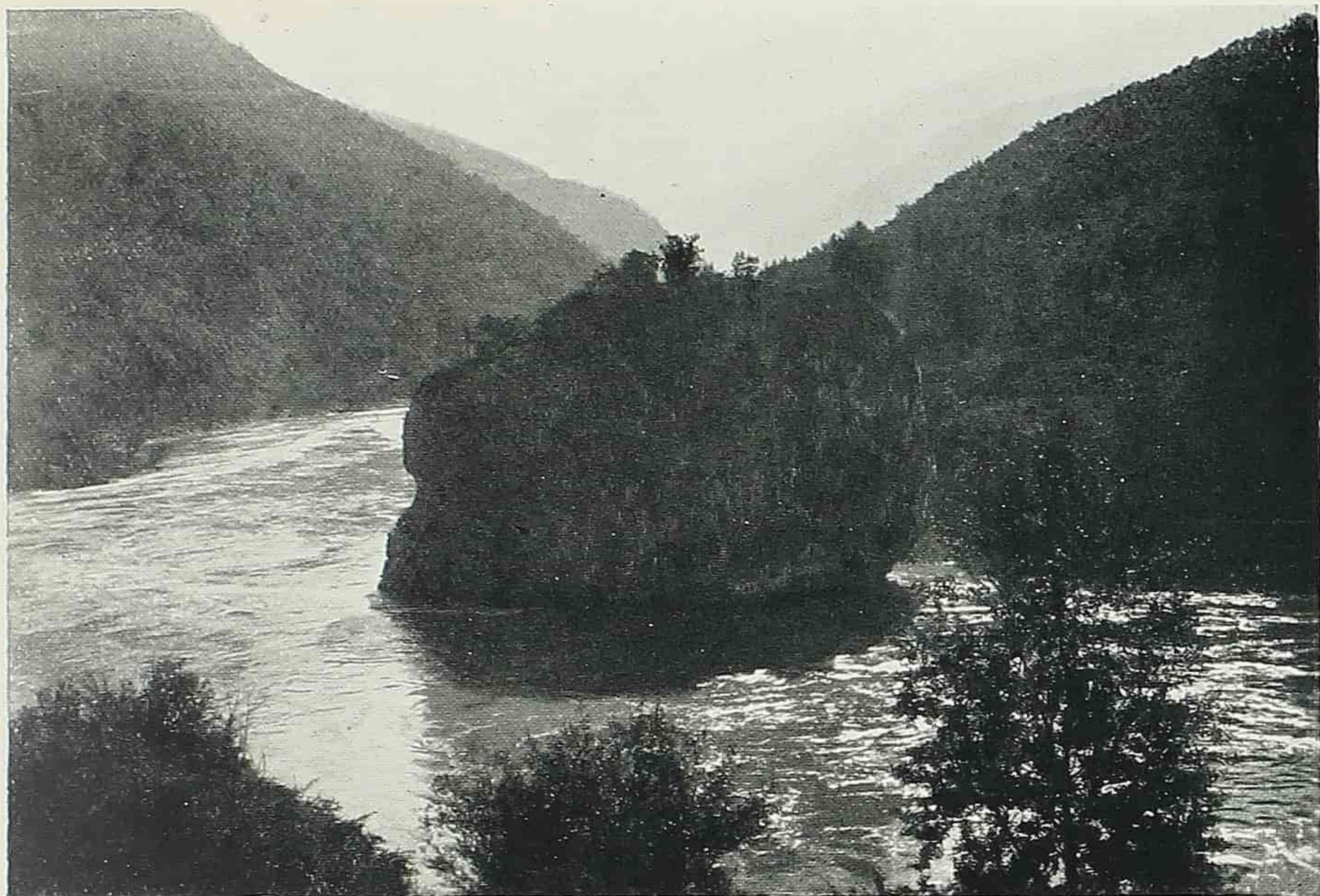
*Photo Dr. B. Gušić*



Another view of Prokletija mountains

*Photo Dr. B. Gušić*





The river Drina famous for salmo hucho



The river Piva





Angling on the Neretva river



A good catch





Angling on the Neretva river



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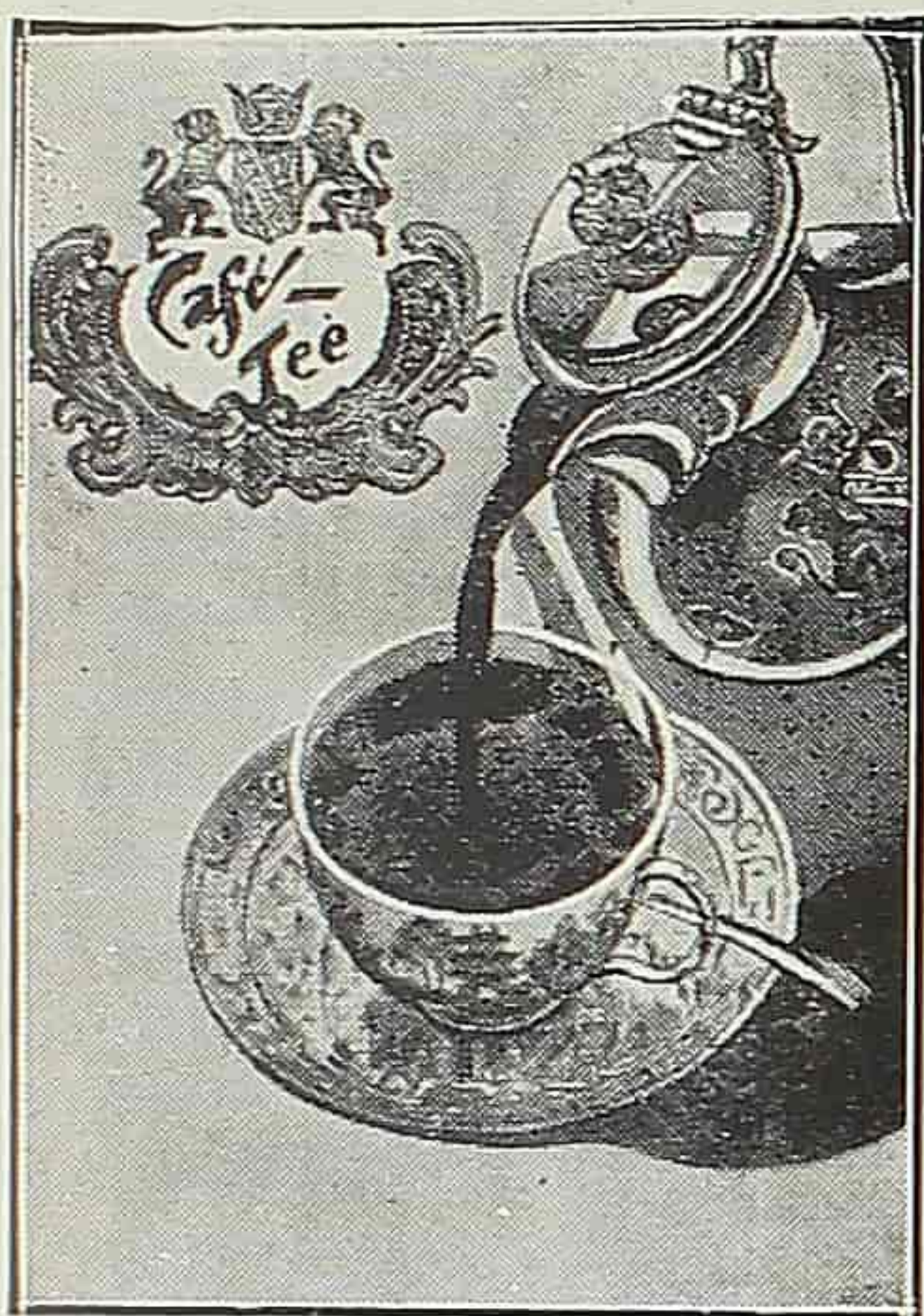
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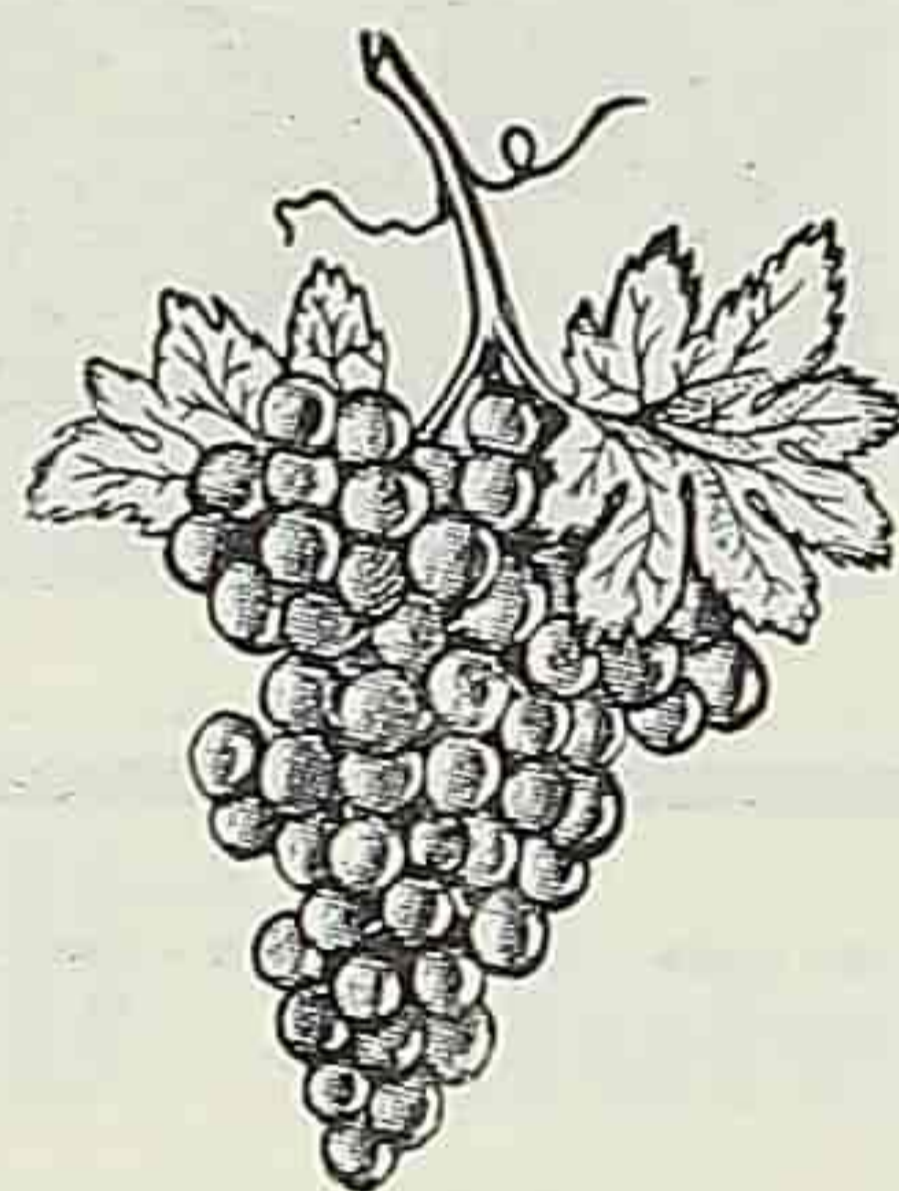
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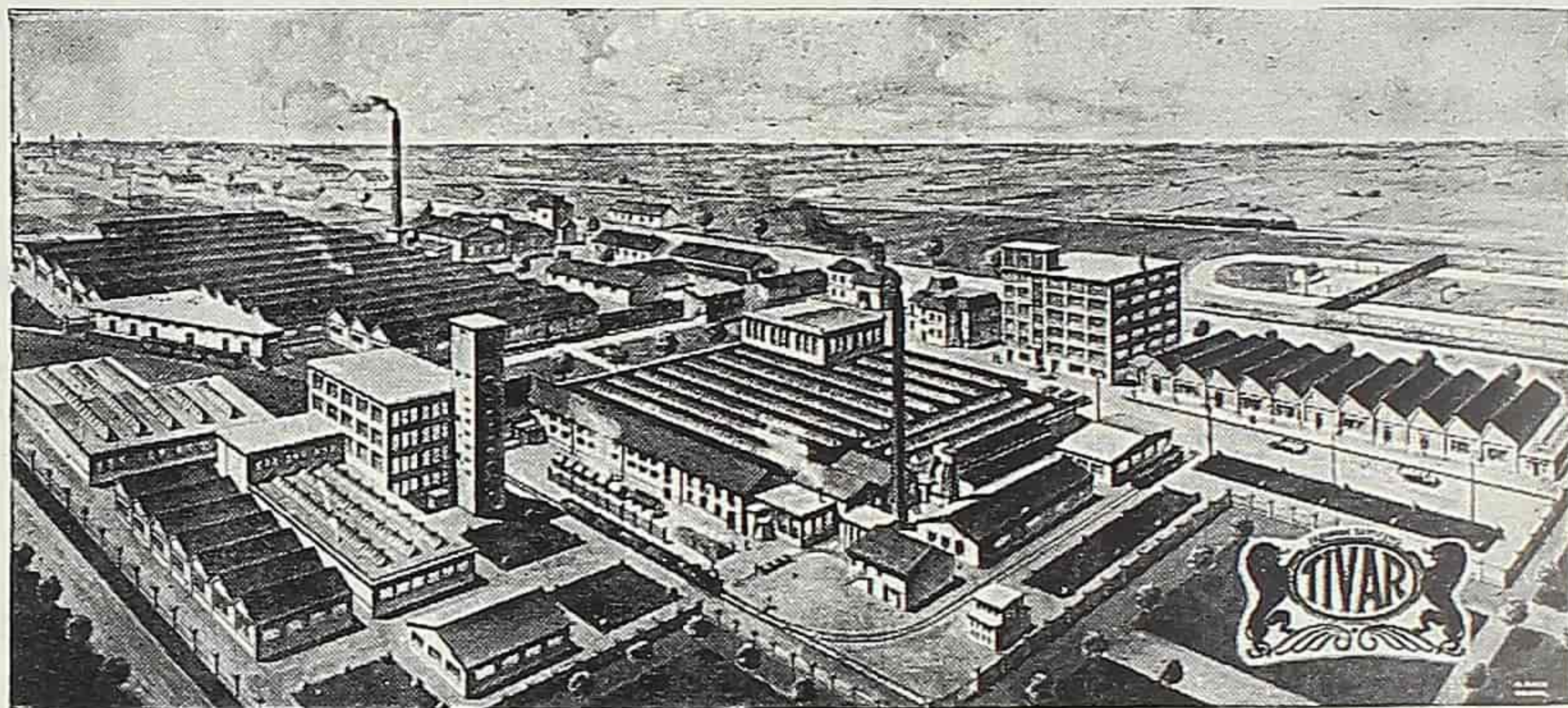
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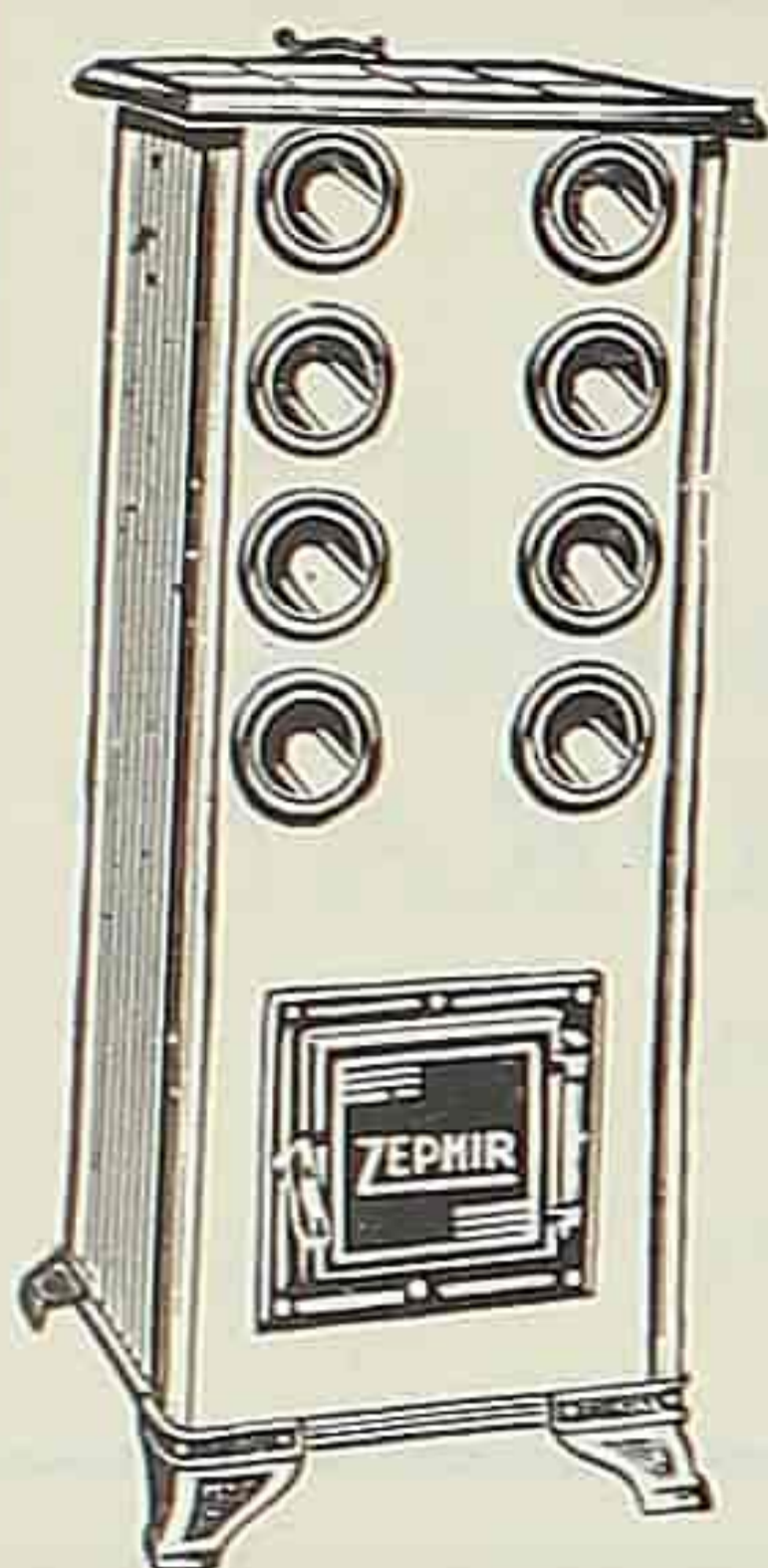
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ZAPOSLUJE 200 RADNIKA



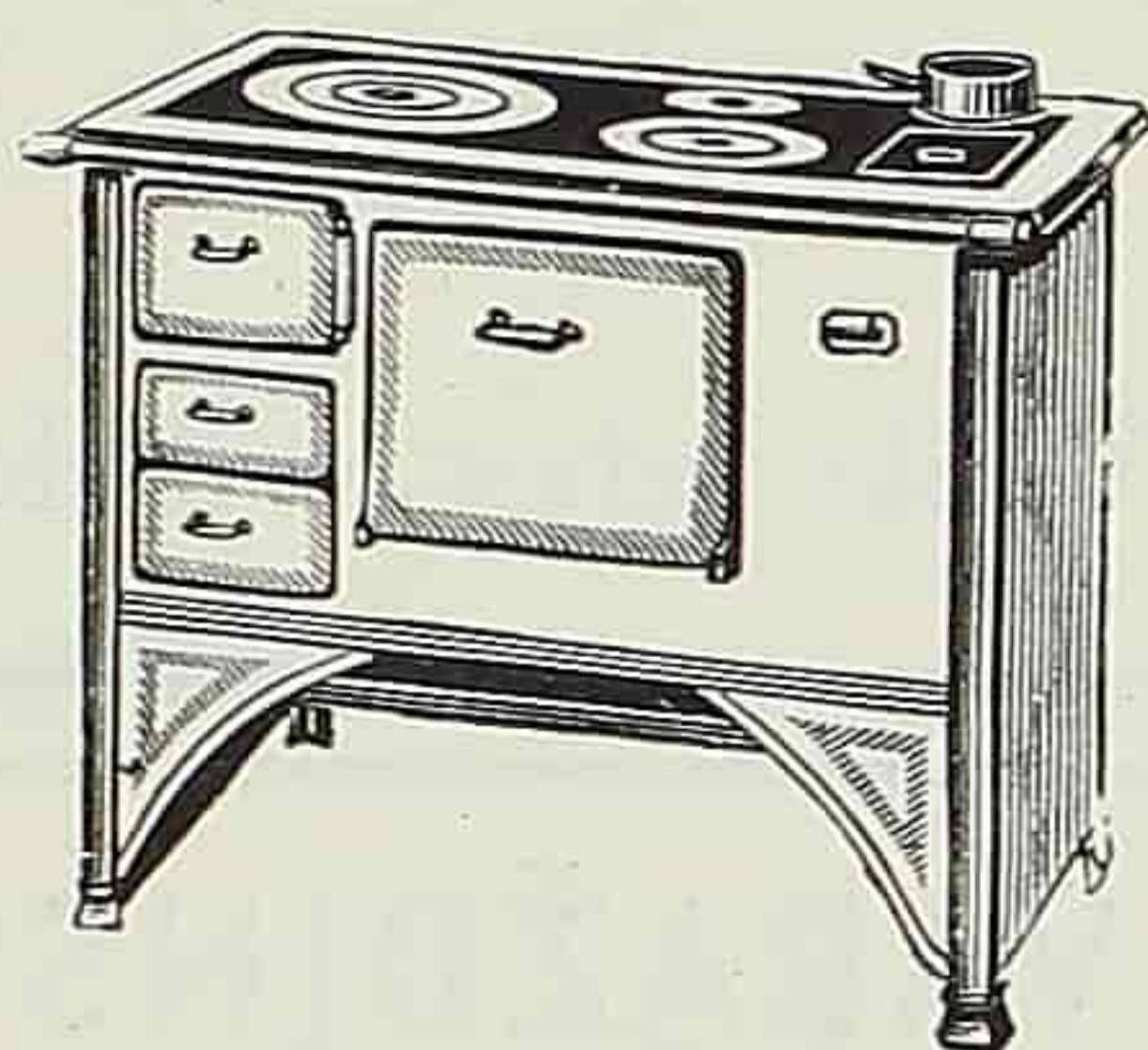


## ZEPHIR- PEĆI

Tražite besplatan  
cenovnik.

»ZEPHIR«  
tvornica peći i emajla  
SUBOTICA

## ELITE i EVA ŠTEDNJACI



*Najbolje  
možete stanovati  
u Subotici u*

**Hotelu „JAGNJE“**

i

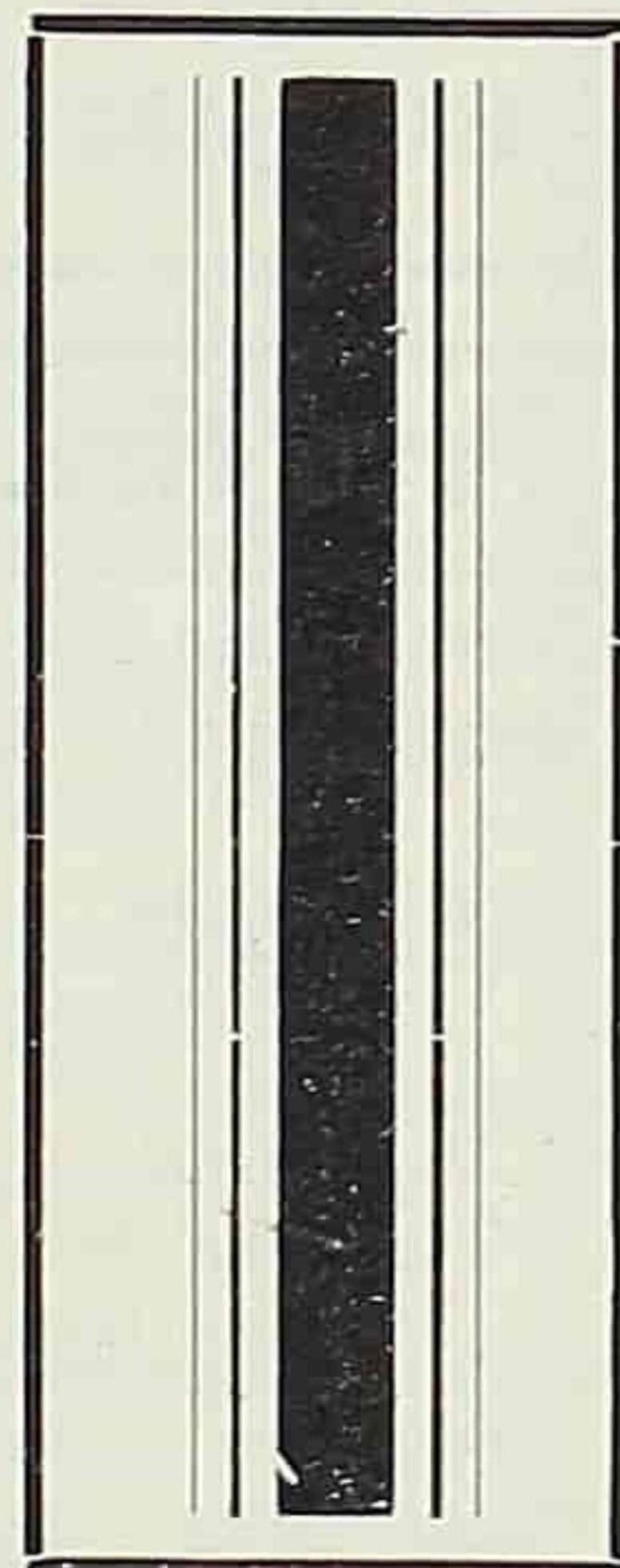
**„GRAND“ - Hotelu**

Vodovod. Čiste sobe.

**JULIO M. VITAVINOVIĆ**  
IND. ŽENSKIH ŠEŠIRA  
SUBOTICA

Proizvodnja boljih  
(Atelier - Genre)  
ženskih i dječjih šešira

Veleprodaja materijala i pribora za ženske šešire  
EN GROS EN DETAIL





## 2 x DNEVNO

dovršava čisto i ukusno Vaše foto-amaterske radnje  
specijalno foto-odeljenje

**Knjižare „JADRAN“**

Dubrovnik - Telefon 94

Veliki izbor svih fotografija, albuma i putne literature

## VARAŽDINSKA INDUSTRIJA SVILE D. D. VARAŽDIN

Proizvadjia:

*krepdešine,*

*krepsatene,*

*žoržete,*

*modne svilene štofove,*

*svilene štofove za potstavu,*

*marame od naravne i*

*umjetne svile.*

**KUPUJMO DOMAĆE  
„VIS“ PROIZVODE!  
DOBIVA SE U SVIM  
BOLJIM RADNJAMA**

## Hotel PALACE BANJA LUKA

Spada u red modernih evropskih hotela. Sastajalište otmenog svijeta. Novogradnja iz 1931. godine. Djelo savremene tehnike, gradjen po uzoru hotela evropskih velegradova. Prvo razredan konfor. U neposrednoj blizini željezničke stanice, na glavnom drumu za svjetsko turističko izletište Jajce. Električno osvjetljenje, centralno grijanje, topla i hladna tekuća voda. Telefon interurban i privatna kupatila. Restauracija i kavana sa prvorazrednom glazbom. Autoserviz i garaže. Posebna dvorana u kući za ton-kino. Klubske prostorije Rotary Kluba - Sobe od 30.- do 120.- Din

## Prvo Hrv. Varaždinsko d. d. za električnu rasvjetu

Nema industrije bez jeftine električne energije i bez jeftine radne snage.

Varaždin pruža oboje!

Varaždin daje pogonsku energiju po cijeni koja odgovara produkcionim prilikama naše industrije!

Evo dokaza:

GODIŠNJA POTROŠNJA U KWH	1930	1935
Varaždinska industrija svile d. d.	11.774	411.499
Tkaonica Mariborske tekst. tvornice	163.761	199.480
Tekstilna industrija d. d.	1.826.996	3.149.598

Otvorajte industrije u Varaždinu!

Naša tarifa specijalno FAVORIZIRA malog PROIZVODJAČA-POČETNIKA!



Čokolada

bonbone

cacao

**Braća Ruff,** tvornica čokolade i bonbona  
Subotica

## Grand Hotel IMPERIAL DUBROVNIK

110 soba sa tekućom toplom i hladnom vodom, apartmani sa kupaonama, centralno grijanje itd. Jedinствен izgled na otvoreno more, stari grad i tvrđave. Tražite prospekte i obavještenja od direkcije hotela.

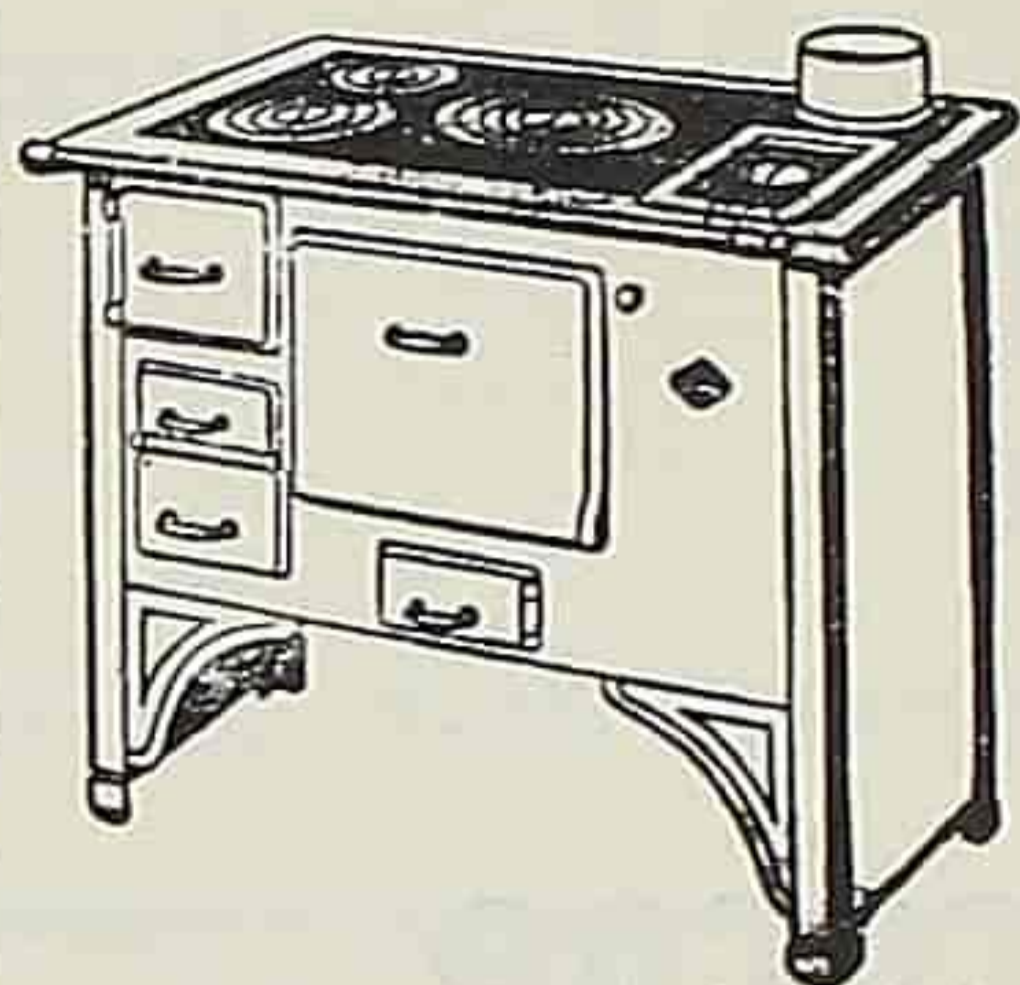
Stan Rotary Cluba  
Dubrovnik

The best hotel on the Dalmatian Coast. Every modern comfort. Best position overlooking the old walls of the city, the beautiful environs and the open sea. Moderate prices. Centre of excursions along the Dalmatian coast

Rotary Headquarters



**Triumph** *najsavršeniji  
štednjak*



**Ukusan  
štedljiv  
a jeftin**

proizvod  
**Osječke Ljevaonice željeza  
i tvornice strojeva d. d.**  
**OSIJEK**

**Zubni kamenac škodi!**



**Zubni  
kamenac  
otstranjuje**

**SARGOV**

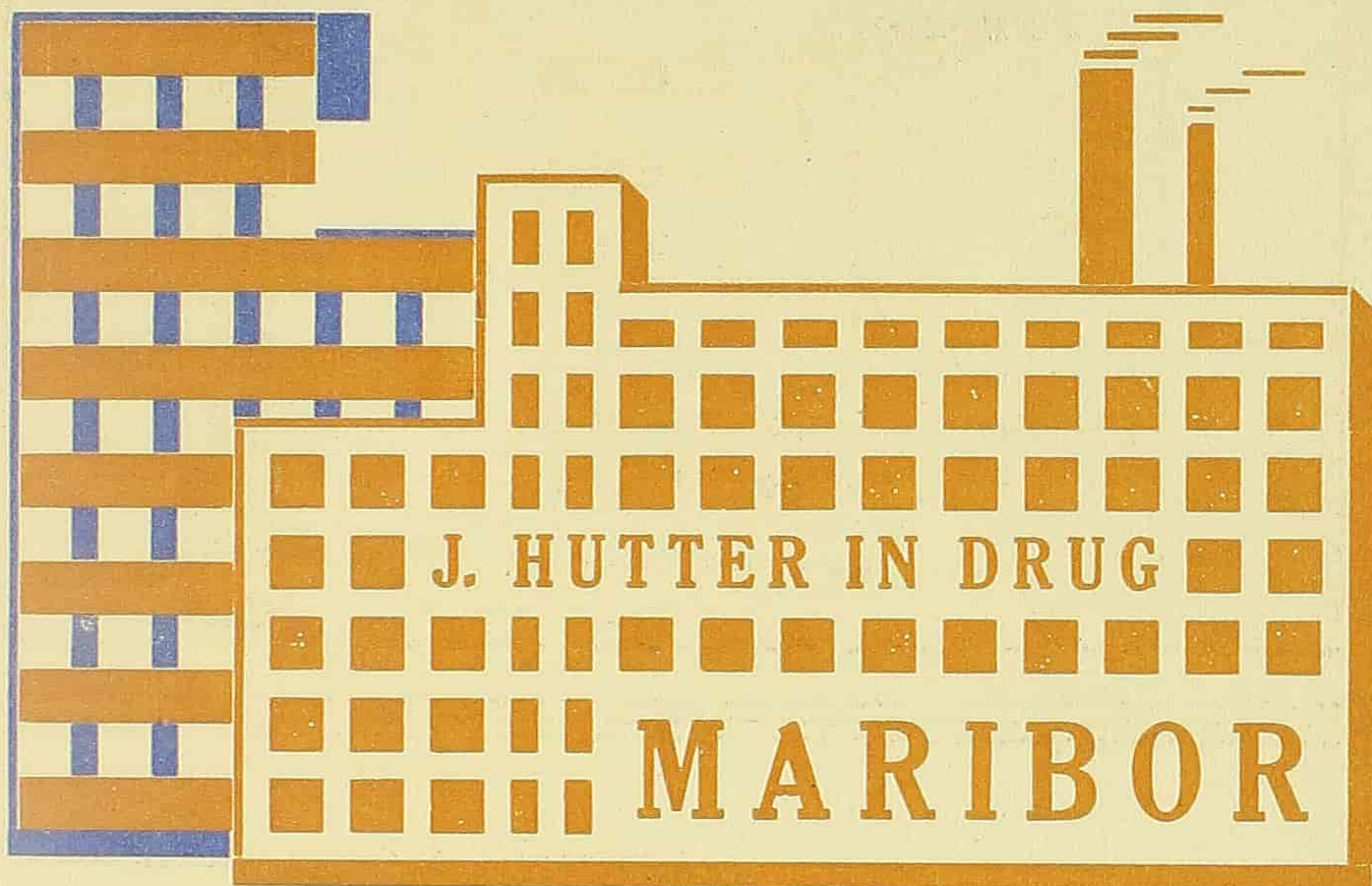
**KALODONT**

**PROTIV ZUBNOG KAMENCA**



# J. HUTTER IN DRUG

Prva domača tvornica klotov in silkov in tvornica hlačevine



## AUTOMATSKI MLIN »DRAGOR« TASE A. TASIČA BITOLJ

Telegram adresa: DRAGOR      TELEFON BROJ 30  
Čekov. račun kod: POŠTANSKE ŠTEDIONICE, SKOPLJE br. 81575  
Žiro račun kod: NARODNE BANKE, BITOLJ

**Izradjuje sve vrste mlinskih proizvoda:**

griz, brašna za luksuzna testa: 0gg, 0f,

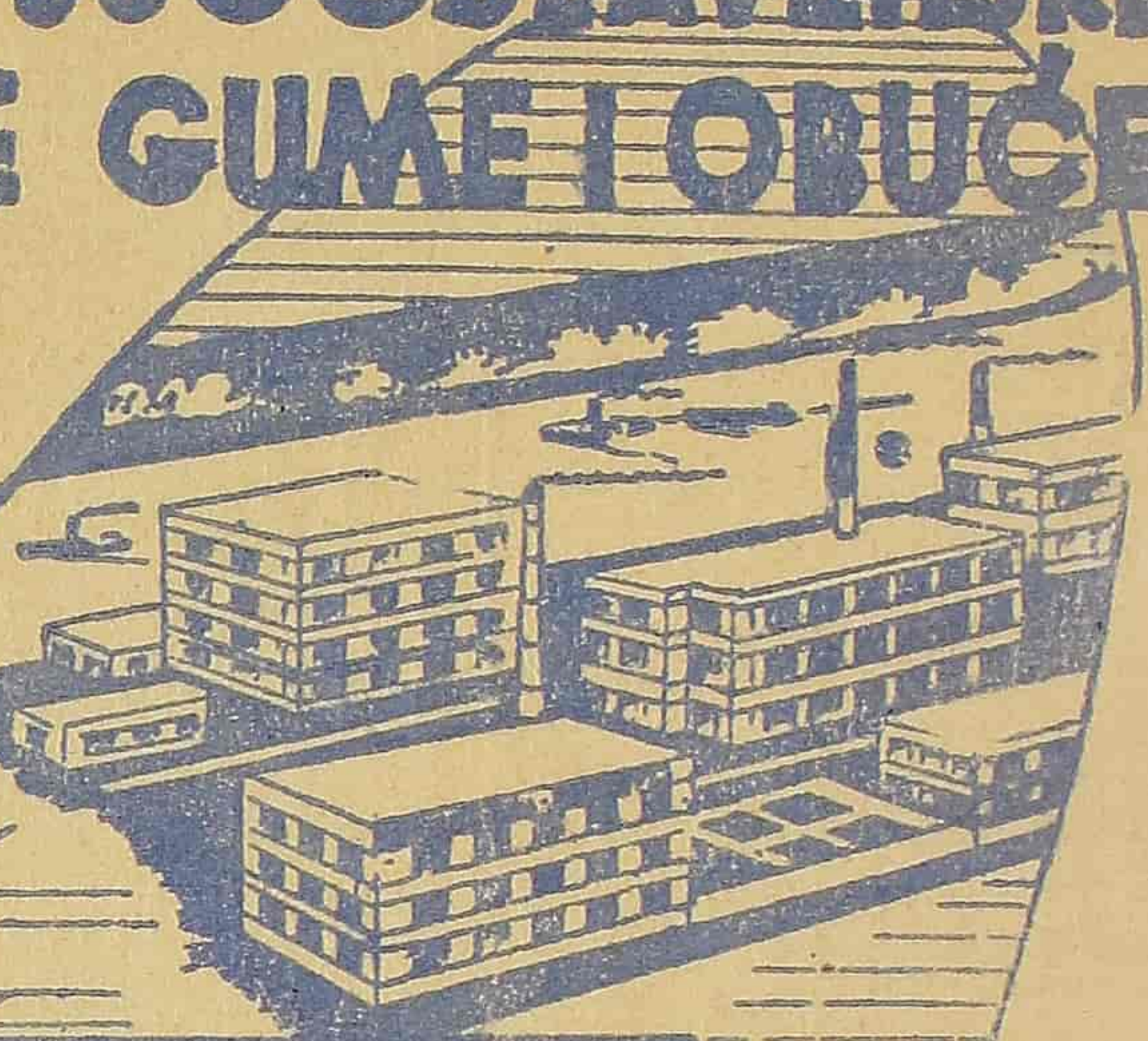
hlebna brašna: 0g, II, III<sup>b</sup> (5), III<sup>c</sup> (6)

Ima uredjaj za mlevenje jednoličnog brašna.

KAPACITET 50.000.— kg ZA 24 ČASA.



# NAJVEĆE JUGOSLAVENSKÉ TVORNICE GUME I OBUĆE



**400**  
VLASTITIH  
PRODAVAONICA



**3000**  
SARADNIKA  
PROIZVODI NEDELJNO

**100.000**  
PARI DOBRIH I  
JEFTINIH CIPELA

# Bata