

SAS CITY PORTRAIT

**Belgrade
Dubrovnik
Ljubljana
Zagreb**

1st ed.

SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES



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The information given
in this booklet is based on facts
available in March 1972.

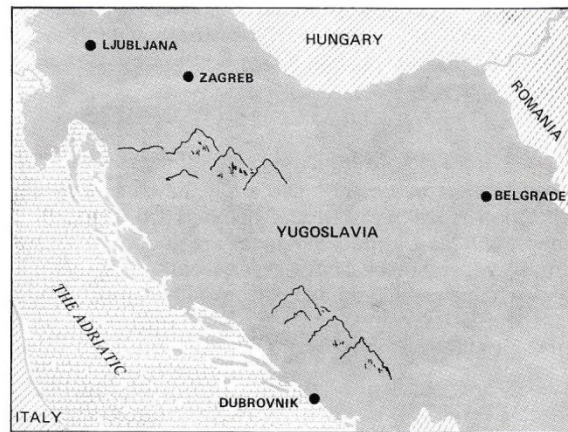
Introduction

With its frontiers bordering seven countries, Yugoslavia is a land of exciting contrasts. Its northern regions are in central Europe, the major portion of the country is located on the Balkan peninsula and the island-dotted Adriatic Coast is in the Mediterranean area.

No wonder that tourism has become a multi-million dollar business and an important earner of foreign currency during the past few years!

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia consists of six republics – Bosnia and Hercegovina (capital Sarajevo), Montenegro (Titograd), Croatia (Zagreb), Macedonia (Skopje), Slovenia (Ljubljana) and Serbia (Belgrade) plus the autonomous regions of Vojvodina (Novi Sad) and Kosovo (Pristina). Belgrade is, of course, also the capital of the Federal Republic.

With more than 20 million people speaking three languages with two alphabets (Latin and Cyrillic), Yugoslavia is culturally and ethnographically a land of intriguing moods, colors and characteristics. Yet the visitor quickly discovers at least one common denominator throughout the country – the Yugoslavs' traditional hospitality and friendliness.



Customs requirements

Visitors to Yugoslavia may bring in, in addition to personal belongings, not more than two cameras each with five rolls of film and in addition a cine-camera with not more than two rolls of film. Sporting equipment may be brought in provided not more than one article of each kind is introduced. All these items must be taken out of the country again when you leave.

Passengers over 16 years can take into the country 200 cigarettes or 50 cigars, one bottle of wine and four bottles of spirits.

Currency

Any amount of foreign currency in cash or traveller's cheques may be taken in or out but not more than 500 dinars in paper notes per person. Currency consists of 500, 100, 50, 10 and 5 dinar (YUD) notes and 5, 2, 1 dinar coins. There are also 50, 20, 10 and 5 paras coins. Prices are often quoted in old dinars – one new dinar is equal to 100 old dinars.

Hotels

In Yugoslavia hotels are divided into the following categories: A. All rooms have a shower or bath; B. All rooms have hot and cold water and many have shower or bath; C. all rooms have hot and cold water; D. No running water in rooms. Pension prices might vary from A, US\$17 a day to D, US\$5 a day; additionally there are other hotels which are luxurious and can cost anything from US\$14 to US\$35 a day.

Food

Yugoslavs eat two main meals a day, lunch and dinner. The food is well cooked and helpings are large. Their soups, *entrées* and *hors d'oeuvres* are good. Their main course will often be lamb, veal or mutton. There is a wide choice of fish and delicious salads. Stuffed marrow and paprika is common and Turkish coffee is served with in many places, *Šljivovica* (plum brandy).

Wines are excellent, *Prokupac* a popular red wine, *Mostarska Žilavka* is a sharp white wine that come from

Hercegovina and *Kavadarka* is a strong red wine, which looks almost black. Remember to ask for *Belo vino* for white wine and *crno vino* for red.

Public holidays

January 1, 2	New Year.
May 1, 2	Labor Days.
May 9	Victory Day.
May 25	President Tito's Birthday – Not strictly a public holiday but it is Youth Day and a baton carried through the country by runners is presented to Marshal Tito. There is much singing, dancing and flower throwing.
July 4	War Veterans' Day.
November 29, 30	Republic Days.

Useful phrases and words

ENGLISH	YUGOSLAVIAN
Greetings	
Good morning	<i>Dobro jutro</i>
Good day	<i>Dobar dan</i>
Good evening	<i>Dobro veče</i>
Good night	<i>Laku noć</i>
At hotel	
Receptionist	<i>Portir</i>
I would like a single room with bath	<i>Želim jednokrevetnu sobu</i>
I would like a double room with bath	<i>Želim dvokrevetnu sobu</i>
Breakfast included?	<i>Sa doručkom?</i>



ENGLISH

Key
Room
Maid
Towel
Water
Soap

Meals

Breakfast
Lunch
Dinner
Meat
Cheese
Bread
Butter
Egg
I want an English breakfast
I want a continental breakfast
I want a Turkish coffee
I want fish for lunch/dinner

Traffic

Traffic officer
Policeman
Left
Right
Straight ahead

Shopping

Where could I have my money exchanged?
Where could I buy . . .
How much does it cost?

Information

Where is the Tourist Office?
How far is the . . .
How much do I owe you?
Yes
No
I want
I do not want
I do
I do not
Please
Do not mention it
Thank you
I do not understand
I understand

YUGOSLAVIAN

Ključ
Soba
Sobarica
Peškir
Voda
Sapun

Doručak
Ručak
Večera
Meso
Sir
Hleb
Puter
Jaje
Želim engleski doručak

Želim evropski doručak
Želim tursku kafu
Želim ribu za ručak/večeru

Saobraćajac
Milicioner
Levo
Desno
Pravo

Gde mogu da promenim novac?
Gde mogu da kupim . . .
Koliko košta?

Gde se daju turističke informacije?
Koliko je daleko do . . .
Da li se plaća?
Da
Ne
Želim
Ne želim
Hoću
Neću
Molim
Molim
Hvala
Ne razumem
Razumem

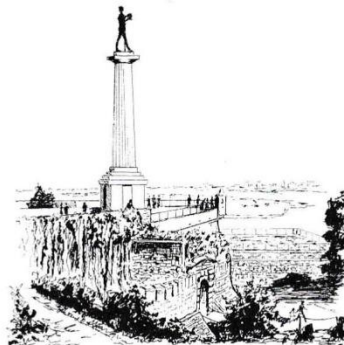
Belgrade

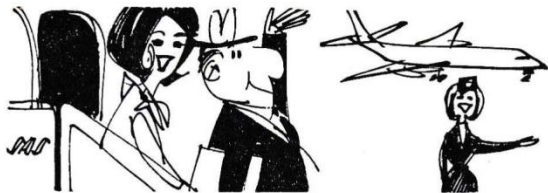
The history of Belgrade, Yugoslavia's capital, is the history of a city so often destroyed that it is a marvel it still stands as the capital of modern Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia.

It was a fortified Celtish town in the fourth century B.C. and the Romans called it Singidunum. Completely destroyed in the following century it remained uninhabited for 100 years until rebuilt by the Emperor Justinian. The Slavs occupied it in the 8th century and christened it Beograd, which has been Anglicised as Belgrade – the white town. It became a cultural center and prospered under King Dragutin of Serbia.

In 1521 the Turks captured it and some of their influence still remains for they stayed until 1867 when Serbia started as an independent state. During the eighteenth century it came under Austrian rule and the town was rebuilt in its imposing style.

During the Second World War Belgrade suffered heavily but it has recovered and today is a cosmopolitan city of a million inhabitants with a fascinating mixture of population representing all the different peoples of Yugoslavia.





Your arrival in Belgrade

After customs and immigration control, you proceed to the arrival hall where you will find a Tourist Information Bureau, Rent-a-car counter and a bank.

There is a bus service from the terminal to the city center (fare YUD6) – taxis, too, are available at a cost of approximately YUD100.

In Belgrade, if you need more details of where to shop, where to eat, what to do – call by the Tourist Information Center, at Terazije Square (in the underground passage), whose staff will be happy to help you. Or give them a ring (tel. 629-522 and 644-065).

Hotels

Category L, de luxe

Jugoslavia (off map)
Novi Beograd, 3 Beogradski put
Tel. 608-000

Category A

Excelsior (I10)
5 Kneza Miloša
Tel. 331-381

Majestic (G7)
28 Obilićev venac
Tel. 621-022

Metropol (J10)
69 Bulevar Revolucije
Tel. 330-911

Moskva (G9)
1 Balkanska street
Tel. 27-312

Category B

Balkan (G8)
2 Prizrenska street
Tel. 25-032

Kasina (G8)
25 Trg Terazije
Tel. 335-574

Slavija (off map)
Trg Dimitrija Tucovića
Tel. 448-555

Restaurants and cuisine

The food in all hotels is both European and Yugoslavian – while the restaurants generally serve national dishes. The main specialities of the national (Serbian) food are

grilled mixed meat: *čevapčići*, *ražnjići*, *pljeskavice*, *vešalice*, *ćulbastije* and *sausages* (*domaće kobasice*).

The wine from Yugoslavia is excellent, try for taste – *White*: Plemenka, Graševina, Rizling Smederevka, Traminac, Ritozlojcan. *Red*: Burgundac, Prokupac, Grom, Dingač, Postup. *Rosé*: Ružica, Cviček.

A few specialized restaurants:

National & European Cuisine

Dušanov grad (G7)
4 Trg Terazije

Stari Grad (G6)
9 Vasina street

Sunce (H7)
1 Moše Pijade

Marš na Drinu (C4)
66 Cara Dušana

Fish

Dva Ribara (G9)
21 Narodnog fronta

Šaran (off map)
Zemun, Kej Oslobođenja

Venecija (off map)
Zemun, Kej Oslobođenja

Ribar – Mija Alas (off map)
9 miles (14 kms.) along the Belgrade-Obrenovac road

Venison

Dom lovaca (off map)
7 Prote Mateje

Lipovička šuma (off map)
12 miles (20 kms.) along the Belgrade-Čačak road

Specialized Restaurants

GIPSY

Romani Tar (G8)
27 Terazije Square

RUSSIAN

Trojka (off map)
24a Pop Taskova

CZECH

Vltava (off map)
81 Maršala Tolbuhina

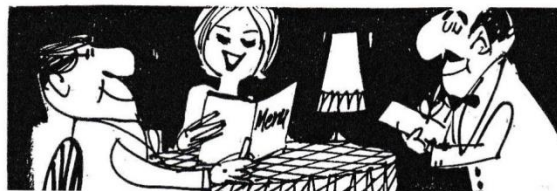
ITALIAN

Verona (G10)
39 Narodnog fronta

Well-known restaurants in the suburbs of Belgrade

Vinogradi (off map)
15 miles (25 kms.) along the Belgrade-Grocka road

Golf (off map)
Košutnjak





Kumbara (off map)
7 miles (12 kms.) along the
Belgrade-Avala road

Boleč mehana (off map)
15 kms. from Belgrade-
Grocka road

Devetka (off map)
Košutnjak

Citadela (off map)
Novi Banovci, 17 miles
(27 kms.) from Belgrade

Other good restaurants

In Skadarlija (H6-I6) in the
old bohemian part of Bel-
grade – the Montmartre of
Belgrade

Ima dana

Zlatni Krčag

Dva jelena

Tri šesira

Sights and excursions

City sights

Kalemegdan (C-D-E/3-4-5), a 2,000-year-old fortress and the most beautiful park in Belgrade with "Victory" sculpture, the work of Ivan Meštrović – symbol of Belgrade. From here there is a fine view of the confluence of the Danube and Sava rivers.

The Republic Square (G7), with the National Museum, the National Theatre and Opera, the Press House with the library of the Cultural Center (local and foreign newspapers), Picture Gallery and Press Club. There is also a statue of Prince Mihajlo Obrenović.

Skadarlija (H/I6). This is the old bohemian part of Belgrade.

Tašmajdan (J/K10). Here you'll find a park, St. Marko Church, sports stadium, open-air and indoor swimming-pools.

Cathedral (E6), 5, 7 July Street.

National Museum (G7), 1 Trg. Republike. Founded in 1844 it is one of the largest in Europe. It is divided into different halls with an emphasis on archaeology and art history. The main items are: the prehistory of the country; Greek culture and its influence on Yugoslavia; the Roman period, the Slav period; Serbian art and a collection of European painting particularly French. Special items are the Miroslav Gospel, the medieval icons and a cabinet of coins and medals. Twentieth

century Yugoslav painters and sculptors are well represented and the presentation is of a very high standard.

Museum of Contemporary Art (B6). The museum, in a six-prism shape, contains paintings, sculptures and graphics by famous Yugoslav artists since 1900, such as Ivan Meštrović, Nandor Glid etc. The well-known Yugoslav primitive painters are also well represented.

Ethnographic Museum (F5), 13 Studentski Trg. Contains national costumes, household furniture, agricultural tools, ceramics etc. in every day use as well as from the past.

Fresco Gallery (F4), 20 Cara Uroša Street. Contains copies of the most outstanding frescoes from Serbian and Macedonian monasteries.

Military Museum (D3), Kalemegdan. Opened in 1904, this museum is divided into three sectors: the military history of Yugoslavia from the 6th century to the Turkish invasions of the 14th century; the Turkish period from the 14th–19th centuries and the 19th and 20th century wars and risings including the Balkan Wars. Many of the items are outside.

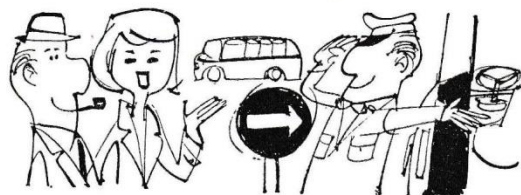
In Belgrade there are other museums. You can find more details in the brochure "Museums of Belgrade".

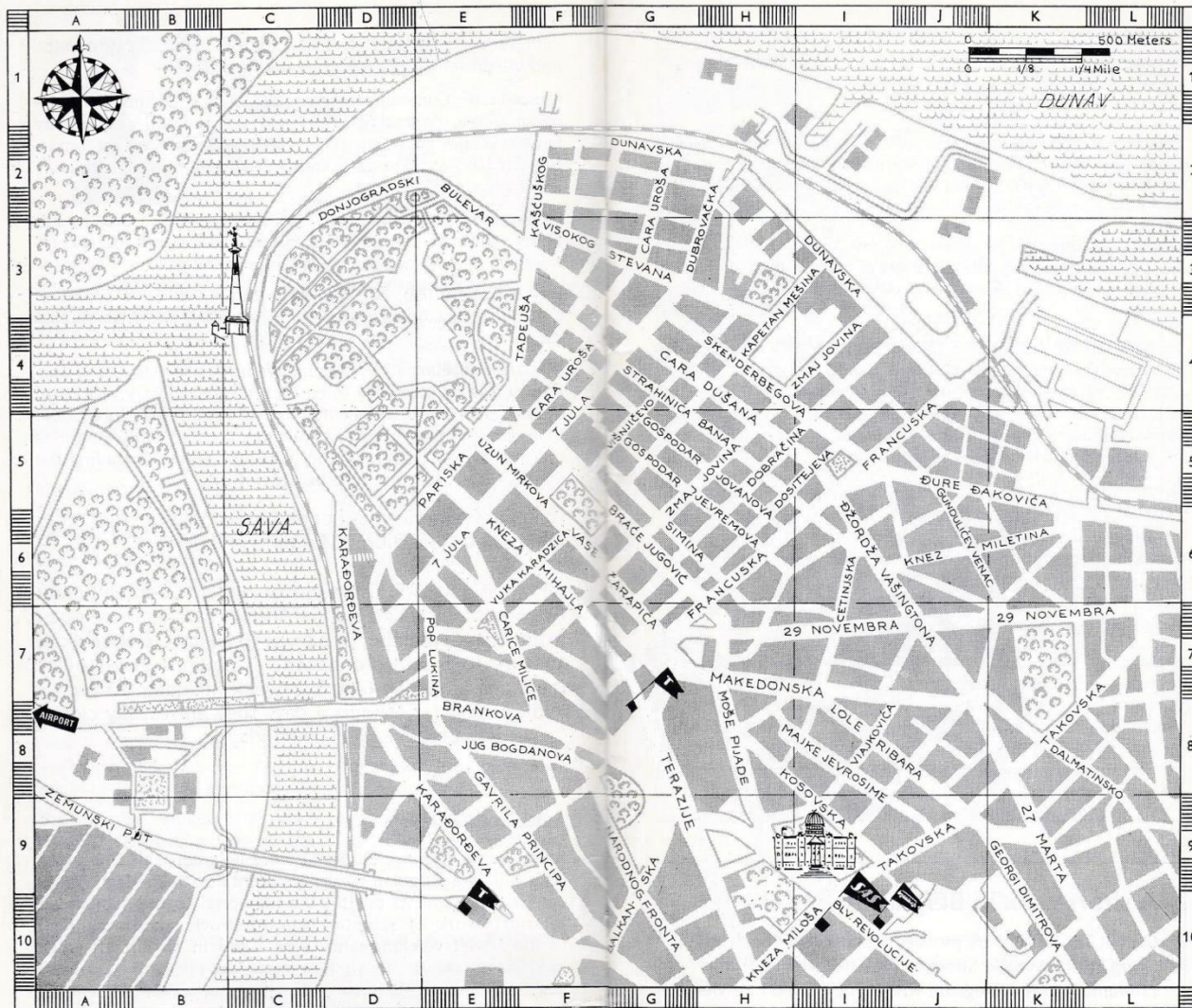
OPENING HOURS. The National, Military, Contemporary Art, Ethnological and Natural History Museums are open from May–September 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., October–April 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Permanent exhibitions at all other museums are open 6 days a week including Saturdays and Sundays for 6 hours a day. They are usually closed on January 1 but are open on holidays.

Local excursions

Avala. Some 12 miles (20 kms.) from Belgrade, this 512-meter high hill is a popular excursion point for Belgraders. There are two monuments on it – the memorial to the "Unknown Warrior" work of sculptor Ivan Meštrović and monument to the Soviet veterans who were killed in an aircraft crash in 1964.

(cont'd on page 15)





Code numbers in the Belgrade section of this booklet refer to the above map. Thus (I10) is located where lines drawn from "I" and "10" cross each other.

Interesting sights in Belgrade

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| (G7) National Museum. | (G5) Museum of Theater Arts of Serbia. |
| (E5) Ethnographic Museum. | (E6) Museum of Applied Arts. |
| (F4) Fresco Gallery. | (I9) Post, Telegraph and Telephone Museum. |
| (D3) Military Museum. | (G5) Vuk and Dositej Museum. |
| (F10) Railway Museum. | (D6) Museum of the Orthodox Church. |
| (E8) Manak's House. | |

Useful addresses

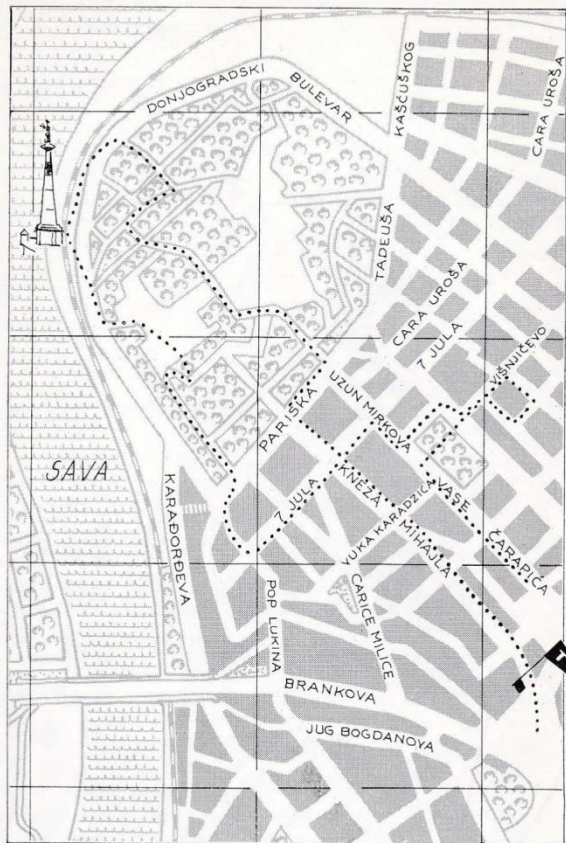
SAS SAS Ticket Office: Excelsior Hotel, 5 Kneza Miloša Street (I10).
Office hours: Monday-Friday: 8 a.m.-7 p.m., Saturday:
8 a.m.-12 noon, Sunday: closed. Tel. 331-385.

JAT JAT - Terminal: 17 Bulevar Revolucije (I10).
Office hours: Open day and night.

T Tourist Information Centers:

1. Terazije Square, underground passage (G8).
Office hours: 8 a.m.-8 p.m. daily except Sundays and holidays.
2. Main Railway Station (E10).
Office hours: 7 a.m.-11 p.m., daily except Sundays and holidays.

Distance from city center to airport: 12 miles (20 kms.).



A short walk in Belgrade

Start at Terazije Square proceeding past Belgrade "City", along Prince Mihajlo Street to the Meštrović's "Victory" monument in Kalemegdan, where you have a fine view of New Belgrade, Zemun and the confluence of Danube and Sava. From Kalemegdan walk along Pariska Street to the Cathedral on to the 7th of July Street and Uzun Mirkova Street. From there stroll to the Student Square with Kolarac People University, Frescoe Gallery and the House of Captain Miša, following Vase Čarapića Street to the Square of the Republic (with the National Museum and National Theatre).

(cont'd from page 11)

Topčider, Košutnjak. These parks are also favorite picnic places for Belgraders. There are also several good restaurants in the grounds.

Fruška Gora, Iriški Venac. This is a wine-growing resort, with forests and fine hotels, on the Belgrade–Novi Sad road about 35 miles (56 kms.) from the city center. There is a memorial here commemorating those killed during the years 1941–1945.

Novi Sad. Capital of the Vojvodina region. See the famous gallery of paintings of Pavle Beljanski. An agricultural fair is staged here every September and there is the Sterijino Pozorje Theater Festival each October.

Petrovaradin Fortress. On the opposite bank of the Danube from Novi Sad. It is one of the largest fortresses in Europe with 50 ft. walls and over 10 miles (16 kms.) of underground corridors. It was built in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and has numerous museums, a hotel and two restaurants inside its walls. There is a guided tour between April and October.

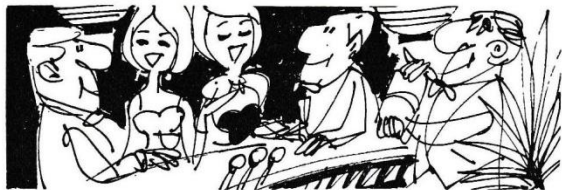
Djerdap. There is a daily hydrofoil excursion to the Iron Gates at Djerdap. The Danube passes through a great defile for twenty miles (32 kms.) with, in some places, a sheer drop of over 2,000 ft. (610 meters) from the heights to the river. Trajan's road, cut from solid rock, and his tablet at Ogradina should not be missed. At Djerdap there is also the fifth biggest power station in the world built jointly by Rumanians and Yugoslavs.

Smederevo, Grocka. A forest on the Danube which is a popular excursion point. In 1427 it was the capital of Serbia which accounts for the huge fortress whose twenty-five towers resemble those at Constantinople. The Turks took nearly twenty years to capture it and it remained an important regional center for them until 1805 when the Serbian patriot Karadžić (Black Djordje) captured it. Today in true twentieth century tradition it has a football field inside its ruins.

Entertainment and night life

Opera, ballet, drama. Almost every evening of the year, there are performances of opera, ballet or drama at the National Theater by world-famous and Yugoslav stars.





Folk-songs. For a less formal, cozy evening wander the restaurants of the Skadarlija district where you can often discover traditional folk-song shows in a picturesque setting.

Nightclubs. Hotel Jugoslavija, Hotel Majestic (casino-cabaret).

Discotheques. Cepelin, Studio Tašmajdan, 25 Georgi Dimistrova; Youth Center of Belgrade, 1 Moše Pijade; Adrijatik, Restaurant Greek Queen, 51 Knez Mihajlova, Monokl.

Casino. English-style casino at Hotel Jugoslavija.

Cinemas. Cinemas include Kozara, Odeon, Jadran, Zvezda and Beograd which screen films in their original language with Serbo-Croatian sub-titles.

Shopping

The best known shop for souvenirs and Yugoslav art crafts is the tourist shop "Fontana", 20 Knez Mihajlova Street.

Inex, 2 Kolarčeva Street, is another souvenir shop, while **Filatelija** at 7 Takovska Street, sells Yugoslav and foreign stamps.

Narodna Radinost - shops offering all types of Yugoslav handicrafts are to be found at Knez Mihajlova 2, 4, 7, 19, 17 Kneza Miloša, 27 and 45 Terazije Square.

Transportation

Trams, trolley buses, buses: operate continuously from 4 a.m. until midnight every 3-10 minutes. From midnight until 4 a.m. every 20-40 minutes. Fares are YUD2 and 1.30. The night fare is double. Taxis are available 24 hours a day. Basic fare YUD4, and then YUD1.60 each km.

Sports

Football. If you want to watch a game of soccer, there are a number of international-standard Belgrade clubs including "Red Star" (with stadium at Banjički venac), "Partizan" (1 Humska Street), OFK "Beograd" Karaburma.

Rowing. There are two rowing clubs, "Red Star" and "Nautic" to be found at the sports center of Belgrade - the peninsula of Ada Ciganlija.

Tennis. Courts at Partizan Stadium, Kalemegdan.

Basketball. To be watched at Sports Hall Stadium, New Belgrade.

Horse-racing. At Careva Čuprija with the season from April to November. Biggest races of the year are the Yugoslav Derby and the St. Leger.

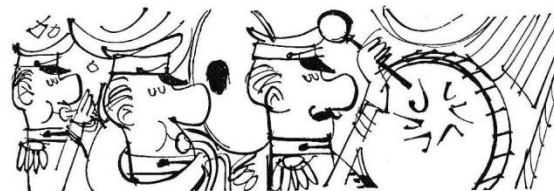
Climate and clothing

With a mild continental climate, Belgrade is never too warm and never too cold. Average temperatures are between 18-20°C (65-68°F) in the spring, 25-31°C (77-86°F) in the summer and 15-20°C (60-68°F) in the autumn.

Please note you will need a heavy coat in the winter and a raincoat in the spring and fall.

Festivals

January	Fest - a program of films which have won awards at various world movie festivals.
March	Festival of Yugoslav Documentary and Short Films.
May	Spring in Belgrade. Festival. Light and folk music, jazz music, traditional songs and tunes.





- May–October **Evenings in Skadarlija.**
- May–October Concerts by the folk dancers “Kolo”.
- May–October Poetry Evening and musical concerts at Kalemegdan.
- June–October **Sculpture in Free Space** – Exhibition by Belgrade sculptors in the Park of Pioneers.
- September **BITEF**–Belgrade International Theater Festival.
- October **BEMUS** – Festival featuring well-known Yugoslav and international orchestras and soloists.
- October **Joy of Europe** – Children’s Festival with participants from the whole of Europe.
- October **New Port Jazz Festival** – unique in Europe.
- November **Match of Champions** – Boxing festival with famous European and Yugoslav boxers competing for the Golden Glove Championships.
- November **33 Gayest Days** – Many comedy performances in a decorated and illuminated Belgrade – up to New Year’s Eve.
- December **Festival of Theatre Community** – Festival of opera, drama and ballet at the National Theater, including famous Yugoslav and international soloists.

Dubrovnik

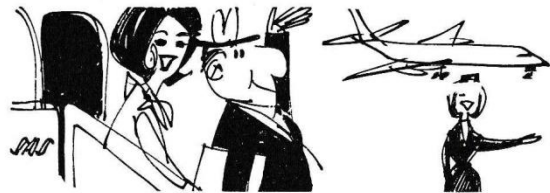
Located on the craggy eastern shore of the Adriatic, Dubrovnik is a picturesque walled city which oozes history.

“So many things are crammed into just a few hundred feet which in ages past encompassed a whole world” is how local historian Lujo Vojnovic describes this town of medieval walls and ancient streets climbing upwards on terraces.

“A Balkan gem of turrets, towers and moats” is another poetic description – which is also true!

Part of Dubrovnik (the town of oak groves) was once an island called Lausa and here the Cavtat people settled while the invading Slavs from whom they fled eventually settled on the mainland. The island soon ceased to be an island and Ragusa was born, being changed to Dubrovnik in the middle of the tenth century. By the mid-fifteenth century it had become an important settlement in its own right with sovereignty over Lastovo and Mljet islands, the Peljesac peninsula and Ston and other parts of the coastline.





In 1667 there was a violent earthquake which destroyed three-quarters of the houses and killed two-thirds of the population.

In 1806 the French arrived in Dubrovnik and the Republic was dissolved. Napoleon annexed it to Illyria and in 1815 it passed to Austria. In 1914 the First World War was triggered off by the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand in Sarajevo, and Yugoslavia was born by the terms of the Corfu Pact in 1917.

Your arrival in Dubrovnik

You arrive at Čilipi Airport, about 13 miles (22 kms.) from the city. Your coach (fare YUD8) or taxi (fare YUD100) follows the famous Magistrala road along the Adriatic coast and in only 30 minutes you are in Dubrovnik – the JAT terminal being located close to the north-eastern city gate.

Hotels

Adriatic
Dubrovnik
Tel. 23-056

Argentina
Dubrovnik
Tel. 23-855

Bellevue
Dubrovnik
Tel. 25-075

Excelsior
Dubrovnik
Tel. 23-566

Grand Hotel Imperial
Dubrovnik
Tel. 23-688

Grand Hotel Park
Dubrovnik
Tel. 25-640

Gruz
Dubrovnik
Tel. 25-840

Komodor
Dubrovnik
Tel. 23-273

Kompas
Dubrovnik
Tel. 23-777

Lapad
Dubrovnik
Tel. 23-473

Libertas
Dubrovnik
Tel. 27-444

Neptun
Dubrovnik
Tel. 23-755

Petka
Dubrovnik
Tel. 23-850

Splendid
Dubrovnik
Tel. 23-721

Villa Dubrovnik
Dubrovnik
Tel. 23-466

Zagreb
Dubrovnik
Tel. 23-772

Restaurants

Dubravka (off map)
1 Brsalje

Gradska kafana (15)
Placa

Jadran (C5)
Poljana P. Miličevića

Mimoza (off map)
13 Put M. Tita

Minčeta (G5)
Snack-Bar
3 Placa

Nada (H5)
8 Žudioska

Prijeko (H4)
24 Prijeko

Revelin (off map)
1 Put F. Supila

Riblji restoran (E5)
Široka ulica

Rosario (F4)
2 Prijeko

Sarajevo (G6)
5 Kaboge

Sights and excursions

The walled city of Dubrovnik is a sight in itself!

The Cathedral (H7). Built in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and destroyed in the seventeenth century by earthquake, the present building dates from 1672–1713. Inside there is a painting by Titian of "The Assumption" on the altar and in the treasury many fine gold and silver relics including a Byzantine crown of the twelfth century which is supposed to contain part of the skull of St. Blasius.

Knežev Dvor (The Rector's Palace –I 6). The most famous building in the city the Knežev Dvor was the home of the leader of



the Republic during his month in office. It is mostly fifteenth century with a fine Renaissance portico and a fountain in the courtyard with a bust of Miho Pracat, the only statue erected by the Republic to one of its main benefactors. The Great Council Chamber contains the City Museum and over the door is the inscription in Latin, which means "Forget your private business and dedicate yourself to public affairs". The museum has a large coin collection together with ceremonial robes and other city documents, maps, seals and stamps.

Sponza Palace and State Archives (H5). In the Sponza Palace there is a small museum of the records of the Republic from the eighth to the nineteenth centuries. Many of the documents are Turkish and there are examples of the royal seals of Bosnian, Hungarian and other Kings including the seal of James I on a letter concerning the protection of a British merchant in Sicily in 1621. Napoleon's signature can be seen on a letter of 1805, in which he says he will protect the Republic shortly before he dissolved it.

Fort St. John (K7). A fifteenth-century fortress containing an aquarium, maritime museum with a collection of old costumes, handicrafts and household and trade tools used in the area.

Art Gallery. Opposite the Hotel Excelsior, the art gallery of Renaissance and modern Yugoslav painting is in a luxurious mansion with a terrace and large entrance hall similar to a Roman house.

Fortress Revelin (K3). Defending the eastern approach to Dubrovnik, the Revelin has an open-air stage where "Le Cid" and other plays are performed during the Summer Festival.

Walls and Fortifications. The walls are open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. and are accessible from near St. Saviour's Church or at the other end of Placa (the main street) near the Clock Tower. In the northwest corner is the Minceta tower, round and high, which was designed by a Florentine architect in the fourteenth century. At Fort Lovrjenac, in the environs, Hamlet is performed during the summer festivals.

For those wanting a short walk, the northern walls give the best views, but for the more energetic the complete route of 6,400 ft. (1,940 meters) can be followed.

Excursions

Island. The islands of Lokrum, Koločep, Lopud, Šipan and Mljet are worth visiting. The latter has a hotel, the Melita, which was once a Benedictine monastery. Lokrum has a French star-shaped fort and a Habsburg castle built in 1859. There is also a good restaurant and museums.

Cavtat. Ten and a half miles (17 kms.) from Dubrovnik, the journey can be made by road or by boat. It is a much older town than Dubrovnik, being of Roman origin and has a fifteenth-century Franciscan monastery, six hotels and a famous mausoleum.

Čilipi. Near the airport, this small village is a favorite spot for photographers. The local people attend church on Sundays in their national costume.

Srd Hill. Rising high above the city, crowned by a Napoleonic fort, Srd Hill gives a wonderful view of the Adriatic.

Cetinje, Sveti Stefan and Mostar. All-day bus tours are arranged by different tourist agencies to these highly interesting and beautiful places.

Entertainment and night life

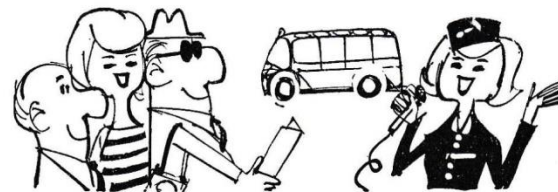
Several evenings during the week concerts are given in the courtyard of Rector's Palace by Dubrovnik Philharmonic Orchestra. Folklore dancing groups give other performances at Fortress Revelin.

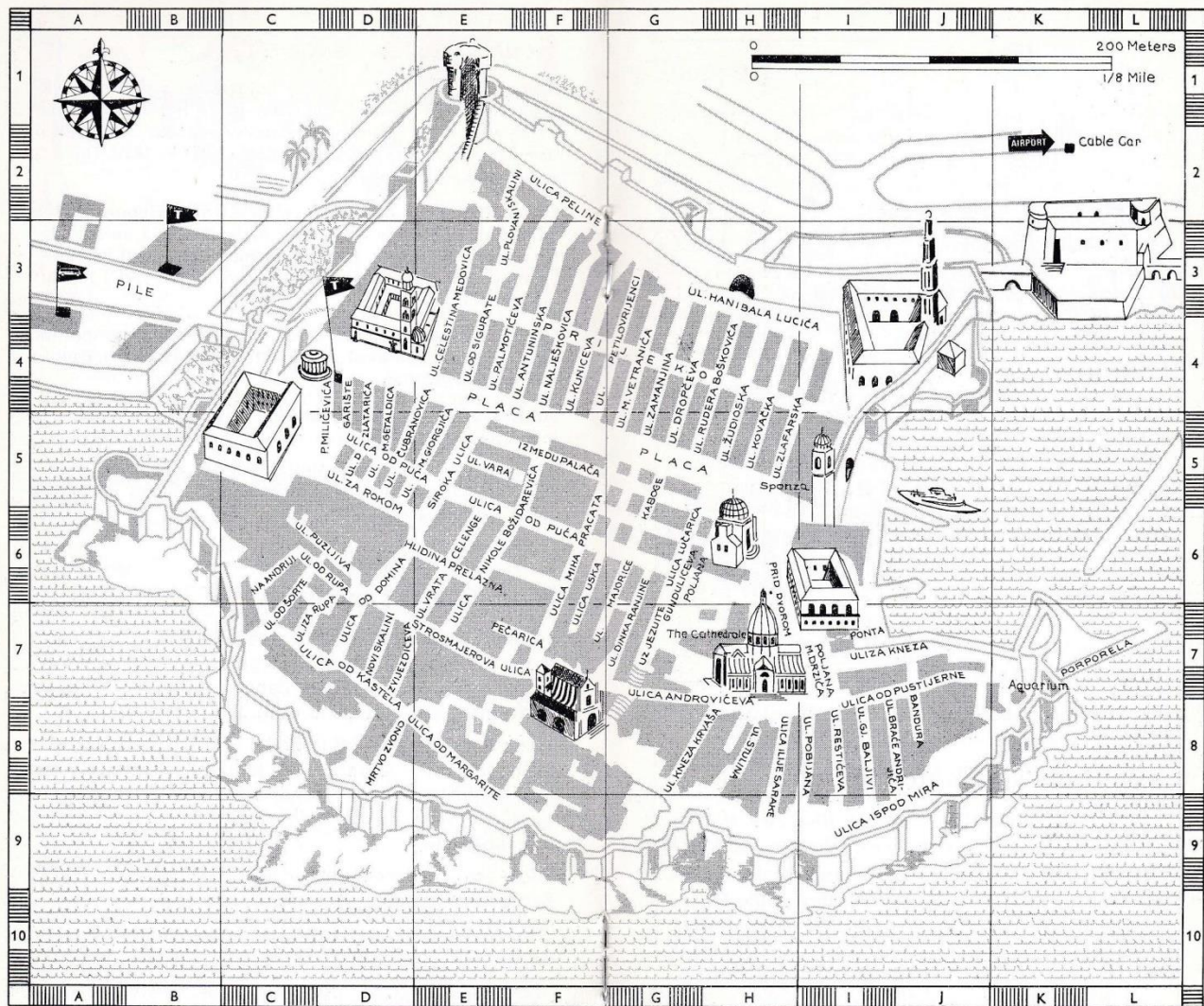
There is a Casino at the Imperial Hotel, dancing in most of the larger hotels and at the Jadran Restaurant. Down by the old harbor the Labirinth Bar is a charming spot for those who like a stroll, a drink and dancing in a romantic setting.

There are also several nightclubs: Splendid Bar, Neptun Bar, Grand Hotel Park Bar.

Contact a local travel agent or the Tourist Information Center.

(cont'd on page 27)








Code numbers in the Dubrovnik section of this booklet refer to the above map. Thus (A3) is located where lines drawn from "A" and "3" cross each other.

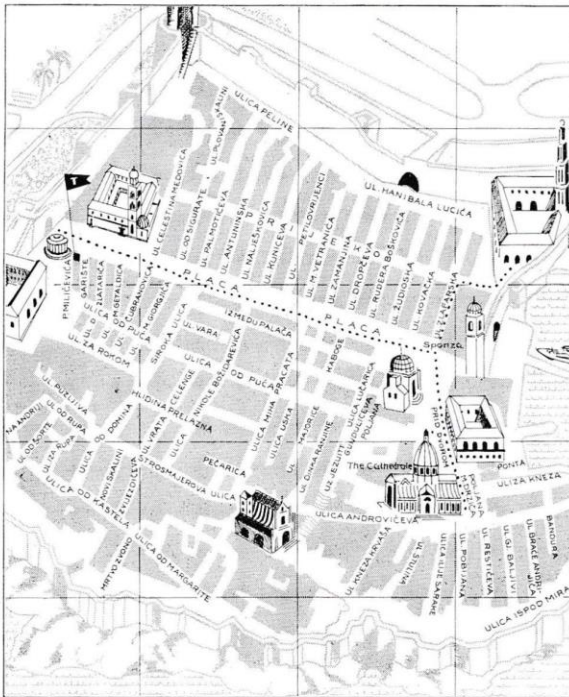
Interesting sights in Dubrovnik

- | | |
|---|---|
| (H7) The Cathedral. | (J4) Dominican Monastery and Cloister. |
| (I6) Knežev Dvor (The Rector's Palace). | (D4) Franciscan Monastery and Cloister. |
| (H5) Sponza Palace and State Archives. | (B5) Bokar Fortress. |
| (K7) Fort St. John. | (H6) St. Blaise's Church. |
| (K3) Revelin Fortress. | (F8) Jesuit Monastery. |
| (E1) Fort Minčeta. | (C4) Pile Gate. |
| (C5) St. Claire's Nunnery. | (L3) Ploče Gate. |

Useful addresses

-  SAS General Sales Agent – and Air Terminal, JAT:
Pile, 3 M. Tita (A3), tel. 23-575/76/77.
-  Tourist Information Center:
1 P. Milicevica (D4), tel. 63-54.
Open hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
-  Atlas Information Center:
1 Pile (B3), tel. 53-786.

Distance from city center to airport: 15 miles (22 kms.).



One hour's walk around Dubrovnik

Start in the northeastern part of the town at the Pile Gate (C4), then on to Placa (Stradun), passing the fountain of Onofri, the Church of St. Spas, Monastery of St. Clara, the Monastery of the Franciscans, then the Cloister of the Franciscans and the oldest established pharmacy in the country (third oldest in the world!). Then continue along the picturesque street, "Prijeko", to the Monastery of the Dominicans to see the church and the cloister. From the Monastery walk to the old port and the Cathedral, passing the Rector's Palace, the Church of St. Vlah, Palace of Sponza, and you are back again at the Placa (Stradun), the fountain and the Monastery of the Franciscans.

(cont'd from page 23)

Shopping

Whether you buy a bottle of the local wine Pošip produced from the white grape grown since Roman times, or one of the colorful handwoven Bosnian rugs – you'll find shopping is fun in Dubrovnik.

Nearly all the shops on the Placa (Stradun) offer for sale Yugoslav handicrafts including lace, embroidery, filigree, carpets, pottery, wood carvings and leatherwork. There is often a 10 % discount on the quoted price if you pay in foreign currency.

Transportation

Because of the large number of one-way roads in Dubrovnik, public transportation tends to be "circular". Buses operate every 10 minutes – according to timetable displayed at bus stops – from the Old City (Pile Gate) to the harbor and railway station, Sumratin Bay on Lapad Peninsular and Hotel Neptun and autocamp. Also from the coach terminal to Lapad, Ploče, Mlini and Cavtat.

There are several rent-a-car firms.

Taxis are also in plentiful supply – most drivers speak English and German. To call a cab, dial 23-140.

Hydrofoils. Fast Russian-built hydrofoils connect Dubrovnik with Korčula and Split. Ferry-boats and passenger ships maintain routes along the coast and to Italy.

Sports

Bathing. There is a small beach at Lapad and two others at Ploče and Pile but the islands have the best beaches, especially Lokrum (10 minutes by boat from the old harbor), or Lopud. Taxi-boats are available. Alternatively a few miles out are the resorts of Cavtat, Mlini and Kupari which all have excellent facilities for bathers.

Water-skiing. At the Excelsior and Argentina Hotels, Ploče or at the Yacht Club in Lapad.

Sailing. Sailing yachts, with or without crew, can be hired from the Yacht Club in Lapad.

Hunting. Tours can be arranged to Hercegovina. Brown bear, wild boar, ibex, chamois and hart are among the animals that can be trophies for hunters.

Climate

Dubrovnik has a Mediterranean-type climate – warm and dry. Temperatures in January average about 48°F (9°C) rising to an average of 78°F (26°C) during July. Spring (April averages 59°F – 15°C) and fall (October average 66°F – 19°C) are very pleasant times to visit – while during the summer (15th of May to 15th of October) the seawater is a tempting 72°F (22°C).

Throughout the year, Dubrovnik has an average of 7.2 hours of sunshine per day.

Festivals

July 10–August 25. The Dubrovnik Summer Festival. Famous artistes come to the city from all over the world to perform in a mixed program of ballet, drama, music and opera in different parts of the old town. Most of the performances are in the open air.

The **Lindjo** circular dance is performed in the old town and other traditional dances from Yugoslavia.

Ljubljana

Ljubljana was founded by the Romans and its early name was Emona. It was important at an early age as it commanded the natural gap in the mountains between Italy and Greece. Destroyed by barbarians in the fifth century, it was rebuilt by the Slavs, who christened it Luvigana.

From the sixteenth century onwards it formed part of the Habsburg empire and was the capital of the Duchy of Carniola. The Reformation introduced Protestantism into the area where it had a large following under Primoz Trubar. The printing of Slovene started at this time but the counter-Reformation brought back Catholicism and introduced baroque architecture to the city, by then spreading considerably on the left bank. Napoleon made it the capital of Illyria and the next important event was the great earthquake of 1895. The well-known Yugoslav architect Plecnik was responsible for much of the city's rebuilding of the thirties.

Today it is a university town, road and rail junction and important political center being the capital of Slovenia with a population of 250,000.

Your arrival in Ljubljana

After your arrival at Brnik Airport you enter the Arrival Hall, where passport and customs control take place. In the airport building you will find money exchange counter, rent-a-car counter, post office and newspaper stand. A bus departs for city terminal (G3) shortly after customs clearance, and its departure time is announced over the loudspeaker. The fare is YUD7 and the trip takes about 35 minutes. Taxis for the city are also available.



Hotels

Category A

Lev (E3)
1 Vošnjakova
Tel. 310-555

Category B

Slon (F5)
10 Titova
Tel. 24-601

Union (G5)

1 Miklošičeva
Tel. 24-507

Turist (H4)

13 Dalmatinova
Tel. 322-043

Iliria

4 Trg prekomorskih brigada
(5 minutes from city by car)

Restaurants

Zlatorog (E4)

9 Zupančičeva
Venison and other specialties

Pri Vitezu (G9)

18 Breg
Old-style, traditional meals,
poultry and wild game

Maček (G7)

15 Cankarijevo nabrežje
Fish specialties

Šestica (F5)

16 Titova
One of the oldest inns,
established in 1776

Pri Lovcu (C9)

1 Trg mladinskih delovnih
brigad
Wild game, home-made
specialties

Category D

Bellevue (B1)
12 Pod Gozdom
Tel. 313-133

Vijator (off map)

164 Celovška
Tel. 56-367

Motels (II category)

Motel Medno
Medno, Medvode
Tel. 77-135
(6 miles – 10 kms. from city)

Auto Camp Ježica
Bungalows

114 Tesovnikova
Tel. 341-133
(4 miles – 7 kms. from city)

Restaurants on the outskirts

Pri Žabarju
50 Viška
Frogs, fish specialties

Gostišče Žibert
9 Trata
Home-made specialties in
pleasant atmosphere

Urška
11 Privoz
Waiters and waitresses in
national costumes

Pod Rožnikom
34 Cesta na Rožnik

Pansion Kanu
Zbilje, Medvode
(6 miles – 10 kms. from city)

Sights and excursions

City sights

Castle (I7). Approached by the Studentovska Ulica Street, this is the oldest building in the city and dates from 1144. It stands on a Roman site and looks like a collection of houses in a fortified setting. It has a restaurant and a terrace commanding a fine view of the city and surrounding countryside – in fact, the tower offers the best vistas of Ljubljana.

St. Nicholas's Cathedral (H7). The original building was destroyed by the Turks and the present Baroque one dates from 1700.

Other attractions are the Roman Wall of Emona (D10), the medieval quarter (H9), Robba's Fountain (H7).

Excursions

Lake Zbiljsko Jezero. Above Medvode, where there is a motel commanding panoramic views of the Karavanke mountains.

Polhov Gradec. A small place with a 17th-century Neptune fountain, clock tower and an old manor.

Rakitna. Here there is an artificial lake and, in winter, a skiing slope.

Turijak. Famous for its castle, now partially restored, which belonged to the Auerspergs.

Kamnik, 12 miles (21 kms.) from Ljubljana. The most favored excursion place for locals and tourists. It has a strange three-storey chapel in its Mali Grad fortress, a museum and castle. The road continues to the Kamnik Alps over the Crnilec Pass to Gornji Grad.

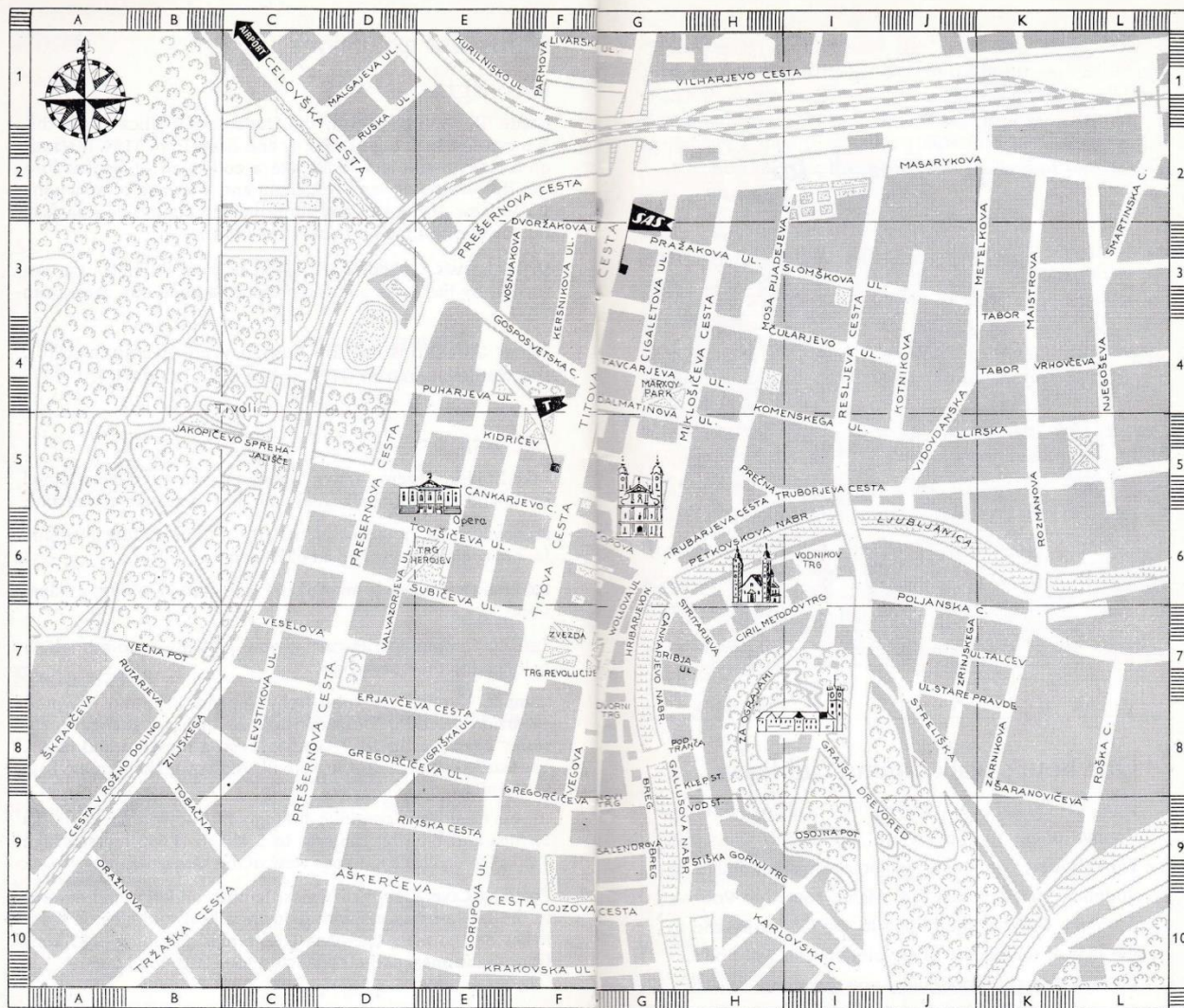
If you have time continue through the canyon to Kamniška Bistrica and then by cablecar to 5,490 ft. (1,666 meters) high Velika Planina for a fabulous view of the Karavanke Alps.

Postojna Cave. One of the most famous underground caverns in the world complete with its own railway and electric light! It lies on the main Ljubljana-Trieste road (32 miles – 53 kms. from the former) and a conducted tour lasts 1½ hours.

Entertainment and night life

There are two night clubs in Ljubljana at the Lev (E3) and Slon (F5) hotels and on Saturdays the Bellevue (B1), attractively situated on the Tivoli park slopes, has dancing. There is an Opera House (E5) (closed in July and August) and several theaters with performances in Slovenian only.

(cont'd on page 35)





Code numbers in the Ljubljana section of this booklet refer to the above map. Thus (G3) is located where lines from "G" and "3" cross each other.

Interesting sights in Ljubljana

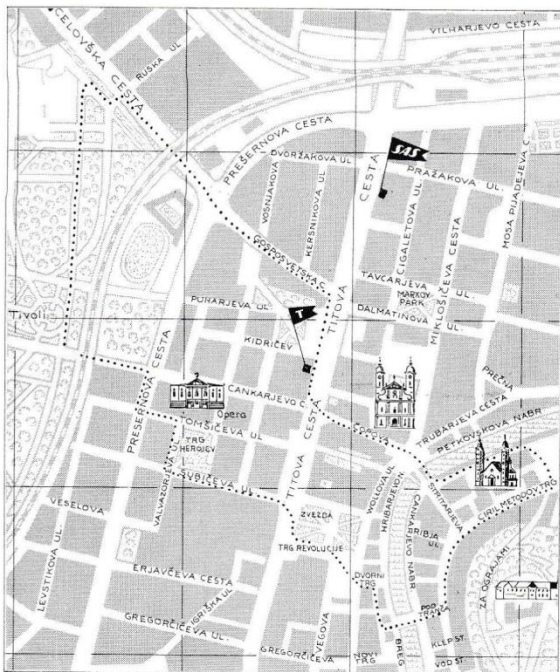
- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (I8) The Castle. | (D10) Roman Wall of Emona. |
| (H7) Bishop's Palace. | (H9) The medieval quarter. |
| (H6) St. Nicholas's Cathedral. | (H7) Robba's Fountain. |

Useful addresses

 **SAS General Sales Agent - JAT:**
38 Titova Cesta (G3), tel. 314-340.
Open hours: 7 a.m.-7.30 p.m.

 **Tourist Information Office:**
11 Titova Cesta (F5), tel. 23-212.
Open hours: 8 a.m.-8 p.m.

Distance from city center to airport: 20 miles (32 kms.).



One hour's walk around Ljubljana

Start at central PTT office (F6), walking through Čopova Street to the Prešern monument. Cross the Triple-bridge, continuing behind the market arches to Vodnikov square. Cross Ciril Metod square to Robba's Fountain. Go over the bridge to the University and at the rear of the Square of Revolution you will find Uršulinska church. Continuing you pass the Museum, Opera House, National and Modern Gallery. Walk through the Tivoli sports park until you come to the Museum of Revolution and Tivoli sports hall, and then walk along Celovška street and Gosposvetska street, round Ajdovščina square and across Titova street until you reach your starting point.

(cont'd from page 31)

Summer Festival. This is held from June to August every year and consists of music, drama, ballet and folklore. The main performances are held in the Krizanke, a monastery converted in the 1930s for the festival. It has murals, an open-air theater and a lapidarium (exhibition of rare stones).

Shopping and souvenir hunting

Ljubljana's shopping center is located near the Boulevard Tito.

Here are the city's most fashionable shops, though there are a number of interesting boutiques in the old city near Ljubljana Fortress.

For souvenir hunters – look for the wooden dolls, cutlery and plates, wrought-iron work, national dresses, Idrija lace and pottery.

We list some of the better-known establishments:

Department stores

Maxi Market (E7)
Trg Revolucije

Super Market (F4)

Ajdovščina
NA-MA (F6)
2 Tomšičeva
Modna Hiša (G6)
Cigoletova

Souvenir shops

DOM (F6)
4 Titova
DOM (E5)
10 Cankarijeva
DOM (H7)
5 Ciril Metodov trg
Fontana (F7)
Trg Revolucije

Leather ware

TOKO (F5)
Passage Nebotičnika

TOKO (H2)

15 Trg OF

Shoes

PEKO (F6)
4 Titova
PEKO (F6)
1 Čopova
Alpina (H7)
6 Štritarjeva
Borovo (G4)
1 Tavčarijeva

Books, souvenirs

Mladinska Knjiga (G5)
1 Nazorjeva
Cankarijeva Založba (I6)
2 Kopitarjeva
Državna Založba Slovenije (G7)
26 Mestni trg

Boutiques

Boutique Saša (H8)
11a Stari trg

Boutique Kotex-Tobus (H4)
5 Miklošičeva

Krznó (G7)

Boutique Smart Furs
22 Mestni Trg

On The Old Square, Stari Trg (H8), there are also boutiques for knitted things.

Transportation

Buses and taxis are the main form of transportation within the city. A bus ride in the city cost YUD0.80 while taxi fares start at an initial YUD10 with YUD2 for each kilometer.

The bus fare from Ljubljana to the airport at Brniki – distance of 20 miles (32 kms.) – is YUD7 per person.

Sports

Horse racing. There is a race course at Ježica only 4 miles (7 kms.) from the city center. The season lasts from May to September.

Ice rink. Hala Tivoli (C2), 25 Celoveska (tel. 315-552). It's worth telephoning before you go, to find out if you can skate, or if not, what type of matches are being staged.

Swimming. There is a summer-only swimming pool at Kopalisce Ilirija (D3), Auto Camp Ježica (4 miles – 7 kms. – from the city).

Tennis. Courts at Stanka Bloudeka, Hala Tivoli (C2).

Mini-golf. Several courses at Stanka Bloudeka (C2), at the Auto camp Ježica and at Motel Medno (6 miles – 10 kms. – from Ljubljana).

Climate

This city has a mild continental climate with cold winters and hot summers. There are usually rainy periods in April or November though during the summer it is very dry. One can expect snow and fog in January, rain in April, hot weather in July and warm sunshine in October.

Zagreb

Of great importance in Roman times, Zagreb is today the second largest city in Yugoslavia and an important industrial center.

The Old or Upper Town has a different history to the Kaptol, the area round the cathedral. The old town was more independent and in 1242 was proclaimed a royal town and became the capital of Croatia with its own council, guilds and trade. Kaptol was a feudal possession of the church. The Tartars destroyed most of the old town in the thirteenth century and the Turks threatened Kaptol in the fifteenth. Both were fortified and gradually they joined together so that by 1776, when the royal council moved to Zagreb from Varazdin it became the cultural center of Croatia. Every day at two o'clock the cathedral bells ring out to celebrate the Turkish retreat of long ago.

In fact, the old town is laid out in a similar fashion to Chalon-sur-Soane in France, but the people are more like the Austrians than the French and the museums are the best in Yugoslavia.





Your arrival in Zagreb

After you land at Zagreb Airport you enter the Arrival Hall where passport and customs control take place. In the airport building you will find money exchange counter, rent-a-car counter, post office and newspaper stand.

A bus departs for the City Terminal (F5) shortly after customs clearance, and its departure time is announced over the loudspeaker. The fare is YUD5.50 and the trip takes about 20 minutes. Taxis for the city are also available.

Hotels

Category A

Esplanade-Intercontinental
(F7)

1 Mihanoviceva
Tel. 512-222

Palace (F5)

10 Strossmayerov Trg.
Tel. 449-211

Category B

Beograd (G6)
71 Petrinjska
Tel. 441-230

Dubrovnik (F5)

1 Gajeva
Tel. 418-266

Bristol (F5)

12 Gajeva
Tel. 448-496

Central (G7)

3 Branimirova
Tel. 38-387

International (E8)

Miramarska bb
Tel. 511-511

Category C

Jadran (H4)
50 Vlaska
Tel. 414-257

Siget (G10)

11 Siget
Tel. 520-055

Sport (B6)

9 Trg. sportova
Tel. 565-445

Restaurants

Zagreb has many restaurants and in the space permitted one cannot list more than a few worth visiting for their setting as well as their menu:

Gradski podrum (G4)

10 Trg Republic
Garden restaurant in summer,
national specialities.

Medulic (D5)

2 Meduliceva
Grills, national specialities,
music.

Lovacki rog (E4)

12 Ilica
Venison and other specialities,
piano music.

Kornat (F5)

9 Gajeva
Fish.

Split (E4)

19 Ilica
Fish.

Hungaria (F5)

12 Gajeva
Hungarian specialities.

Drina (E5)

11 Breradoviceva
Bosnian specialities.

Plitvice (D4)

49 Ilica
National restaurant, lamb
specialities.

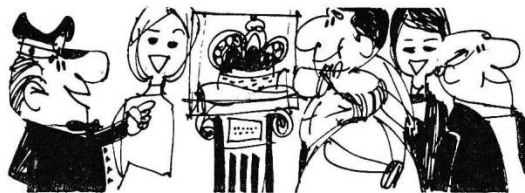
Sights and excursions

City sights

Church of St. Mark (F3). Finished in 1217 and burnt down almost immediately, it was restored and destroyed again by the Tartars before being damaged in the earthquake of 1880. The neo-gothic restoration is much in evidence, and the nineteenth century colored tiled roof is a favorite subject for photographers

Kaptol (St. Stephen's Cathedral - G3). Round the cathedral, remains of the fortified walls still stand. On the way to the old town there is an eighteenth-century bishop's palace and a thirteenth-century tower, once a school, now an observatory, which is open to visitors on Saturdays. Zagreb's main church, St. Stephen's, was first built in the 11th century and most recently restored in 1880.





Museums in Zagreb

Among the most interesting are:

Zagreb City Museum (F3), 20 Opaticka Street. Political, economical and cultural past and present of Zagreb.

Museum of the People's Revolution (I5), Trg. Zrtava Fasizma. Original documents and photographs from the Second World War.

Historical Museum (E3), 9 Matoseva.

Museum of Art Handicrafts (D5), 10 Trg Marsala Tita. Handicrafts from the nineteenth century up to the present day.

Archaeological Museum (F5), 19 Zrinjevac.

Geological-Paleontological Museum (E5), 1 Demetrova.

Galleries

Among the most interesting are:

Mestrovic's Studio (E3), 8 Mletacka Street.

Gallery of Primitive Art (E4), 3 Cirilometodska Street.

Strossmayer's Gallery of Old Masters (F6), 11 Zrinjevac. Old masters from 14th to 19th century.

Modern Gallery (F6), 1 Brace Kavurica Street.

Excursions

Medvednica. Hills and woods north of the city connected by a cable railway. Mount Sljeme 3,454 ft. (1,035 meters) is the highest point and there are numerous chalets for those wanting to stay the night.

Samobor. A picturesque spot about 12 miles (20 kms.) west of Zagreb which is a health resort and has a ruined castle. Nearby is the Samorborski Slapovi restaurant which specializes in trout dishes.

Plitvicka Lakes. Sixteen lakes on the Korana river and one of the most famous sights in Yugoslavia. The Sastavci waterfalls are the highest of the many waterfalls that connect the lakes which stand in a national park. This covers 48,000 acres and is renowned for its wildlife including deer, bears, wolves and

other animals. The lakes are about 90 miles (139 kms.) south of Zagreb and the journey takes 3 hours by bus or private car.

Kumrovec, 33 miles (54 kms.) from Zagreb. An excursion spot. The birthplace of President Tito. There is a small museum in the house where President Tito was born illustrating his life and work. There are also good opportunities for bathing in the River Sutla.

Mokrice. A medieval castle dating from the 16th century with a museum located in a large park. Hotel, restaurant with dancing. Horse-riding school.

Čateške Spa – A health resort and thermal bath with indoor and open-air swimming pools (also open-air heated swimming pool). Modern hotel and bungalows, restaurants, night club.

Entertainment and night life

Zagreb is one of the loveliest cities in Yugoslavia and its night life attracts top stars from all over Europe. Shows start at midnight and finish at 3 a.m.

Zlatni lavovi (Golden Lion)
(F7)

Hotel Esplanade-
Intercontinental
1 Mihanoviceva
Floor show.

Casino (F7)

Hotel Esplanade-
Intercontinental

Ritz Bar (G5)

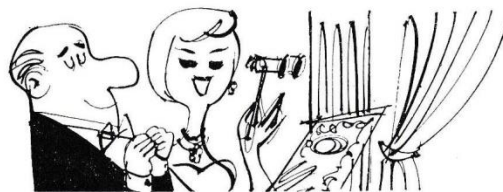
4 Petrinjska
Shows.

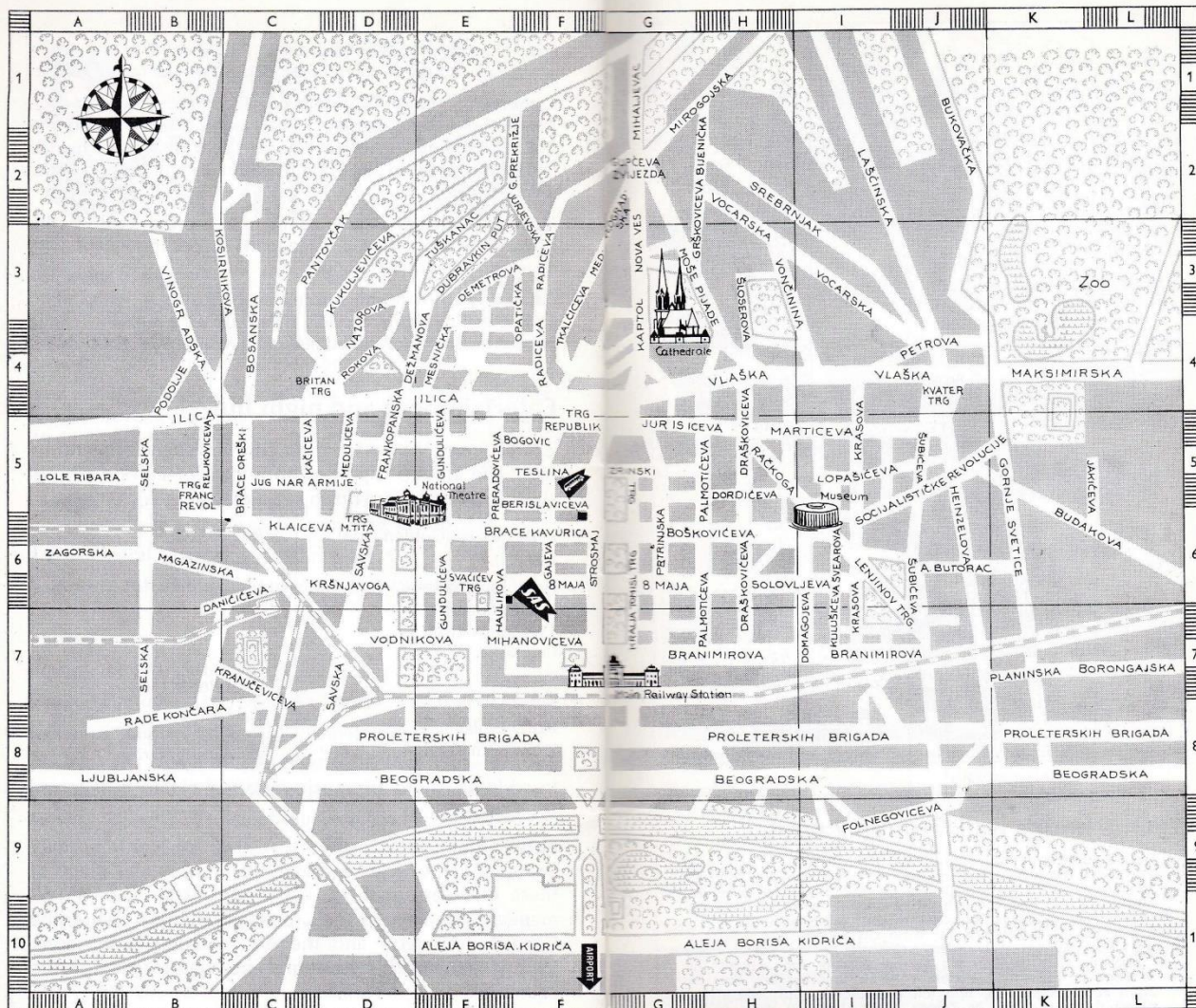
Vilar Rebar (off map)

Gračani
Dance restaurant.
10 minutes by car.

In addition, there are music-restaurants, dance halls and discotheques.

Music Biennale Zagreb. A festival of contemporary music, much of it by Yugoslav composers and many of these first performances. It is held in May and performances take place in the Croatian National Theatre, the Conservatoire Hall and the Arts and Crafts Museum. 1971 was the sixth festival and included a recital in the cathedral.







Code numbers in the Zagreb section of this booklet refer to the above map. Thus

(E6) is located where lines drawn from "E" and "6" cross each other.

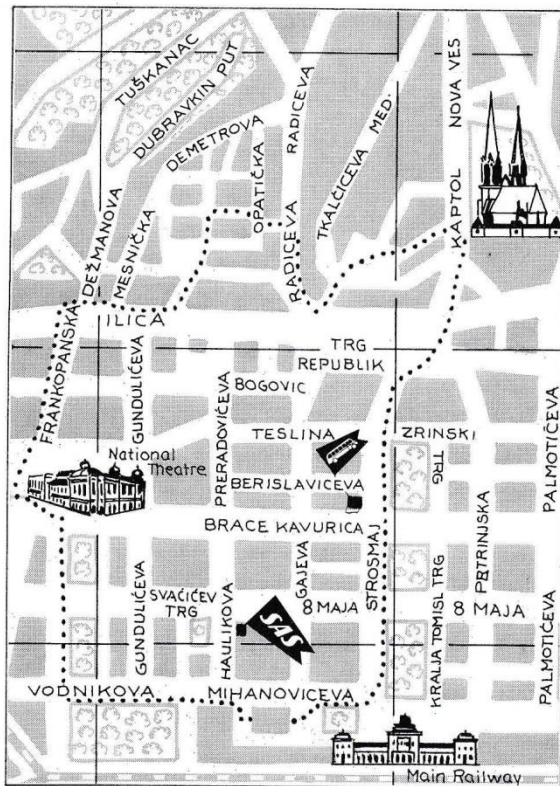
Interesting sights in Zagreb

- | | |
|---|---|
| (E3) Church of St. Mark. | (F6) Strossmayer's Old Masters Gallery. |
| (G3) Kaptol - Cathedral of St. Stephen. | (F6) Modern Gallery. |
| (E3) Historical Museum. | (E4) Primitive Art Gallery. |
| (F3) Zagreb City Museum. | (E3) The Mestrovic's Studio. |
| (F5) Archeological Museum. | (I5) Museum of the People's Revolution. |
| (D6) Ethnographic Museum. | (D5) National Theatre. |
| (D5) Museum of Art Handicrafts. | |

Useful addresses

-  SAS Ticket Office:
6 Svačićev Trg. (E6), tel. 424-218, 425-619.
Open hours: 8 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
-  Town Air Terminal:
JAT - 1 Berislavićeva ulica (F5),
tel. 410-414.

Distance to airport from the city center: 11 miles (18 kms.).



One hour's walk around Zagreb

Start at the Hotel Esplanade-Intercontinental then turn right to Trg Kralja Tomislava. Turn left and walk by the parks. You pass Strossmayer's Old Masters Gallery on your right-hand side, the Modern Gallery and The Cabinet of Graphic Art of the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences, on your left-hand side. At Trg Republike, the largest and the main city square, turn right and then left walking up to Kaptol. Opposite to the St. Stephen's Cathedral; walk through the narrow passage and across "The Stomach of Zagreb", the main open-air food market. You are again at Trg Republike, turn left to Radiceva ulica, one of the oldest shopping streets in Zagreb. Walk along the street to Kamenita vrata (The Stone Gate). Enter Gric through Kamenita vrata and Kamenita ulica and walk up to Radicev Trg. There, dominating the square, is St. Mark's Church. Turn left into Cirilo-metodska ulica by Katarinski Trg to Strossmajerovo setaliste (Strossmayer's Promenade), with a beautiful view of Zagreb. From here you leave The Upper Town walking down wooden stairs to Ilica, the main shopping street in Zagreb. Turn right to Frankopanska ulica where you now turn left, and walk to Trg Marsala Tita. The main Croatian Theatre and Opera House line the square. Walk across Mažuraničev and Maruličev Trg until you arrive at Vodničkova ulica where you turn left and on your right is the Botanical Garden, just 100 meters from the Hotel Esplanade-Intercontinental.

Shopping

The main shopping street is called Ilica – and it is here you'll find a number of stores offering handicraft items like wood carvings, pottery, silver and gold ornaments, lace, decorative items in copper. A few suggestions:

Department and Fashion Houses

Na-Ma (F4)

4–6 Ilica
Kvaternikov trg

Standard Konfekcija (F5)

7 Praska ulica
Fashion house.

Leather and Fur Articles

Derma (E5)

11 Masarykova ulica
2a Frankopanska ulica

Smartno (D4)

51 Ilica

Krznno (E4)

21 Ilica
5 Nikole Tesle ulica

Jewelry and Watches

Celje (G5)

4 Petrinjska ulica
Goldsmith's shop

Posrednik

8 Praska ulica (F5)

24 Ilica (F4)

5 Frankopanska ulica (D5)

Paintings

Galerija Forum (F5)

16 Nikole Tesle ulica

Galerija Likum (E4)

40 Ilica

Antique Shop

Posrednik (G5)

5 Jurisiceva ulica

Souvenir and Handicrafts

Rukotvorine

1 Ilica (F4)

38 Ilica (E4)

Domaca radinost (F5)

15 Trg Republike

Folklore paviljon (G4)

2 Cesarceva

Transportation

Tram lines connect the most important points crossing the city in an east-west direction with a couple of lines forming a loop around the center. Between 1 a.m. and 5 a.m. there is no regular tram service.

Buses also provide a comprehensive service departing from the main railway station and at Mazuranic Square, near the theater, every five minutes for the New Zagreb area (Zaprude, Trnsko, Siget and Savski Gal) and Voltino naselje. Incidentally, the Zagreb International Fair Grounds are located in the New Zagreb area.

There is also a cable car service linking Zagreb with Sieme at the summit of Medvednica.

Taxis complete the transportation picture – the fare being YUD5 with YUD3 for each kilometer.

Taxi stations: Trg Marka Oreskovica (H4), tel. 37-227. Glavni kolodvor (Railway station) (G7), tel. 39-333. Kvaternikov Trg (J4), tel. 411-235. Britanski Trg (D4), tel. 575-021. Praska ulica (F5). Autobusni kolodvor, Drziceva bb (J7). City Air Terminal, 1 Berislaviceva (F5).

Sports

Zagreb offers sport facilities all year round. There are three main recreation centers in the city offering summer and winter swimming pools, mini-golf, tennis courts and an artificial ice-rink at Salata. Climbing and exploring caves on Mount Sljeme are popular pastimes of Zagreb people. In winter skiing is the favorite sport. There is a cable car or bus from Zagreb, and ski lifts on the northern side of the mountain.

Climate

The climate is similar to Ljubljana's with an average year temperature of 53°F (12°C) and 2,123 sunny hours a year.

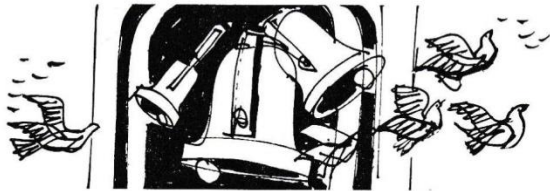
Festivals

There are nine international trade fairs in Zagreb – the most important being held in April and September.

The International Folk Dance Review – July. About 2,000 people from all parts of Yugoslavia, many European countries, also some from America and Africa, take part in this great folk dance festival.

The International Flower Show – May. Staged in the historical Upper Town.

Festival of Kaikavian Songs "Krapina 69" – September. Festival of the traditional folk songs in Hrvatsko Zagorje.



Name of my hotel: _____

Address: _____

Tel.: _____

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