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## 175 god. od rođenja Karla Maya (25.02.1842 - 30.03.1912.)

### 175th Anniversary of Karl May's Birthday (25.02.1842 - 30.03.1912)

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2,00 KM; 1.02 €  
 Veličina marke / Size of the stamp:..... 42,00 x 35,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
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Karl Friedrich May (Ernstthal, 25. februar 1842. - Radebeul, 30. mart 1912.) je bio njemački književnik. Najpoznatiji je po setu avanturističkih romana o američkom Divljem Zapadu. Glavni likovi su mu: Winnetou (koji simbolizuje, na neki način, romantičnu želju jednostavnijeg života i bliže veze sa prirodom), poglavica Mescalero Apača i Old Shatterhand, njemački doseljenik na Divlji Zapad.

Napisao je i niz knjiga o Orijentu i Bliskom Istoku u kojem su glavni protagonisti: Kara Ben Nems i Hadschi Halef Omar. Osim proze pisao je i poeziju, pozorišna djela, a komponovao je i muziku. Svirao je i nekoliko muzičkih instrumenata. Mnogi njegovi radovi su prilagođeni za film, pozorište, audio drame, a fiktivni likovi iz njegovih djela su poslužili kao osnova za strip.

Autor kojeg zaboravljaju gotovo svi književni historičari, a pamte milioni čitalaca, pustolovni pisac čije je djelo zabavnog karaktera i velike popularnosti. Na djelima Karla Maya odgojili su se mnogi naraštaji mladih čitalaca. Navodi se da je Karl May najčitaniji pisac od svih koji su pisali na njemačkom jeziku.

Djela Karla Maya ostavila su značajan uticaj na veliki broj poznatih ljudi njemačkog govornog područja i ne samo na njemačko stanovništvo. Albert Einstein je svojedobno uživao u djelima ovog pisca, a jedne prilike je i rekao: "Cijeli moj period adolescencije bio je pod njegovim uticajem. Zaista, čak i danas, bio mi je drag u mnogim mojim trenucima očaja ..."

Njegov prvi prevedeni rad bila je prva polovina djela Orijent, prevedena na francuski jezik 1881. godine. Od tada, May je preveden na više od trideset jezika, uključujući između ostalih i na latinski, esperanto i vijetnamski. Najpopularniji prevodi su bili oni prevodi na češki, mađarski i holandski jezik. UNESCO je 1960-ih objavio da je Karl May najprevođeniji njemački pisac.

Kroz svoja djela objavljivanjem u rekordnim tiražima, kod čitalaca je izazivao čežnju za bijegom iz industrijaliziranog kapitalističkog društva. Doprinio je stvaranju popularne slike o Indijancima u zemljama njemačkog govornog područja.

Najpoznatija djela su mu: "Na dalekom zapadu", "Lovci na medvjede", "Kroz pustinju", "Winnetou", "U carstvu srebrnoga lava", "Blago u srebrnom jezeru", "U Balkanskim gudurama",...

Karl Friedrich May (born in Ernstthal on 25th of February 1842, died in Radebeul on 30th of March 1912) was German writer. He was famous due to a set of adventurous novels he wrote about American Wild West. The main characters were: Winnetou (symbolizing, in a way, a romantic wish for simple way of living and closer connections with the nature), native American Indian chief of Mescalero Apache and Old Shatterhand tribe, a German immigrant into Wild West.

He also wrote series of books on Orient and Middle East where the main protagonists were: Kara Ben Nems and Hadschi Halef Omar. Beside the prose, he wrote poetry, theatre plays and composed music too. He played several musical instruments. Many of his written works were adjusted for the needs of movies, theatre, audio drama plays, and his fictive characters were used in comics later.

He was the author forgotten by almost all literal critics but remembered by millions of his readers, the adventurous writer of amusing books of great popularity and high rating. Karl May's books were part of childhood of many generations of young readers. He was stated to be the most read writer of all who wrote in German language.

Karl May's works had strong influence on many famous German native speakers and not only German. Albert Einstein used to enjoy reading Karl May's books and once he said: "My whole period of adolescence was under Karl May's influence. Really, even now. I liked his work in many of my moments of despair..."

His first translated work was the half of the work Orient, translated in French in 1881. Since then, May has been translated in more than thirty languages, including, inter alia, Latin, Esperanto and Vietnamese language. The most popular translations were in Czech, Hungarian and Dutch language. In 1960, UNESCO published that Karl May was the most translated German writer.

Through his books published in best-sold number of copies printed, he provoked with his readers an aspiration for escape from industrialized capitalistic society. He contributed in creation of popular image of American Indians in the German-speaking countries.

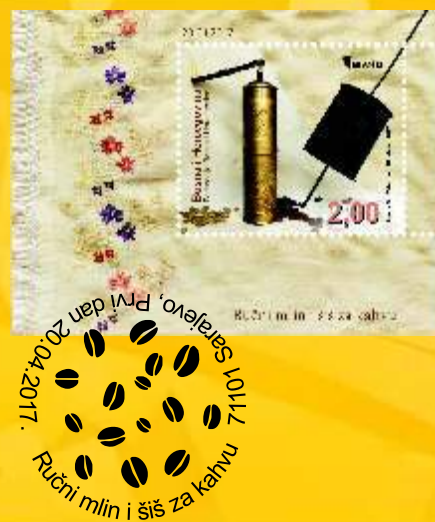
His most famous books are: "In the Far West", "Bear Trappers", "Through Desert", "Winnetou", "In Kingdom of Silver Lion", "Treasure in Silver Lake", "In Balkans Cliffs",...



## Ručni mlin i šiš za kahvu

Manual coffee bean grinder and 'shish'  
(traditional coffee bean roaster)

Autor / Author:..... S.Đozić / O.Alić  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2,00 KM; 1,02 €  
 Veličina marke / Size of the stamp:..... 42,00 x 35,00 mm  
 Veličina bloka / Size of the block:..... 80,00 x 60,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u bloku:..... 1  
 Number of stamps per block:..... 1  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampanje / Printing:..... Blicdrukar Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 20.04.2017.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



Vijekovima su Bošnjaci stvarali kult kahve usavršavajući mljevenje, pečenje (kuhanje), služenje i pijenje kahve do najsuptilnijih detalja. Tradicionalna bosanska kahva (poznata u svijetu i kao turska) se uglavnom poslužuje na posebnim ručno kovanim tacnama sa bijelim, sitnim fildžanima, koji u Bosni najčešće imaju floralnu ili astralnu mustru.

Uz bosansku kahvu tradicionalno se poslužuju kocke šećera i bosanski rahat- lokumi s ružom ili orasima i obavezno čaša hladne izvrske vode. Prije nekoliko desetljeća pribor za pripremanje i serviranje kahve nazivao se "kahvenim takumom". Tradicionalni kahveni takum čine, na prvom mjestu, vrlo smišljeno i estetski oblikovana džezva, zatim šećerluk te fildžani.

Kahvenom takumu, koji je bio većinom od bakra ili mjedi i čiji je svaki komad oblikovao domaći majstor i ukraasio gravurama na vanjskim površinama, pridavala se velika pažnja. Izgled i kompletnost kahvenog takuma otkrivali su ugled porodice. Vodio se strogo računa da svaki komad bude savršeno čist, a crveni bakar ili zlatnožuta mjedi u svom punom sjaju.

U takume ne spadaju šiš (prijanj) niti kahveni mlin, ali ih kao važne moramo spomenuti. Šiš je u Bosnu najvjerojatnije došao za vrijeme Osmanlijskih osvajanja, u 16. vijeku. Ova sprava, koja se danas može naći još samo u rijetkim domaćinstvima, je napravljena od željeza, sa željeznom šipkom, najčešće u obliku cilindra.

Željezna šipka služi za okretanje šiša, kako bi se kahva pržila ravnomjerno sa svih strana. Na prednjoj strani šiša se nalazi mali prozorčić, kroz koji se ubacuje kahva u šiš, kao i iz šiša vadi popržena kahva. Često je potrebno otvoriti taj prozorčić i promiješati kahvu u šišu, da bi se ravnomjernije ispekla. U šiš se moglo staviti približno pola kilograma kahve.

Postupak prženja kahve često je u bosanskim kućama i avlijama stvarao prelijepe mirise i prijatne zvukove, koji su ostali urezani u sjećanje većini ljudi koji su ikada pržili kahvu u šišu. I šiš i mlin imaju svoj originalni bosanski dizajn. Kahveni mlin ima oblik izduženog valjka. Mlin ima nekoliko dijelova.

Prvi je tzv. "čekalo", odnosno ručkica koja se okreće i pokreće oštrice da melju zrna. Iznad oštrica je otvor u koja se ubacuju zrna kahve, a ispod oštrica izlazi već samljevena kahva. Kućiče mu je od mjedi, a žrvanj od prvoklasnog kaljenog čelika. Najbolje mlinove su pravili majstori u Gornjem Vakufu, bili su u cjelini ručne izrade i praktički vječni, s besprijekornim meljačkim učinkom.

For centuries, Bosniaks have been exercising the libation for coffee, developing the procedure of grinding, roasting, preparing, serving and drinking of coffee, paying attention to the smallest details. Traditional Bosnian coffee (famous worldwide as well as Turkish one) is mostly served on especially hand-wrought tray with small white armless cups patterned by floral or astral designs.

Bosnian coffee is traditionally served with sugar cubes and rose-flavored or walnut-flavored Turkish delights with inevitable glass of spring water. A few decades ago, the coffee set used for preparation and serving of coffee was named coffee 'takim'. Traditional coffee takim consists of aesthetically designed and formed coffee pot, sugar bowl and small armless cups.

Great attention has been paid to the coffee takim mostly made of copper or brass carefully hand-made and formed by a domestic craftsman and decorated by gravures on outward surface of every single part of the coffee set. Image and completeness of the coffee takim discovered reputation of the family. Each set component must have been perfectly clean while red copper or golden yellow brass is to be fully shiny.

Neither shish nor coffee bean grinder belongs to the takim, but they have to be mentioned because of their significance. The shish must have been brought to Bosnia by Ottoman Turks in 16th century. This device can be found in very few households nowadays. It is made of iron, with an iron stick, mostly in the shape of a cylinder.

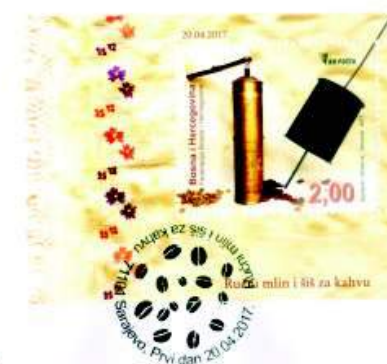
Its iron stick is used for rotation of the device, in order to roast the coffee equally from all sides. There is a small window on the front of the shish used for insertion of fresh coffee beans and emptying of roasted ones. It is often needed to open the small window to mix the beans to make them roast equally. Approximately half kilo of coffee beans is the capacity of the shish.

In Bosnian homes and gardens, coffee roasting procedure has often created magnificent odors and pleasant sounds deeply embedded in the memory of most people that practiced coffee roasting in the shish. Both shish and Bosnian coffee grinder has original Bosnian design. The coffee grinder is cylinder-shaped and consists of several components.

The first component is the handle rolling and moving the blades to grind the coffee beans. There is a hole above the blades through which the beans are inserted, while ground coffee comes out under the blades. Its box is made of brass while the cutter is made of the first-class tempered steel. The best traditional coffee grinders could be found by the craftsmen in Gornji Vakuf. They were completely hand-made and practically perpetual, performing perfect results.



Ručni mlin i šiš za kahvu





## Orao kliktaš

## Lesser spotted eagle

Autor / Author:..... Abdulah Branković  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 0,90 KM; 0,46 €  
 Veličina / Size:..... 40,00 x 30,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampanje / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 20.04.2017.  
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Orao kliktaš (*Aquila pomarina*) je srednje veliki orao iz porodice jastrebica (*Accipitridae*). Nekada se poistovjećivao s indijskim orlom kliktašom koji je od 2002. godine izdvojen u zasebnu vrstu, *Aquila hastata*.

Orao kliktaš je najbliži orlu klockotašu, od kojega je nešto manji. Dostiže dužinu od 55 do 66 centimetara, raspon krila je od 135 do 168 cm, a tjelesna masa mu je oko 1,5 kilogram. Ženke su uvijek nešto krupnije od mužjaka. Srednje je veličine sa širokim krilima koja završavaju dugim perima i ima mali kljun. Perje je tamno smeđe boje koje je blijeđe na glavi, vratu i naramenicama, s bijelom mrljom u obliku slova „V“ na krilima i repu. Perje s donje strane krila je mnogo svijetlije od gornje strane. Mladunci su tamniji s gornje strane od odraslih orlova.

Ženka polaže najčešće dva jaja, maksimalno do tri. Jaja orla kliktaša su bijele boje s crvenkastosmeđim pjegama. Slabiji mladunac rijetko preživi, tako da ženka godišnje othrani samo jednog ptića. Ženka za polaganje svojih jaja godinama koristi isto gnijezdo. Gnijezdo je promjera više od 140 centimetara, smješteno na drvetu neposredno ispod vrha.

Orao kliktaš je ptica selica i glavno stanište su mu Istočna Europa (gdje živi oko 95% ukupne populacije ove vrste) i Mala Azija, dok zimuje u jugoistočnoj Africi. Živi u šumama, blizu vlažnih livada i plavnih područja, ali može ga se pronaći i u višim predjelima. Gnijezdi se u krošnjama poplavnih šuma hrasta i jasena.

Orao kliktaš se nalazi na crvenom popisu ugroženih vrsta životinja Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine. U Bosni i Hercegovini je zabilježen na većem broju lokaliteta tokom cijele godine (Obratil, 1972. godina). Prema podacima prikupljenim za period od 2000. do 2012. godine poznato je da se gnijezdi na Livanjskom polju (Stumberger et al., 2007.) i Kupreškom polju (arhiv Ornitološkog društva „Naše ptice“), a potencijalna gnijezdarica je uz rijeku Savu (Kotrošan, 2008/2009).

Procjenjuje se da se na području Federacije BiH gnijezdi manje od deset parova. Glavni uzrok ugroženosti je ubijanje i uništavanje staništa gdje se gnijezdi. Vrsta je zabilježena na RAMSAR području (vlažna staništa uvrštena na Listu močvara od međunarodne važnosti, sukladno Konvenciji o močvarama od međunarodne važnosti naročito kao staništa ptica močvarica (Ramsarska konvencija), Livanjsko polje i Park prirode Hutovo blato. Od potencijalnih IBA područja/područje koje je proglašeno kao globalno važno stanište za očuvanje populacija ptica/ (Kotrošan et al., 2012.) u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine stanište orla kliktaša zabilježeno je na Popovom polju, Mostarskom blatu, Duvanskom polju, Kupreškom polju i Haljinićima.

Lesser spotted eagle (*Aquila pomarina*) is middle-sized eagle from the hawk family (*Accipitridae*). It used to get equated with Indian spotted eagle classified into a separate sort since 2002 named *Aquila hastata*.

The lesser spotted eagle is the most similar to the greater spotted eagle. Its length may be up to 55-66 cm, its wing span is 135-168 cm and its weight is approximately 1,5 kg. Females are slightly bigger than males. It is mid-sized with wide wings ended by long feathers and it has a small beak. Its feathers are dark brown, lighter brown on its head, neck and shoulders, with a white V-shaped spot on its wings and tail. The feathers down its wings are much lighter than those up the wings. The eaglets are darker than the mature ones on the upper side of the wings.

Female of the lesser spot eagle usually lays two eggs, three the most. Lesser spotted eagle's eggs are white with reddish-brown spots. Weaker eaglet rarely survives, so that the female nurtures up only one eaglet. The female uses the same nest to lay the eggs, for years. The nest diameter is over 140 cm, placed on a right under the tree top.

The lesser spot eagle is a migratory bird and its main biotope is Eastern Europe (inhabited by approx. 95% of total population of this animal sort) and Asia Minor, while it spends winter in South-Eastern Africa. It lives in forests, near humid meadows and swampy areas but it can also be found in higher places, too. It makes nests on the treetops of swampy oak-trees and European ash trees.

Lesser spotted eagle is on the list of endangered animal species of the state entity of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was registered at several locations in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the year (Obratil, 1972). According to the data collected for the 2000-2012 period, it is known that the lesser spotted eagles make their nests at the Livno Field (Stumberger et al., 2007) and Kupres Field (archives of Ornithological Society "Our Birds") and potential nests may be found by the Sava river (Kotrošan, 2008/2009).

It is estimated that less than 10 pairs of the species make their nests at the area of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The main cause of their endanger is killing and destruction of their biotope where they construct the nests. The species has been registered at the RAMSAR area (moist biotopes on the List of marshes of international significance, according to the Convention on marshes of international significance, especially biotopes of marsh birds (Ramsar Convention), Livno Field and Hutovo Blato Natural Park. Out of potential IBA areas, those proclaimed to be biotopes globally significant for survival of bird population (Kotrošan et al., 2012) in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina are biotopes of the lesser spotted eagle registered at Popovo Field, Mostar Mud, Duvno Field, Kupres Field and Haljinići.

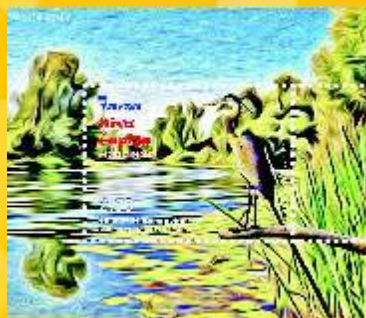




## Siva čaplja

## The Gray Heron

Autor / Author:..... Abdulah Branković  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2,50 KM; 1,28 €  
 Veličina marke / Size of the stamp:..... 40,00 x 30,00 mm  
 Veličina bloka / Size of the block:..... 70,00 x 60,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u bloku:..... 1  
 Number of stamps per block:..... 1  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampanje / Printing:..... Blicdrukar Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 20.04.2017.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



Siva čaplja (*Ardea cinerea*) kod nas je redovita gnjezdarica, koja nastanjuje močvare i rado se zadržava u trsticima stajaćih voda.

Siva čaplja je velika ptica duga 90 - 100 centimetara, s rasponom krila od 175 do 195 cm sa težinom od jednog do dva kilograma. Kljun, žućkasto-braon boje, konusnog oblika bočno je spljošten i pri vrhu nazubljen, oštar i dug do 13 cm. Noge su duge, tanke sa četiri razmaknuta prsta i omogućavaju da joj perje ostane suho dok lovi u vodi. Perje ove ptice je sive i bijele boje. Hrani se ribama i žabama te malim sisavcima i pticama. Zimi kada se stajaće vode zalede, sive čapljice odlaze do najbliže rijeke i tamo provode zimu.

Odrasle sive čapljice na glavi imaju prepoznatljivu kukmu (nadignut dio perja na glavi ptica) crne boje. Siva čaplja živi stalno sa istim partnerom. Sezona parenja počinje u februaru, a završava krajem aprila. Siva čaplja gnijezdi se u koloniji. Mužjak i ženka zajedno grade gnijezdo, ženka izleže 1-6 jaja koja su svjetloplave boje i ovalnog oblika. Inkubacija traje oko mjesec dana, a o mladuncima brinu oba roditelja. Siva čaplja je najpoznatija iz porodice čaplji (*Ardeidae*) i najviše proučavana od svih vrsta čaplji. Rasprostranjena je u Evropi, Aziji i velikom dijelu Afrike.

Siva čaplja se nalazi na crvenom popisu ugroženih vrsta životinja Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine. U Bosni i Hercegovini je zabilježena tokom cijele godine i na većem broju lokaliteta (Obratil, 1968). Poznato je da se u Federaciji gnijezdi na lokalitetima Prakosovići-Modrac (Kotrošan et al., 2012.), Topčića polje (Mikuska & Mikiska, 2007.), Brezovo polje (Narcis Dročić, pers. comm.), Taukčići-Visoko (Kotrošan & Dervović, 2007), Deransko jezero- Hutovo blato (Stumberger et al., 2008/2009), Veliki Ždralovac u Livanjskom polju (Kotrošan & Dervović, 2007, Stumberger & Sackl, 2008/2009) i Popovo polje (arhiva Ornitološkog društva „Naše ptice“). Procjenjuje se da se na datim područjima gnijezdi od 200 do 250 parova.

Glavni uzrok ugroženosti je uništavanje staništa gdje se gnijezdi. Vrsta je zabilježena na RAMSAR područjima (vlažna staništa uvrštena na Listu močvara od međunarodne važnosti, sukladno Konvenciji o močvarama od međunarodne važnosti naročito kao staništa ptica močvarica (Ramsarska konvencija), Livanjsko polje i Park prirode Hutovo blato, a od potencijalnih IBA područja/ područje koje je proglašeno kao globalno važno stanište za očuvanje populacija ptica / (Kotrošan et al., 2012.) u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine zabilježena je na Modracu, Haljinićima, rijekama Una, Vrbas, Bosna, Sava i kraškim poljima Mostarsko blato, Duvanjsko polje i Popovo polje.

The gray heron (*Ardea cinerea*) is regular nester inhabiting marshes and readily stays in canes of stagnant waters.

The gray heron is 90-100 cm tall bird, with 175-195 cm wing span, weighing 1-2 kg. It has yellow-brown conical beak, flattened on its sides and jaggy on its top. It is sharp and 13 cm long. The gray heron's legs are long, thin, with four spaced fingers, enabling its feathers to remain dry while chasing in water. Its feathers are gray and white colored. It eats fish, frogs, small mammals and birds. During the winter when stagnant waters are iced, gray herons leave for the closest river and spend the winter there.

Grown up gray heron has recognizable black crest on its head. It mates for life. Coupling season starts in February and completes by the end of April. The gray heron makes its nest in colony. Both male and female build their nest together. Female lays 1-6 light blue oval eggs. Incubation lasts approximately one month and both parents take care of chicks. It is the most famous species within the heron family (*Ardeidae*) and observed and analyzed most of all other sorts of herons. It lives in Europe, Asia and major part of Africa.

Gray heron is on the 'red list' of endangered animal species of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It has been registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina throughout whole year and at several locations (Obratil, 1968). It is known that it makes nests at locations of Prakosovići-Modrac (Kotrošan et al., 2012), Topčić Field (Mikuska & Mikiska, 2007), Breza Field, (Narcis Dročić, pers. Comm.), Taukčići-Visoko (Kotrošan & Dervović, 2007), Derani Lake, Hutovo blato (Stumberger et al., 2008/2009), Veliki Ždralovac at Livno Field (Kotrošan & Dervović, 2007, Stumberger & Sackl, 2008/2009) and Popovo Field (records of Ornithological Society "Our Birds"). It is estimated that approximately 200-250 pairs of gray heron made their nests there.

Main cause of their being endangered is destruction of biotope where they make nests. The species has been registered at the RAMSAR area (moist biotopes on the List of marshes of international significance, according to the Convention on marshes of international significance, especially biotopes of marsh birds (Ramsar Convention), Livno Field and Hutovo Blato Natural Park. Out of potential IBA areas, those proclaimed to be biotopes globally significant for survival of bird population (Kotrošan et al., 2012) in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina are Modrac Lake, Haljinići, the rivers of Una, Vrbas, Bosna, Sava and karst fields of Mostar Mud, Duvno Field and Popovo Field.





## Zamkovi - Tvrđava Jajce

## Castles - Jajce Fortress

Autor / Author:..... T. Lučarević  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2 x 2,50 KM; 2 x 1,28 €  
 Veličina maraka / Size of the stamp:..... 42,00 x 35,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:.....10 (5 serija)  
 Number of stamps per sheet:.....10 (5 series)  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:.....102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:.....13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:.....09.05.2017.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:.....2 X 20.000



Tvrđava Jajce nalazi se u bosanskohercegovačkom gradu Jajcu u kompleksu Staroga grada na nadmorskoj visini od 470 metara. Tvrđava, za koju se često upotrebljavaju nazivi kastel i citadela, postojala je i prije prvog spomena imena Jajca u pisanim izvorima. O vremenu gradnje tvrđave stručnjaci imaju različita mišljenja. Svi se slažu da je svakako izgrađena prije Hrvojeve vladavine. Jedni njenu gradnju stavljaju u XIII, a drugi čak do druge polovine XIV stoljeća.

U pisanim izvorima, Jajce se prvi put spominje 1396. godine. Njegov osnivač je Hrvoje Vukčić Hrvatinić koji se titulira "conte di Jajcze". To je ujedno vrijeme naglog porasta važnosti i naglog procvata Jajca. Poslije smrti Hrvoja Vukčića 1416. godine, grad je preko njegove supruge prešao u ruke kralja Stjepana Ostoje. Pred kraj bosanske države, u istorijskim izvorima se prvi put spominje kraljevski dvor u Jajcu 1457. godine za vladavine kralja Stjepana Tomaša.

Četiri godine kasnije tu je, u prisustvu papskog legata, krunisan posljednji bosanski kralj Stjepan Tomašević, koji je dvije godine rezidovao u ovom gradu, a tu je i pogubljen, vjerovatno, na Carevu polju, u prisustvu sultana Mehmeda el Fatiha 1463. godine. Mađari zauzimaju Jajce 1464. godine i osnivaju Jajačku banovinu, a dali su gradu izgled zapadnih utvrda.

Grad postaje istureno strateško uporište do kraja 1527. godine. Te godine, poslije Mohačke bitke, definitivno pada pod otomanski imperij i gubi značaj kao istureni položaj. Za vrijeme otomanskog imperija (1528.-1878.), grad dobiva konačan izgled i oblik. U tvrđavi se tornjevi pretvaraju u bastione i unutar starih srednjovjekovnih zidova podignuti su nasipi te se gradi barutana. Požar iz 1658. godine teško je poharao i tvrđavu i grad.

Pored današnjeg ulaza u tvrđavu nalazi se portal sa kraljevskim grbom. To je jedini sačuvani kraljevski portal u Bosni i Hercegovini. Po osnovnoj koncepciji, oblikovanje portala sa kraljevskim grbom je u duhu kasne gotike, kao i po heraldičkoj analizi, veoma je sličan portalu sa tvrđave Bobovac. U izradi reljefa nad portalom očituje se rustična gotika.

Tvrđava ima oblik nepravilnog četverougla, koji je uslovljen konfiguracijom zemljišta. Njen obim je 260 metara, a površina 4.800 kvadratnih metara. Tvrđava je tokom nekoliko vijekova građena, popravljana i adaptirana. Unutar zidova su barutana sagrađena krajem 18. i početkom 19. vijeka i rezervoar za vodu iz perioda austro-ugarske uprave, koji se i danas nalaze na istom mjestu.

Od tvrđave se prema rijekama Plivi i Vrbasu pružaju odbrambene zidine s Medvjed kulom i Travničkom kapijom na istočnom zidu i Velikom tabijom, Kulom na Džikovcu, Papaz kulom, Banjalučkom kapijom i Šamića tabijom na zapadnom zidu. Na putu prema tvrđavi nalazi se, popularno nazvana, Sahat kula, koja je u srednjem vijeku bila prvobitni ulaz u grad. Cijelo područje je geografski i povijesno zanimljivo. Tvrđava Jajce proglašena je za nacionalni spomenik kulture.

Jajce fortress is located in Bosnian Jajce town within the old town complex at 470 m of height above the sea. We usually call it castle or citadel and it existed even before first mentioning of the name of Jajce in written sources. Experts have different opinion regarding the time of its construction. They all agree that the fortress had been surely build before Hrvoje's rule. Some experts put its construction in XIII century while the others put it even in second half of XIV century.

In 1369, Jajce town was mentioned for the first time in written sources. Its founder was Hrvoje Vukčić Hrvatinić titled as "conte di Jajcze". It was the time of rapid progress of significance and prosperity of Jajce. Upon the death of Hrvoje Vukčić in 1416, the town was handed over to king Stjepan Ostoje, via Hrvoje's wife. By the end of Bosnian state, the first time royal court of Jajce was mentioned in 1457 during the rule regime of Stjepan Tomaš.

In next four years, in the presence of the Pope's legate, the last Bosnian king Stjepan Tomašević was crowned. He resided in the town for two years. He was killed there, possibly at the Czar's Field, in the presence of sultan Mehmed El Fatih in 1463. Hungarians occupied Jajce in 1464 and founded Jajce Banate providing the town with image of Western fortresses.

The town became advance strategic stronghold by the end of 1527. Upon the Mohačka battle enacted in the same year, it definitely fell into the hands of Ottoman Empire and lost its significance of advance position. During the Ottoman Empire (1528-1878), the town received its final image and form. The towers in the fortress were converted into bastions and the embankments were build within old medieval walls. The gunpowder chamber was built, too. The fire in 1658 seriously damaged both the fortress and the town.

Beside the current entrance of the fortress, there is a gateway with royal coat of arms. It's the only saved royal gateway in Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to its basic conception, the gateway with royal coat of arms was formed in the spirit of late gothic style. According to heraldic analysis, it is very similar to the Bobovac Fortress gateway. The shape of the relief above the gateway is in rustic gothic style.

The fortress has the shape of diversified quadrangle determined by the terrain configuration. Its volume is 260 m and the surface area is 4.800 square meters. During several centuries, the fortress was built, reconstructed and adapted. Within its walls, there is the gunpowder chamber constructed in the end of 18th and beginning of 19th century.. its water reservoir was built during the Austrian-Hungarian rule regime. The mentioned premises still exist at the same place.

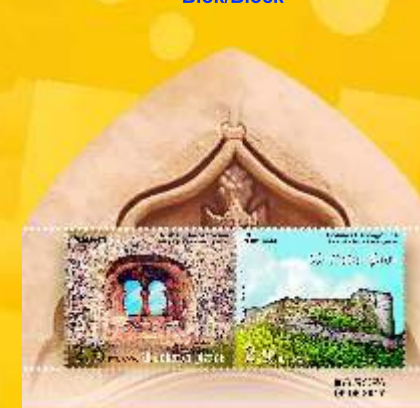
Protective walls were constructed toward the rivers of Pliva and Vrbas with the Bear Castle and Travnik Gateway on its eastern wall as well as with Great Tower, Džidžikovac Tower, Papaz Tower, Banjaluka Tower and Šamić Tower on its Western wall. On the road to the fortress, there is popularly named Clock Tower that was middle-age primeval entrance to town. All the area is geographically and historically very interesting. The Jajce Fortress was proclaimed to be national cultural monument.

## Karnet/Carnet



Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 15,00 KM ; 7,67 €  
 Veličina karneta / Size of the carnet:..... 84,00 x 115,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u karnetu:.....3 serije  
 Number of stamps per carnet:.....3 series  
 Tiraž/Quantity:.....8.000

## Blok/Block



Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 5 KM ; 2,56 €  
 Veličina bloka / Size of the block:..... 104,00 x 90,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u bloku:.....2 marke  
 Number of stamps per block:.....2 stamps  
 Tiraž/Quantity:.....20.000



## 125 god. članstva UPU-a (01.07.1892.)

## 125th Anniversary of membership in the UPU (01.07.1892.)

Autor / Author:.....Tamer Lučarević  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:.....1,50 KM; 0,77 €  
 Veličina / Size:.....41,58 x 27,72 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:.....10  
 Number of stamps per sheet:.....10  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:.....102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:.....13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:.....Offset  
 Štampanje / Printing:.....Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:.....27.06.2017.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:.....10.000



Svjetska poštanska unija utemeljena je 9. oktobra 1874. godine, a 1948. godine postala je specijaliziranom agencijom Ujedinjenih naroda. Prvi naziv ove organizacije bio je General Postal Union, a od 1878. godine organizacija je preimenovana te je dobila naziv koji i danas nosi- Universal Postal Union (UPU). Sjedište Unije je u Bernu, prijestolnici Švicarske. Svjetski dan pošte obilježava se širom svijeta svake godine 9. oktobra na godišnjicu osnivanja Svjetske poštanske unije. Taj je dan proglašen Svjetskim danom pošte na UPU- ovu Kongresu održanom 1969. godine u Tokiju.

Službeni jezik ove organizacije je francuski, dok je engleski uveden kao radni jezik 1994. godine. Većina dokumenata i publikacija, uključujući i vodeći magazin „Union Postale“, dostupni su na službenim jezicima Ujedinjenih naroda.

Unija je međunarodna organizacija koja koordinira poštansku politiku i pravila između zemalja članica, a time i svjetski poštanski sistem. Cilj Unije je razvoj komunikacija između država članica djelotvornim pružanjem poštanskih usluga te doprinos ostvarivanju plemenitih ciljeva međunarodne saradnje na kulturnom, socijalnom i gospodarskom polju.

Svaka članica prihvata iste uvjete za provođenje međunarodnih poštanskih dužnosti. To je prva univerzalna svjetska organizacija i kao takva predstavlja najstariji oblik multilateralne saradnje u svijetu. Svjetska poštanska unija cijeli je svijet povezala u jednu cjelinu i omogućila uzajamnu razmjenu poštanskih pošiljki. Organizacija i funkcioniranje UPU- a zasniva se na aktima donijetim usuglašenom voljom svih zemalja članica. Princip jedinstva poštanskog sistema za razmjenu poštanskih pošiljki predstavlja osnovu na kojoj počiva djelatnost Svjetske poštanske unije.

Svim državama članicama Ujedinjenih naroda je dopušteno da postanu članovi UPU-a. Države nečlanice Ujedinjenih naroda mogu postati članice ove unije pod uslovom da dvije trećine zemalja članica UPU- a odobri zahtjev za članstvo. Unija danas ima 192 države članice. Bosna i Hercegovina je primljena u Svjetsku poštansku uniju 1. jula 1892. godine i ponovo 26. januara 1993. godine te je, uz direktno članstvo, obavezna osigurati funkcioniranje poštanskog prometa i usluga u unutrašnjem i međunarodnom poštanskom saobraćaju, vodeći se UPU- ovim preporukama.

Na prigodnoj poštanskoj marki, koju je „JP BH POŠTA d.o.o. Sarajevo izdala u povodu 125. godišnjice članstva u UPU- u, predstavljen je logo UPU- a i prvi poštanski automobil koji je za BiH proizveo Austro-Daimler 1905. godine. Bosna i Hercegovina je jedna od prvih evropskih zemalja u kojoj su pored električnog tramvaja, željezničke mreže koja je u evropskim razmjerama predstavljala uzor za uzane pruge, telegrafa, telefona i pošte tzv. evropskog tipa, otvorene i automobilske linije za prijevoz pošte i putnika.

Universal Postal Union had been established on 9th of October 1874 and in 1948 it became a specialized agency of the United Nations. Its first name was General Postal Union and it was renamed to be the Universal Postal Union in 1878 and the name still exists. The headquarters of the Union is in Berne, the capital of Switzerland. The World Post Day is celebrated worldwide every year on 9th of October being the day of foundation of the Universal Postal Union. This date was proclaimed to be the day of post during the UPU Congress held in Tokio in 1969.

Official language of the organization is French while English language was included as operational language in 1994. Majority of documents and publications, including "Video Postale" leading video magazine is available in official languages of the United Nations.

The Union is international organization coordinating postal policy and rules among the member states as well as coordinating global postal system. The aim of the Union is development of communications among the member states by successful provision of postal services as well as its contribution to realization of noble goals of international cooperation at cultural, social and economic field.

Every member state accepts the same conditions for implementation of international postal duties. This is the first universal postal organization and as such it represents the oldest form of multilateral cooperation in the world. Universal Postal Union connected the world into one unit and enabled mutual exchange of postal items. Organization and functioning of the UPU is based on the acts brought by correlated willingness of all the member states. The principle of unity of postal system for the exchange of postal items represents the basis of the activities of the Universal Postal Union.

All the member states of the United Nations are allowed to become the members of the UPU. Member states of the United Nations may become the members of the UPU under the condition that two thirds of the UPU member states ratify the membership request. Today 192 states are members of the Union. Bosnia and Herzegovina was ratified to become a member of the Union for the first time on July 1st 1892 and once again on January 26th 1993. Being a direct member, Bosnia and Herzegovina is obliged to ensure functioning of postal operations and services both in domestic and in international postal operations, lead by the UPU recommendations.

"JP BH Pošta d.o.o. Sarajevo" issued a special postage stamp on the occasion of 125th anniversary of its membership in the UPU. The stamp shows the UPU logo and the first postal car produced by Austrian Daimler for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1905. Bosnia and Herzegovina is one of the first European countries in which car lines intended for transportation of postal items and passengers were open, representing by that way the ideal for narrow gauge railroad, beside electrical tram, telegraph, phone and posts of so-called European type.

125 years of membership in the UPU  
125 godina članstva u UPU-u  
1892-2017





## Teniski savez Bosne i Hercegovine

### Tennis Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Autor / Author:..... Lisica/Lisica  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,00 KM; 0,51 €  
 Veličina / Size:..... 41,58 x 27,72 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 9  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 9  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blidruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 22.08.2017.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



Teniski savez Bosne i Hercegovine osnovan je 1996. godine i krovna je asocijacija za tenis u Bosni i Hercegovini, sa tradicijom koja seže čak do 1922. godine.

Dugogodišnji je član svjetske Internacionalne Teniske Federacije (ITF) i evropske teniske asocijacije Tennis Europe. Teniski savez BiH član je Olimpijskog komiteta Bosne i Hercegovine i jedan od utemeljitelja Sportskog saveza Bosne i Hercegovine. Krovna kuća bh. tenisa, kao član međunarodnih teniskih asocijacija, odgovorna je za nastupe bh. reprezentacija u svim kategorijama. U Davis Cup i Fed Cup takmičenjima učestvuju državni timovi/ reprezentacije, koje se kroz kvalifikacije i grupne oblike takmičenja, svojim dobrim igrama, rezultatima i pobjedama pokušavaju plasirati u Svjetsku grupu u kojoj igraju najbolje seniorske ženske i muške selekcije.

Davis Cup reprezentacija Bosne i Hercegovine predstavlja Bosnu i Hercegovinu u zvaničnom ekipnom prvenstvu svijeta u tenisu za seniore. U 2009. godine bh. tim je izbio plasman u II grupu Euro/afričke Zone, a prije toga se bh. reprezentacija takmičila u III grupi iste Zone. Prvi nastup u Davis Cupu Bosna i Hercegovina je imala 1996. godine, nakon potpisivanja Dejtonskog sporazuma i okončanja ratnih sukoba u zemlji.

Sada bosanskohercegovačka Davis Cup reprezentacija igra u I grupi Euro/afričke Zone u koju se plasirala u 2016. godini. Ovo je bio historijski uspjeh za bh. tenis i Teniski savez BiH. Imena bh. teniseri koji su ostvarili historijski rezultat su: Damir Džumhur, Mirza Bašić, Tomislav Brkić i Nerman Fatić, predvođeni selektorima Amerom Delićem i Aljošom Pirićem.

Fed Cup je timsko prvenstvo svijeta u tenisu za žene, a do 1995. godine ovo takmičenje odvijalo se pod nazivom Kup Federacija. Bh. Fed Cup ekipa je svoj najbolji rezultat imala kada je nastupala u prvoj Euro/afričkoj grupi. Također, na evropskim i svjetskim prvenstvima u ekipnim i pojedinačnim takmičenjima učestvuju i najbolji bh. juniori i juniorke

Ovakvi vrhunski sportski rezultati postignuti su u mandatima predsjednika TSBIH Ivana Brkića, potpredsjednika Kemala Ademovića, predsjednika Nadzornog odbora Saše Trivića i Senada Hadžimešića, direktora TSBIH. Savez također organizira kalendar takmičenja u cijeloj Bosni i Hercegovini - turniri iz kalendara TSBIH se boduju za rang listu Teniskog saveza Bosne i Hercegovine, na osnovu čega se, prema usvojenim pravilnicima, biraju juniorski bh. reprezentativci, koji predstavljaju i nastupaju na evropskim i svjetskim juniorskim prvenstvima.

U Bosni i Hercegovini se organizuju i međunarodni teniski turniri iz kalendara Internacionalne Teniske Federacije (ITF) i turniri iz kalendara Tennis Europe (TE). Teniski savez BiH je registrovan iz entitetskih saveza, više od 60 teniskih klubova učlanjeno je u TSBIH, a registrovano je oko 500 igrača u svim kategorijama. Tenis je jedan od najpopularnijih pojedinačnih sportova u BiH, a trend popularizacije se nastavlja.

Teniski savez Bosne i Hercegovine

Tennis Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina was founded in 1996 and it is an umbrella organization of tennis sport in Bosnia and Herzegovina, having the tradition lasting since 1922.

The Association is old member of International Tennis Federation (ITF) and European tennis association named Tennis of Europe. Tennis Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina is the member of Olympic Committee of Bosnia and Herzegovina and one of the founders of the Sports Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Being the umbrella organization of Bosnian tennis and a member of international tennis associations, the association is in charge for competition of Bosnian representations in all the categories. National teams/representations participate in the Davis Cup and Fed Cup competitions, trying to become a part of the World Group, through qualification and group forms of competitions, through their good plays, results and winnings. Their goal is to become a part of the group containing the best senior women selections and men selections.

Davis Cup representation of Bosnia and Herzegovina represents Bosnia and Herzegovina in official world team championship of senior tennis players. In 2009, BH team achieved placement in II group of European-African Zone after its competition in the III group of the same Zone. First competition of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Davis Cup was in 1996, upon signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement and completion of war conflicts in the country.

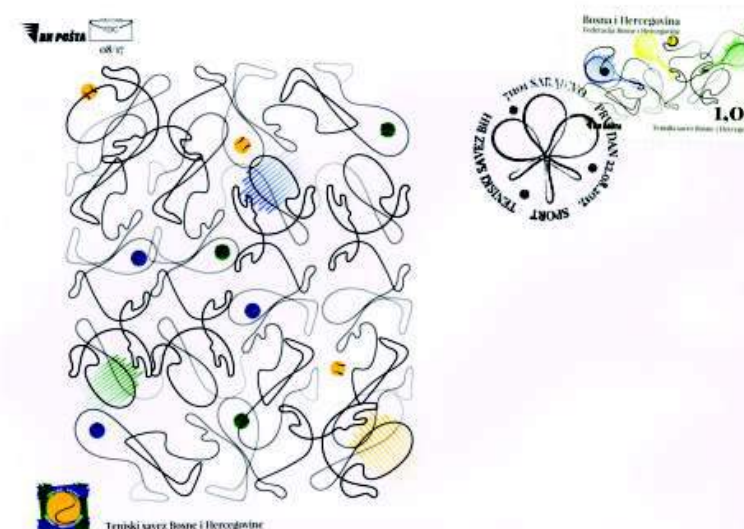
Now Bosnian Davis Cup representation plays in the I group of European-African Zone which it was placed for in 2016. It was historical success for Bosnian tennis and Tennis Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The names of Bosnian tennis players who accomplished historical result are: Damir Džumhur, Mirza Bašić, Tomislav Brkić and Nerman Fatić, lead by selectors Amer Delić and Aljoša Pirić.

Fed Cup is the world team championship of women's tennis. Up to 1995, the name of the championship was Federation Cup. Bosnian Fed Cup team had its best result when it played in the I European-African group. Besides, the best junior tennis players (men and women) play at European and world championships both in team competitions and in individual competitions.

Magnificent sports results like these have been achieved during the mandate of the president of the association Ivan Brkić, vice-president Kemal Ademović, president of Supervisory Board Saša Trivić and Senad Hadžimešić, director of Tennis Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Association also organizes competition schedule in whole Bosnia and Herzegovina – tournaments from the schedule of Tennis Association of B&H are scored for the ranking list of the Tennis Association of B&H. It is the basis for selection of Bosnian junior representatives competing at European and global junior championships.

International tennis tournaments are also organized in Bosnia and Herzegovina from the schedule of International Tennis Federation (ITF) and tournaments from the schedule of European Tennis (TE). Tennis Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been registered from the associations of the state entities, more than 60 tennis clubs have become the members of the Tennis Association of B&H and approximately 500 tennis players have been registered in all the categories. Tennis is one of the most popular individual sports in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the popularization trend of this sport has been continuing.

Tennis Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina





## Međunarodna godina održivog turizma za razvoj 2017 Kanjon rijeke Rakitnice

### International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development in 2017 – the Rakitnica River Canyon

Autor/Author:..... Abdulah Branković  
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2,50 KM; 1,28 €  
Veličina / Size:..... 40,00 x 30,00 mm  
Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 8 + vinjeta  
Number of stamps per sheet:..... 8 + vignete  
Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
Štampanje / Printing:..... Blicdrukar Sarajevo  
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 27.09.2017.  
Tiraž/Quantity:..... 10.000



Glavna skupština Ujedinjenih naroda odobrila je usvajanje 2017. godine kao Međunarodne godine održivog turizma za razvoj. Rezolucija, koja je usvojena 4. decembra 2015. godine, prepoznaje "važnost međunarodnog turizma, posebice u određivanju međunarodne godine održivog turizma za razvoj u poticanju boljeg razumijevanja među ljudima, što dovodi do veće svijesti o bogatoj baštini različitih civilizacija te do postizanja većeg uvažavanja vrijednosti različitih kultura, čime se doprinosi jačanju mira u svijetu".

Deklaracija UN- a o 2017. kao Međunarodnoj godini održivog turizma za razvoj, jedinstvena je prilika da se unaprijedi doprinos sektoru turizma, koji bi trebao počivati na tri stupa održivosti: ekonomski, socijalni i ekološki.

Povodom Međunarodne godine UNWTO (Svjetska turistička organizacija/ akr. od engl. World Tourism Organization) pokrenuo je i kampanju "Travel. Enjoy. Respect." ("Putovati. Uživati. Poštivati.") s ciljem promicanja održivog turizma među samim putnicima.

„JP BH POŠTA“ d.o.o. Sarajevo povodom Međunarodne godine održivog turizma izdala je prigodnu poštansku marku sa motivom kanjona rijeke Rakitnice koji po svojim karakteristikama spada među najznačajnije prirodne znamenitosti Bosne i Hercegovine. Nalazi se svega 30- ak kilometara jugoistočno od Sarajeva, između planina Bjelašnice i Visočica. Kanjon rijeke Rakitnice, pritoke Neretve, dug je 26 kilometara i mjestimično je dubok i do 1.000 metara, a na nekim mjestima širok je samo jedan do dva metra te je jedan od najdubljih kanjona u Evropi.

Početak kanjona Rakitnice nalazi se na nadmorskoj visini od 1.120 metara, a njeno ušće u Neretvu je na nadmorskoj visini od 320 metara. Cijelokupna dužina kanjona Rakitnice stanište je endemskih vrsta flore i faune. Kristalno čista voda zelene boje pogodna je za piće duž cijelog toka. Zahvaljujući svojoj jedinstvenoj ljepoti i teškoj pristupačnosti, Rakitnica predstavlja pravi izazov za planinare, alpiniste, ribolovce, ali i zaljubljenike u netaknutu i divlju prirodu.

Rijeka pravi niz kanjona, brzaka, slapova, vodopada i mirnih bazena pa posjetioci ovoga raja na zemlji doživotno pamte ovaj ugođaj. Čitav ovaj predio pruža bezbrojne mogućnosti i potencijale za razvoj seoskog turizma, ekspedicijskog turizma, ekstremnih sportova, posebno kanjoninga i speleoalpinizma. Rakitnicu je moguće posjetiti iz Olimpijskog centra na Bjelašnici. Kanjon je rezervat prirodnih predjela.

United Nations General Assembly ratified the year of 2017 proclaimed to be International year of tourism sustainable for development. The Resolution adopted on 4th of December 2015 recognized the "significance of international tourism, especially in definition of international year of tourism sustainable for development in encouragement of better understanding among the people, leading to wider consciousness on wealthy legacy of different civilizations and to wider respect of values of different cultures, contributing to peace consolidation in the world."

The UN Declaration proclaiming the year of 2017 to be International year of tourism sustainable for development is a unique chance to improve the contribution to the tourism sector that should be based on three pillars of sustainability: economic, social and ecological.

On the occasion of International year of UNWTO (World Touristic Organization/acronym of English World Tourism Organization) also initiated the campaign named "Travel. Enjoy. Respect" aiming at improvement of sustainable tourism among the travelers themselves.

On the occasion of International year of sustainable tourism, the "JP BH Pošta d.o.o. Sarajevo" issues a special stamp with the motif of the Rakitnica river canyon printed on it. According to its characteristics, the canyon belongs to the group of most significant natural sights of Bosnia and Herzegovina, according to its characteristics. It is located some 30 km east-south from Sarajevo, between the mountains of Bjelašnica and Visočica. The canyon of the Rakitnica river being the tributary river of the Neretva, is 26 km long and its sporadic depth is even 1.000 m. at some locations it is only 1-2 m wide and thus is one of the deepest canyons in Europe.

The starts of the Rakitnica canyon is on coastal height of 1.120 m and its delta into the Neretva river is on coastal height of 320 m. Whole length of the Rakitnica canyon is the biotope of endemic species of flora and fauna. The color of its crystal-clear water is green and it is drinkable along its entire stream. Owing to its unique beauty and hard accessibility, the Rakitnica represents real challenge for mountaineers, alpinists, fishermen, but also for devotees of intact and wild nature.

The river creates series of canyons, whirlpools, cascades, waterfalls and disburdened pools unforgettable for the visitors. This whole area provides numerous possibilities and potentials for development of rural tourism, expedition tourism, extreme sports, especially of canyoning and speleo-alpinism. The Rakitnica may be visited from the Olympic Center on the Bjelašnica Mountain. The canyon is the nature reserve.





## Roditeljska kuća - Udruženja „Srce za djecu koja boluju od raka u FBiH“

### Parental House of the Association named "A Heart for children affected by cancer in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

Autor/Author:..... Veronika Šumić  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 0,90 KM; 0,46 €  
 Veličina / Size:..... 24,60 x 35,37 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10  
 Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampanje / Printing:..... Blicdrukar Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 09.10.2017.  
 Tiraž/Quantity:..... 10.000



Udruženje „Srce za djecu koja boluju od raka u Federaciji BiH“ osnovano je u aprilu 2003. godine, a sve u cilju poboljšanja uslova liječenja djece oboljele od malignih oboljenja kroz pružanje kvalitetne psihosocijalne pomoći oboljeloj djeci i njihovim porodicama. Udruženje broji više od 400 članova i finansira se isključivo od donacija, projekata i vlastitim aktivnostima.

Jedan od najvažnijih ciljeva Udruženja je da oboljeloj djeci i njihovim roditeljima pruži pomoć i podršku. Tako Udruženje, uz pomoć stručnih lica, educira roditelje oboljele djece, širu javnost te stvara veću afirmaciju društva i svih društvenih segmenata u rješavanju problema sa kojima se susreću članovi Udruženja. Svakodnevno se radi na savjetovanju roditelja, održavaju se okupacione radionice sa rezidentnim psihologom i socijalnim radnikom. Također, pruža se finansijska pomoć roditeljima nakon uspostavljanja prve dijagnoze, zatim u slučajevima izmještanja djece na liječenje van granica BiH i roditeljima preminule djece.

Djeca se priređuju igre, zabava, kreativne radionice, edukacije i mnoštvo drugih aktivnosti s ciljem olakšanja liječenja te da im se što više normalizuje stresna svakodnevica i izmami osmijeh na lica. Udruženje, za njih, uspješno organizira i rehabilitacione kampove u ljetnom periodu na planinama. Jedan od najvažnijih projekata Udruženja bila je i izgradnja Roditeljske kuće koja se nalazi u krugu Pedijatrijske klinike Jezero u Sarajevu i koja pruža kontinuiran smještaj za oboljelu djecu i njihove porodice.

Roditeljska kuća svečano je otvorena 26. aprila 2016. godine i od dana otvaranja pogodnosti Roditeljske kuće, potpuno besplatno, koristilo je više od 80 porodica sa područja cijele Federacije BiH, a iskorištenost kuće je preko 70% što opravdava njeno postojanje.

Za vrijeme boravka u kući porodice ostvaruju pravo na besplatan smještaj u posebnim apartmanima, osnovne namirnice, dezinfekciona sredstva i sredstva za higijenu kao i spomenutu stručnu pomoć psihologa i socijalnog radnika. Dobre strane kuće su mnogobrojne i neprocjenjive. Zahvaljujući Roditeljskoj kući, djeca i roditelji minimalno vremena provode u bolnici, imaju mogućnost druženja i razmjene iskustava i stvaranja porodične atmosfere koja je naglo oduzeta i roditeljima i oboljeloj djeci.

Udruženje „Srce za djecu koja boluju od raka u FBiH“

The association named "A heart for children affected by cancer in FB&H" was founded in April 2003 in order to improve the treatment conditions for children affected by malignant diseases through provision of quality psycho-social assistance to the affected children and their families. The association has over 400 members and is financed solely by donations, projects and their own activities.

One of most important goals of the association is provide the diseased children and their parents with assistance and support. By this way, the association, assisted by experts, educates the parents of the diseased children and the public, and provides huger affirmation of society and of all social segments in solving of problems faced by the members of the association. Advising of parents is on daily basis as well as occupation workshops with a resident psychologist and social worker. There is also financial assistance provided to parent upon definition of first diagnosis as well as in cases of medical evacuation of children to be treated abroad and in cases of parent of deceased children.

Games, parties, creative workshops, educations and many other activities are organized by the association aiming at facilitating of medical treatment of diseased children and at normalization of their stressful everyday life, as much as possible, to make their little faces smile. The association organizes for them rehabilitation camps on mountains during the summer period. One of the most important projects of the association was construction of a Parental House located within the "Jezero" Clinic of Pediatrics in Sarajevo providing continuous accommodation of the diseased children and their parents.

The Parental House was solemnly open on 26th of April 2016 and since then over 80 families from the area of complete Federation of B&H have used it, totally for free, and the utilization level of the house is 70% justifying its existence.

During their stay in the house, the families have right to free accommodation in separate apartments, basic foodstuffs, disinfectants, antiseptics, and above mentioned expert assistance provided by a psychologist and a social worker. Positive sides of the house are numerous and priceless. Owing to the Parental House, children and parents spend time minimum in hospital, have possibility to mingle and to exchange their experiences, to create family atmosphere suddenly deprived both from parents and from the diseased children.

Association named "A Heart for children affected by cancer in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina"





## Bijeli i crni dud

## White Mulberry and Black Mulberry

Autor / Author:..... Sunita Hamzić  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,50 KM; 0,77 €  
 Veličina marke / Size of the stamp:..... 42,00 x 35,00 mm  
 Veličina bloka / Size of the block:..... 60,00 x 50,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u bloku:..... 1  
 Number of stamps per block:..... 1  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampanje / Printing:..... Blicdrukar Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 25.10.2017.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



**Bijeli dud (*Morus alba*)** je brzo rastuće srednje veliko drvo kuglaste krošnje, srednje dugog životnog vijeka, koje naraste i do 20 metara visine.

Pradomovina ovog stabla je sjeverna Kina, a danas je posvuda rasprostranjeno. Listovi su nazubljeni i prema vrhu oštri, mogu biti i do 30 centimetara dugački premda su najčešće između 5 i 15 cm. Lišće u hladnijim predjelima opada zimi, a u toplim predjelima ovo stablo je uvijek zeleno. Cvjetovi su jednodolni, a na stablu su prisutni cvjetovi oba spola, muški veličine 2- 3,5 cm, a ženski nešto manji (1- 2 cm). Plodovi su jagodastog oblika, bjelkaste do roza boje, veličine 1,5- 2 cm. Beru se od juna do avgusta. Razne ptice konzumiraju plodove što omogućava širenje sjemenki.

Lišće bijelog duda je glavna hrana larvi svilene bube (*Bombyx mori*) koje proizvode svilena vlakna te se bijeli dud posebno uzgaja u te svrhe, ali se isto tako upotrebljava i u ishrani domaćih životinja. Plodovi imaju široku upotrebu, od konzumacije sirovih plodova ili preradom. Plod bijelog duda sadrži slobodne organske kiseline, vitamin C, karotin, pektin, invertni šećer, sluz, gume i smolu.

Uzgoj bijelog duda za potrebe proizvodnje svile je počeo prije 4.000 godina u Kini. Danas je u Kini oko 6,260 kilometara kvadratnih posađeno bijelim dudom. U Indiji je također rasprostranjen i to na oko 2,820 km<sup>2</sup>. Uzgoj je raširen i na druge krajeve svijeta, a u SAD su bijeli dud, za potrebe uzgoja, križali s crvenim dudom, dobijajući poseban hibrid. Zbog toga je dud stavljen na popis invazivnih vrsta u dijelovima Sjeverne Amerike.

**Crni dud (*Morus nigra*)** je visoko listopadno drvo poreklom iz jugozapadne Azije, gde se uzgaja tako dugo da se njegovo prvobitno stanište ne može sa sigurnošću utvrditi. U Evropu je unesen veoma davno, tako da se odomao. Crni dud može porasti do 20 m i ima široko razgranatu i gustu krošnju. Kora debela je sivo- smeđa i brazdato uzdužno ispucala. Izdanci su crvenkastosmeđi, dlakavi, u jesen postaju tamno smeđi. Listovi su debeli, široko jajasti, dugi 6- 15 cm, pri osnovi srčasti, zašiljenog vrha. Po obodu su nazubljeni, sa naličja hrapavi sa oštrim dlakama.

Muške cvasti duge su oko 2,5, a ženske oko 1,5 cm. Cvjetni omotač i žigovi takođe su dlakavi. Plodovi, dudinje, su crno- ljubičaste do sasvim crne boje, daleko ukusnije od dudinja bijelog duda i gotovo dvostruko veće od njih. Crni dud bolje podnosi niske temperature od bijelog duda i otporniji je na suhu klimu. Razmnožava se generativno, iz sjemena i vegetativno, reznicama i kalemljenjem.

U prošlosti je bilo pokušaja da se svilena buba (*Bombyx mori*) uzgaja i na crnom dud, ali njegovi listovi, oštro dlakavi sa naličja, nisu pogodni za ishranu ovog leptira. Samim tim crni dud je rjeđe sađen od bijelog. Drvo crnog duda manje je cijenjeno od drveta bijelog duda, ali su plodovi ukusniji pa se na Bliskom istoku konzumiraju kao voće i često koriste za pripremu različitih poslastica: džemova, voćnih sirupa i sl. Hranjivi su i bogati vitaminom C. Crni dud je cijenjena vrsta u pejzažnoj arhitekturi kako zbog široke, guste krošnje tako i zbog svojih skromnih zahtjeva prema uslovima sredine.

**White mulberry (*Morus alba*)** is fast growing middle sized tree with spherical treetop, of middle living age that can reach up to 20 m of height.

China was its homeland but it can be found all around the world nowadays. Its leaves are denticulated and sharp on top. They may be up to 30 cm long however they are mostly 5-15 cm long. In cold areas, its leaves fall off during the winter while in warm areas the tree is always verdant. Its flowers are single-gendered and the flowers of both genders are found on its tree, male flowers 2 - 3,5 cm long and female flowers 1-2 cm long. Its fruits are strawberry-shaped, white to light pink colored, 1,5 - 2 cm long. They are picked up from June to August. Different birds consume its fruits, enabling spreading of seeds.

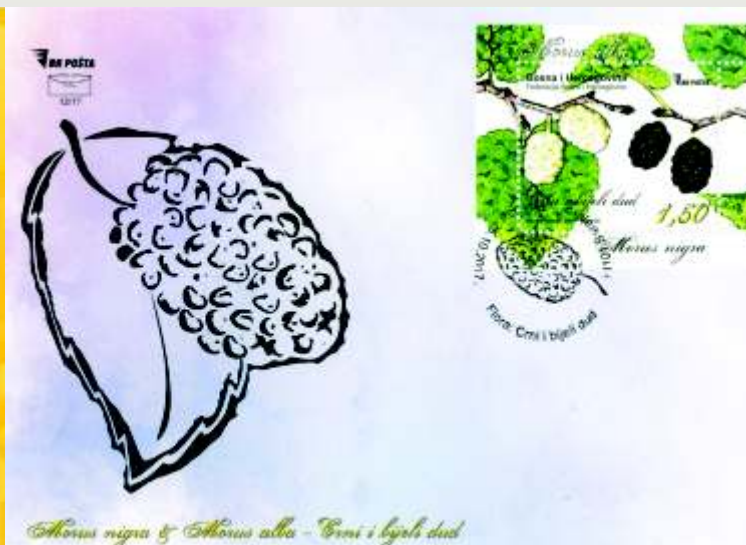
White mulberry leaves are main food of silkworm (*Bombyx mori*) producing silk fibers and thus the white mulberry is cultivated for that special purpose but it is also used in nutrition of farm animals. Its fruits have wide-spread usage, from consummation of raw fruits to its processing. White mulberry fruits have free organic acids, C vitamin, carotene, pectin, inverted sugar, slime, gums and resin.

White mulberry cultivation started in China 4.000 years ago for the needs of silk production. Today some 6,260 square km are planted with the white mulberry in China. It is widespread all over India too, at the area of 2,820 km<sup>2</sup>. It is planted in other parts of the world, too. In USA, it was hybridized with red mulberry, for cultivation needs, producing, by this way, a special hybrid. That is why the mulberry was put on the list of invasive species in some parts of North America.

**Black mulberry (*Morus nigra*)** is high deciduous tree originating from south-western Asia having been planted so long that its primary biotope cannot be confirmed for sure. It was brought to Europe long time ago and then became naturalized. The black mulberry may grow up to the height of 20m and it has widely branched top. Its bark is grayish brown and cracked alongside. Its sprigs are reddish brown, hairy, becoming dark brown in autumn. Its leaves are thick, vast and oval, 6-15 cm long, heart-shaped in its basis, with denticulated top and margins. The leaf face is rough with sharp hairs.

Male inflorescences are 2,5 cm and female ones are 1,5 cm long. Floral cover and marks are also hairy. The fruits are graded from blackish violet to black color, much more delicious than with white mulberry and almost double sized compared with the white mulberry. The black mulberry tolerates low temperatures better than the white mulberry and it is resistant against the dry climatic conditions. It proliferates generatively, from the seed and vegetatively, via cuttings and by grafting procedure.

There were some attempt in the past to grow the silkworm (*Bombyx mori*) on the black mulberry, but its leaves, sharply hairy on the face side, are not suitable for nutrition of this kind of butterfly. Due to this, the black mulberry is more cultivated seldom than the white one. Black mulberry tree is less appreciated than the white one but its fruits are more delicious thus are consumed as fruits on Middle East and often used for preparation of different delights: jams, fruit syrups, etc. they are nutritive and full of C vitamin. The black mulberry is respected species in landscape architecture due to its huge, thick treetop but also due to its modest needs as for the environmental conditions.

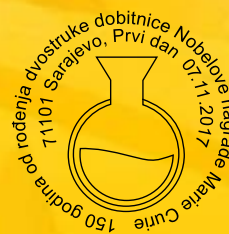




**150 godina od rođenja dvostruke dobitnice  
Nobelove nagrade Marie Curie**  
(07.11.1867 - 04.07.1934)

**150 years of birthday of Marie Curie  
double Noble Prize winner**  
(07.11. 1867-04.07.1934)

Autor/Author:..... Tamer Lučarević  
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,00 KM; 0,51 €  
Veličina / Size:..... 41,58 x 27,72 mm  
Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 9  
Number of stamps per sheet:..... 9  
Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
Štampa / Printing:..... Blitdruk Sarajevo  
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 07.11.2017.  
Tiraž/Quantity:..... 10.000



Marie Skłodowska Curie /polj./, (Varšava, Poljska 7. novembar 1867. - Passy, Francuska 4. jula 1934.), francuska hemičarka i fizičarka poljskog porijekla, poznata kao pionir radiologije i jedna od prvih žena naučnica. Rođena je u Poljskoj gdje je provela rane godine, a 1891., sa dvadesetčetiri godine odlazi studirati u Pariz. Na Sveučilištu u Parizu (Sorbona) diplomirala je (1893.), doktorirala (1903.) i radila kao prva profesorica od 1906. godine.

U njena najveća dostignuća spadaju: rad na teoriji radioaktivnosti, tehnikama razdvajanja radioaktivnih izotopa kao i otkriće dva nova hemijska elementa -radijuma i polonijuma. Pod njenim ličnim nadzorom vršena su, prva u svijetu, istraživanja o mogućnosti izlječenja raka pomoću radioaktivnosti. Jedan je od osnivača nove grane hemije - radiohemije.

Dvostruka je dobitnica Nobelove nagrade, prvi put 1903. godine, iz fizike, zajedno sa suprugom Pierrom Curiejem i A. Henrijem Becquerelom za naučna dostignuća u ispitivanju radioaktivnosti, a drugi put 1911. godine iz hemije, za izdvajanje elementarnog radona. Maria Curie je ne samo prva žena koja je dobila Nobelovu nagradu, već i prva osoba koja je tu nagradu dobila dva puta. Također je jedina žena koja ju je dobila za dvije različite oblasti. Ovjenčana dvjema Nobelovim nagradama, ona postaje i do naših dana ostaje najčuvenija žena naučnik svih vremena.

Bila je prva članica pariške Académie de médecine od 1922. godine i prva direktorica Radijskog instituta u Parizu. Učestvovala je na konferencijama u Solveju (najznačajniji skupovi svjetskih fizičara i hemičara u istoriji nauke - prva Solvejeva konferencija održana 1911. godine u Briselu) od 1911. godine, pa do svoje smrti, a od 1922. godine je bila član Odbora za saradnju intelektualaca. Njen rad je ostao zabilježen u mnogim naučnim časopisima, a njena najznačajnija objavljena djela su Istraživanja radioaktivnih supstanci (1904.) i Obrada radioaktivnosti (1910. godina).

Značaj rada Marie Curie ogleda se u brojnim nagradama koje su joj dodijeljene. Dobila je mnoge počasne naučne, medicinske i pravne diplome i počasna članstva učenih društava širom svijeta. Danas nekoliko obrazovnih i istraživačkih ustanova i medicinskih centara nosi ime Marie Curie, a neki od njih su Institut Curie i Univerzitet Pierra i Marie Curie koji se nalaze u Parizu.

Marie Curie umrla je od aplastične anemije, rijetke bolesti koja se dovodi u vezu s visokim stepenom izlaganja polonijumu i radijumu, radioaktivnim elementima koje je otkrila. Godinu dana nakon smrti Marie Curie, njena starija kćerka Irena je dobila Nobelovu nagradu za hemiju 1935. godine, a mlađa kćerka Eva je napisala majčinu biografiju „Madam Curie“.

Marie i Pierr Curie sahranjeni su u mauzoleju "Panteon" u Parizu, u kome se čuvaju posmrtni ostaci istaknutih francuskih ličnosti, uključujući i filozofe Rusoa i Voltera.

Marie Skłodowska Curie (Warsaw, Poland, 07.11.1867. – 04.07.1934. Passy, France). French chemist and physicist of Polish origin, known as a pioneer in radiology and one of the first women scientists.

She was born in Poland where she spent her early childhood and in 1891 when she was 24 she went to Paris to study. She graduated at the Paris University (Sorbonne) in 1893 and in 1903 she obtained her PhD title and worked as a professor since 1906.

Her greatest achievements were: theory on radioactivity, techniques of separation of radioactive isotopes and discovery of two new chemical elements – radium and polonium. Researches on possibility to cure cancers by radioactivity were made under her personal supervision. She was one of the founders of a new chemistry branch – radiochemistry.

She was double winner of Nobel Prize, first time in the field of physics in 1903 (together with her husband Pierre Curie and A. Henry Becquerel for radioactivity scientific achievements) and second time in 1911 in the field of chemistry for her success in isolation of elementary radon. Not only was Maria Curie the first woman to have been awarded the Nobel Prize but the first person to have been awarded this prize twice. She was also the only woman who was awarded this prize for the achievements at two different scientific fields. Awarded with two Nobel Prizes, she became the most famous woman scientist of all time.

She was the first member of Academie de medicine of Paris since 1922 and the first director of Radio Institute in Paris. She participated in conferences held in Solvay (the most significant global meetings of physicists and chemists in history of these sciences since 1911 – first Solvay Conference was held in Brussels in 1911), all the way to the end of her life and since 1922 she was a member of the Board for Cooperation of Intellectuals. Her work was registered in many scientific magazines and her most significant works were Researches of radioactive substances (1904) and Elaboration of radioactivity (1910).

Significance of the work of Marie Curie lies in numerous prizes she was awarded. She got many honorary diplomas in medicine and law, many honorary memberships of scientific associations worldwide. Several educational and research institutes and medical centers have been named after Marie Curie, out of which Curie Institute and Pierre and Marie Curie University in Paris.

Marie Curie died from aplastic anaemia, rare disease connected to high level of exposure to polonium and radium, radioactive elements she discovered. One year upon the death of Marie Curie, her older daughter Irena was awarded the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1935 and her younger daughter Eve wrote mother's memoirs named "Madame Curie".

Marie and Pierre Curie were buried in the "Pantheon" mausoleum in Paris where mortal remains of eminent French persons are kept, including philosophers Rousseau and Voltaire.





## Prva retrospektivna posthumna izložba Mersada Berbera „Mersad Berber – Alegorija Bosne“

### First retrospective posthumous exhibition of Mersad Berber “Mersad Berber – Allegory of Bosnia”

Autor/Author:..... Mersad Berber  
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,70 KM; 0,87 €  
Veličina / Size:..... 27,72 x 41,58 mm  
Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10  
Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10  
Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
Štampanje / Printing:..... Blidruk Sarajevo  
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 06.07.2017.  
Tiraž/Quantity:..... 10.000



Mersad Berber (Bosanski Petrovac, 1. januara 1940.- Zagreb, 7. oktobra 2012.) bio je bosanskohercegovački akademski slikar i grafičar, svjetskog glasa.

Akademiju likovnih umjetnosti u Ljubljani završio je 1963. godine u klasi prof. Maksima Sedeja, a poslijediplomski studij grafike 1965. godine na istoj instituciji kod prof. Rikarda Debenjaka. Od 1978. do 1982. godine radio je na Katedri za crtež i grafiku Akademije likovnih umjetnosti u Sarajevu. Tokom 1990-ih preselio se u Zagreb. Do kraja života živio je i radio u Zagrebu i Dubrovniku.

Mersad Berber dobitnik je 50-ak nagrada. Izlagao je u svim većim gradovima svijeta (Londonu, Hamburgu, Istanbulu, Chicagu, Abu Dabiju, Moskvi, Madridu, Cirihi, New Yorku...), a relevantni stručnjaci uvrstili su ga među najveće svjetske postklasiciiste. Galerija Tate u Londonu 1984. godine uvrstila je Berberove slike u svoj stalni postav. Njegova posljednja važna izložba prije smrti, velika retrospektiva koja je obuhvatila cijeli njegov radni vijek, upriličena je 2009. godine u Barceloni.

U radu je primijenio mnogo raznovidnih umjetničkih tehnika, od tradicionalnih do savremenih, bio je opčinjen i mogućnostima novih tehnika digitalne štampe, ponekad stvarajući otiske velikih razmjera. Njegovi radovi često se ne bave jednim prizorom, već spojem više njih, ponekad smještenima jedan do drugoga, a ponekad slojevito naslaganima jedan na drugoga.

Uz slikarstvo i grafiku, jednako uspješno bavio se i teatarskom scenografijom i kostimografijom, ilustracijom i opremom knjiga, tapiserijom, dizajnom filmskih plakata i ploča, animiranim filmom...

U povodu Prve retrospektivne posthumne izložbe Mersada Berbera, jednog od najvećih bosanskohercegovačkih umjetnika, „Javno preduzeće BH POŠTA“ d.o.o. Sarajevo izdalo je vanrednu prigodnu poštansku marku „Mersad Berber – Alegorija Bosne“.

Izložba, kao projekat Fondacije Mersad Berber, otvorena je u sarajevskoj Vijećnici 6. jula 2017. godine, pod pokroviteljstvom člana Predsjedništva BiH Bakira Izetbegovića. Na ovoj izložbi predstavljen je gotovo cjelokupan opus Berberovog stvaralaštva od 60-ih godina do kraja njegovog života i na taj način sve značajnije faze i ciklusi iz doba njegovog stvaralaštva, od onih nastalih tokom njegovih studija na Akademiji likovne umjetnosti i oblikovanja u Ljubljani, drvoreza u slavu Velaskeza, ciklusa Skender- Vakuf, Dubrovačkih flora, Srebrenice, pa do posljednje faze- autoportreta.

Neizostavan dio gotovo svih radova ovog umjetničkog velikana bila je njegova ljubav prema domovini - Bosni i Hercegovini. Nakon tragičnih 90-ih, Berber je na platno pokušao prenijeti i smrt viševijekovnog multikulturalizma na Balkanu i upravo kroz tu stvaralačku fazu je dostigao i svoj umjetnički vrhunac.

Mersad Berber (born in Bosanski Petrovac on Jun 1 1940 – died in Zagreb on Oct 7 2012) was academic painter and graphic artist of international reputation.

He graduated from Academy of Fine Arts in Ljubljana in 1963 within the study class of prof. Maksim Sedej and completed his postgraduate study of graphics in 1965 at the same institution within the study class of prof. Rikardo Debenjak. From 1978 to 1982 he was working at the university Department of drawing and graphics within the Academy of Fine Arts in Sarajevo. During 90's he moved to Zagreb. Till the end of life, he was living and working in Zagreb and Dubrovnik.

Mersad Berber was the winner of 50 prizes. He organized exhibitions of his works in all capitals of the world (London, Hamburg, Istanbul, Chicago, Abu Dhabi, Moscow, Madrid, Zurich, New York,...) and relevant experts put him on the list of the greatest world's post-classicists. In 1984, Tate Gallery in London included Berber's paintings in its regular exhibition. In 2009, his last significant exhibition before his death, great retrospective comprising all his professional life, was organized in Barcelona.

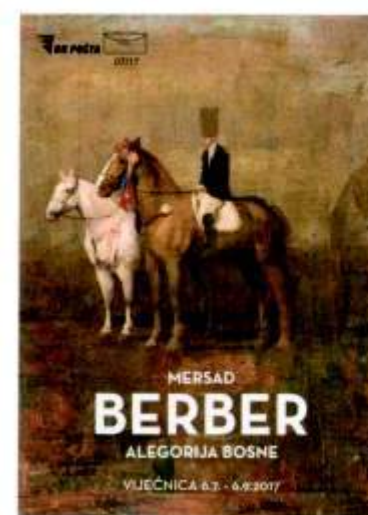
He used many different artistic techniques while working, from traditional to modern ones. He was fascinated by possibilities of new techniques of digital printing, sometimes producing prints of large dimensions. His works often do not regard only one scene but combination of several scenes, sometimes placed one to another and sometimes placed stratified and lain up one by another.

Beside painting and graphics, he was likewise successful in theatre stage design and costume design, illustration and book cover design, tapestry, movie poster design, music record design, cartoons,...

On the occasion of the first Retrospective posthumous exhibition of Mersad Berber, one of the greatest artists of Bosnia and Herzegovina, “JP BH Pošta d.o.o. Sarajevo” issued a special stamp named “Mersad Berber – Allegory of Bosnia”.

The exhibition being the project of the Mersad Berber Foundation was opened in the City Hall of Sarajevo on 6th of July 2017, under auspices of Bakir Izetbegović, the member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Almost the whole opus of Berber's creativity from 60's to the end of his life was presented then. On this occasion all significant phases and cycles of his creative life were exhibited, starting from those made during his study at the Academy of Fine Arts in Ljubljana, to engravings to the honor of Velazquez, Skender-Vakuf cycle, Dubrovnik flora, Srebrenica, to the last phase – self-portraits.

Dependable part of almost all works of this artistic giant was his love toward his homeland – Bosnia and Herzegovina. Upon tragic 90's, Berber tried to transfer the death of multicentenary multiculturalism at the Balkans and right through this very creative phase he achieved his artistic culmination.





### Kulturno historijsko naslijeđe Behram – begova medresa u Tuzli

### Cultural Historical Heritage Behram-Bey's Muslim Religious Secondary School in Tuzla

Autor/Author:..... E. Kozarević  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,70 KM; 0.87 €  
 Veličina / Size:..... 35,00 x 42,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10  
 Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampanje / Printing:..... Blicdrukar Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 05.10.2017.  
 Tiraž/Quantity:..... 10.000



Behram- begova medresa u Tuzli je islamska srednja škola, koja datira od 1626. godine. Njen utemeljitelj je Behram- beg.

Od svoga nastanka do danas prošla je nekoliko faza, ali je uvijek bila u središtu vjerskog, društvenog i kulturnog života okolnog područja, ali i šire. Danas je smještena u savremeno izgrađenom i opremljenom kompleksu zgrada. Po svojoj opremljenosti, stručnosti zaposlenih i nastavnom i odgojnom planu spada u sam vrh srednjih škola u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Nastavu pohađa 530 učenika u šesnaest odjeljenja. Svi učenici su smješteni u učeničkom domu. Posebna briga su djeca iz jetimskih i siromašnih porodica. Njihovo školovanje, kao i školovanje drugih učenika, posebna je briga Behram- begove medrese.

Školovanje u Behram- begovoj medresi je četverogodišnje. Učenici u svome radu izučavaju 25 nauka. U taj spektar uključene su islamske nauke, strani jezici (arapski, turski, engleski, njemački i latinski jezik), društvene nauke, prirodno- matematičke nauke te značajno multidisciplinarno područje. Velika pažnja se posvećuje odgojnom radu s učenicima. Uz redovne nastavne aktivnosti, provodi se i veliki broj vannastavnih aktivnosti.

Učenici, koji su svoje školovanje okončali u tuzlanskoj Medresi, opredjeljuju se za nastavak svoga obrazovanja na brojnim univerzitetima u zemlji i inozemstvu. Značajan broj ih je to i okončao pa su danas zaposleni kao imami, vjeroučitelji, univerzitetski i srednjoškolski profesori i nastavnici, inženjeri itd.

Učenici Medrese su postigli brojne uspjehe na brojnim takmičenjima. Medresa je za svoj rad dobila priznanje reisu- l- uleme i Rijaseta Islamske zajednice u Bosni i Hercegovini. Svoju plaketu Medresi je dodijelilo i Federalno ministarstvo obrazovanja i nauke.

Više puta su Medresu nagrađivali Ministarstvo obrazovanja, nauke, kulture i sporta Tuzlanskog kantona i Pedagoški zavod Tuzlanskog kantona. Svoju zahvalnost skoro svakodnevno upućuju brojni pojedinci i ustanove.

Behram-Bey's Muslim Religious Secondary School in Tuzla has been dating since 1626. Its founder was Behram-Bey.

The school has gone through several phases so far but it has always been in the center of religious, social and cultural life not only of the area but even wider. Today it is located within modern complex of buildings. According to its equipment, proficiency of its staff and curriculum, it is on very top of secondary schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

530 pupils attend the school divided into sixteen classrooms. All the pupils are accommodated in the pupil's home building. Special care is provided to parentless and poor children. Their schooling, beside the schooling of other pupil, is special concern of Behram-Bey's Schools.

Behram-Bey's Muslim Religious Secondary School is four-year secondary school. Pupils study 25 sciences. The scope includes Islamic sciences, foreign languages (Arabic, Turkish, English, German and Latin), social sciences, natural sciences and mathematics and significant area of multidisciplinary sciences. A great attention is paid to upbringing of pupils. Beside regular educational activities, there is a great number of extracurricular activities.

Pupils who graduated from Behram-Bey's Secondary School in Tuzla select to continue their education at numerous universities in the country and abroad. There is significant number of those who graduated from the mentioned universities working now as imams, teachers of religion, university professors, secondary school teachers, engineers, etc.

The pupils of this school achieved a lot of success at numerous competitions. For its work, the school was awarded the appreciation of the Grand Mufti of Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Honorary plaque was also delivered to this school by Federal Ministry of Education and Science.

Behram-Bey's School was awarded several times by the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Tuzla Canton and Pedagogic Institute of Tuzla Canton. Many individuals and institutions express their thankfulness toward this school almost every day.







**Začinske biljke - Cimet, Basiljak, Kim, Kopar, Lavor**  
**Condiment plants - Cinnamon, Basil, Cumin, Dill, Laurel**

Autor / Author:..... Sunita Hamzić  
 Veličina / Size:..... 40,00 x 20,00 mm  
 Nominala / Nomination..... 5 x 0,90 KM; 5 x 0,46 €  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 50  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 50  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampanje / Printing:..... Blidruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 11.09.2017.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 500.000



**Slapovi - Štrbački buk**  
**Waterfalls – Štrbački buk**

Autor / Author:..... Abdulah Branković  
 Veličina / Size:..... 40,00 x 30,00 mm  
 Nominala / Nomination..... 1,50 KM; 0,77 €  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 50  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 50  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampanje / Printing:..... Blidruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 25.10.2017.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 100.000



**Gastronomija - Sir**  
**Gastronomy - Cheese**

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević  
 Veličina / Size:..... 40,00 x 20,00 mm  
 Nominala / Nomination..... 1,10 KM; 0,56 €  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 50  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 50  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampanje / Printing:..... Blidruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 21.11.2017.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 100.000



**Planine - Maglić**  
**Mountains - Maglić**

Autor / Author:..... Abdulah Branković  
 Veličina / Size:..... 42,00 x 35,00 mm  
 Nominala / Nomination..... 2,00 KM; 1,02 €  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 50  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 50  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampanje / Printing:..... Blidruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 21.11.2017.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 200.000



**Sigurnost u rudnicima - Rudari**  
**Security in mines - Miners**

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević  
 Veličina / Size:..... 41,58 x 27,72 mm  
 Nominala / Nomination..... 0,70 KM; 0,36 €  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 50  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 50  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampanje / Printing:..... Blidruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 21.12.2017.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 100.000



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