



BUSINESS



ACADEMY



VALJEVO



# SINGIDUNUM NEWS

STUDENTS MAGAZINE - 1ST EDITION  
DECEMBER 2006

Singidunum University  
Age of Pentium  
Ancient Rome  
Say hello to Valjevo

serbian food



movies



music



poetry

# Ed's letter

Just a few words to introduce ourselves.

**Singidunum News** is a students' magazine, created by students of Faculty of Business, University of Singidunum in Valjevo, a town in western Serbia. They are gathered from different branches – some of them are students of Business Informations, some of Finance and Banking and some of Hospitality and Hotel Management. And, of course, one of us is an English Teacher!

What you will have opportunity of reading here are only bits of our creativity, skills and interests.

We hope that this will be an inspired gift for the upcoming holidays, as well as a way of making the world a unified and a closer place.

Happy holidays and have fun reading!  
Ivana Damnjanovic

## SINGIDUNUM NEWS

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Singidunum University is a young academic institution. It was founded on January the 17th, 2005, by decision No 612-00-663/2004-04 issued by the Republic Council for University Education Development, giving approval to the feasibility study for the establishment of Singidunum University.

Singidunum University consists of nine different programmes of study:

- The Faculty of Financial Management and Insurance (FFMO), founded in 1999
- The Faculty of Business Information Science (FPI), founded in 2002
- The Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality Management (FTHM), founded in 2003
- The Faculty of Economics, Finance and Administration (FEFA), founded in 2002
- The Faculty of Media and Communications (FMK), founded in 2006
- The Faculty of Applied Ecology (FUTURA), founded in 2006
- College of Marketing, Trade and Tourism (VŠMTT), Subotica, founded in 2006
- Business Academy (BA), Valjevo, founded in 2005
- Belgrade Academy of Computer Sciences (BARN), founded in 2006

FFMO, FPI and FTHM offer non-resident distant education through Distance Learning System, which can reach those disadvantaged by limited time, distance or physical disability. Distance learning System strives to broaden access to higher education by transcending barriers of geography and time, while meeting the highest academic standards, encouraging academic rigour, and requiring equivalent levels of student achievements and quality of courses regardless of delivery format

Singidunum University offers ordinary degree programmes which comprise three or four years of full-time study, one-year postgraduate courses, two-year master studies and honours degree programmes. Curricula and degree formats are modelled on the well known European faculties and colleges and on the best practices of our national faculties. Curricula and teaching programmes are in accordance with the principles of Bologna Declaration and European Credit Transfer System (ECTS).

Practical exercises in information technology subjects (at all three of the founding faculties) are in accord with the European Computer Driving Licence (ECDL) certificate, within the European initiative for standardization of training courses and testing of computer skills.

University Singidunum work together with other educational institutions. Except common master program with Lincoln University from the USA, there are agreements of cooperation with British Council

and Institute Cervantes including english and spanish for students of our University.

The Diplomas de Español como Lengua Extranjera (DELE) are official titles granted by Institute Cervantes in the name of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports of Spain, demonstrating the competency and command level of the Spanish language. Cambridge ESOL exams are the world's leading range of certificates for learners of English. They can help you gain entrance to a university or college, improve your job prospects and measure your progress in English. In May 2006 Singidunum University signed the Memorandum of Agreement with the University of Cambridge-English for Speakers of Other Languages (Cambridge ESOL) and British Council, Serbia. Our students can take any of the courses – PET, BEC Preliminary (B1), FCE, BEC Vantage (B2), CAE, BEC Higher (C1) and CPE (C2) with a discount. The first exams can be taken during the June examination session. British Council also organizes seminars for English teachers from Singidunum University to help them in their professional development.

Amadeus is the leading travel technology and distribution provider that markets and sells technology solutions for the travel industry. As a technology partner to the travel industry, Amadeus brings the latest information technology advances to travel providers and travel agents selling both leisure and corporate travel services. That means putting the strength of

our global resources to work in providing local solutions in 200 markets around the world through the Amadeus national marketing companies (NMCs) that are in place to serve these markets.

Eficus presents an example of a solution to business problems. EFICUS is a web-based Business Process Management system (BPM system). With its innovative approach, it makes a dramatic impact on the management of daily business processes. It transforms complex processes taking place at more levels inside or outside companies to fast and simple procedures saving a lot of invaluable time and money. Companies using this system can benefit greatly from automating repeating, time-consuming business processes and controlling workflows within a company or in cooperation with other companies. In this way, the management and organization of a company becomes significantly simplified, moreover, it becomes more transparent and manageable. Companies using this system can benefit greatly from automating repeating, time-consuming business processes and controlling workflows within a company or in cooperation with other companies. In this way, the management and organization of a company become significantly simplified, moreover, they become more transparent and manageable.

As from May the 10th 2005, Singidunum University is a member of Association of Universities of Serbia (ZUS).

Singidunum University provides an opportunity of studying at a distance through Distance Learning Centres of Subotica, Niš and Valjevo.

University Singidunum Centre in Valjevo is founded in 2005. The University has enough quality space, which is equipped with computers and the Internet, audio-video and another equipment for complete realization of educational process.

Academy gives maximum when personnel, technical-technological and space aspects are concerned, so the students could realize given educational tasks using accessible modern scientific and professional literature, lectures and work with mentors in easier and more effective manner. In this way students get a possibility to follow continual educational achievement. Also, the knowledge can be introduced with many plans and programmes which are very modern and inovative. It will be realized through the less ons, exercises, seminar papers, oral examinations, forums and exams.

## WORD OF THE HEAD OF THE FACULTY

We are going through a period of intensive legal activities which deal with higher education. Namely, a new law about higher education was passed last year, and recently accompanying official documents have been introduced: rulebooks about self-evaluation and quality assessment standards, procedures of external quality control of higher education institutions, procedure for accreditation of higher education institutions and programmes of study. In the upcoming years, all higher education institutions will go through the system of accreditation and evaluation of their work. Consequently, I would like to state the fact that our higher education is reorganizing itself according to European higher education. This entire process and, as the succeeding one will probably be, is accompanied by the dilemma and questioning among the academic and even broader public whether and to what extent our education loses its tradition, quality etc by joining the European system of higher education. The fact is that education is not an area that allows sudden and quick changes but requires constant adjustments to the changes in the scientific and business environment. Personally, I dislike certain terms which are so frequently used (reforms, transitions...). Dilemmas and reconsidering are by all means desirable, but not decline.

It can be expected that the new legal regulatory rules (assuming that already noticed drawbacks be removed) will bring along: more work and more order.



The objective is to make our higher education more efficient and make sure it follows contemporary world education, and to analyze the results of partnership system of knowledge and skill gaining. Next, to make our higher education system open for a greater competition of

knowledge which will result in different titles and degrees. Still, whether all these processes lead towards enhancement or decline in quality, whether more efficiency means lowering criteria, or by far greater

work with students, whether the studying by the new system is harder or easier are the issues that need considering and writing about.

Finally, I want to thank you for the space that you have given me in your first issue and to show my pleasure caused by your interest and creativity in this field. I wish you success!

Prof. Dr. Olivera Nikolić



## PRESENTATIONS ABOUT TOURIST DESTINATIONS

On the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> December the students of tourism and hotel management gave four different presentations about tourist destinations, at Business Academy in Valjevo. The topics were tourist resources of Cyprus, Vrujci Spa, Valjevo and Kosjeric. The students were more interested in places near Valjevo, except Cyprus which is overseas destination. Different types of tourism were covered: city-break (Valjevo), SPA and wellness (Vrujci), Rural tourism (Kosjeric) and "sea and sun" tourism (Cyprus).

The students were concerned with decorations of enterer, and each of these presentations had its own music support characteristic for that destination. There were many audiences: students from the academy, pupils from secondary economic school, professors and public relations managers from Valjevo tourist organization. Many journalists attended the events. It was the first presentation, and the participants had the jitters, but not enough to disturb them in their work. The best of all was cooperation between students, who gave their technical support. These presentations were divided into two days: The first day were presentations about Cyprus (Mario Stefanovic and Tamara Zeravcic) and Vrujci Spa (Ana Radojicic), and the second day about Valjevo (Ivana Vicentic and Vanja Milicevic) and Kosjeric (Jovana Popovic).

It was very nice and interesting experience for all of them, with positive and negative suggestions, but very useful for the future work.

Special thanks to the head of our faculty Olivera Nikolic, Professor Branka Botic and Mr. Branko Petrovic who gave as motivation and support.



Natural resources of Valjevo and its municipality provide the excellent conditions for development of tourism. About 50.000 tourists pass through Valjevo per year, with almost 120.000 of tourist nights achieved. Valjevo has three hotels: the first class "Grand" hotel, and the second class "Beli Narcis" and "Jablanica" hotels. Well known Divcibare tourists place holds two hotels, eight recreational centers, two mountainous centers, motor camp and about 100 beds in private sector.

Rural tourism is represented in the following villages: Kamenica, Petnica, Robaje, Zabari, Stave and Brankovina. Countryside of Valjevo is rich with excursion centers, such as Gradac and Petnica rivers, with modern recreational centers (with four swimming pools and sport grounds). The cave of Petnica is also located near by, where the traces of pre-historical men settlement was found (related to the early part of the Stone Age-palaeolith), as well as settlements found in front of the cave related to later part of the Stone Age (neolith). The exploring station has been operating in Petnica since 1982. Monasteries Pustinja and Celije, as well as the church in Jovanja, are also located in the area of Valjevo.

Referring tourist and business manifestations, "The Tesnjar evenings" is traditionally organized in Valjevo, "Strawberries days" in Brankovina, and "Miss of narcissus competition" on Divcibare.

Sights and attractions of Valjevo are Tesnjar-the ancient town, Muslim's asylum, Nenadovica Tower, military memorial graveyard, Modern Gallery, Public museum, numerous monuments, institutions of the culture, etc.



Although many would disagree with me in that decision, I would be glad to ask you out somewhere in Valjevo, any time of day or night. If you have a bit of free time even to consider going out in Valjevo (disregarding the fact that you are probably in another town, city, state or continent, and that it would take a lot of time, energy, nerves and money to get to Serbia and to find Valjevo). Stick with me for the next hundred of lines and I hope I will give you an opportunity of getting the soul of my town.

If you decided to visit Valjevo during your summer holidays, then I would take for a 'good-morning coffee' right on the bank of the river Kolubara. We would sit in the shade of beautiful old lime-trees, in front of three wooden cottages where you can relax listening to and watching the Kolubara's ripples. Personally, my favourite is the one in the middle, which used to be called 'Lucky Vucky' (whatever that meant), and which now bears the name 'Kućica' (Housiel!). At the one to its right you can order a portion of fried picarel (fish), which, of course, would require a pint of beer chosen from a range of Serbian brands. The one on the left, 'We are not angels', named after a Serbian cult film, provides the surrounding area with music- the songs ranging from the soft '80s (Shinead O'Connor, Eurythmics, The Police etc) to 'Metallica', 'Toto'.... It might even happen that you hear a few most popular local rock groups as well. Bon appetite!

In this case, it would be advisable to stay in the nature, so I would take you for a lunch at the restaurant

'The Hunters' House' where we would enjoy, again on the river bank, among numerous poultry – turkeys, chicken, pigeons, peacocks strutting around. You will probably get really hungry by the time we got there through the town center upstream the river and through the largest Valjevo's park Pećina (Cave) where various kinds of trees grow.

And when the night comes... It would basically depend on your music taste which dictates the place we would visit and the sort of people we would be surrounded by. Maybe, just for a while, I should (dare) take you to the place 'Rendez-vous', a very popular with Valjevo's youth. There you would be able to hear music hits of some very popular Serbian folk stars, for example Svetlana Ražnatović. We wouldn't stay too long, but I would like to hear your opinion afterwards.

If you feel in the mood for popular places with modern MTV music, disco, dance, techno, then we could go out basically anywhere. Some of those places are located in the Knez Miloševa Street, a narrow and very pleasant one with numerous boutiques, fashion stores and cafes where people from Valjevo usually go for a walk.

Next option is 'Fragile' on the second floor of hotel 'Narcis', all made of glass, transparent and very modern. After that we could go to 'Gypsy' where there are very often live bands. It may happen that you enjoy yourself over there.

You can also listen to a live band in 'Casablanca' on the river bank, very well arranged place and the one

that has a certain spirit. One of the most usual places to go out in Valjevo- 'Bagdad' café is another splendidly arranged place with modern electronic music.

Real opposite to this one is the club '34' at the opposite part of the town, on the other bank of the river in the old part of the town called Tešnjara, built by the Turks hundreds of years ago. '34' is arranged in Serbian ethno style with a fireplace, many antique items from our culture. And, there you will inevitably enjoy live gypsy and local sentimental songs from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, with a nice glass of mulled wine.

If we go back to the town centre I would take you to the popular 'Mushroom' club. It is essentially a place that cherishes our culture and is primarily meant for the people that like to study different types of mushrooms! But that is not all! This secluded place (in the center of the town!) is visited by many young people for a glass of various types of rakija (Serbian plum brandy) and is a venue of numerous concerts of small, not widely-known Valjevo's rock bands.

Just on the next corner you will find 'Knez' (Duke), a popular crowded place, splendidly arranged in mixed modern and ethno style, with inevitable live band that plays both foreign and domestic pop music.

And the last, but not the least, and personally most favourite is a well-known 'Nottingham' (ex- Sherwood) café. The only Valjevo's pub richly arranged in wood, and with wooden pillars, with many Indian

posters that adorn the walls and a long, beautiful bar, is a place where you can go and relax any time of day and have a memorable time in a friendly and lively atmosphere listening to rock music in the night. It might be a good occasion for another pint of beer or a glass of one among various liqueurs (I recommend Pelinkovac, a bitter wormwood liqueur).

Finally, if you do not feel totally perplexed or disinterested by now (these ARE the closing lines), then you should pack your stuff into a backpack (or a suitcase) and visit us soon, and I can guarantee that very friendly, warm and a bit lucid people from Valjevo would make your stay here a time to remember (and the time you want to turn back). Anyhow, welcome and have fun!



# Divcibare

Well-known table-land on the mountain Maljen I expecting you with 239 days without wind and 280 days without falling during the year. If you, however, decide to spend your vacation in winter months on Divcibare you should know that it is going to snow a lot.

There you will find beautiful fields for walk, many forest fruits, wild flowers and real „plantation“ of mushrooms. These are the reasons why many people come here for the decades. In 1932, Divcibare were proclaimed for a unique air spa in Europe. This is the right place



for those who have problems with blood, lungs, stress problems etc.

Divcibare lies at 1000m above the sea level and it has mild climate. This is the right place for you if you would like to escape from city noise and spend your holiday in absolute peace and quiet.

# Vrujci Spa

Vrujci Spa is situated in the north-west of Serbia, in the foot of mountains Suvobor (865 m) and Maljen (1104 m). It is located in river valley of Toplica, left tributary of Kolubara, 92 km south-west of Belgrade. Vrujci Spa lies at 180 m above the sea level and has mild temperate-continental climate. Mineral waters of the spa are warm with the temperature of 28°C and contain potassium, magnesium and selenium. With the abundance of water spring of 300 l/s Vrujci is the first of spas in Serbian and Montenegro. Mineral waters and mineral clay in Vrujci Spa are used in treatments of chronic rheumatism, high blood pressure, anemia, neurasthenia, gynecology diseases, kidney stone and eye diseases.

„Vrujci“ hotel with three stars has 220 beds, restaurant with 400 seats, pastery shop, indoor swimming pool, trim cabinet, sauna, jacuzzi bathtubs, billiard room, hairdresser, souvenir shop. Near the hotel there are three open swimming pools with mineral running water, four tennis courts, sport terrains for handball, volleyball and basketball and two football fields. Thanks to its facilities, Vrujci Spa becomes important sport center in our country. In the spa there is also a rehabilitation center which provides complete medical service: kinetic therapy, hydrotherapy and peloid therapy.

In the vicinity of „Vrujci“ hotel there is holiday resort „Termoelektro“ Belgrade with 120 beds and a restaurant. There are also 500 beds in private accommodation. Close to Vrujci Spa there are well-known historic and tourist places: native house of Duke Zivojin Misic in the village of Struganik, mountains Suvobor, Rajac and Divcibare, Bogovadja, Brankovina, Mionica and Valjevo with his historic and cultural heritage.



# Serbian National Diet and Food

The cuisine is influenced by Turkish, Hungarian, and Greek foods. The most common foods include pasulj (stew made with beans and pork ribs), sarma (cabbage leaves stuffed with minced meat and rice), roštilj (grilled meats), cevapcici (small, elongated meatballs served with chopped onions), and punjene paprike (stuffed peppers). Roast pork or lamb, served with potatoes, is favoured on special occasions

Typical cheeses include kajmak (made from the skim of boiled milk) and sjenicki sir (a hard cheese often crumbled on salad). Locally grown product includes cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, potatoes, carrots, sweet peppers (paprikas), apples, pears, watermelons, and strawberries. Bread (usually white) is eaten with each meal, and wine is served at the main meal. Coffee and fruit juices are also consumed; tea is taken more often during illnesses.

Since the working day begins at 7 AM, people wait until 10 AM for their breakfast (dorucak), which in rural areas can be a substantial meal. The main meal of the day is rucak, eaten after work around 2 or 3 PM. This is a substantial meal that includes soup and a meat dish. Dinner is usually a light snack.



# Budapest

Budapest is the capital city of Hungary and country's main cultural, commercial, industrial and transport center. It has population of approximately 2 million people. The Danube river which pass through itself divides city into two parts: hilly Buda on right bank and plenty Pest on the left.

Until 1873, city was separated into: Old Buda or Obuda, Buda and Pest. Although Pest on right side of



Danube, is the earliest inhabited part, Obuda is the oldest, for 20 centuries old.

In Buda the most recognizable is Buda's Castle with history of about 750 years. In the past it used to be royal's palace. Nowadays, it's place of library, museums and theaters. It is the best seen from Danube river. In the vicinity of the Castle is *Matthias Church*, named after king who ordered construction of southern steeple of this nice church. It is surrounded by *Fisherman's Bastion*, type of terrace from where you can have a beautiful view at Pesta side, especially at Parliament Building. From *Gelert hill* people also have great views at whole city.

This city is famous for its bridges which join Buda and Pest. Amongst them the most beautiful is *Chain Bridge* with its sculptures of lions, also well illuminated by night, make good impression. Other bridges are beautiful, as well. All they have important role

in everyday migrations of residents. *The Parliament building*, on Pesta's side, is probably the most favorite building for taking photographs. It has wealthy architectural details on itself, and statues of kings on its exterior part. The cite is included into World Heritage list of UN.

In Pest, there's the *Vaci street*, the major shopping street in Budapest, also known as the most expensive. In this elegant, trade street people can enjoy going shopping and then have a break in one of the cafes or good confectioner's shops. Here is lively during the day, when numerous visitors, walkers and tourists pass across itself.

The city is full of opportunities for doing sport and recreation. *Margit island*, with surface of about one sqm, is suitable place for that. With its paths, swimming pools, stadiums and exuberant trees, it is favorite recreative park of children, families, and young couples. For person who like skating, there is outdoor ice rink in Pest. The Danube promenade is excellent for long, slowly walks.

Budapest has developed transport network that provides good connection different parts of the city. It also has one of the oldest undergrounds in Europe. *Ferihegy* international airport is located to the east of city centre. It is country's main airport for transport of passengers and the hub of the Hungarian national carrier Malev.

In this city are popular sightseeing tours, because city has many interesting places that tourists should see and hear something about them.

Budapest as commercial center is considered by place of good shopping. There are many hypermarkets, which offer wide

range of goods, so you can purchase anything you need. For those who want goods for a bit lower prices, there're flea markets. Souvenir shops are frequent in city center.

There is *Tropicarium* in one of the city's commercial complexes. It is some kind of zoo-garden for egzotic species of animals: sharks, fishes, snakes, alligators, birds, etc. It's adorable amongst the children. This place is also recommendable for adults.

In this city are popular sightseeing tours, because city has many landmarks and monuments that tourists should see and hear something about them.

In the valley near the city, there is *Hungaroring*, Formula One race track. Here, Hungarian Grand Prix takes place every year in August. Then the city is the most lively.

*Csardas* is traditional Hungarian folk dance. Buda is exclusive city's part of restaurants with special atmosphere where you can enjoy in alive music and dance.

Souvenir shops are not rare. In the city center you will find many of these shops. Besides, there are a lot of merchandiser in non-traffic streets, with theirs offer of souvenirs.

Cuisine of Hungary is famous as good with influences of other world cuisines. There is great variety of good pastries. Local specialties include *paprikas*, *gulyas* and liberal use of paprika.

The city has a wide range of accommodation in all price classes, although the costs of staying here are notably higher than elsewhere in Hungary.

Budapest is a famous spa city which attracts many tourists during the year, so **go bathing!**



Anyway, this beautiful and first of all safe city will come to expectation of tourists and make them come here again.

**Ancient Rome** was a civilization that grew from a humble city-state founded on the Italian Peninsula circa the 9th century BC to a massive empire straddling the Mediterranean. In its twelve-century existence, the Roman civilization shifted from a monarchy to an oligarchic republic to a vast empire. It came to dominate Western Europe and the entire area surrounding the Mediterranean Sea through conquest and assimilation. Nonetheless, a number of factors led to the eventual decline of the Roman Empire. The western half of the empire, including Hispania, Gaul, and Italy, eventually broke into independent kingdoms in the 5th century; the eastern empire, governed from Constantinople, is usually referred to as the Byzantine Empire after 476, the traditional date for the “fall of Rome” and for the subsequent onset of the Early Middle Ages, also known as the Dark Ages. Roman civilization is often grouped into “classical antiquity” with ancient Greece, a civilization that inspired much of the culture of ancient Rome. Ancient Rome contributed greatly to the development of law, war, art, literature, architecture, technology and language in the Western world, and its history continues to have a major influence on the world today. Due to the momentous advances it achieved, as well as the tremendous legacy it left, Rome is widely viewed as one of the greatest civilizations in history.

## Monarchy

The city of Rome grew from settlements around a ford on the river Tiber, a crossroads of traffic and trade. According to archaeological evidence, the village

of Rome was probably founded sometime in the 9th century BC by members of two central Italian tribes, the Latins and the Sabines, on the Palatine, Capitoline, and Quirinal Hills. The Etruscans, who had previously settled to the north in Etruria, seem to have established political control in the region by the late 7th century BC, forming the aristocratic and monarchial elite. The Etruscans apparently lost power in the area by the late 6th century BC, and at this point, the original Latin and Sabine tribes reinvented their government by creating a republic, with much greater restraints on the ability of rulers to exercise power. In Roman legend, Rome was founded on April 21, 753 BC by twin descendants of the Trojan prince Aeneas, Romulus and Remus. Romulus killed Remus in a quarrel over which of them was to reign and became the first of seven Kings of Rome, as well as the source of the city's name. As the city was bereft of women, legend says that the Latins invited the Sabines to a festival and stole their unmarried maidens, leading to the integration of the Latins and the Sabines.

## Republic

The Roman Republic was established around 509 BC, according to later writers such as Livy, when the



last of the seven kings of Rome, Tarquin the Proud, was deposed, and a system based on annually-elected magistrates and various

representative assemblies was established. The most important magistrates were the two consuls, who together exercised executive authority in the form of *imperium*, or military command. The consuls had to contend with the Senate, which was initially an advisory council of the ranking nobility, or patricians, but grew in size and power over time. Other magistracies in the Republic include praetors, aediles, and quaestors. The magistracies were originally restricted to patricians, but were later opened to common people, or plebeians. Republican voting assemblies included the *comitia centuriata* and the *comitia tributa*. The Romans gradually subdued the other peoples on the Italian peninsula, including the Etruscans. The last threat to Roman hegemony in Italy came when Tarentum, a major Greek colony, enlisted the aid of Pyrrhus of Epirus in 282 BC, but this effort failed as well. The Romans secured their conquests by founding Roman colonies in strategic areas, establishing stable control over the region. In the second half of the 3rd century BC, Rome clashed with Carthage in the first of three Punic Wars. These wars resulted in Rome's first overseas conquests, of Sicily and Hispania, and the rise of Rome as a significant imperial power. After defeating the Macedonian and Seleucid Empires in the 2nd century BC, the Romans became the dominant people of the Mediterranean Sea. But foreign dominance led to internal strife. Senators became rich at the provinces' expense, but soldiers, who were mostly small farmers, were away from home longer and could not maintain their land, and the increased reliance on foreign slaves reduced the availability of paid work. Income from war booty, mercantilism

in the new provinces, and tax farming created new economic opportunity and wealth among the lower classes, forming a new class of merchants, the equestrians. Though the equestrians had vast financial resources at their disposal, they still found themselves counted among the lower-class plebeians, and therefore severely restricted in terms of political power. The Senate squabbled perpetually, repeatedly blocking important land reforms and refusing to give the equestrian class a larger say in the government. Violent gangs of the urban unemployed, controlled by rival Senators, intimidated the electorate through violence. The situation came to a head in the late 2nd century BC under the Gracchi brothers, a pair of tribunes who attempted to pass land reform legislation that would redistribute the major patrician landholdings among the plebeians. Both brothers were killed, but the Senate passed some of their reforms in an attempt to placate the growing unrest of the plebeian and equestrian classes. The denial of Roman citizenship to allied Italian cities led to the Social War of 91–88 BC. The military reforms of Marius resulted in soldiers often having more loyalty to their commander than to the city, and a powerful general could hold the city and Senate ransom. This culminated in Sulla's brutal dictatorship of 81–79 BC. In the mid-1st century BC, three men, Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus, formed a secret pact—the First Triumvirate—to control the Republic. After Caesar's conquest of Gaul, a stand-off between Caesar and the Senate led to civil war, with Pompey leading the Senate's forces. Caesar emerged victorious, and was made dictator for life. In 44 BC, Caesar was assassinated by senators fearing that Caesar sought to restore the monarchy, and a Second Triumvirate, consisting of Caesar's designated heir, Augustus, and his former supporters, Mark Antony and Lepidus, took power. However, this alliance soon descended into a struggle for dominance. Lepidus was exiled, and when Augustus defeated Antony and Cleopatra of Egypt at the Battle of Actium in 31 BC, he became the undisputed ruler of Rome.





Those who keep step with new technologies know that Intel gave a new name to its processors: Core, which at the same time represent the end of age of Pentium that lasted almost thirteen years. We represent evolution of Pentium processors, because their appearance and development made major progress in PC industries.

Intel (*INTEgrated ELectronics*) published on 19th October 1992 that the name of fifth generation of their line of compatible microprocessors (code name *P5*) was going to be Pentium, although everybody assumed that the name would be 586. It was natural to give name 586, because of the names of the previous generations (286, 386 and 486), but Intel discovered that appointing number for trade mark was not possible, and company wanted to prevent competition from using the name for potential clones of this chip. Pentium was delivered on 22nd March, 1993. Systems that use these chips appeared on the market only few months later.

Pentium was fully compatible with previous Intel's processors, but there were many differences as well. At least one difference is revolutionary: Pentium imports double flow of data which allows execution of two instructions at the same time.



Chip 486 and all previous chips can execute only one instruction in the same time. Ability of execution of two instructions at the same time Intel calls superscalar technology. With that technology Pentium can execute many instructions with speed of two instructions per cycle. Superscalar architecture is mostly the feature of powerful chips RISC (*Reduced Instruction Set Computer*). Pentium is one of the first CISC (*Complex Instruction Set Computer*) which should be considered as superscalar. Having Pentium at that time was the same as having two 486 chips "under the hood".

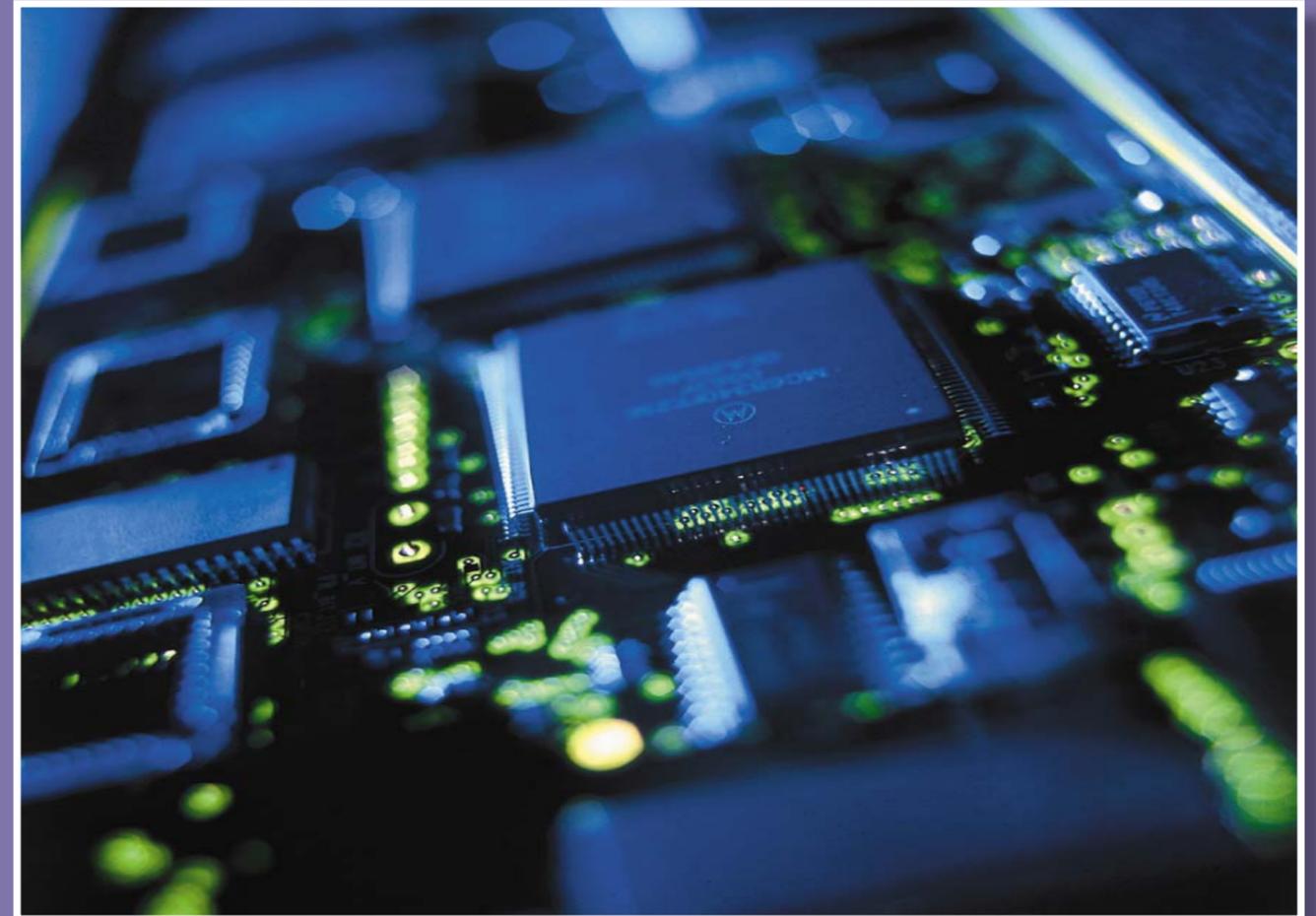
Pentium was developed in three generations. Common characteristics are: width of data bus – 64 bit (double than forerunner), width of 32 bit address bus, width of 32 bit registers, possible addressing up to 4 GB of

memory.

First generation of Pentium worked with the speed 60 and 66 MHz, and 5V. Its stand had 273 pins. It was produced via 0.8 micron BiCMOS procedure. Unfortunately, this procedure in combination with 3.1 million was too complicated for serial production. Consumption of energy was unbelievable 3.2 A or 16 W, which cause release of huge amount of thermal energy. Most problems caused by heating were averted by added ventilator. Intel offered an additional upgrade with OverDrive chip, which efficiently duplicated processor speed. That was the only way of upgrading your PC without buying new motherboard.

Second generation of Pentium was primarily represented in versions: 75, 90 and 100 MHz. For producing these chips Intel used 0.6 micron BiCMOS procedure. Next generations of Pentium were produced in 0.35 micron procedure, and speeds were: 120, 133, 150, 166 and 200 MHz. These chips worked at 3.3V, 10.7W (100MHz) and 15.5W (200MHz). They were incompatible with first generation of Pentium because they had 296 pins, so that the only way of upgrading the first generation to the second generation was buying a new motherboard. This processor had 3.3 millions of transistors. This "excess" of transistor compared to the first generation enabled connection between two processors which were mounted on motherboard with two stands for servers. These processors used circuit for tact acceleration for speeds that are greater than speed of the bus. That multiplier was sustained by almost all chips and we could choose between 1.5x, 2x, 2.5x and 3x by a particular combination of pins on the motherboard. When multipliers are multiplied with the bus speed, which can be 50, 60 and 66 (also set up on motherboard), we get following speeds of chip: 75, 90, 100...180 and 200 MHz. There is only one OverDrive chip for upgrading with only one multiplier (3x) and it can increase speed up to 200 MHz. This chip contains new MMX technology which gives great improvement of performances.

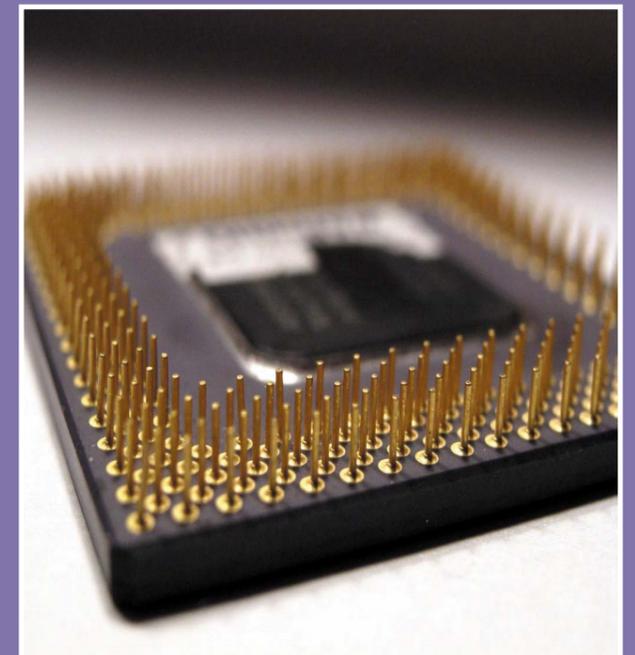
Third generation of Pentium was launched in January of 1997, with new MMX technology. Speeds of this processor are: 166, 200 and 233 MHz, although there are some versions with speed 266 MHz but they are used for lap tops. New features are the unit for flow processing, cache memory 16MB (in previous series was 8 MB) and 321 pins (*Socket 7*). Pentium MMX was produced with improved 0.35 micron CMOS technology and content 4.5 million of



transistors. This technology allows lower level of voltage than 2.8V, which has decrease electrical consumption as consequence. For example: a processor that works at 266 MHz with MMX consumes less energy than processor without MMX at 133 MHz. The thing that makes this processor special is section of MMX that is called SIMD (*Single Instruction Multiple Data*) and it allows to one instruction that operates several data in the same time. 57 new instructions were imported for better processing with video, audio and graphic files.

In the first generations of Pentium, probably the most familiar error on the processor was now legendary error in FPU (*Floating Point Unit*). It is usually called FDIV error because it mostly appeared at FDIV instructions (*Floating-point DIVide*), although it appeared in several additional instructions which use division. After being noted, this error was removed and production of Pentium 60/66 MHz was continued without an error. It's easy to check if there is error in processor. It only requires performing the check of result regularity as shown below:

$$962\ 306\ 957\ 033 / 11\ 010\ 046 = 87\ 402,\ 6282027341$$





## 300

STARRING: Gerard Butler, Lena Headey, David Wenham, Dominic West, Rodrigo Santoro, Vincent Regan  
 DIRECTOR: Zack Snyder  
 SCREENWRITER: Zack Snyder  
 STUDIO: Warner Bros.  
 RATING: R (For graphic battle sequences throughout, some sexuality and nudity.)  
 GENRE: Action / Adventure / Drama  
 RELEASE DATE: March 9, 2007  
 WEBSITE: <http://300themovie.warnerbros.com/>

Based on the epic graphic novel by Frank Miller, "300" is a ferocious retelling of the ancient Battle of Thermopylae in which King Leonidas (Gerard Butler) and 300 Spartans fought to the death against Xerxes and his massive Persian army. Facing insurmountable odds, their valor and sacrifice inspire all of Greece to unite against their Persian enemy, drawing a line in the sand for democracy. The film brings Miller's (Sin City) acclaimed graphic novel to life by combining live action with virtual backgrounds that capture his distinct vision of this ancient historic tale.



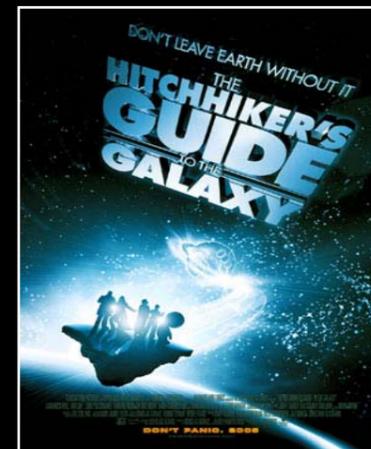
SIN CITY  
 ACTION | 124m  
 DIRECTORS: FRANK MILLER, ROBERT RODRIGUEZ, QUENTIN TARANTINO  
 CAST: JESSICA ALBA, BRUCE WILLIS, MICKEY ROURKE



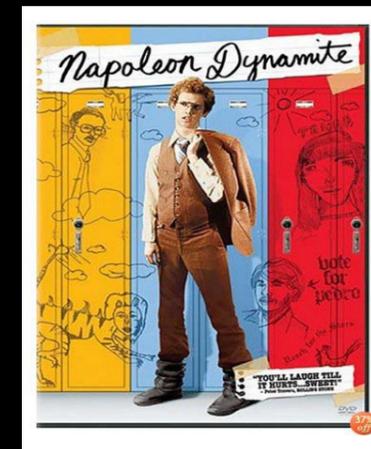
JARHEAD  
 DRAMA  
 DIRECTOR: SAM MENDES  
 CAST: JAKE GYLLENHAAL, JAMIE FOXX



STAR WARS EPISODE III  
 SF  
 DIRECTOR: GEORGE LUCAS  
 CAST: EWAN MC GREGOR, NATALIE PORTMAN



HITCHHIKER'S GUIDE TO THE GALAXY  
 COMEDY | 105m  
 DIRECTOR: GARTH JENNINGS  
 CAST: BILL BAILEY, ANNA CHANCELLOR



NAPOLEON DYNAMITE  
 NAPOLEON DYNAMITE  
 KOMEDIJA  
 REŽIJA: JARED HESS  
 CAST: JON HEDER, JON GRIES

# STAR TREK

Star Trek is an American science fiction franchise. In addition to six television programs including the original 1966 *Star Trek*, the same fictional universe created by Gene Roddenberry is the setting for ten feature films, dozens of computer and video games, hundreds of novels and other fan stories, as well as a themed attraction in Las Vegas.

In Star Trek's fictional universe, humans developed faster-than-light space travel after barely surviving a 21st-century World War III. Later, humans united with other sentient species of the galaxy to form the United Federation of Planets. As a result of alien intervention and science, humanity has largely overcome many Earth-bound frailties and vices by the 23rd century. Star Trek stories usually depict the adventures of humans and aliens who serve in the Federation Starfleet.

The protagonists are essentially altruistic whose ideals are sometimes only imperfectly applied to the dilemmas presented in the series. The conflicts and political dimensions of Star Trek form allegories for contemporary cultural realities; *The Original Series* addressed issues of the 1960s, just as more recent spin-offs reflect more modern topics. Issues depicted in the various series include imperialism, class warfare, racism, human rights,

and the role of technology.

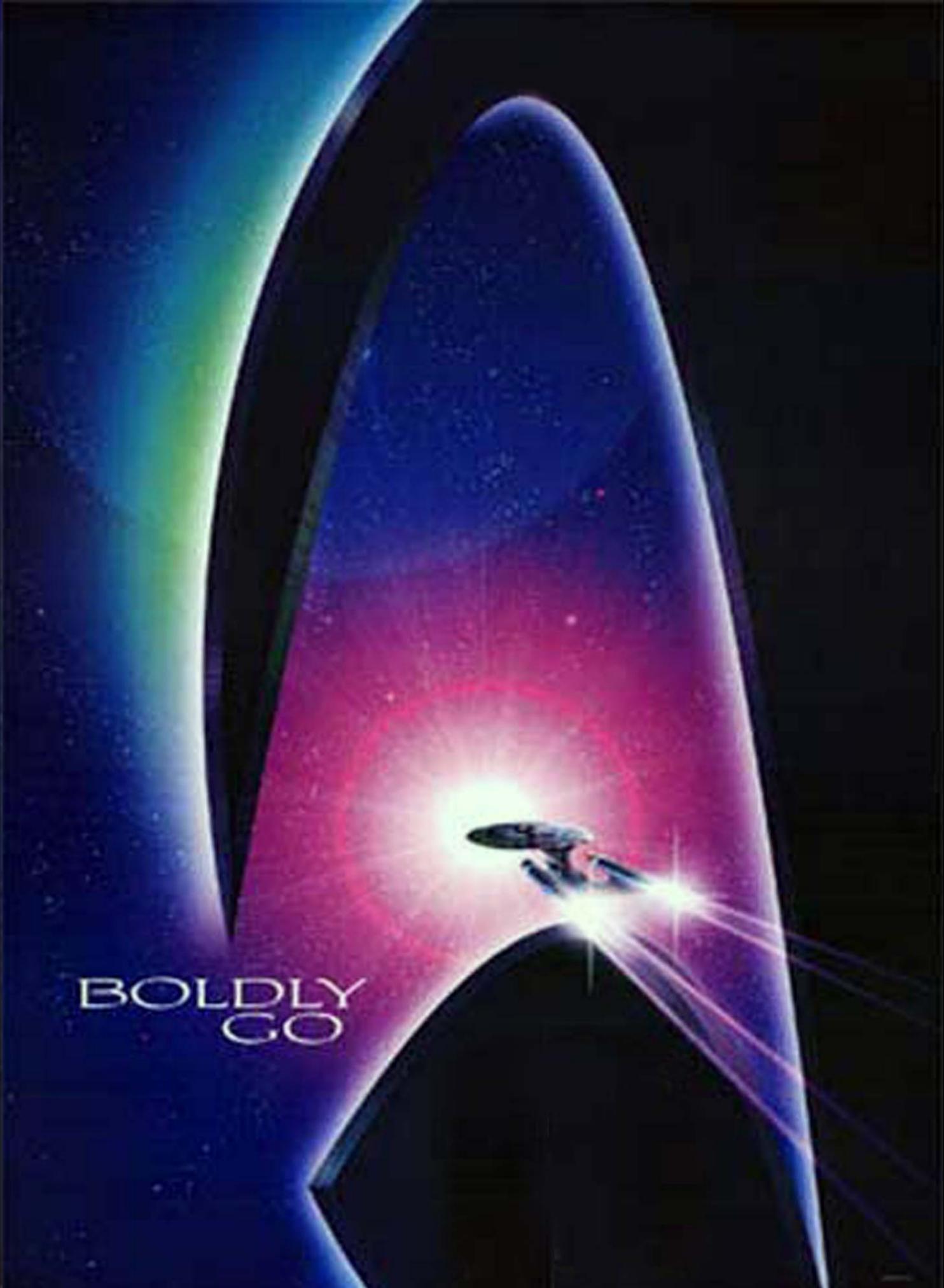
## Television series

Star Trek originated as a television series in 1966, although it had been in the planning stages for at least six years prior to that. Although *The Original Series* was cancelled in its third season due to low ratings, it served as the foundation for five additional Star Trek television series. Altogether, the six series comprise a total of 726 episodes across twenty-two different television seasons (twenty-nine, if one separately counts seasons running concurrently), making it the second most prolific science-fiction franchise in history after *Doctor Who*.

## Star Trek: The Original Series (1966–1969)

*Star Trek* debuted in the United States on NBC on September 8, 1966.<sup>[3]</sup> The show, starring William Shatner as Captain James T. Kirk (originally James R. Kirk), told the tale of the crew of the starship *Enterprise* and that crew's five-year mission "to boldly go where no man has gone before." In its first two seasons it was nominated for Emmy Awards as Best Dramatic Series. After only three seasons, the show was cancelled and the last episode aired on June 3, 1969.<sup>[4]</sup> The series subsequently became popular in reruns, and a cult following developed, complete with fan conventions. Originally aired as

simply *Star Trek*, it has in recent years become known as *Star Trek: The Original Series* or as "Classic Trek" – retronyms that distinguish it from its sequels and the franchise as a whole. All subsequent films and television series, except the animated series of the 1970s, have had secondary titles included as part of their official names. The series was rereleased in September 2006 with CGI enhancements as a high-definition "Re-mastered" edition.

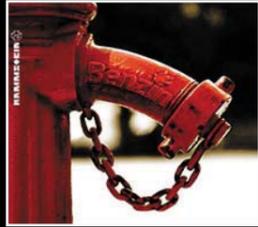


BOLDLY  
GO

# Rammstein



**Rammstein** is a German band that was formed in 1994. Their musical style incorporates



elements of metal/hard rock, industrial metal, and electronic music. Some critics have also dubbed their sound as *Tanz Metal* (lit. dance metal). Their songs are performed almost exclusively in German. They have sold over 12 million records worldwide.

**The band**  
Rammstein takes its name

indirectly from the western German town of Ramstein-Miesenbach, site of an airshow disaster in 1988. The band's signature song, the eponymous "Rammstein", is a commemoration of the tragedy that took place at the Ramstein Air Base. The extra "m" in the band's name allows the word to mean "battering ram" (literally "ramming stone"), reinforcing the image of the band's music as fierce and relentless. Despite lyrics that are in German, the band has enjoyed success outside of Germany, both in Europe, North America as well as Japan, Australia and New Zealand. With the album *Reise, Reise* (2004), they became the most successful German-language band of all time internationally. Rammstein has

had several top ten singles in Europe. The asteroid 110393 Rammstein is named in the band's honour. The band's members all come from the former East Germany, specifically East Berlin and Schwerin. They are:

- Till Lindemann – lead vocals
- Richard Zven "Scholle" Kruspe – lead-guitar
- Paul H. Landers – rhythm-guitar
- Oliver "Ollie" Riedel – electric bass
- Christoph "Doom" Schneider – drums
- Christian "Flake" Lorenz – keyboards

Riedel, Schneider and Kruspe were the original founders of Rammstein, following an attempt by the latter to



compose American-influenced music with a West Berlin band called *Orgasm*

*Death Gimmicks*. As Kruspe put it, "I realized it's really important to make music and make it fit with your language, which I didn't do in the past. I came back [to Germany] and said, 'It's time to make music that's really authentic.' I was starting a project called Rammstein to really try to make German music." He invited Till Lindemann, a basket weaver and drummer for the band *First Arsch*, to join the project as a vocalist. The four entered a contest for new bands and won, attracting the interest of Paul H. Landers, who

knew them all and decided to join the band. Christian "Flake" Lorenz was the last member to join; he had played with Landers before in the band *Feeling B* and was initially reluctant to come on board, but was eventually persuaded to join. Their first album was released a year later. They have been nominated for two Best Metal Performance Grammy Awards: in 1999 with the song "Du hast" and in 2005 with the song "Mein Teil".

## Albums

Rammstein has released five full-length studio albums: *Herzeleid* (1995), *Sehnsucht* (1997), *Mutter* (2001), *Reise, Reise* (2004), *Rosenrot* (2005), two live albums *Live aus Berlin* (1999) and *Völkerball* and one compilation *Lichtspielhaus* (2003). While *Herzeleid* was

well-received, *Sehnsucht* is widely regarded as Rammstein's breakthrough album. The production of the follow-up album *Mutter* was an experience fraught with difficulty for the band. However, the differences were resolved by the time Rammstein produced *Reise, Reise*. *Rosenrot* ranked highly at the Hellenic Alternative Charts



The band's latest album, *Rosenrot*, was released on October 28, 2005. A number of songs that were left out of *Reise, Reise* for dramaturgical reasons make up the majority of the album, but a number of new songs have also been recorded.





Where to disappear now  
or to stay , perhaps..  
It s a pity to spend this whole day,  
staring into memories which isn t so alive..  
One mistake can turn off the flow of  
events..  
Frenzy announces its self again,  
and swim into idleness..  
Something must be done !  
To delete all numbers  
so the temptetion doesn t succumb.  
I wan t call my evil destiny  
for the second time..!  
Moon is quarrelsome...  
A boy at bar is so attractive  
in muffled light.  
Picture from the previous week  
doesn t fade away because of  
the charming young passer-by  
and those strange finguers



which passed through my unrily haire !  
Everything is strange  
and so harmless wild..  
Abyss, a sigh and a shrinked hope  
are felt in the air.  
All future sons and progeny  
are marching forward..  
Avant gard and flavour of vine  
from crystal glass..  
on lips and body..  
How imprudencly would I  
shake away with my hand  
and all the touches  
which suddenly become bitter  
recast  
into the same cristall glass of vine  
so the drops could later  
flow over the soft skin,,  
Nereid with deadeyes or just a mith..  
Myself !  
How to close the monologue  
And left other pages tell and retell..  
Raging war amang 4 wall  
Of different cities..destored minds !