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AIDA



AIDA

Adriatic Identity through Development of Arts

DESK RESEARCH



Teatro Koreja

FONDAZIONE
MOLISE CULTURA



This project is co-financed by the European Union under the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA II)

Project description

The AIDA (Adriatic Identity through Development of Arts) project was created with the aim of demonstrating that the entire program area (Italy, Albania and Montenegro) can be considered from a single point of view, highlighting the common elements that exist among citizens and the communities of reference, according to an Adriatic identity model based on the awareness of the memory of the communities.

This model develops along interesting research paths, from academic to artistic, creating networks of local communities in the “pilot cities” of Lecce, Campobasso, Tirana and Ulcinj, put together with the aim of creating a cross-border network of communities in the Adriatic area.

With a view to the development and follow-up of the project, which aims to transfer this model to other cities, artistic projects were carried out in the pilot areas that actively involved communities and stakeholders through in-depth work on memory recovery, storytelling and performative activities. The results of each activity have given rise to a single work of contemporary art: an original theatrical production that involves artists from all areas. The involvement of the communities of Lecce, Campobasso, Tirana and Ulcinj is also developed through the creation of four showcases for the purpose of a possible development and implementation of the Adriatic identity model.

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ASTRIT LAJKIQ

“Ulcinj Saline – Bajo Sekulić”

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Ulcinj, February 2021 *Solana Ulcinj*

Solana Ulcinj is situated in the center of the Bojana – Buna Delta on the Montenegrin side, only one kilometer away from the Albanian border, which is formed by the very river. Its Adriatic Delta covers 250 km², the Albanian side of the delta between Shkodra and the Adriatic Sea is already protected as it is included in the Ramsar Site “Lake Shkodra and River Buna”. The protection of the ecological values and the promotion of the delta as a unique coastal area in Europe is an important task in the nearest future for the bordering countries Albania and Montenegro.

Solana Ulcinj is a unique and important habitat inside this ecological network of different wetland habitats such as dunes, lagoons, alluvial forests and freshwater lakes. It fulfills many key functions in the annual cycle of the numerous rare and endangered bird species of the Bojana – Buna delta. Saline Ulcinj and the whole Bojana – Buna Delta, together with Lake Skadar and Buna River Ramsar Site in Albania, form an important ecological unit in the European Green Belt. This area belongs to the Boja-

Ulcinj, mart 2021 *Solana Ulcinj*

Ulcinjska Solana je smještena u srcu delte Bojane, svega 1 km od grada Ulcinja i granice sa Albanijom, koju u ovom dijelu delte formira sama Rijeka. Ova delta pokriva 250km² i na Albanskoj strani od grada Skadra do mora već je proglašena zaštićenim područjem i uključena u Ramsarsku listu močvara od međunarodnog značaja u paktu sa Skadarskim jezerom pod nazivom “Skadarsko jezero i rijeka Bojana”. Zaštita ekoloških vrijednosti i promocija delte Bojane kao neponovljive unikatne obalne zone u Evropi je važna tema u bliskoj budućnosti za obje države. (237 eng)

Solana je unikatno stanište unutar ekološke mreže različitih habitata kao što su dine, lagune, aluvijalne šume i slatkovodna jezera. Sva ta staništa imaju ključnu funkciju za opstanak nekoliko rijetkih i ugroženih vrsta ptica u delti Bojane. Ulcinjska Solana i cijela delta Bojane zajedno sa Skadarskim jezerom i ramsarskim područjem delte u Albaniji formira jedan ekosistem. Ovo područje prihvata vodu sa skoro 20% ukupne površine Balkanskog po-

na – Buna / Drin catchment area, which collects water from almost 20% of the Balkan Peninsula including the other two large Balkans lakes, namely Lakes Ohrid and Prespa.

The idea of construction of the saline in Ulcinj dated from 20's of the XX century. Already in that time the Adriatic coast was being explored and the most appropriate location for saline construction is being looked for. Monitoring of the meteorological conditions was initiated, as well as measuring and surveying useful for making the final decision on construction of such facility.

In 1920 the Monopoly Management of former Yugoslavia invited engineer Gvido Grisogona and Ante Koludrovic to find an appropriate terrain for construction of sea saline of higher capacity on our seacoast. By all parameters, the Ulcinj area was ideal for this kind of investment. Places that have wide space in their hinterland as well as appropriate terrain that is not limited with mountains, like Field of Ulcinj (Ulcinjso polje), are rare and this was for sure the reason for choosing this location for construction. For the purpose of building such a large saline, the Monopoly Management sent in 1924 both the

luostrva koja dolazi rijekom Drim i Bojanom, uključujući vodu iz dva velika balkanska jezera, Ohridskog i Prespanskog.

Ideja o izgradnji solane u Ulcinju datira od dvadesetih godina XX vijeka. Već tada se obilazi Jadranska obala i traži najpogodnija lokacija za izgradnju solane. Počinju se pratiti meteo uslovi, vršiti mjerenja i premjeravanja korisna za donošenje odluke o izgradnji jednog ovakvog objekta.

Godine 1920 monopolska uprava bivše Jugoslavije pozvala je inženjera Gvido Grisogona i Ante Koludrović da nađu na našoj morskoj obali zgodan teren za podizanje morske solane većeg kapaciteta. Po svim parametrima područje Ulcinja je bilo idealno za ovu investiciju. Rijetka su mjesta koja u zaleđu imaju široki prostor i pogodan teren koji nije ograničen planinama kao Ulcinjso polje što je svakako bio razlog da se za izgradnju izabere upravo ova lokacija. U svrhu gradnje ovako velike Solane uprava Monopola uputila je 1924 godine obojicu inženjera da proučavaju i da pregledaju najvažnije italijanske, francuske i Afričke solane. Po završenom pregledu inozemnih Solana, a naročito **Margherita di Savoia kod**

above mentioned to research and explore the most important Italian, French and African Salinas. After the executed examination of foreign saline's, and especially of **Margheriata di Savoia near Barletta**, which is, as it seems, at the same latitude as Ulcinj, and after the examination of the terrain in Ulcinj in 1925, the project for the construction of the saline was submitted. This project was checked by foreign experts, French and Italian, especially for that purpose invited by former Yugoslavia to Ulcinj, and they agreed with suggestion and found that the project is totally acceptable.

The Italian saline, **Margherita di Savoia near Barletta**, situated opposite Ulcinj on Italian side of the Adriatic coast, one of the biggest and most contemporary developed sea saline on Mediterranean, served mostly as a model during the construction of the sea saline in Ulcinj.

When the decision was finally made and the construction of the Solana in Ulcinjsko field began, Ulcinj had around 4000 inhabitants. The inhabitant's occupation was trade, agriculture, cattle breeding, olive growing, fishing and partly handicrafts. It is important to be noted that at that time the city had big problems

Barlette, koja je po prilici na istoj geografskoj širini kao I Ulcinj I nakon ispitivanja terena 1925 godine podnijet je projekat za izgradnju solane upravo u Ulcinju. Ovaj projekat bio je ispitivan od inozemnih stručnjaka, francuskih I italijanskih, naročito za tu svrhu pozvanih u Ulcinju od strane bivše Jugoslavije, koji su se sa predlogom saglasili I našli da je predloženi projekat u cjelosti prihvatljiv.

Solana **Margherita di Savoia kod Barlette** koja se nalazi nasuprot Ulcinja na italijanskoj strani Jadranske obale, jedna od najvećih morskih Solana na Mediteranu, poslužila je našim stručnjacima kao uzor pri izgradnji solane u Ulcinju. Kada je konačno donijeta odluka I započeta izgradnja Solane u Ulcinjskom polju, Ulcinj je imao 3.704 stanovnika. Stanovništvo se uglavnom bavilo poljoprivredom, maslinarstvom I ribolovom. Valja napomenuti da je tada grad imao velike probleme zbog malarije I komaraca jer je bilo dosta poplava. Izgradnja Ulcinjske Solane trajala je od 1924 godine do 1934 godine.

Uoči prve berbe soli 1935 u novinama je tada pisalo: "Ubuduće Ulcinj neće biti poznat samo po svojoj ljekovitoj plazu. Ulcinj će usko-



due to malaria and mosquitoes because there were a lot of floods. The construction of the Ulcinj salina lasted from 1924 to 1934. The decision on construction of saline in Ulcinj was a great importance for further town development. The Saline became a real generator of economic and social development of this municipality, although the possibilities that it had

ro postati poznat po svojoj solani, koja će ove sezone otpočeti proizvodnju soli za Zetsku I Dravsku banovinu". Solana je imala I svoju trafo stanicu većih kapaciteta I koja je služila I za osvjetljenje grada. Već po izgradnju solane počeli su da nestaju komarci koji su bili veliki problem za grad do tada I koji su bili glavni uzročnici prenosa malarije.

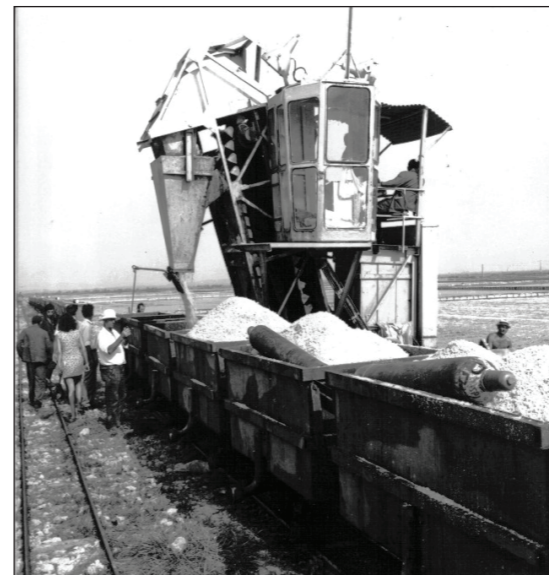
were not used sufficiently. The Saline participated actively in all activities in town, in capital investments as well as in projects with smaller significance, mostly through material support, but also as a civilizer of this area.

On the eve of the first salt harvest in 1935, the newspapers then wrote: "In the future, Ulcinj will not be known only for its healing beaches, Ulcinj will soon become famous for its Saline, which will start producing of salt for the Zeta and Drava banovina".

Saline Ulcinj also had its own transformer station of larger capacities, which also served to illuminate the city. Already after the construction of the Saline, mosquitoes began to disappear, which were a big problem for the city until then, which were the main causes of malaria transmission.

Just constructed Saline did not have an opportunity to confirm projected capacities nor to show the weaknesses of design since in 1941 the war began and it determined its future development. With the entry of the "Messina" brigade, Italian forces occupied Montenegro and established a new organizational government.

Tek izgrađena Solana nije imala priliku da potvrdi projektovane kapacitete niti da ukaže na slabosti kod projektovanja jer je 1941 godine uslijedio rat koji je odredio njen budući razvoj. Ulaskom brigade "Messina", italijanske snage okupirale su Crnu Goru i uspostavile novo ustrojno vlasti. Odlukom italijanske vlade od 29 aprila 1941 uveden je Italijanski Visoki komesarijat u Cetinju "L'alto commissario per il Montenegro" koji je neposredno potčinjen Vladi u Rimu. Za civilnog komisaraimenovan je Serarfino Mazzolini. Novom odlukom Vlade u Rimu od 12.08.1941 godine dio crnogorske teritorije sa Ulcinjom pripojeno je Albaniji. Dolazi i do promjene i u Solani koja sada nosi naziv **KRIPORJA MBRETNORE ULQIN – Regie Saline di Dulcigno**. Proizvodnja soli u 1941 je imala dosta poteškoća zbog ratne situacije. Nakon kapitulacije Italije 08.09.1943 godine u grad ulaze Njemačke snage, uspostavljena je Njemačka policijska direkcija za Crnu Goru. Krajem 1944 godine (26.11) oslobođen je Ulcinj. Prilikom oslobođenja grada partizanske jedinice su onemogućile neprijatelju da pri povlačenju uništi postrojenja Solane i zalihe soli koje su se tamo nalazile.



By the decision of the Italian government from April 29, 1941, the Italian High Commissariat in Cetinje "L'alto commissario per il Montenegro" was introduced, which is directly subordinated to the Government in Rome. Serarfino Mazzolini was appointed civilian commissioner. By a new decision of the Government in Rome from August 12, 1941, a part of the Montenegrin territory with Ulcinj was annexed to Albania. There



Godine 1951 Solana je imala rekordnu berbu soli o kojoj su izvještavale i novine. Karakteristično je i to da te godine počinju i žene da rade na berbu soli koji je bio veoma težak posao čak i za muškarce. Kasnije je odobreno Solani osnivanje ambulante u krugu preduzeća. Obnovljena je i dvogodišnja škola za vodare koja je egzistirala od 1957 godine i koja je imala 8 predmeta. Školu je završilo 17 radnika preduzeća. Tako je

is also a change in the Solana, which is now called **KRIPORJA MBRETNORE ULQIN - Regie Saline di Dulcigno**. Salt production in 1941 had a lot of difficulties due to the war situation.

After the capitulation of Italy on September 8th, 1943, German forces entered the city, and the German Police Directorate for Montenegro was established. At the end of 1944 (November 26), Ulcinj was liberated. During the liberation of the city, the partisan units prevented the enemy from destroying the saline and salt stocks that were there during the retreat.

In 1951, the Saline had a record salt harvest, which was also reported in the newspaper "Pobjeda" in an article "*Record production of salt – over forty thousand tons*". It is also characteristic that in those years women also started working on harvesting salt, which was a very difficult job even for men. Later, Solana was approved to establish an ambulance within the company. The two-year school for watermen, which has existed since 1957 and had 8 subjects, was also renovated. 17 employees of the company graduated from this school. Thus, Solana gave great importance to the education of staff who until recently were with only

Solana veliki značaj dala I obrzovanju kadrova koji su do skora bili sa 3-4 razreda osnovne škole. Tako je Solana stipendirala veliki broj srednjoškolaca I studenata iz svih krajeva Jugoslavije zbog lošeg materijalnog stanja. Godine 1961 Solana je imala 152 radnika od kojih 145 muškaraca I 7 žena. Zaposleni su rasli iz godine u godinu zavisno od širena poslovanja tako da 1982 Solana je imala 329 stalno zaposlena plus sezonsku radnu snagu od zavisnosti od potreba I vremenskih uslova tj berbe.

Već 1995 godine Solana – Bajo Sekulić je imala rekordan broj zaposlenih 426 stalno zaposlena. Početkom 90-tih počinju I problemi koje će dalje dirigirati sudbinu Solane u smislu njenog poslovanja pa I privatizacije I na žalost obustave proizvodnje soli koji je bio glavna djelatnost I od koje su zavisile stotine radnih mjesta I hiljade porodice.

2001 godine Solanu je posjetio tadašnji predsjednik Vlade Crne Gore koji najavljuje privatizaciju Solane kroz dokapitalizaciju, odnosno pronalaženje stranog strateškog partnera. Već 2005 godine Solana uvodi stečaj uz obećaje stečajnog upravnika da neće biti prodaje imovine, što nije bilo tačno.

3-4 grades of primary school. Thus, Solana provided scholarships to a large number of high school and university students from all parts of Yugoslavia due to their poor financial situation.

In 1961 Solana had 152 workers of which 145 men and 7 women. Employees grew from year to year depending on the expanded business so that in 1982 Solana had 329 full-time employees plus seasonal workforce depending on needs and weather conditions is harvest.

As early as 1995, Solana "Bajo Sekulic" had a record number of 426 full-time employees. In the early 90's, problems began that would further direct the fate of Solana in terms of its business and privatization, and unfortunately the cessation of salt production, which was the main activity and on which depended hundreds of jobs and thousands of families.

In 2001, Solana was visited by the then Prime Minister of Montenegro, who announced the privatization of Solana through recapitalization, is finding a foreign strategic partner. As early as 2005, Solana introduced bankruptcy with promises from the bankruptcy trustee that there would be no sale of assets, which was not true.

Solana predstavlja idealan primjer sinergije ekonomskog iskorišćavanja prostora (proizvodnje soli) i zaštite prirode. Ona je primjer održive proizvodnje, jer je ista zasnovana na djelovanju sunca i vjetera. Samo funkcionisanje ove fabrike omogućava opstanak pticama na ovom području. Uzimajući u obzir značaj ovog područja kao prostora izrazitih prirodnih vrijednosti, kako biodiverzitetских tako i pejzažnih, važnost za ornitofaunu ovo područje je u strateškim dokumentima prepoznato kao potencijalno zaštićeno područje.

2014. godine, nakon 80 godina aktivnog rada, Solana je prestala sa proizvodnjom soli, tj. upumpavanjem morske vode, što se značajno odrazilo na opstanak ptica na ovom području. Ulcinjska Solana je jedna od deset najvećih i jedna od najmlađih solana na Mediteranu.

Registrovano je 114 vrsta biljaka na Solani. Seoba ptica je jedinstven prirodni fenomen koji povezuje ljude I kontinente. Solana u Ulcinju zadovoljila je IBA kriterijume – directive I svjetskog autoriteta za zaštitu ptica I njihovih staništa BirdLife International. Tokom seobe ptice koriste specijalne koridore. Ulcinjska Solana zadovoljila je dio ovog sistema zvanog

The Saline of Ulcinj is an ideal example of the synergy of economic use of space (salt production) and nature conservation. It is an example of sustainable production, because it is based on the action of the sun and wind. Only the functioning of this factory enables the survival of birds in this area. Taking into account the importance of this area as an area of distinct natural values, both biodiversity and landscape, the importance for ornithon fauna of this area is recognized in strategic documents as a potentially protected area.

In 2014, after 80 years of active work, Solana stopped producing salt, is. by pumping seawater, which significantly affected the survival of birds in this area. Ulcinj Saline is one of the ten largest and one of the youngest saline's in the Mediterranean.

There have been 114 species of plants registered in Solana and birds 250 species. Bird migration is a unique natural phenomenon that connects people and continents. Solana in Ulcinj met the IBA criteria - directive and world authority for the protection of birds and their habitats Bird Life International. During migration, birds use special corridors. Ulcinj Saline

“letilišni put” ili na engleskom “flyway”. Kao i avioni mnoge vrste sele posebnim rutama i koriste specijalna stajališta tokom ljeta preko svjetskih mora. Centralno evropski letilišni put počinje od sjeverne Evrope, prelazi preko centralne Evrope, juga Italije, Sicilije, Malte, sve do sjeverne Afrike. Jadranski letilišni koridor “The Adriatic Flyway” je glavna magistrala centralnog evropskog koridora gdje ptice odmaraju i sakupljaju snagu prije i poslije preleta Jadranskog mora. Već u novembru u Solani možemo registrovati više od 10.000 jedinki i oko 250 vrsta ptica. Solana Ulcinj je najznačajnije zimovalište, odmaralište pri seobi i gnijezdilište ptica na Istočnoj obali Jadrana. Jedna od zadivljujućih stvari je okruženje solane sa poplavnim šumama, brakičnim uticajem.

Anaerobni uslovi u mulju solanskih bazena stvorili su velike zalihe ljekovitog blata. Preliminarna istraživanja ukazala su na njegov visoki kvalitet, u prvom redu za liječenje atri-tisa i bolesti kože. Ako se to spoji sa morskom solju koju proizvode Sunce i vjetar, od čiste morske vode, te nezagađenim vazduhom koji ljeti duva sa mora a zimi sa nenaseljenih i čistih planina, Solana je uistinu raj za razvoj eko



has met a part of this system called “flyway”. Like airplanes, many species move on special routes and use special stops during the summer across the world's seas. The Central European flyway route starts from northern Europe, crosses Central Europe, southern Italy, Sicily, Malta, all the way to northern Africa. The Adriatic Flyway is the main highway of the

i zdravstvenog turizma. Ona je nabolji primjer povezivanja privredne proizvodnje i zaštite prirode u Crnoj Gori i odlična je prilika posmatranja prirode in vivo.

Vrijednost Ulcinjske solane premašuje njen značaj kao fabrike soli, iako je značajna i njena proizvodnja čiste soli, dobijene isparavanjem

Central European Corridor where birds rest and gather strength before and after flying over the Adriatic Sea.

Already in November in Solana we can register more than 10,000 individuals and about 250 species of birds. Solana Ulcinj is the most important wintering resort, a resort for migration and bird nesting on the East Adriatic coast. One of the amazing things is the environment of the saline with floodplain forests.

Anaerobic conditions in the sludge of the salt basins have created large reserves of medicinal mud. Preliminary research has indicated its high quality, primarily for the treatment of arthritis and skin diseases. If it is combined with sea salt which is produced from the sun and wind, from clean sea water, and unpolluted air that blows from the sea in summer and from uninhabited and clean mountains in winter, Solana is truly a paradise for the development of eco and health tourism. It is the best example of connecting economic production and nature protection in Montenegro and is an excellent opportunity to observe nature in vivo.

morske vode. Solana je dio istorije Ulcinja a I bivše Jugoslavije. Ekološke vrijenosti Solane premašuju evropski I daju jpp globalni značaj.

Solana u Ulcinju ima ima idealne uslove da iskombinuje proizvodnju soli sa funkcijom parka prirode: na oko 1500 ha dugih nasipa idealnih za vožnju bicikla, odličnih za sticanje slike o solani I sa druge strane otvorenih vodenih površina, takozvanih "kmeta" sa druge strane. Čist I zdrav zaslanjeni vazduh koji povezuje crnogorske I albanske planine čine ugođaj još ljepšim. Sjajna vizija za Solanu je gniježđenje atraktivnog flaminga, egzotična, visoka i lijepa ptica.



The value of the Ulcinj saline exceeds its importance as a salt factory, although its production of pure salt, obtained by evaporation of sea water, is also significant. Solana is a part of the history of Ulcinj and the former Yugoslavia. The ecological values of Solana exceed European and give it global significance.

The Saline in Ulcinj has ideal conditions to combine salt production with the function

of a nature park: on about 1500 ha long embankments ideal for cycling, great for getting a picture of the Saline and on the other hand open water surfaces, so-called "Kmeta" swamp on the other hand. The clean and healthy salty air that connects the Montenegrin and Albanian mountains makes the atmosphere even more beautiful. A great vision for Solana is the nesting of an attractive flamingo, an exotic, tall and beautiful bird.

2017

The area of Ulcinj Saline, although of great international importance, is not sufficiently protected by domestic regulations, due to the check it should be urgently declared a natural monument, and to renew the production of salt, agree the interlocutors in the documentary "Salt in the network of private interests" prepared by TV Vijesti and the Center for Investigative Journalism of Montenegro, which was shown on TV Vijesti.

The biggest danger for this natural gem is that the idea of the majority owner of Eurofund to build a residential and tourist settlement in the most important part of Solana wins.

NGO representatives and workers in the film recalled that the majority package of shares in 2003 went to Eurofund for about 800,000 euros, while two years later the company went bankrupt due to a 14,000-euro debt. In 2008, the Assembly adopted a spatial plan according to which it is possible to build residential and business facilities on it. The industrial purpose of this area returns in 2012, but the constitutional court annulled the plan. Solana has

2017

Prostor Ulcinjske Solane, iako je od velikog međunarodnog značaja, nije dovoljno zaštićen domaćim propisima, zbog čeka ga hitno treba proglasiti spomenikom prirode, a proizvodnju soli obnoviti, saglasni su sagovornici u dokumentarnom filmu „Solana u mreži privatnih interesa“ koji su pripremali TV Vijesti i centar za inostranštvo i novinarstvo Crne Gore, koji je prikazan na Tv Vijesti.

Najveća opasnost za ovaj prirodni dragulj je da pobijedi ideja većinskog vlasnika Eurofonda da na najznačajnijem dijelu Soalne bude napravljeno stambeno – turističko naselje.

Predstavnici NVO sektora i radnici u filmu su podsjetili da je većinski paket akcija 2003 godine za oko 800.000 eura dobio Eurofond, dok je dvije godine kasnije kompanija otišla u stečaj zbog 14.000 eura duga. Skupština je 2008 godine usvojila prostorni plan po kojem je na njoj moguće graditi stambeno – poslovne objekte. Industrijska namjena ovog prostora se vraća 2012 godine, ali je ustavni sud poništio taj plan. Solana već 7 godina ne proizvodi so. Nestalo je 20.000 tona soli, opre-

not produced salt for 7 years. 20,000 tons of salt are missing, equipment, pumps were sold in scrap metal. In the name of the Saline, private persons connected with the Eurofund took millions of loans and pledged the state land of the Ulcinj Solana.

Since August 24, 2015, the Solana area has been managed by the National Parks of Montenegro. The goal of leasing Solana's property is to undertake activities related to maintenance and improvement, establishment of ecosystems in the leased area.

Former German Ambassador in Montenegro, Gudrun Steinacker received the "Euronatur2017" award for environmental engagement in the Balkans, which advocated for its preservation.

During my research even not on a perfect timing to accomplish it, because most of the interviewed people are old age, and we have to respect national restrictions of Covid/19, I had a chance to interview several of them who had worked there. They told me that there has worked almost 3 generations of people. It is also important to mention that Saline of Ulcinj

me, pumpe prodane u staro željezo. Na ime solane privatna lica povezana sa eurofondom su uzeti milionske kredite a založili su državno zemljište Solane.

Od 24 avgusta 2015 godine, prostorom Solane upravljaju Nacionalni Parkovi Crne Gore. Cilj uzimanja u zakup imovine Solane je preduzimanje aktivnosti koje se odnose na održavanje i unapređivanje, uspostavljanje ekosistema u zakupljenom području.

Bivša njemačka ambasadorica u Crnoj Gori Gudrun Štajnaker dobila je „Euronatur2017“ nagradu za ekološki angažman na Balkanu, koja se založila za njeno očuvanje.

Tokom mog istraživanja, iako nije bilo savršeno vrijeme za to, jer je većina intervjuisanih ljudi starijeg doba i imajući u vidu ograničenja Covida, imao sam priliku da se sastanem - intervjuišem nekoliko njih koji su u Solani radili. Između ostalog rekli su mi da je tamo radilo skoro 3 generacije ljudi. Takođe je važno napomenuti da je Solana Ulcinj nekada podržavala različite projekte u našem gradu i bivšoj Jugoslaviji poput stipendiranja velikog broja srednjoškolaca i studenata, elektrifika-

used to support different projects in our city and in former Yugoslavia such as scholarships to a large number of high school and university students, the electrification of the city, also Saline had its own school for employers who by then had just 3-4 grades of primary school etc. This all tells us the importance that had this area for the economy and the city development. Even my grandfather, worked as waterman in Salina, also his brother as a transporter master for salt.

It is important also to mention one anecdote that the people who worked there told me: *when some guy went to get married and he went to ask the family of the bride for her hand. You had the biggest chances to have a YES – answer if you worked in Saline.* This tells us how much important this factory was and how much respect it had.

ciju grada, takođe je Solana imala svoju školu za zaposlene koji su do tada imali samo 3-4 razreda osnovne škole itd. Sve nam to govori o značaju koji je ovo područje imalo za privredu i za dalji razvoj grada.

Takođe je važno spomenuti jednu anegdotu koju su mi ispričali ljudi tokom intervju a koji su tamo radili: kada je neki momak otišao da se vjenča i otišao da zamoli porodicu nevjeste za njenu ruku. Imali ste najveće šanse da imate DA - odgovor ako ste radili u Solani. To nam govori koliko je ova fabrika bila važna i koliko se poštovala.

Takođe ono što bih želeo da napomenem na kraju ovog desk istraživanja je da je u Solani Ulcinj nekada radio i moj deda kao vodar, takođe i njegov brat kao majstor za transportera soli.



Photo 1: old photo of Mr. Anton Kastrati (on the wright) doing an interview with a journalist



Photo 2: during my interview

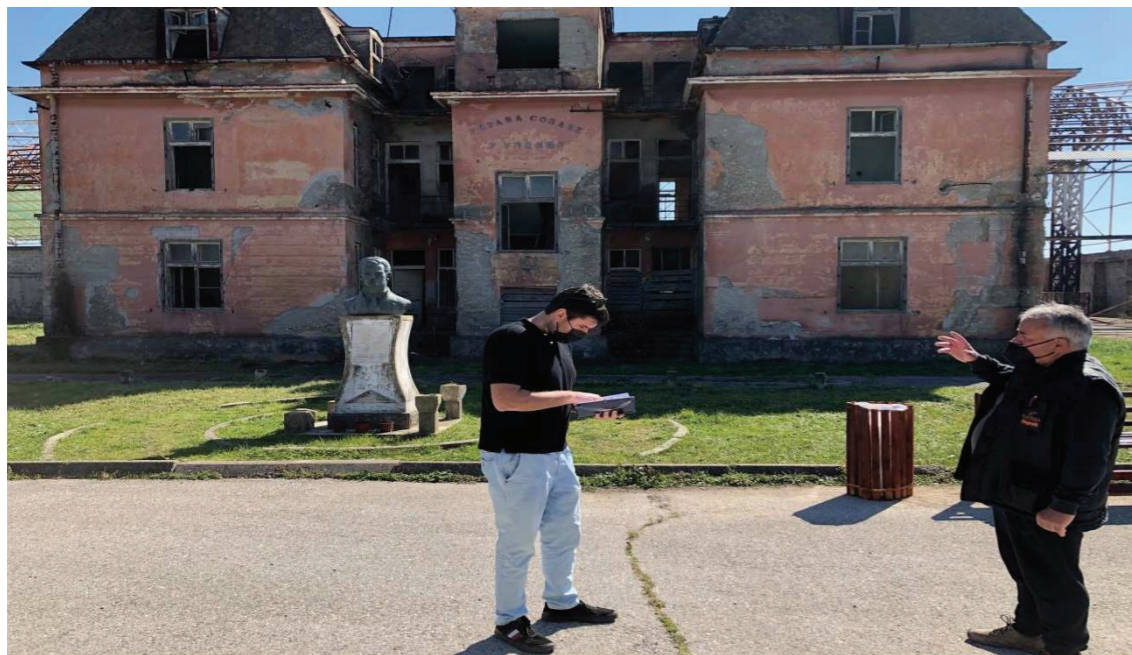


Photo 3: Mr. Naser Rexha ex worker of Saline during my interview in front of former administration building of Salina



Photo 4: Mr. Naser Rexha ex worker of Saline during my interview showing the former salt warehouse of Salina



Photo 5: Mr. Zefa Nikic ex worker of Salina during my interview



Photo 6: Photo that looks into Ulcinj Saline taken from Mr. Zefa Nikic house during my interview

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