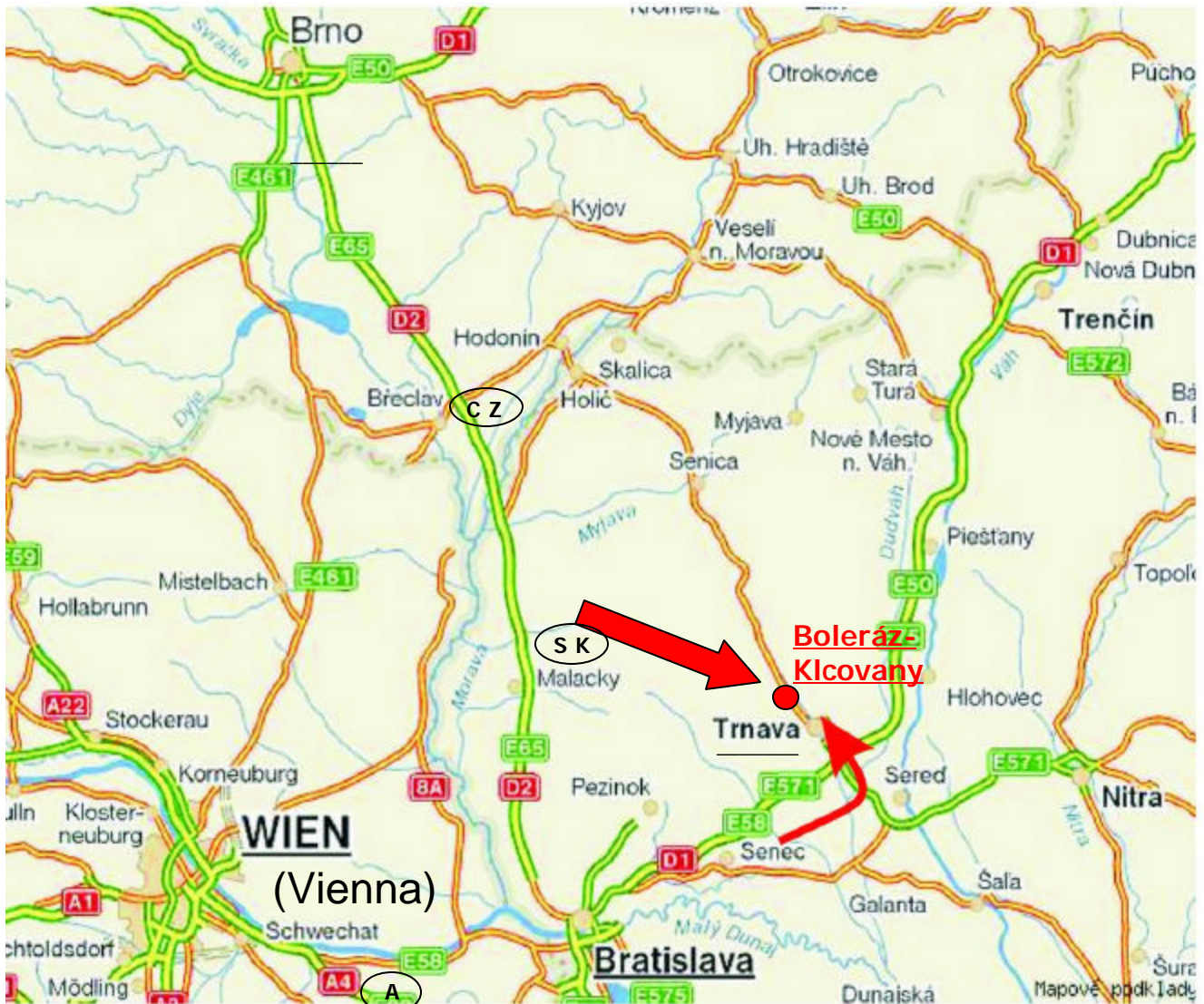




**SAM 119 SLOVAK REPUBLIC, The Society of Antique Modelers**  
Invites you to the  
**Fifth European Championship of Historical RC Models**  
**15. – 17. 6. 2007**  
**Airport Boleráz – Klcovany**  
**Slovak Republic**





**The Fifth European Championship  
of Historical RC Models**

**15. – 17. 06. 2007**

**Airport : Boleráz– Klcovany  
( 2 700 x 200 m )  
Slovak Republic**



**SCHEDULE :**

14. 06. 2007 (Thursday)  
10.00 – 19.30 check in, presentation, model acceptance, training flights

**15. 06. 2007 (Friday)**

07.00 – 09.30 presentation, model acceptance  
10.00 – 10.30 Briefing  
10.30 – 11.00 Opening Ceremony  
11.30 – 18.00 Competition  
18.00 – 19.30 Meeting of JURY and Organizers

**16. 06. 2007 (Saturday)**

09.00 – 18.00 Competition  
19.30 – 24.00 Banquet at Dolná Krupá Manor house

**17. 06. 2007 (Sunday)**

09.30 – 13.00 Competition  
14.00 Winner Award Ceremony

*Note :* Organiser reserves the right to change above schedule in case of legitimate reason

**COMPETITION:** According to valid European rules. Categories and rank distribution is under the organizers' responsibility.

**ENTRY FEE :** 10 EUR per model

**OFFICIAL LANGUAGE** Slovak /English

**REFRESHMENTS** cafeteria at the airport, refreshment in buffet during the day

**ACCOMODATION:** requirements should be sent to Mr. Sedlar due date

**31. 03. 2007**

price per 1 night for 1 person is from 20 to 30 EURO  
( own caravan or a tent will be accepted at the airport )

*Information:*

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*corespodence „ ME 2007...“)*

*english/german*

*Dipl. Ing. Karol Vlnš, Contest Director  
M : +421 903 728 885  
E-mail : [vins@post.sk](mailto:vins@post.sk)*

*english/german*

*Internet: [www.sam119.sk](http://www.sam119.sk)*

Looking forward to see you, Sincerely **Ing. Dušan Sedlár, President SAM 119**

Trnava, 09. 06. 2006



**SLOVAK REPUBLIC :**  
**Geographical location**  
**Central Europe**  
**Area: 49 035 km2**  
**Population : 5,379,455**  
**Capital : Bratislava**  
[www.bratislava-guide.sk](http://www.bratislava-guide.sk)



**Bratislava Castle**

**History**

The area of Slovakia was inhabited since older stone age. At the turn of the centuries namely, in the first centuries after Christ , Limes Romans, the border of Roman Empire reached the southern borders of Slovakia. The state tradition of Slavic inhabitants, the ancestors of today's Slovaks is recorded already in the 7th century. In the 9th century , the Great Moravian Empire covered the territory of Slovakia and its neighboring areas. During this period, Christianity begins to spread and the literature in the Slavic language is written for the first time. Great Moravian Empire was constantly struggling against Frank's Empire, penetrating into the area around Danube from the West. It perished under the raids of current Hungarians` ancestors ,who came to this area at the beginning of 10th century. Until 1918 , Slovakia was part of Hungarian kingdom and together with this kingdom a part of the Habsburg monarchy since the 16th century. Medieval Slovakia was a developed country. This is documented by numerous Gothic cathedrals, fortifications, town halls and bourgeois houses in the rich merchandise towns. The policy of Hungarisation ,liquidation of Slovak schools and associations were all obstacles of further modernization and social development of citizens with other than Hungarian ethnicity. Result of this continuing came in declaration of independence from Hungary and affiliation to originating Czechoslovakia, made by Slovak National Council on October 30, 1918, the time when First World War was about to end and the defeated monarchy was falling apart. On the 1st January 1993 a new independent Czech and Slovak Republic came to existence.

**People and culture**

Although Slovakia is a modern country, its culture is deeply rooted in its rich traditions and natural beauties. Religious faith plays an important role in the lives of people which is also reflected in a large number amounts of churches, chapels, religious statues and other artifacts. Other interesting cultural and historical artifacts apart from churches, are Slovak castles and chateaus. These are frequent destination of domestic as well as foreign tourists.

**Natural beauty**

Slovakia is characteristic for its beautiful nature. Its largest and the most important mountains together with their surroundings are national parks or protected natural areas – Vysoké Tatry, Nizke Tatry, Slovenský raj, Pieniny, Malá Fatra, Poloniny, Slovenský kras a Velká Fatra. Some caves and historical cultural sights are listed as UNESCO world heritage – e.g. Dobšinska ice cave, or protected area of folk architecture Vlkolínec. Another important feature is a wide variety of healing springs that are used in spas and thermal public swimming pools that are constantly growing in popularity.

<http://www.sario.sk>

**TRNAVA**  
surroundings



**Bradlo**



**The Driny Cave**



**Chateau Smolenice**



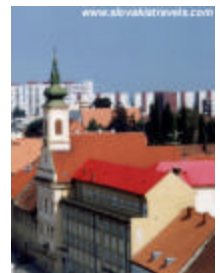
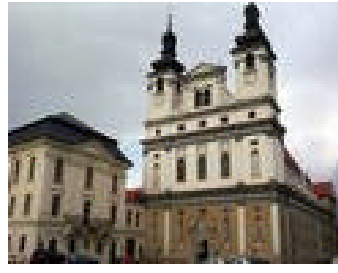
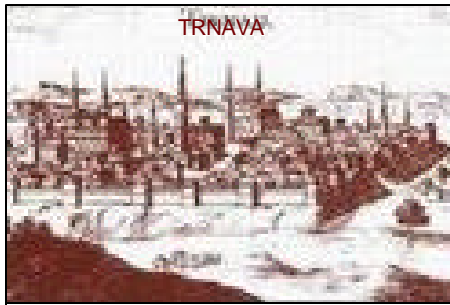
**Beckov Castle**



**Piestany spa**



**Cervený kamen Castle**



## **TRNAVA - History** SLOVAK REPUBLIC :

The town is situated in fertile plain of Trnava range hills, 50 km from the capital city Bratislava. The surroundings of Trnava was colonized already from the 8th century by the Slavs. The first written reference about Trnava is from **1211**. The name of the town derives from the markets, that they carried out of Saturday (in German Tyrnau and the Hungarian Szombat) Trnava as the first town in Slovakia (and as the second town in Hungary) was granted by the Hungarian King Belo IV free royal privileges in **1238**. In the second half of the 13th century the citizens have built the first town fortifications and more late the stone fortifications with the ramparts and four gates in order to defend their property. The town of Trnava was also the town of important encounter and agreements between the monarchs. The king Luis I of Anjou was built here the real court ("**curia regia**") and thanks to him were built many gothic buildings. The importance of the town grew above all in the 16th century, when in **1543** the archbishops of Esztergom with their diocese have transferred themselves threaten by the Turkish danger. Trnava became the coronation town of the Hungarian kings and also the spiritual, religious and cultural center. In the XVII century it was "written" a chapter of golden history of Trnava, when the cardinal Peter Pazmany founded in **1635** the **Trnava University**, and became quite soon a well-known university town in all Europe. But this period not last to a long time. After that the Turks were repelled, the town began loser its importance and in 1777 the empress Maria Theresa made transfer the university to Buda. In the years 1792-97 Trnava became a center of the Slovak National Awakening and Anton Bernolak established here the main stand of Slovak Educational Craftsmanship (Slovenske ucene tovarisstvo). Bernolak has been the codifier of first Slovak literary language based on the dialect of Trnava. Trnava comes called also a "Little Rome" because of the characteristic complex of university buildings and the many present churches in town.

[www.slovakiatravels.com](http://www.slovakiatravels.com)



## **MUSIC MUSEUM** **DOLNÁ KRUPÁ**



The Music Museum is currently showing a long-term exhibition situated in the Luginsland Bastion at the Bratislava Castle, which presents to the public the material and spiritual beauties of Slovak instrumental music in their social and musical-historical context. The premises of the Dolná Krupá manor-house house exhibition documenting the life and work of Ludwig van Beethoven with an emphasis on his relationship to Slovakia.

[www.snm.sk](http://www.snm.sk)