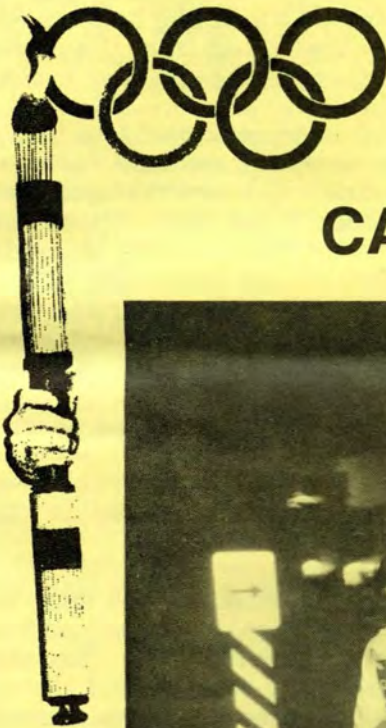


Czech Heritage Foundation, Inc.
P.O. Box 761, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406

NAŠE ČESKÉ DĚDICTVÍ

OUR CZECH HERITAGE

OLYMPIC TORCH IN CZECH VILLAGE



CARRYING THE TORCH



See Story on Page 5

Volume 21 - Number 3 - September 1996



Czech Heritage Foundation, Inc.
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NAŠE ČESKÉ DĚDICTVÍ

OUR CZECH HERITAGE



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NAŠE ČESKÉ DĚDICTVÍ

Subscriptions for the newsletter are not sold. Members of the Czech Heritage Fd'n. who pay their annual dues of \$3.00 per person per year receive *Naše České Dědictví* free. Dues are renewable on January 1 of each year and expire December 31. The newsletter which is mailed quarterly, serves to inform its members of its activities, people, and places. (Dues received in September apply to the following year for new members.)

Deadline for receiving articles for the December issue is October 25, 1996.

NEWSLETTER VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers who helped with the June newsletter were: John Suchomel, Julia Tschopp, Lisa Volesky and my husband John. Thank you for your help.

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Excitement abounds in Czech Village. This time it was the Olympic torch.

The flame came from Athens, Greece on April 27, to Los Angeles on its way to Atlanta, Georgia where the Olympic games began on July 19th. From the Golden Gate Bridge, Space Needle in Seattle, Las Vegas Strip, St Louis Arch, to Cedar Rapids' Czech Village and May's Island and on to Minneapolis, Washington D.C and on to Atlanta. That was exciting!

The torch took 84 days, through 42 states and 15,000 miles to reach its destination.

Even though Cedar Rapids was not one of the larger populated cities where the torch visited, it went all out to celebrate the occasion. One day as John and I were driving on 6th St, S.W. we saw tall grass being mowed along the roadway to accommodate the bystanders and crowds that cheered the entourage and torchbearers. Utility poles had the official Olympic posters to identify the route as well as flags and banners that hung from the homes along the route. Even though we had a rainy spring, the weather was perfect.

John and I watched and waited in Czech Village for the torch to appear. It was an awesome feeling.

Earlier in the day and well before the torch came to downtown Cedar Rapids and May's Island, the Freedom Flame on top of the Veterans Memorial Coliseum was lit. Ethnic groups were asked to have food booths. Needless to say Czech Heritage was there with klobasy, coffee and kolaches. Not knowing what to expect and prepare for, the food almost evaporated in such a huge crowd.

The community had just experienced another historical event.

Adeline L. Volesky

Dear Editor,

I have given several subscriptions and must tell you what happened last summer. A relative and husband spent a month in the Czech Republic. Then they came to our Caslavka family reunion and showed slides, etc. To their disappointment, they were unable to find family, tho they went to the city of Caslav.

I had received a box of several lovely items she brought from the Czech Republic. In turn, I sent in for a membership for her and a recent Newsletter. She wrote back to thank me and was thrilled; did not know about the Newsletter and had sent in for five more memberships in five different states! She had already heard from one of them and were excited about it—they sent in an order. Just had to share that with you.

My husband and I toured the new facility in October and stood in the COLD for three presidents. But the festivities were well worth it and warmed us. We are so pleased we attended. Everyone did a fabulous job and the Museum is something for everyone in Iowa to be extremely proud of, not just the Czech and Slovak people. Congratulations to all.

Sincerely,
 Connie Caslavka Wubbena
 Alden, Iowa

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

July 4, 1996

Czech Heritage Foundation, Inc.

Congratulations to the staff of the Czech Heritage Foundation, and the foresight of the folks who executed the planning, construction, and completion of the National Czech & Slovak Museum & Library. I was privileged to visit the Museum during a visit to Iowa last summer. The Museum is a fine tribute to the memory of our hardy Czech ancestors and a wonderful monument to our Czech heritage.

As a subscriber of your Newsletter, I always look forward to the many interesting articles and information contained on every page. The last issue mentioned the efforts of the Museum Guild toward the issuance of a U.S. postage stamp. I have sent in my request to the U.S. Stamp Committee and I hope at some time in the future we will see a stamp commemorating the Czech Museum in Cedar Rapids.

Also in the last issue, I was surprised to see an editorial letter from my sister, Celeste Johannes, who lives in Cedar Rapids. I am the Texas sister of whom she spoke, and I wish to add my comments about our 1992 visit to the Czech homeland.

Everywhere we went the people were warm, friendly, and helpful, eager to be of assistance as we struggled with the language and other problems associated with traveling in a non-English-speaking country. It was a memorable experience and I hope to repeat the "adventure" again in the future.

As we drove through the beautiful countryside of Czech Republic (then it was still Czechoslovakia), it was easy to see why our ancestors chose northeast Iowa as their new home. The terrain in their homeland — green pastures, rolling hills, bountiful trees, and fertile farmland — so closely resembles the rich and verdant landscape of rural Iowa which I still call "home."

As we celebrate our own country's Independence Day, July 4, we share with equal pride the independence of the Czech Republic, our Czech heritage, and continued prosperity in the goals of their countrymen.

Sincerely

Ursula M. Klocke, Austin, Texas

July 19, 1996

Dear Ms. Volesky:

One of my very early childhood memories of Cedar Rapids has me seated with an old man in a rowboat on the river. We were watching a train with windows draped in purple slowly pass by. My mother always told me that it could not have been President Harding's funeral train because we no longer lived in Cedar Rapids then. However, in the June issue of *Naše České Dědictví*, I note that this train was in Cedar Rapids on August 6, 1923, which could be a few months before we moved away. I do believe I saw President Harding's funeral train at that time!

I can also relate to Georgianna Brejcha's memories of going with her grandparents to the city market with a wagon load of vegetables and flowers. I have a clear memory of leaving early one morning with my father and a load of strawberries that had been picked the evening before. Our horse Dewey brought us to the market, and later in the day we returned home with a new coaster wagon for me and my sister.

Sincerely,

Frances J. Vilim, Park Ridge, IL

LETTERS IN RESPONSE TO THE MATYK BUILDING

Dear Editor,

The Czech Heritage paper asked if we remembered the Matyk Building.

I remember as a child, mother sending me and my sister (Mildred Baily of rural Central City) to Matyk's for thread and coat buttons.

The floors were so clean, scrubbed white. On the shelves were several bolts of material, yard goods— not a lot.

We were waited on by a slim dark haired woman. Somebody said, or was rumored, it was run by two old maid sisters.

We lived on lower 15th Ave. and going to Matyk's we saw store advertisements of metal imbedded in the cement sidewalks.

I am almost 80 so recollections can be dim.

Helen Stevens

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

PS—I well remember the Union Station. I was in the last graduating class from the old Washington High School (1935). In the basement classrooms when trains came, smoke and ashes came in. Before air conditioning, windows were open and class had to be suspended until they passed. Boys used to sneak there to smoke.

Dear Editor,

No doubt by now you have heard from people about the Matyk Bldg., but here is the little I know.

During the 20's my aunts, the Misses Georgiana and Henrietta Bureš were members of the Minerva Club, a group of Czech women with literary interests. I was at times present when the group met at my aunt's home. I distinctly remember Mrs. Matyk was a member and her family had a dry goods store.

Georgiana Knurr

Maryville, Tennessee

Editor—The below information was received from San Jose, California.

Here is a photo of the "MATYK a SYN" store as it looked after being established at 1029 - 3rd Street S.E. along with a photo of Mr. P. Matyk's son, A. Matyk.



A. MATYK

Dealer in dry goods. Born in Bohemia 1857; came to county 1872

BIOGRAPHY



Pauline Jasa was born to Pavla Horušický Horaček, from Poděbrady, and Vratislav Horaček from the village of Piskova Lhota, Bohemia. Her father was a painter. Shortly after her parents married, they came to America to join mother's sister already here. The Horaček's arrived the last week in October 1909. Pauline was born

November 11, 1909 on her mother's 27th birthday. Pauline had two brothers Vic and Godfrey and one sister Blanche (George) Tichy.

Pauline spent kindergarden at the old Van Buren School and the 1st grade in Hayes School the first year it was built in 1915. After her parents bought an acreage "in the country" she attended a one room country school, Edgewood #2. She graduated from Grant High School in 1927. After taking 5 semesters of Commercial courses, she was able to secure a position as a secretary with an insurance company until 1935.

Pauline met Charlie Jasa at a dance at the CSPS Hall in Cedar Rapids. They married in September 1934. Charlie came to America from Telč, Bohemia, with his mother, brothers, and sisters in 1912. Charlie's father died when he was 5 years old.

After Pauline and Charlie married, they purchased and settled on a piece of property that adjoined that of her parents. This was the Great Depression era. Money was scarce, so Pauline helped her parents with truck gardening to supplement the painting jobs while her husband Charlie owned and operated an auto mechanic shop which was located on the corner of 16th Ave. and Edgewood Road S.W. where the Quick-Trip now stands.

Charlie and Pauline became the parents of 3 children, Karla, who is married to Don Zahradnik, Paul and his wife Mitzi of Minnesota, and Venda. They always had a big garden to provide vegetables, and poultry for their family.

Charlie and Pauline used their hard earned money to buy rental properties which they enjoyed restoring.

In January 1971, Charlie died suddenly of a heart attack and left Pauline with a lot of responsibilities. At about the same time, Pauline's mother became ill and had to be placed in a nursing home. These were sad days for Pauline, but she had a strong faith. With the help of God and family, she adapted to the situation and emerged as a stronger and more independent person.

In 1976 and 1980, Pauline and her sister and close family members, visited Czechoslovakia and the villages of her family's birth. She now has fond memories of the visits

Pauline does not have a lot of recollections of her childhood, but one thing is very vivid. On November 11, 1918, on Pauline's 9th birthday, the war was over and the Armistice was signed. She also remembers riding on a horse-drawn wagon to city market under twinkling stars.

Pauline still lives at the same location for 80 years. Venda lives with her. She still plants a garden every spring. She finds comfort being close to God and nature. She makes the best of things and relies on the family for the rest. The Jisas tried to teach their children the Czech language, but after "babi" and "děda" died it was difficult. Pauline speaks fluently and corresponds with relatives in the Czech Republic.

Pauline's parenting skills included those used by her parents: Worship God and nature, respect teachers and elders, responsibility, honesty, love of work and study hard to get ahead. Pauline feels that most Czechs aspired to these principles.

Pauline's family now includes 4 grandchildren, 2 great grandsons, 1 step grandson, and 2 step great grandsons. She is thankful for her family and a lot of love.

Pauline keeps a busy schedule. She is a volunteer tour guide in the National Czech & Slovak Museum & Library, long time member of Hus Church where she is a member of the Ladies Aid and Quilters, and the Heritage singers. For her hobbies she knits, crochets, tats, sews and tries her hand at writing stories. She is well known for making "perovtky." "Perovtky" are pastry brushes, an ethnic custom and art using sorted duck and goose quill feathers and woven with a strong cord to make a useful and handy kitchen brush for buttering pans and kolaches.

She has seen the city take many changes. Pauline and only one neighbor are left from the original neighborhood that was once "country." She tries not to dwell on the fact she is the lone survivor of the Horaček family.

Her life has been mostly a happy one. Since she tries to live her life to the fullest, she tries to ease the burden of the people around her and thanks God for the gift of life she has received.

DVORAK'S LETTERS AUCTIONED

Seven handwritten letters by Czech composer Antonin Dvorak were auctioned off in Sotheby's earlier this year. The letters were written in Dvorak's own ideosyncratic English between 1889 and 1892. The highest price over, 1,600 pounds, was paid for a letter. Dvorak wrote to his London publisher Novello, informing them he was composing his MASS IN D and that he would send it when it was finished.

From Czech The News

FREEDOM FESTIVAL — CEDAR RAPIDS STYLE

A dozen years ago, a Cedar Rapids resident, Peter Teahen, missed the old fashioned 4th of July celebration and fireworks. He planned a celebration that was well received and has grown ever since.

This year's celebration started June 28, and ended July 7th.

To better accommodate the huge crowds, some of the events were moved to the campus of Kirkwood College this year. The parade was one such event. The Czech Heritage Fd'n. had an entry. The 8 ft. x 25 ft. float was designed and built by Leonard Pfeifer, a Czech Heritage board member. The title of the float was SYMBOLS FOR AMERICAN HEROES and depicted the three most familiar replicas of American Freedom, the American flag, the Statue of Liberty and the Bald Eagle. Inspirational music set the atmosphere that moved the hearts and pride of the viewers. A mechanism released rocket smoke, red, white and blue confetti, and red, white and blue balloons were released to the delight of the crowd. Youths riding the float were dressed in colorful Czech "kroj" giving the float a colorful and festive look.

The judges awarded the float the first prize trophy in the Best Float category.

The Czech Plus Band also had an entry with the band dressed in colorful Czech uniforms and played throughout the parade.

The crowd was estimated to be over 60,000 viewers.



OLYMPIC TORCH BLAZES TRAIL THROUGH CZECH VILLAGE

It was Thursday, May 30 and anticipation was mounting. The Olympic torch would be coming from Iowa City to Cedar Rapids on 6th St. S.W. to 16th Ave. S.W. and right into the heart of Czech Village at 9:20 p.m.

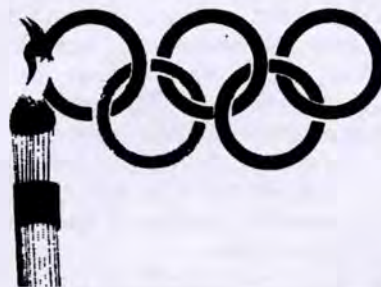
Czech Village was already decorated with Olympic posters, flags, and banners. The crowd had gathered early around the bandstand to hear the Czech Plus Band concert which was scheduled to play from 7 to 9 p.m. and to munch on freshly popped corn.

As the evening progressed, the crowd swelled as did the excitement. Wes Drahozal announced the torch's progress. The torch was entering the city limits. The torch was delayed at 33rd Ave. S.W. due to the large crowd and traffic jam. The torch was now coming down 16th Avenue and about to enter Czech Village at 9:20 pm. Everyone cheered as the lights from the motorcade shone on the village clock and the torch came into view. The torchbearer in Czech Village was a 14 year old, Arianne Binder, and in a few seconds and a flash of light, she was approaching the Bridge of Lions leaving the cheering crowd behind her.

The Olympic torch wended its way to Mays Island at 9:40 p.m. where a crowd of 64,000 welcomed the light. Cedar Rapids was the only city in Iowa to host the torch overnight. It was estimated that up to 100,000 people saw the torch in the two day period in Cedar Rapids.

There were 66 Iowans chosen to carry the torch in our state. One of the torch bearers was Paul Novak, age 15, from Cedar Rapids. His qualifications were: Honor student at Jefferson School, a volunteer for Miracles in Motion, sings in school choir, runs computer technical board in his church and has tutored at the Czech language school. He carried the torch in his wheelchair.

Experiencing the bright light of the Olympic torch as it made its way from the west coast to the east coast through Czech Village was a memorable and historical moment.



Did you Know: The inventor of contact lenses (1956) made from hydrogels is a Czech, Otto Wichterle. He is a distinguished chemist who also contributed to the research of nylon. *Czech Tourist Authority*

Maňa Zlatahlavek

SKERIK FAMILY HISTORY

By Georgiana Brejcha

This is the story of my Great Grandparents Michael Skeřik and his wife and children when they immigrated to the United States, as related by my father Edward Hach.

Great Grandfather Michael Skeřik and Great Grandmother, with 2 boys and 1 girl, left their native land in the District of Chrudim to immigrate to the U.S. in 1854 on a sailing ship whose destination was the port of Baltimore.

Their destination in the U.S. was Iowa City and the Sulek family, located on a farm near Shueyville, Iowa.

Their ship met with terrible storms and adverse wind conditions and was blown off course to such extent they were 11 weeks on the Atlantic with food rationed and only enough to eat for 3 days, when the captain sighted land. But it was not Baltimore. The ship entered the port of Quebec, Canada. From there, by way of the St. Laurence River, port of the Great Lakes, and then over land, it took exactly 1 month lacking 1 day to reach Muscatine, Iowa.

From Muscatine they went by stagecoach to Iowa City. With no telephone, it took considerable time to contact the Sulek family they were coming.

Pioneers in those days had in mind to engage in farming. They picked an area that had enough ground and timber to build a log cabin, out buildings and wood for fire. Great Grandfather purchased in the immediate area, and with the help of the Sulek family and neighbors, they built their log cabin and out buildings.

There were 13 children of whom 6 died in infancy. Seven lived to mature age. They sold the farm in 1877. Great Grandfather Skeřik died in 1895 at age 74. Great Grandmother died in 1899, age 76. They are buried in Czech National Cemetery in Cedar Rapids.

EARLY DAY NATURALIZATION

The story of naturalization of the first foreign-born citizens of Linn County is an interesting bit of history.

The first foreign-born resident of Linn County to go on record as desiring to become an American citizen was Peter Garrow, a twenty-five year old Scot who walked into a log court house at Marion on October 28, 1840, and renounced before Judge Joseph Williams his allegiance to his sovereign, Queen Victoria.

At the May session of the court in 1841 an Irishman, John Hunter, declared his intention of becoming an American citizen.

Later the rush of immigrants to the country and county began and the records of the district, which in an early day handled these applications, carry the names of hundreds of Czechs, Swedes, Germans, Irish, Scots and English. In later years immigration shifted from the north to countries of Southern Europe to Linn County as well as other parts of America.

From the Linn Co. Hist. Soc.

BUILDING A LOG CABIN

The erection of some type of shelter was one of the first tasks which faced the early settlers upon arrival at Linn County. The usual shelter was a log cabin. The erection of a suitable cabin of this type usually took an experienced builder about 10 days, during which time the family lived in the wagon in which they came, or in a rough hut of poles covered with hay or boughs from the trees.

An ordinary cabin was one story and about 14 x 16 feet in size. To build such a cabin required about 60 white oak logs. The ends were cut square with the axe, and shaped so there would be little chinking as possible. The upper joists were squared with a broad-axe. Casing for the windows and doors were made of bass wood puncheons, slabs made out of the logs, and then hewn out with the broad-axe. The gable ends were sided with clapboards split from logs. Rafters were made out of hickory poles, trimmed off straight on the upper side. Strips three or four inches wide were then nailed across the rafters, leaving open spaces between. To these were nailed the oak shingles. The shingles were split from chunks about 18 inches long and smoothly shaven.

The logs inside the cabin were more or less squared so they would be less trouble in filling in the spaces between. There was an abundance of limestone in Linn County, and many of the early settlers who knew something of the art, burned it for mortar and used that for mortar to caulk the cracks between the logs.

A floor of hewn logs was laid inside the cabin, and the fireplace constructed. Sometimes the lower part of the fireplace was built up of logs and lined with stones. The chimneys were made of sticks and covered inside and out with clay. Window frames, sash, nails and hinges were brought from Muscatine.

So it was that early pioneers built his home of natural products of the land, and it was in such rough shacks as these that many of the county's leaders were born and reared.

(from the Genealogical Society of Linn Co.)

BOHEMIAN CRYSTAL IN THE WHITE HOUSE

The following is an excerpt from the Sokol St. Louis newsletter: "The next time you see a photo of the East Room of the White House or view it on TV, take note of the three immense chandeliers. The north and south fixtures are each made up of 6,137 pieces of cut Bohemian crystal; the central chandelier has 12 additional drops. The bottom crystal hangs only 9 feet 1/2 inches above the floor. It takes one man two days to clean one chandelier."

1923 ROUSHAR DRUG STORE 1936

by Frances and Margurite Roushar

There were three Roushars that were registered pharmacists. Our father Joseph started a drug store in Zearing, Iowa and then moved to 16th Ave. S.W. in Cedar Rapids in August 1923 until 1936. His brother, Jerry, started in Clutier, Iowa then moved to New Orleans. John, a second cousin, came from Victor, Iowa and had a drug store in Cedar Rapids.

In the back room of our drug store, there were various herbs in glass jars and spices that were measured out according to the customers wishes. Doctor's prescriptions were also filled.

In the front of the store were bottled and packaged medicines such as castoria, Absorbine Jr, Scotts Cod Liver Oil (in bottles shaped like fish) etc.

Nonat was a special salve ordered from Chicago. It came in stick form and had to be warmed up and spread over sores, even open wounds.

The candy case was filled with trays of candy bars, chocolates and penny candy.

There were several Czech imported candies that were special, which we got through Linn Candy Co. Tiny crystal sugar coated round candies filled with perfumed flavored liquid, candy coated caraway cake decorations and square white candy tree decorations with a colored picture on the top.

At Easter we had large chocolate eggs with cream filling with nuts and cherries and other specialties.

Another popular spot was the soda fountain. Cones were 5¢ and 10¢. Eskimo pies were new at that time. We served sundaes, chocolate, cherry, butterscotch, marshmallow, strawberry (fresh in season), sodas, black cows, and Boston coolers. We had fountain coke, Green River (a lime drink), root beer, a 20 ounce mug for 5¢. We sold hand packed quarts and pints and bricks of ice cream. We made our own chocolate syrup.

When girls walked home from a show up-town, Dad stayed open until they had their sundaes.

Marcella worked for Charles (Chuck) Kosek, the electrician next door, for a time. When he ran for Parks Commissioner we helped his campaign. For his victory party he treated us to strawberry sodas.

At holiday times we offered some special gifts

— boxes of stationery, Parker pen and pencil sets, Amity leather such as billfolds and special bottles of perfume. We had some large bottles on the shelf from which we filled smaller bottles.

There was no air-conditioning. On hot days Dad put a large round tub under the ceiling fan and put a cake of ice into the tub.

Dad made his own magazine rack and even carried school supplies.

Some companies offered prizes for decorating windows. Mr. Flender, local photographer, would take the pictures at night. Some won numerous prizes, one being \$2000. Naomi Doebel had a very nice write-up in the Gazette.

During the 1929 flood, only the 16th Ave bridge was open in town. The water came within a few inches of our drug store's back door.



Marcella Roushar (deceased) at the soda fountain in Roushar's Drug Store.



This building, as it looks today in Czech Village, once housed Roushar's Drug Store.

JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT & CZECH REPUBLIC

Colorado Springs, CO. A team of students from J. V. Jirsilka Gymnasium in Ceske Budejovice, Czech Republic, were among 8 teams of Junior Achievement students from 5 countries that competed in the final round of the Hewlett-Packard Global Business Challenge, a world-wide competition where students manage computer-simulated business. Teams came from Argentina, Belarus, Czech Republic, Russia, and Ukraine to the company's corporate offices in Palo Alto, California on August 19.

The 8 finalists were among 370 teams from 36 countries including the United States, Japan, and Mexico.

These finalists have gone up against the best Junior Achievement students from around the world. Making it to the final round is an accomplishment in itself.

ANNA MASARYK

1911-1996

Anna Masaryk, granddaughter of first Czech president Tomas Masaryk, died at age 85 earlier this year.

She was born in Prague on April 3, 1911. She graduated from Charles University and studied in France. As an art historian, she worked with Prague's National Gallery for more than 25 years, championing the Czech paintings of the 19th and 20th centuries. She wrote monographs about Czech painters Jan Slavik, Antonin Slavicek and Josef Maratka, and a treatise on Czech Sculpture.

From Czech The News

SHOPPING IN KMART, CZECH REPUBLIC

While the Kmart stores seem to be declining in popularity in the U.S. they seem to be gaining in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. One of the world's largest Kmart is located in Slovakia's capital city of Bratislava. There are 13 Kmart stores located in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Customers were not used to shopping on Sundays. Some stores even opted to stay open 24 hours. Some workers were reluctant to work such unusual hours. Trying to please customers is also new to most clerks.

Capitalism is a new and learning experience. At first customers came to stroll and inspect merchandise, but now they are starting to buy and look forward to the blue-light specials to pick up a bargain.

MEMORIES OF PEONY PARK

Peony Park in Omaha, Nebraska was demolished earlier this year after 48 years of operation.

The Malec family owned the amusement park. Joe Malec, Sr. opened Peony Park in 1919. It was more than an amusement park. The 16,000 square foot ballroom, which hosted many Polka Fests, could seat 1,600 and serve over 100,000 meals a year at its peak. The Polka Fests would start in the later part of the week and continue through the weekend. Dancing would start mid-morning and last well into the night. Sunday morning festivities would start with a Polka Mass for all denominations. If the Polka Fest was well attended, the overflow crowd enjoyed the outdoor Royal Grove ballroom and danced under the stars at night. Polka bands from around the country took part in Polka Fests, including bands from Cedar Rapids.

After Peony Park filed for bankruptcy in 1994, the rides were sold at auction. The roller coaster went to Bangor, Maine, the Tilt-A-Whirl to Phoenix and the Wave Swings went to Tennessee. The sand-beach swimming pool was another Peony attraction.

Bob and Emily Zuerlein and their seven children lived across the road and worked and took loving care of the park for 48 years.

Seventy-five years after Czech immigrant Malec bought 10 acres from a field of peonies and opened an ice cream shop, there are no more polkas, waltzes, singing, dancing and laughter. Only the original stucco entrance on Cass Street remains as a reminder of happier days.

Demolition will allow for the development of a commercial establishments and a small city park.

Evelyn Stejskal

CZECH AIRLINES

The Czech Republic and the United States have concluded a new bilateral aviation agreement.

You can board the Continental Airlines in 17 major cities: Chicago, Washington, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Atlanta, Boston, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Orlando, Miami, Minneapolis, Pittsburg, San Francisco, Seattle and Tampa and arrive in New York's Newark International Airport.

The number of CSA's flights has been increased to seven a week this summer.

The Airbus 310-300 aircraft of Czech Airlines will be used for transport between Prague and Newark, and Continental Aircraft will connect Newark with the U.S. destinations.

For ground services (check-in and check-out), Terminal B of the Newark International Airport will be used for both departures and arrivals.

From Czech The News

BOHUMIL SHIMEK



The sterling character of Prof. Shimek's heredity is reflected in the fact that his parents were among those courageous patriots who had participated in the great revolt of 1848 against Austro-Teutonic oppression. Prof. Shimek's father, an artisan, was born in Kastalovice, Bohemia March 21, 1821. His mother, Maria Theresa Tit, was born in Vamberk in 1819. Prof. Shimek's father recounted stories

how, when the native home was about to be searched by the Austrian agents for evidence of disloyalty, Prof. Shimek's mother lent her aid by hiding incriminating books in the bread dough or under the clothing of her infant son sleeping in the cradle. So crushing became the religious and political oppression that, partly in fear of living, his parents emigrated to America with a son and daughter in 1856 empty-handed.

Bohumil Shimek was born on a farm in the southeast of Shueyville, Iowa on June 25, 1861. Subsequently misfortunes and privation caused his mother's death in 1866 and undermined his father's health. Poverty often deprived young Bohumil of needed books and clothing.

In field and stream, the boy loved to learn and understand creatures of the wilderness. His eyes and ears became delicately attuned to sights and sounds of nature.

Years passed and Bohumil was promoted from grade school to Iowa City High School and graduated in 1878 and entered the University of Iowa the same year. He was wholly dependent on his own efforts for his education. In fact, due to illness, his father was dependent on his son. Before he finished college, his father, sister, and brothers died leaving him completely without family ties or a home life.

In 1883, he graduated with a degree of civil engineer. He served 2 terms as Johnson Co. surveyor and learned the importance of vegetation in flood control while surveying.

In 1883, he accepted a position as a science teacher in Iowa City. He resigned in 1888 to be a zoology teacher in the U. of Nebraska.

His collection of loess fossils was the largest ever brought under one roof. In fact, tradition has it that Prof. Shimek's absence from class occasionally necessitated investigation, which revealed him along the river collecting specimens.

Some of Prof. Shimek's highest honors came to him in recognition of his geological work. In 1914 he was honorary chairman of the Geological Section of the Advancement of Science and honorary chairman of the Geological Section of the International Congress of Europe.

He was invited to the University of Prague as an exchange professor of botany in 1914 and had there conferred upon him the honorary degree of Dr. of Philosophy. His most important contribution in ecology and botany deals with the nature of a prairie.

There have been few scholars, who, like Prof. Shimek could accurately and vividly knit together the whole story of natural history.

It was a real pleasure for him to carry on the idealism of his father when he took an active part in the revolution against the Hapsburgs during the World War to avenge the oppression which drove his parents from the Fatherland. During his service as exchange professor at the U. of Prague, Prof. Shimek observed first hand the degrading and exploitation of Bohemians under the Austrian rule as had been described by his father. Back in the United States he activated a movement for the freedom of Czechs by raising funds. He became president of the Iowa branch known as the Bohemian National Alliance to give financial aid and moral support to the struggle for independence. Iowans raised over \$100,000 for the cause. He was acquainted with Thomas Masaryk and President Woodrow Wilson and encouraged the freedom of Czechoslovakia.

In the life of Prof. Shimek, he married Anna Elizabeth Konvalinka of Iowa City in 1886. They had 5 children Ella, Bertha, Anna, Vlasta, and Frank. His wife died in April 1922. Three years later he married Marjorie Meerdink of Muscatine. She was a good traveling partner. In 1935, they spent the winter doing research in Lake Charles, Louisiana. At Christmas in 1936, he caught a cold in a blizzard and died January 30, 1937. He is buried in Oakland Cemetery in Iowa City, Iowa.

In southeast Iowa, adjacent to Highway 2 and east of Farmington is a Shimek Forest. In July of 1904, 4,000 acres were added making it 8,000 acres. Shimek Forest near Keokuk and Fort Madison were named after the late Bohumil Shimek.

OLDEST BOHEMIAN SOCIETY IN IOWA

(Reproduced from *THE CEDAR RAPIDS
SUNDAY REPUBLICAN*, Sunday, June 10, 1906)

The oldest Bohemian society and one which probably has more real good work to its credit than any one local organization, is the Bohemian Reading Society, otherwise known as "CTENARSKY SPOLEK." As its name indicates, it is an association of people for the purpose of pursuing studies in reading. Although this was originally the object, it soon broadened out along other lines.

In 1868, there were living in Cedar Rapids about 100 Bohemian families most of whom had homes of their own and had so far accumulated a supply of the necessary comforts of life that, like all people of a social race, they felt the need of organizing themselves into a body for mutual benefit. The social spirit is strong in the Bohemians and they were anxious to organize when they found themselves in a new country among people speaking a tongue known but to few of them. They encouraged the learning of the language to acquire the privilege of citizenship. In truth, the records show that as soon as the limit expired, every member of the Bohemian sections of the city, with but two or three exceptions, became citizens of the United States.

Among the most enthusiastic upholders of the idea to establish a Bohemian society in Cedar Rapids were Joseph Kohout and Frank Renchin, who called a meeting of Bohemian citizens on the 8th of November 1868 in old Concert Hall on Iowa Avenue. At this memorable meeting Mr. Kohout made a warmly greeted address in which he pointed to the fact that an organization of some sort was absolutely necessary among the Bohemians to insure not only the national strength, but social life which would have in it the idea and aim of advancement and cultural benefit. The proposition was strongly approved. The second meeting took place November 15 and an interesting debate with regard to the name of the society took place.

READING SOCIETY

Mr. Joseph Hrbek was the first president and one of the organizers of the first Bohemian society in Iowa the CTENARSKY SPOLEK or Reading Society. Mr. Hrbek aided in the establishment of the first Bohemian library in the state. Other officers were: V. Pres. Frank Renchin, Secy. Joseph Kohout, Treas. Frank Witousek, Librarian, Anthony Soukup, Trustees, Frank Dvorak, Vaclav Soukup and Jos. Cstek, Sentry Vaclav Vavra.

Charter members were: Jos. Hrbek, Fr. Dvorak, John Vydra, Jos. Kohout Sr., Andrew Matous, Chs. Bednar, Matthew Nemecek, John Bata, Anton Horak, Jos. Kovar, Fr. Poduska, Ant. Herkner, Ant. Soukup, Jos. Benes, Jos. Prazek, Fr. Zidek, John Safranek, Jos. Jansa, Jos. Kremar, John Pichner, Jos. Podhajsky, Ant. Cstek, Vaclav Vavra, Fr.

Vitousek, Jaroslav Vostrovsky, Fr. Rencin, John Dolezal, Vac. Netolicky, Jos. Kucera, Hyn. Horsky, John Cernin, Jos. Cstek, Jos. Zalesky, Fr. Soukup Tom Kastl, Ant. Strnad, Jos. Ledec, Vac. Kostomlatsky, Vaclav Soukup, and Fr. Podhajsky.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In April a new membership and donation was received from Leo Behounek. Donations received with renewals were from: Anna F. Eisner; David, Crystal, Brian & Matthew Faltis; Della Flider; Bob Harris; Lillian Heral; Joanne Isoldi; Bruce Janda; Michael Langer; Pat McClusky; Blanche & Joseph Masek; Helen Masha and Mrs. Leo Stehno.

In May new membership and donations were received from: Stan Folda; Lillian Kolar Heckers and Edward C. Koutny. Donations received with renewals were from: Lois M. Jensen; Evelyn W. Kliment; Florence M. Kotleba; Jerome Kovar; Millicent Lasslo-Meeks; Nancy Pajeau; Alice & Emil Terbl and Connie Wubbena. A donation only from Blanche & Joseph Masek.

In June the newsletter renewals slows down but not the donations. The donation income far exceeded the renewals. Donations received with renewals were from: R. S. Bezdeny, Mark Bigaouette, JoFran & James Falcon, Fran Hallett, Julia Heimann, Janice Horak, Chuck & Ginny Jungman, Norman Kallaus, Linda & Bruce Koehler, Edwin T. Kral, Judith Lindsay, Doris Looney, Pat & Mildred Lynott, Josephine Matizak, Mildred Oakley, Irene Pudil, Leonard Reyman, Joseph Secl, Elsie Sova, Elin C. Stepanek, and Aldrich Zobac. A donation was received with a new membership from Mary Ann Tegen. Richard & Tammy Beranek sent in a donation.

Donations received for specific funds were from: Dennis Hrabak for the Homestay program, Evelyn Stejskal and Milton Stefl sent donations for the College Scholarship program.

Thank you to all for your kindness and generosity.

CZECH ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN EGYPT

The Czech Embassy in Egypt reported that a grave, most likely untouched of a pharaoh's servant has been found by Czech Archaeologists. The grave, which dates back to about 530 BC, was found at Abusir, 15 kilometers south of Cairo, at the bottom of a shaft 23 meters deep. It contains untouched funeral equipment and a lime sarcophagus, in which there is probably a mummy. The walls are covered with reliefs and inscriptions. The archaeologists from the Czech Institute of Egyptology at Charles University in Prague are now waiting for permission from the Egyptian Monuments Office to open the sarcophagus.

From Czech The News

A GIANT BIRTHDAY PARTY

Iowa and the Smithsonian Institution celebrate their 150th Birthday . . . and what a celebration it was!

It all started in the fall of '95. A representative from the Smithsonian came to our home to interview me concerning my Czech folk art (mainly the decorated eggs). At that time Ed was baking strudel for our church harvest festival, so she got a sample of strudel and also talked with Ed.

After a year of researching every corner of the state and interviewing over 700 people, the Smithsonian was ready to reveal the names of the Iowans who would represent the state at the Festival of America Folklife on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. The word came to us by a phone call on April 1. Ed happened to be in town so I left him a note as I had an egg demonstration. When I returned, I was disappointed that he wasn't very excited. The note I left read . . . "Pack your bags — you're going to Washington, D.C. to make strudel!" The reason for his unconcern — he thought it was an April fool joke.

The next 2 months proved to be *very* busy. Easter with egg orders, preparation for our son's wedding and the trip to Washington, D.C. The festival was divided into 3 parts — Iowa - Community Style — American South — and working at the Smithsonian. After arriving in Washington, D.C., orientation and preparation at the festival site, we were ready to go. Ed's schedule lasted about 2 hours a day. When he finished his job, he came over and helped me as my schedule was for the whole day. Besides talking and demonstrating, I had a children's class each day for 1 hour that turned out to be fun for the kids and the Smithsonian volunteer helpers.

Our job was to showcase our specialty, visit with the people about Iowa and let them learn about ourselves and our community. I felt that Ed and I were good ambassadors for Cedar Rapids, our National Czech & Slovak Museum and our ethnic community in general.

Representing Iowa were people from all walks of life. Occupational traditions such as towboat captains, boatbuilder, auctioneer, farmers, commercial fisherman, tool and die worker, volunteer fireman, news reporter — just to name a few. Artistic traditions from Danish and Swedish handwork, quilters, Meskwaki beadworker, quinceañera dollmaker, wood carver, scroll saw clock maker, tin smith, Czech folk art and many more. Foodway traditions included the ethnic cooks and bakers to butchering meat and meat locker operations. Performance traditions included bands, vocalists, square dance caller, instrumentalists and a girls basketball team.

The festival had over 1,299,000 visitors with a half a million people on the 4th of July. One gate keeper had 28,000 come through in 2 hours. Our son and daughter-in-law, Chuck and DeeAnn stayed on that evening for the fireworks display

in the whole mob scene. Just ask them about their experience!

We met a lot of people with Iowa connections. Even people who knew so and so . . . who knew us . . . former neighbors of neighbors and etc. Czechs and Slovaks from eastern U.S. — surprised to learn about the Czechs in the midwest. Just people anxious to know about Iowa.

The Smithsonian and Iowa committee people were great and made our job a little easier by being so gracious. We had a memorable time, felt we did a good job and were asked to do it again in Des Moines, August 22-25, when Iowa will celebrate their anniversary on the grounds of the State Capitol Building with the Folk Festival.

So many nice things happened to us, too many to mention, met so many people, we just want to say to Iowa and the Smithsonian Institution — Thank You!

Ed and Marj Nejd



KLINGER PAINT CO.

*Left - Wesley Klinger 1879-1957
Founder of Klinger Paint Co.
in business over 100 years.*



The factory was located at 453 H Ave. N.W., Cedar Rapids. It burned down in 1969. Present factory is at 555 Willow Creek Dr. S.W.



Old retail store when it was located at 117 - 2nd Ave. S.E. in downtown Cedar Rapids. It closed in 1968. Present store in located at 333 - 5th Ave. S.E.

SLOVAKIA'S MILAN KAPUSTA

Slovakia's environmental movement suffered a setback last fall when it lost one of its leaders, Milan Kapusta, a forester by trade. He was killed in a fall at Yellowstone Nat'l Park in September, 1995.

At a time when the political climate in Eastern Europe was not supportive of environmental groups, Milan worked hard to bring reforestation and nature to the forefront of his country's priorities. He was well known as the founder of Global ReLeaf Slovakia.

As many native Slovaks do, Milan felt a strong connection to nature. Milan turned his passion into an impressive list of accomplishments as a forester, writer, teacher, activist, and nature photographer.

His commitment was responsible for the great success of the Global ReLeaf program in Slovakia in 1991 after learning about the tree-planting program in the United States. He thought Global ReLeaf would be effective because people can be involved in a very easy way and can learn very quickly how to plant trees and care for them. They could see the results of what they've done.

He helped organize worldwide Earth Day 1990 celebrations, studied national parks around the world, and taught environmental classes. He wrote two books and 180 articles for publication.

Milan's program with school children won national recognition on a Slovak television station. His classes covered tree identification, wildlife and environmental camps for children learning forestry practices.

Although he loved his native country, he was drawn to the national parks of the U.S. He had a special feeling for Yellowstone. Whenever he talked about America, he talked about what a special place it was and for him the park was very close to heaven.

AMERICAN FORESTS and ECOLOGIA are raising money for a tree-planting project in Milan's name. The forest, situated in Milan's hometown of Banska, was destroyed by wind, fire and disease in 1991. Milan had been slowly reforesting the site until the time of his death. To contribute to the project, contact AMERICAN FORESTS, GRI/Slovakia, P.O. Box 2000, Washington, D.C. 20013.

*From AMERICAN FORESTS,
submitted by Fern Fackler*

ČESKA SKOLA (CZECH SCHOOL)

Česka Škola (Czech School) 1996 registered 78 students from 50 families in 1996. Bessie Dugena, with 27 students aged 5 to 8 in Division 1, had the most new students. Leona Poduska, who taught 25 students in Division 2 aged 8 to 10, had about one third new pupils, and Olga Drahozal, who taught 26 students aged 10 through 13 in the 3rd Division, had four new students.

Division 1, with Fred Anthony as teacher-aide, was introduced to the Czech alphabet, learned some new songs as well as improvising on some old ones. Their work-books are a work of art.

Mrs. Poduska's Division 2 continued to make excellent progress in the čítanka with the help of teacher-aide, Mrs. Jeanne Vlasek-Tompkins. Their colorful

drawings illustrate their continued mastery of basic nouns.

Division 3 is grateful to Emma Zaspal-Davidson for her help. When Bob Stone visited our class we learned about Jan Amos Komensky, teacher of all nations. We were surprised to learn that Komensky was the father of modern visual education and the originator of many changes we take for granted in our educational system today. We also studied about Jan Hus, the religious reformer of Bohemia and Jan Žižka, the famous one-eyed general who pioneered many modern warfare concepts. We studied about Mikulaš Aleš, who from a very young age illustrated stories and poems which he heard at his mother's knee, and we learned about Josef Lada, who brought human characteristics to his animal drawings for children. In this he was the originator for Walt Disney's Mickey Mouse and Friends many years later!

A special guest to our school was "Max" Jiri Naxera who showed us his most recent slides taken during his last trip to the Czech Republic. Of special interest to the students was the picture of a church where we could actually see the ax of the carpenter imbedded in the roof where he had struck it in an attempt to save himself from falling off the steep incline!

The Czech School field trip was a walking tour of Czech Village where Mr. George Barta presented a very interesting explanation of his life-long devotion to the leather craft. Other stops were the traditional butcher-shop (Polehna's) and Sykora Bakery. The students enjoyed the hospitality of the National Czech and Slovak Museum where they ate their sack lunches after the very interesting tour of the immigrant home and the museum itself.

Graduating students who had reached the goal of not less than two years of classes and at least 12 years of age, having proven a minimum proficiency in the language and an appreciation of Czech heritage were: Julia Bys, Lydia Drahozal, Samira Drahozal, Mike Gearhart, Jolene King, Michelle Monroe, Bridget Samek, Libby Simon and Jesse Upah.

An excellent program show-casing what all the students had learned this past year was presented in the Wilson School auditorium of Friday July 12th at 7:00 p.m. The first part of the program was highlighted by Division 1 with their enthusiastic rendition of old and new "písničky." Division 2 presented several "audience pleasing" skits which displayed their increased knowledge of the Czech language. Division 3 presented a short play "As Přejde Svaty Mikulaš" ("When Saint Nicholas Comes") which incorporated the student body in the singing of Czech Christmas carols along with the Czech Heritage Singers and the entire audience. The play, written by Olga Drahozal and directed by an old Czech school alumnus, Wes Drahozal, was well received by the audience. It was followed by the traditional ice cream social (zmrzlinový večírek) in the Wilson School Auditorium.

Czech School student body and teachers wish to thank all who made Česka Skola 1996 such a success, particularly Mr. Ed Kuba for his support and help, all contributing Czech lodges and particularly the staff of Wilson School for their hospitality and assistance. Thanks, too, to the parents and grandparents who cared enough about Czech heritage to entrust to us the care of the children.

*Mrs. Olga Drahozal, Mrs. Leona Poduska,
Mrs. Bessie Dugena*

BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS IN SLOVAKIA

A group of 13 Slovaks, their interpreters, and Iowa State University personnel from Ames, visited Cedar Rapids, Iowa this spring.

The Slovak visitors, both men and women, held high positions in their communities as mayors and councilmen.

The purpose of their visit was to learn how democracy works on a local level. Their elections are held every four years. Candidates are selected from a party or individual candidates. The Slovak mayors came from cities of 130,000 to villages of 1,000 inhabitants. They were in the United States to learn to build relationships using common interest that will help unite people for a better life and for the betterment of their countrymen during a period of growing democracy.

After the group visited the office of Mayor Lee Clancey in Cedar Rapids, they toured the National Czech & Slovak Museum & Library. Later that evening the Slovak visitors, host families and guests were treated to an evening of dining and music.

Each of the guests through an interpreter, spoke to the group. Each extended an invitation to visit their beautiful country. The Slovak Republic is small but has endless features. The country can be crossed in a day. Their biggest industry is tourism to capture the majestic Tatra Mts. in the summer and to ski in the winter. Tourists can visit castles, festivals, and museums.

Other areas of Slovakia have forests. The hardwoods are used for furniture. The Slovak area bordering Hungary is level agricultural land and industries pertain to farm products and machinery. The visiting Slovaks were here to witness the work and policies of the extension service, to help their economic situation in agri-business, environment, as well as tourism.

The Slovaks were aware of our new museum and each had praise for our community for perpetuating our heritage in this far-off land and such a beautiful structure. Gifts to the museum were presented and Sylvia Rohlena, local chairman, presented the visitors with favors.

The evening concluded with singing and music by Emil Lamparek on his accordion.

After their 3 day stay, they returned to Ames for more conferences and their return to Slovakia with a stop in New York City, N.Y.



*Emil Lamparek entertaining Slovaks
at banquet in Czech Museum for Slovaks*

SURPRISED SLOVAK VISITOR

This spring, the National Czech & Slovak Museum & Library exhibited a traveling display of Slovak pictures that were taken in the late 1800's and early 1900's by Pavol Sochaň, Karol Plicka, and Martin Martinček.

At the same time, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, hosted 13 Slovaks to an educational conference including Pan Pavol Rattaj.

As a side trip, the group came to Cedar Rapids to visit the museum. As the tour guide was concluding the tour, she invited the Slovaks to view the traveling exhibit in the temporary art gallery.

Much to his surprise, Pan Pavol Rattaj found a picture of his grandfather in the exhibit. He was aware of such a picture, but he was surprised to find the picture on display in a museum in America.



Pan Pavol Rattaj finds and points to his grandfather's picture in the museum. Pictures taken in Slovakia at the turn of the century were on temporary display in the National Czech & Slovak Museum & Library.

QUEEN VISITS PRAGUE

Earlier this year Queen Elizabeth II visited the Czech Republic. The Queen arrived in Prague to visit with Czech Government officials, sightseeing and meeting with Czech citizens. Queen Elizabeth is the first British monarch ever to visit the Czech lands.

From Czech The News

ST. WENCESLAUS GOULASH DAY

St. Wenceslaus Catholic Church will hold its annual Goulash Day on Sunday, Sept. 15 in the church gym and grounds. Events are planned for the whole family to enjoy.

St. Wenceslaus Church is located in a Czech community at 1230 - 5th St. S.E. in Cedar Rapids.

For more information call the church office (319) 362-8061.

CRUISIN' DOWN THE RIVER

The Elbe River rises in the Czech Republic and flows northwest more than 700 miles into the North Sea. It is quite shallow but the largest ocean-going ships can go 55 miles inland to the port of Hamburg, Germany. It is on the banks of the Elbe that American and Russian soldiers met on April 24, 1945 that signaled the end of World War II.

The Elbe River winds around fields in the Czech Republic that was once behind the Iron Curtain and not available to visitors and tourists.

It is now possible to take a pleasure cruise at a leisurely pace on the Elbe River. A German Company KD Cruises whose ships had been cruising the Rhine, Danube and Seine have made it possible to take a 4-8 day cruise on the 300 miles of river between Lauenberg, Germany and Velke Zernoseky near Prague.

The cruise ships are designed to sail in shallow waters in the daytime and dock at night at one of the ports-of-call. The river current changes without warning at night and passengers would miss out on the many wonderful sights along the way. Meals on the ship are unusually good. Breakfast and lunch is buffet, but dinner is served.

If you want to stay longer in Prague, the tour company can book rooms. You'll never be closer to Prague and middle Europe's most beautiful and affordable Baroque city.

During World War II Prague was spared from destruction and has beautiful churches and winding streets. The city is small enough to explore on foot. Price gouging happens with the taxi drivers and in the cafes.

Prices start at \$510 per person through May 31 and \$635 to \$1695 June 1 and later for 3 to 7 night cruises.

Guided shore excursions cost about \$35 per person extra. For the best deal, book through a travel agent.

From Julia Tschopp

HRUSKA HALL DEDICATION

October 25-26, there will be a dedication of Hruska Hall at the National Czech & Slovak Museum & Library. A number of special events will be included in the festivities. Watch for announcements.

The celebration will be held at the museum at 30 - 16th Avenue S.W. in Czech Village.

CZECH PRINCE AND PRINCESS

The Czech Heritage Fd'n. is again announcing its search for a Czech prince and princess that will be selected to preside over events during next year's activities. The organization is encouraging youths between the ages of 12 to 16 years of age, of Czech background and a resident of Cedar Rapids and surrounding community, to enter.

A Czech costume will be awarded to the prince and princess and a savings deposit.

Contestants are scored on a completed written entry stating basic information such as school extracurricular activities, and a personal interview with a discussion of participation in some of his/her Czech Heritage.

The crowning will take place in October during the Hruska Hall dedication ceremony.

Registration forms may be obtained by writing to:

Sylvia Rohlena

Entry forms are due October 1, 1996.

HOMESTAY PROGRAM

High school students in their junior year with a Czech background are invited to apply for a \$1,000 scholarship from the Czech Heritage Foundation to spend a month in Prague, Czech Republic.

Applications are due November 1st and may be obtained from their high school counselors or by calling Diane Krejci, ; Jeanne Tompkins. ; or Sherlee Peterson,

This year's students will present a program on October 6 at 2:00 P.M. at the National Czech & Slovak Museum & Library. Everyone is invited. Free admission.

PROPOSED PILSEN CENTER

Roger Burke, from Washington, was a recent visitor in Cedar Rapids.

He is trying to raise \$100,000 to help establish a library and culture center in Pilsen, Czech Republic. The money will be used to secure space for the housing of an English language library and cultural center.

Burke, who is not of Czech descent, lived in Pilsen while he taught the English language. This center would serve as a memorial to the Americans who fought in World War II. It would also bring closer relationships with the U.S.

Burke returned to Washington and can be reached at this address for further information.

Roger Burke,

. Phone

This menu for the CZECH RESTAURANT was used at the All Iowa Fair grounds August 12-17, 1950 by the Sokols.



M E N U

Plate Dinner No. 1

Pork Roast Dumplings
Sauerkraut with Caraway Seed
Apple Sauce
Kolach Coffee

Plate Dinner No. 2

Gulash Dumplings
Salad
Salty Rolls Apple Sauce
Coffee

Plate Dinner No. 3

Baked Ham Am. Fried Potatoes
Sliced Tomatoes
Kolach Coffee

1 25

1 00

1 25

JÍDELNÍ LÍSTEK

Oběd — večere čís. 1

Vepřová pečeně s knedlíky.
Kyselé zelí s kmínem.
Jablečný kompot.
Koláč Káva

Oběd — večere čís. 2

Guláš s knedlíky Salát
Jablečný kompot.
Slané housky. Káva

Oběd — večere čís. 3

Pečená šunka. Smažené brambory
Rajská jablčka.
Koláč Káva

1 25

1 00

1 25

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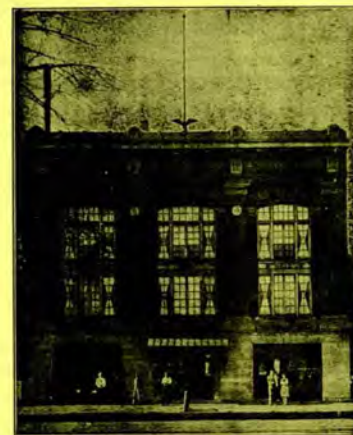
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CZECH RESTAURANT

ALL-IOWA FAIR GROUNDS
AUGUST 12 - 17, 1950

These ads were on the back page of the menu for the Czech Restaurant that was used by the Sokols at the All Iowa Fair, August 12-17, 1950.

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Cedar Rapids, IA 52406

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Lincoln's Gettysburg Address in Translation

PROSLOV PREDNESENÝ PRI ZASVEČENÍ
HRBITOVA V GETTYSBURGU

Před osmdesáti a sedmi roky naši otcové přivedli na svět na našem zemědělu nový národ, počatý ve Svobodě a vyznávající zásadu, že všichni lidé byli stvořeni sobě rovni.

Nyní se bijeme ve velké občanské válce, která rozhodne, zda tento národ — a rovněž každý národ takto zrozený a takovou zásadu vyznávající — může se dlouho udržet na živu. Sešli jsme se dnes na jednom velikém bojišti této války. Přišli jsme, abychom zasvětili část tohoto pole jako místo věčného odpočinku pro ty, kteří dali svůj život, aby mohl žít náš národ. Zajisté je správné a slušné, abychom tak učinili.

V hlubším smyslu však nemůžeme zasvětit — nemůžeme posvětit — nemůžeme uctít — tuto zemi. Stateční muži, živí a mrtví, kteří zde bojovali, ji totiž již posvětili, a to tak slavně, že naše malé schopnosti k němu už nic přidat nebo ubrat nemohou. Svět si málo všimne a sotva si bude pamatovat, co zde řekneme my, nikdy však nebude moci zapomenout na to, co zde vykonali oni. Proto lépe bude slušet nám živým, abychom se zde sami zasvětili nedokončenému dílu, kterému ti, jež zde bojovali, tak ušlechtilě pomáhali k vítězství. Proto je naší povinností se zaslíbit velikému úkolu, který nám ještě zbývá — abychom při památce těchto slavných mrtvých zvětšili svou věrnost věci, které oni přinesli obět největší — abychom se zde závazně usnesli, že tyto mrtví nezemřeli nadarmo — aby náš národ s milostí Boží se znovu zrodil k svobodě — a aby vláda lidu, lidem a pro lid nezařadila na této zemi.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

19. listopadu 1863.

Přeložil Ladislav Radimský.

From Phyllis Brown, Solon, Iowa



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- Fri., Sept. 6 - 7:30 p.m. Final Concert
Czech Village
- Tue., Sept. 6 - 7:30 p.m. Board Meeting
Czech Heritage
- Sun., Sept. 15 St. Wenceslaus
Goulash Day
- Oct. 6 - 2:00 p.m. Homestay Program
Nat'l Czech & Slovak
Museum & Library
- Oct. 8 - 7:30 p.m. Board Meeting
Czech Heritage
- Oct. 25-26 Czech & Slovak
Celebration
- Nov. 12 - 7:30 p.m. Board Meeting
Czech Heritage

BEGINNERS CZECH CONVERSATION CLASSES

Fall term - 10 weeks

Mondays: 7:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

September 9th through November 11, 1996

ADVANCED CZECH CONVERSATION CLASSES

Fall term - 10 weeks

Mondays: 7:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

September 11th through November 13, 1996

Classes are taught at 28 - 25th Ave. S.W.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

