

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

NAŠE ČESKÉ DĚDICTVÍ

OUR

CZECH

HERITAGE



Thomas Garrigue Masaryk
President Liberator of Czechoslovakia

March 7, 1850 Sept. 14, 1937

(Story on page 8)

Volume 19 - Number 3 - September 1994



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



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. Only membership dues are available. (Dues received in September apply to the following year.)

THANK YOU

Those helping with the June newsletter were Frank Novotny, Joe and Esther Cerveny and my husband, John. Thank you for your help.

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK CZECH SCHOOL

While some children are already back to school this fall, the summer Czech School was held for the 124th year this summer. For a number of years the enrollment was about 40 students. Last year attendance was 50-60 students. This year 72 students registered with 69 students completing the 5 weeks course. Students range in age from 6 to 14. Classes are divided into 3 division: Division I, Division II and Division III. Classes were held in Wilson School which is located in SW Cedar Rapids where the population is predominately Czech. It takes co-operation on the part of many people. First to the dedicated teachers, the parents who saw to it the children arrived, many from far off distances, the Wilson School staff, school facility, Czech School Board, and many others.

A program was held at the end of the session where the children sang, danced, played instruments, and spoke their newly acquired Czech vocabulary. Concluding the program was an ice cream social. The event was well attended and must be the envy of other communities who would like to have such a program.

LOST NEWSLETTERS

Just a word of explanation on the process of getting your newsletter to your mailbox. Our financial secretary receives all the membership dues and keeps a card file record as well as another source of cross reference. Another member of the Czech Heritage Fd'n. feeds the membership list into a computer to print the labels for the mailing. The labels are then given to me and my mailing crew to fold, staple and label the thousand plus newsletters. Then they are prepared for bulk mailing. Bulk mailing has its advantages and disadvantages. The advantage is the rate is economical. The disadvantage is the strict mailing rules we must abide by or the newsletters do not leave the postoffice until corrected. The other disadvantage is that carriers are not obligated to make a special effort to deliver bulk mail. If you have moved or changed your address, it is not returned to us to correct and forward. We do appreciate your call or letter telling us you did not receive Naše České Dědictví. We want every member to have their copy and will make every effort to do this.

Adeline L. Volesky

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Greetings! Summertime USA. Festivals, park concerts, steamy days, we're enjoying it all!

We also had the pleasure of a visit from Jan Mazuch, Commercial Attache from the Czech Embassy in Washington, D.C. We were able to offer kolaches and take them to visit the Czech Village and the museum/library construction.

I think they were a bit surprised to see the Czech-language signs, the Czech-labeled meats in the meat markets and so forth. They were very pleased to look over the museum/library and note construction style and detail. We went across the Bridge of The Lions to the new Masaryk Park and took another look at the museum/library from across the river. We told them they would be invited to the opening next spring. If we could give him some business reasons to visit the heartland of USA again, I'm sure we would see the folks for our opening.

Jan brought info on, and a sample of, SOVIN Muller Thurgau wine from Moravia and also Eger Urbier from Pilsen, VERY good! He is working with Argen Wine Importers (ph. 410-633-3200) to increase import of Czech products to USA.

It was nice hosting them even for a short visit. Until next time,

Na shledanou,
W. David Faltis

MR. FRANKLIN'S SATURDAY EVENING POST

In the 18th century, Mr. Benjamin Franklin (1701-1790) of Philadelphia thought of a way to advertise the wares and promotions of the downtown merchants. He placed a removable post and signboard containing advertising and news messages alongside a downtown roadway so Sunday morning church goers would pass by and notice the signs. He changed the pole late every Saturday afternoon to make a new display available each Sunday morning.

Eventually, it became a habit for Philadelphia church goers to rise a bit earlier than usual on Sunday morning. They would then have extra time to stop and read the messages on Mr. Franklin's Saturday Evening Post.

Dear Editor:

In answer to your question about Praha, Texas, enclosed are some copies of information I hope will help you.

I really enjoy your newsletter.
Jody Feldtman Wright

(See page 6)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

On page 16 of the Czech Heritage paper I received yesterday you asked for information on St. Mary's Church in Praha, Texas. I too, have searched long for information on what are known as the CZECH PAINTED CHURCHES of South Central Texas. Our relatives down there in March when we visited in New Braunfels, have never heard of them so I could not figure out where this little cluster of churches in tiny towns were. However, I learned that there was a sightseeing service out of New Braunfels and on their list of places they visit were the Painted Churches so I called the operator and learned that it was a day trip in a van costing \$35.00 — and starting at 8:00 am. The area is near Flatonia and west of Schuenberg. The churches are in tiny rural towns. The area with St. Mary's of Praha is the best known. (Jan's Tours, New Braunfels, TX. Pm 210-629-5279) It is possible to visit them on your own and you can usually find them open or someone in town will open them. The interiors have been painted much as old world churches are.

The following is a description found in some literature about the church at Praha, Texas. "St. Mary's Catholic Church is a modest frame church in picture postcard setting dating from 1895. Remarkable interior. The common tongue in groove planks soar to classic vault; wooden pillars represent gothic columns painted with art nouveau style popular in 1890's...vines, ferns, and mock architectural details. Over altar, two small paintings unique in church ornamentation, picture the main cathedral of Prague, Czech Republic, and a well known convent outside that city." Adjacent cemetery is site of annual Veterans Day memorial service, said to be the largest in the country.

My sister reports that they sell real Czech kolache that are delicious in Schulenberg and I am sure that Czech Heritage and ZCBJ readers already know that the kolache sold in West Texas on I-35 just north of Waco are wonderful.

I hope to go back to Texas next winter and will not rest until I have visited the Painted Churches.

Jeanne K. Andre

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

I must respectfully disagree with the title of the article on page 12 of the June 1994 issue, "A CZECH IS NOT BOHEMIE OR A BOHEMIAN." Though Czech is today the preferred term, as applied in our language to migrants who came to the United States in the mid-nineteenth century from the land they called Czechy, Bohemian as a proper noun or as an adjective is a valid term. The fact that over the centuries secondary definitions have been tacked to Bohemia and Bohemian which some people find distasteful does not invalidate its primary definition.

When my grandparents came to Iowa in the 1850's and 1960's, the English name for the land they came from was Bohemia. In the English language, the word Czech (from the Polish spelling) had yet to make its appearance. When first it did appear in British print it referred not to the people but only to their language. When I was born, Czechoslovakia did not exist. It was only after its creation that Czech started to be used in reference to the people as well as the language. In the United States, the present spelling did not creep into our language till after 1920, as evidenced by a study by Thomas Čapek, it was titled; "THE ČECHS (BOHEMIANS) IN AMERICA."

I would ask: Is Bohemia anymore a misnomer than America? We live in the United States, are called Americans, and speak the English language. If my grandfather paraphrased the statement the article used: "No, I am an American of Czech ancestry. My parents were born in Iowa," he would have said: "No, I am an Austrian from the Bohemian Kingdom. I was born in the Province of Bohemia." Our pastor would have said: "No, I am an Austrian from the Bohemian Kingdom. I was born in the Province of Moravia." In his THE CZECHS IN OKLAHOMA, Karel D. Bicha provides a simple solution to the confusion: "Bohemian and Moravian" are geographical terms. "Czech" is a linguistic and cultural term."

I am proud to be identified as being of Bohemian extraction. I am comfortable with the term and simply refuse to wear the stigma others would cloak me with.

Concerning St. Mary's Church in Praha, TX, in his DĚJINY ČECHŮV AMERICKÝCH, Jan Habenicht wrote that in 1864 Praha had 20 Czech-Moravian settlers who gathered at the home of Mat. Novak each Sunday for prayers. In 1865, they were visited by the Polish priest Joseph Bitkovsky, who helped them construct their first church (30 x 16 ft). Lumber was hauled from 150 miles away, a journey that took three weeks. A new church of stone, probably the one pictured, was constructed in 1892 at a cost of \$12,000. Habenicht gives the location of Praha as being southwest of Ellinger and about five miles southeast of Flatonia.

Cyril Klimesh

Dear Editor

There are two things I am searching for. The first is a book. My relative, Frank Betlach, had a one person, traveling marionette or puppet show and performed in the Czech language in the mid 1800's. He traveled in the Czech communities throughout the Midwest area and I have heard he went as far away as California. I am interested in learning two things: 1) if anyone has any information or mementos remaining from one of his shows or any shows of his type, 2) I would like to know if anyone has a copy of a book he wrote in Czech in 1894 called "Český marionetář a břichomluvec; Jeho životopisné a cestopisné vzpomínky. Stručný dopis českých osad v Sev. Americe" (Translation: Czech puppeteer and ventriloquist; Reminiscences of his life and travel. A brief description of Czech settlements in North America). It is 71 pages. Thank you for any help you can give me.

I am also interested in getting information on the passenger vessel the EASTLAND which turned over in the Chicago River, Chicago, IL, on July 24, 1915. 812 passengers perished which included a large number of Czechs. Thank you

Sincerely,

Kathryn Betlach Dankowski

HOUBY WINNERS

(Czech Heritage Fdn. News)

Men have eaten mushrooms since very early times. The Greeks and Romans were fond of them. More people in Europe than in America eat mushrooms.

In most countries people consider mushrooms a table delicacy rather than a main food. These fungi are about 88 per cent water and almost half the rest is bulk that the body cannot digest. Experts on food say that mushrooms are not anymore nourishing than juicy cabbage leaves.

In Silesia there is a legend about spring mushrooms, the morel. The devil was in a bad temper when one day he met a wrinkled old woman in the woods. He seized her and cut her up into pieces scattering the pieces in the woods. Wherever the pieces fell, they grew a morel. For this reason an old woman in Silesia is called a "morchel." Mushrooms have always been picked in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

The people in the Cedar Rapids area still love to hunt for mushrooms, especially morels. If it is a warm moist spring, many can be found.

Morels can be eaten creamed, in soups, fried, fried with eggs and in a casserole.

Winners in the May 1994 Houby Days contest were: most oddly shaped mushroom, Julie Weicher; best small display, Brian Howell; most oddly shaped small morel, Ralph Washburn; smallest, Brandi Washburn; largest, Pat Weldon; tallest, Robert Warner; most original display, Gary Fries; best large display, Larry and Arlene Spina; and best of the show, Brian Howell.

HOUBY DAYS PARADE

(Czech Heritage Fdn. News)

The Czech Heritage Fdn. entered a float for the Houby Days Parade on Sunday, May 15th. The float was decorated with one big morel in the center and 50 smaller morel mushrooms adorned the front, sides and back. The float received second prize.

Guests riding the float were students who participated in the Home Stay Program with a month's stay in Czechoslovakia. Students were: Ed Kopecky, Brian Dvorak, James Serbousek, Tamara Chadima, Stephanie Machacek, Sarah Novotny, Heidi Krejci and Carrie Ciha. These young students made a fine addition to our Czech float and was greatly appreciated. Children who walked along side the float passing out candy treats were: Kim, Lisa and Craig Volesky.

Riding in the parade in a convertible furnished by Joe Vondracek was Amy Novotny, the Czech Princess, and Brad Dvorak, the Czech Prince.

Other winners in the parade were Jean

Havlicek and her Houby Pickers first prize and third prize went to Sharon Rigel and her dogs.

FAIRY TALES

Being thousands of miles away from each other, we may have something in common. A love to native language — Czech. It is not a world language but a beautiful melodious one full of feeling and poetry. Both the grown-ups and the young learned to perceive the beauty of speech in narrating fairy-tales, stories or legends.

You might like to remind your children of where their roots are, there can be more reasons of course but all of them can be summarized into few words — not to forget.

We offer you an opportunity how not to forget — listen to a beautiful Czech fairy-tale which will lighten your memories from your childhood. The fairy-tale is narrated in Czech and in English and can become a welcome present for your children whose native language is English.

At the same time you will help develop the Community of Friends of the USA, members of which were persecuted in the past and nowadays its aim is not only to survive. Providing you are interested in other kind of cooperation, we can send you our bulletin which will give you closer data about CFSA. The list of fairy-tales offered:

- Long, Wide and Brightsighted
 - Three Golden Hair of the Wise Man
 - The Devil and Kate
 - The Little Tailor King
- Zdeňka Urbancová

Price for each Fairy Tale is 10 US D.

PRAGUE TOUR SERVICE B-B AGENCY

The Golden Rule of the B-B Agency is to make guests happy and comfortable at the best prices available. The agency offers: 1 - Accommodations (rooms and apartments in pensions, hotels, and private flats.) 2 - Cruises 3- Sightseeing 4- Tickets to theatres and concerts 5 - English speaking guides 6 - Interpreters and 7 - Information. The B-B Agency is a complex service for visitors to the Czech Republic, especially to Prague.

Come, we are looking forward to your visit.

Ing. Marie Babáková Manager

PRAHA, TEXAS

In the June newsletter we asked for help in locating Praha, Texas. This information was sent promptly by Jody Feldtman Wright from San Antonio, Texas.

PRAHA

Praha, about three miles east of Flatonia, is a distinctly Bohemian settlement which received its influx of settlers in 1856. Praha has the distinction of having established the first Bohemian (Catholic parochial) school in the United States. Mathias Novak (the spelling has since been changed to Noark), a penniless Bohemian, came to this settlement as an immigrant. He worked for wages among the American settlers. Through thrift and industry he saved enough money to buy a hundred acres of land and build a house. Other pioneer Bohemians who helped to build up the community were Andreas Gillia, Frank Vacl, F. Branisky, Joseph Vyviala, George Morysek, Joe Hajek, M. Jares and John Baca.

MORAVIA, TEXAS

Moravia, or Hostyn, as it is called now, is another Bohemian stronghold in Fayette County, Texas. It is situated opposite LaGrange across the Colorado River. It extends as far as Buckner's Creek. Hostyn celebrated its diamond jubilee in 1931. Some of the outstanding names of this area were: Lidiak, Adamick, Matula, Kolibal, Koya, Jolan, Janda and Pavlicek.

DUBINA, TEXAS

Eighteen families of Moravia, then a part of Austria-Hungry, banded together in 1856 to find a new home in Texas. The hope of bettering their unsatisfactory economic condition was the impetus that sent them away from home. Their ship "Elizabeth" after a long, weary journey of four months, landed the Bohemian colonists in Galveston, Texas from whence they were taken by steamboats to Houston. Ox teams transported the new colonists to LaGrange. They chose for their new home a settlement five miles northeast of Schulenburg, which they called DUBINA, the Bohemian name for oak trees. This group was the vanguard of a tremendous emigration of Bohemians who settled not only in various parts of Texas, but also in all the states in the Union. The leader of the Fayette County group of Bohemians was Joseph Peter.

*By Jody Feldtman Wright
San Antonio, TX*

PARALLEL PRAGUES LITTLE BIT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN TEXAS

Prague, of course, is the capital of the Czech Republic and is an ancient and abused city that broods over 1 million souls on the banks of the dark and mysterious Moldau. The other Prague is 5,843 miles away on a hillock in Fayette County, Texas.

The American Prague is a farm and dairy community of a few families who fish in Mulberry Creek when it is wet. The two places, though far apart in distance and size, have more in common than their names. The rural route mailboxes of the Bartas, Herziks, and Strykas in Praha, Texas are cousins to the Bartas, Herziks and Strykas in the phone book in the Czech Republic. Before 1856, they shared the same history and heritage. They both had pride and problems. While Prague in Europe was growing, Praha in Texas was not.

When Father Valenta heard on the radio that Russia had occupied Czechoslovakia, he went to the bells of St. Mary's every morning at 6, every noon and every evening at 6 and draped his 6 foot 5 frame about the hanging rope. The peel of the bells resounded from farm to farm, and the devout stopped their work and crossed themselves in prayer for their kindred abroad. Architecturally, Praha, Texas looks today as it did back then but the 1990 census credits Praha with 25 residents, while the reforms and promises are stirring in Prague-on-Moldau. In Czechoslovakia it took 20 years but Vaclav Havel and the Resistance did repel the Russians.

If Father Valenta were alive he'd be tolling the bells of St. Mary's in a call of Thanksgiving for the deliverance of Prague and the motherland.

*Submitted by Hertha L. Scott
Moulton, TX*

COOK BOOK

I am also a member of the Dayton, Ohio American Czechoslovakian Club.

The Club has just produced a recipe book. Would you want to advertise it in the Newsletter? It costs \$10, is spiral bound and a very classy publication.

They are working towards a Club building.
Dorothy Ann (Kucera)Niebes



KLOUBEC CELEBRATES 98th BIRTHDAY

William (Bill) Kloubec is the son of Frank and Phoebe Kloubec of rural Solon. He was born July 12, 1896. His brothers and sisters were: Frank, Louis, Joseph, John, Elizabeth (Barta) and Mary (Kroul).

His wife Louise, who died in 1981 was born March 1, 1901 in rural Solon. She was the daughter of Paul and Anna Dolezal. Her siblings were: Emil, Frank, Delia (Huber), Anna (Kessler and Panzer), Elizabeth (Kloubec) and Lottie, who died in infancy of diphtheria.

Bill attended Vorel School #6. He remembers raking the lawn on May Day and the teacher laying a tablecloth on the lawn treating the children to a picnic. When the children were caught speaking Czech during recess, the teacher made them kneel on a kernel of corn for punishment. It was very painful.

As a boy he remembers his favorite Halloween trick. The boys fixed up a paňák (dummy). They propped the paňák on a mattress near the neighbors house. The neighbors who were anticipating pranksters, ran out of the house armed with a stick and beat the paňák, thinking they caught the culprits, but the boys were watching and laughing at a safe distance.

Bill was riding his horse near Swisher to a dance. The frightened horse got on the Crandic railroad and the horse broke his leg. Bill decided it was time to buy a car. He bought a Model T Ford from Bittner's Garage for \$375. He remembers putting rows of flags on the radiator's ornament for Fourth of July. He went to Becicka's Hall and Western Hall to dances. He loved dancing with the girls and they loved dancing with him when it was "ladies choice." He met his wife at a dance.

Bill and Louise were married January, 22, 1918 when it was 6° below zero. He rode the Crandic R.R. to Cedar Rapids where they were married by the Justice of the Peace. This was followed by a chivevery. Bill gave the group \$13 to pay for the beer that was consumed

Bill never called his bride her given name Louise. It was always "wife."

Bill recalls farming with his horses "Buster" and "Nick." When he used his gang plow, he added "Shimmel" and "Dorsa." Dorsa was also a riding horse used to get the mail. His first tractor was an Allis Chalmers. He bought a Red River Special threshing machine in excellent condition from Mannings. Bill said it was "the best machine ever made." Since their farm was near the Iowa River (Now Coralville Reservoir) they had cattle and pasture. In order to get to the farm without getting out of the car to open and shut the gates, they had a clever arrangement of a gate on swinging arms and hinges that would open and close the gate by pulling a rope from the car window. Families coming to visit Kloubec's often had to settle an argument which child would pull the rope to open or shut the gate.

Bill owned a truck which he acquired by trading sheep. He built his stock rack. He drove it to Joe Louvar's to show it off. Joe had hogs to sell so Bill took them to Cedar Rapids, for \$3.00.

There were fun times. They hosted many picnics and card parties. Bill made some home brew in a big crock. He used more sugar than the recipe called for, a small peeled and sliced potato, light malt and raisins. When the batch reached a certain foam, it was bottled in bottles with glass plugs, washers and wire clamps. He said he never had one explode but "BOY DID IT SMOKE WHEN THE BOTTLE WAS OPENED." The brew was chilled in a #3 laundry tub with a chunk of ice and served in tin malt cans.

They raised 90 head of geese and ducks. Once they had a live spotted rooster in a cage for delivery on 16th Ave. (Czech Village). When the rooster escaped, Bill didn't think the rooster could be recaptured. His daughter snuck up on the rooster and grabbed him. The rooster was caught because Marcella's hand was quicker than the rooster's eye.

Bill loved to fish. He used a Coleman lantern at night and was skilled in spear fishing.

They raised two children, Marcella and Leonard. Marcella Hahn lives on a farm near North Liberty. Her husband Robert (Bud) died in 1987. Leonard was killed in an auto accident in 1992. His daughter-in-law Evelyn lives in rural Amana. Bill has 6 grandchildren, 14 great grandchildren and 2 great, great grandchildren.

His favorite food is melon with prune kolaches a close second.

When asked about his longevity he said "be concerned about others, be helpful and generous." He is a resident of the Solon Care Center. He has a sharp wit and zest for life. He is an inspiration to others around him.

TOMÁŠ G. MASARYK

Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk was born March 7, 1850 in Hodonin, in Moravia. He was the son of Joseph, a coachman, and his wife Theresa. Young Tomáš' childhood was filled with hardships of a poor peasant family. After attending school in his native village and at Hustopeč for two more years, he traveled to Vienna and became a machinist apprentice.

He soon returned home and went to work in a local blacksmith shop. With encouragement from his former teacher, young Masaryk went to Brno to highschool. He left after a controversial religious issue. He went back to Vienna to study until he received his doctors degree in Philosophy in 1876.

During a lecture in Leipzig, he met an American student and became engaged. Soon after their engagement Masaryk went to Vienna to teach and Miss Garrigue returned to the United States. The next spring Masaryk came to the United States for the first time and, on March 15, 1878, he and Miss Charlotte Garrigue were married.

On his wedding day Masaryk took the Garrigue family name as his middle name to honor his wife and show equality between men and women.

The couple returned to Vienna where Alice and Herbert were born. In 1882 the family moved to Prague. Another girl child was born but died only days after birth. On September 14, 1886, Jan the second son was born and later a daughter, Olga was born.

During these years, Masaryk developed attention toward the future of his native land. He encouraged unity with the Slavic people. He traveled and lectured and fanned the flame of national spirit. In 1890 Masaryk entered into politics.

Masaryk traveled to the United States twice and Russia twice to study the feelings of people toward eventual Czechoslovak Independence. He traveled extensively and arrived in Chicago in 1918 to a hero's welcome.

On June 19th, President Woodrow Wilson received Masaryk, who asked for assistance in establishing an independent Czech nation. All the summer of 1918, negotiations were carried out in Paris, London and Washington until on September 26th a provisional Czech government was set up with Masaryk as president. On October 18th, Masaryk made public the Czechoslovak Declaration of Independence. The American press hailed it as a document on a par with Jefferson's Declaration of American Independence.

On October 28, 1918 free independent

Czechoslovakia was born under the leadership of its first president T. G. Masaryk. He served as president until 1935. Under his leadership the country prospered economically and was the most democratic and socially progressive country in Europe. After his retirement from the presidency, he lived in his country home in Lány. As the storm clouds of WWII gathered over Europe, Masaryk's life came to an end. On September 14, 1937, with his family present and President Benes nearby, Tomáš G. Masaryk became immortal. He lay in Prague Castle two days before he was laid to rest at the little village cemetery at Lány.

MASARYK'S VISIT TO CEDAR RAPIDS

An outstanding occasion for the Czech people in Cedar Rapids, Iowa was on September 13, 1907 when Tomáš G. Masaryk gave a lecture at Czech School. To a large crowd, honored to hear a man well known among his countrymen even at that time, his concluding remarks to his listeners were: "You who came to America should first of all learn to speak the English language. But while you should work unfatigueably for the advancement and good of the community in which you live, you need not therefore abandon your Bohemian traditions and interest in history and institution. However a live, earnest, and sincere share of your efforts should be directed to being worthy of this United States."

There is still no memorial of T. G. Masaryk in Prague. The question was first posed in the late 1930s and remains unresolved since a proposal to place the statue at Prague Castle was turned down recently. Jiri Kotalik, former director of the National Gallery, told the Masaryk Society that one of the possible locations is Jan Palach Square. A bronze statue by Vincenc Makovsky is to be used for the memorial.

HAVEL GETS LIBERTY MEDAL

Czech President Vaclav Havel received the 1994 Philadelphia Liberty Medal on July 4, 1994 with a call for a spiritual renewal to unite people who are linked globally but violently torn by cultural conflicts. Mr. Havel, a renowned playwright jailed for his dissident activities and later swept to power in 1989, was awarded the annual Liberty Medal for his work toward cultural and political freedoms.

MASARYK PARK DEDICATION OCTOBER 28

The Parks Department of the City of Cedar Rapids has developed a new park at the east end of the Bridge of Lions, across the river from the National Czech and Slovak Museum and Library. The park will be dedicated to the early Czech, Moravian and Slovak immigrants.

The trees and brush along the river bank have been removed to allow clear visibility to the museum. The land has been leveled and sidewalks constructed. The Parks Department has planted a row of linden trees along the street. Flower beds will be developed later.

The design of the park includes nine pillars, each of which has a light fixture attached to its top. These fixtures match the lighting on the Bridge of Lions.

Many years ago bronze letters were utilized in the makeup of advertisements of early Czech merchants. The letters were imbedded in the sidewalk in front of the C.S.P.S. Hall on Third street southeast. The city widened the street and preserved the letters which have now been positioned in the sidewalk, starting at the street and continuing in a large arc to the opposite side of the park. At the entrance to the park a circular area will contain a flagpole. A partial enclosure of this area contains a concrete wall designed to compliment the style of the Bridge of Lions.

A campaign is in operation to raise funds to purchase a two-foot square block of black granite on which will be engraved the image of Tomáš G. Masaryk, with the year of his birth and death, along with the years he served as the first President of the first Czechoslovak Republic. It will be permanently placed in the park.

The area is to be known as Masaryk Park in honor of Tomáš G. Masaryk. A dedication program is being planned. It is set for October 28, 1994. Watch for further announcements.

Any monetary support to raise funds for the memorial will be sincerely appreciated.

MONEY TALKS

Teach your kids the value of money — borrow from them.

CZECH PRINCE & PRINCESS

(Czech Heritage Fd'n. News)

Wouldn't you like to be a prince or princess? You can. The Czech Heritage Fd'n. is again encouraging youths between the ages of 12 to 16 years of age of Czech background and a resident of Cedar Rapids and surrounding communities to enter. The deadline to enter is October 1st of 1994 and the crowning will take place on October 28, 1994.

Entries will be personally interviewed by a panel of unbiased judges.

Crowns will be awarded to the prince and princess along with a kroj for the princess and a Czech outfit for the prince.

Please apply for application forms and more information from:

Sylvia Rohlena

CZECH HERITAGE FLOAT IN FREEDOM FESTIVAL

(Czech Heritage Fd'n. News)



"Saluting Heroes" was the theme for the Freedom Festival in Cedar Rapids Iowa, on July 2. The Czech Heritage Fd'n.'s float won the first prize trophy in the non-profit organization category. The title of the float was "Saluting the Marine Corp."

The float was designed by Leonard Pfeifer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Once again we have a long list of names to acknowledge who gave donations and once again July donations exceeded dues. We can maintain the same \$3.00 dues we started with in 1973 when our organization started, yet saw many increases in our costs.

Our thank-yous in this issue go to: Virginia Alexander, Franklin Barta, Ruth Marie Barta, Gary Bartacek, Doris Beseda, Wilma Benish, Gerald Caslavka, Sandra Clayton, Donald & Vera Conway, William & Blanche Cuhel, Margaret Davis, Rose Drymal, Louis Elias, Eleanor Elkington, Sylvia Evans, Vlasta Fajmon, Libbie Fields, Grace Flis, Gladys Haar, Fran Hallett, Bob Harris, John Havlicek, R. E. Hejkal, Lillian Heral, Anna Mae Horak, Janice Horak, Joseph & Gladys Janecek, David Janicek, Leonard Jansa, Lillian Johnson, Chuck & Ginny Jungman, Elizabeth Kadlec, Leona Kloubec, Joseph Kocab, Bruce & Linda Koehler, Irene Konecny, Ernie & Helen Kopecky, Rose Kopecky, Florence Kotleba, Anthony Korvas, Jane Marie Koza, Faye Kubichek, Mildred Kucera, Edna Lenicek, Esther Lippert, Mary Ann Lizotte, Pat & Mrs. Lynott, Frances Meium, Erma Meskimen, Richard Michal, Geraldine Michalek, Victor & Janice Naxera, Edward & Marjorie Nejd, Milton Nemecek, Richard Netolicky, Norma Novak, Patricia Novak, Henry Penkava, Cliff & Sherlee Peterson, Rose Polehna, Frank Port, Elsie Prince, Irene Pudil, Diane Roetlin, Kandy Jonas Rogers, John Sayler, Hertha Scott, Joseph Secl, Marvin Sedlacek, Dwane Shalla, Joseph Shimek, Pamela Shipp, Carol Jean Smetana, Bruno Smid, Ray & Dorothy Snitil, Elsie Sova, Janet Spencer, Mrs. Lee Stehno, Elin Stepanek, Karole Stockall, Mary Svec, Melvina Svec, Joseph Mike Swartz, Mary Tichy, Lenora Truhlar, Charles Vakocho, Neil VanSlyke, Robert Vanourny, Phyllis Vesely, William Vomacka, Jaroslava Wheatley, Vicky Whittemore, Mary Zezula.

HOME STAY PROGRAM

(Czech Heritage Fdn. News)

Carnie Ciha will present a program about her one month stay in Prague with a host family. She received a \$1000 Scholarship from the Czech Heritage Fdn.

The program will be held Sunday, October 2 at Asbury Methodist Church, 336 - 27th Ave. S.W. at 2:30 p.m. Open free to the public.

JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Prague Czech Republic-Bata Junior Achievement's affiliate announced that over 2,700 students participated in the program during its second year of operation. Twenty-five hundred students were involved in the second school level Applied Economics program, while 210 students went through the primary school level Business Basics Program.

Junior Achievement is the world's oldest, largest, and fast growing non-profit economic education program. Teenaged students learn to run a business through student managed companies. Students sell stock, produce market and sell a product, and at the end of the semester long program, liquidate the company.

Bata Junior Achievement was founded in 1922 by Tomáš Bata Sr., Chairman of the Toronto based Bata International. Bata fled with his family from Czechoslovakia to Canada during World War II. After the war the Communists took possession of the family business. Bata was forced to start over in Canada, where he built the family business into the world's largest shoemaker.

Today Bata is the primary supporter of Junior Achievement in his native country. It is his hope that the next generations of Czechs and Slovaks know the value of free enterprise and economic reform.

Junior Achievement Inter. currently operates in 80 countries, with programs in China, Russia, South Africa and Chile.

BATYA (BAŤA)

Batya Shoe factory in 1894 manufactured 50 pairs of shoes daily. In 1920 they made 3000 pairs daily. In the year 1938 they made 180,000 pairs of shoes in Czechoslovakia.

A BAŤA EXHIBITION

The Los Angeles Co. Museum of Art announced its curator of costumes and textiles, Edward F. Malder, resigned to take up a new project: The planned Bata Shoe Museum of Toronto, Canada.

The collection of 9,000 pairs of shoes is the largest in the world. It took Ms. Sonia Baťa thirty years to build up the collection which will be exhibited in a new, six story building with a large space capacity. We should be able to see it all in the spring of 1995.

LEBEUR GARDEN

Prince Charles, heir to the British throne donated 80,000 pounds sterling towards the reconstruction of the Lebeur Garden below Prague Castle. The garden has been closed more than 10 years.

CZECH VILLAGE

(Czech Village News)

(This is a portion of an article done on Czech Village by Mike Deupree of the Cedar Rapids Gazette which appeared June 25.)

If you don't know what the word "neighborhood" is suppose to mean, drop by Czech Village and take a look at one.

You'll know it when you get there, even if you somehow manage to miss the bright crimson banners rippling in the wind along 16th Avenue SW, in Cedar Rapids, the ones that say "Vitáme Vás" at the top and "Czech Village" at the bottom. All you have to do is look at the windows of the stores and restaurants and taverns.

Novak, Joens, Vondracek, Bartunek, Sykora, Konecny, Polehna, Dostal.

You're in a town within a city, and it isn't Chinatown.

This is what "neighborhood" once meant; an oasis of ethnicity, nearly self-contained and self-sufficient, a place where people of common ancestry, interests, customs and values could be born, grow up, work, marry, raise families, retire and be buried amid a sense of community that otherwise would be scattered, weakened and eventually lost in the sprawl of a city.

The word has other definitions now, especially in the Midwest. Families are more mobile. Distinctions of origin tend to become blurred in a few generations.

Not all who live in Czech Village are of Czech ancestry, nor do all do all Cedar Rapidians of Czech ancestry live in the village. But the people who stop by Konecny's for a bottle of Pilsners or Sykora's for a loaf of warm rye bread do so not only because those places are handy, but because that's the way it's always been.

The people gather at the band stand on a warm June night to sit in lawn chairs, sip lemonade and listen to familiar reedy happy sounds of the Czech Plus Band have more in common than a zip code. They know each other, and they know whose kids they're watching playing tag, engage in impromptu polkas and chase fireflies.

How much of the ethnic flavor is pure marketing? A fair amount.

This is not a wealthy area. The industries that provided good jobs to generations have closed, moved, cut back or automated. Although the avenue can get pretty frisky at night as a surprising number of younger people hop from Al's Red Frog to Bruce'ski's to Ernie's to Riverside & Co. to Coaches Corner, nearly a fourth of the residents are over 60.

Commerce is crucial to the area, and the Czech heritage is a good sales tool. The banners

on the poles, the emphasis on things Czech, are a part of this. The new museum should be a terrific boost.

You can see the reality when you move away from the businesses on the average through the residential area. The numbers in the demographic profile tell you the houses are small and relatively inexpensive — only 10% are valued above \$60,000 — as you'd expect in an area where household income averages about \$25,000. What you might not expect from these numbers is that nearly 60% are owner occupied; and nearly all are neatly kept. The trim is painted, and lawns clipped. Carefully tended flowers make splashes of color under old shade trees.

Czech Village is a place of homes and businesses where you can buy anything from an old-fashioned kolach to an ultra-modern cooktop. But it's also a place where older people know and depend on each other, and where a little girl with flushed cheeks can stop in the midst of her polka to tell a stranger politely that "Vitame Vas" means "we welcome you."

It's a neighborhood.

RADIO FREE EUROPE

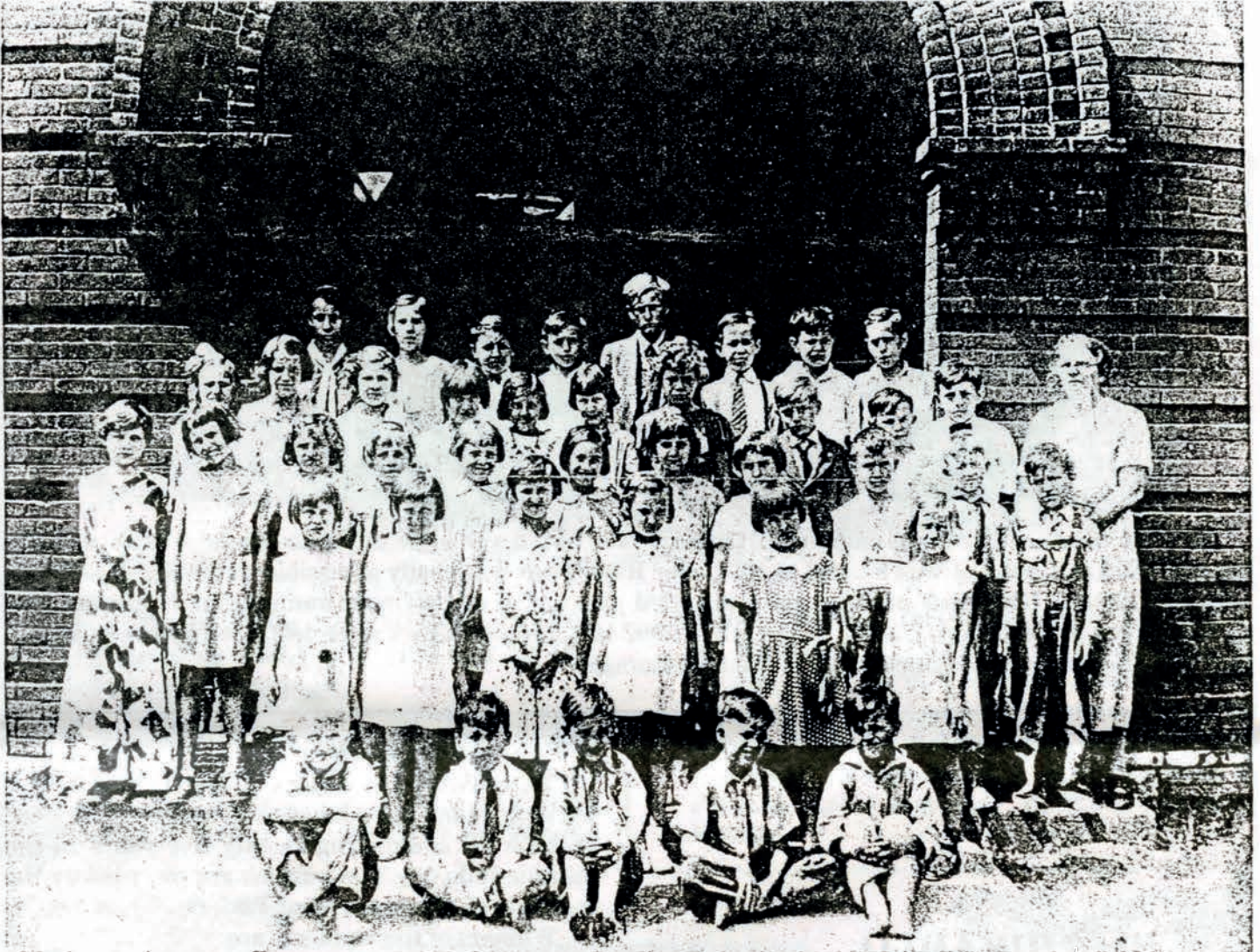
Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty the U.S. funded stations set up to broadcast to the former Soviet Bloc, decided to accept the offer from Czech President Vaclav Havel to move into the old Czechoslovak Federal Parliament Building.

The Czech Radio-Radio Prague Foreign Broadcasting currently broadcasts to North America via short wave radio. Slovakia starts its broadcast by playing *Kto za pravdu hori*, played on what sounds like chimes.

One does not need an expensive radio. Short wave radios are inexpensive. Atmospheric conditions affect reception but don't give up.

Language	Time(ETC)	kHz	m	kW
Czech	18.30-18.57	5930	49	250B
	18.30-18.57	7345	41	100A
	21.30-21.57	5930	49	250B
	21.30-21.57	7345	41	100A
English	19.00-19.27	5930	49	250B
	19.00-19.27	7345	41	200A
	20.00-20.27	7345	41	200A
	22.00-22.27	5930	49	250B
	22.00-22.27	7345	41	100A
	23.30-23.57	5930	49	250B

ARE THESE FACES FAMILIAR TO YOU?



This is the Winter Term of the Cedar Rapids Czech School of 1932-33 and the teacher is Mrs. Marie Zivney. If you know the names of any of these folks, let us know. It would be a shame for these lovely faces to go unidentified. Write to us at P.O. Box 731, Cedar Rapids, IA 52406.

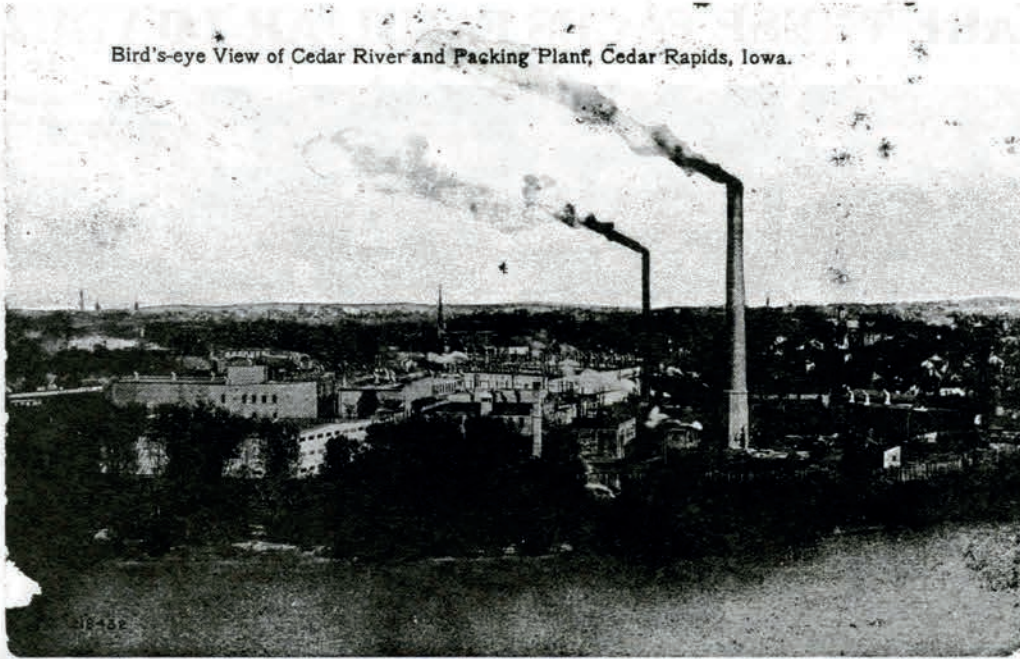
Row 1 #5 Lumir P. Dvorak; Row 2 #3 Adeline Dvorak Crow, #4 Lillian Dusek; Row 3 #4 Lucille Dvorak, #6 Lillian Dolezal; Row 4 #3 Elsie Dvorak Thompson, #10 Lumir Newmiester, Teacher Mrs. Zivney; Row 5 #7 Frank or Joe Podzimek.

ST. WENCESLAUS

St. Wenceslaus had done so much to build up the old Bohemian state and to promote a far-reaching policy of humanitarianism. Like his grandmother, Saint Ludmila, Wenceslaus was a religious man. He hastened the spread of Christianity among his people. He built many churches. He laid the foundation in the beginning of the 10th century of Usvateho Vita, largest and most famous church in Prague. The nobles did not

like him, but the people did. He was kind and humble and well-meaning. He would go out into the field at night and pick grapes and cut wheat because he wanted to identify himself with the toil and cares of the common man. He ruled only a short time, from 928 to 936; was then murdered by his brother. But the Bohemian people, that is the Czechs, had always honored him. An English Christmas carol commemorates him, too.

Bird's-eye View of Cedar River and Packing Plant, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.



This picture postcard was mailed in 1915. It is a bird's eye view of Cedar Rapids, Iowa and the Sinclair Packing Plant. It was located in SE Cedar Rapids but was easily accessible to the SW side by the 16th Ave. Bridge. The meat packing plant provided jobs to the many Czech immigrants. It has outlived its usefulness and has been closed. In the fall of 1992 the office buildings were destroyed by fire by arsonists. The site has been purchased and is used for storage.

ŘIKADLO

Leze žába do bezu,
Já tam za ní polezu;
kudy ona, tudy já,
až ji chytnu, bude má.

SAYING

The frog is crawling in a hollow,
and there I will follow;
Where he goes I will be,
When I catch him, he belongs to me.

19 Oct 1934 - Cedar Rapids Gazette -

Twenty-four employees of the T. M. Sinclair packing plant here have received silver service buttons for completing twenty-five years in the packing industry. The buttons are awarded by the Institute of American Meat Packers.

Winners of the emblems are:

George Stewart	William F. Bendorf
Joseph Besta	Charles Banks
Joe Holecek, Sr.	Frank Hurita
Henry Johnson	Otto Carstens, Sr.
John Kloubec	Charles Kolarik
John Krejci	Frank Lowe
John Mikulecky	Frank L. Miller, Sr.
John P. Mills	Joseph Nemec
Frank Pozdernik	Charles Randall
Joe Rebec	Lois Sojka, Sr.
Joseph Stepanek, Sr.	Joe Sejba
Joseph Skala, Sr.	Charles Ziogas.

The buttons were awarded at a recent convention of the institute held in Chicago.



The Bohemian-American Hose Company was formed in 1882 and housed at the rear of the C.S.P.S. Hall.

It consisted of 29 members: Foreman Joseph Petranek, First Assistant Joseph Christle, Second Assistant Frank Lnenicka, Secretary John Brystle, Treasurer, C. H. Swab, J. W. Kouba,

Joseph Hruska, Joseph Kroulik, J. W. Swab, J. M. Martinek, F. G. Stary, V. Martinek, V. Vanous, John Turek, V. Zalesky, John Burianek, Charles Frizek, Joesph Rambousek, Joseph Zaruba, V. Kouba, V. Vondracek, E. A. Kriz, Jos. Vondracek, Joseph Smejkal, John Starman, V. Pivonka, Louis Martinek, A. Stary and John Martins.

COMING EVENTS

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| September 9 | Czech Village Concert |
| September 13 | Czech Heritage Fd'n. meeting
Asbury Church 7:30 p.m. |
| September 18 | St. Wenceslaus Goulash Festival |
| October 2 | Home Stay Program
Asbury Church 2:30 p.m. (page 11) |
| October 6-7 | Geneological Conference
Green Bay, Wisconsin |
| October 11 | Czech Heritage Fd'n. Board Meeting,
Asbury Church 7:30 p.m. |
| October 18 | Dedication of Masaryk Park
1st St. S.E., Cedar Rapids |
| November 8 | Czech Heritage Fd'n. Board Meeting
Asbury Church 7:30 p.m. |

CZECH HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.

P.O. Box 761
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 - Fundamentals of Czech language and its usage for genealogists
 - Computers in genealogy
 - And more
- Other conference events include . . .
 - Sales of genealogical/cultural books, maps, forms, and T-shirts.
 - Host reception with a parade of kroje (national folkdress).
 - Networking lunches with tables designated according to Czech and Slovak geography.
 - Saturday evening entertainment arranged by hosts (separate charge).

For further information and conference registration forms, write to CGSI, P.O. Box 1625,
St. Paul, MN 55116-0225.

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