

NAŠE ČESKÉ DĚDICTVÍ

OUR

CZECH

HERITAGE

Vol. 8 - No. 4
Dec. 1983

Czech Heritage and Fine Arts Foundations
P. O. Box 761, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406



CALENDAR 1984 KALENDÁŘ

- Jan. 16. Mon. ANNUAL MEETING of Czech Heritage and Fine Arts Fdns.
Feb. 14. Tues. LEGISLATIVE NIGHT in Des Moines.
March 19. Mon. ST. JOSEPH'S DAY in Czech Village.
April 10-12. Tues. -Thurs. CZECH PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA, Ames, Iowa.
May 19, 20. Sat., Sun., HOUBY DAYS on The Avenue, Czech Village.
June 2, 3, Sat., Sun., ETHNIC CELEBRATION at Roundhouse, Riverside Park in Czech Village.
Aug. 16, Thurs. ANNUAL PICNIC both FNDs.
Sept. 7, 8, 9, Fri. -Sun. CZECH VILLAGE FESTIVAL. More in June letter.
Dec. 1. Sat. SV. MIKULAS DAY.



VITÁME VÁS! GREETINGS!

As your President of Czech Heritage Foundation, for the year 1983, Mae and I wish to express our THANKS for your wonderful cooperation in all of our endeavors. It has been a busy year, much has been accomplished and there is much more to be done if we are to keep our Czech Heritage active. It has been a rewarding year and you can recall our many projects. This is to alert you to what we will be working on in 1984:

1. Our new project is with the "Experiment in International Living Program". It is off to a good start. More information in the next column.
2. Our ANNUAL MEETING will be the 3rd Monday, January 16th, at Hus Memorial Presbyterian Church, 7:30 p.m. Please try to attend!



3. We have been invited to Des Moines, Tues. Feb. 14th to participate in Legislative Night. More information on page 5.

4. A very interesting event will be the Czech Festival at I. S. U., Ames, when the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra will be presenting their 3 concerts April 10-12. See page 5 for more information from Gary Wade.

5. And in the coming months we will be taking part in HOUBY DAYS, the ETHNIC FAIR, an all-city event, Parades and more to come! A sincere "Thank You" and whoever will be in charge will have a wonderful experience working with a group of Czechs and members like you.

NAZDAR!

Frank W. Novotny
President

CZECHOSLOVAK HOMESTAY PROGRAM - UPDATE. The September issue of the newsletter carried information on the international visit program. The committee received 12 applications. Five finalists were individually interviewed on Dec. 3rd. If sufficient funds are available the committee will then approve two or more students for scholarship grants. YOU can still participate by making a financial contribution (tax deductible). Make your check payable to the Scholarship Fund, C.H. Fdn. and mail to Mr. Frank Novotny,

M. F. S.

Those who have been on PROGRAMS in 1983, please send summary of number of meetings, approximately total of number in all audiences, and categories of groups you met. Send to President Novotny BEFORE THE JANUARY MEETING.

CHILDREN PLAY-GAMES IN ČECHY

For the BOYS: Instead of marbles boys used brown beans, yellow beans which were called "kanárci" - canaries. Beans that were half white and black were called "půl-měsíčky" - half moons. Like all boys they played soldier but there was never much time for playing as all children had assigned chores to do before and after school: lead the goats to pasture, "na pastvu", and at the same time look for mushrooms to put into soup for supper.

For the GIRLS: Since there were no jacks or balls, pebbles had to be used. One had to be quick to watch the pebble in the air and yet pick up the pebbles on the ground. Another game was tag "na honěnou" and hide-and-peek "na schovávanou". Song and dance games similar to The Farmer in the Dell were fun. Girls also had chores after school--tending geese, bringing in wood and sweeping the long hallway.

A FAMILY GAME: Draw a diagram in the shape of a cross--about 9 inches. Then draw horizontal, parallel and diagonal lines. Small buttons--sheep--were placed on the 10 to 12 cross lines. On the opposite side were 2 large buttons representing wolves. The object of the game was to move the sheep to the opposite side without their being consumed by the wolves. The game was called "ovčín"--sheep--and it kept you on your toes and being alert. It was a fun game for winter evenings.

Rose Bartunek Polehna

EXCERPTS FROM A 1927 NEWSPAPER.

Czechoslovaks in large numbers live in Ill., Penn., N. Y., Ohio, Neb., Minn., Wis., N. J., Md., Mass., Mich., Texas, Ia., the Dakotas, Mo. and Conn. The largest communities are found in Chicago, New York, Cleveland, CEDAR RAPIDS, St. Louis, Baltimore, Milwaukee, Omaha, St. Paul, Boston and Detroit.

The largest district of Czecho-Slovaks is southwest of Chicago in Berwyn and Cicero. In this area in 1927 these groups had a total of 20 state or national banks, 124 building and loan associations, 571 grocery stores, 210 drug stores, 2500 meat markets, bakeries and other retail stores, factories, wholesale and commission businesses owned or controlled by these citizens. There were more than 250 mutual aid,

fraternal, musical and gymnastic associations and clubs. Several of the members of Congress and State Legislature, local and county officials, school officers and teachers were counted. Not only what today we would call "hard hats" but a growing list of professional lawyers, doctors and other callings have attracted the younger generations.

Robert R. Kouba

BÁTA SHOES. Started in 1894 in ŽLIN, Province of Moravia at the time of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the plant made 50 pairs/day. In 1920 the output was 3000 pairs/day and in 1938 it was 180,000 pairs/day, with employment of 32,340. At that time the two most common "billboard" signs in central Europe were the BĀTA sign and Singer sewing machine where a lady in an old fashioned long dress and high "hair-do" sat at the machine. The sign was long and narrow as was the BĀTA. When WW II started BĀfa shoes were distributed world-wide. The first BĀTA plant in United States was in the Baltimore area. With the loss of plants in Czechoslovakia, they expanded to Elkins, W. V., and Merrill, Wis. Sales are reported to be over \$50 million. Latest information is that Wolverine Shoes who make Hush Puppies and other brands now operate the BĀfa plants.

CEK MMS

The name of the city of ŽLIN, home of the BĀfa shoe factory, was changed to GOTT-WALDOV in honor of the first communist president of Czechoslovakia. The factory buildings were somewhat damaged during WW II.





CZECH MUSEUM OPEN HOURS. Located at 10 - 16th Avenue S. W. in Czech Village will be open for visitors Saturdays, December 3, 10, 17 from 9:30 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. It will be open on Saturdays throughout January and February during the same hours. Watch 6:30 p.m. KGAN Saturdays in January to see the MUSEUM on your TV! As of today, we do not know which Saturday it will be. Sorry.

For tour groups or visitors being in the Village when the Museum is not open, phone 366-4937 for arrangements.

Special Christmas decorations and displays are on view this month. TWO TREES with different decorations--traditional and modern--will attract your attention. There are many possible gift items for sale. The colorful Museum Calendar for 1984 makes a special holiday gift for someone on your list.



Congratulations and Best Wishes to Karel BEZDEČNÝ who observed his 101st birthday on Thanksgiving!

And to CHERI BISTRICKY, senior at Prairie High School, who was named Linn County Pork Princess at a recent banquet of the Linn County Pork Producers. Her parents are Leroy and Carol Bistricky of Swisher.

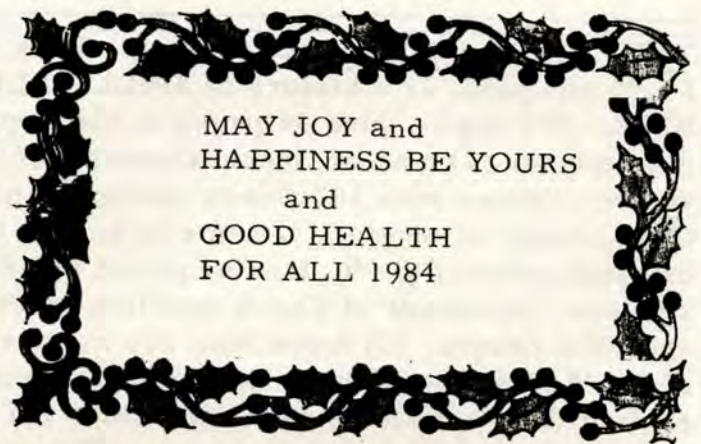


WHERE DID YOU LEARN ČECH? Many of our citizens of Čech ancestry learned Čech from grandma (Babi) or grandpa (Děda) or from mother (matka) or mama or mom (maminka) and/or from father (otec) or Dad/papa (tatinek). In 1901 Matice Školská (Mother School) was built and equipped through the generosity of W. F. Severa, owner of the well-known pharmaceutical company.

The Škola (school) had 3 grades as was common in olden days in the Province of Bohemia. Among the first teachers were Prof. Šárka B. Hrbková, her brother Prof. Jerry Hrbek who spent summers here at home from the University of Nebraska, Jindra Jambor, Jan C. Štěpán, the Buresh sisters, Bertha Stanek Sadowsky, Pavla Hromádka, Marie Machovský, Hermína Naxera Netolický, and later Marie Wokoun, Josefina Lebeda, Marie Chmelíček whose record is 43 years (1936 to 1979), Rose Dryml (25 years), Rose Bartunek Polehna, Mildred Drahovzal, Leona Kaplan and last year Jan Vosátka Ransom and others who taught one or two terms.

Upon Ted Hlubuček's arrival in 1920, he became active in the Čech community events. He was offered the 3rd class group of 64 boys and girls in advanced Čech. Mrs. Živný, Jan Fiala and Otilie Tupec were on the staff. Jan and Ted enjoyed duets on their violins and this added to music appreciation by songs and history of composers and their music.

T. B. H. (mms)




MAY JOY and
HAPPINESS BE YOURS
and
GOOD HEALTH
FOR ALL 1984

MEET THE METRIC SYSTEM IN YOUR KITCHEN. No cups, no stick of oleo, no ounces, no tbsp. or tsp. are used in many kitchens throughout the world. Here is a genuine recipe from Strakonice, Czechoslovakia.

PLUM DUMPLINGS (Švestkový Knedlíky)

25 Dkg. coarse flour	8.7 oz. flour	2 c. 2 tbsp. flour
3 Dkg. shortening	1 oz. shortening	2 1/3 tbsp. oleo
1/8 liter milk	4.15 oz. milk	1/2 c. milk
pinch salt	salt	salt
1 egg	1 egg	1 egg
10 Dkg. coarse soft cottage cheese	3.5 oz. cottage cheese	1/2c. dry cheese

Mix egg, shortening and cottage cheese together. Add salt, flour and milk. Work it together so it does not stick. Roll out dough 2 cm. wide and 2 cm. thick (approx. 3/8 inch wide and 3/8 thick) and as long as the piece of dough makes.  3/8 inch
Wash plums, place on dough and cut off portion enough to enclose plum. Roll dough around the plum until plum is completely covered. Drop into boiling water and shake kettle so dumpling will not stick as they sink to the bottom. Boil 5-6 minutes depending upon size and ripeness of fruit. (1 decagram = 10 grams = 0.3527 ounces; 1 liter = 1.0567 qts.)

COOKBOOKS and MORE Published by St. John Nepomucene Church is "OLD and NEW TRIED and TRUE in the HEART of SLAVIC VILLAGE" featuring Czech, Slovenian, Polish, Italian and other recipes with some as American as Harvard Cake. Two examples are Polish Sirek (cheese) and Fresh Vegetable Dip. Price \$6.50 per copy, postpaid. Send check to Joseph A. Kocab,

Slavic Village Voice, Cleveland

and another book which may interest you cook-book collectors is "FAVORITE RECIPES of SOKOL MINNESOTA". Price \$7.50 per copy plus \$1.00 for mailing and handling. Send to Sokol Minnesota Cookbook, CSPS Hall, 383 Michigan Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102. Sokol Minnesota SLOVO

THEY CAME TO THIS PLACE, paperback is \$9.95 postpaid, is a history of SPILLVILLE, IOWA, 203 pages, plus 34 pages in the Appendix includes (1) map of Czechoslovakia, (2) names of more than 100 Czech settlers and their village of origin, (3) name of person and original entry of gov't. land acquired by 48 settlers, (4) names of Czech families in 1856 and 1860 census, (5) more than 206 members of St. Wenceslaus Church in 1902, (6) notes on each of the 17 chapters and comments, (7) Bibliography, and (8) Index of names. The author

is Cyril M. Klimesh. Few of the 17 chapter titles are these: Land was \$1.25 an Acre, a Beautiful and Fertile Country; Privations and Discomforts; Corn Bread or Mush, Morning, Noon and Night; No Longer the Frontier; Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic; They Don't Make Beer Like They Used To; They have Learned all the American Ways.

LANTERN GLOW by Marion Cramer, RR#1, Box 147, Bryant, South Dakota 57221 for softcover book, \$4.50 postpaid; 86 pages, 5 1/2 x 8 inches. More than 40 short stories of 2 pages each, pen-ink illustrations show the kitchen pump, tea kettle, wagons, livestock, cream separator, dolls, snowflakes, kitchen iron range and other items of the Era B. E. (Era Before Electricity). Stories tell about wash day, school lunch pail, lambing, dinner for threshers, inside the home and home life, and outside on the farmstead and acres. Realistic stories for all ages. The older folks will recall those days of long ago and the younger folks will get acquainted with what it was like in the time of grandparents or even great-grandparents.





Czech Village Association, Inc.
59 16th Ave. S.W.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52404

CALENDAR DATES TO JOT ON THE NEW PAGES...

on March 19th, St. Joseph's Day will be observed in usual fashion on 16th Avenue S.W., Czech Village; for HOUBY DAYS, mark May 19-20 when you can enjoy a houby breakfast and see a variety of sizes of houby.

VISITORS TO CZECH VILLAGE. Four days in May, 6, 7, 8, 9, Sunday thru Wednesday, the national convention of antique "Bufs", known as THE QUESTORS, will be in Cedar Rapids. That will be a busy, busy few days when tour groups visit the shops and Museum. Some 500 visitors are expected.

AND on June 9, Saturday, a bus will arrive from Omaha bringing some 45 visitors on SHIRLEY'S CAREFREE TOUR. So that will be another busy day.

Pat Martin
Village Coordinator

The BODDICKER CZECH SHOWCASE

of 10 accordionists, 2 percussionists, 24 dancers, has a record of 42 performances in 1983. The groups which have been entertained include: service clubs, church gatherings, festivals in Czech Village and elsewhere, civic gatherings, care centers and retirement homes, and lodges. It is the capable directing by Arlene Boddicker whose enthusiasm and magic sparks the lively playing by the young musicians and the hearty response from the audiences.



Mrs. Boddicker invites people to visit Czech Village and the Museum and the Festivals. These young people are "ambassadors promoting the Czech culture of Cedar Rapids." On January 24, 1984 the group will perform at

the State Convention of Iowa Music Educators Association in Des Moines.

A. R. B.

We CONGRATULATE Arlene on the honor of being the recipient of the award, "Schvake", from the Czech delegation at the Conference Internationale and Accordion Congress Competition which she attended in Linz, Austria, in September.

GARY WADE, a graduate of Wilson Junior High and Jefferson Senior High Schools and of the University of Iowa, is affiliated with the radio station WOI as well as pursuing graduate studies. He will be working with Dr. Van Iten on the publicity and arrangements for the Czech festivities in connection with the concerts by the CZECH PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA in April. Gary is interested in old photographs of human interest, slides, and memorabilia of early Czech settlers. If you have such items to contribute phone _____ or write to Frank W. Novotny, _____

MEET THE LEGISLATORS in Des Moines Feb. 14th for an evening of visiting and entertainment. The Cedar Rapids-Marion Chamber of Commerce will again sponsor the trip. Mr. Jerry Boddicker, chairman of the Legislative Committee reports that the busses will depart from the C of C building at 424 First Avenue N.E., at 2:30 p.m. The cost of bus fare and food is \$15. Czechs from Cedar Rapids are asked to wear their costumes. Phone for reservations 365-0868 and mail your check made out to the Cedar Rapids-Marion Chamber of Commerce to Frank W. Novotny, _____. Refreshments will be Czech "goodies". Reservation by Feb. 1st.



LIVING IN SLOVAKIA WHEN IT WAS A PROVINCE OF HUNGARY.

JOSEPHINE HALČÁK (Jungman) came from Prešov some 18 miles north of Košice in eastern Slovakia. At this time, Slovakia was a province in the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Polish border was 35 miles to the north and it was 35 miles south to Hungary. Thus the spoken language in school and in business was Hungarian. However, the language at home and among other Slovaks was Slovak but Josephine was speaking Hungarian more than Slovak! Hungarian is not a Slavic tongue but related to Turkish language group.

Josephine was born in May 1902 and started to school at age six. Opening exercises started with prayer, then the groups went to the church, and returned to class with more time for prayer. Under Hapsburg rule, the official religion was Roman Catholic. In 1911, sister Margaret was born.

The family lived near the college where father worked building maintenance, mother helped in the kitchen, laundry and cleaning the buildings. It was a treat when Josephine had a small coin to buy "Americké ořechy" (peanuts) at the market place. The amount was measured in her hand.

The home had one large room (sednice). The kitchen stove was of brick just inside the door entrance. The oven helped to heat the room. Some of their food came already prepared from the college kitchen. Fuel came from nearby woods. Another room had two large beds and a small one that rolled under one bed to be out of the way. A table, wardrobe and chest for storage were in this room. Mother kept accordion pleated skirts for special events in that chest along with some linens.

The girls attended a convent school, a short walk from home. It was always convenient because the parents were at the college across the street from where they lived.

When the war started in 1914, father had to go into the army of Emperor Franz Josef. His work was in construction and improvement of highways for army travel. Mother kept the job at the girl's college so father would have work when he returned from army service.

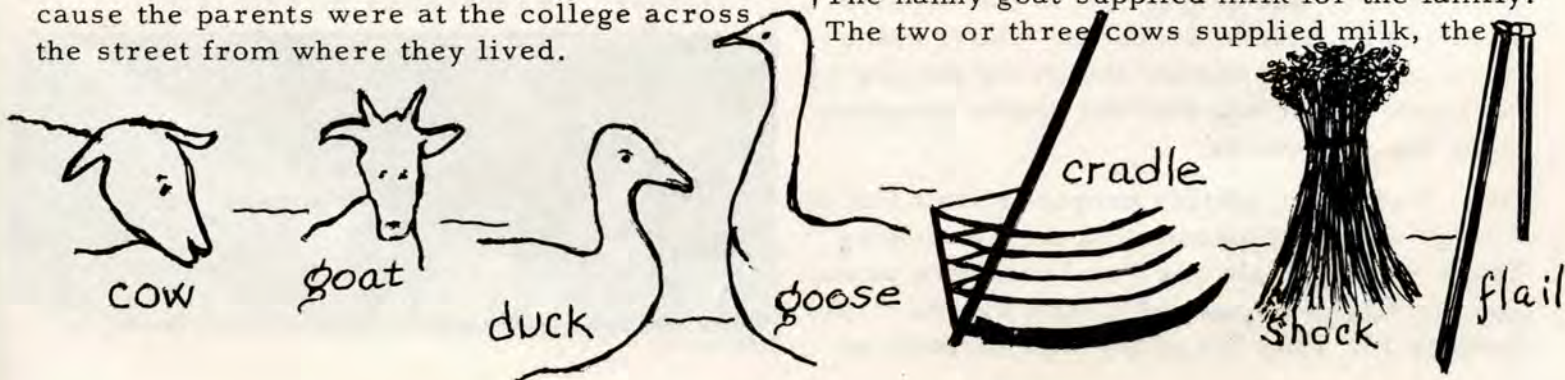
Now the two girls went to live with Grandmother at Ostrojani a walk of about an hour and over the hill from home altho train service was there. Mother came to visit the girls during the week.

It was a busy life with Grandmother. She had a large garden, it might have been a hectare (2 1/2 acres) on which crops were raised for food and to sell. Some plots had potatoes, others had flax, wheat, rye, barley, sugar beets, vegetables for home use and fruits such as cherries, plums and grapes. There were chickens, ducks and geese. Eggs were sold and seldom eaten. Now and then some poultry would be sold to add to the income. Wheat and rye were taken to the mill to be ground into flour.

Harvest of grains was done by men who made the circuit of the villages using the cradle to cut the grain which was tied into bundles with the long stems of rye. The sheaves or bundles were set up into shocks (several bundles set upright and capped by another bundle) until time to take them to the village to the threshing machine.

Threshing of flax for seed was by flail so as not to break the stems which were sold to the linen mills to be made into cloth. The flax stems were another source of income. After harvest the little girls were "gleaners" gathering the seed heads left on the field.

The nanny goat supplied milk for the family. The two or three cows supplied milk, the



cream was skimmed so butter was made and sold as was the cottage cheese made from the milk.

The girls had few toys, usually made at home. Punishment was to have each girl sit on a chair in separate rooms or kneel upright, not resting on the haunches! Of course, it was for only a few minutes but it seemed hours.

(This editor remembers very well the same sort of disciplining!)

Often sickness was not diagnosed. People did the best they could with home remedies. When the faithful church folks made a trip to the Holy Land and visited Jerusalem, Garden of Gethsemane and Jordan River, they would bring home a bottle of its water. Body aches and pains would be rubbed with the water.

Father was wounded. He came home to be hospitalized. As soon as he had recovered, he had to return to army service.

It was All Saint's Holiday, November 1st. The war was still raging. Josephine went home to be with her mother. Grandmother had packed a small bundle in a cloth, tying the opposite corners to hold the flour, eggs, butter and some dry cottage cheese. On the train, Josephine was aware something was wrong. In the coach the soldiers were drunk and so noisy. She was scared. She left the train at a station farther from home because she was afraid of the soldiers. She walked home as fast as she could. A tiny slit between the dark curtains let her know that mother was home. She would be safe. The bundle was placed on the chest in the other room.

There was no sleep that night. The two watched from the darkened room as people looted shops and churches. In the morning the gendarmes went from house to house collecting whatever they thought was stolen. They seized the little bundle on the chest and took mother with the evidence to jail even though she was not guilty of any wrong doing.

Now Josephine was alone and scared. She spent the day going from the front gate of the jail to the rear gate, looking and watching. By evening, mother returned home.

Grandmother in her home over the hill from Prešov knew there was trouble. The town officers ordered the drummer and trumpeter to go about the village drumming and tooting to let the people know there was trouble in the air. Grandmother and Margaret left, walking to Prešov to be with the others.

At war's end, father returned. The convent school was closed and later was used as a tavern. The college also closed. (In 1973 when Josephine visited the places of her youth, the buildings were still there).

Both father and mother had no steady work but took whatever jobs they could find. (Father died in 1947, and mother in 1957. Margaret married. She died in 1973 in Prešov).

Father's sister, Mrs. John Onderečko, was living in Cedar Rapids. She had sent father papers so he could come to America. The plan was that later he would send for the family. His papers were in order but he was told he would not be allowed to enter United States because of his physical condition from war injuries. The year was 1920.

Since father could not come to the States, Aunt Mary arranged a passport for Josephine through the Straka Travel Agency. In Dec. 1920, Josephine arrived in Prague by train and was there many days before a visa and other arrangements were completed.

In February 1921, at age 18, she set out for Rotterdam, spending two weeks there before the ship departed. She had missed the ship on which she had been booked and had to wait for the next sailing of another ship. It was a 14 day trip on the S.S. Rotterdam, which was built in Belfast in 1908, of 24, 149 tons, 668' x 77', two funnels, speed of 18 knots, laid up 1916 to 1919. The food was good but Josephine was seasick the last day of the journey!

One of the passengers was Martin Polehna whose brother, Andrew, came later. The two had a well known meat market, the Polehna Brothers, in Czech Village until their

(continued on p.8)

retirement in 1967.

The Statue of Liberty greeted the passenters as the ship steamed into New York Bay. Josephine felt so relaxed, felt no fear and knew she had arrived at the Land of Freedom! Some passengers were detained at Ellis Island for two weeks in quarantine because of checking for one of the "pox" type of illness.

When Josephine went to the clerk to get information about train departures for Chicago, the man recognized her name and the city of Prešov. He invited her to have supper with his wife. They had a very pleasant evening together. About 9 p.m. they took her to the railway station wearing the usual tag with her name and destination pinned on her coat. At Chicago she went to the clerk's window at the railway station and spoke in Czech to the clerk. The man understood her request! He directed her to the correct platform and told her the train would arrive soon. She departed at 10 a.m. and arrived in Cedar Rapids at 4 p.m. At about every stop enroute she would inquire of the ticket officer, "Tseedahr Rahpits" and eventually the question was answered "Yes".

Josephine's Aunt met her at the depot which was across from Green Square. They recognized each other at once and had a joyful reunion. The cost of the train and ship fare was \$305.00.

Josephine's first job was helping in the kitchen at Mercy Hospital for which she was paid \$10 per week. Later she was at Sinclairs (now Wilson) for 18¢ per hour.

She lived with Aunt Mary until she was married on March 3, 1924, to Charles Jungman, a native of Cedar Rapids. To them were born a son and a daughter.

In concluding our visit, Mrs. Jungman said, "I wouldn't live in Europe even if they gave all of it to me."

Compiled from conversations with
Mrs. Charles Jungman, Sr. (mms)

REPORT ON OUR NEWSLETTER

In 1976 with a title of PRIHODY, a June and November issue was sent to our members of Czech Heritage Fdn. In the November issue an announcement invited members to suggest a title. At the Annual Meeting, January 17, 1978, at Hayes School there were remarks and suggestions followed by voting. As you have guessed the winning title, Naše České Dědictví, proposed by Sharon Stotler Hruska was endorsed. In 1977, 3 issues appeared, March, July and December. Since 1978 the 4 issues are dated March, June, Sept. and Dec. Since 1980 the cover page of each issue is in color which is appropriate for the season.

The number of pages per issue has ranged from 6 to 8 to 10 and the last two issues have 12 pages. A total of 29 issues have appeared.

Finally after long and protracted exchange of letters and paperwork, the Foundation was qualified for a bulk rate in mailing the newsletter. A printing of one issue of 12 pages requires 4,800 sheets of paper.

In addition to mailings to members, we have a courtesy list of mailings to C.R. Public Library, Iowa Historical Society, Kent State University (Ohio) Center for Ethnic Studies, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the national offices of several Czech lodges and associations and others. We have extra copies of some back issues. If you would like a copy or copies of some issues, we would be pleased to send them. Send us 37¢ in stamps for 1 or 2 copies, 54¢ for 3 or 4 copies etc. We will refund extra postage if we are out of the issues you request. Mailing address at top of first page of letter.

mms

BETHLEHEM CHAPEL in Prague where Hus preached was founded in 1391 by patricians. The clergy were opposed. In 1786 the Chapel was demolished! In 1954 at great cost and effort the Chapel was renewed.

REMEMBER JAN HUS.



Current news items had been giving attention to the 500th Anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther, Nov. 10, 1483. Among Čech people, it is appropriate to remember Jan Hus

at this time.

Traditions say that Hus was born at Husinec, Bohemia, July 6, 1373. He died July 6, 1415 at Constance, Switzerland, condemned as a heretic by the church council and burned at the stake.

As a boy he was known as Jan, son of Michael. In the records at Charles University his name appears as "Jan of Husinec" and after 1400 he was simply "John Hus". His parents were poor peasants but they encouraged him in his formal education.

He received his bachelor of divinity degree from the university in 1394 and master of arts degree in 1396. He was ordained a priest in 1400 and became rector of the university in 1402. He was a brilliant scholar and theologian.

In 1401 Bohemia was invaded by German troops and the country was ravaged. In his sermons, Hus urged active resistance. His patriotism and talents as a preacher soon attracted attention. King Wenceslaus and Queen Sophia appointed him as their court chaplain. He was also a favorite of archbishop Zbynek of Prague who placed him in charge of discipline and improvement of moral conduct of the clergy. However, opposition to Hus among the clergy began to grow by 1409. He preached in the Čech language and led his congregation in singing hymns. These practices were virtually unknown and opposed by the clergy.

Hus contributed a great deal to the development of modern Čech language. He published "Orthographia Bohemia" in 1411 and introduced the system of diacritic signs(ˇ, ˆ, ˚) to indicate the many sounds that are peculiar to Slavic speech. They are still used today in a modified form.

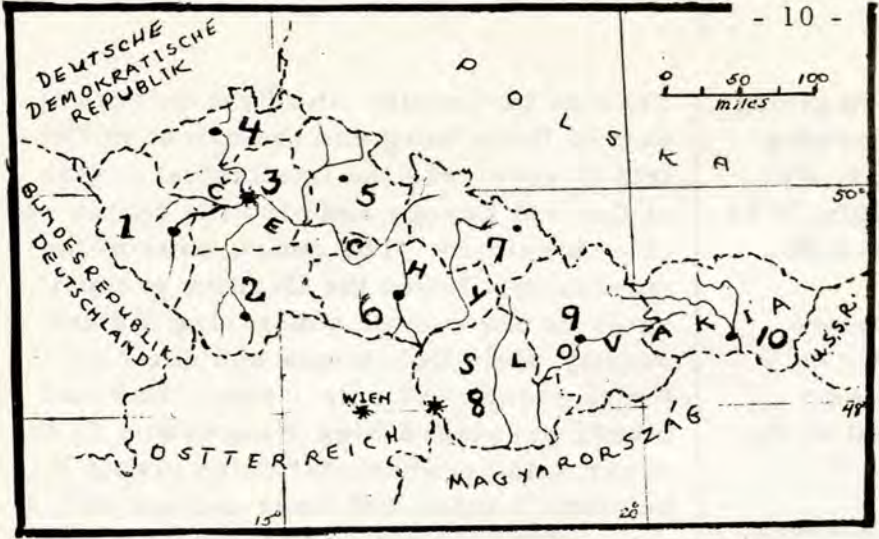
He revised and corrected translations of the Bible into Čech language and strove to make it available to the common people. This was another reason that he incurred the hate of the wealthy Bohemian clergy.

Charles University, the first university east of Heidelberg and the oldest in Central Europe, was the intellectual center of Central Europe and also the center of church reform. The constitution of the university allowed the German group 3 votes on any matter concerning the university while Bohemians and other national groups had only 1 vote. Hus and others persuaded King Wenceslaus IV to reverse the representation by giving Bohemians 3 votes and other nations only 1 vote. This decree was issued at Kutná Hora on January 18, 1409. The German teachers and students subsequently left the university and spread the story that Hus was a notorious heretic.

Hus considered himself a loyal priest but he vigorously opposed the sale of indulgences by Pope John XIII who chose this way to finance a war with the king of Naples. Hus was excommunicated. The Pope placed Prague under an interdict so that priests were forbidden to administer the sacraments to the citizens. In 1414 the Council of the Church was convened to choose a new pope since three different men claimed to be the lawful pope at the time. Hus was invited to explain his beliefs to the Council. King Sigismund promised Hus safe conduct to and from the meeting no matter what decision the Council made. The King pretended to object to the arrest and trial of Hus. The King did not keep his promise. Hus acted courageously before the Council and defended his beliefs. Burned at the stake, he became a martyr and hero to his nation. He inspired the Hussite Revolution in Bohemia which became a model for democracies that were later established in Western Europe.

R. J. S.

Jan Hus believed in the use of a common communion cup and this was not approved by the clergy but appealed to the people.



KRAJINA	DISTRICT	PRINCIPAL CITY
1. ZÁPADOČESKÝ	Western Čechy	Plzeň
2. JÍHOČESKÝ	Southern Čechy	Česke Budějovice
3. STŘEDOČESKÝ	Middle Čechy	PRAHA *
4. SEVEROČESKÝ	Northern Čechy	Ústí nad Labem
5. VÝCHODOČESKÝ	Eastern Čechy	Hrádec Králov
6. SEVEROMORAVSKÝ	Northern Moravia	Ostrov
7. JÍHOMORAVSKÝ	Southern Moravia	Brno
8. ZÁPADOSLOVENSKÝ	Western Slovakia	BRATISLAVA *
9. STŘEDOSLOVENSKÝ	Middle Slovakia	Banská Bystrica
10. VÝCHODOSLOVENSKÝ	Eastern Slovakia	Košice

PRAHA * HLAVNÍ MĚSTO Capital City of Czechoslovakia
 BRATISLAVA * Hlavní Mesto Capital of Slovakia

The two units of Czechoslovakia are ČECHY which includes Moravia, and SLOVAKIA. Each unit has its own government but on military matters, foreign relations, foreign trade, rail and air transportation a committee of Čechs and Slovaks rule on policies and projects.

ABOUT ČECH AND ENGLISH ROYALTY.

Emperor Charles IV (1316-1378) also known as Karel IV, son of King John, was educated in France. Upon his return home he brought Matthew of Arras, the famous architect, who was the builder of the St. Vitus Cathedral in the royal palace area on the heights above the Vltava (Moldau) River. His son and later others continued the task. In fact the structure was not completed until 1929!

In the 14th century, Richard II of England married Anna (1366-1394) daughter of King-Emperor Charles. . . In 1619, Elizabeth of England married Frederick of Palatine and became Queen of Bohemia. . . As the years passed, there were many marriages of Czech royalty with other royal families in various nations of that era.

England contributed greatly to the development of manufacturing and commerce in such products as Bohemian glass. A spiritual relationship with Great Britain in recent times was with T.G. Masaryk. The English speaking world was of great service in helping Czechoslovakia become a nation. President Wilson helped to create the Republic of Czechoslovakia which lasted a mere 20 years and "dismantled" after W. W. II.

C. E. Krejci

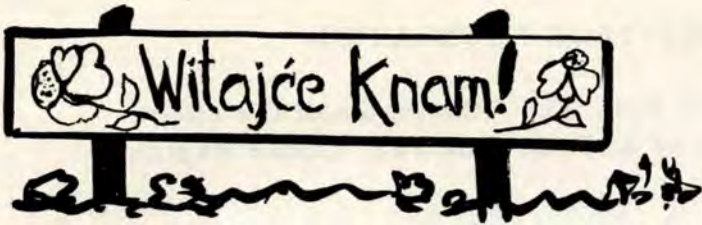
THIS AND THAT

1. BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, has had three names in the past. Once it was PRESSBURG, a German name; then it was POZSONY, a Hungarian name when the province was under Magyar rule. When the lands became Czechoslovakia after WW I the name Bratislava was the only name used. On some old maps, all three names are listed.

2. A book published by Stanford University Press with the title A HISTORY OF THE HAPSBURG EMPIRE 1526-1918 is a gold mine of information in great detail. The 556 pages (in small print) have additional 90 pages of Bibliographical Essay, Appendices on Population and Nationality Statistics, Rulers, Chronology, Maps and Index.

There were eras when the Čech nobles and/or princes and the Estates were powerful and a major force in Central Europe. Then came centuries of oppression and domination. In spite of these hardships the works of artists, authors, historians, composers and leaders could not be crushed or forgotten. Just to use the Index and read about the Čechs and Slovaks is inspiring. They had a contribution to make to our heritage and culture. In 1910 the Austro-Hungarian Empire had a population mix of more than 25% German, 20% Magyar, 10% Poles, 8% Czechs, and 33% of SEVEN other national groups. One wonders how the Empire hung together as long as it did. Robert A. Kann is the author of the book which is in the Coe College Library.





greet you near Serbin, Texas, about 1/2 way between Houston and Austin as you arrive at the Wendish Museum. Do you recognize the words--just a little? WHO are these WENDS? Yes--they are Slavs, also called Sorbs and Lusatians. It was the early Germans who gave all Slavs between the Oder and Elbe Rivers the name of WENDS.

The Wendish tribes were dominated by the Germans between 500 and 700, and again in the 1100's. However, the Wends maintained their identity in spite of encirclement by the Germans. Today five cities listed below are in the heart of the Wendish communities.

As an ethnic group, they have almost lost their identity because of intermarriage, moving to Texas, even to Australia and elsewhere. Estimates of the world population range from some 100,000 to four or five times that number. Weary of the "heavy-handed Prussian rule", forced to speak German, having religious differences, and enduring discriminatory treat-



ment, 588 Wends left Germany in Sept. 1854, for Liverpool. Here they boarded the Ben Nevis, a three-masted sailing ship to set out for America. Disaster struck. For three weeks the ship was in quarantine at an Irish port. Cholera took 54 lives and 18 more died at sea. In October the ship arrived at Galveston. Here yellow fever made many ill but only one person died.

In January 1855 the Wends had moved inland to Lee County where they purchased 3 leagues of land, some 5760 A. at 50¢ per acre for \$2,880. Ninety-five acres were set aside for a church and school and parsonage near Serbin. The original church of sandstone was dedicated in 1871 and still serves the members as St. Paul's Lutheran Church of the Missouri Synod. Wendish language was dropped from school classes in 1920. The last sermon in Wendish was 1929. The present Wendish Museum is in the former school building. Sixty pupils in 8 grades attend the new school nearby. The towns of Ward and Winchester are on the road map but Serbin and Loebau are not.

CZECHS IN TEXAS. Czech is the 3rd most commonly spoken language in Texas. In 1852 the first immigrant group of Czechs arrived in Galveston--a total of 61 families. From University of Houston Bulletin.

BRNO HONORS JANEČEK. The Annual Music Festival at Brno, Sept. 29--Oct. 9, Leos JANEČEK will be paid tribute. Opera, concerts, ballets and choral singing will entertain some 20,000 visitors attending the events. Janeček's opera "The Little Vixen" has been on many programs in United States the last few years. Many of you were at Hancher Auditorium on the campus of Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, 2 years ago to see the opera. It was different and beautiful.



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