

≡ SOKOL AMERICKÝ ≡

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APRIL, 1960



Vice-President and Executive Secretary of ASO.,
sister Blanche J. Cihak, receiving a personal Stamp
Album signed by Arthur E. Summerfield, Post-
master General, on the occasion of the 110th
anniversary of the birth of "Champion of Liberty,"
Thomas G. Masaryk—March 7th, 1960.

SOKOL AMERICKÝ

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ASO., 2345 S. Kedzie Avenue, Chicago 23, Illinois.

ALWAYS ANNOUNCE CHANGE OF ADDRESS
TO THE ASO. OFFICE.

DATES OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

APRIL

- Apr. 2, 1805—Birth of Hans Christian Andersen, beloved Danish writer of fairy tales.
- Apr. 5, 1827—Birth of Sir Joseph Lister, famous English surgeon, introduced anesthesia in connection with operations on patients.
- 1896—First modern Olympic Games were held in Athens, Greece.
- Apr. 7, 1348—King Charles IV founded the University of Prague, first in Central Europe.
- Apr. 9, 1862—Foundation laid for first sokol gymnastic building of the Prague Sokol Organization.
- 1626—Francis Bacon, English philosopher, dies.
- Apr. 12, 1945—Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the U. S., died at the age of 63 years.
- Apr. 14, 1865—Abraham Lincoln died, one of America's greatest men.
- Apr. 15, 1901—Death of Vaclav Brozik, famous Czech painter.
- Apr. 17, 1790—Death of Benjamin Franklin—one of the two greatest minds of all time.
- Apr. 19, 1775—Beginning of the Revolutionary War for the independence of U. S.
- 1906—Death of Dr. Peter Curie, in Paris, discovered radium.
- Apr. 22, 1724—Immanuel Kant, famous German philosopher, is born.
- Apr. 23, 1616—Wm. Shakespeare, greatest dramatist of all nations and times, died.
- Apr. 26, 1711—David Hume—English historian and philosopher is born. T. G. Masaryk respected and used his thinking.
- Apr. 27, 1791—Samuel Morse, inventor of the telegraph, is born.
- 1865—The Civil War (between the North and the South) ended.
- Apr. 30, 1609—Galileo invented the telescope in Paris.

EXHIBITIONS

MAY 1—SOKOL FUEGNER
Astoria, New York

MAY 7—SOKOL MLADOČECH
Racine, iWconsin

MAY 14—SOKOL CHICAGO — Akademie
Chicago, Illinois

MAY 21—SOKOL STICKNEY
Morton High School Auditorium West

JUNE 5—CENTRAL DISTRICT ASO.
Chicago Illinois — Sokol Day

SOKOL AMERICKÝ

VĚSTNÍK AMERICKÉ OBCE SOKOLSKÉ.

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IX. GENERAL CONVENTION, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

JUNE 20th, 1960

Within two months delegates, gymnasts and Sokol members will be heading for Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to the Slet and the IX General Convention of the American Sokol Organization.

Problems face every convention. Each one seems to present insolvable problems. If enough forethought is used and if the participants gather with the idea that they are members of the American Sokol Organization and not there as individuals or representatives of individual units, much can be accomplished.

Every convention should be regarded as a builder looks at his project. Materials should be scrutinized for their composition, value and service ability and used accordingly. Special favors given some facets of the work may jeopardize the whole structure. A perfect balance is the goal that in time proves its value.

So it should be in our thinking regarding the manifold tasks that will face the delegates in Cedar Rapids. There is no question that serious problems will face them. These will require the best in everyone not only to preserve what we already have, but to lay broad foundations for future activity. Every phase of our work is important. None can be slighted without paying the penalty for shortsightedness.

The integrity or devotion of any sokol is not being questioned. Just as nations have suddenly begun to realize that they are not self-sufficient entities but members of the world, just so must we learn to constantly view the local picture in relation to the entire organization. The more we do so, the greater will be the benefits in each district and unit. Tyrs said it simply, "Do not either accept or reject ideas just because they are foreign or novel. Judge everything upon its merits and how it will fit into our structure without destroying the basic principles upon which our organization rests."

The members of every convention have a justifiable pride in the work accomplished. It is the expressed hope of all that this convention shall become an outstanding one. Success to your planning, your deliberations, your future accomplishments.

Nazdar!

AMERICAN SOKOL ORGANIZATION

Charles M. Prchal, President

Blanche J. Cihak, Secretary

JAMES L. CIHAK

MEMORABLE DAYS IN WASHINGTON, D. C., T. G. MASARYK COMMEMORATIVE CEREMONIES

The memory of a great man and appreciation for his outstanding accomplishments were an irresistible magnet for thousands. Thomas G. Masaryk was to be honored by a great nation by being included in the "Champion of Liberty" stamp series.

A two year campaign in which most of you had actively participated was crowned with success. Advance orders for the stamps were running into thousands of dollars. March 5, 6 and 7 were set for the Commemorative Ceremonies in Washington, D. C. Tension kept mounting. Twenty-

four hours a day were not enough, including Sundays, to make necessary arrangements so that the events crowded into three days would do justice to the memory of Tatischev Masaryk.

The advance party, composed of bros. Prchal, Krakora, sis. Cihak, Welcl and Mrs. Drnec left Thursday, March 4th, to make final arrangements for the events in Washington. Bro. Vodrazka flew in the same day. All of our national organizations were represented in the Commemorative Committee and did an outstanding job as individual organizations and as a group. For those who were on active Committees there was little sleep, meals were rushed or missed entirely. Still there was a fine sense of cooperation. Dozens of people volunteered for any type of task or errand. Nobody thought any task was beneath their dignity.

Everybody seemed to be inspired. Almost everyone present either was or had been an officer of some organization for many years. These were people of experience, truly a rare sight, an army of dedicated officers. Over everything floated the spirit of an indomitable character, a humanitarian and philosopher, Thomas G. Masaryk. How desperately we need a return to his type of thinking and life.

What a contrast to what we see about us and read in every newspaper, hear on the radio and view on the TV. The sickening lies and brazen misrepresentation, rampant corruption, ridicule of integrity as being naive, moral flabbiness and higher rewards offered for chicanery and deceit than for honesty and truth, all of these make his name shine the brighter.

For a few days we had the opportunity to live like Thomas G. Masaryk, to devote ourselves whole-heartedly to an ideal, forgetting fatigue, material ease and comforts, even necessities.

The three main events as far as the sokols were concerned were the brief but impressive ceremonies at Hotel 2400 where T. G. Masaryk resided, during his stay in Washington in 1918, the banquet Sunday evening at the Willard Hotel commemorating the 110th anniversary of his birth, and the Thomas G. Masaryk, "Champion of Liberty" stamp ceremonies at the Inter-departmental Auditorium, Monday morning, March 7th.

At the Hotel 2400 ceremonies, Sunday at 2 P.M. before a packed audience in the lobby of the hotel, short addresses were made by bros. Prchal, Vodrazka, Cihak and Janicka. An impressive dignified tribute was paid to Masaryk that lasted only 15 minutes. It set the tempo for that evening and the following morning. No prepared speeches were heard. Everyone spoke from his heart. The pentup emotions and veneration for a revered man inspired all. No one was ashamed of the tears that welled up from deeply moved souls.

The guided tours went on their way. The workers rushed back to the Willard Hotel to finish the work for that evening's banquet. The hours flew too fast. The official programs had been put on sale as well as the T.G.M. First Day envelopes. The demand was enormous. One corner of the lobby was a temporary office where these and the banquet tickets were dispensed. The program book and banquet were in the experienced hands of sis. Blanche Cihak, ably assisted by her co-chairman, Mrs. Josephine Drnec. The tremendous amount of work they did is hard to explain. They were helped for many hours by bros. Prchal, Cihak, Vodrazka and Joseph Drnec.

Swiftly came the banquet hour. A quick change and a rush for the elevators. Hundreds of diners were seated when the guests of honor and officers filed in to the speakers and auxiliary tables.

Senator Roman L. Hruska assumed his duties as master of ceremonies. He welcomed the assembly and briefly stressed the evening's significance. A hushed, appreciative audience paid marked attention to every word of tribute to T. G. Masaryk and to the singing of the Kase brothers, Mrs. Hasal White and especially Miles Nekolny. His "Old Man River" and "Some Enchanted Evening," received an ovation.

It was an enchanted evening for everyone present. No doubt that the spirit of Masaryk permeated deeply into all. Bro. Roman Hruska excelled himself as the Master of Ceremonies. The speakers, Mr. L. Rohe Walters, Assistant to the Postmaster General, bro. Charles Prchal, James L. Cihak, Rev. Jaroslav J. Pelikan and Dr. James J. Matejka, all visibly moved, spoke with a depth of feeling that captivated the audience.



Chas. M. Prchal, Blanche J. Cihak, L. Rohe Walters

The program was a short one, packed with emotion. A happy gathering retired to prepare for Monday's great event. Those who had charge of the stamps slept fitfully. At 6 P.M. they were up and leaving for the post office. The big task of getting the stamps to the purchasers was on its way.

We quote from the March 19th issue of "News, Views and Comments":

"MASARYK STAMP FIRST DAY A RECORD IN SALES AND SPONTANEOUS RECEPTION.

Never before in the history of first day sales of United States stamps has any stamp been launched with the enthusiastic reception that was accorded the Thomas G. Masaryk Champion of Liberty 4c and 8c stamps on March 7, 1960. Grateful Czechoslovak-Americans gathered in Washington from all parts of the country, and in numbers far exceeding anything that had ever been witnessed in any previous first day sale. The Czechoslovak-Americans alone numbered 1,600, coming in from the middle and far west and from the east, north and south by bus, train and private cars."

Mr. L. Rohe Walter acting as master of ceremonies for Mr. Arthur E. Summerfield who was suffering from laryngitis, introduced Sen. Roman L. Hruska; the Hon. Livingston T. Merchant, Under Secretary of State; and Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield. The Czechoslovak Legionnaires posted the colors. The brief addresses of eulogy and commemoration were interspersed with music by the Metropolitan Police Band, the singing of the Anton

Dvorak Choral Society, Miles Nekolny and Mrs. Lida Brodenová.

We turn again to "News, Views and Comments":

"Emotions ran high, and tears flowed freely at the first day ceremonies, when Masaryk was lauded in terms of outstanding and obviously sincere tributes by Americans and Czech-Americans alike.

The first day sale was in every respect the most outstanding and best planned ceremony, the most impressive, and the most touching of any in the whole history of the U.S. first day stamp sales."

The 100 page magazine was the work of sis. Blanche Cihak. Her creation from securing the cover to the innovation of inserting Masaryk's cryptic sayings into advertisements. "News, Views and Comments" evaluates it as follows:

"These societies had worked together to provide, in addition to many other features of the event, a magazine of nearly 100 pages to serve as a program of the first day activities. It is a beautiful and impressive production, not only for its appearance, but as a symbol of the outpouring of devotion to the memory of the great Masaryk on his 110th birthday; and also of appreciation to the United States for having honored Masaryk's memory with a "Champion of Liberty" stamp issue."

As Sokols we had followed Masaryk in the hour of crisis, fought in the Legions, gave the newborn republic our wholehearted support.

As Sokols we had honorably participated in every phase of the work to honor his memory and accomplishments in Washington, D. C., March 5, 6, and 7, 1960.

As Sokols we have gained a renewed faith in our adherence to the finest precepts of our great leaders, Fuegner and Tyrs and then Masaryk.

Nazdar!

"It is true, and history confirms that mankind strives for unity, but it does not strive for uniformity. World federation, not world power; consensus gentium, consent, not slavery of nations and races; organization, not the conquest of Europe."

—Thomas G. Masaryk

"Sovereignty is relative, since the economic and cultural interdependency of nations is growing. Even the great states are dependent on the other states."

—Thomas G. Masaryk

KAREL M. PRCHAL:

TOMÁŠ GARRIGUE MASARYK – BOJOVNÍK ZA SVOBODU

Když od hlavní poštovní úřadovny ve Washingtonu přišla do Výkonného Výboru Obce zpráva o vydání zvláštní poštovní známky Spojených států k uctění prvního presidenta Československé republiky T. G. Masaryka v rámci "Bojovníků za svobodu", bylo ve schůzi, konané 28. října 1959, rozhodnuto, zakoupit větší počet těchto známek. Dále rozhodnuto uspořádat v Chicagu podnik k významnému datu vydání známek, v den 110. narozenin T.G.M.

Do následující schůze, konané 25. listopadu, přišlo oznámení Československé Národní Rady Americké o organizování společného výboru. Tehdy rozhodnuto upustit od oslavy vlastní a účastnit se oslav společných. Usneseno také vyzvat župy i jednoty, aby se ve svých střediscích zapojily do společných oslav, případně, aby k nim daly popud. Do národního společného výboru poslání br. Prchal a sestra Čiháková. Bratr Prchal zvolen předsedou výboru, sestra Čiháková místopředsedkyní a předsedkyní programového a banketového odboru.

* * *

Do slavností ve Washingtonu zbývaly pouze dva měsíce — a naše akce musela být úspěšnou. Poslali jsme prohlášení i výzvy do časopisů. Zvali jsme všechny složky našeho života, bez výhrady, k účinné spolupráci. Zvali jsme je, aby přišli za ideou lidskosti, práva, dobra, světla, pokroku, kterou představuje Masaryk. Snažili jsme se spojit všechny hlasy v jeden mohutný, který by byl slyšen po celém světě. Masaryk bylo heslo, které znělo stále nad společným táborem.

Všemu snažení dán sokolský duch! Teplem lásky probuzeno co v žilách spalo a poznali jsme, že kořeny oddanosti našich lidí k národu a Masarykovým ideálům jsou hluboké, mohtuné a plné živné síly.

Rozhlasem Obce, články v Sokole Americkém, dopisy župám, jednotám i členstvu jsme získali porozumění Sokolstva. Objednávky na známky, obálky s přetiskem prvního dne vydání, bloky atd. docházely ve velikém počtu. Docházely také projevy, oznámky a "Well wishers" programového památníku, velmi vkusně vybaveného, bohatého obsahem. Naše jednoty a členstvo pochopili význam akce a plně ji podpořili.

Hlavní zásluhu zde má sestra Bláza Čiháková, která získala většinu projevů i oznámek, a určila, že žádný nedostatek za získání jich té nejmenší provise. Do sokolských projevů zapojila citáty z Masaryka. Redakci provedl br. Frank Kratochvíl. Památník bude v několika dnech úplně rozebrán.

Jiní pracovali ve svém prostředí. Vzpomínali jsme při všem také našich v jejich domovině, kterým známky jsou dotvrzením, že nejsou zapomenuti, že vše to, co se tajilo po staletí v sevřených hrudích, co hýřilo v bujných snech, co jásalo a slzelo v srdcích roztoužených, vše to žije a horoucně se projevilo před zraky celého světa. Společná práce ukázala, co síly a štěstí se skrývá ve vydání pamětní známky k uctění T. G. Masaryka, největšího syna čsl. národa za poslední staletí. A ukázala, co zmůže svorná a zkázněná mysl, bratrská láska a rušná činnost.

Ba zdá se mi samozřejmé, že doba činu dá myšlenky i odhodlání. Historie poví, že jsme se ne snažili nadarmo!

* * *

Velké desítky žen i mužů, ze všech krajů Spojených států, jako ke hvězdě spásy jelo ku slavnostem ve Washingtonu, D. C. Sestra Bláza Čiháková, Josephine Drncová (pokladní společného výboru a předsedkyně Jednoty Českých Dam a Pánů), Emilie Welclová (tajemnice výboru a Československé Národní Rady Americké), Jim Krákora (protokolní tajemník výboru a tajemník Československých Spolků v Americe) a starosta br. Prchal, byli první, kteří jeli z Chicaga do Washingtonu. Dojeli v pátek 4. března, ráno.

Zatím, co jsme s Blázou na nádraží sháněli našich 12 balíků památníků a čtyři balíky dalších tiskovin, druzí odjeli zařídit ubytování v hotelu Willard, který byl střediskem a domovem všech, kteří sem přijeli. Zde již čekal br. Frank Vodrážka, (předseda Č.S.A., místopředseda výboru a předseda vítacího odboru) který přibyl letadlem.

Netrvalo dlouho a obstarali jsme tři psací stroje a jeden stroj počítací. Zorganizovali jsme se a hned "zabírali na plno". Hned první den dlouho do noci. Pomohli i washingtonští a zaměstnanci senátora br. Romana Hrušky. Hned se troušili první přátelé a telefonem se hlásili další. Hlavní část chicagské účasti přijela v sobotu ráno. A již také přijížděli další a další.

Práce, práce byla, dvoutměsíční příprava na události, které jsme prožívali, práce byla páteří washingtonských dní. Křížem krážem létaly vzkazy, přání, dotazy a odpovědi. Vyřizovány nákupy památníků, obálek na první den vydání známek, zařizování místa na banketu, předávána pozvání na slavnostní akt v pondělí. Konference, schůzky. Namluvili jsme se sestrou Čihákovou také projevy pro "Voice of America" na vysílání krátkovlnným rozhlasem do Československa. Neprobudil-li nás telefon dříve, zvonil jistě již hned po šesté hodině ranní.

V sobotu, v poledne, se sestrou Čihákovou na společném obědu Československé Národní Rady Americké pozdravili jsme účastníky sjezdu, který Rada konala a vyzvedli úkoly pro život nás zde ve Spojených státech.

Večer koncert washingtonského pěveckého sboru "Dvořák".

Nevěřili jsme v neděli, že nám bude možno účastnit se pietního projevu položení věnce u pamětní desky Masaryka v hotelu "2400". V poslední chvíli jsme se přece vzdálili z improvizované úřadovny v lobby hotelu, kde s námi mohl každý vždy promluvit. Naši Moravané, ve svých nádherných národních krojích vytvořili při projevu krásný obraz. Promluvil zde legionář br. James L. Čihák, za "Masarykovy hochy", předseda výboru br. Prchal, dále za čsl. filatelisty br. Jos. Janečka, za Č.S.A. br. Frank Vodrážka. Připomenuli jsme si zde, že v co Komenský věřil, co Žižka chtěl a k čemu Tyrš svůj národ úspěšně vychovával — to Masaryk slavně uskutečnil. A viděli jsme, že památka Masarykova nikdy nezevedne. Jen myšlení bez od-

vahy jest mrtvé. Masaryk projevil krásnou odvahu, že se povznese nad posudky davu a po celý život zůstal věren svému přesvědčení.

Banket, pořádaný nedělního večera, byl nejspěšnějším podnikem oslav. Přípraven byl bezvadně, do poslední podrobnosti, sestrou Čihákovou. Její pravou rukou byla ses. Drncová. Účast odhadnuta na 700 osob. Vzorně předsedal spolkový senátor ze státu Nebraska, br. Roman Hruška. Modlitbu pronesl rev. Jaroslav J. Pelikán. Za churavého p. Arthur E. Summerfielda, generálního poštmitra, oslovil shromáždění pan L. Rohe Walter, zvláštní jeho pobočník. Zná život Masarykův, zná tužby čsl. lidu a promluvil věcně. Za společný výbor promluvil jeho předseda, br. Karel M. Prchal. Projev je uveřejněn. Stručně promluvil spolupředseda, dr. James J. Matějka. Dalšími řečníky byli br. James L. Čihák a reverend Jaroslav J. Pelikán, který také pořad večera uzavřel.

Výroky předsedy večera a všech řečníků byly nadšeně přijaty. Zvláštního ocenění se dostalo projevu br. Čiháka.

V hudebním programu účinkovali bratři Kaše a pí. L. Hasal White z Washingtonu a náš bariton Miloš Nekolný, z Chicaga. Všechna čísla byla vděčně přijata. Uměleckému přednesu Miloše Nekolného se dostalo velkých ovací.

Příliš mnoho myšlenek vířilo hlavou a ještě dlouho jsme rozmýšleli. Byli jsme šťastni jedinečným úspěchem večera, před kritickým obecnstvem, které se netajilo obdivem. Bylo nám dobře.

* * *

Dlouhé stíny položilo ranní slunce na ulice roubené sněhem, když jsme v pondělí brzy ráno se sestrou Čihákovou a Drncovou, bratry Čihákem a Bill Čičovským spěchali na hlavní poštu, abychom byli první, kdo objednájí Masarykovy známky. Byli jsme tam dříve, než když v sedm hodin otvírali. Naše objednávka za \$32,000.00 překvapila. Neměli zde tolik známek a musili jsme počkat, než přivezli další z pancéřových skříní.

Byli jsme na poště opět odpoledne, i v úterý a poštovní zřízení na nás ukazovali: to jsou ti lidé, co koupili více známek, než jsme měli. Byli k nám velice vřelí a zapůjčili nám stůl i psací stroj v jejich úřadovně. Také ses. Drncová vyřídila zde svoji objednávku pro J.Č.D.aP. a br. Bill Čičovský část objednávky pro organizaci Č.S.A.

Později se stalo, že všechny Masarykovy známky, určené pro Washington, byly vyprodány a letadla "helicopter" přivezly další potřebné z Baltimore a jiných blízkých měst. A ještě jedna skutečnost si zaslouží připomenutí. V sídelním městě byly v pondělí rozebrány obálky, na Masarykovy "1st day covers". Rychle byly tištěny další a v úterý se opět objevily v obchodech. Obálky s přetiskem prvního dne vydání jsou totiž vybavovány po tři dny.

Převezení jsme své poklady, Masarykovy známky, do hotelu, uskladnili je a bylo nutno jeti na úřední předání známek.

Do "Inter-Departmental Auditorium", kde se obřady konaly, se již trousili účastníci, brzy v hloučkách, hloučky houstly a ta prostorná síň, která pojme 5,000 osob, byla zaplněna do posledního místa.

Na platformě, vyzdobené zvětšenými kopiemi Masarykových známek, zasedli od leva předseda

výboru "Masaryk Champion of Liberty Commemorative Committee" br. Karel M. Prchal, p. Livingston T. Merchant, Undersecretary of State za státního tajemníka C. Hertera, generální poštmitr Arthur E. Summerfield, jeho pobočník, p. L. Rohe Walter, senátor Roman L. Hruška a spolupředseda dr. James J. Matějka. Dále br. James Hovorka. Před jevištěm skupina v národních krojích a hudba washingtonského policejního sboru, který koncertoval již před slavnostním aktem.

Bratři legionáři přinesli a umístili vlajky a zapívány národní hymny. Senátor br. Hruška promluvil o Masarykovi, jeho životním díle a jeho významu. Vyzvedl Masarykovo úsilí o spravedlnost pro čsl. lid, boj o jeho svobodu i svobodu všech národů. Projevil radost nad společným úsilím našich národních organizací, které přineslo velikánu dějin tak důstojný hold. Ve stejném duchu promluvil i p. Walter, za silně nachlazeného generálního poštmitra A. Summerfielda i p. Livingston T. Merchant. Promluvil br. Prchal a jménem společného výboru vřele poděkoval generálnímu poštmitrovi p. Summerfieldovi za splnění přání mnoha tisíců našich lidí, vydáním známek a předal mu šek na \$250,000.00 pro zakoupení Masarykových známek. Účast na získání tak velikého obnosu měly vedle Sokolstva národní organizace, skupiny i jednotlivci. Všichni přítomní zástupci americké vlády byli nesmírně překvapeni a hluboce dojatí tímto činem. Pan Summerfield zdůraznil, že je to v historii poštovního úřadu nejvyšší obnos, za který byly kdykoli známky v den jejich vydání zakoupeny. Vyjádřil též radost nad obrovskou účastí. A naši lidé? Všem zářila radost v pohledu a projevovala se slzami pohnutí. Akt přinesl obraz, který dosud náš člověk neviděl, obraz, při kterém česká i slovenská duše tonula ve slastném opojení.

Generální poštmitr přijal zvláštní pamětní alba známek pro presidenta Spojených států, pro sebe a vysoké vládní úředníky. Br. Hovorkovi předal tato alba pro pí. Olgu Revillou a dr. Alici Masarykovou, dcery tatíčka Masaryka. Album předáno také br. Roman L. Huškovi, předsedovi výboru br. Karlu M. Prchalovi, spolupředsedovi dr. Matějkovi, sestře Bláze Čihákové i dalším členům výboru. V albech je arch 4 centových a 8 centových známek, podepsaný generálním poštmitrem. Desky na ně jsou vázány v plátně a nesou v zlatě napsané věnování a jméno toho, komu byly dány.

Mezi programem zpívali pěvecký sbor Dvořák, sl. Lida Brodenová a v závěru, za doprovodu hudby Miloš Nekolný. Také zde jeho výkon mimořádně oceněn.

* * *

Význam washingtonských dní byl nesmírný proto, že před celým světem bylo ukázáno, že je to síla sjednocující, která převládala mezi Čechy a Slováky, která vedla malý národ — za Masarykem — k vítězstvím.

Pověděl Americe, že český a slovenský člověk nezapomíná národa, z něhož vyšel, ale také, že jeho srdce je a zůstane s Amerikou, že ji miluje do posledního dechu a bez výhrad. Slzy nelhou. Do krajů, kde ve svobodě žijí čsl. lidé, rozlil víru

ve spravedlivou Nemesis a ve všemocnou sílu ideje obětavé služby vlasti. I těm v Československu, v novém dočasném podruží, zněly nezapomenutelnou jarou písní o nové, šťastné budoucnosti. A ukázaly, že cit lásky naší, vůči krevním bratrům a sestram, je příliš silný, než aby mohl být kdykoliv zpřetrhán. Ohlas slavných dní ponese se celou Amerikou a do celého světa známkami, které nesou jméno "bojovníka za svobodu" Tomáše G. Masaryka a poselství o svobodě národa na každém

dopise, na každém lístku, na který budou přilepeny.

* * *

Zamlčel jsem soukromé dýchánky, konference, schůze. Chtěl jsem povědět čtenářům a pro budoucnost, aby porozuměla, že jsme se nevyhýbali žádné práci, která znamenala pozvednutí národní hrdosti a svědomí.

Řeknu to s pěvcem českých srdcí, Bedřicha Smetany: Dobrá věc se podařila!

BLANCHE J. CIHAK

TGM. STAMP DRIVE

One of the greatest and certainly the most outstanding events in the history of the American Czechoslovaks was the issuance of the Thomas G. Masaryk stamps in Washington, D. C., on March 7th, 1960.

The American Sokol Organization can be justly proud of its decision to participate together with eleven other national organizations in the preparations for the celebration.

Months of hard work, days, nights, Saturdays and Sundays were unselfishly devoted to the drive by the ASO. Committee consisting of bros. Prchal, Cihak and sis. Cihak.

Our desire to have Sokols at the top of the list became a reality. The Sokol members, officers, units and districts wholeheartedly supported the drive and realized its great significance now and in the future history of Americans of Czechoslovak descent. Our purchase of \$32,000.00 worth of stamps speaks for itself.

Your ASO. representatives played a very important role in the national committee and in all the events.

Bro. Prchal worked on the ASO. Committee, was Chairman of the national committee, one of the speakers at the 2400 Hotel where T. G. Masaryk lived while in Washington, D. C., one of the main speakers at the banquet at the Willard Hotel, presented the quarter million dollar check to the Postmaster General, Mr. Arthur E. Summerfield, and did his share of work in helping to expedite the stamps.

Bro. Cihak recorded all Sokol orders, was a member of the Publicity Committee, one of the speakers at the 2400 Hotel (as one of Masaryk's men—legionnaires) and again at the banquet at the Willard Hotel. He too helped to complete the stamp orders.

Sis. Cihak headed the ASO. Committee and with a group of fine volunteers mailed out all the letters and forms to our members. Worked in the capacity of Program Chairman on the national committee which included the soliciting of ads (all of this was done through the mails) for the Souvenir Program, arranging of the program and finally the banquet. The program was very popular and in great demand not only by Czechoslovaks but by Americans as well, especially philatelists.

To try to describe the details involved with the ASO. drive is almost impossible.

The ASO. orders have all been filled. We still have a few first day covers with one four or one eight cent cancelled stamp and they were advertised in the March issue of Sokol Americký on a first come first serve basis. If any members of the Executive Board would like to have any of them or a copy of the program request them today.

The wonderful cooperation that we received in Washington, D. C., in preparing the first day covers cannot be overlooked, we are very grateful indeed to brothers: John Rompotl, Miro L. Hromadka, John Vaters, John Tichy, Vaclav Konrad, sis. Balek and bro. & Mrs. Joseph Drnec for all their kindness and cooperation.

Our sincere thanks and appreciation we also owe to those who helped in the ASO. office. Sis. Jeanette Berquist worked for many 14 hour days before and after the stamps were issued. Sisters Anna Falta, Anna Klaus, Bess Vorel, Mrs. Matuna and John Jansto, gave freely of their time to expedite them. We worked in perfect unison, on an almost conveyor or assembly line system.

While in Washington, D. C., we had some very fine assistance from sis. Judy Mach and Mr. John S. Jarolim who typed for long hours, preparing our stamp orders. Our thanks to both of you.

And last but not least once again our sincere gratitude to each and every member, and their friends for all their orders. You are responsible for our success.

The Sokols role was great and another first. We all deemed it a privilege, pleasure and honor that we were filled with the spirit and inspiration to serve on the committee for this only once in a lifetime historic event. The time contributed and the inner satisfaction that we received from serving on the National Committee as well as the ASO. Committee has filled us all with new enthusiasm and courage.

Do your part by making it a point to purchase and use TGM. stamps as long as they will be available. — Nazdar!

"Humanity does not tend to uniformity, but to unity, it will be the liberation of nations which will make possible the organic association, the federation of nations, of Europe, and of all mankind."

—Thomas G. Masaryk

FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD FOR MARCH 7, 1960, HONORING THOMAS G. MASARYK

The following excerpts from the addresses of the Senators and Representatives of the United States are only a few of those included in the Congressional Record for March 7.

As you can see they show an understanding of and appreciation for the world stature of Thomas G. Masaryk. We suggest that each unit secure a copy of the Congressional Record from its Representative or Senator as a permanent record of those eventful days.

The articles incorporate quotations from outstanding writers and thinkers that are a rich source of material on T. G. Masaryk. Representative Walter H. Judd of Minnesota includes in his remarks a comprehensive and eloquent review of Masaryk's life and views written by Prof. Otakar Machotka of Harpur College. (This is on pages 4322 to 4327 inclusive.)



ROMAN L. HRUSKA

Senator Roman L. Hruska of Nebraska

"A noted journalist and author (John Gunther, 'Inside Europe') wrote: 'Masaryk—what grandeur the name connotes: The son of a serf who created a nation; the blacksmith boy who grew to have the finest intellect of the century, the pacifist who organized an army that performed a feat unparalleled in military annals—the Czechoslovak legions who marched across Siberia to the Pacific; the philosopher who became a statesman in spite of himself; the living father of a state who is also its simplest citizen; an unchallengeably firm democrat who in the debacle of the modern world still believes in the rule by tolerance; the man who more than any other smashed the old Austro-Hungarian empire so that Czechoslovakia, a free republic, rose from its ruins—the stablest, strongest, and most prosperous of the succession states.'"

Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois

"As president, Masaryk put humanity above party or nation or state—"patriotism is not enough in itself." Moral ideas and principles of a wider humanity, he urged, must be in the foreground of practical action. His humanism demanded that evil be fought everywhere, even when it does not endanger us immediately."

This is how Masaryk understood democracy:

"Democracy * * * rests on the humanitarian principle that no man shall use another man as an instrument for his own ends; that no nation shall use another nation as an instrument for its own aims. This is the moral purport of the political principle of equality, or equal rights."

"No wonder that the Communist regime in Czechoslovakia has banned Masaryk's books and that it has distorted history in an effort to wipe out Masaryk's influence on his people. It will be interesting to note the behavior of the Communists when thousands of letters with Masaryk stamps begin to arrive behind the Iron Curtain."

"There was a close friendship between Masaryk and President Woodrow Wilson; both were university professors, with similar methods of dealing with political problems. Masaryk saw in Wilson a sincere and conscientious interpreter of Lincoln's democracy of American cultural and political ideals."

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas

"Masaryk was, in a real sense, more than a nationalist; he was a friend of human rights and an apostle of human dignity. In a time when these rights are everywhere denied, and that dignity assailed, it is appropriate that we pay tribute to one of their great protectors in the past."

Senator Kenneth B. Keating of New York

"It is all the more fitting that we, in the free world, honor this outstanding man in public tribute since the silenced Czechoslovak people in his homeland are not permitted by their Communist overlords to manifest their underlying admiration and affection for Thomas Garrigue Masaryk."

"At the age of 87, in a radio address to the American people, Masaryk said: Czechoslovakia proudly accepts the ideals of Washington, Lincoln and Wilson. Let others find a solution to their own problems, but let us not allow them to touch our most important treasures: freedom of soul, freedom of word, and freedom of race."

Senator Thomas E. Martin of Iowa

"In America, Thomas Masaryk saw much to be emulated in the field of industry and technology. But the profound scholar and philosopher saw far deeper into the workings of American civilization than just the superficial advances of industry. 'In America,' he said, 'we can and should learn love of freedom and individual independence.'"

Senator John Sparkman of Alabama

"A profound awareness of the traditions of the Western civilization was combined in the person of Masaryk with an intimate knowledge of Eastern Europe and of the Russian mind. Therefore it is not surprising that his authoritative work on 'Russia and Europe' was reprinted a few years ago in English and that it finds numerous readers more than four decades after its original appearance. And the words in which Masaryk condemned Bolshevism and the Soviet system when they were still in their beginnings hold true even today, after so many eventful years."

Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri

"The Europe of today, divided along the Elbe River, is just the opposite of what Masaryk understood as unification. It is contrary to his ideal because that unification was accomplished by the Soviet Union by force and suppression of freedom."

"Still Masaryk's effort was not in vain. Those who know the history realize that progress marches at a slow and heavy pace and that each step demands new sacrifices and new strife.

"Some day—when a free Europe will be firmly established in a free world—Masaryk's name shall be one of the main milestones along the road to a better political future."

Senator Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania

"Masaryk was both a philosopher and a statesman of the first rank—the Thomas Jefferson of his nation. His philosophical treatises were distinguished for their realism, and his political activity for its idealism and courage. The United States can be proud of having given him asylum during World War I and of the fact that the Lansing Declaration, which he authored, was the basis for the future Czechoslovak State."

Senator Ralph W. Yarborough of Texas

"Mr. President, in my own State, the Czech language is taught at the University of Texas, by collaborators of Masaryk and his successor. We have people there who helped them from the Republic of Czechoslovakia, who are teaching the youth of this country what it means to people to win their liberty and freedom, set up a free country, and then in the same generation see it torn away from them by two dictatorial powers, one Communist and the other Nazi. There are no more dedicated people to the cause of liberty in this land than those of Czech descent."

Congressman Leonard G. Wolf of Iowa

"He was the first President of the Republic, which was patterned so heavily after our Republic. He once said: 'Czechoslovakia proudly accepts the ideals of Washington, Lincoln, and Wilson.' He promoted the true ideals of democracy and political honesty."

Congressman Frank J. Becker of New York

"Today as we pay tribute to Thomas G. Masaryk and because of him to the good people of Czechoslovakia, we should be reminded of the important fact that he was a scholar and educator of great ability. His life was one devoted to scholarly pursuits. Yet he was more than just a thinker; he was a man who could translate his thoughts and ideas into practical political action. A statesman convinced of the necessity for a sound educational system in a democracy, Thomas Masaryk infused into the newly erected Czechoslovak Republic his own spirit of democracy and humanism. As a cure for political evils, Masaryk wrote: 'Democracy demands the political education of citizens and electors.'"

Congressman James Roosevelt of California

"Masaryk felt close to America, both because his wife was an American and because of our democratic heritage and form of government. In 1918 he said:

"For myself, I feel nearest to and accept the principles of American democracy. At this time I can declare that those principles always were, are now, and ever shall be, the guiding principles of the political aspect of my life, because they are near to our nation, and because our people accept them for their own, and will ever be united by them with America, united in this spirit of freedom and democracy."

Congressman Elmer J. Holland of Pennsylvania

"Great and gifted men somehow manage and usually succeed in attaining their goals. Even

against imponderable and insurperable odds, often they find a way of moving ahead and performing the task they have set before them. The case of Thomas Masaryk, the illustrious founding father of the Czechoslovak Republic and its first president is a striking example."

Congressman Charles A. Vanik of Ohio

"As the founding father of the new Czechoslovak Republic, born out of the 1918 armistice, he was the guiding hand that created and molded his country in the image of freedom. As author, statesman, and educator, he provided the intellectual framework around which he built a sound government dedicated to the democratic principles of individual liberty and dignity. Inspired by the American experience, he wrote his republic's constitution, modeled after our own, and he went on to serve his nation for three terms as President."

Congressman Gordon L. McDonough of California

"A great patriot who dedicates his life to the cause of freedom in his own country and to the liberation of his people from tyranny and the establishment of personal liberty belongs not only to his own native land but to all the people of the world who cherish the spirit of liberty."

Congressman Frank Kowalski of Connecticut

"We in America and all who believe in human freedom owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to the great Czechoslovak leader and patriot, Thomas G. Masaryk, the 110th anniversary of whose birth is being observed today.

"The memory of Thomas Masaryk will always serve as an inspiration to those who believe in each man's right to live his life in peace and freedom."

Congressman Willard S. Curtin of Pennsylvania

"This eminent humanitarian was a noted scholar whose contributions to the cause of democracy will live forever. He was also a man of action, and he led the way to the liberation of his people. For 19 fruitful years, he served as President of the newly formed Republic. His tenure in office was characterized by wisdom, tolerance, patience, and significant progress for his beloved land."

Congressman Jos. W. Martin, Jr. of Massachusetts

"Surely his life should be a continuing inspiration to the oppressed of his own country and the other peoples behind the Iron Curtain. By paying tribute to his memory, we may rekindle the aspirations of those presently enslaved by Communist terrorism for eventual liberation and freedom."

Congressman Harris B. McDowell, Jr. of Delaware

"As long as history shall record the feats of true democracy, as long as the mind of man shall revere the love of liberty and the achievement of one individual whose life was devoted to the pursuit of freedom—not for himself but for a whole people—so long shall the name of Thomas Masaryk be remembered and revered."

Congressman James C. Auchincloss of New Jersey

"It is easier for a leader of a great power of a large country with a large population, to attain international fame and high prestige than it is for a leader of a small, divided, and often oppressed country. For the latter to attain international standing on a world scale, he has to be exceptionally able, superior to most of his contemporaries, and he must be liked and admired by peoples beyond the boundaries of his own country."

Congressman Roman C. Pucinski of Illinois

"Great forces and great issues often make a man great, but in the case of Masaryk, certain forces within the man himself marked him for greatness. His force of character, his exemplary fortitude, his devotion to truth, his firm conviction of the righteousness of the Czechoslovak cause, and his ability to convince the statesmen of democracies during the First World War that the cause of his people was also the cause of freedom and democracy—these fine and rare qualities assured Masaryk a place among the great men of the century."

Mrs. Margueritte Stitt Church of Illinois

"It was 110 years ago that this ardent "champion of liberty" and great friend of the United States was born. His qualities of statesmanship, his stand for human liberty and the protection of minority rights certainly place him among the men of the ages. The unique recognition paid Thomas G. Masaryk by the United States today through the issuance of special postage stamps in his honor in the series "champions of liberty" is richly merited."

Congressman John H. Ray of New York

"The Czechoslovak Republic, which became the real ornament, the exhibit A, of the democracies in Central Europe during the interwar years, was the handiwork of this man of genius, this great patriot and the best known statesman of modern Czechoslovakia. Blessed be the memory of this gifted and great servant of democracy."

Congressman James A. Burke of Massachusetts

"Thomas Masaryk was the greatest Czech statesman in modern times and one of the greatest among all leaders of the Slav race. He was great in many ways, but perhaps his greater talents were his moderate temper, his ability to grasp the significance of important public issues, and his wisdom in trying to solve them."

Congressman Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania

"There is the measure of this great and patriotic statesman of the Czechoslovak Republic. He believed in universal truths, in the dignity and inherent goodness of man, and he strongly felt that dignity and goodness grow only in freedom and under democratic institutions. He was an apostle of democracy."

Congressman Victor L. Anfuso of New York

"Today the silenced people of Masaryk's homeland are not permitted by their Communist oppressors to observe his birthday in public, because he advocated true democracy and the dignity of freemen. He not only lived and fought for the realization of these ideals, but he held dear the men who advocated them such as Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson."

Congressman Byron L. Johnson of Colorado

"On All-Saints Day an unknown person placed on the grave of Thomas Garrigue Masaryk a simple poem which in substance said: "They (the Communists) can lie, but they cannot tell the heart not to love. The more they defile your memory, the more shall we love you."

Congressman Robert L. F. Sikes of Florida

"Yes, Thomas Masaryk is destined to live among the greats in his nation's history, but he is also considered among the world leaders who always championed, unflinchingly and ceaselessly, the

cause of the oppressed and the downtrodden, fighting for their freedom with all the means at his disposal."

Congressman Samuel S. Stratton of New York

"In no small measure the accomplishments of Czechoslovakia during this period, and the brilliant record of the freedom which was initiated just 40 years ago, were the work of one man, Thomas G. Masaryk."

"The Philosopher Plato once said that the ultimate achievements in the field of government would never come about until "philosophers are kings, or the kings and princes of this world are imbued with the spirit of philosophy." President Masaryk was living exemplification of this great Platonic ideal, combining in his person a deep understanding of the philosophy of human relations with those rare qualities of leadership and power that go with political responsibility derived from the confidence and support of a free and enlightened people."

Congressman William C. Cramer of Florida

"Because of his preeminence as a European statesman, he is rightly and quite widely known in all democracies. Masaryk was also considered a great idealist, an uncompromising and untiring exponent of democratic ideals, a dauntless and stout-hearted propagandist for the cause of democracy. This aspect of his life, and his attainments in this sphere, have sometimes been overshadowed by his statesmanship."

Congressman Samuel N. Friedel of Maryland

"As evidence that the indomitable spirit of Masaryk still lives on, is the fact that we here in the Congress pay his memory a deserved tribute and that our Government commemorates his birthday with a special postage stamp issued today. I know that as long as man treasures his God-given rights, the name of Thomas G. Masaryk will be remembered as one to be honored and respected."

Congressman Cornelius E. Gallagher of New Jersey

"The passage of time seems to enlarge him in our esteem and thus place him in proper perspective. A man of Thomas Masaryk's stature, with his purity of purpose, his wide and profound learning, his wisdom and political sagacity, and his gift for leadership, certainly deserves to loom large on the horizon in today's free world."

Congressman Barratt O'Hara of Illinois

"Today his influence and inspiration still are vital parts of our lives. A statue dedicated to his memory stands on the Midway, close to the University of Chicago, in the district I have the honor to represent. It does more than symbolize our recognition of the contribution which he and his people have made to the culture and the greatness of our city. It gives to the today of our second district, to the young men and women pursuing their studies at the University of Chicago, to all our people the inspirational touch of the yesterday of Thomas Masaryk, one of the really great scholars, philosophers, statesmen and patriots of the centuries."

Congressman James C. Oliver of Maine

"Masaryk, a college professor, not only thoroughly understood the evils of Marxism, but in his writings fully exposed Communist techniques. His dedicated efforts were instrumental in the emergence of a free Czechoslovakian Republic from the holocaust that prevailed after World War I."

Congressman Walter H. Judd of Minnesota

"Thomas Masaryk has been hailed since the end of World War I as a hero not only of his people in Czechoslovakia but of mankind in general. When the idea of a united Europe, Paneuropa, or

European Federation was discussed closely after 1918, H. G. Wells was reported to remark:

"If there would be a demand for a man who could head such a Federation, I think that the only man who could do it effectively is T. G. Masaryk."

THOMAS G. MASARYK — THE LAST STEPS HOME

(Reprinted from T.G.M. Souvenir Program)

Leaving Bohemia in 1914 on his self imposed mission to bring freedom to his land, T. G. Masaryk worked relentlessly for 4 years. Italy, Switzerland, France, England, Russia, the United States, in all of them this college professor won friends for his cause. Through logic and reason he persuaded hardheaded, practical statesmen. Behind this lay a lifetime of scrupulous adherence to truth and justice.

The Yugoslav Students case, the Hilsner affair, the forged Historical Documents, all of these had gained international prominence. In each one of them T. G. Masaryk had been detective, lawyer and counsel. Not only in the courtroom sense but also in molding public opinion. Many times alone, at others with just a handful of followers he fought entrenched, autocratic power, prejudice and ignorance.

The newsmen of the world trusted him. Not always agreeing with his theories or ambition, they respected his courage and judgment. There is no question that they were powerful allies. His past record, his work in Austria-Hungary were his greatest calling card.

He had circumnavigated the globe. In Washington, D. C., he signed the Czechoslovak Declaration of Independence on October 18, 1918. This was ratified in Prague, October 28 and a new republic was born. He left for Europe to assume his duties as President of the new state of Czechoslovakia.

The following are Masaryk's own words, translated from his book, "World Revolution, 1914-1918."

"At 12 noon, November 20, 1918, our ship "Carmania," left the harbor of New York. Upon leav-

ing the Vanderbilt Hotel I was surprised by the first military honor that was given to me as president, (A squad of sailors awaited my departure from the hotel)—those military honors, given at every entry and departure, at every visit, everywhere and always reminded me continually that I am ceasing to be a private individual."

"At last, again on the ocean but this time without anxiety about the German submarines! The last opportunity for rest and to search one's conscience; but the presidency obstructed it. Not only on American soil, but also on the ship I noticed at every step that I had lost my personal freedom and privacy—I was now a public, official individual and official always and everywhere. That is what people wanted and demanded . . ."

"The sea, the sea! The brain and nerves are resting. The sea and only the sea and sky in the daytime and at night; the noise of the motors and propellers is not disturbing. During my stay beyond the borders I had untaught myself to have regular sleep; I don't believe that for that whole period (4 years) I really slept five nights; the brain constantly active like a wound up clock, reflecting, comparing, figuring, appraising what the next day will bring on the battlefields, what will occur in the ministries of various nations—that continuous measuring of the distance and deviation from our goal. The sea quieted the nerves . . ."

"As the president, I thought only of continuing in the work and about the responsibility that we will again have after the war, and that all will have who can think and work politically. Happy? Happier, I did not feel but the recognition of inner coherence, logic if you wish, of a long life's ac-



BANQUET HONORING THE CHAMPION OF LIBERTY STAMP FOR THE F
THE WILLARD HOTEL, WA

ASG AMERICAN SOKOL GYMNAST

APRIL, 1960

Edited by MILDRED PRCHAL

DR. STEINHAUS

YOUR BODY

Your body consists of 208 bones held together and moved by 639 muscles. In a 150-pound man the bones weigh about 21 pounds and the muscles more than 60 pounds. The muscles are composed of uncounted millions of tiny cylindrical fibers, each about the thickness of a fine hair, with an average length of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Each fiber receives a slender nerve strand that fires up to 75 nerve impulses into it each second. The more impulses per second, the stronger the contraction.

Five to six quarts of blood pumped through some hundred thousand miles of blood-vessel tubing bring oxygen and food to all body parts and carry off their waste.

In rest, the blood makes about one trip a minute from heart to lungs, back to the heart, then to all body parts and back to the heart. During strenuous exercise it may make nine such trips in a minute. To pump the blood is the work of the heart. Even at rest the heart handles about thirteen tons of blood a day, pushing it out under a pressure of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per square inch.

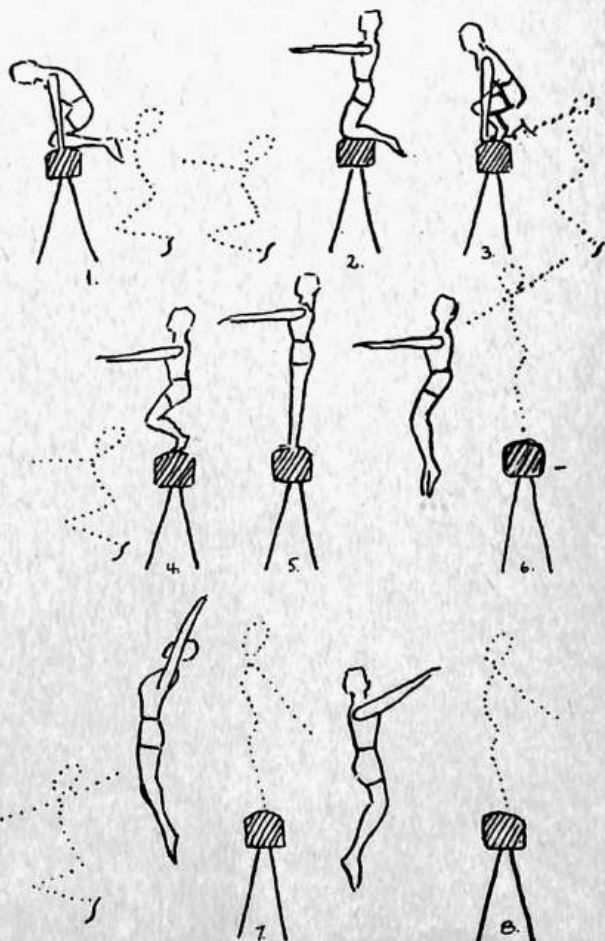
Food is fuel for the body machine and also substance for its growth and repair. Unused food is stored as fat. If man could utilize gasoline, his body could run about eleven days on a gallon.

Thousands of miles of nerve fibers comprise man's brain and nervous system. Here in thousands of centers are made the infinite connections that determine all body movements, and the limitless thoughts, memories, imaginations, and split-second judgments of each day. Fitness means keeping this complex mechanism in top working order. What we eat, how we exercise, sleep, feel, think; in fact, all we do affects this machine for good or for bad.

BUCK — SIDEWAY — WITH MODERATE RUN, TAP OFF BEAT BOARD

1. Jump to kneel support, jump off backward.

2. Jump to kneel support, uprise, frontarm, jump off forward without use of hands.
3. Jump to squat support, jump off backward.
4. Jump to squat support, uprise, frontarm, jump off forward.
5. Jump to squat support, uprise to stand, frontarm, jump off forward.
6. Jump to squat support, uprise to stand, sidearm, jump off forward.
7. Jump to squat support, uprise to stand, reararm. Jump off forward, thru close-arm, uparm.
8. Jump to squat support, uprise to stand, jump off forward with full turn left or right.



PRESCRIBED CALISTHENICS BY ERNA WACHTEL FOR SUN-TIMES NOVICE MEET FOR GIRLS CONDUCTED IN CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 20, 1960

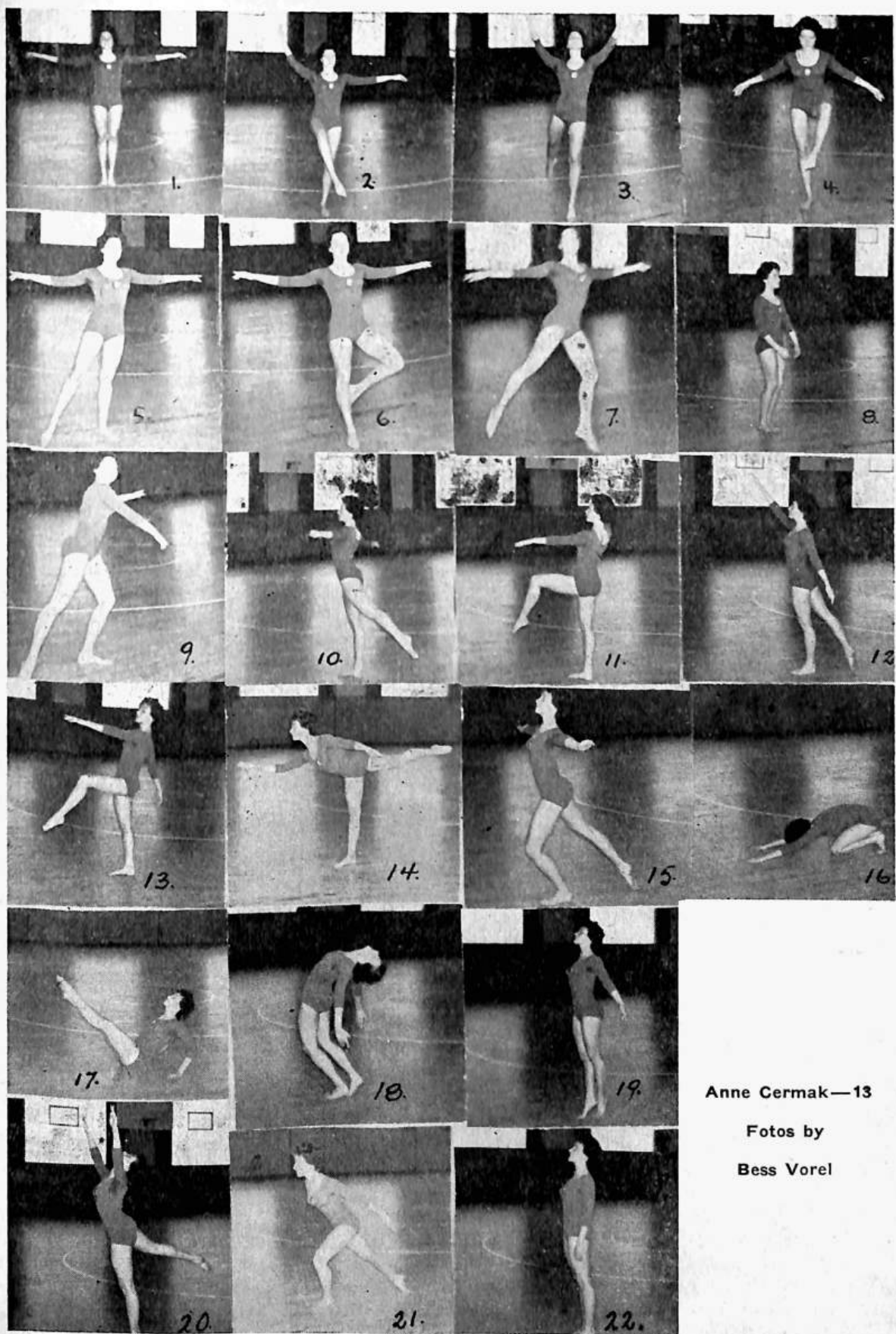
For girls 10 thru 17. — Music: Excerpt from Southern Roses Waltz.

Normal stand in left back corner. — Soft arms thruout.

- I. 1.-3. Toestand — sidearm, palms down (pic. 1).
- II. 1. Forestep l., 2. Swing r. front inward, 3. Hop l. (pic. 2) — frontway circle down of r.
- III. II. Reverse.
- IV. 1.-3. Forestep l. to toestand, r. stretched back, slight arch — arms frontarm upward, palms down (pic. 3).
- V. 1.-3. Step back on r., l. frontleg bent, thigh horizontal — trunk slightly bent forward, head down — arms frontway to reararm, palms forward (pic. 4).
- VI. 1. Sidestep l. (pic. 5), 2. Step r. front inward (pic. 6), 3. Sideleap l. (pic. 7) — sidearm, palms down.
- VII. 1.-3. With 45° turn left close r. to l., flexed knee stand — arms low front inward, elbows flexed, palms facing.
- VIII. 1.-3. Swing and stretch arms and trunk far to left, sliding r. toe to side, l. knee flexed (pic. 9).
- IX. 1.-3. Shifting weight to r. bent knee swing body (pic. 2) to right, raising l. back, continue in pivot on r. halftoe $\frac{3}{8}$ turn to r. (135°) — swing r. to sidearm with pivot to gain momentum, l. sidearm finish as (pic. 10).
- X. 1.-3. Bring l. forward bent with developpe (touch l. toe to r. knee when carrying l. leg frontward) — thru closearm frontarm l., uparm r., body leans backward (pic. 11).
- XI. 1.-3. Forestep l., slight knee dip — r. flank circle backward to frontarm upward, l. down to reararm (pic. 12).
- XII. 1.-3. Dip change weight to r., l. frontleg — reverse arm position (no circle) (pic. 13).
- XIII. 1.-3. Forestep l., r., l. — thru closearm r. frontward uparm, l. arm backward uparm (no pic.).
- XIV. 1.-3. Forestep r. — r. arm backward frontarm, l. forward thru closearm to sidearm. With 4th forestep go into scale, (arabesque) l. stretched to rearleg as high as possible, body arched to maximum (pic. 14).
- XV. 1.-3. Lunge forward l. — sidearm, palms up (pic. 15).
- XVI. 1.-3. Hold.
- XVII.-XXXII. I.-XVI. Reverse — Start by closing r. to l. in toestand-sidearm, palms down.
- XXXIII. 1.-3. Squat support, hands reaching forward, kneel, toes under, dip seat back touching heels twice (pic. 16).
- XXXIV. 1.-3. Sit on floor to left of heels — placing hands on floor near hips raising legs obliquely forward (balance seat) (pic. 17).
- XXXV. 1.-3. Bending r. knee place r. foot on floor, place l. before r., rise to toestand with body wave — arms circle backward to uparm (pic. 18).
- XXXVI. 1.-3. Knee dip and jump changing position of feet (r. front) — arms frontward to reararm (pic. 19).
- XXXVII. 1.-3. Forestep l. stretching body to l. toestand, r. rearleg (high) — arms forward to uparm (pic. 20).
- XXXVIII. 1.-3. Drop to l. sole bending knee and sliding r. to toetouch back (deep lunge) — slight frontbend — arms swing frontward to reararm, thumbs forward (pic. 21).
- XXXIX. 1.-3. Close forward r. to l. — arms closearm to normal stand (pic. 22).

Apparatus exercises for II Class and Junior Boys on pages 13, 16 and 17 by V. Pergl — translated by J. Regner, illustrated by M. Prchal.

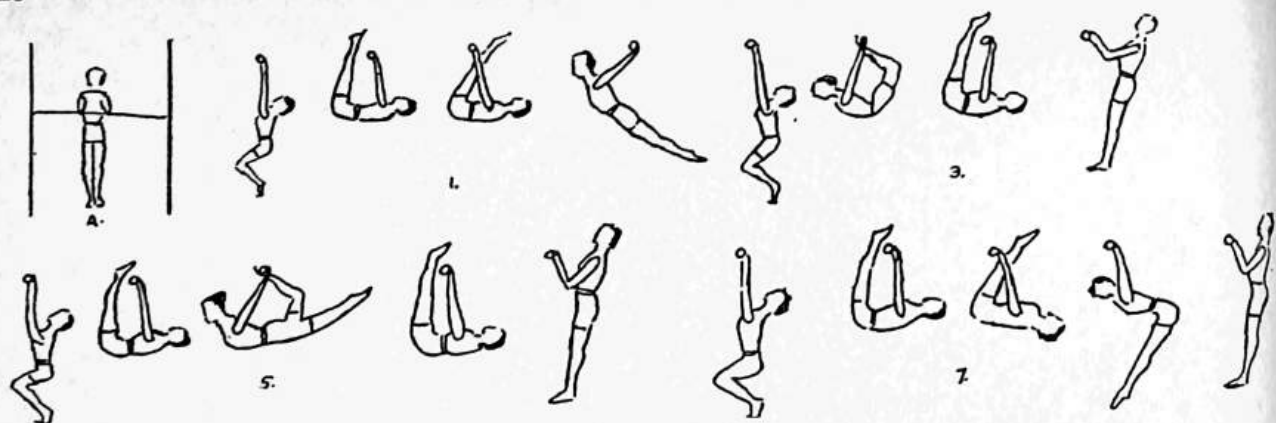
For more copies of apparatus exercises for junior girls, and small girls, write to: Mary Kadrik, 1706 Woodmont Ave., Arnold, Pennsylvania.



Anne Cermak—13

Fotos by

Bess Vorel



HORIZONTAL BAR

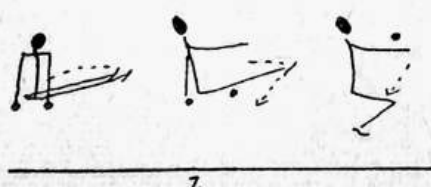
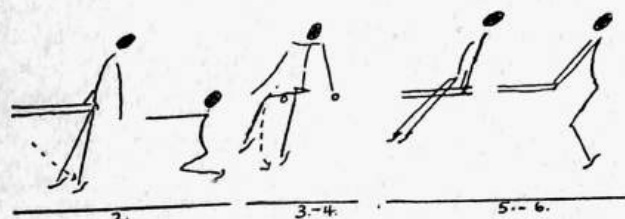
Low — from hangstand frontway, upper grip

1. Squathang, benthip hang (kip position), pull legs thru to benthip hang (kip) rearway, lower backward to hangstand rearway.
2. Repeat 1, but left upper and right under grip.
3. Upper grip, squathang, benthip-hang (kip position), toes hang rearway, arched back (nest hang), benthip-hang frontways, lower forward to bent-arm hangstand.
4. Repeat with under grip.
5. Upper grip, squathang, bent-hip hang frontways, toe hang right rearway, arched back (nest hang right), benthip-hang frontways, lower forward to bent-arm hangstand.
6. Opposite and under grip.
7. Upper grip, squathang, bent-hip hang frontways (kip position), pull legs thru arms backward to bent-hip hang rearways, lower backward to hangstand rearway.
8. Opposite.

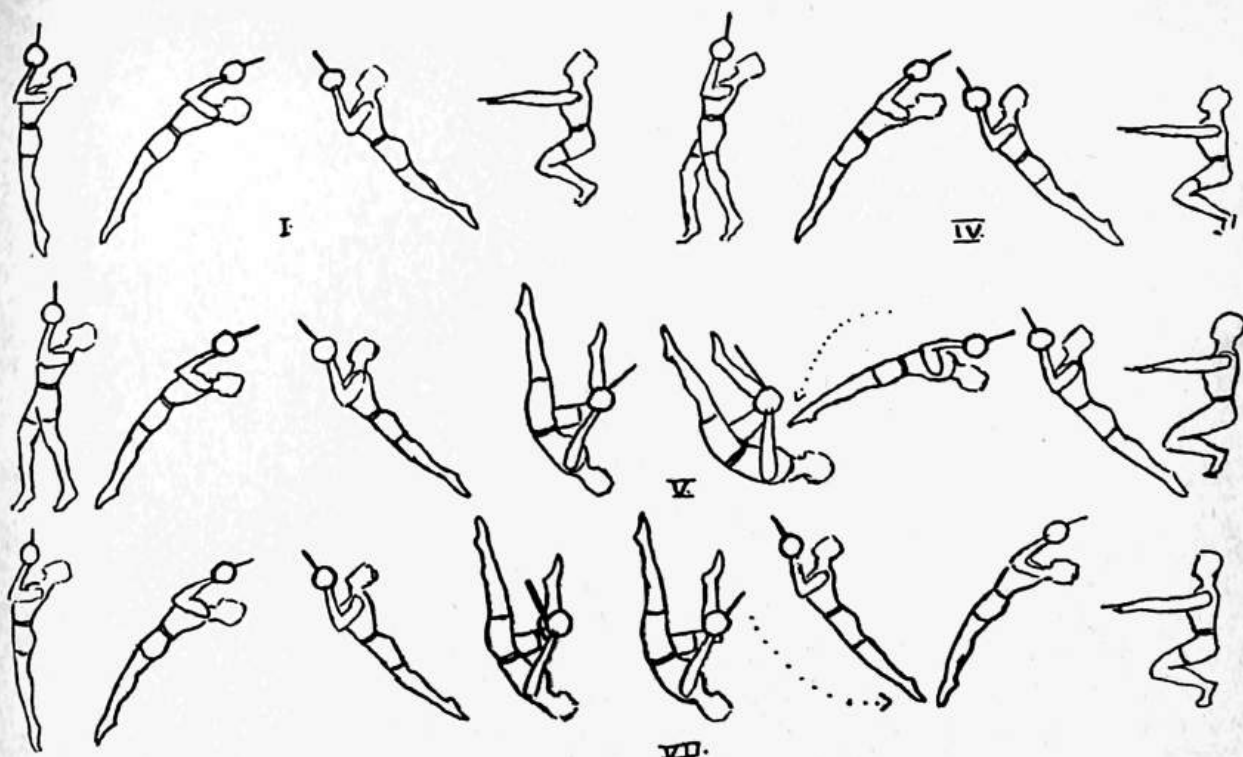


PARALLEL BARS—ABOUT HIP HIGH

From support stand, grip ends of bars, facing in, jump to support, and:



1. Swing right frontleg over end of right bar backward to stand on ground. (The swing is from inside of bars over end of right bar, releasing right hand as leg passes backward, regrasping after movement.)
2. 1. opposite.
3. Swing right frontleg over end of LEFT bar to ground stand.
4. 3. opposite.
5. Swing both legs frontward over end of right bar to ground stand.
6. 5. opposite.
7. Swing both legs frontward over end of right bar with half turn right to ground stand.



RINGS — CHEST HIGH — PENDULUM SWING

1. Run with rings fore and back in bent-arm-hang tapping off with both feet, jump off at backswing.
2. Run with rings fore and back in bent-arm-hang, single tap off right foot, jump off at back swing.
3. Same as 2, opposite, (tap off left).
4. Run with rings fore and back in bent-arm-hang, tap off alternately left and right, jump off at forward swing.
5. Swing, run with rings fore and back in bent-arm-hang, tap off alternately left and right — at foreswing, knee-hang right on right wrist, hold at backswing, at foreswing unhook right and lower to bent-arm-hang, jump off at backswing.
6. Same as 5, but opposite knee-hang left.
7. Run with rings fore and back in bent-arm-hang, double takeoff — at backswing knee-hang right over right wrist, hold at foreswing, at backswing unhook right leg to bent-arm hang, at foreswing jump off.
8. Run with the rings fore and back in bent-arm hang with double take off, at backswing knee-hang left over left wrist, at foreswing hold, at backswing unhook left knee and lower to bent-arm-hang, jump off at foreswing.

J. Regner — BOYS' CALISTHENICS — Continuation
SECTION B

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|---|
| I | 1. Forestride left, frontarm, thumbs up.
2-3. - - - - | IV | 1. Kneeling support left, hands on ground outside of right toe.
2-3. - - - - |
| II | 1. Half turn right, sidearm, right thru closearm, thumbs up.
2-3. - - - - | V | 1-3. Hold. |
| III | 1. Half turn right to reartouch left, frontarm, left thru closearm, thumbs up.
2-3. - - - - | VI | 1. In kneeling support left, extend right to rearleg (right leg and body in straight line).
2-3. - - - - |
| | | VII | 1-3. Hold. |

VIII

1. Kneeling support (kneeling on both knees).
- 2-3. - - - -

IX

- 1-3. Hold.

X

1. In kneeling support right, extend left to rearleg (leg and body in straight line).
- 2-3. - - - -

XI

- 1-3. Hold.

XII

1. Kneeling support (kneeling on both knees).
- 2-3. - - - -

XIII

- 1-3. Hold.

XIV

1. Squat support (feet between hands).
- 2-3. - - - -

XV

1. Uprise, frontarm, thumbs up.
- 2-3. - - - -

XVI

1. Closearm.
- 2-3. - - - -

I-XXXIII

Repeat section A and B, once more.

PASSAGE TO PART III

All boys:

I

1. Half turn right, to reartouch left.
2. Draw left to closeheel stand.
- 3-4. - - - -

Center boy in place on marker. Exercise for right boy, left boy opposite.

II

5. Sidestep right.
6. Draw left to closeheel stand.
- 7-8. - - - -

III

9. Rearstep right.
10. Draw left to closeheel stand.
- 11-12. - - - -

IV

13. Sidestep right on marker, sidearm, knuckles up.
14. Draw left to closeheel stand, closearm.
- 15-16. - - - -

Boys are now in open ranks, arms length distance.

V-VIII

Hold.

PART III — SECTION A

I

1. Forelunge left, frontarm, thumbs up.
2. - - - -
3. Frontbow, frontarm inward hands touching left toe outside.
4. - - - -

II

5. Upright, frontarm, thumbs up.
6. - - - -
7. Frontbow, frontarm inward hands touching left toe outside.
8. - - - -

III

9. Upright, frontarm, thumbs up.
10. - - - -
11. Uprise left to foretouch left, uparm, thumbs back.
12. - - - -

IV

13. Frontarms, thumbs up.
14. - - - -
15. Draw left to closeheel stand, closearms.
16. - - - -

V-VIII

Repeat I-IV, opposite.

IX

1. Sidetouch left, sidearm, palms up.
2. - - - -
3. Sideleg left, uparms, palms up.
4. - - - -

X

5. Sidetouch left, sidearm, palms up.
6. - - - -
7. Draw left to closeheel stand, closearm.
8. - - - -

XI

- 9-10. Large side circle left, starting backward.
- 11-12. Opposite, right arm.

XII

13. Toestand, frontway uparm outward, thumbs back.
14. - - - -
15. Half turn left to closeheel stand, side-way closearm.
16. - - - -

XIII-XIV

Repeat IX-X, opposite

XV-XVI

Repeat XI-XII.

SECTION B

I

1. Sidelunge left, sidearm, knuckles up.
2. - - - -
3. Frontbow, frontarms inward, fingers touching left toe outside.
4. - - - -

II

5. Upright, sidearm, knuckles up.
6. - - - -
7. Frontbow, frontarm inward, fingers touching left toe outside.
8. - - - -

III

9. Upright, sidearms, knuckles up.
10. - - - -
11. Uprise left, uparms, thumbs back.
12. - - - -

IV

13. Sidearms, knuckles up.
14. - - - -
15. Draw left to closeheel stand, closearms.
16. - - - -

V

- 1-2. Large side circle left, starting backward.
- 3-4. Opposite, right arm.

VI

5. Halfsquats, frontway uparms, thumbs

back.

6. - - - -

7. Uprise, sideway closearms.

8. - - - -

VII-VIII

Repeat V-VI.

IX-XII

Repeat I-IV, opposite.

XIII-XVI

Repeat V-VIII.

Repeat section A and B, once more.

FINALE

Exercise for right boy, left opposite. Center boy stand on marker.

I

1. Sidestep left.
2. Draw right to closeheel stand.
- 3-4. Repeat 1-2.

II

5. Frontbow, frontarm, knuckles forward.
- 5-8. - - - -

III

9. Upright, kneel on right knee, frontarm, thumbs up.
- 10-12. - - - -

IV

13. Uprise, draw right to closeheel stand, closearm.
- 14-16. - - - -

V-VIII

Hold.

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS IN SR. WOMEN & JR. GIRLS APPARATUS EXERCISES

Sr. Women & Jr. Girls—

Championship and High Division

Side Horse Vaults—Without Pommels.

Take-off Board is used.

Rings—High

Line 2. Overhang right heel in right ring, front lever.

Sr. Women—Low Division—Rings—Low

I Line 3. Overhang right heel in right ring,

front lever.

II Line 4. Overhang right knee in right ring to seat right leg in ring.

Jr. Girls—Low Division—Rings

II Line 4. Overhang right knee on left wrist, left front lever.

Sokolettes Class B

Marching — Tactics

Line 12. Right-face — 13. At ease.

DUTY AS SEEN BY LINCOLN

"If I were to try to read, much less answer, all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well be closed for any other business. I do the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the

end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference."

ENCOURAGE EACH CHILD TO:

1. Work up to his own potentialities. Handicaps are no deterrent to fitness.
2. Attain and maintain a healthy body.
3. Develop wholesome attitudes toward life.
4. Develop the ability to make social adjustments which are acceptable to society.
5. Develop a willingness to accept civic responsibilities.
6. Enjoy active participation in many varied activities for recreation, now and tomorrow.

Provide opportunity for:

1. Motivating programs which are taught by well-trained and interested instructors in school, community and related agencies.
2. Fostering a broad and varied program of activities suited to the growth and development needs of children at each age level. Such a program should include compulsory and voluntary instruction and participation in all of the following areas:
 - a. Fundamental movement skills.
 - b. Stamina building conditioning activities.
 - c. Games and sports.
 - d. Rhythmic activities.
 - e. Stunts and tumbling activities.
 - f. Apparatus activities including modified and improved forms.
 - g. Self-testing activities; (balance, flexibility, agility, strength, endurance).
 - h. Health and safety experiences.
 - i. Swimming (where facilities exist).
3. Urging planned and periodic evaluations of compulsory and voluntary programs of fitness through both objectives and subjective means.
4. Stressing the need for sufficient space, equipment, supplies and time to carry out an effective fitness program at this level.
5. Emphasizing the need for beginning fitness programs early in a child's life.
6. Realizing the necessity for home-school-community cooperation in planning the total fitness program.
7. Recognizing the need for adapting the program to meet physical, mental, and social differences, (individual and group).
8. Understanding the need for interpreting and selling all phases of the fitness pro-

gram to lay people through:

- a. Speaking before civic and other adult groups.
- b. Using avenues of mass communication such as TV, radio, periodicals, newspapers, etc.
- c. Demonstrating other special programs in schools and community centers.
- d. Interesting certain commercial groups in focusing attention on fitness.

UNIV. STUDENTS VISIT SOKOL GYMS

One evening in December, 1959, a young lady from the University of Illinois' Gymnastic Department was student teaching in this area and accidentally dropped into our gym. She asked many questions about our organization and as she left, I supplied her with quite a few pamphlets from our library.

Then in March, 1960, sis. Cihak received a letter from an instructor of Women's Physical Education at the University of Illinois. This letter, which was subsequently turned over to me, stated that a group of girls, all juniors, in preparation for their student teaching, would be touring grammar and high schools in this area on Monday and Tuesday, April 3rd and 4th, and that they were interested in seeing some Sokol gym classes on the evening of April 3rd.

I immediately discussed the matter with sis. Kathy Zahalka and bro. Hank Vydra of Sokol Berwyn and bro. E. Linhart of Sokol Tabor and finally wrote Miss Beulah Drom, Director of the trip, that various 'Tots', Children's, Junior and Senior Women's classes would be in session at that particular time. In addition, I mailed her a map of the city of Berwyn and marked the spots where Sokols Berwyn and Tabor are located.

By return mail, Miss Drom stated that the 27 girls and herself would be at Sokol Berwyn about 6:30 p.m., Monday evening. Upon their arrival I introduced them to sis. Zahalka and bro. Vydra and gave them an outline of the Sokol history, the Tyrš system and how it is being adapted to our present day needs. They asked many questions, all of which we were able to answer.

The Sokol Berwyn Second Class Girls sang our Sokol song (Lvi Silou) for the young ladies, who were surprised but nonetheless appreciated the gesture.

The bus then followed me to Sokol Tabor where they met bro. Linhart and his Junior Girls and Boys. They performed the 1960 Junior calisthenics and went to work on all apparatus and tumbling.

At 8:30 P.M. these 27 very tired girls and their director went on to a hotel for the night. They were very grateful for the cooperation given by the Sokols and thanked me for guiding them around. I am happy to say that the Sokol System was admired by these girls. It surely was a pleasure to advertise the Sokols in this really simple way.

EllenJeanne Schnabl,
Educational Director, Sokol Berwyn

tivity, pleased me. From the examination of my own life and my foreign activity I kept jumping to the examination of the world war and the political evolution of Europe from 1848, the period of my own life, searching in a heap of details for that red thread of legal evolution.

We are then, we shall be free, we have an independent republic! A fairy tale—I kept telling myself again and again, often as an afterthought, sometimes even consciously aloud, that we are really FREE and that we have our own Re-pu-blic!

I didn't care to talk—whole days I walked the deck, my eyes wandering over the sea, but in my head the new tasks were hammering; and the expected peace conference and other decisions, worry on top of worry. And with the plans for the future I compared the main events of four years of war and examined my own work for the liberation."

A dedicated man, logical and sincere, capable of seeing and appreciating the good even in his bitterest adversaries. (Fortunately his "World Revolution 1914-1918" is also printed in English. It is a revealing study of the first World War, its causes and results. It is regarded by experts as the finest autobiography of a man's work in a revolution that was ever written.)

The boat reached England November 29. That same evening he had a meeting with his old friends H. M. Steed and Seton Watson (English publishers). During the week he stayed here he visited his many friends, political as well as those of the press, among them Lord Bryce, Lord Milner, Churchill, Balfour. He visited all the embassies, and contacted scores of individuals. His observations and memoranda on dozens of subjects were welcomed and highly regarded by everyone.

In Paris, December 7th, he made his first official visit to President Poincaré, thanking him for everything France and he had done for the Czechoslovak cause. He visited Ministers Pichon, Clemenceau and a long list of others. He reviewed the Czechoslovak Legion in Darney. Conferences were held with Col. House, Mr. Sharpe and the delegates of all nations who were arriving for the peace conference.

December 14, he left Paris for Modan, France, where a detachment of Czechoslovak Legionnaires were waiting to accompany him home. Here, too, an Italian general brought the invitation of the King of Italy to be his guest. The group left for Padua, Italy, where the King greeted him at the railroad station. Two days were spent here reviewing the Czechoslovak Legion in Italy.

It was in Italy that he began his self-imposed exile and it was from Italy that he started the last lap for home. A detachment of Czechoslovak Legionnaires from Italy was attached to his escort. A bitterly cold, alpine ride lay ahead. Most of the coaches were windowless, so that the soldiers longed for the more comfortable, strawladen "40 and 8s." The aftermath of a long, destructive war, left little room for even bare necessities. Provisions were meagre, opportunities to prepare food rare.

In spite of all this there was no grumbling, which is a soldier's time honored prerogative. All realized that they were traveling through a hostile Austria, partitioned now and suffering for its own past mistakes and archaism. Brixen was passed on December 18, where Karel Havlicek had been imprisoned. Masaryk later wrote, "I learned a lot from Havlicek—on the whole trip from Brixen, his 'sensible and honest politics! . . . kept ringing in my ears."

Representatives from Prague, local officials, hundreds of people greet the president at the border of Czechoslovakia on Dec. 20. The trip to Prague, with stops at Budějovice, Veselí, Tábor, Benešov is a continuous ovation. Prague at last, the end of a four year anabasis, hundreds of thousands crowd the line of march, held in check by a triple cordon of Sokols, soldiers and police. As the legionnaires march out of Wilson Station, a mighty roar greets them. When the President-Liberator rides out in his car the people become ecstatic in their welcome. This continues throughout the long trip to Hradecany.

The soldiers feel as if they were walking on clouds instead of cobblestones, the irrepressible greetings of the spectators are headier than wine. The long road home is ended.



1. FIRST PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THOMAS GARRIGUE MASARYK, C., SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1960.

But what of the man who is the center of all eyes on this momentous occasion. These are his words, "What did I feel and think during that tremendous welcome in Prague—did it please me, was I made happy? Looking at all that glory, at the wealth of color, costumes, flags and decorations, roses and other flowers, answering all the kindly greetings, I continually had in mind the heavy task of the future, to build our renewed

state decently: the chain of these thoughts did not loosen, when that afternoon in the House of Parliament, I solemnly bound myself 'on my honor and conscience, that I will care for the wellbeing of the republic and its people, and observe the laws.'"

That was Thomas Garrigue Masaryk from birth to death.

James L. Cihak

PROJEV

starosty AOS. bratra Karla M. Prchala na
banketu ve Washingtoně, D. C., při oslavě
110. výročí narozenin T. G. Masaryka.

Vzácná chvíle, kdy Spojené státy vydávají poštovní známky k uctění syna československého národa, Tomáše Garrigue Masaryka, který slavně vešel do dějin jako jeden z největších mužů tohoto století, přivedla nás do Washingtonu, abychom zde společně oslavili sto desáté výročí jeho narozenin.

Známky presidenta Osvoboditele českých a slovenských zemí nesou ohlas těch idejí a zásad, v jejichž jménu a duchu vznikla Československá republika — jako naplnění dějinné spravedlnosti a lidskosti. Je v tom nejen velká mravní síla, ale také pevný hlas z dějiště velkého světa, který ukazuje, že žijí ideje lidskosti, práva a spravedlnosti, které sice mohou dočasně podléhati přesile moci fyzické, ale které nakonec zvítězí i hmotně.

Celý Masarykův život, všechno usilování, všechna práce — je jediná, pevná, určitá, nelomená linie — služba pravdě a spravedlnosti. Všechna činnost ho předurčila k tomu, aby byl vůdcem národa v boji o jeho svobodu. Jméno Masarykovo a jeho příklad, jeho síla, idealismus a obětavost sjednotily všechny české i slovenské síly v zahraničí k boji za lepší budoucnost národa.

Masarykovo jméno nebylo světu cizí. Jeho boje za pravdu, za právo, byly sledovány celým světem. Také byla známa Masarykova filosofie — osvobození všech malých národů, stejně jako jeho filosofie demokracie. Jeho neúnavné úsilí o mír učinily ho drahým srdcím všech demokratických lidí.

V Americe byl na konci války zvolen za předsedu Středoevropské Unie. Byl znám jak v táboře spojeneckém, tak i v táboře nepřátel. Je pochopitelné, že byl pro svoji práci uznáván za ideového reprezentanta reorganizace Střední Evropy a už před zakončením války za hlavu nového Československého státu. Od smrti krále Jiřího, po 447 letech byl prvním představitelem českého lidu z vlastní krve.

Po čtyři léta, často za hvizdotu kulí, vedl osvobozovací akci. Dal jí svou duši starého husity, utvořenou z odpovědného svědomí a neselhávajícího rozumu. Měl svoje revoluční vojáky, svoje věrné legionáře, kteří prolévali krev za svobodu na bojištích v Srbsku, Itálii, Francii i Rusku. Skutečnost, že američtí Češi a Slováci byli ve spojení s odbojem doma, že pracovali v plné jednotě s domácími vůdci politickými stejně jako s Masarykem samotným, utvrzovala jeho posici a sjednocovala celé československé hnutí osvobozenécké.

Ve světové válce nemohli zvítězit lidé malověrní. K těmto malověrným nikdy nepatřilo a nikdy nebude patřit Americké Sokolstvo. Také Masaryk byl Sokolem. Do Sokola Pražského vstoupil již roku 1884. Svým osvobozeněckým dílem pak se přiblížil ještě více širokým kruhům členstva. Sokolstvo bylo Masarykovo a Masaryk byl nerozlučně spjat se Sokolstvem. Společné boje, společný ideál demokracie, společná láska a vzájemná úcta staly se nerozvatelné, neměnitelné, trvalé. On i ono jsou v očích minulosti i budoucnosti jedno.

Vše to by svádělo ke vzpomínkám. A my máme takový krásný, šťastný den. — S radostným srdcem můžeme zvolat do světa: Tato chvíle nás sjednocuje, očišťuje. Jsme jedna rodina a můžeme, my zde a všichni věrní synové a dcery národa doma, opakovat si překrásné duo ze Smetanovy "Hubičky": — "Jsme svoji . . ."

Dnes jsme svoji a měli bychom slavně slíbit: "Budeme svoji!" Tak budeme i jeho!

Národ, to jeho věrné jádro, zůstává masarykovské i pod násilným terorem komunistickým. Je masarykovské jako my dnes zde! A až těch dnešních věrných nebude, budou na jejich místech noví nástupci a nikdo na světě nepřeruší řetěz jeho následovníků. Uplynou staletí — a krásný dar presidenta Osvoboditele bude nejvzácnější památkou a pevným pojítkem potomků s ideami. Jeho život bude svítit na cestu celým pokolením.

Budoucnost Československa je v jeho národě. A tak končí závěrečnou částí přednášky, kterou měl T. G. Masaryk ve studentském spolku Slavii v Praze, dne 27. března 1892.

"Živ buď, národe posvěcený Bohu, neumírej; muži tvoji ať jsou bez počtu.

Věřím i já Bohu, že po přejití vichřice hněvu, hříchy našimi na hlavy naše uvaleného, vláda věcí tvých k tobě se zase navrátí."

"Když jsem v roce desátém měl šedesáté narozeniny, byl banket a byly řeči; prý jsem na ty řeči odpověděl, že co jsem dělal dosud, bylo jen přípravou, ta pravá práce že je teprve přede mnou. To potom někteří pokládali za prorocství, co budu dělat ve válce. Kdepak prorokovat! Já jsem nevěděl, co mám na ty řeči povídat, a že nejsem hotov s prací, to jsem cítil . . ."

—Tomáš G. Masaryk.

BALTIMORE T. G. M. STAMP CELEBRATION

The month of March, 1960, will remain in the annals of history as long as democracy is the way of life in these United States of America and particularly of those citizens of Czechoslovak origin, both by birth and adoption as the most memorable period ranking only second to the day when Thomas G. Masaryk proclaimed the recognition of the tentative establishment of a free and independent Czechoslovakia. By his signing the proclamation in the cradle of our American republic, Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Prof. Masaryk thus laid the foundation to restore the ancient state of Czechs and Slovaks; this time in modern form as a republic, with rights and privileges of all inhabitants on an equal basis.

And by issuing a stamp honoring the "Champions of Liberty," the U.S. Postal Department, as a branch of the government, reaffirmed the recognition of the earlier date, and granted the honor, "Champion of Liberty," to the founder and first president of the then free and democratic state, Thomas G. Masaryk.

There will be accounts of this memorable day, March 7th, and the ceremonies held in the Inter-Departmental Hall in Washington, D. C., in Sokol Americký and elsewhere. This memo is concerned primarily with Baltimore:

Our local postmaster Wm. F. Laukaitis, immediately the following day, March 8th, after the ceremonies in Washington, invited representatives of various organizations comprised of descendants of Czech immigrants, and on a smaller but really dignified and impressive scale paid tribute to the founder of free Czechoslovakia. In his fittingly decorated private office, with two enlargements of the stamp honoring T. G. Masaryk, the postmaster, after introduction of all present and short addresses by several civic and other representatives, surprised all present by his painstaking, accurate and complete knowledge of President Masaryk's life and accomplishments. The same as in Washington, the postmaster convinced everyone that the honor, issuance of the "Champion of Liberty" stamp, was in every way a sincere, generous gesture and without a bit of doubt, well deserved.

Looking back into the past, this was perhaps the first time that such a recognition was given to a citizen of Czech descent.

Everyone present was touched by the sentiment and each one showed his gratitude to the postmaster in a informal short party after the ceremony ending with pictures being taken and refreshments consisting of—you guessed it—coffee and kolacky.

No need to add that Sokol was represented, and it should be noted that the Sokol Jednoty, both men and women, each separately, subscribed for \$300.00 of stamps.

An event worth remembering.

Nazdar!

Jos. Bilek

ZÁPIS ZE SCHŮZE VÝKONNÉHO VÝBORU AMERICKÉ OBCE SOKOLSKÉ,

konané ve středu 30. března 1960.

Přítomní bratři: Brouk, Čihák, Halík, Kropík, Šimaner, Štulík, Švambara, Vrba a Vydra.

Sestry: Čiháková, Prenerová a Tintěrová. Omluvena ses. Faltová.

Schůzi předsedal starosta br. Prchal.

Zápis z poslední schůze dodatečně schválen.

Probrány zápisy ze župy Střední a Pacifické.

DOPISY

Sokol Detroit, dále starosta br. De Conti a jednatel br. Beneš, děkují V. V. za vyslání ses. Čihákové a br. Prchala do slavnostní schůze Sokola a Sokolic a oceňují velice konstruktivní, prospěšné a nanejvýše působivé proslovy a jednání. Bylo pozbuzením sestrám a bratrům mladším stejně jako starším.

Dopisem z Wilber, Nebraska, žádáno urychlení návštěvy br. starosty v jednotě.

Náčelník župy Střední, br. Regner, píše o technické pomůcky pro knihovny jednot v župě Střední. Bude vyhověno. Dále upozorňuje na nové knihy a film natočený v Japonsku pro letošní olympické hry v Římě. Předáno k jednání náčelnictvu.

ZPRÁVA JEDNATELKY

Br. Převrátil, předseda Stanovního odboru, oznamuje, že br. Přech, který byl členem odboru za župu Severovýchodní, na sjezdu nebude. Župa byla požádána o zvolení nového člena.

Sokol a Sokolice Milwaukee objednali sokolský prapor. Zařídila u firmy jeho zhotovení.

Bratr Jarka Jelínek věnuje AOS. kopii brožurky "Sokol na Slovensku" 1918-1921. Do Sokola Amerického bude dána zpráva.

Sokol Tyrš, Cleveland, žádá o zproštění příspěvků pro své členy, kteří jsou déle, než 50 let v Sokole. Jsou to: ses. Anna Košťál, Marie Šebek, br. Adolf Andrš a John Charvát. Schváleno vyhovět.

Sleč. Beulah Drom žádala dopisem o umožnění návštěvy v jedné z našich tělocvičn v pondělí 4. dubna, pro studenty tělovýchovy na Illinoiské universitě. Dopis předán ses. Schnábllové, která už dříve s nimi o věci jednala.

Došlo pozvání na oběd, pořádaný kostelem Jana Husa v N. Y., k ocenění práce Rev. Josefa Šefla. Oběd se konal 15. března.

Pan Hvězdencký a Kvítek z Německa nabízejí vítězné písně svobodných Čechoslováků.

Na rozhlasu Obce v březnu promluvila s br. starostou o úspěchu známkové akce a poděkovala všem, kteří jakýmkoliv způsobem byli nám pomocni k dosažení tak skvělého výsledku.

Dále oznámili známé nám sokolské podniky.

Br. Halík vyzvedl v úřadovně mimeograph, který bylo rozhodnuto předat v držení náčelnictva.

Sokol West Suburban se dotazoval, kdy má odevzat jeho první čtvrtletní zprávu a příspěvky. Usneseno, aby jednota byla oficiálně uvedena do svazku AOS. při prvním veřejném cvičení, které koná 15. května t. r.

Při uvedení bude jednotě předáno ověření členství v AOS.

Všechny dotazy a obehádky vyřízeny.

Zprávu z porady náčelnictva přečetl br. Halík. Žádost o povolení dalšího obnosu ve výši \$100.00, na technické pomůcky, schválena.

Br. Halík dále přečetl zprávu náčelníka.

Zprávu náčelnice přečetla ses. Tintěrová.

Br. Čihák podal zprávu vzdělavatele. Všechny tyto zprávy budou uveřejněny v "S.A."

Br. Brouk oznamuje, že objednané vládní bondy jsou již v našem držení.

Ses. Čiháková podala zprávu o známkové akci AOS. Bude uveřejněna v "S.A."

K této zprávě promluvil starosta br. Prchal a vyzvedl velikou práci ses. Čihákové nejenom pro známkovou akci, ale také pro památníkový program a hlavně banket, uspořádaný ve Washingtonu, D. C., který byl nejkrásnějším a nejzdařilejším podnikem slavností. Vřele za vše poděkoval.

Ku zprávě dále ve stejném duchu promluvil br. Čihák a br. Kropík.

ZPRÁVA STAROSTY

Poukázal na poslední číslo "S.A."

Sokol Los Angeles připravuje zájezd na olympické hry do Říma. Poslané informace a přihlášky předány župě Střední k odevzdání zástupcům.

Ing. Karel Sázkavský z Ohio, si vyžádal brožurku "Náš úkol, směr a cíl" a přiložil dar \$10.00 na Sokol Americký. Bylo mu poděkováno.

Za našeho pobytu ve Washingtonu, rozmlouval s hlavními činovníky Slov. Těl. Jednoty Sokol, bratrem Valúškem, Babuškou a Bednářem. Sdílel jim usnesení AOS. o svolání schůze Svazu Amerického Sokolstva. Slíbili oznámit den, který by jim vyhovoval.

Ses. Tintěrová oznámila, že dlouholetý člen Sokola Tábor, bratr Jakub Peroutka je churavý. Vyřizuje jeho pozdravy. Bude mu poslán pozdrav V. V.

Na dotaz ses. jednatelky, rozhodnuto objednat sjezdové odznaky a tužky pro delegáty.

Poděkováním za účast, za zájem v jednání a za vykonanou práci br. starostou schůzi zakončil našim "Nazdar!" Bláža J. Čiháková, jednatelka.

EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF ASO.

Held Wednesday, March 30th, 1960

Bro. Charles M. Prchal presided.

Minutes of the previous meeting approved as submitted.

Reports from the Central and Pacific Districts were reviewed.

CORRESPONDENCE

Sokol Detroit, its president bro. De Conti and secretary bro. Benesh thank the Executive Committee for having sent sis. Cihak and bro. Prchal to the anniversary meeting of their units and appreciate their very constructive, valued addresses and assistance. They were an encouragement to the young and old members alike.

A letter from Wilber, Nebraska, asks for the early visit of bro. president in their unit.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Bro. Prevratil, president of the by-laws committee, announced that bro. Prech, who was a member of the committee for the Northeastern District, will not be at the convention. The district was asked to elect a new member.

Sokol and Sokolice Milwaukee ordered a sokol flag.

Bro. Jarka Jelinek dedicated a copy of a booklet he wrote, "Sokol na Slovensku" 1918-1921, to ASO. A report will be made in Sokol Americký.

Sokol Tyrš, Cleveland, requested that four of its members who have been sokols for over 50 years be exempt from payment of dues. Approved.

Miss Beulah Drom requested permission for physical education students of the University of Illinois to visit one of our gymnasiums on Monday, April 4th. The matter was turned over to sis. Schnabl, who had already been dealing with them regarding this matter.

The secretary had participated in the ASO. radio broadcast with bro. Prchal in March, giving a report on the TGM. stamp ceremonies in Washington, D. C. Also thanked everyone who had contributed in any form to such an outstanding success.

Sokol West Suburban, Downers Grove, Illinois, will be officially initiated into the ASO. on the occasion of their Gymnastic Festival May 15th. A certificate of membership will be presented to them at that time.

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF INSTRUCTORS was read by bro. Halik. Their request for an additional allotment of \$100.00 for technical material was approved.

Bro. Halik also read the report of the DIRECTOR OF MEN.

Sis. Tintera read the report of the DIRECTOR OF WOMEN.

Bro. Cihak submitted a report of the EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR.

All of these reports will be published in Sokol Americký.

Bro. Brouk announced that the Treasury notes purchased by ASO. are in his possession.

Sis. Cihak reported on the stamp campaign of ASO. It will appear in "S.A."

Bro. Prchal spoke to the report and drew attention not only to the great work sis. Cihak had done for the ASO. stamp drive, but also for the souvenir program and mainly for the banquet held in Washington, D. C. It was the most beautiful and successful event of the ceremonies. He sincerely thanked her for all this work.

Bro. Cihak and bro. Kropík heartily endorsed everything bro. Prchal had said.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

He referred to the last issue of Sokol Americký.

Sokol Los Angeles is preparing a tour to the Olympic Games in Rome. The information and application forms were turned over to the Central District to be distributed among unit representatives.

Bro. Karel Sazavsky of Ohio, requested a copy of "Our Purpose, Aim and Goal," and included a contribution of \$10.00 toward Sokol Americký. A letter of thanks was sent to him.

While in Washington he conversed with the main officers of the SGUS., bros. Valusek, Babuska and Bednar regarding an early meeting of the American Sokol Federation. They promised to announce a date that would be favorable.

Bro. Prchal thanked all for their participation in the meeting and for all the work accomplished, closing the meeting with our Nazdar!

Blanche J. Cihak, Secretary

FINANCIAL REPORT ASO.

March, 1960

INCOME

Sokol Brookfield, Ill., I qtr.	\$ 41.75
Sokol Cechie, Chicago, Ill., I qtr.	31.50
Sokol Fugner, L.I.C., N. Y., IV qtr. and Convention fund	79.60
Sokolice Detroit, Mich., I qtr.	68.00
Sokol Philadelphia, Pa., I qtr.	47.25
Sokol Blesk, Baltimore, Md., membership pins	12.19
Sokol Omaha, Nebr., I qtr.	139.50
Sokol Washington, D. C., Sokol pins	37.85
Frank Rytir, Brookfield, Ill., song books ..	2.50
Sokol Americky subscription	2.00
Sokolice Tabor, Berwyn, Ill., I qtr.	78.00
Sokol Americky, Chicago, Ill., I qtr. and Convention fund	25.00
Sokol Corpus Christi, Texas, I qtr.	37.25
Gymnastic Manual	4.74
Mimeographing	5.00
Sokolice Little Ferry, N. J., I qtr.	38.00
Sokol Los Angeles, Calif., I qtr.	93.25
Sokol St. Paul, Minn., I qtr.	47.25
Sokolice Los Angeles, Calif., I qtr.	73.00
Sokol Slavsky, Cicero, Ill., membership pin	1.00
Ing. Karel B. Sazavsky, O., contribution to Sokol Americky	10.00
Sokol Moravan, Toledo, O., I qtr.	42.75
Sokol Karel Jonas, Wilson, Kansas, I qtr.	8.50
Sokolice Slavské, Cicero, Ill., I qtr.	69.50
Civic Savings & Loan Association, Dividend	100.00
Sokolice Libuse, So. Omaha, Nebr., I qtr.	34.00
Sokolice Schenectady, N. Y., I qtr. and Convention fund	30.00
	\$1159.38

DISBURSEMENTS

Illinois Bell Telephone Company	\$ 46.98
Sokol Gymnast	49.00
A. H. Steinhaus "How to Keep Fit & Like It"	19.29
Sokol Detroit—Film refund	50.00
Salary—Secretary and Financial Secretary	324.20
Salary—Director of Men	98.55
Salary—Director of Women	79.40
Editorial Staff	120.00
Sokol Gymnast	12.50
Mailing list expense	25.00
Rental	35.00
Janitor Service	10.00
Postage, supplies and office equipment ...	25.46
Western District ASO., Traveling instructors	40.00
Lawndale Safe Deposit Company, rental ..	4.40
Charles M. Prchal, Transportation and expense Detroit, Mich.	44.59
Blanche J. Cihak, Transportation and expense Detroit, Mich.	44.59
The Berwyn Press "Sokol Americky"	606.25
The Berwyn Press "Sokol Gymnast"	16.50
Charles M. Prchal, Transportation and expense Washington, D. C.	115.11
Blanche J. Cihak, Transportation and expense Washington, D. C.	115.11

Edwin J. Halik—Teaching material	100.00
Board of Instructors—Postage	4.75

\$1986.68

BALANCE

Lawndale National Bank Checking Acc. ...	\$4399.75
Income—March, 1960	1159.38
Excursion Committee balance transferred to checking account	491.53
	\$6050.66
Disbursements—March, 1960	1980.68
	\$4063.98
Sokolice San Francisco checks returned from bank	97.20
	\$3966.78

ASO. BOARD OF INSTRUCTORS
MEETING

The meeting was called to order at Sokol Berwyn on Wednesday, March 9th, at 8:25 P.M. by bro. Director E. Halik. The following members were present: Sisters B. Kos, B. Prener, E. J. Schnabl and bro. Paul Fina. Sisters Freiberg, McCarthy, Tintera, Zdenek, Sramek, Prchal and bro. Barcal were excused. Inasmuch as a quorum was not present only a discussion of the most important items was held.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and corrected.

A recommendation was made that the Executive Committee consider that an additional \$100.00 be set aside for the purchase of literature and teaching aids.

A letter was received by the secretary from sis. G. Verner, Secretary of the Women's Board of Instructors of the Central District, requesting teaching aids and other pertinent books from the ASO.

A letter from sis. E. Nachtigal, secretary of the Pacific District, informs us that delegates from Scio, Oregon, want to hold a course and recommends that bro. Pokorny teach there as a traveling instructor for the ASO.

Regarding appointment of delegate to the AAU. Convention: Letters were received from bro. A. G. Hradecky of New York, bro. Prostednik of Philadelphia and from E. Nachtigal of the Pacific District. Sis. Prchal will answer these in the name of the American Sokol Board of Instructors.

Bro. P. Fina wrote letters to sis. L. Pribil and bro. Friedrich of Sokol New York and to Senor S. Fisher, National Olympic Committee of Brazil.

Bro. Fina's report on his visit to Cleveland was read.

Minutes of the Executive Committee meeting were reviewed.

A discussion was held regarding the Western District Slet at Cedar Rapids and the IX ASO. Convention. Bro. Halik's phone conversations with bro. Benak, Western District Men's Director, indicated that all their competitions would be open in all divisions. However, bro. Halik asked bro. Benak that he reaffirm these details in a letter.

Bro. Fina reported that the National AAU. and Olympic tryouts will be held at West Point, April 29th, 30th and May 1st.

The conclave was adjourned at 10:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,
EllenJeanne Schnabl, Secretary

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF MEN

Things are moving a bit slowly now—the various sub-committees are working out the finishing touches on reports, resolutions and recommendations on budget, by-laws, competition and slet rules and procedures—also preparing suggestions on schools, clinics and traveling instructors. These all must be cleared through the Board in the next month and prepared for presentation to the convention as mimeographed bulletins.

Other correspondence dealing with election of staffs and activities in Unit and Districts. One from sis. Mucha giving a report of the women's section of the Sarasota Clinic.

Our last Board meeting was not very well attended partly because of the bad weather, but mainly because most Board members are active in their Unit exhibition programs, devoting more time and work to their own Units. During March, April and May, every week-end some Unit in the Central District is presenting its program, these to be followed by Central District and AAU. apparatus competition in all divisions.

Had a call from bro. Pazour of Cedar Rapids to clear up some points on procedure. Spoke to bro. Benak again about publicity and slet and competition programs. With all divisions of competition now open to other Districts, they will need some financial help on trophies, so please help them with your contribution.

The hand operated mimeograph from the ASO. office is now at my home available to us for all the work preparing material for the convention. Also for drills, apparatus exercises and bulletins.

Nazdar!

Edwin J. Halik

REPORT OF WOMEN'S DIRECTOR

All current correspondence was taken care of and I prepared eight pages of material for the April issue of Sokol Americký.

I choreographed two special numbers for unit exhibitions in the Central District, one of which I also taught. Am assisting with teaching in units 3 times weekly.

M. Prchal.

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Attended the Thomas G. Masaryk Commemorative Ceremonies in Washington, D. C., March 5, 6, and 7th. Spoke there on two occasions.

Spoke in two unit meetings on Masaryk and the Washington events.

Prepared a directive for unit educators for April.

Wrote a number of articles.

Filled specific requests of units and individual members.

James L. Cihak.

ZPRÁVA ZE SCHŮZE ÚSTŘEDNÍHO VÝBORU ŽUPY STŘEDNÍ

konané dne 16. března 1960.

Schůzi zahájil starosta br. V. Šimaner. Zápis ze schůze konané 17. února přijat. Dopisy nedošly žádné. Účty povoleny.

ZPRÁVY: Bratr náčelník se omlouvá nemoci a zasílá zprávu, která byla přečtena. Ve schůzi náčelnictva bylo projednáváno uspořádat "Gymnastic Clinic" na Navy Pier, kam by byli pozváni učitelé tělocviku z vyšších škol a universit. Byl by ukázán postup výcviku na nářadí dle různých učitelů. Dále oznámení pořad závodů před župním sletem. Konání župního cvičitelského kursu předáno náčelnictvu žen. Určí čas v táboře Sokola Town of Lake-Slávský. Doporučují, aby župa pořádala závody dorostu AAU. v příštím roce. Závody by řídila župa s povolením AAU. Byla by to dobrá agitace pro hlavní slet AOS., v roce 1961. Též žádá o zaplacení japonského filmu, který zakoupil br. J. Carr v ceně \$60.00. Náčelnictvo bude upozorněno, aby ničeho nekupovalo bez předběžného schválení župního výboru. Některý bod ze zprávy musí být vysvětlen. Dále zasílá zprávu z her volleyball a basketball. Zpráva přečtena a přijata. Přebýtek je 54c.

Sestra náčelnice se též omlouvá, neb je nemocna a její zpráva byla přečtena. Schůze náčelnictva žen konala se dne 23. února. Jednáno o cenách pro družstva ze závodů ve volleyball. Dále bylo jednáno o škole pro soudce dle F.I.G. pravidel. Připravujeme tři hodiny této školy a přednášeč by obdržel \$10.00 za jednu přednášku. Věříme, že by nám to prospělo. Pravidelná schůze konala se 8. března. Do náčelnictva žen byly přijaty další dvě sestry a to náčelnice Sokola Stickney a náčelnice Sokola West Suburban. Sokol West Suburban, v Downers Grove, připravuje veřejné cvičení v měsíci květnu. Sokol Milwaukee žádá, aby náčelnictvo poslalo někoho ku nácviku prostných. Žádosti se vyhoví.

S dorozuměním s br. náčelníkem, bude požádán br. J. Jelínek, aby řídil náš kurs v srpnu. Náčelnictvo žen bude též upozorněno, aby neurčovalo platy za nějakou práci, dokud to nebude schváleno župním výborem.

Zprávy obou náčelnictev byly přijaty.

Bratr vzdělavatel se omlouvá.

Hospodářský odbor přinesl vstupenky pro jednoty na náš slet a tyto rozdal zástupcům. Co se týče hudby, projedná s náčelnictvem. Dále se táže ohledně průvodu při sletě; i to též projedná s náčelnictvem.

Organizační odbor oznamuje, že navázal styky s krajiny bydlícími v Elmhurst, Ill., zdali by tam nebylo možno založit sokolskou jednotu.

Bratr pokladník hlásí, že obdržel 100 aršíků poštovních známek T. G. Masaryka. Odevzdal 6 aršíků hospodářskému odboru ku rozeslání dopisů se vstupenkami na spolky a kluby na náš slet 5. června. Ostatní drží a kdo by si přál nějaké odkoupit, obdrží je u něho.

Různé: Sokol Chicago hlásí, že pořádá tělocvičný večer dne 14. května. Sokol Stickney hlásí, že přeložili veřejné cvičení na den 21. května, do vyšší školy Morton West.

Bratr starosta děkuje za podané zprávy a za návštěvu ve schůzi a tuto s pozdravem "Nazdar" končí.

Josef Brouk, jednatel.

ZÁPIS Z PRAVIDELNÉ SCHŮZE VÝBORU ŽUPY JIŽNÍ

konané v Dallas, Tex., 11. března 1960.

Schůzi řídil br. starosta.

Zápis z minulé schůze čten a přijat.

Dopisy žádné. Účty: Br. Milan, telefon do Ennis \$2.00, též předplatné na "Modern Gymnast" \$15.00. Schváleno.

Náčelnictvo: Shoduje se na výběru sletových prostrných, jak naznačeno v poslední schůzi. Návrstevníci Cedar Rapids budou cvičiti prostrná sletu župy Západní.

Br. náčelník instruktován vejíti ve styk s br. Joe Hejným, místopředsedou S.P.J.S.T., ohledně tělocvičného vystoupení u příležitosti sjezdu v San Antonio, Texas, a vyjednati čas, neb jest sjezd týden před sjezdem AOS. Není mezi oběma dosti času. Sjezd S.P.J.S.T. 12. června, AOS. 19. června.

Jednáno o utvoření sletového župního výboru.

Br. F. Lažnovský přijal spolupráci na památníkovém výboru v Enis, sestra Anna Milanová ve Fort Worth.

Schůze zakončena v 9:25.

Nazdar!

Ben Převrátil, starosta,

Marie Převrátilová, jednatelka.

MINUTES OF PACIFIC DISTRICT MEETING

The monthly meeting of the Pacific District was called to order at 9:20 p.m., March 1, 1960, at the Sokol Hall, by the Vice-President, bro. E. Nekuda. Minutes of Annual meeting read and approved.

CORRESPONDENCE:

Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting of January 27, 1960.

Bro. Pokorny read correspondence he had received from bro. Tannich of Scio with reference to the proposed course in Scio. The tentative dates set up for April are not convenient for Scio and the course will have to be postponed until a later date. Upon motion of bro. Pokorny, seconded and carried, it was decided that the Secretary should write to Sokol Scio and suggest the possible dates of August 15th or August 22nd for evening courses and with a possible wind-up at the summer camp at Dinkey Creek for the week beginning September 4th.

Bro. Pokorny called attention to the fact that in accordance with the ASO. by-laws, delegates or representatives of the District are to be paid \$10 per diem for expenses.

Sister Prince recommended that application forms and other paper work in connection with the summer camp be prepared and taken to Sokol Fresno personally. The Secretary is to write to Sokol Fresno making arrangements for a meeting of the Summer Camp Committee in Fresno—date suggested was March 19 and 20. Delegation from District to include sisters Prince, Palas, Pokorny; brothers Palas, Pokorny and Hokr.

Sister Prince, Financial Secretary, reported that at the end of the fourth quarter of 1959 the Pacific District had 587 members, and a balance of \$1,854.20 in the treasury.

Motion made by bro. Pokorny, seconded by sis. Tepley, that the Pacific District buy 17 sheets (\$51.00) of the Masaryk stamps. Check given to sis. Tepley to deliver personally when she arrives in Chicago.

It was announced that no notices will be mailed for regular meetings which will be held the first Tuesday of the month.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

Ella Nachtigal, Secretary

Jiří Špánek:

K 70. VÝROČÍ SOKOLA SLÁVSKÉHO

70. výročí založení Sokola a Sokolic Slávských je dlouhá řad let sokolské činnosti, která si zaslouží, abychom se k ní znovu vrátili. Sokol Slávský byl založen v letech 1890 a jeho začátky nebyly snadné. Každá jednota sokolská tak jako v lidském životě rodina prožívá svou životní pout' rozdílným způsobem. Jedné se podaří postaviti svůj domov a v něm se svými dětmi klidně a zdárně prospívati, druhá zas přes všechnu lásku a spofadanost nemůže zakotviti a stěhuje se se svými dětmi z místa na místo. Neznamená to však, že její význam a užitečnost ve prospěch celku je menší. Toto přirovnání je pravdivé o Sokole Slávském. Dostal se na výši hospodářskou i tělocvičnou do takové míry, že mohl již dávno počítati na zbudování svého stánku. Vedoucí Sokola Slávského však stavili častěji zájmy celku nad zájmy své vlastní jednoty, jeho vedoucí se věnovali organizaci amerického Sokolstva i národní věci a když v roce 1915 president Masaryk potřeboval peníze na podporu odboje, pokladna Sokola Slávského se otevřela na plno a můžeme říci skoro vyprázdnila. — Po I. světové válce, když velký počet bratrů se vrátil z vojenské povinnosti, Sokol Slávský znovu dosáhl prvního místa mezi jednotami v Chicagu a okolí. Přestěhoval se do nového sídla, do Cicera, kde v roce 1926 si postavil svou tělocvičnu, která v té době byla nejkrásnější tělocvičnou v Americe. Bohužel, osud byl k Sokolu Slávskému neúprosný, nastala hospodářská krise a Sokol Slávský nemohl udržeti tak nákladnou budovu přes všechny oběti, které přinesl. Ztratil budovu, ale přece jeho tělocvičná činnost zůstala na výši a přes všechny obtíže poválečné doby nacházíme ještě dnes Sokol i Sokolice Slávské stále mezi prvními jednotami v práci ve prospěch myšlenky sokolské.

Sokol Slávský oslavil své 70. výročí důstojným slavnostním banketem, na který přišli nejen členové jednoty, příznivci, ale podařilo se získati i celou řadu politických vedoucích z města Cicera a Berwynu, kde má jednota většinu svých členů. Tato spolupráce s americkými vedoucími úřadů se často v jednotách opomíjí. Potřebujeme jejich pomoci a právě tak se nám podaří při takové příležitosti jim říci, co Sokol dělá pro americkou mládež a znovu jim připomeneme, že naše věc je nejen pro Sokol, ale pro národ veškerý. I letošní veřejné cvičení Sokola Slávského, uspořádané v rámci oslav, bylo velmi úspěšné.

BRATR LOUIS O. HOŠEK.



Když se zakládala první sokolská jednota v Texasu, stál u její kolébky také br. Louis O. Hošek. Bylo to v březnu roku 1908.

Hodnota sokolství byla Ludvovi dobře známa. Vždyt' již v roce 1900, 28. února, přivedl ho jeho nejstarší bratr Otta do Sokola Leopoldov ve Vídni. Byl tehdy přijat mezi žáky vynikajícím sokolským pracovníkem, bratrem Očenáškem.

Dobrý příklad, neuhýbající oddanost vídeňských k věci sokolské, blahodárně působily na mladou duši, že Ludva nejen zůstal věren myšlence sokolské po všechna svoje léta, ale také svou rodinu k sokolským ideálům vedl a odchoval.

Pomáhal k zvýšení sokolské práce, k lepší národní a osvětové činnosti v Texasu. Byl účasten při zakládání jiných jednot. Některé z nich zanikly nepodchycením mladých, spoléháním na nově přijetě, jejichž příliv byl zastaven. Hrál také v sokolské hudbě, kterou se honosila Enniská jednota. Od roku 1924 do 1929 byl starostou naší župy Jižní. Nyní je redaktorem "Věstníku" Slovanské Podporující Jednoty státu Texas. Nejen redaktor, ale i organizace má vřelý vztah k Sokolstvu, který projevuje velkou finanční podporou snažení župy Jižní a informacemi o její činnosti a činnosti všeho bratrstva. Za všechno jsme vděční.

Mnozí ti, kteří byli s br. Hoškem u práce již sni svůj věčný sen, ale on jich a jejich příkladu vděčně vzpomíná jako všechno Sokolstvo.

Nejeden počín, u kterého stál, bude slavnou částí v historii Americké Obce Sokolské. Sokolská myšlenka, také jeho přičiněním, stala se páteří všeho usilování našich lidí v Americe.

Šedesát let, od let chlapeckých, spěchal s radostnou chutí do sokolovny a byl platným členem naší sokolské rodiny.

Ludvo, vděčně oceňuji Tvoji práci, vzpomínám Tvé sokolské žně a s upřímným přáním zdraví a zdaru do let příštích jsem Tvůj

Karel M. Prchal.

PO VEŘEJNÝCH CVIČENÍCH.

Sokolské jednoty končí svá veřejná cvičení. V tělocvičně se opět dostane program cvičební hodiny do normálního chodu. Toto klidnější období může využití vzdělavatel ku své činnosti bez obavy, že cvičitel mu řekne, že nemá čas, že musí nacvičovat na "veřejné". V této době má vzdělavatel otevřené dveře do tělocvičny. Bylo by dobře uspořádat v jednotách mezi mládeží ideovou soutěž, ceny ať již čestné nebo hmotné. Podaří-li se taková soutěž v jednotě mohou vítězové býti poslání do soutěže župní. Rozdejte dětem otázky o sokolské organizaci, o sokolské myšlence. Je třeba vzbudit zájem o sokolskou myšlenku mezi mládeží. Budoucnost Sokolstva v Americe spočívá na naší mládeži — to se neustále opakuje. Musíme však jí na tuto budoucnost připravit!

Jiří Špánek, vzdělavatel župy Střední.

POSLEDNÍ EVANGELIUM.

Posledním evangeliem, to jest zásadním zvěstováním světové moudrosti může být nazvána (podle Carlyla) praktická věta:

Znej svou národní práci a konej ji!

Jakýsi rozbor této věty ve smyslu našem a ve smyslu moudrosti dávných zbožných postil podala závět' dr. Riegra, muže čisté mysli, zlatého srdce, závět' prosákla hlubokou znalostí české povahy, dojemnou láskou a starostí všestrannou:

"Národu svému pak přeji z té duše, aby sebe sama nikdy neopouštěl v malomyslnosti, ani nezpýchal v domýšlivosti; radím jemu, aby sice trval na svém právě jasně a nestranně poznaném, ale aby se nikdy nedal svěsti vášni ke křivdění komu jinému; přeji mu, aby dbaje vždy jen rady mužů ve všem čestných a skutky vlasteneckými osvědčených, nedbal na slova zvučná a hesla jalová, jeho samolibosti lichotící, jakéž pronášejí často lidé nezralí, mravnosti pochybné, anebo sobcové, zisku, populárnosti a moci politické žádostiví; radím mu, aby důvěřoval hlavně vlastní síle, ovšem správně oceněné, jsa toho vždy pamětliv, že jen horlivou prací duchovní a hmotnou a i tu jen postupně sice, ale bezpečně založí si lepší budoucnost."

V duchu tohoto evangelia národní spásy vyzněla skutečně také úvodní slova v původní ústavě bývalého státu Československého jako předpis politického postupu:

"My národ československý, chtějící upevniti dokonalou jednotu národa, zavésti spravedlivé řády v republice, zajistiti pokojný rozvoj domoviny československé, prospěti obecnému blahu všech občanů tohoto státu a zabezpečiti požehnání svobody pří-

štím pokolením . . ., chceme se přičleniti do společnosti národů jako člen vzdělaný, mírumilovný, demokratický a pokrokový."

Ze všech těchto a jiných nescíslných, trvalých, státy ovládajících rad a hesel vyplývá jediná možnost, jak se při životě udržují národové: ani jediná snaha nesmí býti nenárodní. K národnosti přes všechny anarchismy, socialismy a komunismy konec konců dospívá a se okázale vrací lidstvo v obci, kraji, státě, světadílech a jistě i v prostorovém pořádku, hvězdném kolem nás: Nic než národ . . .

I pro nejprostší duše na světě polský vlastenecký spisovatel, polský Jirásek, Sienkiewicz, to pověděl prostě, ale úžasně v "Bartoši vítězi": "Sedí-li člověk v Pognembině, nemyslí ani tak, ani onak, jako obyčejně v Pognembině. Ale když nařizují jít, tu je teprv vidět, že tu je líp než jinde." Ani lidu svedenému komunisty se dnes neděje jinak. Pognembina-ves, Rusko-říše — vše jedno. Člověk miluje své. A to, co miluje, chce býti své. Takový je věk. Tak jsme se učili od malička, tak jsme rostli, tak nám úkol, směr a cíl vyjádřil Tyrš. Nemůžeme jinak.

ZE SOKOLA MLADOČECH, RACINE, WIS.

Přichází doba prázdnin, doba odpočinku, kterého si cvičitelé i cvičenci jistě zaslouží. V těch dnech ale zůstává zapomenutá povinnost vedoucích, že nejen před veřejnými vystoupeními jest na nich držet členstvo a mládež pohromadě, ale že právě slunné letní dny mají být využity pro členstvo a hlavně pro mládež, kdy na zdravém vzduchu dlužno budovat tělesné její zdraví a její sílu.

Celé čtyři měsíce uplynou, než cvičenci jsou zavoláni znovu k tělesné výchově. Tímto ztrácíme možnost pokroku ve snažení, jemuž jsme se po dobu osmi měsíců věnovali. Takto nikdy nevyškolíme cvičitele z mládeže, která nám je svěřena.

Vina spadá na nás již po dlouhá léta a nyní hledáme cesty, co činit, abychom napravili, co jsme zanedbali. Je nás pěkný počet k tanci, ku koulení, zahrání si v karty i jinému, ale jest nás málo, kdož bychom se přihlásili k práci pro naši mladou generaci, k výchově sokolských "káňat". Taž se sám sebe: kolik ty těm mladým se věnuješ? Za-

pomeň jeden, dva dny v týdnu jiné práce, svoji zábavy a dej ty večery těm, kteří nevyhnutelně přijdou po nás. Pomoz cvičitelům, aby jejich práce přinesla lepší ovoce pro sokolský i veřejný život.

Naše veřejné školy nám nepomáhají. Zde, u nás, jsou pouze dva učitelé, kteří studovali gymnastiku, ostatní "gym teachers" umí jen "square dances". Osobně nejsem proti taneční zábavě, proti učení mládeže tanci. Avšak, kde je to drahé nářadí, které bylo zakoupeno pro školní tělocvičny školním výborem? Najdeme je zastrčené někde v koutě školní budovy. Dřívější léta "gym teachers" rádi přicházeli na naše vystoupení a pozorně sledovali výkony; dnes, i když je pozveme, se žádný z nich neukáže.

Jsmo opojeni zprávami o bohatství naší země. Bude to pokračovati dále, že dolar bude znamenat více, než zdravý duch ve zdravém těle?

Kdo byli přední vítězové v zimních olympických hrách? Výsledky přinesly důkaz o výchově, práci a obětavosti národů, kteří byli v popředí ve sportu, ve kterém není sázek, kde nejsou veliké platy účinkujícím, organisacím a majitelům sportu. Nezištný sport nalézám v "Bow and Arrow", který dosud není v rukou kapitalistů.

Naši povinnosti, povinnosti všech Čechoslováků, jest přičinit se udržeti naše národní organisace a co nejvíce podporovat sokolské jednoty. V každé jednotě máme hledět získat činného vzdělavatele, školeného jak v české, tak i americké řeči. Též i lékaře, který by alespoň jednou v měsíci věnoval přednášce o zdravotnictví a významu medicíny.

U nás jsme nyní nad míru činní. V jednotě se cvičí po čtyři večery v týdnu. Připravujeme na 7. máje naše "veřejné", pak na Sokolský Den župy Střední a slet župy Ludevít Štúr STJS.

Starší členové nás v poslední době opouštějí. Poslední nám odešel br. Vojtěch Fíša, jenž v mladých letech býval velmi činným. Zastával mnohé úřady, býval i našim cvičitelem. Poslední dobou, po úmrtí jeho manželky, také členkyní Sokolic, a i jiného neštěstí, které ho postihlo, zůstával u syna Jarky. Všichni členové jeho rodiny jsou členy Sokola a Sokolic Mladočech v Racine. Narodil se v Bystřici na Moravě 23. listopadu 1887, a navždy nás opustil 11. února

1960. Věřím, že celá jeho rodina zůstane věrna Sokolu. Vojtěchovi klidný spánek. . .

Musím se zmínit o našem odboru "American Czech Club". Jejich společenská práce je velká. Starají se o naši budovu a pilně pracují na zvelební naší sokolské síně. Díky za vše a jen tak dále.

Zdar naší jednotě, zdar odboru a zvláště našim sestrám. A nyní ruce k dalšímu dílu. Napněme síly a vůli k dobrým výsledkům.

Nazdar!

Jos. P. Kučera.

SOKOL NA SLOVENSKU 1918-1921.

Slovenská Tělocvičná Jednota Sokol vydala sedmdesátšesti stránkovou knížku bratra Jarky Jelínka: Sokol na Slovensku 1918-1921.

Je to velmi záslužná a cenná práce, ve které br. Jelínek ze svých pamětí a mnohých dokladů osvětluje dobu těžkých zkoušek na Slovensku v prvních třech letech československé svobody. Popisuje děje, které burcovaly svědomí a prohrály vzájemný poměr obou větví národa. Píše o zakládání prvních sokolských jednot na krásném Slovensku, o demokratismu, bratrství a dobro-

volné kázni bratrstva. Mluví o lásce a věrnosti pro rozkvět, slávu a štěstí národa.

Knížka je ozdobena obrázky, je pěkně vypravena a zasluhuje si pozornosti Sokolstva i celé naší veřejnosti. Objednejte si ji v tiskárně Slovenský Sokol, 283 Oak Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Bratru Jelínkovi upřímně blahopřejeme k dokonalému dílu a děkujeme za ně. Jeho práce je krásným dárkem sokolského pracovníka k bohaté historii Sokolstva.

Karel Prchal.

"Demokracie není jen formou státní, není jen tím, co je napsáno v ústavách; demokracie je názor na život, spočívá na důvěře v lidi, v lidskost a lidství, a není důvěře bez lásky, není lásky bez důvěry." — (Z Masarykova vzkazu mezinárodnímu kongresu pro filosofii v Praze, ze dne 7. listopadu 1934.)

EASTERN DISTRICT

The meeting was called to order at 2:15 P.M. by acting chairman bro. William Matousek. The minutes from the previous meeting were accepted as read. This meeting was scheduled for March 20, but since a children's competition was held on the following weekend it was suggested by the Okrsek to hold the meeting on the same day as the competition.

Correspondence: Minutes from the Executive Board of the ASO. and the Okrsek were received. Sokol Belcamp will hold their exhibition on May 1st. It was left up to the decision of each unit whether they wish to place an ad in the Cedar Rapids Journal. Baltimore Sokolice have elected sis. Sylvia Peifer as their delegate to the Cedar Rapids Convention. Sokol Blesk Baltimore will be represented by bro. Ed. Stetka at the Convention. Sokol Blesk Baltimore has presented two resolutions which will be presented at the Convention.

Sis. Suhrada reported on unit activities. Bro. Hesoun of Sokol Belcamp has been recommended as counselor at Sokol Camp, East Haddam, Conn. They would like to have some recommendations of a woman adult to be in charge of all children at the camp. The students' course at East Haddam will be held from Aug. 14 to the 27. Due to other commitments we will not participate in the Physical Fitness Exhibition at Norwalk, Conn. Sis. Suhrada received an invitation to judge at the tryouts for the Olympics at West Point. Bro. Capek reported

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Založena roku 1854

Vstupují do nového desetiletí mohutné a těšící se ustavičnému vzrůstu

**LEVNÉ, VÝHODNÉ A ZARUČENÉ ŽIVOTNÍ, NEMOCNIČNÍ
A ÚRAZOVÉ POJIŠTĚNÍ PRO KAŽDÉHO ČLENA RODINY**

106 roků

**zkušenosti v životní
pojištění**

106 roků

služeb našemu lidu
★

45 dámských řádů



111 anglických řádů



121 českých řádů

15 odboček
CHI SIGMA ALPHA
(dětských odborů)

FRANK J. VODRÁŽKA, předseda

JAMES A. MUŽÍK, místopředseda

JAMES V. KRÁKORA, tajemník

FRED ŠPIČKA, pokladník

Č. S. A. Budova, 2138 South 61st Court, Cicero 50, Illinois

that Sokol Schenectady is now active in boys classes. There was a very poor showing of boys in the competitions on March 26.

Bro. Slavik, educator, reported that a profit of \$300 was made at the concert for the benefit of the National Hall in Washington, D. C. He attended the Masaryk celebration in Washington, D. C., and was impressed by the large number of Sokols represented. The seating capacity of 1400 was completely filled. He addressed the National Council. He stressed the importance of advertising our Sokol in newspapers. Speeches should be made at exhibitions stressing the fact that we are an educational as well as a physical fitness organization. A special affair honoring all mothers should be held. He has asked all units to assist in the Memorial Day parade.

Unit reports: Bro. Lago of Sokol Belcamp said they purchased \$800 of the T. G. Masaryk stamps. Bro. Lago will represent Sokol Belcamp at the Convention. Bro. Neumann of Sokol Washington thanked all of the members who assisted at the concert. On May 22 a wreath will be placed at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington. He recommended that the Eastern District send a representative to the dedication. He also stated that all Sokols should wear dress uniforms at competitions. A motion was made and passed that \$25 should be paid toward the expenses of Sokol Washington's fare to the Boonton Slet in 1959. Bro. Neumann will be the representative to the Convention. Sokol Newark will be represented by sis. Elkins at the Convention and the alternate will be sis. Mila-

da Sahulka. Any units who want to compete at bowling should contact sis. Elkins. Sokol Fuegner will hold their exhibition on May 1. Sokol Little Ferry will hold their exhibition on June 5 at a public school. Bro. Mastik has declined as their delegate to the Convention. N. Y. Sokols and Sokolky will hold their exhibition on May 15. A discussion about attending other functions was brought up. Bro. Chaloupka stated that it is the duty of our members and units to attend each others functions before accepting invitations to other affairs, but it is always the same individuals who attend and contribute to these affairs. The Boonton Slet date is June 12. Admission \$1.00. All preliminary arrangements have been made. There will be an increase in bus fares. The Governor and Secretary of State will be invited. — The next meeting will be held on April 22. — Bro. Slavik urges parents to send their children to Sokol Camp, E. Haddam. — Greetings were received from bro. and sis. Sazama who are vacationing in Florida. — There being no further business to discuss the meeting adjourned.

Blanche Zraly, Secretary

"Humanity does not exclude, or weaken the love for one's nation; I can, nay, I must love my nation positively, but because of that I need not hate other nations. True love is not proved by hatred, but only by love. Mankind is a sum of nations, it is not something outside the nations, and above them."

—Thomas G. Masaryk

SOKOL LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**To All Sokol Members
TOUR TO THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN
ROME—1960**

This tour is limited to 80 Sokol members and the approximate cost of the round trip from New York will be only \$575.00 (first class flight). This includes two weeks hotel accommodation in Rome and admission tickets to the Olympic Games.

The following is a tentative time schedule:

Leave New York—August 20

Arrive Paris—August 21

Leave Paris—August 22

Arrive Rome—August 23

OLYMPIC GAMES in Rome, August 24 to September 12, 1960

Touring Europe September 13 to September 24 (individual arrangements)

Leave Rome—September 24

Arrive London—September 25

Leave London—September 26

Arrive New York—September 27

Tour members can make their own arrangements in Europe. Leave the plane on arrival in Paris and board for the return trip in Rome or London. In such a case this should be mentioned in the application and you will be refunded for the tickets to the OLYMPIC GAMES and accommodation in Rome (approx. \$180).

Those who are interested, please enclose your \$75.00 deposit, and write to:

LUBOR J. KARLIK, 2212½ N. Beachwood Drive, Hollywood 28, Calif.

The list will be compiled on "first come first served" basis and closed by the 80th applicant. The rest will be put on a waiting list in the event of cancellations. All applications must be received before May 31, 1960, otherwise it would not be possible to secure the chartered plane.

This tour was approved by member meeting on April 9, 1960.

63rd

SUCCESSFUL

YEAR

Fraternal Life Insurance

PROTECTION

Organized in 1897 with 1,259 insured members in 8 states. Now licensed in 20 states, nearing 60,000 certificates, has over \$61,000,000 of insurance in force. Total assets over \$23,900,000. Offers Legal Reserve Fraternal Life Insurance to Juveniles and Adults to age 65.

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