



AMERICAN SOKOL

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Educational and Physical Culture Organization

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THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATION WAS SENT TO THE
AMERICAN SOKOL OFFICE IN ANSWER TO THE TELEGRAM
SENT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

August 23, 1968

Dear Friends:

President Johnson has received and asked me to thank you for your telegram concerning the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union and its allies. He understands and appreciates your concern.

Because of your interest, you may want to read in full his statement of August 21. A copy is enclosed.

Sincerely,
Whitney Shoemaker, Assistant to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

The tragic news from Czechoslovakia shocks the conscience of the world. The Soviet Union and its allies have invaded a defenseless country to stamp out a resurgence of ordinary human freedom. It is a sad commentary on the Communist mind that a sign of liberty in Czechoslovakia is deemed a fundamental threat to the security of the Soviet system.

The excuses offered by the Soviet Union are patently contrived. The Czechoslovakian government did not request its allies to intervene in its internal affairs. No external aggression threatened Czechoslovakia.

The action of the Warsaw Pact allies is in flat violation of the United Nations Charter. We are consulting urgently with others to consider what steps should be taken in the United Nations. Ambassador George Ball has been instructed to join with other nations in the Security Council to insist upon the Charter rights of Czechoslovakia and its people.

Meanwhile, in the name of mankind's hope for peace, I call on the Soviet Union and its associates to withdraw their troops from Czechoslovakia. I hope responsible spokesmen for governments and people throughout the world will support this appeal. It is never too late for reason to prevail.

AMERICAN SOKOL



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Calendar of Events

- OCT. 5th—UNITED SOKOL OF THE EAST.
Track and Field Meet for all Seniors and Juniors.
Victory Field, Forest Hills, N. Y.
- OCT. 9th—SOKOL BERWYN, ILLINOIS.
"Luncheon is Served"—1 p.m.
- OCT. 16th—SOKOL CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.
Sokol Supper.
- OCT. 18th—SOKOL BROOKFIELD, ILL.—Bunco
Party.
- OCT. 19th—SOKOL MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Recognition Dinner.
- OCT. 20th—SOKOL CLEVELAND-CECH HAVLI-
CEK. — Pork and Sauerkraut Dinner.
- OCT. 20th—SOKOL BALTIMORE, MD.
Ham Dinner.
- OCT. 23rd—SOKOL BERWYN, ILLINOIS.
Social Games Nite—7:30 p.m.
- OCT. 25th—SOKOL MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Halloween Party.
- OCT. 27th—SOKOL LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
50th anniversary of Czechoslovakia banquet—So-
kol Hall.
- NOV. 2nd—SOKOL BALTIMORE, MD.
Annual Halloween Dance.
- NOV. 2nd—SOKOL LITTLE FERRY, N. J.
71st Annual Duck Dinner.
- NOV. 2nd—SOKOL STICKNEY, ILLINOIS.
40th Anniversary Banquet.
- NOV. 15, 16, 17th—SOKOL MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Holiday Folk Fair.
- NOV. 16th—SOKOL BROOKFIELD, ILL.—Chicken
Dinner.
- NOV. 17th—SOKOL CLEVELAND-CECH HAVLI-
CEK. — Fun Festival.
- NOV. 17th—SOKOL BALTIMORE, MD.
Duck Dinner.
- DEC. 20th—SOKOL MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Christmas Party.
- DEC. 31st—SOKOL LITTLE FERRY, N. J.
71st Annual New Year's Eve Party.
- DEC. 31st—SOKOL CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.
New Year's Eve Party.
-
- 1969
- JAN. 25, 1969—SOKOL BERWYN, ILLINOIS.
Banquet.
- FEB. 9th—SOKOL MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Jaternice Dinner.
- MAR. 22, 1969—SOKOL BERWYN, ILLINOIS.
Annual Gymnastic Exhibition.
- MAY 16th—SOKOL MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Interclass Meet.
- MAY 17th—SOKOL MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Track Meet.
- MAY 25th—SOKOL MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Gymnastic Exhibition.

AMERICAN SOKOL

VĚSTNÍK AMERICKÉ OBCE SOKOLSKÉ

Ročník—Vol. LXXXIX.

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KAREL M. PRCHAL:

SOKOL V ČESKOSLOVENSKU 1968.

Již uplynulo téměř padesát podzimů od památového dne, co národ československý po dlouhé pobře zas vkročil v řadu států svobodných, co slavil své zázračné z mrtvých vstání.

Vzpomínáme šťastných prvních dvaceti let republiky. Vzpomínáme hrůz druhé války světové, necelých tří let zdánlivé svobody a hrozné persekuce od února 1948. S bezměrnou úctou se klaníme krásné duši československého národa, která počátkem letošního roku, přes všechny zloby a krvavé zločiny na něm páchané se postavila za myšlenkou demokracie jedinou zbraní: mravní silou kotvící v jeho povaze a vědomí spravedlivého požadavku svobodného rozhodování o vlastních osudech.

Nám neškodí si připomenout naděje i smutné události tohoto roku.

Jako zářící pochodň zasvitla do světa zpráva o schůzi sokolských žup na Slovanském ostrově v Praze, dne 5. května 1968 (3,500 osob). Schůzi tuto předcházející schůzi cvičitelů a činovníků pražských žup, 23. dubna (2,600 osob) krásně popsala sestra Marie Provazníková v posledním čísle Sokola.

Sál byl do nemožnosti přeplněn lidmi, kteří se 20 let neviděli a nyní se objímali a líbali — a představovali, neboť přestálé utrpení změnilo mnohé k nepoznání.

Připojuji výňatky z několika učiněných projevů:
"Chceme samostatnou organizaci v rámci tělovýchovné jednoty, chceme ji však opravdu sokolskou, pouhý název SOKOL nám nestačí. Nevěříme, že by stejní lidé, kdyby se sebevíc bili v prsa a dušovali se Tyršovými myšlenkami, mohli napravit křivdy a lži minulosti. Tyršovy ideály se nedají zavádět, ty se musí nosit v srdci. Společné jednání nijak neodmítáme, . . ." "demokracie se nemůže zavést před Sokolem. Hlásíme se k Tyršovu heslu: Co lid ještě nedoved', nikdo nedoved'!"

"Jsme přesvědčeni o oprávněnosti snah po socialismu, podporujeme je ve shodě s humanitní filosofií. Socialismus chápeme jako osvobození od materiálního a duchovního útlaku, jako systém, v němž není možno vykořisťovat člověka člověkem, ale ani žádnou institucí, tedy ani ne státem! Co chtějí tito všichni Sokolové? Chtějí vzkřísit sokolské jednoty, chtějí fyzicky i mravně vychovávat mládež, chtějí, aby jim byly vráceny tělocvičny, postavené jejich péčí bez jakékoli státní podpory." . . . "Do roku 1937 vlastnili v republice 972 sokolovny a 1,878 hřišť."

" . . . Proč Masaryk, proč Tyrš, proč Sokol? ptají se lidé. Demokracie, jestliže se nemá stát pou-

hou výměnou stovek lidí jinými stovkami lidí, potřebuje ideové opory. Byl jsem dojat duchem obětavosti, svobody a dobrovolnosti, který zde panuje mezi vámi. Čeká vás těžká práce . . ."

" . . . přes všechny nevraživé snahy nikdo nám neupře, že bez Sokola by nebylo legií, bez Sokola by nebylo naší svobody. Proto vítám jeho obnovení, zdravím ho . . ."

K závěru zazněla velebná hymna, Kde domov můj? — Nad Tatrou se blýská, provázená slzami a vzlykotem. Při otevřených oknech pěly zástupy bratří a sester na zahradě s sebou.

Tři autobusy odjely pak do Lán položit věnec na rov obou Masaryků, zatím co jiné delegace kladly na Olšanech kytice na hroby Tyršovi, Fuegnerovi a Scheinerovi a u hrobky ČOS u krematoria ve Strašnicích.

V zahradě dlouho stály skupiny sester a bratří, moc a moc si měli co povídat i postesknout, na jak dlouho si pobýli ve vězení a v táborech, jak se jim ztrpčoval život a jak i jejich dětem. Velmi mnoho toho bylo na srdci.

Družstva pražských zahrádkářů ozdobila všechny stoly krásnými květy jara. Po skončení manifestace sestry uvily z květů těch hezkou kyticí, a tou ozdobily v Libni pomník prvního starosty ČOS., Dra. Jana Podlipného.

* * *

Konaly se stoleté oslavy Národního divadla v Praze. Účast z celé republiky. V slavnostně povznesených chvílích byl pořádán mohutný průvod. Teprve skauti byli nadšeně zdraví a když přišly řady Sokolstva, provázely je pravé bouře pozdravů. Československý lid, zkracovaný ve svých právech a ve svém rozvoji diktátem z Moskvy, horoucností svých srdcí prokázal jak má své Sokoly rád. Zná nesmrtnost učení zakladatele Sokolstva, který jasně a rázně vytknul směr cesty k nové, krásné zemi, v níž žije duch svorné bratrské lásky, cílevědomé kázně a nezištné obětavé práce a zná věrnost bratrstva sloužit ideálům a svému národu. Oči slzely, líce se usmívala. Oči vhlýly i starým sokolům a chvějící se paže matek vysoko zvedaly děti, aby uviděly Sokoly.

Brzy pak přicházely zprávy o schůzích sokolských jednot (asi 500) a počtu jejich členů, hlásících se k činnosti. Uvádím několik: Znojmo, více než 900 účastníků, Plzeň více než 500, Zlín 454, Ústí nad Labem 300, Domažlice 297, Píseň více než 300, Třebíč 380, Libeň 360, Kladno 500, Holešov 254,

Jindřichův Hradec 202, Jičín 209, Ždár 220, Strakonice 298, Bzenec 260, Hradec Králové 293, Olomouc 344, Brno 2,600 (jižní část), Hanspaulka 260, Dejvice 360, Letná 300, Týniště nad Orlicí 200 atd.

Byl jsem v Československu a viděl jsem, že na jeviště dějin národa postupuje duch a myšlenka sokolská. Bratři a sestry napínali své síly, aby ten nejskvělejší pilíř československé národní síly: Československá Obec Sokolská ožila co nejdříve a pokračovala ve svém slavném poslání. Bylo mi nadmíru jasno, že je udržován sokolský plamen v srdcích starších a že jeho teplem ohřálo se statisíce srdcí mladších.

V první polovině září měl se konat sjezd KSČ. . . Bylo jisto, že potvrdí demokratizační proces v Československu. Bylo také jisto, že na skutečnou demokracii nestačí rozhodování československých lidí. Síly zvenčí, síly komunistických států, kterým je vydáno na milost a nemilost, toho nepřipustí. Velká nebezpečí hrozila z tohoto obzoru. Ale ani ku sjezdu nesmělo dojít!

* * *

Minulý měsíc důrazně připoměl slova Svatopluka Čecha "nevěřme nikomu na světě širém, nemáme jednoho přítele tam . . ." Po radostném nadšení, stupňovaném od prvních měsíců tohoto roku přišla bolest, ze zraedy těch, v něž lid důvěřoval . . . Národ obstal, přátelé ho zradili . . . Bolestná rána, ale ná-

rod prošel již tolika těžkými zkouškami, až k smrti byl udolán, a přece povstal k novému životu. I dnes tak věříme a věříme s básníkem, že "necht' krivdě zdar ověncí zbraň, přec nezajdem' v záhubném víru, zas vypneme zdeptanou skrář."

Věřil Komenský, v době nejstrašnější, že zas se vrátí vláda do rukou lidu českého. Ve spise "Truchlivý" konejší i druhy v utrpení: "A to bude nejhorší, ztratíte-li naději. Nebo se ne zle v přísloví říká: Kdo statek ztratil, nic neztratil; kdo poctivost a bezpečnost ztratil, polovici ztratil; a kdo naději a trpělivost ztratil, všecko ztratil. . . . A protož, člověče milý, jen od naděje nepouštěj; dokud duše v člověku, dotud necht' jest i naděje."

Jsou naděje oprávněné?

Zázraky se nedějí, jsou nemoci, proti nimž není léku, ale jsou mnohé, z nichž se nemocný opět zotaví. Měsíc srpen naučil národ nevěřit pravdivosti státních závazků, měsíc ukázal, že snad jediným lékem bude práce, a to vytrvalá práce, těžší, než byla, tuhá kázeň, bratrská a sesterská láska. Jen letmý pohled do minulosti, kdy bratři přinášeli své lásky v obět' život tam u Zborova, Bachmače atd., musí ho silit, aby světlejší budoucnosti hrdinně věnoval práci a celý život svůj.

Genius národa mu ukázal, že nesmí spoléhat na nikoho. . . .

1868

SOKOL MILWAUKEE

1968

The hard work, planning, corresponding, meetings and anticipation all came to a wonderful climax at our 100th Anniversary Celebration on Saturday, June 29, 1968.

Did you ever see such a large gathering of Sokols and Sokolice? It surpassed all of our expectations. On this day over 300 of our friends met to join us in our celebration.

The trophy display and pictures of gymnasts of today and years gone by brought many pleasant memories that only a Sokol gathering like this could enjoy.

Our sincere gratitude is extended to Senator Roman Hruska of Nebraska and Congressman Reuss of Wisconsin for taking time out from their very busy schedules to be present at our banquet as guest speakers. Many thanks also go to bro. Stanley Barcal, President of ASO., and bro. Joseph Drnec, President of Central District, ASO. The speeches were short and covered the highlights of our organization. Even with the short speeches time did not allow us to recognize all of the wonderful guests who came from various cities. We would like to take this opportunity to thank the following for making this event a most memorable one: The American Sokol Organization, Sokol Brookfield, Sokol Berwyn, Sokol and Sokolice Chicago, Sokol and Sokolice Detroit, Sokol and Sokolice Havlicek-Tyrs, Sokol and Sokolice Mladocech of Racine, Sokol St. Louis, Sokol Slavsky, Sokol and Sokolice Tabor, Sokol and Sokolice Town of Lake, Sokol West Suburban, SGUS Lodge No. 68 of Milwaukee, Lodge No. 157 Sokol USA of Milwaukee, Slovak Sokol

Lodge No. 96 of Cudahy, Federated Slovak Sokols, ZCJB, Lodge No. 48 of Milwaukee, WBFA. Progressive Lodge No. 270 of Milwaukee, Swiss Turners of Milwaukee, guests from California and New York and last but not least Sokol and Sokolice Milwaukee and parents of some of our gymnasts. Also many thanks to bro. Anthony Kopecky for the beautiful vocal selections which added so much to the festivities.

A very special "THANK YOU" to Sokol Mladocech, Sokol Slavsky and Sokol Milwaukee Czech dancers for presenting a wonderful program to entertain our guests. The beautiful numbers were greatly appreciated and enjoyed by all.

As chairman, I wish to take this opportunity to thank the 100th Anniversary Committee, especially the secretaries, Emily Stankovsky and Emily Falarsh, those who worked on the trophy room, program book and table decorations, for their most wonderful cooperation in making this event such a huge success. Everyone worked hard and I am sure were richly rewarded for their efforts.

In the July-August American Sokol magazine an article appeared showing that Congressman Henry Reuss of the 5th District of Milwaukee had the proceedings of our banquet recorded into the Congressional Record. We thank him again for this great honor.

So with the many wonderful memories that we of Sokol Milwaukee have, the zest for further Sokol work will continue. — Nazdar!

Fred C. Stankovsky, Secretary

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE CZECH CRISIS?

You would think that everything is back to normal in Czechoslovakia, for all that is being done about it in Washington and the United Nations. Yet in fact, events may be leading toward a new and escalated crisis—and the surest way to encourage the hawks in Moscow is for the rest of the world to remain silent.

The occupation, if Moscow will forgive us for using that prohibited word, is not achieving what Moscow wanted it to achieve. The Czechs are so united and so determined in their "counter-revolution" that soviet authorities are having trouble finding anybody who wants to be "saved" from it. Even those Czechs sympathetic to Moscow-style communism have refused to indorse the soviet invasion. Two of their leaders, rumored to be the anonymous Czech "leaders" who had appealed to Moscow for intervention, have formally denied doing so, saying that they would never thus "betray" their country, and their letters have been published. The Czech radio and newspapers are making their unhappiness clear, despite orders not to use the word occupation or to criticize the invading Warsaw pact countries.

Tass, the soviet news agency, has resorted to distributing anonymous letters, purportedly from Czechs begging the soviet troops to remain. And thru it all, Pravda continues its daily diatribes against the "counter-revolutionaries" in Czechoslovakia and the "imperialists" who are said to be inspiring them.

In these mercurial circumstances, the communist hierarchy in Moscow is said to be holding new secret sessions similar to those which preceded the invasion last month. The militarists and the hawks

probably want to step up the military occupation and throw out the Dubcek regime, even if no Czech quislings can be found to substitute for it. Others may prefer to give the whole thing up as a bad job and find some pretext to get out of Czechoslovakia.

President Tito of Yugoslavia, who recognizes uncertainty in Moscow when he sees it, knows that silence will encourage the hawks and is therefore keeping up a steady bombardment of demands that Russia pull out its troops.

Yet in Washington and the U. N., Czechoslovakia seems almost forgotten. A series of widely heralded meetings in Washington have yielded only a Presidential warning to Moscow not to invade Romania. The security council of the U. N. seems to have welcomed the Czech government's assertion that it was no longer protesting the occupation, even tho this assertion was demanded under the phony agreement reached in Moscow.

The council has turned to the more comfortable Arab-Israeli conflict, where it is not burdened with the knowledge that anybody expects it to do anything. As for the general assembly, it could have taken up the Czech problem under the so-called "uniting-for-peace" rule—but has chosen instead to continue a debate on colonialism (not, of course, referring to soviet colonialism).

The time to threaten the Russians with economic sanctions, diplomatic measures, and anything else within reason, is right now, while they are wondering what to do next. A few more days of silence and the remaining flicker of freedom in Czechoslovakia is likely to be stamped out.

(Chicago Tribune, Sept. 7th, 1968)

Congressman Elward J. Derwinski (R—Ill.), a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has introduced a Concurrent Resolution (H. Con. Res. 810) expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should take certain steps against the Soviet Union and its satellite governments who participated in the military occupation of Czechoslovakia.

Derwinski's resolution calls for suspension of all U.S. government trade credits or guaranties, subsidized agriculture sales, and suspension of air traffic between the U.S. and Moscow as long as Czechoslovakia is occupied by the Soviet Union and its satellites.

The resolution condemns the Soviet Union for its colonial practices in Europe, charges that the occupation of Czechoslovakia is in violation of the U.N. Charter and the historic doctrine of self-determination, and emphasizes that the agreement in Moscow between leaders of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia was reached under duress.

"I believe that the policies of the Johnson Administration which are based on coexistence with and bridge building to the Soviet Union, are a complete failure," Derwinski stated. "It is also obvious that the dependency of the Administration on the

Soviet Union to extract them from the 'quicksand' in Vietnam is a complete error."

When the Czechoslovakian crisis erupted, Derwinski called upon the President to suspend diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and its satellite governments of Poland, Hungary, and Bulgaria and he called for the resignation of Secretary of State Dean Rusk as a result of the foreign policy disasters that have occurred under the Johnson-Kennedy Administration.

DR. MIROSLAV TYRS

Tyrs skillfully and with true genius, harmoniously fused the ancient Greek ideals of beauty and good with our national program, which required a synthesis of a noble Czechism with a pure humanity. Tyrs created the Sokol organization and imbued it with that strength and manliness that avoids coarseness and tyranny as much as a weak sentimental camaraderie. The great examples of our glorious past,—Zizka and his unyielding courage in the defense of truth and the nation, and Chelcicky's uncompromising pacifism found in the Sokol idea a harmonious expression. The Sokols and their idea are a living example and education to the nation and republic.

—T. G. Masaryk

Southern District



Bro. Cyril Pokladnik, Director of District No. 3 of Supreme Lodge Slovanic Benevolent Order of Texas, presenting annual donation of \$750.00 to the Southern District, ASO. Receiver is Bro. George Prevratil, President of Southern District



Bro. Vladimir Bily, President, Bro. Emil Kurokata, Treasurer of Slovanic Mutual Fire Insurance, presenting annual donation of \$100.00 to Southern District, ASO., which was allocated in their convention in August 1967. Receivers: George Prevratil, President of Southern District, and Joe Pokladnik, Past President

EM. WELCL-RUZICKA:

A VISIT TO TWO NEW SOKOL BUILDINGS IN TEXAS

The Southern District Sokol Slet in Houston, Texas, July 27 and 28, was held inside their large air-conditioned gym beginning with competitions on Saturday and dinner and dance Saturday evening. Sunday noon again, many visitors had dinner and the program was opened at 2 p.m. by bro. Wm. Svec, President of Sokol Houston, who presented bro. Stanley Barcal, President of the American Sokol Org., bro. George Prevratil, President of the Southern District, and other officers and visitors, including yours truly. The program was excellent and had one special attraction wherein units competed in presentation of special numbers. Judges to select the best number were Norman Zabka, Bill Svec, Stan Barcal, Vaclav Laznovsky, Lydia Alholm, John Kebrdle and yours truly. Sokol Fort Worth took 1st prize for their presentation of a scarf dance which they could bring to the Chicago Slet next year. All 3 numbers were well done.

Outside the temperature was high as was the humidity but the grounds of Sokol are so vast that a fine breeze helped relieve the discomfort. All remained inside far into the evening. We congratulate our Sokols in Houston on the fine work they are doing and know that a lot of work went into the planning and construction of the new building which was the only solution to continuing Sokol work in their city. We visited Sokol Zizka in Dallas the day before and there the Ladies Club headed by sis. Houdek prepared fine refreshments for our

bus group. We had the opportunity to talk to our leaders again and have the fine feeling of being in another new, well-planned, modern Sokol building with its adjoining woods and picnic grounds and large parking area. Our bus tour which we helped plan in the Czechoslovak National Council office went on to the Hemisfair in San Antonio and headed first to the Texas Building where the Czechoslovaks of Texas exhibited historical objects, books and pictures which depicted their life since the first arrival of our people in 1836. In the past there was a Sokol unit in San Antonio and we found one Czech family residing there. We visited Austin, Texas, for a short while and thanks to bro. Taborsky, who teaches at the University, we had a tour of the University grounds where so many of our young people attend and where the Czech language is taught at several levels.

We went further north to Temple, Texas, to the main office of the Slovanic Benevolent Society of the State of Texas. This organization is cooperating with our Southern District and contributes financially also. This organization is known there as "SPJST" with 41,000 members (Slovanská Podporující Jednota Státu Texas) and we heard that they have a new building in Houston also, with several thousand members, and the building includes a swimming pool, large hall and dining room-lounge area. We were welcomed by bro. Marek, President, in the SPJST offices, also bros. Urbanov-

SOKOL GYMNAST

September 1968

EDITOR—MILDRED PRCHAL

2419 Scoville Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois 60402

J. HRCEK (translated by M. P.)

EXERCISE WITH BOOKS

That books are not only for reading or for decoration in the library is proven in the lesson following. Examples presented up to now and including today's and those given in the future are practical not only for men and women but the majority of the exercises may be done by young and old. Only the number of times repeated may be adjusted. For today's lesson tie together 3 or 4 books in one unit and prepare some individually.

1. Closeheel—closearm, hold books in each hand. Swing uparm outward R., low reararm L. Change arms with swing. Repeat.
2. Closeheel—low reararm with books in each hand (2 or 3)—downward swing to rear uparm outward, moderate rearbow—downward swing to high reararm, frontbow—dip. Repeat.
3. Wide side stradleg—closearm inward, books in both hands—frontbow to right, frontarm—dip, touch floor with books behind right leg—upright—closearm inward and repeat to left. Repeat.
4. Wide side stradleg—rear uparm. books in both hands—deep loose frontbow, frontarm as far back between legs as possible—back to rear uparm and repeat.
5. Support seat leaning back on forearms, bend frontleg, 3 or 4 books (tied) held between ankles—slowly frontleg (stretch) and again bend frontleg (do not touch floor). Repeat.
6. Lie on back—low sidearm, palms on floor, place 3 or 4 books upon stomach—raise books with stomach muscles without raising pelvis, then

lower. Repeat. Movement only in stomach muscles.

7. Lie on back—sidearm, hold books in R, slowly frontarm inward and transfer books to L—sidearm. Repeat changing books from hand to hand.
8. Lie on stomach, bend sidearm, hold books at nape of neck—rearbow of trunk and head, uparm. Bring back to nape of neck and repeat. During rearbow, you may add rearleg.
9. Closeheel—uparm with books in both hands. Frontarm, swing L frontleg upslant, touch L leg with books—return to closeheel and repeat with R. Repeat.
10. Closeheel—closearm—books in both hands—swing outward uparm—toestand—swing outward to close inward—closeheel. Repeat. Do not bend back, or push abdomen forward.
11. Closeheel—sidearm—books in both hands—circling in wrists, bending up and down in wrists. Arms must be straight; do not bend back, or push abdomen forward.
12. Closeheel—3 or 4 books (tied) on head—at beginning they must be held, later without holding do slow squat—kneel—stand and repeat. This exercise is very beneficial for posture.
13. Closeheel—hand on hips—package of books held between knees—jump repeatedly. Add turns during jumps.

(All above exercises should be done freely and vigorously.)

MAJOR RULES IN THE 1968 F.I.G. MEN'S CODE OF POINTS

COMBINATION

Floor Exercise: Requires strength, holds, leaps, balance, and tumbling; and it must be composed as a musical composition with variations. A better execution of elementary gymnastic moves will be required, such as considering the movements of the arms, hands, trunk, legs, and feet. Backward and forward somersaults must be executed with the pelvis at the height of the head. Vividness, esthetics, originality, and parts of high value are required. No pauses.

Parallel Bars: At least one "C" part must be of the swinging category of "C" parts. The "B" part release of the grips must now be a simultaneous release. The stutz forward or backward or kip with $\frac{1}{2}$ turn do not meet the requirement if the performer releases one hand after another.

Rings: Recommended balance of exercise—55-62% swing work. Moving to the handstand with swing may be executed from hang, or inverted hang, or from a swing backwards in support; for

example, kip to support and swing backwards to handstand. The strength hold must be of "B" value.

Horizontal Bar: Continuous, in-bar, releases, back to bar, and variety required.

Long Horse: Height, distance (1600 mm), pre-flight (near and far end) are factors.

Side Horse: The performer must effectively cover the three parts of the horse. Mounting with the hand on the neck and moving to the saddle, for example, no longer meets the requirement of covering that portion of the horse. Both scissors (only one of one type and at least two of the other) are required.

Repetition of Parts Within an Exercise: There will be a deduction of points if a part is repeated within an exercise even if the preceding or following part presents a different variation unless, the part is preceded and followed by a "B" and "C" part or "C" and "B." This rule does not apply to side horse.

EXECUTION

There are no modifications of general principle of the present code. There are some changes in regard to the deductions and rulings concerning "Undisciplined Behavior" of the gymnast, coach, or team leader. Deductions will deal with any form of attitude or deportment not in compliance with discipline and contrary to the rules.

Risk, Originality, and Virtuosity: Risk and originality fall under "Difficulty" and "Combination" while virtuosity falls under the area of "Execution." These allowances have been restricted to 0.30 points at maximum for the three qualities in the optional phase of competition.

Compulsory Exercises: There will be only one attempt at each compulsory exercise, except for the long horse vaulting which will remain the same.

Vaulting: The vault will now start with the run instead of contact with the beat board. The run, however, will not be judged. This means that no second trial will be allowed for a faulty run.

Vaulting Finals: In the finals two categories of vaults will be performed with only one attempt at each vault. This is new! This refers to types and not far and near end.

Judging at the Finals: The gymnast will be able to obtain a final maximum score of 97 (the same as in the preliminary optional competition) and the 0.30 points remaining will be at the disposal of the judges to reward for risk, originality and virtuosity.

The Jury at the Finals: At the Finals there will

be two head judges and the four regular judges. One of the two head judges and the four judges may not be from teams represented in the Finals of that event.

CHANGES IN A, B, C PARTS

Floor X, P. Bars, Rings—Straddle L position—A part (except for one bar on the P. bars, back kip to straddle L on rings, and slow back hip circle to straddle L on rings).

All events—One arm handstand—B part.
Hor. Bar—Straddle cut-catch (1968 Comp.)—B part.

Hor. Bar—Salto (flyaway) Fwd. or Bwd.—B part (pelvis over bar during rotation).

P. Bars—Wende ('66 W. Games dismount)—A

P. Bars—Handstand straddle dismount—A part.

P. Bars—Czech immediate rear to support or L—B part.

Side Horse—Direct tramlot, to Czech, WIC (Without Intermediate Circles) or vice versa—C part.

—Inverted stockli followed by travel on the pomels, WIC—C part.

—Czech, immediate stockli—C part.

—Side German followed by dir. tramlot, WIC—C part.

—Side German followed by inverted stockli, WIC—C part.

—Russian—C part.

—Double Russian—C + C part.

All "B" parts which have a value near the superior limit, more risk and value than others, shall form a "C" part if two of them are combined together without any intermediate circles as the first five examples listed.

Two "B" parts alone do not constitute a "C" part but the addition of a necessary element can raise the value to "C." For example:

Double Czech followed by side travel on one end.
Double tramlot followed by side travel on one end, WIC.

There are other "C" parts that are made up of three "B" parts.

For example: Side German followed by Czech W.I.C. followed by a front German, etc., etc.

New Rules for Side Horse "C" Moves:

1. Two high "B's" (W.I.C.)
2. Two "B's" with change of face (direction)
3. Two "B's" plus "A" in continuous travel
4. Three section travel plus loop
5. Pure "C" as Russian, double legs on one pomel (any direction), back to horse loops, etc. (W.I.C. = Without intermediate circles.)

NEW JUDGING TECHNIQUES — MEN

A. Preliminary Principles.

1. Difficulty (3.4 pts.)

- a. Count your superior and difficult stunts (C, B & A).

- 1) e.g. Use a pad and jot down without looking down (preferable).

Note: Never glance away from performer. Deduct (not add) for missing parts. Look for parts

of no value which may affect degree of difficulty (C = .6; B = .4; A = 2.).

Every move must be technically correct or not allowed.

2. Combination or Composition (1.6 pts.)
 - a. Every event has requirements to fulfill. Make up a card and have it in front of you as a check off (for each event).
Look for parts of no value (.1-.3).
Deductions for infractions .3 (.1-5 pts.) general, and dismounts .3-.7; below par .1-.3.
3. Execution (5.0 pts.)
 - a. Suggestion: Add up deductions or record them as the exercise develops. Immediately deduct total from 5.0 pts. Deductions are for technical faults and form breaks.
4. Never compare: Adapting to other judges is wrong. Review your "B's" and "C's." Did you make a combination error?
5. Deductions:
 - a. Restarts (1.0 pts.) (none on long horse).
Timing (as directed in rules).
Out of bounds .1-3 pts. (Men .3+ .1+ .1).
Talking to a gymnast (.1-.3 pts.) only one spotter (2 if necessary—deduct .1-.2, otherwise .3).
Unsynchronized to music up to .5 pts.
6. See new rules for latest revisions.
A judge's sheet should have columns for each category for separate insertions.

B. Advanced Principles.

1. New Principles: Technical performance now part of judging. Discount the move if not right but this does not apply to side horse; e.g., a cross on

rings must have horizontal arms or not a cross. A move may be repeated only once (with different before and after). On side horse, loss of extension, .1-3 off.

2. Double deduction can be made—reduce a "C" to "B" and deduct for technical fault.
3. An all "A" exercise receives maximum 1.2 for difficulty. Below "A" value (parts of no value) .1-3. deduction.

C. Comments.

1. The most important principle to understand in the new rules is that a move must be performed totally and technically correct or it is discounted to a "null and void" or reduced to a lower difficulty.
2. There is now a deduction, in addition, for technical incorrectness plus poor execution. This is double deduction principle.
3. Any facilitation (parts of no value) before or after a "C" (or "B") reduces its value, but if a "C" follows a "C," then execution faults are minimized.
4. Mounts and dismounts must be commensurate to exercise or deductions are to be made.
5. Whereas the amount of deduction may be minimized, the number of deductions are more.

NOTE: A printed and corrected F.I.G. Code of Points will be available this fall. F.I.G. say, "Let's be uniform. Do not change the rules or difficulty—instead reduce the number of "C's" or "B's."

By: Paul Fina

JUDGING HORSE VAULTS – MEN – KEY PTS.

Part to Judge	Diff.	Exec.	Flight	Zones	Total
1. Difficulty rating	See rating	See Below	Angle and Distance	1.0 - 2.0	
2. Execution					
3. Flight (angle)					
4. Zones (Men only)	2 zones at croup and at neck — 1.0 per zone				

Difficulty

1. Each vault has a rating. You may start with the rating or deduct after the amount. It makes no difference. Suggestion: Grade as if 10.0 and then deduct.

Execution (Men) Deductions

1. Insufficient height: .1-1.0 (double of horse or see diagrams).
2. Insufficient flight or distance: .1-1.0 (double length).
3. Direction off: .1-5.
4. Landing: to 0.5.
5. Touching horse with other than hands: .2-5 (pronounced .6-1.0).

6. Arms bent: .1-1.0 (or void).
7. Knees bent (when not supposed) slight: .1-1.0 (or void).
8. Straightening: to .5 (recommended).
9. Poor positions of appendages: .1-3.

Two Turns (Different or Same) Better to count (Revisable). No False Starts Allowed.

1. Run: no more than 20 meters.
2. Optional jumps: may be same or different in a regular meet, but in finals they must be different and of a different category (no two hechts—near and far), no two-handed springs (near and far), etc.

Metheny, Pan-Am Champion, Lands A.A.U. Gym Title

Although the finals were held in Long Beach, Calif., Aug. 27-31, the National A.A.U. championships provided a good measuring stick for the potential candidates.

Doris Fuchs Brause, New Haven, chosen on the last three Olympic squads (she did not compete at Tokyo, however) and one of the nation's all-time bests on the uneven parallel bars, is the only veteran of Olympic competitions to place in the top six in the National Championships in which she was sixth.

Linda Metheny, University of Illinois student from Tuscola, earned her first National all-around in four years to establish her top ranking among our women gymnasts. Linda was star of the Pan-American team by winning the all-around along with three of the four individual events. Her National winning score was 74.05, .02 points higher

than her Pan-Am winning total.

Joyce Tanac, Seattle, youngest member of the Pan-American team at 16 last summer, moved from third to runner-up in the National championships to equal her silver medalist performance in Winnipeg.

Kathy Gleason, Buffalo, Joanne Hashimoto, Southern Illinois University, Cathy Rigby from the Seattle and Mrs. Brause trailed the misses Metheny and Tanac. Miss Gleason was a member of the Pan-American team.

Carolyn Hacker of Berkeley, Calif. and Westport, Conn., 1967 National champion, has been plagued with injuries ever since winning her first national crown. The talented 19-year old all-around gymnast missed the Pan-American Games because of a painful arm injury suffered in the final drill before the Games.

Ten Commandments for Instructors of Junior Boys

1. Execute all duties assigned to you conscientiously and enthusiastically.
2. Be conscious of your great responsibility.
3. Be a personal example in all of your dealings and actions.
4. You will accomplish more by tactful leadership than by command or restriction of privileges.
5. Be pleasant but uncompromisingly firm and this without exception toward each individual in your class.
6. Study constantly, not only exercises but understanding of youth.
7. Do not miss a single opportunity that could lead to improvement in the progress of your pupils.
8. Do not disregard constructive criticism. Always ask your charges for their suggestions.
9. Use both compliments and reprimand sparingly.
10. Assist in creating an atmosphere that can help to overcome the most difficult handicaps.

Final Olympic Trials (Men)

U.C.L.A. — August 28-30, 1968

1. Steve Cohen (Penn. State Univ.)	109.50
2. Dave Thor (Michigan State Univ.)	107.90
3. Sid Freudenstein (Univ. of Calif.)	107.55
4. Fred Roethlisberger (Wisconsin Univ.)	107.45
5. Richard Loyd (N.W. Louisiana Univ.)	106.45
6. Kanati Allen (U.C.L.A.)	106.10
7. Jim Culhane (Penn. State Univ.)	106.05
8. Steve Hug (L.A. High School)	105.85
Olympic Training Squad *	
9. Fred Dennis (Southern Ill. Univ.)	105.50
10. Bob Emery (Penn. State Univ.)	105.40
11. Pete DiFurio (Temple University)	102.15
12. Marc Cohn (Temple University)	101.05
13. Dick Swetman (Penn. State Univ.)	100.75

* Top eight men will train at the U.S. Air Force Academy and from that eight the Coach and Manager will select the seven that will go to Mexico City, six will compete, one will be an alternate.

UCLA, and host coach Art Shurlock did an outstanding job in hosting the final trials . . . the final night saw 6,432 as the official attendance figure.

1968 Clinic Will Soon Be Here

Clinic time approaches and this December 26-30th will see the annual Western Clinic at Tucson, Arizona, the annual Eastern Clinic at Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, and the annual California Clinic at Berkeley,

California. You should be making your plans right now to attend the one nearest you. It should be a great year for watching the Olympic movie, discussing our successes or failures and preparing for future international events such as the Gymnastics Estrada in July of 1969.

For information write the following people:

Western Clinic: Mr. Glenn Wilson, Gymnastics Coach, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

Eastern Clinic: Mr. William T. Meade, Gymnastics Coach, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.

California Clinic: Mr. Harold Frey, Gymnastics Coach, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

Fall 1968 Calendar of Events

1. **Oklahoma Gymnastics Clinic**—at the University of Oklahoma, in Norman, Oklahoma. Host Coach Russ Porterfield will be joined by Rust Mitchell, Jay Ashmore and Sam Bailie to offer instruction in all the gymnastics events. Plan on being there—October 3-4-5, 1968, Univ. of Oklahoma.

2. **USGF Congress**—at Chicago, Illinois, Nov. 2-5, 1968. This may see a great number of foreign visitors in the USA while returning from the recently concluded Olympic Games. Latest films from Mexico and reports from all who were there along with USGF business meetings. Hotel to be announced soon, don't miss this one.

sky, Hejny, Zabcik and Kolihar and their wives, bro. Urbanec of Galveston, sis. Wacek and bro. Slavik, hostesses and secretaries and the new officers coming in Jan. 2. We talked with James Janousek, new Youth Director, who leased a Girl Scout Camp for two weeks and where 1,000 children members will attend a 3 day camping, including horseback riding, various crafts and enjoy a large swimming pool. Texas people have also organizations of Catholic men and Catholic women (KJT) — SVPS with \$150 million insurance, and Rolnický Spolek headed by Jerry Valchar, bro. Bartek and bro. Hubik. — The SPJST has \$282 mil. insurance—and we left Temple, Texas, with thanks to all for refreshments, the royal welcome and beautiful gift pen—and great respect for our vast Czechoslovak community in that large state.

* * *

When we returned to Chicago to our problems and our eight inactive units and only one unit remaining active in Chicago proper, the balance of active units in suburban areas—we have visions of a fine new building somewhere on a few acres—to give our young people and all members a representative place to enjoy gym hours, Sokol training and instruction—social gatherings and outdoor activities. When we consider how many Sokol buildings and so called school halls were erected from the beginning of the century to World War I, and again the number erected after World War I, certainly conditions were no better for these lead-

ers than they are now—therefore, we need men and women with equal energy, ambition, leadership to “pick up the standard” and do some long-range planning for the good of their community and their family. Sokol San Francisco sold its building recently and the members are confronted with the problem of planning ahead and we plead with them to follow the Sokol tradition, find a new home and continue for the good of all our people in their city. The Sokol Slet is taking place in Chicago again in 1969—and we in the main office with the Central District have started to plan the details—it is a tremendous task—it will be done only with the help of every unit in our organization. It is up to all leaders in the units to begin planning to attend the Sokol Slet festivities in Chicago, raise necessary funds, bring their flags and national costumes, get into the gym to learn the calisthenics, as this Slet must be bigger than ever. The tragic events in Czechoslovakia must give us added incentive to do more than ever.

The hopes of our brothers and sisters in Czechoslovakia to reactivate the Sokol are smashed. Since 1862 Dr. Tyrs headed the idea to make men physically fit, in the belief, that a “National Guard” (národní stráž) will protect and lead a subjugated nation to freedom—President Kennedy recognized the idea when he brought out his program for Physical Fitness in the USA—we must fight for our freedom, protect it now and always.

**Financial Report ASO.
August 1968**

INCOME:

Dues	\$ 578.50
Resale of jewelry	30.00
Belting, emblems, postage	15.35
Travel expense refund by Sis. E. W. Ruzicka	66.50
Total Income	\$ 690.35

DISBURSEMENTS:

Administrative Department

Salaries	\$244.27
F.I.C.A. & F.W.T. for July	48.16
Rental, janitor service, phone	144.69
Office supplies	38.14
Travel expense	132.30
Petty cash fund	21.20
Bank charges44
.....	\$ 629.20

Educational Department BOI.

Salaries	\$207.80
F.I.C.A. & F.W.T. for July	53.20
Phone	2.90
Editor Sokol Gymnast	25.00
.....	\$ 288.90

Sokol Publication

Editor American Sokol	\$ 75.00
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\$ 75.00

Total Disbursements\$ 993.10

BALANCE:

Totals brought forward:	
Western National Bank of Cicero—check-	
ing account	\$5,861.43
Income—August 1968	690.35
.....	\$6,551.78
Disbursements—August 1968	993.10
.....	\$5,558.68

Western District

September 3, 1968

In accordance with the request of the ASO. a letter and a copy of the telegram (which was sent to President Johnson, Dean Rusk, and George Ball, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., regarding the invading troops into Czechoslovakia) was sent to each unit urging that they contact their senators and congressmen.

President Pavoucek also sent letters to Senators Hruska and Curtis and Congressman Cunningham.

Sis. Jirka sent letters and a copy of the telegram to the Omaha World Herald and to Ladd Tesar for the W.B.F.A. convention which was held in Omaha on Sept. 7 and 8, 1968.

Director of Women—Bo Drozda, received the Scholarship Award application from Jolene Swoboda of Sokolice So. Omaha who will attend the University of Southern Ill. at Carbondale.

Units shall review the Slet outline and be prepared to add their own recommendations.

Slet Committee shall prepare recommendations for the Semi-Annual Western District Meeting.

Sis. Bea Pavoucek brought coverage of the Wilson Czech Festival. Thanks was sent to Wilson for the opportunity to perform for them.

Three women, 2 men, 5 jr. boys and 11 jr. girls attended the Slet School.

All Nebraska units are urged to send representatives to the 50th Anniversary Dinner in Lincoln on Oct. 27th. This dinner will be celebrating the Anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence of the Czechoslovak Republic. Buses from Omaha will be available. Anyone planning to attend shall get tickets through the District.

A request was received from the W.B.F.A. Convention Committee for gymnasts to perform for the convention program.

A letter of greeting will be sent to the W.B.F.A. convention. Also a request to ask support of the telegram re: Czech affairs.

* * *

September 3, 1968

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

Our long awaited trip to Sokol Karel Jonas is now history. We could write pages about the enthusiasm and reception given us by this community. We had so many people come to us and ask how do they start their children in a Sokol program in Wilson, that it was almost like a dream.

The County Attorney and his family showed great interest, and the high school coach was very impressed. In between exhibitions, the people came to the gymnasts and told them how much they enjoyed watching them perform.

Unfortunately, we did not receive a lot of support from Sokol Karel Jonas' members. But, this is understandable, since they are hesitant to re-activate. We know the community wants a Sokol program and the District is willing to give it all the support we can.

Wilson is a town of approximately 900 people. Yet, we had a total of over 1,000 people that paid to see the gymnasts. Their comments were: "It has been over forty-three years since the Sokols were here." — "My goodness, how the girl's uniforms have changed." — "These children must be professionals," etc.

Actually, we can say that our gymnasts performed to perfection. They were even better than for a National Slet when there are trophies at stake. We selected what was felt were the best gymnasts from each unit.

We were able to take our portable rings, uneven bars, p-bars and the balance beam all in the bus.

The Wilson Chamber of Commerce paid for the bus transportation, provided lodging and all the meals for the gymnasts. So, you can see that the expenses for the promoting of Sokol on this trip, as far as the District or the ASO. is concerned was at a very minimum.

We are enclosing a Final Report form indicating the balance of the promotional material expenses which the District incurred. We would like to have this charged against our Instructor's Fund under the Organizational Department. Our hopes are that from this initial trip, we will be able to work towards re-activating Sokol Karel Jonas.

All of the adults that made the trip absorbed their own expenses of transportation, lodging and meals.

We are also happy to report that we were able to visit with Bros. Anton and Maruska from Sokol Caldwell. This was also the first time we have had the opportunity to meet any members from this unit.

We certainly hope that we will be able to further the Sokol movement here.

Nazdar!

E. J. Pavoucek, President
Bozena Drozda, Director of Women
Ray Lastovica, Director of Men

Tisková služba výboru ČSNRA pro oslavy 50. výročí československé samostatnosti.

Kongresník Monagan ze státu Connecticut učinil dne 18. července 1968 další projev v Domě Zástupců, aby znovu připomenul svoji resoluci ze dne 20. června 1968, a sice:

Československá nezávislost.

Pane předsedo:

Každým dnem postup vlády Československa v šíření svobody svých občanů a liberalisací postupu a vývoje své vlády udivuje pozorovatele na Západě a děsí diktátory v Kremlu. Obratnost a vynalézavost předsedy vlády Dubčeka a jeho spolupracovníků při procházení úzké uličky mezi profesionálním komunismem a zaváděním skutečné demokratisace, je pravděpodobně nejdůležitější ojedinělý čin ve východo-evropském státnictví v posledním desetiletí.

Je jasné z posledních událostí — jako vojenský tlak sovětské armády na české půdě a politický od-

vetný nápor konservativních komunistických stran Polska, Východního Německa, Bulharska a Maďarska — že české úsilí o větší svobodu a sebeurčení ještě zdaleka není vyřešeno a je plně nebezpečí.

Ačkoliv by bylo nereálné věřit, že můžeme ovlivnit rovnováhu sil jakýmkoliv rozhodným způsobem materiálním, abychom pomohli Československu v projevu demokratisace a při tom se vystříhali jakékoliv zjevné akce, která by mohla poškodit snahy československého lidu, věřím, že je důležité, abychom se veřejně postavili za myšlenku tohoto jejich úsilí.

Veřejné povzbuzení může se stát rozhodujícím dlouhodobým činitelem při udržení československého lidu ve "válce nervů" s ostatními členy Varšavského paktu, a s touto možností na mysli, vyzývám své kolegy, aby podporovali resoluci, kterou jsem předložil 20. června 1968, aby byl President zpřino-

mocněn prohlásiti den 26. října 1968 jako Den vzpomnutí 50. výročí vyhlášení nezávislosti Československé republiky.

Protože toto vyhlášení bylo původně učiněno v Sále Nezávislosti ve Filadelfii a bylo založeno na mnohých ze zásad našeho vlastního státu, věřím, že takové prohlášení by přispělo k tomu, aby si americký lid byl více vědom demokratických základů, na kterých dnešní liberalisace v Československu je založena.

Maje na mysli důsledky přítomné situace a důležitost udržování spravedlivé rovnováhy moci k zamezení jakýchkoliv drastických postupů v zápasu mezi Československem a jeho reakčních spojenců, přikládám text společné resoluce 1360 a také opis redakční úvahy o předmětu nynější československé krise, která byla uveřejněna ve Washington Post, dne 17. července:

H.S. Res. 1360: Společná resoluce pověřující Prezidenta, aby prohlásil den 26. října 1968 jako Den vzpomnutí 50. výročí vyhlášení samostatné Československé republiky.

PROTOŽE prohlášení nezávislosti Československé republiky bylo učiněno před padesáti léty v Sále Nezávislosti ve Filadelfii Tomášem Garrigue Masarykem, učencem, novinářem, vlastencem a prvním Prezidentem Československa, a

PROTOŽE Doktor Masaryk tehdy vyslovil své nadšení pro náš lid a vládu a svou víru v principy, na kterých byla založena naše vlast, a

PROTOŽE Vyhlášení nezávislosti Československé

republiky vyjadřuje své přijetí ideálů moderní demokracie a amerických principů vlády, odvozující svou spravedlivou moc ze souhlasu občanů, a

PROTOŽE Doktor Masaryk obdivoval ideály demokratické vlády a jejího uskutečňování podle snah Prezidenta Woodrow Wilsona a byl povzbuzován a podporován při zakládání Československé republiky Prezidentem Woodrow Wilsonem, a

PROTOŽE lid Spojených států amerických vzpomíná Doktora Masaryka s obdivem a přeje si, aby občané Československa se mohli těšit neodvislosti a reprezentační vládě, jak bylo prohlášeno v československém Vyhlášení nezávislosti, a

PROTOŽE lid Spojených států amerických respektuje snahu československého lidu a jeho nynější vlády o znovudosažení zásad Doktora Masaryka, a

PROTOŽE lid Spojených států doufá, že lid československý a jeho nynější vláda bude pokračovat v uskutečňování principů, prohlášených Doktorem Masarykem ve Vyhlášení nezávislosti Československa a sleduje tento vývoj se sympatiemi a podporou,

BUDIŽ PROTO rozhodnutím Senátu a Domu Zástupců Spojených států amerických, shromážděných v Kongresu, aby President byl zplnomocněn a požádán vydati prohlášení, určující 26. říjen 1968 jako Den vzpomnutí 50. výročí prohlášení nezávislosti Československé republiky a vyzývající lid Spojených států, aby vzpomněl tohoto dne patřičnými oslavami a akcemi.

Manifestace za svobodu Československa v Nebrasce.

Lincoln, hlavní město Nebrasky, bude v neděli 27. října místem české manifestace za nezávislost Československé republiky a za svobodu Čechů a Slováků. Tato lincolnská slavnost se koná v rámci oslav padesátého výročí založení svobodné, demokratické republiky, velkým Evropanem, prezidentem Osvoboditelem T. G. Masarykem, 1918-1968.

Oslava bude uspořádána v sále Cornhusker hotel v Lincoln. Program bude zahájen o 4. hod. odpo. koncertem kapely vyšší školy z Wilber, poté následuje banket. Vlastní program započne českým a anglickým projevem senátora R. Hrušky. Poté koncert Piskačova tria z Omahy, sbor studentů českých kursů zaspívá Masarykovy oblíbené písně, sl. S. Hermanová z Wilber, královna české Nebrasky, zaspívá solo. Býv. státní senátor Joe Vosoba z Wilber bude "Master of Ceremonies". Během banketu budou pozdravné projevy guvernéra státu Nebrasky, senátorů a kongresníků a zástupců českých spolků.

Krajané, necht' tato celostátní slavnost je mohutnou manifestací a hlasitým svědectvím českých lidí ve svobodné Americe za svobodu našich bratří a sester v Československu. Už dnes je veliký zájem o účast v Lincoln a proto si laskavě zajistěte vstupenky na banket a oslavu u našich příslušných okresů, nebo si je rezervujte na adrese: Paní Helen Hamsová, 3201 Dudley, Lincoln, Nebr. —K.—

Přípravný výbor pro oslavu 50tého výročí založení Československé republiky se rozhodl požádat

vás, milí krajané a zvláště české organizace jako ZČBJ., Sokol, Katol. Dělník atd., abyste laskavě podpořili tuto slavnost v Lincoln, která se koná 27. října 1968. Tato slavnost má být živelnou manifestací české Nebrasky pro svobodný a demokratický národ český a slovenský. Zvláště v těchto historických dnech jistého obratu v Československu je nutno podpořit morálně tento vývoj a manifestovat za jeho ještě širší základnu. Příspěvky pro zdar této lincolnské manifestace (organizace, tisk brožury atd.) laskavě posilejte na adresu: Alfred Nováček, Dwight, Nebr. — Kuč.

Komunistická vysokoškolská politika v Československu.

Mnoho našich vědců v exilu uveřejnilo anglicky knihy, studie a články o komunismu v Československu. Tyto publikace mají význam politický, poněvaž informují světovou a především americkou veřejnost o tom, co komunism v podstatě je a tím varují před následky, jimiž levicová a komunistická propaganda ohrožuje demokratické zřízení.

Komunistické metody v oboru výchovy a vysokoškolských studií podává právě vyšlá, německy psaná, kniha Dra. Antonína Kratochvíla, pod názvem "Die kommunistische Hochschulpolitik in der Tschechoslowakei" (Mnichov, 1968, Fides Verlag, stran 271) Kniha vyšla pod záštitou Společnosti pro vědy a umění (SVU, New York).

Kratochvílova kniha přináší rozbor vývoje vysokoškolské politiky v ČSR během dvaceti let defor-

mace čs. výchovy a školství slepým kopírováním sovětského vzoru a podává objektivní posudek, bohatě dokumentovaný, o neúspěchu "socialistického" experimentu v oboru vysokoškolské výchovy. Dokazuje, že za dvacet let se čs. komunistům nepodařilo zmocnit se ducha mladé generace, vyrostlé a vychované už za komunismu. Mladá generace na vysokých školách ztratila víru v komunistický režim a zvedá hlas odporu.

Kratochvílova kniha, která zachycuje události až do začátku roku 1968, přichází právě vhod nyní, kdy my a celý svět sledujeme vývoj v Československu na poli politickém a kulturním.

Cena knihy: DM 29.50 (\$7.40), snížená cena pro členy SVU DM 20.50 (\$5.20).

XXVIII. Československý den v Dallasu.

Náš XXVIII. Československý den v Dallasu se nám rychle blíží, neboť 6. října je takřka za dveřmi. Výbor letos chystá něco nového, bude se tančit Moravská Beseda, což zde ještě nikdy nebylo. Taky k nám přijede profesor J. Skřivánek z A. & M. College v Bryan, Texas, a bude zde řečnit; tedy máme se na co těšit. Letos též připadá 50. výročí založení Československé Republiky a na nás je, abychom tuto událost důstojně a s velkou účastí oslavili. Proto vás všechny prosím, abyste jistě přišli na náš Čsl. den 6. října při státní výstavě zde v Dallas, Tex. Na shledanou!

Anežka Houdková, tiskový výbor
pro Čsl. den 1968, Dallas, Texas.

KAREL M. PRCHAL:

50 YEARS

(Continued)

In our chapter of "50 Years" in the June 1968 issue, we failed to include the following:

"October 24, 1941, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, bro. Frank Filip passed away suddenly at the age of 66. His whole life was dedicated to the Sokol cause.

Bro. Frank Filip was an example of a true Sokol champion and leader of a team. As a director he gained the love of the gymnasts because of his sympathetic temperament and sincere interest and as a judge during competitions he was respected by the contestants for his fair judging.

Even in his personal life he was an example for all.

Bro. Frank Filip's name and achievements are deeply inscribed upon the annals of history of the Sokol in America.

The activities of the Sokols in America during World War II were written in Czech in past volumes by bro. Prchal and will not be repeated. The truth is that members were willing to live and work incessantly and to die if necessary for our country.

Whatever employment or service they were in,

whether in uniform, overalls or behind a desk, they did their best—their very best. It was a rare example of unity, sacrifice and discipline.

The enemies of freedom realized that Americans firmly unified are in dead earnest in their resolve to protect and save the liberties which made America great.

All efforts were directed toward a complete victory of the United States. We offered our entire organization to the head of the United States Government, President F. D. Roosevelt. Strength, personnel, camps, gymnasiums and our lives.

The leadership of the movement for liberation of Czechoslovakia from the brutal Nazi tyranny was completely in the hands of the Sokols.

In the year 1942, due to the entree of the United States into World War II, circumstances prevented the performance of the American Sokol Slet which was to take place in the east. All efforts were concentrated upon our war for Democracy.

On May 27th, 1942, the most brutal and hated man in Europe, Reinhard Heydrich, was shot in Prague by Czechoslovak patriots. Heydrich, the murderer, died. This was the cause of the death of thousands of innocent people. Nazi terror spread throughout Czechoslovakia. And the Nazis boasted that on June 10th, in the town of Lidice, about 18 miles from Prague, not far from the Ruzyn Airport, where Nazis on November 17, 1939, massacred the Prague university students, at night, they dragged from their homes over 200 men, peasants, miners, a tailor, priest, 17 year old youth and a 70 year old citizen and shot them. 56 women were also killed. The Nazis proudly announced their names. The rest of the women were taken to concentration camps. The children were put into trucks and driven to schools where they were taught that they must respect the murderers of their fathers and mothers. All of the homes were burned to the foundations and the church built in 1736 was demolished.

Due to the efforts of our Sokols, a new town in Illinois was named "Lidice" and a monument was erected. This in answer to the bestialities committed by the Nazis. The monument in this town was dedicated July 12th, 1942, and reads:

"In memory of the people of Lidice, Czechoslovakia, destroyed by barbarism. But living forever in the hearts of all who love freedom. This monument is erected by the free people of America at Lidice, Illinois."

Masses of people gathered in the streets of Lidice. More than 50,000 headed by the Legionnaires, Sokol brothers and sisters, American Red Cross, "Baráčníci", Moravian Clubs and many, many others. The cry that the forcefully devastated town of Lidice lived and will live forever rang throughout the world.

In other parts of the world, monuments were built, and streets were named after Lidice.

Today again the people of Czechoslovakia suffer under the yoke of barbarians who have renewed the tragic sufferings with their occupation and dictatorship. The people are again undergoing cruelty as in the darkest hours of bloody battles. Armed gangsters are again enslaving the nation.

(Continued)

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"I see you at the meetings but
you never say 'Hello.'

You're busy all the time, you're
there with those you already
know.

I sit among the fellows, and yet
I'm a lonely guy,

The new fish are as strange as I,
you old fellows pass me by.

But, darn it, you guys asked us in,
and you talked of fellowship!

You could just step across the
room, but you've never made
the trip!

Why can't you nod and say 'Hello,'
or stop and shake my hand?

Then go and sit among your friends
— now, that I'd understand.

I'll be at your next meeting —
perhaps a nice dinner to spend,

Do you think you could introduce
yourself? I WANT TO BE
YOUR FRIEND!"

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Czechoslovak Independence Day

Song of the Night of October Twenty-Eighth

By Victor Dyk

Rejoicing, cocades, flags on every mast,
Hearts taking flight into the distant blue,
How beautiful it is to win at last,
To be, to grow, to build one's own anew.

But you, whose hearts are filled with arrogance,
Intoxicated by the victory we've won,
List to a poet's warning eloquence:
For us, our crucial struggle is just begun.

Struggle with self, with our evil, errant ways,
With selfishness that may lead us to our fall,
Do not forget the madness in us all,
Do not forget your father's blundering ways.

I still can hear the tempest's howling mount,
Defend what you have won each coming day.
This is not the time to render an account
To place before your native land to pay.

Not to own interests, but to the days ahead,
From out the sea of blood your vision cast.
If in your heart's devotion pure is dead,
How can we guard what we have won at last?

Rejoicing, cocades, flags on every mast,
Hearts taking flight into the distant blue,
How beautiful it is to win at last,
To be, to grow, to build one's own anew.

But you, whose hearts are filled with arrogance,
Intoxicated by the victory we've won,
List to a poet's warning eloquence:
For us, our crucial struggle is just begun.

Translated by R. A. Gorman

"Let not he who is houseless pull down
the house of another, but let him work dili-
gently and build one for himself, thus by
example assuring his own shall be safe from
violence when built."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

No human feeling can ever be so appalling as
joy. — Victor Hugo.

71th

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