

AMERICAN SOKOL

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JUNE 1984

PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN SOKOL
Educational and Physical Culture Organization

V NOVÝ ŽIVOT

Tempo di Marcia

Josef Suk

Slyš! Pol-ni-ce zní.... Nuž vzhů-ru dít-ky ná-ro-da, ser-
věich-ní v tá-bor náš, věc do-brá vo-lá svou stráž. Ml-
lás-ky po-že-hná-ním pro-vá-zí vás rod-ná ná-še zem,
chrá-nit mat-ku svou vzne-še-ným sy-ru cti jí přá-ka-zem...
V boj, v boj, za ni v boj, hu-rá, hu-rá, v boj, vzhů-ru
hej-no So-ko-lí! V boj, v boj, za ni v boj, hu-rá hu-
rá, v boj, vzhů-ru hej-no So-ko-lí.

2. Vpřed, zpátky ni krok, vždy věrná obci Tyršová
vpřed silným spárem lvím a výš vzletem sokolím.
Kam síla v dobré službě se napře, tam hne se celý svět,
vlaj nám vlajko československá, a ved' nás výš a vpřed.
2. V boj národe můj, at' pravda Páně vítězí,
at' hvězdou věků v dál z Čech plá lidstva ideál.
Zaň zmíral mistr Jan, trpěl Ámos a bil se Masaryk,
žáre ohnivý pravdy té v ocel zakal Tyršův šik.
4. Slyš, polnice zní... Už hřímá píseň Tábora,
zla démon už se chví před Anděla korouhví.
Až z bouře nový den vzejde zas, nesa jas a pohodu,
dávát bude všem Boží zem stejně chléb a svobodu...

AMERICAN SOKOL

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388 Shenstone Road Riverside, Ill. 60546

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OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE BOARD ASO.

Jackie Kourim, Secretary
6424 W. Cermak Road Berwyn, Ill. 60402
Tel.: 795-6671

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Calendar of Events

- JULY 14 - SOKOL LOS ANGELES
Dancers - in Bartered Bride - San Diego Univ.
JULY 20 - SOKOL GREATER CLEVELAND
Fish Fry
JULY 28 - SOKOL LOS ANGELES
Dancers - Olympic Opening Program
AUG. 5 - SOKOL GREATER CLEVELAND
Sokol Picnic - Oddfellows Fresh Air Camp
AUG. 12 - SOKOL SAN FRANCISCO
Annual Picnic

- AUG. 17 - SOKOL GREATER CLEVELAND
Fish Fry
SEPT. 21 - SOKOL GREATER CLEVELAND
Fish Fry
SEPT. 22 - SOKOL SAN FRANCISCO
St. Wenceslaus Dance
OCT. 19 - SOKOL GREATER CLEVELAND
Fish Fry
OCT. 27 - SOKOL SAN FRANCISCO
Czechoslovak Republic Commemoration
NOV. 10 - SOKOL HAVLICEK TYRS
Fall Dinner Dance - Slovak Athletic Club
NOV. 16 - SOKOL GREATER CLEVELAND
Fish Fry
DEC. 1 - SOKOL SAN FRANCISCO
St. Nicholas Dance
DEC. 9 - SOKOL SAN FRANCISCO
Annual meeting
DEC. 16 - SOKOL SAN FRANCISCO
Children's Christmas Party
DEC. 31 - SOKOL SAN FRANCISCO
New Year's Eve Dance

1984 DIRECTORY CHANGES:

- Eastern District: Sokol Belcamp add:
Treas.-Fin. Sec. Thomas Dolina
912 Hilltop Ave., Abingdon, MD 21009
Eastern District: Sokol Baltimore
remove and leave open
Rec. Sec. Mary Albrecht,
43 Dendron Ct., Baltimore, MD 21234



**HAVE YOU
SENT IN YOUR
NEW ADDRESS?**

Change of Address for American Sokol

AMERICAN SOKOL ORGANIZATION
6424 West Cermak Road
Berwyn, IL 60402

Sokol.....
Name.....
Old address.....
.....Zip.....
New address.....
.....Zip.....

AMERICAN SOKOL

VĚSTNÍK AMERICKÉ OBCE SOKOLSKÉ

Ročník - Vol. CV

June - 1984 - Červen

Číslo - No. 6

Toward a New Life (V Nový Život)

With the approaching Olympic Games in Los Angeles, it is worth remembering that in 1932 the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee submitted a work by the composer Josef Suk (January 4, 1874 - May 29, 1935) for the musical Olympic competition. The work received the second prize - the first prize was not awarded.

The composition has an interesting history. In 1919 Suk decided to write a military march, so that his teenage son "could once march to the sound of his dad's march," in case he volunteered for the new Czechoslovak army then engaged in the conflict with Hungary in Slovakia. He composed a draft in one day and put it aside as he lacked a text. A year later a competition to create a march for the upcoming VIIIth Sokol Festival caught his attention. Suk revised and finished the march, submitted it in a piano 4-hand form under a pseudonym, and won the first prize, though the jury had some reservation because of its rather symphonic conception. After some further modifications Suk played this *Sokol March* for the first time for President T. G. Masaryk, during a visit at the Drtina family. He asked the poet Machar to write a text to the march, but Machar declined. A piano version of the march was published in 1921, with the title *Toward a New Life*. The composer later added the opus number 35c, thus connecting it with his *Meditation on the Chorale "St. Vencelsas"* (op. 35a, 1914) and the *Legend of Dead Victors* (op. 35b, 1919) written to honor the Czech legionaries fallen during WW I.

However, Suk still continued to search for a text to his march. In 1930 the poet Petr Kricka consented to undertake this difficult task of creating the lyrics to existing music. The final version of the march *Toward a New Life* was then first performed in Prague on December 3, 1931, with the Czech Philharmonic and the choir "Smetana". Yet the march became most popular in various less exacting arrangements, e.g., for a band, piano 2-hands, or a small orchestra. The translations of the poem into English by Pavel Selver and into French by Gaston Milliot were available by the time the march was played in Los Angeles. Because of the stirring music and the patriotic text, the march has been often characterized as a Czechoslovak "Marseillaise".

ZEF

Los Angeles Bulletin
January-February, 1984

Sokol Czechoslovakia and the Modern Olympic Games

Dr. Miroslav Tyrš, the founder of the Sokol movement, was an ardent student of ancient Greece and their Olympic games. This study of Greece gave Tyrš his inspiration for Sokol and the Sokol Slets. In 1868, he published his book entitled "Olympic Games".

As the Sokol movement grew the fame of its gymnasts spread. Dr. Josef Scheiner, the gifted Sokol leader, foresaw the importance of making contact with Western Europe, especially France. He led the Sokols into the International Federation of Gymnasts. Sokol excursions, delegations and competitive teams visited the towns of Nancy, Lyon Porigeux, Paris, Nice, Arras, Brussels, Verviers, Chaux de Fonds as well as Luxemburg, Turin and London. As the name "Sokol" became known so also were the "Czechs".

Czechoslovakia's first President, Thomas G. Masaryk said "I underestimated the international activities of the Sokols, until I lived in foreign lands during the war, when I soon found out that in many cases the only thing that was known about us was that we had the "Sokols" who conducted the magnificent "Slets".

The Czech Professor Dr. Jiri Guth Jarkovsky assisted Baron Pierre de Coubertin in reviving the Olympic games and became a founding member of the International Olympic Committee. He met Baron Coubertin in Paris in 1891 while he was there on a physical training trip. He founded the Czech Committee for the Olympic Games in 1896. He was a Sokol member whose name appeared on the 1901 and 1907 Prague Slet Committee roster.

The Czech Olympic Committee sent contingents of athletes to the 1900, 1908 and 1912 Olympic Games.

It was the supreme Olympic body which recognized the independence of the Czech nation even before it was restored "de facto" following the First World War. The results achieved by Czech athletes were counted separately from those of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

"The government in Vienna intended to dissolve the independent Czech Olympic Committee. The Austrian Monarchy official, Count de Revertera, demanded that the Czech delegates should leave the 1914 Paris Congress of National Olympic Committees. Baron de Coubertin insisted that the Czech Olympic Committee, as one of the oldest national committees, had the right to an independent existence. The Czech delegation remained at the Congress."

Soon after the Congress, the First World War broke out. During the war the Sokols became the core of the revolutionary army that was to give the Czechs and Slovaks their independence. On November 5, 1918 the pre-war Czech Olympic Committee was replaced in Prague by the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee.

The International Olympic Committee met in Prague in May, 1925. Baron Pierre de Coubertin tendered his resignation as I.O.C. President at this Congress. Coubertin wrote in his "Olympic Memoirs": "It was most just to honor the magnificent city of Prague, one of the most beautiful and most famous cities in the world, with organizing the Congress. So many historical events, often tragic and always profoundly human, are linked with the name of this city. And I, who since the beginning of the Olympic movement added the Czechs to it and indefatigably defended their rights, was pleased that it was here in Prague that my office as President of the International Olympic Committee terminated. Thereby I also wanted to express my gratitude and loyalty to my faithful assistant and friend, Jiri Guth, today the sole member of the first Committee!"

Zdar to the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games!

Bro. Paul Lebloch, Director of Men

Olympic Gymnastics

The United States first participation in the Olympic gymnastic competition was at the official, though poorly participated in 1904 games held in St. Louis. Records of the gymnastics competition at these games are inadequate except that the United States did win the team championship.

We did not resume participating in Olympic gymnastics until the 1920 games held in Antwerp, Belgium, where we sent a five man team, including Frank Kriz of Sokol New York (then known as the Bohemian Gymnastics Association Sokol). Kriz was the best of our team and placed 10th in the individual all-around standing.

It was at the 1924 games in Paris that the United States won its first Olympic gold medal (except those 1904 games) in gymnastics. Kriz won it in the long horse vaulting event, and finished 19th in the all-around. The United States placed 5th as a team, which included two other Sokols - Rudolph Novak of Nebraska and Frank Safanda, a D.A. Sokol.

Kriz also made the 1928 Olympic team (Amsterdam) where the United States placed 7th as a team. Frank was a member of the New York City Fire Department and stationed next door to the New York Turn Verein on 85th Street and Lexington Avenue, and worked out there as much as he did at the 71st Street Sokol Hall.

Little is remembered about the women's Olympic team medal won by the United States - 3rd place in the 1948 London games, behind Czechoslovakia and Hungary, beating out eight other countries. Laddie Hniz Bakanic, a member of New York Sokol, where her father, Charles Hniz was a chief instructor and also president, was a proud member of this team and cherishes her bronze Olympic medal. This was only a team competition (no individual event medals) and consisted

of a team free exercise, compulsory and optional beam and vault, and yes, a compulsory swinging ring event, plus a team event with hand apparatus.

Of course, our current Sokol Olympians, Jim Hartung and Phil Cahoy, who didn't have the opportunity to compete in the 1980 Moscow Olympics because of our boycotting the games are looking forward to making the 1984 team, regardless of the absence of the Soviets and their Eastern bloc countries.

It was my good fortune to attend the 1960 Olympic games in Rome as a member of the United States Olympic Gymnastic Committee (having been a member of seven of these Olympic Gymnastics Games Committees from 1940 to 1972) and to judge the 1968 Olympic Gymnastic competition in Mexico City (compulsory pommel horse and the finals of the floor exercise).

Bro. Jerry F. Hardy - Sokol New York

ASO Executive Board Meeting

Regular meeting of the American Sokol Organization Executive Board, was called to order by President, Roy S. Zitny, on Tuesday, April 24, 1984, at 7:35 p.m. Pledge to the flag was given. District minutes received and reviewed; Southern, January 26th and February 23rd, Northeastern, March 17th and Central, March 28th.

CORRESPONDENCE: From Bro. Vincent F. Gonzalez, notifying us of the preliminary hearing in Cleveland on April 25th postponed to May 2nd. Letters from Southern District and papers from the new attorneys in Houston, Hutcheson and Grundy. Sokol Crete, 100th anniversary, Bro. George Basta has said he will be able to attend in place of Bro. and Sis. Zitny. Travel arrangements are being made for Bro. Basta. Letter plus a box of books and artifax for the library received from Sis. Emilie Ruzicka, Sokol Miami, Sis. Annette Schabowski will send thank you letter. Sokol Orel, requesting ad for their 75th anniversary, ad will feature our upcoming 1985 Slet, approved. CSA Lyra, request for ad for their concert in October, approved, same format as the aforementioned ad.

1985 SLET:Sites are being looked into, souvenirs are being approved and ordered, music is being booked, funds for the Slet are transferred. Many wheels are in motion and moving forward toward the 1985 Slet. Designs for the logo being worked on, also for the Slet seal.

DIRECTOR OF WOMEN - Sis. Marie Ptacek: Minor changes were received for the Master's Division (women) for the horse vault and uneven parallel bars for the Slet in Toronto. World Gymnastics magazine wrote to ask if they could quote us in some advertising literature. We had written that their articles are of good quality - interesting and informative. Sis. Jackie Kourim granted permission to them, as long as the American Sokol publication is given credit. Sis. Jolene Dalton, Western District Director, supplied us with an address of a good handguard supplier. This information was forwarded to Bro. Linhart and to the uniform division. They will not stock any handguards, but will list

the name of this supplier on their next price list. Received a change from Sis. Dalton for the junior girls low B uneven bars routine. Sent music to her for Sis. Dagmar Fiala's Indian Club drill which she requested. Sis. Jo-Marie Mlsek sent packets to all District Directors and District Educational Directors in an effort to promote the Merit Award for 1984. Bills: all approved. Sis. Sylvia Pistorius for a cassette for the taping of the master tape for 1985 Slet, \$4.78. Final report forms: Western District for USGF Congress held October 6-9, 1983, in Washington, D.C. Sis. Laznovsky attended. Air fare, \$369.00, Southern District allowed \$350.00 toward the expenses, \$350.00. **1985 Slet:** Committee of Sis. Ptacek, Pistorius, Bro. Lebloch and Halik checked the facilities at Downers Grove North. Spoke to a Mr. Mike Williams. Facilities are ideal. There are two gyms separated by a courtyard; a concession stand in the main gym and the floor plates. There would be no problem with summer school. There is a lot of equipment there; which would cut down on the number of pieces we would need to bring in. We will recommend to the Slet Committee that the competitions, including championship, rhythmic gymnastics, and volleyball be held at Downers Grove North. Special number competition at Morton West and the Slet at Morton West on Sunday. Banquet will be held on Friday. Discussion on activities for the juniors on Friday evening. Roller skating, bowling, water slide, swimming and a boat ride were mentioned. In answer to our request, Sis. Zabka has suggested that we select Class III ribbon for the rhythmic gymnastics competition and probably Class III rope. The new compulsories will be available in the spring of this year. A motion was passed that we purchase the packet consisting of a written booklet, cassette tapes and video tapes of the RG routines. Tots calisthenics is very near to being completed. The diagrams are being worked on. This will also be put on video tape. All parents and/or assistants that will be a part of the tots calisthenics will be instructed to wear long navy blue slacks and the official 1985 Sokol T-shirt. A motion was passed to request Western District to video all junior girls and women's apparatus routines; Southern District to video the junior boys and men's routines and Eastern District the children's calisthenics. Bro. Ptacek and Sis. Jacki Ptacek are considering using red, white and blue balloons during the finale of the senior calisthenics. BOI likes the idea. Bro. Ptacek would like to close the program with an American patriotic song and also use an American song for the march off the field. Bro. Kalat reported on renting computers for tabulating - about \$82.00 per day for 2 computers, plus using his own computer. Will need them for a least two days. We will also have to have a heavy duty copier available. He will check if we can borrow from some company. We could give them free advertising in the program book. A letter has been sent to Mr. William Roetzheim of the University of Illinois Chicago Campus explaining that because of the construction of the Eisenhower Expressway and the difficulty of getting to the campus, that we have decided to hold our meet elsewhere. Bro. Kalat reported that the Slet committee suggested that the units do not perform the calisthenics at their exhibitions the year of a Slet.

BOI not in favor of this. A combined district and ASO BOI meeting will be set up sometime in September, possibly at Sokol Slavsky. Discussion on how we can encourage our people to participate in the Slet. Many fall off after the exhibitions. Possibly some sort of certificate could be awarded; or a Slet patch (one which could not be purchased elsewhere); or a ribbon; or a pin. Everyone to keep this in mind, come up with ideas on how to keep everyone looking forward to participating in the Slet. Some units present their attendance awards after the Slet. Bro. Kalat suggested that as long as a Slet is a gathering of people, perhaps the T-shirt could read "Gather with us". Sis. Satek will inquire about a falcon charm that Morton used.

DIRECTOR OF MEN - Bro. Paul Lebloch: Additional information: The BOI recommends that new district diploma for instructors courses be printed with base relief design of Fuegner and Tyrs. In response to the auditing committee's question on reimbursement for airport parking, the BOI feels where great distances are involved to get to the airport, these expenses should be covered. Bro. Linhart will write a special number for children using parachutes. Having another children's number might alleviate costume change problems for the juniors and seniors that are in more than one number.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN - Bro. Fred Kala: Membership totals; Western, 1,389; Northeastern, 1,087; Southern, 814; Pacific, 426; Central, 1,758; Eastern, 1,190; Ceska Sin, 86; and T. G. Masaryk, 24. Total, 6,774. Following units not paid, Central, Fuegner, 3rd and 4th quarters; (received) Southern, Fort Worth, West, 4th quarters; Houston, 3rd and 4th quarters; Pacific, Seattle, 3rd and 4th quarters; Western, Renata Tyrsova, 3rd and 4th quarters (received). All the above include approximately 950 members. Lost one unit that dissolved during 1983, Sokol Rozvoj, Central District. Gained one unit during 1984, Ceska Sin, as yet to be assigned.

EDUCATIONAL CHAIRMAN - Bro. Stanley Barcal: On vacation, no report.

PUBLICITY - ENGLISH - Sis. Vlasta Zitny: Nothing to report at this time.

PUBLICITY - CZECH - Bro. Jerry Rabas: Writing an article on the plans for the Slet and will send to all Czech publications.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY - Sis. Mildred Pinc: The financial report for March, 1984, was prepared and copies were distributed to the Executive Board members. Third quarter payroll reports have been filed. IWT, FICA and FWT and the Illinois Unemployment Compensation report were filed. Sis. Sotka picked up our calculator at Canon. There was no charge. On April 4, 1984, we transferred \$10,000.00 from Western National Bank of Cicero (our checking account) to a money market account. We had all passbooks updated for the 1st quarter of 1984. A wrong amount of interest on one of our accounts has been called to the attention of the savings and loan, we are expecting a correction. Two six-month certificates were renewed in April at the highest possible rate. A \$20.00 check from Sokol Racine was replaced, \$10.00 charge will be reimbursed

by the bank. Tony Swoboda of Sokol South Omaha returned his \$200 merit award. Reminder notices were sent for delinquent accounts for membership dues. One donation to the Future Sokol Leaders' Fund, no donation to the Library/Archives Fund.

TREASURER - Bro. Bob Barcal: No report. Will make one up as soon as the papers are received back from the auditors. Seldon Fox will be at our next meeting to present our audit for 1983.

UNIFORM - OFFICE - II. VICE-PRESIDENT - Sis. Betty Prener: Orders are coming in from all the districts, also local USA unit. Will take advantage of a special offer from Leo's "buy now pay later" plan plus a discount. Approved that we invest up to \$10,000.00 in uniforms before September of this year. Attended all except one gym exhibition of the Central District.

EDITORIAL - SECRETARY - Sis. Jackie M. Kourim: May issue at the printers, June Olympic issue being worked on. Sent get-well card to Bro. Frank Capek, President of Eastern District and a sympathy card to Bro. Andrew Vengalchik, Jr., on the loss of his mother. He is past president of Sokol USA. Much correspondence and research work being done. Final report on the Christmas seals for 1983. 850 donations with gross receipts of \$4,898.54, net profit \$2,484.26. Averages out to about \$5.50 per donor, which I think is terrific!

I. VICE PRESIDENT - Bro. George Basta: Will be representing the ASO in Crete, Nebraska at their 100th anniversary celebration and Slet, also going down to Houston, June 6th, for the hearing.

How to Kill an Organization

1. Don't attend meetings.
2. If you do attend, arrive late.
3. When the weather doesn't suit you, don't consider attending.
4. But, if you do, find fault with the work of the officers and other members.
5. Never accept office. It's easier to bitch than to work.
6. Get sore if you are not appointed to a committee, but, if you are, don't attend the meetings.
7. When phoned by the committee chairman for your opinion regarding an important matter, tell him you have nothing to say. After you receive the minutes, let everyone know how "they" loused things up.
8. Do nothing, but, when others roll up their sleeves and do it, HOWL that the organization is being run by a clique.
9. Let others know that the organization "has never done anything for me".
10. Don't enlist new members. Let the "clique" do it. They're doing everything else, aren't they?

**DON'T BE A KILLER!
WORK WITH THE
ORGANIZATION
THAT WORKS FOR YOU!**

Sokol St. Louis Newsletter
May, 1984

PRESIDENT - Bro. Roy S. Zitny: Attended West Suburban Sokol's exhibition.

OLD AND NEW BUSINESS: A copy of our financial report will be sent to WFLA, hopefully Mr. Joseph Fox will come to our next meeting with information on the federal exemption. Memorial Day, as many as possible of the Executive Board will march at the Bohemian National Cemetery. Four wreaths have been ordered, flags will be taken there for the parade. Encourage the use of Sokol dress parade uniform by all members who are not drilling, not just the officers. Women will no longer be able to wear the old uniform, the new one has been in effect for five years now. Also noticed, the old hat being worn with the new uniform. Let's get it all uniform for the 1985 Slet!

Meeting adjourned at 10:20 p.m. Refreshments were served after meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Jackie M. Kourim, Secretary

ASO Financial Report

RECEIPTS:

Dues	\$ 7,016.85
Convention Fund	1,774.00
Special Assessment	887.00
T. G. Masaryk Dues	10.00
Dividends and Interest	140.71
Subscription and Advertising in "American Sokol"	154.00
Resale of Jewelry	16.00
UPS and Postage	2.23
Song Book	2.50
Membership Kits	15.00
Skills Bars	2.00
Donation	10.00
	<hr/>

\$10,030.29

ASO Uniform Division - Rent, salaries, etc.

590.14

TOTAL RECEIPTS

\$10,620.43

DISBURSEMENTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE

Salaries - Office Employees	\$ 706.01
FICA & FWT for March 1984	163.38
IWT - 1st Qtr. 1984	63.15
Rent, Janitor Services, Phone, Electric	774.24
Postage	27.83
Advertising	55.00
Service to fire extinguisher	25.00
	<hr/>

\$ 1,814.61

BOARD OF INSTRUCTORS

Salaries	\$ 325.18
FICA & FWT for March 1984	88.44
IWT - 1st Qtr. 1984	32.25
Editor "Sokol Gymnast"	30.00
Additional copies "Sokol Gymnast"	
March and April	58.00
Postage	16.85
Office Supplies	26.41
District Directors' Conference - to replace lost check	468.00
	<hr/>

\$ 1,045.13

SOKOL GYMNAST

JUNE 1984

 Editor - Edward Linhart - 1820 Ridgeland Ave., Berwyn, Ill. 60402

Sokol Contribution to the International Development of Women's Gymnastics

by: MARIE PROVAZNÍKOVÁ

(Former Director of Women - Czechoslovak Sokols - Č.O.S.)

In latter years, women's gymnastic meets at the Olympic games had a fixed program: balance beam, uneven parallel bars, horse vaults, and floor exercise. Generally, these three apparatus are considered the most appropriate for women. Just a few veterans remember that the **balance beam** and **high-low bars** (unevens) were introduced into the program of competitions by the Czechoslovak Sokol women.

In the gymnasiums, the balance beam was used since the beginning of women's gymnastics; low at the very beginning, later raised following the Swedish example. The Czechoslovak women competed on balance beam, improved its form, and succeeded in introducing it into the program of the first international meet of women. This was organized by the Federation International de Gymnastics (FIG) in Budapest in 1934, as well as of the following Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936. A small episode, preceding the latter, illustrates how little was known at that time about that treacherous apparatus.

The German Gymnastic Organization (which then replaced the German Turnverband, dissolved by Hitler) asked for permission to send two women gymnasts and an instructor to Prague to look at our apparatus. As soon as they entered the gymnasium in Tyršův Dům, one of them pulled out a tape measure from her pocket and all of them ran to the beam, to measure its width. To be sure, it was 8 cm wide in accordance with the rules; later the width was increased to 10 cm, which equals 4 inches. Their astonishment was evident. After a while, they asked for some demonstration of what could be done on such a narrow area, and their amazement increased. Anyhow, this experience did not prevent the German gymnasts from proclaiming the balance beam "German National Apparatus" after the Olympics.

At the meet there was also trouble caused by the perfect beam by the Czech producer, Adam. The International regulations permit every competing nation to bring its own apparatus - under the obligation to let other competitors make use of it, if they wished to. And they wished - all of them, at the cost of time.

The story of uneven bars was yet more interesting. We used them, lower than now - before World War I: later Franta Erban raised the bars. At the very begin-

ning, movements were different from those used nowadays: mostly knee overhangs, overpasses in combination of hang and support and balance exercises. Slowly movements changed and used the apparatus like two horizontal bars. The Czechoslovak team used the uneven bars for the first time in the first International meet of women of F.I.G. in Budapest in 1934. To the non-Sokol participants and audience, it was a revelation. Everybody liked the performance, but it took time before they were accepted for international competitions. All the Slav Sokols were acquainted with them, but the other nations refused to accept them for fear that they would not be able to catch up with the Sokol teams. They did accept them for competitions, only when they also had more experience and training on them. Since that time, the uneven parallel bars conquered the whole gymnastic world.

The balance beam and the uneven (high-low) parallel bars were an outstanding contribution by the Sokols to the development of women's gymnastics toward femininity. But there were also other contributions.

Let's not forget the **Indian Clubs**. The name "Indian" suggests that some particular form of clubs were first used by the American aborigines, probably first as a weapon, later also in men's dances. The first report on them as far as we could find, was in connection with the festival in Český Brod, Bohemia, on June 26th, 1887. For that date, the Czech Sokols planned a Slet in Prague. When the Austrian authorities forbid the parade and public welcoming of the guests, the executive committee of the Sokol Pražský cancelled the Slet in spite of several thousands registrations. But, as the American Sokols were already on their way, the competitions and part of the performances were transferred to Český Brod. For a long time, this festival was referred to as the second Sokol Slet. One of the American Sokol teams performed a composition with Indian Clubs. It seems that this was the very **first** introduction of Indian Clubs to Europe.

This performance was a big success and caught the hearts of the Czech Sokols, especially the women, who at that time, here and there, started to join Sokol Units. In 1901, when for the first time, women appeared in the program of the IV Slet exhibition, they performed with Indian Clubs. At the V Slet in 1907, they were followed by 2000 women performers. But those were some clubs! In shape they resembled rather the ninepins in bowling and how heavy they were! How the shoulders were aching after each gym session. Still, they became the most popular hand apparatus of the Sokol Women, probably for their swinging and circling movements and last but not least, for the charming music by Karel Pospisil.

When the Sokol women assumed responsibility for their gymnastic program, they gradually changed the shape and weight of the Indian clubs to that which we use nowadays and which were accepted internationally.

Though all these contributions were extremely valuable, they were still overshadowed by the fact, that the Sokol women opened for all women of the world the gates of the highest international competitions, namely world championship and Olympic games. The idea to request membership in the International Federation of Gymnastics for women was born at the meetings and competitions of the **Union of Slavic Sokols (SSS)**. The first president of the women's technical committee was Sister Ludwiga Zamoyska, then national director of the Polish Sokol women, first vice-president and secretary was Sister Marie Provaznikova, director of women of the ČOS. In the first women's championship in Budapest 1934, out of 5 competing teams, 3 were Sokols: Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Bulgaria - first place was won by the ČOS team.

Altogether, the contribution of the Sokol women to the International Women's Gymnastics was most noteworthy.

M.P.

The Origin of the Modern Olympic Games in 1896

Full credit for the revival of the Olympic Games in the modern era must go to Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who was born in Paris, January 4, 1863, and who died at Geneva, September 2, 1937. Very early in life he showed a taste for the study of literature, history, and the problems of education and sociology. At the age of 17 he began to scrutinize the weaknesses of his people who were trying to recover hope and self-respect following the Franco-Prussian War. He concluded that three monarchies, two empires, and three republics during a single century were not indicative of stability in the French character. The solution, he believed, rested in the development of the individual.

Coubertin had sufficient means to travel. He visited England and America where he studied organized athletics conducted by the students. He observed that competing for a place on an athletic team developed qualities of character whereas the attitude in French schools was that games destroyed study. He was convinced that he should devote his entire time and energy to securing a pedagogical reform in his own country. He decided to start at the bottom because, as he expressed it, "the foundation of real human morality lies in mutual respect - and to respect one another it is necessary to know one another."

Coubertin was not an athlete but he chose athletics as his field. The first major sport with which he associated himself was rowing, but when he attempted to bring the British oarsmen to France or send the French oarsmen to compete at Henley, he found the British and French conceptions of amateurism were not the same. This gave him the idea of bringing together educators, diplomats, and sports leaders for the purpose of



Baron Pierre de Coubertin, France, is the father of the modern Olympic Games, based on the glory of the ancient Olympic Games.

developing a universal understanding of amateurism so that the athletes of all nations might meet on an equal basis.

Coubertin realized that to capture the attention of disinterested persons he would have to originate something spectacular. He began to dream of a revival of the Olympic Games. At a meeting of the Athletic Sports Union at Sorbonne in Paris, November 25, 1892, he first publicly announced the Olympic Games idea. Speaking at the conference, Coubertin said, "Let us export oarsmen, runners, fencers; there is the free trade of the future - and on the day when it shall take place among the customs of Europe the cause of peace will have received a new and powerful support."

However, his proposal to revive the Olympic Games went for naught as his auditors failed to grasp the significance of the idea.

His next opportunity came in the spring of 1894 at an international congress which he had assembled for the purpose of studying the question of amateurism. At this meeting, official delegates from France, England, the United States, Greece, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, Italy and Spain, were in attendance. Hungary, Germany, Bohemia, Holland and Australia sent proxies or letters.

Seven questions concerning the problem of amateurism were on the agenda and Coubertin took the liberty of adding an eighth, "Regarding the possibility of the

revival of the Olympic Games." Coubertin imparted his enthusiasm so well it was unanimously agreed on June 23, 1894, to revive the Games and an International Committee was formed to look after their development and well-being.

Two years later, in 1896, Greece celebrated in the rebuilt stadium of Athens, the first Olympic Games of the present cycle and from this beginning, the world's greatest athletic spectacle was established.

Only the ceaseless labor, the tenacity and the perseverance of Baron De Coubertin accomplished and perfected this great work. Its main organization benefited from his methodical and precise mind and from his wide understanding of the aspirations and needs of youth.

In fact, Coubertin was the sole director of the Games as regards their form and character; the Olympic Charter and Protocol and the athlete's oath were his creation, as well as the opening and closing ceremonies of the Games. In addition, until 1925, he personally presided over the IOC, assuming single-handedly all the administrative and financial duties.

The work of Coubertin was, above all, a work of peace but there is one basic fact, almost universally misunderstood - Peace is not the major aim of the Olympic Games.

"Peace," Coubertin hoped and believed, "would be furthered by the Olympic Games... but peace could be the product only of a better world; a better world could be brought about only by better individuals; and better individuals could be developed only by the give and take, the buffeting and battering, the stress and strain of fierce competition."

The Olympic Games were not revived by the Baron de Coubertin merely to give contestants a chance to win medals and to break records, nor to entertain the public, nor to provide for the participants a stepping stone to a career in professional sport, nor certainly to demonstrate the superiority of one political system over another.

His idea was that they would:

1. Bring to the attention of the world the fact that a national program of physical training and competitive sport will not only develop stronger and healthier boys and girls but also and perhaps more important, will make better and happier citizens through the character building that follows participation in properly administered amateur sport.

2. Demonstrate the principles of fair play and good sportsmanship, which could be adopted with great advantage in many other spheres of activity.

3. Stimulate interest in the fine arts through exhibition, concerts, and demonstrations during the Games period, and thus contribute to a broader and more well-rounded life.

4. Teach that sport is played for fun and enjoyment and not to make money, and, that with devotion to the task at hand, the reward will take care of itself - the philosophy of the amateur as contrasted to that of materialism.

5. Create international amity and good will, thus leading to a happier and more peaceful world.

American Sokol Contributors

The American Sokol had also contributed to the Olympic movement. For many years we were members of the United States Olympic Committee. We are now represented through the United States Gymnastic Federation.

Bro. Frank Kriz, Sokol New York, is the only American to ever win a gold medal in Olympic Gymnastics. Frank J. Cumiskey recently wrote the following in the "International Gymnast".

Frank Kriz was 30 years old when he won the Olympic Championship in the combination Long Horse, High Jump in Paris, France in 1924. Frank was a product of the Bohemian Gymnastics Association, Sokol, of New York City. He was born on March 6, 1894 and was sent to a gym by his parents as was the custom at that time. Frank was not eager to attend, since the Sokols, like the German and Swiss organizations of the time, believed in strict discipline for their boys and girls. Despite his poor attitude, Frank started to make headway in the sport and at the age of 14, he started to compete in junior events in New York City, Schenectady, Omaha, and other cities, and he won his share of medals. Then he started to compete in AAU meets as a representative of his club and he won many medals and championships. Frank won seven National AAU Championships including two All-Around titles in 1922 and 1924. In 1920, as a member of the Olympic Team, he finished 10th AA and then in 1924 he won the gold in the Long Horse! He was also sixth in the Side Horse Vault, sixth in Rope Climb and 19th in the All-Around. He made his third Olympic Team at the age of 34 - the 1928 team, a remarkable record.

Frank was a member of the New York Fire Department from 1919 to 1944 and after his retirement he returned to his trade of refinishing furniture. Frank was a great kidder, a lot of fun, and had a wonderful sense of humor. I was fortunate to know him and be judged by him when I was competing. At the 50th Anniversary of the Modern Olympic Games in 1946, Frank sat on the dais with all the other Olympic Champions. Frank remained in the sport until he passed away in 1955, a man to be remembered.

The 1924 U.S. Olympic Gymnastics Team also had the following Sokol members:

Rudolph Novak, Sokol Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Frank Safanda, D.A. Sokol New York, Edward Knourek, Sokol Chicago, competed in the Pole Vault event.

In the results of the 1924 All-Around Competition, four of the top six were members of the Czechoslovak Sokol Organization.

Bro. Paul Fina, Sokol Chicago, made the 1940 U.S. Olympic Gymnastic team scheduled for Finland. Bro. Tom Balas, Sokol U.S.A. was an alternate member. The Olympiad was cancelled because of World War II.

Laddie Kniz Bakanic, Sokol New York, was a member of the 1948 U.S. Olympic Women's Gymnastic team.

The following Sokols made the 1980 U.S. Olympic Team:

James Hartung - Sokol Omaha - Gymnastics
 Phil Cahoy Jr. - Sokol Omaha - Gymnastics
 Tom Hintnaus - Sokol Los Angeles - Pole Vault

Phil's father, Phil Cahoy Sr. was Director of Men for the American Sokol's Western District. Tom's father, Lubo Hintnaus, was Director of our Pacific District. Tom's sister Dagmar, was our 1977 Sokol Slet Women's Champion.

The American Sokol was one of the pioneers of Women's Modern Rhythmic Gymnastics. This will be an Olympic event for the first time in 1984. Sis. Norma Zabka of Sokol New York will be a judge for this event. Jerry, Rome, and Henrietta Milan of Sokol Ft. Worth will also assist in this event. Sis. Emily Welcl-Ruzicka, Sokol Miami, and Honorary National Women's Director, is assigned to the Technology Dept. of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee at the Gymnastic Venue.

The Sokol Los Angeles Dancers will perform during the opening ceremonies.

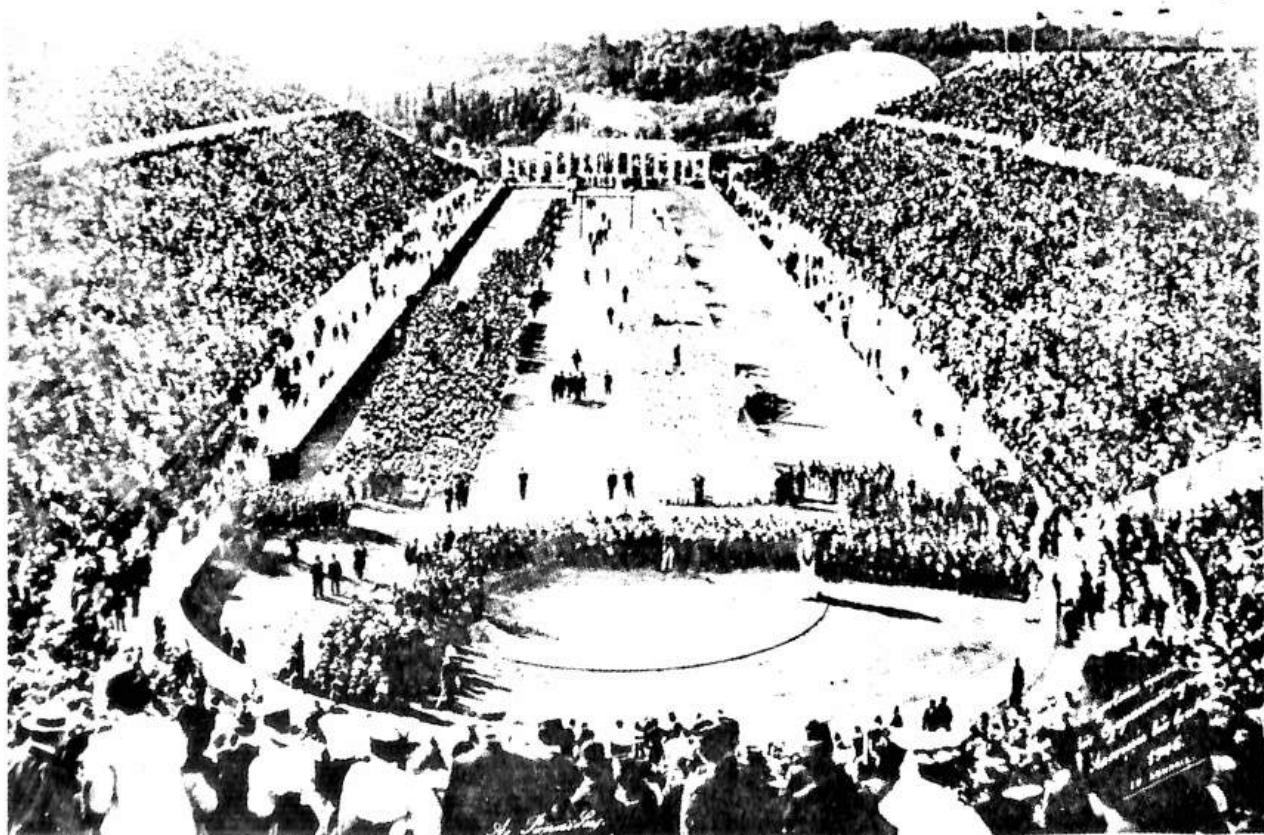
We wish success to Sokol members trying out for this year's Olympic teams. ZDAR to the 1984 Los Angeles Olympiad!

Czechoslovak Sokol in FIG

Sis. Marie Provaznik, Director of Women of the Czechoslovak Sokol Organization, also was President of the Women's Technical Committee of the Federation of International Gymnastics. She is now a member of Sokol New York.

Dr. Miroslav Klinger, Director of Men, of the Czechoslovak Sokol Organization served as FIG Technical Director. He was also an outstanding Olympic Gymnast.

The FIG is the Governing Body of Olympic Gymnastic Competitions.



The Games of the 1st Olympiad were held in Athens and proved to be the cornerstone for the escalation of world-wide amateur sports movement.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Salaries	\$ 133.62
FICA for March 1984	20.02
IWT - 1st Qtr. 1984	11.55
Postage	23.15
Supplies	4.26
Equipment	85.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 277.60

SOKOL PUBLICATION

Printing "American Sokol"	
March and April 1984	\$ 2,596.20
Postage "American Sokol"	
March 1984	355.87
Mailing list changes - April 1984	138.40
Editor - "American Sokol"	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,190.47

MISCELLANEOUS

ASO Uniform Division - Salaries	
FICA & FWT, March 1984,	
IWT, 1984 and phone	\$ 431.82
Future Sokol Leaders' Fund -	
Postage	8.52
Special Appropriations -	
Western District	270.50
Southern District	350.00
Advance to XVI ASO Slet	342.20
Transfer of funds from checking to	
savings account	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$11,403.04

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS

Balance brought forward:	
Western National Bank of Cicero -	
checking account	\$17,260.77
Receipts - April 1984	\$10,620.43
	<hr/>
	\$27,881.20
Disbursements - April 1984	17,730.85
	<hr/>
	\$10,150.35

FUTURE SOKOL LEADERS' FUND**April 1984**

In memory of Bro. Frank J. Janecek -	
Sokol Milwaukee	\$ 25.00

*Donations are tax exempt***IN MEMORIAM****John J. Strnad**

Bro. John Strnad was born on September 11, 1897, in Czechoslovakia and departed this life on Friday, March 9th, at age 86.

Bro. Strnad joined Sokol South Omaha in March of 1920 and was a 64 year member.

Bro. Strnad was an active Sokol member, serving as President in 1960, as Vice-President from 1952 to 1956, 1957 to 1959 and again in 1961, and also as secretary for many years. He served as our unit representative on

the Czech Sokol School Board and Czech Federation, served as chairman on numerous unit committees, was active in fund-raising activities, including raising money for the new Sokol Hall, and was a generous contributor to our paper and aluminum drives and accepted to work on any committee when asked to do so. Bro. Strnad also spend many hours working at Sokol Park from its beginning.

In short, Bro. Strnad was a dedicated Sokol always offering his time and help for the betterment of the Sokol South Omaha unit. He was a leader and an inspiration to the younger members in promoting Sokol ideas.

Bro. Strnad was also a member of ZCBJ Lodges 45 and 72 and the Old Settlers.

He is survived by his wife, son and daughter-in-law, two daughters, 6 grandchildren and 2 great-grandchildren.

The Sokol honor guard paid their respects on Sunday evening, Bro. Jim Riha gave the reading. Our sympathy is extended to his family and friends.

Sokol South Omaha Newsletter - May, 1984

Karel Zahradníček 1893-1984

Karel Zahradnicek, an outstanding and beloved member of the Czech community, died March 4th, at the age of ninety at Marymount Hospital, after a month-long illness.

A historian and a scholar, Bro. Zahradnicek had a vivid memory of dates, places and details of events in Cleveland since his arrival in 1920 from his native Moravia, Czechoslovakia.

A member of Sokol Greater Cleveland for 52 years, Bro. Zahradnicek was Secretary of Sokol Tyrs for 21 years, and secretary of the Northeastern District for five years. He was honored many times by Sokol Greater Cleveland.

Bro. Zahradnicek was a charter member and former President of the Cleveland Czechoslovak Philatelic Society. He was credited with getting the likeness of Thomas G. Masaryk, first President of Czechoslovakia, on a Champion of Liberty stamp.

Bro. Zahradnicek and his wife of 55 years, Marie, became managers of the Sklipek Club Room of Sokol Tyrs on East 131st Street in 1940. The Sklipek became an institution in Czech life in the city. In the guest book were names including those of Jan Masaryk, son of Thomas G. Masaryk; Voyta Benes, brother of Dr. Eduard Benes, second president of Czechoslovakia; and famous Czech musicians including Bohuslav Martinu, Rudolf Firkusny and Rudolf Friml.

Although he lost the sight of his left eye and wore a black patch, Bro. Zahradnicek was an avid reader. He knew five languages, Czech, German, Russian, French and English. Bro. Zahradnicek was a vivid story teller, especially of his time spent as a prisoner of war in Russia while serving in the Austrian Army. He returned to a free Czechoslovakia in 1919.

Bro. Zahradnicek retired in 1975; he was an active member of the Cleveland Committee for the Liberation of Czechoslovakia, having served as president for a

number of years. He also served as vice-president of the Vcelka Dramatic Society.

Bro. Zahradnicek is survived by his wife, daughter, two sons, five grandchildren and eleven great grandchildren.

Sokol Greater Cleveland
Newsletter, April, 1984

Sis. Stefie Moravansky

We pause to remember and revere those who have passed on. Sis. Stefie Moravansky, after a long illness, died on March 12, 1984 at 86 years of age. She was born Stefie Žila in Halenkovice, Morava, in the area of Uherské Hradiště at Napajedla.

Sis. Moravansky came to the United States in about 1905 to the state of Texas and then moved to Michigan when she was about 12 years old. She attended school to the 7th grade but because of hard times she could not finish school and had to go to work. She worked as a seamstress and later as a housekeeper and was an excellent cook.

As a single girl Stefie Žila attended Sokol and Czechoslovak functions where she met and later married Frank Moravansky, they had one daughter. Just last November, Stefie's husband, Frank passed away; they had been married 56 years.

In 1920 a group of Sokol sisters decided to form an independent women's unit, Sbor Sokolice Detroit, of which Sis. Stefie Žila was a charter member. In 1924 Sis. Žila was sent by her Sokol unit to Cleveland to attend a gymnastic course, and then for 6 consecutive years to 1929. Sis. Žila was náčelnice, women's director of Sokolice Detoit. In 1924, her team won 3rd place in gymnastic competitions in Cleveland and in 1925 her team attended the Slet and competitions in Chicago. At the Golden Jubilee of the Sokol Detroit Ladies Auxiliary in 1970, Sis. Stefie Moravansky along with 5 other sisters became an Honorary member of our unit. Her total membership in the American Sokol Organization was over 65 years. After her gymnastic activities ceased, Sis. Moravansky became active on the Sokol kitchen committee, cooking and baking sometimes 3 days ahead for special occasions, veřejné cvičení, gymnastic festivals, Sokol picnics and many other cultural activities.

During WW II she was active on the Č.S. Branch of the American Red Cross. She was also a member of Jednoty Českých Dám, Unity of Czech Ladies, C.S.A., and a representative to the Federation of the Č.S. National Hall on Tillman and Butternut.

Sis. Moravansky left among her papers a yellowed clipping from some printed page, author unknown, which beautifully explains her beliefs and love of nature.

"God Built My Shrine"

The church that I choose has no door, the sky is it's ceiling, the earth is it's floor. The birds in the trees sing all through the day, the beauty of nature inspires me to pray.

To thank thee Lord for hearing and sight for strength to walk, to enjoy nature so bright. And now, I ask

for help from thee, that I might understand others as should be, to remember my own weaknesses and wrongs that I do, and leave the judging of others only for you.

We the members of Sokol Detroit Ladies Auxiliary will miss our dear Sis. Stefie, we know her Sokol ideals have been passed on to her loved ones and her memory will live with us for ever. A model member of our unit, she has left a rich heritage for us to follow.

Excerpts from eulogy given by
Sis. Jarmila Zboril, Sokolice Detroit



I am the Flag

I am the flag of the United States of America.
I was born on June 14, 1777, in Philadelphia.
There the Continental Congress adopted my stars and stripes as the national flag.
My thirteen stripes alternating red and white with a union of thirteen white stars in a field of blue, represented a new constellation, a new nation dedicated to the personal and religious liberty of mankind.
Today fifty stars signal from my union, one for each of fifty sovereign states in the greatest constitutional republic the world has ever known.
My colors symbolize the patriotic ideals and spiritual qualities of the citizens of my country.
My red stripes proclaim the fearless courage and integrity of American men and boys and self-sacrifice and devotion of American mothers and daughters.
My white stripes stand for liberty and equality for all.
My blue is the blue of heaven, loyalty and faith.
I represent these eternal principles; liberty, justice, and humanity.
I embody American freedom; freedom of speech, religion, assembly, the press, and the sanctity of the home.
I typify that indomitable spirit of determination brought to my land by Christopher Columbus and by all my forefathers - the Pilgrims, Puritans, settlers at Jamestown and Plymouth.
I am as old as my nation.
I am a living symbol of my nation's law; the constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights.
I voice Abraham Lincoln's philosophy; "A government of the people, by the people, for the people."

- I stand guard over my nation's schools, the seedbed of good citizenship and true patriotism.
- I am displayed in every schoolroom throughout my nation; every schoolyard has a flag pole for my display.
- Daily thousands upon thousands of boys and girls pledge their allegiance to me and my country.
- I have my own law - Public Law 829, "The Flag Code." - which definitely states my correct use and display for all occasions and situations.
- I have my special day, Flag Day, June 14 is set aside to honor my birth.
- Americans, I am the sacred emblem of your country, I symbolize your birthright, your heritage of liberty purchased with blood and sorrow.
- I am your title deed of freedom, which is yours to enjoy and hold in trust for posterity.
- If you fail to keep this sacred trust inviolate, if I am nullified and destroyed, you and your children will become slaves to dictators and despots.
- Eternal vigilance is your price of freedom.
- As you see me silhouetted against the peaceful skies of my country, remind yourself that I am the flag of your country, that I stand for what you are - no more, no less.
- Guard me well, lest your freedom perish from the earth.
- Dedicate your lives to those principles for which I stand: "One nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."
- I was created in freedom. I made my first appearance in a battle for human liberty.
- God granted that I may spend eternity in my "land of the free and the home of the brave" and that I shall ever be known as "Old Glory," the flag of the United States of America.
- Ruth Apperson Rous*

Help Our Sokol Grow

FROM THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

DUPLICATE BOOKS

Educational Directors	1949	Karel M. Prchal
Vzdělavatelům!	1948	Karel M. Prchal
Our Task, Aim and Goal	1917	Dr. Miroslav Tyrš
Historical Preface to Foundation of Physical Culture and Our Task, Aim and Goal	1958	Dr. Miroslav Tyrš translated by James L. Cihak
Sokol Educational Physical Culture Association	1944	Jarka Jelinek and Jaroslav Zmrhal
Sokolstvo po únoru	1948	Dr. Antonín Hřebík
Dr. Miroslav Tyrš	1966	Joseph Cermak
Dr. Josef Scheiner	1956	James L. Cihak
Sokol Na Slovensku	1918-1921	Jarka Jelinek
Cvičení Pořadová Americké Obce Sokolské	1939	Jarka Jelinek
Sto Deset Let Sokola	1862-1972	Julius Dolanský, Josef Abraham, Rudolf Zámet, Gustav Kouřimský, Stanislav Košák
World's Fair Memorial of the Czechoslovak Group	1933	Czechoslovak Group
Dějiny a Památník Župy Fuegner-Tyršovy	1897-1912	Župy Fuegner-Tyrš
Památník Sokola Pražského	1862-1882	Sokol Prague
Základy Tělovědy a Tělesné Výchovy	1922	Dr. Karel Chodounský, Prof. Mudr. K. Weigner
Památník VII. Sletu Všesokolského v Praze	1920	Československé Obce Sokolské
Památník První Družiny Čs. Legionářů v Chicagu, Ill.	1919-1939	American Czechoslovak Legion
Památník Světového na VIII. Slet Všesokolský v Praze	1926	
Zlatá Kniha Československého Chicaga	1926	Jaromíra Pšenky
Padesátileté Jubileum Českého Národního Hřbitova v Chicagu, Ill.	1927	
Sedmesátipětileté Jubileum Českého Národního Hřbitova v Chicagu, Ill.	1952	
Bohemian National Cemetery Association of Chicago, Ill., 100 years	1977	
IV Slet Všesokolský	1901	Dr. Jos. Scheinera
Památník Národní Jednoty Sokolské	1904	
Slet Slovenského Sokolstva	1912	
Památník IX. Sletu Všesokolského	1932	
III. Celostátní Spartakiáda	1965	
II. Celostátní Spartakiáda	1961	
I. Celostátní Spartakiáda	1955	
Several Prints of T. G. Masaryk		
Several "To Our Youth United States of America"		

If you are interested in obtaining any of this material please contact the ASO Educational Committee.

OLYMPIC TORCH BEARERS IN CHICAGO

Olympic torch bearers passing through Chicago before the 1984 Summer Olympics. They include Walter Payton, Tim Wiegel and Ms. White.



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*The day that I refuse to see
The worth of a new idea
That doesn't appeal to me,
When children's laughter
I label as noise,
(They make such a mess,
And litter the house with toys!)*

*When leaves of scarlet and amber,
Flaming against the sky,
Are never noticed by me
And I blindly pass them by.*

*When the mew of a kitten
Doesn't make me smile
And the talk of old friends
Grows boring after awhile.*

*When feelings of love
Are never told,
That day, my friends, is
The day that I grow old.*

Birdell E. Provus

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OF CHICAGO

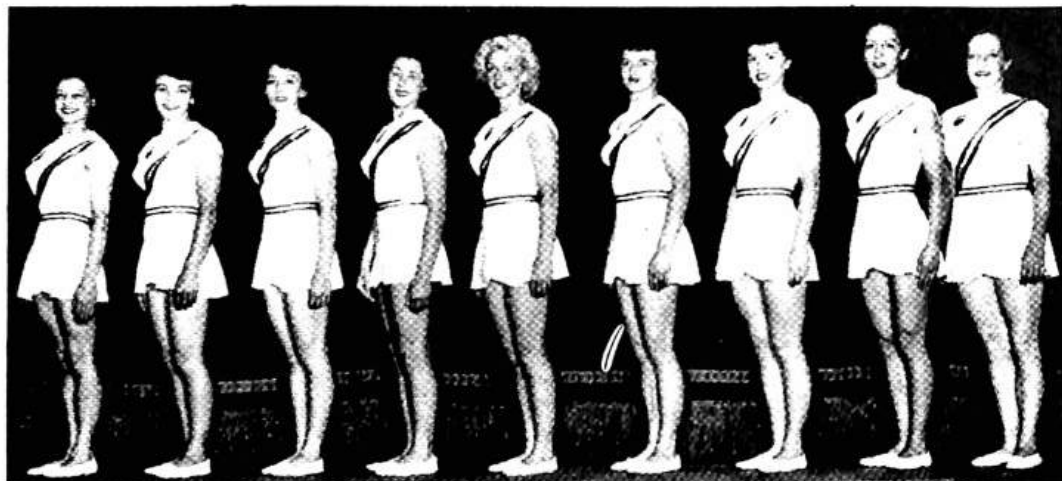
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1948 United States Women's Olympic Gymnastic Team

Left to Right—HELEN SCHIFANO, CONCETTA C. LENZ, CLARA SCHROTH,
META N. ELSTE, DOROTHY DALTON, MARIAN T. BARONE, ANITA
SIMONIS, LADDIE BAKANIC, ROBERTA BONNIWELL, *Chaperon.*

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