American Sokol

Sokol San Francisco

SOKOL SAN FRANCISCO INC.
GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION
EDUCATIONAL-SOCIAL AND
CHARITY NON-PROFIT CULTURAL
ORGANIZATION

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VĚSTNÍK

FALL
2012



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Sokol Members and Committee Meeting is every second Tuesday each month at 1:30 PM (except July and August) in Baywood Court, 21966 Dolores St. # 243, Castro Valley, CA 94546.

Věstník is published by Sokol San Francisco, Four isues per Year. Your typed contributions send to our Unit or editor's e-mails, or by mail. **No changes after deadlines for contributions !!!**

Věstník Schedule:

Deadline for contributions	WINTER	December 31 with a publication date January 31,
Deadline for contributions	SPRING	February 28 with a publication date March 31,
Deadline for contributions	SUMMER	May 31 with a publication date June 30,
Deadline for contributions	FALL	September 30 with a publication date October 31.

SOKOL UNIT CORNER

Please pay attention to Sokol news and information on our unit new website: http://www.sokolsf.org/

Sokol dues and donation 2012:
We are very thankful for your generous contribution and support to American Sokol San Francisco Unit, non-profit Organization of individual donations as follows:
K. Snajberk $65, G. Teyrovsky $14, P. Burda $125.22, Kucera $50, J. Strolena $40 copy 8mm film to DVD, V. Machacek $25, J. Bochenek $20, H. Sredl $25, D. Vernak $30, B.Lundeen $10(for Vestnik), Z. Zivny $71.12, Seda $10.

Total: $485.34

Paul A Burda, Sokol Financial Secretary

Brothers and Sisters:
Brothers and Sisters:
Our Unit currently stands for 34 women and 26 men. All members have paid 2012 dues.
Our Board continues to work very hard in keeping our aging, non-profit organization vibrant.

We would appreciate your positive inputs about how you visualize the future of our organization in these changing and multicultural times of the American Society.
Your ideas are very important to us. Please send your comments via e-mail or postal mail.

Thanks to all interested and concerned members.

Payment Dues 2013

SEND WITH YOUR PAYMENT	KEEP FOR YOUR RECORDS
2011 Dues are $35, late fee $5 after 2-28-13. **Membership reinstatement fee $5.** **Membership Dues sent $.....** **New members add $5 processing fee to American Sokol Headquarters in Brookfield, Illinois** **Donation/Contribution.....** **Name:.....** **Sent amount.....** **Address.....** **City.....State....Zip.....**	**Sokol San Francisco Dues 2013** **Date: .....** **Check No:.....**

SOKOL SAN FRANCISCO 2012 CALENDAR of EVENTS

DATE	ACTIVITY	PLACE	LOCATION
October 20, Saturday	Sokol Lunch	El Torito Restaurant	San Leandro,
November 10, Saturday	Walk for Health	Sunol Regional Wilderness.	Sunol
December 8, Saturday	Annual Meeting.	Place will be announced	
December 29, Saturday	Dinner, dance, 6:30 PM	End of the Year	Tarragon, Sunnyvale

All Was Well at Our Chabot Lake Park Picnic



One of the blessings of California is her mild climate, with two main seasons: the wet Winter & the dry Summer. Only a newcomer to our neck of woods will qualify his invitation for a summer picnic by adding: "If it's not raining."

For me the best weather is the one I am not aware of at all - it's not hot, not cold, not windy, not dry, not wet. And that's exactly what we were treated to on September 15, 2012, a day when 45 Sokols & Sokol friends met at the Lake Chabot Park in Castro Valley.

Largest crowd ever, half a dozen of kids, two of them teenagers engaged in small talk, cordial exchanges of stories so intensely that our "music man" – Brother Daniel Botcha - played to a smaller group of singers than at any other time.



Besides the old-timers we welcomed some new faces. What an inspiration for us, who are "getting there", to see Ms. Vlasta Jaques, defying her age of just a year away from the Century mark - bright, fun-loving and interested in everything going on around her. It was the couple of our relatives from Czech Republic, Helena & Jaroslav Sonka, who were the most impressed by ongoing demonstration of Sokol spirit of friendliness and sharing, something we are so used to, we do not give it a second thought. Of course, it's not easy to keep kids, with a miniature attention span, entertained.

A paddlewheel boat ride they did not enjoy as much as the Rangers' lecture about the story of this park. The physically unchallenged crowd went for a long hike around part of the lake.

So the day without a fault went by too fast and with the Sun lowering its face to the horizon forced us to pack, say Good bye with high hopes of meeting again next year.

Zdenek Vernak.

Stretching feels good when done correctly. You do not have to push limits or attempt to go further each day. It should not be a personal contest to see how far you can stretch. Stretching should be tailored to your particular muscular structure, flexibility, and varying tension levels. The key is regularity and relaxation. The object is to reduce muscular tension, thereby promoting freer movement—not to concentrate on attaining extreme flexibility, which often leads to overstretching and injury

SUMMARY OF SITTING STRETCHES



Do these sitting stretches, in this order, as a routine.

From Bob Anderson: Streching

Mark your calendar:

1: Sokol Annual meeting, Saturday, December 8 at 10:15. Place of the meeting will be announced later. Lunch for attendees will follow the meeting. List of candidates, detail program, budget 2013 and summary list of 2012 spending will be distributed to every member by mail as agreed to at our Annual meeting in 1996. Please, send your E-mail or mail with interest to participate on the Board by November 12 at the latest.

2: Our end of 2012 dinner and dance on December 29, Saturday, in Tarragon restaurant at 6:30 PM. Price $30 for members with dues paid and $ 39 for non- members.
Invitation and details of food selection will be distributed at the end of November.

AMERICAN SOKOL CORNER

Sis Jean Hruby - Business Manager of the American Sokol
Loyal Service to American Sokol
Loyalty in today's workplace is not always commonplace. With today's fast paced society, it is rare for someone to give their commitment to an organization for an extended period of time. Today, we thank Sis. Jean Hruby for being loyal to the American Sokol for over a decade
Due to an outstanding opportunity, Jean has decided to resign her position as Business Manager of the American Sokol effective September 14, 2012.
Several months ago Jean was offered a paid grant to Study the Czech Language at Charles University in Prague for 1-2 semesters under the Compatriotic Educational Program offered by the Embassy of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This is an incredible opportunity for Jean and we are all very excited for her new adventure.

Jean began her employment with American Sokol in 2001 when the organization converted the operations of the national office from part time staff to a full time position. Her original position grew over time to encompass far more than simple clerical work in the office. She has transformed our National Office to operate with excellence in an ever changing business environment. During her tenure she orchestrated moving the office to new facilities on two occasions, helped bring the office into the computer age, aided the uniform, museum and library areas of the office and assisted the American Sokol Executive Board and committees. In a very important role she quickly became the friendly, helpful voice on the phone when someone needed assistance from the office. In addition to these efforts, her connections to both the business and Czech community have been invaluable as we have worked to grow and expand the organization. Jean has been a integral point of contact for all Units throughout the American Sokol and the World Sokol Federation. Jean of course plans to remain a Sokol and to keep Sokol efforts and methodology true at heart. She also has agreed to remain a representative of the American Sokol with some of our affiliations.
We acknowledge and thank Jean for all her work in her tenure with American Sokol and to wish her the best of luck in her newest journey! Nazdar Jean! And thank you for everything.
The American Sokol Executive Board and Board of Governors

Thought for the month: Continually challenge yourself to grow and expand by seeking out and listening to varied points of view – even ones you disagree with completely.
From the Desk of **National Education Director – Ellen Jeanne Schnabl**
Charles S. Lauer said, "Leaders don't force people to follow -- they invite them on a journey."
Why do my fingers get pruney: After being in water for a long time, they actually improve traction on wet surfaces. The ridges allow water to drain away, making your grip better.
Pick Me Ups:
Start the day with a fiber-rich breakfast which will reduce fatigue and give you better cognitive skills.
Space out the caffeine fixes - about 8 oz. every few hours will help keep you awake, alert and focused.
Eat often, but not a lot - studies show that 6 small meals are better than 3 big ones.
Go green - keep flowers or plants on your desk and throughout your home - you get more creative ideas.
Drink water -- half the people who are tired are actually dehydrated.
Take time for tea which decreases mental fatigue and improves alertness, reaction time and memory.
Pack your kids' lunch yourself. Brown bag items such as bananas pack potassium; peanut butter is high in magnesium.
Tune in - one study found that employees who wore headphones while they worked were 10% more productive.
Eye Strain: When working at a computer, be sure to take a break every 20 minutes. Excessive lighting can also contribute to eye strain.
The Nocturnal Navigator: With Halloween coming we think of scary ghosts, goblins, black cats and BATS. They usually weigh only about 1/2 oz and can live 6 or 7 years. They usually hibernate from November to March or April and eat many types of insects. They are NOT blind and have fairly acute vision. They use echolocation to create sound waves which is necessary to locate prey at night.
Duct tape: Originally made for U.S. Army use with a green cotton duck backing. When soldiers brought it home and used it to make repairs such as connecting heating ducts, it was manufactured in silver and called duct tape.
Safety Strategies you'd never think of:
Store valuables in your child's sock drawer rather than in your night stand.
If your front entrance contains decorative glass, install your security keypad in a place which is not visible from the doorstep.
Keep car keys next to your bed while you sleep. If you hear a suspicious noise, press the panic button on the key ring.
Plant thorny bushes near ground-floor windows.
Don't load your car the night before leaving on vacation or a weekend - unless that car is kept in a locked garage.
Don't store fireplace wood near the side of your home, termites could your problem.

INFORMATION CORNER

General Information published in our Vestniks in the past is now available in **http://www.sokolsf.org**

Pew: **Protestants No Longer a Majority in United States**
Tuesday, October 9, 2012 10:34 AM
By: Jim Meyers, in Newsmax

For the first time ever, the United States does not have a Protestant majority, according to a new study and a major reason is that the number of Americans with no religious affiliation is on the rise.

The percentage of Protestant adults in the country has reached a low of 48 percent, according to the study by the Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life reported by The Associated Press.

The drop has long been anticipated and comes at a time when no Protestants are on the U.S. Supreme Court and Republicans have their first presidential ticket with no Protestant nominees. Mitt Romney is Mormon and Paul Ryan is Roman Catholic. On the Democratic ticket, Barack Obama has worshipped as a Protestant but running mate Joe Biden is Catholic.

The Czech president, Václav Klaus on the dissolution of the former Czechoslovakia's currency following the Velvet Revolution and the lessons it holds for the euro system.

We are junior members in the European Union, but were not part of the euro zone currency system. Our Central bank, together with our government, opposes fiscal union. We entered the EU when many things were a given. When you want to join the local golf club, you can't say, "Well, I m ready to enter your club on condition you change the rules". Joining the monetary system was one of the conditions that we accepted with some reluctance. Monetary union is an extreme case of a fixed exchange-rate regime. To start one is easy, when all the parameters more or less fit together. But then economies grow differently, and the real issue is to maintain the arrangement. Milton Friedman said the euro would not survive the first real crisis. That's been proved to be a reality.

I have a unique position being the last minister of finance of a dissolving monetary union. When we dissolved Czechoslovakia into the Czech Republic and Slovakia, we prepared 25 intergovernmental agreements. Our idea was to keep an open free-trade area and a single currency. When we divided the country on Jan. 1, 1993, and we still had the Czechoslovak crown, we discovered it was impossible without politics and fiscal union. Slovaks put their money in the Czech Republic, where the economy was stronger.
This is not a criticism of Slovakia, or a criticism of their behavior. It's just criticism of entering the monetary union. After several weeks, we had an overnight meeting in Prague with the prime minister, the governor of the Central Bank, and the ministers of finance of the Czech Republic and Slovakia. We more or less accepted that it wasn't working. At 4 a.m. we made a decision that it would be technically possible to create two currencies. We announced it and did it. For most Czechs, it was a nonevent. It's not true, what all the politicians are saying about the disaster in exiting the euro. You have to do it in a prearranged, organized way.
I refuse to be called a euro skeptic. The European integration process is an experiment. I differentiate European integration from European unification. I have no objections to the opening up and liberalizing of Europe. But that doesn't mean everyone is the same.
As told to Diane Brady, interviewed in Bloomberg Businessweek, 10/8-10/14, 2012

Construction of EU-funded super laser begins
The construction of the ELI Beamlines centre, to include the world's most efficient laser, began in Dolni Brezany on Tuesday. The project is being largely funded by the EU. The launch was attended by Prime Minister Petr Necas and the education minister, Petr Fiala.
The prime minister called the project the "most important scientific installation in the country". The new center has been designed to attract international experts as well as to curb the so-called brain drain in Czech science. The center will focus on research into cancer treatment, medical imaging and diagnosis. The laser will also be used in the development and testing of new materials and the handling of radioactive waste. The center is expected to begin operation in 2016, reaching full performance by 2019, Jan Ridky, the director of the Czech Academy of Sciences' Physics Institute, said.

Bela Gran Jensenova named Overseas Czech of Year at Prague ceremony
Bela Gran Jensenova, who lives in Norway, was named Overseas Czech of the Year at a ceremony on Friday night at Prague's National Theatre organised by Czech Radio and Czech Television. Mrs. Jensenova is the founder of Stonozka (Centipede), an organisation that helps children in hospitals and other institutions in the Czech Republic and a number of other states. She came first in a vote in which listeners and viewers could choose between 20 Czech expatriates that have made notable achievements. Second in the poll was U.S.-based plastic surgeon Bohdan Pomahac, while the Prague-born former U.S. secretary of state Madeleine Albright placed third. The ceremony was held in connection with this year's Day of Czech Statehood, which was dedicated to Czechs living abroad.

Czech Stamp wins Grand Prix at WIPA world exhibition in Vienna
A stamp honoring Prague's Postal Museum has won the prestigious Grand Prix competition for the world's most beautiful postage stamp at the WIPA world exhibition in Vienna, Czech Post said on Tuesday. The stamp depicts an old postage emblem surrounded by a map and mail carriers of olden times. Stamps from Liechtenstein and Slovakia came second and third.

Vinnetou se vrátil na místo činu a rozplakal se Autor: ČTK

Pierre Brice ztvárnil před lety Vinnetoua
Vinnetou se vrátil! Půl století po natočení legendárního filmu Poklad na Stříbrném jezeře stanul představitel náčelníka Apačů, francouzský herec Pierre Brice (83), opět na místech natáčení. A v úžasných sceneriích chorvatských Velebit se neubránil slzám!
Do Chorvatska pozval slavného herce na oslavy filmového jubilea jeho evropský fanklub. S manželkou Hellou, německou herečkou, si prošel hned několik míst, kde v roce 1962 vznikala jeho nejslavnější životní role a vzpomínal.
„Tehdy, když jsme tu točili Poklad na Stříbrném jezeře, jsme sem museli i s technikou chodit pěšky. Naše mercedesy se sem prostě nedostaly. Ty skály je zničily," vyprávěl Brice nad údolím filmové Rio Pekos, ve skutečnosti úžasné řeky Zrmanja.
Vinnetou mi změnil život
Právě tady na něj čekaly desítky jeho fanoušků z celé Evropy. „Vinnetou změnil život nejen mně, ale i lidem, kteří ten film mají rádi. "A já jsem rád, že si ho budou asi navždy spojovat se mnou," řekl pyšně francouzský herec.



A bylo vidět, že na místech, která mu skutečně změnila život, ožil z muže v letech opět v mladíka. I když hustou černou kštici s copánkem pod indiánskou čelenkou vystřídaly šediny.
Vzpomínky na Old Shatterhanda
Brice zavzpomínal i na svého filmového kolegu Lexe Barkera (†54), představitele Old Shatterhanda. „Škoda, že tu nemůžu stát s ním. Byl to skvělý člověk a nikdy v životě jsem neměl lepšího kolegu," řekl upřímně Brice a v jeho očích se objevily slzy…

S Barkerem natáčel Pierre Brice slavnou filmovou sérii od roku 1962 do roku 1968 převážně v Chorvatsku. „Nikde jinde by se určitě Apačům nežilo lépe," smál se Brice, když se loučil se svými fanoušky.

Režiséra mayovek zabila v opilosti česká manželka!

Režiséra nejslavnějších "mayovek" Haralda Reinla (†78) čekal neslavný konec. V opilosti ho zabila jeho vlastní manželka, Češka Daniela Marie Delisová. Pro milióny diváků ale zůstává Harald Reinl především nepřekonatelným tvůrcem filmových postav Vinnetoua a Old Shatterhanda.
První polovinu 60. let 20. století lze označit zřejmě za nejšťastnější období Reinlova života i jeho tvorby. Tehdy si získává mezinárodní jméno řadou filmů na motivy románů Karla Maye (1842-1912), německého autora s velkou fantazií.
První Reinlovou filmovou mayovkou, a zároveň prvním veleúspěšným evropským westernem, byl film Der Schatz im Silbersee (1962, Poklad na Stříbrném jezeře), natočený velmi volně podle Mayova stejnojmenného románu. Zde diváci mohli poprvé vedle sebe vidět rudého náčelníka Apačů Vinnetoua, a po jeho boku Old Shatterhanda.
Diváci chtěli po smrti Vinnetoua další pokračování
Následující tři roky pak pokračovalo vítězné tažení Reinlovy vinnetouovské trilogie: Winnetou 1. (1963, Vinnetou), Winnetou 2 (1964, v Československu uváděný pod názvem Vinnetou – Rudý gentleman) a Winnetou 3 (1965, v Československu s názvem Vinnetou – Poslední výstřel) s napínavými okamžiky pronásledování apačského náčelníka ve vodopádech Medvědí řeky a nakonec nezapomenutelnou scénou umírání Vinnetoua.
Úspěch této Reinlovy série byl veliký a diváci se nemohli smířit s tím, že by tím mělo vše definitivně končit. Proto se Reinl také o tři roky později odhodlal k natočení ještě jednoho filmu s oběma hlavními hrdiny: Winnetou und Shatterhand im Tal der Toten (1968, Vinnetou a Old Shatterhand v Údolí smrti) se stejnými hereckými představiteli v hlavních rolích. Kromě obvyklých jugoslávských plenérů se tu tentokrát objevily i autentické záběry z Grand Canyonu v Arizoně.

CZECH CORNER

Zlaté gymnastky z Londýna 1948 (Patrik Vacek)

Gymnastka Věra Růžičková stále živě vzpomíná na 'smutnou' olympiádu v Londýně 1948:
"Domů jsme vezly zlaté medaile a urnu kamarádky".



Před 64 lety vyhrála Věra Růžičková (84) spolu s osmičlenným družstvem gymnastek olympiádu v Londýně. Bylo to však nejsmutnější zlato v historii. Kolegyně z týmu, Eliška Misáková (+23), v Anglii podlehla mozkové obrně. Na Londýn a olympijskou atmosféru nikdy nezapomene. „ Na městě byly znát následky války. Po bombardování byl Londýn zničený. Přesto ta atmosféra velkého sportovního svátku byla úžasná", vzpomíná gymnastka.
Nadšení však brzy vystřídal šok. Členka týmu a sestra Slávky Misákové, Eliška, si po příletu stěžovala, že jí je zle. Původně se myslelo, že jde jen o chřipku. Následně jí ale byla zjištěna krutá diagnóza- mozková obrna. Tehdy na ni nebyl lék.
Nemohly Elišku navštěvovat, protože byla na infekčním oddělení. Navíc se pořadatelé báli, že obrnu přivezly a jsou také nakažené.
Jako nejmladší v družstvu byla Věra Růžičková původně náhradnice. Nemocnou kamarádku bravurně zastoupila a předvedla skvělý výkon - šestý nejlepší ze všech devadesáti soutěžících!
Sešly jsme se jako družstvo a řekly si, že budeme bojovat, vyhrajeme a uzdraví se tak i Eliška . Nám se to podařilo, ale jí bohužel ne. Po soutěži řidič výpravy odvezl Slávku k sestře. Ta jí řekla, že jsme vyhrály, ale Eliška to už asi nevnímala. V noci zemřela.
Během vyhlášení vítězů byl na československé vlajce černý šátek a vítězky plakaly. Diváci mysleli, že to jsou slzy štěstí. Byla to ale směs radosti a smutku zároveň.
V Londýně musely gymnastky zůstat o několik dní déle. Tehdy nemohlo být převezeno Eliščino infikované tělo, a tak čekaly, až ji zpopelní. Na palubě sebou vezly zlaté olympijské medaile i urnu kamarádky, která jako jediná v historii olympiád dostala medaili in memoriam.



"Byly jsme jako sokolské družstvo. Československá obec sokolská byla pověřena reprezentací na olympijských hrách ve sportovní gymnastice. Tam jsme samozřejmě závodili pod hlavičkou Československé republiky. Pak už byl Sokol zrušen a byla situace úplně jiná."

Vitální a elegantní dámě Věře Růžičkové byste jejích 84 let rozhodně nehádali. A nejen podle vzezření, výborně jí slouží také paměť, takže jí nedělá problémy trochu zavzpomínat a dosvědčit, jak se poslední londýnské "hry" lišily od těch letošních. „Ještě nebyly olympijské vesnice, takže jsme byli ubytovaní v kolejích Svaté Heleny. Taky jsme neměli zajištěnou dopravu, tak jsme dostali lístky na autobus. Se současností se to nedá srovnat."

Eliška Misáková. (*12. 10. 1926- †14.8. 1948

Zemřel populární divadelní, filmový a televizní herec Radoslav Brzobohatý,

†12.9.2012



Ostře řezané rysy ve tvářích i duších jeho „skutečných chlapů" nechávaly lhostejným jen málokoho. Nezapomenutelné jsou jeho role z filmu Všichni dobří rodáci, seriálu F. L. Věk či divadelní Řek Zorba. Letos byl tento oblíbený herec v televizní anketě TýTý uveden do Dvorany slávy. S herectvím začínal již v 50. letech minulého století, první film natočil v roce 1959. Od té doby se Radoslav Brzobohatý divákům představil ve stovkách rolí v divadle, ve filmu i televizi a stále patřil mezi nejpopulárnější české herce a osobnosti vůbec. Tento prototyp „drsných sympaťáků" zemřel pri práci, den před svými osmdesátinami, oznámila jeho žena Hana Gregorová.

Nepřehlédnutelné charisma

Ačkoli jej vysportovaná postava a nepřehlédnutelné charisma předurčovaly pro role mužných, správných a čestných chlapů, uplatnil se v divadelních i filmových rolích všech žánrů. První velkou vlnu popularity mu přinesla role Martina Edena v televizním přepisu románu Jacka Londona, v šedesátých letech zazářil však i například v komedii Ladislava Rychmana Dáma na kolejích či válečné tragédii Martina Friče Hvězda zvaná Pelyněk.

Právě šedesátá léta a počátek let sedmdesátých byly dobou, kdy měl Brzobohatý štěstí na nezapomenutelné role. Sám označil za své největší úspěchy trojici filmů Atentát (1964) Jiřího Sequense, Ucho (1970) Karla Kachyni a Všichni dobří rodáci (1968) Vojtěcha Jasného.

Trezorové filmy

Koncem 60. let také točil slavný televizní seriál F. L. Věk, kde si zahrál hlavní roli a který nakonec narazil u komunistických cenzorů. „U nás ještě doznával pocit svobody a každý takový kulturní počin národ posiloval," řekl na téma seriálu. Seriál a především „trezorové" filmy Ucho a „Rodáci" znamenaly určitý zlom v jeho kariéře. Komunistický režim se kvůli nim v době normalizace postaral o to, aby o výraznější filmovou roli delší dobu nezavadil.

Brzobohatý byl kromě herectví znám i jako valašský patriot a milovník Slovenska. Ve Vrútkách na Slovensku se narodil a díky práci zde poznal i svou současnou manželku herečku Hanu Gregorovou. Na Valašsku, kde se po válce usadila jeho rodina, prožil dětství. Odtud pramení i jeho láska k lidovým písním, které zde slýchával. Od dětství také hrál na několik nástrojů – housle, basu, kytaru, trubku. Veřejně začal vystupovat již při středoškolských studiích ve Valašském Meziříčí a později v Krnově. Hrál s ochotníky a taky v kapelách.

Propadl knihám

Brzobohatý pocházel z námořnické rodiny. Moře brázdili jeho otec i děd, mladý Radek je však nenásledoval, místo do vln se ponořil do knih. Doslova jim propadl. „Literatura mě posunula jinam," řekl v jednom z rozhovorů. Dovedla jej k divadelním prknům, na čemž má podle jeho slov největší zásluhu češtinář na gymnáziu ve Valašském Meziříčí: „Nesmírně spravedlivý člověk, který dokázal ctít názor druhého."

Po studiích na pražské DAMU nakonec zakotvil na vytoužené scéně Divadla Na Vinohradech, kde zůstal přes 30 let. Odtud je i jeho slavný Clavellův a Hubačův Král Krysa či Goethův Faust. Z vinohradského divadla odešel až v roce 2000 po delším období, kdy nebyl obsazován do velkých rolí. S divadlem chtěl údajně skončit, jeho žena mu to však rozmluvila. Zkusil to tedy v Karlínském hudebním divadle, kde exceloval v roli Řeka Zorby. V roce 2004 pak spolu s manželkou Hanou Gregorovou založili Divadlo Radka Brzobohatého, na jehož prknech se například ve hře Dva na smetišti sešel se synem Ondřejem.

Pokaždé si vzal herečku

Radoslav Brzobohatý, který byl letos byl při vyhlašování cen TýTý uveden do televizní dvorany slávy, byl potřeti ženatý, pokaždé si vzal herečku. Z prvního manželství s Jaroslavou Kolářovou má dceru Radanu. Jeho druhou ženou byla Jiřina Bohdalová, svazek však brzy skončil rozvodem. S Hanou Gregorovou žil od roku 1981. Jeho žena přivedla do manželství svoji dceru Rolu, narodil se jim syn Ondřej.

Čestmír Šimáně, otec prvního reaktoru u nás, rozuměl atomům i klasikům



V září roku 1957 se na území dnešní České republiky rozběhl první atomový reaktor. Odpovědnost za celou akci spočívala na bedrech muže, který s tehdy československou jadernou fyzikou byl pevně spojený od jejích skromných počátků, Čestmíra Šimáně. Zemřel několik týdnů před tímto výročím, letos 26. července ve věku 93 let, měsíc po dopsání svého posledního vědeckého článku a stále ještě v práci. Pojďme si ho při polokulatém atomovém výročí blíže připomenout.

Prof. Ing. Čestmír Šimáně, DrSc. (9. května 1919–26. července 2012) se narodil v Opavě.

Vystudoval Vysokou školu technickou dr. E. Beneše v Brně (1946), následně působil jako asistent na Masarykově univerzitě v Brně. V letech 1947 a 1948 absolvoval stáž v laboratoři jaderné chemie u prof. Joliot-Curie na Collége de France v Paříži. Po založení Ústavu jaderné fyziky v Řeži sloužil v letech 1955 až 1964 jako jeho první ředitel. V té době (v letech 1961–1964) zároveň působil jako ředitel divize Mezinárodní atomové agentury (MAAE) ve Vídni.

Následně byl u založení dalšího střediska jaderného výzkumu u nás, Katedry jaderných reaktorů ČVUT v Praze. Od roku 1967 byl děkanem FTJF, nyní Fakulty jaderné a fyzikálně inženýrské (FJFI). Následně přišlo i jeho další významné mezinárodní působení: v letech 1973 až 1977 byl místoředitelem Spojeného ústavu jaderných výzkumů v Dubně, tedy nejlepšího střediska jaderného výzkumu v tehdejším východním bloku. Do roku 2003 pracoval jako vědecký pracovník FJFI. Po zřízení Státního úřadu pro jadernou bezpečnost ČR byl členem jeho poradního sboru. Od roku 2004 až do své smrti docházel na mikrotron Ústavu jaderné fyziky AV ČR. Svůj poslední článek dopsal měsíc před smrtí.

Zdroj: http://technet.idnes.cz/zemrel-cestmir-simane-0ub-/veda.aspx?c=A120824_110219_veda_mla

Hypermarket

They opened quite new hypermarket in San Jose few month ago. It has a lot of features to enjoy. Some of them are really spectacular.

1. It has an automatic water mister to keep produce fresh. Just before goes on, you hear the sound of distant thunder and the smell of fresh rain.
2. When you pass the milk cases, you hear cows mooing and there is the scent of freshly moved hay.
3. In the meat department there is aroma of charcoal grilled steaks with onions.
4. When you approach the egg cases, you hear hens clucking and cackling, and the air is filled with pleasing aroma of bacon and eggs frying.
5. The bread department features tantalizing smell of fresh baked bread and cookies.

But I don't buy toilet paper there anymore. Please, I don't recommend you do also.

O indiánských příbuzných nevěděla rodina dobrodruha Friče sto let

6. září 2012 17:07

Česká pošta vydala známku s portrétem Alberta Vojtěcha Friče (8. září 1882, Praha - 4. prosinec 1944, Praha), českého etnografa, cestovatele, botanika a spisovatele.



Až po sto letech rodina slavného českého cestovatele Alberta Vojtěcha Friče zjistila, že má v Paraguayi příbuzné. Fričův vnuk Rodolfo Ferreira Frič, "český indián" z kmene Čamakoko, teď přiletěl do Česka, aby oslavil dědovo jubileum. V sobotu od narození cestovatele uplyne 130 let. Rodolfo Ferreira Frič svou návštěvou poctil i Hlavní poštu v Praze, kam zavítal díky vydání známky s jeho dědečkem, cestovatelem Albertem Vojtěchem Fričem. (5. září 2012).
Ve čtvrtek Rodolfo Frič také představil svou Indiánskou knížku. Na pražské Ruzyni přistál sedmdesátiletý Rodolfo spolu s učitelkou češtiny v Paraguayi Anežkou Veselou a jejím synem Geronimem. V Evropě je Ferreira Frič vůbec poprvé.
O svých příbuzných z paraguayského kmene Čamakoko se Yvonna Fričová, manželka Pavla Friče, s nímž založila občanské sdružení Checomacoco, které paraguayské indiány z tohoto kmene podporuje, dozvěděla v podstatě úplnou náhodou.

Mladý A. V. Frič na přelomu 19. a 20. století "se 'zvláštní úzkostí v srdci a chvěním v celém těle' propadl kouzlu divočiny, tajemným nocím plným zlověstného volání sýčka a mužným vzorům indiánů, kteří si cenili osobní svobody víc než vlastního života," píše Yvonna Fričová v předmluvě Indiánské knížky.

Do Latinské Ameriky se Vojtěch Frič v v prvních třiceti letech 20. století pravidelně vracel. Úplně původně tam jel zkoumat a hledat kaktusy. Pak ale usoudil, že pro vědu a lidstvo budou užitečnější jeho poznatky o nejakutněji ohroženém druhu - divokých vnitrozemních indiánech z Gran Chaka a Mato Grossa. Frič tam navázal na práci italského fotografa a malíře krajin Guida Boggianiho, který v Paraguayi za nejasných okolností zahynul v roce 1901.
Kromě toho se dobrodruh také zadíval "do černých velkých očí, laně," jak sám napsal. Jeho paraguyaské krasavici se říkalo Černá kachna, samotnému Fričovi pak přezdívali Bílý orel.



"O zážitcích tohoto druhu však důsledně mlčel a nebyly ostatně ani tím, co mezi indiány hledal. Tak se stalo, že o jeho indiánské dceři Hermíně (zemřela v roce 2009 ve věku 104 let - pozn. aut.) se jeho česká rodina dozvěděla až se stoletým odstupem. Náhodou-nenáhodou, tak jak to v životě chodí," napsala Yvonna Fričová.
Spisovatelské nadání zdědil Rodolfo po dědečkovi, který to své srdce otevřel právě proto, aby se tím odvděčil za pomoc a podporu Čechů. Jeho knihu vydává nakladatelství Titanic.

Díky jeho prvotině s jednoduchým názvem Indiánská knížka, kde se prolínají jeho příběhy s těmi dědečkovými, se čtenář dozví autentické a skoro až pohádkové příběhy z exotické Paraguaye. Kniha je zároveň opatřena i množstvím poznámek a vysvětlení Yvonny Fričové, která ji také editovala. Vedoucí Střediska ibero-amerických studií Filozofické fakulty Univerzity Karlovy Josef Opatrný do své recenzi napsal, že "text není v žádném případě jen důležitým pramenem pro zkoumání antropologů, ocení ho možná ještě více čtenář, zajímající se o tvorbu autorů, kteří se snaží reflektovat komplikovanou skutečnost dnešní společnosti."

First direct presidential election in Czech Republic set for January 11, 2013

In January 2013, Czechs will for the first time in history elect their president. Polling stations will open on January 11 for the first round of voting, the second round will take place two weeks later, the speaker of the Czech Senate has announced. Twenty-five people have so far expressed interest in running for the office of the Czech president, but only six of them have to date met the legal requirements to become Václav Klaus's successor.

Brno scientists working on programme to identify neurological diseases by voice

Scientists from the Brno University of Technology are working on a computer programme that uses voice analysis to identify some neurological diseases. University spokesperson Jitka Vanyskova told the Czech News Agency that the software could pick up on whether somebody had for instance Parkinson's disease, even in its early stages. She added that voice analysis could be as useful at detecting some diseases as blood testing is with others.

V Izraeli nakonec přece zazní Wagner, ale bolelo to http://www.novinky.cz/kultura/269788
První velký wagnerovský koncert v Izraeli nakonec nebude zrušen. Izraelský dirigent Ašer Fisch řekl agentuře DPA, že se uskuteční v Tel Avivu v hotelu Hilton 16. června. Po protestech některých pamětníků holokaustu to vypadalo, že ho úplně zruší vzhledem ke vztahu Wagnera k nacismu.

Skladatel Richard Wagner (1813 - 1883) byl v židovském státě tabu po sedm desítek let. Zastával totiž antisemitské postoje a byl mimořádně oblíbený u německých nacistů. Bojkot Wagnera už v minulosti někteří izraelští muzikanti prolomili, nikdy ale nebyl věnován celovečerní program jen jemu.
Univerzita v Tel Avivu plánovaný koncert odřekla po protestech lidí, kteří přežili holokaust. Tím ale popudila Wagnerovu společnost, která pohrozila, že se bude bránit u soudu a donutí univerzitu splnit svůj slib.
Univerzita se tak ocitla ve dvojím ohni. Obdržela prý "prudké a rozhořčené stížnosti a požadavky na zrušení sporného koncertu" a snažila se z akce vyklouznout tvrzením, že nevěděli o tom, že mají hrát Wagnerovy skladby. Pořadatelé to ale odmítli s tím, že mohou doložit korespondenci s univerzitou.
Wagner uváděl své díla v Čechách
Wilhelm Richard Wagner se narodil v Lipsku roku 1813. Jeho nejlepší díla jako Bludný Holanďan, Lohengrin, Tristan a Isolda, Mistři pěvci norimberští a operní tetralogie Prsten Nibelungův dosáhla světové proslulosti a běžně se hrají všude kromě Izraele.
Wagner pobýval v Čechách, své opery osobně uvedl v Praze a navštívil lázně Teplice. V bavorském Bayreuthu se dodnes konají jím inspirované Bayreuthské hudební slavnosti.
Vydal bohužel také text Židovství v hudbě, kde kritizuje židovské umění. Podobné myšlenky pak nacisté ve 30. letech rozvedli v teorii o zvrhlém židovském umění a jeho protikladu - tom správném árijském. To vedlo k ničení uměleckých děl a později i k fyzické likvidaci umělců.
Stanislav Dvořák, Novinky

Toto se dá přeposlat pouze čechoameričanům.... haha

České idiomy nelze otrocky překládat do angličtiny a naopak:

Je mazaná jako liška = She is lubricated like a fox
Tvé oči září = Your eyes September
Vrhnul na ní dlouhej pohled = He vomitted a long postcard on her
Necítim se dnes ve své kuži = I´m not smelling myself in my leather today
Škoda mluvit = Damage to speak
Nebuď labuť = Don´t wake up a swan
Odpočívej v pokoji = Relax in the livingroom
Párek milencu = Sausage of lovers
Muj drahý příteli = My expensive friend
Kde se vzala, tu se vzala = Where she married herself, here she married herself

LAUGHING CORNER

A married Irishman went into the confessional and said to his priest, 'I almost had an affair with another woman.'
The priest said, 'What do you mean, almost?'
The Irishman said, 'Well, we got undressed and rubbed together, but then I stopped.'
The priest said, 'Rubbing together is the same as putting it in. You're not to see that woman again. For your penance, say five Hail Mary's and put $50 in the poor box.'
The Irishman left the confessional, said his prayers, and then walked over to the poor box.
He paused for a moment and then started to leave.
The priest, who was watching, quickly ran over to him saying, 'I saw that. You didn't put any money in the poor box!'
The Irishman replied, 'Yeah, but I rubbed the $50 on the box, and according to you, that's the same as putting it in!'

Lemon Squeeze
There once was a religious young woman who went to Confession. Upon entering the confessional, she said, 'Forgive me, Father, for I have sinned.'
The priest said, 'Confess your sins and be forgiven.'
The young woman said, 'Last night my boyfriend made mad passionate love to me seven times.'
The priest thought long and hard and then said, 'Squeeze seven lemons into a glass and then drink the juice.'
The young woman asked, 'Will this cleanse me of my sins?'
The priest said, 'No, but it will wipe that smile off of your face.'

Catholic Dog
Muldoon lived alone in the Irish countryside with only a pet dog for company. One day the dog died, and Muldoon went to the parish priest and asked, 'Father, my dog is dead. Could ya' be saying' a mass for the poor creature?'
Father Patrick replied, 'I'm afraid not; we cannot have services for an animal in the church. But there are some Baptists down the lane, and there's no tellin' what they believe. Maybe they'll do something for the creature.'
Muldoon said, 'I'll go right away Father. Do ya' think $5,000 is enough to donate to them for the service?'
Father Patrick exclaimed, 'Sweet Mary, Mother of Jesus! Why didn't ya tell me the dog was Catholic?

Donation
Father O'Malley answers the phone. 'Hello, is this Father O'Malley?'
'It is!'
'This is the IRS. Can you help us?'
'I can!'
'Do you know a Ted Houlihan?'
'I do!'
'Is he a member of your congregation?'
'He is!'
'Did he donate $10,000 to the church?'
'He will.'

Senility
An elderly man went to his doctor and said, 'Doc, I think I'm getting senile. Several times lately, I have forgotten to zip up.' 'That's not senility,' replied the doctor. 'Senility is when you forget to zip down.'

Wife : 'Do you want dinner?'
Husband: 'Sure! What are my choices?'
Wife: 'Yes or no.'

One group, out of a sense of hopelessness, was registering to serve in the French Foreign Legion, determined to fight the Germans; and the other group, if they did not find shelter with compatriots, was camping in tents above the summer athletic track, not too far from Paris.

In July 1939, I was sent by the Czech community as a delegate to London, to present President Benes with greetings from the compatriots in France and assure him of our support and loyalty. To be received by the President left an unforgettable impression on me. I informed him about our activities, and about the poor cooperation with envoy Osuzsky, with whom I had met just as I was leaving to see the President. The President confirmed what I had just told him, but he said that he agreed with Osuzsky that there would almost certainly be war, and that we should be prepared.

WAR CAMP IN AGDE.

Two weeks after my visit to London, historical posters announcing general mobilization appeared on the walls of Paris. For the most part, the majority of the French people were devastated because no one had forewarned them about the possibility of war, or given them a sense of patriotism. We, however, saw mobilization as the only viable way, and a saving grace We did not even wait for mobilization; a week earlier, we came to the Czech Embassy and asked to be signed up for the army as volunteers. After two months of endless waiting we were finally sent to a camp in the south of France, in Agde. It was the result of a half-baked agreement between Osuzsky, some Czechoslovak generals in exile, and the French government. Osuzsky, who after a visit with President Benes finally came to his senses, also wanted Slovaks in his army. He called on every "Ludak and Madarona (Hungarian?)" to join. They obeyed out of fear of being thrown into concentration camps by the French government. We, on the other hand, went to the army voluntarily, from a sense of patriotic conviction. We joined the army to uphold the ideals and the discipline of the Sokol.

At the beginning of November 1939, a large transport of Czechoslovak volunteers left for a training camp in the South of France, in Agde. Among them were members of the Paris Sokol. We met at the South railroad station in Paris, where a special train was waiting for us. We were resolute, because we went voluntarily, and our wives with tears in their eyes knew that this was a sacrifice in the name of freedom.

Our departure was further marked by the unpleasant image of some Slovak women who were accompanying their husbands, and shouting shame aimed at Osuzsky. They were yelling that they were not going to fight for the "Cehuny" (derogative for Czechs). They supposedly already had their independent Slovak state. The French police didn't fully understand what was going on, and how to bring order when Slovak women laid down in front of the train engine.

With the departure for the army, mistrust was beginning to penetrate into our souls. We were asking ourselves if what we just saw was possible? Slovaks in France, mostly workers on farms, were exposed to two fires. On one side, Catholic Father Frank was inciting them against the Czechs, and on the other side Slovak communists ordered them to distance themselves from the capitalist horde of Czechs. In Paris there was a group of good Slovaks, Czechoslovaks, but they could do nothing against their brainwashed compatriots.

The next morning we arrived in the small town of Agde. It was a small natural port at the mouth of the river Herault, which flows into the Mediterranean sea between the Spanish border and Marseille. This historical town and its port was used by Caesar to attack France. But since he did not find much, he continued up the river to Lyon. It was a backward region and not many French people lived there. It was mostly inhabited by naturalized Spaniards, Italians and Corsicans, who were supporting themselves by fishing and by wine making. Since the time of Caesar, this small town had witnessed very little modernization; it had neither a sewer system, nor a drinking water system.

Every morning there came a big truck with drinking water, a precious commodity from inland. In the wells that people tried to dig there was only salty water.

If you asked a local for some drinking water, he would laugh at you and offer you wine instead, for free. It was cheaper. Some of the compatriots, refugees from the old country, came to call this small town "the ass of France". It was a fitting label. The people of Agde were not very hospitable or friendly to us; they ripped us off at any chance they got.

Already in the train we said that prior to settling in the camp, we would scope out the town. That was before we had a chance to think about the remark made by an experienced soldier who welcomed us with: "Why the hell are you coming here into this filthy dump?" We were surrounded by military policemen and led like prisoners to camp, just in case we wanted to change our minds.

It was the second "cold shower", but as disciplined Sokols we realized that we needed to accept whatever was, just like in the old proverb that we heard at home: "Trp Kozáče, budeš Atamanem" "Suffer Kozak, you will become an Ataman!" We marched sluggishly and in a depressed mood across the town, and in the distance we saw wooden barracks, on grounds fenced high with barb wire. That was our training camp, a former concentration camp for Spanish volunteers after their escape from Spain. Everything was dusty and dirty, the roofs of the barracks were full of holes, and signs of hygiene were nowhere to be found. So again, we were bitterly disappointed.

For several months before our departure, we had enthusiastically been getting ready to create a Czechoslovak army, and in a patriotic dream we imagined it made up of volunteers endowed with great moral power. Maybe even better than were our legions during the First World War, sustained by our famous Sokol discipline. Soon we were jarred out of this dream by our "golden men," the name we gave our officers who escaped from occupied Czechoslovakia. Instead of voluntary discipline, they established a "Prussian method" that would bring to laughter even Good Soldier Svejk. A young professional officer would yell at a forty-year-old father of several children, as if he (the father) was a twenty-year-old newbie.

We spent eight degrading months in this dirty army camp, for which we can thank our officers and our temporary government set up in a luxurious Paris mansion. It was a site where dozens of colonels, majors, and captains worked, each of them receiving a good salary and uniforms sparkling with gold.

Finally, at the end of May 1945 came news from liberated Prague. Within 2 weeks I got a passport and permission to visit liberated Prague. The family with the exception of one brother-in-law was fine. Naturally, panic was still there and the situation not very clear. Moscow was working full speed, to bring back the government via Moscow. They were looking for those who collaborated with Germans. Anyone who was not to communists' liking was pronounced a collaborator.

When visiting Prague I had the thought to stay there. Since I worked for the firm Phillips in Paris, I visited a branch in Prague, to inform myself about the possibility to work there. The director was net yet communist and asked me directly if I am a 'comrade' (soudruh).

When I responded negatively, he advised me, that since I am considered "zapadák" or from the West, I would not be in a good position to seek employment.

So I returned to Paris, where I started full speed as a compatriot correspondent for "Slavnost" and for "Hlasatel" in America. I wrote about the development of the situation in Czechoslovakia that was slowly evolving toward the Left. I wrote about the whole tragedy of Beneš and Jan Masaryk.

These are my memories of the war years in Paris, which I recollected from various personal notes. I never expected a reward, or any sort of award for my national work. I never vied for some cushy place in the ministry in Prague in the state service. Even in face of heavy disappointments I stayed true to the ideas of Sokol, that for me remained a religion, and during the long years of stay amongst my countrymen in Paris and in America I proved with my national-political work that I did not disappoint Tyrš or Bidner.

OUR COMPATRIOTS IN FRANCE

It is, and always was, difficult to find accurate statistics about the number of our compatriots abroad. Either the data are too old, or they do not reflect the reality for many reasons. The French official statistics were old and not accurate. Many of the compatriots, at census time, did not declare their origins. It was not possible to determine the number of compatriots from the memberships in their compatriot organizations. The cultural relationships between the Czech and French nations go back into the sixties of the past century. These contacts were maintained by the famous men of the Czech nation who visited Paris and studied there. They were, for example:

Josef Jungman, František Palacký, Dr. Miroslav Tyrš, Jan Neruda, Jaroslav Vrchlický, Vojta Náprstek, Jan Podlipný, Dr. Josef Sainer and later also T.G. Masaryk, Dr. Beneš and many other outstanding writers and politicians.