VĚSTNÍK

A newsletter of
Sokol San Francisco
http://www.sokolsf.org/

SPRING 2014



American Sokol
Sokol San Francisco





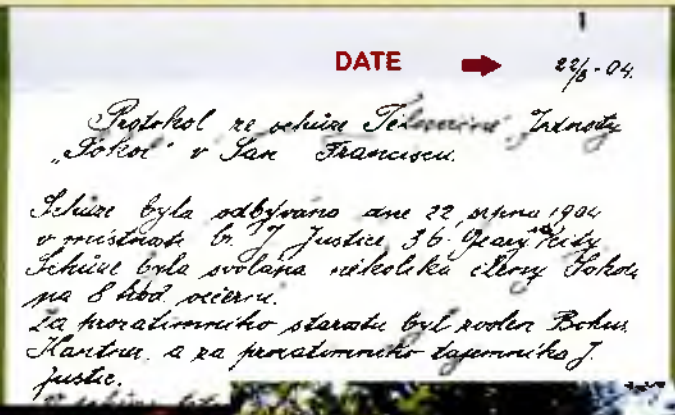
720 Page Street, San Francisco

September 6, 2014 we will celebrate 110 Aniversary of Sokol San Francisco



Sokol Hall in San Mateo, CA





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DATE 22/8-04.

Protokol ze schůze Tělocvičné Jednoty „Sokol" v San Franciscu.

Schůze byla odbývána dne 22. srpna 1904 v místnosti br. J. Justice 36. Geary Kity. Schůze byla svolána několika členy Sokola na 8 hod. večerní.
Za prozatímního starostu byl zvolen Bohus Kantner, a za prozatímního tajemníka J. Justic.




















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Congratulation to Georgina Teyrovsky
90th Birthday from all Sokol Members





Involment in various Sokol activities help you live to ripe age.
Best wishes to our active members Jarmila Dlask, Frank Dlask and Frank Miksa
who have reached new milestones and turned 90ties.
Congratulations from all Unit members.







Recently we also celebrated two, a decade younger, active Sokol members, Alena Picha and Zdenek Vernak, Vice-President of Sokol SF Board.

OFFICERS 2014

GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION
SOKOL SAN FRANCISCO INC.

http://www.sokolsf.org/

Educational-social and charity non-profit Cultural Organization

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Financial Secretary	Paul Burda
Treasurer	Jarmila Jancarik
Vestnik Editors	Milan Dusatko, Paul Burda
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Reconciliation Committee	Zdenek Vernak, Milos Zivny
Zupa Representatives	Jara Dusatko, Jiri & Jarmila Jancarik, Milos & Zelmira Zivny

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

Věstník is published by Sokol San Francisco, four issues per year. Send your typed contributions to our Unit's address or editor's e-mails. **Contributions after deadlines will be published in the next Vestnik issue.**

Věstník Schedule: Published quarterly

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 donations 2014:



J. Bochenek
$100
in Memory
of his wife
Jarmila
Bochenek

Z.Vernak $10, V. Horn $5, L. Sikl $15, F. Miksa $50, J. Stroleny $45, V. Machacek $15, K. Snajberk $65, J & F. Dlask $30, L. Mlynek $5, M&R. Ruff $5, J. Kemr $5, M. Skubna $5, A & L. Zrzavy $10, H. Sredl $5, S & E. Cheever $10, G. Teyrovsky $5, D. Rus $5, I. Sturman $10, Jan Kucera Jr. $65, V. Jerabkova $20.

David Pecinovsky, Bernie Pecinovsky and
Patricia Buckley-Pecinovsky
in memory of their parents
William W. and Anna S. Pecinovsky.
$35

Total $520

New Members: Bernie Pecinovsky
Resigned: J. Rosicky
Have not paid dues yet:
Bil Cervenka, Dagmar Crichton
Milan Prejda, Regina Prejda

Thank You for your Donation,
it keeps Sokol San Francisco running

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Brothers and Sisters:
Our Unit currently stands for 32 women and 30 men.
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.

Payment Dues 2014

SEND WITH YOUR PAYMENT	**KEEP FOR YOUR RECORDS**
2014 Dues are $35, late fee $5 after 1-31-14. **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 2014** **Date: .....** **Check No:.....**

Dinner for Senior Sokol members.

What happens when you fill a room with 1600 years of life experience? Twenty two Sokols , who in some way contributed to the longevity of our organization, were sitting at the long tables in Crowne Plaza' Bayview room Fig. 1/page 2 on the seventh floor, way above the hustle and bustle of Foster City. Our jolly disposition was muted by sad recollections of too many of our Brothers & Sisters who passed away and left a void never to be filled. To those, who could not attend because of illness we send our get well wishes.

Our President, Jarka Dusatko, gave us a short inventory of our activities during the last year and projected our plans for the near future, mainly the celebration of 110th anniversary of Sokol S.F. birthday.

As by a silver thread the stories were permeated by a recurring theme : "Sokol was our substitute family", a Czech and Slovak island in a vast ocean of different language, customs, food and way of thinking. That explains keen enthusiasm of Sokol volunteers who started, supported and passed on to us an organization worth of all our efforts to keep it alive.

The only regret I have is that we did not record the narrated stories, each unique in its own way, actually the oral history of Sokol San Francisco. Fig. 2/page 2 shows our senior participants in 1948 "Sokol Slet in Prague", before Sokol Organization was dismantled by communist party.

Nazdar, Zdenek Vernak,

March 2, 2014.

Winter Walks

After we finished our last year's Walks for Health at the Land's End trail in San Francisco, we felt like starting with something new: different place, different kind of trail.

For the first walk of the year 2014, we met about twenty miles south of the Half Moon Bay, at the Año Nuevo State Park and Preserve. There were fifteen of us, Sokol members and friends, and everybody eager to see the huge Ano Nuevo, fig 3,4/page 2 inhabitants. The ragged beaches of the Año Nuevo are a winter home of thousands of elephant seals. In December, the females are coming to give birth. In January, the huge, magnificent males are there, too, fighting for the females and to protect their harems. We were walking across the low, windswept sand dunes, enjoying a view only a few places on earth can offer. The world's largest colony of northern elephant seals, crawling pups, pretty small females and incredibly huge bulls, as heavy as 2 1/2 tons, were clearly enjoying their time. There was not much of visible activity there but the amount of the animals, the long pendulous noses of the bulls, the harem families, the cute pups, were really worth the trip. Hard to believe that at the end of the nineteen century there were only 200 elephant seals left after they were slaughtered for years for the oil rendered from their blubber. The elephant seals made a wonderful comeback and we spent a really interesting half a day with them and our volunteer guide. Our January three miles walk was definitely good for our health and brought us closer to one of the California nature wonders.

In February, we walked for health north of San Francisco, in Muir Woods. Fig 7,8/page 2. The redwood trees of the Muir Woods are almost in San Francisco back yard and yet, being there makes you to feel like being far away from civilization. There was only a small group of us and the walk was a short and easy one. There is something in the sequoia forest connecting you to the nature, to California history and to the summer and vacation time. We've enjoyed the woods for a short time only and we might go back once again, later in the year.

Zelmira Zivny

See pictures on page 2

SUMMARY OF SITTING STRETCHES



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

Distinguished Guests visit Sokol San Francisco

March has been especially eventful for the Sokol San Francisco Board.

On March 5, 2014, ***Charity Tyler***, the Director of National Development for the National Czech & Slovak Museum & Library in Cedar Rapids (NCSML), visited our unit in San Francisco. Ms. Tyler requested a meeting with the Sokol SF members whom she welcomed last fall during their visit at NCSML in Cedar Rapids. Four members of our unit met her in downtown San Francisco and discussed the museum's mission, its innovative programs, events, activities, and the possibility of future collaboration.

NCSML has been enthusiastic and supportive of Sokol's 110th anniversary that will take place in September 2014. NCSML accepted our invitation to attend the celebration and offered to present there one of their new programs, "Traveling Exhibits 2014".

Another unusual event that took place in March was the visit of ***Mary Cushing***, the National Operations Advisor at the headquarters of ASO in Chicago.

The position of Operations Advisor was created last year by the National Office. The Advisor's task is to develop a profile of all 32 American Sokol Units and determine how the National Office can help with the success of the entire organization.

Mary Cushing focuses on visiting all units to see their facility, review operations, and discuss the programs and activities. Ms. Cushing is also taking this opportunity to meet and speak with the key members who keep the unit going. The visit is then followed up by an assessment of needs, and a recommendation how to help units grow and prosper.

Ms. Cushing came to California to visit two units in Pacific District – San Francisco and Los Angeles. She arrived to San Francisco first. On a beautiful, sunny, and warm day, Ms. Cushing, accompanied by two board members, visited the Cliff House, and walked on the beach nearby.

The next day Ms. Cushing met all Sokol San Francisco Board members in Castro Valley. First, she gave her presentation, and then gathered various information about our unit: financial (budget, operations, cost, expenses,..), membership (list, dues, meetings, annual meeting), and programs (fitness, educational, cultural, social).

Mary especially enjoyed meeting Georgina Teyrovsky, a long term Sokol member and our 1st Vice-President, a dedicated, devoted and still active member of our unit. After the meeting ended, Ms. Cushing headed to her next destination – Sokol unit in Los Angeles.

Jara Dusatko
President of Sokol San Francisco

Historie Sokola San Francisco v mých vzpomínkách.

Láďa Zrzavý.
Trochu historie "SOKOL SAN FRANCISCO" od druhé poloviny 50tých let (jak se na to ještě trochu pamatuji).

Do San Franciska jsem přijel v květnu 1957 a byl jsem mile překvapen nejen krásným San Franciskem a okolím, ale i krásnou Sokolovnou, postavenou před 45ti lety. Vím, že sokolové museli hodně a pilně pracovat, aby mohli Sokolovnu zaplatit a udržovat ji v tak krásném stavu. Ovšem v té době členové Sokola, vzhledem k jejich pokročilejšímu věku (jejich děti se převážně do sokolské činnosti nezapojili, tak jako i děti naše), pomalu začali ochabovat ve své činnosti. Naštestí v této době přijíždělo hodně nových emigrantů-Sokolů (uprchlíci z roku 1948), hlavně z Austrálie ale i z Anglie a Kanady. A všichni jsme se zapojili do Sokola. Začali jsme pravidelně každý pátek cvičit. Děti od 6-7 hod., dorostenci od 7-8 hod. a muži a ženy od 8-10 hod.. Potom se obyčejně ještě hrával volleyball.

Můj dobrý kamarád z Perthu, Karel Mikeš, který přijel rok přede mnou, byl náčelník. Voleyball se hrál pravidelně každou sobotu a neděli odpoledne v Golden Gate Parku, blízko místa, kam jsme později umístili bystu presidenta Masaryka. Pepa Skrabal, též z Perthu, měl na starosti voleybalovou síť a míče. To bylo tak yše, co jsme jako noví Sokolové dělali. Do vedení Sokola jsme se nemíchali.

Vzpomínám si na Sokolskou Silvestrovskou taneční zábavu v roce 1957, na kterou jsme byli pozvaní. Zábava byla nahoře v klubovně, ne ve velkém sále s balkonem a krásným jevištěm. V klubovně byl také bar. Starousedlíků přišlo asi 20, nás nových asi 12. Tančilo se při hudbě z jukebox, kde byli české gramofonové desky z 20tých let. Řekli jsme si s Karlem Mikešů, že za pár měsíců přijede náš věrný kamarád, Jerry Marek, a že zábavy změníme. Jerry byl dobrý organizátor. Naše tři rodiny jsme se poznali v Perthu v roce 1951 a zůstali jsme přáteli, téměř jako rodina, až do smrti. Ještě i zde, v Kalifornii, jsme trávili společně vánoční svátky, narozeniny, jezdili jsme společně kempovat a v zimě lyžovat. Jerry už v Perthu zorganizoval Sokol, kam jsme chodili cvičit a pořádali jsme taneční zábavy.

No, a jakmile Jerry přijel, dlouho nečekal. Začali jsme v sokolovně připravovat pravidelné taneční večery s různými zábavnými programy. Hudba, kterou jsme pronajímali, se nám moc nelíbila. Jerry přišel s návrhem, že musíme mít svoji sokolskou kapelu. ("Co Čech, to muzikant "!) Zatlačil na mě: "Hraješ na kytaru - udělej kapelu!". Vysvětlil jsem mu, že na to nemám schopnosti, ale mám kamaráda Karla Dvořáka, (přijeli z Anglie) a že ho o to požádám. Karel řekl, že to je velmi dobrý nápad. Dal dohromady 5 lidí, kteří byli ochotni hrát a začal shánět noty. Ovšem měli jsme dva problémy. Předně potřebujeme basu a bubny, na které my peníze nemáme a za druhé nemáme bubeníka.

Na Sokolské schůzi jsme přišli s návrhem, že chceme vytvořit sokolskou kapelu, ale potřebujeme, aby nám Sokol koupil basu a bubny. Starosta z takového utrácení velkou radost neměl. Ale po delší debatě, když jsme slíbíli, že budeme hrát zadarmo a že budeme pořádat hodně zábav, které by se lidem mohly líbit , takže se ten investment Sokolu hodně brzy vrátí, ledy povolily.



Navíce se při té debatě přihlásil o slovo bratr Jim Frolík, tenkrát sokolský právní poradce, a řekl, že to je velmi dobrý nápad. A podal návrh, aby nám Sokol peníze na hudební nástroje dal a on sám nám věnuje $50.00. Návrh byl schválen a nástroje koupeny. Bubeníka jsme neměli, tak jsem se nabídl, že do těch bubnů budu mlátit já.

A jak píše George Špánek v Sokolském Bulletinu #3 z 29. září 1962, do konce roku, za 3 měsíce a 2 dny jsme uspořádali 5 tanečních zábav a všechny s pestrým programem a zajímavými kabaretními výstupy. Všechny napsal, nacvičil a dirigoval Jerry (Jaromír) Marek. Ovšem měl hodně dobrovolníků, kteří rádi a dobře hráli. Například manželé Vlasta a Jan Kučerovi byli jedni z nich.

It will continue in the next Vestnik Summer 2014

AMERICAN SOKOL CORNER

American Sokol Organization Convention 2014 St. Louis, MO, April 24-27, 2014

Every four years, representatives of all units and Districts of the American Sokol Organization (ASO) meet to discuss and vote on proposed by-laws changes, retain or change programs, the current leadership, and vote on the direction in which the organization will proceed on the national level over next four years.

The Convention 2014 will take place in St. Louis, Missouri. The first Sokol Unit on American soil was founded in 1865 (only 3 years after Sokol in Prague) just in St. Louis, Missouri.

There are usually about 100 convention participants: Districts officers, Unit delegates, and members of ASO Executive Board.

Pacific District will be represented by following seven delegates:

- Yvonne Masopust, President, Pacific District
- Lillin Roter, By-Laws Chair, Pacific District (President Sokol LA)
- Milos Zivny, substituting for Otto Notzl, Men's Director, Pacific District
- Zdenka Svitek, substituting for Cheri Riddle, Women's Director, Pacific District
- Jara Dusatko, Education Director, Pacific District (President Sokol SF)
- Darine Klega, Delegate, Sokol Los Angeles
- Zelmira Zivny, Delegate, San Francisco

INFORMATION CORNER

2014 Sochi Olympics

Medal count

Rank	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	Russian Fed.	13	11	9	33
2	Norway	11	5	10	26
3	Canada	10	10	5	25
4	United States	9	7	12	28
5	Netherlands	8	7	9	24
6	Germany	8	6	5	19
7	Switzerland	6	3	2	11
8	Belarus	5	0	1	6
9	Austria	4	8	5	17
10	France	4	4	7	15
11	Poland	4	1	1	6
12	China	3	4	2	9
13	Korea	3	3	2	8
14	Sweden	2	7	6	15
15	Czech Republic	2	4	2	8
16	Slovenia	2	2	4	8
17	Japan	1	4	3	8
18	Finland	1	3	1	5
19	Great Britain	1	1	2	4
20	Ukraine	1	0	1	2
21	Slovakia	1	0	0	1
22	Italy	0	2	6	8
23	Latvia	0	2	2	4
24	Australia	0	2	1	3
25	Croatia	0	1	0	1
26	Kazakhstan	0	0	1	1

The Sochi Games ended much like they began, with a colorful homage to Russia's rich cultural history. Just as it had two weeks ago, the ceremony featured spectacular dancing, tributes to great writers and stirring classical music piped trough Olympic Stadium. Investment of 51 billion created atmosphere in which, everything was for the best in his best all possible words-in which no part of the Sochi-Olympics took place in the city proper of Sochi.
"The reality is we came here and everybody has been welcomed," said four-time hockey Olympian Julie Chu, U.S. flag bearer at the closing ceremony. Everyone has been respected."

Years must pass before anyone knows whether the investment will turn the Sochi area from decrepit Soviet Bloc summer resort to a Russian destination for tourism and conferences, or if it will appeal to anyone beyond Russia. There is a greater chance that the sparkling new venues will become a widely used winter sports center for Russian athletes.

The one sure thing is the home Games revitalized Russian winter sports, in steady decline since the end of the Soviet Union. After just three gold (an all-time low) and 15 total medals four years ago in Vancouver, even the Russian men's hockey flop here could not tarnish its Olympic team's overall success in leading the 88-nation field in both gold (13) and total medals (33).

http://www.sochi2014.com/en/medal-standings

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California Cyclists Will Get 3-Foot Buffer Under New Law

Current law does not specify the amount of distance drivers should keep when passing bicyclists

Gov. Jerry Brown announced Monday he has signed legislation requiring California drivers to stay at least 3 feet away when passing bicyclists.

The proposal from Assemblyman Steven Bradford, D-Gardena, is intended to better protect cyclists from aggressive drivers. It states that if drivers cannot leave 3 feet of space, they must slow down and pass only when it would not endanger the cyclist's safety.

The law will go into effect ***Sept. 16, 2014.*** Current law requires a driver to keep a safe distance when passing a bicyclist but does not specify how far that is.

At least 22 states and the District of Columbia define a safe passing distance as a buffer of at least 3 feet, according to a legislative analysis of the bill.

Bradford's bill, AB1371, was sponsored by Los Angeles Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa, an avid cyclist who was injured in 2010 after a taxi driver abruptly pulled in front of him. It also drew support from several cyclist groups, such as the California Association of Bicycling Organizations.

"This gives clear information to drivers about passing at a safe distance," said Steve Finnegan, government affairs manager for the Automobile Club of Southern California, which supported the legislation. "Everyone using the road needs to follow the rules and watch out for everyone else."

Brown signed the legislation after vetoing similar measures in 2011 and 2012. Those bills would have ***allowed drivers to cross a double-yellow line*** to make room for a cyclist or required them to ***slow to 15 mph when passing within 3 feet.***

The governor cited concerns that the provisions could spark more crashes or make the state liable for collisions resulting from a driver crossing a yellow dividing line.

Some lawmakers who opposed the bill, such as Senate Minority Leader Bob Huff, R-Diamond Bar, said it would be difficult to estimate a 3-foot distance while driving, especially when cyclists also might be swerving to avoid road hazards.

Bradford's spokesman, Matt Stauffer, said case-by-case enforcement will be up to local police departments. The overall aim is to remind drivers and cyclists that they have a responsibility to behave safely on the road, Stauffer said.

A violation of the new 3-foot requirement would be punishable by fines starting at $35. If unsafe passing results in a crash that injures the cyclist, the driver could face a $220 fine.

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25 years of the World Wide Web: Tim Berners-Lee explains how it all began

From a single machine in Switzerland to a global network of computers, laptops, smart phones and tablets - the web has spread far and wide. The 25th birthday of an invention which has changed humanity forever, and created a new virtual world within a generation. Photographers and film crews were clustered around a black, decidedly old-fashioned computer and keyboard at the Science Museum. in an attempt to make the spectacle a little more exciting, museum bosses had dressed up in white coat and white gloves.

Crowds of school-children passed by with barely a glance - understandable given the uninspiring sight of an old computer.

For the NeXT cube is the machine on which the World Wide Web was created by British computer scientist Sir Tim Berners-Lee. The only hint of its importance a tattered white sticker with the warning: "This machine is a server: DO NOT POWER IT DOWN!!" It may be hard to believe now, but the worldwide web did not exist 25 years ago - until Sir Tim invented a way of using networks of computers to talk to each other.

Yet there was no initial grand ambition to emancipate the world through freedom of information for all. The beginnings with much more mundane: an attempt to improve communication between the thousands of scientists involved with Cern, the European Organization for Nuclear Research, in Switzerland.

Sir Tim was a 34-year-old physics graduate working as a software engineer at Cern m 1989, when he wrote a paper simply titled "Information Management: A Proposal". It stated: "the hope would be to allow a pool of information to develop which could grow and evolve with the organization and the projects it describes". Ironically, the aim was envisaged "a universal linked information system where generality and portability are more important than fancy graphics techniques and complex extra facilities".

Undaunted, Sir Tim went on to write the Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP), Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML), and the first ever web browser, World Wide Web. The web was initially called "Mesh" - with "World Wide Web being coined by Sir Tim m 1990. By 1993 Cern allowed the technology to be freely used by all. And within a few years millions of people worldwide were hooked on the flow of information which the web delivers.

The decades since have seen dotcom fortunes made and lost, and the rise of social media sites. There are now more than 600 million websites worldwide, and the web has changed things forever for people who are able to access information and share things in a way not possible to a previous generation.

It has provided a new dimension through which to communicate. The scale is vast, with billions online, and hundreds of millions of messages and 20 million pictures exchanged every single minute - not to mention billions spent.

While most would have shamelessly exploited the accolade of being the person to single-handedly invent the web, Sir Tim has largely shunned the limelight and continues to work to promote the principles of the web through the World Wide Web Foundation, which he founded, as well as his role as director of the World Wide Web Consortium.

Sir Tim Berners-Lee received the first ever Millennium Technology Prize in Helsinki in 2004 (Getty). Today is an "important milestone" according to Sir Tim. He hopes the anniversary "will spark a global conversation about our need to defend principles that have made the Web successful, and to unlock the Web's untapped potential".

But his dream of a Web which is free and accessible to all is under threat as never before - with the forces of commerce and government spy agencies alike bringing issues of privacy and control over data to the fore.

Three in five people worldwide still do not have access to the Web, but Sir Tim is optimistic this will change. " For all its obvious advantages, the web has a dark side. Literally. The "dark web", as it is known, where everything from guns to drugs are openly traded. Even on the wider Internet, danger lurks in the form of everything from paedophile networks to suicide websites and those promoting terrorism. Users are wasting time loosing creativity and being easily manipulated and brainwashed.

" It's not a utopian technology that can work outside ofour existing social rules and structures," said Tilly Blyth, lead curator of a new permanent gallery which will open at the Science Museum in the autumn. The "Information Age" gallery will showcase how the way we live has been transformed by advances over the past 200 years in the way people are able to exchange information and communicate."

Adjusted from article by Jonathan Owen

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Frederick Sanger obituary from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick_Sanger

Nobel prizewinning biochemist whose pioneering work on insulin and DNA transformed the field of genetics has died aged 95. He won the Nobel prize twice (in 1958 and 1980), placing him in the company of Marie Curie, Linus Pauling and John Bardeen. Sanger's work, first on the insulin molecule and then on DNA, opened the door to a new era of medicine and biology, especially in the application of genetic engineering. He transformed the field of genetics from a science of descriptive analysis into today's powerful technology of genetic manipulation and gene therapy.

He was the first to reveal the structure of a protein, which happened to be insulin. The discovery was an essential step for the laboratory synthesis of insulin and a major advance in the treatment of diabetes. It opened a floodgate of research into the way hundreds of proteins conspired to create and sustain a living organism. Sanger referred to proteins as the machinery of living matter.

He then turned his skills to the chemical composition of the individual genes contained in DNA. His group was the first to work out the precise composition of the entire genome of any organism when they figured out the structure of the DNA virus. Although the virus was a relatively modest life form, it nevertheless contained 5,400 of the chemical bases that link together in chains in the creation of DNA. The Sanger Sequencing Method for decoding the structure of DNA was the main technique used in 1990 for the Human Genome Project, the massive research effort aimed at discovering the composition of every one of the thousands of human genes.

Sanger was born in Rendcomb, Gloucestershire. His father encouraged his interest in biology. Sanger went to Bryanston school, Dorset, and won a scholarship to study science at St John's College, Cambridge. He was attracted to biochemistry by the sheer excitement for the subject shared by the relatively young members of the department working under Frederick Gowland Hopkins, a Nobel prizewinner who had discovered vitamins. Sanger graduated in 1939 and then did an advanced course in biochemistry. He stayed at Cambridge and divided his time between studying for a PhD and carrying out applied research into nitrogen uptake in potatoes.



Shirley Temple Black, Hollywood's Biggest Little Star, Dies at 85

Born on April 23, 1928, in Santa Monica, California, Shirley Temple was a leading child film actress during the Great Depression, starring in works like Bright Eyes and Captain January. When her rendition of the song "On a Good Ship Lollipop" became famous in the 1930s, she earned a special Academy Award. Temple took on some acting roles as an adult before entering politics, becoming a U.S. diplomat for the United Nations.

Temple's mother capitalized on the toddler's natural flair for dancing by enrolling her in dance classes at the age of 3 1/2. Her father became her agent and financial adviser. President Franklin D. Roosevelt called Temple "Little Miss Miracle" for raising the public's morale during times of economic hardship. Temple found it increasingly difficult to land major roles. During the 1950s and early '60s, she made scattered appearances on the small screen, but her career as a popular film star had ended at an earlier age than most entertainers' had begun.

Temple married actor John Agar Jr. in 1945, when she was only 17 years old. The marriage yielded one child, a daughter named Linda Susan, before ending in divorce in 1949.Temple remarried the following year, to California businessman Charles Alden Black; she added her husband's last name to hers, becoming Shirley Temple Black. The couple had two children: a son, Charles, and a daughter, Lori. Shirley and the elder Charles would remain married until his death from complications of a bone-marrow disease in 2005.

From 1969 to '70, she served as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. Temple was appointed ambassador to Ghana in 1974. Two years later, she became chief of protocol of the United States, a position that she would hold until 1977. She was Ambassador in former Czechoslovakia.
She, just evacuated with other marooned Americans from Prague, paid a tearful tribute to Czech courage in Golden Gate Park in 1968. Film star attended a rally against Russian invasion in Czechoslovakia of more then 200 residents of Czechoslovak descent in front of the Thomas G. Masaryk statue in the park's Concourse of Heroes near the Rose Garden in original Czech costume, she purchased in Prague.

In December 1998, Temple's lifetime accomplishments were celebrated at the Kennedy Center Honors, held at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. In 2005, she received a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Screen Actors Guild.



Actress Shirley Temple 1936



A Czech Doll and a letter of commendation were presented to Shirley Temple-Black from Sokol San Francisco. Presenting the award are Frank Pokorny and George Spanek, Sr., officers in the American Sokol organization. Mrs. Temple-Black just returned from Prague and witnessed Russian troop's invasion 1968.

CZECH CORNER

Zemřela Věra Chytilová, nejslavnější režisérka českého filmu

V Praze 12. března 2014, ve věku 85 let zemřela režisérka Věra Chytilová, představitelka Nové vlny českého filmu 60. let a nejslavnější žena českého filmu.



Chytilová původně studovala architekturu, pracovala jako kreslička, laborantka nebo manekýnka. ; za kamerou začínala na Barrandově jako klapka, odtud se vypracovala až na pomocnou režisérku.Následně vystudovala FAMU, absolvovala hraným středometrážním snímkem Strop. Debutovala dokumentem Pytel blech. Podílela se na povídkovém snímku Perličky na dně (povídka Automat Svět), dále natočila filmy O něčem jiném, Sedmikrásky, Ovoce stromů rajských jíme, Hra o jablko, Panelstory, Kalamita, Vlčí bouda, Faunovo velmi pozdní odpoledne, Šašek a královna, Kopytem sem, kopytem tam, Dědictví aneb Kurvahošigutentag, Pasti, pasti, pastičky. "Osobnost s takovou dávkou provokativnosti a nadčasovosti u nás dnes neexistuje," říká Fero Fenič, v jehož Febiu točila posledních dvacet let. "Třeba její Sedmikrásky pro mě nikdy nezestárly. Nevidím mezi námi žádnou novou Chytilovou, ale ani Chytila mezi muži, kteří by nás vedli a popichovali."

Vytvořila také dokumenty Čas je neúprosný, Praha - neklidné srdce Evropy nebo Vzlety a pády. Byla členkou Evropské filmové akademie a na FAMU vychovala několik generací filmařů. V letech 1959-2009 režírovala celkem 32 filmů, za něž obdržela řadu českých i mezinárodních ocenění.

Angažovala se i občansky, například v roce 2007 se připojila k signatářům petice požadující vypsání referenda o umístění amerického protiraketového radaru v Brdech.

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Zemřel herec Otakar Brousek

Ve věku 89 let zemřel v pátek 14. března, filmový a divadelní herec, dlouholetý člen pražského Divadla na Vinohradech Otakar Brousek. Oznámil to prezident Herecké asociace Jiří Hromada.



Recitátor a divadelní a filmový herec Otakar Brousek starší se narodil 28. září 1924 v Krhanicích. Už za války vystupoval ochotnicky, studovat tehdy nemohl, protože nacisté vysoké školy zavřeli. Přežil totální nasazení a po válce působil v rozhlase a na mnoha divadelních scénách, jako byly Realistické divadlo Zdeňka Nejedlého, Divadlo E. F. Buriana a hlavně Divadlo na Vinohradech.

Také ve filmu ztvárnil desítky rolí. K nejslavnějším snímkům patří Svatby pana Voka, Dařbuján a Pandrhola, Skřivánci na niti, Tajemství hradu v Karpatech nebo Báječná léta pod psa.

Téměř nekonečný je seznam televizních seriálů, v nichž se objevil v hlavních nebo vedlejších rolích - Hříšní lidé města pražského, F. L. Věk, Byli jednou dva písaři, Třicet případů majora Zemana, Byl jednou jeden dům,Nemocnice na kraji města, Okres na severu, Návštěvníci, Dobrodružství kriminalistiky, Velmi uvěřitelné příběhy, Hříchy pro pátera Knoxe, Hospoda, Zdivočelá země nebo Ordinace v růžové zahradě.

V roce 2004 obdržel v Národním divadle cenu Thálie.Naposledy herec propůjčil svůj charizmatický hlas, kterého využila i řada rozhlasových režisérů, v roce 2013 animovanému filmu Michala Žabky Čtyřlístek ve službách krále.

Je držitelem Thálie a za svou letitou práci v dabingu obdržel Cenu Františka Filipovského za celoživotní mistrovství.
Otakar Brousek st. založil známý český herecký rod, do něhož patří syn, herec Otakar Brousek ml., dcera, herečka Jaroslava Brousková a zeť Ladislav Potměšil i vnuk Ondřej, jenž je zároveň uznávaným hudebníkem. Proslavil se hlavně s funkovou skupinou Monkey Business.

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16. února uplynulo 10 let od úmrtí Miloslava Šimka

Je tomu už bohužel 10 let, co nás opustil spisovatel, herec, komik a satirik Miloslav Šimek
Objevitel mnohých talentů, břitký komentátor dění, jež zažíval, průkopník politické satiry v Československu – a to i v době, kdy se onen žánr příliš nenosil. Člověk se svými chybami, ale neztrácející ve své tvorbě zdravý rozum a soucítící s problémy „obyčejných" lidí.
Po příchodu do Semaforu s Jiřím Grossmannem vytvořil paralelní skupinu, která přivábila mladé publikum a vytvořila tak alternativu k dosavadní semaforské tvorbě. A ostatně také díky ní byla v krizových okamžicích zachována kontinuita divadla a zachována samotná jeho existence. Divadlo samo se však k Šimkovi zachovalo po r. 1989 macešsky, stejně jako divadelní publicisté, kteří zásluhy Šimkovy (i Dvořákovy) skupiny (ne)taktně přecházejí
Šimkovo dávné zanícení pro politickou satiru se stalo právě ve spolupráci se Zuzanou Bubílkovou klíčovým prvkem jejich vystoupení, byť nikdy nešlo o „čistou" politickou satiru, nebo alespoň jen o ni. Jejich satirické šlehy, i když někdy ve vleku tehdejšího nedostatku informací a dobových vášní, vzbuzovaly rozpory – právě proto, že se nesnažily nikomu stranit. Š+B šlehali jak do vládních, tak i opozičních kruhů (ať byly momentálně jakékoliv) a neměli bázeň ozvat se ani na adresu Hradu – v době, kdy citelně chyběl kritický hlas coby protipól ke kultu nedotknutelného Václava Havla.



Za jeho spolupráce se Zuzanou Bubílkovou ovšem vznikl velký počet knih, které se s odstupem času stávají jakousi neoficiální kronikou moderních dějin od poloviny 90. let do r. 2003. Kromě dialogů a povídek obsahují svodky nejdůležitějších (dvojicí glosovaných) událostí toho kterého měsíce, zživotňují nám tehdejší dění a vítaně osvěžují paměť.
V době, kdy nemáme k disposici žádné dějiny let 1990–2000 – neboť stále platí „gentlemanská" dohoda historiků s politology, že od r. 1990 (1992) jde o píseček politologů, můžeme sáhnout právě po knihách Miloslava Šimka a Zuzany Bubílkové. Je to sice jen náhražka, v níž řada důležitých přísad chybí, i tak je to dosti silná cikorka, svědčící o tom, co všechno si český národ nechal líbit a bohdá ještě nechá. A pokud by se tyto knihy četly vždy před každými volbami, musely by skoro všechny kandidátky proměnit své složení.

Miloslav Šimek na naší umělecké scéně citelně chybí, kde chybí pohled, který se zajímá o stanovisko „obyčejných" lidí, o denní problémy, sociální záležitosti, chybí tu zdravý rozum a kritické hodnocení napříč politickou scénou – vzdorující bulvárním praktikám a bombastickým televizním show. S každým dnem, měsícem či rokem od jeho smrti čím dál víc. Rozumný nadhled se vytratil, smích nás přešel. Vyměnily se role. Nyní se naši mocní začali, tentokrát zcela bezostyšně, vysmívat nám. Sem tam zaplatí bulvární šmíru, která nahradila klasiky humoru. S tendencí ukolébat nebo rozeštvat. A především odvádět pozornost.

Zkráceno z clanku: http://www.blisty.cz/art/72189.html Josef Nožička.

"Neuchopitelný" Masaryk

Vzpomínka podle profesora Sorbonny Alaina Soubigou z jeho velice komplexní práce Masarykova životopisu, na kterém pracoval od r.1989 za spolupráce s vyznačnými evropskými historiky a archivy a českými intelektuálními institucemi do r. 2002, kdy jeho kniha byla vydána po jeho pětileté spolupráci s týmy Masarykova ústavu a Akademie Věd České republiky a díky Havlově nadaci přelozena do češtiny.

Tomáš Masaryk se narodil 7. března 1850 v Hodoníně. Mnohem později se vytvořil mýtus, zpochybňující otcovství jeho legitimního otce Josefa Masaryka a Tomáši Masarykovi byl z několika důvodů přisuzován židovský původ. V dnešní době na tomto mýtu dosud trvá velice bystrý a erudovaný německý historik Roland Hoffman. Ať byl jakkoli po otci nebo snad i Němec po matce, rozhodně to byl odvážný pokrokář s příklonem k 20. století.
O osobnosti Tomáše Garrigua Masaryka bylo napsáno mnoho, ne vždy bez zaujatosti.
Protože přispěl k rozpadu Rakouska-Uherska, bývá v zahraničí považován za nacionalistického vůdce, zatímco doma ho nacionalisté neměli rádi. V Československu i později v České republice ho někteří očerňovali jako levičáka, jini naopak jako pravičáka.
Pokud jde o jeho životopis, do něčeho tak odvážného se snažil pustit jen málokdo. Za Masarykova života se všechny pokusy buď zvrhly v oslavné pajany nebo v nedokončené a bezvýchodné hromadění faktů, takže mimo "Hovorů s Karlem Čapkem" žádný komplexně ucelený životopis nebyl vytvořen. V průběhu svého dlouhého života se tento myslitel ocitl v nejrůznějších situacích a setkal se s různou historickou problematikou.
Masarykova originalita tkví v tom, že byl intelektuál i politik a president. Masaryk jako filosof byl vystaven zkoušce dějin. Zdá se, že Masaryk byl již plně politikem, když na pražské universitě v letech1882-1914 přednášel filosofii, a také naopak zdá se, že se vzdal veškerého svého filosofického myšlení, když v letech 1918 -1935 zastával funkci presidenta republiky. Jeho genialita spočívá v tom, jak spojil teorii a praxi. Jak v roce 1918, kdy založil Československo, dokázal prosadit demokracii v tak různorodé společnosti, jejíž politické složky vůči novému zřízení zastávaly velmi rozdílné postoje. Po značnou část svého života se zabýval otázkou, jak přejít od politických slov k reálným činům.
V dnešní moderní materialistické době se dosazovaní politici přestali touto důležitou otázkou zabývat pro pokrok společnosti, vyvýjející se pragmaticky ze dne na den v duchu tzv. "Konstituované demokracie".

Pavel Burda

LAUGHING CORNER



Shit, flat tire !!
Completely?, No, just bottom.

MY LIVING WILL

Last night, my kids and I were sitting in the living room and I said to them, 'I never want to live in a vegetative state, dependent on some machine and fluids from a bottle. If that ever happens, just pull the plug.'

They got up, unplugged the computer, and threw out my wine.

They're such assholes.