

ZPRÁVY

SPOLEČNOSTI PRO VĚDY A UMĚNÍ

CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIETY OF
ARTS AND SCIENCES, INC.
ISSN 0036-2050

SVU

Volume LV.

July-August 2013

No. 4

Petr Hausner

Peter Ujházy

Michael Kukral

President

Executive Vice President

Secretary General

Tel.: (301) 564-1527

Tel.: (301) 983-3661

Tel.: (812) 238-9656

svu.hausner@gmail.com

peteru4@gmail.com

kukral@rose-hulman.edu

www.svu2000.org

2013 SVU REGIONAL CONFERENCE

“CZECHS, SLOVAKS, AND NORTH AMERICA DESTINATION, EXAMPLE, OPPORTUNITY”

**The University of Washington
Seattle, WA**

Terry Hall, 1101 NE Campus Pkwy - Check in
Alder Hall, 1315 NE Campus Pkwy – Academic Program
Poplar Hall, 1302 NE Campus Pkwy - Accommodation

Friday, August 30 - Saturday, September 1, 2013

Under the Patronage of

H. E. Petr Gandalovič, Ambassador of the Czech Republic

H.E. Petr Kmec, Ambassador of the Slovak Republic

We gratefully acknowledge the support of

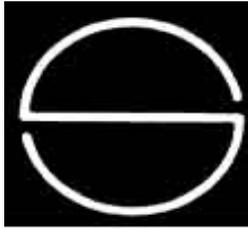
The Center for Czech Education and Culture

The Slavic Department

The Ellison Center for Russian, East European,
and Asian Studies of the University of Washington

and in cooperation with

The Washington State Czech and Slovak
Genealogical Special Interest Group



Zprávy SVU (SVU News) (ISSN 0036-2050)
Editor – David Z.Chroust, TAMU Libraries
(Cushing Library),
Texas A&M University, TX 77433-5000
Phone: 979.845.1951.



Date of issue: July-August 2013. Volume 55, No. 4.
Published bi-monthly by Czechoslovak Society of
Arts and Sciences, Inc. at
P.O. Box 34617, Bethesda, MD 20827

Typesetting by: PJ Printing, 605 N. Eastern Ave., Allegan, Michigan 49010

Periodical Postage Paid at Vienna, VA and additional mailing offices.

POSTMASTER. Send address changes to:

ZPRAVY SVU, P.O. Box 34617, Bethesda, MD 20827

PACIFIC NORTHWEST SVU 2013 REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Organizing Committee

Petr Hausner, President
Peter Ujházy, Vice-President

Hugh Agnew, Academic Program

Dagmar White, Logistics

Lida Cope

Herman Levy, Conference Treasurer

Local Arrangements

Wayne Jehlik, Chair

Alexandra Bartell, Rosie Bodien, Helen Low, Mara Pitkethly,
Marjorie Bianco Vernon

Schedule of Events

Friday, August 30

- 2 pm. – 5 pm. Registration (*Terry Hall*)
- 4 pm. – 6 pm. Social get-together (*Poplar Hall*)
- Dinner on your own. There are many interesting restaurants close by.

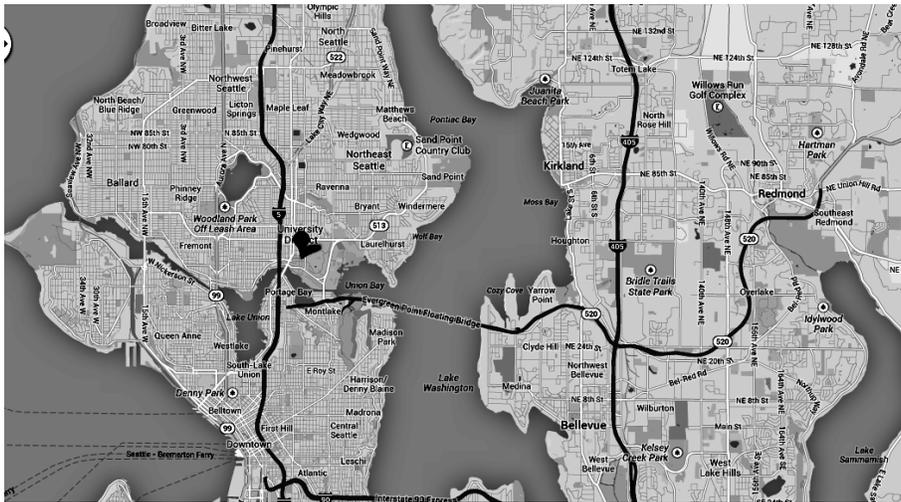
Saturday, Aug. 31

- 8 am – 12 noon Registration (*Alder Hall*)
- 9 am – 10:15 am Opening of the conference
(*Alder Hall auditorium*)
- 10:30 am-- 12 pm Academic programs (*Alder Hall*)
- 1 pm – 5 pm Academic programs (*Alder Hall*)
- 6 pm – 8 pm Banquet (*TBD*)

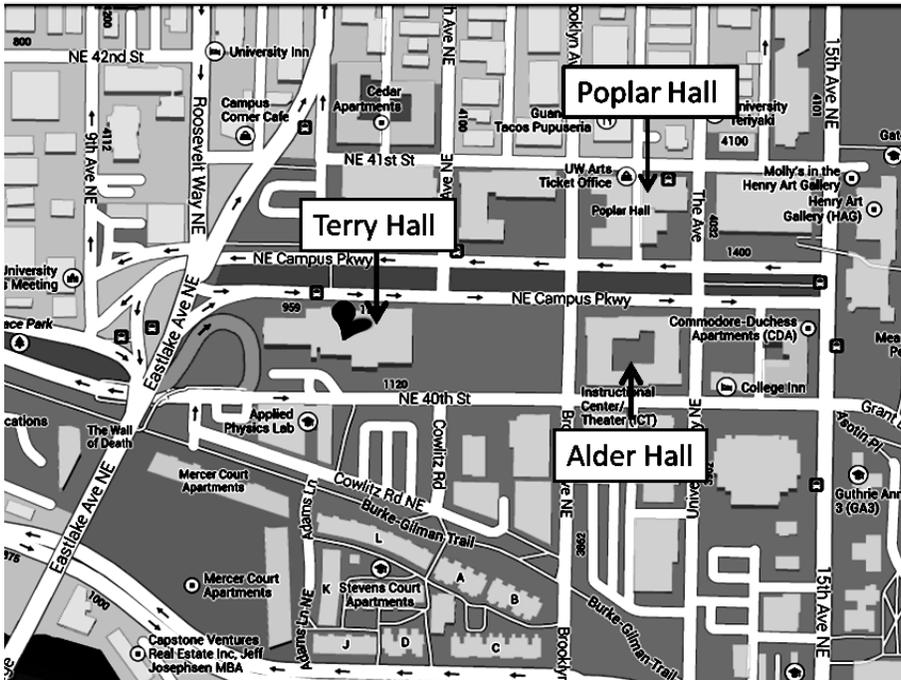
Sunday, Sept. 1

- 9 am – 12:30 pm Academic program (*Alder Hall, rooms 103, 104, 105*)
- 2 pm – 5 pm Seattle City Bus Tour (*Pick-up at Poplar Hall*)

Exhibit of Czech glass with Brychta figurines and perfume bottles at *Alder Hall*. Those who are staying longer might want to visit the famous “Bumper shoot Arts and Music Festival” at *Seattle Center* (Aug. 31-September 2).



Seattle, Washington



Campus of the University of Washington, Seattle

Alder Hall – Scientific Program

Poplar Hall – Accommodation and Friday’s get-together

Terry Hall - Registration on Friday



Alder Hall – Scientific Program

1315 NE Campus Pkwy,
Seattle WA, 98105

Poplar Hall – Accommodation

1302 NE Campus Pkwy,
Seattle WA, 98105



Embassy of the Czech Republic
Washington, DC

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the Czech Republic gives his

Patronage

to the regional conference
*„Czechs and Slovaks in North America: Destination, Example and
Opportunity“*
organized by the Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences
on August 30 to September 1, 2013, in Seattle.


Petr Gandalovič
Ambassador

Washington, D.C., July 23, 2013

Patronage Letter from H.E. Petr Gandalovič, the Ambassador of the Czech Republic



Photo by MILA REHCIGL, 2013



Photo by MILA REHCIGL, 2013

**2013 SVU Regional Conference
Seattle, Washington
August 31-September 1, 2013**

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

Friday, August 30, 2013: Arrival and Reception

Registration Desk: Terry Hall, 3:00 – 5:00 pm

Welcome Reception: Terry Hall, 5:00 – 6:00 pm

Dinner: On one's own

Saturday, August 31, 2013: Conference Opening, Sessions, Banquet

Registration Desk: 8:00 am – 12:00 noon

SESSION ONE — SATURDAY — 9:00 – 10:15 am

1-01 Plenary Conference Opening and General Meeting

(Valná Hromada) – Alder 104

Petr Hausner (*President, SVU*)

“Opening Address: Welcome and Thanks”

SESSION TWO – SATURDAY – 10:30 – 12:00 noon

2-01 Genealogy: Tracing Czech and Slovak Roots – Alder 103

Mary Kathryn Kozy (*Kent, Washington*)

“Using DNA Testing to Help You Research Your Ancestry”

Rose Bodien (*Kirkland, Washington*)

“The Western Washington Czech and Slovak Genealogy
Interest Group”

2-02 History: Aspects of Czech and Czechoslovak Military

Traditions – Alder 105

Dagmar Hasalová-White (*Northern Virginia Community College,
Annandale*)

“The Czech Nation and its Armies in Warfare: Victories, Defeat,
and Nation Building”

Hugh LeCaine Agnew (*The George Washington University*)

“Czech Nationalists and the Hussite Tradition in the
Nineteenth Century”

Lunch Break, 12:00 – 1:00 pm

SESSION THREE – SATURDAY – 1:00 – 3:15 pm

- 3-01 Czech Culture: Czech Theater in a New Land** – Alder 103
Lauren B. McConnell (*Central Michigan University*)
“Healing through Performance: Reviving the Holocaust
Children’s Play *The Fireflies* at Central Michigan University”
Doug Bennett (*Pittsburg State University*)
“Scenic Design Research for the Play *The Fireflies (Broučci)*”
Virginia Leech (*Independent Scholar*)
“*Heart of the Tin Trunk: An Original Stage Musical*”
- 3-02 Czech and Slovak Immigration to the North American
West/Northwest** – Alder 105
Michael A. Kukral (*Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology*)
“Traces of Czech Settlers in the North American Northwest”
Louis J. Reith (*Seward, Nebraska*)
“Czech and Slovak Holdings in the University of Nebraska
Lincoln’s Archives and Special Collections”
Ludmila M. O’Donnell (*Portland, Oregon*)
“Czech Schools Abroad: the Czech School without Borders”

SESSION FOUR – SATURDAY – 3:30 – 5:00 pm

- 4-01 Czech Culture: Czech Puppetry Traditions in a
Global Setting** – Alder 103
Nora Linhart (*Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada*)
“Czech Puppetry in the Pacific Northwest”
Jarmila Enochová (*Rolnicka Theater, Liberec, Czech Republic*)
“Czech Puppetry Traditions as Therapy in Disadvantaged Settings”
- 4-02 Czech and Slovak Immigration: Transplanting Cultures
and Traditions** – Alder 105
Milica Hasalová-Moravčík (*Edmonton, Alberta, Canada*)
“The Dissemination of Czechoslovak Cultures and Traditions:
The Czechoslovak Exile of 1948”
Bruce A. Vlk (*University of Virginia*)
“The Economic, Political and Religious Elements of
Czech Volhynia”

Evening Banquet: 6:00 pm

Sunday, September 1, 2013: Conference Sessions, Optional City Tour

SESSION FIVE – SUNDAY – 9:00 – 10:45 am

- 5-01 Interwar Czechoslovakia: Aspects of its Intellectual
Heritage** – Alder 103
Zdeněk V. David (*Woodrow Wilson International Center for
Scholars*)

-
- “Masaryk’s Problem with the Issue of Collectivism: Plato, Comte and Herder”
 Norma Comrada (*University of Oregon*)
 “The Tales behind the *Tales* from Karel Čapek’s Pockets”
 John Palka (*University of Washington, Seattle*)
 “Milan Hodža and European Integration”
- 5-02 Czechs, Slovaks, and their *Koníčky*: Internet Art, Outdoor Sports, and Collecting Art Glass** – Alder 104
 Andrej Ujházy (*Washington, DC*)
 “Gamers, Gaming and Internet Art”
 Jan Soukup (*University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada*)
 “Retracing Canada’s History: Narrative of a Solo Canoe Journey from Montreal to Sault-Ste-Marie, Following the Route of the *Coureurs-de-Bois*”
 Rose Bodien (*Kent, Washington*)
 “Collecting Czech Glass: Art Figurines and Perfume Bottles”
- 5-03 Czech Music at Home and Abroad** – Alder 105
 Hugh LeCaine Agnew (*The George Washington University*)
 “Songs as Symbols and Weapons: Singing in Czech Nationalist Demonstrations in the Nineteenth Century”
 Judith Mabary (*University of Missouri, Columbia*)
 “Antonín Dvořák and the National Conservatory: A Czech Composer’s Contribution to an American Musical Style”
 Dagmar Hasalová-White (*Northern Virginia Community College, Annandale*)
 “The Czech and Slovak Presence at the Metropolitan Opera”

SESSION SIX – SUNDAY – 11:00 am – 12:30 pm

- 6-01 Medicine: A Cure for Cancer?** – Alder 103
 Peter Ujházy (*National Cancer Institute*)
 “Lung Cancer – New Hope on the Horizon”
 Petr Hausner (Greenebaum Cancer Center, Univ. of Maryland)
 “Cancer Cure at Last”
- 6-02 Communication Security in the Internet Age** – Alder 104
 Ladislav Goč (*Vienna, Virginia*)
 “Save Your Money and Protect Your Privacy: Secrets of Secure Phone and Email Communication”
- 6-03 Czechs, Slovaks and their *Koníčky*: What If?...** – Alder 105
 Zdenko Frankenberger Danes (*University of Puget Sound, Tacoma*)
 “On the Possible Relationship between Etruscan and Basque”
 Jan Soukup (*University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada*)
 “In Search of Sasquatch”



Photo by Míla Rechčígl, 2013

ABSTRACTS

Czech Nationalists and the Hussite Tradition in the Nineteenth Century

Hugh LeCaine Agnew
George Washington University

Visitors to Prague today cannot miss Ladislav Šaloun's remarkable Art Nouveau monument to Jan Hus that dominates Old Town Square. Yet as the nineteenth century began, few Czech historical figures represented as contested a heritage as did Jan Hus. This paper explores the attitudes to Hus and the Hussites in Bohemian/Czech culture through the nineteenth century, especially focusing on the nationalist movement. Adopting Hus as a symbol of Czech identity proved problematic, since the Catholic Church continued to view him as a heretic and Catholic Czechs therefore had reservations about how Hus represented Czech qualities and values. Protestant Czechs also found the nationalist appropriation of Hus and the Hussite tradition problematic, since the tendency among Czech nationalists, especially the Young Czechs, was to see Hus as a fighter for freedom of conscience and expression against authority, something like a nineteenth century secular liberal. Both Protestants and Catholics focused more on the religious aspect of Hus's legacy. Yet even for those to whom religion was not the most important aspect of Hus's meaning for the Czechs, the use of the Hussite tradition in the nationalist movement created

10

controversy, especially with the emergence of a multiparty system towards the end of the century. Continued contests over the meaning of Hus and the Hussite legacy for Czech nationalism and the Czech(oslovak) state continued into the twentieth century.

2-02 History: Aspects of Czech and Czechoslovak Military Traditions – Alder 105

*

Songs as Symbols and Weapons: Singing in Czech Nationalist Demonstrations in the Nineteenth Century

Hugh LeCaine Agnew
The George Washington University

This paper explores the use of music, specifically songs, in the nationalist demonstrations of the Dualist era in nineteenth century Bohemia. It focuses in particular on the song that eventually became the Czech national anthem, “Kde domov můj?”, placing it in a contrapuntal discussion with the Austrian Kaiserlied, “Gott erhalte.” Mirroring the contest between “God Save the Queen” and “La Marseillaise” that inspired the origins of Haydn’s Austrian hymn, the Czechs used “Kde domov můj” in ritualizing ways during their demonstrations, tapping its affective emotional power to help reflect and shape the national community in whose name they were demonstrating. Other songs of the era are also explored. Among them are “Hej Slované,” which holds a position relative to “Kde domov můj” similar to that which “Rule Britannia” holds relative to “God Save the Queen.” Three songs out of Bohemia’s musical history, “Hospodine pomiluj ny” also known as the song of St. Vojtěch, “Svatý Václave,” and the Hussite anthem “Ktož jsú Boží bojovníci” were also frequently part of the public manifestations of the era. These and other songs, such as the many works of Václav Jaromír Písek (e.g. “Byvalí Čechové”), demonstrate the effectiveness of singing as part of the ritualizing behavior surrounding nationalist political demonstrations.

5-03 Czech Music at Home and Abroad – Alder 105

*

Scenic Design Research for the Play The Fireflies (Broučci)

Doug Bennett
Pittsburg State University

The purpose of this paper is to research the origins and individual artists who created the technical elements of the 1943 and 1945 productions of *The Fireflies* or *Broučci* in the Terezín concentration camp in Czechoslovakia during WWII so that a scenic design could be created for a contemporary production of *The Fireflies play written by Dr. Lauren McConnell* of Central Michigan University in Mt. Pleasant, MI. The primary focus is on the 1943 production and specifically the scenic designer for the production, Adolf Aussenberg. Several other designers are also examined, as best as the scant information about them is available, such as lighting, choreographer and composer. In addition to the scenic design the presentation will include a brief history of Terezín

and its eventual confiscation by the Nazis to be used as a concentration camp. Lastly, the staging of the production in a barrack attic theatre is explored, in the hope that this contemporary production will eventually be staged in a similar setting.

3-01 Czech Culture: Czech Theater in a New Land – Alder 103

*

The Western Washington Czech and Slovak Genealogical Interest Group

Rosie Bodien
Kirkland, Washington

This presentation will discuss the origins, development and activities of the Western Washington Czech and Slovak Genealogical Interest Group (WWCSIG). The group developed out of the personal search of Rose Bodien for her ancestry, which she worked on piecing together from minimal documentation left behind when her mother died in 1984, leaving behind an album of pictures from her side of the family. Identifying who was in the pictures and tracing where they had come from led the author to Wisconsin, and then to a publishing class at the University of Washington Experimental College. There she met members of the Eastside Genealogical Society, who encouraged her to make presentations around Western Washington on her research. In the course of those presentations she met many other people of Czech and Slovak descent, and the WWCSIG was founded. The interest group is supported by the Eastside Genealogical Society, which has similar groups for those of Italian and Scandinavian descent, and unites members from Olympia to Bellingham. Meetings combine of socializing and business, and members support each other in their search to discover their Czech and Slovak roots, as well as celebrating their own ethnic heritage in their daily lives in the United States.

2-01 Genealogy: Tracing Czech and Slovak Roots – Alder 103

*

Czech Heritage Hobbies: Collecting Czech Art Glass

Rosie Bodien
Kirkland, Washington

This presentation will explore the delights of collecting arts works related to one's ethnic and genealogical heritage, in this case, collecting Czech art glass. The presenter has two significant collections: one of glass figurines by the Czech glassmaker and artist Jaroslav Brychta (1895-1971) and one of his pupils, including his daughter, Jaroslava Brychtová (b. 1924). Brychta worked in both blown and fused glass techniques, and besides the small-scale figurines produced monumental portrait pieces and sculptures of art glass. The presenter's other collection consists of Czech perfume bottles. The collection demonstrates that even something purely utilitarian can be a work of art. Some of these high end bottles, produced by various firms in the Jizera region during the First Republic, had medal "cages" decorated with sparkling or opaque stones. Glass Houses like Heinrich Hoffmann, Henry Schlevogt, Johann Umann, Josef Schmidt,* Voge & Zappe, Halama and Franz Josef Vater designed bottles and bottle sets after the French influence of Lalique. Their work-

shops had anywhere from 15 to 400 glass workers, and many cottage workers did the finishing work. The exporters put in orders for what sold the best.

World War II put an end to many of these independent glass producers, forming them into only a few glass companies that took away the excellent workmanship. Bottles produced after that do not have the fine quality as the ones made in the First Republic. Today these perfume bottles are prized collectibles. There are collector books written just about Czech perfume bottles. Collector perfume bottle books always have a section on the Czech perfumes. Not many of these treasures are found at antique stores anymore; rather, they are sold for exuberant prices on the internet. The Czech perfume bottles attract many buyers at the International Perfume Bottle Association yearly auction. The IPBA has a subgroup of just Czech bottle collectors. Much research is being done on the glass houses and what each one has produced! With great joy we can say that is a Hoffmann bottle or that is a Schmidt bottle or a Schlevogt set. Yet, there is much more research that needs to be done to identify more of the many bottles.

5-02 Czechs, Slovaks, and their *Koničky*: Internet Art, Outdoor Sports, and Collecting Art Glass – Alder 104

*

The Tales behind the Tales from Karel Čapek's Pockets

Norma Comrada
University of Oregon

Ever since their publication in 1929, Karel Čapek's *Pocket Tales* have remained a beloved favorite among his readers in many languages. Less well known, however, is what – beyond his own enjoyment of detective fiction – inspired Čapek to write his *Tales* in the first place. Even less well known is what seems to have sparked or informed certain individual *Tales*. Since Čapek referred to the *Tales* as his “detective stories,” this paper, in true detective fashion, intends to: 1) Investigate “probable cause” for the writing of the *Tales*; 2) track down and expose Čapek's previous work in the field; 3) search for evidence of possible Josef Čapek's involvement; and 4) solve the mystery of what lies behind specific *Tales* events or personalities.

5-01 Interwar Czechoslovakia: Aspects of its Intellectual Heritage – Alder 103

*

**Masaryk's Problem with the Issue of Collectivism:
Plato, Comte, and Herder**

Zdeněk V. David
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

During his career as a philosopher teaching at the universities of Vienna and Prague, Masaryk became gradually fascinated by the teaching of Plato, Comte, and Herder. His interest in Plato dated to his years in the higher secondary school or the gymnasium in Vienna (1869-1870). He encountered Comte during his doctoral studies at the University of Vienna (1872-1876), where he was strongly influenced by the opposition to metaphysical idealism and prefer-

ence for empiricism of his teachers Franz Brentano and Robert Zimmermann. Finally, his interest in the philosophy of Herder was sparked in the early 1890s during his research on the Czech national ideology, eventually embodied in his treatise on the Czech Question. He was intrigued by Herder's ethical teaching through Jan Kollár's devotion to the ideas of this German philosopher and theologian. Plato upheld the reality of Ideas, Comte maintained that the entire mankind constituted a single ontic entity as a Grand Etre, and Herder similarly viewed humanity as a single evolving organism. Starting with Plato, Masaryk derived from him his realism in epistemology, recognizing the reality of perceptions. Hence he was critical of Comte's positivism which held that phenomena, the perceptions, were not real, appealing to Kant's dichotomy between illusory phenomena and real, but unknowable noumena beyond them. In ontology, however, Masaryk did not accept the reality of Plato's Ideas, regarding them as abstract notions. In that respect he remained a nominalist, also with respect to Comte's Grand Etre and Herder's Humanity. Thus his realism was not radical like Plato's or later Wyclif's and Hus's, but a moderate one, applying only to perceptions, but not to concepts.

5-01 Interwar Czechoslovakia: Aspects of its Intellectual Heritage – Alder 103

*

On the Possible Relationship between Etruscan and Basque

Zdenko Frankenberger Danes
University of Puget Sound, Tacoma

Only about three hundred words of the language of the Etruscans have been deciphered, and even those with questionable degree of certainty. This paper considers the possible significance of the fact that of those, more than one half have similarities with words in Basque. Some Etruscan words have a similar meaning; some have roots that may indicate a common ancestor language. Evaluating possible explanations for this striking fact, the paper asks whether that similarity is accidental, due to extensive borrowing, or indicative of some ancient linguistic relationship between the Etruscans and Basques. At present it is impossible to give a definitive answer to these questions, which I leave open to speculation.

6-03 Czechs, Slovaks and their *Koničky*: What If?... – Alder 105

*

**Save Your Money and [Protect] Your Privacy,
Secrets of Secure Email and Phone Communication**

Ladislav Goč
Vienna, Virginia

In this presentation, I will demonstrate how regular emails are delivered from Sender to Recipient and how it is possible to steal them. I will also explain what to do to prevent such theft from both cell phones and desktop computers. Then I will explain what is monitored by telecommunication operators when you use regular phones and demonstrate how to set up your own private SIP phones, allowing you to make free or low fee calls to your relatives abroad.

You can call from USA to a Czech Republic cell phone for just \$ 0.05 / a minute. The presentation will combine Powerpoint and live demonstrations.

6-02 Communication Security in the Internet Age – Alder 104

*

**The Dissemination of Czechoslovak Cultures and Traditions, or the
Czechoslovak Exile of 1948**

Milica Hasalová-Moravčík

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

This study surveys the establishment of a number of organizations in the Washington, D.C. area soon after the new wave of Czechoslovak exiles arrived to the capitol of the United States in the year 1948. These were not only organizations representing and promoting the interests of Czechs and Slovaks, but also emerging local cultural organizations and institutions which saw their beginnings in the small communities of the metropolitan area. This anthology portrays the adaptation of one family to a new homeland, including backgrounds and eventual success of its members in establishing themselves as participants of the greater Washington, D.C. area's political, cultural, scientific and social life. The depicted family is that of General Antonín Hasal, who left Czechoslovakia after the communist coup d'état, July 3, 1948, arriving to Washington, D.C. in August of the same year. The family included his wife, Jozi, son, Milan and daughters, Dagmar and Milica. While very quickly, by necessity, integrating into the life and cultural stream of the new country, each member chose a different and unique path to become acquainted with the community's richness and diversity of the Czechoslovak culture. Beginning simply with visits to the USO, singing folk songs in the traditional costumes, participating in international events sponsored by the DC Recreation Department, to dancing *the Story of the Czech Polka* at Constitution Hall with the Washington Ballet and culminating in the Sokol production of Smetana's opera "Čert a Káča" (Kate and the Devil) at the Terrace Theater at the Kennedy Center. General Hasal was instrumental in the founding of the Association of Czechoslovak Officers in Exile, as well as being a member of the Council of Free Czechoslovakia which was established at the instigation of the US government. The entire Hasal family dedicated itself to the support of the newly organized Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences (SVU) and became its longtime active members.

**4-02 Czech and Slovak Immigration: Transplanting Cultures and
Traditions – Alder 105**

*

Cancer Cure at Last

Petr F. Hausner

Greenebaum Cancer Center, University of Maryland

The quality of cancer care advances relentlessly. Small incremental steps carried the day until very recently. These small, often disease-specific steps, result from better understanding of tumor growth. Their cumulative effect is

obvious and has profoundly improved outcomes of patients with cancer over my professional lifetime. Though the resulting therapy often prolongs survival, it rarely cures. On the other hand, immunotherapy and in particular so called immune checkpoint inhibitors entered medicine only two years ago but advanced oncology forward with a big leap. Suddenly most patients with metastatic melanoma will be cured, whereas only two years ago most patients with metastases would succumb to their melanoma. I will explain the history, action, clinical experience and future improvements of this most successful form of cancer immunotherapy which is soon going to be used in cancers other than melanoma.

6-01 Medicine: A Cure for Cancer? – Alder 103

*

Using DNA Testing to Help You Research Your Ancestry

Mary Kathryn Kozy
Kent, Washington

Tracing your family history has gotten easier in the age of the Internet and with the ability to share information via email and the computer, but that has not prevented some people from continuing to face a brick wall in pushing back their family lines. Eastern European research presents its own challenges, often due to destruction of records and lack of availability. There are cases, however, when DNA can help us break down those walls and point us in the right direction in order to find our ancestors. Y-DNA testing is unique in that it is tied to surnames handed down from father to son and allows us to trace paternal and other lines through the Y-chromosome. Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) allows us to determine what part of the world our maternal ancestresses came from and can help us solve certain limited genealogical problems. The newest test to the table, autosomal DNA testing (atDNA), is proving helpful in that it can help us find cousins who are related to us on *any* of our family lines and then allow us to collaborate and share data in order to find our common ancestors. This one-hour workshop will present basic information about each of the three types of testing, what they test, and how to use them to further your genealogical research goals. Testing companies will be discussed, as well as strategies for leveraging the tools provided by each company to get the most for your testing investment.

2-01 Genealogy: Tracing Czech and Slovak Roots – Alder 103

*

Czech Settlers in the American Northwest

Michael A. Kukral
Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology

People from the Czech lands who settled in 19th century America included some who found their way to the American Northwest. This was quite a long journey for a person from Central Europe, but as lands of the Midwest and Texas filled up with settlers, new opportunities were sought and created by Czechs, Germans, and Scandinavians in agriculture, mining, and the fishing

and lumber industries, especially in Oregon and northernmost California. Forestry and agriculture had long traditions in Bohemia and Moravia, but commercial salmon and ocean fishing was a new profession for most Czechs. The journey across the new states of America was possible by railroad since the late 1860s and this facilitated rural and urban growth in places like Crescent City, Portland, Medford, Klamath Falls, Centralia, Olympia, Spokane, and the Puget Sound region. A few rural Czech villages were founded in the 1890s with Czech speaking churches, lodges, and taverns, built from the locally abundant forest products. Better known of the Czech communities in Oregon that once had a substantial immigrant population are Scio, Scappoose, and Malin. This paper will investigate these pioneer Czech settlements and others in the American Northwest as research permits. Many of the once thriving lumber, mining, and fishing communities in the greater Northwest only survived as long as the economy or the resource that made it flourished; today, many of these are ghost towns with nothing more than rubble, foundations, or dumps.

3-02 Czech and Slovak Immigration to the North American West/Northwest – Alder 105

*

Heart of the Tin Trunk: An Original Stage Musical

Virginia Leech
Independent Scholar

A battered old tin trunk reveals its hidden heart through family treasures that recall storied memories of perseverance, bravery and family spirit that reaches into the heart and soul of the past. The story takes you from today's texting students to the heart of nineteenth century Europe, where a mother sings traditional spiritual songs while facing a terrifying decision to take her children on a dangerous journey across an ocean in search of a new life. A celebration of life and of family, *Heart of the Tin Trunk* features new and ancestral songs, energetic and traditional dances, colorful historical characters, romance, and the courageous Czech immigrants who made America their home. The theme is a mixture of the old and new approach to tell the story of our Czech immigrants, their human spirit and hardships. The premise is simple: our future is fueled by our past. To accomplish this, a young, modern Czech becomes a part of her past. Through story, song and dance, she takes the audience on a compassionate review of their historical past. The play, which debuted in Texas, attracted 9,000 people for its 14 sold-out and near capacity audiences, who applauded historical stories of the heart, spiritual hunger, promise and human connection.

3-01 Czech Culture: Czech Theater in a New Land – Alder 103

*

Czech Puppetry in the Pacific Northwest

Nora Linhart
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

There is no doubt that the reputation of Czech puppetry is almost legendary. It has a rich history, stretching over centuries from ancient times to the modern age, and the magic of the puppets is still enchanting audiences of all

ages. Czech puppeteers are known for their mastery, imagination and the highest quality of theatrical entertainment that excites spectators all around the globe. Passion, skills and artistry stamp each and every performance. They also gladly spread their trade by teaching others at various artistic schools and agencies, where they are considered and welcomed as skilled and experienced professionals. Because of this, we are introducing two Czech puppeteers that would like to present their work and experiences with puppetry and children in Western Canada. They are colleagues from Prague's University of Performing Arts that met after 25 years in Vancouver, BC and without hesitation started to collaborate despite the great distance between their homes: Liberec in the Czech Republic and Vancouver in British Columbia. Over the past few years they created several puppet shows which have been presented to children in the Greater Vancouver Area, and would like to share their experiences, discoveries and observations about cultural diversity, today's upbringing, and children's expectations and behaviour from the perspective of live theatre performances in the theatre venues documented with short videos and photographs. As well they would like to discuss children's centres as settings for theatre, and the belief that a live theatre experience is an essential and important part of a child's emotional, aesthetic and social development. With their work they tried, are trying and will try to accomplish one goal: to give every child the opportunity to experience the magic of a live puppet show as a significant part of their childhood.

4-01 Czech Culture: Czech Puppetry Traditions in a Global Setting – Alder 103

*

**Antonín Dvořák and the National Conservatory:
A Czech Composer's Contribution to an American Musical Style**

Judith Mabary
University of Missouri, Columbia

In 1891, Czech composer Antonín Dvořák received a job offer from an unlikely source, Mrs. Jeannette Meyer Thurber, the wife of a wealthy New York businessman who made his fortune as a grocery wholesaler. The daughter of violinist Henry Meyer, an immigrant from Denmark, Thurber was trained at the Paris Conservatory. She had selected Dvořák for the directorship of her cultural brainchild, the National Conservatory of Music, located in New York City, the eastern center of immigration in the United States. Her mission for this entrepreneurial venture was to provide a venue where American students interested in composition could learn to create music that spoke with a distinctive American voice, no longer dependent on an imported German model. What better candidate to create a national identity in the arts than the man who had already succeeded in meeting a similar challenge in his own home country. As is well known, Dvořák would accept the invitation and direct attention to the music of African-Americans as the perfect choice from which to derive an American cultural identity. His rationale seemed ideal for an immigrant nation—this music was newly born in the United States, the product of an accul-

turative process that merged traditional African practices supplanted in the American environment with the conditions under which citizens of the African continent were forced to acclimate to their new surroundings. It was the music of the people, forged from experiences firmly attached to the country itself. This paper will investigate the position Dvořák held in creating an American musical style by way of the students enrolled in his composition courses at the National Conservatory of Music, ranging from Will Marion Cook, who put words to the famed *Largo* of Dvořák's Symphony No. 9 "From the New World" to Maurice Arnold, whose four-movement suite, *American Plantation Dances*, spoke to the familiar experience of many African-American slaves. Of equal interest is the noted baritone who introduced this Czech nationalist to the spiritual, Harry Burleigh. Was Dvořák's solution to be a newly-crafted American style rooted in the African traditions of the population he considered most American; a version of a national style that, based on its constituent elements, could have originated anywhere, including Bohemia; or simply another layer of the western European sound that was already deeply ingrained in the ears of the American audiences? Comparisons of music from Dvořák's students will seek to answer these and other related questions.

5-03 Czech Music at Home and Abroad – Alder 105

*

Healing Through Performance: Reviving the Holocaust Children's Play *The Fireflies* at Central Michigan University

Lauren B. McConnell
Central Michigan University

This paper will argue that the recent reconstruction of *The Fireflies* (based on the book by Jan Karafiát) was not only a great show and a wonderful educational event, but also brought about some emotional healing. Vera Meisels, who was in the 1945 production of *The Fireflies* in Terezin, played the narrator in the 2013 production at Central Michigan University. For Meisels, the experience of telling her story, meeting young people involved in the production, and viscerally experiencing *The Fireflies* in a positive, warm environment had a therapeutic effect. One of the benefits of presenting *The Fireflies* is that it provides a platform to honor survivors like Meisels, and may bring about a kind of healing so many years after the tragic events surrounding the Holocaust. McConnell will discuss current theories of performance and trauma, particularly of Holocaust survivors, in conjunction with this case study.

3-02 Czech and Slovak Immigration to the North American West/Northwest – Alder 105

*

Czech Schools Abroad

Ludmila M. O'Donnell
Portland, Oregon

Czech schools are a new phenomenon in many places around the world. The first school started in Paris in 2003, and a non-profit organization known as the *Czech School without Borders* (CSWB), was founded in 2009. Its goal is to

develop bilingual speakers, to teach Czech language and traditions, and to connect the Czech communities outside of the Czech Republic. Since then such schools have sprung up all over: many cities in Europe, Iceland, Australia, and even the US state of Oregon. The CSWB has enjoyed official support from the Czech Republic. The CSWB organizes conferences in the CR and in North America, offers training and information to teachers. The reason behind this new phenomenon will be examined in a study of one such Czech school. In Portland, with a historically very small Czech community, it was the development brought on by many factors: globalization (opening borders, people moving back and forth, connection between Oregon and the Czech Republic, the influx of new, educated people finding work in the high tech industry); making connections with the existing small community in Portland, and a dose of serendipity in the meeting of three women who became the founding directors of the Czech school and its teachers. One requirement of the CSWB is to start a non-profit organization in the country where the school plans to operate. That is an easy part. The rules for American non-profit organizations are clear and, at least in Oregon, not complicated. Instructions in a guidebook can be followed step-by-step: to fill out forms, register, pay fees. The more complex and expensive step is the application to IRS for tax-exempt status, the 501(c)(3) exemption. The Czech School of Portland has been in operation for one year and is looking back with satisfaction at its successes.

3-01 Czech Culture: Czech Theater in a New Land – Alder 103

*

Milan Hodža and European Integration

John Palka

University of Washington, Seattle

Milan Hodža was one of the leading political figures of inter-war Czechoslovakia and, together with Andrej Hlinka and Vavro Šrobár, one of the dominant figures of Slovak politics of that era. He is best known for serving as prime minister of Czechoslovakia during the crucible years of 1935-1938, and for being the only ethnically Slovak prime minister of the First Republic. Most Slovak leaders of the time held a narrow political vision, focused on Slovakia itself. In contrast, Hodža was a life-long internationalist. For example, in the years preceding World War I, he was a member of Archduke Franz Ferdinand's so-called Belvedere Circle, a think-tank of intellectuals from Hungary's restive minorities who advised the Archduke on ways to reorganize Austria-Hungary so as to limit Hungarian influence. Later he played an important role in the so-called Green International, a union of peasant parties from Central European nations who sought to develop economic policies that would strengthen the agricultural sector of the region. In 1942, Hodža published his magnum opus, *Federation in Central Europe*, in which he elaborated his vision of a collaborative grouping of independent states, reaching from the Baltic to the Adriatic. This federation would start with economic agreements, which would be followed by legal and political steps toward partial integration without loss of sovereignty. Hodža belonged to a stream of visionary integrationist thinkers

exemplified by Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, with whom he actively corresponded. Coudenhove-Kalergi was the founder of the Pan-Europa movement whose members included Aristide Briand, author of the Briand Plan, which is widely acknowledged to be a direct conceptual forerunner of the European Union. No Slovak leader besides Milan Hodža thought and acted on such a broad international stage.

5-01 Interwar Czechoslovakia: Aspects of its Intellectual Heritage – Alder 103

*

Czech and Slovak Holdings in the University Of Nebraska-Lincoln's Archives and Special Collections

Louis J. Reith
Seward, Nebraska

The Dept. of Archives and Special Collections of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln's Love Library, under longtime Archivist and Director Joseph G. Svoboda, collected and identified a rich collection of Czech and Slovak materials, especially relative to the late 19th and early 20th century immigration waves. The major prize of this collection is the 22 boxes covering the Charter 77 movement in Czechoslovakia from 1977 to ca. 1985, collected by Anna Fal-tus (1919-2001), a Czech-born woman who worked for BBC in the 1940s, then Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America. Between 1975 and 1981, curator Svoboda himself collected a number of oral histories from living Czech immigrants in Southeastern Nebraska, as well as over 800 stage plays, in Czech and English. Of the more than 50 collections for named individuals, several stand out. Barbara Horak (1874-1974) collected correspondence and clippings in Saunders County, Nebraska. Father John Pastorak (1894-1979) was a Roman Catholic priest in Saunders County, Nebraska, from 1935 to his retirement in 1973. His neatly typed sermons from 1920 to 1973 include handwritten marginalia and attached newspaper clippings. Terezie Pospisilova moved to Wilbur, Nebraska, with her family in 1904 and, through 1933, kept a daily diary in Czech (an English translation exists for the 1904-1913 period), with one sentence for each day of the year. This is just a summary of an important collection of Czech and Slovak immigrant materials which shed important light on the lives of the unsung heroes and heroines of the Pioneer Generation in early 20th century rural Nebraska.

3-02 Czech and Slovak Immigration to the North American West/Northwest – Alder 105

*

Retracing Canada's History: Narrative of a Solo Canoe Journey from Montreal to Sault-Ste-Marie, Following the Route of the *Coueurs-de-Bois*

Jan Soukup
University of Alberta, Canada

In this presentation Dr. Soukup shares the experiences, trials, tribulations and triumphs of a solo canoe journey from Montreal, Quebec to Sault-Ste-Marie, on

Lake Superior. The journey, which took place between June 4 and July 29, 2010, traversed a major part of Canada along the route used by the *voyageurs*, the intrepid explorers, traders and trappers who contributed to the spread of European settlement along the water routes from the Gulf of St. Lawrence into the interior of the North American continent, reach the Great Lakes and far beyond both into the Mississippi Valley and into the Canadian West. The presentation links the present day experiences of the modern-day voyageur with the rich history of Canada, and the interaction of European and Native American that made up so much of the early history of Canada.

5-02 Czechs, Slovaks, and their *Koničky*: Internet Art, Outdoor Sports, and Collecting Art Glass – Alder 104

*

In Search of Sasquatch

Jan Soukup

University of Alberta, Canada

In this paper, the author shares the fruits of a decades-long fascination—separated by an equally long hiatus filled with graduate study and professional research into particle physics—with the search for convincing proof of the existence of the legendary creature of the Northwestern woods, Sasquatch. The presentation reviews the various sightings, collections of footprints, and other evidence for Sasquatch beginning with the famous grainy film footage of Roger Patterson, which originally sparked the author’s curiosity about this phenomenon while he was a graduate student at the University of Alberta in 1970. Renewed by another encounter with the search for Sasquatch in 2007, the author returned to his original fascination, this time enjoying the new advantages in ease of communication and dissemination of results that the era of the internet created. Enriched by the various connections the internet enables, the author reviews the current state of Sasquatch studies, including historical references and Native American traditions, possible related sightings in Russia and China, and finally the claims recently published by a DNA laboratory located in Texas that has analyzed the DNA of Sasquatch, proving a hominid-human hybridization perhaps 15,000 years ago. The author leaves it up to the audience members to decide for themselves whether Sasquatch exists, but warns that if, like him, they accept that it does, it will be crucially important to find a successful means of ensuring the coexistence of this distant relative of modern humans with us, to prevent Sasquatch from becoming the victim of modern humans’ fear of the unknown and different.

6-03 Czechs, Slovaks and their *Koničky*: What If? ... – Alder 105

*

Internet Art, Gamers and Gaming

Andrej Ujházy

Washington, DC

Andrej Ujházy is an internet based artist engaged in a diffuse range of activities -- exhibiting work publicly online on a variety of sites, message boards and other digital spaces as well as privately offline, at shows and galleries. He

is primarily an image producer mixing technical hand drawn fragments with other media wet, dry, and digital -- still and animated. In past works -- bluz-zard.tumblr.com -- he has explored the role a fan has to the source material using the video game company Blizzard Entertainment and their video game uni-verse lines of Starcraft, Warcraft, and Diablo for his subject. His continuing major project -- acidityblog.blogspot.com -- is an ongoing catalog of his works beginning in the summer of 2010. He is primarily concerned with creating im-ages that relate to his experiences with playing and participating in a diverse gaming culture -- focusing currently on war games, and representations of fic-tional warriors as well as the varying traditions and tropes that have developed among groups of players.

5-02 Czechs, Slovaks, and their *Koničky*: Internet Art, Outdoor Sports, and Collecting Art Glass – Alder 104

*

Lung Cancer – New Hope on the Horizon

Peter Ujházy
National Cancer Institute

Yearly, about 1.6 million people around the world face dim news about their diagnosis of lung cancer. More than half of them live in the developing world, however, the highest incidence rate in men dwells in Central and Eastern Europe. Males are twice as likely to be diagnosed with the disease. Lung cancer is the highest cause of death from cancer worldwide, estimated to be respon-sible for nearly one in five, or 1.38 million, cancer deaths in 2008. Smoking is the most common causal factor of lung cancer, but others are acknowledged too. In the past 10 years, breakthrough scientific advances dramatically changed the way how we manage this group of detrimental diseases. In 2010, the National Cancer Institute’s study National Lung Screening Trial found a 20 % reduction in deaths from lung cancer among current or former heavy smok-ers who were screened with low-dose helical computed tomography (CT) ver-sus those screened by chest X-ray. Until the beginning of the 21st century, treatment of lung cancer was limited to surgery, radiation, and standard chemo-therapy resulting in five year survival rates of less than 15%. With the discov-ery of molecular markers that define distinct subtypes of the disease and the development of specific targeted therapies against these molecules, the progno-sis of individual molecular subtypes is rapidly improving. The first of these markers were mutations of the epidermal growth factor receptor. More re-cently, genome sequencing analysis of various histologic types of lung cancer has brought new information that would further direct diagnosis and therapy. Lastly, a highly exploratory approach using immunotherapy with anti-PD1 anti-bodies has delivered unexpected positive results of median overall survival of 9.6 months and one-year survival of 43% for patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer. In the near future, we expect major leaps in success rates of lung cancer treatment.

6-01 Medicine: A Cure for Cancer? – Alder 103

The Economic, Political and Religious Elements of Czech Volhynia

Bruce A. Vlk
University of Virginia

The ancient region of Volhynia in northwestern Ukraine had long been a host of immigrant populations, especially after the abolition of serfdom in the Russian Empire in 1861. Czechs and other peoples from Central Europe would rush into the region during the 1860s and 1870s. Czechs would emigrate primarily for lack of economic opportunity in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Interestingly, the migration to the Russian Empire was tied to migration to the United States. Czechs had begun to leave for the U.S., but were halted once the American Civil War broke out and Volhynia provided a closer and cheaper alternative. The paper draws parallels between migrations to the U.S. and Russian Empire during this time. To add a human perspective, a primary account written by a Czech man who eventually moved to the U.S. after leaving Volhynia is included. Major political events leading to the migration are covered from 1859 – 1874, the so-called “golden era.” The Russian government’s policy of Russification and actions against the Polish minority in the region are detailed along with the early days of the Pan-Slavism movement. Conditions worsened for the settlers in the late 1880s and 1890s as turmoil increases within the Russian Empire. By the turn of the century, religious freedom was declared, but many Czechs had begun to assimilate (i.e. joining the Orthodox Church). The paper covers the settlers’ activities during the two world wars up to the present, including the famous Czechoslovak Legion.

4-02 Czech and Slovak Immigration: Transplanting Cultures and Traditions – Alder 105

*

The Czech Nation and Its Armies in Warfare: Victories, Defeat, and Nation Building

Dagmar Hasalová-White,
Northern Virginia Community College, Annandale

The historical Czech military establishment is mainly a reflection of Central European military developments. Only the Hussite wars were an exception. Then the Czech forces became a model for the armies of neighboring countries. The oldest Czech military organization was limited to a very primitive defense. Prior to the 13th century, infantry was the mainstay of the national army. The 13th and 14th centuries were dominated by knights and heavy mounted cavalry. In the 16th century and the beginning of the 17th century (until the Battle of White Mountain) the Estates relied on mercenary armies, and the 17th and 18th centuries were dominated by Imperial mercenary forces. In the 18th and 19th centuries the state had already a permanent army based mainly on Prussian and Napoleonic models. After 1867 the army entered the modern era. From the history of Czech warfare it is obvious that when the King based the expansion of his realm on the support of his army, imbued by a national spirit, he was successful. The idea of a national army reached its peak during the Hussite wars when the Hussite armies were able to defeat a far superior enemy. The tragedy

of the defeat at the Battle of White Mountain was that the uprising of the Estates did not find support nationwide and relied on mercenary forces. A new national army was not born again until the First World War when it had the legions and with it the independence of Czechoslovakia. And again during the Second World War the nation fought with the Allies abroad and in the resistance on the home front. Today with globalization, NATO, peacekeeping missions, and the European Union, the organization of the army is changing. The draft is a thing of the past and the soldier has become a professional.

2-02 History: Aspects of Czech and Czechoslovak Military Traditions – Alder 105

*

The Czech and Slovak Presence at the Metropolitan Opera

Dagmar Hasalová-White

Northern Virginia Community College, Annandale

The Metropolitan Opera ranks first among the famous opera houses in the world. It is the pinnacle of achievement for singers to perform there. There have been and are a number of Czech and Slovak singers gracing the stage of this famous opera house, either for a few seasons or for individual performances. Three Czech singers, whose presence there evolved into a legend, were Emmy Destinn, Maria Jeritza, and Jarmila Novotná.

5-03 Czech Music at Home and Abroad – Alder 105

Word from SVU President

Our SVU Conference in Seattle, scheduled for 30 August to 1 September, is around the corner. It's going to be a remarkable event which you ought not to miss. The University has gone out of its way to make it a really memorable event. Wayne Jehlik, Dagmar White and Hugh Agnew worked hard to get it done. If you haven't been in the Pacific Northwest before, particularly in Seattle and the State of Washington, you have something to look forward to.

In connection with the SVU conference in Seattle, our archivist and SVU Scholar-in-Residence, Mila Rechcigl, has prepared an entertaining and amusing essay about the Czech pioneers in the American northwest. It's not only authoritative, but it's exciting and fun to read. You will get the idea under what adverse conditions the first Czech settlers lived in the northwestern States of the US, including Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana Wyoming, Alaska, as well as in Canadian British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. How they survived in the hostile environment, under the most rugged climatic conditions, boggles the mind. And yet— they accomplished so much! To whet your appetite, below are some excerpts from his delightful discourse. The full version with dozens of interesting pictures is already on our website.

Now, of course, things are different in Seattle. Now it's the center of tourism, with the latest modern accommodations. Big city excitement or small town charm, surrounded by towering mountains, pristine beaches, verdant country-

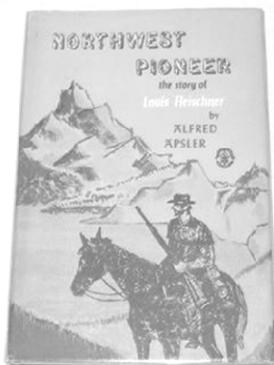
side for thousands of miles, world-class rivers, awe-inspiring canyons, even volcanoes! This is a place where Nature reigns, and where humans/people still tread with a reverent step.

So please come and enjoy!
Petr Hausner, SVU President

Bohemian Pioneers to the American Northwest

By Míla Rechcigl, Rockville, MD

The first Bohemian to visit these parts was a noted Czech botanist and explorer Thaddeus Haenke (1761-1817), a native of Chřibská. In 1791 he participated in the Malaspina Expedition from Santiago, Chile, along the West Coast of South and Central America, North America to Alaska. On 12 August, 1791, he arrived in Nootka Sound, B.C., where Pedro de Alberni was in charge of the Spanish settlement of Santa Cruz de Nutka. Here Haenke enlarged his collections, classifying specimens according to the Linnaean system. His results form the oldest systematic ordering and cataloguing of the botanical species of present-day western Canada. Haenke was disappointed in his relatively small collection of plants; he could not find many species distinct from those of Europe, but he did discover a great number of conifers which differed from European varieties, and also found that the natives used spruce beer as an effective antiscorbutic. While he was in Nootka Sound Haenke continued his observation of the coastal Indians and recorded some of the music of the local Nootkas. Haenke Island in Yakutat Bay in southeastern Alaska was named in his honor.



Some sixty years passed since another Czech braved coming to this rugged territory. We are referring to Louis Fleischner (1827-1896), a native of Lhotka, Bohemia, who became a leading merchant of Portland, OR. He immigrated to America in 1842, having first resided in Philadelphia, where he was employed by a horse and cattle dealer for five years. From there he went to Drakeville, David County, Iowa, where he ran a store. In 1852, heeding the call of the West, he crossed the plains with an ox team, heading for Oregon. The land immigrants of this year experienced unusual hardships. Disease killed all of their cattle, while many of the immigrants perished from the cholera. After weary months of suffering Fleischner arrived in Albany, Oregon, where he embarked in the mercantile business, and for the following seven years did a very successful business. In 1859 he sold out and for one year conducted a store at the Oro Fino mines. In the fall of that year he took stock of goods to Lewiston, Idaho, arriving on the first steamboat landing there. He remained there until 1863, when he went to Portland, where he eventually established the firm of L. Fleischner & Co. which was very successful. In 1869 he sold out and soon thereafter, under the same

firm name, embarked in the wholesale dry goods business. The firm ranked among the first in the State and outside of San Francisco unexcelled on the coast. He was associated with his brother Jacob, and when they both retired, Jacob's two sons, Isaac Newton and Marcus took over, since Lewis was unmarried.

In addition to his eminently successful business career, Louis Fleischner was very active in Portland's political and civic affairs. In 1870 his personal popularity and the confidence he inspired among the people led to his nomination and election to the post of State Treasurer, which he held for five years. His life-long love for a childhood sweetheart, which resolved in her marriage to another man and her premature death due to lack of adequate medical facilities, inspired him to erect a hospital in his native village in Bohemia. He was also president of the First Hebrew Benevolent Association of Portland and one of the most active members of Congregation Beth Israel. He also built the first elaborate synagogue in Oregon.

In 1854, Joseph Francl (1824-1875) of Svojsice, Bohemia, travelled through Oregon on his trip to California, in search for gold. He kept a highly compelling journal which was published under the title *The Overland Journey of Joseph Francl the first Bohemian to Cross the Plains to the California Gold Field*. It is full of interesting characters, encounters with Native Americans, descriptive passages of the wildlife and terrain, and an easy enjoyable read. As most other gold prospectors, he did not find any gold and in the spring of 1875, he walked from Placerville, CA to Portland, Oregon. That's 600 miles of walking. He then turned right at the Columbia River and walked up to the Blue Mountains in the State of Washington, where his son lived.

Another adventurer was Francis Xavier Richter (1837-1910), a native of Frýdlant, Bohemia, who, in 1862, moved to Lewiston, WA from Texas and Arizona, where he first immigrated. He was the first Czech living in the State of Washington. Apart from his ventures in the State of Washington, later he became a pioneer settler, miner and rancher in British Columbia, Canada, after settling in the Similkameen Country of the Southern Interior of British Columbia in 1864. He had five daughters and six sons.

His youngest son, Frank Richter, Jr. (1910-1977), born in Keremeos, BC, was a cattle rancher and fruit grower. He became a Canadian politician, who served as a Member of the Legislative Assembly and Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Mines in the Social Credit government of W.A.C. Bennett in the province of British Columbia. He represented the riding of Similkameen from 1953 to 1966 and its successor riding Boundary-Similkameen from 1966 to 1975. He died at Brentwood Bay at the age of 67.

In 1863, Joseph Horský, Sr. (1806-1900), a native of Borovnice, near Kostelec na Orlicí, moved to Helena, MT. He brought his family to Linn Co., IA in 1856. In 1859, he travelled with his sons to Pike's Peak, where gold had been found, but returned three months later to Iowa. Soon thereafter he moved with his family to a claim he had taken in Washington Co., NE. In 1863 he moved to

Helena, MT where he died in January 1900; his descendants still live there.

His son, Joseph Horský (1842-1930), a real estate dealer at Helena, Montana, was a native of Kostelec nad Orlicí, Bohemia. He immigrated with his parents to this country, settling in Johnson County, Iowa, near the city of Cedar Rapids. He attended school in Iowa and Nebraska, his parents having moved from the former state to the latter, and then was engaged in farm work. In 1862, Horský went to Colorado and engaged in quartz mining, continuing there until January 1864. At that time he returned to Omaha for his brother John and together they started for Montana, arriving in Virginia City on August 27, 1865, when he came to Helena, and from that time he had given his attention to the real estate business, having considerable property in Helena and also large ranching and stock interests.

His brother John Horský (1838-1924), also from Kostelec nad Orlicí, came to Helena in the spring of 1865, where he turned his attention to the brewing business. They built the first brewery in the city, the Helena Brewery. Joseph Horský continued successfully in the brewing business until 1891 when he sold out and retired from active life. During his residence there he had all along been more or less interested in mines and mining, having done much to develop these interests in Montana.

Joseph Horský Sr.'s great-grandson, Charles Antone Horsky (March 22, 1910–August 20, 1997), whom I knew personally, served as the Advisor on National Capital affairs under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, and was a partner at a major and prestigious law firm. In his role at the White House and thereafter, he helped pave the way for home rule of the District of Columbia at a time when much of the city's governance was controlled by the U.S. Congress. Horský was born in Helena, Montana to Joseph T. Horský and Margaret Bowden. His father was a state district judge in Montana. His mother was the daughter of English immigrants and died when he was 10 years old. Horský grew up in Helena, and graduated from the University of Washington where he worked in a garage parking cars. At the suggestion of his political science professor, he applied to Harvard Law School. Horský said at the time that he didn't know where Harvard was. He was accepted and later was elected President of the *Law Review*, and graduated in 1934. The Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, then a professor at Harvard and early mentor to Horský, assigned him to clerk for Judge A. N. Hand on the 2nd circuit in New York. Horský worked with Judge Hand on various cases, including several patent cases. After a year, Judge Hand recommended that Horský work for Stanley Reed, the new Solicitor General. Horský went on to serve in the Solicitor General's office from 1935-37 before moving to Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson & Shorb (later Covington & Burling), a leading law firm in the District of Columbia; he rose to be a partner and worked there on and off for nearly forty years

In 1869, Frances Fischl (1852-1925), from Bohemia, was married to Achille Baer in Cheyenne, WY. They had 7 sons and 2 daughters. Achille Baer (1831-1900) operated butcher shops in the frontier towns of Cheyenne in Wyoming Territory and Red Jacket, Michigan, before moving his family to Denver,

Colorado. Their grandson Max Baer became a Heavyweight Champion of the World.

The most prominent Czech immigrant in the State of Washington was Jacob Furth (1840-1914), who arrived there with his family from California in 1882. A native of Švihov, Bohemia, Jacob Furth played a pivotal role in the development of Seattle's public transportation and electric power infrastructure, and he was also the founder of the Seattle National Bank. As the agent for the utilities firm Stone and Furth, he consolidated the city's random independent streetcar lines into Seattle Electric. He was a member of Seattle's first synagogue, Ohaveth Sholum, and Temple de Hirsch. He was not only a key developer but a public spirited one: During the crisis of the Great Fire of 1889 and at other times Furth put the city before his own business interests. One of Furth's first business ventures in Seattle was to rescue from bankruptcy the privately owned firm that operated the Spring Hill water system, which supplied water to city hoses, spigots, and fire hydrants. Furth recruited his banking colleague Bailey Gatzert, and John Leary, founder of the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, to bail out Spring Hill. They built a pumping station on Lake Washington and made the system viable. Initially, and in part, rescuing Spring Hill was a matter of public service, but Furth's sound financial sense soon turned it into a profitable venture.

In 1897, Frances Sedlacek, later known as Fannie Quigley (1870-1844), a native of Wahoo, NE, of Czech parents, at the age of twenty-seven, followed the stampede to the Klondike, AL. There she developed the knack of being the first on the scene of a new gold strike. She hiked, dragging her sled laden with a tent, Yukon stove, and supplies, and hanging out her shingle for "Meals." Far from Dawson, her efforts earned top dollar and her nickname, "Fannie the Hike." She also had her own free miner's certificate. Fannie staked a claim in August 1900 on a stampede to Clear Creek, a tributary of the Stewart River, 125 miles from Dawson, where she must have also met the dapper Angus McKenzie. They were married on October 1, 1900, just a few days after her return to Dawson. In January, 1903, Fannie left Angus and the Klondike and set off on an 800 mile hike down the Yukon to Rampart. From Rampart she followed the stampede to the Tanana, and was soon in the town of Chena. In August, 1906, Fannie struck out for the new Kantishna diggings, recently discovered by Joe Quigley, and others. It was the beginning of Fannie's pursuit of mining, and her hopes for a profit from her years of effort.

She staked her share of mining claims, and mined them, and although she never shot an animal until she arrived in Kantishna, her prowess as a hunter became legendary throughout the Alaskan territory. She swore, used foul and gruff language, and wore rough men's clothing. Her drinking habits were legendary. Unable and unwilling to adapt to civilization, she preferred the life in



the open. She was there to greet Bradford Washburn when he descended from his successful summit climb on Denali in 1942, just as she had greeted the successful Denali climbing party of Hudson Stuck thirty years before. She died alone in her cabin in the summer of 1944.

In 1930s, Jan 'Eskimo' Welzl (1868-1948), the immensely popular Czech traveler, adventurer, hunter, gold-digger, and Eskimo chief, of Zábřeh, Moravia, lived among Eskimos in Yukon Territory. He describes his adventures in his humorous and highly entertaining book *Thirty Years in The Golden North*. He traveled by wagon across the wilds of Siberia, then on a whaling ship up to the Arctic Circle. He became a successful trader, with headquarters in a commodious cave on the rocky coast of New Siberia, an island in the Arctic Ocean, where he lived for more than thirty years. We learn about his life among Eskimos and gold miners and how he was stormbound in a blizzard without food for days, his perilous experiences, and how he was finally voted chief on the island, with power of life and death.



Jan Eskimo Welzl

Registration Form
SVU Conference, The University of Washington, Seattle
August 30 – September 1, 2013

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____ E-Mail _____

Registration fee

\$95 (SVU member) \$ _____ \$110 (nonmember) \$ _____

\$45 (spouse) \$ _____ \$50 (spouse) \$ _____

Registration fee includes printing of abstracts, and social get-together.

Accommodations

The University of Washington **Poplar Hall** dormitories (right across from the meeting site at Alder Hall)

From Aug. _____ to Sept _____

\$48.50 per person per night for double occupancy

Number of nights _____ Total \$ _____

\$ 82.50 per person per night for single occupancy

Number of nights _____ Total \$ _____

Check in at Terry Hall, 1101 N.E. Campus Parkway. After checking in attendees will cross the street and walk two buildings down to Poplar Hall where they will be staying.

Guests are also allowed to arrive two days before and remain two days after the conference at a surcharge of \$10 per person per night. Early arrival August 28 and late departure September 3:

\$58.50 per person per night double occupancy

\$92.50 per person per night single occupancy

Unlike the conference package early arrival/late departure rates are on a nightly basis.

Meals:

Meal cards can be obtained at Terry Hall when checking in. The concierge will explain the various choices to arriving participants.

Banquet: \$36 _____ Total \$ _____

Bus excursion: \$59 _____ Total \$ _____

Grand Total \$ _____

Payment to be made in U. S. dollars only, payable to "SVU Conference, Seattle" either by check or international money order (e.g. American Express). **Mail completed registration form with your check to SVU, P.O. Box 34617, Bethesda, MD 20827. We need to receive your registration form and check by the 21st of August. Afterwards, call in your late registration by phone to Sandra Bartell (425) 643-6744, stating what kind of accommodation you want and if you want to attend the banquet and go on the bus tour. You will pay during your registration at Terry Hall.**

ALDER COMMONS is located within Alder Hall where the conference sessions will be held. (Alder Hall, 1315 N.E. Campus Parkway). There are two choices for transport from the airport to the U.W. campus: Shuttle Express or local taxi. The attendees should follow signs for ground transportation. They will pick up their shuttle or taxi on the 3rd floor garage.

SVU ZPRAVY NEWS (ISSN 0036-2050)
P.O. Box 34617
Bethesda, MD 20827

Periodical

