

Sdružení Čechů a Slováků pro Uchování Národních Odkazů  
Združenie Čechov a Slovákov pre Zachovanie Národných Odkazov

*A publication of the Czech and Slovak Heritage Association of Maryland*

---

**24th annual czech and slovak  
festival**

**Sunday, october 24, 12-6**

(See page 2 for more details)



**Featuring:**

*Slavjane Rusyn folk  
ensemble*

*Joy of Maryland*

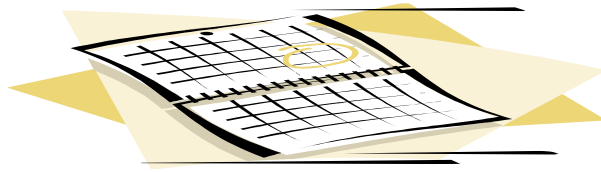
*Children's group from  
Sokol Washington*

*Sokol Baltimore gymnasts*

*Heritage Singers*

*Dudačka*

# UPCOMING EVENTS:



**Sunday, October 24:** Don't miss our *24th annual Czech and Slovak Festival*. The featured performers will be *Slavjane Rusyn Dance Ensemble* from Pittsburgh, *dudačka Carrie Brown* from Omaha, *Sokol Washington's Children's Chorus*, *Sokol Baltimore's Gymnasts* and our own *Czech and Slovak Heritage Singers*. Food will be provided, by the same restaurant/ catering service *Clementine*, which has provided our food for the last two years. Their chef Winston and new chefs, formerly with *Ze Mean Bean* are excited to be cooking Czech dishes. We will begin at noon and end at 6 pm at our usual location--Baltimore 45 (Tall Cedars') Hall on Putty Hill Avenue. Enjoy dancing to the music of *Joy of Maryland*, singing, *knedlo-vepřo-zeli*, beer, brats, pastries and more. Directions and more information are on our website: [www.czslha.org](http://www.czslha.org) or call 410-662-6094.

**Saturdays throughout the year:** Why not consider learning Czech or Slovak? Or brushing up on what you already know? We have excellent teachers and beginning, intermediate and advanced classes. Our new location, The Gribbin Center, at 9317 BelAir Road, is proving to have been a good move. For complete details, dates and times, check our website: [www.czslha.org](http://www.czslha.org) or call Lois Hybl at 410-428-6012. (see article on pg. 5)

**Mondays throughout the year:** Czechs and Slovaks have a great musical heritage. Help keep it alive and well in the Baltimore area: join the Czech and Slovak Heritage Singers on Monday evenings at in the Choir Room at the Cathedral of Mary Our Queen, 5200 N. Charles St. Rehearsals begin at 7 PM and conclude at 9 or earlier. Call or email Charles Supik at 410-662-6094, [chasupik@juno.com](mailto:chasupik@juno.com) for more information.

**Also on Mondays:** Language school for children ages 5 and up. Classes are held at the Cathedral of Mary Our Queen, 5200 N. Charles St. For information call or email Margaret Supik at 410-662-6094, [usupik@verizon.net](mailto:usupik@verizon.net). (see article on pg. 11.)

**Sunday, December 5:** The Czech and Slovak Heritage Singers will present their annual St. Nicholas concert at 3 PM at St. Wenceslaus Church, Ashland Avenue. Call or email Charles Supik at 410-662-6094, [chasupik@juno.com](mailto:chasupik@juno.com) for more information.

**Sunday, January 16, 2011:** Our quarterly meeting followed by our own "Road Show," an opportunity to show off your Czech or Slovak treasures, new or old, and see what others have been collecting. To reserve your table space, call Margaret at 410-662-6094 after Christmas.

**March 1, 2011:** The last day to pay your CSHA dues for 2011. You will receive a form with the *next* issue of HLAS; please take prompt action and remit your dues before March 1.

## July Picnic Well Attended

Approximately 50 people attended the annual summer picnic on July 18 at the Towson Unitarian Universalist Church on Dulaney Valley Road. The shady “grove” beside the church offered some breezes and relief on the sunny humid day. While the adults stayed near the food and music, the teenagers and children preferred the cool lower level of the church and the oversized Legos and toys.

Following lunch of hamburgers, Kielbasa, and hot dogs and many delicious potluck side dishes and desserts—and a short business meeting, people enjoyed seeing friends and singing to accordion music played by Gary Zikon. Thanks to Bob Losovsky for bringing the accordion.

Thanks to the many people who helped make the picnic possible. Charles Supik brought grill, charcoal and grilling supplies and utensils. George Vransky and Alex Vanicky purchased beer. Alex kept it cold in the large cooler he brought. Alex and Jane Vanicky also brought condiments and chopped onions, lettuce, and sliced tomatoes. Alex also grilled the meat. Ed Horak brought soda. Viera Sabol purchased hot dogs, hamburgers, and buns. Lois Hybl bought Kielbasa and sliced cheese. Lois and Al Hybl brought supplies.

The official time was 2 to 4 p.m., but it was hard to pull people away from the singing and conversation. It was about 5:30 when cleanup was completed. We just wished the picnic area was a little more handicapped accessible. Getting to the picnic area required navigating a low hill or steps.

*Lois Hybl*

## Milada Horáková: Obětem a odpůrcům totalitních režimů

Milada Horáková se narodila v Praze, na Štědrý den 1901, dcera majitele továrny tužky. Navštěvovala střední školu v Praze během první světové války, a ona vstoupila na Právnické fakultě Univerzity Karlovy v roce 1921, pouhé tři roky po vzniku Československé republiky. Absolvovala v roce 1926, a se stala reditelkou dobré životní podmínky oddělení pro Magistrátu hlavního města Prahy. V

témže roce nastoupila do Československé nacionalistické socialistické strany, která byla daleko od německé strany se stejným názvem. Milada Horáková byla také aktivním členem různých skupin péči jak pro mladé.

Po okupaci Československa v roce 1939, Milady Horákové a její manžel, Bohuslav Horák, se připojil k hnutí odporu a byli oba zatčeni gestapem v roce 1940. Milada Horáková byla odeslána do tranzitního tábora v Terezíně. V roce 1944, ona byla odsouzena k životu ve vězení. Ona byla poslána do koncentračního tábora v Aunsee poblíž Mnichova, kde byl osvobozen spojeneckými silami v květnu 1945, a ona se okamžitě vrátila do Prahy.



*photo: Margaret Supik*

*Pomník Milady Horákové, Vyšehradský hřbitov, Praha*

*(Memorial to Milada Horakova, Vysehrad Cemetery, Prague)*

*The stone reads:*

*28.6.1950 popravena a nepohřbena...  
(executed and unburied)*

*Obětem a odpůrcům totalitních režimů  
(Victim and opponent of totalitarian regimes)  
1939-1945 1948-1989*

Když se vrátila do Prahy v roce 1945, Milady Horákové se vrátil k národní socialistické strany, a stal poslancem parlamentu, kde zůstal až do komunistického převzetí v únoru 1948, když odstoupil její pozici. Díky své zkušenosti z hnutí odporu proti nacistům, Milady Horákové brzy se připojil k ilegální skupině bývalých členů národně socialistické strany, které se konalo setkání pravidelně. Dokud ne, to je, byl Milady Horákové zatčen komunistické tajné policie na 27 září 1949, spolu s mnoha dalšími členy stejné skupiny, a za pomoci dvou zástupců z Moskvy, se pustil do přípravy případ proti nim.

V vedení až k soudu, byla Milada Horáková a její kolega odpor členů podroben strašné formuláře výsledku. Tito zahrnovali nuceny stát pás hluboko ve vodě na dvacet čtyři hodin v době, a ještě horší, že uvízl v malé místnosti, často měřící málo přes jeden metr čtvereční, bez tepla, bez světla a žádné jídlo na několik dní, dokud se citově i fyzicky vyčerpaný, hladovět a zcela dezorientovaná, oni byli ochotni přiznat cokoliv. A oni, a to zejména na základě obvinění z velezrady a špionáže.

Soudní procesu s Miladou Horákovou a dvanácti dalšími členy odbojové skupiny začala 31. května, 1950. Od začátku do konce to byl monstrproces, založený na ruské ukazují pokusy Stalinových čistek v 1930. To bylo i vysílání rádia k národu: Sama mezi všemi obžalovanými, Milady Horákové stál vzpřímeně a dohadoval se s ní žalobci, ale bezvýsledně. Dne 08.6.1950 byla Milada Horáková a tři její co-obžalovaní odsouzeni k trestu smrti. Navzdory volání o milost od takových lidí jako Winston Churchill, Albert Einstein a Eleanor Roosevelt československý prezident Klement Gottwald potvrdil tresty.

Na ránu 27 června 1950, byla Milada Horáková v Pankráčské věznici popraven oběšením.

V její poslední dopis jí šestnáct- rok-stará dcera před ní provedení, napsala: *"Když si uvědomíte, že něco je spravedlivé a pravdivé, pak se tak rezolutní, že budete moci zemřít za to."*

V letech následujících po smrti Milady Horákové, mnoho jiných členů podobných hnutí odporu byly buď oběšen nebo obdrženy dlouhými tresty v uranových dolech tečkované kolem

Československa. Zkoušek nakonec docházeli a trochu více bylo slyšet až do Pražského jara v roce 1968, kdy tam byly pokusy rehabilitovat Milada Horáková, ale bohužel tyto pokusy vyšly naprázdno: To nebylo až do jednoho roku po sametové revoluci v roce 1989, který rehabilitaci přišel na Milada Horáková. V roce 1991 prezident Václav Havel posmrtně udělil jí Řád TG Masaryka I. třídy, a rušnou dopravní tepnou v Praze 6 byl přejmenován v její cti.

## **Milada Horakáková: Victim and Opponent of Totalitarian Regimes**

Milada Horaková, the daughter of a pencil factory owner, was born in Prague on Christmas Eve, 1901. She attended high school in Prague during the First World War and entered the law faculty at Charles University in 1921, only three years after the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic. She graduated in 1926 and became director of the welfare department for the Prague City Council. That same year she joined the Czechoslovak National Socialist Party, which was far different from the German party of the same name. She was also an active member of several groups providing care for youth.

Following the occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1939, Milada Horaková and her husband Bohuslav Horák joined a resistance movement. Both were arrested by the Gestapo in 1940 and she was sent to the transit camp at Terezin. In 1944 she was sentenced to life imprisonment and sent to the Ainzeh concentration camp near Munich. She was liberated by Allied forces in May of 1945 and immediately returned to Prague.

When she returned to Prague, Milada Horaková rejoined the National Socialist Party and became a member of the lower house of Parliament, where she remained until the Communist take-over in February 1948 when she resigned her position. Because of her experience with the resistance against the Nazis, she soon joined an illegal group of former National Socialist Party members. They held regular meetings until September 27, 1949, when the Communist secret police arrested Milada Horaková and many other members of the group.



With the help of two deputies from Moscow, they set about preparing a case against them.

In the run-up to the trial Milada Horaková and her colleagues were subjected to horrific forms of interrogation. These included being forced to stand waist deep in water for twenty-four hours at a time, and even worse, being held in tiny rooms, often measuring only one square meter, deprived of heat, light and food for several days. After this, physically exhausted, starving and utterly disoriented, they were willing to confess to anything. And they did confess to treason and espionage.

The trial of Milada Horaková and twelve other resistance group members began on May 31, 1950. From start to finish it was a show trial based on the Russian show trials of Stalin's purges during the 1930's. It was even broadcast by radio to the nation. Alone among her co-defendants, she stood erect and disputed with her accusers, but to no avail. On June 8, 1950, Milada Horaková and three of her co-defendants were sentenced to death. The Czechoslovak president, Klement Gottwald, confirmed the sentence despite pleas for mercy from such figures as Winston Churchill, Albert Einstein and Eleanor Roosevelt.

On the morning of June 27, 1950, Milada Horaková was hanged at Pankrac Prison.

Shortly before her execution, in her last letter to her sixteen-year-old daughter, Milada Horaková wrote: "When you realize that something is just and true, then be so resolute that you will be able to die for it."

In the years after Milada Horaková's death, many other members of similar resistance groups were hanged or given long sentences in the uranium mines scattered around Czechoslovakia. Eventually the trials ended and little more was heard of Milada Horaková until Prague Spring in 1968, when attempts were made to rehabilitate her. But it was not until a year after the 1989 Velvet Revolution that rehabilitation came to Milada Horaková. In 1991, President Vaclav Havel posthumously awarded her the Order of T. G Masaryk First Class and the main street through Prague 6 was renamed in her honor.

*Translation: Margaret Supik*



*Milada Horaková dohaduje se s ní žalobci během monstrprocesu.*

*Milada Horaková disputes with her accusers during the show-trial.*

## **Language School Begins Fall Classes In New Location**

Czech and Slovak Language School began its fall semester on September 11 with a flurry of activity. A reporter asked to come and take pictures on opening day and wanted someone to wear traditional *kroj*. Dolores Gentes set up an arrangement of three dolls in Czech *kroj* on knitted lace. As we were registering students, we were also trying to direct people who got a little lost thanks to the trees hiding the entrance sign for people going north on Belair Road. Teachers Iva Zicha and Margaret Supik were still in Prague finishing up their classes for teachers of Czech. And we welcomed a visiting sister from a convent in Brno.

(It isn't too late to sign up to start learning or improving your Czech or Slovak )





*Delores Gentes provided this display for the students.*

As of September 18, 36 students had registered for classes at our new location at 9317 Belair Road in Perry Hall. It is nice to have all classes on the same level sharing the same hallway. We thank George Mojzisek for arranging for this new location and for substitute teaching the first day. It is very encouraging to have nine students in Slovak 101 and four students in Czech 101. Our dedicated teachers are Dolores Gentes, Natalie Karlinsky, Margaret Supik, Mary Lou Walker, and Iva Zicha.



*Natalie Karlinsky's Slovak class takes a short break*

The first day chaos paid off on September 23 when the Northeast Booster published an article and pictures about the adult and children's language schools and the October 24 festival. Thanks to Janeen Holzberg for the article and Steve Ruark for the pictures.

## Czechmates

by Ed Horak

PRAGUE—Women won more seats in the Czech parliament than ever before during national elections in late May. To tout its new stars, one upstart party decided to give them special billing—as pin-up girls.

The Public Affairs party is selling a 2011 calendar featuring photos of some of its leading female members, including four newly sworn-in lawmakers, clad in revealing outfits and posed provocatively.



A black-and-white portrait of Katerina Klasnova, a new vice speaker of parliament's Chamber of Deputies, graces the page for January. She has tousled blond hair and is wearing nothing but a black bra and short skirt.

Ms. December is the party's chief negotiator, Kristyna Koci, pictured peering over her glasses, dark knee-high stockings contrasting with her bare thighs and the strap of her negligée sliding down one shoulder.

May's elections, 20 years after the collapse of Communism, swept away a large number of the country's predominantly male, entrenched career politicians. In their place have come a crop of new faces, including more women and twenty-somethings. There are now 44 female members of the 200-person lower house of the Czech parliament. The speaker, Miroslava Nemcova, of the conservative Civic Democratic Party is a woman—the first to hold the post. So are two of her three deputies.

Last month, as the new legislators were being sworn in, one of Mrs. Nemcova's fellow female Civic Democrats noticed the conspicuous number of her flaxen-haired colleagues and dubbed them the "Blond Coalition"—a nickname that has stuck in the national media.

*This article was excerpted from the Wall Street Journal July 9, 2010 by Gordon Fairclough and Sean Carney*

## Promoter of Czech Music

by Ed Horak

Charles Mackerras, 84, died July 14 in London. He was born in Schenectady, N.Y. and moved to Australia at the age of 2. He became the principal oboist of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra, then went off to England for conducting studies. There he became second oboist of the Sadler's Wells opera company, where he met Helena Judith Wilkins, who became his wife. Seeking additional training, Mackerras applied for a scholarship to study in Prague under the conductor Vaclav Talich, an experience that was to shape him for life.

He became especially interested in the Czech music and the music of Eastern Europe in general. Among his greatest achievements was bringing Leos Janacek into the Western canon. He conducted "Kat'a Kabanova" at Sadler's Wells in 1951, a time when Janacek's operas were virtually unknown outside of what was then Czechoslovakia. This was 30 years after the opera's premier, and it began a Janacek renaissance.

He realized that conductors and publishers in Janacek's native country had 'smoothed over' innovations in the music that they perceived as mistakes. Mackerras recognized that these quirky words and angular music were based heavily on patterns of conversational speech and with eccentric choices of subject matter. He knew they were masterpieces, such as "The Cunning Little Vixen", adapted from a newspaper comic strip. He made many trips to Czechoslovakia, going back to the original manuscripts and also learning to speak fluent Czech.



He produced definitive editions of Janacek's operas and then recorded them in the first complete cycle outside of Czechoslovakia. This cycle remains a musical benchmark. His work established the foundations of an impressive orchestral library, full of editions not available in the West. He was known in the business for bringing his own parts, complete with markings, when he conducted an orchestra.

In 1963, he debuted at London's Convent Gardens with Shostakovich's "Katarina Ismailovna" (also known as "Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk"). He won two Grammy awards for best opera recording: in 1981 for Janacek's "From the House of the Dead" and in 2007 for Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel". In 1978 he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II.

*This article was excerpted from the Washington Post Obituaries, July 16, 2010 by Anne Midgette.*

## Loyola Students Spend July in the Czech Republic

Did you know that Baltimore's Loyola University offers courses taught in Prague in cooperation with Charles University? A select group of ten to twelve students are immersed for four weeks in student life in Prague.

Sociology professor Dr. Barbara Vann developed the summer program four years ago after spending a sabbatical year at Charles University. Students are housed in the Masaryk Residence Hall in Dejvicka, Prague 6, and attend classes in the nearby Catholic Theological Faculty. They study Ethics, taught by a member of the Theological Faculty, Fr. Libor Ovečka, and Introduction to Czech History and Culture or History of the Catholic Church in Bohemia. Dr Vann has two assistants Dr. Marie Černá and Margaret Supik .

On day one the students begin learning basic Czech politenesses – *prosim, dobrý den* - and are encouraged to use Czech when ordering in restaurants, asking directions or making purchases.



Much of the first class session is given over to "survival Czech" and most of the students respond positively, even enthusiastically. Not surprisingly, most of the early questions concern menu items: "What is *losos*?" "How do you say hamburger in Czech?" Does *male pivo* mean big or small beer?" It isn't too late to sign up to start learning or improving your Czech or Slovak

The curriculum includes more than just classroom instruction, though. Field trips to Český Krumlov, Terezín and Kutná Hora supplement tours of major historical sites in Prague. Our connections with Charles University have allowed us tours of the Archbishop's Palace and parts of Prague Castle not normally open to the general public.

Guest speakers have enlightened the students, and their instructors as well, about life during the Communist regime and under the Nazi occupation.



*Kostnice (the bone church) near Kutná Hora is a macabre fascination for this group of Loyola students.*

Student response is overwhelmingly positive and Dr. Vann reports that she has already had several inquiries about registration for next year's program.

## **Czech Children's Choir, Viola, Performs in Philadelphia Area**

The past couple of weeks in early September have been very eventful for the Czech and Slovak community in Philadelphia. Our group was host to a student choir from the town of Žamberk in the north-east part of the Czech Republic. The choir Viola, consisting of students grades 3 – 11, was on its first overseas trip in the United States. On their stop in Philadelphia, the Viola singers performed several times for our local community in Ambler, a small town just outside of the city, sharing their culture along the way and soaking in impressions on every step of their stay in America.



*Viola performing at a concert at Trinity Episcopal church in Ambler on September 12, 2010.*

During the two days in Ambler, the choir showcased their talents by singing during a church service and at a well-visited public concert at the Trinity Episcopal Church. Their schedule included a musical clinic with the choral students of the Wissahickon High School and a performance for the students of a private Saint Anthony-Saint Joseph School. The young singers were met with extremely warm welcome and standing ovations for all of their high-level performances. The generous hospitality of the local high school choir director Mr. Conahan and the principal Mrs. Dilts included an invitation to a tour of both schools. The classrooms and especially the richly equipped facilities for performing arts at the public high school fascinated the kids and their teachers alike.



WHS senior Barbora Oborna took the children for a tour of historical Philadelphia. While quite exhausted, the students enjoyed the city with the Liberty Bell, Independence Hall, and the City Hall, immensely. The famous “Rocky” stairs of the Philadelphia Art Museum had been on top of their “must-see” list all along...



All in all the two days of the choir's stay were filled with many discoveries on both ends. Marie Pachelova and Jan McLemore, as well as the staff of the Trinity Episcopal Church, were among the wonderful volunteers, people from the area, whose help made this precious cultural experience possible. Both sides learned from each other and took many positive experiences and memories away from Viola's visit.

*B. Oborna, Ambler*

## Upcoming Philadelphia Events

### Monthly Socials

Our regular socials over beer in local area pubs have moved back to Fridays! At the Otto's Brauhaus again, every second Friday of the month at around 7 pm, adults of the greater Philadelphia area take an opportunity to meet and have a chat with friends in their native Czech/Slovak. Our next dates are 10/8 and 11/12.

### Day of Czech and Slovak Music on WRTI: Thursday, 10/28/2010

We continue to enjoy a unique arrangement with Philadelphia-based WRTI, the Temple University's public radio, on October 28, the Czech National

Holiday. The station broadcasts a full day of Czech and Slovak classical music to commemorate the founding of the first Czechoslovak state and the 21 years of freedom and democracy brought about by the Velvet Revolution. Tune in or listen online at [wrti.org](http://wrti.org).

### Picnic by the Campfire in Wissahickon Valley Park

The Fall picnic with a campfire will be another family afternoon in the Wissahickon Valley Park on Sunday, October 17, 1 – 6 pm. Grilling, s'mores, pot luck food, and, as in previous years, lots of fun.

### St. Nicholas Party

Saturday, December 5, 2.00 – 6.00 pm, Trinity Episcopal Church, 708 S Bethlehem Pike, Ambler, Pa. Celebrate the holiday season with us at this potluck buffet-style dinner. Meet Saint Nicholas and his companions, angel and devil, who will come to reward all good children.

### Philadelphia CSHA Online

We publicize all our events online at [www.Meetup.com](http://www.Meetup.com) and at our Facebook page “Czechs and Slovaks of Philadelphia”. Stay in touch with us and our activities by registering (free), view announcements, photos of past activities and other people's comments.

## Lending Policy for CSHA Books Held by Charles Sinlock

CSHA has a number of books and other media available for loan to CSHA members. The list of books and media is included in this quarter's publication. If you are interested in borrowing items from the CSHA Library please contact Charles Sinlock at [csinlock@verizon.net](mailto:csinlock@verizon.net) to make arrangements to pick them up.

Members may borrow up to three items from the CSHA Library for one 3 month period with one 3 month extension possible provided the item/items have not been requested by another member. If another member requests the same item/items your loan period will be limited to 3 months.

In your email, please specify the item/items you want and provide your name, telephone number and

address. When CSHA language classes are in session the item/items may be picked up at the language school. If this is not convenient you may pay to have the item/items mailed to you or you may suggest another delivery method.



If you are interested in donating books or other media to the CSHA Library please contact Charles Sinlock at [csinlock@verizon.net](mailto:csinlock@verizon.net) to make arrangements for the items to be picked up.

NOTE: The majority of the books donated to CSHA are organized and stored by Dolores Gentes. In the future, she may share another list of books which are suitable for lending.

## Hrad Devín

Hrad Devín sa nachádza v mestskej časti Bratislava Devín, vzdialenej 13 km od centra Bratislavy. Hrad Devín je významným historickým miestom udalostí Slovenska. Hrad je bohatým archeologickým náleziskom a zároveň národnou kultúrnou pamiatkou a je atraktívnou historickou pamiatkou pre turistov. V okolí hradu Devín je pekná príroda, hrad s okolím je veľmi vhodný na príjemnú prechádzku po stopách histórie. Imponujúci je aj pohľad na sútok riek Morava a Dunaj. Hrad Devín je vhodnou destináciou pre vašu turistiku po Slovensku.



## História hradu

Hrad Devín obývalo množstvo národov, medzi nimi Kelti, Rimania, Góti. Samotný hrad patril počas svojej histórie viacerým šľachtickým rodom. V období Veľkomoravskej ríše, v 9. storočí, bol sídlom panovníkov Rastislava a Mojmíra a zároveň bol strediskom Veľkomoravskej ríše. Dôležitým miestom bol hrad Devín znova v 13. storočí, v období rakúsko-uhorských bojov. Z tohto obdobia v histórii pochádza menší kamenný strážny hrad. V 15. storočí bolo vybudované predhradie hradu s palácom. Posledné opevnenie hradu Devín dokončil rod Pálffyovcov v druhej polovici 17. storočia. V 18. storočí sa začal hrad Devín rozpadávať. V roku 1809 zničili horný hrad napoleónske vojská. V roku 1836 priviedol vtedajší najvýznamnejší jazykovedec Slovenska Ľudovít Štúr na hrad Devín mládež, kde dostal každý z účastníkov k svojmu menu slovanské meno.

## Devin Fortress

The Devin fortress is located in the Devin section of Bratislava 13 kilometers from the city center. It is the best known historical spot in Slovakia. The fortress is a rich archeological deposit as well as a national cultural monument and an attractive historical site for tourists. There is much natural beauty in the area around Devin and the fortress and its surroundings are conducive to pleasant strolling in the footsteps of history. From its heights there is an impressive view of the confluence of the rivers Danube and Morava. *Hrad Devin* is a great destination for a walking tour of Slovakia.

*Hrad Devin* has been inhabited by various peoples, among them Celts, Romans and Goths. During its history the fortress has belonged to several noble families. During the era of the Great Moravian

Empire, the 9<sup>th</sup> century, the fortress belonged to the lords Ratislav and Mojmir and at that time was the center of the Great Moravian Empire. In the 13<sup>th</sup> century Devin regained importance during the Austro-Hungarian struggle. The small stone watchtower comes from this period. In the 15<sup>th</sup> century the fortress was converted to a palace. The final fortification of Devin was completed by the Palfy family during the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The Devin fortress began to fall to ruins during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In 1809 Napoleon's army destroyed the upper fortress. In 1836 the famous Slovak linguist Ludovit Štur brought young people to *Hrad Devin* and each of them added the name (Devin) to their "menu" of Slovak words.

*Translation: Margaret Supik*



## Language School for Children

With the hope that we will be able to grow, CSHA has begun offering classes on Monday evenings for young children who already have some Czech language experience. Similar schools already operate, with assistance from the Czech government, in New York and Washington.

Using the same materials used by Czech students in their schools, Marketa Traband teaches the class in the undercroft of the Cathedral of Mary Our Queen. More information can be found on our website [www.czslha.org](http://www.czslha.org).

If you know of a family or families who might be interested in Czech instruction for their children, or

grandchildren, contact Margaret at [usupik@verizon.net](mailto:usupik@verizon.net).

## MICA Program to Merge Art, Activism in East Baltimore

(exerpts from a July 26, 2010 article by Ed Gunts, *The Baltimore Sun*)

A renovated Catholic school in East Baltimore will soon be the home of more than two dozen graduate-level art students who will collaborate with area residents in what educators see as a pioneering effort to address urban problems with "art-based" solutions. MICA's decision to open a satellite in East Baltimore, inside the former St. Wenceslaus School on North Collington Avenue, puts it at the forefront of a relatively new field of arts education that combines art and design with community development. It represents one of the first times that MICA has expanded beyond its main campus in the Mount Royal cultural district, and it marks a long-term commitment by MICA to the East Baltimore revitalization effort.

When complete in September 2011, the \$1.3 million MICA PLACE will contain an art gallery, computer lab, studios, seminar space, community meeting rooms and upper-level apartments for 26 graduate students. The facility is the culmination of a decade-long effort by the Maryland Institute College of Art to develop community arts programs that immerse students in "real world" settings from which they can draw inspiration for their work and where they can have an impact on the city.

MICA PLACE, which stands for "Programs Linking Art, Culture and Education," also will add a new dimension to East Baltimore Development Inc., an 88-acre, mixed-use community north of Johns Hopkins that's known for its research-oriented "biopark" for companies that want to be near the medical campus.

"We think it adds a strong, vibrant use" to the renewal area, said Christopher Shea, president and chief executive of EBDI. "It's a creative use for the building."





## **HLAS**

The VOICE of The Czech & Slovak  
Heritage Association  
Post Office Box 20261  
Baltimore, MD 21284-0261  
[www.czslha.org](http://www.czslha.org)

NON-PROFIT ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE **PAID**  
PERMIT NO. 5543  
Baltimore, Maryland

## CSHA OFFICERS AND CHAIRPERSONS 2010

President	Margaret Supik
Vice President	Steve Sabol
Secretary	Lois Hybl
Treasurer	Richard Pazourek

FESTIVAL 24  
OCTOBER

DON'T MISS IT!

### Chairpersons:

Membership	Charles Supik
Education	Lois Hybl