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A Havel Table for Tyrans

IMAGINE an election where the results are largely preordained and a number of candidates are widely recognized as unqualified. Any

General Assembly will engage in just such an "election" when it votes to fill the vacancies on the 47-member Human Rights Council.

the five regions have presented the same number of candidates as there are seats, thus ensuring there is no opportunity to choose the best proponents of human rights each region has to offer. Governments seem to have forgotten the commitment made only three short years ago to create an organization able to protect victims and confront human rights abuses wherever they occur.

too long, allowed gross violators of human rights like Sudan and Zimbabwe to block action on their own abuses.

The council was supposed to be different. For the first time, countries agreed to take human rights records into account when voting for the council's members, and those member-states that failed to, in the words of the founding resolution, "uphold the highest standards of human rights" would find themselves up for review and their seats endangered. For victims of human rights abuses and advocates for human rights worldwide, the reforms offered the hope of a credible and effective body.

Now, it seems, principle has given way to expediency. Governments

have resumed trading votes for membership in various other United Nations bodies, putting political considerations ahead of human rights. The absence of competition suggests that states that care about human rights simply don't care enough. Latin America, a region of flourishing democracies, has allowed Cuba to bid to renew its membership. Asian countries have unconditionally endorsed the five candidates running for their region's five seats — among them, China and Saudi Arabia.

In past years, Western countries encouraged rights-respecting states from other regions to compete for election. This year, they have ceded the high ground by presenting a non-competitive slate for the council elections. New Zealand withdrew ↪pg.8



Vaclav Havel (2003) with Mick Jagger, Bill Wyman and Keith Richards, The Rolling Stones

Foto web

supposedly democratic ballot conducted in this way would be considered a farce. Yet tomorrow the United Nations

Only 20 countries are running for 18 open seats. The seats are divided among the world's five geographic regions and three of

The council's precursor, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, was folded in 2006 mainly because it had, for

An essential precondition was better membership.

In Canada Czechvar is the Czech Budweiser



its rights to the Budweiser name across the region in a century-old dispute with Budějovický Budvar NP.

The European Court of First Instance in Luxembourg refused to extend the company's existing rights for beer due to Budvar's trademarks in Germany and Austria. Winning the case would have given Anheuser-Busch InBev the right to block Budvar

from using the name on beer. AB InBev, which in November completed a \$52-billion (U.S.) acquisition of Anheuser-Busch Cos., owns the rights for Bud or Budweiser in 23 of EU's 27 nations. The case is part of a fight between the two breweries going back to the early 1900's over the name rights for the companies' beer and merchandising.

"This legal battle has been playing out for about a 100 years and could easily go on for another 100," said Jonathan Cook, a analyst at Royal Bank of Scotland Group Plc. "They have reached a stalemate."

The court decision "has no effect" on AB InBev's existing

Budweiser trademark rights, spokeswoman Marianne Amson said in an e-mail. "This was merely an effort to extend further our Budweiser rights and gain additional protections," she said. Budvar says it owns the rights because its beer comes from České Budějovice, which is called Budweis in German. Anheuser-Busch, founded by German-born immigrant to the U.S. Adolphus Busch, says it started using the Budweiser trademark in 1876, 19 years before Budvar was formed. Anheuser-Busch won the court's backing in 2007 for EU rights to use Bud on items such as T-shirts and beer mats. In December, it lost the court bid to get the EU rights for the Bud beer name.

Editor's note: The Prague Restaurant at Masaryktown now offers Czechvar on tap.

Czech Models Shine in the World



Denisa Dvořáková

You have probably heard many times that Slavic girls are the most beautiful. The same is being said in the United States as well. Czech model Karolina Kurkova was just named the sexiest woman in the world. Are the Czech models something unique then? We guess so, because the Czech Republic, a country with only 10 million residents, is represented surprisingly by many Czech successful models in the world.

Only a few hours ago Karolina

Kurkova was elected as the world's sexiest woman, a result of a of the U.S. television station E! Entertainment. Twenty-four years old Kurkova comes from Decin, but works as a model for the Victoria's Secret brand in the United States. Kurkova is said to be one of the highest paid models in the industry according to Forbes. One of the interesting parts of her appearing in underwear is her mysterious bellybutton, which many people comment on due to the near absence of a navel due to a childhood surgery. She even outran Israeli model Bar Rafael and American actress Angelina Jolie. The full list of most sexy women is at the end of the article. So which other Czech models shine in the world of fashion and beauty? If you live in the United States, you probably know Paulina Porizkova ↪pg.9

Czech Etiquette

Visiting the Czech Republic can bring many experiences. Some of them may be good ones, while others can bring negative impressions or embarrassment. Our new series on Czech etiquette should help you to overcome the culture shocks that visitors to the Czech Republic may experience. You may also follow these rules when visiting Slovakia, since the Czech and Slovak cultures are very similar to each other.

Czech restaurants are changing.



It is more difficult to find a very typical Czech restaurant since foreign cuisines are starting to enter the Czech menus. Some changes may be more towards western customs, while others can be still far from what foreign visitors are used to.

For example, Americans are very much used to hostesses that seat the guests, and that may be a problem when visiting Czech restaurants. While some restaurants in major cities have started this new trend, many smaller restaurants don't use them. If you don't see a hostess greeting you at the door, go ahead and pick your own seat at a table. You may pick any table you wish,

↪ **A HAVEL ...** from page 7

when the United States declared its candidacy, leaving just three countries — Belgium, Norway and the United States — running for three seats.

Even where competition is guaranteed, it is minimal. In the Eastern Europe region — which under the United Nations' rules includes all countries behind the former Iron Curtain, including my own, the Czech Republic — the countries running for re-election are Azerbaijan and Russia, whose human rights records oscillate from questionable to despicable. Only Hungary has stepped forward to compete for the region's two seats. The reluctance of Eastern European states to reclaim leadership from human rights abusers does not inspire confidence.

but don't be surprised if people around you are smoking. It is still not very common to have separate areas for smokers and non-smokers. Also, be careful not to sit at a table marked "Reserve" or you may soon be introduced to an unpleasant restaurant employee.

Czechs are used to sharing their personal space with others; therefore, it is very common that Czechs will ask you if they can join you at your table. They would probably ask you: "YEH TUH VOLNOH?" (Is this seat available?). If you eat with a child, you should expect that the restaurant won't provide you with a high chair. Half portions are usually available.

If you see bread at a table, be aware! The bread is usually not free of charge. If you order soup, the waiter may bring a breadbasket, but you will be

charged for every piece of bread you eat. The charge is usually



very small but it may catch your attention when you get your bill. You should also keep on mind that all the sides are not free of charge. If you order extra tartar sauce, ketchup, mayonnaise (including at McDonald's), they will most likely appear on your bill.

Foreign customers are usually known to be good tippers. Czechs tend to round the bills. For example, if your bill is 644 crowns, you could round it to 700 crowns. In large cities, it is becoming more customary to pay around 10% of the bill. You should give your tip directly to the waiter, rather than leaving it at a table. Keep lots of cash with you since many restaurants don't have credit card payment options.

CzechFolks



Like the citizens of Azerbaijan, China, Cuba, Russia and Saudi Arabia, I know what it is like to live in a country where the state controls public discourse, suppresses opposition and severely curtails freedom of expression. It is thus doubly dismaying for me to see the willingness of democracies in Latin America and Asia to sit by and watch the council further lose its credibility and respect.

Activists and journalists in Azerbaijan and Cuba have already appealed to the international community not to elect their nations to the Human Rights Council. States committed to human rights and the integrity of the council cannot remain indifferent. Countries must express solidarity

with the victims of human rights abuses and reclaim the council by simply refusing to vote for human rights abusers in this shamefully uncontested election.

Vaclav Havel was the president of the Czech Republic from 1993 to 2003.

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Tom's Recipes

BUTTERFLY CHICKEN WITH BARLEY RISOTTO

This is great simple recipe for the summer. You can be creative with this one, using different herbs and spices. For the risotto see what vegetables you have in your fridge to use. Also instead of pan-frying the chicken, the BBQ is a great way to cook it as well... especially if it's nice outside.

Have fun and be creative!
Chef Tom Kral



Ingredients:

BARLEY RISOTTO

1 1/2	Cup	Barley
4 1/2	Cup	Chicken or vegetable stock
1	Tablespoon	Olive oil
1/2	Cup	Onion, chopped
2		Cloves garlic, minced
1		Red pepper, diced
1	Pint	Cherry tomato, cut in half
1	Cup	Green peas, frozen
1	Cup	Romano cheese, grated
1/4	Cup	Chives, chopped
salt & pepper to taste		

BUTTERFLY CHICKEN

1	Whole	chicken, butterflied
1/4	Cup	olive oil
1T	Tablespoon	fresh marjoram
1	Tablespoon	fresh thyme
1	Tablespoon	fresh rosemary
salt & pepper to taste		

Instructions:

CHICKEN

- cut back bone out of the chicken so you can have it butterflied, see photo
- marinate the chicken with rosemary, thyme, marjoram, olive oil, salt and pepper
- in a large frying pan, heat with some of the olive oil
- place the bird in the pan skin side down
- when the skin is golden brown, flip on other side
- place in 375 degree oven for one hour
- remove from oven to rest for 10 minutes
- cut chicken into pieces



BARLEY

- when you place the chicken in the oven you can prepare the risotto
- place the olive oil, onion, cook until soft
- add garlic
- add barley, cook for 5 minutes until lightly toasted
- add 3 cups of the stock, bring to a boil
- cover and simmer for 25 minutes, stirring occasionally
- add peas, peppers, tomatoes, salt & pepper and additional broth if needed, you can even use the juice from the chicken for extra liquid
- cook for another 10-15 minutes
- add the cheese, chives and more salt, pepper if needed

Serves: 4

Prep Time: 30 minutes

Cook Time: 1 hour, 15 minutes

Total Time: 1 hour, 45 minutes

CZECH MODELS... from page 7



Petra Němcová

during the catastrophic Tsunami of 2004 where she narrowly escaped death, but tragically lost her boyfriend Simon Atlee. Eva Herzigová has become a face of brands Roberto Cavalli, Chopard, and Louis Vuitton.

One of the new faces is a model Linda Vojtova, who won the worldwide finale of Elite Model Look at age of fifteen.



Top model in the world Petra Němcová



Eva Herzigová

that currently stars in a popular show America's Next Top Model as one of the members of the jury. She was the first Czech to be labeled a supermodel and she even appeared on the front page of magazines like Sports Illustrated and Playboy.

Petra Němcová is also very famous, having graced the cover of Sports Illustrated and Shape magazine. Němcová was also in the world spotlight

She was renamed to Baby Gisele for her similarity to a top model Gisele Bündchen. She was also on the front page Vogue magazine. Other famous Czech model, who became popular in the world are Daniela Pestova, Veronika Vařeková, Helena Houdová, Denisa Dvorakova a Simona Krainova.

This list of popular Czech models is not complete and already you can see that the Czech Slavic faces are entering the world of fame. This is fairly a large number of Czech girls for such a small country. What do you think...?

Czechs Folks

Czech Dialogue

Exactly 20 years ago, Eva Strizovská came up with a great idea that led her to the foundation of a magazine called Český dialog (Czech Dialogue). During that time Czechoslovakia became free of communism right after the Velvet Revolution. The country was going through major changes and its citizens were finally free to travel to almost any country in the world. As Czechs were able to travel abroad, the Czech emigrants had a chance to travel back to their home country. Here the magazine served its great purpose to help people to overcome barriers and differences between the Czechs at home and their countrymen that were artificially created by the Communists.

Over the years, the magazine became very popular and it not only helped to overcome these differences, but it also led to foundation of the International Czech Club connecting Czechs around the world through cultural events, discussions, meetings and much more. Český dialog, Sokolovská 179, 190 00 Praha 9, Telefon.: +420 266 311 241, e-mail: strizovska@seznam.cz, m.fialkova@centrum.cz. In Canada: Mrs. Lida Luscher, 995 Pinecrest Rd., Oshawa, ON L1K 2A6, Tel. 905 728-7037

A Tale of the Camp Hostyn with a Happy Ending

Recently, you had an opportunity to learn about electricity were installed. The camp looked like camps that many of us are familiar with from the Czech Republic and Slovakia – with cloth tents for both children and counselors. In 1959, the organization started to build cabins that were oriented in two circles –



scouting and its history in the Czech Republic. If you think of scouts, you may think of tents, summer activities and games, bonfires, and lots of fun. It is possible that you or your children may experience all that and more in summer camps. How great would it be if you can actually find a camp abroad that is dedicated to Czech or Slovak children and their friends? The one that we will introduce to you today is called Hostyn and it is the last remaining piece of property in the province of Quebec that is owned by the Czech and Slovak community. The camp was established by the Czech Jesuit P. Bohuslav Janiček and on May 9th it celebrated its 55th anniversary. The camp, however, had some dark times when it did not serve its original purpose, but the hard work and strong belief in supporting Czech and Slovak heritage brought the camp back to its former glory as it once was.

Bohuslav Janiček (1919 – 2002) had a dream to provide an affordable summer camp for children of Czech immigrants that lead him to the foundation



of Hostyn camp in 1954. The first year, he only rented a piece of land in the Laurentian's forest, near the town of St. Calixte. The summer camp provided a shelter for 25 children and lasted a whole five weeks. The next year Father Janiček bought 23 acres of the land and started to build a permanent summer camp with help from other volunteers. It included the main building with a kitchen and rooms for the cooks. On May 9th 1955, the camp was put under the administration of the Czechoslovak Welfare Association, a charity organization. The next year a dining room was added to the camp and running water and

one circle for boys and one for girls. Each of the 11 cabins per circle could accommodate 3 children, bringing the full camp capacity limit to 66 children at one point in time. Hostyn became a popular place and was attended by 140 children per year. Soon, you could meet children from Montreal, Cleveland, Chicago, Toledo, Toronto, London, Hamilton, Windsor, Ottawa, New York, Texas, or Sweden. After the Velvet Revolution you could even see children visiting all the way from the Czech Republic.

Unfortunately, Hostyn's peak time was followed by its decline. When Father Janiček retired in 1992, he donated the camp to the Loyola High School. The Czechoslovak Welfare Association was shut down. Later on, the camp was passed along to the Montreal Jesuits that did not take care of the camp. The camp's friends and loyal visitors could not bear to see its poor condition and pleaded with Father Janiček to get the camp back. What, do you think happened next?

Yes, you were probably right. Bohuslav Janiček was able to retrieve the camp and a new association, called Hostyn Association (HA), took over control of the camp on April 20th 1998. This important date was followed by the hard work of volunteers that restored the abandoned buildings. The camp was originally donated to the school named above for its poor attendance. Even then, in 1998,

the interest in the camp was low; however, the camp found its use as a recreational facility for families with or without children. It took an entire four years until the camp served its original purpose again. It was probably due to the fact that the Toronto Masaryk Memorial Institute (MMI) closed its summer camp and joined its forces with HA to create Hostyn summer camp. The camp was further repaired and improved. The summer camp of 2002 was a great success that was followed by more successful years near full capacity.

Today, the camp is a favorite place for children of Czech or Slovak descent between 6 and 15 years old and families and friends of both of the countries. It includes the main building, a kitchen, a dining room, a playground, a volleyball field, a club house, restrooms, a community room, a church, a soccer field, a laundry



room, cabins and more. It also includes a private beach on Lake Lafond. Since the HA is a nonprofit organization, it depends on the dedication of its volunteers and generosity of its sponsors. If you would like to help them to maintain and improve the camp..

The tale of Hostyn shows that the camp has a great future ahead of it as long as children will continue to be interested in our heritage, language, and community. If you have children that speak Czech or Slovak or would like to learn these difficult languages, Hostyn is the place for you. Have fun and, please, share your Hostyn experience with us.

CzechFolks.com

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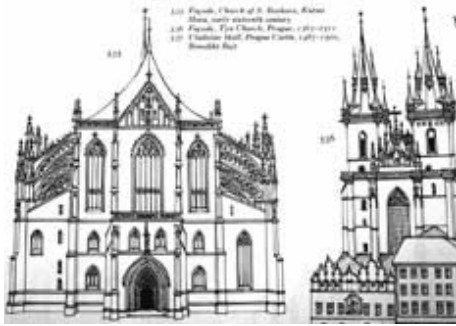
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The culture of our land: Architecture 2

By Ernie Zucker



Outside of Prague there are a number of outstanding late Gothic churches, such as kostel Sv. Jakuba in Brno. It features a tall, elegant tower. Its stone nave piers are grouped columns which soar up to tiny capitals and then to the beautiful vault which springs from them. In Kutná Hora the cathedral of Santa Barbara is an imposing example of Gothic architecture, as mentioned previously. The architecture of the time of Charles IV's son Václav IV became what is called modified Gothic with a more artistic approach to detail. There was also a desire for including a centralized ground plan. Starting in the 1380's we find examples of this in the churches of that period of the co-called hall-type (Třeboň).

An understanding of Czech history of the day helps to explain why there was a pause in architectural development, the Hussite revolt brought construction to a standstill. Around 1414 many structures were destroyed or damaged. It was during the time of the royal house of the Jagiellons from Poland that this destructive trend was reversed. They ruled the Czech lands for more than fifty years, Vladislav to 1516 and Ludwig to 1526 and art and architecture had meaning again. Churches in Most, Louny, Slavonice and Bechyně with the so-called late-gothic cell or diamond vaults attest to this. The town hall in Znojmo features a striking Gothic steeple. The historic Hussite town of Tábor retains its late medieval aspect best in its market square and castle. There is a late Gothic church which has a wide, short interior hall church design. Nearby are some gabled houses and the town hall with a Gothic steeple which now houses the hussite history museum.

Renaissance

Meaning rebirth, one characteristic of this style is its influence both on architecture and its sister visual arts. In the Renaissance, for the first time, leading architects and designers published their designs for structures and some of the requisite ornaments in what were termed pattern books. This information speeded up construction times and work often proceeded without reference to previous projects. Fifteenth century Florence was one of the wealthiest of city states so that it is not surprising that we find here the finest of the renaissance palaces built for the merchants and ecclesiastical families. Because of the early date (say, the fifteenth century) and the still troubled times, the early renaissance palaces look different than the ornate ones constructed later. You'll find their protective lower storeys undecorated and unpierced by window openings. The lower floors were used as warehouses and commercial activities, while classical windows lit the living quarters above.

An excellent example of the style in Prague is the Royal Summer Palace, the Belvedere, in the gardens of Hradčany, built by king Ferdinand I (1526 - 1564) for his wife queen Anne. With its airy arcaded loggia it is regarded to this day as the finest example of Renaissance architecture north of the Alps. The loggia of Valdštejnský palác is another striking example of Renaissance design.

Architect Florián Gyspek, at that time, employed Italian skilled labour to build palaces at Kačerov and Nelahozeves as examples of this style in the Czech countryside. A number of chateaus (Litomyšl, Opočno, Bučovice) display exquisite sgraffito decorations, arcaded galleries and flowing expansive gables below the roof line typical of the style. Careful readers will have noticed that from the middle of the 16th century the Renaissance style influenced the architectural face of the Czech lands. The country's Gothic buildings got face-lifts with ornamental and figural sgraffito and the addition of articulated gables and high attic gables making streets look more picturesque. The nobility built new chateaus or renovated existing buildings availing themselves of prevailing Renaissance features. During a single generation they managed to bridge the gap between general practices of Europe and their land.

When Rudolf II (1576 - 1611) decided that he would move the seat of government from Vienna to Prague, architecturally the decision was as significant for new development, as activity during the reign of Charles IV. Rarely



leaving the castle, he gathered around him a group of international architects, as well as teams of scientists and artists including the prominent painter Giuseppe Arcimboldo, the Danish astronomer Tycho de Brahe, the mathematician Johannes Kepler and the English magus John Dee. Quickly Rudolf began to supervise several projects culminating in building major additions to Prague castle. With the help of Italian architect Ulrico Aostalli, the second courtyard became surrounded by spacious and elegant buildings, the largest of which is known as the Renaissance style Summer Palace. He also built the castle's ornate Spanish Hall, the Gallery housing his extensive art collection and the Spanish stables for his horses, particularly the grey Andalusians. The castle's gardens were also enhanced.

To close the description of Renaissance architecture in the Czech lands, worth mentioning is the trend to geometric forms of construction and ground layout. The Hvězda (Star) summer place in the park at White Mountain near Prague is a good example. Also the Schwarzenberg

Palace on Hradčanské náměstí is worth mention, being a group of buildings in this style with walls covered with sgraffito and a three-tiered tympanum, based on designs found on Italian Renaissance churches. It now houses the Czech military museum.

Baroque

It has been said and written many times that Bohemia and Moravia are built in Baroque style. This style, which originally came to the area as a tool for promoting Catholicism, took solid roots during the years after the battle of the White Mountain (1620). Note that the result of this battle had a profound influence on the political history of these lands for 300 years (Austria-Hungary till the founding of Czechoslovakia in 1918). Here Baroque soon ceased to be a "mere" architectural and artistic style but became a world outlook. All the strata of the population, from high aristocracy and clergy to the inhabitants of towns to the broad masses of rural people were captivated by it. To this day, the country still has the appearance imprinted on it by Baroque, particularly in the countryside where the so-called rural Baroque flourished. One of the predominant features of the Baroque style is a free use of curves. Often they move whole walls and ceilings from convex to concave. Someone defined Baroque design as a feeling for "movement". Looking at St. Peter's in Rome note the convexity of its dome compared to its concave piazza colonnade. Another important feature of Baroque is found in interiors of churches, for example. There is a dramatic lighting effect stressing unity in design through fusing paintings and sculptures with the architecture. Here the favourite plan is oval as this lends itself to a maximum feeling of movement. Rich, sensuous vitality in colour, form and light is the keynote of Baroque work in all media.



Masaryk Memorial Institute

Masaryk Memorial Institute (MMI) is a charitable organization founded by immigrants from former Czechoslovakia. Its goal is not only to preserve these immigrants' heritage by hosting Czech and Slovak educational and cultural events, but also to share the beauty of these two countries and their peoples with all Canadians. Named in honor of T. G. Masaryk, the founder of Czechoslovakia in 1918 and father of modern Czech and Slovak society, the charity continues to be true to his vision of improving lives of everyone through assistance, education, cooperation and tolerance. Information and contacts can be found at www.masaryktown.org

Masaryk Memorial Institute (MMI) je charitativní organizace, kterou založili imigranti přicházející z bývalého Československa. Cílem této organizace je nejen udržovat české a slovenské tradice, ale také obohatit kanadskou společnost o informace o krásách a historii české a slovenské země. Organizace je pojmenována po prof. Tomáši Garrigovi Masarykovi, prvním prezidentovi samostatného Československa, které vzniklo v roce 1918. MMI zůstává věrný jeho odkazu a nadále se věnuje aktivitám, které obohacují život lidí v naší nové domovině, a propaguje pomoc, vzdělání, spolupráci a toleranci. Informace najdete na www.masaryktown.org

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