MASARYK MEMORIAL INSTITUTE

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Masaryk Memorial Institute is a Canadian non-profit organization based in Toronto, Ontario that has been serving Canadians of Czech and Slovak origin since 1945.





Thoughts on our Christmas dinner through the eyes of students

Our traditional MMI Christmas dinner was held on December 18 at Prague restaurant in Scarborough, Toronto. It was a pleasure to meet you all and a big thank you for your visit and for creating a nice mood and Christmas vibe. A big thank you also to our musicians, Elizabeth and Lilian Frynta, pianist Emma Moss and opera singers John Holland and Grace Quinsey; it was such a wonderful experience! We also welcomed students from the University of Toronto. And how did they enjoy this evening?

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Vážení a milí čtenáři,

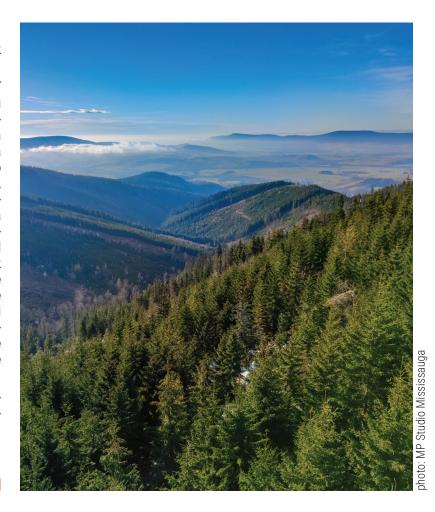
v první řadě bych Vám ráda popřála příjemný a úspěšný rok 2023. Ať Vám všem přinese jen to dobré a vše, co si přejete!

V lednovém čísle si můžete přečíst, jak proběhla naše tradiční vánoční večeře, tentokrát očima našich hostů z řad studentů University of Toronto. Také Vám představíme vítězku letošního stipendia od MMI. Pokračujeme s pravidelným sloupkem Important pieces of advice with Veronika, kde se podíváme na to, jaká sousedství a typy bydlení Toronto nabízí. Pokud někdo z vašich kamarádů či příbuzných přemýšlí o studiu v Kanadě, určitě si přečtěte rozhovor nabitý informacemi se zakladatelem agentury Czenadians, Petrem Horákem, který pomáhá Čechům a Slovákům vycestovat do Kanady, nejen za studiem. V tomto čísle máte možnost nahlédnout do projektu od Heleny Pipové, která připravuje sérii příspěvků na Facebook pro Wirth Institute, University of Alberta o Pražském jaru, které doplňuje svědectvím lidí, kteří to zažili. Pod článkem najdete její kontakt, pokud byste se s ní chtěli spojit a přispět nějakými informacemi. S Brendou a jejím sloupkem Na zdraví! se podíváme na zajímavá česká vinařství a pokud potom dostanete hlad, můžete si upéct poctivé české buchtičky se šodó podle Diany. Nechybí ani tipy na cestování a na knihu.

Na konec si můžete prohlédnout nádherné a aktuální fotografie z ČR, kde není sníh a dokonce se teploty v prosinci vyšplhaly na 18 °C. Jednu z Jeseníků vkládám i zde.

Přeji příjemné čtení a budu se na Vás těšit v příštím čísle.

Klára



 $P \mid R$

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Continued from page 1

"My visit to Masaryktown was an excellent opportunity to learn a bit more about Czech and Slovak culture, and Czech and Slovak culture in Canada. The food and drink were excellent, and I loved the singing and fun sense of community throughout the whole evening. I was especially interested in seeing the activities and getting to talk to people about their relation to the region. It was a noticeable mix of both those who had emigrated from Czechoslovakia and had a strong tie to that time and place and those who had spent their entire lives in Canada. Whereas for the Czechoslovak-born, the tradition was in some ways the memory of their time, and their childhood, in Czechoslovakia, those born in Canada were connecting more with the traditions built in Canada, and in Masaryktown itself. It was also very interesting to see the similarities and differences between the British and Scandinavian traditions I grew up with and those of the Czechs and Slovaks. I also noticed this with the German influences in these traditions, such as singing Silent Night or decorating Christmas trees (or even Vánoce from Weihnacht), alongside some elements, like eating fish at Christmas, that were quite unexpected to me."

Joshua Lane





"I really appreciated getting to attend the MMI's Christmas celebration. I was able to meet in person someone I had known previously through the Ottawa Czech School, and many other interesting and kind people with whom I could practice my Czech. It was lovely to be able to try the delicious Czech Christmas food and to hear and sing Czech Christmas music! I have already made a playlist of the songs we sang for the Christmas season. And the venue was beautiful; I hope to return in the spring and summer. Děkuji MMI za krásnou akci!"

Chris C.

"I had a wonderful time attending the Christmas dinner at Masaryktown. The food was delicious and my favorite part was the Christmas carols sung by Elizabeth and her sister Lilian. It was incredible to meet all the other UofT students. including someone from the Czech Republic. I also had a wonderful conversation with Klara, the editor of Novy Domov. She opened my eyes to the struggles that new immigrants face transferring their credentials and it turns out that we only live a few blocks from each other. Thank you so much to the Czech community for the opportunity to partake in your Christmas dinner. It was a wonderful experience to learn about Masaryktown and the community. I hope this will not be the last event I attend."

Saskie Laufer



Dagmar Anna Stafl (ne Landgraf)

Hodonín, Czechoslovakia July 28, 1926 Toronto, Ontario November 14, 2022



Dagmar lived a full life in two countries that she loved deeply. She was predeceased by her husband, Vratislav (Gerry) in 2015 after 64 years of marriage; mother of Peter (Robyn) and Andrew (Martha Collyer), grandmother to Tyler, Brittney, Benjamin, and Hannah.

Dagmar had a happy childhood which included a trip to the 1934 World Cup Final in Italy against Czechoslovakia; she is likely the last surviving spectator. Her happy childhood came to an abrupt end under the Nazi occupation of her homeland in 1939. Her father's escape from the Gestapo (assisted by his only child) brought new responsibilities in helping to run the family bookstores while continuing her studies. On her sixteenth birthday, she was arrested with her family and spent the next three years in a concentration camp until liberation. In the fall of 1945, full of enthusiasm and a very condensed three years of high school, she enrolled at the University of Prague. Happy days ended with the February 1948 communist coup d'état. With her political history at the university and her father's political activism, she had to escape to the west. At the last minute, her parents decided to stay behind. She would never see her mother again and only saw her father once, twenty years later during the Prague spring.

The next chapter of her life was by happenstance and le d her to Canada after a Canadian delegation came to her refugee camp looking for domestics. Dagmar was soon headed to Pier 21 and Rothesay, New Brunswick where, with no experience, she was to help care for a family with five kids. Once her obligation was fulfilled, she was able to enroll in her third year at the University of Toronto in political science and economics. In the spring of 1951, she married Gerry and graduated in May 1952 to start her career at Canada Life. After moving to St. Bruno, Quebec she was a trailblazer, working as an Investment Analyst for Sun Life in a male-dominated industry. While raising two sons she was active in the Montreal Council of Women, Canadian Consumer Association, and University Women's Club.



Moving to Toronto in 1967 opened up an opportunity to work in the field of economics within the government. She joined the Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations and rose to Chief Economist until her retirement in 1990. She worked on a host of studies and projects and was valued as a trusted advisor.

Dagmar had a long and exciting retirement including skiing into her late 70's, sailing with her family on the Shark, walking her Boxers with Gerry, spending time at her favorite spot in Mono Township "Silent Woods", and travelling. This included a bittersweet visit back to her homeland shortly after the fall of communism. Always a magician in the kitchen, she cooked weekly meals at the Sistering shelter in Toronto. Mom treasured her friendships, discussions, and debates with people from so many places in her life including her friends at Belmont House. The family would also like to personally thank the Belmont team for their superlative care and support through to her last days. In her memory, please bring a smile to a child or donate to a local food bank.

Masaryk Memorial Institute's Scholarship and our new winner

Masaryk Memorial Institute (MMI) provides Scholarships to residents of Ontario that are admitted as first-year students to study at post-secondary school institutions (University or College). The intent is to provide scholarships to those students who have Czech or Slovak ancestry and who can demonstrate a commitment or involvement in their culture.

Eligibility

The applicant must achieve an 80% grade average or higher in their final year of secondary school to be eligible and should be able to demonstrate Czech or Slovak "ancestry". Criteria to be attained in order to be considered to receive the Scholarship should include one or more of the following:

- a) has completed two or more years of Czech or Slovak language school during the past ten years;
- b) is able to converse in either Czech or Slovak languages;
- c) is a member or has parents that have been members of Masaryk Memorial Institute during the past ten years;
- d) is a member or has parents that have been members of Sokol organization during the past ten years; or
- e) alternative criteria such as participation in dance, theatre, and church events that demonstrate involvement in the Czech or Slovak community will be considered.



Our winner

My name is Helen Novak Szentirmay, and I graduated from high school as an Ursula Franklin Academy Scholar, and an Ontario Scholar, I was a shortlisted valedictorian. As a member of the school council and the prom and graduation committee, I looked forward to celebrating the end of my final high school year. Unfortunately, there was no prom in June 2021 and only a backyard graduation party. I was fortunate to be accepted to every university program I applied to, including Engineering and Computer Science. Learning online for the last year and



a half was stressful and since the university programs would be online as well, I decided to take a gap year to have a much-needed break from online learning. I found myself a part-time job in a bakery and took a university computer course. This fall I started in the Business Technology Management program at TMU (formerly Ryerson University), and I am enjoying it. I am interested in pursuing a career in Information Technology. I would like to be at the creation of new and exciting technologies, as well as assisting organizations to adapt to ever-changing modern technologies. I have been immersed in the Czech language and culture since I was born. My mom has been speaking solely in Czech to me all my life. When I was little, she read Czech books to me and sang songs and nursery rhymes. When I could read, I started to read Czech books by myself and watched Czech movies and fairy tales. Also, I have been fortunate to be able to enjoy the company of my Czech grandparents and their involvement in my life from an early age. I have been talking to them not only during regular Skype calls, but especially in person every summer, either in Brno or in Toronto. My grandparents do not speak English, but I have no problem speaking Czech with them. Besides Czech and English, I am also fluent in French. I have been visiting the Czech Republic regularly since I was four months old. When I was three years old, I spent a year in Brno with my parents and joined a Czech kindergarten during that time. I have seen many children's plays in performed in theatres. Going to see Czech plays, and visiting cities, castles, museums, cultural events, festivals, and other places of interest in the Czech Republic has continued every year since. At an early age, I joined Sokol Gymnastics and participated in Czech celebrations at Masaryktown and Mikulasska in the Czechoslovak Church. When I became older, I regularly went to see Czech plays with my mom at Nove Divadlo in Mississauga, until this tradition has temporarily been interrupted by Covid19. When the Czech cooking classes with Chef Stephanie Pacheco started, I welcomed the opportunity to participate along with my mom. We cooked several tasty meals together.

Important pieces of advice about renting and buying with Veronika Roux-Vlachova

Neighbourhood growth and type of dwelling

What does this mean if you are moving to Toronto or want to change neighbourhoods - it means that certain neighbourhoods are continuing to sustain growth - in properties and amenities while other neighbourhoods will incur smaller gentrifications or low-rise infill projects. Commercial streets are the most prone to be modified and areas, where high density is already allowed, will see stronger growth.

What type of living does Toronto offer

Toronto offers some very interesting and unique living - merging an active downtown core with ravine backyards, beachfront properties, Victorian row homes, Arts & Crafts mansions, and beautiful Edwardian architecture. Here are a few unique features Toronto can offer and the price range one can expect when looking at these options

Ravines and natural areas: the ravine system which is referred to as a city within a city, can be found in the east and west parts of the city. The main ones are the Don River and Humber river outlets, homes in neighbourhoods such as Summerhill, Briar Hill, Rosedale, Deer Park, Cedarvale, Lawrence Park, High Park, and Baby Point offer backyards that lead into the ravine offering beautiful views of forest style settings.

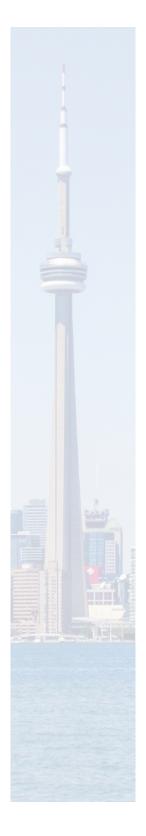
If you want to buy or rent this type of property:

To buy: the average price for these homes is between \$2-12 million with an average of around \$2-4m for the standard-sized homes.

To rent: \$6-12,000 for rental.

Each home is unique and thus based on the home's location, its lot size, its architecture, and renovations, the price varies.

Historic architecture: As the city expanded for hundreds of years, one can find architecture that fits each period - let it be a Victorian townhouse, a Brutalist-style building, an original Art Deco



building, a Romanesque or Georgian style mansion, or an arts & crafts bungalow. Toronto offers all these options in various neighbourhoods in the city.

To Buy: price can vary between \$1.5 million for the Victorian townhome up to \$12 million for the Georgian-style mansion. Size, neighbourhood, renovations, and upkeep of the dwelling determine its price.

To rent: \$4-12,000 for a rental.

Historic neighbourhoods: Rosedale, Baby Point, The Annex, Cabbagetown, Wychwood Barns, and South Hill are all historic neighbourhoods that kept their character and offer their own atmosphere and style.

To buy: the average price for these homes is between \$2-12 million with an average of around \$2-4m for the standard-sized homes.

To rent: \$6-12,000 for rental.

Each home is unique and thus the price varies and is based on the home's location, its lot size, its architecture, and renovations.

Trendy neighbourhoods: Queen West, the Junction, Leslieville, and King West are gentrifying neighbourhoods that attract a varied style of residents each bringing their unique aesthetic and making the neighbourhoods lively with an artistic flair. For the renovated homes, there is a specific aesthetic appreciated in these neighbourhoods which are very modern and Scandinavian looking. The price depends on its renovations as many of these homes have been gutted and rebuilt while others offer a mix of the old and new designs.

To Buy: a detached or semi-detached home can start at \$1.5m and go up to an average of 3m.

To rent: One can live in a home while having an apparent style of living, as many of the investment properties are subdivided into multiple units, one can find smaller layouts starting at around \$2,000 and going up to \$6,000/month for the whole property.

High-rise living - downtown and waterfront: this new form which took over the

downtown core in the last 20 years, offers beautiful views and a multitude of amenities within each building. Buildings cater to different tastes and likings - from the modern glass- style units to more traditional and comfortable living perfect for downsizes or families.

To buy: studio and 1 bedroom can start at \$500,000 and average around \$650,000. For that average price, one can get a 5-600sqf 1 bedroom unit in a nice building with good amenities.

2 bedroom units start around \$650,000 and go up to 1 million, for the standard layouts. More elaborate layouts and neighbourhoods average \$2-3 million. Much depends on the building, the views, the finishes of the unit, and the financial standing of the unit as well as the renter-to-owner ratio in the building. Before purchasing a condo, it is very important to understand the community of the building and the demand for the building as it impacts its resale value.

To rent: average rents have increased significantly over the last few years and for a studio/1 bedroom, the average is now \$2,100, the 2 bedrooms around \$3,000+

Much depends on the neighbourhood, size of the unit, and view. When one rents in a condo building, the rent includes access to all amenities of the building.

Beaches Living - The Beaches and Upper Beaches: beautiful options for the ones who

enjoy the water and a community feel, the Beaches located in the east part of the city offer Edwardian-style homes and colourful townhomes. Whether you are directly on the Beach or in the Upper Beaches, you benefit from comfortable dwellings and quick access to nature.

To Buy: Semi-detached and detached homes sell between \$1.8-4 million. The homes are usually very well-maintained and have a specific aesthetic that combines cottage-style and modern.

To rent: Some of the properties are subdivided into multiple units thus one can find one bedroom up to full homes for rent. The rental averages are between \$1,800-6,000.



Veronika Roux-Vlachova

As a European lifestyle realtor in Toronto, Montreal, and the Laurentians. Veronika's work is based on care, professionalism, and business acumen. She understands the importance of a real estate transaction and its impact on our lives. She takes her work very seriously and understands the attention needed when planning to buy or sell a residential or investment property. Her approach is caring and backed by Wall Street experience. She acts as a real estate and art consultant for her clients. Born in Prague, and raised in Montreal, she has called Toronto her home for the last 20 years. She now lives between Toronto, Montreal, and Mont-Tremblant and works in all three cities.

Semi-detached row homes: This is a popular option as a condo alternative and preferred by young families or professionals wanting space. This type of living offers around 1,500-2,000sqf in a character-filled home usually built pre-WW2 and found in neighbourhoods such as Leslieville, Roncesvalles, Little Italy, and Parkdale.

To buy: the average price for these homes is between \$900-3 million with an average of around \$1.3m for the standard-sized homes.

To rent: The average is \$3-6,000 for a rental for the full home. Homes can be subdivided into several units, the smaller units can start at \$1,800.

Each home is unique and thus the price varies based on the home's location, its lot size, its architecture, and renovations.

Townhomes: attached to condo buildings, townhomes offer the amenities and services of a condo building while living in a home-style layout. Found in the downtown core, some townhomes also offer commercial zoning allowing the owner to do a business/residence style of living.

To buy: The average price can vary between \$700,000-3million. The lower price point often includes basement units with a backyard. Some townhomes can be very elaborate and offer beautiful rooftop terraces, elevators, and unique layouts.

To rent: The average runs between \$ 3,000-5,000/month.

Laneway homes: this new style of infill homes can be found in alleyways in the east and west parts of the city. This style of housing was approved by the city a few years back and allows owners to build an additional home on their property. Given the limited property space, their design is very compact and often box-style with elegant design.

To Buy: Have not seen any yet unless they are already attached to their existing property

To rent: Given their modern design and the fact you get a fully-detached property, the rentals average between \$4,000-6,000.

As you can see, there are many dwelling style options in Toronto, try exploring the neighbourhoods and exploring the options, and you can find your perfect home. Next month, we will explore the details of a rental and a purchase transaction.

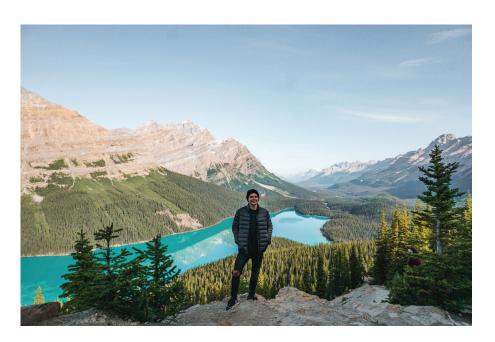
Petr Horák, majitel agentury Czenadians

Petr založil agenturu, která pomáhá Čechům a Slovákům vycestovat do Kanady, ať už pracovně nebo studijně. Mám s ním osobní zkušenost a jsem moc ráda, že jsem ho poznala. Nabídka poradců je veliká, ale nutno podotknout, že v tomto případě opravdu chcete najít spolehlivého a schopného člověka, což Petr určitě je. Navíc se mi líbí, jak nadšeně nadále propojuje Českou republiku a Kanadu a přemýšlí, jak své služby a nabídku zlepšit a prohloubit. S Petrem jsme stále v kontaktu, mám totiž stejné tendence jako on, pomáhat lidem s procesem, kterým isem si sama prošla. Hlavně asi oba věříme. že dokážeme naše vědomosti a zkušenosti propojit a vytvořit tak širší a podpůrnou českou a slovenskou komunitu zde v Kanadě. Pokud někdo z vaší rodiny či známých přemýšlí nad tím, vydat se za Vámi do Kanady, určitě se na Petra můžete kdykoliv obrátit.

Petře, jak to celé vzniklo? Celá myšlenka okolo Czenadians a pomáhat Čechům a Slovákům dostat se do Kanady?

K Czenadians vedla dlouhá cesta. Zpětně vidím, že to bylo propojení zkušeností, které jsem získal během života v USA, na Novém Zélandu a v Kanadě. Vždycky mě bavilo pomáhat ostatním. Mojí silnou stránkou ve světě vždy bylo vyhledávání informací, porovnávání různých možností a hledání cestiček, jak se někam dostat či získat vysněnou práci. Na Novém Zélandu jsem začal přemýšlet, jakým směrem se dále v životě ubírat. Chtěl jsem spojit práci, cestování a svobodu místa, kde se mohu usadit. Inspirovala mě kamarádka, která pracovala jako Travel Agent. To se stalo mým cílem před mým třetím výjezdem do Kanady v roce 2019. Bylo to velmi náročné, ale práci v agentuře se mi nakonec podařilo najít. Brzy jsem zjistil, že agentura spolupracuje s místními školami a pomáhá lidem, v tomto případě z latinské Ameriky, vycestovat do Kanady. Najednou to všechno zapadlo do sebe a věděl jsem, že tohle je cesta, kterou se musím vydat.

Paráda, to je super, jak se to hezky poskládalo!



Na webu Czenadians jsem si všimla, že píšeš hlavně o Vancouveru, ale vím, že tvé pole působnosti je například i zde v Torontu. Kde všude a s čím vším dokážeš pomoci nebo poradit?

Měl jsem možnost žít jak v Torotnu, tak v posledním případě i ve Vancouveru. Obě města jsou skvělá. Ve Vancouveru jsem strávil delší dobu a je mi tak o něco blíže. Většina našich klientů volí Vancouver, hlavním důvodem bývá okolní příroda a aktivní vyžití. I v Torontu máme mnoho klientů. Obě města jsou obecně považována za hlavní destinace pro začátek. Po nějaké době, většinou po získání PR, se noví rezidenti porozhlédnou i po dalších nádherných místech pro život v Kanadě. Ve Vancouveru a v Torontu je největší nabídka soukromých College, které bývají především z finančního hlediska více preferované oproti veřejným školám. Další lokality, kam pomáháme vycestovat jsou Montreal, Calgary a Whistler.



Pokud chce někdo přijet studovat do Kanady, jaký je postup? Kolik si má připravit peněz?

Nejlepší je nás kontaktovat přes email petr@czenadians.cz, kde si domluvíme informační schůzku po telefonu. Určitě je dobré, aby si každý nejdřív prošel informace dostupné na internetu sám a nebyl pak náš první hovor pro něj moc vyčerpávající. Udělám si poté kompletní obrázek o zájemci-věk, vzdělání, pracovní zkušenosti a důvody pro vycestování, jaké jsou cíle a jak dlouho chce v

Kanadě zůstat. Vždy se zaměřuji na dlouhodobou strategii. Pokud chce mít člověk otevřené dveře pro prodloužení pobytu v Kanadě nebo tam žít, musíme se už teď dívat na další kroky, které budou následovat po dokončení studijního programu. Podle těchto informací, dostupném rozpočtu a preferencích zájemce zvážíme studium na soukromé nebo veřejné škole a délku programu. Nakonec se podíváme na konkrétní programy, ze kterých budeme vybírat ten nejideálnější.

Vycestovat lze už se 150-200 000 Kč. Cca 100 000 Kč stojí roční program na soukromé škole s možností pracovat part-time. Další hlavní náklady jsou vízový poplatek, cestovní pojištění a letenka. Ihned po příletu si student najde práci a pokryje si tak náklady na život v Kanadě. Prvních 6 měsíců je z hlediska financí nejtěžších. Druhou polovinu programu je už možné pracovat na plný úvazek a vše už se více stabilizuje.

Aha, to opravdu pro mnohé studenty není úplně nízká částka. Je možné získat stipendium, případně v jaké výši?

Vstupní stipendia nejsou v Kanadě běžná. Veřejné školy je nabízejí, ale je velmi těžké je vzhledem ke konkurenci jiných zájemců z celého světa získat. Pokud má student skvělý prospěch, může v dalších semestrech žádat o prospěchová stipendia. V případě soukromých škol máme jako Češi a Slováci výhodu. Naše trhy jsou často zvýhodněny a máme tak nižší ceny, než ostatní země s vysokým zastoupením studentů. Školy se tímto způsobem snaží docílit co nejpestřejšího tzv. národnostního mixu, aby bylo studium pro všechny zajímavější. Občas mají v průběhu roku soukromé školy i nějaké slevy či akce.

Nově jsme schopni zajistit i studentskou půjčku. Mnoha mladým lidem chybí právě i těch "jen" 50-150 000 Kč. Taková půjčka vyjde na 700–2200 Kč měsíčně, tedy cca \$50–150 CAD. Hlavní je to, že člověk může hned vycestovat do Kanady a začít se realizovat, nabírat pracovní zkušenosti či nastartovat novou kariéru. Vzhledem k vysokému nárůstu cen v ČR a také celkovým nákladům na život, je velmi složité a pomalé našetřit i takovouhle, na první pohled nízkou, částku.

Je těžké získat studijní víza?

Jako Česká republika a Slovensko jsme považováni za "bezproblémové" oproti mnoha jiným zemí jako např. Indii a státům z Afriky, kde jsou schvalovací procesy mnohem přísnější. V případě našich klientů jsem nikdy neměl problém se schválením studentských víz.



Sám jsi nedávno dokončil City University ve Vancouveru, program Bachelor of Arts in Management, moc gratuluji! Bavilo tě to? Bylo to náročné? Šel bys do toho znovu?

Vždycky jsem se považoval za nestudijní typ a jak už střední školu, tak tenkrát vysokou školu v ČR, kterou jsem nakonec nedodělal, jsem neměl rád (slušně řečeno). Bylo to tenkrát dáno tím, že jsem si v obou případech vybral nevhodný obor a ve studiu jsem neviděl smysl. V případě CityU ve Vancouveru už jsem věděl, v jakých oblastech se chci rozvinout a jaký to pro mě bude mít smysl. Studium mě bavilo a bylo to tak mnohem jednodušší. Co jsem viděl jako náročné bylo spíše najít si na studium čas. Bylo mi 30, když jsem začal, měl jsem rodinu, pracoval na své agentuře a do toho měl pár dalších pracovních aktivit. Jinak studium pro mě nebylo. Bavilo mě a studované předměty jsou relevantní k práci, co dělám.

Doporučil bys studovat v Kanadě? Vidíš nějaké zásadní rozdíly mezi českým a kanadským vzděláváním?

Rozhodně doporučil! V říjnu 2022 jsem začal v ČR na Technické univerzitě v Liberci navazující program kombinovanou formou Marketing a mezinárodní obchod, abych si ještě v ČR dodělal ty tři písmenka (PhD), a začátek pro mě byl po studiu v Kanadě pěkný šok.



Letos je to náš 32. ročník! V tištěné formě jsme vycházeli do roku 2020, nyní jsme pouze na internetu.

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V ČR je vzdělávací systém založen převážně na memorování, zkoušení a testování přesných definic, které mají ve výsledku často malý význam využití v praxi. Na vysokých školách v ČR je běžné, že se celý semestr nic neděje, jen poslouchají nudné, 20 let staré prezentace a na konci je zmíněná zkouška. Teď mě zrovna čekají dva předměty, kde jsme dostali na naučení 130 a u druhého 95 otázek.

V Kanadě se na školách setkáte většinou s tzv. instruktory, tedy lidmi, kteří přišli do školství z praxe. Po třeba 10-30 letech práce či podnikání se rozhodli, že chtějí své znalosti a zkušenosti předat dál. Sami vědí, že s naučenou teorií se na trhu práce neuplatníte. Během semestru je vyžadována aktivita na týdenní bázi. Jedná se o drobnější úkoly, dále eseje a skupinové či individuální projekty nebo prezentace. Právě skupinové projekty podporují práci v týmu, komunikaci. Prezentace umění komunikovat a vystupovat. Konečná známka se tak neskládá z jednoho testu na konci semestru, ale z práce během celého semestru. Každý zmíněný úkol má určitý počet bodů. Některé mají vyšší a některé nižší váhu. Lektor se spíše snaží ujistit, že se držíme v mantinelech porozumění dané problematiky a dokážeme ji aplikovat v praxi. V Kanadě mi přijde, že jsou lektoři spíše na straně studentů, jdou vedle nich celým studiem a snaží se jim co nejvíce předat do další jejich etapy. Od některých klientů občas slyším, že jsou s lektory v kontaktu i po dokončení programu. Bývalí studenti se na ně mohou kdykoliv obrátit nebo jim lektoři předávají informace o zajímavých pracovních příležitostech.

Wow, to je opravdu super přístup!

Několik let jsi žil ve Vancouveru, nyní jsi v ČR, ale plánuješ se znovu podívat do Vancouveru se svou rodinou. Proč? Chybí ti Kanada? Vlastně se Tě asi jako jednoho z mála mohu zeptat, jaké to bylo po návratu z Kanady do ČR a co kanadského ti tam chybělo?

Zrovna jsem v procesu žádosti o tříletý Post-Graduation Work Permit, se kterým budu moct vycestovat do Kanady i s manželkou a se synem. Nejprve si vyzkoušíme jako rodina v Kanadě kratší pobyt a uvidíme, kde bychom preferovali žít. Kanada je skvělá země pro život. Nádherná příroda, mix evropského a amerického systému, multikulturní prostředí, silná ekonomika, vysoká kvalita života, příjemní lidé a bezpečnost. Na životě v Kanadě mi především chybí právě příjemnější a přátelštější lidé.

Také jsem si o Tobě přečetla, že jsi vášnivý cestovatel, procestoval si Kanadu, USA a Nový Zéland. Kde všude jsi ještě byl? Jaké kulturní rozdíly Ti například utkvěly v hlavě?

Měl jsem období zhruba 7 let, kdy jsem strávil většinu času někde ve světě a jsem vděčný za každou minutu, kterou jsem strávil cestováním. Díky zmíněným destinacím, kde jsem měl možnost pracovat a strávit delší dobu, jsem navštívil mnoho zemí, kam bych se asi nikdy nepodíval. Bahamy, Fiji, Samou, Kambodžu, Laos, Thajsko, Malajsii, Taiwan, Mexiko či Dominikánskou republiku. Nejvíce mě na cestování baví ta svoboda, poznávání místních lidí a kultur.

Nejvíce se mi líbil svobodný životní styl na Novém Zélandu. Lidé nejsou tolik materialisticky založení, ale soustředí se na trávení volného času v přírodě a outdoorovými aktivitami. O Novému Zélandu se říká, že je to takové hřiště pro dospělé. Velmi obohacující také bylo cestování po Jihovýchodní Asii, určitě se tam chci někdy vrátit.

Které místo na světě máš nejraději a proč?

Srdcovka je Nový Zéland. Měl jsem možnost tam zůstat delší dobu, ale z hlediska života mi třeba Kanada přijde mnohem praktičtější. Na tři návštěvy a dva roky celkem na Novém Zélandu rozhodně nikdy nezapomenu.

Dalším nezapomenutelným zážitkem byl měsíc strávený na Fiji. Spolu s dalšími cca 20 lidmi jsme byli součástí francouzské produkce, která na ostrově natáčela svoji verzi TV show Survivor. Naše role spočívala v testování her pro soutežící a také natáčení detailů či záběrů z dronu. Natáčení probíhalo na jednom z 300 ostrovů na Fiji. Žili jsme v místní vesnici, kde nám občas zapnuli generátor, abychom měli elektřinu. Sprcha také fungovala jen výjimečně. Místní domorodci nás ubytovali ve svých domovech, starali se o nás a vařili nám. Byli jsme na místech, kam se snad normální turisté ani nikdy nepodívali. Něco takového už snad ani nejde znovu prožít.

A na závěr mi ještě řekni něco o sobě, co tě baví, jaké jsou tvoje koníčky a kam směřují tvé kroky v osobním životě?

Vzhledem k našemu skoro ročnímu synkovi je času a energie méně, než dříve, spousta koníčků musela jít stranou. Na druhou stranu nám dělá obrovskou radost. Rádi cestujeme, chodíme na výlety, trávíme čas v přírodě, s přáteli a rodinou. Snažím se najít si čas na cvičení a sportovní aktivity. Před rokem jsme se přestěhovali, takže pracujeme na drobných rekonstrukcích a doděláváme zahradu.

Petře, díky moc za rozhovor a budu se těšit, až se naše aktivity propojí!

Klára Galová





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Focus on Field Blend

The Austrians refer to them as Gemischter Satz" which translates loosely to mean "mixed sets". In English, we use the term "Field Blend". So what are they – and why should you be drinking them now?

Field blends were first described to me as "simple village wines" that are produced annually and available for a good price. I learned that these blends are made from multiple grape varieties that are harvested at the same time, pressed at the same time, and then blended to produce essentially a signature wine. In my mind, I translated this to mean "cheap and cheerful" wines produced with leftover grapes, ensuring that nothing goes to waste". I could not have been more wrong.

In my opinion, there's nothing simple about these wines at all. I'll even go so far as to say that for some winemakers, the field blends they produce really showcase their incredible knowledge, skill, and talent. So why is that?

First, multiple grape varieties are grown together in the same plot on purpose. Planting this way is definitely a way to hedge your bets. If a certain pest or mildew occurs that affects one grape variety in the plot, it might not affect them all, meaning the grower will still have viable fruit with which to make their wines. But there is also a potential trade-off when using this method. Not all grape varieties grow well in the same soil. The grower needs to know which varieties to plant.

Second, not all varieties are going to ripen at the same time. Yet the very essence of a field blend is that all grapes are harvested at the same time. This means some grapes will be at the perfect stage of ripeness while others will likely be under or overripe. The sugar content or acidity will absolutely have an impact on the wine produced.





Third, we know that all the grapes are pressed at the same time. The winemaker needs to decide what percentage of each grape to use to make his or her signature wine, knowing or anticipating what the flavour profile of each of those grapes will be coming out of that soil, and how best to blend them to achieve the desired wine; That's not just skill and experience. There's an element of pure alchemy at play, in my opinion.

Finally – the number and type of grape varieties contained in a field blend also add to the complexity of the winemaking process. To qualify as a field blend, a minimum of three grape varieties must be used. I've tasted these and they are terrific. Some winemakers take it a bit further, using as many as seven different varieties. I've tasted these too. These wines are complex, balanced, bright, and highly drinkable. Winemakers are even permitted to create blends using both red and white grapes, producing a field blend rosé or what the Czechs refer to as a ryšák.

Simple village wines? I don't think so. The grapes are grown, harvested, pressed, and blended with purpose, producing some really interesting, highly-drinkable wines that go well with gastronomy or by the glass.

Czech Winemakers are producing stellar examples of field blends. Let's take a look at a few of these bottles.



Plenér Winery (Vinařstvi Plenér – www.vinarstiveplener.cz) was established in 2016 and is located in the Palava Hills in South Moravia about 1 ½ hours north of Vienna. Dominika Černohorská is a leading female winemaker and together with her partner, Ivo Marek, they are producing some amazing low-intervention wines including two field blends -Cuvee Leonard and Pink Leonard. Cuvee Leonard is a blend of Muller Thurgau and two unique Czech grape varieties - Veritas and Palava. It's no mistake Palava is included, as this grape variety is grown only in the Palava Hills, where the winery is also located. The winery is small by any standard, with only five hectares of grapes under cultivation. But the vineyards are in a prime location with excellent growing conditions and this allows the winery to produce high-quality wines perfect for gastronomy, including their field blends.

Cuvee Leonard is spontaneously fermented, meaning no yeast is added to accelerate the fermentation process. It has an intense yellow colour. On the nose, expect honey tones along with tea rose and chamomile. This wine is fresh with good minerality and salinity (thanks to the limestone in the Palava Hills) making it a perfect accompaniment with oysters, roasted chicken, summer salads, and grilled fish. This wine is currently available on Prince Edward Island retailing for \$29.99. The next vintage is 2020. This wine ages well and can be cellared.



Valka Winery (Vinařstvi Valka-www.vinarstvivalka.cz) is another small family winery producing a full range of organic wines with a focus on Czech varieties. They also produce an interesting field blend, Nosislavský Ryšák. This ryšák is made using Chardonnay and two red varieties – St. Laurent and Cabernet Moravia. It pairs well-glazed pork belly, braised lamb, and pizza because of the red varietal influence which provides a lot of strawberry, raspberry, pomegranate, and red currant on the palate.

Nestarec Winery (Nestarec—www.nestarec.cz) has a global following for their pet nat wines, a type of natural wine. But winemaker Milan Nestarec also produces some exquisite field blends. In fact, their top-selling wine, Danger 380 Volts, is a field blend made using Muller Thurgau, Neuberger, and Moravian Muscat, the latter two being unique Czech varieties. This wine is super aromatic thanks to the Muscat (think tropical fruit), fresh and lively.

The question has been asked – can a field blend ever truly be considered a fine wine or is it just a fad? My suggestion is to try some and answer the question for yourself. There aren't a lot of regions producing these – South Moravia (Czechia), Alsace (France), California (USA), Lower Austria (Austria), Douro Valley (Portugal) as well as Australia – but seek them out in your local liquor store and let us know what you think about them!

Brutalist Architecture in Toronto

Brutalist architecture does not inspire comfort or coziness. Best identified by Its concrete aesthetics is often perceived as dense, stark, and menacing. This architectural style emerged in the 50s post-war. First seen in the work of Le Corbusier from the late 1940s with the Unité d'Habitation in Marseilles, it made its way to the United Kingdom and to North America and Toronto. Known as the language of urban renewal in the 60s and 70s, one can see beautiful examples of its style in the streets of Toronto with a denser concentration in the University and Bloor area. Commercial, residential, and even educational buildings were built.

At the corner of St-Georges and Harbour, one can see the Robarts Library at the University of Toronto. Standing tall and strong this brutalist structure is said to be the most significant example of brutalist architecture in North America. Inside there are 4.5 million bookworm items.

Right nearby at Bloor and University, we see the Colonnade building built by architect Gerald Robinson who wanted to revive the downtown core in 1959 and was strongly influenced by Le Corbusier's vision. It became the pillar for multiple other buildings around and gave rise to the creation of condominium buildings, which in 1967 became new legal home ownership in Toronto.

Toronto offers many styles of architecture and the Brutalist style is quite prevalent in the upper downtown portion of the city. For the ones who know this style of architecture, it is appreciated and enjoyed. With its strong aesthetics it can be perceived as austere and intense but at a closer look, it is well thought out and planned, and offers solid structures which offer a sense of comfort when inside.

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Condo on Bloor St.

■ Colonnade building

Robarts Library





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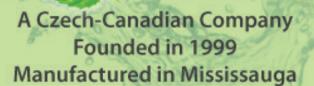


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Prague Spring 1968

Prague spring – Cut off the bloom of optimism and hopes for freedom

In the elections of 1946, Communists won a majority in the Czech Republic and finished second in Slovakia. By February 1948, however, they'd seized power across the entire country. Today, these events are remembered as a coup, but the Communist Party took the power quite peacefully. In 1967, students in Czechoslovakia began peacefully demonstrating against the rule of president Antonín Novotný. Novotný asked the Soviet leader, Brezhnev, for help with the protests, but Brezhnev refused. Then in 1968, Novotny was replaced by Alexander Dubček . Dubček started a rebirth of cultural and political freedom where the press and artists were becoming free to speak. In this period hope and optimism were blooming.

The goal of Dubček was the transformation of the communist regime, however, Moscow feared the events in Czechoslovakia as something that might spread to other countries of the Warsaw Pact. So before dawn, on August 21, 1968, the Warsaw Pact armies invaded.

How would you describe your feelings connected to the Prague spring?

"Elation, a sense of lightness and freedom that is difficult to comprehend for someone who did not grow up under the heavy blanket of insidious restrictions (often very petty) of a communist regime. I came of age after the outright horrors of Stalinism that my parents lived through, so I have no direct experience of that, however, I never re-experienced such a feeling of freedom as I did in 1968 = even when hitchhiking across North America without any restrictions whatsoever," - Jan Novotný.

"Socialism with a human face"

Prague Spring is a period of liberalization of Czechoslovakia that happened in 1968. The symbol of Prague Spring is Alexander Dubček, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSČ) born in Slovakia, who attempted to grant bigger freedom to the press, rehabilitated political victims of Joseph Stalin and rooted more civil rights and liberties into the constitution.



Dubček is famous for his saying that he is offering "socialism with a human face". Although Dubček was trying to keep the transformation in his hands, the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries were afraid of counterrevolution. Prague Spring was attempted by Alexander Dubček and also other leaders of Czechoslovakia's Communist Party to put a "human face" on the country's pro-Soviet regime.

Warsaw Pact Invasion - Soviet T-54 tanks

In August 1968 Soviet troops (together with soldiers from several other members of the Warsaw Pact) entered Czechoslovakia and ended the "Prague Spring". The tanks came to make communism in Czechoslovakia again fully loyal to Moscow.

The first targets of Soviet troops were Prague Radio and television stations. Taking over the radio station was the most violent episode as protesters built fortifications of buses around the station to keep broadcasting and the tanks got into it.

The pictures captured by Mr. Koudelka, taken out of the country and published under "Prague Photographer", showed that Moscow proclaiming that people welcome restoration of the order, was not true.





Flowers instead of guns

People gathered in the grand plazas of Prague, Bratislava, and other major cities. People gathered without weapons, just begging Soviet soldiers not to do what they were doing. People were putting flowers and Czech flags into the Soviet tanks and the Soviet soldiers often did not even know where they were.

Unarmed citizens were facing the Soviet tanks and screaming "Ivan, go home, we want to go to school," (they used Ivan as an ironic generic for "Russian". "Ivan, go home, your Natasha is dating Kolya," went another slogan.)

There was nothing that the Western World could do as 250 000 troops from 20 Warsaw Pact divisions took over Czechoslovakia. Also, Moscow had nuclear weapons ready, pointing to Central and Western Europe.

"Normalisation"

Before 1968 the Red Army was perceived positively for its role in liberating the country from the fascists. But after the invasion anti-Soviet and anti-Russian sentiment started spreading. To some extent, this sentiment is still alive in the Czech Republic.

Until the Prague Spring, the socialist system was perceived positively even by the Western world and viewed as a possible right system for other societies, but this all ended after the invasion. Communism was no longer perceived as something that could prevent war and tyranny.

In 36 hours, as many as 406 people were killed. Afterward, many more were arrested, fired from their jobs, or forced to leave the country. The subsequent effort to "normalize" Czechoslovak stagnation would continue until the collapse of the Communist regime in 1989.

Jan Palach

The 20-year-old Czech history student Jan Palach self-immolated on Wenceslas Square in January 1969 and died a few days later. Palach decided to sacrifice himself in protest of the invasion and became a symbol of defiance.

He wrote letters in which he pleaded for others not to do what he had done but instead to continue the struggle by other means. The funeral of Palach turned into a major protest against the occupation.

How was the person of Jan Palach perceived and what role did he play?

"When Palach self-immolated himself I was in Toronto. Until then I hardly gave a thought about what was happening in Prague (I am from there), I was too excited to be living here, exploring everything. His chosen method of death had a deep impact on me, I haven't perceived Czechs like that, more as survivors (ala švejk). Briefly, I wanted to go back and fight, but fight who? How?" Jan Novotný.

Emigration after Prague Spring

Under the normalization of oppression and the socalled Stalinist winter, which took over and lasted 20 years until another main moment in Czechoslovak history; in November 1989, 70,000 Czechoslovak citizens fled to the West immediately after the invasion. The total number of emigrants before the Velvet Revolution reached 300,000.

The borders stayed open for a year after Prague Spring to give oppositionists the chance to get out.

When, how, and to where did you escape the communist regime?

"That's a long story; I went to Vienna with two friends and my father, had to go back to get my mom (who returned to Prague from California, not knowing we left), and got out again just hours before they closed the border," Jan Novotný.

In the coming months, the Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies at the University of Alberta will be publishing a series of short posts on its Facebook profile informing its followers about historical events related to the Prague Spring.

Helena Pipová from Palacký University in Olomouc, who is currently a postdoctoral fellow at the Wirth Institute, is looking for people who emigrated during and after the Prague Spring and would like to ask them some questions. She can be contacted at helena.pipova@gmail.com and the questions can be answered in written form or online in the form of an interview. We would be very grateful for you sharing your experience.

Small yeast buns with custard Dukátové buchtičky s krémem

Ingredients for the yeast buns:

•
400 g of all purpose flour
A pinch of salt
40 g of icing sugar
1 egg yolk
2 teaspoon of lemon juice
2.5 dl of milk
50 g of butter + extra for spreading the buns
Leaven (1 dl milk, 20 g yeast, 1 tablespoon sugar)
Oil for the pan
For vanilla cream:
5 dl of milk
2 egg yolks
20 g of all purposes flour
30 g of icing sugar
1 vanilla sugar
1 teaspoon of lemon juice





Step one:

For the leaven, warm 1 dl milk. You do not want to boil it; a bit warmer than the room temperature is fine. Crumble the yeast in a bowl, add 1 tablespoon of sugar and pour over the warm milk. I used fresh yeast that is available in any European store. Cover the bowl with a clean cloth and leave it for at least 30 minutes.

Step two:

Sift 400 g of all-purpose flour into a bigger bowl, add salt, egg yolk, lemon juice, milk, melted butter, and leaven. Combine all the ingredients well to create the dough. Again, cover the bowl with the cloth, and leave it in a warm place for at least 30 mins. Note that the temperature of the room has a high impact on the time necessary for the dough to rise properly.

Step three:

Grease a baking dish with a small amount of oil. Then cut small pieces of the risen dough with a teaspoon, and put them into the pan close to each other. As you put them into the pan, grease one after another from all sides with melted butter to make sure that once the buns are baked, you can easily separate them. Once the pan is full, cover it for the last time with the cloth, and leave it to rise for at least 15 minutes.

Preheat the oven to 200°C. Bake the yeast buns till golden.

In the meanwhile, prepare the vanilla cream:

Combine all the ingredients in a pot, then cook in a water bath, stirring constantly till thickened. If you desire, add a bit of Rum (preferably Božkov, or Stroh) before finishing for a better flavor.

Serve the yeast buns poured with the vanilla cream. Dobrou chut.

Thank you Diana Rindtova for this recipe.

Instagram: _baking_with_diana_

Dětský tábor Hostýn

Dětský tábor na táboře Hostýn 80 km na SV od Montrealu se bude letos konat již po dvacáté prvé pod vedením Josefa Maxanta. Opět bude po dobu 3 týdnů, a to od neděle 2. července do soboty 22. července. Ceny jsou 500 \$/1 týden, 900 \$/2 týdny a 1200 \$/3 týdny. Pokud máte zájem poslat svoje děti nebo vnoučata na náš tábor, tak si pospěšte. Vloni jsme měli první 2 týdny zcela obsazeny a museli jsme koupit stan, aby měli někteří vedoucí kde spát. Letos očekáváme, že tábor bude zase plně obsazen. Vzpomeňte si, jak to bylo u toho mlynáře: "Kdo dřív přijde, ten dřív mele". Kapacita tábora je pouze 66 dětí. V našem nově vylepšeném internetovém souboru na adrese www.hostyn.org můžete najít přihlášku do dětského tábora a vidět mnoho zajímavých fotografií a videí. Jsou tam také odkazy na Facebook a YouTube. Na YouTube pod názvem Camp Hostyn je mnoho nádherných artistických videí od naší hlavní vedoucí u děvčat Hany Jennerové.

Před dětským táborem a po něm je možné si pronajmout chatičky. Cena za noc je 36 \$ za chatu. Je ale třeba si udělat telefonicky rezervaci na č. 777-656-892.

Asociace Hostýn přeje všem hodně úspěchu v Novém Roce 2023 a těšíme se, že se s vámi setkáme na táboře.



Jak si užít Šumavu v zimě

Šumava je nádherná oblast, která vítá návštěvníky celý rok a určitě si ji můžete užít i v zimě. Při toulkách šumavskou přírodou objevíte velmi zajímavá místa, která mráz a sníh změní v zimní království. Rozlehlé šumavské louky a blata pokryje bílá sněhová peřina, ledovcová jezera se promění v křišťálová zrcadla a zamrznou i rašeliniště, říčky a vodní kanály. Místo skvělé pro lyžování, běžkování, ale i zimní turistiku a když má mráz dostatečnou sílu, je možné obdivovat krajinu z hladiny Lipenské přehrady, kde vznikne bruslařská magistrála.

Hora Pancíř na Šumavě

Vrch Pancíř (1214 m) leží nad Železnou Rudou v Pancířském hřebenu, který je součástí Královského hvozdu. Na vrchol Pancíře se můžete dopravit pohodlně lanovkou ze Špičáku, s mezistanicí na Hofmankách. Ze stanice Hofmanka i ze stanice Pancíř vedou značené turistické stezky. Na vrcholu hory stojí horská chata Pancíř z roku 1923 s rozhlednou. Ta je vysoká 18 metrů a na její vyhlídkovou plošinu ve výši 15 metrů vede 68 schodů. Za dobrých podmínek jsou vidět i téměř 200 km vzdálené Alpy, hlavně masiv Dachsteinu. Zajímavostí je, že na Pancíři pramení tři řeky – Úhlava a Křemelná, které tečou do Severního moře a Řezná, která teče do Černého moře. Průměrná teplota na vrcholu Pancíře je 3,8 °C. Úhrn srážek činí téměř 1 300 mm ročně. V zimě zde nastává ráj pro milovníky běhu na lyžích. Na severozápadním svahu hory se nachází sjezdovka a lyžařský vlek.

Web: https://www.skipancir.cz/lanovkapancir/

Bruslařská magistrála na Lipně

Obrovská plocha Lipenské nádrže poskytuje v zimních měsících ideální podmínky pro bruslení na zamrzlé hladině. Lipno zpravidla zamrzá od prosince do března. Bruslařská dráha z Lipna nad Vltavou do Frymburku byla roku 2012 za přítomnosti komisaře oficiálně označena jako nejdelší bruslařská dráha na světě. Dráha se svou délkou 10 922 metrů překonala 7,8 kilometrů dlouhou bruslařskou dráhu v kanadské Ottawě. Jakmile dosáhne led bezpečné tloušťky, cca 17-20 cm, mezi obcemi Lipno nad Vltavou a Frymburk je pravidelně upravována bruslařská dráha, která měří téměř 12 km, steině jako Hornoplánská trasa s 15 km. V roce 2012 byly obě dráhy poprvé v historii propojené na rekordních 38 km z Lipna nad Vltavou až do Perneku. Bruslařská dráha je doslova dálnice šest až osm metrů široká a vstup na ni je zdarma. V Lipně nad Vltavou můžete využít půjčovnu bruslí. Po trase potkáte také několik ledových barů.

Web: https://ledovamagistrala.cz/







Enjoy Winter in the North Bruce Peninsula

North Bruce Peninsula has become in the past few years a very popular travel destination. Mainly due to the social media and Instagram posts. However, this popular summer destination has a lot to offer in the winter season as well. Bruce Peninsula National Park turns into a winter wonderland, especially when the shore of Georgian Bay is covered with snow and the main attraction Grotto is frozen all around. However, if you are planning to travel to Bruce Peninsula in the winter months, be prepared, do some research and follow the latest weather forecast before you head up North. The only highway, Hwy 6, going to Tobermory is often closed due to the weather conditions. Also, in the winter season, most of the stores and restaurants are closed in Tobermory; grocery stores and the LCBO are closed on Sundays.

Tobermory is called the freshwater scuba capital of the world, because you can scuba dive to many shipwrecks in crystal clear Lake Huron. If you are into hiking, you can hike the entire Bruce Trail from Niagara region and end your trip in Tobermory, a total of 890 km. However, the most popular and the most visited parts of Northern Bruce Peninsula are definitely the Grotto and Indian Head Cove. Located at Cyprus Lake, Bruce Peninsula National Park. Remember, if you want to visit Cyprus Lake in summer, you will need to reserve a parking spot online at Bruce Peninsula National Park website before your visit, otherwise they won't let you enter the park.

If you would like to skip the headache with reservations, planning and driving, you can book a day or multi-day tour with Travelling Chicken – Ontario Adventure tours. They organize trips from Toronto to Bruce Peninsula all year round and you can explore this Caribbean of the North in summer, but also inthe winter season. If you book a winter tour, they will provide you with snowshoes and ice cleats and you can try one of the truly Canadian experiences – snowshoeing.

This tour can be booked with Travelling Chicken and the day tours include stops at Inglis Falls, Tobermory Big Tub Lighth ouse and Bruce Peninsula National Park. This tour is guided and great for solo travellers and small groups of friends or family. Travelling Chicken can also organize a private tour for any size group by minivan, 15-passenger van, minibus or coach bus. This tour is also a great option in the summer, as your visit of The Grotto and Indian Head Cove is guaranteed, and you don't have to worry about getting a permit to Bruce Peninsula national park yourself.

One fun fact for the end, where in Bruce Peninsula can you get a Pilsner Urquell on tap? At Las Chulas Mexican restaurant in Tobermory, which is open from May to October, and it's owned by Czech and Mexican girls which makes it a good Czexican experience.

www.facebook.com/TravellingChickenTrips

www.instagram.com/travellingchickentrips www.instagram.com/las.chulas.ca







Vzpomínky Čechokanaďana

Miloš Šuchma

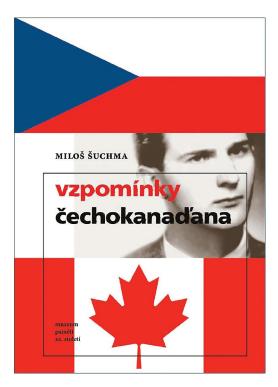
Kniha zachycuje příběh Miloše Šuchmy (*1940), který v roce 1968 spoluzakládal Klub angažovaných nestraníků a po své emigraci do Kanady, kde se stal šéfredaktorem časopisu Západ a předsedou Českého a Slovenského národního sdružení v Kanadě, patřil ke stěžejním osobnostem československého exilu. Autor ve svých čtivě podaných memoárech seznamuje čtenáře se svými valaš-

skými kořeny i dětstvím a jinošstvím na pražských Vinohradech, jež bylo poznamenáno osudovými zvraty československých dějin – německou okupací a komunistický, pučem. Popisuje zatčení a uvěznění svého otce, obchodníka se zlatem, a provází nás svými dalšími osudy až do období pražského jara a následující desetiletí svého kanadského života.

Cena knihy včetně poštovného Canada-wide je \$35, osobní odběr v Albertě \$20. V případě zájmu kontaktujte cssk.yeg@gmail.com!











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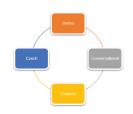




Ottawa Czech School

Online Conversational Czech Courses January 30 - March 22, 2023





The Ottawa Czech School is inviting you to online conversational Czech courses for adults in Winter 2023. The eight-week courses were first successfully offered in Fall 2022. The courses for Beginners, Intermediate, and Advanced will start on January 30, 2023.

WHEN

Beginner Monday

12:00 - 1:00 PM OR 5:00 - 6:00 PM

Intermediate Wednesday

12:00 - 1:00 PM OR 5:00 - 6:00 PM

Advanced Tuesday

5:00 - 6:00 PM OR 7:00 - 8:00 PM

The eight-week courses will be taught via Zoom and will also be offered in Spring 2023.

FEES

Registration is \$10 (non-refundable).

The registration deadline is January 27, 2023.

The total price for eight weeks of classes, including the registration fee, is **\$90**.

Payment must be made before the start of the course. The fee of \$80 will be refunded if you decide to drop the course during the first week of classes.

CAPACITY

Minimum 4, maximum 8 people

CONTACT

Renata Wachowiak-Smolíková

Email: skolaottawa@gmail.com

www.skolaottawa.ca

www.facebook.com/CeskaSkolaOttawa

See you in one of our courses!

Masaryk Memorial Institute's Language School



Help Wanted Ad

We are looking for a PSW, retired nurse, or nursing student who preferably speaks Slovak, Czech, or Polish to care for our 91-year-old mother. (She lives in the west end of Toronto.) This person would be needed on an occasional basis, mostly on weekends with occasional weekdays as well. Duties would mostly include keeping her company and assisting with personal hygiene. If you are interested, please contact ingrid.sikorcin@gmail.com.

Volba prezidenta republiky na Generálním konzulátu v Torontu

Vážené krajanky, vážení krajané,

jsou Vás rovné čtyři stovky potenciálních voličů, které evidujeme v našem zvláštním seznamu voličů.

 kolo volby prezidenta proběhne v Torontu ve čtvrtek 12. a pátek 13. ledna 2023 od 14 do 21h v prostorách konzulátu na adrese 2 Bloor Street West, 15. patro, Toronto, M4W 3E2. K prokázání totožnosti a českého občanství si prosím přineste český cestovní pas nebo občanský průkaz. Hlasovací lístky dostanete na místě. Nelze hlasovat do přenosné volební schránky.

Upozorňujeme, že v lobby budovy, ve které se nachází kanceláře našeho konzulátu, probíhají rozsáhlé rekonstrukce. Důsledkem je uzavření hlavních vchodů do budovy, na které jste byli zvyklí. Zejména se jedná o hlavní vchod z křižovatky Yonge and Bloor a boční vchod od zastávky autobusu na Yonge St. Do budovy se nyní nejlépe vstupuje vchodem na Cumberland Terrace z ulice Yonge St. (North of Bloor).

Případné 2. kolo se bude konat 14 dní po 1. kole, to znamená ve dnech 26. a 27. ledna 2023 od 14 do 21h na stejném místě.

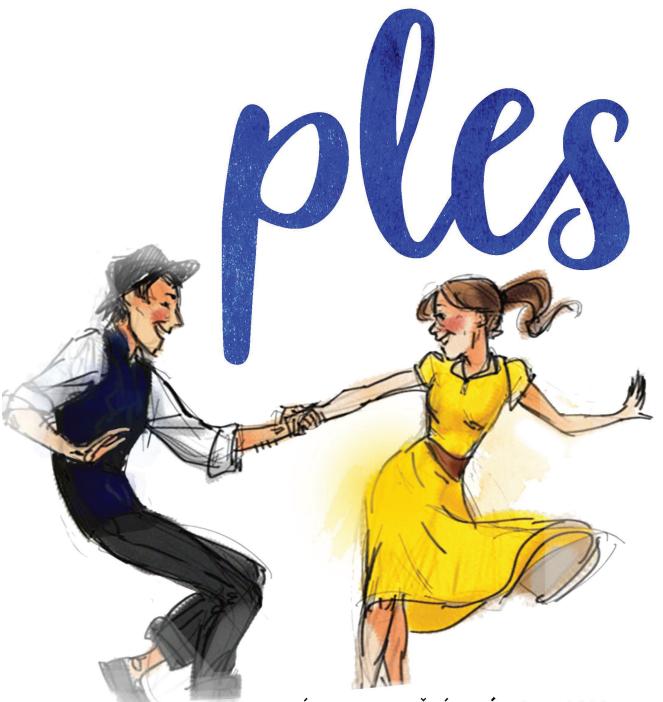
Voličům, kteří si nechali vystavit a zaslat voličské průkazy k nám na GK Toronto, budou vydány oproti podpisu. Na každé kolo volby je potřeba jeden voličský průkaz.

Vylosovaná čísla, kterými budou označeny hlasovací lístky pro volbu prezidenta republiky:

Vylosované číslo	Jméno kandidáta
1	Pavel FISCHER
2	Jaroslav BAŠTA
3	Josef STŘEDULA
4	Petr PAVEL
5	Tomáš ZIMA
6	Danuše NERUDOVÁ
7	Andrej BABIŠ
8	Karel DIVIŠ
9	Marek HILŠER

Těšíme se na setkání s Vámi při tomto svátku demokracie. Šárka Ponroy Vamberová, konzulka

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PODĚKOVÁNÍ NOWLEDGMENTS

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Zpravodaj vychází s finanční podporou Ministerstva zahraničních věcí ČR.

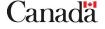
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"Snažíme se propagovat český a slovenský jazyk a kulturu a vytvářet zpravodaj, který je přitažlivý pro všechny generace Čechů a Slováků žijících v Kanadě".

"Committed to promoting Czech and Slovak language and culture and creating a newsletter that is appealing to all generations of Czechs and Slovaks living in Canada".

Přispěvatelé jsou vítáni!

Své nápady a články posílejte na e-mailovou adresu novydomoveditor@gmail. com. Myšlenky a názory uvedené v článcích nemusí vyjadřovat názory a stanoviska vydavatele.

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