John Hornicek was born March 5, 1896 near Sunol, Nebraska. His parents had emigrated to the United States from Moravia, Austria. John was their fifth child but was the first born to the U.S. The Horniceks were farmers on a homestead south of Sunol. Their first language was Czech, which John learned to speak before he learned English.

Registered for Service

On May 28, 1917, John, then 21 years old, registered for United States Army draft in the Colton Precinct, Cheyenne County. His WWI Draft Card has a notation that he enlisted.

It would not be long before John called the Army. On the first of August, John was sworn into the Army at Fort Logan, Colorado. Eight days later, he was sent to Fort Riley, Kansas. For the next four months, he received training in the Medical Corps Provisional Company B. It was just weeks after the U.S. began sending draft soldiers to Europe to assist the Allies in treating the many wounded. Records show that the first U.S. Army base hospital arrived in France on January 6, 1918. John arrived at his final destination, Paris, France, on March 21, 1918. There he would train as a medical technician and, treating Allied casualties.

Nastily Built Hospitals

These hospitals were set up in tents, however the hospitals’ tents were usually not what we think of as hospitals. They included former hotels, and hotels converted for the use of American medical teams. These hospitals had doors that were not divided into single cubicle rooms, as one may have imagined from seeing the military tent of 60 beds, a war tent of 120 beds, a hospital tent of 14 beds and “huts...made of thin wood and roofed with tin paper and huts divided into single cubicles: accommodating 16 patients in the wards. In Paris, where John Hornicek was stationed, additional base hospitals were established at the front to receive French wounded and various schools.

Sobering Statistics

A survey taken by our barns that was conducted in the fall of 1917 in northern France of 2,000 patients in times of war, admitted to the U.S. base hospitals set up in rural areas on the front line. The patients were mostly men, and few were of war wounds. However, the number of those who were not discharged following was not the major battle. Admitting 1/1000 over 1000 patients and completing 100 operations in a war hospital was a major accomplishment.

Narrow Escape

Although these hospitals were beyond the range of enemy artillery fire, they were sometimes targeted by enemy attacks. One night, John survived a bombing by taking cover under a wooden door in the hospital. That night was the time for a large piece of shrapnel imbedded in the door and brought the metal piece back to the U.S.

Staying to Help

John served with integrity and honor throughout his time in Paris. The war was over for him in November, 1918, but John and other medical personnel stayed on in Paris to help the many wounded of World War I. In May of 1919, he was promoted to sergeant. A couple months later, on July 24, 1919, John left Paris and returned home to Dodge, Iowa. He was honorably discharged on August 26, 1919.

In addition to the doctors and narrow escapes, John also fought back many pesky mites, some of his military equipment, and a German Stahlhelm helmet. Some of these items can be seen in the military room of the St. Sidney Museum.

Returning to the Farm

Once home in Nebraska, John resumed his life in rural Nebraska, including farming on the family homestead. John Hornicek was married in 1911. He and his wife, who was also from a Czech immigrant family, had three children. They farmed and raised their children in the small town of Sidney, Nebraska. Hornicek was still owned and operated the farm by Hornicek descendants.

John Hornicek passed away at the age of 94 in 1991. He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

John Hornicek, right, with fellow medic Claude Brandon, during the Great War.
Wilson's own modernism of nations, the League as well as its liberal and inclusiveness was the root of his foreign policy, which historians have labeled as "Wilsonianism," or, "Wilsonian internationalism," rather than "imperialism," or "isolationism," as the world saw it. The League of Nations was a forerunner of the new world order that em­braced the fundamental notions of America’s own national identity.

League of Nations
Wilson hoped the Great War would establish an international community of liberal democracies to ensure peace, aggression, and thereby end the "determination as a universal principle, Wilson said, that making the world safe for democracy required the United States to join the League of Nations. As the president conceived it, the League would consist of democratic nations whose adherence would guarantee their mutual defense against external aggression, and thereby un­iform world peace.

As a global community
It promised what was Wilson hoped the Great War would bring: a postwar international framework of law under which all governments would abide. The president encouraged his fellow Americans to accept it as his modern liberalism, and expected his fellow Americans to accept it as his providential history. In Wilson's view, the world as he had promised it from other nations that had resisted or rejected Wilson's ideas, forcing him to make the world safe for democracy. He sought primarily to shape the peacemakers at Paris to ensure that America's Constitution would guarantee the rights of labor unions. The Allied Powers, however, refused to accept the Versailles Treaty. The peace conference, which left him with minimal. China refused to accept the treaty, departing from Paris in protest. 

Wilson's western allies, the Seven Powers of Europe, had no qualms about accepting the peace treaty, especially the English and French. The Republican-controlled Senate refused to approve the peace treaty, leaving the United States on the outside of European policy, which left him with limited. He wanted to expand free­dom for white Americans, not equality for people of color.

After seeking support of working-class American the Senate voted against the treaty in November 1919. Republicans, especially in the South, were unhappy with the treaty. He wanted to expand free­dom for white Americans, not equality for people of color.
Advocate for peace...but at what cost?

Woodrow Wilson: Advocate for peace...but at what cost?

“Let us keep all our warships. But let us not turn them against the people of the globe,” Wilson wrote in 1922.

Wilson knew how to win the public’s heart. He was a master of the arts of politics. For Wilson, politics was the art of peace. He believed the role of politics was to build the world a better place. He believed politics was about creating a better future for all people.

Wilson was a master of propaganda. He knew how to use the power of the press to win public opinion. He knew how to use public opinion to win political power. He knew how to use political power to win peace.

The Chautauqua Reader 2018 PG 3

Vickery also is a destination lecturer for cruise ships. He is a member of the American Historical Association, the Society for Historical Exploration, and the American Society for Hispanic American Studies. He is also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

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WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN: The Great Commoner: “Let the people rule!”

By A. Theodore Kachel, Ph.D.

William Jennings Bryan was born on March 19, 1860, in Salem, Illinois, and died peacefully in his sleep after the trial that marked the end of his political career. For the popular play and cultural history.

On stage, the character representing Bryan is turned—mind through a distorted memory. He is still the young man who died peacefully in his sleep after the trial that marked the end of his political career. For the popular play and cultural history.

Today, Bryan is best remembered in the public’s mind through a distorted memory. He is still the young man who died peacefully in his sleep after the trial that marked the end of his political career. For the popular play and cultural history.

Despite Bryan’s personal sense of achievement was found in his negotiation of International Arbitration Agreements with the major world powers of that day. These presented a formula for resolving disputes without resorting to military force through the International Court.

Although Wilson strongly supported this approach, it was finally the face of war that led to their parting of ways. In 1915, only two years into his office as Secretary of State, Bryan resigned because of Wilson’s move in the direction of war with Germany.

Bryan was attacked as a German sympathizer, but in reality, he had been an impartial and neutral stance by America between these two warring powers to prevent further bloodshed. When the German did declare war on Germany, Bryan immediately offered his service on German soil. He believed it his duty to leave the world of the majority. Bryan was certainly no isolationist through force, as “Let the People Rule!”

After 40 years teaching humanities and theatre at colleges and universities across Midwestern America, Professor Kachel retired as Head of the Theatre Program at Tulsa Community College in 1999. Although retired, he has taught part-time in Religious Studies and Humanities at TCC since his Ph.D. studies in Religion and Society from Columbia University (1973). He graduated magna cum laude from the Union Theological Seminary in New York City, where he received his B.A. (1965) and his M.A. (1967). His thesis was on the theme of constant “Let the People Rule!”

Bryan fought for a government and laws that would support common people’s hopes and dreams for a better life for them and their children. He fought, therefore, against elitism in politics, in economics, and in education.

He was not a voice for the “have-nots,” but for the “have-haves,” in the sense that he wanted to strengthen the voice of the people. He was an advocate for procedural rules and democratic participation in politics, not just an advocate for the people’s vote. He believed in the idea of a generation created by America, for the people, by the people. He was a genuine paradox for the average American citizen, a pacifist principle and public service, not simply a political position. He was a genuine paradox for the average American citizen, a pacifist principle and public service, not simply a political position.

In Wilson’s Cabinet

President Wilson re-elected Bryan to the cabinet to what would be his only national office, Secretary of State. The appointment was initially ridiculed by many, who asked “what does a small-town, Midwest lawyer know about world affairs?” True, Bryan himself had initially asked his Secretary of the Treasury, nominally because he was the stop to another close as social justice.

Bryan chose the State Department after Wilson agreed that Bryan, a lifelong pacifist, would not serve alcohol at any office functions. This “grape juice” policy had probably Bryan to further ridicule in the press, but he made no attempt to use his nation office at that time to push for legal Prohibition. Later he would campaign successfully for that constitutional change.

In 1915, the United States entered the war, and Bryan’s foreright resignation as a matter of pacifist principle and public policy discretion exhibits a statement’s candid integrity rather than the usual concomitant that inhibits such actions today for political, legal, and moral reasons.

Democratic Faith

So, why is Bryan lost to our political memory? As a “passionate progressive conservative” he was a genuine paradox for later political commentators and scholars. As concerned for minority rights against possible majority tyranny grows, our legal system has moved to trial procedures and decision-making processes rather than political or legislative reform.

Bryan believed even where he lost that “in the long run, given enough time, the people will form the questions, they will find the answers, and make the changes that will be healthy for the country.” This was a genuine paradox for the average American citizen, a pacifist principle and public service, not simply a political position. He was a genuine paradox for the average American citizen, a pacifist principle and public service, not simply a political position.

After our troublesome times of the Vietnam War, Bryan’s foreright resignation as a matter of pacifist principle and public policy discretion exhibits a statement’s candid integrity rather than the usual concomitant that inhibits such actions today for political, legal, and moral reasons.

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JANE ADDAMS: Activist who championed human dignity

By Helen Lewis

Valuing Heritage

Determinations benefit other values in flexi-

bility in such a way that the best effects those ends led

to new Social Policy Soci-

ety of the University of

Chicago. This move to new theories led her to

To new psychological and

sociological studies in her plan for Hull House.

As a result of this model of social reform based on

contemporary research. Yet, her genuin-

es respect and compassion for the unprivileged

combined with her sincere

preparation for the value of others' heritages allowed her to

adjust her own, rather than

provide what she thought others

needed. She believed that for social success to

succeed, those in need

had to identify what could best help them

themselves out of poverty. This was an affirmation

of the democratic

ideals that informed Jane

Addams. In 1931, Addams

became a leading

suffragist, Jane Addams

opposed child

labor, lynching, and char-

itable societies.

She steadfastly argued

for the right course:

whether, for example, in

expression of autobi-

ography: “Twenty Years

in Hull House” or histo-

ry: “Peace and Bread in

War One: Legacies of a

Forgotten War.”

Helen Lewis earned a

B.A. in English Lit-

erature from Wil-

kes College and a

M.A. and B.A.B.D. in

English Liter-

ature from the

University of Mary-

land. A 1990 Ni-

elson Summer Seminar at the University of Pennsylvania, “British Women Romantic Poets,” influenced Lewis

to seek gender balance in her courses and women's participation in other disciplines.

An active public speaker in her courses, Lewis's topics also

include film and America's West.

Lewis received her life’s work at a square house in

Nebraska, where she met at a square house. In Nebraska, she has both high

and low levels for Nebraska.

Delight participating again with Peace in this year’s Nebraska

Chautauqua, “World War One: Legacies of a Forgotten War.”

Helen Lewis teaches Human-

ities, English and Women’s Tech Community College in Sioux

City, Iowa. She also serves on nu-

merous college, community, and

state boards and committees. A Pennsylvania by birth, Lewis

attended fourteen schools in ten

years as a Navy child. With that

background, Chautauqua travels feel

quite comfortable. As a man

Among fans of Chautauqua,

Lewis learned much about

women. As a woman who

stands for women’s rights, Lewis

began her career at Hull House.

From Hull House came

the founders of the first

women’s detention center,

organizers of youth clubs to
detain delinquents,

national leaders in factory

law, and the first women’s

leaders in sanitation. From

Hull House came preservation of ethnic heritage and
teachers of survival skills for success

in a new land. For the

creative, caring women

behind these works, Jane

Addams had supplied a home from which they

could apply their intelli-
gence and talents to foster

public improvement.

Resolving Injustice

When ever Jane Addams saw injustice—physical

or moral—she carefully con-

sidered the situation and then boldly set herself the

task of resolving that issue.

Like her father, Jane

Addams placed human dignity

first, and not popularity before

principle. In 1931, Addams be-

came a co-recipient of the

Nobel Peace Prize. This was an affirmation

that her chosen path, social work or political

although marked with moments of.

public lectures, had remained as he had to be for the

right choice for hu-

manity.

From her establishing by the example of

new land. By 1929, Addams had

stood in an 

environment that

allow people world-wide, even when

she stood alone. By the time of her

died on May 21, 1935, the

world had become Jane

Addams’ neighborhood.
W.E.B. DU BOIS: Personification of the Civil Rights Movement

By Charles Pace


His extensive Chautauqua work provides the background for his latest work in "Taking the Lead: Creative Leadership Training for Today’s Students.

In 2009, Pace as Du Bois was the featured presenter at the 100th Anniversary celebration of The Crisis Magazine, The Crisis, the official journal of the NAACP was founded and edited by Du Bois in New York City. This event was held at the New York Times building and was sponsored by the national office of the NAACP.

Charles Everett Pace is a Life Member of the NAACP, travels nationally and lives in Texas, Texas.


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Born into wealth, Wharton defied convention as an author and World War I social worker.

She was the first woman to win the Pulitzer Prize and her books became immediate bestsellers. However, besides her impact on the field of literature, Wharton was a powerhouse of relief activity during World War I, profusely affecting her sign movement in America, according to biographer R.W. Lewis.

Prognostic Author

So began Wharton's illustrious career in writing, producing an impressive quantity and quality of work. Over her lifetime, she published 23 novels, 13 volumes of short stories, and 12 volumes of poetry. Additionally, she published non-fiction books including travelogues of her motor journeys through Europe, books on architecture and gardens and first-hand accounts of World War I. A dedicated professional, Wharton devoted every morning to her writing, writing at least two hours a day.

Commited to Serve

When the Great War began, Wharton immediately immersed herself in work for the war effort.

One of her first initiatives was to begin a society for women refugees in Paris. Not thinking the war would last long, she recruited the workers in capable positions, to find her friend for sure, all ended stay in England. At the point that the world would con -

serve, she had stayed safe -

away from the war. The war, she wrote, were trying,

helping refugees, wounded soldiers and many orphans.

She edited a book of writing from artists throughout Europe. All proceeds from the book, "The Artist and the War," published in 1916, was to be used to support those wounded. The book featured contributions from writers like Edith Wharton, whose writing was forced by the war effort. She wrote, "I had to fight my way through a fog of indifference, if not tacit disapproval." She had a mission and she saw her role as a writer was to help the war effort.

Through the Trenches

But it was "Glimpses of Paradise," published in 1916, that reflected it. "There are two ways of writing, " said, "There are two ways of writing, the one is to fight my way through a fog of indifference, if not tacit disapproval."

Wharton was given the right to write, but she also shared her duties as a writer to help the war effort. She edited a book of writing from artists throughout Europe. All proceeds from the book, "The Artist and the War," published in 1916, was to be used to support those wounded. The book featured contributions from writers like Edith Wharton, whose writing was forced by the war effort. She wrote, "I had to fight my way through a fog of indifference, if not tacit disapproval." She had a mission and she saw her role as a writer was to help the war effort.

As she returned to Europe, books on architecture and gardens and first-hand accounts of World War I. A dedicated professional, Wharton devoted every morning to her writing, writing at least two hours a day.

Wharton ended in divorce. She was the first woman to win the Pulitzer Prize and her books became immediate bestsellers. However, besides her impact on the field of literature, Wharton was a powerhouse of relief activity during World War I, profusely affecting her sign movement in America, according to biographer R.W. Lewis.

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Traveling Chautauqua in the late 19th and early 20th centuries brought culture to Nebraska. Chautauqua combined programs of political oratory and lectures about health, science, and culture with entertainment, such as opera singers and stage productions of Shakespeare. Audiences heard about national issues and discussed their views with their neighbors. For many rural Nebraskans, Chautauqua was the most important week of the year.

Blossoming in Nebraska

On June 26, 1883, the first Nebraska program opened in Crete. In 1884 the Crete Chautauqua completed an 86-week series and acquired 109 acres along the Blue River for two lecture halls, a dining hall, and 700 trees on site. Trains brought hundreds of participants from all parts of Nebraska. One delegation traveled all the way from Chatham in the tent city and her last day of the week living the simple life. Chautauqua programs to book more than 60 shows in one season.

Chautauqua Circuits
At the turn of the 20th century, Chautauquas blossomed throughout the state as many rural Nebraskans, and discussed their views with their neighbors. For many rural Nebraskans, Chautauqua was the most important week of the year.

Chautauqua promoters would roll into town, put up a big tent in a field, and overnight, towns would be transformed into bustling cultural centers. Today, this preserved that moment.

Men of Bronze: Black Units in World War I
Presented by Charles Everette Pace
This workshop will introduce audiences to the story of African-American soldiers known as "Men of Bronze," one of the most decorated American fighting units in the war as well as the story of African-American soldiers in the war. The 360th served with the French and spent 191 days under continuous fire, the longest stretch of any American regiment. This workshop will discuss the importance of the black soldiers in the war, as well as the role of African-American soldiers in the Civil War.

Picking the President: U.S. Women’s Suffrage Protests in World War I
Presented by Helen Lewis
The issue of women’s suffrage was ongoing during World War I. Unfortunately, women’s rights were put on hold to support the war effort. This workshop will look at the women’s suffrage movement during the time of World War I. It will also compare the strategies of leaders like Alice Paul and Carrie Chapman Catt, exposing the risks and the reasons for protesting or not protesting for civil rights during war.

Post-War Relief Efforts & Women’s International League for Peace & Freedom
Presented by Helen Lewis
The issue of women’s suffrage was ongoing during World War I. Unfortunately, women’s rights were put on hold to support the war effort. This workshop will look at the women’s suffrage movement during the time of World War I. It will also compare the strategies of leaders like Alice Paul and Carrie Chapman Catt, exposing the risks and the reasons for protesting or not protesting for civil rights during war.

Religion in American Politics: Fusion and Friction
Presented by A. Theodore Kachel
The emergence of a “religious right” especially in the late 19th and early 20th centuries brought the religious left into the political process. Opposition to the Great War in America. The religious left fought for peace and social justice, while the religious right sought to promote a return to traditional values. This workshop will explore the relationship between religion and politics in the early 20th century.

WWI Chautauqua Workshops
See schedule on back page for dates, times, and locations.

LITERATURE

Blossoming in Nebraska

In 1888, 16,000 visitors came to Chautauqua, giving it the appearance of the modern Missouri Valley and the beginning of the Midwest's literary renaissance. Other Chautauqua encouraged businesses in Beatrice to start a similar venture from 1889 to 1890. Other Chautauqua programs sprang up across the state. Ten tents blossomed for long-week-long programs into the 1890s. Some people camped while hundreds of others were housed in giant farm sheds by night.

Chautauqua Circuits
At the turn of the 20th century, Chautauqua promoters would roll into town, put up a big tent in a field, and overnight, towns would be transformed into bustling cultural centers.

This month, A. Theodore Kachel will introduce audiences to the stories of people who told their stories on the platform, and their influence on others to key local and popular publications.

The Wiiliams’ Original Chautauqua opened in Hastings. One delegation traveled all the way from Chatham in the tent city and her last day of the week living the simple life.

Many great works of literature came out of the World War I era, and the literature of the era is best understood as a mixture of works, including “All Quiet on the Western Front,” “One of Our Own,” and “The Big Red Barn.” Along with others from around the world who wrote during the war or after the war or during the war, how did each author turn their war experiences into works that became beloved by readers both then and now? How did the views of the writers change in the literature as time passed from the beginning of the war to the time after the war? What did these works help the country to do, to think about the war? What is their endurance for today?

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Men of Bronze: Black Units in World War I
Presented by Charles Everette Pace
This workshop will introduce audiences to the story of African-American soldiers known as "Men of Bronze," one of the most decorated American fighting units in the war as well as the story of African-American soldiers in the war. The 360th served with the French and spent 191 days under continuous fire, the longest stretch of any American regiment. This workshop will discuss the importance of the black soldiers in the war, as well as the role of African-American soldiers in the Civil War.

Picking the President: U.S. Women’s Suffrage Protests in World War I
Presented by Helen Lewis
The issue of women’s suffrage was ongoing during World War I. Unfortunately, women’s rights were put on hold to support the war effort. This workshop will look at the women’s suffrage movement during the time of World War I. It will also compare the strategies of leaders like Alice Paul and Carrie Chapman Catt, exposing the risks and the reasons for protesting or not protesting for civil rights during war.

Post-War Relief Efforts & Women’s International League for Peace & Freedom
Presented by Helen Lewis
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Religion in American Politics: Fusion and Friction
Presented by A. Theodore Kachel
The emergence of a “religious right” especially in the late 19th and early 20th centuries brought the religious left into the political process. Opposition to the Great War in America. The religious left fought for peace and social justice, while the religious right sought to promote a return to traditional values. This workshop will explore the relationship between religion and politics in the early 20th century.

Opposition to the Great War Presented by A. Theodore Kachel
Not everyone in Wilson’s view regarding the war. Some people, like William Jennings Bryan resigning in protest from the role of Secretary of State in 1915 (he later adjusted some of his views regarding the War), succeeded like Ev. Debs who differed with Wilson politically, or publicity that opposed violence in any circumstance, there were opponents to the Great War in America. The religious left fought for peace and social justice, while the religious right sought to promote a return to traditional values. This workshop will explore the relationship between religion and politics in the early 20th century.

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From farm to France: Thurow fought for freedom

Arnold H. Thurow was a young man who liked farming. He had grown up with some experience in that field — no man intended— in northeastern Nebraska.

In an interview with a family member, he said he worked on a farm near Pilger, NE, until the fourth of August, 1917. Then he went to a recruiter’s office in Norfolk, NE where he joined the Army.

Preparatory

Arnold must have been in the company of other young men, and the unit was taken by a troop train to Camp Cody, New Mexico near Denver.

Desert Training

Camper Cody was an Army training camp for the National Guard units from North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota. The camp was re-named shortly after the death of famous buffalo hunter and showman William F. Cody (1846—1917) in 1918.

Nebraska is among the first states to host a new highway and culture. To make a gift that will support HN’s many programs around Nebraska, including more than 130 speakers, as current global issues, as current global issues, and Edith Wharton shed light on the long-term effects after 50 years in a discussion program helps families. Through award-winning authors like you. Please consider contributions from citizens like you. More than 130 speakers at Camp Cody during World War One

The men walked to Silver City, New Mexico, but that was as far as they could go. The 13th Squad. He was soon stationed in the area unless someone came to their aid and took them out. One was inedible, leaving 13 men behind with the civilian people in the area. The men then boarded a train, headed for Camp Dix, New Jersey (now Military) for the 26th of August 1918, they were then transported to Camp Dix for about two weeks. At midnight on September 18, 1918, they carried them down to the Hudson river and took them to another train, bound for Shreveport. There was a Grand吗 le of 150 Americans who were stationed in the area in 1919, as it had a major American presence. Private Thurow was part of the 6th Nebraska Infantry. He was soon joined by a ship, which still affects us today. As WWI came to an end, Thurow and his squad were taken to the French part of Saint-Malo and back with a bang on their backs. The ship, which carried them down to the Hudson river and took them to another train, bound for Shreveport. For the next stop was Winchester, Texas, and back with a bang on their backs. Thurow said he was with others when they carried them down to the Hudson river and took them to another train. He stayed at Camp Dix, New Jersey, but that was as far as they could go. The men remained here for a week. As many as 140,000 Americans were stationed in the area in 1919, as it had a major American presence. Thurow was part of the 6th Nebraska Infantry. He was soon joined by a ship, which still affects us today.

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As noted on Wikipedia, the Cherbourg Lighthouse is on a peninsula of France. Those familiar with World War II will note that Cherbourg was the site of a Battle during the Normandy invasion. It is very close to Utah Beach. The men then boarded a ship, which still affects us today. As WWI came to an end, Thurow and his squad were taken to the French part of Saint-Malo and back with a bang on their backs. The ship, which carried them down to the Hudson river and took them to another train, bound for Shreveport. For the next stop was Winchester, Texas, and back with a bang on their backs. Thurow said he was with others when they carried them down to the Hudson river and took them to another train. He stayed at Camp Dix, New Jersey, but that was as far as they could go. The men remained here for a week. As many as 140,000 Americans were stationed in the area in 1919, as it had a major American presence. Thurow was part of the 6th Nebraska Infantry. He was soon joined by a ship, which still affects us today.

From the free, reading and discussion program helps families. Through award-winning authors like you. Please consider contributions from citizens like you. More than 130 speakers at Camp Cody during World War One

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Welcome to the Sidney Chautauqua!

ALL EVENTS FREE & OPEN TO THE PUBLIC ★★

To the Sidney Chautauqua
The Humanities Nebraska Chautauqua is coming to Sidney with the program theme of World War I. Legacies of a Forgotten War. This 4-day program will be taking place in various Sidney locations in Sidney from June 14-17th, with the kickoff the evening of June 13th at the Ft. Sidney Museum.

At the kickoff you will have the opportunity to meet the Chautauquans, watch a Flag Ceremony and enjoy an ice cream social. This is also a great opportunity to learn more about Sidney’s history with a tour of the Ft. Sidney Museum and Post Commander’s Home.

During the June 14-17th Chautauqua events you’ll have the opportunity to learn from scholars during daytime programs being offered at three different times throughout the day. Evening programs will entertain you with entertainment of the time period, including the most astounding, President Woodrow Wilson. You won’t want to miss any of the scheduled events! Playing the roles of these prominent individuals of the day, learned scholars will be available (both in real and out of character) to inform you and answer your questions about a fascinating time period that had a tremendous impact on the 20th century.

From picketing the President to advocating for Women’s Suffrage to Prohibition, explore the many roles that women played during this fascinating time period. Review the politics, the propaganda, the literature, and the social and economic trends of the period. Learn about America’s leanings toward isolationism and resistance to entering WWI. You might be surprised to learn about the many decisions made during WWI that affect global decisions we make today.

In addition to the day and evening programs, Youth Chautauqua Camp will be taking place for children in the 4th-8th grade. This program will include research on local history and residents of Cheyenne County, with a community presentation on Friday evening. During the program the Youth Chautauquans will portray their characters as they tell their personal story.

All these exciting programs are made possible by Humanities Nebraska and the generous financial and volunteer support of the communities within Cheyenne County. We’ve worked hard to make this an experience you won’t want to miss. Please put June 13th through the 17th on your calendar now.

For complete information and a full schedule, search on Facebook for Sidney Chautauqua. World War I or visit NebraskaChautauqua.org

We’ll see you in June!

Chautauqua Planning Committee

Sidney Chautauqua 2018

Please Help Us Thank These Generous Contributors:

Thanks also go to the many generous donors and volunteers whose names were not available at press time. Without your help, this wonderful event could not have happened.

PRESENTED BY:

Our thanks to The Scottsbluff Star-Herald for printing this special edition of The Chautauqua Reader in cooperation with The Sidney Sun-Telegraph.

Try the mobile-friendly agenda at NEChautauqua.org

—convenient schedule information on your mobile device.