

Z P R Á V Y

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Editor's Note:

This issue is devoted entirely to the upcoming SVU world conference in Plzeň. Take it with you! Below you will find, first, the entire program of activities and panels. Second, the abstracts of papers to be presented. Note that “SP” and a number in the program refers to a location: it’s the Západočeská univerzita building on the Sady Pětatřicátníků boulevard. And the Number is the room number.

See you soon!



Theatro Mundi depicting famous citizens of Plzeň, photo PH



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27th World Conference, SVU
In Cooperation with the University of
West Bohemia
Plzeň, Czech Republic
June 29-July 5, 2014

PROGRAM

Sunday, June 29, 2014: Arrival and Reception

There will be a conference bus from Prague's Václav Havel Airport (Ruzyně) to Plzeň, leaving at approximately 4:00 pm on Sunday afternoon. Additional advice on getting from Prague to Plzeň by train or bus will be distributed to participants.

Welcoming "Get-Together" – 6:00-8:00 pm – Sedláčkova 19 ("N" on the attached map)

Monday, June 30, 2014: Conference Opening, Concert

Registration Desk: Academic Center, Sedláčkova 19 – Registration will be open all week

SESSION ONE — MONDAY — 10:00 am – 1:30 pm

- 1-01 Plenary Conference Opening** – 10:00 – 11:30 am – Měšťanská beseda
Petr Hausner (*President, SVU*)
“Welcoming Remarks”
The Honorable Martin Baxa (*Mayor, City of Plzeň*)
“Greetings”
The Most Reverend Monsignor František Radkovský, Bishop of Plzeň
(*to be confirmed*)
Representative of The University of West Bohemia, (*to be confirmed*)
Milada Polišenská (*Provost, Anglo-American University in Prague, Czech Republic*)
“Opening Address, SVU 27th World Congress, Plzeň”
- 1-02 General Reception** – 11:30 am – 1:30 pm – Měšťanská beseda
(Kopeckého sady 59)

8:00 pm – *Piano Concert with Maxim Averkiev – Dům hudby, Husova 30*

Tuesday, July 1, 2014: Registration, Panel Sessions

Registration Desk: Academic Center, Sedláčková 19 – Registration will be open all week

SESSION TWO – TUESDAY – 9:00 – 12:00 noon

- 2-01 The Czech Archeological Mission in Iraqi Kurdistan: Results and Perspectives** – SP 319
Karel Nováček (*Department of Archaeology, University of West Bohemia, Plzeň, Czech Republic*)
- 2-02 Český domácí protikomunistický odboj v letech 1948-1968 / Czech Domestic Anticommunist Resistance, 1948-1968** – SP 309
Eduard Stehlík (*Ministerstvo obrany ČR*)
“Udělování ocenění účastníkům třetího odboje v letech 2012-2014”
Václav Veber (*Univerzita Pardubice*)
“Český třetí odboj v letech 1948-1956”
Petr Mallota (*Ústav pro studium totalitních režimů*)
“Pokusy o ozbrojený protikomunistický převrat v počátečním období konstituování komunistické moci v Československu. Fikce nebo realita III. odboje?”
Kamil Nedvědický (*Ministerstvo vnitra ČR*)
“Právní legitimita protikomunistického odboje”
Lukáš Kopecký (*Univerzita J. E. Purkyně v Ústí n. L.*)
“Odbojová skupina ‘dr. Jiřího Krbce’ a převaděčská činnost na Klatovsku”
Václava Jandečková (*živnostnice, soudní tlumočnice a publicistka*)

“Převaděči na Domažlicku – Skupina ‘Cyril’ Oty Tulačky”

Prokop Tomek, (*Vojenský historický ústav, Prague, Czech Republic*)

“Ti, kdo pomáhali kurýrům, první spojení mezi domovem a exilem”

**2-03 Recent Developments in Market Management: Implications for Central and Eastern Europe – Informační a akademické centrum
A Roundtable Panel Discussion**

Moderator:

George Tesar (*Umeå University, Sweden; University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, USA*)

Participants:

Arnim Decker (*Aalborg University, Denmark*)

Sonia Ferencikova (*Higher School of Management, Bratislava*)

Jens Graff (*Humblebæk, Denmark*)

Jarmila Kopecka (*Delft University, Netherlands*)

Marie Pribova (*Institute for Lifestyle Options and Longevity, Prague*)

Romeo Turcan (*Aalborg University*)

2-04 Czechs and Slovaks in Modern World History – SP 111

Ivo K. Feierabend (*San Diego State University, USA*)

“The Second Czechoslovak Republic (October 1938-March 1939):
An Exemplar of a Crisis Political System”

Gregory C. Ference (*Salisbury University, Maryland, USA*)

“The American Slovaks and the Start of the Great War”

Dalibor Mikuláš (*University of Žilina, Slovakia*)

“Some Remarks on the Significance of the Slovak-American Press”

Margaret Heřmánek Peaslee (*University of Pittsburgh, USA*)

“Purkyně—Much More than an Eponym”

Miloslav Rechcigl, Jr. (*Rockville, Maryland, USA*)

“Notable Czech-American Women in Arts and Letters”

Louis J. Reith, (*Seward, Nebraska, USA*)

“Czech and Slovak Holdings in the University of Nebraska-Lincoln’s
Archives and Special Collections”

12:00 – 2:00 pm – Lunch Break

SESSION THREE – TUESDAY – 2:00 – 5:00 pm

3-01 Slovak Teacher Personality in the Process of European Changes – SP 319

Silvia Antolová (*University of Žilina, Slovakia*)

“Teaching Graphic Design in Europe”

Beatrix Bačová and Eva Leláková (*University of Žilina, Slovakia*)

“Globalisation and the Teacher of the 21st Century”

Zuzana Brosinger (*University of Žilina, Slovakia*)

“Teachers and Students in Postmodern Educationa Needs”

Vlasta Cabanová (*University of Žilina, Slovakia*)

“Diversity of School Population in the Optics of the Slovak Teacher”

Jana Dzuriaková (*University of Žilina, Slovakia*)

“Communication and its Impact on the Teacher’s Personality”

Slavka Pitoňáková (*University of Žilina, Slovakia*)

“Public Relations ako súčasť prezentácie učiteľa”

Katarina Valčová (*University of Žilina, Slovakia*)

“The Influence of Christian Heritage in Europe on Ethical and Moral Values of a Teacher’s Personality”

3-02 Česká domácí protikomunistická rezistence v letech 1969-1989 / Czech Domestic Anticommunist Resistance, 1969-1989 – SP 309

Peter Jašek (*Ústav pamäti národa, Bratislava, Slovakia*)

“Protikomunistická rezistence na Slovensku v období 1969-1989”

František Stárek (*Ústav pro studium totalitních režimů*)

“Undergroundové hnutí v rezistenci proti normalizačnímu režimu”

Prokop Tomek, (*Vojenský historický ústav, Prague, Czech Republic*)

“Dodávání zpráv a kontakty mezi disentem a rozhlasem Rádiem svobodná Evropa”

Jan Cholinský (*Ústav pro studium totalitních režimů*)

“Ty z nejstatečnějších - politické vězeňkyně ve druhé polovině 60. let”

Radomír Malý (*Jihočeská univerzita, Teologická fakulta*)

“Augustina Navrátila za náboženskou svobodu a její ohlas z občanského a režimního hlediska”

Michal Janata (*Národní technická knihovna v Praze*)

“Demokratická iniciativa (DI) – od nezávislé skupiny k první opoziční politické straně”

Josef Halla (*Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic*)

“Organizace bývalých politických vězňů v exilu – Klub K231 (1985-1990) – ohlédnutí po letech na základě archivní sbírky (deponované v ÚSD AV ČR)”

Pavel Žáček (*Ministerstvo obrany ČR*)

“Pohled z centrály: Rozpracování opozice Státní bezpečnosti před rokem 1989”

**3-03 Behavior Of Czech And Slovak Consumers: Who Are They Now And In The Future? – Informační a akademické centrum
A Roundtable Panel Discussion**

Moderator:

George Tesar (*Umeå University, Sweden; University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, USA*)

Participants:

Lubomír Exner (*Institute for Lifestyle Options and Longevity, Prague*)

Lumír Kroček (*Institute for Lifestyle Options and Longevity, Prague*)

Patrik Nilsson (*Stockholm School of Economics, Sweden*)

Marie Pribova (*Institute for Lifestyle Options and Longevity, Prague*)

František Sudzina (*University of Aalborg, Denmark*)

“Self-Identity as a Construct: A Comparative Study”

3-04 Panel of the Prague Branch of SVU – SP 111

Jiří Jindra (*Ústav soudobé dějiny AV ČR*)

“Jaroslav Heyrovský v Americe”

Radoslav Kvapil (*Prague, Czech Republic*)

“Rok české hudby”

Alena Morávková

“Současné české hry na českých scénách”

Martin Nekola (*Politolog, nezávislý badatel*)

“Československý demokrat Petr Zenkl”

Karolina Slámová (*Technical University, Ostrava, Czech Republic*)

“Exilové hledání přístupu k české literární historii”

Eva Střížovská and Martina Fialková (*Český dialog – Czech Dialogue*)

“Český dialog a Mezinárodní český klub – Czech Dialogue and International Czech Club”

3-05 Magic Prague and Golemania, and Other Aspects of Czechoslovak Culture – SP 210

Stephen Lahey (*University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Nebraska USA*)

“The Golem: The History of an Idea”

Louis J. Reith (*Seward, Nebraska USA*)

“Magic Prague and Golem as Inspiration for Superman? An Exercise in Popular Culture”

Hana Waisserová (*University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Nebraska USA*)

“Magic Prague and Golem: The Symbionts”

Thomas Ort (*Queens College, CUNY, New York, USA*)

“Karel Čapek and His Generation”

Diane M. Paige (*Hartwick College, Oneonta, NY USA*)

“Janáček and Gender”

Olga Pujmanová-Stretti

“Dva neznámé dopisy Karla Čapka Ladislavu Syllabovi k devadesátému výročí Anglické cesty Karla Čapka”

8:00 pm – Concert with “Česká Píseň” – Dům hudby, Husova 30 (<http://www.ceskapisen.cz/>)

Wednesday, July 2, 2014: Excursions and Cultural Program

Registration Desk: Academic Center, Sedláčková 19 – Registration will be open all week

All Day: Guided Tour of Plasy and Manětín, or Brewery Tour

6:00 pm (after return from day tour): Screening of the film “České kořeny ve Vidni” by Martina Fialková – SP 319

Thursday, July 3, 2014: Panel Sessions

Registration Desk: Academic Center, Sedláčková 19 – Registration will be open all week

SESSION FOUR – THURSDAY – 9:00 – 12:00 noon

- 4-01 Klínopisný panel I/Cuneiform Panel I – SP 111**
Michaela Knollová (*Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic*)
“Studium klínopisného práva v Plzni”
Hana Mayerová
“Historie začíná v Sumeru: Královny raně dynastické Lagaše”
Lukáš Pecha (*University of West Bohemia, Plzeň, Czech Republic*)
“Starobabylonský stát a jeho krize”
Veronika Sobotková (*University of West Bohemia, Plzeň, Czech Republic*)
“Medicína klínopisné civilizace”
Jana Součková and Šárka Velhartická
“Chetitská studia v Československu a Česku – Sto let od rozluštění chetitštiny Bedřichem Hrozným”
Věra Tydlitátová, Czech Republic (*University of West Bohemia, Plzeň*)
“Město jako symbol moci v Mezopotámii a v Tanachu”
- 4-02 Problematika menšin v globálním světě / The Problems of Minorities in a Globalized World – SP 210**
Layne Pierce (*University of Nebraska, Lincoln*)
“The Czech Language Foundation: Past, Present and Future Role of Language in Cultural Preservation and Transmission in the State of Nebraska”
Debra Polacek (*Harvard, Nebraska, USA*)
“Nebraska Czechs, Incorporated”
Marvin Polacek (*Harvard, Nebraska, USA*)
“Czech Churches of Nebraska”
Radan Kapucián (*University of Jekaterinburg, Russia*)
“České stopy na Uralu”
Petra Kodetová (*University of West Bohemia, Plzeň, Czech Republic*)
“TBA”
Lukáš Novotný (*University of West Bohemia, Plzeň, Czech Republic*)
“TBA”
Andrej Tóth (*Slezská universita v Opavě*)
“TBA”
- 4-03 Czech and Slovak Languages in Contact and Language Teaching – SP 309**
Robert Dittman (*Charles University, Prague, CZ*)
“Acceleration and Deceleration of Czech Language Development in Communities Abroad”

-
- Nina Havierníková (*Ohio State University, USA*)
“Dialect Contact in Slovakia”
- David Z. Chroust (*Texas A&M University, USA*)
“Czech Radio’s 400,000 Online Audio Files and Self-Learning on the Go: Some Reflections”
- Marcela Michálková (*University of Prešov, Slovakia*)
“Disguised Gender: Double Gender Personal Nouns in Slovak and Czech”
- Mila Saskova-Pierce (*The University of Nebraska-Lincoln, USA*)
“First and Second-Year Czech Online in Blended Delivery: Student Involvement in Content Construction as Retention Strategy”
- Mark Hopkins (with Lida Cope) (*University of Texas, Austin; East Carolina University, USA*)
“The Texas Czech Legacy Project: Documenting the Czech Contribution to Texas Ethnocultural Landscape”
- Jana Kolařová (*Sunny Canadian International School*)
“Rozvoj prvopočáteční písařské dovednosti v multikulturním prostředí”
- Leah DeLorenzo (*Sunny Canadian International School*)
“Parental Beliefs and Attitudes on Enrollment in a Dual Language Program at an Elementary School in the Czech Republic”

4-04 Promítání filmu Grzegorze Brauna / Screening of Films by Grzegorz Braun – SP 319

A screening of the three completed parts of a documentary by the Polish director Grzegorz Braun, “Transformacja – od Lenina do Putina” (Transformation – From Lenin to Putin / Tranformace – od Lenina do Putina).

10:00 – Part one: “NEP, Trust, and the Deaf, Dumb and Blind / NEP, Trust a hluchoněmí slepci” will be followed by commentary and a short break.

11:20 – Part two: “The Changing Party Line, Third World War, and the Locomotive Report / Proměnlivá stranická linie, 3. světová válka a „zpráva o lokomotivě“

12:00 – 2:00 pm – Lunch Break

SESSION FIVE – THURSDAY, JULY 3 – 2:00 – 5:00 pm

5-01 Klínopisný panel II/Cuneiform Panel II – SP 111

Pavel Čech (*University of West Bohemia, Plzeň, Czech Republic*) and Petr Zemánek (*Charles University, Prague*)

“Klínopisná studia na Filozofické fakultě Karlovy university”

Pavel Král (*University of West Bohemia, Plzeň, Czech Republic*)

“Kořeny asyrské moci”

Jana Mynářová (*Charles University, Prague*)

8 “Klínopis vykračuje z Mezopotámie: Svět elamarnské korespondence”

Kateřina Šařková (*University of West Bohemia, Plzeň, Czech Republic*)

“Před tvář Ařšurovou: První nadnrodní řše v djnch”

Marek Vinklt (*Charles University, Prague*)

“Epilog klnopisn civilizace: Aramejsk zaklnac misky”

5-02 Medziodborov dialog v modernom svete/ Interdisciplinary Dialogue in the Modern World – SP 210

Ima Dovinov (*Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovakia*)

“Tajwan oami slovenskej vedkyne”

Eva Hanuřovsk (*Vř zdravotnctva a socilnej prce Sv. Alřbety, Bratislava, Slovakia*)

“Dialg vedy, filozofie, nbořenstva a umenia v modernom svete: Prpadov řtdia SVU Bratislava”

Katarina Horvthov (*Vř zdravotnctva a socilnej prce Sv. Alřbety, Bratislava, Slovakia*)

“Dialg vedy, filozofie, nbořenstva a umenia v modernom svete: Prpadov řtdia SVU Bratislava”

Zlatica Plařienkov (*Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia*)

“Dialg vedy, filozofie, nbořenstva a umenia v modernom svete: Prpadov řtdia SVU Bratislava”

Samuel Abrahm (*Rector, Bratislava International School of Liberal Arts*)

“Central Europe: Myth, Inspiration, or Premonition?”

5-03 Promtn filmu Grzegorz Brauna / Screening of Films by Grzegorz Braun – SP 319

2:00 – Part Three: “Party Nomenclatura, Disinformation and Controlled Crisis / Nomenclatura, dezinformace a kontrolovan krize”

7:00-9:00 pm – *Book Signing by SVU Authors and Wine and Cheese Reception – Dm hudby, Husova 30*

Friday, July 4, 2014: Panel Sessions, General Assembly / Valn hromada, Closing Banquet

SESSION SIX – FRIDAY, JULY 4, 2014 – 9:00-12:00 noon

6-01 esko-africk vztahy / Czech-African Relations – SP 210

Filip Strych (*University of West Bohemia, Plzeň, Czech Republic*)

“Relations between Czechoslovakia and Ghana during the Kwame Nkrumah Era”

Jan Dvořček (*University of West Bohemia, Plzeň, Czech Republic*)

“Czechoslovak Exile to Ethiopia 1945-1974”

Jan Zhořk (*University of West Bohemia, Plzeň, Czech Republic*)

“Past, Present and Future of the UWB Research and Education Activities in Ethiopia”

- 6-02 Soudobá filozofie, literární teorie, kultura a estetika / Contemporary Philosophy, Literary Theory, Culture, and Aesthetics– SP 111**
 Renáta Beličová (*University of Žilina, Slovakia*)
 “Hodnotová orientácia umeleckého diela v súvislosti so žánrom a umeleckým štýlom. Odlišné prístupy k pastišu v slovenskej literárnej a hudobnej vede”
- Mark Nuckols (*Exmore, Virginia, USA*)
 “Heroes vs. Cowards or Agrarians vs. Barbarians? Early Slovak Literary Responses to Hungarian Legend”
- Ľubomír Pavelka (*Univerzita Konštantína Filozofa v Nitre, Slovakia*)
 “Nitrianska estetika a jej príspevok k reflexii auditívnej kultúry v súčasnej estetike”
- Anna Procyk (*KBCC of the City University of New York, USA*)
 “Slavic Literary Reciprocity with a Political Accent: A Czech National Hero in a Poem by Taras Shevchenko and a Ukrainian Statesman in a Drama by Josef Václav Frič”
- Suzanna Simor (*Queens College, City University of New York, USA*)
 “Graffiti: New York – Prague”
- Zdeněk David (*Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington, DC USA*)
 “Jan Patočka as a Critic of T. G. Masaryk’s Philosophy, Politics, and History”
- Josette Baer (*University of Zurich, Switzerland*)
 “A Traitor and a Defector – Emanuel Moravec (1893-1945)”
- 6-03 Science in the Contemporary World – SP 319**
 Asako Umezu (*Tokyo, Japan*)
 “Decontamination of a Nuclear Accident: A Comparison of Chernobyl Accident and the Great East Japan Earthquake”
- Marie Bobková (*ZUŠ Smetanova 8, Brno, Czech Republic*)
 “Vnímání hudebních kvalit u dětí ve vztahu k jejich hudebním schopnostem”
- Ludmila Faldíková and Jiří Krejčí (*Veterinary Research Institute, Brno, Czech Republic*)
 “A Brief History of the Veterinary Research Institute in Brno and Its Role in the Development of Current Veterinary Medicine”
- Julsimo D. Frankenbergerová and Zdenko Frankenberger Daneš (*University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington, USA*)
 “Weather, Climate and Microwave Radiation”
- Petr Hausner (*University of Maryland Medical Center, USA*)
 “Placebo Effect and Modern Medicine”
- Eva Hausnerová (*Hausner Cardiology Center, Maryland, USA*)
 “Happy, Healthy Heart”
- Hana Jedličková (*Department of Pediatric Plastic Surgery, University Hospital Brno*)
 “Blood Loss after Cleft Palate Surgery”

SESSION SEVEN – FRIDAY, JULY 4, 2014 – 2:00 pm

7-01 SVU General Assembly – Valná hromada – Metropolitan University,
Koterovská 85

7:00 – 9:00 pm: *Conference Closing Banquet – Magistrát města Plzně – náměstí
Republiky*

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS RECEIVED

Perception of Musical Qualities in Children in Relationship to Their Musical Abilities

Marie Bobková
ZUŠ Smetanova 8, Brno, Czech Republic

Specific processes of abstraction necessary in musical perception are studied. Tone perception is an active construction depending on expectation and repetition. Musical culture creates perception habits in a subject. Polyphonic perception – the more voices, the better the highest tone can be distinguished. Perception of the melody and the tonal acculturation process. Perception by children aged from 7 to 12 years is syncretic and actually melodic. The consonant scheme and cadence scheme are modalities of the same origin based on a relationship between the perception activity and resonance. Genesis of the cadence scheme does not exceed the age of 12 years. The development of the perceptive activity ceases at the age of 10 years. Further progress is possible only through education. Auditory habits allow anticipation and recalling according to the degree of subject's acculturation and frequency of their musical experience. Some methods and tests of musical experience evaluation in children in relationship to their musical abilities are discussed.

Vnímání hudebních kvalit u dětí ve vztahu k jejich hudebním schopnostem

Jsou zpracovány specifické procesy abstrakce vyžadované v hudební percepci. Percepce tónu je aktivní konstrukcí závisující na očekávání a opakování. Hudební kultura vytváří u jedince perceptivní návyky. Percepce polyfonická - čím více hlasů, tím lépe odlišen nejvyšší hlas. Percepce melodie a akulturace v tonalitě. Vnímání dítěte od 7 do 12 let je vnímání synkretické a v podstatě melodické. Konsonantní schéma a kadenční schéma jsou modalities téže geneze založené na vztahu perceptivní aktivity a resonance. Genese kadenčního schématu nepřekročí věk 12 let. Vývoj perceptivní aktivity je zastaven v 10 letech, další pokrok je možný jen výchovou. Sluchové návyky umožňují předvídat a vzpomínat si podle stupně akulturace objektu a frekvence jeho hudebních zkušeností. Jsou diskutovány některé způsoby a testy vyhodnocování hudebního prožitku u dětí ve vztahu k jejich hudebním schopnostem.

6-03 Science in the Contemporary World – SP 319

Cuneiform Studies at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Charles University

Pavel Čech

Charles University, Prague

The institute of comparative linguistics at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Charles University is a direct continuation of the Department for Cuneiform Studies, which was founded in 1919 by Bedřich Hrozný. This most recent of many changes in its name reflects the current philological and linguistic approach of the institute to the study of ancient languages. A series of cuneiform projects in recent years have studied – or continue to study – both the writings of individual, particularly peripheral cuneiform languages, and the collections of cuneiform tablets gathered by Bedřich Hrozný, which the institute maintains. These projects include 1) digitalization of the Cappadocian tablets from the collections of Bedřich Hrozný and making them accessible on the web through the Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative, 2) xPRF research of the petrochemical composition of the tablets in this collection, 3) a monograph devoted to the founding father Bedřich Hrozný, *Lord of the Hittite Tablets*, 4) the dissertation *Verbal Forms of the Prague Collection of Cappadocian Tablets*, 5) a dictionary of Eblaitic, and 6) morpho-syntactic tagging of Ugaritic. At present the Institute faces another challenge – properly commemorating the centenary of the deciphering of Hittite.

Klínopisná studia na Filozofické fakultě Karlovy university

Ústav srovnávací jazykovědy FFUK je přímým pokračovatelem Semináře pro klínopisná bádání, založeného roku 1919 Bedřichem Hrozným. Poslední z mnoha změn názvu reflektuje jeho současné filologické a lingvistické zaměření při studiu starých jazyků. Řada klínopisných projektů posledních let zpracovala – či nadále zpracovává – jak korpusy jednotlivých, zejména periferních klínopisných jazyků, tak sbírku klínopisných tabulek Bedřicha Hrozného, již Ústav spravuje.

- 1) Digitalizace kappadockých tabulek ze sbírky Bedřicha Hrozného a její zpřístupnění na webu CDLI (Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative)
- 2) xPRF výzkum petrochemického složení této sbírky
- 3) Monografie věnovaná otci zakladateli B. Hroznému Pán chetitských tabulek
- 3) Diplomová práce Slovesné tvary pražské sbírky kappadockých tabulek
- 4) Elektronický Akkadský jazykový korpus
- 5) Slovník eblajštiny
- 6) Morfosyntaktické tagování ugaritštiny

V současnosti stojí před Ústavem další výzva – důstojné připomenutí 100 let rozluštění chetitštiny.

5-01 Klínopisný panel II/Cuneiform Panel II – SP 111

Czech Radio's 400,000 Online Audio Files and Self-Learning on the Go: Some Reflections

David Z. Chroust
Texas A&M University

Czech Radio (Český rozhlas, ČRo), founded in 1923, is among the oldest public-service radio companies in the world, half a century older than America's National Public Radio (1971). ČRo also offers an enormous archive on its Web site at www.rozhlas.cz. It's up to a million documents, and 40% of them are mp3 audio files playable on any iPhone. Counterparts in much larger European countries like Germany (ARD, Deutschlandradio), Great Britain (BBC) and Russia (Radio Rossii, Golos Rossii) offer just a small fraction of this many audio files. ČRo is indeed a stand-out in the European Broadcasting Union. Its online audio archive takes in everything aired on ČRo's national and regional stations since 2003, the year before the Czech Republic joined the European Union. For anyone who understands—or can learn to understand—the Czech language, it's an inexhaustible resource for self-learning about the past and about the world we live in now. It's also a refreshing alternative resource for our visually- and reading-intensive lives as media consumers, scholars and people who want to keep learning. We can use ČRo to balance our learning lives with auditory learning, and we can listen to it on the go, while we drive, wait in line, walk, do our chores or just want to close our eyes and relax. With an iPhone, headphones and a WiFi connection, we can listen anywhere and for free. We can find and choose stories, reports, interviews, essays, memoirs, music and travelogues online by keyword, reverse chronological order or in any of ČRo's thematic programs, which have their own Web pages. The present repertoire is 361 programs, including the socially eclectic *Hovory* and all its daily half-hour interviews. ČRo's two successive history programs contain 506 half-hour episodes from the last ten years, while *Média Plus* explores the media landscape around the world and the new *Archiv Plus* samples ČRo's entire, nearly one century long sound archive.

**4-03 Czech and Slovak Languages in Contact and Language Teaching –
SP 309**

Weather, Climate and Microwave Radiation

Zdenko Frankenberger Daneš
University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington, USA

Weather of the middle latitudes of the northern hemisphere is controlled by the exchange of heat between water and air in the Arctic Region. Since ice is a good thermal insulator, that heat exchange depends on the degree to which the Arctic Ocean is ice covered. And since ice is a good microwave radiator, while water is a poor one, a radiometer on a satellite in a polar orbit gives us valuable information on the heat exchange. That information has considerably improved large scale weather forecasting. We have also tried to use that method for estimating the amount of water stored in the snow pack of the region drained by the Colorado River and her tributaries, but we found that the signal is affected by vegetation piercing above the snow cover, so that the method would be applicable only over smaller areas.

6-03 Science in the Contemporary World – SP 319

Acceleration and Deceleration of Czech Language Development in Communities Abroad

Robert Dittmann
Charles University, Prague

The isolation of Czech language communities abroad forms unique laboratory conditions for development of the language system. The Czech abroad is never identical with the Czech in the motherland. There are three main aspects: greater conservatism results from isolation from the motherland and diminished influence of standard Czech; greater dynamism results from isolation; exposure to foreign language environments and mixing of standard dialects of the speakers due to their place of origin. The presentation will focus on several dynamic phenomena reported to occur or have occurred in the Czech language spoken abroad (i.e. the stability of peripheral phonemes /ř/ and /j/, vowel length, stress, vocalization and stressing of prepositions, and analogical forces in morphological paradigms), which illuminate possible development paths of Czech. Data will be supplied from spoken American Czech, Romanian Czech, Polish Czech and Siberian Russian Czech.

**4-03 Czech and Slovak Languages in Contact and Language Teaching –
SP 309**

Communication and Its Impact on the Teacher's Personality

Jana Dzuríaková
University of Žilina, Slovakia

This presentation will focus on the teacher and on how pedagogical communication influences his personality. The teacher is the most important person taking part in pedagogical communication. He develops it and is also its carrier. Linked with the teacher and this communication is the teacher's personality, the aspect of time, principles and the spatial distribution of the students during pedagogical communication. The teacher's personality—a teacher must gradually become a personality, only thus can he gain authority. His capacity for empathy – to what extent he can put himself in the students' shoes, how he can influence and shape them – depends on what sort of personality the teacher has. Only when he can accomplish that can he awaken interest among the students in the subject which he teaches and in studying as such. The question of time has a great impact on the teacher – whether it is too much time, when the teacher completes his presentation and there is still time left, or whether it is lack of time, when he hasn't completed his presentation of the material and time has already run out. Either possibility may have a negative impact especially on a novice teacher. The principles of pedagogical communication are either given by society and the school, or some of them may be created by the teacher himself, and thereafter it depends only on his personality, which of them the students accept and which they can adopt as their own. How students are spatially distributed in the classroom may influence the way the teacher interacts with them, how he notices them and how frequently he communicates with them. The closest and most reciprocal communication will be mainly with those students who sit closest to the teacher. Those who sit farthest only communicate with the teacher to a very small degree. The forms of this communication also depend upon the spatial distribution of students in the classroom. Naturally the choice of forms of pedagogical communication depends

mainly on the teacher. It is optimal, however, when the students also participate in selecting the pedagogical communication. Two-way communication is best, in which the communication is not only between student and teacher, but from student to the whole classroom, or among students within the classroom. For it is not only the teacher but also the student who can conduct and control pedagogical communication, although the priority role is still the teacher's. These are the aspects that influence the teacher's personality and position within the frame of pedagogical communication, communication directly within the school classroom. Such influences can be either positive or negative. However they have a direct impact mainly on the teacher and all those who participate in pedagogical communication.

Komunikácia a jej dopad na osobnosť učiteľa

Vo svojom príspevku sa zameriavam na učiteľa a na to ako na jeho osobnosť vplýva pedagogická komunikácia. Učiteľ je najdôležitejšou osobou, ktorá zasahuje do pedagogickej komunikácie. On ju rozvíja a on je aj jej nositeľom. S učiteľom a touto komunikáciou sa spája osobnosť učiteľa, aspekt času, pravidlá a priestorové rozmiestnenie žiakov pri pedagogickej komunikácii. Osobnosť učiteľa – učiteľ sa musí stať osobnosťou postupne, len tak si môže získať autoritu. Od toho akou osobnosťou je učiteľ závisí aj schopnosť jeho empatie – toho do akej miery sa dokáže vcítiť do žiakov, ako dokáže na nich vplývať a formovať ich. Len keď toto dokáže tak môže u žiaka vzbudiť záujem o predmet, ktorý vyučuje a samozrejme aj o celé štúdium. Aspekt času do značnej miery vplýva na učiteľa – buď ide o prebytok času, keď učiteľ už skončil svoj výklad a ešte mu ostáva čas a druhou možnosťou môže byť nedostatok času, keď učiteľ ešte neskončil výklad a už mu uplynul vymedzený čas. Oba podoby môžu negatívne vplývať hlavne na začínajúceho učiteľa. Pravidlá pedagogickej komunikácie sú buď dané spoločnosťou a školou, alebo si niektoré stanovuje učiteľ sám a potom závisí len od jeho osobnosti, či nich žiaci prijmú a či sa s nimi dokážu stotožniť. To ako sú žiaci rozmiestnení v triede môže vplývať na to ako k nim pristupuje učiteľ. Ako ich vníma a ako často s nimi komunikuje. Najuššia a obojsmerná komunikácia bude najmä so žiakmi, ktorí sedia najbližšie k učiteľovi. Tí ktorí sedia najďalej len vo veľmi malej miere komunikujú s učiteľom. S priestorovým rozmiestnením žiakov v triede potom súvisia aj podoby takejto komunikácie. Samozrejme výber podoby pedagogickej komunikácie závisí najmä na učiteľovi. Optimálne je však keď sa na voľbe pedagogickej komunikácie podieľajú aj žiaci. Najlepšia je obojsmerná komunikácia, ktorá neprebieha len od učiteľa k žiakovi, ale medzi žiakom a celou triedou alebo medzi žiakom a inými žiakmi. Lebo nie len učiteľ, ale aj žiak môže viesť a riadiť pedagogickú komunikáciu. aj keď prioritne je to úloha učiteľa. Toto sú aspekty, ktoré vplývajú na osobnosť a pozíciu učiteľa rámci pedagogickej komunikácie, komunikácie priamo v školskej triede. Tieto aspekty môžu pedagogickú komunikáciu ovplyvniť pozitívne aj negatívne. Dotknú sa však najmä učiteľa a všetkých, ktorí sa zúčastňujú na pedagogickej komunikácii.

**3-01 Slovak Teacher Personality in the Process of European Changes –
SP 319**

The American Slovaks and the Start of the Great War

Gregory C. Ference

Salisbury University, Maryland, USA

The start of the Great War in the summer of 1914 caught almost the whole world by surprise and the Slovaks in the United States were no different. After initially expressing sorrow over the assassination in late June of the Austro-Hungarian heir apparent, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, their views quickly changed as Europe moved toward war. The over 650,000 immigrants in America had just begun to put together a political plan for an autonomous future of their compatriots within the Kingdom of Hungary when the war erupted and caused them to reassess their options that by the end of the year began to focus on a Czecho-Slovak alternative. With Habsburg military censorship blocking direct communications between the two branches of the Slovak nation, American Slovaks felt isolated from their co-nationals viewing the war as one of Pan-Slavism versus Pan-Germanism. Slovak men in America were warned not to return to the homeland since they were certain to be forced into the army to fight Imperial Russia. Instead, all Slovaks were asked to collect money for the Serbian and other Slavic Red Crosses as well as funds for their compatriots in Slovakia who somehow were affected by the war. The Slovaks in America turned their backs on their former country of Hungary seeing the war as an opportunity for a better future and attempted to do whatever they could to help bring victory to the Allies over the Central Powers of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

2-04 Czechs and Slovaks in Modern World History – SP 111

The Placebo Effect and Modern Medicine

Petr Hausner

University of Maryland Medical Center, USA

Modern medical therapy is striving to repair every malfunctioning of the body. Since the human body is made up of about 4×10^{13} cells of hundreds of different kinds, organized into elaborate interacting, often self-regulating systems, and driven by a few Gb of information present in each and every cell, yet differentially expressed over different interacting cell types and time, there is a lot that can go wrong. Progress in understanding the pathogenesis of diseases, though currently vastly accelerated by the “omics” revolution, is still slow. The process of finding remedies for identified abnormalities is even slower since it entails costly preclinical development to be followed by even costlier clinical trials. Patients are often looking for alternative therapeutic solutions, which would be readily available, cheaper, faster and universal. The very common placebo effect stands out as a reminder that there are universal healing processes, which can be activated from outside of the patient’s body. The very rare spontaneous cancer regressions might be triggered by similar healing processes though we do not know how except from assuming the existence of anti-cancer immune reactions. While every mother knows how to sooth her child’s pain, today’s health care providers are poorly trained in reducing their patient’s suffering by non-pharmacologic means. A barrier of expensive technology is getting between patients and their health care providers. An understanding of molecular pathways, the activation of which is responsible for the placebo effect, could enrich medical science and reunite it with humanity. Such a potential molecular pathway is explored in this presentation.

The Power of Nutrition for Your Heart Health

Eva Hausnerová

George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington DC USA
Hausner Cardiology Center, Chevy Chase, Maryland USA

Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death both in the US and around the world, both for men and women. Modifiable cardiovascular risk factors can be beneficially influenced by certain lifestyle modifications. Physical activities accompanied by healthy dietary habits are clearly protective. Obesity causes inflammation and thus accelerates the development of arteriosclerosis. New information about the positive influence of omega-3 fatty acid and vitamin D on cardiovascular health is forthcoming. Daily consumption of not only sugar-sweetened beverages but also diet beverages contributes to the incidence of heart attacks and strokes. Dietary flavones and anthocyanin, all present in fruits, vegetables and berries, decrease insulin resistance and inflammation, thus decreasing the prevalence of heart attacks and strokes. Simple lifestyle modifications thus contribute to the creation of a happy mind, healthy body and a happy, healthy heart.

Dialect Contact in Slovakia

Nina Havierniková

The Ohio State University

This study investigates effects of contact between Standard Slovak and a western Slovak dialect. Specifically it focuses on features indicating the existence of intermediate varieties between codes. This phenomenon has not been previously researched in the Slovak context.

Numerous works on dialect contact in Europe and elsewhere discuss regional standards. For example, in his study of dialect contact in northern France, Hornsby 1998 discovered that, although the narrowly defined dialect was dying, as shown by a generational shift of use, it did not indicate the speech of younger speakers had become indistinguishable from the French standard. He found that the speech of speakers aged 15–18 exhibited numerous non-standard features associated with northern regional French. Auer and Hinskens (1996: 4) point out that certain demographic and cultural developments can lead to “formation of intermediate varieties between the traditional dialects and the standard variety”. Auer, Hinskens and Taeldeman (2000: 5) emphasize “the role of regional versions in dialect leveling and convergence”.

Arguably a standard language is only the variety that is codified. This argument is true from a grammatical structural point of view. From a sociolinguist’s viewpoint, any variety that constitutes a speaker’s attempt to produce a standard language, as opposed to her attempt to speak in local dialect, can, under certain conditions, be considered standard. As Auer (1998: 3) observes, “what counts as a code must refer to participants’, not to linguists’ notions of ‘code A’ and ‘code B’”. Deviations of these two codes from “pure” standard and “pure” dialect are relevant to my study as codes that are influenced by dialect contact. My data, drawn from a publicly avail-

able YouTube video, exhibit several hybrid forms in which dialect and standard are mixed. These may indicate an existence of an intermediate variety.

**4-03 Czech and Slovak Languages in Contact and Language Teaching –
SP 309**

**The Texas Czech Legacy Project: Documenting the Czech
Contribution to Texas Ethnocultural Landscape**

Mark Hopkins, University of Texas at Austin

Lida Cope, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina

Following an initial wave of Czech immigration to Texas in the second half of the nineteenth century, Czech language and culture have been a significant and thriving contribution to the Texas cultural landscape. Still to this day, scholars estimate the number of Texans with Czech heritage to possibly exceed two hundred thousand. Throughout the twentieth century, the traditions and language of the Texas Czech community developed their own distinct flavor as they evolved separately from the European culture. In particular, the dialect of Czech spoken in Texas has evolved into a unique variety of the Czech language that is still in use today. While Texas Czech continues to be spoken, the number of proficient speakers is in rapid decline. As such, the *Texas Czech Legacy Project* was formed in recent years to archive and document this incomparable dialect as well as its corresponding traditions and customs. This presentation will overview the mission and target audience of the *Texas Czech Legacy Project*, and will demo a number of recordings of Texas Czech speakers from the web-based Texas Czech Dialect Archive. Throughout the demonstration, reference will be made to the distinguishing features of the Texas Czech dialect in comparison with contemporary European Czech.

**4-03 Czech and Slovak Languages in Contact and Language Teaching –
SP 309**

**The Democratic Initiative (DI) – From Independent
Group to First Opposition Political Party**

Michal Janata

Národní technická knihovna v Praze

The presentation will be focused on the origin, program and activity of the Democratic Initiative in the years 1988-1989. We will discuss its leading personalities, its contacts with the HOS and Charta 77 movements, and its registration as the first political party outside the National Front. Mention will also be made of its transmission of news to the radio station Radio Free Europe, and the publication of *samizdat*.

**Demokratická iniciativa (DI) – od nezávislé skupiny
k první opoziční politické straně**

Přednáška bude zaměřena na vznik, program a činnost Demokratické iniciativy v letech 1988–1989. Na její vedoucí osobnosti, kontakty s hnutím HOS a Chartou 77 a na registraci jakožto první politické strany mimo Národní frontu. Bude zmíněno také dodávání zpráv do rozhlasové stanice RSE, vydávání samizdatu.

3-02 Česká domácí protikomunistická rezistence v letech 1969-1989 / Czech Domestic Anticommunist Resistance, 1969-1989 – SP 309

People Smuggling in Domažlicko: Ota Tulaček and the Group “Cyril“

Václava Janděčková

Živnostnice, soudní tlumočnice a publicistka

This presentation concerns the smuggling activities of Ota Tulaček – the leading figure in the group “Cyril“ – and his collaboration with the former RAF pilot Major Josef Hýbler, with members of the SNB in Všeruby and with employees of the American embassy during the years 1948-49. The organization of the so-called “safe paths to the West“ for prominent politicians, military, and civilian figures will also be discussed.

Převaděči na Domažlicku – skupina „Cyril“ Oty Tulačky

V přednášce bude představena převaděčská činnost Oty Tulačky – vůdčí osobnosti odbojové skupiny „Cyril“ a jeho spolupráce s bývalým pilotem RAF majorem Josefem Hýblerem, s příslušníky SNB ve Všerubech a se zaměstnanci amerického velvyslanectví v letech 1948–1949. Zároveň bude pojednáno o organizaci tzv. bezpečné cesty na Západ pro prominentní politické, vojenské a civilní osoby.

2-02 Český domácí protikomunistický odboj v letech 1948-1968 / Czech Domestic Anticommunist Resistance, 1948-1968 – SP 309

Anticommunist Resistance in Slovakia in the Period 1969-1989

Peter Jašek

Ústav pamäti národa, Bratislava, Slovakia

In a presentation focused on a summary survey of the various types of resistance against the communist regime in Slovakia in the years from 1969 to 1989, the different types of activity including smaller, largely forgotten groupings will be discussed, along with the cases of individuals who for their activities were imprisoned.

Protikomunistická rezistence na Slovensku v období 1969–1989

V přednášce zaměřené na souhrnný všeobecný přehled o různorodé rezistenci proti komunistickému režimu na Slovensku v letech 1969–1989 budou představeny různorodé aktivity včetně menších pozapomenutých skupin a případů jednotlivců, kteří byli za svoji činnost vězněni.

3-02 Česká domácí protikomunistická rezistence v letech 1969-1989 / Czech Domestic Anticommunist Resistance, 1969-1989 – SP 309

Blood Loss after Cleft Palate Surgery

Hana Jedličková

Department of Pediatric Plastic Surgery, University Hospital Brno

Facial-cleft defects are one of the most common congenital anomalies. The primary

treatment is surgical. Initial palatoplasty should be performed between 6 and 8 months of age of the child. This study was undertaken to assess the loss of blood in cleft palate surgery and postoperative blood transfusion and revision rates due to bleeding.

Methods: The study was focused on the age of children at the time of surgery, total hospital stay and on whether adenoidectomy was or was not performed. Furthermore, pre- and postoperative levels of hemoglobin, hematocrit, erythrocyte and thrombocyte counts, and as the case may be the number of blood units transfused and revision rates due to postoperative bleeding. Surgery was always performed by the same surgeon using the same surgical procedure - two mucoperiostal flaps with intravelar veloplasty.

Results: Out of a total of 200 patients, 132 and 68 were boys and girls, respectively, with average age of 8.86 months at the time of surgery. After surgery, average hemoglobin level decreased by 13% (from the preoperative value 116.17 g/l to 100.97 g/l), hematocrit by 15% (from 0.34 to 0.29), erythrocyte count by 13% (from $4.52 \times 10^6/\mu\text{l}$ to $3.92 \times 10^6/\mu\text{l}$) and thrombocyte count by 12% (from $378.94 \times 10^9/l$ to $333.78 \times 10^9/l$). Blood transfusions were necessary in only 6% of patients due to sharper decrease in blood hemoglobin in the postoperative period. Revision due to postoperative bleeding was necessary in 3 patients (1.5%). Adenoidectomy is standard part of primary cleft repair, and was performed in 90.5% patients. Average length of stay in hospital was 3.62 days.

Conclusions: Primary surgery for cleft palate performed together with adenoidectomy is a safe operation from an aspect of the postoperative loss of blood. The decrease in levels of the blood count (hemoglobin, hematocrit, erythrocytes, thrombocytes) is no more than 15% in comparison with preoperative values. Postoperative blood transfusion is necessary only in isolated cases and therefore follows the current trend of strict control of blood product transfusions.

6-03 Science in the Contemporary World – SP 319

Czech Traces in the Urals

Radan Kapucián

University of Jekaterinburg, Russia

The author presents Czech traces, mainly cultural and historical, in the Urals. For four years he has been active in the department of Czech Language erected at the UrFU university. In collaboration with the Czech General Consulate the department carries out ČESKÁ BESEDA, a project to acquaint the local people with living Czech culture. In the framework of this project, with the help of our guests we attempt to present contemporary Czech culture, recall its glorious tradition, and seek out Czech traces in the Urals. The popular-scientific quarterly *AVD Revue*, of which the presenter is the editor, regularly publishes texts about Czech-Russian relations (primarily in the field of culture), about the Czechslovak Legions in Russia during the Russian Civil War, about the beauties of the Šumava, and about the modern Czech language. As part of our educational mission we prepare with local partners Czech exhibits in the Urals and exhibits about the Urals in the Czech Republic. Most recently we have dedicated ourselves intensively to the Czechoslovak Legion in Russia, which to a significant degree marked the history of the Russian Civil War and is

up to today still interpreted in an a-historical way. Since the presenter's contract has been extended for an additional school year, we can look forward to a successful continuation of this promising Czech-Russian collaboration.

České stopy na Uralu

V tomto příspěvku by autor chtěl představit české, především kulturní a historické stopy na Uralu. Již čtyři roky působím v Jekatěrinburgu na lektorátu českého jazyka zřízeném při universitě UrFU. Dále pak ve spolupráci s Generálním konsulátem ČR realizujeme projekt setkávání s živou českou kulturou – ČESKÁ BESEDA. V rámci tohoto projektu se společně s našimi hosty snažíme představovat současnou českou kulturu, připomínat slavné české tradice, vyhledávat české stopy na Uralu. Prostřednictvím populárně-naučného čtvrtletníku AVD REVUE, jehož jsem vydavatelem, jsou průběžně publikovány texty o česko-ruských, především kulturních vztazích, o československých legiích v Rusku v době Ruské občanské války, o krásách Šumavy, o současném českém jazyku. V rámci osvětové činnosti připravujeme s místními partnery české výstavy na Uralu a uralské výstavy v Čechách. Poslední dobou se též intenzivně věnujeme tématu československých legií v Rusku, které se významnou měrou zapsali do historie Ruské občanské války a dodnes je jejich úloha často zcela nehistoricky interpretována. Vzhledem k tomu, že mi DZS prodloužilo kontrakt o další školní rok, můžeme nadále pokračovat ve slibně rozvíjející se česko-ruské spolupráci.

4-02 Problematika menšin v globálním světě / The Problems of Minorities in a Globalized World – SP 210

The Study of Cuneiform Law in Plzeň

Michaela Knollová

Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic

This paper explores the problems of studying ancient legal history in the Czech Republic, concretely the legal codes of the Mesopotamian states and the Hittite Empire. It begins by briefly sketching the place of legal history as such in faculties of law at public universities, including the attention given in their plans of study to researching civilizations. Then it considers the personalities who have fundamentally contributed to the development of legal history studies focused on ancient state forms, both Orientalists with a legal education such as Josef Klíma or Vladimír Souček, and on legal historians with an interest in ancient civilizations such as Jiří Cvetler was or Stanislav Balík, Sr., and Stanislav Balík, Jr., still are. Then the discussion maps the long-term development (or, sadly, stagnation) in this area, whether at the scholarly level due to a lack of detailed studies whether as articles or monographs, or at the level of textbooks, where the material becomes increasingly obsolete in contrast to the continuing research and newly accessible sources, published both at home and abroad, especially by specialists without legal education or inclination. In conclusion the presenter discusses her own work in this field.

Studium klínopisného práva v Plzni

Příspěvek se zaměřuje na problematiku výzkumu starověkého práva právními historiky v České republice, a to konkrétně práva mezopotamských států a Chetitské

říše. Pro úplnost v úvodu stručně nastiňuje pozici oboru právní historie jako takové na právnických fakultách veřejných vysokých škol včetně prostoru, který je v rámci výuky věnován právě zkoumaným civilizacím. Následně se příspěvek zaměřuje na osobnosti, které se zásadně podílely na rozvoji studia právních dějin předmětných starověkých státních útvarů, a to jak na orientalisty s právnickým vzděláním jako byli Josef Klíma či Vladimír Souček, tak i na právní historiky se zájmem o tyto civilizace jako byl Jiří Cvetler či jsou Stanislav Balík st. a Stanislav Balík ml. V další části příspěvek mapuje dlouhodobý vývoj či spíše bohužel stagnaci v této oblasti, a to jak na úrovni vědecké spočívající v nedostatku aktuálních zpracování, ať již v člancích či monografiích a rovněž i na úrovni učebnicové, kde stávající informace zastarávají v kontrastu s pokračujícími výzkumy a nově dostupnými prameny, publikovanými u nás i v zahraničí zejména specialisty s neprávnickým vzděláním a zaměřením. V samém závěru pak autorka článku stručně přibližuje svou vlastní práci v tomto oboru.

4-01 Klinopisný panel I/Cuneiform Panel I – SP 111

The Resistance Group “Dr. Jiří Krbec” and Border-Crossing Activities in Klatovsko

Lukáš Kopecký

Univerzita J. E. Purkyně v Ústí n. Labem

The presentation focuses on the resistance group named in the title, which the regime christened after its intellectual person, but not its genuine leader; further and mainly on the connections to people from the Domažlice region and the role of several people in the group; then finally on its discover and investigations. The activity of one of the still-living people smugglers from Klatovsko, František Wiendl (b. 1923), sentenced in December 1950 to 18 years imprisonment for treason, will be presented in detail.

Odbojová skupina „dr. Jiřího Krbce“ a převaděčská činnost na Klatovsku

Přednáška se zaměří na výše zmíněnou odbojovou skupinu, kterou režim pojmenoval po intelektuální osobnosti, ale nikoli po skutečném vůdci, dále především na spojení s lidmi z Domažlicka a roli některých osobností ve skupině, následné odhalení a výsledky. Podrobněji bude představena činnost jednoho z dosud žijících klatovských převaděčů Františka Wiendla (1923) odsouzeného v prosinci 1950 k 18 letům vězení za velezradu.

2-02 Český domácí protikomunistický odboj v letech 1948-1968 / Czech Domestic Anticommunist Resistance, 1948-1968 – SP 309

A Brief History of the Veterinary Research Institute in Brno and Its Role in the Development of Current Veterinary Medicine

Jiří Krejčí and Ludmila Faldíková

Veterinary Research Institute, Brno, Czech Republic

The Veterinary Research Institute in Brno (VRI) was founded in 1955 by the decree of the Minister of Agriculture. It was a new institution specialized in veterinary

medicine research. Its activity was focused on performing exact experiments with the aim of solving health problems in farm animals, protecting people from zoonoses and guaranteeing safety of foodstuffs and raw materials of animal origin. From the very beginning, especially with regard to the presence of strong personalities, the main interest was aimed at researching infectious diseases of animals. This tendency was later supported by the need to solve complicated problems appearing on large-scale farms. The most important results achieved at the Institute are connected with this period. Some of them will be mentioned here:

Elucidation of the function of lactogenic immunity and its use for the development of the first vaccine against enteric forms of E.coli infections in newborn piglets and calves;

Induction of specific immune tolerance in newborns due to a viral infection of their mothers at a certain stage of pregnancy;

Development of the first commercially produced vaccine against infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis;

Obtaining knowledge of the epizootiology of infectious bovine rhinotracheitis enabling the design of a program for eradication of this disease from herds using an inactivated vaccine.

6-03 Science in the Contemporary World – SP 319

The Year of Czech Music

Radoslav Kvapil

Prague, Czech Republic

By happy coincidence the greatest Czech composers are associated with years ending in the number four: Bedřich Smetana (1824-1884), Antonín Dvořák (1841-1904), Leoš Janáček (1854-1928). We could even name some other, less famous figures: Josef Suk (1874-1935), Jan Václav Tomášek (1774-1850), Ervín Schulhoff (1894-1942). For these reasons we celebrate a “Year of Czech Music“ every ten years. In the so-called “Great Anniversaries“ – when it is a centennial jubilee – all attention is focused on the composer celebrating the centenary. Ten years ago it was Antonín Dvořák (100 years since his death), and in the next one, in 2024, it will be Smetana (200 years since his birth).

This year we will spread our attention across all significant composers, and thus we will have the chance to consider what the meaning of music is in the history of our nation. In our Czech situation (and in this we are no different from the Poles, who also struggled for political independence) music was a testament to the fact that our nation create its own specific values, with which it could enrich world culture; that it was spiritually mature, important, and had a right to an independent political existence. The creators of our national music (Smetana, Dvořák, Fibich, Janáček) were to be sure citizens of Austria-Hungary, but already in the nineteenth century they were understood to be “Bohemian composers,“ that is not as Austrian or German composers. The value of their creations – world renowned – was later an important argument in the political discussions around the emergence of Czechoslovakia. The celebration of the Year of Czech Music regularly reminds us of that fact.

Rok české hudby

Shodou náhod jsou největší čeští skladatelé spojeni s číslem 4: Bedřich Smetana (1824-1884), Antonín Dvořák (1841-1904), Leoš Janáček (1854-1928). Mohli bychom jmenovat i další: Josef Suk (1874-1935), Jan Václav Tomášek (1774-1850), Ervín Schulhoff (1894-1942). Z tohoto důvodu slavíme každých deset let "Rok české hudby". V případě tak zvaného "velkého výročí"-kdy jde o stovkové jubileum, je pozornost soustředěna na jubilujícího skladatele. Před desíti lety to byl A. Dvořák (100 let od úmrtí), příště, v roce 2024, to bude B. Smetana—200 let od narození.

V tomto roce bude pozornost rozprostřena na všechny výrazné skladatele a budeme mít tak možnost se zamyslet nad tím, jaký význam má hudba v historii našeho národa. V naší české situaci(a v tom jsme se nelišili od Polska, které také bojovalo o politickou samostatnost) byla hudba důkazem, že náš národ vytvořil vlastní hodnoty, kterými může obohatit světovou kulturu, že je duchovně zralý, významný a že má proto právo na samostatnou politickou existenci. Tvůrci naší národní hudby (Smetana, Dvořák, Fibich, Janáček) byli sice občané Rakousko-Uherska, ale byli už v 19 století chápáni jako "Bohemian composers"-tedy ne jako skladatelé rakouští či němečtí. Hodnota jejich tvorby-světově uznávaná-byla potom významným argumentem při politických jednáních při vzniku Československa. Pravidelné oslavy Roku české hudby potom tuto skutečnost vždy připomínají.

3-04 Panel of the Prague Branch of SVU – SP 111

The Golem: The History of an Idea

Stephen E. Lahey

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, USA

As often happens with a good story, the tale of the Golem has been used over the centuries to convey a host of ideas. In this brief talk, I will describe the evolution of the story and show how its use depicts a remarkable shift in the history of human thought. While other cultures have stories of monsters or demons summoned to do a sorcerer's bidding, only to have the demonic power run amok, the Golem myth is unique. The Golem is not a demonic force, nor is it even remotely malign; it is a thing made from the earth, and given life to do the bidding of its creator. Such a story quite naturally arises in a culture defined by its relation to the creator God, who did precisely that when making the first human being. For centuries, this re-creation tale has been incorporated into Jewish myth and tradition, and has been used to explore medieval rabbinical understanding of the very nature of creation itself. How do the words of life God used to breathe life into human beings work on material being, and what is the relation of the eternal mind of God to temporal, mutable being? A critical part of the myth of the Golem involved the creator-rabbi reading and understanding Scripture at the highest possible level, attaining a closeness to God reserved for the very few.

In the late seventeenth-century, Christian writers began to appropriate the myth for other purposes. Its most famous early Christian iteration, which appeared in 1808 in a collection compiled by Jakob Grimm, has the unnamed rabbi speaking the words of life, rather than writing them down. This shift gave the rabbi what appeared to be magical, rather than theological powers, and the Golem became a story of magic gone awry rather than a vehicle for theological speculation. No longer was the rabbi

regarded as a master scholar and theologian; now he was the prototype for Victor Frankenstein, one who would play God with disastrous results. This shift reflects a critical change in Western accounts of the relation of theology to science, and a correspondent wariness regarding the possible scope of scientific investigation of the universe. That the story was eventually located in Prague is equally reasonable; it was in Rudolph's Prague that the tension between the new Copernican and Keplerian model of the universe and the old Aristotelian physics was tested by alchemists who styled themselves the new masters of what had once been the domain of theologians. This talk, then, will begin with the Golem's place in medieval rabbinic theology, where it served as heuristic device for theological speculation, discuss the tale's appropriation by a Christian audience, and its eventual use as a metaphor for scientific progress gone awry.

3-05 Magic Prague and Golemania, and Other Aspects of Czechoslovak Culture – SP 210

Attempts at Armed Anticommunist Coups during the Initial Period of Consolidating Communist Power in Czechoslovakia: Fiction or Reality of the Third Resistance?

Petr Mallota

Ústav pro studium totalitních režimů

In the framework of elucidating anticommunist resistance it is above all important to research the activities of those resistance organizations in Czechoslovakia who were supposedly working on a direct anticommunist uprising and the overthrow of the regime. Were these genuine attempts or only cynical provocations on the part of the communist secret police (StB) and military intelligence (OBZ)? This contribution takes as its aim acquainting listeners with the extremely interesting set of problems.

Pokusy o ozbrojený protikomunistický převrat v počátečním období konstitování komunistické moci v Československu. Fikce nebo realita III. odboje?

V rámci mapování dějin protikomunistické rezistence je nanejvýše důležité zkoumat činnost těch odbojových organizací v Československu, které údajně pracovaly na přímém protikomunistickém povstání a svržení režimu. Jednalo se o reálné pokusy nebo jen o cynickou provokaci komunistické tajné policie (StB) a vojenského obranného zpravodajství (OBZ)? Příspěvek si klade za cíl seznámit posluchače s touto nanejvýše zajímavou problematikou.

2-02 Český domácí protikomunistický odboj v letech 1948-1968 / Czech Domestic Anticommunist Resistance, 1948-1968 – SP 309

Augustin Navrátil's Petition for Religious Freedom and Its Echoes from a Civic and Regime Point of View

Radomír Malý

Jihočeská univerzita, Teologická fakulta

The presentation gathers the facts and circumstances concerning the petition for religious freedom that was written and circulated in 1988, and signed by approximately

600 people. It will discuss the origins of the petition, present its author and his collaborators, and focus on how it was circulated and how signatures came back to the organizers. It will also mention how the church hierarchy of the communist regime reacted, and how these events are treated in the scholarly literature.

**Petice rolníka Augustína Navrátila za náboženskou svobodu
a její ohlas z občanského a režimního hlediska**

Přednáška shrne fakta a souvislosti týkající petice za náboženskou svobodu, která byla sepsána a kolovala v roce 1988 a podepsalo jí na 600 tisíc lidí. Bude se zabývat vznikem petice, představí jejího autora a jeho spolupracovníky, zaměří se na to, jak byla rozšiřována a jak zpětně přicházely podpisy. Zmíní se také o tom, jak reagovala církevní hierarchie komunistický režim, či o tom, jak je tato událost zpracována v odborné literatuře

**3-02 Česká domácí protikomunistická rezistence v letech 1969-1989 / Czech
Domestic Anticommunist Resistance, 1969-1989 – SP 309**

**Disguised Gender: Double Gender Personal
Nouns in Slovak and Czech**

Marcela Michálková
Prešov University

The current study explores asymmetries in the linguistic encoding of female-specific and male-specific human referents. Specifically, it focuses on double-gender personal nouns which represent a type of asymmetrical correlation in which nouns take consistently feminine or consistently masculine agreement - depending on their referential gender (male or female) - while having a nominative singular form identical for both genders. Following Světa Čmejrková, I claim that in Czech there are at least two major classes of what are generally considered double gender personal nouns: pejorative/expressive nouns in *-a* (e.g., *bábovka* 'sissy', *mluvka* 'chatterbox') and personal nouns in *-í* derived from verbs and nominalized adjectives (e.g., *rukojmí* 'hostage'). However, very little has been written about such lexical asymmetries in the Slovak language. This study examines all potential candidates for the double-genderness such as augmentatives in *-isko*, borrowings (e.g., *atašé*), the compound names of folktale characters (e.g., *Lomidrevo*), etc. The data corpus for this study consists of approximately 6,100 Slovak personal nouns. The major - and rather surprising - finding that comes from the current research is that double gender nouns are non-existent in Slovak.

**4-03 Czech and Slovak Languages in Contact and Language Teaching –
SP 309**

Some Remarks on the Significance of the Slovak-American Press

Dalibor Mikuláš
University of Žilina

This paper examines the area of the significance of Slovak-American press on the basis of the work and research of Professor Marian M. Stolarik. The author of this

contribution presents fundamental data dealing with Slovak emigration and the topic of Slovak immigration to the USA in general and introduces, according to the findings of Professor Stolarik, the most significant generalizations concerning the Slovak-American news press in the United States of America within the period of 1885-1984. As a result the author provides some basic recommendations for the further study of the aforementioned area of research.

2-04 Czechs and Slovaks in Modern World History – SP 111

Contemporary Czech Plays on Czech Stages

Alena Morávková
Prague, Czech Republic

The works of contemporary Western dramatists dominate the planned repertory of Czech theaters. Some of our authors celebrating anniversaries – Karel Čapek (*The Makropoulos Affair*, dramatizations of the novels *Krakatoa* and *Hordubal*) and Bohumil Hrabal (*Too Loud a Solitude*, *Bambini di Praga*) also appear. Of the classics the works of Shakespeare are most common – in this 450th anniversary of his birth. Czech producers of Shakespeare, like those abroad, must choose whether to update the setting or stay faithful to tradition. Most Czech directors update their productions, but without going to such extremes that the “updating” becomes a goal in itself and is in opposition to the spirit and poetics of the work. Besides Shakespeare, Chekov still interests producers.

Dramatizations of foreign and sometimes even domestic films or prose also appear—producers believe in the commercial success of such themes. One reason is the dearth of original Czech plays. Still, we cannot say contemporary Czech drama does not exist. Apart from revivals of the plays of Václav Havel, Pavel Kohout, Milan Uhde, Karel Steigerwald, and Arnošt Golkflam also appear. Besides these dramatists from before 1989, some writers of the middle generation, e.g. David Drábek, Petr Zelenka, J. A. Pitínský, Martin Františák, Lenka Lagronová, or Magdalena Fridrich-Gregorová, are produced. The dramatic works of contemporary Czech writers infuse us with the hope that contemporary Czech drama still lives and is capable of further development.

Současné české hry na českých scénách

Začteme-li se do repertoárových plánů českých divadel, zjistíme, že převažují díla současných západních dramatiků. Z našich jubilujících autorů se uvádějí hry i dramatizace próz Karla Čapka (*Věc Makropulos*, dramatizace románu *Krakatit* a *Hordubal*) a dramatizace próz Bohumila Hrabala (*Hlučná samota*, *Bambini di Praga*). Z klasického odkazu jsou nejvíce frekventovaná Shakespearova dramata – v letošním 450. výročí autorova narození to je pochopitelné. Shakespearovské inscenace plní hlediště a inscenátoři se rozhodují, zda mají zvolit tradiční anebo aktualizací přístup. Po vzoru zahraničních režisérů obvykle zvítězí aktualizace, ale čeští režiséři zpravidla nezacházejí do extrému, kdy se aktualizace stává samoúčelnou a je v rozporu s duchem a poetikou díla. Kromě Shakespeara si z klasiků udržuje zájem inscenátorů Čechov.

Často se setkáváme rovněž s dramatizacemi zahraničních a někdy i domácích filmů a próz – inscenátoři věří v divácký úspěch známých témat. Jedním z důvodů je také

nedostatek původních her. Přesto nemůžeme tvrdit, že současná česká dramatika neexistuje. Kromě revokací her Václava Havla byly uvedeny dva texty Pavla Kohouta, jeden text Milana Uhdeho, politická trilogie Karla Steigerwalda a grotesky Arnošta Golkflama. Kromě těchto dramatiků, známých již z předlistopadového období, se prosadili autoři střední generace, např. David Drábek, Petr Zelenka, J. A. Pitínský, Martin Františák, Lenka Lagronová, nebo Magdalena Fridrich – Gregorová. V jejich tvorbě převažuje forma grotesky, vyskytuje se i absurdní drama, pozorujeme tíhnutí ke kabaretu a snahy překročit hranice žánru. V popředí jejich zájmu jsou mezilidské vztahy a často jde o střet generací.

Dramatické opusy současných českých autorů nám vnukají naději, že současná česká dramatika žije a je schopná dalšího vývoje.

3-04 Panel of the Prague Branch of SVU – SP 111

The Legal Legitimacy of the Anticommunist Resistance

Kamil Nedvědický

Ministry of the Interior, Czech Republic

The presentation considers the legitimacy of resistance and struggle against the communist regime both on the theoretical, doctrinal level, and above all on the practical level of applying the law. The author describes the legal norms governing the issue at hand, he will also focus on the acceptance of enacted laws by the judicial sphere and public administration, and will emphasize the difference between the legally clearly anchored principles on the one hand, and on the other hand the unmistakable real rejection of these binding principles in the reality of the everyday life of society

Právní legitimita protikomunistického odboje

Obsahem přednášky je vnímání legitimacy odboje a odporu proti komunistickému režimu jak v rovině teoretické a doktrinní, tak především v oblasti praktické aplikace práva. Autor popíše právní normy, upravující předmětnou problematiku, zaměří se rovněž na akceptaci přijatých zákonů soudním sférou a veřejnou správou a zdůrazní rozdíl mezi teoreticky právně jasně zakotvenými pravidly a na druhé straně nepřehlédnutelným reálným odmítáním těchto závazných právních skutečností v každodenním životě společnosti.

2-02 Český domácí protikomunistický odboj v letech 1948-1968 / Czech Domestic Anticommunist Resistance, 1948-1968 – SP 309

Petr Zenkl, Democrat

Martin Nekola

Independent Scholar, Czech Republic

Petr Zenkl is one of the most significant Czechoslovak politicians of the 20th century, whose importance to the building and defense of democratic values is today unfairly forgotten. He was active publically throughout six decades. He began this long road as a young Czech language teacher and fighter against the Habsburg Monarchy, and ended after February 1948 as a respected leader of the anticommunist movement in exile. In spite of this, many chapters of Zenkl's domestic and foreign

activity remain little known. The presenter has devoted himself to studying Zenkl for more than six years. His presentation will touch upon all the significant events and turning points of Zenkl's life.

Demokrat Petr Zenkl

Petr Zenkl představuje jednoho z nejvýznamnějších československých politiků 20. století, jehož význam pro budování a ochranu demokratických hodnot je dnes neprávem opomíjen. Veřejně činným byl přes šest desetiletí. Dlouhou dráhu začínal jako mladý učitel češtiny a bojovník proti habsburské monarchii, končil coby respektovaný vůdce protikomunistického pouťorovém exilu. Přesto je řada kapitol Zenklovy domácí i exilové činnosti málo známá. Autor se studiu této osobnosti věnoval více než šest let. Během svého vystoupení se zastaví u všech významných událostí a zvratů Zenklova života.

3-04 Panel of the Prague Branch of SVU – SP 111

The Czech Archaeological Mission in Iraqi Kurdistan: Results and Perspectives

Karel Nováček

University of West Bohemia, Plzeň, Czech Republic

Since the engagement of Bedřich Hrozný, world-famous Orientalist and Semitologist, and Alois Musil, theologian, archaeologist and anthropologist, in the 1920s, Czech scholars from time to time have made an effort to be actively involved in the archaeological research of Mesopotamia. This dream came to fulfillment as late as in 2006, when the archaeological team set up from several Czech research bodies launched an archaeological evaluation of the tell and citadel at Arbil, the most famous architectural monument of Iraqi Kurdistan. Since 2006, the Czech mission has expanded and stabilized its activity, occupying now an important place among the foreign research projects dealing at present with the archaeological heritage of Mesopotamia and Iraqi Kurdistan. The lecture will present in basic outline the objectives and results of the seven-years-long research on the background of the political and administrative issues of the present-day Kurdistan.

The lecture will be given in Czech language, accompanied by English powerpoint presentation.

2-01 The Czech Archeological Mission in Iraqi Kurdistan: Results and Perspectives – SP 319

Heroes vs. Cowards or Agrarians vs. Barbarians? Early Slovak Literary Responses to Hungarian Legend

Mark Nuckols

Independent Scholar, Exmore, Virginia, USA

Ludovít Štúr's *Old and New Age of the Slovaks* (written 1841, first published in full 1935) can be seen essentially as a polemic intended to cure a Slovak national inferiority

ority complex (and the problems of “Magyarones”) by debunking myths of Hungarian superiority while promoting the idea of early Slavs as civilized, Christian agrarians. The present paper considers the thirteenth-century *Gesta Hungarorum* (“Deeds of the Hungarians,” by Anonymous) as a source for romanticized Hungarian self-images, e.g., in Hungarian Romantic poet Mihály Vörösmarty’s 1825 epic *The Flight of Zalán*. Textual comparison suggests that Štúr knew both works and borrowed from them—only he turns the Magyars’ war-like ancestral race into an image of barbarism, relying on images such as swigging blood in affirmation of oaths. At the same time, he also resists the notion of Slovaks/Slavs as weak or timid, cf. Zalán’s flight, an act of cowardice. (Similarly, Jozef Ignác Bajza, in his 1785 novel *The Incidents and Experiences of the Young Man René*, has his hero counter the myth that ninth-century ruler Svatopluk sold his kingdom to the Magyars for a white horse, a legend traceable to the *Gesta*.) While the paper focuses mainly on comparison of texts, it will also demonstrate that, as historian Paul Lendvai notes (*The Hungarians: A Thousand Years of Victory in Defeat*; 2003: 11), “[S]tereotypes of the ‘other’ ethnic groups but also of the ‘self’ were instrumental in shaping the relationship with the neighboring nationalities, as well as with the ethnic minorities in the former Greater Hungary.”

6-02 Soudobá filozofie, literární teorie, kultura a estetika / Contemporary Philosophy, Literary Theory, Culture, and Aesthetics— SP 111

Karel Čapek and His Generation

Thomas Ort
Queens College—CUNY

Karel Čapek is unquestionably one of the giants of modern Czech literature. In my new book, *Art and Life in Modernist Prague: Karel Čapek and His Generation, 1908–1938* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2013), I argue that while Čapek’s work is widely acclaimed, its full philosophical and political significance has not been appreciated. Coming of age in an atmosphere of acute rebellion against the positivism of the nineteenth century, Čapek and most of his generational peers were strident critics of reason, emphasizing the subjective and provisional character of knowledge and the impossibility of its disentanglement from individual beliefs, desires, and values. Yet, unlike so many of his contemporaries elsewhere in Europe, his critique of reason issued neither in irrationalism nor in the dogmatic assertion of a particular truth, but in a pragmatic and relativistic vision that combined elements of reason and intuition alike. At a time when many of his modernist counterparts were turning to fascism or communism, Čapek resolutely opposed the radical political alternatives of the life and the right and steadfastly defended the Czechoslovak state’s fledgling democracy. His critique of reason and belief in the value of intuition, in other words, were directed at the reinforcement of the liberal state, not at undermining it. Part of Čapek’s greatness as a writer and a thinker was to demonstrate that an acute awareness of the limitations of reason and even an openness to the irrational may not in fact be inimical to liberal society, but can, in certain forms, be an eloquent and forceful means of its defense.

3-05 Magic Prague and Golemania, and Other Aspects of Czechoslovak Culture – SP 210

Janáček and Gender

Diane M. Paige

Hartwick College, Oneonta, NY, USA

Gender and the notion of the feminine was a crucial determinate in the development of Leoš Janáček's late style. During the last decade of his life he penned his most famous and critically acclaimed works—mostly operas and string quartets. These works are highly revered but often misunderstood as many composers' late works are. Scholars have attempted to make sense of Janacek's late works by looking at the late work phenomenon without any reference to gender. I will argue that that the concept of the feminine and of the muse greatly influenced his development of his late style.

3-05 Magic Prague and Golemania, and Other Aspects of Czechoslovak Culture – SP 210

Nitra Aesthetics and Its Contribution to the Reflection of Auditive Culture in Current Aesthetics

Lubomír Pavelka

Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra

The auditive culture belongs to the basic categories of receptive music aesthetics which directly follows the "Nitra school", methodologically orientated on the pragmatics of aesthetic communication. This work deals with reflection of category of auditive culture in present aesthetic thinking and investigation of its characteristic aspects: from the noise performance to the musical culture. The auditive culture can be defined as a relationship of human to its auditive environment. This relationship can be perceived and observed by means of different perspectives. The presented work reflects two important aspects: cultural-musical and eco aspect of auditive culture.

6-02 Soudobá filozofie, literární teorie, kultura a estetika / Contemporary Philosophy, Literary Theory, Culture, and Aesthetics– SP 111

Purkyně—Much More than an Eponym

Margaret Heřmánek Peaslee

University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA

Purkyně is a name recognized by scientists the world over. Today's students learn to recognize Purkyně cells in the cerebellum and study Purkyně fibers in the heart. Visual phenomena bear his name: the Purkyně shift and Purkyně images. What do we know about Purkyně the man? In this paper we shall examine the early life of this brilliant, but impoverished, Bohemian student. Who were the people that helped him in his quest for knowledge? How did he choose to enter and then abandon his Piarist novitiate? Purkyně's interests were varied and innovative. In his experimental approach he investigated visual images, sound waves, body posture and balance, microscopic structure of animal tissue, embryology, and much more. His laboratory was called "the cradle of histology." His revolutionary introduction of the scientific

method and experimentation in the teaching of physicians was based upon his early study of the teaching style of Comenius. After spending 27 very successful years as Professor and Chair of Physiology and Pathology at the University of Breslau (Wroclaw), Prussia, Purkyně returned to Prague University Medical Faculty as Professor and Chair of Physiology. Here he expanded his nationalistic fervor, published his work in Czech, and established a Czech medical journal and the Czech Medical Society. In spite of the oppressive absolute power of the police in 1869, thousands of Czechs crowded the streets and the Vyšehrad Cemetery for his funeral. He was recognized as a patriarch "at whose bier a grateful and sorrowing nation bows its head."

2-04 Czechs and Slovaks in Modern World History – SP 111

The Crisis of the Ancient Babylonian State

Lukáš Pecha

University of West Bohemia, Plzeň, Czech Republic

The history of the state, in which the first dynasty ruled from Babylon (1894-1595 BCE) belongs to one of the most well-documented parts of Mesopotamian history. During the reign of the famous law-giver Hammurabi (1792-1750 BCE) Babylon ruled all of Mesopotamia and its political influence was evident even in surrounding regions. Hammurabi's successors however failed to preserve the territorial integrity of the Babylonian state, which gradually lost a significant part of its territory and political prestige. The crisis of the Babylonian state is evaluated in the scholarly literature in rather conflicting ways. Among the main factors contributing to the deepening chronic crisis of the ancient Babylonian state one could list above all: separatist movements, ethnic migrations, and the growing autonomy of the social elites.

Wars with separatists and with invading tribal groups are richly documented and have been a major focus of attention in the specialist literature. On the other hand, for now the role of the third of these factors, that is the groups that held a prominent position in the economics and politics of the ancient Babylonian state, has been somewhat undervalued. This contribution therefore attempts to reconstruct the role of the social elites in the system of the ancient Babylonian state, and its aim will be to demonstrate the ways in which this element of the population participated in the crisis of the ancient Babylonian state in the final phase of its existence.

Krise starobabylonského státu

Dějiny státu, v němž vládla I. dynastie z Babylonu (1894–1595 př. n. l.), patří k nejlépe textově dokumentovaným úsekům mesopotamských dějin. Za panování proslulého zákonodárce Ĥammu-rabiho (1792–1750 př. n. l.) Babylon ovládal celou Mesopotamii a jeho politický vliv byl patrný i v sousedních oblastech. Ĥammu-rabiho nástupci však již nedokázali udržet územní integritu babylonského státu, který postupně přišel o značnou část svého území i politické prestiže. Krise starobabylonského státu je v odborné literatuře hodnocena dosti rozporně. Mezi hlavními faktory, které se podepsaly na prohlubující se chronické krizi starobabylonského státu, lze jmenovat především: separatistické hnutí, etnické přesuny a vzrůstající autonomie společenských elit.

Války se separatisty a s pronikajícími kmenovými skupinami jsou hojně dokumen-

továny a v odborné literatuře jim byla věnována značná pozornost. Na druhou stranu je zatím poněkud podceňována úloha třetího uvedeného faktoru, tedy skupin, které zaujímaly prominentní pozice v ekonomice a politice starobabylonského státu. Tento příspěvek se tedy zaměří na rekonstrukci úlohy společenských elit v systému starobabylonského státu a jeho cílem bude ukázat, jakým způsobem se tato skupina obyvatelstva podílela na krizi starobabylonského státu v pozdní fázi jeho existence.

4-01 Klinopisný panel I/Cuneiform Panel I – SP 111

**The Czech Language Foundation: the Past, Present,
and Future Role of Language in Cultural Preservation
and Transmission in the State Of Nebraska.**

Layne Pierce

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, USA

The Czech Language Foundation began officially in 1993, when the University of Nebraska-Lincoln proposed to do away with Czech language, but the foundation is in fact another facet of the deep seated cultural pride of the Nebraska Czech community, a pride that has existed since the first settlers came to Nebraska in the last quarter of the 19th century. They brought with them from the old country a sense that language and culture are crucially intertwined. The Czech Language Foundation strives for continuation of the teaching of Czech at the University as a representation of ethnic presence.

In 1907 Nebraska legislators of Czech origin tied their vote on a crucial issue facing the University and the railroads to the establishment of Czech language at the University. This was eleven years before the recognition of a free and independent Czechoslovakia in 1918. Now for over one hundred and seven years the classes have been a source of pride for the community. Whether language will continue to be a significant symbol, and whether it will be taught at the University remain very crucial questions.

4-02 Problematika menšin v globálním světě / The Problems of Minorities in a Globalized World – SP 210

**Dialogue of Science, Philosophy, Religion and Arts in the Modern
World: Case Study of SVU Bratislava**

Zlatica Plašienková, Eva Hanušovská and Katarina Horváthová
SVU, Bratislava, Slovakia

We live in an era of globalization and drawing closer of the nations of the whole world to each other and we live in an era when we with a deep respect realize that former contradictions and enmities between nations and nationalities are no longer to be solved by wars – which might nowadays mean mankind extinction – but by peaceful ways, diplomatic interventions, discussions at round tables, searching for mutual understanding and common linking issues on the basis of which it would be possible to proceed further in a direction to sustainable future of mankind and our planet.

An important role in this process of creating closer relationships and searching for understanding is performed by science, philosophy, religion or arts that in a present,

modern era much more influence the sphere of social, cultural and political life as it was in the past.

The paper will introduce particular activities of Bratislava SVU group that as a small (but significant and active) community of professional scientists, philosophers, theologians and artists working at a lot of universities, research and scientific or social and cultural institutions has for more than 20 years been working hard to run a necessary interdisciplinary dialogue to spread humanistic ideals and to enforce ideas of understanding on a number of their working levels (local, all-society, international).

In this context the paper will look closer at relevant orientations or, we can say, important periods dominating in the course of our SVU activities since its origin up to the present times:

- the period of basic orientation to cooperation and relationships preservation with a central office abroad that culminated in organizing the Congress in 1998,
- the period of orientation to the support and the Czech and Slovak relationship development in a phase after our common republic had split up (lectures of our invited Czech friends),
- the period of a dialogue across scientific, religious and art disciplines and on the basis of a demand of their popularisation and realisation in a practical life , e.g.: organised vernissages and, especially, annual beneficial concerts for „ Resoty“ (a shelter for homeless people under management of father A. Srholec).

Bratislava SVU activities can serve as a model example of a small community that is able to realize and put through the need of unity in diversity of scientific, religious and art views and ideas within local, national and international needs for peaceful and sustainable coexistence, namely on the basis of leading dialogue art cultivation. It is a kind of a small-scale globalization and a way to respect both of autonomy and specific individuality, and mutualness, understanding, solidarity and tolerance as well. And this presents those values which should be observed in the modern world today.

5-02 Medzioborový dialog v modernom svete/ Interdisciplinary Dialogue in the Modern World – SP 210

Nebraska Czechs Incorporated: Its Role in the Promotion of Czech Culture in Nebraska

Debra Polacek

Harvard, Nebraska, USA

The presentation concerns the Nebraska Czechs Incorporated that constitutes a central body for the exchange of information, coordination and planning of Czech events in Nebraska.

There are in general 8 to 10 Czech ethnic festivals in Nebraska.

In the 1950's Dr. Vladimír Kucera escaped from the then Communist Czechoslovakia and immigrated to Nebraska. He connected with Alfred Novacek native of Clarkson and later with Joseph Vosoba, native of Wilber, and started to revive the networking among Czech communities in Nebraska and in the neighboring states.

Many Czech communities had gatherings that continued the harvest festivals and their dates competed. With the advent of the population's mobility, it became important to coordinate the dates, and attract the same visitors. These gatherings then became the festivals that attract visitors from the whole state. Their preparation plays an important role for the hosting communities. Communities like Wilber, Clarkson, Omaha, and Hastings expend considerable efforts to organize program for thousands of visitors.

Many members of the Nebraska Czechs are the third generation of the early Czech immigrants to America. With this population aging, it is important to incorporate new members and engage them in the activities of the group. As language is inherent to a culture, it will be important for the Nebraska Czechs to not only keep the food, music and other traditions alive that the early immigrants brought to America, but also to work to continue language acquisition through college courses and other means.

4-02 Problematika menšin v globálním světě / The Problems of Minorities in a Globalized World – SP 210

Czech Churches of Nebraska

Marvin Polacek
Harvard, Nebraska, USA

The presentation is on a time when the first of our forefathers were searching for new homes in this free American land. Thousands of them were fulfilling their dream in this part of the country that reminded them of their homeland. They grouped together to maintain the traditions of their century old customs, national customs, dances, their love for Czech music and songs. The Czech communities continue to exist throughout Nebraska. It is evident that many of the traditions continue. They were farmers and craftsman without higher education. They had no money or knowledge of this new country. Together they built places to worship. In the early times and with the lack of money to build churches they would congregate in someone's home. When they were able to obtain enough money to build a little church, they were not able to get priests and preachers who could speak their language. There were not many men of God in the beginning, and each missionary had several places to visit. Sometimes on foot, horseback or with a buggy, to preach to the Czech pioneers the Word of God in Czech. The first Mass served for Czech Catholics in Nebraska was in the home of Josef Simanek, near Prague, Nebraska, in September of 1871, by Rev. Frantisek Sulak, S.J. For a long time there was a post office there called at first Plzen after the city in Bohemia of that name. Later the name was changed to Plasi, because it caused confusion in mail delivery with Pilger, Nebraska. The historical documentation of the Czech churches is abundant and available.

4-02 Problematika menšin v globálním světě / The Problems of Minorities in a Globalized World – SP 210

Slavic Literary Reciprocity with a Political Accent: A Czech National Hero in a Poem by Taras Shevchenko and a Ukrainian Statesman in a Drama by Josef Václav Frič

Anna Procyk,
KBCC of the City University of New York, USA

Drawing their inspiration from the literature of the early nineteenth century romantic poets and writers, the cultural and political activists of the national renaissance of the Slavic peoples found it expedient to publicize their political goals and ideals by means of creative works. In line with the spirit of reciprocity and cooperation among nations promulgated by Young Europe, they would often attempt to awaken the national awareness of their countrymen by extolling the virtues and heroic deeds of prominent historical figures of other Slavic nationalities. This presentation will focus on Taras Shevchenko's poem "The Heretic" (Jan Hus) and on a drama in five acts by the Czech political activist, Josef Václav Frič. The central personage in the Czech drama is Hetman Ivan Mazepa, an eighteenth century Ukrainian statesman who concluded a secret military alliance with Charles XII of Sweden in an attempt to gain Ukraine's independence from Russia. Both Shevchenko and Frič were members of secret organizations tied to Young Europe.

6-02 Soudobá filozofie, literární teorie, kultura a estetika / Contemporary Philosophy, Literary Theory, Culture, and Aesthetics– SP 111

Two Unknown Letters of Karl Čapek to Ladislav Syllaba: On the Ninetieth Anniversary of the English Journey of Karel Čapek

Olga Pujmanová-Stretti

The archival material left by Professor Ladislav Syllaba, MD contains a number of interesting, hitherto unknown archival items. The subject of this presentation is five so far unknown letters concerning the love affair between Karel Čapek and the actress Olga Scheinpflugová. I found them in an envelope inscribed by Ladislav Syllaba with the note "Open only fifty years after my death." These letters are:

- A letter sent by Čapek from London on June 4, 1924 to his doctor, Ladislav Syllaba
- A letter from Ladislav Syllaba sent from Prague on June 8, 1924 to Olga Scheinpflugová
- A letter from Anna Lauermannová-Mikschová, aka Felix Téver, sent from Prague to Ladislav Syllaba June 10, 1924
- A letter from Čapek to Ladislav Syllaba, London, June 20, 1924
- A letter from Olga Scheinpflugová to Ladislav Syllaba, without date; dateable from Olga's note in the text "I am 21 years old."

Together these five previously unknown letters come from the time of Čapek's stay in England and usefully supplement already published information. Together they illuminate the difficult role that fell to Ladislav Syllaba and Anna Lauermannová-Mikschová when Karel Čapek's state of mind was disturbed.

Dva neznámé dopisy Karla Čapka Ladislavu Syllabovi: k devadesátému výročí Anglické cesty Karla Čapka

Písemná pozůstalost Prof. MUDr. Ladislava Syllaby (1868 Bystřice – 1930 Praha) – obsahuje

řadu zajímavých, dosud neznámých archiválií. Námětem tohoto sdělení je pět dosud neznámých dopisů týkajících se milostného příběhu Karla Čapka (1890 Malé Svatoňovice – 1938 Praha) s herečkou Olgou Scheinpflugovou (1902 Slaný – 1968 Praha). Našla jsem je v obálce označené Ladislavem Syllabou slovy: „Otevřít až 50 let po mé smrti.“ Jsou to:

- Dopis Karla Čapka zasláný z Londýna 4. června 1924 jeho lékaři Ladislavu Syllabovi.
- Dopis Ladislava Syllaby zasláný z Prahy 8. června 1924 Olze Scheinpflugové.
- Dopis Anny Lauermannové-Mikschové, pseud. Felix Téver (1855 Praha – 1932 tamtéž) zasláný z Prahy Ladislavu Syllabovi 10. června 1924.
- Dopis Karla Čapka zasláný Londýna 20. června 1924 Ladislavu Syllabovi.
- Dopis Olgy Scheinpflugové zasláný Ladislavu Syllabovi, bez letopočtu; je datovaný Olžiným výrokem „Je mi 21 rok[ů].“

Všech pět těchto dosud neznámých psaní pochází z doby Čapkova pobytu v Anglii a doplňuje užitečně informace již publikované. Spolu s nimi připomínají nesnadnou roli, která Ladislavu Syllabovi a Anně Lauermannové-Mikschové připadla v období duševního rozpoložení Karla Čapka.

3-05 Magic Prague and Golemania, and Other Aspects of Czechoslovak Culture – SP 210

Notable Czech-American Women in Arts and Letters

Miloslav Rechcigl, Jr.
Rockville, MD

This is a follow-up on my previous study dealing with the pioneer Czech American women which clearly demonstrated that American women of Czech ancestry have played a significant role in the US history, starting soon after their arrival in America. They generally exhibited an independent spirit and a nonconforming role.

This particular paper focuses on notable Czech-American women in arts and letters, including writers, visual artists, music performers, actresses, singers, sports figures and women in the media.

Although most professional fields were closed to women through the major part of the 19th century, the area of arts and letters was open to them. This was, in part, due to the fact that this area did not require formal attendance of schools. Before the colleges and universities opened their door to them, all women in this category were necessarily self-educated or taught at home or by private tutors. Professional journalists fall into a different category because they normally require schooling. Because of

that, women haven't entered into this profession until after 1920s. Sports competition, interestingly, was not open to women until after the Federal Title IX legislation was passed in 1972. This generalization applies to American women, as a whole, including those of Bohemian or Czech ancestry.

Comparatively speaking, in the area of arts and letters, the Czech American women did best as writers and as opera singers and in the dramatic arts, generally. Quality-wise, as well as quantity-wise, their work in these fields equaled that of men, if not exceeding them. They have also excelled in just about every type of sport. Most recently they have also begun to be recognized as outstanding TV reporters and anchors.

2-04 Czechs and Slovaks in Modern World History – SP 111

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

Louis J. Reith
Seward, Nebraska

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

2-04 Czechs and Slovaks in Modern World History – SP 111

**Magic Prague and Golem As Inspiration for Superman? An Exercise in
Popular Culture**

Louis J. Reith
Seward, Nebraska, USA

Magic Prague gave birth to the Golem, a mythical clay creature nurtured to life by Rabbi Judah Loew ben Bezalel in 16th-century Prague. Rabbi Loew's Golem had

already appeared once in the Hebrew Scriptures (Psalm 139:16) as “unformed substance,” elaborated in early Talmudic, Cabalistic, and rabbinical legend according to secret rituals pertaining to the Hebrew alphabet. But the original Golem turned destructive and his lifeless form was reputedly stored in the attic of the Alt/Neu Synagogue in the Jewish Quarter of Prague. 20th-century novelists like Gustav Meyrink reconstructed Golem in Gothic historical novels, and film directors like Paul Wegener in Germany, Julien Duvivier in France, and Herbert J. Leder in Great Britain depicted him in genre films. But the most interesting reincarnation of Golem appeared in the mid-twentieth century, as a number of marginalized comicstrip writers in the New York City area reached back to Golem as inspiration for such comic superheroes as Superman, Superboy, Spiderman, Batman, and Incredible Hulk. Furthermore, these comicstrips have continued to inspire an astounding number of spinoff superhero films, novels, and magazine articles well into the 21st century. In my paper, as an exercise in popular culture, I wish to document the transformation of Golem from original protector of the endangered Jewish community of Prague to his modern reincarnation as defender of “truth, justice, and the American way” against the backdrop of such 20th-century phenomena as the Holocaust, Fascism, and Communism. This transformation was notably summarized in Harry Brod’s exhortation: “Look up in the sky! It’s a champion of the oppressed! It’s a messianic liberator! Yes, it’s the Jewish imagination in flight!”

3-05 Magic Prague and Golemania, and Other Aspects of Czechoslovak Culture – SP 210

Before the Face of Ashur: The First Supranational Empire in History

Kateřina Šašková

University of West Bohemia, Plzeň, Czech Republic

In the first millenium BCE, in the Neo-Assyrian period, the Assyrian empire reached its apogee. In the course of regular military campaigns its rulers conquered and more or less firmly controlled a widespread territory reaching from the Mediterranean Sea in the west to the western regions of Iran on the east, and from southeast Asia Minor on the north to the waters of the Persian Gulf (and later even to Egypt) on the south. Thus a highly varied region, inhabited by many different nations, came under the direct or indirect control of Assyria. The kings of the end of the eighth to the middle of the seventh centuries BCE – rulers of the so-called Sargon dynasty – are considered typical representatives of this expansionist imperial policy. These rulers would never have achieved such success, however, if it were not for the foundations which their predecessor Tiglatpileasar III laid during his reign (744-727 BCE). Tiglatpileasar, who is considered by many scholars to be the actual founder of the Neo-Assyrian Empire, ended by his ascension to the throne a period of decline lasting several decades following the reign of Salmanassar III, caused by a succession of weaker rulers, combined with the growing strength of officials and rulers from surrounding states. It was Tiglatpileasar who not only reconquered the lands lost by his predecessors and gained new territory, but who also reorganized the system of provinces, by which he limited the ambition of their governors and lessened the risk of their attempts at independence. He also modernized the Assyrian army, the main instrument by which the Assyrians conquered new territory and maintained control of what they already ruled. For that reason it is precisely Tiglatpileasar III’s reign – his

military campaigns, resettlement of populations and methods of ruling subjugated territories – that has been chosen as an example for understanding Assyrian imperial policy.

Před tváří Aššurovou: první nadnárodní říše v dějinách

V 1. tis. př. n. l., v novoasyrském období, dosáhla asyrská říše svého vrcholu. Její panovníci během pravidelných válečných kampaní dobyli a více či méně pevně ovládli rozsáhlá území sahající od Středozemního moře na západě až k západním oblastem Íránu na východě a od jihozápadní Malé Asie na severu až k vodám Perského zálivu (a později dokonce až k Egyptu) na jihu. Pod přímou či nepřímou správou Asýrie se tedy nacházely velmi různorodé oblasti, které byly obývány mnoha rozličnými národy. Za typické představitele této dobyvačné imperiální politiky jsou považováni zejména králové konce 8. a první poloviny 7. století př. n. l. – příslušníci tzv. sargonovské dynastie. Tito vládcové by však jistě nedosáhli takových úspěchů, kdyby nebylo základů, které položil jejich předchůdce Tiglatpile-sar III. (744–727 př. n. l.). Tiglatpile-sar, jehož někteří badatelé považují za skutečného zakladatele novoasyrské říše, svým nástupem na trůn ukončil období úpadku způsobené vládou slabších panovníků v kombinaci s nárůstem moci některých hodnostářů i vládců okolních států, kterým Asýrie procházela již několik desetiletí od konce vlády Salmanassara III. Byl to právě on, kdo nejen znovu dobyl území ztracená předchozími panovníky a získal území nová, ale také zreorganizoval systém provincií, čímž omezil ambice jejich guvernérů a snížil riziko jejich snah o osamostatnění, a zmodernizoval asyrskou armádu, tedy hlavní nástroj, s jehož pomocí Asyřané dobývali nové oblasti a udržovali svůj vliv v teritoriích již získaných. Z tohoto důvodu byla zvolena právě vláda Tiglatpilesara III. – jeho válečná tažení, přesídlování obyvatelstva a způsob správy podmaněných oblastí – jako příklad pro přiblížení asyrské imperiální politiky.

5-01 Klinopisný panel II/Cuneiform Panel II – SP 111

First and Second-Year Czech Online in Blended Delivery: Student Involvement in the Content Construction as a Retention Strategy

Mila Saskova-Pierce

The University of Nebraska at Lincoln, USA

This paper deals with student-centered class, projects and student attrition in an on-line setting. Student attrition is a big problem in on-line instruction. To retain students, several strategies have been used. On-line instructor's presence established from the first day is one of them. Student team building is another one, and the first synchronous on-line session has to be devoted to the team building as a tool for recognizing unique student identity within the class student community and on-line learning environment. Group projects are another strategy for student retention. The projects/tasks used in Czech 201 are centered on expressed language learning goals, and their grading based on a rubric. The rubric makes sure that students know what they will learn. A pre-self-evaluation form of separate language proficiency tasks and content areas (excerpted from the U.S. language passport) is followed by a post-

project evaluation. Examples of projects include web quest (students are living virtually in Prague/Brno with a host family and they plan to visit the latest exhibit/concert/); and a clip of role-play in pairs or groups (students find a restaurant in Olomouc and order a full meal for a visit with their host family). These and other samples from the on-line class projects will be discussed.

4-03 Czech and Slovak Languages in Contact and Language Teaching – SP 309

Graffiti: New York – Prague

Suzanna Simor

Queens College/City University of New York, USA

Dating back to the earliest of times, graffiti entered a period of its modern renaissance just short of a half a century ago. Co-opted by New York City teenagers in the late 1960s, it rapidly evolved into an influential public art movement, very different from any that had preceded it. Offering a non-violent street credibility, visibility, and opportunity of self-expression, even fame, as well as the thrill of clandestine communal activity to disenfranchised youth, it quickly spread in the world's cities. Media and techniques were employed, forms progressed, and styles energetically developed. With public space exuberantly invaded, the prevalent official response to the essentially outlaw initiative was an effort to eradicate graffiti, while the public debate centered on the question of what it is – art or vandalism? Marketing capitalized on the youthful craze, in a successful early example of consumerism adopting an opposing culture. As the movement matured, cultural elites, galleries, and museums increasingly came to accept it. A global phenomenon now integral to the urban landscape, decades later graffiti continues to thrive and evolve throughout the world, while remaining only partly documented, controversial, and commonly misunderstood.

The presentation will explore the similarities and differences, compare the development, and note some connections of the graffiti scenes in New York and in Prague, paying special attention to the aims of the creators, to the works' underlying social and political messages, and to the roles the images have played in these respective urban contexts. Local conditions affecting graffiti, and especially reception of the works in the two cities by their populations, authorities, and visitors, over time, will be examined, together with the variations of the cities' preponderant responses to the graffiti and street art.

6-02 Soudobá filozofie, literární teorie, kultura a estetika / Contemporary Philosophy, Literary Theory, Culture, and Aesthetics– SP 111

The Exile Search for the Approach to the Czech Literary History

Karolina Slamová

Technical University, Ostrava, Czech Republic

This paper focuses on the area of literary history in order to show the approach to historiography elected by a representative of the Czech literature exile literary criticism, Igor Hájek. Specificity of his view is based on the fact that he tried to present Czech national literature with regard to foreign rather than to Czech readers and aimed at clarifying the main features of the development of Czech literature to for-

eign students and readers. The paper presents results of the analysis of Hájek's literary historical essays, which suggest that Igor Hájek based his views mainly on Arne Novák's conception. The main reason for this assumption is the fact that in his case it was also a non-ideological, factual interpretation aiming at presenting objective information. In this context, the paper also addresses Hájek's review of Arne Novák's history of literature in an English translation, which appeared under the name of Czech Literature in Ann Arbor, Michigan thanks to the publishers Slavonic Publications in 1977. The above mentioned review, published in the *Times Literary Supplement*, refers to the basic features of Novák's literary-historical interpretation. These features are compared with the approach which can be traced in Igor Hájek's work; like Arne Novák, Hájek also perceived the Czech literature in the context of world literature, and his work also has a rather essayistic nature.

The paper further builds on the assumption that Igor Hájek, due to his education and specialization focused on English and American studies, based his methodology on one of the approaches, which were gaining ground in the West at that time. As the paper will show, the method that could be taken into consideration, is American New Criticism. As for the overall approach, the paper notes some correlation between Hájek's historiographical approach and methodology, which is based on the concept of New Historicism.

3-04 Panel of the Prague Branch of SVU – SP 111

Medicine in Cuneiform Civilizations

Veronika Sobotková

University of West Bohemia, Plzeň, Czech Republic

In ancient Mesopotamia we can find various scientific disciplines such as mathematics or astrology. This presentation will explore Mesopotamian medical practice, which is typically considered an undeveloped subject full of superstition, magic, supernatural powers and low effectiveness. Thanks to archaeological research we have an extensive corpus of Mesopotamian medical texts at our disposal, which enables us to analyze the extent and system of their knowledge in the discipline. From these it emerges that within Mesopotamian medical practice can be seen the beginnings of a scientific approach, testified to by extensive, detailed, and logically conducted notations. In the area of diagnostics unexpectedly good results were achieved, doctors distinguished a significant number of symptoms, and noted entire clinical descriptions of the diseases they observed. Another very interesting area of study is the etiology (causation) of diseases, in which we can find a unique system of classification of illness according to the types of difficulties they caused.

Medicína klínopisné civilizace

Ve starověké Mezopotámii můžeme najít počátky různých vědních disciplín jako je matematika nebo astrologie. Příspěvek přiblíží mezopotamské lékařství, které bývá obvykle považováno za nerozvinutý obor plný pověr, magie, nadpřirozených sil a nízké účinnosti. Díky archeologickým výzkumům máme k dispozici rozsáhlý korpus mezopotamských lékařských textů, který nám umožňuje analyzovat rozsah a systém tehdejšího vědění v oboru. Z něj vyplývá, že v mezopotamském lékařství je možno

vidět počátky systematického vědeckého přístupu, o kterém svědčí rozsáhlé, detailní a logicky vedené záznamy. V oblasti diagnostiky bylo dosaženo nečekaně dobrých výsledků, lékaři rozeznávali značné množství symptomů, zaznamenávali i celé klinické obrazy pozorovaných nemocí. Velice zajímavá je také oblast etiologie (příčiny) nemoci, ve které můžeme nalézt unikátní systém klasifikace nemocí podle druhu obtíží.

4-01 Klinopisný panel I/Cuneiform Panel I – SP 111

Underground Movements in Resistance against the Normalized Regime

František Stárek

Ústav pro studium totalitních režimů

The presentation includes the origin and development of the underground movement of the 1970s and 80s as a movement of independent culture, which came into conflict with the “normalized” regime and gave rise to and simultaneously supported Charter 77. Young people from this informal association originally grouped around several avant-garde musical groups actually became the foundation of dissent, when in large part they signed the declaration of Charter 77. The presentation also mentions the connection of representatives of the underground directly with Charter 77, underground *samizdat*, and police persecution.

Undergroundové hnutí v rezistenci proti normalizačnímu režimu

Přednáška shrne vznik a vývoj undergroundového hnutí v 70. a 80. letech jakožto hnutí nezávislé kultury, které se dostalo do sporu s „normalizačním“ režimem a podnítilo a zároveň i podpořilo vznik Charty 77. Mladí lidé tohoto neformálního společenství původně sdružení kolem několika avantgardních hudebních skupin se vlastně staly základem disentu, když ve velkém počtu podepsali prohlášení Charty 77. Příspěvek se dále zmíní o propojení zástupců undergroundu právě s Chartou 77, undergroundovém *samizdatu* a o policejních perzekucích.

3-02 Česká domácí protikomunistická rezistence v letech 1969-1989 / Czech Domestic Anticommunist Resistance, 1969-1989 – SP 309

Granting Awards to Participants in the “Third Resistance” in the Years 2012-2014

Eduard Stehlík

Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic

This contribution is devoted to the fulfillment of the law on participants in resistance and struggle against communism passed in 2011. It will inform about the formal process of evaluation and the creation of appropriate working groups in the Ministry of Defense of the Czech Republic, the number of applicants, the number of awards recognized to date and the problems with processing the petitions.

Udělování ocenění účastníkům třetího odboje v letech 2012–2014

Tato informativní přednáška se zaměří na naplňování zákona o účastnících odboje

a odporu proti komunismu přijatého v roce 2011, bude informovat o formálním procesu oceňování a zřízení příslušné pracovní skupiny na Ministerstvu obrany ČR, počtech žadatelů, počtech dosud přiznaných ocenění a problémech při vyřizování žádostí.

2-02 Český domácí protikomunistický odboj v letech 1948-1968 / Czech Domestic Anticommunist Resistance, 1948-1968 – SP 309

Self-Identity as a Construct: A Comparative Study

František Sudzina

Aalborg University, Denmark

Self-identity is a private assessment of one's beliefs and values. The self is an active agent in the decision process that drives people to act in accordance with the behavior that they see appropriate for themselves. According to Triandis, one's self-definition motivates behavior that is consistent with that definition. Self-identity has been shown to influence the acceptance and use of technology. Prior research has shown that self-identity includes the factors of innovativeness, tech savviness, and opinion leadership. The aim of the research is to test the self-identity construct consisting of these three elements. The research sample consists of 356 Slovak and 246 U.S. university students. The main finding is that correlations between the three elements of self-identity are approximately by 0.2 lower in the Slovak sample, this is a statistically significant difference. This directly influences Cronbach's alphas; it is 0.835 in the U.S. sample, while only 0.670 in the Slovak sample. The implication is that although the construct has been found to have a fairly high internal consistency in the research conducted in the U.S., it may not be so suitable for the research in Slovakia. Gregory Gimpel, Ball State University, USA and Katarína Petrovčíková, University of Economics Bratislava, Slovakia, contributed to the research for this presentation.

3-03 Behavior Of Czech And Slovak Consumers: Who Are They Now And In The Future? – Informační a akademické centrum

Behavior of Czech and Slovak Consumers: Who Are They and Who Will They Be in the Future? A Roundtable Discussion Panel

George Tesar, Moderator

Umeå University, Sweden; University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, USA

This panel is designed to “push the envelope” between conventional consumer behavior studies and the recent application of neuroscience in understanding consumer behavior. Many of these approaches are still in developmental stages; however, a number of research specialists suggest that some elements of consumer behavior are clearly predictable. For example, understanding how consumers make decisions (logical or emotional) may lead to improvements in day to day consumption of product is beneficial to consumers. Manufacturers of consumer products such as food items may have to recognize these developments and open a communication process directly with their customers in order to provide sufficient information for consumers to make sound purchase decisions.

The objective of this panel is to discuss how Czech and Slovak consumers behave in the market from both the neurological science and consumer behavior viewpoints. Participants will focus on how Czech and Slovak consumers behave today and how they will behave in the future. The panel discussion will examine recent sociological trends, the impact of the economic crisis on consumption, and preferences for global brands. At the same time, the panel members will also consider how consumers respond to the growing number of domestic products and services in both markets and how companies and their managers adjust to these developments. The above issues and concerns will be presented in the context of the latest developments in consumer behavior focusing on the implications of neuroscience in the overall context of consumer behavior.

Panel participants:

Lubomír Exner

Institute for Lifestyle Options and Longevity, Prague, Czech Republic

Lumír Kroček

Institute for Lifestyle Options and Longevity, Prague, Czech Republic

Patrik Nilsson, Ph.D.

Stockholm School of Economics, Sweden

Dr. Marie Pribova

Institute for Lifestyle Options and Longevity

Prague, Czech Republic

3-03 Behavior Of Czech And Slovak Consumers: Who Are They Now And In The Future? – Informační a akademické centrum

**Recent Developments in Management with Emphasis on Marketing Management: Implications for Central and Eastern Europe:
A Roundtable Discussion Panel**

George Tesar, Moderator

Umeå University, Sweden; University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, USA

The purpose of this discussion panel is to explore recent developments in management, how these developments relate directly to marketing management, and how they are perceived by practitioners in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). The starting point of the discussion will examine how managerial practices are perceived in CEE and how they are integrated in executive and managerial decision making. The discussion will include an attempt to understand relationships between various aspects of management as they relate to marketing management. It is anticipated that the panel will consider interactions between marketing management and product development, supply management, or consumer behavior, among other aspects of marketing management, including production management, human resource management, strategic management, or organizational behavior among others and relate them to marketing management practices in Central and Eastern Europe.

Panel participants:

Arnim Decker, Aalborg University, Denmark

Sonia Ferencikova, School of Management, Bratislava, Slovakia

Jens Graff, Humlebæk, Denmark

Jarmila Kopecka, Delft University of Technology, Delft, Netherlands

2-03 Recent Developments in Market Management: Implications for Central and Eastern Europe – Informační a akademické centrum

**Those Who Aided the Couriers, the First Connection
between the Homeland and Exile**

Prokop Tomek
Vojenský historický ústav, Czech Republic

The presentation focuses on citizens in Czechoslovakia, who assisted couriers in gaining information, on how communication by means of secret hiding places and personal contacts or even face to face meetings was carried on. It will also emphasize the importance of help in such everyday things as finding safe hiding places or even lodging, the chance to spend a night or to provide food, clothing, and so on. Many of those who assisted without gain and only out of conviction paid for it with lengthy terms of imprisonment and severe persecution.

Ti, kdo pomáhali kurýrům, první spojení mezi domovem a exilem

Přednáška se zaměří na občany v Československu, kteří pomáhali kurýrům získávat zprávy, na to jak probíhala komunikace prostřednictvím skrytých schránek i osobní kontakty nebo dokonce návštěvy. Zdůrazní také, jaký význam měla pomoc i v běžných věcech jako bylo poskytnutí úkrytu, možnosti přístřeší, možnosti přenocovat dodání jídla, oblečení apod. Mnoho z těch, kteří nezištně a z přesvědčení pomáhali, doplatilo na tuto pomoc dlouholetým vězením a těžkou perzekucí.

2-02 Český domácí protikomunistický odboj v letech 1948-1968 / Czech Domestic Anticommunist Resistance, 1948-1968 – SP 309

**Transmitting the News and Contacts between
Dissidents and Radio Free Europe**

Prokop Tomek
Vojenský historický ústav, Prague, Czech Republic

The presentation focuses on a distinct phenomenon, by which the period of the first twenty years of communist rule differs from the second, beginning with the invasion of the Soviet armies, namely the increased communication of representatives of the domestic resistance, so-called dissidents, and representatives of the exiles, with emphasis on the importance of communication between the dissidents and the Czech section of Radio Free Europe and the transmission of news from the homeland. These possibilities were influenced by various factors: the wave of new refugees to the West, the formation of a dissident movement, the so-called Helsinki Process, and the interest of western political and cultural representatives, along with technical opportunities.

Dodávání zpráv a kontakty mezi disentem a rozhlasem Rádiem svobodná Evropa

Přednáška se zaměří na výrazný jev, kterým se lišilo období prvních dvaceti let komunistické vlády od druhého počínajícího po vpádu sovětských vojsk a to zvýšenou komunikací mezi představiteli domácí rezistence, tzv. disentu a představiteli exilu se zdůrazněním významu komunikace disentu s českou sekcí Rádia svobodná Evropa a dodáváním zpráv z domova. Tyto možnosti byly posíleny různými faktory přílivem nové vlny uprchlíků na Západ, zformováním disidentského hnutí, tzv. helsinským procesem a zájmem západních politických a kulturních představitelů, jakož i technickými možnostmi.

2-02 Český domácí protikomunistický odboj v letech 1948-1968 / Czech Domestic Anticommunist Resistance, 1948-1968 – SP 309

The City as a Symbol of Power in Mesopotamia and in the Tanakh

Věra Tydlitátová

University of West Bohemia, Plzeň, Czech Republic

Ancient Mesopotamian myths mention the close connection between the concept of royal power and the foundation or improvement of cities. The King, by founding a metropolis or the erection of major constructions repeats the foundation act of the Deity. The city is viewed in Mesopotamian culture as a microcosmos and an unambiguously positive creation of civilization. The city is not only a natural center of power and strength, but it is also a symbol and a material expression of the authority of god delegated to the ruler. The biblical interpretation of the city as a center of religious practice, law, military power and the rulers might either coincides, or polemizes with, this view. Ancient Israel created two models of the city: a negative typos, where the city is a place of sin, lawlessness and violence, and a positive typos, which is Jerusalem with the temple of the Lord. In this two-sided evaluation appears a hidden polemic between the recognition of royal authority and its rejection as well as a polemic between princely and prophetic tradition and an attempt at an antithesis between the Lord's Jerusalem and Marduk's Babylon.

Město jako symbol moci v Mezopotámii a v Tanachu

Staromezopotámské mýty zmiňují úzkou spojitost mezi uchopením královské moci a zakládáním či zvelebováním města. Král založením metropole či vybudováním významné stavby opakuje zakladatelský akt božstva. Město je v mezopotámských kulturách nahlíženo jako mikrokosmos a jednoznačně přínosný civilizační výtvar. Město není pouze přirozeným centrem síly a moci, ale je stejně tak jejich symbolem a materiálním vyjádřením boží autority delegované na panovníka. S tímto pohledem pak buď souzní, nebo polemizuje biblická interpretace města jako střediska kultu, práva, vojenské síly a panovnické moci. Starověký Izrael vytvořil dva modely města: negativní typos, kdy je město místem hříchu, bezpráví a násilí, a pozitivní typos, jímž je Jeruzalém s Hospodinovým chrámem. V tomto dvojím hodnocení se skrytě vyjevuje polemika mezi uznáním královské autority a jejím odmítnutím stejně tak jako polemika mezi kněžskou a prorockou tradicí i pokus o antitezi Hospodina Jeruzaléma a Mardukova Babylónu.

Decontamination of a Nuclear Accident: A Comparison of Chernobyl Accident and the Great East Japan Earthquake

Asako Umezu
Tokyo, Japan

Three years have passed since the Great East Japan Earthquake. Various efforts have been made for cesium decontamination and conversion to renewable energy with high safety level. Between Chernobyl and Japan, there is a difference in climate and soil components, such as vegetation. Using the the results of strontium-90 and cesium-137 contamination survey results in the Chernobyl accident, we estimate the mathematical model of contamination route from the soil to the plant. From the result, we would consider cultivation of food with less pollution. By age differences and vegetation of the forest, the different rate of absorption of Cesium-137 is revealed. Cesium-137 remained in the vertical direction within 5cm from the ground a year after the accident in Japan. In the case of the Chernobyl accident after 20 years, Cesium-137 remained within 20cm in the vertical direction from the ground.

6-03 **Science in the Contemporary World – SP 319**

The Czech “Third Resistance,” 1948-1956

Václav Veber
Univerzita Pardubice, Czech Republic

This introductory presentation contains the themes, the terminology (odboj/odpor/rezistence) and the state of historiographical development of the problematics, it introduces typologies of resistance activity and presents the activities of several anti-communist groups active in the 1950s. Further, it will discuss the possibilities and activities of resisters in various time periods and the connections with events and phenomena such as the erection of barricades at the borders, the death of Stalin, the Hungarian Uprising, amnesties at the beginning of the 1960s, and the cultural and political liberalization of the second half of the 1960s.

Český třetí odboj v letech 1948–1956

Úvodní přednáška shrne téma, terminologii (odboj/odpor/rezistence) a stav historiografického zpracování problematiky, uvede typologii odbojové činnosti a představí činnost některých protikomunistických skupin působících v 50. letech. A dále se bude zabývat možnostmi a aktivitami odbojářů v jednotlivých časových obdobích a souvislostmi s jevy a událostmi jako bylo vybudování zátarasů na hranicích, smrt Stalina, maďarské povstání, amnestie na počátku 60. let a kulturní a politická liberalizace ve druhé polovině 60. let.

2-02 **Český domácí protikomunistický odboj v letech 1948-1968 / Czech Domestic Anticommunist Resistance, 1948-1968 – SP 309**

Epilogue of Cuneiform Civilization: Aramaic Incantation Bowls

Marek Vinklát

Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

The gradual disappearance of cuneiform education, which was also the bearer of contemporary medical knowledge, gave rise to Aramaic magic bowls, which served for several centuries to ward against the dearth of good quality medical care. These bowls bear various incantations against demons, which are preserved in square script, Mandaean script and Syriac script. Ancient fakes have even been found with various pseudo-scripts on them. Aramaic magical bowls were used in the fourth to seventh centuries CE in central Mesopotamia and were frequently dug up during archaeological expeditions during the nineteenth century. The question of how these bowls were used is still open: of course the dominant theory today is that they were buried beneath the dwellings of their clients and created around them a defensive barrier. Today these bowls are a very interesting focus of research, but unfortunately also of illegal trade in antiquities. We could count hundreds of them in private collections of dubious provenance. Paradoxically it is precisely in these collections that examples of greatest interest to Judaic Studies and Religious Studies scholars may be found, for they contain the oldest preserved manuscripts of the Mishnah, targumim, and figures known from the literature of the hechalot. In several bowls it is also possible to make out interesting medical terms, which prove that the creators of the magic bowls were not ignorant of human anatomy and pathology. Listeners will hear a concise description of the history of research of such Aramaic bowls, and their content, purpose, and significance for contemporary knowledge will be explained.

Epilog klínopisné civilizace: Aramejské zaklínací misky

Pozvolné mizení klínopisné vzdělanosti, která byla nositelkou i tehdejší lékařské vědy, dalo vzniknout aramejským magickým miskám, které měly na několik staletí zažehnat nedostatek kvalitní lékařské péče. Obsahují totiž různá zaříkávání proti démonům, která se dochovala v kvadrátním písmu, v mandejském písmu a v písmu syrském. Byly nalezeny i starověké podvrhy s nejrůznějšími pseudoskripty. Aramejské magické misky byly užívány ve 4. - 7. stol. n. l. ve střední Mezopotámii a byly hojně nacházeny během archeologických výprav v 19. stol. Je otázkou, jakým způsobem byly misky užívány, ovšem v současnosti převažuje teorie, že byly zakopávány pod příbytky svých klientů a vytvářely kolem nich ochrannou bariéru. Dnes jsou misky velmi zajímavým předmětem bádání, ale bohužel i ilegálního obchodu se starožitnostmi. V soukromých sbírkách s pochybným původem bychom jich mohli napočítat stovky. Paradoxně právě z těchto sbírek pochází exempláře pro judaistiku a religionistiku nejzajímavější, jelikož obsahují nejstarší dochované rukopisy Mišny, targumů a představy známé z literatury hechalot. V několika miskách je možné dohledat i zajímavé lékařské termíny, které ukazují, že autoři magických misek nebyli neznalí lidské anatomie a patologie. Posluchačům budou stručně představeny dějiny bádání v oblasti aramejských misek, bude jim vysvětlen jejich obsah, účel a význam pro současnou vědu.

5-01 Klinopisný panel II/Cuneiform Panel II – SP 111

Magic Prague and Golem: The Symbionts

Hana Waissierova

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, USA

The Magic Prague has been the site producing and nurturing Golem, and both concepts have served as inspiration to numerous artists, writers, poets, thinkers, photographers, music composers, filmmakers who were fascinated by the 'golden city' mystery, legends, charms, gloom. The Magic city also produces and keeps long and still very living tradition of surrealism that transgresses and plays with the complexities of ancient and urban magic, and envisions the city alive. Ivan Klíma in his „The Spirit of Prague“ consider the city as a person that has its complex character, and is defined by its history despite its periods of long domination and sense of suffering and martyrdom. Numerous memoirs witness and illustrates the intense and mysterious relationships of many to the place, as e.g. Jaroslav Seifert who defines the city as a place where "The shadow enters darkness and man enters earth", on the other hand Jaroslav Hašek or Bohumil Hrabal love Prague as a perfect location breeding their heroes "wise fools" who master their resistance to political tyrannies. In my paper I wish to extend the famous city portrait by A.M. Ripellino in his "Magic Prague", in which he claims that the timeless city actively reproduces its myths and charms from the times of Rudolf II, the alchemists, the Jewish myths. I observe, that the city spirit and powers of its architecture, do have strong spells on writers as Holan and Kafka, of Meyrink and the Czech Dadaists, but also on less known authors as Cecilia Sternberg, who most interestingly describes the reappearing of Golem as a city protector in times of need; not from the pogroms but from the Nazi occupation... In her and other accounts, the mythical protector Golem seems compared to St. Wenceslas, who is also expected to reappear in the streets of Prague in times of danger.

3-05 Magic Prague and Golemania, and Other Aspects of Czechoslovak Culture – SP 210

The View from Headquarters: Working the Opposition by State Security before 1989

Pavel Žáček

Ministerstvo obrany ČR

This discussion will be devoted to the reconstruction of one of the most important internal political tasks of State Security at the end of the 1980s, that is to infiltrate, control, repressively sanction and inform about the activities of the independent civic groups and initiatives. The political police were capable through the crisis of the normalized regime to create a quite complicated agency-operative system of work, which de facto up until November 17, 1989 relatively successfully suppressed all politically motivated anticommunist activity.

Pohled z centrály. Rozpracování opozice Státní bezpečnosti před rokem 1989

Příspěvek bude věnován rekonstrukci jednoho z nejdůležitějších vnitropolitických úkolů Státní bezpečnosti konce 80. let minulého století, kterým bylo infiltrovat, kontrolovat, represivně postihovat a informovat o činnosti nezávislých občanských

skupin a iniciativ. Politická policie byla i přes krizi normalizačního režimu schopna vytvořila poměrně složitý agenturně-operativní systém práce, který až de facto do 17. listopadu 1989 relativně úspěšně potíral veškeré politicky motivované protikomunistické aktivity.

3-02 Česká domácí protikomunistická rezistence v letech 1969-1989 / Czech Domestic Anticommunist Resistance, 1969-1989 – SP 309

Time to Renew Membership

Spring and summer is the time to pay SVU membership dues. This time, with help from Eugene Martin, we sent out elaborate dues letters and got an avalanche of responses. The first check, as always, arrived from our most prominent member, the former US Secretary of State, Professor Madeleine Albright. So, punctuality in paying SVU dues may predict a stellar professional carrier.

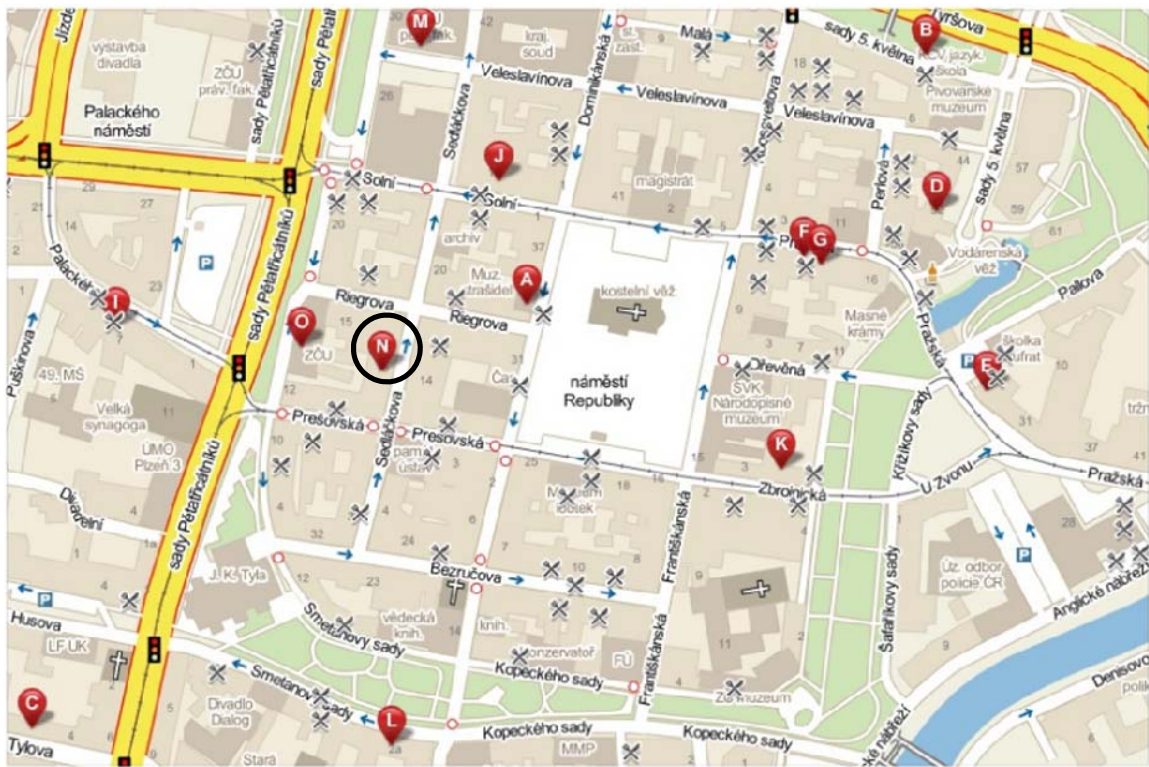
If you did not pay by now, do not despair. Paying dues became easier thanks to Jiri Eichler, who created our Internet payment gateway. Dues, registration and other payments can now all be paid on line. Just go to our Web site, www.svu2000.org, and pay with your credit card. It takes less than 5 minutes. You can also add a donation as so many members did this time. In particular I have to mention the extraordinary donation of \$1000 last year from Albert D'Annunzio, the repeated donations from Draga Kellick, and all the loving donations from our members Ales and Kveta Cvekl, Deborah Lee Daily, Ivo Feierabend, Ivan and Jana Furda, Thomas Gibian, Eugene Krizek, Kveta Schlosberg, Edward and Mary Rynes and Peter Zuman.

I also want to praise everybody who so generously donated their precious time to our mission: Míla Rechčígl, Peter Ujházy, Hugh Agnew, Ivo T. Budil, Jiří Eichler, David Chroust, Mike Kukral, Dagmar White, Louis Reith, Lída Cope, Zdeněk David, Eliah Sýkora, Herman Levy, Eugene Martin, George Tesař, Blanka Kudějová, Ladislav Goč, Vera Bořkovcová and many others. And most importantly my thanks go out to all members of SVU chapters who keep our organization alive.

Petr Hausner
SVU President

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