

# Z P R Á V Y

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## 2015 SVU REGIONAL CONFERENCE



**UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA,  
CHARLOTTESVILLE  
JULY 17-19, 2015**



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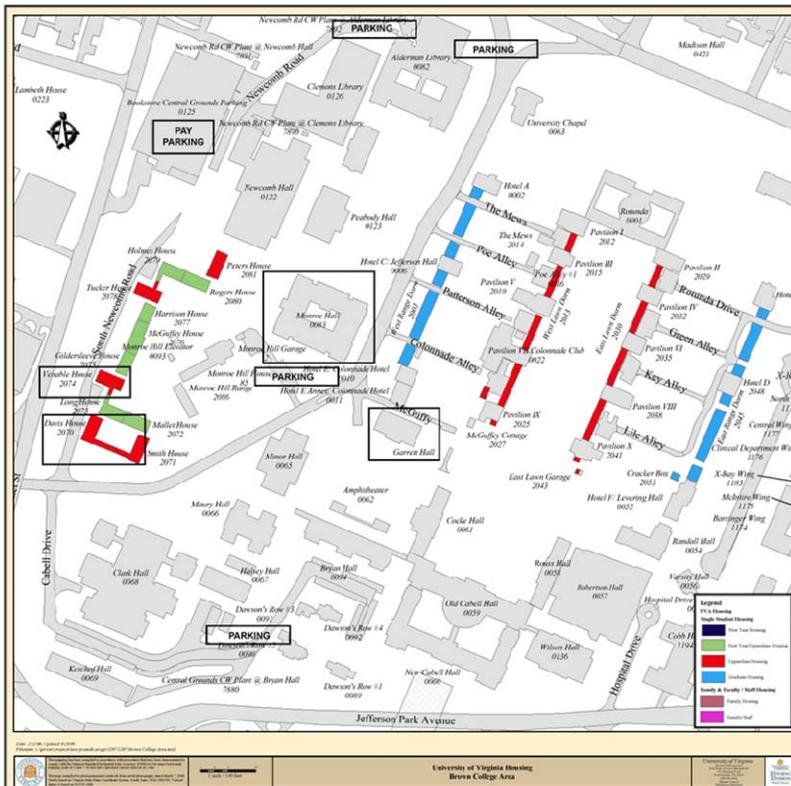
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Dear conference participants,  
Thank you for being a part of the 2015 SVU Regional Conference. We are very happy to host you at the University of Virginia. We wanted to give you some additional information beyond what's available on the website, to make your visit a comfortable and easy one.

### **LODGING**

If you're staying in the U.Va. dorms, please know that they are "bare bones" accommodations so bring your own towel, shampoo and other toiletries. The air conditioning is very strong so be prepared for colder temperatures inside.

If you're staying in a local hotel, there are a few ways to get to the conference sites. You can drive and park in the designated areas or pay for parking at the Emmet Street Parking Garage.

There is free wi-fi on the campus. We usually recommend the network "wahoo."

### **PRESENTATIONS**

The Monroe Hall classrooms have installed computers, projectors and screens, all you need to bring is your flash drive if you have a PowerPoint.

### **PARKING**

In the designated areas be sure to not park where signs say "towing all times." Spaces without these signs will be fine after 5 p.m. on Friday and all weekend. When in doubt, park in the Emmet Street Parking Garage, which has reduced rates on the weekend.

### **FOOD OPTIONS**

Breakfast: For those staying in U.Va. dorms, the Corner district on University Avenue is your closest option for food. It is a short walk there. If you're staying at the Cavalier Inn, the Villa is next door. Lunch will be organized on the Corner district.

### **CONTACTS**

The Local Arrangements Committee is here to help.

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We look forward to seeing you. Let's have a great conference!

Sincerely,

Bruce Vlk

SVU Vice President, U.Va. Local Arrangements Chair

# 2015 SVU Regional Conference Charlottesville, Virginia July 17-19, 2015

## PROGRAM

### Friday, July 17, 2015: Arrival and Reception

*Registration Desk: Venable Hall, 2:00 – 4:00 pm*

*Dinner: On one's own (many options on "The Corner" – University Avenue) 5:00-6:30 pm*

*Welcome Reception: Garrett Hall, 7:00 pm*

### Saturday, July 18, 2015: Conference Opening, Sessions, Banquet

*Registration Desk: Conference Services Office, Page House, McCormick Road Residence Area, throughout the day*

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#### **SESSION ONE — SATURDAY, JULY 18 — 9:00 – 9:30 am**

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- 1-01 Plenary Conference Opening** – Monroe Hall, 130  
Petr Hausner (*President, SVU*)  
“Opening Address: Welcome and Thanks”

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#### **SESSION TWO – SATURDAY, JULY 18 – 9:30 – 12:00 noon**

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- 2-01 Documentary Film and Discussion** – Monroe, 124  
Anna VA Polesny (*Northampton, MA*)  
“Turning Points” (feature length documentary film) with  
discussion afterwards
- 2-02 Czech and Slovak Culture, Politics and Society** –  
Monroe, 122

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Hugh LeCaine Agnew (*The George Washington University, DC*)  
“Making an Exhibition of Your Self: Czech Identity between  
Industrialization and Folklore”

Judith Fiehler (*Library of Congress, DC*)  
“Josef Suk’s *Zrání* and the Birth of the First Republic”

Louis A. Reith (*Georgetown U, emeritus; U of Nebraska-Lincoln*)  
“Who is Adelheid?”

Zdeněk V. David (*Woodrow Wilson International Center for  
Scholars, DC*)

“The Influence of Patočka’s Philosophy on Havel’s  
Political Thought”

Mary Stegmaier (*University of Missouri*)

“The Effects of Electoral Rules on Parliamentary Behavior: A  
Comparative Analysis of Poland and the Czech Republic”

*Lunch Break, 12:00 – 1:00 pm – on your own at “The Corner”*

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### SESSION THREE – SATURDAY, JULY 18 – 1:00 – 3:00 pm

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#### **3-01 “Strong Women” and the Experience of Emigration and Immigration – Monroe, 124**

Victor L. Zitta (*Mississippi State University, emeritus*),

Douglas Steele (*Chapel Hill, NC*)

“Lydia Zitová, Bohemian Immigrant Girl”

Amanda Vtipil (*Prince George County Regional Heritage Center*)

“Written in Stone: The Value of Community-Based  
Cemetery Preservation”

Marie Pearson and John Moser (*Virginia Czech and Slovak  
Heritage Society*)

“How a Small Settlement, New Bohemia (1915)

Inspired a Heritage Center”

#### **3-02 Science and Social Science – Monroe, 122**

Daša Jendrušáková (*Kean University, NJ*)

“Slovak and US Female Practitioners: Attitudes to Use of and  
Effectiveness of Corporal Punishment”

Petr F. Hausner (*University of Maryland, MD*)

“Sleeping Beauty: a Good Friend and a  
Dangerous Foe”

Peter Ujhazy (*National Cancer Institute, Rockville, MD*)

“The Science of Team Science”

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**SESSION FOUR – SATURDAY, JULY 18 – 3:00 – 5:00 pm**

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**4-01 Annual General Meeting/Valná Hromada –**  
Monroe Hall, Rm. 130

**Note:** SVU bylaws require that a Valná Hromada have a quorum. When a numerical quorum is not present, the meeting may be considered quorate after one hour from the posted starting time. Therefore, the posted starting time of the Valná Hromada is 3:00 pm. We will take attendance, and then adjourn until 3:45. At that time, there will be a presentation by Mr. Martin Herman of the American Fund for Czech and Slovak Leadership Studies on the activities of his organization. The Valná Hromada will then convene formally, with a quorum, at 4:00 pm.

*Guided Walking Tour of UVA Academical Village: 5:00 pm. Meet at bus stop, Monroe Hall. Evening Banquet: 7:00 pm – Garrett Hall*

**Sunday, September 1, 2013: Conference Sessions, Optional City Tour**

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**SESSION FIVE – SUNDAY, JULY 19 – 9:00 am – 12:00 noon**

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**5-01 “Strong Women” in History on Both Sides of the Atlantic**  
– Monroe Hall, Rm. 124

Louis A. Reith (*Georgetown University, emeritus; U of Nebraska, Lincoln*)

“The Correspondence of Perchta of Rožmberk”

Hugh LeCaine Agnew (*The George Washington University, DC*)

“Showing Your True Colors: Women and Others in Czech Banner Dedication Ceremonies in the 19th Century”

Mila Rechcigl (*Silver Spring, MD*)

“First Czech Women Activists: Moravian Women in America”

Mila Saskova-Pierce (*U of Nebraska, Lincoln*)

“Czech Feminists in Nebraska at the Beginning of the 20th Century”

**5-02 Women, Family and Economic Growth in Slovakia –**  
Monroe Hall, Rm. 130

Daša Jendrušáková (*Kean University, NJ*), with Johanna Terry and Donald Marks

“A Study of the *Enriching Your Relationship with Yourself and Others* Program”

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H. E. Ambassador Peter Kmec, Slovak Republic  
(Washington, DC/Slovakia)

“The Slovak Entrepreneurial Ecosystem and the Višegrad  
Group of Four States”

Vladimíra Briestenská (Timber Foundation, Bratislava)

“The Timber Foundation and Women’s  
Entrepreneurial Activities in Slovakia”

Mary MacPherson, (Slovak American Foundation)

“The Slovak American Foundation’s Efforts to  
Support Slovak Women Entrepreneurs”

*Lunch Break, 12:00 – 1:00 pm – On your own at “The Corner” 2:00 – 4:00  
pm – Monticello Group Tour, meet at Monroe Hall, carpool with group  
members*

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## ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

(Note: Abstracts are given in the order in which they appear in the confer-  
ence program schedule)

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### SESSION TWO – SATURDAY, JULY 18 – 9:30 – 12:00 noon

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#### **2-01 Documentary Film and Discussion – Monroe, 124**

##### **Turning Pages...A Generation Looks Back: Documentary Screening and Discussion**

Anna VA Polesny  
Northampton, MA

This feature length film based on a series of interviews highlights the stories 25 classmates born at the end of WWII dovetailed with the historical events and societal changes that have taken place in the last 70 years. From the cold war to Vietnam, world terrorism, feminism, gender role shifts, family life, marriages redefined, “coming out,” and facing old age, life experiences are addressed and examined. Thanks to its depth, openness and sensitivity, the film has been called “a portrait of a generation”—a generation that broke existing rules, questioned authority and changed societal norms; a generation in many ways defined by the cold war. Following the screening, I propose to lead a focused, inter-active discussion on identity and displacement, a theme that resonates in my family history.

Two powerful women, my mother and grandmother, contributed tremendously to the causes of democracy and women’s rights. My family’s escape

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from Czechoslovakia in 1949 was precipitated by the activities on behalf of democracy and Sokol by my grandmother, Marie Provazníková. Baba was a graduate of Minerva, Načelnice of Sokol from 1928 to 1948, Chair of the Women's Olympic Committee, coach of the gold medal winning 1948 Czechoslovak Olympic Gymnastics Team and first Olympian to defect to the West in search of freedom. Thanks to Provazníková's regular broadcasts on Radio Free Europe and Voice of America, my mother, Alena M. Polešná, MD, acclaimed rock climber, ski champion, and dentist, was threatened with imprisonment. When I was five years old, after the communist putsch, my parents, sisters and I escaped to West Germany and reached the USA by way of refugee camps and recently partitioned West Pakistan, where my mother was a Captain in the Medical Corps of the newly formed Pakistan Army and the only European dentist in the sub-continent. All three generations of women (grandmother, mother, daughters) had to create identity blending old world culture, habits, norms with new world necessities and demands.

Potential topics of discussion:

- Creation of identity for newcomers to the USA
- Differences in societal and cultural norms in the new land from the native one
- Navigating differences in socio-cultural norms
- Assimilation vs. adhesion to familiar old world standards and behaviors
- The sense of “longing” and homelessness experienced by refugees, exiles and other displaced persons

## **2-02 Czech and Slovak Culture, Politics and Society – Monroe, 122**

### **Making an Exhibition of Your Self: Czech Identity between Industrialization and Folklore**

Hugh LeCaine Agnew

The George Washington University, DC

At Leopold II's coronation in Prague in 1791, the Gubernium organized the first industrial exhibition in Central Europe, highlighting the kingdom's progress and modernity, yet in 1792, Francis's coronation celebration included a *Volksfest*, a mass peasant wedding ceremony, complete with local costumes, musicians and folk traditions. A century later this juxtaposition of modern/industrial and folk/peasant was repeated in the Jubilee Exhibition of 1891, where in spite of all the state-of-the art industrial exhibits, one of

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the hits among the general public was the “Ceská chalupa” (Czech cottage) with its displays of handicraft tools, agricultural implements and peasant life. That interest sparked the 1895 Czechoslavonic Ethnographic Exhibition, and together these exhibits helped fix the image of the archetypal Czech as a peasant, exactly at the moment when more and more Czechs were becoming urban industrial workers.

### **Josef Suk’s *Zrání* and the Birth of the First Republic**

Judith Fiehler

Library of Congress, DC

*Zrání*, (Ripening), one of Josef Suk’s greatest works, is a remarkable display of profound, sustained emotion as well as a tour de force of inspired compositional technique and orchestration. In a sense, it is a chamber work for large orchestra, written while Suk was regularly performing as second violinist of the renowned Bohemian Quartet. The final corrections in the autograph score display Suk’s meticulous use of fine details of orchestration to enhance the work’s expressive power. The composer’s only documentation of the significance of the title comes from a few notations in the short score. However, Suk’s letters and the essays of his close friend Václav Štěpán provide clues. In addition, the work has always been associated with a poem by Antonín Sova with the same title. The definitive answer seems to lie in the structure itself. Like Smetana’s symphonic poem *Vltava*, the work gradually unfolds from a gentle, embryonic motive to full maturity. *Zrání* was written from 1912 to 1917 – thus, in part, while the identity of Czechoslovakia was also ripening. It was first performed by the Czech Philharmonic under the baton of Václav Talich in Smetana Hall on October 30, 1918, only two days after the declaration of Czech independence. Bohuslav Martinů, who was in the orchestra, later recollected that the musicians understood that this work provided the opportunity to unite with the whole world as an independent and free people, as an independent and free nation. Although Otakar Nejedlý attempted to nullify its significance, *Zrání* has endured in the repertory as a reflection of the Czech spirit, a demonstration of the excellence of the Czech nation through its music.

### **Who is Adelheid?**

Louis J. Reith

Georgetown University, Emeritus; Lincoln, NE

*Adelheid* is a superb 1969 Czech film by František Vláčil, based on a 1967 novel of the same name by Vladimír Körner. Both the film and the novel

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depict the violent post-war relationship between Sudeten-Germans and Czechs from mid to late 1945 through the intertwined lives of two individuals. Viktor Chotovický, a Czech soldier who returns from the RAF in Aberdeen, Scotland, only to be placed in charge of an empty manor house in remote Northern Moravia. But soon a mysterious cleaning lady appears, Adelheid Heidenmannová, daughter of a former Nazi war criminal, who once lived in that castle. The developing relationship between two marginalized protagonists (communicated by means of facial gestures, long silences, and the atmospheric music of J. S. Bach and Johann Strauss, Jr., in the film) becomes a parable of longstanding ethnic misunderstanding between Sudeten-Germans and Czechs in the modern Czechoslovak state. The tragic denouement of the story raises the question: Who really is Adelheid? Is she a proud, heroic, deceitful, or callous woman, or just another victim of a cruel war and venomous post-war environment? What is the possible motivation for her puzzling behavior at the end of the story?

### **The Influence of Patočka's Philosophy on Václav Havel's Political Thought**

Zdeněk V. David

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, DC

Václav Havel primarily imbibed from Jan Patočka's teaching the subjectively given ontological reality beyond the realm of sensory perceptions. Some of the more mysterious, if not mystical aspects, of Havel's thought may be illuminated by their relationships to the tenets of Patočka's philosophy. Patočka maintained that the crisis of modern man stemmed from his living in a double world: 1) the world of scientific constructs, and 2) the natural world, which was pushed in to the background as something unimportant. Because of this schism, modern science was not aware of the conditions and assumptions from which it has originally arisen. The "transcendental theory" of experience, which Havel adopted from Patočka, was in a position to reconcile the contradictions between the two worlds, as well as explain the meaning of the world and teach man to bear responsibility for the world. The key to overcoming the division was the concept of subjectivity in contrast to the objectivity of the scientific world. Patočka influenced not only Havel's epistemology, but also his ethics. In the ethical sphere, Havel's insistence on man's "responsibility" for humanity and the world—which has been lost and must be recaptured—was evidently inspired by Patočka. Thus Havel shared with Patočka likewise the element of existentialism in reaching mankind's proper ethical relationship with the universal environment.

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## The Effect of Electoral Rules on Political Behavior: A Comparative Analysis of Poland and the Czech Republic

Mary Stegmaier, University of Missouri  
Michael Jankowski, University of Oldenburg  
Kamil Marcinkiewicz, University of Oldenburg

In this paper Mary Stegmaier presents the results of a collaborative study on behalf of herself and her coauthors. They examine how the characteristics of electoral systems influence the voting behavior of Members of Parliament (MPs) in the lower houses of the Czech and Polish Parliaments. Both countries use open-list proportional representation electoral systems, but with slightly different preference voting rules. In both countries, voters must first select the ballot of party they will vote for. A list of candidates appears on the party ballot, and those candidates, in both countries, are rank ordered by the party. In Poland, voters must select exactly one candidate, while in the Czech Republic indicating candidate preferences is optional. The important difference in the rules for our comparative analysis is that in Poland the number of preference votes won by candidates determines who wins seats. In the Czech Republic, the initial party ranking of candidates holds unless a candidate(s) passes a 5% preference vote threshold of votes for the party in that district. This rule difference means that the party ranking is more important in the Czech Republic in determining which candidates win seats than in Poland.

How does this rule difference impact the parliamentary voting behavior of MPs? Using candidate data from the 2007 Polish and 2010 Czech parliamentary elections and the voting records of the MPs during the subsequent parliamentary term, we test two hypotheses. First we hypothesize that MPs who won lower preference vote shares will be more likely to vote with their party in parliament than MPs with higher preference vote shares. The logic in this is that MPs with high vote shares will feel less beholden to their party, because they have popular support that they can rely on to win seats. But those who have lower preference vote shares need to stay in good standing with their party to secure high positions on the ballot in the next election in order to increase their chances of winning a seat. This is especially important in the Czech Republic due to the preference vote threshold, but also in both countries voters are more likely to cast preference votes for candidates higher on the ballot (Marcinkiewicz and Stegmaier, 2015).

Second, we test whether this relationship is stronger in the Czech Republic than in Poland, due to the Czech Republic's preference vote threshold re-

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quired to override the party's candidate ranking on the ballot. In the Czech Republic, we would expect that MPs who won their seats with low vote shares would be more likely to vote with the party on parliamentary votes as a way to secure positions at the top of the ballot in the next election, since the party ranking of candidates has a stronger effect on who wins seats, due to the threshold, than in Poland.

Our empirical analysis finds support for both hypotheses. In both countries, MPs with lower preference vote shares are more likely to vote with the party on parliamentary votes. This effect is statistically significant in both countries. But, as we hypothesize regarding the country differences, the effect is much stronger in the Czech Republic than in Poland. In fact, it is 10 times stronger in the Czech Republic than in Poland. For example, in the Czech Republic, a 10 percentage point increase in preference vote share results in a 2.7 percentage point decrease in party unity, whereas the same increase in preference vote shares in Poland results in just 1/5 of a percentage point decrease in voting with the party.

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### **SESSION THREE – SATURDAY, JULY 18 – 1:00 – 4:00 pm**

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#### **3-01 “Strong Women” and the Experience of Emigration and Immigration – Monroe, 124**

##### **Lydia Zitová, Bohemian Immigrant Girl**

Victor L. Zitta, Mississippi State U, Emeritus  
Douglas Steele, Celanese Chemical Corp., Ret.

Lydia Zitová of Bohemia was 16 years old when she immigrated to America. Details of Lydia's journey were “hid” from subsequent generations until letters written by her parents Josef and Růžena Zita were found in Lydia's achieves after her death. Translations of these letters revealed the contrast of circumstances in Bohemia with opportunities waiting in America, for those willing to leave family and native country to take risks settling in America.

Lydia's parents were from different sociological backgrounds. Her father Josef was from “peasant stock,” while her mother Růžena was the ambitious daughter of farmer Jan and Františka Hrubý from Rožnov, Bohemia. Josef and Růžena were introduced to evangelic Christianity, met, married and on July 31, 1896 their first child Lydia was born in Rožnov. Before Lydia was a teenager, the family had moved multiple times, until grandfa-

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ther Jan Zita died and the family moved to the Zita family home at #6 Blatov. By 1913, eight children were in Lydia's family.

In the spring of 1913 the Zita family received a letter from Lydia's cousin in America, urging them to send Lydia to America because of the opportunities awaiting her. In May 1913 Lydia departed Blatov bound for Bremen and the steam ship Neckar that would take her to America on June 7. Her companions were František Prachář, a 26 year old married man from the Žižkov district of Prague, and his 21-year-old girlfriend Slavka from Lydia's village of Blatov. This paper describes Lydia's journey to Baltimore, her unlikely admittance into the United States, her determination to stay in America and within 11 months of her arrival lure her entire family to America. Although this is Lydia's personal story, it represents the story of many immigrants who dared to pursue the opportunities before them.

### **Written In Stone: The Value of Community-Based Cemetery Preservation**

Amanda Vtipilson

U.S. Army Women's Museum and Prince George  
County Regional Heritage Center

They say nothing lasts unless it is written in stone, but the rapidly deteriorating markers standing in cemeteries across the United States seem to say differently. Every day letters carved in stone are weathered away, monuments are broken or buried and sometimes entire cemeteries are lost to time. Each letter or stone that is lost is a piece of history that may now be irretrievable. Cemeteries, aside from being solemn places of reflection and remembrance, can be incredible historic resources—documenting birth and death dates, marriages, family relations, cultural trends and more. Their preservation can be paramount in creating a more complete history of a community.

Recognizing the importance of these places, in 2011 the Prince George County Regional Heritage Center initiated a volunteer-based campaign to document cemeteries large and small across the county. Prince George County is a rural community located some 30 miles south of Virginia's capital and has been home to many groups of people, including a large influx of Czech and Slovak families around the turn of the 20th century. Since 2008 the Prince George County Regional Heritage Center has served as a cultural and historic hub for the regional community. Its many enthusiastic members were ready to step up when the call for Cemetery Inventory Pro-

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ject volunteers was made. Volunteers braved weather, thorns, overgrown forests and bugs to document 45 cemeteries including 325 internments within them. Not only has their service created a lasting record of these graves, but it has also developed a solid group of cemetery and history preservation advocates.

Using the small church and family cemeteries of Czech and Slovak immigrants in Prince George County as case studies (specifically the cemeteries of the First Czechoslovak Presbyterian Church and the Saint Paul Lutheran Church), this presentation will outline the importance of cemetery preservation and the value of calling on the local community to collect this vital information.

### **How a Small Settlement, New Bohemia (1915) Inspired a Heritage Center**

Marie Blaha Pearson and John Moser  
Virginia Czech and Slovak Heritage Society

In 1916, Raymond G. Carroll, in an article titled *New Bohemia, Virginia, a Colony of Alien Farmers Who Have Come to Stay*, wrote “no chronicler of a decade hence will write, ‘there was a Bohemian and Slovak settlement down in Virginia,’ because this migration has been properly developed and is there to stay.” Mr. Carroll was right because New Bohemia still exists and a new State Historical Road Marker now stands along the area on Route 460 in Virginia where this historical community remains. Granted in the decades since it has changed and now where a settlement of homes, a school, a hotel, a church and other community buildings once stood the changes, though apparent in character, remain mostly in spirit. Void of most of the homes, schools and other buildings today, if you were to tour the same back country roads through southern Virginia that led you to New Bohemia you will see the same names on the mailboxes as were there in the old days five, going and six, generations later.

Through the efforts of the co-founders of the Virginia Czech Slovak Heritage Society, Marie Pearson and Joyce Pritchard, New Bohemia is today a historical site that many honor and respect. Families of the immigrants have banded together to pay tribute to the efforts of these founders by helping to support the creation of a large Czech Slovak Gallery and Resource Center in the Prince George County Regional Heritage Center’s Museum due to open in the fall of 2015. Ms. Pearson will tell the story of New Bohemia, Virginia and John Moser, Creative Designer of Moser Productions, Inc. who is instrumental in planning the exhibits and artifacts at the

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gallery will present a slide presentation of what the museum can expect as it captures the life and history of the Czechs and Slovaks who immigrated into Virginia following the American Civil War.

### **3-02 Science and Social Science – Monroe, Rm. 122**

#### **Slovak and US Female Practitioners: Attitudes to Use of And Effectiveness of Corporal Punishment**

Daša Jendrušáková  
Kean University, NJ

Regardless of the limited empirical evidence for effectiveness of the use of corporal punishment (CP), this disciplinary method is widely used with public support. From a historical standpoint, the prevalence rate of CP appears to have decreased, though it is still high. Despite families' continued use of CP as a discipline method, regardless of the geographical location (Slovakia or the USA), relatively little research has looked at CP from the perspective of mental health professionals who work with children, parents, and families. The aim of the presented research study was to examine the attitudes and beliefs of practitioners with respect to the use of parenting practices, particularly corporal punishment. The results revealed that the more negative the perception of childhood CP, the less frequently practitioners recommended its use to their clients. Additionally, greater levels of practitioners' knowledge of the evidence base about effects of CP were associated with lower acceptance of the use of CP by their clients. Furthermore, cultural differences in attitudes and beliefs about use of corporal punishment in Slovakia and gender differences between attitudes of women and men will be explored. Consequently, increasing knowledge and training of mental health professionals who work with children, parents, and families will be suggested.

#### **Sleeping Beauty: A Good Friend and Dangerous Foe**

Petr F. Hausner  
University of Maryland, MD

We are witnessing Earth shattering advances in cancer immunotherapy. As a consequence, the goal of cancer therapy shifted from prolonging survival to providing a cure to most patients irrespective of the extent of their disease. One successful and very promising avenue of cancer immunotherapy utilizes CAR cells, or designer cytotoxic T-lymphocytes equipped with a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR). These cells are designed to attack cancer

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cells. The elaborate design is made in DNA and has to be accurately copied onto patient's T-lymphocytes. Though there are different ways to achieve this so called transduction, the "Sleeping Beauty" (SB) transposon system might be the most efficient one. The engine of the SB transposon system is the transposase, an enzyme which was reconstructed from salmonid DNA 20 million years after it became extinct in nature. Since, interestingly, periods of accelerated evolution (the puncta of the "punctuated equilibrium") might be related to transposon activation, one has to ask whether therapeutic CAR cells using the SB transposon system pose a significant danger to life on Earth. Whereas the first gene manipulations were held back for a few years by a worldwide moratorium during which safety principles of DNA transfer were established, the use of the SB system seems to be handled in a more casual manner. While lauding the progress in cancer immunotherapy, this talk discusses the dangers of releasing the Sleeping Beauty transposase into the biosphere, since it might turn out to have unpredictable Earth shattering effects.

### **The Science of Team Science**

Peter Ujhazy

National Cancer Institute, Rockville, MD

Teams have become the natural *modi operandi* of many human activities. Scientific endeavors are no exception; however the immense growth of the complexity of scientific research imposes new challenges. In the effort to optimize teamwork in science, a relatively new discipline evolved that allows the study of team assembly, its dynamics and productivity. The science of team science grew over the recent years to a powerful tool that provides evidence-based rationales for new strategies in the ever-changing world of scientific work.

Team science is a collaborative, interdependent research activity by more than one individual. A science team usually consists of 2-10 people, but there is a trend toward larger groups joining forces to solve specific scientific questions. The productivity of these larger teams counting many times hundreds of investigators is superior to that of small teams. There are key features that create challenges for team science: high diversity of membership, deep knowledge integration, large size, goal misalignment with other teams, permeable boundaries, geographic dispersion, and high task interdependence. Special algorithms have been developed to assist the creation of complex scientific teams. A team of experts does not necessarily mean an expert team. Proper team training work was shown to increase the performance of teams. In biomedical sciences, translational science, i.e. the activity

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that fosters the movement of scientific discoveries into clinical applications, requires diversified teams of experts including basic scientists, clinicians, biostatisticians, bioinformaticians, nurses, administrators, and support personnel. On the example of the National Cancer Institute's Specialized Program of Research Excellence, a major translational science program, one can demonstrate what works and what does not in biomedical team science. Resources for further study of the science of team science will be provided.

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**SESSION FOUR – SATURDAY, JULY 18 – 3:00 – 5:00 pm**

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**4-01 Annual General Meeting/Valná Hromada –  
Monroe Hall, Rm. 130**

The Auditors' Report, which will be presented at the Annual General Meeting/Valná Hromada, is printed following the paper abstracts.

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**SESSION FIVE – SUNDAY, JULY 19 – 9:00 am – 12:00 noon**

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**5-01 “Strong Women” in History on Both Sides of the Atlantic –  
Monroe Hall, Rm. 124**

**The Correspondence of Perchta of Rožmberk with her Father, Ulrich,  
or,  
The Unraveling of an Unhappy Marriage in  
Fifteenth-Century Bohemia**

Louis J.Reith

Georgetown University, Emeritus, Lincoln, NE

The letters of Perchta of Rožmberk, a fifteenth-century Bohemian noblewoman, mostly to her father, Ulrich of Rožmberk in the Český Krumlov castle, provide illuminating insights into how fifteenth-century Bohemian noblewomen saw themselves and their lives. The central topic of this collection, compiled and translated by Prof. John M. Klassen of Trinity Western University, Canada, is Perchta's expression to her father of her deep unhappiness at his choice of a husband for her, in which her expectations of respect and companionship in marriage clearly were left unfulfilled. This rare documentation of a situation that must have faced many women in the Middle Ages and Renaissance is valuable for showing how a fifteenth-century Bohemian noblewoman might choose to influence plans made for her life by more powerful male family members. Comparisons can be made with the marriage negotiations of Duke Christoph for his eight daughters in sixteenth-century Württemberg. He allowed each of his daughters to veto

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his choice of a future husband—an enlightened gesture which would have spared Perchta much personal grief, while depriving historians of valuable knowledge about the marital and domestic lives of fifteenth-century Bohemian noblewomen.

**Showing Your True Colors: Women and Others in  
Czech Banner Dedication Ceremonies  
in the 19th Century**

Hugh LeCaine Agnew  
The George Washington University

During the 1860s public life in the Habsburg monarchy, including the Kingdom of Bohemia, underwent a significant, if reluctant and only partial, opening. The return to a form of constitutional rule created a situation in which for the first time since the failed revolutions of 1848-49, public associational and political activity was legal. The result was the emergence of a vibrant civil life in which patriotic, charitable, and other associations played an important part. And an important part of each association was its banner, typically dedicated (or one might say “consecrated”) in a formal ceremony. This paper explores the role of banners and banner dedication ceremonies in the emerging nationalist public life, pursuing their roots into the past in models taken from the military traditions of the monarchy. In these ceremonies women played an important, but usually circumscribed role. The nationalist movement, in redefining the symbolic meaning of these visual emblems of the old monarchy, created strong associations between the national cause and specific symbols and colors, that continue to influence Czech political symbols today.

**The First Czech Women Activists: Moravian Women in America**

Mila Rehcigl  
SVU Scholar-in-Residence, Rockville, MD

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

This particular paper focuses on women who came to America in the first part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, as members of the renewed *Unitas fratrum*, known as the Moravian Church, who played a variety of roles at every level of Moravian society. In many ways, these women were ahead of the suffragist goals by more than one hundred years.

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Besides working alongside their husbands as equal partners, they were storekeepers, financial managers, missionaries and stewardesses who took care of the temporal affairs of a congregation or choir. They were members of the Church councils around the world, and in these governing bodies they participated actively in discussions and decision-making. They were also active spiritual leaders. They served as acolytes; they were ordained as deaconesses, eldresses and even presbyters. As deaconesses and eldresses, they led worship and preached in services for their own choirs. Some of them even ordained deaconesses and female presbyters, a function normally reserved for bishops. While no one knows the actual numbers, probably between 100 to 150 women held administrative and spiritual offices in the Moravian settlements and the central Church. Such representation in public offices was unthinkable by the then prevailing standards.

Although women could not normally attend institutions of higher learning in America until the middle of the 19th century, Moravian schools were an exception to this generalization. Specifically, the Moravian College, originally established in Germantown, Pennsylvania in 1742 and later moved to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, began admitting women from the very start. In 1784, it admitted young girls from outside the religious community, offering them one of the most advanced curricula available in the period just following the Revolutionary War.

As shown in this study, the Moravian women are really a class by themselves who enjoyed rights and privileges unheard of by other women.

### **Czech Feminists in Nebraska at the beginning of the Twentieth Century**

Mila Saskova-Pierce  
University of Nebraska, Lincoln

This presentation deals with the interactions between the North American, and more specifically Nebraska feminist movement at the beginning of the 20th century, its representation in the Czech ethnic in the Mid-West, and its influence on the development of feminist movement in the Czech Lands.

The end of the 19th and the beginning of the twentieth centuries saw the development of the feminist movement in Nebraska. A number of famous women took part in it. Some of them explicitly declared themselves as feminists and articulated their positions. Some assumed social or professional roles reserved for men which implied their feminist stand. Their port-a-parole in the press was Clara Bewick Colby, a journalist, who published

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for 26 years the official publication of the USA feminist movement the *Women's Tribune* first from Beatrice from 1883 and then later for another 20 years from Washington, D.C.

Nebraska was the birth place of many feminists and groups that formed around them. Among the famous activists should be mentioned Elisabeth M. Griffin Abbott and her two daughters Edith Abbott and Grace Abbott were successful politicians and organizers. Willa Cather represents the writing community. The physician Olga Stastny was involved in the United States establishment of social medicine, to mention a few from the whole social spectrum.

The feminist movement in the English speaking groups was joined by members, among others, from the Nebraska Czech community. Many of these Czech feminists grew up in and belonged to the gymnastic Sokol movement (Sokolice). They organized in groups with cultural and political programs and the members became a bridge between the old Czech country nascent feminist groups and their American counterparts.

**5-02 Women, Family and Economic Growth in Slovakia –**  
Monroe Hall, Rm. 130

***A Study of the Enriching Your Relationship with  
Yourself and Others Program***

Daša Jendrušáková (with Johanna Terry and Donald Marks)  
Kean University, NJ

The practice model chosen for the presented program evaluation study is the experiential and psycho-educational brief intervention program, *Enriching Your Relationship with Yourself and Others (Enriching Program)*, which was developed by Loeschen (2005). The program is based on the teachings of Virginia Satir and direct observations of Satir's work with individuals, families and couples. While Satir, the first woman and pioneer of family therapy, was recognized for her charisma and popularity, her work has been criticized for lack of a theoretical and empirically based structure, and a clear guide to clinical application (Brubacher 2006; Nichols and Schwartz 2008).

The Enriching program has been widely and successfully used in the past within the network of trained and certified clinicians of the Satir Network, and it is designed to target different population of clients, such as those within the area of primary prevention, relapse prevention, couples, and parent/child groups. Additionally, the program was translated into the Slovak language (Jendrušáková, 2009) and adopted and adjusted for use by the Slovak Satir Institute in Bratislava.

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The core skill set described and taught in the Enriching Program includes six phases contributing to the process of therapy identified by Loeschen (2002). These six phases include: Making Contact, Validating, Facilitating Awareness, Promoting Acceptance, Making Changes and Reinforcing Changes. Subsequently, the result is an experiential and psycho-educational program that offers skills training to more general populations, and at the same time enhances the skills those in the helping professions.

The aim of the presented study was to evaluate the Enriching program and its adaptation for a college population. Anecdotal evidence suggests that participants of the training benefit from completion of the program. However, no empirical evidence supports such statements. More specifically, outcome changes with focus on life satisfaction and well-being were tracked and compared pre- and post-administration of the program.

### **Women as Engines of Economic Growth in Slovakia**

H. E. Peter Kmec

Ambassador of Slovakia to the United States

Ms. Vladimíra Briestenská

Timber Foundation, Bratislava, Slovakia

Ms. Mary MacPherson

Slovak American Foundation

A vibrant entrepreneurial ecosystem is emerging across Slovakia and women are bringing their energy and innovation to scalable ventures with global aspirations. Within the ecosystem, a network of women leaders and entrepreneurs is gaining momentum, supported by stakeholders inside and outside the country. Based in Slovakia and acting globally, the Timber Foundation aims to provide access to networks, **education, visibility and capital** for women entrepreneurs leading high-growth, disruptive ventures in Slovakia and V4 to help them expand their businesses. This session will describe the entrepreneurial environment in Slovakia and feature a presentation on the Timber Foundation.

Ambassador Kmec will provide some background on the entrepreneurial ecosystem and the V4 work, Vladimíra Briestenská will speak about Timber and Mary MacPherson will talk briefly about the work of the Slovak American Foundation in supporting Slovak entrepreneurs.

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# THE 2014 AUDIT REPORT TO THE SVU GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

On May 29, 2015, the Auditor had the opportunity to review the last set of bank account statements of the audited period of the 2014 Audit and could observe that the submitted accounting statements correspond ultimately to the complete set of bank account statements and they seem to display fairly, in all material respects, the true financial position of the SVU as of February 12, 2015.

## DISCHARGE TO THE RETIRING 2012-2014 EXECUTIVE BOARD

Having applied due care in accordance with the recognized professional standards in public audit, the SVU Auditor, in compliance with the Article 21 of the SVU Bylaws, with respect to the above statement regarding the SVU accounts, **is authorized to propose to the SVU General Assembly to grant DISCHARGE** to the retiring 2012-2014 Executive Board.

*J. Eichler, May 30, 2015*

## NOTES

### 1) THE AUDITED PERIOD

In respect of the 2014 General Assembly Meeting date set for July 4, 2014, the audited interval of the 2014 Audit was defined by the period between the 2012 General Assembly Meeting and the accounts' closing at the end of May 2014, with the deadline for financial documentation to be submitted by June 10, 2014. However, the absence of SVU Treasurer in the audited period made this job of the retiring Executive Board difficult, together with having part of the accounts not yet transferred

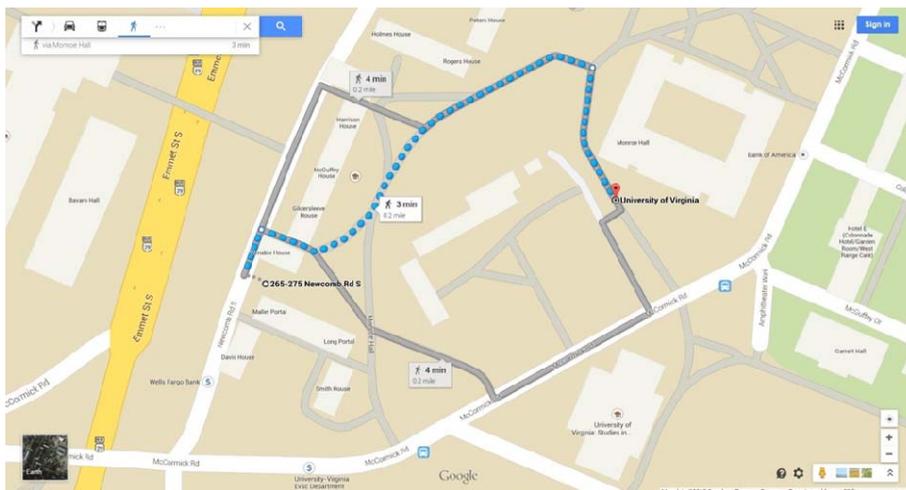
into its hands. At the proposal of the Auditor, the **2014 General Assembly extended** the audited period to October 31, 2014 and ruled that the retiring Executive Board is not discharged of its fiduciary responsibility until complete financial documentation is submitted to the Auditor and until the Audit Report is published in *Zprávy SVU*.

## 2) THE TRANSFER OF ACCOUNTS

The actual final transfer of accounts to the 2012-2014 Executive Board took place on October 6, 2014, November 10, 2014, and February 12, 2015. The last set of bank account statements for the 2014 Audit was delivered on May 29, 2015.

## 3) THE REVIEW OF THE 2012 RECOMMENDATIONS

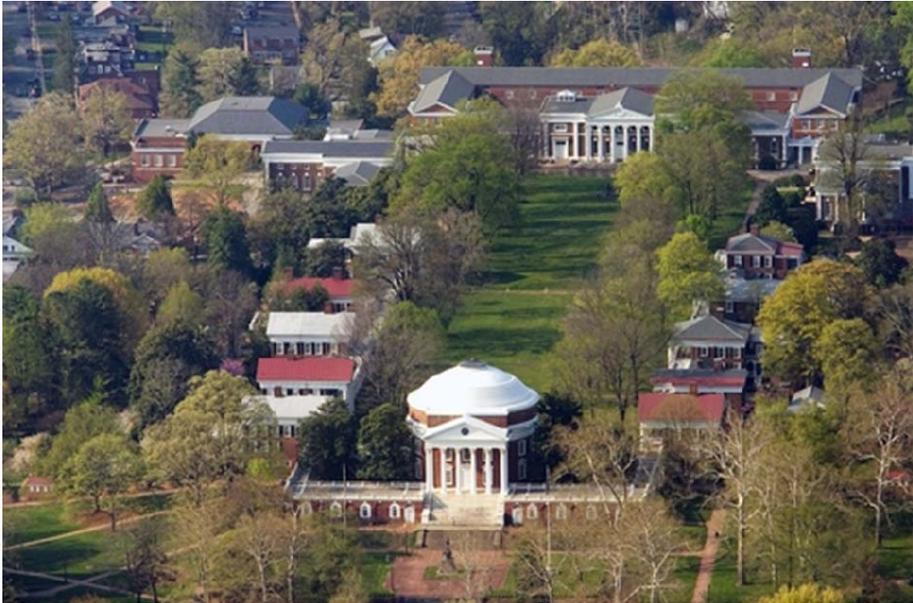
Within the working exchange with the Auditor, the Executive Board received a review of the 2012 Recommendations repeatedly, hearing lately an appreciation for the successful yet delayed implementation of the majority of them.



Walking routes from the dorms to Monroe Hall

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