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STATI – ARTICLES

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(School ethnography of the body – its background, forms and results)

Abstract: The summarizing study presents the research field of the so called school ethnography of the body (SEB) that started to develop during the last decade. This interdisciplinary field produces results that could be used in the social and cultural anthropology, sociology, social philosophy as well as in pedagogy. The introductory part of the study is dedicated to the concept of the body that is being productively handled within the frame of the SEB. Subsequently, selected concepts of the body are applied to the socio-cultural space of the school, and in the final part of the study the results of partial researches within the frame of the SEB, realized so far, are presented, as well as the basic theoretical and methodological approaches.

Keywords: school ethnography of the body, critical ethnography, anthropology of the body, habitualized body, mimesis, body formation, photoethnography.

- Adam Horálek, *Tři přístupy k pupkům národů. Primordialisticko-modernistický diskurz prizmatem aktivity a objektivitě etnicity* 23
(Three approaches to the navel points of the nations. Primordialist-modernist discourse seen through the prism of activity and objectivity of the ethnicity)

Abstract: The paper examines theoretical discourses of ethnicity and has three main objectives: (1) to categorize and compare three academic approaches towards ethnicity, nation and nationalism, (2) to identify the core distinction between ethnic and national identity, and (3) to analyze the differences between approaches through activity and objectivity of ethnicity. The traditional distinction between primordialist and modernist/situationalist approaches is enhanced by adding the ethnicist approach to the interjacent boundary. There are three core lines of distinctions between these approaches. Firstly, it is, more or less, the distinction between primordiality of ethnicity and modernity of nation, not primordiality and modernity itself, which divides the discussed approaches. Secondly, most academic theories, regardless of their background, interpret the ethnicity (nation) as situational rather than objective or subjective phenomenon. Lastly, it is the scale of activity of ethnicity (activity of individuals – components – systems) which differs among the theories.

Keywords: ethnicism, ethnicity, modernism, nationalism, nation, primordialism.

- Tereza Kušniráková, *Vztah vietnamských navrátilců předlistopadové imigrace k Československému státu a jeho společnosti* 45
(The Relationship of Vietnamese Returnees of pre-1989 Immigration to the Czechoslovak state and its society)

Abstract: Post-WWII geopolitical changes in Indochina and Central & Eastern Europe drastically altered the international relationships of Czechoslovakia. Vietnam became one of its partners. After the 1954 defeat of the French, the first Northern Vietnamese immigrants came to Czechoslovakia. However, after the Velvet Revolution of 1989 political agreements

on cultural cooperation ended, and a return migration began. Nevertheless, the reconsolidation of democracy in the successor states of Czechoslovakia did not bring to an end the long established connection, and spontaneous individual migration started. Since then thousands of persons have come, and the Czech Republic remains one of the most desirable destinations for Vietnamese migrants. This article is the result of a qualitative survey conducted among pre-1989 returnees that was carried out in Vietnam from July 2010 to February 2011. The main task of the study is to frame the migration in a broader historical and political context, and show how the consequences and organized features of pre-1989 migration have shaped the perception of Czechoslovakia and the returnees' relationship with it.

Keywords: Vietnamese, return migration, Czechoslovak's migratory experience, relationship to Czechoslovakia, historical context.

Jiří Woitsch, *Etnografický atlas Čech, Moravy a Slezska: Stav a perspektivy výzkumu* 67
(Ethnographic Atlas of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia: State and perspectives of research)

Abstract: The text summarizes the history and present state of the ethnocartographic research in the Czech Lands. It accentuates the fact that, in spite of the relatively high prestige of ethnocartography in many European countries and in spite of repeated efforts of several representants of our ethnocartography, „classical“ ethnographic atlas was never realized in the Czech Republic and probably will never be realized in the future due to several reasons. The causes of neglect or even negation of ethnocartographic research are mostly due to organizational and ideological reasons. The present-day Czech research must, therefore, face numerous specific tasks and problems that influence the concept and contents of the ethnographic atlas. From the nowadays already anachronistic effort to map the „whole“ of traditional culture the concept of the Ethnographic Atlas of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia moved in the direction of spatial documentation and analysis of partial, selected aspects. The second important feature is the giving up of field research and the general use of questionnaires in the process of the collection of the data, instead of the analysis of written and iconographical sources. The basic conceptual and theoretical-methodological bases of the work on the atlas can be resumed as follows: the consistent application of territorial, not ethnical principle for collection and analysis of the data; the focus on the time period between the second half of the 18th century and the beginning of the 20th century; liberal choice of localities, preference given to statistical and proto-statistical data; consistent application of modern technological devices – especially geographic information system (GIS).

Keywords: Ethnological atlas of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia; ethnocartography; methodology; research overview; geographic information system (GIS); vernacular architecture.

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Abstract: The study focuses on a unique manifestation of popular art: the figuration by stucco reliefs with religious themes, from the first half of the nineteenth century, that are found on the facades of the village buildings in the region Vysočina (on the border between Bohemia and Moravia). These stucco decorations follow the example of the popular glass paintings, paintings on procession flags, but especially the motives of pilgrimage badges and medallions (so called „little sacraments“). These reliefs, documented mostly on historical photographs, decorated in a whole 11 objects in 6 localities. In most of the cases original polychromy was proven. The themes were, besides the traditional saints, Saint Florian or Sain John Nepomucene, or Virgin Mary, also the depictions of closer or more distant pilgrimage places (Křemešník, Vranov u Brna, Sonntagberg, Lorch). Due to the fact of the limited durability of

the material, as well as the social and cultural development, until today only two exemplars and one torso of the decoration were preserved. The study is supplemented by pictorial reconstruction of the original decoration, made by the author on the basis of preserved photographs.

Keywords: village architecture, popular art, religious art, Vysočina, stucco decoration.

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(Studying the Homelessness in the USA: An Inspiration for a Research in the Czech Republic)

Abstract: Homelessness in the Czech Republic is a relatively new phenomenon. Because of ideological background before 1989, as a result of loss of employment, it could not show up. For that reason, it fully emerged in early 1990s. Under this condition, it has been also unresearched for long time. Moreover, most of the written papers have ignored key studies from abroad, especially from the USA. Therefore, this paper offers an overview of studying the homelessness in USA. It briefly describes historic and cultural movement from the pre-industrial poor to the urbancentric homeless. Then, in light of distinguished periods of 20th century, it focuses on conditions of emergence and development American skid rows and particularities of their populations. Finally, the paper presents important studies of all these periods. Based on overview of American homelessness the paper articulates four propositions for a research in the Czech Republic. The research should focus on: (1) historic, socio-cultural and political-economical context related to postsocialism and neoliberalism; (2) searching for less ideological conceptualizations of homelessness; (3) connecting poverty as the main factor of homelessness with other ones; (4) carrying out more ethnographic researches.

Keywords: homelessness, USA, Czech Republic.

- Lenka Šolcová, *Subjektivní reflexe reemigrace černobylských přesídlenců v lokalitě Kopydlno.....* 151
(Subjective reflection on return migration on part of the displaced persons from Tschernobyl: in the locality Kopydlno)

Abstract: The aim of the following text was to intermediate the personal reflection of migrants of preponderantly Czech origin who were in the years 1991–1993 resettled from the former Soviet Union to the Czech Republic. Better to say, the article focuses on one specific group of these displaced persons who came in the year 1993 and have lived since then in the locality Kopydlno. The main aim of the text is to reflect the way how the refugees themselves at present assess the motivation for their leaving of the land of their forefathers, how they evaluate their adaptation and integration with respect to the locality in which they live, how did they cope with the „resettlement shock“ and how did they succeed in the „competition“ with the majorite society, for example at work. The final part of the text presents the differences in assessment of the return migration process and in evaluation of the locality between the first and second generation of the return migrants. The text was based on repeated guided interviews and observations realized in the locality of Kopydlno during the years 2008–2010.

Keywords: ethnology, social anthropology, migration, adaptation, cultural shock, Ukraine, the Czech Republic.

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(Czech colonists in Slovakia in the period of the First Czechoslovak Republic on the example of the colony Sülly (Šulany))

Abstract: This article focuses on the establishment and development of a new form of settlements, called “kolonie” [colonies] in southern Slovakia during 1921–1938. These settlements resulted from an extensive land reform when large tracts of land, originally belonging to Hungarian counts, were offered to Czech and Slovakian farmers. This paper,

based on the settlers' writings and on the interviews with the settlers' children, follows their steps in a new environment, the village of Sully (Šulany), where they were surrounded mostly by Hungarian neighbours. It also examines the settlers' attempts to preserve their identity by pursuing and fostering traditions from the regions of their origin as well as their effort to cope with different traditions and customs of their Hungarian neighbours.

Keywords: Slovakia, Czechoslovakian land reform.

- Jana Jetmarová, *Bolívie: země indigenního environmentalismu? Několik úvah nad paradoxy bolivijského politického projektu*..... 187
(Bolivia: the land of indigenous environmentalism? Some considerations upon the paradoxes of the Bolivian political project)

Abstract: The article ponders over the environmental paradoxes of the Bolivian political project. The government of Morales aspires to establish a system based on social justice, environmentally conscious politics and the respect for the indigenous populations of the country. The new Political Constitution was adopted that guarantees the political, cultural and territorial rights of the indigenous groups and delineates a well-developed framework of the environmental protection. As one of the first states of the world Bolivia admitted the legal status of nature and adopted „Law of Mother Earth“. However, to these legislative measures contrasts sharply the economic strategy of the country, based almost exclusively on mining, industrialization and commercialization of the natural resources. The government of Morales intensified the mining of the fossil fuels and prepares the way for a gigantic project of mining and processing of lithium on the Bolivian salt flats. Socio-ecological consequences of these activities might be catastrophic. We think that the ambivalent environmental attitude of the government of Morales is caused, primarily, by its effort to match up two inconsistent principles: on the one hand the anthropocentric concept of economic growth, modernity and progress and on the other the indigenous concept of „good life“ that became the official moral-ethical principle of the Bolivian state.

Keywords: Bolivia, environmentalism, indigenous, hydrocarbons, lithium, Evo Morales.

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Abstract: Notwithstanding lack of detailed and freely accessible data, this paper examines the heavily underresearched issue of ethno-nationalism and separatism amid Iran's largest ethnic minority, Azerbaijanis, in an attempt to identify whether they may pose a threat to the territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic. Despite the fact that Azerbaijanis, a predominantly shiite community speaking a Turkic language, have historically been deeply integrated into Iranian society generating numerous *élite* members, recent decades have seen a gradual rise of nationalistic sentiments among them; sentiments that in some occasions have bordered on claims for secession. The authors claim that this process was instigated by a range of factors including the obtaining of independence by the post-Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan, introduction of Turkish and Azeri satellite TV broadcast to Iran's Azerbaijani provinces and increasing levels of economic migration from Iranian Azerbaijan to Turkey. The authors conclude by stating that as of yet, the community of Iranian Azerbaijanis is deeply divided between religiously-minded assimilationists advocating for the established status quo and ever radicalized ethno-nationalists whose aim is to at least achieve more ethno-cultural rights for themselves.

Keywords: South Azerbaijan, Iran, Separatism, Ethnic minorities, Ethnic policy..

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