

# ČESKÝ LID 99 / 2012

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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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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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**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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

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**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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**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.

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**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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**Abstract:** Even a cursory reading of the fiction work of Božena Němcová reveals frequent mentions of dance. The scenes often take place during dancing. The dancing assumes the role of the image in which the important moments of the plot structure are integrated. The patterns of behavior emerge during the dance that turn into testimonies of collectively shared reality. Therefore, the question arises on the sense of these reflections of the dance. Can they serve as a source of information on the dance practices of the time tance, or are they only a product of a literary fiction? This also provokes considerations as for the motivations for depicting the folk dance tradition and what else it reveals about the mutual relations in a given socio-cultural milieu. The article will consider if the dance situation can be considered as a literary device and if the description of the manifestations of folk dance culture could be understood as responding to the contemporaneous interest in traditional village culture as embodiment of positive values, as it reflected in the works of the so called village realists of the second half of the nineteenth century.

**Keywords:** dance, semiotic, national movement, microhistory, fiction.

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**Keywords:** Božena Němcová, ethnography of Slovakia, agriculture, folk architecture, folk garments, folk food, folk alternative medicine, broad family, ethnic minorities, assimilation, urban ethnology, gender.

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**Abstract:** The article focuses on the analysis of collections of fairy tales and legends of the Czech revivalist Božena Němcová, especially those in the Czech language. The specific clusters of tales are being analyzed one by one, as for the frequency of textual emendations made by B. Němcová. The most modified were the magical tales, less modified the anecdotic and humoristic ones, only slight changes were applied to animal, legendary and cumulative tales. All the changes correspond to the „mythological school“ of her time, but unlike Erben Němcová did not sought for the mythological origins of the texts, but rather aimed at expanding them and adapting them in accord with the conviction of the Czech National Movement on the crucial importance of the popular culture.

**Keywords:** Božena Němcová, tales, national movement, folklore, legend, mythology.

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**Keywords:** nineteenth century, Czech lands, Božena Němcová, motherhood.

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**Abstract:** Among the admirers of Božena Němcová belonged also the Prague brewer Ferdinand Fingerhut. In the correspondence of Božena Němcová he was almost always alluded to in connection with eating, drinking or theatre. As reveals his diary from the years 1886–1887, food, drinks and theater played very important role in his life. The preserved diary is, first and foremost, a cookery book that reveals the everyday life of the bourgeois household and its dietary regimen in the second half of the nineteenth century. Besides, for Ferdinand Fingerhut and his daughter Božena were very important the home musical-declamation entertainments that they organized in their household. Music and recitations were performed in presence of such personalities as Antonín Dvořák, Karel Bendl, Helena Röslerová or Otýlie Sklenářová Malá. The diary thus also renders possible the study of the cultural activities of this important patron of the Czech theatre.

**Keywords:** Božena Němcová, Ferdinand Fingerhut, Antonín Dvořák, bourgeois cuisine, Czech theatre.

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**Abstract:** As a basis of this article served the catalogue of Czech social songbooks that the author made use of in the form of computer database for the Department of Ethnomusicology of the Institute of Ethnology of the Czech Academy of Sciences. On the basis of the recent analysis of these songbooks and with regard to results of previous researches, at first the origin and development of the Czech social singing in the first half of the nineteenth century is explained, including the characteristics of central personalities (A. J. Puchmajer, J. J. Ryba, V. J. Tomášek, V. Hanka, F. M. Kníže, A. Jelen, J. K. Chmelenský, F. Škroup, F. L. Čelakovský, F. J. Vacek Kamenický, J. K. Tyl, V. J. Pícek and K. Havlíček Borovský) and publications (among others, *Věvec ze zpěvů vlastenských* [Garland of Patriotic Songs], 1835–



1839, 1843–1844). In the second part the period of one hundred years of the phenomenon of Czech social songbooks is reviewed (1848–1948); accentuated is, in especial, the foundational importance of *Společenský zpěvník český* [Czech Social Songbook] of J. B. Pichl (1851), realized with later musical cooperation of J. L. Zvonař (1863).

**Keywords:** social song, social songbook, catalogue of social songbooks, Czech National Revival.

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**Abstract:** Acculturation of expatriate executive managers was examined in the sample of 16 sojourners transferring managerial know-how to companies in Czechia, using a structured longitudinal interview survey including in depth personal interviews. The interviews were conducted six and eighteen months after the arrival of respondents in Czechia. The respondents were contacted as they became available during the period 2006 to 2010. The results indicate that acculturation of sojourners in Czechia proceeded, as expected according to the international literature, broadly in line with the Hofstede’s acculturation “U” curve (Hofstede 1997). The qualitative analysis points to a number of problems, the sojourners had to deal with during their acculturation including: dependence on communication in English, while recognising potential advantages associated with the knowledge of Czech language, cultural distance – particularly the uncertainty arising from the inability to correctly predict Czech behaviour, lack of openness limiting the Czech ability to form a broader world view, lack of mutual respect between the Czech co-workers, a degree of Czech xenophobia and underestimation of certain predictors of successful acculturation such as social engagement with the Czech hosts. Research also points to a number of helpful coping strategies.

**Keywords:** expatriate executive managers, acculturation, longitudinal survey, qualitative approach, Czechia.

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**Abstract:** This article deals with naming practices among the Czechs who lived in the first half of 20<sup>th</sup> century in two Bulgarian villages – Vojvodovo and Belinci. It is based on fieldwork carried out among the people who migrated in 1950 from Bulgaria and settled in several towns and villages in South Moravia (region of Mikulov and Valtice), and their descendants. Naming practices of the Bulgarian Czechs are analyzed in relation to naming strategies of the Bulgarians in the given period, and it is argued that the role that was fulfilled by surnames among the Czechs was fulfilled by first names among the Bulgarians. Relationship between the naming strategies and ideas about kinship and gender are discussed further.

**Keywords:** Bulgarian Czechs, names, naming, Vojvodovo, Belinci.

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(Typology of religious influences from Saxony and their manifestations among the Protestant inhabitants of North Bohemian borderlands in the nineteenth century)

**Abstract:** The Patent of Toleration of the year 1781 cleared the way for activities of two Protestant churches in the Habsburg Monarchy. In the two borderland regions chosen for analysis – the regions of Děčín and Šluknov – the Protestant inhabitants were affected by the religious influences from Saxony that acquired various forms. From the period before the year 1620 there was, exceptionally, preserved the Lutheran religion, whose followers visited churches on the Saxon side of the border. Also, the regions were continuously settled by Saxon immigrants who were not organized within the structures of the Augsburg confession. Only after the commencement of industrialization and the subsequent wave of Saxon

immigration was made possible the establishment of independent Protestant choirs. Absolutely exceptional was the Lutheran choir of Saxon officials in Podmokly that was founded after railroad had been finished in 1851. Already before the year 1850 the mission of the renewed Unity of Brethren from Herrnhut instigated the popular religious movement. At the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth century, religious propaganda of the movement „Away from Rome“ (*Los von Rom*), in many cases supported from Saxony, found response in these regions. The typology of religious influences from Saxony and their manifestations on the Bohemian side of the border, established on the basis of the examples of Děčín and Šluknov regions, could be used for the nineteenth century also for other borderland regions inhabited predominantly by German-speaking population.

**Keywords:** Bohemia, Saxony, Protestant Church, border.

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**Abstract:** The present article aims to answer the research question: *How did the nuns perceive death, the dying and the deceased?* The author presents partial results of her qualitative research realized among the nuns employed in one of the nursing homes as nurses. The article presents the perception of the dying persons from part of the nuns, as well as their professional approach to these persons. Further, the author presents the perception of the dead persons from part of the nuns, and records their specific ways of dealing with the bodies of the deceased. As for the results of the research, it can be stated that the nuns perceive death as a mysterious event that constitutes part of their and our lives and represents a return to God; however, in spite of these mostly positive connotations death is for them a disquieting event.

**Keywords:** nun, nurse, client, nursing home, death, dying.

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**Abstract:** The present study focuses on the intertextual relations between fairy-tale patterns and their artistic adaptations that are in contemporary literary communication and meta-communication denominated apocrypha. The study analyzes and compares the short story anthologies of Přemysl Rut *V mámově postýlce* (In Mummy's Bed, 2000) and Květa Legátová *Mušle a jiné odposlechy* (Shell and Other Eavesdroppings, 2007). Both authors in some of their stories reproduce in specific way the classical adaptations of folklore tales, or better to say components of their typical plotlines. The study shows how the intertextual relations between apocrypha and its fairy-tale prototexts are established and aims to identify the nature of intertextual transformations of the original tale plots, motives and characters. The basic procedure of apocrypha writing is the motivic amplification of the fairy-tale that enters the text either through the quotation or through the basic plotline that is then rewritten anew. The fairy-tale prototext or the general acquaintance with it constitutes the indispensable perceptual background of the apocrypha and upon this background the ironic intertextual game with allegorical or variously actualized meanings is being played. This game “it happened some other way” is focused on adult recipients, something that sets the fairy-tale apocrypha apart from the range of post-modern variants of authorial tales.

**Keywords:** apocrypha, fairy-tales, folktales, intertextuality, contemporary Czech prose.

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