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Keywords: National Museum in Prague, the oldest scientific journal in Bohemia, history of publication activities, history, museology.

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Keywords: Památky archeologické, peer-reviewed Czech archaeological journal, founded 1854.

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Keywords: Maticice moravská (Moravian Foundation), scientific journal, scientific associations, history of publication activities, history.

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Keywords: the journal Český lid, history of regional history, history of science, academic writing.

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Keywords: : Společnost přátel starožitností (Czech Society of Friends of Antiquities), scientific journal, scientific associations, history of publication activities, regional history and geography, historic preservation.

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deals with the influence of important scientists who had in the past (for example as redactors) given shape to the journal. The final part of the study analyses the present state of the journal and sketches the possibilities of its further development.

Keywords: : Národopisný věstník československý, Národopisný věstník československý, Národopisný věstník [Czech-Slavic Ethnographic Bulletin], Česká národopisná společnost – [Czech-Slavic Ethnographic Society].

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Keywords: : academic journals, academic writing, history of 19th and 20th century, social sciences and humanities, history of science.

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Abstract: The article analyses how the so called “inner refugees”, dispersed in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a result of the civic conflict in the 1990s, view “home”. The principal aim of the study rests in answering the question of how, as a result of prolongation of the period of stay of the refugees in other places, their longing for returning to their home changed (the so called “myth of return”). The article at the same time discusses the differences in the perception of “home” among the various constitutive nations, analyzes the differences in perception of refugees who found asylum in larger or, by contrast, middle-sized and small settlements; outlines the differences in perception of “home” by members of various age categories and its changes as a result of social conflict between urban and rural refugees. The concluding part of the text is dedicated to the problem if it is possible at all to rejuvenate the original concept of “home” in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Keywords: Bosnia and Herzegovina, inner refugees, perception of “home”, “myth of return”, rural and urban repatriation.

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Rumania) have already been surveyed, this specific migration within the frame of the Habsburg Empire has until now stood aloof from the interest of historians and ethnologists. Therefore, the author of the article denominates it “forgotten” and the point of departure of the migration designates as “Moravian”, as the Czech-speaking population came mostly from that region of the contemporary Czech Republic. To Moravian origin refers the present-day language as well as the historical memory of the descendants of the first colonists. This, together with the chosen analyzed manifestations of social praxis serves the author to indicate the identification framework of the community.

Keywords: migration, multi-sited ethnography, fellow countrymen, Clopodia, Romanian Banat.

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Keywords: Slovaks, colonisation, Bihor county, Romania.

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Keywords: last rites, funerals, cremation, Czech Republic, 20th century.

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Keywords: Feminist anthropology, anthropology of women, gender, patriarchy, postmodern anthropology.

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Karlov actively revalidate their collective identity attached to a place that does not exist anymore, thus becoming *real* community of an *imagined* place.

Keywords: working class ethnography, the everyday, production of space, identity, socialism, urban anthropology.

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Abstract: The article examines the rise of informal spatial practices in the areas left in the shadows of the socialist planning system, in Belgrade (Serbia, former Yugoslavia) in the 1970s and 1980s. By looking into the relation of spontaneous interventions with the constitutionally enacted system of territorial self-management, we explore both the enclaves of everyday life forming in parallel to the hegemonic and homogenous plan, and highly formalised, planned attempts at emulating spontaneous practices in large housing projects. The research is based on comparative analysis of planning documentation and illegal interventions, period sources including letters and memos written by architects and illegal constructors, available statistics and published polemics. The article argues that many of the unresolved contradictions of the socialist period can be seen as the seeds of those practices which have been part of the post-socialist transition and its spatiality from the 1990s onwards. Indifference toward self-management, cynicism of the everyday in the blind spots of socialist society and the planning profession's failure to deal with informality, are reproduced within the post-socialist city through unrelenting consumption of the common space.

Keywords: socialist housing, Belgrade, self-management, informal spatiality, illegal construction, post-socialist city.

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Abstract: The paper interconnects studies of everyday life and everyday consumption and research on socialist housing estates. It is based on an ethnographic study of Petržalka, the biggest housing estate in Bratislava, located at the south bank of the river Danube. We develop two arguments. First, we focus on perception of the socialist housing estate by citizens of Bratislava, and analyse the role that everyday life and routine practices played in appropriating/getting used to this specific urban space. Also, we claim that everyday routine practices help creating the specific image of the housing estate in the eyes of the inhabitants. In the second plan, and in reaction to the literature on “lived socialism”, the paper argues for a more elaborate definition of socialist consumption that would reflect theories of everyday life.

Keywords: everyday life, everyday consumption, post-socialism, socialism, highrise housing estate, informality, appropriation of space.

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(Alternative culture in a socialist city: Punks and long-haired people in Prague in the 1980s’)

Abstract: Cities in socialist Czechoslovakia were meant to constitute the setting for an ideal socialist society. The dogmatic embracement of this objective by the ruling Communist Party eventuated in complete intolerance towards any manifestation of free-thinking or alleged opposition to socialism. Starting in the 1960s, part of the Czechoslovak youth were inspired by the Western countercultural hippie movement and the Beat generation, as well as by punk subculture beginning in the 1970s. These people openly displayed their alienation from the official culture by disrupting the established societal standards of appearance, behaviour, and

leisure activities. The State Security saw them as ideologically biased, labelling them as the *defected youth* in an effort to eradicate their presence from the public space and separate them from other citizens. As Czechoslovakia's capital and biggest city, Prague had the highest concentration of people inspired by Western countercultures. Their appearance, activities, and cultural production provoked the conformist society, and led to the regime's hostility and repressions. Unlike Western countercultures, which were based on political protest against their respective regimes, Czechoslovak alternative groups inspired by these countercultures were, in most cases, rather apolitical. In a time of post-1968 normalization, their anti-regime opposition originated mainly in the attempts of the totalitarian state to normalize their cultural aspirations. This paper explores the ways in which the context of socialist Prague affected the practices and routines employed by the fans of alternative culture throughout the 1980s, resulting in their antagonistic relation towards the totalitarian regime.

Keywords: socialist city, urban society, alternative culture, totality, punkers, long-haired people.

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Abstract: Ostrava, in the past nicknamed the steel city of the republic or the city of coal and steel, represented during the socialist period and afterwards the main industrial city of the republic. The social official visual images of the city and life in it represented a happy urban life with glimpses of shining future. Ostrava was visualized as an embodiment of progress made possible and conditioned by the industrialization and related changes of the urban landscape and everyday life. The article presents the analysis of the official visual discourse on the topic of the city of work and the everyday life of the people in it, constructed through the official photographic publications on Ostrava. The main constitutive elements of these visual presentations are confronted with unofficial, rather ambivalent testimonies on the alternative urban landscape of the inhabitants of Ostrava, presented by artistic photographs (Kolář, Štreit, but also for example Polášek). The goal of the visual discursive analysis of this double material was the understanding of the basic constituent parts that together made the image of socialist Ostrava, as well as the role assigned to its inhabitants. On a general level the rich visual material made possible the deliberations upon the relationship of the photographic image and the visual discourse. Therefore I was able to show how by using the similar photographic themes connected with the everyday life and, therefore, by using very similar photographs two Ostravas were constructed – on the one hand the city of work, coal and steel and on the other the city of the everyday life.

Keywords: visual discursive analysis, anthropology of the landscape, Ostrava, urban landscape, photography.

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