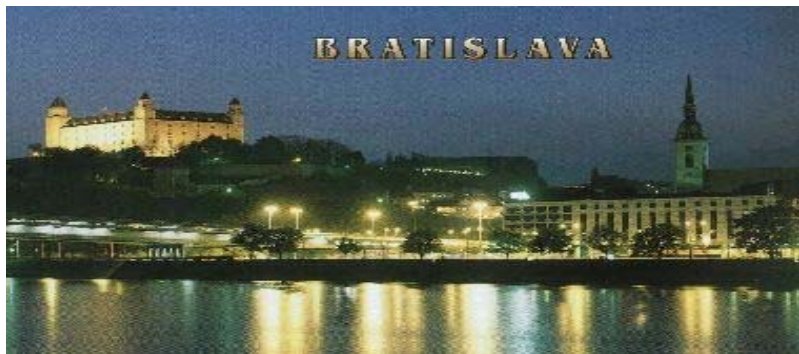
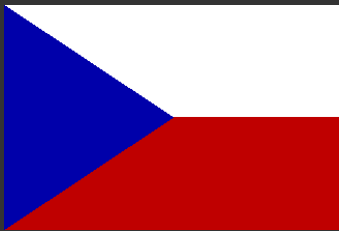


**BULLETIN
OF THE
CZECHOSLOVAK
HISTORY
CONFERENCE**

The Czech and Slovak History Newsletter

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“The Czech and Slovak History Newsletter exists to express interests in the history of Czechoslovakia, its predecessor and successor states, and all its people within and without its historic boundaries.”

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Message from the President

With growing membership and expanding contacts with scholars abroad, the Czechoslovak History Conference is thriving. Thanks to the hard work of our Program Committee, our members were well represented on panels at the AAASS conference in Boston this past December. Our annual meeting there drew a lively and enthusiastic audience. Several new initiatives are planned, most importantly a dissertation prize was developed by the previous executive board that is described elsewhere in this newsletter. In addition, a committee is investigating the creation of a new, more inclusive name for our organization, and another committee is working with representatives from other scholarly associations on a conference on post-1989 trends in historical research and writing in the East Central European region. This conference, tentatively scheduled for the near future, will feature a scholar from the Czech Republic who will be available for a lecture tour following the event. To keep abreast of these developments, join the CHC-Listserv, where announcements are posted, queries answered, and discussions launched. Instructions are on our website <http://www.czechslovakhistory.org>. However, despite these new ventures, all is not well in our field. As most of you know, government funding for research in the Czech Republic and Slovakia has all but disappeared. For this reason, it is especially important for us to raise the profile of our field in the scholarly arena, and to cooperate with other regional organizations to restore funding and develop alternative sources of support. This is the greatest challenge facing our organization, and our response to it may

determine the future of Czechoslovak studies in the United States.

Claire Nolte

Minutes of the Czechoslovak History Conference Fairmont Royal York Hotel Toronto, Ontario Friday, November 21, 2003

Vice President Mills Kelly opened the meeting in place of President Katherine David-Fox at 8:15 am since no quorum was present at the start of the 8 am meeting with 13 people signing the attendance sheet. Kelly noted that David-Fox sent her regrets for being unable to attend the meeting due to her pregnancy. Those in attendance approved the 2002 minutes from the CHC meeting in at the AAASS meeting in Pittsburgh.

Secretary-Treasurer Gregory Ference gave his report (see elsewhere in the *Newsletter* for the financial statement). Membership stands at 143 including five new members, one deceased, thirteen have not paid dues for one year, and eleven in danger of being dropped from the organization for no dues payment in two years. Ference filed a Form 990 with the IRS in October 2003 to maintain the CHC's tax exemption by showing that the organization did not have gross receipts of more than \$25,000 in any previous year. He also noted that interest rates earned by the CHC's two accounts (CHC and Pech Fund) remain quite low at .0035% and a CD (Pech Fund) at .01%. The dues proposal granting a 10% discount to overseas members who obtain 5 or 10 year advance memberships with airmail postage and

all bylaw proposals from 2003 passed. However, one could not be put into effect since it could jeopardize the CHC's non-profit status. Also, one of the passed bylaw proposals needs to be further clarified. Both will be re-worked in new bylaw proposals sent to the membership for approval in 2004.

Since the Newsletter editor, James Peterson, was unable to attend the meeting, Vice President Kelly read his report (see elsewhere for it). In the report, Peterson appealed for articles for the *Newsletter*. Kelly agreed that information regarding conferences, research, and news of the membership are appropriate.

Kelly noted the continued difficulty with the CHC website. Eagle Glassheim received a small grant from his institution, Princeton University, to get the site up and running with a new dedicated address: www.czechslovakhistory.org. There are three sites: Valdosta State University, University of Wisconsin Madison, and George Mason University. If someone were to access any of these three, they will be automatically forwarded to the dedicated site housed at George Mason University. The web page has great potential for membership recruitment. It was suggested that the CHC members' information be included, but a problem with spam for these people remains real. Glassheim urged the membership to check out the new dedicated site and comment on it as well as make suggestions what one would like to see on it.

Over the past several months, the executive board has had a very lively discussion on the annual dues. Postage costs have risen while interest rates have fallen. An increase in dues was recommended from \$12 to \$15 for

employed, retired and unemployed from \$8 to \$10, and student rates remaining the same at \$5. It is hoped with the increased dues that the profile of the organization could be raised. After a discussion, those present approved the measure for a full membership vote.

The discussion next turned to the possibility of a dissertation prize named for the late Jan Havranek who aided many members with their research over the years. Using funds from the projected increase in dues could fund this prize provided the competition not be exclusively for CHC members. The prize would be for English language dissertations only. The issues raised were: why focus only on Havranek and not others who have also aided members with research; the amount of the prize with \$200 suggested; the awarding of the prize anywhere from two to four years; whether non-CHC members could serve on the selection committee; the cost of submitting dissertation copies to selection committee (on disc or e-mail attachments); and getting the notices of the prize to interested parties outside the CHC. A motion passed to give the task on working out the particulars to the executive committee.

An energetic discussion ensued about possible grants to support a Czech or Slovak colleague to participate in a CHC sponsored panel at the AAASS. This was also seen as a way to increase membership. Some suggestions were to transfer frequent flyer miles, receive funding from IREX, and the CHC coordinate with various institutions to get funding. The executive board was charged with looking further into the matter and reporting back.

Although membership development had been previously discussed, the topic turned solely to this

issue. It was suggested that members contact colleagues at their campuses who have interests in Czechoslovak studies, contact graduate (especially doctoral) students, contact IREX and Fulbright recipients, and network with contacts in the Czech Republic and Slovakia; invite graduate students to serve on CHC sponsored panels; have web page links to the AHA and AAASS websites; increase the number of institutional members of the CHC; and send free copies of the *Newsletter* to major institutions in the Czech Republic and Slovakia for possible membership. Lastly, there was a brief discussion on changing the name of the organization to make it more inclusive of other disciplines.

Thomas Ort and Eagle Glassheim put several panels together including one with a person from the Czech Republic who was unable to attend the AAASS. Ort has agreed to continue as a member of the Program Committee while Chad Bryant expressed interest in serving on the committee. The new Pech Prize Committee consists of Hugh Agnew, Eagle Glassheim, and Wilma Iggers. The competition is for articles published in 2002-2003. The last cycle saw record 15 articles submitted.

Mills Kelly agreed to act as chair for the 2004 Nominations Committee to put together a slate for the elected positions of the executive board. Catherine Albrecht agreed to serve with another person to be named later.

Under new business, it was suggested that the CHC follow-up on older members of the organization to have them write for an "institutional memory" piece of the organization. Lastly, those members who would like to have dinner should meet on Saturday

at 7 pm in the lobby of the Fairmont Royal York Hotel.

With no new or old business, the meeting adjourned at 9:33 p.m.

Respectively submitted, Gregory C. Ference

**Minutes of the Czechoslovak History Conference
Marriott Hotel Copley Place
Boston, Mass.
Sunday, December 5, 2004**

President Claire Nolte opened the meeting at 8:15 am since no quorum was present at the start of the 8 am meeting with 24 people signing the attendance sheet. Nolte informed those present about several handouts with important information about the CHC and matters for discussions later in the meeting, available at the front of the room. Nolte then turned the floor over to Katherine David-Fox, the past president, for her remarks.

David-Fox thanked the members of the executive board of her administration for their work during the last three years. She discussed each member and their contributions to the CHC, and gave special thanks to Valdosta State University, Salisbury University, and Princeton University for helping to underwrite various costs associated with the website, mailing, printing, and the *Newsletter*. During the past three years the CHC undertook several important projects, the first being a collection for flood relief in Prague. The organization collected \$2,400.00 that was distributed to three educational institutions in the Czech Republic. She thanked those who gave generously to the fund. Two other projects, which she

hoped to see come to fruition are the Havránek Dissertation Prize and the CHC sponsoring a scholar from the Czech Republic or Slovakia to participate in the AAASS. Other accomplishments included, raising dues to give the executive board and the organization flexibility for projects, establishing a real listserv, a major amending of the bylaws, and scanning the *Newsletter* on a CD for Charles University archives. David-Fox noted she ended her term with mixed feelings since the field is booming, but Title VIII has lost funding being a major loss to area studies. She thanked all who served on committees and CHC activities and congratulated the new executive board.

President Nolte gave several remarks noting that the CHC would try to carry forward previous projects, but the Pech Prize remains a high point of CHC activities. She asked for approval of the 2003 minutes from the Toronto AAASS which were approved by those present with no objections.

Secretary-Treasurer Gregory Ference gave his report (see elsewhere in the *Newsletter* for the financial statement). He noted that dues increases and all By-Law amendments overwhelmingly passed. There were several changes: created an "Under \$25,000 annually" category into which the former "Unemployed" was merged now at \$10.00 from \$8.00; "Regular" category changed to "Over \$25,000 annually" with dues rising from \$10.00 to \$15.00; institutional rates rose from \$12.00 to \$20.00; overseas airmail rose from \$2.00 to \$4.00; while student and retired rates remained the same. The bylaw changes officially made the AAASS the site of the annual meeting of members while incoming officers begin their terms of office with the opening

session of the AAASS. Membership stood at 148 at the beginning of 2004 including six new members, eight were dropped for not paying dues for two years, passed away or resigned from the CHC, nineteen have not paid dues for one year, and six in danger of being dropped from the organization for no dues payment in two years. He also noted that interest rates earned by the CHC's two accounts (CHC and Pech Fund) remain quite low at between .0025 and .0035% and a CD (Pech Fund) at .0164%. Ference noted that the CHC's financial situation remained good, but this is due in a large part to his institution, Salisbury University, that picks up all supply, printing, and mailing costs with regard to the secretary-treasurer's duties.

Newsletter editor James Peterson brought extra copies of the fall 2004 issue to the meeting and thanked those who contributed articles and reports on their professional activities. He urged the membership to continue to send him information for the *Newsletter*. He noted that the old CHC website at his home institution of Valdosta State University was no longer active. The scanning onto a CD of the entire run of the *Newsletter* from 1976 would shortly be finished, and perhaps the CHC could sell it inexpensively for \$1.00 a copy.

Since neither of the members of the Program Committee were present, Nolte read their report. It worked to provide panels at the AAASS, SVU in the Czech Republic, and the World Slavic Congress in Berlin. It suggested a round-table format for 2005 AAASS, and thereafter make it a biennial activity in which a Czech and/or Slovak scholar be included. Nolte noted the CHC membership was very well represented during the Boston AAASS and that

Cynthia Paces and Chad Brynat have agreed to serve on the 2005 committee.

Under Old Business several issues were discussed:

A name change for the Czechoslovak History Conference. Those present felt that the organization needed to become more inclusive and interdisciplinary by reaching out to scholars in other fields. Such a name change would not be very difficult – it would require a careful amending of the By-Laws that would then have to be submitted with a \$50.00 fee to the Secretary of the State of Ohio where the CHC is now incorporated, after which the IRS only needs to be notified to keep the non-profit status. It was felt that the Slovak Studies Association needed to be consulted about the possible change and wanted its input. A lively discussion ensued about how to change the name with no consensus. It was decided to have further discussion on the CHC listserv and to try to conduct a non-binding poll of the membership during the spring 2005 sent along with dues notices. A committee to explore the issue was created with Brad Abrams, Greg Ference, Dan Miller, Karen Freeze, and Rebekah Klein-Pejšová agreeing to serve.

The Havránek Prize. Katherine David-Fox noted that the issue was discussed at the Toronto meeting and by the CHC executive board during 2004 which prepared a proposal. She noted that much good could come out of such a prize especially by helping younger scholars getting jobs and publishing their dissertations. President Nolte felt that there needed to be more discussion especially with the amount of work and time involved in undertaking such a task. A question was raised if the award would be just for history or other

disciplines in light of a possible name change. It was decided to have discussion on the issue continue via the listserv and *Newsletter* after which the membership would vote on the issue before the 2005 meeting in Salt Lake City.

Sponsorship of a Czech/Slovak scholar to the AAASS. Such an activity fits into the mission of the CHC, but if it is undertaken, the competition would have to be open to anyone. It is hoped that if such occurs it would be for junior scholars to help introduce them to the academic community. Since the CHC does not have the means to do such an activity by itself, it is hoped that the CHC would work with other groups and institutions to pool resources with a goal of the 2006 AAASS meeting in Washington DC. A committee was created to look into the matter with Brad Abrams, Hugh Agnew, and Katherine David-Fox.

Nolte urged the creation of a new executive board position of webmaster which would require a bylaws change. Eagle Glassheim currently is administering the site and gave a brief history of it. The CHC has purchased the web address: www.czechslovakhistory.org for the next twelve years that is portable to any place. He urged members to look at it, and send him any comments and/or suggestions. He urged the membership to link their personal web pages to it. Those present passed a motion to create a webmaster executive position to go out to the membership at large for a vote.

Eagle Glassheim, chair of the 2002-2003 Pech Prize Committee, announced that after an intense competition with nine entries, the committee selected Bruce Berglund of Calvin College for his entry, “Building a

Church for a New Age: The Search for a Modern Catholic Art in Turn-of-the-Century Central Europe,” in the journal *Centropa*.

Lastly, those members who would like to have dinner should meet on Sunday at 5:30 pm in the lobby of the Marriott Hotel. With no new or old business, the meeting adjourned at 9:40 am.

Respectively submitted, Gregory C. Ference

Proposed Dissertation Prize

At the recent meeting of the Czechoslovak History Conference in Boston, the proposal developed by the outgoing board to create the Havránek Dissertation Prize was discussed. This proposal, which appeared on our listserv in late November, is reproduced below. The consensus of the meeting was to circulate the proposal for wider discussion both on the CHC website and in the newsletter to generate awareness of the project among the membership prior to putting it out for a vote.

The advantages of launching this project are clear. It will stimulate interest and awareness of Czechoslovak studies, promote the careers of young scholars, and raise the profile of the CHC in the scholarly community. On the other hand, it would entail a separate fund-raising effort, along with a serious time commitment from the members of the prize committee. In addition, limiting the prize to dissertations of a historical nature, while necessary from a practical point of view, may conflict with efforts to expand the organization’s constituency.

Please read the proposal below carefully, and let us know your thoughts. We will be voting on this project in early fall, prior to our next meeting in Salt Lake City, and would like to have your responses in hand as soon as possible. You can post them online by sending them to CHC-LIST-L@LISTSERV.SMU.EDU or send them to one of the CHC officers:

President
Claire Nolte
History Department
Manhattan College
Riverdale, NY 10471

Vice-President
Eagle Glassheim
History Department
Princeton University
Princeton, NJ 08544

Secretary-Treasurer
Gregory Ference
History Department
Salisbury University
Salisbury, MD 21801

**President Claire Nolte
Manhattan College**

Proposal for the Jan Havránek Memorial Dissertation Prize of the Czechoslovak History Conference

The 2001-04 Executive board proposes that a dissertation Prize be established to honor the late Jan Havránek, in recognition of his roles as a mentor to North American graduate students, as a bridge between the Czechoslovak and North American

academic worlds, and as an important historian in his own right.

At the CHC annual meeting in 2004, the membership discussed the creation of such a prize and authorized the Executive Board to develop a detailed proposal for it, which follows below.

The prize will be awarded every three years to the best dissertation from among eligible submissions. It will carry a monetary award of \$200. The competition for the prize will be open to doctoral dissertations defended during the three calendar years preceding the selection.

The selection of the prize-winning dissertation will be left to a committee of three members of the CHC, one of whom will be designated as chair. One member of the committee, although not the chair, may be a non-member of the CHC. The committee will be appointed by the CHC president at the annual meeting in the year prior to the competition, although the president may seek committee members in advance from among those who will or will not attend the annual meeting. The author of the dissertation will be responsible for submitting three copies of the dissertation to the committee members, either in a high-quality printed form or, with the permission of the committee, in electronic form. The committee may specify what electronic forms, if any, are acceptable.

To be eligible for consideration, dissertations must be primarily concerned with the history of Czechoslovakia, its predecessor and successor states, or any of its peoples within and without its historical boundaries. The field of history will be broadly construed, and therefore, dissertations in such fields of cultural

studies or political science can be considered for the prize, if they are substantially historical in nature. Whether a given dissertation matches these criteria is left to the judgment of the selection committee. Dissertations under consideration must be written in the English language and accepted as a requirement for the degree of Ph.D. or equivalent at a recognized higher educational institution. The competition will be open to members and non-members of the CHC.

The decision of the committee in awarding the prize is final. If the committee members agree that more than one dissertation should share the prize, the monetary award will be divided evenly among the prize recipients. If the committee judges that no submission is worthy of the prize, no prize will be awarded.

Funding for the prize will come primarily from fundraising carried out by the CHC Executive Board or, should the Board deem it appropriate, a committee appointed by the board. A prize fund would be managed by the Secretary-Treasurer of the CHC.

The Executive Board also proposes that the CHC donate \$500 from its operating funds for the Havránek Prize fund this year. Any future donations from the CHC would be contingent upon a separate vote of the membership.

Katherine David-Fox, President
T. Mills Kelly, Vice-President
Gregory C. Ference, Secretary-Treasurer
James W. Peterson, Newsletter Editor

Officers-at-Large:
Karen Freeze
Bruce Garver
Eagle Glassheim

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Archive of the Capital City of Prague, the Institut für Kultur und Geschichte der Deutschen im östlichen Europa Düsseldorf, and the Institute of International Studies of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, have organized an international conference:

**European Cities during World War II:
Everyday Life in an Occupied City –
Prague 1939-1945- in European
Comparison
October 11-12, 2005
In Representative Halls of the Clam-
Gallas Palace in Prague**

The Nazi occupation was an unusual and important period of time in the life of European cities. They were affected at many levels, from common politics and self-government through the economic and everyday lives of their inhabitants. Until now, historical research emphasized, mainly, Nazi interference into municipal authorities, political persecution, race politics of the Nazis, direct impact of military actions on the life of the cities, and, of course, different forms of resistance by local inhabitants. The history of events took precedence over the study of socio-economic issues and of the problems of everyday life. As a consequence of the war, the cities were forced to accept many interventions into their affairs. One of the consequences was the increasing accrual of social problems in the cities, as the young intelligentsia was forced to work in the German “Reich.” The war brought also energy and food

supply problems, a rationed economy, the need to locate food substitutes, and development of the black market. Communal property was confiscated, while the occupation and wartime restrictions influenced both culture and education. The “final solution of the Jewish question” stands above all of these problems.

The conference will focus on the problems mentioned above as well as issues such as:

Cohabitation or non-cohabitation of local people with the German newcomers.
Differences between the food supply and catering situations for various neighborhoods.
Public presentation of these issues.
Means of participation and willingness of participation of local people in Nazi official celebrations and public actions.
Competition between the occupiers and the occupants for the control of public space.
Changes in entertainment, culture, and sport in various cities.
Feedback and resistance to the Nazis by the public in the cities.
It is only possible to understand these issues in the wider European context.

Applications were due on March 15, 2005. Cost-free accommodations will be arranged for foreign participants, and possibly fares as well. The conference fee is not requested. Conference languages are Czech, English, and German.

Address:
Dr. Olga Fejtová
Archiv hl. města Prahy
Archivni 6

149 00 Praha 4
e-mail: olga.fejtova@cityofprague.cz

Organizers:

Doz. Dr. Václav Ledvinka
Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Detlef Brandes
Prof. Dr. Jiří Pešek

ADVERTISEMENT

For sale or institutional donation. Personal library of works on Bohemian, Czech, Slavic, and other Central European social science, history, and culture. Several thousand items: books, monographs, serials, references, pamphlets. For list send serious inquiries to Vltavius, c/o Czech and Slovak History Newsletter, Department of Political Science, Valdosta State University, Valdosta, GA 31698-0056, USA.

Státní archiv in Zamrsk

Note that the archive prefers that its patrons bring digital cameras for the purposes of copying. They prefer not to do photocopying. Currently, they charge 10 Kčs per page. Karen Freeze reports that the cost for her to copy 148 pages was about one quarter of the cost of a “decent digital camera.”

Slavic Studies at the Faculty of History of the Moscow Lomonosov State University

The first studies of the history of the southern and western Slavs in Russia appeared in the first half of the nineteenth century. That department is called the Department of the History of

the Southern and Western Slavs. However, the first specialized department was not created until 1939 at the Faculty of History of the Moscow Lomonosov State University. That Faculty had in 1934 been reconstructed as a separate division of Moscow University. Thus, in 2004 the Faculty celebrated seventy years of activity. It is also important to note that the teaching of universal history at Moscow University had actually begun much earlier in the second half of the eighteenth century. Correspondingly, Moscow’s Lomonosov State University is celebrating in 2005 its 250th anniversary. At the present time, more than 40,000 students are receiving training there.

There are no other departments devoted to the study of the history of the southern and western Slavs in Russia today. However, the educational plans of practically all “classical” universities in the country include a course on the history of the foreign Slavic peoples.

The Department of the History of the Southern and Western Slavs has a number of special characteristics. The academician V. Picheta, Professor Z. Nejedlý, and Professor S. Nikitin are noted academics who left their mark on the department. Many students take a general lecture course entitled “The History of the Southern and Western Slavs.” Students who are majors in the department also take “History of the Separate Slavic Peoples,” “Source Studies,” “Historiography,” “Historical and Economic Geography,” and “Study of Paleography and Archival Studies.” The department sets up special seminars on a wide array of topics. They include problems connected with Medieval, New, and Modern History of the Bulgarian, Macedonian, Polish, Serbian,

Slovak, Slovenian, Croatian, Montenegrin, Czech, Serb, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian peoples. In addition, the department emphasizes the study of Slavic as well as West European languages. Faculty members help prepare Slavists at the Philological Faculty and at the Faculty of Foreign Languages at Moscow University.

At present, there are ten specialists who work within the department. They specialize either in a particular epoch or in a specific country. There are three skilled professors who specialize in Czech and Slovak History. For example, Professor L. Lapteva is an expert on the Hussite Movement and also on the history of Russian Slavonic.

The doцент of the Faculty is E. Firsov, and he lectures and conducts several general seminars. They include "History of the Southern and Western Slavs from the Nineteenth Century until the Present," "Czech and Slovak Historiography of the 18th-21st Centuries," and "History of Czechia and Slovakia from 1900 until the Present." In addition, he conducts three special seminars. They include "Czech and Slovak History, Culture, and Historiography in the 20th-21st Centuries," "The Foreign Policy of Czechia and Slovakia in the Modern Era," and "The Development of Interwar Czechoslovakia (History, Culture, Economy, and Social-Political Development)." He has also developed and given several special lecture courses for fourth and fifth year students in the Faculty of History. These are "The Czechoslovak National-Democratic Party in the 1920s," "The Political Party Structure of Czech-Slovak Parliamentarianism, 1918-1938," "The Culture and National Self-Consciousness of the Slavic Peoples of Austria-

Hungary at the transition from the 19th to the 20th Century," and "The Era of Secession in the Culture of the Peoples of the Danube Basin." Since Dr. Firsov began his pedagogical work at Moscow Lomonosov State University, thirty-five students have completed M.A. theses on Czech and Slovak history.

Dr. Firsov has published more than 120 studies, among which are several monographs about parliamentarianism in Czechoslovakia at the time of T.G. Masaryk. Firsov wrote also a number of university educational textbooks on the historiography, history, and culture of Czechia and Slovakia. He edited the book *T.G. Masaryk: Philosophy, Sociology, Politics (Selected Texts)*. (M., 2003, in Russian, 664 pages).

Evgeni F. Firsov, Csc.

**Matice Moravská v Brně
Muzeum Brněnska
Historický Ústav Akademie Věd ČR v
Brně
and
Historický Ústav Filozofické Fakulty
Masarykovy Univerzity**
Warmly invite you to a scientific
conference on:
**The Napoleonic Wars and Historical
Memory**

The French Revolution and the following Napoleonic wars affected the course of events in Europe for the next two centuries. The upcoming conference wants to focus especially on the "second life" of the Napoleonic wars and to reflect how these events projected onto different spheres of life and the thinking and culture of different national societies in the Central European region.

We invite those interested in this subject to a conference on Thursday, April 21, and on Friday, April 22, in Brno. The conference registration fee is \$15 for those not presenting papers and can be paid at the time of registration. Accommodations can be booked in the Educational Centre of Masaryk University in Šlapnice u Brna, Nádražní 465/8 and is in reach of a public transport (trolleybus number 31 – get on the trolleybus on a stop opposite the train station). The price of one single room is 500 Kč. It is possible to order breakfast upon arrival at 40 Kč. For those who wish us to arrange accommodations in the center of Brno, we can book rooms in the price range of \$100-150.

The conference itself will take place in the seat of the Ombudsman's office in Brno on Údolní 39. Participants should arrive between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m. We recommend the following connection from the main train station. Take tram number 12 or 13 to the stop Česká. Then change to number 4 in the direction of Masarykova čtvrť. Get off at Obilní trh (2nd stop). During the conference a small refreshment will be provided, and lunch will be at nearby restaurants.

There will be an excursion to the battlefield on Saturday afternoon, April 23. Please inform us if you would be interested in participating in this excursion.

For more information, contact: **Mgr. Lukáš Fasora, Ph.D.**, Historický ústav Filozofické fakulty Masarykovy university, A. Nováka 1, 602 00 Brno, Czech Republic fasora@phil.muni.cz.

PhDr. Jaromír Hanák, Muzeum Brněnska Masarykovo nám. 18, 664, 51 Šlapnice, Czech Republic jhanak@nbox.cz.

Index Published to *East Central Europe* 1974-2003

Publisher Charles Schlacks, Jr. has issued an **Index** to the journal *East Central Europe* to Volumes 1-30, (1974-2003) as Volume 31. Part 2 (2004) in a handy format of 166 pages. At a time when such finding aids in printed form are rather rare, this is a valuable reminder of the numerous publications of articles and book reviews on Czech, Slovak, Polish, and Hungarian subjects that were treated in *ECE* by CHC members and others in the era of normalization in Czechoslovakia. The **Index** contains the Tables of Contents of every volume, a list of Special Issues, a list of journal reviews, and of book reviews with the names of every author mentioned in the thirty years covered. In that period, *ECE* probably published more items by scholars from Eastern and East Central Europe in the communist bloc than any other journal in the English language. Among them were “gray zone” historians from Czechoslovakia who had no similar American publication outlet at their disposal. Address inquiries to Charles Schlacks, Jr., P.O. Box 1256, Idyllwild, CA 92549-1256, USA.

Stanley B. Winters

A Brief History of Czech Geography: From the Nineteenth Century until 1989¹

Introduction

While reviewing the evolution of Czech Geography, one should keep in

mind that geography as a science has been evolving within relatively frequent changes of the constitutional and political systems, the socio-economic conditions, and the different geopolitical contexts and relations of the Czech state. The very outset of Czech scientific geography dates back to the second half of the 19th century.

The second half of the 18th century Enlightenment and the upcoming revival period of the first half of the 19th century were characterized mainly by the establishment of Czech scientific terminology in the sciences, which was preceded by the dictionaries elaborated by Josef Jungmann and Jan S. Pressl, who continued the mission of Josef Dobrovský. The School Reform of 1875 introduced geography to grammar school study plans.

Beginnings (From the Middle of the 19th Century until 1918)

The beginnings of Czech geography lay outside Charles University. Its institutional base was the National Museum, founded in 1818, and its oldest Czech scientific journal *Časopis národního musea* (founded in 1826). F. Palacký, together with J. Jungmann and P.J. Šafařík, included geography as an independent science in their plan for Czech scientific development.

The essential feature was the junction of geography with historiography, which was taught at the philosophical Faculty of Charles University. In the context of the Czech-German political struggle, Czech and German historiographers mainly discussed the development of the settlement of Czechia in medieval times. As a result, many topographies and scientific papers dealing with

ethnographic-toponymical analyses of this process were produced. Therefore, many geographic works of the second half of the 19th century were considered more historic-geographical. Attention to the systematic evolution of world geography was almost absent. So the beginnings of revival geography were more than humble; they lagged behind Czech historiography, linguistics, and many natural sciences.

At the University, historians delivered as a part of their lectures a few lectures on geography. It was in this faculty that Czech geography started to develop both personally and institutionally. The first professor of geography was the son of František Palacký, Jan K. Palacký (1830-1908). His regular professorship in geography (1891), as well as the habilitations of his successors until 1920, were under the influence of J. Pekař, V.V. Tomek, J. Goll, J. Emler, T.G. Masaryk, and some natural scientists. Dionýz Grün (1819-1896), a German geographer, became a professor in 1872, but after the division of Charles University into Czech and German parts in 1882, he was the only fellow of its German part.

The late 19th century was the turning point of Czech sciences. In 1888 the *Česká akademie věd a umění* replaced the older, utraquistic *Královská česká učená společnost nauk* (originally founded in 1770 as *Soukromá společnost nauk*). Also, new scientific journals were born, such as *Český časopis historický*. These journals helped geography in those times. Many scientific societies were founded, such as *Historický klub*.

It was urgent to found a society and journal for Czech geography in order to create conditions for its better organization and public scholarly

discourse. The Česká společnost zeměvědná (Czech Geographic Society) was founded on May 1, 1894, at a meeting chaired by K. Kořistka. It is striking that its first elected chairman was the geologist Jan N. Woldřich.

The main goal of the Society was to publish a scientific journal. In the beginning, it was called *Sborník České společnosti zeměvědné*, and the first issue was released in November 1894. In 2004, the 108th volume was published under the label *Geografie – Sborník České geografické společnosti* (*Geography – The Journal of the Czech Geographic Society*). The journal was published regularly with the exceptions of breaks caused by both World Wars. It finally stabilized at four issues per year. The titles of the Society and its journal have changed with changes in the name of the Czech or Czechoslovak state (for the lists of all titles see Trávníček 1994, Jeleček 2004).

At the Faculty of Philosophy, J. Palacký and D. Grün in cooperation with historians formed a core of geographic research and teaching. Karel Kořistka (1825-1906), a well-known Czech statistician, geodesist, cartographer, and geographer, who taught at the German Technological University in Prague, formed the second research core. As chairman of the Statistický úřad Království českého, he directed its transformation into the Zemský statistický úřad (acting within the period 1897-1905), an ancestor of today's Český úřad statistický. In 1872, Kořistka published the unique and first regionalization of agriculture of Bohemia. After the division of the University, the development of Czech and German geography evolved separately rather than in tandem. The division allowed the creation of an

institutional base for Czech geography, especially due to the activity of Jan Palacký.

In 1888, Palacký opened a geographic seminar and established the geography cabinet of the Faculty of Philosophy, renamed the Institute of Geography in 1891. It had three rooms and one assistant, and supervised by the scholar Václav Švambera (1866-1939), who studied with Richthofen and Ritter. In 1902, J. Palacký with Švambera created an editorial series "Travaux géographiques tchèques." At that time, the individual development of Czech geography was still partially influenced by historians mentioned above.

The German geographer Karl Ritter was the one who most influenced the methodological development of Czech geography. Alexander von Humboldt, a co-founder of modern geography, most influenced Czech natural scientists. Ritter's comparative geography and his historical approach matched the existing scientific grounding of Czech geographers, who often also studied history. Physical geographers, as descendants of Humboldt's approaches, stayed in the field of mathematic-natural sciences. Humboldt's book *Ansichten der Natur* was translated into Czech.

Throughout the whole period until World War I, German geography dominated the theoretical and methodological formation of Czech geography, as a consequence of political and geographical circumstances, either through the influence of A. von Humboldt and K. Ritter, or through the continuing geographic determinism of Friedrich Ratzel and others. Only in the last years before the war did ideas of the French school of human geography gain more significance. The main figure in

relationship to Czech geography was Emmanuel DeMartonne.

Interwar Progress: 1918-1938

The birth of Czechoslovakia and of new universities enabled more rapid development of Czech sciences: Masaryk University in Brno and Komenský University in Bratislava were founded in 1919.

For geography, the key moment was the founding of the Faculty of Science (Přírodovědecké fakulty) of Charles University in Prague on June 24, 1920. The faculty became an institutional base for the ensuing progress of Czech geography. That was because of the number of particular geographic disciplines and the wide extent of the scientific and organizational agenda. The Institute of Geography was moved to the new Faculty. Václav Švambera was able to create a large geographical institute, equipped with contemporary techniques and rooms in the new faculty building at Albertov.

As institute director, Švambera was focused on creating suitable conditions for the new generation of geographers. Even before World War I, Josef V. Daneš habilitated. He was probably the best known Czech geographer. Karel Absolon (1877-1960), also a physical geographer like Daneš, moved to the new university in Brno after 1918. Others included Václav J. Novák (1882-1951), a physical geographer, and Václav Dvorský (1882-1960), founder of Czech socio-economic and political geography (at those times called anthropogeography). V. Švambera supported geographic cartography as well, especially the traditional history of cartography, through the publication of old maps

Monumenta Cartographica Bohemiae (1938). His descendants were Bedřich Šalamoun (1880-1967) and Karel Kuchař (1906-1975). They published many notable atlases for basic and high schools. V. Švambera was designated an honorary member of the British Royal Geographical Society in 1930.

The other influential geographic school was formed at Masaryk University in Brno during the 1920s and 30s. Its main figures were Bohuslav Horák (1880-1962), the only professor of historical geography in the history of this discipline in Czechia. Important physical geographers included František Vitásek (1900—1973), Bohuslav Hruďička (1904-1942), František Říkovský (1901-1942), and František Koláček (1881-1942). F. Koláček was the author, in 1935, of the first Czech synthesis of the geography of Czechoslovakia. However, it may be that the first synthesis was published seven years earlier in German (Machatschek 1927). Other geographers educated in Prague, such as Jan Hromádka (1896-1968) and František Štůla (1883-1943), moved after 1918 to Bratislava to help in the formation of Slovak academic geography at Komenský University in Bratislava.

At this time, the cooperation and influence of historians from faculties of philosophy ceased. At the Faculty of Philosophy in Prague, some of them continued in historical geography. They included, among many, Augustin Sedláček (1843-1926), Josef V. Šimák (1870-1941), and František Roubík (1890-1971).

The creation of Czechoslovakia stimulated the development of Czech applied geography. The Prague Institute of Geography and other geographers prepared geographic and cartographic

materials for the Czechoslovak delegation at the post-war peace negotiations in Paris. This had a great impact on the topical orientation of Czech geography. The main creative conception and content role belonged to Dvorský. The aim of such works was also to justify the new southern boundaries of Slovakia and Ruthenia with Hungary. Such activities supported the bigger societal prestige of geography. V. Dvorský formed the basis of Czech political geography and geopolitics, continuing the pre-war inspiration by F. Ratzel in that he used Ratzel's approaches to rationalize the geopolitical position and historical naturalness of Czechoslovakia as a new state. V. Švampera was the manager of those works; he directed cooperation with the Czechoslovak military cartography and geodesy at the Czech Technical University in Prague, in order to secure cartographic data, maps, etc.

The above-mentioned J.V. Daneš was appointed as the second regular professor of geography after Švampera in 1919. Then Václav Dědina (1870-1956) was named extraordinary professor of geomorphology. The promising career of J.V. Daneš was cut short in 1929 by his death in a car accident during his stay in the United States. In the 1920s, the institute was growing in personnel and thus in its scientific resources through numerous habilitations, especially in the field of physical geography and cartography. They included Bedřich Šalamon (1880-1967); Karel Absolon (1877-1960); Jiří Král (1893-1975), who in 1929 moved to Komenský University in Bratislava; Josef Pohl-Doberský (1888-1967); F. Štůla, who in 1929 succeeded V. Dvorský as department head at the school of Economics; and many others.

In 1920 V. Dvorský moved to the School of Economics in Prague, but he continued at his previous institute as a visiting professor. His textbooks of the geography of trade became the basis for Czech socio-economic geography and its progress. In 1929 a stroke interrupted his career.

In the 1930s a group of geographically oriented demographers from the State Statistical Office accelerated the progress in socio-economic geography. Many of them habilitated at the Faculty of Science in Prague: Jan Auerhan (1877-1942) from Anthropogeography, Antonín Boháč (1882-1950) and Jaromír Korčák (1895-1989) from demography, and Karel Malík (1882-1934) from the geography of industry. Probably the most significant scientific basis of socio-economic geography was formed at that time. The Czech Statistical Office journal *Statistický obzor (Statistical Review)* published more articles on economic and population geography than the *Journal of the Czechoslovak Geographical Society*.

Czech geography then followed the concept of holistic geography, as practiced in the outside world. However, no one geographer specialized in the theory of geography. Nevertheless, as in the other countries, Czech geography focused on research and the resolution of themes within particular disciplines. There was no special effort to integrate and examine the interactions among the various fields. The concepts of J. Cvijič, W.M. Davis, W. Penck, and E. DeMartonne influenced physical geographers. German geography, however, gradually lost its theoretical dominance in Czech geographic applications. The French geography of Vidal de la Blache, Jean

Brunhes, A. Demangeon, and others was replacing it. To a lesser extent, it was influenced by English and American geography, especially that of Julia Moscheles (1892-1956).

At the end of the 1920s, Czech geography was ready to publish the first national atlas (*Atlas republiky Československé*, 1935). This publication was representative of factographic and cartographic techniques. With 55 double-page map sheets and a consistent text appendix, it presented a geographic and cartographic picture of the natural and socio-economic spheres of the territory of Czechoslovakia.

After 1937 Václav Dědina (1870-1956) replaced V. Švambera as director of the Institute of Geography. His works dealing with the physical- and economic-geographical regionalization of Czechoslovakia were most valuable, considering their theoretical and applied aspects. Together with the findings of J. Korčák, their conclusions about regionalization were used for the post-war reforms pertaining to the territorial division of Czechoslovakia adopted in February 1949, following the communist takeover. Dědina was also the chief editor of an extensive and valuable encyclopedia, *Československá vlastivěda* (1929-1936).

In the years before 1938, J. Korčák reacted in a unique way. Inspired by Dvorský and by general concepts of geopolitics, he published a significant number of articles justifying the geographical, historical, and geopolitical nature and necessity of the existence of Czechoslovakia (Korčák 1938). Because geopolitics was proclaimed in the 1940s-60s to be bourgeois science, it was very difficult to cite it. In addition, Czech universities were closed between November 1939

and the end of World War II. The activity of the Czech Geographical Society was neutralized, and at the end of 1944 publication of its journal was prohibited. The Nazis killed leading geographers from Moravia B. Hrudička, F. Koláček, and F. Říkovský in a concentration camp in 1942. Their death meant a great loss for Czech geography. One Prague geographer Jan Auerhan was executed in 1942, and another J. Moscheles had to emigrate. During the war she served in a Western allied army.

The main feature of interwar Czech geography was undoubtedly the overall rapprochement between the worldwide tendencies in research and the dominant influence of French human geography. Ideally, this entailed development of physical geography and cartography. However, it also included the foundations of socio-economic geography in a modern sense. In spite of the traditional dominance of descriptive regional geography, modern studies with a theoretical and applied specialization were created, for example the regionalization of Czechoslovakia. The interdisciplinary outcome was the publication in 1935 of the *National Atlas of Czechoslovakia*.

Primal Consolidation and Subsequent Deformations: The Period after World War II

The resurgence of university activities started immediately in May 1945. Since the universities were overburdened by huge crowds of students whose studies were prohibited during the German occupation, they had to concentrate especially on teaching. In 1946 Palacký University in Olomouc was founded and both the Czechoslovak Geographical Society and its journal were restored. As in the past, articles of

physical geography dominated. They were balanced by a higher proportion of socio-economic geography articles in the 1950s.

Strict application of Soviet-style communism after February 1948, especially during the Stalinist period of the 1950s, seriously affected Czech geography at two levels. First, the field was weakened by the expulsion of the politically “undesirable” university teachers. Second, scholars in the field were totally cut off from academic developments in the West. Consequently, the humanities and social sciences were subordinated to the methodological approach of Marxism or its distortions in the form of Marxism-Leninism or rather of the so-called Scientific Communism. The main stream of basic geographic research in the 1950s was narrowed to the ideologically less “dangerous” physical geography. The study of cartography was reduced to examination of its history. Studies of socio-economic and regional geography were confined to settlement and population geography. Despite that, geographic methods gradually were enforced in economic, regional, and physical planning at both the central and regional levels. Many specialized young geographers took part at higher levels. This trend has continued up to the present.

The foundation of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in late 1952 had a great impact on the development of basic research. The ČSAV was organized according to the Soviet model, in which each important branch of the sciences had its own institute. Conditions for the extensive evolution of Czech science improved. On the other hand, human resources from universities were drained into the

Academy, while Academy scholars seldom participated in teaching. Consequently, basic university research capabilities were limited.

Due to antagonism among leading geographers, the Academy’s Institute of Geography was founded in 1963; it had headquarters in Brno and a branch in Prague. The institute published a series of publications, the most important of which was *Studia Geographica* (published from 1969 until 1995). From the mid-1960s until the beginning of the 1970s, the Institute, in addition to participating in national, historical, and military atlases, was the responsible guarantor of the main research task: the physical-geographic (including climatic) and economic-geographical regionalization of Czechia’s territory.

In the 1960s and 1970s, Czech geography produced large collective works and monographs. One example was the prestigious national atlas of Czechoslovakia, which demonstrated quality through its cartographic processing as well as through its content. The geographers played an important role in elaborating the content, extent, cartographic processing, and time-extent unique *Atlas of Czechoslovak History*. This was prepared by the Department of Historical Geography at the Institute of History of ČSAV under the leadership of J. Purš. Czech geographers participated in a high-quality military atlas of the world, a publication which also had chapters of historical maps (*Československý vojenský Atlas*, 1965).

1969-1989

The occupation of Czechoslovakia in August 1968, by the Russian army and the consequent so-called “normalization” meant another

significant negative interference in the development of Czech geography. Again, the opportunities for scientific effort were reduced to neutral topics from the ideological point of view. Many personal “selections” were significant. In comparison with the previous period, one notices the further reduction of publications, especially in the case of a broad synthesis of atlas type works. However, in the field of social geography, the *Economic Geography of Czechoslovakia* was published in two editions. So were books concerning socio-geographic regionalization or settlement systems. In the field of physical geography, more attention was given to geomorphology and to problems of the geography of the environment than to traditional themes. The development of historical geography continued within the framework of historiography (Historical Institute of ČSAV), in which the journal *Historická Geografie* played an important role (Jeleček 1983).

Conclusion

Altogether, one must emphasize the overall significant thematic lag of Czech geography in comparison with the world, the most crucial being the misinterception of post-positivistic research trends. Only the changes after 1989 allowed geographers to strengthen their efforts to reorient the research topics, focusing on themes such as the theory of geography, the geography of the transition period (including territorial reform, regional policy, regional development, physical planning, migrations, historical or dynamic land use along with increased external contacts and the quick catch-up of losses accumulated during the period of communism). The historical approach

began to grow again (Winters 1995, Jeleček 1999). Unfortunately, the Institute of Geography of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences did not survive the Academy's transformation. Basic research became almost completely a matter of the universities. Their students of geography increased about five or six fold. Most were preparing to teach geography as a second subject in high schools.

¹ This article is a shortened and re-written version of a more extensive article from a publication by Czech geographers on the occasion of the 20th Congress of the International Geographical Union held in Glasgow, Scotland, August 2004: Drbohlav, D., Kalvoda, J., Voženílek, V. (eds.): *Czech Geography at the Dawn of the Millennium*. Olomouc, Palacký University in Olomouc, ...p. ISBN 80-244-0858-9.

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(The complete bibliography can be located in the book cited in Footnote ¹)

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Czechia from the 1920s**

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Prague**

Pech Prize 04 statement

This year's Pech Prize committee, made up of Hugh Agnew, Wilma Iggers, and Eagle Glassheim, received nine entries with a wide range of topics and methodological approaches. The entries were impressive. Some shed new light on old topics. Others made excellent use of innovations in gender history, nationalism studies, and cultural history to illuminate developments in the Czech lands. (We should add here that we had no entries on Slovakia this year.) And finally, several of the articles used biographical approaches in seeking to understand broader tendencies in Czech and Bohemian history. All the articles were well crafted and a pleasure to read.

In seeking a winner, the committee looked for the best combination of fresh research, methodological innovation, and engaging writing. We unanimously agreed that the winner would be:

Bruce Berglund's article "Building a Church for a New Age: The Search for a Modern Catholic Art in Turn-of-the-century Central Europe." It appeared in the September 2003 issue of *Centropa*, a journal dedicated to culture in Central and Eastern Europe.

With this article, Berglund takes on a topic that is widely neglected in the historiography of the Czech Lands, namely the relationship of religion and nationalism. The conventional wisdom of a deeply-rooted Czech anti-clericalism has diverted attention from Czech Catholic attempts to accommodate the intertwined modernization and nationalization of Czech society in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. In his examination of Czech Catholic modernism, Berglund compares the work of three artists, one Polish, one

Czech, and one Slovene. All three knew each other and each was, in various ways, associated with Czech Catholic modernism.

The deeply spiritual and occasionally heretical Czech artist František Bílek was initially the Catholic modernists' greatest hope for providing a modern face for the Catholic Church. But Bílek's flirtation with individual forms of revelation indicated the profound difficulties of melding artistic modernism and traditional Church teachings. In contrast, the Slovene architect Josip Plečnik brought his eclectic style to Prague, steering clear of the Czech Catholic modernist milieu, but crafting sacred structures that successfully integrated spiritual form and function. Using these examples, Berglund hints at a difficult truth for the Czech Catholic Church: Czech spiritualism may have been alive and well at the turn of the century, but the doctrine and hierarchy of the organized Church left it ill-placed to command the full allegiance of the faithful.

In his article, Berglund applies a combination of innovative techniques. The article is transnational both in approach (putting Czech Catholicism in an international context) and in subject matter (the focus on artists from three different national traditions, but all with Czech connections). And finally, it uses comparison to show what these three artists had in common, but also what distinguished them and the national traditions from which they emerged. We're very pleased to award this article with the 2004 Pech Prize.

Eagle Glassheim
Hugh Agnew
Wilma Iggers

NEWS FROM THE MEMBERSHIP

C. Winston Chrislock

Publications:

Edited the translation of Frank Vlchek's *Povídka mého života* into English (*The Story of My Life*). Kent, Ohio and London, U.K.: Kent State University Press, 2004.

"Cleveland Czechs," in *Identity, Conflict and Cooperation: Central Europeans in Cleveland, 1850-1930*. Cleveland: Western Reserve Historical Society, 2002, pp. 77-134.

Gary B. Cohen

Recognition:

Elected for a three-year term to the Executive Committee of the German Studies Association, (Jan. 2005-Dec. 2007).

Publication:

"Společnost, politický život a vláda v pozdním imperiálním Rakousku: zamyšlení nad novou syntézou" ("Society, Politics, and Government in Late Imperial Austria: Thoughts on a New Synthesis"), *Český časopis historický* 102 (2004), no. 4: 745-65.

Paper presented:

"The Habsburg Monarchy and its Nationalities: A Reassessment of Popular Loyalties and Political Conflict, 1867-1914," for the International Research Workshop: "Borderlands: Ethnicity, Identity, and Violence in the Shatter-zone of Empires since 1848," University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, September 30-October 3, 2004.

Sciences/Společnost pro vědy a umění,
2005 Conference, North Miami, Florida,
March 18, 2005.

Mark Cornwall

General News:

He is planning a workshop on
“Victors and Victims: The Male
Wartime Generation in Eastern Europe
1918-1930,” University of Southampton,
June 23-24, 2005.

Publication:

“Great Britain and the
Splintering of Greater Hungary 1914-
1918,” in L. Peter and M. Rady (eds.),
*British and Hungarian Relations since
1948*. London, 2004.

Paper presented:

“Moderate and Reasonable’
Konrad Henlein: The Elusive Fuehrer,”
University College London, February
2005.

Zdenek David

Publication:

“Confessional Accommodation
in early Modern Bohemia: Shifting
Relations between Catholics and
Utraquists,” in *Conciliation and
Confession: The Struggle for Unity in
the Age of Reform, 1415-1648*, eds.
Howard P. Louthan and Randall
Zachman. Notre Dame, Indiana:
University of Notre Dame Press, 2004,
pp. 173-198.

Paper presented:

“Anglophone Liberalism and the
Czech National Awakening,”
Czechoslovak Society for Arts and

István Deák

General News:

He reports that he gave lectures
at the University of Vienna, the
Academy of Sciences in Budapest, the
University of Toronto, the University of
California at Berkeley, and the
University of New Orleans.

Publications:

“Szabadságharcosok vagy
terroristák? Megszállás, ellenállás,
megtorlás a második világháborúban”
(Freedom Fighters or Terrorists?
Occupation, Resistance, and Retribution
in World War II) *História* (Budapest),
2004/4, pp. 3-8.

“Some Thoughts on the Question
of Why Monarchies Fall,” *Studia
Dziejów Polski I Europy w XIX I XX
wieku*. Gorzów Wlkp, 2004, pp. 427-
436.

“The Holocaust in Hungary,”
The Hungarian Quarterly, 176 (Winter
2004), pp. 50-70.

“Hadviselők és ellenállók”
(Belligerents and Resisters), *Századok*
(Budapest), 2004/138, pp. 1417-1425.

“Improvising the Holocaust”
(The Origins of the Final Solution), *The
New York Review of Books*, September
23, 2004.

Robert K. Evanson

Paper presentation:

“Czechs and Germans: Failure of Codependency,” AAASS, Boston, December 2005.

Evgeni F. Firsov

Recognitions

He was awarded, in 2005, a medal for service to Russian science and education. He also received an honorable diploma from the rector of the Moscow Lomonosov University, in recognition of his fruitful contributions to the university. In addition, he received in 2004 an honorable diploma from the Dean of the Faculty of History for outstanding achievements in the development of historical science and for contributions to preparation of highly skilled experts. He also reports that he developed a special course for students of the Faculty of History. Its title is “The Creative Heritage of J. Plečnik in the Culture of Twentieth Century Austria, Czechia, Slovenia, and Yugoslavia.”

Publications

“The Hand-Written Magazines in the Native Language of 1916-1917 Czech Volunteers in Russia or Czechia: The Promised Land,” *The First World War in the Literature and Culture of the Southern and Western Slavs*, in Russian. Moscow: RSA, Institute of Slavjanovedenija, 2004, pp. 221-236.

“T.G. Masaryk a význam česko-německého koaličního dorozumění v ČSR,” *Češi a Němci v pojetí a politice T.G. Masaryka*, Ed. Marie L.

Neudorflová. Praha: Masarykův ústav AV ČR, 2004, pp. 136-147.

Papers presented:

“T. G. Masaryk and the Russian Intellectual Environment, Part I.”

Benjamin Frommer

General News:

He notes that he has been on leave during the academic year 2004-2005, as a Visiting Fellow at the Institut für Wissenschaften vom Menschen, Vienna Austria.

Publications:

National Cleansing: Retribution against Nazi Collaborators in Postwar Czechoslovakia. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2005.

“Getting the Small Decree: Czech National Honor in the Aftermath of Nazi Occupation,” In *Constructing Nationalities in East Central Europe*, ed. By Pieter M. Judson and Marsha L. Rozenblit (New York: Berghahn Books, 2004), 267-282.

“Retribution as Legitimation: the Uses of Political Justice in Postwar Czechoslovakia,” *Contemporary European History* 13:4 (2004), 477-492.

Papers presented:

“From Democratic Paragon to Nationalist Hypocrite: American Historiography Revisits Czechoslovakia,” Collegium Carolinum Annual Meeting, Bad Wiessee, Germany, November 13, 2004.

“The Czechoslovak *Gleichschaltung*: Justice after ‘Victorious February’ 1948,” Institut für die Wissenschaften vom Menschen, Vienna, Austria, December 15, 2004.

Eagle Glassheim

General News:

In July, 2005, he will be moving to Vancouver, where he will teach Central and East European History at the University of British Columbia.

Publications:

“Between Empire and Nation: The Bohemian Nobility, 1880-1918,” In Pieter Judson and Marsha Rozenblit (eds.), *Constructing Nationalities in East Central Europe*. New York: Berghahn Books, 2004.

“Ethnic Cleansing, Communism and Environmental Devastation in Post-War Czechoslovakia,” Woodrow Wilson Center *EES News*, March-April 2004: 5-7.

Talks and papers presented:

“The Gardening State at Work: Ethnic Cleansing, Communist Modernity, and the Gypsy Question in Czechoslovakia, 1945-1980,” University of Washington, Seattle, January 2005.

“Ethnic Cleansing, Communism, and Environmental Devastation in Czechoslovakia’s Borderlands 1945-1989,” Woodrow Wilson Center, Washington, D.C., January 2004.

“Genteel Nationalists: Nobles and Fascism in Czechoslovakia, 1918-1945,” at the conference entitled “European Aristocracies and the Radical Right in the Interwar Years,” German Historical Institute London, October 30, 2004.

“The Heimatvertriebene: Heimats Lost and Found in the North Bohemian Elbe Valley, 1918-2004,” at the conference entitled “At the Cutting Edge: Rethinking German and Jewish

Cultural and Intellectual History,” Schloss Elmau, Germany, July 13, 2004.

Irena Gantar Godina

Publications:

“Slovenski izobraženci na Hrvaškem od 1850 do 1860/Slovene Intellectuals in Croatia from 1850-1860,” *Dve Domovini/Two Homelands*, No. 20, 2004, pp. 77-94.

“Pogledi slovenskih izseljencev v Rusiji na svojo novo domovino/The Slovene Emigrants in Russia and their Reflections on their New Homeland,” *Davorin Hostnik med Slovenijo in Rusijo/Davorin Hostnik between Slovenia and Russia: Zbornik ob 150-letnici rojstva (1853-1929)/Proceeding of the Symposium on Behalf of the 150th Anniversary*, ed. Irena Gantar Godina, Magda Breznikar, Ustvarjalno središče Breznikar, Šmartno pri Litiji 2004, pp. 31-37.

Papers presented:

“Slovene Late Enlightenment and Educational Reforms of Maria Theresia,” Conference “Public Education for All,” MEYS ČR and Pedagogical Museum of J.A. Comenius, Prague, November 4-5, 2004.

“Slovene Women Intellectuals Abroad-up to 1919,” AEMI Conference “Connecting Contemporary Migration with Past, Växjö, Sweden, September 29-October 3, 2004.

“Slovenske študentke na Karlovi univerzi v Pragi do 1922/Slovene Women Students at Charles University in Prague up to 1922,” at the conference “Vloga žensk v migracijskih kontekstih slovenskega etničnega prostora/The Role of Women in Migration Contexts in

Slovene Ethnic Space,” Ljubljana, November 17-19, 2004.

Dagmar Hájková

Publication:

“Edvard Beneš a Milan Štefánik: Svědectví jejich dopisů,” In: Dagmar Hájková, Ivan Šťovíček, a Helena Nováčková (ed.), *Sborník archivních prací*. (2004) LIV, no. 2, pp. 567-655.

Paper presented:

“Role prezidenta při řešení problematiku menšin v Československu po roce 1918,” Conference entitled “The Minority Question in Czechoslovakia and Hungary between the Two Wars,” Budapest, March 4, 2005.

Milan Hauner

Publications:

“Could Prague have Defied Hitler? What Churchill’s Courier Learned,” *World Policy Journal* (Spring 2004), 91-95).

“1938: Co chtěl Churchill vědět od Beneše?, *Dějiny a současnost*, 6/2003: 49-50.

“Hitler a zkáka Německa-co přinaší film ‘Der Untergang’,” *Ibid.*, 2/2005: 14-17.

(shortened version appeared in *Lidové Noviny*, 29.01.2005.

“Benešův nemilovaný atentát na Heydricha,” *Přítomnost* (Podzim/2004), 46-47.

“Could Czechoslovakia Have Been Saved in September 1938 and the Myth of Munich: New Research and Old Problems,” *Kosmas* (Fall 2004) 46-63.

“Secret Meeting of two Presidents: Edvard Beneš and F.D. Roosevelt in 1939,” *Studia z dziejów Polski i Europy w XIX I XX wieku*, ed. By Roman Nir (Gorzow: Sonar, 2004) 417-426.

“Mnichov v díle Edvarda Beneše,” in: *Mnichovská dohoda-cesta k destrukci demokracie v Evropě*. Ed. By Jan Němeček (Praha: Karolinum, 2004), 222-242.

Paper presented:

“The Soviet Threat to Afghanistan and India 1938-1941-the British Perspective,” International Congress of Asian and North African Studies, ICANAS, Moscow, August 16-21, 2004.

Leoš Jeleček

General News:

He reports a new telephone number: +420-221-995-514. He also worked as a member of the Program and Organizing Committees of the 3rd International Conference of the European Society for Environmental History, held February 16-19, Florence Italy.

Publications:

“An Outline of the Evolution of Czech Geography from the Second Half of the 19th Century until the 1980s,” In: D. Drbohlav, J. Kalvoda, and V. Voženílik (Eds.) *Czech Geography at the Dawn of a New Millennium*. Olomouc: Czech Geographic Society and Palacký University in Olomouc, 2004, pp. 11-21. (Published on the occasion of the 20th International Geographical Union Congress in

Glasgow, United Kingdom, August 2004).

“Czechia and Slovakia,” In: V. Winiwarter (ed.) et. al.: *Environmental History in Europe from 1994 to 2004: Enthusiasm and Consolidation: Environment and History* 10 (2004) No. 4, pp. 501-530.

Papers Presented:

“Historical Development of Society and LUCC in Czechia 1945-2000: WW II Results, Communism and Capitalism as Major Societal Driving Forces of LUCC,” American Society for Environmental History and National Council on Public History Joint Conference entitled “Cultural Places and Natural Spaces: Memory, History, and Landscapes,” Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, March 31-April 4, 2004 (Poster).

“Brief Outline of Some Major Societal Forces of LUCC in Czechia during the 19th and 20th Centuries: Definitions and Geographical Consequences,” IGU-LUCC Central European Workshop, Mikulov, Czechia, March 3-5.

Other Professional Activities:

He chaired two sessions at the 3rd International Conference of European Society for Environmental History, Florence, Italy, February 16-19. For more information:

www.eseh2005.unifi.it

The General Assembly of ESEH elected his postgraduate student Ing. Lenka Uhlířová as ESEH Secretary and ESEH Executive Board Member, Florence, February 18. e-mail: uhlir5@natur.cuni.cz.

The report of the 2nd International Conference of the

European Society for Environmental History in Prague (2003) was published in *Český časopis historický*, by P. Chromý and H. Janů, 102, No. 4, pp. 915-918.

He reports that reconstruction delays at the Faculty of Philosophy in Prague have prevented joint study of geography at the Faculty of Science and of history at the Faculty of Philosophy. In all major Czech universities, the studies are now divided into two programs: bachelor and master studies. Such programs have been a cradle of scholars in the fields of historical geography and environmental history. The common study of geography and history was first terminated after 1953, then renewed as a result of the Prague Spring, terminated soon thereafter, and then renewed after the Velvet Revolution.

The Czech Geographical Society Section for Historical Geography and Environmental History was established in February 2004, and its first workshop will be held on November 4, 2005. The section elected L. Jeleček as its chairman and Pavel Chromý as its secretary.

The Roundtable “Cesty historické geografie: centra, trendy, projekty, perspektivy” took place on January 26, 2005 in the HiÚ AV ČR Building. The joint organizers were Komise pro historickou geografii and Historický Ústav AV ČR. Eva Semotanová (the commission chairwoman) and Josef Žemlička chaired the roundtable.

Michael J. Kopanic, Jr.

Professional Activities:

He received a grant from the Czechoslovak Genealogical Society

International to edit a translation of Konstantin Čulen's *Slováci v Amerike*, two volumes. Originally published in 1942, and obviously colored by the politics of the wartime Slovak state, it is still one of the best early sources of Slovak history in the United States before World War I. He notes also that he is teaching online courses for Corinthian Colleges. He mentions further that he has been assisting in editing a forthcoming book by Anton Spiesz entitled *Illustrated Slovak History*.

Publications:

“The Slovaks,” In *Identity, Conflict, and Cooperation: Central Europeans in Cleveland, 1850-1930*. Cleveland: Western Reserve Historical Society, 2003, pages 249-306.

“Views from the Alleghenies,” column in *Jednota*, a Slovak Catholic fraternal national newspaper.

George J. Kovtun

General News Item:

Kenneth Nyirady, Reference Specialist (Hungary and the Finno-Ugrian Areas of Russia), European Division, Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., reports that there is a newly posted HTML version of *Czech and Slovak History: An American Bibliography*, compiled by George J. Kovtun, Washington: Library of Congress, 1994. The HTML version contains the same information as the original printed volume of almost 500 pages and more than 5,000 entries. A search box and cross-reference links assist navigation. To access the bibliography, go to the European

Reading Room's homepage at <http://www.loc.gov/rr/european/>

Michael A. Kukral

General News:

He has recently been promoted to the rank of Associate Professor with tenure.

Publication:

“Czech Settlements in 19th Century Cleveland, Ohio,” *East European Quarterly*, XXXVIII, No. 4, January 2005.

Caitlin Murdock

Publication:

“Central Policy and Local Practice: the Changing Dynamics of the Saxon-Bohemian Borderlands after 1933,” *Zeitschrift für Ostmitteleuropa-Forschung* 53 (2004) 2, pp. 184-199.

Papers presented:

“Tourists in a Landscape: Territory and Identity in Saxony 1880-1933,” Third Annual Conference of the European Society for Environmental History, Florence, February 19, 2005.

“Defining the Native Land: Heimat, Tourism, Landscape, and Identity in Saxony, 1880-1933,” German Studies Association Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C., October 8, 2004.

Marie L. Neudorflová

Papers presented:

“The Political-Intellectual Reasons for the Migration of Czech

Women in the 19th Century: Typical Cases,” Conference entitled “Contribution of Women in Migration Context,” Slovenian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Slovenian Migration, Ljubljana, November 17-19, 2004.

“The Concept of Democracy in the Political Thought of T.G. Masaryk,” by Special Invitation, Slovenian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Slovenian Migration, Ljubljana, January 21, 2005.

“Vzpoura proti postmodernismu a jeho přístupu k historii,” (“Revolt against Postmodernism and its Approach to History”), Masarykova společnost, Prague, February 10, 2005.

“Masarykova Česká otázka a aktuálnost jejího přístupu k historii,” Masarykovo demokratické hnutí, Teplice, March 11, 2005.

Claire Nolte

Publication:

“All for One! One for All! The Federation of Slavic Sokols and the Failure of Neo-Slavism,” *Constructing Nationalities in East Central Europe*, ed. Pieter M. Judson and Marsha L. Rozenblit (New York: Berghahn Press, 2005), 126-140.

Jaroslav Pánek

Publications:

Historical Encyclopedias (Current research results – an outline of typology – perspectives), Prague 2005, 125 pages.

Rozmluvy s historiky (Česká historiografie a soudobé dějiny očima

zahraničních kolegů) [Conversations with Historians (Czech historiography and contemporary history in the eyes of foreign colleagues)], Prague 2005, 180 pages.

“Historical Encyclopedias (Current research results – an outline of typology – perspectives),” in: *Historica: Historical Sciences in the Czech Republic* 11, 2004 [2005], pp. 7-39.

“Representative and Parliamentary Institutions in the Czech History,” In: *Kapitoly z dějin stavovského a parlamentního zřízení – Chapters from the History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions: Collection of Contributions from the 54th Conference of the International Commission for History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions in Prague*. Edited by Jiří Georgiev and Jan Kysela, Prague 2004 [2005], pp. 19-25.

“Traditions of the Czech Parliamentarianism: The Early Modern Bohemian Diets,” In: *Přednášky z XLVII. běhu Letní školy slovanských studií*. Praha 2004, pp. 241-248.

“Der böhmische Adel zwischen Jagiellonen und Habsburgern,” In: Evelin Wetter (ed.), *Die Länder der Böhmisches Krone und ihre Nachbarn zur Zeit der Jagiellonenkönige (1471-1526). Kunst – Kultur – Geschichte (Studia Jegellonica Lipsiensia, Band 2)*, Ostfildern 2004 [2005], pp. 143-150.

“Der tschechische Blick auf die Reichsgeschichte und die spezifische Stellung des böhmischen Staates,” In: *Zeitschrift für Ostmitteleuropa-Forschung* 53, 2004, pp. 373-390.

“Theatervorstellungen des 16. und beginnenden 17. Jahrhunderts als ein Kommunikationsmedium und Selbstzeugnis im böhmischen aristokratischen Milieu,” In: Heinz-

Dieter Heimann – Pierre Monet (eds.), *Kommunikation mit dem Ich: Signaturen der Selbstzeugnisforschung an europäischen Beispielen des 12. bis 16. Jahrhunderts*, Bochum 2004, pp. 127-133.

“Biskup Stanisław II Pawłowski, Polacy i Czesi (Přatel, politik i mecenas pošrednikem pomeřdy dwoma sąsiednimi narodami) [Bishop Stanisław II Pawłowski, the Poles and the Czechs (A Prelate, Politician and Patron as a Mediator between Neighbouring Nations)], In: *Polacy w Czechach, Czesi w Polsce X-XVIII wiek* (eds. Henryk Gmiterek and Wojciech Iwańczak), Lublin 2004, pp. 89-101.

“Cesta Historického řstavu dějinami [An Outline of History of the Historical Institute, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic], In: *Bulletin Historického řstavu AV ĀR* 15, 2004, Nr. 1, pp. 1-10.

“Mezi pošřitelnou minulostí a dějinným mýtem (Doslov k řdilu Josefa Petřaně Staroměstská exekuce) {Between Real History and Historical Mythology (Epilogue to the 4th edition of the “Old Town Execution” by Josef Petřaně], In: *Josef Petřaně, Staroměstská exekuce*, Praha 2004, pp. 307-311.

“Der Balkan als ein virtuelles Modell: Veränderungen der zentraleuropäischen Konzeption aus der tschechischen Sicht, In: *IX^e Congrès International d’Études Sud-Est Européennes – IXth International Congress of South-East European Studies – Résumés* (Tirana, 30 août – 3 septembre, 2004), *Association Internationale d’Études du Sud-Est Européennes*, Tirana 2004, pp. 19-21.

“řvodem k mezinárodní vědecké konferenci o mnichovské dohodě [Introduction to the Conference on the Munich Agreement], In: Jan Němeček

(ed.), *Mnichovská dohoda – Cesta k destrukci demokracie v Evropě. Munich Agreement – The Way to Destruction of Democracy in Europe*, Prague 2004, pp. 11-13.

Papers presented:

“The Czech (Bohemian) State and Issue of Central European Integration at the Onset of the Modern Age,” Summer School of Slavonic Studies, Charles University, Prague, August 17, 2004.

“Der Balkan als ein virtuelles Modell: Veränderungen der zentraleuropäischen Konzeption aus der tschechischen Sicht,” 9th World Congress of Balkan Studies, Tirana, August 30, 2004.

“A Small Nation between Germans, Poles and Ottomans: Early Modern National Identity of Czechs and their Attitude towards Europe in the 16th and Beginning of the 17th Century,” The Mistress-Court of Mighty Europe: Configuring Europe and European Identities in the Renaissance, Bangor, September 13, 2004.

“Polonia Cosmographica (Polska i Polacy w kosmografii pierwotnej i w jej adaptacji czeskiej),” [Polonia Cosmographica. Poland in original Latin Cosmography by Sebastian Münster and its Czech translation], Literature in Polish and Czech history, Silesian University, Cieszyn, October 18, 2004.

Joseph F. Patrouch

Papers presented:

“A Queen’s Piety: Elizabeth of Habsburg and the Veneration of Saints,” Florida Conference of Historians, Tampa, March 17-20.

“The Habsburg Dynasty and the Kingdom of Bohemia, with an Emphasis on the First Century of Their Rule: 1520s to 1620s,” at the Conference “Czech and Slovak Cultural Heritage,” sponsored by the Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences and the American Czech-Slovak Cultural Club of North Miami, North Miami, Florida, March 17-20, 2005.

Panel participant on Upper Austria, “Regionalvergleiche” and chair and commentator on panel “Verfolgung, Widerstand,” International Symposium “Staatsmacht und Seelenheil: Gegenreformation und Geheimprotestantismus in der Habsburgermonarchie,” Evangelische Akademie Wien and Wiener Stadt- und Landesarchiv, Vienna, November 2004.

Ellen L Paul

General News:

She received a professional development grant from Fort Lewis College to visit Czech and Slovak libraries and archives in summer 2005 to conduct further research on youth brigades in Czechoslovakia. In addition, she is interested in making contact with Czechs and Slovaks who as students or pupils participated in “brigady” of any sort (i.e. harvesting potatoes or hops, working in a factory, etc.), 1948-1990.

She also reports that she started, in August 2004, a tenure-track position in Modern European History at Fort Lewis College in Durango, Colorado.

Paper presented:

“Communist-era Youth Brigades in Czechoslovakia,” History and Culture Conference of the National Czech and

Slovak Museum and Library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Jim Peterson

Papers presented:

“Expansion of the EU: Implications for American Foreign Policy,” Georgia Political Science Association, Savannah, Georgia, November 13, 2004.

Roundtable Presentation, Panel entitled “The EU and Images of Modern Czech History,” American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, Boston, Massachusetts, December 6, 2004.

Alena Šimůnková

Publication:

“Měšťanská beseda ve střetu zájmů: politizace a nacionalizace pánského klubu,” *Kuděj* (2005/1-2), 1-20.

Paper presentation:

“Inspiring the Nation: Politics in Nineteenth-Century Prague,” AAASS, Boston, December 4, 2004.

M. Mark Stolarik

Publication:

Slovak Nationalism in the USA as Reflected in the Slovak-American Press, 1885-1918,” *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism*, XXXI (No. 1-2, 2004), 65-76.

Paper presented:

“Slovak Immigration to North America, 1870-1918,” Embassy of the

Slovak Republic, Washington, D.C.,
October 9, 2004.

Jerzy Tomaszewski

Publications:

Polska w Europie I świecie 1918-1939 (third edition, with Zbigniew Landau), Warszawa: Wydawnictwo TRIO, 2005, pp. 335, 1 nlb.

“Polenaktion: widziana ze Szwajcarii,” In: *Kwartalnik Historii Żydów*, No. 1, 2004, pp. 47-58.

“Why...,” In *Why Should We Teach About Holocaust?* Ed. By Jolanta Ambrosewicz-Jacobs & Leszek Hońdo. Cracow: Judaica Foundation, 2004, pp. 19-24.

“Na rozstajach,” In: *Słowo pojednania: Księga Pamiątkowa z okazji siedemdziesiątych urodzin Księdza Michała Czajkowskiego*. Warszawa: Biblioteka Więzi, 2004, pp. 683-695.

“Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí RP a židovská emigrace,” In: *Slovanský přehled*, No. 4, 2004, pp. 581-586.

“Ojciec,” In: *Mówią Wieki*, No. 10, 2004, pp. 20-25.

“Emigracja w koncepcjach MSZ w latach 1936-1939,” In: *Białystok miasto przyjazne? Mniejszości narodowe I wyznaniowe w dziejach Ziemi Podlaskiej*, ed. By Halina Parafianowicz. Białystok: Instytut Historii Uniwersytetu w Białymstoku, 2004, pp. 101-115.

Documents:

“Ambasada Konfederacji Szwajcarskiej w Polsce donosi z Bukaresztu...” In: *Polski Przegląd*

Dyplomatyczny, No. 4, 2004, pp. 197-218.

“Wykorzystywanie ignorancji dla szerzenia zła. 2002,” In: *Kwartalnik Historii Żydów*, No. 2, 2004, pp. 233-262.

“Szwajcarskie echa rozporządzenia z 6 października 1938 r. o stemplowaniu paszportów polskich,” In: *Kwartalnik Historii Żydów*, No. 3, 2004, pp. 396-402.

Betty M. Unterberger

General News:

Professor Unterberger retired in May of 2004, after thirty-six years, from the Department of History at Texas A & M University. At her retirement party, the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR) announced the creation of the Betty Miller Unterberger Dissertation Prize. The prize will be awarded annually for the best dissertation in American diplomatic history. The Texas A & M University magazine for Liberal Arts, *Pathways*, wrote an article about the award.

Piotr Wandycz

Special Honors:

He received the Doctorate Honoris Causa of Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski, September 30, 2004.

He also was honored with the Aleksander Gieysztor Prize of “Przegląd Wschodni,” October 2, 2004.

He received Festschrifts on the occasion of his 80th birthday:

- a. M.B.B. Biskupski, ed.
Ideology, Politics and

Diplomacy in East Central Europe, Rochester, 2003.

- b. J. Faryś, ks. R. Nir, M. Szczerbiński, eds., *Studia z dziejów Polski I Europy w XIX i XX wieku*, Gorzów Wlkp. 2004.

Publications:

Cijena slobode. Povijest srednjoistocne Europe ad srednjego vijeka do danas (Croatian version of *Price of Freedom*). Zagreb: Srednja Europea, 2004, vii and 414 pages.

Tsina slobody (Ukrainian version of *Price of Freedom*). Kiev: Krytyka, 2004, 463 pages.

Histoire de l'Europe de Centre-Est, co-author. Paris: Nouvelle Clio, Presses Universitaires de France, 2004, pp. 485-605, 767-826, 845-888.

"Nacjonalizm czy patriotyzm? Dmowski kontra Piłsudski," *Seminarium Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności*. Kraków, 2003, pp. 57-79.

"Rozmowy Piłsudskiego z Wojkowem. Fragmenty raportów," In: *Zeszyty Historyczne*, co-authored with Jerzy Borzęcki, no. 149, 2004, pp. 10-22.

Papers presented:

"The Options of the Polish Post-War Emigration," International Conference entitled "Towards Europe via Belgium? Polish Exiles and the European Integration," Katolieke Universiteit Leuven/Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium, March 27, 2004.

"Polish History at American Universities," 17th Congress of Polish Historians, Krakow, September 15, 2004.

"Die Grossen Mächte und Ostmitteleuropa 1878-1991," Lecture (Oskar-Halecki-Vorlesung 2004), sponsored by GWZO, Leipzig, October 7, 2004.

Panel Participant, International Conference on "Zentrale Archive und Geschichtspolitik im 'Neuen Europa,'" Leipzig University, October 9, 2004.

"La Pologne dans le système européen du XXIIIe à XXIe siècles," Conférence d'ouverture, International Conference at the Sorbonne, Paris, October 14, 2004.

Stanley B. Winters

Publication:

"Unexpected Burdens: Otakar Odložilík's Second Emigration to America," *Moderní dějiny/Modern History* 12 (2004), 247-271.

Address Changes

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