



2007
CONFERENCE PROGRAM

"Contributions of the Moravian Brethren to America"

Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
June 8-10, 2007

Sponsored by the

Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences

And

Moravian College

**SVU 2007 Conference
Bethlehem, PA**

June 8-10, 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ITEM	PAGES
Calendar of Events	1-2
Directions to Bethlehem, PA	3-4
Campus Maps	4-6
Historic Walking Tours	7-10
SVU Conference – Panel Descriptions	11-14
Conference Abstracts	15-35

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Friday, June 8, 2007

4:00 PM – 6:30 PM	Registration
4:00 PM - 6:00 PM	Executive Board meeting – <i>Air Products Room, HUB</i>
6:00 PM – 7:30 PM	Reception, <i>Pavilion, HUB</i>
8:00 PM -	Concert: Czech clarinet: Budimir Zvolanek, clarinet, Martha Schrepel, Piano <i>Peter Hall, South Campus</i>

Saturday, June 9, 2007

9:00 AM -9:45 AM		Formal Opening Ceremony, <i>Dana Lecture Hall</i>
	OPENING	Karel Raska, Jr., President, SVU
	WELCOME	James V. Skalnik, Assistant Dean for Academic Affairs, Moravian College
	GREETINGS	Jaroslav Kurfurst, Minister-Counsellor and Deputy Chief of Mission, The Embassy of the Czech Republic
	GREETINGS	Jaroslav Panek, Vice President, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic
10:00 AM – 1:00 PM		
	Chair, P. Hausner	Medicine, UBC Room
	Chair, C. Rokusek	Current Issues – Air Products Room, HUB
	Chair: Z. David	History – Snyder Room,

2:00 PM - 5:00 PM		
	Chair, O. Dreydoppel	Moravian Brethren, <i>UBC Room</i>
	Chair, C. Machann	Czech Moravian Heritage of Catholics and Protestants in Texas <i>Snyder Room</i>
	Chair, E. Marikova-Leeds	Economics <i>Air Product Room</i>
7:00 PM - 9:00 PM	Banquet	<i>HUB Dining Hall</i>
9:00 PM -	Film: Winton's Children	Introduction – P. Rafaeli <i>Room 101</i>

Sunday, June 10, 2007

9:00 AM – 12:00 PM		
	Chair, S. Rakova	State of Research of Czech/Slovak History Abroad, <i>UBC</i>
	Chair, Z. Brezina	Youth Panel, <i>Snyder Room</i>
	Chair, M. Peaslee-Levine	Language and Folklore, <i>Air Products Room</i>
12:00-		General Membership Meeting, <i>UBC Room</i>

DIRECTIONS TO BETHLEHEM, PA

From the Moravian College website:
(<http://www.moravian.edu/about/directions.htm>)

The Lehigh Valley is approximately 60 miles north of Philadelphia and 90 miles west of New York. It is served by major roads and by bus and air lines.

DRIVING TO MORAVIAN

FROM THE NORTH: I-81 south to I-380 south to I-80 east. Take exit 302 A off I-80 onto Route 33 south. Follow Route 33 to Route 22 west into Bethlehem. To continue, see directions from Route 22 below.

FROM THE SOUTH: Northeast Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike (I-476 north) to Lehigh Valley exit 56. Follow Route 22 east to Center Street (Route 512). To continue, see directions from Route 22 below.

FROM THE EAST: I-78 west to exit 71; Route 33 north to 22 west; west on Route 22 into Bethlehem. To continue, see directions from Route 22 below. Or take 80 west to exit 304. Follow Route 33 south to Route 22 west in Bethlehem. To continue, see directions from Route 22.

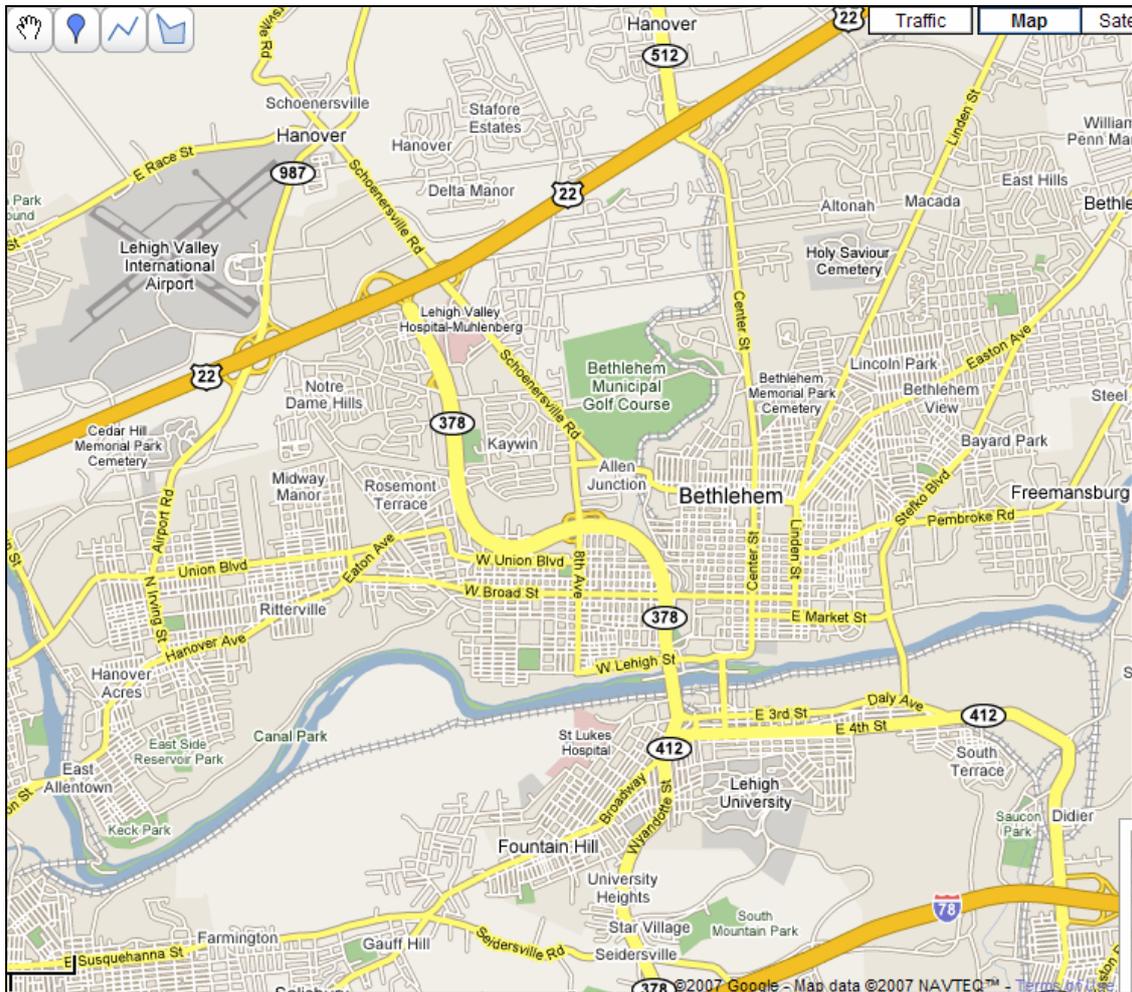
FROM THE WEST: I-78 east to exit 71; Route 22 east into Bethlehem. To continue, see directions from Route 22 below.

FROM ROUTE 22: Exit at Center Street (Route 512); turn left off the exit ramp. Travel south for 2.4 miles and turn right onto Elizabeth Avenue at traffic light. Turn left onto Main Street; turn left at the next corner onto Locust Street; turn right into the College parking lot ([Lot M on campus map](#)).

ARRIVING BY BUS OR AIR

Three bus companies--Greyhound, Trans Bridge, and Bieber--provide passenger service to the Bethlehem Bus Terminal located one mile from campus at Adams and Mechanic Streets on the south side of Bethlehem.

[The Lehigh Valley International Airport](#) is a 15-minute drive from campus. It is served by several national and regional airlines.



CAMPUS MAPS

From the Moravian College website:

<http://www.moravian.edu/about/directions.htm>

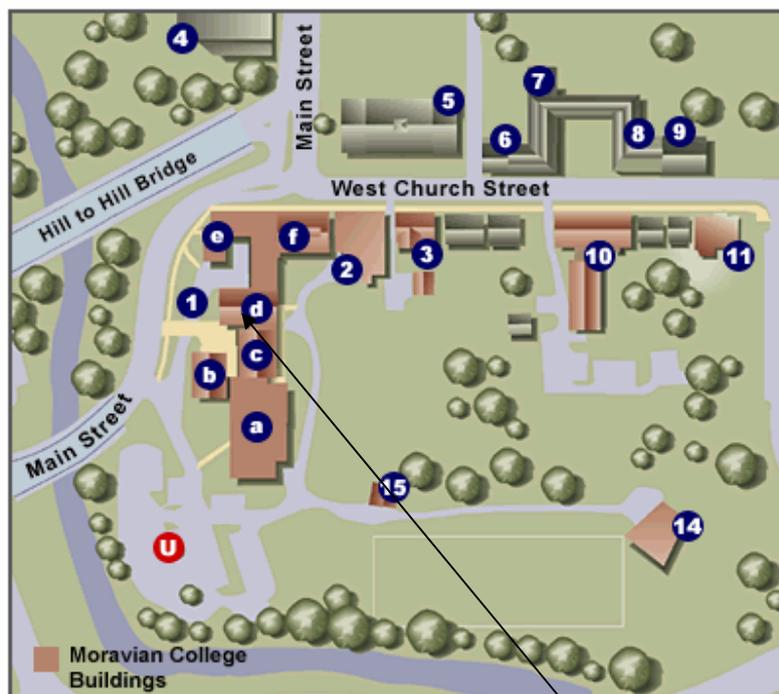
Moravian College's campus has two beautiful, well-maintained sections. **Priscilla Payne Hurd Campus on Church Street** is the center of the Bethlehem historic district; **the Main Street campus is eight blocks away in a residential area**. Vans allow students to commute easily between campuses. Thirty buildings include the Collier Hall of Science, Comenius Hall, Hauptert Union Building, Reeves Library, Foy Concert Hall, Payne Art Gallery, and the Brethren's House.

The Brethren's House on the Church Street campus was built in 1748 as a dwelling for the single men of the original Moravian community in Bethlehem. It served as a hospital for American soldiers during the Revolutionary War. Acquired by the Bethlehem Female Seminary in 1815, it housed the Moravian College for Women until the merger of the men's and women's colleges in 1954. Now part of the Hurd Center for Music and Art, it is the home of the Moravian College music department.

On Main Street Campus, the Hauptert Union Building, the first of its kind in the region, provides dining and food court service, lounges and entertainment space, meeting rooms, offices for student organizations, the College bookstore, the Arena Theatre, and Prosser Auditorium.

The Collier Hall of Science provides classrooms and 35 laboratories for teaching and student-faculty research in biology, chemistry, physics, earth science, and computer science, two lecture halls, faculty offices, and a specially-designed computer network for the sciences funded by the National Science Foundation.

Priscilla Payne Hurd Campus (South Campus)



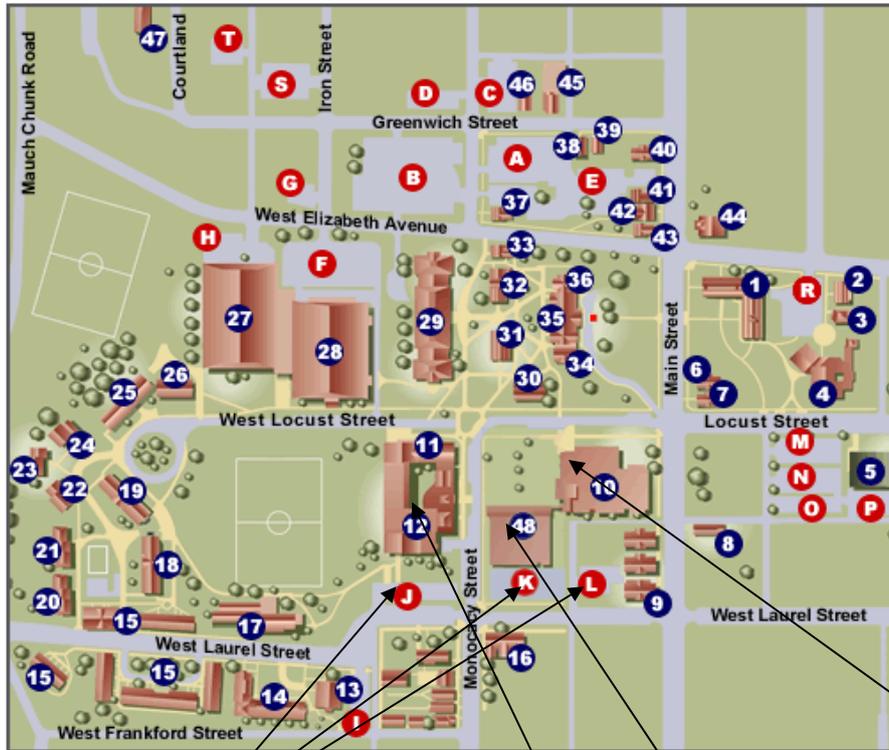
Building involved in the 2007 SVU conference keyed to the campus map above:

**Concert will be held in the
Hurd Center for Music and Art -Peter Hall – Bldg. #1**

Parking Lots are Denoted by Red Letter in the Map Above

Moravian College is not currently in session. Parking is free and you can park in whichever lot you choose. In particular consider Parking lot U if you are going to attend the concert on the Hurd Campus.

Main Street Campus



Collier Hall of Science Bldg. #10
- Dana Lecture Hall

Hauptert Union Building (HUB) -- Bldg. #12

- Dining Hall
- Air Products Room
- Pavillion
- Snyder Room
- UBC Room

Priscilla Payne Hurd Academic Complex – Bldg. #48

Room 101 – Movie

Parking Lots are Denoted by Red Letters in the Map Above

Moravian College is not currently in session. Parking is free and you can park in whichever lot you choose. In particular consider Parking lots J, K or L.

Buildings involved in the SVU conference keyed to the campus map above:

HISTORIC WALKING TOURS

Historic Bethlehem Partnership, Inc., was established in 1993 and is composed of four not-for-profit organizations: the Moravian Museum of Bethlehem (1939), the Kemerer Museum of Decorative Arts (1954), Historic Bethlehem Inc. (1957), and Burnside Plantation (1986).

HBP preserves and presents the unique history and culture of the town, within the context of the growth and development of America. It has spearheaded preservation and restoration projects, developed educational resources and publications, increased access to historic buildings, and helped expand regional tourism.

In recognition of its professionalism and record of achievement, Historic Bethlehem has been named an Affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution, one of only about 139 Affiliates in the nation. Historic Bethlehem is also a founding member of the International Moravian Heritage Network that includes representatives from six countries on three continents and from international agencies such as UNESCO.

<http://historicbethlehem.org/tours/>

An excerpt from their current web page appears below

Take a trip into the past and tour our town on foot or by bus. You'll learn the stories behind Bethlehem from our friendly and knowledgeable guides.

Walking Tours

Bethlehem During the French and Indian War
Historic Bethlehem Welcome Center
505 Main Street, Bethlehem, PA

Experience the trials and tribulations of life on Pennsylvania's colonial frontier during the mid-1700s when war erupted between white settlers and American Indians.

Starts at Welcome Center every Saturday at 2:30 pm during November.

\$7 adults, \$4 youth 6-12, free for children under 6..

Call 1-800-360-8687 or 610-691-6055.

John Adams' Bethlehem
Historic Bethlehem Welcome Center
505 Main Street, Bethlehem, PA

Look at Bethlehem during the American Revolution as described in a letter written by patriot and future United States President John Adams to his wife Abigail.

Starts at Welcome Center every Saturday at 2:30 pm during May, July, & September.

\$7 adults, \$4 youth 6-12, free for children under 6.

Call 1-800-360-8687 or 610-691-6055.

Old Bethlehem Historic Walk
Historic Bethlehem Welcome Center
505 Main Street, Bethlehem, PA

Explore the two square block area of downtown Bethlehem that the Moravian founders recognized as the center of their community from 1741 to 1845.

Leaves Welcome Center every Saturday at 2:30 pm. during April, June, August, and more frequently during the Christmas season.

\$7 adults, \$4 youth 6-12, free for children under 6.

Call 1-800-360-8687 or 610-691-6055.

Old Moravian Cemetery Historic Walk
Historic Bethlehem Welcome Center
505 Main Street, Bethlehem, PA

Discover why Bethlehem was an important early American community as seen through the lives of the people buried in God's Acre, Bethlehem's oldest cemetery.

Leaves Welcome Center every Saturday at 2:30 pm during October.

\$7 adults, \$4 youth 6-12, free for children under 6..

Call 1-800-360-8687 or 610-691-6055.

Old Moravian Farm Tour

[Burnside Plantation](#)

1461 Schoenersville Road, Bethlehem, PA

This historic farm-in-the-city opens doors to early American agricultural life. The property includes a restored 1748/1818 farmhouse, two 1840s bank barns, a high horse-power wheel, large kitchen garden and orchard, a corn crib and wagon shed. James Burnside, Northampton County's first elected representative to the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly in Philadelphia, established the farm in 1748. Eventually, the property became part of the Moravians' agricultural system in Bethlehem and Nazareth, Bethlehem's sister community nine miles to the north.

Available April-November

Call 610-868-5044.

Old Moravian Quarter Tour

Includes a visit to the 1751 Old Chapel or the 1803-1806 Central Moravian Church along with God's Acre Cemetery in addition to the Meet the Moravians Tour.

Available April-November

1 1/2 hours; \$10/person.

Historic Places

Walk the streets of Historic Bethlehem and you'll feel transported to another time and place. Here are some of the historic sites you'll find. Most are within a short walk of each other.



[1750/1761 Smithy](#)

425 Main Street, Bethlehem, PA

June 16- September 4, Thursday through Sunday,
12:00 noon - 4:00 p.m.

610-691-6055



[1810 Goundie House - Welcome Center & Museum Store](#)

501-505 Main Street, Bethlehem, PA

Tuesday through Saturday, 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.;
Sunday, 12:00 noon - 5:00 p.m.

610-691-6055 or 1-800-360-8687 (1-800-360-TOUR)



[1869 Luckenbach Mill](#)

459 Old York Road, Bethlehem, PA

Monday through Friday 9:00a.m. - 5:00p.m.

610-691-0603



Burnside Plantation

1461 Schoenersville Road, Bethlehem, PA
Summer Saturdays June 18-September 3, 12:00
noon- 4:00 p.m.
610-868-5044



Colonial Industrial Quarter

459 Old York Road, Bethlehem, PA
June 16-September 4, Thursday through Sunday,
12:00 noon - 4:00 p.m.
610-691-6055



Kemerer Museum of Decorative Arts

427 North New Street, Bethlehem, PA
Thursday through Saturday, 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.;
Sunday, 12:00 noon - 5:00 p.m. Closed January,
February and March.
610-868-6868



Moravian Museum of Bethlehem

66 West Church Street, Bethlehem, PA
Thursday through Saturday, 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.;
Sunday, 12:00 noon - 5:00 p.m. Closed January,
February & March
610-867-0173

PANEL DESCRIPTIONS

Saturday, June 9, 2007 - 10:00 AM until 1:00 PM

MEDICINE

Chair, Petr Hausner

- Fun in the Sun – Petr Hausner, Baltimore, Maryland
- New Advances in Laser Treatment of Glaucoma – Lawrence F. Jindra, New York, New York
- How to Predict Heart Disease and How to Prevent It – Eva Hausnerova, Bethesda, Maryland
- Prognostic Factors in Breast Carcinoma – What Turns Victims to Survivors – Karel Raska, Jr., New Brunswick, New Jersey
- Primary and Secondary Stroke Prevention – Helena Lax, Blue Bell, Pennsylvania
- Exercise Your Options Toward Better Health – Peter Ujhazy, Bethesda, Maryland

CURRENT ISSUES

Chair, Cecilia Rokusek

- Struggle for Contemporary Czech Humanism – Joseph Ben-David, New York, New York
- Facing Centers and Peripheries, Old and New: The Czech Republic's Foreign Relations Since 1993 – Milos Calda, Prague, Czech Republic
- Emergency Preparedness – A Reality in Today's Global Society – Cecilia Rokusek, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida
- Eastern Europe and Women Religious in the U.S. – (Sister) Mary Christine Morkovsky, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- Economics and Politics in Czech Republic – John Smithin, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

HISTORY

Chair, Zdenek David

- Bohemian and English Reformations Compared – Zdenek David, Washington, D.C.
- The Coronations of Queen Maria: Reaching Beyond Religious Divisions in Prague, Frankfurt am Main, and Bratislava, 1562-1563 – Joseph F. Patrouch, Miami, Florida
- The Reformation's Influence on Lay Participation During Worship – Dagmar White, Annadale, Virginia
- The Historical Network in Scientific Discovery – Margaret H. Peaslee and Vitezslaw Orel, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania
- The Council of Free Czechoslovakia and the Nationalities Issue – Francis D. Raska, Prague, Czech Republic

- Comrades Cloaked in Wool: Exporting Wool for the Benefit of the Communist Party of Australia – Peter Hruby, Severna Park, Maryland

Saturday, June 9, 2007 - 2:00 PM until 5:00 PM

MORAVIAN BRETHREN

Chair, Otto Dreydroppel

- The Moravian Church in Many Cultures – Otto Dreydroppel, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
- Georg Neisser, Moravian Historian in America – Paul Peucker, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
- The Demuth Family from Moravia and Their American Descendants – Miloslav Rechcigl, Rockville, Maryland
- Medicine in the Era of Moravian Brethren – Vlado Simko, Brooklyn, New York
- American Moravians and Music – Jan Vicar, Olomouc, Czech Republic
- Contribution to Girls' Education – Eva Hanka, Kalamazoo, Michigan

THE CZECH-MORAVIAN HERITAGE OF CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS IN TEXAS

Chair, Clinton Machann

- The Kingdom of God is in Texas: the Rebirth of the Unity of the Brethren in the American Southwest – Theresie West, University of Texas at Austin
- French Teaching Orders and Bohemian Immigrants: Establishing a Catholic Presence in Central Texas (1865-1915) – Sharon K. Perkins, University of Dayton
- Czech-Moravian Heritage in Texas – Clinton Machann, Texas A&M University

ECONOMICS

Chair, Eva Marikova Leeds

- Emerging Risks in the US Banking Sector – Charles Kulp
 - International Soccer Success and National Institutions – Michael Leeds
 - Development Deficits in the Arab World, Eva Marikova Leeds
-

Sunday, June 10, 2007 - 9:00 AM until 12:00 PM

STATE OF RESEARCH OF CZECH AND SLOVAK HISTORY ABROAD

Chair, Svatava Rakova

- Czech/Czechoslovak History Through American Eyes: The Present State of Research – Svatava Rakova, Prague, Czech Republic
- Historiography of the Bohemian/Czech Lands Abroad – Jaroslav Panek, Prague, Czech Republic
- The National Czech & Slovak Museum & Library: Preserving and Telling People's Stories – Future Plans – Gail Naughton, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
- Vedecky Exil z Ceskoslovenske Akademie Ved - Alena Miskova and Hana Barvikova, Prague, Czech Republic
- They Settled Here: The Role of Czech and Slovak Chain Migration in the United States Its Importance in Family History Research – Lisa A. Alzo, Ithaca, New York

YOUTH PANEL

Chair, Zbysek Brezina

- Artistic Resistance in Czechoslovakia from American View – Karen Burke, New York, New York
- International Economy and Development Policy in Slovakia – Angela Solikova, New York, New York
- Financial Risk Management in Central European Region – Vladimir Kysucky, New York, New York
- H. Ripka and Czech Historiography – Zbysek Brezina, Boston, Massachusetts
- Academic Exchange Programs Between the US and the Czech Republic – Pavel Palecek, Brno, Czech Republic

LANGUAGE AND FOLKLORE

Chair, Martha Peaslee-Levine

- The Revival of Languages: Is it always Possible? – Stephen Shea, New Brunswick, New Jersey
- Anthropological Background of the Development of the Sequence of Cases in the Czech and Other Indo-European Languages – Hana Smithin, Aurora, Ontario, Canada
- A Man of Medicine Caring for Early Arriving Slovaks – Joseph J. Hornack, Cleveland, Ohio
- Mucha's Slav Epic: Mythic Structure Explored – Martha Peaslee-Levine, Camp Hill, PA
- Moravian Village – Winston-Salem, North Carolina – Lawrence C. Cerny and Elaine L. Cerny, Huber Hts., Ohio

- Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Cleveland – Elaine L. Cerny and Lawrence C. Cerny, Huber Hts., Ohio

ABSTRACTS
FROM
“CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE
MORAVIAN
BRETHREN TO AMERICA”

MORAVIAN COLLEGE
BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

JUNE 8-10, 2007

They Settled Here: The Role of Czech and Slovak Chain Migration in the United States Its Importance in Family History Research

Lisa A. Alzo
Ithaca, NY 14852-3943

There are a handful of Czech and Slovak “cluster” immigrant communities throughout the United States that blossomed during the immigration influx of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Early pioneers would come to the New World, often as contract laborers. Once settled, the early immigrants would send for additional family members. Eventually, other Czechs and Slovaks from the same or neighboring villages joined those who had gone before and often settled in enclaves within cities and towns “clustering” in specific regions in the United States. These so-called “cluster communities” offered a place where the immigrants could transplant and preserve their culture, lifestyle and traditions as best they could in their new surroundings. Seeking to keep their culture as it existed in the homeland, these immigrants frequently founded their own churches, schools, boarding houses, saloons, and other institutions, as well as forming their own academic, athletic, or charitable groups, and fraternal, occupational, ethnic presses, and social organizations.

This talk will discuss the key resources needed to identify Czech and Slovak chain migration, as well as the relevance of such cluster communities and their role in preserving the Czech and Slovak

Struggle for Contemporary Czech Humanism

Joseph Ben-David
New York, NY 10024-3220

Struggle for Czech humanism is represented by personalities such as Masaryk, Patocka, Hejdanek and Havel. One of the less visible Czechoslovak humanists is the Reverend Joseph Ben-David, Senior Minister of the Church of Humanism. Born in Prague in 1920, Ben-David was inspired by his father Gustav Polak, who on October 28, 1918, gave the signal that initiated the revolutionary movement in Prague.

Ben-David's activism against religious bigotry and racism ranged from his participation in a rally against Nazism in 1938, to his position as an Israeli war resister, to his life-long work for Palestine-Israel peace alongside Martin Buber, Hannah Arendt, Erich Fromm, Roger Baldwin, and Norman Thomas. After escaping to Palestine in

1940, he founded a humanistic society against religious bigotry and racism. In the U.S., he worked with Buber's Ichud organization, and addressed meetings of the World Muslim League. In the '60s, he began his struggle, as both a member and board member, to democratize the humanist movement in America. Rev. Ben-David is also an NGO representative of the Church of Humanism to the U. N. Division for Palestinian Rights. His major current project concerns international religious conflict as a cause of nuclear war.

Zbysek Brezina, Boston university, Bethany College

H. Ripka and Czech historiography

This study is about Hubert Ripka, a significant Czechoslovak journalist, politician, and, after the communist coup d'état in February 1948, a vital representative of Czechoslovak postwar émigrés. It covers Ripka's professional writing in the 1920s and 1930s and explores how it influenced the political and cultural developments in Czechoslovakia between the wars. Ripka also was one of the few journalists who were not afraid of pointing out problems such as the insufficient treatment of Czechoslovak minorities or the general low quality of the Czechoslovak media. The paper comments accessibility of Czech archives after 1989 and re-interpretation of the past by Czech historiography on the example of H. Ripka's life.

Artistic resistance in Czechoslovakia from American view

Karen Burke

New York Public Library

In totalitarian societies, one can look to the points of resistance in order to discover forms of oppression. In the former eastern bloc, these points of resistance came in a variety of forms from publishing samizdat literature to tuning into Radio Free Europe to performing clandestine concerts. The paper will describe the rich history of artistic resistance from the 1970s to 1989. The geographic focus of our project is Czechoslovakia as well as other central eastern European countries.

Facing centers and peripheries, old and new: the Czech Republic's foreign relations since 1993

*Milos Calda
Prague, Czech Republic*

Since the founding of the Czech Republic in 1993, the Czech foreign policy has found itself in a new situation. Its territory traditionally positioned between two European great powers, Germany and Russia, the Czech Republic has faced two strong players in the post-Cold-War era, the United States and the European Union. The 1991 breakup of the Soviet Union diminished the influence of Russia and it remains to be seen how permanent this development will be.

Since 1991, there have been two landmark events that affected the position of the Czech Republic. In the mid-1990s, the European Union proved unable to handle the breakup of Yugoslavia. The resulting ethnic violence had to be stopped by the U.S.-led NATO forces. The second turning point came in 2003 with the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq which failed to win the support of some of the leading EU powers. The paper will discuss the above developments and address questions like: How did the Czech foreign policy react to the above challenges? What have been its principal priorities? What position may the Czech Republic take in the „New“ versus „Old“ Europe dichotomy, exemplified at present by the disagreements over the missile defense program?

Moravian Village – Winston-Salem, North Carolina

*Lawrence C. Cerny and Elaine L. Cerny
Huber Hts., OH 45424-3467*

It is appropriate that this presentation takes place at Moravian College. We would like to introduce you to another "Moravia." It is located in Winston Salem, NC. This is a pictorial walk through the historical village which was settled by Moravians in 1766.

Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Cleveland

*Elaine L. Cerny and Lawrence C. Cerny
Huber Hts., OH 45424-3467*

This is a video presentation of Czech and Slovak men of Cleveland, OH who volunteered to serve in World War I. They joined forces with the French and Russian

armies. After the war, they remained on the continent to help establish the First Republic of Czechoslovakia.

Bohemian and English Reformations Compared

Zdenek V. David
Washington, D.C.

Utraquism functioned as an example of the *via media* between the papal monarchism of the late Middle Ages and the biblical reductionism of the Protestant Reformation. Thus, it resembled its close historical variant, the Church of England of the Elizabethan settlement, but provided alternatives in both a liberal and a conservative direction. It was more liberal in ecclesiastical administration, rejecting not only papal, but also episcopal governance. It was more conservative in the sacramental area, retaining not only the presbyteral and episcopal, but also the papal sacerdotalism.

The Moravian Church in Many Cultures

Otto Dreydoppel
Bethlehem, PA 18018

The contributions to Czech history and culture of Jan Hus, Jan Komensky, and the *Jednota Bratrská* are well known. What may not be so well known is that in the early 18th century a few members of the Unity of the Brethren emigrated from Moravia to Saxony. There they met Count Nicholas von Zinzendorf, who reorganized their ancient church into a renewal and missionary society within the Lutheran and Reformed churches. Over the course of three hundred years this body, now called the Moravian Church, has become a world-wide community of faith. This lecture will tell the story of how the Moravian Church has introduced and adapted the religious principles of the Hussite Reformation in places as different as Alaska, Nepal, Suriname, and Tanzania.

Contribution to Girls' Education

Eva Hanka
Kalamazoo, MI 49006

A brief picture of women's education in colonial times. It was found wanting by some of the more accomplished women and at the time of the Declaration of Independence and after the Revolutionary War demands were heard for improvements. Moravian communities already had good schools for girls in operation at the time when interest in them grew; these schools could and did accept interested students and likely

also served as examples for *Ladies' Academies* that were being founded in many cities in order to meet the demand for better education. The success of Moravian schools is rooted in the long-standing belief of *Unitas fratrum* in education for all and in equality of women.

A Man of Medicine Caring for Early Arriving Slovaks

Joseph J. Hornack
Cleveland, Ohio 44104

We often read and hear of our Slovak clergy, journalists, historians and poets but hidden among those educated professionals is probably the first to serve in the field of medicine.

I would like to introduce, or maybe in a few cases just bring back into the public eye, the name of Dr. Julius Carmen. “Julius Carmen you say”, that does not sound like a name of a Slovak. His dialect would give him away as being from eastern Slovakia.

Julius Carmen by his choice chose to remain a most secretive person all his life while living in America. Everyone who knew him respected his privacy, even those gifted writers like Culen, Pankuch, Feriencik and Cincik, to name a few. The books he wrote were all written in the Slovak language and can be found at the Slovak Institute.

He wrote, as he cared, for his countrymen as they would have to change many of their habits adjusting to living in the United States.

Comrades Cloaked in Wool: Exporting Wool for the Benefit of the Communist Party of Australia.

Peter Hruby
Severna Park, MD 21146

After the end of WWII, Czechoslovakia was not the only country interested in obtaining large credits for buying of Australian wool. However, the conditions of the arranged contract were quite extraordinary.

In 1950, Jack Hughes was acting as Chairman of the Control Commission of the CPA and at the same time Marketing Director of the Australian Merchandise & Enterprise Ltd. in Sydney. On the 18th December 1950, in Prague comrade Norman Freehill, returning from a Peace Congress, informed comrade Geminder that the CPA, worried about a possible move into illegality, formed the enterprise as a cover the the party. He will represent it a London. He already arranged with Czech diplomats in

London that the firm would be able to arrange delivery of unlimited amounts of wool. It would also deal in imports from Czechoslovakia of cars, newsprint paper and other merchandise. The business would substantially help the CPA since it would be getting high provision from it. According to documents found in Prague archives, this deal was renewed in March 1957. Czech Communist leaders discussed it with Australian comrades not only in Prague but also in Peking, and the Consul General in Sydney, Miloslav Jandík, was involved as well.

The Czech Heritage Society of Texas and Publication of Czech-Moravian Brethren Ministerial Records

Robert Janak
Beaumont, Texas 77705

In 1992 the Czech Heritage Society of Texas began publishing the ministerial records (matriky) of the Czech-Moravian Brethren Church. Over the years the CMB Church, had some thirty-nine congregations across the state of Texas and numerous preaching stations.

While the Moravian Brethren Church, whose members settled in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, was organized in Saxony in the eighteenth century by Protestant exiles from the Czech Lands, the CMB immigrants who came to Texas beginning in the 1850s came directly from Bohemia and Moravia, where their families had preserved their Protestant faith in the remote border regions during many years of Habsburg suppression.

This paper will briefly address the background of the Czech-Moravian Brethren Church in Texas, as well as the publication of CMB ministerial records by the Czech Heritage Society of Texas. The main focus of this paper will be an annotated bibliography of the Czech Heritage Society's CMB ministerial record publications. The particulars behind the publication of each volume will be included.

New Advances in Laser Treatment of Glaucoma

Lawrence F. Jindra, MD
New York, New York, USA

Recent clinical research in Selective Laser Trabeculoplasty (SLT), a novel and promising laser therapy for glaucoma, will be introduced. A retrospective case study using SLT as primary and secondary treatment of glaucoma, involving over 2000 eyes treated over five years, will be presented. The role of SLT and implications for improving and enhancing the treatment and management of glaucoma will be discussed.

Financial Risk Management in Central European Region

Vladimir Kysucky
Columbia University, RFMH, Inc.
New York, NY

This paper summarizes characteristics of financial management in Central Europe from international standpoint. It focuses on specific aspects of capital budgeting, use of financing instruments, risk measurements and mitigation. Given historical background and transformation developments of the last decade, Central European region poses peculiar challenges to international investments. This paper analyzes factors of economic exposure, and suggests optimal approaches to designing successful financial strategies. The conclusion draws on strategic visions on Central Europe and its position in the global economy.

Primary and Secondary Stroke Prevention

Helena Lax
Blue Bell, PA

Discussing risk factors/prevention and rehabilitation issues following a stroke.

Mucha's Slav Epic: Mythic Structure Explored

Martha Peaslee Levine
Middletown, PA

Joseph Campbell described myth as the material of life. It is also the fabric of art. Writers often use mythic underpinnings in their fiction, so that their works resonate more deeply with their readers. Movies often embrace mythic arcs. These themes connect viewers not only with the plots, but also with powerful, deep, innate struggles and emotions.

Does Mucha's Slav Epic include a cohesive mythic structure? Certainly the opportunity to present this work was a struggle for the artist. But do we relate with this cycle of paintings because they connect us with our own cycle of life, with that of the world and the universe?

Czech-Moravian Heritage in Texas

*Clinton Machann
Texas A&M University*

Since I became editor of *Kosmas* in 2000, the journal has published several articles which focus on aspects of "Czech-Moravian" heritage in Texas. In my paper I will survey those articles and discuss significant interrelationships between language, religion, and other cultural markers related to ethnicity in this body of work. Among the articles discussed will be the following: "Texas Czech: A Study in Language Death" by C. S. Smith; "The Future of Czech in Texas: "How Can You Learn Something If It's Not Offered to You?" by Lida Dutkova-Cope; "The Years of Svoboda in the Texas Czech Community, 1880s-WWI" by Eva Eckert; "Reflections on Assimilation and Language Death in Czech-Moravian Texas" by Kevin Hannan; "The Czech Song in Texas: Style and Text" by John K. Novak; "Religious Pluralism among Czech Immigrants to Texas: Critiquing the Narrative of American Catholic History" by Sharon Perkins; and "Jozef Ernst Bergmann: 'Father' of the Czech-Speaking Immigration in Texas?" by David Z. Chroust. In addition to surveying these articles, I will comment on the field of Czech-Moravian studies in Texas based on my own research and publications through the years.

Eastern Europe and Women Religious in the U.S.

*(Sister) Mary Christine Morkovsky
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Women religious in the U.S. were largely unaware of what was happening to their counterparts in Eastern and Central Europe during Communist domination. After the fall of the Iron Curtain, the U.S. Bishops' called for volunteers; and more than 150 U.S. Sisters responded. Their lives were forever changed. Starting in 1993 they went singly or in small groups to more than ten Eastern European countries to teach, nurse, help with administrative re-organization, or give workshops on topics ranging from alcoholism to iconography. They were shocked to learn about the suffering of the European Sisters during the systematic effort to destroy religion but also inspired by their faith, courage and tenacity.

Originally invited by the bishops and largely financed by their Congregations, in 2000 a small group of these volunteers initiated the Forum for Sisters to continue contacts and strengthen relationships on the grass-roots level. The Forum has planned and found funds for two large gatherings for interchange and is preparing for a third convocation in 2008. This paper will detail how Sisters with very different backgrounds and histories

have found mutual strength through these meetings to continue living their religious commitment.

The National Czech & Slovak Museum & Library: Preserving and Telling People's Stories – Future Plans

Gail Naughton
Cedar Rapids, IA 52404
www.NCSML.org

The National Czech & Slovak Museum & Library has completed ten years of progressive growth since expanding into its new building in 1995. The professional staff provides a full complement of exhibits, programs, events and services that attract a world-wide audience.

The president of the National Czech & Slovak Museum & Library will discuss the direction of the museum and library for the next five years. What can be called the pioneering phase of the NCSML has come to a triumphant conclusion, and the enthusiasm can now be directed to attain another level of success. A new strategic plan builds on the extraordinary level of commitment and devotion among staff, volunteers and the Czech and Slovak community. The museum looks forward to expanding its ability to tell people's stories, bring people closer to their own history, enrich their lives, and serve a national constituency.

Vedecký exil z Československé akademie ved

Alena Miskova a Hana Barvikova
Prague, Czech Republic

Problematika odchodu vedců do zahraničí byla v České republice dosud zpracovávána především z lokálního hlediska, osudy vedců nebyly až na výjimky kontinuálně sledovány z hlediska jejich uplatnění ve vědeckých institucích svobodného světa. Nepochybně největší počet osobností české vědy opustil svou vlast v druhé polovině šedesátých let a na počátku let sedmdesátých, jako následek událostí roku 1968, sledování budou ovšem i ti, kteří opustili svou vlast předtím, v letech padesátých či raných šedesátých, nebo později, v plně prosazené normalizaci sedmdesátých a osmdesátých let 20. století.

Archiv AV ČR hodlá sestavit na základě dochovaných materiálů nejen ze svých zdrojů základní elektronickou prosopografickou databázi, obsahující údaje o odborných a vědeckých pracovnících CSAV, jimž se podařilo odejít do zahraničí. Vzniklá databáze umožní nejen její plynulé doplňování, ale posléze i veřejné zpřístupnění pro badatele a

zájemce tak, jak to povolí jednak zákonná omezení (ochrana osobních dat), jednak exulanti sami.

Excerpovány budou prednostne místní archiválie, doplnované predevším z centrálních státních zdrojů. Vedle toho by mel na konci projektu vyjít biografický slovník, jenž bude doplnen edicí podstatných a relevantních dokumentů (narízení na vládní, resp. stranické úrovni, akademické výnosy, případne konkrétní postihnutelné reakce). Tato část projektu bude prednostne zamířena na prelom 60. a 70. let predevším proto, že v tomto období se nejmarkantneji rýsují a nejlépe studují i charakterizují hlavní důvody, okolnosti i možnosti pro tento témer (rozhodne pro nekeré ústavy Akademie) masový jev.

Academic exchange programs between the US and the Czech Republic

Pavel Palecek, Columbia University, Masaryk University

This paper presents current status of exchange programs across the Ocean and describes ways how to improve academic cooperation between both countries. Paper compares different attitudes of Central European states in support of students exchange. Describes efforts of American Czechs and young people who wish to help to increase number of Czechs with deep academic experience in America and present the best of the Czech Republic instead of illegal workers who discredit the Czech Republic in efforts to get visa waiver.

Historiography of the Bohemian/Czech Lands Abroad

*Jaroslav Pánek
Prague, Czech Republic*

The Institute of History, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, has published recently a three-volume bio-bibliographical dictionary *Scholars of Bohemian, Czech and Czechoslovak History Studies* (Prague 2005 [2006]) by Jaroslav Pánek, Svatava Raková and Václava Horáková. In total, 472 scholars have been listed in this publication, who are interested in research of the history of Czech and Czechoslovak history from the Early Middle Ages till contemporary times. This data bank enables us to compare the contribution of neighbouring countries (Germany, Poland, Austria, Slovakia) and other European states (Russia, Great Britain, France, Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland etc.), but also other parts of the world (especially USA and Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand) to a better knowledge of a small Central European country. It makes possible to appreciate the importance of such institutions and organizations as *Collegium Carolinum* in Munich and *Geisteswissenschaftliches Zentrum Geschichte und Kultur Ostmitteleuropas* in Leipzig, or the *German-Czech Commission of Historians*; of a

special Commission for the Study of Czech History and History of Czech-Polish Relations (*Komisja Dziejów Czech i Stosunków Polsko-Czeskich*), or the Sdružení za československý dějepis (*Czechoslovak History Conference*) in the U.S.A., etc. Now we are able to answer the question, what topics from the Czech past are important for the international research (e.g. among the Czech historical personalities hold an absolutely leading place T. G. Masaryk and J. A. Komenský-Comenius). Collected biographies show clearly that this information will represent a polyvalent source material for future researchers, enabling them to utilise it from a number of points of view.

The Coronations of Queen María: Reaching Beyond Religious Divisions in Prague, Frankfurt am Main, and Bratislava, 1562-1563

Joseph F. Patrouch
Miami, Florida 33199 USA

The particular place of the king in the early modern political constellations of Europe was famously discussed by the historian Ernst Kantorowicz exactly fifty years ago in his book The King's Two Bodies. In it, Kantorowicz pointed to the dual nature of western Europeans' kings: they represented both themselves and the body politic. More recently, attention has turned to queens and their related but different roles on the early modern scene. The proposed paper will discuss the coronation of María of Habsburg (born 1528, died 1603) as Queen of Bohemia which occurred in Prague in September, 1562. It will then go on to briefly describe the coronations of her husband, King Maximilian of Bohemia (ruled 1562-1576) as King of the Romans in Frankfurt am Main two months later and then as King of Hungary in Bratislava in September, 1563.

Far from having simply two bodies, Queen María can be said to have possessed an array. Her physical body produced a host of sixteen children. Two sons went on to become emperors as well as kings of Bohemia and Hungary; two daughters became queens, one of Spain and one of France. María was a central European representative of her parents' Iberian families and she was in turn Queen of Bohemia, Queen of the Romans, and Queen of Hungary. (In 1564 she became Holy Roman Empress.) The proposed paper will argue that Queen María's positions and "bodies" helped reach beyond the religious divisions of Bohemia, providing ties to her relatively tolerant realms in the Holy Roman Empire and Hungary and providing symbolic unity for the kingdom, a court, and patronage. María's fourteen-year reign in Prague followed fifteen years of an empty queen's throne there and was followed by over thirty years again without a queen of Bohemia. The lack of an important integrating institution such as a queen's court helped disrupt the political scene and contributed to the kingdom's difficulties in the decades around 1600.

The Historical Network in Scientific Discovery

Margaret H. Peaslee and Vítězslav Orel
Camp Hill, PA 17011-1043

Innovation does not happen in a vacuum. Growth of knowledge flourishes best in a fertile environment, nourished by colleagues and contemporaries. Jan Amos Comenius (1592-1670) was known as a reformer of theology, pedagogy, and education. His revolutionary proposals and suggestions for the incorporation of the natural sciences into the curriculum were inspirational for a vast array of individuals. Protagonists of the English dissenting academies were particularly receptive to these new ideas. Joseph Priestley (1733-1804) practiced a non-authoritarian form of education, based on experimentation, highly suited to the study of the natural sciences. In Moravia, Comenius' native land, Johann Schreiber (1769-1850) established a Comenius-inspired program at a private institute he directed. Schreiber became the parish priest in Johann Gregor Mendel's (1822-1884) birthplace where, along with teaching religion, he included natural history and natural science. This paper investigates the thread of ideas which bound these thoughtful endeavors and reached from Comenius to Mendel.

French Teaching Orders and Bohemian Immigrants: Establishing a Catholic Presence in Central Texas (1865-1915)

Sharon K. Perkins
University of Dayton

In the fifty-year period immediately after the Civil War, the Catholic Church in central Texas experienced tremendous growth with the arrival of immigrants from central and eastern Europe, many of whom settled the rich agricultural region between the Brazos and Colorado Rivers. In addition to Germans and Poles, these "Bohemians," as they were called, spoke little or no English but brought with them a lively faith and pressing religious needs, including the necessity of education for their children. Two French orders of religious women--the Sisters of Divine Providence and the Sisters of the Incarnate Word and Blessed Sacrament--courageously answered the call of Bishops Odin and Dubuis to emigrate to Texas, subsequently founding both urban academies and numerous rural schools, capably staffing them through a variety of challenges including anti-Catholic prejudice, severe privation, seasonal/agricultural disruptions, and the challenges of teaching in an unfamiliar language (Czech). My paper will make use of primary and secondary historical sources from both religious communities to explore how these two orders helped to strengthen the Catholic presence in Texas by ministering to this newly-arrived population and establishing Catholic institutions which persist to the present day.

Georg Neisser, Moravian Historian in America.

*Paul Peucker
Bethlehem, PA*

Georg Neisser (1715-1784) only lived in his home land, Moravia, until he was eight years old. Together with his parents he emigrated to Herrnhut in Saxony in 1723; in 1735 he came to America. Throughout his life he kept the memory of his roots in the Czech lands alive. He served as a minister for the Moravian Church in America but during his free time he was a historian. Today his historical notes are preserved at the Moravian Archives in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. In this paper we will examine his view of history. What was his perception of the history of the Moravian Church in relationship to the ancient *Unitas Fratrum*? What sources did Neisser use? We will find that Neisser was very much aware of the Czech roots of his church and that he tried to promote this among his fellow "American Moravians".

Czech/Czechoslovak History through American Eyes: The Present State of Research

*Svatava Raková
Prague, Czech Republic*

The paper should cover the present state of the U. S. academic writing on Czech/Czechoslovak history and its principal outcomes through the last decades. It should be based on an extensive bio-bibliographical research of foreign studies on Czech history that has recently been done by J. Pánek, S. Raková and V. Horňáková, the results of which were published in the three-volume lexicon *Scholars of Bohemian, Czech and Czechoslovak History Studies* (Prague 2005). The paper will outline the main characteristics of present American studies in Czech history, the structure of research interests of its outstanding representatives, themes and discourses favored by them, their chronological and topical focusing, and the differences and divergences from the mainstream of historical writing in the Czech Republic. It should point out how the American thematical choices, conceptual approaches, and scholarly methods have reflected the prevailing trends in American academic historiography. This fresh view from outside and its confrontation with the home research have brought valuable enrichment of professional historical knowledge as well as our understanding of the historical „constructing ourselves“.

The Council of Free Czechoslovakia and the Nationalities Issue

Francis D. Raška
Prague, Czech Republic

The Council of Free Czechoslovakia was founded in 1949 as the central organ of the anti-Communist Czechoslovak exile. The Council was committed to the liberation of Czechoslovakia in its pre-war borders. It represented the three nationalities, namely Czechs, Slovaks, and Sub-Carpathian Ruthenians. The Council considered the transfer of the Sudeten Germans after the Second World War to be irrevocable. Yet Cold War developments led to pressure being placed upon the Council to modify its position. The issue of equality of nationalities was highly sensitive and the cause of many disputes within the Council. Representatives of the two main nationalities, the Czechs and the Slovaks respectively, quarreled from the outset and differences of opinion severely hampered the functioning of the Council. The Czech-Slovak issue was also exacerbated by the existence of a number of Slovak ethnic and exile organizations whose main goal was the formation of an independent Slovak state. The Council also struggled to assure appropriate representation of Ruthenians. This paper aims to offer a fair and balanced analysis of the nationalities issue and its impact on the effectiveness of the Council.

Prognostic Factors in Breast Carcinoma

Karel Raška, Jr.
Saint Peter's University Hospital
New Brunswick, NJ

In the U.S.A. there were more than 214,000 new cases of breast carcinoma reported in 2006 and over 41,000 women died of the disease. Treatment of breast cancer has made great progress with 88% of patients surviving five years. Some of the cancers are hereditary and are associated with mutations in BRCA genes. The outcome of the disease and therapeutic strategies are dependent on multiple factors. Such factors are evaluated in each case. They include tumor size, histologic type and grade, lymph node metastasis, estrogen and progesterone receptors, proliferative rate, expression of oncogenes or loss of expression of suppressor genes. For the best prognosis, the most important factor is regular screening and early detection.

The Demuth Family from Moravia and their American Descendants

Miloslav Rechcigl
Rockville, MD

The ancestral home of the Demuths was Karlov, Moravia where the patriarch of the family was a magistrate. Although nominally Catholics, of the “Hidden Seed,” for conscience sake and personal persecution, they chose to flee from their homeland to seek refuge in Herrnhut in the Upper Lusatia on the estate of Count Nicholas Ludwig von Zinzendorf. They became the founding members of the revived ancient *Unitas fratrum*, which became generally known as the Moravian Church. When, some ten years later, the situation in Saxony became untenable for the Brethren, the Demuths were one of the first to emigrate to America. After initial stay in Savannah, Georgia, they soon moved to Pennsylvania and Ohio, settling in the new Moravian settlements which they helped build.

Although the Moravian Church was known for its anti-military stand, several members of the Demuth family fought as army volunteers during the Civil War. In subsequent generations the descendants of the family could be found almost in any profession, including successful merchants, gunsmiths, public servants, physicians and artists. One of the prominent descendants of this family is former First Lady Barbara Bush, the mother of the present President George W. Bush.

Emergency Preparedness – A Reality in Today’s Global Society

Cecilia Rokusek
Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Given the realities of both natural and man-made disasters and public health emergencies in the past six years, there is an urgent need to educate students at all levels and the consumer public throughout the world on preparedness to deal with the eventual occurrence of some type of emergency. This need for preparedness education has become an urgent one in American society in particular. Americans have escaped the horrors of war fought on U.S. soil. For over 200 years, they have lived and celebrated the American dream of freedom and lack of fear from outside invaders. Since 9/11 the foundation of American life was shattered. Ever since that time, the American public began to face the reality of man-made violence and acts of terrorism in addition to increasing occurrences of major natural emergencies due to changes in global warming and ultimately severe weather patterns out of the ordinary realm.

This presentation will present the findings of a recent public health study on the issues and preparedness level of the American public to deal with emergencies. Only

27% of American families would be fully prepared with adequate food, water, medications, and other supplies if forced to stay in their home for three days or if they were quickly evacuated from their homes in response to an emergency. 44% of Americans feel no emergency will ever affect them. The low numbers of individuals who are prepared are even lower for those with special needs (i.e. the frail elderly, those with a developmental disability, or the homeless). Strategies to improve preparedness will be presented. In addition, the recent issues of violence in America's schools will be highlighted along with interventions for both those working in the schools and for individuals and families.

**The Revival of Languages:
Is it always Possible?**

*Stephen Shea
New Brunswick, NJ*

When a migrating population group, like the Celts or the Slavs, settled in a territory, its numerous dialects would tend to establish a standard form of speech, which it would defend against the speech of its neighbors. This standard, however, would not be static; it would evolve with the life of the group. Language change is usually a natural process. Skills adopted from neighboring countries, or brought by immigrants, make it necessary to devise new words, or to borrow, at least temporarily, new words. Czech and Slovak are distinct languages which have evolved from a common group of dialects. While this was happening the Czechs and Slovaks have had to resist the imposition of languages by other powers, for example, of German. The Slovaks have also had to resist the imposition of Hungarian as an official language. Their experience shows that, to understand the way a language has changed, one must become familiar with the history of those who speak it. It is my purpose to compare the vicissitudes of Czech and Slovak, which have successfully negotiated change, with those of Irish, which appears to be on the verge of extinction.

Medicine in the Era of the Moravian Brethren

*Vlado Simko
Brooklyn, NY*

Colonial pre-revolutionary 18th century was under the curse of infections, debilitating wounds and injuries. There was no anesthesia. Opium was used hesitantly, quinine from the bark of Peruvian trees was just discovered to treat fever. Smallpox decimated more than war injuries. Blood letting till the patient passed away, blistering and vomiting induced by mercurial compounds contributed to fatal outcomes. Indian shamans were believed by some to heal almost any wound. Only after 1745 barbers

reluctantly released their surgical trade to physicians. Paracelsian knowledge of healing potential of minerals (sulfur, copper, iron, arsenic) was amply supplemented by a vast system of plant drugs. In late 18th C the Moravian missionary Kampmann described healing plants around Bethlehem, PA and John Heckewelder propagated gospel among heathens, publishing a famous account of their life. In his settlement in eastern Ohio, 91 christianized Delawares were massacred by white settlers, the Moravian missionary barely got out of their jail.

Anthropological background of the development of the sequence of cases in the Czech and other Indo-European languages

Hana Smithin

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There are seven cases in the grammar of the Czech language, all in a well-defined sequence, nominative, genitive, dative and so on. Similarly, in the other Indo-European languages, including Latin (which only has six cases). How did the cases come to be arranged in a particular sequence? This paper suggests that explanation is a logical response to the explicit series of existential developmental situations our forebears found themselves in.

Economics and Politics in Czech Republic

John Smithin

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According to John Maynard Keynes (1936) The ideas of economists and political philosophers, both when they are right and when they are wrong, is more powerful than is commonly understood, indeed the world is ruled by little else. This juxtaposition of economics and political philosophy is particularly poignant for the small open economies, such as the Czech Republic, whose history amply bears out these sentiments.

This paper suggests that there are three levels of competing political philosophies that are relevant for economic performance, and explores all three. Level 1 is the basic clash between collectivism and individualism. Level 2, the standard political categories of left, right and center. Level 3, finally, is the underlying clash of civilizations, based on the mutually incompatible worldviews of humanism, rationalism, romanticism and religiosity.

International economy and development policy in Slovakia

Angela Solikova

New York University, New York, NY

This paper presents focus of US specialists and level of awareness of specialists in Central Europe, mainly in Slovakia. Paper describes opportunities of the region in development policy worldwide and in international organizations e.g. OECD which is engaged with redefining of economics and life standards of undeveloped countries. The paper comments impressions of a Slovak student living in New York and life in the community of international students and its impact on interpreting of international problems.

Some roots of the music of American Moravians

Jan Vičar

Olomouc, Czech Republic

The paper, a continuation of the author's extensive study published in 2002 in the Brno journal *Opus musicum*, describes, from the aspect of Czech musicology, the musical culture of American Moravians, settled since the second half of the 18th century in Pennsylvania and in Northern Carolina. It is characteristic of the roots of the modern repertoire of music of the American Moravian Church that the large hymnbook, the *Moravian Book of Worship* (Moravian Church of America, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, 1995) contains – in English translations – also several hymns that originated in Bohemia and Moravia or were adopted from German hymnbooks of the Unity of Brethren in these two countries. The study corrects some imprecision in the attribution or origin of some of these forms. It traces the line of the adopted repertoire, leading from the first hymnbook, still without music, “*Písničky*” (“Tunes”) of 1501, through the missing hymnbooks of the Unity of Brethren from 1505 and 1519, produced by Lukáš of Prague, to the numerous editions of the German Moravian hymnbook *Ein new gesengbuchlen*, published by Michael Weisse at Mladá Boleslav in 1531, and then to the German hymnbooks of Jan Roh of 1544 and the *Kirchengeseng* published at Ivančice in 1566.

The Kingdom of God is in Texas: the Rebirth of the Unity of the Brethren in the American Southwest

*Theresie West,
University of Texas at Austin*

In my paper, I will describe how the history of the branch of Hussite tradition that formed in Texas is unique from that of other branches, such as the Moravians in the Eastern states and other parts of the world. I will explain how this unique history makes it of interest to those interested in Czech Protestantism. I will focus on how the immigrants' own concept of history and their perceived role in it provided the foundation they needed to form their own Brethren church in a new country after the Brethren had been oppressed to near extinction in the Czech lands. Along with the history of the Unity of the Brethren specifically, the history of the Czech nation and the Czech language were sources from which the immigrants drew in order to create their own identity in a foreign land. They believed that by rebuilding the Unity of the Brethren in Texas, they were fulfilling a mission that had been entrusted by God to their forbears but had long been stifled by foreign influence in the place of its origin.

The Reformation's Influence on Lay Participation During Worship

*Dagmar White
Annandale, Virginia*

In the fifteenth century the Hussite movement was responsible for the development of the spiritual folk song in the national languages and for the participation of the congregation in singing during the divine services. With the coming of the sixteenth century the spiritual song of the Reformation in the national language was solidly established and in Bohemia an intense activity ensued in the printing of hymnals.

One of the milestones of this development is the appearance of the first printed hymnal in the Czech language in 1501. It is the oldest preserved printed hymnal in Bohemia and Europe. It is the first collection of hymns of the Bohemian Brethren (Unitas Fratrum), printed by Pavel Severyn of Kapi Hora. The Unitas Fratrum (Jednota Bratrská) was founded by the followers of Jan Hus. There was a difference between the usage of spiritual folk songs between the Hussites and the Brethren. While the Hussites had clamored for a century to participate with singing in their own language during the mass, the Brethren made the hymn an integral part of worship. By the 17th century more than half of the Protestants in Bohemia and Moravia belonged to the Unitas Fratrum. Its spark and legacy continue to live through the Brethren to the present day Moravians in America.