

Jiří Maňák: Number and Structure of the Czech Intelligentsia

In the years 1945—1948 the intelligentsia in the Czech countries is the only social stratum increasing in number not only relatively but also absolutely. After workers and farmers with their 15—18 per cent of the total population, the intelligentsia represents the third most numerous component of the Czech society. The average number of its active members may be considered within the range of 580—590 thousand. The absolute majority of the intelligentsia (more than 96%) are employees. The numerically greatest part (more than two thirds) is represented by the civil service staff and by executives in various enterprises. The second place (with regard to number) is occupied by the technical intelligentsia, the third by teachers of all school types. The remaining groups are less numerous. The proper and most important core — the creative intelligentsia active in sciences and arts — is weakest in number, representing only about 2 per cent.

Practically all the numerical growth of the Czech intelligentsia during the period under study is effected by the growth of the administrative clerical staff; the other groups show slight increase or stagnation. Controlled (rationing) economy, considerably extending the volume of administrative work, can clearly be considered as the chief reason for this phenomenon. The consequences of the struggle for power functioned as the secondary reason, since every official position represented a certain position of power.

The structure of the Czech intelligentsia and its developmental tendencies in the period under study represented a grave problem, the consequences of which projected themselves into the following years.

Antonín Rašek: Measurement of Time (Officer's Time Budget)

The author bases his article on a sociological research of study and reading interests, organized in 1965 by the editors of the theoretical and political magazine published by the Chief Political Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army — A-Revue (People's Army); besides other things, the research dealt with the time budget. More than meritorious results, the paper discusses some methodological experience and tries to formulate more general conclusions.

The measurement of time is based on the

time record, regarded as the most objective technique determining the time structure; subjective estimates in various kinds of interviews, enquêtes and questionnaires are considered to be an auxiliary technique.

But not even the time record procures objectively exact data; here, too, subjective misrepresentation is possible. The results of the research are categorized not according to a formally logical classification, but according to factual results of the research. This, of course, enables the researchers to categorize the obtained data almost completely, but does not solve the necessity of a fundamental categorization of time which would be applicable for all the categories of population and, therefore, would also be mutually comparable.

From the more general conclusions ascertained by the author the direct positive correlation is worth attention, which proved that with the prolongation of employment, i. e. owing to physical and mental strain, the time of sleep is prolonged to the detriment of other activities. The correlation, however, is not simple; a deeper analysis reveals more clearly the course of the ascertained dependence:

1. In case of an extremely long working time (more than 60 hours weekly) the length of sleep is shortened.
2. In case of a long working time (55—60 hours) it is prolonged.
3. If the working time is moderately overpassed (50—55 hours), the time devoted to sleep is again shortened.
4. Within limits approaching the eight-hour working time, the length of sleep reaches higher values and approaches the required time of sleep — eight hours.

An extremely long working time — exceeding 60 hours weekly — which cannot be compensated even by a sufficiently long sleep is most dangerous for the human organism.

In concluding the author pays attention to the idea (which appears in many theoretical works) that the shortening of the working time need not involve the prolongation of leisure. The research proved that, under conditions of the Army, the shortening of the officers' working time will mean the prolongation of their leisure. The question "by how much" will require a more complex answer.

A more detailed analysis of the results shows that under contemporary conditions the time saved in groups with a shorter working time is roughly divided into halves — both to the benefit of the renewal of