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**Rural Sociology in the Czech Republic
— a Review and Future Prospects***

I

Professor Jan Tauber, an authority on Czech rural sociology elaborated the stages of development of this branch of science in Czechoslovakia from its origins until the 1980s. His representation with minor amendments of the phases of this development still applies as follows:

The first phase saw the rise of systematic research, a long process during which issues concerning rural and agrarian sociology were not yet separate from social science. This period lasted from the middle of the 19th century and earlier until Czechoslovakia gained independence in 1918.¹

* This article is the compilation of two texts written by two authors at different times and in different circumstances. The author of the first part (the development of Czech rural and agricultural sociological research until 1989) was Hanuš Schimmerling (1921–1999) considered as the most outstanding representative of Czech rural and agricultural sociology during the post-war period (see *In Memoriam*, EEC 1999/5). He wrote his text immediately after the political breakthrough (The Velvet Revolution) in 1989 with the intention of presenting it at the XV Congress of the European Association of Rural Sociology in Giessen, Germany in 1990. Being an oral presentation it did not contain relevant footnotes. Persuaded by the editors Věra Majerová, Professor Schimmerling's successor, decided to round off his text, which she supplemented with the period of the so-called system transformation (1990–2002) and provided bibliographical footnotes. In spite of the article's shortcomings we decided to publish it since this is an innovative periodization of Czech rural and agricultural sociology whose development was halted from 1945 to 1989 for doctrinal reasons.

¹ Important works published during that period (these footnotes are in English, whereas their original language version is listed at the end of the article): Bráf, Albín: Fundamental law of agriculture and cooperative self-help: speech given by JUDr. Albín Bráf at the First Congress of Self-help Agricultural Society in the

The second phase was, from a world perspective, a time of romantic idealism of the peasants and an emphasis on their specific role in the rebirth of the nation, an 'academic' accentuation of the peasantry. In Czechoslovakia such moments are all the stronger since they are based on the unquestionable fact of the rebirth of the Czech and Slovak nation from the peasantry and its culture. That period also saw the formation of the programme of Czechoslovak rural sociology under the political influence of agrarian parties, their theories and idealistic viewpoints on the so-called mission of the peasantry, which at that time was only viewed differently by Marxists. That period in world sociology lasted approximately thirty years, in Czechoslovakia it lasted until the 1940s when sociological thought was paralysed by the absurdity of Nazi racial policy (*Blut und Boden*). That was when the idealization of the peasantry ended, as a consequence of the conviction that peasant ideology could be a tool for exterminating the non-Germanic nations.²

The third phase — the 1930s when American rural sociology and its academic methods of sociological research in rural areas met with recognition. This meant the development of monographs on rural research and an extensive application of empirical methods. At the same time there was loud criticism against the dominance of descriptive methods. The thirties were also a stage in the 'peasant philosophy'. In literature ruralism no

Czech Kingdom in Prague. Prague: Central Association of the Czech Agricultural Society in the Czech Kingdom, 1906. — 16 pp (Minute works of Central Association of Agricultural Cooperative, XIXa); Lambl, Jan Baptista: To the farmers' defence. Prague (1906). — 17 pp; Mondráček, František: Consumer movement and agriculture: Contribution to town and country mutuality/Prague: Central Czechoslovak Cooperative Union, 1916. — 40 pp (Cooperative library); Rolíček, Rudolf: Rural life. Prague: Topič, 1914. — 100 p. (Spirit and the World; 8); Rolíček, Rudolf: Farming and farmers at the edge of two ages. Královské Vinohrady: author's edition, 1914. — 36 p.

² Bláha, Arnošt Inocenc: Sociology of a farmer and a labourer: Contribution to social classes sociology. Prague: Orbis, 1925. 194 p., 5 l.; 8°. (Library of Sociology, Small Edition; I); Brdlík, Vladislav: L'agriculture tchécoslovaque en diagrammes / D'après les travaux de Vladislav Brdlík. — Prague: [b.n.], 1929. 7 s.: 24 tb.; 4°; Chalupný, Emanuel: From national and Slovak philosophy of Josef Holeček Prague: Melantrich, 1923. 57 p., 1 l., 8°. (Popular-Scientific Library; 22); Matula, Antonín: Rural philosophy. Prague: Czech-Moravian Publishing House. 1925. — 230 p., 8°. (Education of the Public, IV); Matula, Antonín: Education of rural public: Contribution to psychology and pedagogy of farming nation. Prague: Ministry of Agriculture, 1926. 160 p. 14 obr., 8° (Time Works of Ministry of Agriculture, 7); Modráček, František: Cooperative farm and land reform. Prague: October 28 Magazine, 1921. — 237 p.; 8°; Pekař, Josef: Mistakes and dangers of land reform. 2nd edition. Prague: Universe, 1923. 79, 1 p., 4°; Štefánek, Anton: Prečo sú socialisti proti parcelácii veľkostatkov? Bratislava: [b.n.], 1920. — 16 s., 8°.

longer blossomed as in previous centuries, yet the 'peasantry philosophy' produced both good and 'bad fruit'. This period came to an end with the end of Nazi rule, yet it stretched out until 1948 and even longer. It may be described as the period of monographic-descriptive sociology.³

³ Brdlík, Vladislav: A short survey of agriculture in Czechoslovakia: [Fifth International Conference of Agricultural Economists: Sainte Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada, August 21st–28th, 1938] / Prague: Institute of Agricultural Accountancy and Economics of the Czechoslovak Republic, 1938. — 48 s., 8°; Brdlík, Vladislav: Agricultural and sociological principles of land reform in the Czechoslovak Republic. In Prague: author's edition of Administration Institute of Agriculture of the Czechoslovak Republic, [1938], 150 p., 8°; Čvančara, František: Small encyclopaedia of agriculture: (Collective Outline on Farming) /; [With preface by Ing. Boh. Vlášil and introduction by Ing. Dr. Edvard Reich]. 2nd revised edition. Prague: Czechoslovak Agricultural Academy, 1947. 877–[I]–64 p., 8°; Čvančara, František, Small-holder family and organization of their enterprise. In Prague: Czech Agricultural Academy: Švehla's Small-Holder Institute, 1940. — 83–[II] p.; 8°. (Scientific Works published by Czech Agricultural Academy, Vol. 6); Sociologický rozbor dnešní doby: Collection of popular-scientific lectures on present society organized by Central Educational Union of the Capital City of Prague under leadership of university professor Dr. Břetisl. Foustka: Brief contents of lectures. — Prague: Elzevir, B. Moser, 1930. 56–[I] p.; 8°; Galla, Karel: Dolní Roveň: Sociological portrait of a Czech village / written by Karel Galla. Prague: Country Life Association in Prague, 1939. 408–[II] p., 8°. (Library of the Country Life Association in Prague; Vol. 24); Galla, Karel: About ethic and social meaning of regional movement. [Prague: author's edition, 1934]. 4 p., 4°; Galla, Karel: Sáňy: Contribution to cooperative sociology in the Czechoslovak village. In Prague: Country Life Association, 1937. 150–[I] p.; 8°. (Library of the Country Life Association in Prague; Vol. 9); Galla, Karel: Sociology of the cooperative movement in the Czechoslovak village. Praha: Spolek péče o blaho venkova, 1936. 124–[III] s.: [V] obr. příl., 8°. (Library of the Country Life Association in Praha, Vol. VIII); Hodža, Milan: The New European Situation and Czechoslovakia / Speeches by Dr. Milan Hodža, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia. Prague: Orbis, 1938. 34–[I] s.; 8°. (Czechoslovak Sources and Documents, No. 24); Hodža, Milan: Le problème agricole en Europe Centrale / Milan Hodža. Prague: [Présidence du Conseil de la République Tchèque], 1937. — 32 p. 8°; Král, Josef: Method and Methods in Social Sciences: [Delivered abridged at the International IX. Philosophical Congress in Paris and unabridged at the Society for Social Studies in Prague] Josef Král. V Prague: [own edition 1937. — p. 165–174; Krofta, Kamil: History of Peasantry: (Survey of the History of Peasantry in Bohemia and Moravia). 2nd edition. Prague: Jan Laichter, 1949. — 458, [4] p.: IV picture. encl. 8°. (Laichterův Draft of the Best Educational Publications; Kn. LXXX); Kutnar, František: The Way of Peasants to Freedom. First edition. In Prague: Czechoslovak Agricultural Academy, 1948. 155–[II] p., 8°. (Sources and Bases. Row B; No. 12); Machotka, Otakar: Family Ties in the Town and in the Country: (Report for the XIV. Congress of the International Sociological Institute) [Prague: own edition], 1939. — pp 261–272,

The fourth phase stood out for its official non-recognition of general sociology and rural sociology as an academic discipline. The positive aspect of that period was the clarification of relations within the framework of Marxist social science, particularly sociology in relation to historical materialism. At that time Marxist methods were first included in social science studies at the Czechoslovak Agricultural Academy and the first large-scale sociological works appeared after 1953. That coincided with the first social and cultural questions arising as a result of socialist changes in agriculture and favouring the expansion of industry. That period lasted until the beginning of the 1960s.⁴

The fifth phase is linked with the intense development of Czechoslovak sociology, as well as rural and agrarian sociology. It begins with the foundation of the Czechoslovak Sociological Association at the Czechoslovak Academy of Science, its rural sociology section at the Institute of Rural Sociology and Agricultural History and the Faculties of Sociology in the Agricultural colleges in Czechoslovakia. This was also a time of thorough studies of socialist literature on the subject from fellow countries and the assimilation of a world standard concerning methodology. The research is directed at the basic problems of socialist agriculture and the socialist organization of rural society in modern conditions. Rural sociologists paid particular attention to socialist, agricultural issues, large industrial works, their organization and management.⁵

8°; Prokeš, Antonín: Development of Economic Relations in the South Bohemian Village Buk. In Prague: Library of the Society of Rural Welfare, 1939. 22-[II] p., 8°. (Library of the Society of Rural Welfare in Prague; Vol. 23); Prokeš, Antonín: The Czechoslovak Village. [Prague: Society of Rural Welfare, 1937]. 23-[I] p., 8°; Štefánek, Anton: Agrarian Movement and its Ideological Base. In Hradec Králové: Cultural Committee of the Regional Organization of the Republican Party, 1932. 15 p. 8° (Library of Agricultural Progress; Vol. 3).

⁴ Tauber, Jan: Aperçu de l'agriculture tchécoslovaque: Sommaire de la Conférence tenue par Jan Tauber à l'Institut Agronomique de France à Paris. Praha: Min. zemed., 1949. 18 p.; 4°. (Aktuality MÚZ; [Roč.] 1949. Sv. 25); Tauber, Jan: European Agriculture and the Committee for Agricultural Problems at EHK [ECE]. Part 1. The Situation at the Break of 1949. Prague: Czechoslovak Institute. For International Cooperation in Agriculture and Forestry, 1949. — [2], 97 p.; 4°. (News MÚZ; Vol. 49); Klečka, Antonín: Is the Source of Prosperity Soil or Labour? / Antonín Klečka, Jan Tauber. 1st edition. Prague: Orbis, 1953. 35, [1] p.; 8°. (Library of the Czechoslovak Society for Spreading Political and Scientific Knowledge; Vol. 72). (Natural Sciences; Vol. 23); Tauber, Jan B: Agricultural Production Cooperative Farms: Outline of History and Present State with a Special Regard to Czechoslovak Cooperative Farms / Ing. Dr. Jan Tauber. 1st edition. Prague: Vesmír, 1948. — 190-[II] p.; 8°.

⁵ Horáková, Eva: Some Problems of Italian Agriculture and the Common European Market. Prague: Cabinet for Study of Economic and Social Development in

The sixth phase covering the 1970s and 1980s cannot be positively evaluated. Indeed, the beginning of the seventies cannot be compared with the situation in the fifties, however rural sociology largely lost its distinct didactic and institutional foundations. No agricultural college has a special-

Agriculture ČSAZV, 1957. 11 p.; 4°. Prameny, No. 3); Lom, František: Ein Beitrag zum Intensitätsproblem in der Landwirtschaft / Von F. Lom. Wien VIII: Hugo H. Hitschmanns Verlag, 1940. — 10 [I] S., 8°; Lom, František: Questionnaires about the Development and Contemporary State of Agricultural Production and the Influence of Agricultural Cooperative Farming on the Results of Farming [Brno] Cooperative Volume, 1941, 5 p., 8°; Lom, František: About Higher Intensity in Agriculture: Analysis of Objections against higher intensity of Farming from the View of Private Farming: Contribution to Methods and Scientific Criticism in our Country. Brno: Own edition, 1939. 52 p., 8°; Lom, František: Tasks of Agricultural Policy. In Prague: Novina. 16 p., 8°; Horáková, Eva: Sociological Analysis of Labour Situation: Stud. Report. Prague: Central Bureau for Agricultural and Nutrition Research — Institute of Scientific and Technical Information, 1969. 84 p., 4° (Study Information of the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information in Prague; No. 4/1968); Horáková, Eva: Sociological Analysis of an Agricultural Production Cooperative. 1st edition. Prague: Institute for Education of Workers in Agriculture and Nutrition, 1969. — 256, [1] p., 8°; Němcová, Eva: Sociology and Farmers / [Authors:] Eva Němcová, Jiří Šíma, Petr Vaněček; Il. Otakar Procházka 1st edition. Prague: SZN, 1966. 94, [2] p., 8° (Economy and Planning). (To Organizers of Agricultural production); Šíma, Jiří: Sociological Aspects of Professional and Geographic Mobility of Labour Force in US Agriculture and West European Countries: Stud. Report / Jiří Šíma. Prague: Central Bureau for Agricultural and Food Research — Institute of Scientific and Technical Information, 1968. 93 p., 4° (Study Information of the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information in Prague, In: Rural Sociology. No. 1–2/1968); Schimmerling, Hanuš: Organization of Work in Large-scale Forms of Management in Agricultural businesses / Prague: Czechoslovak Society PVZ, 1964. 32 p.; 4° (Study Materials of the Czechoslovak Society PVZ); Schimmerling, Hanuš: Financial Reward in Cooperative Farms: Practical Handbook for Introducing New Forms of Remuneration / [Author:] Hanuš Schimmerling; Co-author František Zoubek. 1st edition. Prague: SZN, 1962. 267, [4] p., 8° (Economy and Planning). (Practical Handbooks for Farmers zemědělce); Schimmerling, Hanuš: Bonuses-Instrument of Material Engagement in Agricultural Production. Prague: Czechoslovak Society, 1964. 26 p., 4° (Study Materials of the Czechoslovak Society PVZ); Schimmerling, Hanuš: Sociological and Socio-psychological Aspects of Management Activities of Managers on Cooperative Farms: (Social Role of Managers on Cooperative Farms): Final Report. Prague: Institute of Rural Sociology and History of Agriculture at the Research Institute of Agricultural Economy and Nutrition, 1969. 154, [1] p., 4°; Tauber, Jan: Who Lives in the Country: Sociological Discourse / Jan Tauber. 1st edition. České Budějovice: Regional Publishing House, 1965. — 187, [1] p., 8°; Tauber, Jan: Directions of Development in Agriculture and Perspectives of the Czechoslovak Village from the Point of View of Sociology. Sociology and History of Agriculture 1/1965, p. 75–83.

ized faculty, the level of research dealing with complex issues in the field of agrarian sociology is minimal.⁶ Rural sociology developed alongside ag-

⁶ Important publications from the seventies and eighties: Blaas, Gejza: *Quality and Efficiency of Labour of Individuals and working groups*. Prague: Min. of Agriculture and Nutrition of the ČSR, [1981]. 33 p. (School of Progressive Experience, No. 11. Unit 6); Burian, Antonín: *Factors of Work Motivation in Agriculture: Final Report of the Stage of the Research Task No. E III-7/5.1-21.3 [to the state programme of economic research]* Brno: Institute for the Scientific System of Farming, 1974. 167, [38] p., 4°; Burian, Antonín: *The Sociological Problems of Management Work in Czechoslovak Agriculture* /Antonín Burian. — Prague: The Workplace Exhibition of Agriculture and Nutrition in České Budějovice, 1984. 2 vol.; Burian, Antonín: *Sociological Aspects of Remuneration of Labour and the Need for a Certain Limit of Wages for Workers of Czechoslovak Agriculture: Final report of the sub-stage of research work No. E III-7/5.1-21.4 [to the state programme of economic research]* Brno: Institute for the Scientific System of Management, 1974. — 204, [2] p., 4°; Němcová, Eva: *Management of Social Development in Organizations ZPoK [agrarian/ foodstuff complex] / Elaborated by Eva Němcová; Ivana Boučková*. — Prague: Institute of Scientific and Technical Information for Agriculture, 1989. — 72 p. (Methodology for Implementing Research Results into Agricultural Practice / Federal Ministry of Agriculture MZVŽ, MZVŽ Czech and Slovak Republics, 18/1989); Němcová, Eva: *Sociological Aspects of Management of Work Groups in Agriculture: (Stimulation of Workers to Performance): Final Report / Author: Eva Němcová; Co-authors: Jiří Šídlo, Ivan Klačer*. — Prague: Institute of Rural Sociology and History of Agriculture at the Research Institute of Agricultural Economy and Nutrition 183 s. [45] p. encl., 4°; Šíma, Jiří: *Investigation of Opinions and Attitudes of Workers in Agriculture: Final Report / Author: Jiří Šíma et al*. Prague: Institute of Rural Sociology and History of Agriculture at the Research Institute of Agricultural Economy and Nutrition, 1970. 62, [1] p., 4°; Hudečková, H.: *Study of Work Groups in Agriculture and Its Importance Social Planning in an Agricultural Business*. *Sociology and History of Agriculture* 1974, p. 73-82; Charitonová, V.: *Remuneration of the Youth in Agricultural Businesses*. *Sociology of Agriculture* 1978, p. 47-53; Jiříčka, Miroslav: *Analysis of Social Development of an Agricultural Business / Elaborated by Miroslav Jiříčka, Zdeněk Krůček, Hanuš Schimmerling*. Prague: Institute of Scientific and Technical Information for Agriculture, 1982. 35 p. (Methodology for Implementing Research Results into Agricultural Practice / Federal Ministry MZVŽ, MZVŽ ČSR, min. poľnohosp. a výživy SSR; 8/1982); Trnková, V.: *Environment in the Opinion of Town and Rural Inhabitants*; *Sociology of Agriculture* 1981, p. 13-20; Majerová, V.: *Sociological Aspects of Scientific and Technical Development of Agriculture*. *Sociology of Agriculture* 1986, p. 74-76; Majerová, V.: *Topical Sociological Questions of Stabilization of Workers in Agriculture from the Point of View of Motivation and Value Factors*. *Sociology of Agriculture* 1987, p. 57-64; Hudečková, H.: *Willingness to Private Farming on Soil*. *Rural Sociology and Agriculture* 1/1991, p. 57-66; Majerová, V.: *Views of Agricultural Workers on the Changes in Agriculture*. *Rural Sociology and Agriculture* 1/1991, p. 67-75.

ricultural economics and rural policy which can in fact be positively evaluated if there were not frequent cases of one-sided attitudes towards problems of practice while neglecting methodology and theory. This does not mean that concrete research does not bring significant results. Interest in sociological and socio-economic issues concentrates mainly on the socialist activity of farms. The appearance of highly organized forms of farming meant the end of the earlier division of labour in agriculture and also the disappearance of traditional family social roles.

In recent years there has been a revival of interest in rural issues and areas, admittedly not in the classical meaning of rural sociology but as a comprehensive analysis of socio-economic and sociological questions about agriculture. This inevitably brings along cooperation with other areas of social awareness/information and causes certain disproportions in research. This means the neglect of basic research particularly if specific emphasis is put on so-called legitimate research which would additionally confirm decisions which have already been formulated. The results of research which assists in the decision making process is considered more important. Rural sociology continues to play its role here.

Economic development together with fundamental structural changes in Czechoslovak agriculture and particularly in the countryside led to rural areas in Czechoslovakia gradually losing their agricultural character. As in other highly industrialized countries a sociology of rural settlements, a branch of settlement sociology is created in conformity with urban sociology. Similarly agricultural sociology is considered as a branch of labour sociology. They are both intended to comply with requirements connected with the development of the rural socialist way of life.

Every academic discipline considers its own research results and their generalization as essential for certain realms of life. Such is the case with rural and agricultural sociology. That branch of knowledge experienced several changes but that does not mean that its development was abandoned or deformed. The temporary absence of general and applied sociology in the way of running society means greater losses for management and social processes than for sociology itself. This is of particular importance in global social systems such as socialist society. For this reason rural sociology deserves a special position in the ongoing academic and technical revolution, the industrialization of agriculture, the urbanization of agricultural regions, the processes of managing agriculture and above all agricultural works.

Disregarding the sociological point of view inevitably leads to subjectivity in economics, morally and materially negligible experiments, biased simplification towards organizations, activity etc.

II

It sometimes happens that successive generations continue the work of their predecessors and educators. Such is the case here. I have described the seventh phase of development in rural and agricultural sociology covering the dozen or so years, when Professor Hanuš Schimmerling no longer worked as intensely in the field of rural sociology although he continued to show interest in all academic activity until his death in 1999.

After 1989 rural sociology concentrated on empirical research as well as establishing its position as a subject taught at university level. The "classical rural sociology" idea was achieved to a certain extent by saying that that discipline would develop at national level. However, they were simply rural sociologists who during the past ten years were faced with a situation they had never before experienced. The long-lasting interval in contact with foreign countries caused an information gap which was perceived as an ignorance of the latest methodological procedures. Researchers quickly had to brush up their knowledge of foreign languages so as to become familiar with the relevant literature, know their way about the structures of the academic world in Europe and beyond, understand the principles of grant allocation, learn how to communicate with other institutions, foundations and agencies.

At that time rural and agricultural sociologists had to reinforce their status in the competitive environment in a country where old and new relations as well as organizational structures intermingled. In such abnormal times institutions which could usually survive under far more difficult circumstances cease functioning. This is precisely what happened to the only academic periodical *Sociologie venkova a zemědělství* (Rural and Agricultural Sociology) which closed down for financial reasons after thirty years.⁷

Rural and agricultural sociologists concentrated on the education of a new generation, in 1990 reintroducing the teaching of sociological theory and methodology in the Humanities Department of the Faculty of Economics and Management at the Czech Agricultural University. Most rural sociologists who had previously been scattered in various places gradually met there. After ten years of creating a pedagogical concept of applied sociology, approximately eleven subjects are taught within three courses: sociology and social policy, rural environment sociology, social and regional development. The following subjects are taught: the principles of general and applied sociology, the methodology of social research, computer application in social research, rural social problems, social policy, rural and agricultural sociology, socio-economics, rural sociology. The rural sociology

⁷ Journals and other publications from the 90s are available in scientific databases.

course is in English and includes at least four lectures on rural sociology, the revival of private farms, rural women's problems and the transformation of Czech agriculture and discussions within the framework of seminars on annual Summer Courses for students from Ohio and Missouri.

In 2000 it became possible to study economics and administration in masters degrees on public administration and regional development programmes. These studies are open to anyone with a university certificate and have fulfilled the entrance requirements of the Department of Economics and Management at the Czech Agricultural University. Entrance examinations require a basic knowledge of sociology, with an emphasis on social structures, social groups, institutions and organizations, public opinion and group behaviour, civil society and democracy, labour, spirit of enterprise, unemployment, leisure time, norms and deviations, housing, urbanization, rurality, regions and regional policy.

Footnotes in Original Language Version

- Bráf, Albín: Základní zákon zemědělství a družstevní svépomoc: Řeč, kterou pronesl JUDr. Albín Bráf na prvním sjezdu svépom. hospod. společ. v král. Českém v Praze. Praha: Ústř. jednota čes. hosp. společ. v král. Českém, 1906. — 16 s.; 8°. (Drobné spisy Ústř. jedn. hosp. druž.; XIXa)
- Lambl, Jan Baptista: K obraně zemědělcův. Praha, [1906]. — 17 s.; 4°
- Modráček, František: Konsumní hnutí a zemědělství: Příspěvek k družstevní vzájemnosti měst a venkova / Praha: Ústř. svaz čsl. družstev, 1916. — 40 s.; 8°. (Družstevní knihovna.)
- Rolíček, Rudolf: Život venkova. Praha: Topič, 1914. — 100 s.; m. 8°. (Duch a svět; 8)
- Rolíček, Rudolf: Zemědělství a zemědělci na rozhraní dvou věků. Královské Vinohrady: nákl. vlast., 1914. — 36 s.; 8°
- Bláha, Arnošt Inocenc: Sociologie sedláka a dělníka: Přísp. k sociologii společen. vrstev /. Praha: Orbis, 1925. 194 s., 5 l.; 8°. (Sociologická knih., Menší řada; I)
- Brdlík, Vladislav: L'agriculture tchécoslovaque en diagrammes / D'après les travaux de Vladislav Brdlík. — Prague: [b.n.], 1929. 7 s.: 24 tb.; 4°
- Chalupný, Emanuel: Z národní a slovanské filosofie Josefa Holečka. Praha: Melantrich, 1923. 57 s., 1 l.; 8°. (Lidov ýchovná knih.; 22)
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- Modráček, František: Družstevní statek a pozemková reforma. Praha: Časop. 28. říjen, 1921. 237 s.; lex. 8°
- Pekař, Josef: Omyly a nebezpečí pozemkové reformy. 2. vyd. Praha: Vesmír, 1923. 79, 1 s.; 4°

- Štefánek, Anton: Prečo sú socialisti proti parcelácii veľkostatkov? Bratislava: [b.n.], 1920. — 16 s.; 8°
- Brdlík, Vladislav: A short survey of agriculture in Czechoslovakia: [Fifth International Conference of Agricultural Economists: Ste Anne de Belevue, Quebec, Canada, August 21st–28th, 1938] / Prague: Institute of Agricultural Accountancy and Economics of the Czechslovak Republic, 1938. — 48 s.; 8°
- Brdlík, Vladislav: Hospodářské a sociologické základy reformy pozemkové v republice Československé. V Praze: nákladem vlastním Zemědělského ústavu účetnicko-spravovédného Československé republiky, [1938]. 150 s.; 8°
- Čvančara, František: Malá encyklopedie zemědělství: (Souborný nástin rolnictví); [S předmluvou od Ing. Boh. Vláčila a úvodem od Ing. Dr. Edvarda Reicha]. II. přepracované vydání. Praha: Československá akademie zemědělská, 1947. 877–[I]–64 s.; 8°
- Čvančara, František: Malozemědělská rodina a organizace jejího podniku. V Praze: Česká Akademie Zemědělská: Švehlův malozemědělský ústav, 1940. — 83 — [II] s.; 8°. (Vědecké spisy vydávané Českou Akademií Zemědělskou; Sv. 6)
- Sociologický rozbor dnešní doby: Soubor populárně vědeckých přednášek o soudobé společnosti, pořádaných Ústředním Osvětovým Sbohem hlavního města Prahy za vedení univ. prof. Dra. Břetisl. Foustky: Stručné obsahy přednášek. — Praha: Elzevir, B. Moser, 1930. 56 — [I] s.; 8°
- Galla, Karel: Dolní Roveň: sociologický obraz české vesnice / napsal Karel Galla. Praha: Spolek Péče o blaho venkova, 1939. 408 — [II] s.; 8°. (Knihovna Spolku Péče o blaho venkova; Sv. 24)
- Galla, Karel: O ethickém a sociálním významu regionálního hnutí. [Praha: nákladem vlastním, 1934]. 4 s.; 4°
- Galla, Karel: Sáňy: Příspěvek k sociologii družstevnictví v československé vsi. V Praze: Spolek péče o blaho venkova, 1937. 150 — [I] s.: [V] obr. příl.; 8°. (Knihovna Spolku péče o blaho venkova; Sv. 9)
- Galla, Karel: Sociology of the cooperative movement in the Czechoslovak village. Praha: Spolek péče o blaho venkova, 1936. 124–[III] s.: [V] obr. příl.; 8°. (Library of the Country Life Association in Praha; Vol. VIII)
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