

SOUTHEAST ASIA AND EDUCATION: A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INTRODUCTION¹

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THE school is a key institution in the current modernization of Southeast Asia. Besides their usual educative functions, classrooms are crucial in the Philippines and Indonesia for the spread of a national language. In community schools, students are taught better sanitation, health, and agricultural practices—and urged to pass on these new ideas to their parents. No important rural project can succeed without the co-operation and participation of the teachers. In addition to their classroom duties, teachers are involved in a myriad of community projects—and must host all visiting dignitaries. No American familiar with rural Southeast Asia returns home without praise for the teachers' endurance and hospitality.

Yet published information on Southeast Asian schools, other than cursory surveys and formalistic reports, is limited. Even for countries where printed resources are more plentiful, such as the Philippines, meager data exists on the internal functioning of the schools, their effectiveness in innovation, the status and role of the teacher, and the model as opposed to normative practices. Sociologists and anthropologists who have done research in Southeast Asia have taken little interest in the school as a social system or agent of innovation. Limited research has been done on the educational system as an important element in the political life of developing countries—except when the schools have been centers of communist propaganda. Reports by visiting experts of western education often

¹ This bibliographical article is an expanded and revised version of the section on Southeast Asia to be included in *Education in Asian Countries: A Selective and Annotated Reading Guide*, prepared under the direction of Professor Hyman Kublin, Brooklyn College, New York, and to be published by the New York State Education Department, Albany, New York. Reprints of this article are available from The Cellar Book Shop, 18090 Wyoming Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. or the Editor, *Silliman Journal*. The cost per reprint in the U.S. is \$1.25 postage included; in the Philippines, P1.00.

are based largely on contacts with their counterparts at the national capitals.

Such information on education in Southeast Asia must not be discounted; it is often valuable and highly suggestive. The growth and reorientation of research interest in contemporary comparative education, however, promises greater exploration of some neglected aspects of this challenging area. The purpose of this selected bibliography is to suggest the scope of the existing literature for students of comparative education who may be attracted to Southeast Asia. It should be underlined, at the start, that "education" as used here is usually synonymous with schooling, curriculum organization, teaching methods, or school administration.

Since no attempt was made to compile a complete bibliography on this broad subject, certain factors limited selection. First, only material in English, mainly of the postwar era, was chosen. Second, little attention was given to government reports; these sources often are in languages other than English and difficult of access. Third, theses and dissertations were omitted.² Fourth, some sources judged most valuable were liberally annotated. These items might be a wise starting point for those unfamiliar with this region. Fifth, no attempt was made to indicate material on education in books written on broader topics. These sources (e.g., village studies) contain some of the best, if limited in number, accounts of education defined by anthropologist Robert Lowie as "...an induction into the learner's culture."³

² Researchers should consult Walter C. Eells, *American Dissertations on Foreign Education. Doctors' dissertations and master's theses written at American universities and colleges concerning education or educators in foreign countries and education of groups of foreign birth or ancestry in the United States, 1884-1958*, Washington, D.C., 1959, xxxix, 300pp. Both theses and dissertations are listed under various Southeast Asian nations, including those presented in a few Philippine universities. For a more complete, and current, list of theses and dissertations (including those on education) accepted by Philippine institutions, see the lists that frequently appear in the *Philippine Journal of Public Administration*, published by the Institute of Public Administration, University of the Philippines, Manila. The first bibliography of theses and dissertations covered the period from 1915 to 1956 (Vol. 1, nos. 1, 2, and 4, 1957); subsequent issues of the *Journal* keep the list current.

³ Perhaps the best single guide to anthropological literature on education in Asia (and Africa) is the annual *International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology* (Vol. 1, 1955-), sponsored by UNESCO. References to Southeast Asia in these bibliographies, however, are disappointingly few.

A selection of unannotated references are included for each Southeast Asian country. These items were chosen to illustrate the scope of available information on education. For example, an article on teaching physics was selected instead of another article about "problems in education" or established curriculum. Bibliographies and periodical indexes were also searched for articles that suggest the different types of journals that sometimes publish articles on education in Southeast Asia.

The quantity and scope of published materials in English on education is greater for the Philippines than for any other Southeast Asian nation. Many books have been published, by both Americans and Filipinos, on administration, community schools, educational history, adult education, etc. For some Southeast Asian countries there is no general book on the educational system. No other Southeast Asian country publishes as many education journals, in English and other Asian languages, as the Philippines. In addition, there are also more research tools for the researcher interested in Philippine education. For these reasons it was almost impossible to present a representative sample of available materials on education in the Philippines and less need for it, considering available bibliographies, indexes, and union lists.⁴

For some Southeast Asian countries recent, and hopefully still available, general bibliographies are listed. For the countries where they are available, these bibliographies include additional references to materials on education, in both the narrow and broad sense. The well-known research guides to education literature are not discussed here. It should be stressed, however, that the popular *Education Index* excludes any journals published in Asia—or Africa and Latin America. This "cultural lag" must be eliminated when the next

⁴Indexes to Philippine journals, including many in education, are the *Index to Philippine Periodicals*, issued annually (1956-) by the Inter-Departmental Reference Service, Institute of Public Administration, under the general editorship of Maxima M. Ferrer, and the "Philippine Periodical Index," compiled by Gorgonio D. Siega, and Eliseo Bañas that appears quarterly (1956, 1958-) in the *Silliman Journal* published by Silliman University, Dumaguete, Philippines. Information on education journals (as of 1957) may be found in Donn V. Hart and Quintin A. Eala, *An Annotated Guide to Current Philippine Periodicals*, Southeast Asia Studies, Yale University, second printing, 1961, 116pp. Twenty journals of education are noted in this guide, including a general description of their contents, date of first issue, cost of subscription, etc. Another valuable research guide is the *Union Catalog of Philippine Materials of Sixty-Four Government Agency Libraries of the Philippines*, 1962, also issued by the Inter-Departmental Reference Service.

selection of journals to be indexed is made. Other helpful sources exist, however, that indicate education magazines published in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world.⁵

SOUTHEAST ASIA: GENERAL

Bibliographies:

Hart, Donn V.

"Southeast Asia: A Bibliographical Introduction." *Social Education*, V. 26, No. 6 (October, 1962) 295-300. (For reprints, write the Educational Director of The Asia Society, 112 East 64th Street, New York 21, New York.)

This bibliography was prepared primarily for high school teachers and the non-specialist, listing the best and most recent English language sources on Southeast Asian history, geography, politics, population, etc. In addition, one or two annotated references are made to the basic bibliographies for each nation. An effort was made to list material still in print and easily available in the United States.

Neff, Kenneth

Selected Bibliography on Education in Southeast Asia. OE-14071. U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., 1963, iii, 16 pp.

Compiled by an expert on education in Southeast Asia, particularly Indonesia, this selected, largely English language, annotated bibliography is the best of its kind. Material is listed under a general Southeast Asia heading and then by individual countries (including North Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak.) Includes articles, books, monographs, and official reports by both governmental and international agencies. Also noted are many journals in which articles appear on Southeast Asian education.

Annotated Entries:

Fisher, Joseph

Universities in Southeast Asia: An Essay in Comparison and Development. Ohio State University Press, 1963.

Examines selected universities (Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, and Indonesia)

⁵ For a list of education journals published in 79 different countries, see the *Twenty-Six Yearbook*, America's Education Press, Washington, D.C., 1957, pp. 9-124. Unfortunately, the section on Southeast Asia is incomplete. For information on primary education journals, consult "Primary Education Periodicals," *Education Abstracts*, V. 11, No. 10 (December 1959) 18pp. This guide includes educational journals published not only in Southeast Asia but all of Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe, and the United States. Each entry describes the general contents of the periodical, periodicity, place of publication, date of first issue, etc.

as agencies of change, socialization, social mobility, acculturation, the training of elites, and centers of intellectual activity. The book also discusses the conservativeness of these universities and their lack of consonance with national development.

Franklin, E. William

Survey of the Status of the Teaching Profession in Asia. Washington, D.C.: World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, 1963, x, 149 pp.

A WCOTP study made by submitting questionnaires to members and various ministries and departments of education in Asia. Material is arranged by country, and includes all Southeast Asian nations. This *Survey* is the best, single, up-to-date source for information on this broad topic. Data are given, for elementary and secondary schools, on the academic, economic, and professional status of teachers, including entry requirements, salaries, retirement plans, freedom of association, participation in public life, and degree of public recognition. A wide range of information, often arranged in tabular form, is presented on such topics as teacher training courses, salaries, number of men and women teaching in primary schools, retirement benefits, salaries, leave privileges, etc. Appendices include brief outlines of education systems of countries, questionnaire submitted, and membership roll.

International Yearbook of Education, V. 23, 1961. Published jointly by the International Bureau of Education, Geneva, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 1962, 500 pp. (UNESCO publications may be purchased from the UNESCO Publications Center, 801 Third Avenue, New York 22, New York.)

This excellent annual source book includes accounts of recent educational developments in each Southeast Asian nation, and gives a roster of leading officials of the ministries of education. Educational statistics (pp. 479-500) are presented on country population, number of teachers, pupils, schools, teacher training, public expenditure on education, percentage of national budget—for both elementary and higher education.

"Primary Education in Asia: Selected References." *Education Abstracts*, V. 12, No. 3 (March, 1960) 16 pp.

This publication is based "on an extensive survey conducted by UNESCO during 1959. . ." and discusses provision of primary education for all Southeast Asia nations, including factors affecting progress in this area, teachers, building and equipment, curriculum, and administration. Brief but authoritative. Tables give statistical data on the increase in the number of primary schools, enrollment, sex ratio of pupils, percentage of enrollment in relation to total school age population, etc.

"Bibliography," (pp. 11-16), unannotated, and largely in English, in-

cludes references on primary education for individual Southeast Asian countries.

Compulsory Education in South Asia and the Pacific. Report of the Bombay Conference, December, 1952. Studies in Compulsory Education - XIII. Published by UNESCO, 1954, 157 pp. Tables and bibliography (pp. 154-57).

Although only Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, and the Philippines were represented at this Conference, the source includes data on Burma, Cambodia, and Malaya. Includes a general discussion of compulsory education, problems that require study, and action desired, and is followed by a brief summary of compulsory primary education in individual countries. Summaries of the main Conference committees are given—1) Administration, Finance, and Legislature, 2) Curriculum, and 3) Teacher Training, including the 90 recommendations adopted by the Conference. Considerable statistical data are presented on the number of primary schools, enrollment, length of primary course of study, total expenditure for education (and percentage of national budget), etc.

Thompson, Virginia and Richard Adloff

Cultural Institutions and Educational Policy in Southeast Asia. Issued in cooperation with the Southeast Asia Institute and the Far Eastern Association. Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, 1948, vii, 86 pp., mimeo.

Based largely on a six-month tour in 1947 of Southeast Asia where the authors visited schools and colleges and interviewed educators and administrators. Includes all the countries of Southeast Asia *except* the Philippines. Each nation's secondary, higher, and adult educational system is examined, including teachers, students, vocational and minority schools, and scholarships. Also discussed as "cultural institutions" are museums, scholarly societies, etc. The concluding, and stimulating, chapter is: "Recent Educational Trends in Southeast Asia."

Furnivall, John S.

Educational Progress in Southeast Asia. Institute of Pacific Relations Inquiry, Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, 1943, xii, 186 pp. Index and tables. With a Supplement on *Training for Native Self-Rule* by Bruno Lasker.

This important prewar survey of educational conditions in all Southeast Asian countries by an outstanding scholar of the region puts greatest emphasis on the colonial nations—for this reason the material on Thailand is limited. The role of education in the region's history and development is examined under "Era of Liberalism—1800-1900" and "Efficiency and Social Justice, 1900-1940." Information is given for each country's educational system, with data on Chinese schools, compulsory education, elementary, secondary, and mission schools, literacy, education and nationalism, universities, and vocational training. Tables present statistical data for most of these topics. Mr. Lasker's Supplement discusses the role education might play to prepare

the countries for eventual freedom. Footnotes include considerable bibliographical references to basic literature on this subject.

"Problems and Promises of Education in Asia." *Phi Delta Kappan*, V. 39, No. 4 (December, 1957). Special Issue.

This Special Issue contains many articles on education in Southeast Asia. "Philippine Education" (Antonio Isidro, pp. 119-23) discusses the role of the community school, school facilities in general, expansion of private education, and government regulation of schools. "The Philippines: Sure Progress Against Odds" (Paul C. Fawley, pp. 124-25) notes both problems and progress in Philippine education, particularly since World War II. "Some Aspects of Education in Vietnam" (Vo Hong Phuc, pp. 133-35) suggests desired changes in Vietnamese educational philosophy, pros and cons of administrative centralization, and the limited higher educational facilities. "America's Part in a Reborn Educational System" (Charles J. Falk, pp. 136-38) discusses the part played by American aid in rebuilding postwar schools in Vietnam. "A Show Case of Democratic Advance in Asia" (Saroj Buasri, pp. 139-41) describes three basic problems in Thai education. "Thailand: A Record of True Educational Achievement" (Willis P. Porter, pp. 142-43) notes the role of American assistance in modifying Thai education. "Education in Indonesia" (Justus van der Kroef, pp. 147-50) examines the postwar expansion of secondary and higher educational facilities, giving considerable statistical data.

Van der Kroef, Justus.

"The Educated Unemployed in Southeast Asia." *The Journal of Higher Education*, V. 31, No. 4 (April, 1960) 177-84.

This article deals with one major problem of Southeast Asia—the almost region-wide inability to absorb fully and effectively local university graduates and the scarcity of technically trained specialists. The author, a noted specialist on Indonesia, discusses this problem for Indonesia, Philippines, and India, in the light of the traditional European orientation of postwar education, the Southeast Asians' "anti-utilitarian" image of university training, and the "title cult." He states that university graduates face such obstacles to full employment as nepotism and political influence and believes a major shift in educational values and objectives is sorely needed.

Unannotated Entries:

Bells, Walter C.

"Communist Influences on Education In Japan, the Philippines, and Southeast Asia," *Educational Record*, V. 33 (January 1952) 41-70.

Fischer, Joseph

"Universities and the Political Process in Southeast Asia," *Pacific Affairs*, V. 36 (Spring, 1963) 3-15.

Flores, Geraldo

"Education in Southeast Asia," *Philippine Journal of Education*, V. 34 (July 1955) 84-86.

Furnivall, John S.

"Colonial Southeast Asia—Instruction or Education," *Pacific Affairs*, V. 15 (1942) 77-89.

Neff, Kenneth

"Education and the Forces of Change: How to Meet the Immense Challenge of Southeast Asia?," *International Development Review*, V. 14 (March 1962) 22-25.

Preparatory Commission on University Problems. Report.

Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, Bangkok, Thailand, 1960, ii, 17 pp.

Robinson, Kenneth

English Language Teaching in South East Asia.
London, Evans Bros., 1960, 271 pp.

Sanders, C.

Universities and Educational Institutions in South East Asia: Report on Standards. Perth, University of Western Australia, (1955), iii, 53 pp.

"South and Southeast Asia," *Institute of International Education News Bulletin*, V. 36 (December 1960) 3-11.

Wyndham, Hugo A.

Native Education: Ceylon, Java, Formosa, French Indo-China, and British Malaya. London, Oxford University Press, 1933, 263 pp. Biblio.

BURMA

Bibliography:

Trager, Frank N., John N. Musgrave, Jr., and Janet Welsh

Annotated Bibliography of Burma. Human Relations Area Files Press, New Haven, 1956, viii, 230 pp.

One of the best general bibliographies on Burma. The section, "Education, Health, and Welfare" (pp. 206-07) indicates the references in the bibliography on education. Almost entirely devoted to English language materials.

Annotated Entries:

Tisinger, Richard M.

Report of the Mission to Burma. Published by UNESCO, 1952, 92 pp. Maps, photographs, and tables.

A 1950 survey that describes and presents recommendations for the Burmese government on teacher recruitment and training, adult, compulsory, secondary, technical, and vocational education, educational administration and finance. Additional information is given on the external examination system and educational practices and needs in the Shan, Karenni, and Kachin States. Considerable statistical data on number of pupils, teachers, and expenditures for schools.

"Education Developments [in Burma] in 1960-61." *International Yearbook of Education*, V. 23 (1961) 49-53.

An official report, commenting on such topics as administration, school inspection, budget, number of schools, compulsory education, examinations, curricula, current reforms, audio-visual education, textbooks, teacher training, scholarships, children's literature, and educational guidance. Includes some statistical data.

Knoblanch, A. L.

"Objectives of Education in Burma." *Phi Delta Kappan*, V. 31, No. 9 (June, 1955) 351-52.

A somewhat detailed discussion of the basic objectives of education in Burma, based on The Five Strengths (*Bala-Nga-Dan*), i.e., intellectual, physical, moral, economic, and social strength.

Prewitt, Charles W.

"Science Education in Burma and the Fulbright Program." *Science Education*, V. 43, No. 3 (April, 1959) 257-63.

A description of the problems of a secondary science teacher in Burma where textbooks, equipment and well-trained teachers are in small supply. Also discussed are returning Burmese students, educated abroad as teachers, and their problems in adjusting to local school practices and the lack of equipment. Presents a general survey of training of elementary and secondary science teachers, teacher training colleges, University of Rangoon, and a proposal for improving science education. Also outlines some problems an American teacher faces in living and teaching in Burma—and Southeast Asia.

Wolf, Frank E.

"Education in Burma: No Blackboard Jungle." *Science Education*, V. 43, No. 3 (April, 1959) 263-67.

A terse description of Burmese public education in general, and science education in particular, including comments on the basic philosophy of education (also see Knoblanch), public school teachers' schedules and salaries, teacher training, characteristics of Burmese students, relationship of science instruction to the general curricula, equipment needs, and problems of the future.

"Union of Burma" in *Teaching of Art in Primary and Secondary Schools*. XVIIIth International Conference on Public Education. Publication No. 165, Geneva, 1955. Sponsored jointly by UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education, Geneva, 1955. 312pp.

Presents the results of a questionnaire sent to the ministry of education inquiring about such topics as the place of art in the primary and secondary school, aims assigned to art teaching, syllabuses used, teaching methods and materials, and training of art teachers. (Consult this source, for this topic, for Cambodia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.)

Unannotated Entries:

Aung Min, U.

"Thoughts on Postwar Education," *The Guardian*, V. 4 (June 1957) 17-19.

"The Mass Education Movement," *Burma*, V. 7 (January 1952) 41-45.

Christian, J. L.

"Education in Burma," *School Life*, V. 22 (June 1937) 312-13.

"Education in Burma: Pictures," *Childhood Education*, V. 38 (March 1962) 325.

Facilities for Education in Rural Areas, pp. 206-08. (For full reference see same title, *Thailand*).

Harrison, R. F.

"Burma Plans for Weekday Classes," *International Journal of Religious Education*, V. 36 (March 1960) 24.

Hatch, D. P.

"Industrial Arts in Burma," *Industrial Arts and Vocational Education*, V. 48 (January 1959) 7-12.

Hillman, Owen

"Education in Burma," *The Journal of Negro Education*, V. 15 (Summer 1946) 526-33.

McNally, Harold J.

"Where the Dawn Comes Up Like Thunder," *The National Elementary Principal*, V. 33, nos. 3 and 4, pts. I and II, 1953, 1954, 26-29; 26-30.

Orata, Pedro T.

"Toward a New School System in Burma," *International Review of Education*, (Hamburg) V. 5 (1959) 38-45.

White, Virginia A.

"Education in Burma," *The Guardian*, V. 4 (November 1957) 21-23. Re-

printed in *Far East Digest*, V. 129 1957) 12-13.

San Shwa, U.

"The University for Adult Education," *Burma*, V. 1 (April 1951) 38-42.

THAILAND

Bibliographies:

Mason, John Brown and H. Carroll Parish.

Thailand Bibliography. University of Florida Libraries, Department of Reference and Bibliography, Gainesville, Florida, 1958, vii, 247pp.

This bibliography contains more than 2300 references to Thailand, many on education. Of particular value is the periodical section (pp. 120-233) that lists largely English language materials, many in such easily available periodicals as *The Atlantic Monthly*, *Newsweek*, etc.

Education of Thailand: A Bibliography, compiled by The Library Staff, The College of Education, Bangkok, 1963, 41pp. (In English and Thai).

This bibliography has not been examined.

Annotated Entries:

Jumasi, M. L., Manich.

Compulsory Education in Thailand. Studies on Compulsory Education—VIII. Published by UNESCO, 1951, 110pp. Charts and tables.

A brief historical survey of educational policies in Thailand, curricula, advances in compulsory primary education, teacher training programs, inspection and supervision of public schools, textbooks, special problems posed by the Thai Moslem minority, and future prospects. Appendices include names of former ministers of education, chronology of important dates in the history of education, and various tables on national expenditures for education, number of enrolled pupils, their sex ratios, temple (Buddhist) schools, etc.

"Thailand" (pp. 246-48). *Financing of Education*. XVIIIth International Conference on Public Education, Geneva, 1955. Jointly published by UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education, Geneva, Publication No. 163, 1955, 284pp.

Survey based on questionnaire submitted to Thai government, obtaining information on financial responsibility and main items in budget, financing of primary, secondary, technical, adult, and higher education, teacher training, special ways of financing education, sources of funds, present trends relating to educational financing, increase of expenditures, and general policy and increasing financial demands of education. Copy of questionnaire submitted to governments is included (For similar information, consult this

source for: Indonesia, Cambodia, Philippines, Burma, and Vietnam.)

Franzer, Carl G. F.

"An Educational Frontier in Thailand." *School and Society*, V. 85 (October 27, 1956) 135-40. Photographs.

Description of UNESCO's Fundamental Education project at Ubol, north-east Thailand. Discussion centers on the history and organization of the project, its basic purposes (improvement of health and education), an outline of the 2-year training program for Thai participants, their duties on return to the villages, a visit to a local village school and several experimental villages in which trainees are working. For another source on this project, see Nicholas Gillett, "Rural Improvement in Thailand," *Oversea Education*, V. 30 (July 1958) 69-72.

Matthew, Eunice S.

"Cultural Values and Learning in Thailand." *Educational Leadership*, V. 16 (April, 1959) 419-24, 442. Photographs.

A general discussion of Thai education, recent educational reforms (curriculum, teaching methods, etc.), increasing recognition of Thai children's attitudes and needs in revised courses of study, attitude of people toward teachers and schools, and relation of schools to Thai cultural values.

Sargent, Sir John and Pedro T. Orata.

Report of the Mission to Thailand: February 10 to March 5, 1949. UNESCO, Paris, 1950, 56pp. Bibliography (pp. 44-46), map, photographs, tables, and charts.

Report of the UNESCO Consultative Education Mission to Thailand, indicating schools visited (kindergarten, elementary, secondary, vocational, teacher training, adult schools, and Chulalongkorn University). The *Report* discusses present status as to financing education, certification of teachers, examinations, adult education, and university training. Also described are the main principles of Fundamental Education. Specific recommendations are presented as to school administration, organization, curriculum and evaluation, recruitment and education of teachers, adult education, and student health. The *Report* also contains much statistical data on the above listed subjects.

Unannotated Entries:

Chaiyaratana, Chalao.

"Education in Thailand," *Institute of International Education News Bulletin*, V. 30 (December 1954) 34-35, 58, 60.

Eells, Walter C.

"Educational Progress in Thailand," *School and Society*, V. 76 (August 1952) 102-05.

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- "Junior College Education in Thailand," *Junior College Journal*, V. 22 (March 1952) 380-81.
- Evans, T. H.
 "New Approach [to Engineering Education]: The Regional School," *Overseas*, V. 1 (April 1962) 20-24.
- Facilities for Education in Rural Areas*. 21st International Conference on Public Education, Publication No. 192. International Bureau of Education and UNESCO. Geneva, 1958. See page 198.
- Hanks, L. M., Jr.
 "Indifference to Modern Education in a Thai Farming Community," *Human Organization*, V. 17 (Summer, 1958) 9-14.
- Reiss, E. D.
 "Development of a program of Science Education in Thailand," *Science Education*, V. 43 (April 1959) 215-18.
- In-Service Training for Primary Teachers*. 25th International Conference on Public Education, Publication No. 240, International Bureau of Education and UNESCO. Geneva, 1962. See pages 139-40.
- Leestma, R.
 "Tools of Thailand," *Audiovisual Instruction*, V. 7 (January 1962) 24-25.
- Panyasingh, Tamsiri and Maurice A. McGlasson.
A Changing Secondary Education in Thai Culture. Bangkok, Chulalongkorn University, 1958, 162pp.
- Ream, E. H.
 "Home Economics Beginning in Thailand," *Journal of Home Economics* V. 44 (October 1952) 642.
- "Research Studies Related to the Improvement of Education in Thailand," *Bulletin of the School of Education, Indiana University*, V. 35 (May 1959) 1-64. Biblio. (See Schmidt and Fox below).
- Reinhold, M. I. and M. H. Lowell.
 "Developing Libraries for Higher Education in Thailand: A Cooperative Project," *Bulletin of the American Library Association*, V. 54 (November 1960) 833-43.
- Schmidt, L. G. and W. H. Fox
 "Development of a Division of Research at Parasarn Mitr College of Education, Bangkok, Thailand," *Bulletin of the School of Education, Indiana University*, V. 35 (May 1959) 1-10.

Spain, Frances L.

"Teaching Library Science in Thailand," *H. W. Wilson Library Bulletin*, V. 27 (December 1952) 314-17.

Syamananda, Rong

"Chulalongkorn University," *Thought and Word*, V. 1 (June 1, 1956) 42-45.

Yoder, Ray A. "Forestry Education in Thailand." *Journal of Forestry*, 57 (Jan. 1959), 29-32.

LAOS

Annotated Entries:

Lebar, Frank and Adrienne Suddard (eds.)

Laos: Its People, Its Society, Its Culture. Human Relations Area Files Press, New Haven, Conn., 1960, 294pp. Maps, charts, tables, index, and bibliography (pp. 255-64).

The chapter on "Education" (pp. 77-87) gives a brief survey of traditional education in the Buddhist monasteries, the French system, and recent innovations. Also included are short sections on teacher training, higher education, vocational problems, and contemporary educational issues. Some statistical data on education. Probably the best recent single English language source on this topic.

"Educational Developments [in Laos] for 1960-61." *International Yearbook of Education*, V. 23 (1961) 220-22.

Recent information on private education, finances, number of pupils, new courses, curricula, textbooks, teachers, and teacher training. Statistical data for 1961 are given for certain topics (number of teachers, pupils, schools, etc.) for both elementary and secondary education.

Pathammavong, Somlith

"Compulsory Education in Laos" (pp. 71-111). See Charles Bilodeau, under Cambodia. Author of the section on Laos was a former Director of Foreign Affairs.

Unannotated Entries:

Facilities for Education in Rural Areas, pages 146-48. (For full reference see same title, Thailand).

In-Service Training for Primary Teachers, page 90. (For full reference see same title, Thailand).

The Organization of Educational and Vocational Guidance, page 97. (For full reference see same title, Cambodia).

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Ravet, Ludovic.

"Busman's Holiday in Laos." *UNESCO Features*, 294 (June 23, 1958) 4-6
(Visit of Director-General of Education to rural schools in Laos.)

Wulff, H. E.

"Laos Develops Education for Technology." *Hemisphere*, V. 2 (February 1958)
2-7.

CAMBODIA

Annotated Entries:

Steinberg, David J. (ed.)

Cambodia, Its People, Its Society, Its Culture. Revised for 1959 by Herbert H. Vreeland. Human Relations Area Files Press, New Haven, Conn., 1959, 351pp. Maps, table, charts, index, and bibliography (pp. 301-17).

The chapter on "Education" (pp. 251-58) presents a brief overview of the Cambodian educational system, including comments on elementary and secondary schools, higher education, teacher training programs, and selected educational problems. Scattered references to education (attitudes toward, budget for, recent changes, Western influence, etc.) are found in other chapters in this general handbook on Cambodia.

Blodeau, Charles, Somlith Pathammavong, and Le Quang Hong

Compulsory Education in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. Studies on Compulsory Education—XIV. Published by UNESCO, 1955, 157pp. Tables and bibliography (pp. 155-57).

A short historical survey of Cambodia (pp. 1-67), describing people and cultures, past efforts to establish compulsory elementary education, and present achievements and obstacles. Tables and appendices include statistical data on education in Cambodia, e.g., number of schools, pupil expenditures, sex ratios, etc. The most detailed survey in this study is for Cambodia.

"Cambodia" (pp. 112-13). *School Inspection*. XIXth International Conference on Public Education, Geneva, 1956. Publication No. 174. Jointly published by UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education, Geneva, 1956, 371pp.

As for other sources issued by these Conferences (see *Teaching of Natural Science, Art, and Financing Education*) information was obtained by circulating a questionnaire to the various governments. Reports on the system and scope of inspection of schools, inspectors' duties and methods, appointment, recruitment, and training of school inspectors, and present reforms and trends. A copy of the submitted questionnaire is included. (Consult this source for similar information for: Philippines, Thailand, Burma, and Vietnam.)

"Education Developments [in Cambodia] for 1960-61." *International Yearbook of Education*, V. 23 (1961) 60-66.

A rather complete, if brief, survey of educational administration, school buildings, finances, primary, secondary, higher, vocational, and art education, relationships of education to the Five-Year-Plan, new types of schools, examinations, teaching staff and training, refresher courses for public school teachers, school health programs, and sports.

Hollister, Frederick J.

"Education in Cambodia." *Clearing House*, V. 33 (December 1958) 209-12.

Description of the Cambodian educational system with detailed comments on courses of study for elementary, secondary (at this date there were only 13 in the country), and technical schools. Information on teacher training, new trends in education, etc. Author was a member of a group that worked in 1956-57 with the Cambodian government to improve the existing educational system.

Unannotated Entries:

Eilenberg, J. H.

"Evolution from the Oxcart," *Overseas*, V. 1 (October 1961) 35-37. (On higher education).

Facilities for Education in Rural Areas, pages 62-63. (For full reference see same title, Thailand).

In-Service Training for Primary Teachers, page 23. (For full reference see same title, Thailand).

The Organization of Educational and Vocational Guidance. 26th International Conference on Public Education, Publication No. 254. International Bureau of Education and UNESCO. Geneva, 1963. See page 20.

Parry, R. F.

"The Pagoda Schools of Cambodia," *Overseas Education*, V. 10 (1939) 57-67.

Tabellini, M.

"Education de base et problèmes de la jeunesse au Cambodge," *Education de Base et Education des Adultes*, V. 10 (1958) 68-72. Also in English, "Fundamental Education and Youth Problems in Cambodia," *Fundamental and Adult Education*, V. 10 (1958), 62-65.

VIETNAM

Bibliographies:

What to Read on Vietnam: A Selected Annotated Bibliography. Institute of Pacific Relations, New York. Second edition, with supplement covering November 1958, to October, 1959, 1960, 73pp.

This annotated bibliography is devoted largely to English language materials, both books, articles, and various reports. This is the best existing guide to current materials on Vietnam, although its efficient use is handicapped by the lack of either an author or subject index. Includes materials on education.

Andreatta, Louis

Education in Vietnam. American Friends of Vietnam, Room 204, 4 West 40th Street, New York 18, New York, 1961, 4pp. mimeo.

A bibliography of English language, relatively recent sources, including reports and articles, often from Vietnamese governmental sources, on education in Vietnam. The bibliography also notes materials available without charge from the office of the American Friends of Vietnam.

Annotated Entries:

Le Quang, Hong

"Compulsory Education in Vietnam" (pp. 115-54). See Charles Bilodeau, under Cambodia.

Vu Tam Ich.

A Historical Survey of Educational Developments in Vietnam. Bulletin of the Bureau of School Service, V. 32, No. 2, December, 1959. College of Education, University of Kentucky, 143pp. Photographs, tables, and bibliography (pp. 132-35).

"This study is an attempt to survey the educational developments in Vietnam in relation to the social and political conditions of the country. . . . In the following chapters efforts will be made to present the educational systems that have existed. . . . (2) other educative agencies—such as the family, youth organizations. . . . There will be three parts dealing with education (1) in traditional Vietnam, (2) in French-controlled Vietnam, and (3) in present-day Vietnam." Included in this valuable survey are data on the Mandarin system, attitudes toward education, teachers and teacher training, school administration, and suggestions for improving education in independent Vietnam.

Levergne, D. C. and Abul H. K. Sassani

Education in Vietnam. Studies in Comparative Education. United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, Division of International Education, Washington 25, D. C. [1955], 23pp. Mimeo.

Discussion of land and people, primary, secondary, vocational, technical, and higher education. Tables include programs of studies in lower and upper secondary classes and for elementary schools. Chart on "Organization of Elementary, Secondary, and Higher Education in Vietnam." 3-page bibliography.

Lindholm, Richard W. (ed.)

Viet-nam—First Five years; An International Symposium. Michigan State University Press, 1959, xi, 365pp. Tables.

"The Challenge of Education" (pp. 141-61, by E. E. Hildreth) presents a brief survey of education in Vietnam, the U. S. role in assisting the reorganization of the system after independence, community school projects, character of secondary schools, agricultural and vocational training programs, higher education. Tables include data on U.S. financial aid to Vietnamese education (1955-57), and the number of schools, pupils, classes, and teachers for both public and private, primary and secondary, university, and vocational institutions.

Unannotated Entries:

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"State Education in Indochina," *Asiatic Review*, V. 31 (October 1935) 701-70.

Cleisz, Gerald

"The Problem of Education in French Asia, Oceania, and Australasia," *The Journal of Negro Education*, V. 15 (1946) 480-93.

Facilities for Education in Rural Areas, pages 235-37. (For full reference see same title, Thailand).

Horning, Benjamin A. and Coy C. Carpenter.

Medical Education in Vietnam: Study with Recommendations. [Winston-Salem?, North Carolina, 1956], 56pp.

In-Service Training for Primary Teachers, pages 169-70. (For full reference see same title, Thailand).

Jones, P. H. M.

"Vietnam at School: Short Survey of the Country's Secondary and Higher Education," *Far Eastern Economic Review*, V. 26 (April 19, 1962) 131-35.

Pike, Edgar N.

"Adult Education in Vietnam." *The Asia Foundation Program Bulletin*, No. 12 (Sept. 1959) 1-3.

"Public and Private Education in Vietnam," *Asian Culture*, V. 2 (April-June 1960) 79-116.

"Primary and Secondary Education in Vietnam," *News from Vietnam* (August 29, 1958) 2-10.

MALAYA AND SINGAPORE

Bibliography:

Cheeseman, Harold R.

Bibliography of Malaya: Being a Classified List of Books Wholly or Partly in English Relating to the Federation of Malaya and Singapore. London and New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1959, xi, 234pp.

This is the best single bibliographical guide to English language materials on Malaya and Singapore. Materials on education are noted in the section, "Education" (pp. 46-65).

Annotated Entries:

Mason, Frederic

The Schools of Malaya. A Background to Malaya Book. Donald Moore, publisher, Singapore, rev. ed., 1957. 39pp. Tables.

Written by a Professor of Education at the University of Malaya, this small book is an excellent general overview of the educational system of Malaya (including Singapore). Discussed are the English, Malay and Chinese schools, both private and public, recent achievements of the educational system (pupil enrollment, financial support, etc.), educational policy, problems related to the education of minorities in the Federation, and teacher training. Various tables present statistical information on these subjects.

Ginsburg, Norton and Chester F. Roberts, Jr.

Malaya. University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1958, xii, 533pp. Index, maps, tables, and bibliography (pp. 509-24).

Scattered through this general handbook on Malaya are materials on primary and secondary schools (pp. 155-60), higher education (pp. 161-62) unique educational problems of Malays (pp. 233-35), Chinese (pp. 304-10), and Indians (pp. 346-48). These, and other short sections on education, often include statistical data on enrollment, number of schools, expenditures for education, etc.

Hendershot, Vernon E.

"Malay's Complex System." *Phi Delta Kappan*, V. 31 (June, 1955) 371-76.

Brief description of the country and people, beginnings of English education in Malaya, set objectives and gradual growth of this system, characteristics of present elementary and secondary English schools, higher education (Raffles College, Sultan Idris), and prospects for the future. Author's doctoral dissertation was on the educational system of British Malaya (1941).

Report of the Commission on University Education in Malaya. The Government Press, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya, 1948, x, 150pp. Index.

A joint Commission on University Education in Malaya, composed of British and Malayan members, surveyed the postwar situation in Malaya as related to higher education and made recommendations for future developments. The Report discusses the role of a university in an independent Malaya, such problems as the characteristics of the student body, entrance qualifications, vocational needs, library and research facilities required. Recommendations are made, on the basis of this survey, for the creation of a University of Malaya—now established at Kuala Lumpur. Considerable information is given on various educational institutions visited by the Commission, both in Singapore and the former Federation of Malaya.

Furcell, Victor

"The Crisis in Malayan Education," *Pacific Affairs*, V. 26 (March, 1953) 70-76.

A discussion of the Barnes Report (L. J. Barnes, *Report of the Committee on Malay Education*, Federation of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, 1951) and the Fenn-Wu Report (William P. Fenn and Wu Teh-yao, *Chinese Schools and the Education of Chinese Malays. The Report of a Mission Invited by the Federation Government to Study the Problems of Education of Chinese in Malaya*, Kuala Lumpur, 1951). The author argues that the official reaction to these two crucial reports was pro-Malay and anti-Chinese (see *Central Advisory Committee on Education. Report on the Barnes Report on Malay Education and the Fenn-Wu Report on Chinese Education*, Kuala Lumpur, 1951). These reports summarize some of the basic problems faced today by the schools of Malaysia—according to the author who is a specialist on the Chinese in Southeast Asia and lived for many years in Malaya.

Unannotated Entries:

Butwell, Richard

"A Chinese University for Malaya," *Pacific Affairs*, V. 26 (December 1953) 244-48.

Comber, Leon

"Living and Learning in Singapore," *Journal of Adult Education*, V. 6 (November 1958) 30-34.

Dale, Martin

"Chinese Education in Malaya. . .," *Far Eastern Economic Review*, V. 35 (February 8, 1962) 325-28.

Dartford, G. P.

"Problems of Malay Education," *Oversea Education*, V. 29 (1957) 33-37.

Dussek, O. T.

"The Preparation and Work of Rural School Teachers in Malaya," *Oversea Education*, V. 1 (1930) 37-44.

Facilities for Education in Rural Areas, page 153. (For full reference see same title, Thailand).

- Godman, A.
"Secondary School Selection in Malaya," *Oversea Education*, V. 28 (1956) 115-21.
- In-Service Training for Primary Teacher, pages 97-98. (For full reference see same title, Thailand).
- McLean, Sir William
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- Oppenheim, A.
"University of Malaya in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur," *Far Eastern Economic Review*, V. 20 (1958) 246-47.
- The Organization of Educational and Vocational Guidance, pages 103-04. (For full reference see same title, Cambodia).
- Robinson, Kenneth
"Recent Developments in Chinese Education in Singapore," *Oversea Education*, V. 29 (July 1957) 60-64.
- Seow, George
"Education in Singapore," *Malaya* (May 1958) 28-30.
- Spector, Stanley
"Students and Politics in Singapore," *Far Eastern Survey*, V. 25 (March 1956) 65-73.
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"Audio-Visual Education in Malaya," *Oversea Education*, V. 29 (1957) 73-77.
- Williams, R.
"The Malayan Teachers Training College, Kota Bharu," *Oversea Education*, V. 29 (1957) 73-77.
- Winstedt, Richard O.
"Education System of Malaya." In *Educational Yearbook of the International Institute of Teachers College*, Columbia University, 1931, New York, 1932, pp. 79-140.
- Winter, W.
"Malaya's New Technical College," *Asian Review*, V. 51 (1955) 161-63.

Zainal-Abidin Bin Ahmad

"The Problem of Higher Education in Malaya," *Asian Horizon*, V. 1 (1948) 23-29.

NORTH BORNEO, BRUNEI, AND SARAWAK

Annotated Entries:

North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak (British Borneo). Human Relations Area Files Press, New Haven, Conn., 1956, xi, 287pp. Index, maps, charts; tables; and bibliography (pp. 271-78).

Brief comments on literacy, general educational systems, including government, mission and Chinese schools, problems of shortage of trained teachers, attitudes toward education—all scattered throughout this general handbook.

Alman, John

"Concerns for Children Are World-Wide—in North Borneo," *Childhood Education*, V. 37 (November 1960) 130-32.

Discussion of elementary education in North Borneo (Sabah), problems of public schools in a plural society (Chinese, Malays, and primitive people), types of schools, textbooks, status of teacher, and classroom discipline.

Unannotated Entries:

Alman, J. and D. A. Price

"Teacher Training in North Borneo," *Oversea Education*, V. 28 (January 1957) 153-57.

Bewsher, R. A.

"The Rural Improvement School of Sarawak; An Experiment in Rural Adult Education," *Oversea Education*, V. 21 (July 1950) 195-97.

"Blackboard in Borneo," *Times Educational Supplement*, 2359 (August 5, 1960).

Chater, W. J.

Statistics of Schools and Enrolment [In Sarawak], Kuching, Government Printing Office, 1958, 53pp. Tables.

A Guide to Education in Sarawak. [Kuala Belait, Brunei Press], 1961, 55pp. Illus.

Hodgson, C.

"Girls' Education in North Borneo and Brunei State," *African Women*, V. 2 (June 1957) 41-42.

INDONESIA

Annotated Entries:

Smith, Bruce Lannes

Indonesian-American Cooperation in Higher Education. Institute of Research on Overseas Programs, Michigan State University, East Lansing, 1960, xxii, 133pp. Index and bibliography (pp. 125-30).

This study begins with a survey of the struggle of the Indonesians for independence, their political, social, and cultural heritages, and the state of elementary and secondary education to 1950. Considerable information is given on the development of higher education in the country, aims and general history, policymaking in Dutch colonial and Indonesian universities, the lack of various all-university services (libraries, core curricula, etc.) university education in post-revolutionary Indonesia (material shortage, student life, etc.), Indonesian-American interuniversity relationships and recommendations for future relations. The bibliography is valuable in that it is largely on materials on education, but includes considerable scarce sources—mimeographed, published or prepared in Indonesia.

Embree, Edwin R., Margaret Sargent Simon, and W. Bryant Mumford

Island India Goes to School. The University of Chicago Press, 1934, 120pp. Illustrations, index.

A general overview of prewar life in the Dutch East Indies is presented, describing the land, people, religious activities, music, and the coming of the West to the archipelago. A favorable assessment is made of Dutch educational policy, and different types of elementary, secondary, and vocational schools are described. Considerable statistical data are given on education as of 1931-32. The conclusion offers various recommendations for improving education as related to the language problem, higher education, vocational training, etc. Discusses what should be "Aims of Native Education" by colonial powers. A background source on Indonesian education during prewar period.

Entasoit, Marnixius

Compulsory Education in Indonesia. Studies on Compulsory Education—XV. Published by UNESCO, 1954, 111pp. Charts and tables.

The basic purpose of this report, according to the author, is "to explain . . . the extent to which Indonesia is lagging behind in the field of education, the reasons for this, and the efforts of the young Republic to make up the leeway." Describes educational practices before the arrival of the Dutch, under the Dutch, and during the Japanese occupation, discussing such topics as types of schools, school personnel, minority groups, etc. A large section is devoted to the reorganization and expansion of secondary and higher education after independence, including administration, curriculum revision, Moslem and Chinese educational policies, and problems faced in establishing compulsory education for the first six grades.

Problems and Potentials of Indonesian Education. The Twenty-Eighth Annual Sir John Adams Lecture at the University of California, Los Angeles, Delivered March 22, 1961, 22pp.

The author, formerly Secretary-General of the Indonesian Ministry of Education (1949-59), briefly sketches the Dutch record in the field of education and states the basic educational aims and philosophy of the Re-

public of Indonesia. Discussed are such problems of current Indonesian education as expansion versus quality, unbalanced growth of the present system, administrative centralization, buildings and educational equipment, budget and leadership issues. As for potential, author indicates great desire of Indonesians for education, lack of discrimination, current curriculum revision, and foreign assistance by the U.S. and other sources.

Neff, Kenneth L.

National Higher Technical Education in Indonesia. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S. Government Printing Office, OE-14052, 67pp. Bibliography (p. 31).

After a short survey of past achievements in education, this report discusses the organization and administration of several higher educational institutions (Gadjah Mada, Bandung Institute of Technology), describing courses of study, equipment and facilities, and examination procedures. Also discussed are handicaps faced by Indonesians seeking technical training at home. Included are established programs, listing various courses, for students pursuing degrees in both architecture and engineering (different types).

Thomas, R. Murray

"Concerns for Children are World-Wide—in West Java." *Childhood Education*, V. 37 (April, 1961) 377-81. Photographs.

Discussion of elementary education in West Java (Bandung) by American exchange professor, with comments on character of Indonesian children, recreational activities, curriculum, language problem, school facilities, mass education movement, teachers, and outside aid to Indonesian schools, including that of the U.S.

Unannotated Entries:

Bancroft, R. W.

"Indonesian Teacher's Group Directors Discuss Problems, Plans and Hopes," *New York State Education*, V. 47 (April 1960) 28-29.

Creutzberg, K. F.

"Education in the Netherlands East Indies," *Asiatic Review*, V. 4 (1934) 118-21.

"The Development of National Education in Indonesia," *Indonesian Review*, V. 1 (December 1951) 393-99.

Dickinson, William C.

"Teaching Physics in Java," *Physics Today*, V. 10 (February 1957) 18-25. Illus.

Emerson, Rupert

"Education in the Netherlands East Indies," *The Journal of Negro Education*, V. 15 (Summer, 1946) 494-507.

Facilities for Education in Rural Areas, page 125. (For full reference see same title, Thailand).

Finkelstein, L. S.

"Education in Indonesia," *Far Eastern Survey*, V. 20 (1951) 149-53.

Fisau, Richard

"A Further Report on Physics Teaching in Java," *Physics Today*, V. 11 (November 1958) 4-26. Illus.

In-Service Training for Primary Teachers, pages 75-76. (For full reference see same title, Thailand).

Irwin, G.

"Educational Problems in Indonesia," *Australian Outlook*, V. 2 (1957) 3-10.

Lewis, Reba

"The Struggle for Education in Indonesia," *United Asia*, V. 10 (December 1958) 440-46.

Little, M.G.

"Establishment of a System of Education in Indonesia," *Educational News*, V. 4 (October 1954) 11-13.

Mardowo, Raden

"Educational Problems in Indonesia," *Asian Review*, V. 54 (1958) 62-65.

"Higher Education in Indonesia," *Eastern World*, V. II (June 1957) 23-25.

Ong, S. L.

"Physical Education in Indonesia," *Journal of Health, Physical Education, Recreation*, V. 30 (November 1959) 57.

Soedjito, Mas.

The Development of the Universitas Gadjah Mada. [Jogjakarta], Universitas Gadjah Mada, 1957, 18pp. Illus.

Soemarjono, J.

"Experiment [Home Economics Education] in Indonesia," *Home Economics*, V. 54 (January 1962) 47.

Thomas, R. M. and A. Sjah

"Draw-A-Man Test in Indonesia," *Journal of Educational Psychology*, V. 52 (October 1961) 232-35.

Timmer, W. J.

"Agricultural College Education in Indonesia," *Economic Review of Indonesia*, V. 1 (March 1947) 49-50.

Van der Kroef, J. M.

"Educational Development and Social Change in Indonesia," *Harvard Educational Review*, V. 24 (Fall 1954) 239-55.

Wal, Simon Lambertus van der

Some Information on Education in Indonesia Up To 1942, With a Bibliography. Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Cooperation. The Hague, 1961, 2nd ed., 23pp.

PHILIPPINES

Bibliographies:

Eggan, Fred (ed.)

Selected Bibliography of the Philippines, Topically Arranged and Annotated. Preliminary edition, Human Relations Area Files, New Haven Conn., 1956, vi, 138pp.

The most recent general bibliography on the Philippines with materials arranged under a variety of categories, including education. Contains an author index and deals primarily with English language materials.

Houston, Charles O., Jr.

Philippine Bibliography I. An Annotated Preliminary Bibliography of Philippine Bibliographies (Since 1900). The University of Manila, Manila, 1960. 69pp. Index, printed separately, includes both subject, author and title indexes, 21pp. (Both may be purchased from the Cellar Book Shop, P.O. Box 6, College Park Station, Detroit 21, Michigan.)

Best existing guide to bibliographies of English language materials on the Philippines. This source includes numerous references to the literature on education.

Annotated Entries:

Carson, Arthur L.

Higher Education in the Philippines. Bulletin 1961, No. 29, OE-14065. U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1961 xiv, 251pp. Photographs, tables, charts and bibliography (pp. 224-33).

The best, and latest, general survey of the historical development of private and public higher education in the Philippines, including information on elementary and secondary schools. Also discussed are the land and people, curriculum organization, college and university development, accreditation, teacher training, outside aid (U. S., U. N., etc.), and basic educational and

philosophical problems. Attention is directed to the unannotated bibliography and the organizational charts of educational administration and various tables of statistical data (college enrollment, public and private, number of schools, 1958-59, of teachers, etc.). Author was formerly President of Silliman University, Philippines.

Isidro, Antonio, Juan C. Canave, Priscilla S. Manalang, and Matilde M. Valdes. *Compulsory Education in the Philippines*. Studies on Compulsory Education—IX. Published by UNESCO, 1952, 84pp., tables and bibliography (pp. 82-84).

Brief history of compulsory primary education and its present status in the Philippines, including information on curricula, teaching of language (Tagalog, or Pilipino), social studies, the place of the community school movement in national development, and a statement of problems ahead in compulsory primary education—economic, administrative, linguistic, etc. Tables on extension classes, pupil survival rates, public expenditures for education, etc.

A Survey of the Public Schools of the Philippines—1960. By a staff of Americans and Filipinos chosen by the International Cooperation Administration of the United States and the National Economic Council of the Republic of the Philippines. Published by the United States Operations Mission to the Philippines, Carmelo and Bauermann, Inc., Manila, 1960, 594pp. Tables and charts.

A recent and comprehensive survey of the education system of the Philippines, including extensive data on elementary and secondary curricula, personnel, school plants and equipment. Outlines existing problems—and presents recommendations—as to the public schools, language problems, vocational and teacher education, school organization, administration and financing. Data are based on extensive interviews with Filipino educators and questionnaires distributed throughout the Republic. This survey follows in the tradition of an earlier examination of the Philippine public schools by Paul Monroe: *A Survey of the Educational System of the Philippines*, Bureau of Printing, Manila, 1925, 677pp.

Agoncillo, Amado L.

Adult Education in the Philippines. R. P. Garcia Publishing Company, Manila, 1952, xiii, 361pp. Index, and appendices.

A general survey of the history of adult education in the Philippines, through the Spanish, American, and independence periods. Topics discussed are the programs organized to advance adult education, private and public, aims and purposes of Filipino adult education, literacy health, home life, cultural programs, program administration, instructional materials prepared and various teaching methods. Each chapter includes bibliographical references to selected readings. Appendices include the various acts establishing adult education programs and a statistical summary of adult education activities (1952-53).

Bernardino, Vitaliano

The Philippine Community School. Phoenix Press, Manila, 1958, viii, 318pp. Index, appendices, charts, and bibliography (pp. 269-82).

A comprehensive source on the Philippine community school—a model for Southeast Asia—and includes an historical background to the movement, various approaches developed, training of personnel, curriculum organization, use of the *purok*, evaluation of progress achieved, and case studies of community schools in different parts of the Republic. Appendices reproduce community school forms and legislation related to the movement.

Fresnoza, Florencio P.

Essentials of the Philippine Educational System. Abiva Publishing House, Manila, 1957, 564pp. Revised ed. Index, charts, and tables.

An introductory textbook for Filipino college students of education with topics devoted to the history of education during the Spanish, American Japanese, and independence periods, nature and scope of the educational system, educational philosophy, administration (Department of Education, Bureau of Public Schools, etc.), basic curricula for elementary and secondary schools, instruction and supervision, teaching personnel, ethics of teaching, finances, adult education, community schools, and various appraisals of the educational system (Monroe, Quezon, Prosser, UNESCO, Bell, etc.). Extensive bibliographical references are made to existing literature, almost entirely in English.

"Philippines" (pp. 156-58). *Teaching of Natural Science in Secondary Schools*. XVth International Conference on Public Education Convened by UNESCO and the I.B.E., 1952. Jointly published by the International Bureau of Education, Geneva, and UNESCO, 1952, 213pp.

Based on distributed questionnaires to government agencies, the study reports on the place of natural science in the curriculum, aims of program, principal questions treated in syllabus for each class, teaching methods, training of teaching staff, up-dating of their knowledge, recent books and current trends. (For similar information on this subject for Thailand, see "Thailand," pp. 177-79).

Pecson, Geronima T. and Maria Racelis [Hollsteiner]. *Tales of the American Teachers in the Philippines*. Carmelo and Bauermann, Inc., Manila 1959, xv, 254pp. Photographs.

A stimulating reprinting of articles written by, or about, early American teachers in the Philippines, describing the problems faced in teaching in isolated rural communities, the nature of the educational system, attitudes of Filipinos toward education, achievements, and statements by Filipinos about these early pioneers in the Philippines.

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"Community Schools in the Philippines." In *Education for Better Living*, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, Washington 25, D. C., Bulletin No. 9, 1957, pp. 47-63.

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"The Birth of the Philippine Educational System," *Silliman Journal*, V. 3 (January-March 1956) 1-19.

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"Philippine Education in Transition," *University of Manila Journal of East Asiatic Studies*, V. 7 (January 1958) 89-100.

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"Student-Farmers Earn While They Learn." *School Executive* 78 (Dec. 1958) 52-54. (About Central Luzon Agricultural College's program.)

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"The Nature and Scope of the Philippine School Crisis," *Philippine Journal of Education*, V. 39 (October 1960) 284-85, 325.

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"Science Education in the Philippines," *Science Education*, V. 43 (April 1959) 207-14.

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"Philippine Educators Show the Way," *Education*, V. 76 (June 1956) 601-10.

Hernandez, D. F.

"The Status of Science Education Research," *Educational Quarterly*, V. 9 (January 1962) 31-46.

In-Service Training for Primary Teachers, see pages 117-18. (For full reference see same title, Thailand.)

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"Up-Grading Agricultural Teacher Education in the Philippines," *Agricultural Education Magazine*, V. 32 (May 1959) 12-13.

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"Key Method of Teaching Illiterates," *International Review of Missions*, V. 25 (April 1936) 235-49.

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"Philippine Education Faces Tomorrow." *Fookien Times Yearbook*, 1959, (Manila), 131-144.

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"A Design for Teacher Education in the Philippines." *Educational Record*, V. 39 (April 1958) 180-191.

Marquardt, W. W.

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Morales, Alfredo T.

"Is Education Geared to Barrio Progress?," *Educational Quarterly*, V. 2 (March 1955) 9-14.

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"Public Education in the Philippines—Footnote to the Future," *Scientific Monthly*, V. 76 (April 1953) 197-202.

Orata, Pedro T.

"Philippine Education Today," *International Review of Education*, V. 2 (1956) 159-73.

The Organization of Educational and Vocational Guidance, page 1932. (For full reference see same title, Cambodia.)

Peralta, Cresencio

Current Issues in Philippine Education. Manila, Silangan Publishing House, 1955, 203pp.

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"Land Tenure and Public School Enrollment in the Philippines," *Comparative Education Review*, V. 5 (October 1961) 136-41.

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"Primitive Education Among the Ifugao." *Philippine Studies*, 2 (September 1954) 266-285; Vol. 3 (March 1955) 70-89.

Sinco, Vicente G.

Education in Philippine Society. Quezon City, University of the Philippines Publication Office, 1959, 186pp.

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