

B I B L I O G R A P H Y O F T H A I L A N D

A SELECTED LIST OF BOOKS AND ARTICLES WITH
ANNOTATIONS BY THE STAFF OF THE CORNELL
THAILAND RESEARCH PROJECT

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PREFACE

During the year 1955-1956, the Southeast Asia Program of Cornell University undertook the preparation of a volume on some selected features of contemporary social organization and culture in Thailand, one in a series of country handbooks sponsored by the Human Relations Area Files, Inc., of New Haven, Connecticut.

The present bibliography is an annotated list of the published or readily available source materials used by the staff of the Cornell Thailand Research Project in the preparation of the handbook and reflects, therefore, the sociological orientation of that book. Historical, economic, and political subjects have been covered only to the extent necessary to provide background information for the main study. In the study ample use was also made of the large collection of unpublished notes, field reports, and miscellaneous papers available in the files of the Cornell Southeast Asia Program and of the Cornell Research Center, Bangkok. These materials have not been included in this bibliography, since they are not available to the general reader.

The titles of publications in Thai have been given in transliteration only, together with an English translation of the title. A basically phonetic system of transliteration has been used. The system is that recommended by the Royal Institute of Thailand in 1939 and outlined in the Journal of the Thailand Research Society of March, 1941. The only deviations from this system have been made in the case of personal names; where an individual's own transliteration of his name is known, it is used even if it differs from the system.

Any topical breakdown of bibliographical entries is inevitably somewhat arbitrary. Much of the material on Thailand is broadly descriptive and deals with problems of the country as a whole rather than with specific aspects of the culture. Entries in this bibliography are not cross-indexed; they will be found under the heading which is most closely descriptive of the main topic covered in the publications. Thus, for example, the student interested in labor should refer not only to the section on "Economy," but also to the section on "Ethnic Groups," since ethnic Chinese are an important element of the labor force in Thailand.

This bibliography supplements and complements a number of previous works. The comprehensive bibliography on mainland Southeast Asia by Embree and Dotson is by now several years out of date; in any case, its main emphasis is anthropological and it is but sparsely annotated. The yearly bibliographies published by the Far Eastern Association are limited to the mere listing of titles of published books and articles, and only an unannotated list of books is issued by the American Institute of Pacific Relations. The Thailand section of the selected Southeast Asia bibliography of the Library of Congress

includes a total of only thirty-two titles; the detailed annotations provide a valuable introduction to the more common general works on Thailand but offer little to the person with a specialized interest in the country.

A by-product of research for a handbook dealing only with certain aspects of modern Thai society, the present bibliography can make no claim to be exhaustive. Nevertheless, it represents a rather extensive survey of the more recent literature on Thailand which could be examined by the staff of the Cornell Thailand Research Project for annotations. The bibliography is issued now in its present form in the belief that it will prove useful to students concerned with current developments in Thailand. The Cornell Southeast Asia Program would be glad to receive additions, corrections, and emendations in the hope that these may contribute to the eventual production of a more complete bibliography.

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GENERAL

The Bangkok Post. Vol. 1- 1946-. Bangkok. Daily.

The best English language newspaper published in Thailand.

Chandruang, Kumut. My Boyhood in Siam. New York: John Day, 1938. Pp. xiv, 226.

This is a readable account of the author's childhood; it gives an insight into the life of a Thai family from the beginning of this century to the 1932 revolution and shows the changes brought about in the traditional way of life by Western influences. There is no other book in English drawing a similarly intimate picture of upper class Thai family life. After a period of government service and some private ventures in the fields of publishing and the theater, Mr. Chandruang is now reportedly engaged in business in northern Thailand.

Chula Chakrabongse, Prince. Brought up in England. London: G.T. Foulis, 1943. Pp. 322; illustrations.

This autobiography by a high-ranking Thai prince, who has spent most of his life in England, contains some first-hand comments on and descriptions of personalities and events in Thailand during the last years of the absolute monarchy and the first years of the constitutional regime.

Credner, Wilhelm. Siam, das Land der Tai. (Siam, the Land of the Tai.) Stuttgart: J. Engelhorn's Nachf. in Stuttgart, 1935. Pp. XVI, 422; illustrations; appendix; bibliography; index.

This book is the only complete cultural geography of Thailand. Even though much of the statistical information is now somewhat out of date, it is still an excellent general reference work. The author undertook the research for this book during a two years' stay in Thailand (1927-29). The German "scientific" style occasionally makes the writing difficult to read. The bibliography is valuable, because of an extensive use of German and Dutch sources which are not usually cited in English publications.

Cressey, George B. Asia's Lands and Peoples. New York, Toronto, London: McGraw Hill, 1951. Pp. x, 597; illustrations; bibliography; index.

A good general geography of Asia. The coverage, however, is too broad to make it a useful source for detailed information on Thailand.

Crosby, Sir Josiah. *Siam: The Crossroads*. London: Hollis and Carter, 1945. Pp. vi, 174; illustrations; map; index.

This study of Thailand before World War II was written by a British foreign service officer who resided in Thailand for more than two decades. The author gives a brief general description of Thailand during the absolute monarchy and examines in detail the changes in Thailand after 1932. Some of his conclusions are dated or biased; many, however, are relevant to Thailand today.

deYoung, John E. *Village Life in Modern Thailand*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1955. Pp. vii, 225; maps; illustrations; appendices; bibliography; index.

Mr. deYoung's book is a general description of the life of the Thai peasant: his village organization, social organization, life history, economy, religious beliefs and practices, and the changing scope of his world. The book's greatest virtue is also its greatest weakness. The author's information is strongest by far on northern Thailand (deYoung has spent a number of years doing anthropological field work in a northern village), and he has many valuable and unique comments to make on the patterns of Thai rural life in this area. Unfortunately, as far as his description of rural Thailand as a whole is concerned, deYoung frequently fails to make it clear that patterns he describes are not necessarily, or not at all, true of other areas in Thailand. The value of the book is also seriously reduced by a rather large number of errors in basic facts regarding Thailand, such as statistical errors and inconsistencies, incorrect dates, incorrect use of Thai words, lack of a uniform system of transliteration. The book, in short, is a valuable addition to the thin library of literature on present-day Thailand, but it is an addition that must be used with caution.

Dobby, E.H.G. *Southeast Asia*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1951. Pp. 415; index.

Chapters 17 and 18 (Pp. 259-287) deal respectively with the natural landscape and the cultural and social landscape of Thailand. The former is discussed in somewhat technical terms, the text being highlighted with maps, some of which appear misleading. The inaccuracies of the latter chapter can be explained on the basis of the bibliographical citations: no books published after 1945 and no documents are listed.

Döhring, Karl. *Siam*. Darmstadt: Folkwang Verlag, 1923. 2 Vols. I. Land und Volk. (I. Land and People.) Pp. 60, 142; illustrations. II. Die Bildende Kunst (mit Ausnahme der Plastik). (II. The Creative Arts [with the Exception of Sculpture].) Pp. 60, 140; illustrations.

The author was a German architect employed by King Chulalongkorn Vol-

ume I gives an excellent and concise general description of the country and people of Thailand. Volume II discusses Thai art, particularly Thai architecture and interior decoration, and draws attention to the influence of the Ramayana on Thai art.

Ekert-Rotholz, Alice M. Siam hinter der Bambuswand: ein ostasiatisches Reisebuch. (Siam behind the Bamboo Wall: An East Asian Travel Book.) München: Deutsches Verlagshaus Bong, 1953. Pp. 234; illustrations.

This book contains excellent photographs, but the text, by the wife of a German dentist, long resident in Bangkok, adds little to knowledge of Thailand which is not readily available in English.

Elwin, Verrier. Chiangmai--Land of Smiles. Geographical Magazine, Vol. 25, pp. 359-361; illustrations. 1952.

This is a travelogue-type description of Chiangmai, by a noted anthropologist.

Embree, John F. and Lillian Ota Dotson. Bibliography of the Peoples and Cultures of Mainland Southeast Asia. New Haven: Yale University Southeast Asia Studies, 1950. Pp. xv, 821; addenda; map.

This bibliography, divided by topic, provides an invaluable guide to materials on Thailand, particularly to material relating to the field of anthropology. Brief annotations are provided for some of the entries. The late Professor Embree of the Yale University Southeast Asia Studies program spent almost two years in Southeast Asia with the United States Information Offices in Bangkok and Saigon.

Far Eastern Association. Far Eastern Bibliography. Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press, 1947-. Annual reprint of the bibliography issued in the Far Eastern Quarterly. Supersedes Bulletin of Far Eastern Bibliography, Washington: Committee on Far Eastern Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies. Vols. 1-5, 1936-1940.

The best bibliographic aid for current publications on Thailand. Not annotated.

Fryer, D. W. The "Million City" in Southeast Asia. Geographical Review, Vol. 43, pp. 474-494; map. 1953.

This article, by a Senior Lecturer in economic geography at the University of Melbourne, discusses the development of five major cities in Asia, including Bangkok. The information given is too general to be of use in a detailed study of Thailand.

Gedney, William J. Weekly Review of Siamese Periodicals. No. 1-14, July 29-October 28, 1952. Bangkok.

Translations of articles from the Thai press and periodicals, published briefly in Bangkok by an American scholar of Thai language and literature, now on the staff of Cornell University. Each issue averages 50 pages.

Gordon, Wilhelm Friedrich. Thailand, das neue Siam. (Thailand, the New Siam.) Leipzig: Wilhelm Goldman Verlag, 1941. Pp. 151; table; map.

This general description of Thailand offers little material not available in a number of publications in English.

Graham, Walter Armstrong. Siam. London: Alexander Moring, 1924. 2 Vols. Illustrations; folded map; appendices; indices.

This is one of the best comprehensive surveys available; although written originally in 1912, much of it applies to present-day Thailand. Volume I includes chapters on geography, history, social organization, ethnic groups, education, language, and literature. Volume II takes up in detail industries, commerce and trade, communications, art, and religion. The author was a British advisor to the Thai government for many years.

Graham, Walter Armstrong. Siam: A Handbook of Practical, Commercial, and Political Information. London: Alexander Moring, 1912. Pp. xiv, 637; illustrations, folded map; index; appendix.

The original edition of Graham's later two volume work on Thailand.

Junsair Morn Luang Manich. Geography of Siam. Bangkok: Rung-Rueng-Dharm Press, 1948. Pp. 60; map; illustrations.

This booklet attempts to summarize all available information on the physical, political, and economic geography of Thailand. It amounts to little more than a random collection of facts, which have been more clearly presented in many other publications.

Landon, Kenneth Ferry. Siam in Transition. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1939. Pp. ix, 328; bibliography; appendices; folded map; index.

This is a good broad survey of most aspects of Thai culture. It should be read selectively, as a supplement to Graham's older, but more complete work. The author is an American government official, long resident in Thailand.

Lewis, Norman. *A Single Pilgrim*. New York: Rinehart, 1954. Pp. 247.

A novel set in northern Thailand which creates successfully for the reader some understanding of community life and key personages in a provincial town.

MacDonald, Alexander. *Bangkok Editor*. New York: Macmillan, 1949. Pp. 229.

This book written by an American journalist and founder of the Bangkok Post, gives a general background on journalism in Bangkok. It contains material on press ownership, the policies of various papers, and the problems of censorship, personnel and advertising. It also goes into some detail on the political events and problems in post-war Thailand.

Moore, W. Robert. *Scintillating Siam*. *National Geographic Magazine*, Vol. 91, pp. 173-200; illustrations; map. 1947.

This article contains very general comments on Thai religion, customs, social values, and language.

Outram, Frank. *Post-war Siam*. *The Geographical Magazine*, Vol. 20, pp. 140-149; illustrations. 1947.

This article skims lightly over many aspects of Thai life, history, and arts.

Pallegoix, Mgr. *Description du royaume Thai ou Siam*. (Description of the Thai Kingdom or Siam.) Paris: Vialat, 1854. 2 Vols. Illustrations; map.

A general description of Thailand at the middle of the nineteenth century by the then head of the Roman Catholic mission in the country.

Peterson, A.D.C. *The Far East, a Social Geography*. London: Gerald Duckworth, 1950. Pp. 336; statistical appendix, illustrations; maps; index; bibliographies.

A brief section on Thailand gives a concise, but somewhat oversimplified, summary of Thai political, social, and economic organization.

Rangthong, Jaivid and Kim Korwong. *A New Guide to Bangkok*. 2nd edition. Bangkok: Hatha Dhip, 1950. Pp. ii, 290; illustrations; index.

This book gives a Baedeker-type description principally of Bangkok and, to a much lesser extent of other places in Thailand. In addition to factual current information of interest to tourists, the book contains an outline of Thai history and a brief description of the Thai arts. The pictures are mainly of Thai dancers and Buddhist temples.

Sarasas, Phra. *My Country Thailand (Its History, Geography, and Civilization)* 2nd edition. Bangkok: Chetanadhara Chakrabandhu, 1953. Pp. c, 192; illustrations.

This general description of Thailand by a Thai author is interesting mainly in so far as it tends to reflect national views toward a number of problems. From the viewpoint of factual information or objective interpretation of events it does not measure up to the book by Virginia Thompson. The dedication "To the Japanese Heroes of Pearl Harbor" in the first edition of this book, printed in Tokyo in 1942, was omitted from the second edition.

Sharp, Lauriston and Hazel Hauck, Kamol Janlekha, and Robert Textor. *Siamese Rice Village: A Preliminary Study of Bang Chan, 1948-1949*. Bangkok: Cornell Research Center, 1953. Pp. f, 300; appendices; tables; illustration.

This initial report on the findings of the Cornell Research Project in Thailand gives valuable information on the social setting of Bang Chan, a village in the Central Plain. The economic aspects of the study have been more exhaustively treated in Janlekha's later doctoral dissertation.

Siam Rath Weekly Review. Bangkok.

A weekly publication in English, largely giving material translated from the Thai daily Sayam Rath.

Siam Rath Weekly Review. *Siamese Glimpses: A Collection of Press Photographs* Bangkok, n.d. Pp. 66.

This is a collection of full- or half-page photographic illustrations of Thailand previously printed in publications of the Siam Rath Press. The illustrations, which bear brief textual explanations, range widely in subject matter and provide one of the best available photographic records of present-day Thailand.

Siam Society. *Journal of the Siam Society*, Vol. I- 1904-. Bangkok, London (etc.), 1905-. Vols. XXXII-XXXV, 1940-1944 issued as *Journal of the Thailand Research Society*. In English, French, German, and Thai.

The interests of the Siam Society are largely in the arts, archaeology, history, folklore, and ethnography, and the journal over the years has contained a large number of valuable articles dealing with investigations in these fields as they pertain to Thailand. The more recent issues usually contain a useful review of recent Thai publications. Articles of particular interest or pertinence are listed separately in this bibliography.

Siam Society. The Siam Society Fiftieth Anniversary Commemorative Publication: Selected Articles from the Siam Society Journal. Bangkok, 1954. 2 Vols.

A collection of some of the best short articles published in the Journal of the Siam Society, 1904-1953. Articles of particular interest or pertinence are listed separately in this bibliography.

Sisukhon, La-ong. Thiao 71 Changwat. (A Tour of the Seventy-one Provinces.) Bangkok: Khlangwitthaya Press, 1954. Pp. xx, 1076; maps; illustrations.

The author's official duties--he is an auditor for the government--require him to travel extensively throughout Thailand. This book is an account of his first-hand experiences in the provincial capitals, and is meant to serve as a tourists' guidebook. It contains much information about the modes of travel in Thailand and the daily activities in the various provinces.

Siwasariyanon, Witt. Life in Bangkok. Thailand Culture Series, No. 16. Bangkok: National Culture Institute, 1954. Pp. 16; illustrations; map.

This is largely a "tourist" description of Bangkok; its architectural, cultural, and recreational attractions. The author, a government official, was at one time Director of the Government Tourist Bureau.

Smith, Malcolm. A Physician at the Court of Siam. London: Country Life, 1946. Pp. 164; illustrations; appendix; bibliography.

This book gives valuable first-hand information on Thai court life and the leading Thai personalities during the reign of Mongkut, Chulalongkorn and Vajiravudh. The author spent many years in Thailand and during part of his stay he was officially attached to the court as private physician to Queen Mother Saowapa.

Spencer, J.E. Asia East by South. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1954. Also London: Chapman & Hall. Pp. x, 453; bibliography; indices.

A good general geography of Asia. The coverage, however, is too broad to make it a useful source for detailed information on Thailand.

Standard; a Weekly Newspaper for International Readers. Bangkok.

A weekly magazine in English established in 1946. While the contents are largely "society news," the Standard generally offers a serialized article on some phase of Thai cultural life.

Stanton, Edwin F. Brief Authority. New York: Harper & Bros., 1956. Pp. xii, 290; index.

These personal recollections of a former United States ambassador to Thailand give an interesting account of the developments in Thailand during the crucial years from 1946 to 1953. Mr. Stanton's sympathetic interest in the country makes this description of political events the background for a better understanding of the Thai people.

Suvatti, Chote. Fauna of Thailand. Bangkok: Department of Fisheries, 1950. Pp. 1100; index; bibliography.

An exhaustive, systematic classification of the animal life of Thailand. A one-hundred page bibliography lists the original articles published on the various species listed in the book.

Thailand. Department of Publicity. Present-day Siam. Bangkok, 1949. Pp. 47; illustrations.

This is a profusely illustrated government pamphlet on the more attractive and colorful aspects of Thai culture.

Thailand. Department of Publicity. Thai Pictorial. Bangkok, 1941.

A publication of the Department of Publicity, first issued in July 1941 and discontinued at the outbreak of World War II. Addressed to foreign readers, it was handsomely made up and outspokenly nationalistic.

Thailand. Executive Committee of the Eighth Congress. Siam: General and Medical Features. Bangkok: Bangkok Times Press, 1930. Pp. 332; illustrations.

This book was prepared for the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine's Eighth Congress, held in Bangkok in 1930. It includes sections on government, history, religion, literature, and art, but is devoted primarily to a discussion of health and sanitation in Thailand. It gives an excellent description of medical facilities and general health conditions of the time, but is of course very much out of date.

Thailand. Ministry of Commerce and Communications. Siam, Nature and Industry. Bangkok, 1930. Pp. 324; index; appendix; illustrations; map.

The information in this collection of descriptive articles by a number of Thai and foreign experts on various subjects is now largely outdated. The book does serve, however, as a useful background for the understanding of recent developments in Thailand.

Thailand. Ministry of the Interior. Kansamruat Sammano Khrua thua Ratcha-annačhak Thai P.S. 2490. (Population Census of Thailand, 1947.) Bangkok, 1954. 7 Volsd

These volumes of the latest decennial census give detailed statistical information on population distribution and social conditions among the Thai people, for example, education and literacy, marital status, occupation, citizenship, religious affiliation. The text is in Thai and the statistical tables use Thai numerals.

Thailand. Ministry of the Interior. Department of Municipalities. Raingan Kitčhakan khong Thetsaban Pračhampi P.S. 2496. (Municipal Affairs Yearbook, 1953.) Bangkok, 1954. Pp. 609.

A complete report on all phases of governmental activity in the various Thai municipalities (thetsaban), including economy, public finance, health and welfare, and education. Text and figures are in Thai.

Thailand. National Economic Council. Statistical Yearbook Thailand, 1916-. New Series, Vol. 1- 1953-. Bangkok. Annual.

This yearly publication gives statistical information on all aspects of national life. The usefulness of this volume, like that of all Thai statistical information, is somewhat impaired by inaccuracies, unexplained discrepancies between tables, etc. The yearbook, however, does provide statistics which are unavailable elsewhere.

Thailand. National Economic Council. Central Statistical Office. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. Vol. 1- June 1952-. Bangkok.

The basic source for current statistics on Thailand. Included in the tables are data on climate, population, labor, education, currency, trade, prices, and production.

Thailand Research Society. See Siam Society.

Thompson, P.A. Lotus Land, Being an Account of the Country and the People of Southern Siam. London: T. Werner Laurie, 1906. Pp. xii, 312; illustrations; index; folded map.

A general description of Bangkok and central Thailand largely based on the author's experiences. The author was three years in Thailand and worked for the Royal Survey Department of the Thai Government. Generously illustrated with photographs and sketches.

Thompson, Virginia. Thailand, the New Siam. New York: Macmillan, 1941. Pp. xxxii, 865; tables; index; map.

Although somewhat out-of-date, this book, by a free-lance scholar on Southeast Asia, can still be considered the standard reference work on Thailand.

Timeless Thailand Faces a Changing World. National Geographic Magazine, Vol. 33, No. 2, pp. 14-16. 1954.

A very general "picturesque" description of the country and its politics.

United States. Department of State. Thailand: Its People and Economy. Washington: Division of Publications, Office of Public Affairs, 1950. Pp. 8.

This pamphlet consists of a short and very general discussion of various aspects of Thailand's government, economy, press, health conditions, etc.

United States. Department of State. Office of Intelligence Research. External Research Report. Research List, No. 3: Research on Southeast Asia. Washington, 1952-.

A useful guide to some of the research work on Thailand now in progress.

United States. Foreign Operations Administration. Country Series: Thailand. Washington, 1953. Pp. 8; illustrations.

This is a brief survey of American financial aid and technical assistance to Thailand.

United States. Library of Congress. Orientalia Division. Southeast Asia; an Annotated Bibliography of Selected Reference Sources, Compiled by Cecil Hobbs, Reference Librarian for Southeast Asia. Washington, 1952. Pp. ix, 163.

The brief section on Thailand (pp. 43-56) contains very detailed information on the contents of thirty-two books and pamphlets on Thailand.

United States. Mutual Security Agency. East Meets West in Thailand. Washington, n.d. Pp. 20; illustrations.

This well-illustrated booklet gives a bird's-eye view of Thailand.

United States, Mutual Security Agency. Southeast Asia. Washington, 1952. Pp. 54; illustrations

This survey of the work of the Mutual Security Agency in Southeast Asia devotes six pages to Thailand.

United States. War Department. Army Map Service. Gazetteer to Maps of Thailand: Compiled under the Supervision of the United States Board on Geographical Names. Washington, 1944. Pp. XIV, 972; folded maps.

Lists of geographical places in Thailand, their exact location, and references to maps on which they can be found. The maps included in the book show the areas of Thailand which have been mapped by various agencies

Wood, W.A.R. Land of Smiles. Bangkok: Krungdebarngar Press, 1935. Pp. 186; illustrations

Reminiscences of Thailand, principally its law courts, by a former British consul at Chiangmai. The author aims at entertaining rather than informing his readers.

Young, Ernest. The Kingdom of the Yellow Robe. Westminster: Archibald Constable, 1898. Pp. ix, 309; illustrations.

This is an old, general account of traditional Thai culture. Many of the author's observations are now outdated, but the book retains historical value.

HISTORY

Ahmad, Hafiz Manzooruddin. Thailand, Land der Freien. (Thailand, Land of the Free) Leipzig: Wilhelm Goldmann Verlag, 1943. Pp. 263; illustrations.

A rather superficial history; most detailed on the seventeenth century and the post-1932 period.

Ajarananda. Cultural History of Siam. United Asia: International Magazine of Asian Affairs, Vol. 3, pp. 389-392. 1951.

A good summary of the history of the Thai people from their origins in China to the end of the nineteenth century, with special emphasis on the influence of Indian culture on the culture of Thailand.

Coast, John. *Some Aspects of Siamese Politics*. New York: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1953. Pp. iii, 60; index.

The author, formerly a member of the British Information Service in Bangkok, gives a fairly straightforward account of political developments in Thailand from 1932 to 1952. His description of the efforts to foster Westernization and promote nationalism made by the first Pibulsonggram administration (1938-1944) is particularly rewarding.

Coedès, George. *Les états hindouisés d'Indochine et d'Indonésie*. (The Hinduized States of Indochina and Indonesia.) Paris: Boccard, 1948. Pp. xi, 466.

The most distinguished scholarly study on the subject of Indian influences in Southeast Asia and the best history of Southeast Asia to 1500. The author is one of the foremost scholars of Southeast Asia and was at one time director of the Thai National Library.

Coedès, George. *Recueil des inscriptions du Siam*. (Collection of Inscriptions from Siam.) Bangkok: The Bangkok Times Press, 1924, 1929. 2 Parts in 1 Vol. Plates.

An extremely valuable collection of translations in French and Thai of stone inscriptions found in Thailand. Part I is devoted to the inscriptions of Sukhothai, the earliest Thai kingdom in what is now Thailand. In addition to the translations, the volume contains photographs of the original inscriptions.

Credner, Wilhelm. *Kulturgeographische Beobachtungen in der Landschaft um Tali (Yunnan), mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Nan Tsao Problems*. (Cultural and Geographical Observations in the Region around Tali [Yunnan], with Special Attention to the Problem of Nan Chao.) *Journal of the Siam Society*, Vol. XXVII, pp. 135-151; plates; maps; glossary. 1935.

A discussion of the origin of the Tai peoples before their emigration to the southern Yunnan region. Professor Credner suggests, basing his conclusions on the type of cultivation carried on by the Thai, that they emigrated from Southern China westward. He discusses briefly the other peoples of the Yunnan area and the nature of the land. The author is a German geographer, a specialist on Southeast Asia, who gathered the material for this article on a four and a half months' field trip to Yunnan under the sponsorship of the Sun Yat-sen University in 1930.

Damrong Rajanubhab, Prince. *The Introduction of Western Culture in Siam*. *Journal of the Siam Society*, Vol. XX, pp. 89-100. 1926.

This essay deals in general terms with the process of Westernization in Thailand under the absolute monarchy. Prince Damrong was Thailand's leading historian and scholar of traditional Thai culture.

Damrong Rajanubhab, Prince. The Story of the Records of Siamese History. The Siam Society Fiftieth Anniversary Publication, Vol. I, pp. 79-98. 1954.

This bibliographical essay is primarily concerned with Thai sources for history--inscriptions, chronicles, and the like--before 1800. This is a valuable and unique essay on the traditional Thai approach to history.

Graham, James E. Openings of Siam by the Western World. Unpublished Master's Thesis. University of Kansas, 1946. Pp. 161; bibliography.

Summary of the relations between Siam and Western nations up to about 1900, with heavy emphasis on missionary activities.

Hailey, Foster. Half of One World. New York: Macmillan, 1950. Pp. x, 207; index.

Includes a short chapter on Thailand since the war, based on a trip made by the author for the New York Times through the Asian area in 1946-1947. Good as a summary of political events during that short period, but necessarily undetailed.

Hall, D.G.E. A History of South-East Asia. London: Macmillan, 1955. Also New York: St. Martin's Press. Pp. xvi, 807; maps; illustrations; appendices; bibliography; folded map; index.

This most extensive history of Southeast Asia in a single volume was written by a Professor at the London School of Oriental and African Studies. The text is divided into time periods, so that various periods of Thai history are related to the general flow of events throughout the area. There is a wealth of detail on the pre-modern history of Thailand, but unfortunately the more recent events, particularly since 1932, are covered only in the barest outline.

Harrison, Brian. South-East Asia, a Short History. London: Macmillan, 1954. Pp. xi, 268; illustrations; maps; index; bibliography.

This history, written by a Professor of History at the University of Hong Kong, is aimed at the general reader. It provides, in short compass, a useful background for the understanding of developments in Thailand, particularly during the period of European colonial expansion in Southeast Asia. The book contains a few maps, illustrations, and a short reading list.

Landon, Kenneth Perry. Siam. In Lennox A. Mills and Associates, The New World of Southeast Asia, pp. 246-272. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1950.

This brief summary of events and trends in Thailand from 1932 to 1948

was written by an American government official, long-time resident in Thailand, and author of several books and articles on modern Thailand.

Ma Tuan-lin. (A. Bi Griswold, tr.) Nan Chao. Bangkok: Privately Printed, 1949. Pp. 27.

This thirteenth-century account by a Chinese historian of the Thai kingdom of Nan Chao in southwestern China is one of the few records of the early history of the Thai people.

Martin, James V., Jr. A History of the Diplomatic Relations between Siam and the United States of America, 1833-1929, 1929-1948. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation. Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, 1948. 2 Vols. Bibliography; map.

This detailed history of the diplomatic contacts between Thailand and the United States is based in large part on State Department documents in the United States archives.

Nai Hon Huai. (Sinlapachai Chanchaloem.) Mo Blatle lae Krung Sayam. (Dr. Bradley and Siam.) Bangkok: Perpitya Press, 1954. Pp. iv, 316.

The author is a well-known writer of novels, comedies, biographies, and histories. This book, concerning an American missionary who came to Thailand during the reign of King Monkut, provides some information on Thai life in the nineteenth century.

Silpapet, Kroen. The Royal Portraits of H.M. King Paramindr Maha Prajadhipok. Bangkok: Siam Postage Stamp Co., 1925. Pp. i, 58; illustrations. In English and Thai.

An illustrated account of the rulers of the first seven reigns of the Chakkri dynasty, with particular emphasis on description of the court ceremonies during the reign of King Prajadhipok. Interesting principally because of the pictures of miscellaneous court regalia.

Thompson, Virginia. Thailand: Nationalism and Prosperity. Current History, Vol. 23, pp. 97-101. 1952.

A brief summary of political developments in Thailand since 1932. The author is a well-known writer on Southeast Asia.

Thompson, Virginia and Richard Adloff. Thailand (Siam). In Lawrence K. Rosinger and Associates, The State of Asia: A Contemporary Survey, pp. 268-291. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1951.

Gives a concise and yet comprehensive account of political and economic developments in the post-war years up to 1950. Mr. Adloff is the husband of Miss Thompson, and a frequent collaborator on articles and books on Southeast Asia.

Vella, Walter F. History of Siam during the Reign of Rama III, 1824-1851. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation. University of California, 1954. Pp. v, 303; maps; illustrations; bibliography.

This history of Thailand during the period immediately preceding the great influx of Western influences is valuable for the picture it gives of traditional Thailand. It is based largely on Thai sources, and contains an annotated bibliography.

Wales, Horace Geoffrey Quaritch. Years of Blindness. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1943. Pp. 332; index.

In this book written during World War II, Dr. Wales, a noted social anthropologist and one-time advisor to the Thai government, reviews the history of Western imperialism in Asia and makes a strong plea for reformation of colonial policy in the period after the war. Two chapters are devoted to Thailand; one on the absolute monarchy during the 1920's, the other on the constitutional government from 1932 to 1941. The latter chapter is a concise summary of political occurrences during those years.

Wood, W.A.R. A History of Siam, from the Earliest Times of the Year A.D. 1781, with a Supplement Dealing with More Recent Events. Revised edition. Bangkok: Siam Barnakich Press, 1933. Pp. 300; index; illustrations

This is the only history of Thailand in English. It is a very brief summary of political events to the reign of Rama VI, and is based in part on Thai sources. The author was British Consul in Chiangmai.

ECONOMY

Andrews, James M. Siam, 2nd Rural Economic Survey, 1934-1935. Bangkok: The Bangkok Times Press, 1935. Pp. viii, 396; maps.

Report of a survey of economic conditions in rural Thailand conducted by a Harvard anthropologist under the joint auspices of the Government of Thailand and Harvard University. The survey corresponds to the earlier survey done by Zimmerman, although its presentation is somewhat more socially oriented. The two together are unparalleled as sources of information on rural Thailand. The data include detailed figures on income, expenditure, investment, and credit. The discussion comprehends to some extent the social context, and makes recommendations for improvement and development.

Deverall, Richard. Thailand: Free Unions a Difficult Path. International Free Trade Union, Vol. 8, No. 5, p. 5; illustration. 1953.

A quick summary of the present labor situation in Thailand from the point of view of trade unions and their potential, by a competent observer, a well-known writer on labor problems in Asia and representative of the American Federation of Labor in Asia. One must be prepared to discount his violent anti-communist bias.

Dulyachinda, Medhi. The Development of Labour Legislation in Thailand. International Labour Review, Vol. 60, pp. 467-486. 1949.

This is an attempt to make it appear that Thailand is active in an area of legislation in which very little is being done. A superficial description of existing legislation is given, with no account of the effect thereof, if any. The writer was a member of a government committee on labor questions.

Fogg, Ernest L. Labor Organization in Thailand. Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Vol. 6, pp. 368-377. 1953.

This discussion of the history of labor and labor organizations in Thailand is based on standard sources, supplemented by personal observation of the author, a member of the Presbyterian Mission in Thailand; it is one of the most recent useful publications on the subject.

Gould, Joseph S. Preliminary Estimates of the Gross Geographical Product and Domestic National Income of Thailand, 1938/39, 1946-1950. Bangkok: Thailand, National Economic Council, 1952. Pp. 68.

These estimates by the Economic Advisor to the Thai government are necessarily tentative since the basic statistical information is incomplete and not always reliable.

Gould, Joseph S. Thailand, a Developing Economy. India Quarterly, Vol. 8, pp. 311-334. 1952.

A good summary statement of the economic situation of Thailand and of plans then in progress for economic development.

Gould, Joseph S. Thailand's National Income and its Meaning. Bangkok: Thailand National Economic Council, 1953. Pp. 25.

This pamphlet is a general discussion of the concept of national income and of its application to Thailand.

Grist, Donald Hi Rice. 2nd edition. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1955. Pp. xix, 333; tables; illustrations; index; bibliography.

The author, a former official in the Agricultural Service of Malaya, presents a comprehensive discussion of rice agriculture throughout the world. A brief section is given to a discussion of the economic conditions of the cultivator, which insofar as it relates to Thailand, appears to be based on out-dated or incorrect information.

Ingram, James C. Economic Change in Thailand since 1850. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1955. Pp. vi, 254; appendix; tables; index; bibliography; map.

This is the only detailed study of the development and present state of the Thai economy. The author spent a year in Thailand on a research grant and is now a member of the Department of Economics of the University of North Carolina.

International Labour Office, Indian Branch. Asian Labour Laws. New Delhi, 1951. Pp. ix, 1285; appendices; index.

Legislation on labour in various Asian nations compiled by ILO.

Jacoby, Erich H. Agrarian Unrest in Southeast Asia. New York: Columbia University Press, 1949. Pp. xvii, 287; maps; bibliography; index.

The section on Thailand is a comprehensive summary of the pre-war conditions of the Thai rice economy; it is based largely on the surveys by Zimmerman and Andrews and the study by Wickizer. The author, at present an official of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, did not anticipate the effects on the Thai economy of the glut in the world rice markets and the political developments in China; instead he bases his somewhat gloomy predictions of continued economic stagnation and increasing friction between Thai and Chinese on pre-war social and economic conditions which are no longer applicable today.

Janlekha, Kamol Odd. A Study of the Economy of a Rice Growing Village in Central Thailand. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation. Cornell University, 1955. Pp. xiii, 421; bibliography.

A carefully documented presentation of the economic data collected in the Cornell University study of the Thai village of Bang Chan by a Professor of Economics at the Thai College of Agriculture. The analysis of the problems of farm management and costs of rice production is especially interesting.

Kassebaum, John C. Thailand Economic Farm Survey, 1953. Bangkok: Ministry of Agriculture, 1955. Pp. 269; tables; map.

The author, an agricultural economist of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, carried out this survey as an initial task of the Division of Agricultural Economics in the Ministry of Agriculture. The report consists entirely of statistical tables, summarizing the data obtained on all economic activities of a representative sample of farmers throughout Thailand. While this study cannot be of interest to the general reader, it provides a valuable background of factual data to the student of Thai rural life.

Ladejinsky, W. I. Thailand's Agricultural Economy. Foreign Agriculture, Vol. 6, pp. 165-184; maps. 1942.

A concise but somewhat pessimistic review of the state of agriculture in Thailand at the beginning of World War II. The statistical information in this article is drawn largely from the rural surveys of Andrews and Zimmerman. The author, a prominent agricultural economist, draws attention to the inefficient techniques of the Thai rice farmer, but his conclusions regarding Thai inability or unwillingness to accept technological improvements are not supported by more recent investigations such as the Cornell University field studies. Nor are Ladejinsky's observations on the burden of rural indebtedness and of tenancy borne out by the postwar findings of Kassebaum.

LakshmiPathy V. Labour Conditions in Siam. Asian Labour Vol. I, pp. 142-159. 1948.

The best recent report on Thai labor conditions, by a former secretary of the Indian Labour Forum. Based on personal observation and interviews.

Lasker, Bruno. Human Bondage in Southeast Asia. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1950. Pp. 406; appendices; index.

This is a study of slavery and other forms of forced labor in Southeast Asia by an eminent free-lance scholar.

Love, H. H. A Report on Plans and Progress with Rice Improvement in Thailand. The Natural History Bulletin of the Siam Society, Vol. 16, pp. 1-40. 1954.

The author, a Cornell Professor Emeritus, describes the technical aspects of a rice-breeding program for Thailand and emphasizes the need for the careful selection and training of field staff.

Ma Wen-huan. A Preliminary Study of the Rural Reconstruction Movement in Thailand. Tokyo: Rural Welfare Research Institute, International Christian University, 1954. Pp. 43.

The author attempts to survey the activities of the various national and international agencies and programs in the field of rural development in Thailand. The report is based largely on working papers of these agencies which, for the most part, are not in general circulation. It is to be regretted, therefore, that the report amounts to little more than a random collection of quotations, instead of the analytical summary statement that the sources available to the author would have made possible.

Mitchell, Kate L. Industrialization of the Western Pacific. Institute of Pacific Relations Inquiry Series. An Economic Survey of the Pacific Area, Part III. New York: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1942. Pp. xvii, 322; index.

The author, an outstanding writer on the economics of the Pacific area gives a brief view of Thailand's industrial position in the immediate pre-Pacific war period.

Pachariyangkun, Upadit. Die Volkswirtschaft Siams und ihre internationalen Beziehungen. (The National Economy and International Trade Relations of Siam.) Bern: Buchdruckerei Schenker, 1950. Pp. vii, 151; map.

This doctoral dissertation by a Thai student is based entirely on pre-war sources. The book amounts to little more than an annotated presentation of foreign trade statistics. No attempt is made to interpret or analyze the data. The book, therefore, makes no contribution to a study of the present-day Thai economy, and lacks the historical depth and perspective so well developed by Ingram.

Pendelton, Robert L. The Agriculture of Siam. Foreign Agriculture, Vol. 10, pp. 154-167. 1946.

A review of agriculture in Thailand, including the crops grown, methods of production, and some suggestions for improvements. The article has a detailed section on rice cultivation in the Bangkok Plain. The author has spent many years in Thailand as consultant to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Pillai, P.P., ed. Labour in Southeast Asia: A Symposium. New Delhi: Indian Council of World Affairs, 1947. Pp. xi, 277.

This book includes a reprint of an article originally published as "Labor Relations in Thailand," in the Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 58. It provides a good summary of pre-World War II labor conditions in the country.

Spitzer, H.I. Siam's Economic Problems. Far Eastern Survey, Vol. XV, pp. 139-141. 1946d

A brief review, by a former official of the International Labor Organization, of the development of the Thai economy and the dislocations resulting from World War II.

Thailand. Ministry of Agriculture. National FAO Committee. Thailand and Her Agricultural Problems. Revised edition. Bangkok, 1950. Pp. 139; tables; maps; graphs; illustrationsd

This book gives a good deal of worthwhile background information on the physical basis of agriculture in Thailand (soil, climate, biological resources, etc.), and is illustrated with a substantial number of useful maps.

Thailand. Ministry of Commerce and Communications. Department of Commercial Intelligence Commercial Directory for Thailand. 1st- 1920-. Bangkok. Annual.

This annual publication gives factual information of interest primarily to traders.

Thailand. National Economic Council. Sammano Kaset P.S. 2493. (Agricultural Census, 1950.) Census begins November 10, 1951. Summary of the results begins June 1, 1951. Series No. I, Books 1-31. Bangkok, 1954-1955.

This is the report of the first agricultural census ever undertaken in Thailand. Separate provincial reports are contained in Books 1-31.

Thailand. National Economic Council. Sathan Kansetthakit khong Prathet Thai. (The Economic Condition of Thailand.) Vol. I- 1951?-. Annual.

General survey of the economic situation in Thailand, including trade, agricultural production, etc., for the past year. Text is in Thai and statistics are given in Thai numerals.

Thailand. National Economic Council. Central Statistical Office. Economic and Social Trends. No. 1- December 1954-. Bangkok. Quarterly.

This quarterly bulletin of the National Economic Council has a somewhat misleading title, since it actually consists mainly of tables and charts on various economic subjects, such as national production, trade, and retail and wholesale prices. Issues average about 12 pages in length. Both text and figures are in English.

Thibert, Marguerite. Training Problems in the Far East. Report on Technical and Vocational Training in the Far East, Prepared for the International Labor Organization and the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Geneva: International Labour Office, 1948. Pp. vi, 160.

A survey of existing facilities and a discussion of their adequacy by an official of the International Labor Organization; very brief on Thailand.

Thompson, Virginia. Labor Problems in Southeast Asia. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1947. Pp. xviii, 283; index.

This compendium of information by a prominent free-lance scholar on Southeast Asia provides a summary of available data primarily on the pre-war period.

Thompson, Virginia and Richard Adloff. The State's Role in Thai Economy. Far Eastern Survey, Vol. XXI, pp. 123-127. 1952.

In this discussion of the postwar economic policy of Thailand, the authors express their belief that the Thai government "has been motivated chiefly by considerations of political power and not by its desire to use (these) resources for the public benefit."

United Nations. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1947-. Lake Success (etc.), 1948-. Annual.

This annual ECAFE publication contains a wealth of data on economic matters in Thailand and other Asian countries, including information on Thai labor, population, and production.

United Nations. Food and Agriculture Organization. Report of the FAO Mission for Siam. Washington, 1948. Pp. vii, 125; index; bibliography; illustrations, tables; maps.

An interesting summary of Thailand's principal agricultural problems.. The report, in suggesting solutions to some of these problems, gives much information on rural conditions. The text of the report is supplemented by excellent photographs.

United States. Department of Labor. Directory of International Trade Union Organizations. Washington: Office of International Labor Affairs, 1954.

A directory of foreign trade unions, giving basic organizational information.

United States. Department of Labor. Labor Relations in Thailand. Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 58, pp. 1169-1177; tables. 1944.

The article gives a sound but brief summary of the labor situation in Thailand as of the late 1930s. The discussion includes government administration, occupations, wages and hours, and industrial relations. A reprint of the article can be found in P.P. Pillai, 1947.

United States. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Congress of the Thai Labor Union. Notes on Labor Abroad, No. 25, pp. 20-22d November 1951-January 1952d

This short history of the Thai National Trade Union Congress, based on a Foreign Service Report by L.H. Olson, explains the constitution adopted in November, 1951.

Wickizer, V.D. and M.K. Bennett. The Rice Economy of Monsoon Asia. Palo Alto: Stanford University Press, 1941. Pp. xiii, 358; tables; diagrams; bibliography; index; appendices; maps.

A careful description of Far Eastern rice agriculture and of the pre-World War II patterns of world trade in rice, by two members of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University.

Zimmerman, Carle C. Siam, Rural Economic Survey, 1930-1931. Bangkok: The Bangkok Times Press, 1931. Pp. vii, 321; illustration; folded maps.

The first of two pre-World War II rural economic surveys which together make up an unparalleled source of data on conditions in rural Thailand. With the cooperation of various departments of the Government of Thailand the author, a Professor of Sociology at Harvard University, sample-surveyed all regions of Thailand and collected a great quantity of information on income and its sources, expenditures and their destination, investment and credit patterns, as well as various other social aspects of Thai rural life.

Zimmerman, Carle C. Some Phases of Land Utilization in Siam. Geographical Review, Vol. 27, pp. 378-393; maps; illustrations. 1937.

This is a good geographic description of the area and gives much information on the origins of the Thai people and their early settlements. The maps of the principal areas of cultivation are interesting, but inevitably now outdated.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Adams, A.C.S. Siam since the War. Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society, Vol. 36, pp. 114-123. 1949.

Given as an after-dinner address, this lecture gives a few of the high-points of the post-war political and economic situation in Thailand. The speaker was First Secretary to the British Embassy in Bangkok.

Chakrabandhu, Mom Chao Karawik. Force 136 and the Siamese Resistance Movement. Asiatic Review, Vol. 43, pp. 168-170; map. 1947.

Brief description of the work of the British intelligence unit (Force 136) with the Thai resistance movement during World War II.

Chaya, Prem (Prince Prem Eurachatra) and Aletheai. The Passing Hours; a Record of Five Amazing Years. Bangkok: Chatra Books, 1945. Pp. 95.

These collected wartime newspaper editorials by Prince Prem and his wife are of interest for the information they contain on aspects of the nationalistic program of the first administration of Pibulsonggram.

Crosby, Sir Josiah. Observations on Post-war Settlement in South-East Asia. International Affairs, Vol. 20, pp. 357-368. 1944.

This speech, given on June 1, 1943 by a former British Minister to Thailand, includes a summary of the Chinese minority position in Southeast Asia. Examples relate especially to Thailand.

Deverall, Richard. A Report on Thailand. American Federationist, Vol. 61, No. 5, pp. 21-22. 1954.

Brief discussion of the political and economic situation in Thailand, particularly with respect to the Chinese and labor problems. Author is representative of the American Federation of Labor in Asia.

Dhaninivat, Prince (D. Sonakul). The Old Siamese Conception of the Monarchy. Journal of the Siam Society, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 91-106. 1947.

This is a brief analysis of royal powers and limitations on royal powers during the absolute monarchy; the author is a leading scholar of traditional Thai culture.

Emerson, Rupert. Representative Government in Southeast Asia. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1955. Pp. vii, 197; index.

Dr. Emerson, Professor of Government at Harvard University, discusses succinctly and authoritatively the deficiencies of representative government in Thailand.

Heine-Gelderner, Robert G. Conceptions of State and Kingship in Southeast Asia. Far Eastern Quarterly, Vol. 2, pp. 15-30. 1942; also Cornell Southeast Asia Program, Data Paper No. 18. Pp. ii, 12. 1956.

This is probably the best brief article on the ancient conception, occurring throughout Southeast Asia, that there is a relationship between the social order and the cosmos. The conception that the state, led by a divine king, is a microcosmic representation of a macrocosmic state, is carefully analyzed and shown to have been a device used by old Southeast Asian kings to maintain their political authority. The author is one of the foremost scholars on Southeast Asia.

King, John Kerry. Thailand's Bureaucracy and the Threat of Communist Subversion. Far Eastern Survey, Vol. XXIII, pp. 169-173. 1954.

The author foresees that under certain conditions the Thai civil service, especially in the Provinces, may grow restless--and hence susceptible to Communist propaganda--as a result of a feeling of isolation from and neglect by the military in control of the government. He also stresses that "the contrast in economic status between the regular bureaucracy and the political in-group provides a source of continuing dissatisfaction."

Landon, Kenneth Perry. Thailand. The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 226, pp. 112-119. 1943.

This article deals mainly with the changes in policy of the government after the 1932 coup. It has material of interest on the Chinese and on social values. The author was long resident in Thailand, has written many books and articles on the country, and is now an official in the United States Government.

Marshall Pibul Hastens Slowly. The Economist, Vol. CLXXVII, p. 306. 1955.

A brief article on the attempts of the Thai government to introduce some democratic reforms, especially the establishment of political parties to contest the 1957 elections.

Rao, P.R. Ramchandra. Impressions of Thailand. United Asia: International Magazine of Asian Affairs, Vol. 5, pp. 253-254. 1953.

Short political and economic survey of Thailand by a correspondent of the publication.

Reeve, W.D. Public Administration in Siam. London and New York: Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1951. Pp. vi, 93; index.

The author, for many years an advisor to the Customs Division of the Thai Ministry of Economic Affairs, offers a good, but limited description of the organization of government services.

Roucek, Joseph S. Geopolitics of Thailand. World Affairs Interpreter, Vol. 24, pp. 273-283. 1953.

This article, by a Professor of Political Science and Sociology at the University of Bridgeport, gives a brief coverage of geographic setting, agriculture, communications, people, foreign relations, and the strategic position of Thailand. It is somewhat general and not always accurate.

Sharp, Lauriston. Peasants and Politics in Thailand. Far Eastern Survey, Vol. 19, pp. 157-161. 1950.

This a brief and excellent description of the political attitudes of Thai peasants. The author describes the involvement of Thai peasants with political affairs, their feelings toward the government, and some of their attitudes toward the government's modernization program.

Siam Bans the Soap Boxes. The Economist, Vol. CLXXVIII, pp. 553-554. 1956.

Brief article on the reimposition of autocratic controls by the Thai government early in 1956--abolition of the "Speakers' Corner," arrest of four MP's on their return from a visit to China. It discusses recent developments in the political parties and the power structure of the present regime.

Siam Heads off Communism. The Economist, Vol. CLXXIV, pp. 635-636. 1955.

Short article on the success of the Thai Government in warding off communism at home. The author states that the Thai have a high standard of living, that the Thai government provides many public services, and thus communism can have little appeal to the Thai people. The author is not critical of the authoritarian methods of the Pibulsonggram administration, probably because of his strong anti-communist bias.

Siam, "Land of the Free." The Economist, Vol. CLXXV, pp. 919-920; map. 1955.

A brief article on the threat of communism in Thailand. The author emphasizes the external threat, the Free Thai movement, but discusses also reasons why he feels the Thai are not susceptible to communist propaganda within the country.

Thompson, Virginia. Governmental Instability in Siam. Far Eastern Survey, Vol. XVII, pp. 185-189. 1948.

This article deals primarily with the day-today political events leading to the coup d'etat which restored Pibulsonggram to power in April 1948, but gives also some incidental information on the attitudes and expectations of the Thai. The author is a well-known and prolific writer on Southeast Asian problems.

Udyanin, Kasem and Rufus D. Smith. The Public Service in Thailand: Organization, Recruitment, and Training. Brussels: International Institute of Administrative Sciences, 1954. Pp. 64; bibliography; glossary.

This booklet, written by two experts on government and on Thai administration, provides a useful introduction to the public service in Thailand. It contains a brief summary of traditional administration and a more detailed discussion of the structure, the theories, and the legal bases of public administration in Thailand today. The authors also discuss the educational facilities in public service now existing in Thailand and assess the needs for expansion in this field.

Vella, Walter F. The Impact of the West on Government in Thailand. University of California Publications in Political Science. Vol. 4, No. 3. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1955. Pp. vi, 317-410.

This monograph surveys the essential changes in governmental structure and political philosophy in Thailand in the past century largely in terms of the adaptation of Western ideas and institutions. The author has successfully distilled from both Western and Thai language sources the developmental pattern of Thai political history. A vital source in this area of history.

Wales, Horace Geoffrey Quaritch. Ancient Siamese Government and Administration. London: Bernard Quaritch, 1934. Pp. 263.

The best analysis of the theory and practice of government in traditional Thailand. Based largely on Thai sources. The author, a social anthropologist, was at one time advisor to the Thai government.

Wales, Horace Geoffrey Quaritch. Siamese State Ceremonies; their History and Function. London: Bernard Quaritch, 1931. Pp. xiv, 326; illustrations.

This is an excellent description of the ritual surrounding the Thai court. The book is primarily of historical value, limited as it is to the Thai royal tradition.

Wan Waithayakon, Prince. Thai Culture. Journal of the Thailand Research Society, Vol. XXXV, pp. 135-145. 1944.

The author, at present the Thai Minister of Foreign Affairs, seeks justification, on the basis of historical precedent, for the establishment by government decree of "Thai culture." This article is interesting as an expression of Thai cultural chauvinism promoted by the first Pibulsonggram administration.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Ayurakit, Kosol, Luang and Melvin E. Griffith. Malaria Control in Thailand. Mimeo prepared for the South-East Asia Malaria Conference, Bangkok, 1953, September. Pp. 30; map.

A fairly detailed report of the efforts of the Thai Division of Malaria Control and the Special Technical and Economic Mission to Thailand (STEM) to eliminate malaria in various provinces of Thailand. Luang Ayurakit is Director of the Division of Malaria and Filariasis Control, Department of Health, and Dr. Griffith is the Chief Advisor of the Mission on malaria and filariasis control.

Bangkok Municipality. Phraratchabanyat Khuabkhun Kankosang A-khan P.S. 2491. (Building Code, 1940.) Compiled by Sathian Wichailak. Bangkok, 1948. Pp. 39.

A copy of the revised Building Code of 1936 for the city of Bangkok.

Belshaw, Horace and John E. Grant. Report of the Mission on Community Organization and Development in South and Southeast Asia. United Nations Series on Community Organization and Development. n.p.: United Nations Publications, 1953. Pp. 167.

Report of a mission, consisting of the authors and Mr. Chang Hung-chun of the Secretariat of the United Nations which visited various Asian countries in the winter of 1952-1953 to observe the work of government and voluntary agencies in community development, with particular attention to those programs which stressed self-help. Five pages are devoted to the Bang Pakong Community Development Project near Bangkok.

Bisolyaputra, Uthai. A Brief Study of the Diets of Minburi People in Thailand (Siam). Journal of the Medical Association of Thailand, Vol. 32, pp. 45-67. 1949.

One of the first dietary surveys carried out in Thailand. The sample included 12 families and 91 school children in the village of Bang Chan, Amphoe Minburi. The study was made by Mr. Bisolyaputra, then Nutrition Officer of the Division of Food and Drugs, at the request of the Cornell Research Center.

Chandrapanond, Amara Ahan Boriphok khong Khon Thai. (Food Consumption of the Thai People.) Journal of the Medical Association of Thailand, Vol. 38, pp. 111-159. 1955. Text in Thai. Summary in English.

Report by a member of the staff of the Thai Department of Health on the results of three dietary surveys carried out in Bangkok, Ubonratchathani, and Chiangmai. Valuable as a source of information on regional differences in food habits and nutritional standards. Proposes ways in which dietary improvements appropriate to the resources of each region might be carried out.

Chandrapanond, Amara and Jean Ritchie. A Nutritional Survey in North Thailand and its Implications with Regard to Beriberi. Journal of the Medical Association of Thailand, Vol. 35, pp. 11-25. 1952.

A report of a food consumption study and clinical examination of a random sample of 80 families in twenty villages in the Sansai district of Chiangmai Province. Particular attention is paid to the effects of new techniques in mechanized milling of rice on thiamin intake and the incidence of beriberi. Miss Ritchie was Nutrition Officer for the Asian area of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Dickie, Ina M. A Present from Thailand. World Health Organization Newsletter, Vol. VII, No. 3, p. 4. 1954.

A brief, popularly-written article on maternal and child care in Thailand and the work of the WHO/UNICEF Maternal and Child Health Clinic in Bangkok. The writer was a nurse working with the clinic.

Dy, F.J. Present Status of Malaria Control in Asia. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, Vol. 11, pp. 725-763. 1954.

This article summarizes the information on existing and proposed malaria control programs in Asia obtained by questionnaires sent to Asian countries that participated in the First Asian Malaria Conference held in Bangkok, September 1953.

Griffith, Melvin E. A Note on Anopheles Minimus as a Malaria Vector in Thailand. Atti del VI Congresso Internazionale di Microbiologia Roma, Vol. 5, pp. 565-567. 1953.

Brief discussion of the nature of the mosquito which carries malaria in Thailand and the means used in the MSA/Thai government program of malaria control in combatting this mosquito.

Hanks, Lucien M., Jr. and Jane R. Hanks. Diphtheria Immunization in a Thai Community. In Benjamin D. Paul and Walter B. Miller, eds., *Health, Culture, and Community; Case Studies of Public Reactions to Health Programs*, pp. 155-185. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1955.

An excellent article by a member of the Cornell research group in Bang Chan, a professor of psychology at Bennington College, describing the course of a program of diphtheria immunization in the Thai village. Includes a discussion of local attitudes toward health and disease, traditional curative practices, and the effectiveness of the government public health program in Bang Chan.

Hauck, Hazel. Foreign Flavor...Kitchens in Thailand and Thai Picnics. *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, Vol. 29, pp. 276 and 278. 1953.

A brief description of the layout and equipment of typical Thai kitchens in both farm and city households, together with some comments on the preparation of food. The author, a Professor of Food and Nutrition, New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, served as nutrition specialist of the Cornell Research Center in Thailand, 1952-1953.

Hofbauer, Rudolf. A Medical Retrospect of Thailand. *Journal of the Thailand Research Society*, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 183-198; illustrations. 1943.

A lecture delivered before the Thailand Research Society, December 1942, about traditional Thai medicine, particularly as revealed in inscriptions at Wat Phra Jetubon (Wat Pho) concerning early medical techniques--treatment of various diseases, care of mother and child at childbirth. These inscriptions were published in Thai by the Royal Institute in 1929.

Iyengar, M.O.T. Filariasis in Thailand. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, Vol. 9, pp. 731-766. 1953.

This article by a WHO filariasis consultant contains an elaborate report on WHO research on filariasis (elephantiasis) in southern Thailand. It also gives material on the topography, population, climate, village settlement, and vegetation of the area.

Nai Ram (Ramphan Phukka-chiam). *Mai Mi Siang Huar, Chak Isan*. (No Laughter from the Northeast.) Bangkok: Chaiyarit Press, 1953. Pp. 278; illustrations.

The author is a well-known newspaperman who is considered anti-government and has written many articles criticizing the government. This is a report of his survey of general conditions in the Northeast after complaints by some of the representatives from the area that the government was not taking measures to alleviate drought and famine there.

Netravises, Payom. The School Health Program in Thailand. Unpublished Master of Public Health Thesis, Yale University, 1953. Pp. 101; tables; chart; bibliography.

This thesis is largely concerned with suggestions for improvement of the Thai public school health system. Description of existing health conditions is very general. There is some useful material on the various aspects and administrative setup of the government's public health program. The author is Bangkok School Health Officer.

O'Brien, Brian R. An Irish Brogue in Thailand. World Health Organization Newsletter, Vol. IV, No. 8-9, pp. 1-2; illustration. 1951.

A brief discussion of the work of the WHO/UNICEF maternal and child health program in Chiangmai Province, by the UNICEF Information Officer, Far East Headquarters, Bangkok.

Sinhaseni, Laddai. Planning for School Health Service in Thailand. Unpublished Master of Public Health Thesis. Yale University, 1952. Pp. 108; map; abstract; bibliography; appendices.

This thesis gives suggestions for improvement of the Thai school health program. Some statistics on the prevalence of certain diseases are also included.

Sonakul, Sibpan. Everyday Siamese Dishes. Bangkok: The Chatra Press, 1952. Pp. 16, 76; illustrations.

This is a cookbook of Thai dishes, written by a member of the royal family.

Suvachananda, Udom. Infant Nutrition with Special Reference to Thailand. Unpublished Master of Public Health Thesis. Yale University, 1952. Pp. ii, 76; tables; abstract; bibliography.

This thesis contains some useful information on the Thai diet and statistics on health conditions in the country.

Suvarnakich, Kamdhorn. The Thai Diet. Harvard Public Health Alumni Bulletin, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 3-7; illustrations; tables. 1950.

A discussion of the dietary habits of the Thai people--foods consumed, methods of preparation and serving--with a report of a dietary survey carried out over a three-day period among a group of 137 soldiers. The author, who studied at Harvard, is Dean of the School of Public Health at Chulalongkorn University.

Suvarnakich, Kamdhorn. The Thai Diet. Nutrition Reviews, Vol. 8, pp. 289-291. 1950.

Abbreviated version of the author's article in the Harvard Public Health Alumni Bulletin, Vol. 7, No. 3.

Thai Red Cross. Kin Thuk Mi Ru'tt Kin Phit Mi Rok: Wa Duai Ahan Phu Min Antarai. (Eat Right, Have Strength; Eat Wrong, Have Disease: Concerning Food for People in Critical Condition.) 2nd edition. Bangkok, 1950. Pp. 22; illustrations.

A booklet published for the annual Red Cross Day and sold at the Red Cross Fair. It gives suggestions on the correct foods for pregnant women, nursing mothers, children, and old people.

Thai Technical and Economic Committee in collaboration with Special Technical and Economic Mission to Thailand. Improving the Economy and Welfare of the Thai People. Revised edition. Bangkok, 1953. Pp. 14.

A very brief, propagandistic review of the public welfare work of these two agencies. This is apparently a translation of a pamphlet used for distribution in Thailand. Of little practical value, except as an indication of the scope of American aid to the country.

Thailand. Delegation to the International Conference of National Committees on Vital and Health Statistics. Needs in Health Statistics in Thailand. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, Vol. 11, pp. 277-280. 1954.

Abridged from a report of the Thai delegation to the conference.

Thailand Medical Association. Chotmaihet Thang Phaet. (Journal of the Medical Association of Thailand.) Bangkok. In Thai and English.

This official journal of the Thai medical association is the only regular source of information on recent developments in medicine in Thailand.

Thailand. Ministry of the Interior. Department of Public Welfare. Public Welfare in Thailand. Bangkok, 1955. Pp. 53; illustrations; map

This complete description of the work of the Thai Department of Public Welfare is the most comprehensive discussion of public welfare in Thailand. Its weakness is that it tends to exaggerate the accomplishments and disregard the inadequacies of the public welfare program to some extent.

Thailand. Ministry of Public Health. Department of Health. Raingan Krom Satharanasuk Krasuang Kansatharanasuk P.S. 2493. (Report of the Department of Health, Ministry of Public Health, 1950.) Bangkok, 1954. Pp. 214.

Brief discussion and extensive statistics on health conditions, medical facilities, and the work of the various divisions of the Department of Health. Covers health education, maternal and child care, school health, foods and drugs, contagious diseases, malaria, venereal diseases, and vital statistics. There is a separate section on public health in Bangkok.

Thailand. Ministry of Public Health. Department of Health. Food and Drug Division. Report on Nutrition in Thailand 1950-1952. Mimeo. Bangkok, 1952. Pp. 7.

A brief report on the work of the Department of Health with respect to nutrition during the period 1950-1952.

Thailand. Ministry of Public Health. Department of Health. Food and Drug Division. Tarang Sadaeng Khun Kha Thang Ahan. (Tables of Food Values.) Journal of the Medical Association of Thailand, Special No. 1953. Pp. 11, 17.

Lists of nutritional values of foods for the compilation of diet records. The introduction, pages 1-11, written by the then Director-General of the Department of Health, Bhayung Vejjasatr, discusses the deficiencies of the Thai diet and gives suggestions for improvement.

United Nations Economic and Social Council. Children's Fund. Executive Board. General Progress Report of Executive Director: Programme Developments in Asia. E/ICEF/281/Add.3. Mimeo. 1 February 1955. Pp. 33.

General information on UNICEF work in Asia. Little information relating specifically to Thailand.

United Nations Economic and Social Council. Children's Fund. Programme Committee. Recommendation of the Executive Director for an Apportionment to Thailand for Expansion of Maternal and Child Welfare Services and Training. E/ICEF/L.525. Mimeo. 2 February 1954. Pp. 9.

Request for UNICEF aid in the up-grading of second-class health centers and the improvement of maternal and child care services in rural Thailand. Gives some idea of the existing rural health facilities and of the UNICEF projects thus far undertaken. These United Nations reports are the principal sources in English concerning health in Thailand today.

United Nations Economic and Social Council. Children's Fund. Programme Committee. Thailand; Recommendation of the Executive Director for Assistance in a Leprosy Control Programme. E/ICEF/L.710. Mimeo. 26 January 1955. Pp. 7.

Some information on the prevalence and distribution of leprosy and the facilities existing in 1955 for leprosy control in Thailand.

United Nations Economic and Social Council. International Children's Emergency Fund. Executive Board. Progress Report on UNICEF/WHO Assisted Anti-Yaws Campaigns: Haiti, Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines; Submitted by the Director General of the World Health Organization. E/ICEF/233. Mimeo. 3 August 1953. Pp. iii, 37; illustrations

Some general information on yaws with photographs, and four pages on the operation of the UNICEF/WHO yaws program in Thailand.

United Nations Economic and Social Council. International Children's Emergency Fund. Executive Board. Report of the Executive Director on Experience with UNICEF Assisted Yaws Control Programmes in Haiti, Indonesia, and Thailand. E/ICEF/188. Mimeo. 3 April 1952. Pp. 44.

Seven pages on yaws in Thailand and the work of the anti-yaws campaign conducted by the Thai government with the aid of UNICEF and WHO.

United Nations Economic and Social Council. International Children's Emergency Fund. Executive Board. WHO/UNICEF Assisted Maternal and Child Health Programmes in Fifteen Countries; a Progress Report, Submitted by the Director General of the World Health Organization. E/ICEF/235. Mimeo. 29 August 1953. Pp. 83.

Information on the work of the United Nations maternal and child welfare program in Thailand.

United Nations Economic and Social Council. International Children's Emergency Fund. Programme Committee. Recommendation of the Executive Director for an Apportionment to Thailand for Additional Equipment for MCW Services and Training. E/ICEF/R.353. Mimeo. 10 September 1952. Pp. 17.

Gives a description of the existing maternal and child welfare services, rural health centers, and training facilities for midwives, and indicates how these could be improved.

United Nations Economic and Social Council International Children's Emergency Fund. Programme Committee. Recommendation of the Executive Director for an Apportionment to Thailand for a Tuberculosis Control Programmed E/ICEF/R.484. Mimeo. 24 August 1953. Pp. 5.

Information on tuberculosis in Thailand and the existing facilities for its prevention and treatment.

United Nations Economic and Social Council. International Children's Emergency Fund. Programme Committee. Report of the Survey Mission to the Far East (Other than China). E/ICEF/72. Mimeo. 1 July 1948. Pp. 82.

Report of the mission of Dr. Thomas Farran, former Surgeon-General of the United States, and Dr. C.K. Lakshmanan, Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta. From May 7 to June 25, 1948 the mission visited thirteen countries of Asia, gathering materials on general health conditions to be used as a basis for recommendations for UNICEF assisted. Twelve pages are devoted to health, particularly child health, in Thailand.

United Nations Secretariat. Department of Social Affairs. Low Cost Housing in South and Southeast Asia. Report of a Mission of Experts, 22 November-23 January 1951. Mimeo. New York, 1951. Pp. 211.

Report of a Mission on Tropical Housing, whose members were Jacob L. Crane, Assistant to the Administrator, United States Housing and Home Finance Agency; Professor Jacobus P. Thijsse, University of Indonesia; Robert Gardner Medwin, Chief Architect and Planning Officer, Department of Health for Scotland; and Professor Antonio C. Kayanan, Chief Planner, National Urban Planning Commission of the Philippines. Pages 115-122 contain the best information available on the housing situation and problems in Bangkok.

World Health Organization. First International Symposium on Yaws Control. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, Vol. 8, pp. 1-418; illustrations. 1953.

This lengthy report includes considerable information on the problem of yaws in Thailand and existing facilities for its control.

World Health Organization. Report of the First Asian Malaria Conference. Mimeo. Bangkok, 1953. Pp. 25.

Report of the proceedings and recommendations of the First Asian Malaria Conference held in Bangkok, September 21-24, 1953, for the purpose of discussing methods of permanently eliminating malaria from the area. little information relating specifically to Thailand.

World Health Organization. Thailand Looks Ahead. World Health Organization Newsletter, Vol. VII, No. 1, p. 2. 1954.

A fairly adequate description of the incidence of yaws in Thailand and the progress of the WHO/UNICEF mass-treatment campaign carried out primarily in northeast Thailand.

World Health Organization. Thailand's Malaria Success Filmed. World Health Organization Newsletter, Vol. V, No. 2, pp. 1-2; illustrations. 1952.

An article on the filming of a movie about the work of the WHO/UNICEF Malaria Control Team in Chiangmai province.

World University Service. Problems of Student Health in Southeast Asia. Report of an Experts' Conference Held at Singapore, Malaya, 1951. Geneva, 1951. Pp. 87.

A brief report on the first Southeast Asian Conference on problems of student health. The Thailand reports, compiled by Dr. Payom Netravises, Bangkok School Health Officer, deal with various aspects of student health, such as tuberculosis, nutrition, and physical education.

EDUCATION

Anderson, S.R. and C. Stanley Smith. The Anderson-Smith Report on Theological Education in Southeast Asia. New York: Board of Founders, Nanking Theological Seminary, 1952. Pp. xiv, 98.

Report of a survey conducted by two missionary observers on theological education among Christians (primarily Chinese) in Southeast Asia.

Chulalongkorn University. Handbook. Bangkok: Chetanadhara Chakrabandhu, 1951. Pp. 175.

Handbook and catalogue of Chulalongkorn University, the oldest and most distinguished of Thai universities.

Dharmgrongartam, Sanoh. Proposals for Reorganizing the Curriculum of the Secondary Schools of Thailand. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation. University of Michigan, 1953. Pp. viii, 381; bibliography.

A review by a Thai educator of the educational system of Thailand and some proposals for improvement of the secondary schools, based on current American educational theory.

Furnivall, John S. Educational Progress in Southeast Asia. New York: Institute of Pacific Relations, International Secretariat, 1943. Pp. xii, 186; appendix; index; supplement (Bruno Lasker. Training for Native Self-Rule.).

General historical review of the educational situation in Southeast Asia, by a prominent writer on colonial Southeast Asia, an adviser to the present Union of Burma government. Some information on Thailand, but mostly concerned with colonial countries.

Huvanandana, Ubol and Charoon Bongsayanha. General Informations on Education in Thailand (An Education Guidebook). Bangkok: United Nations Educational Scientific, and Cultural Organization, 1951. Pp. 51.

A very brief review of Thailand's educational system by two Thai educators.

Isarasena, Tasniya. The Development of Elementary Education in Thailand. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation. University of Wisconsin, 1953. Pp. 175; appendices; bibliography; map; charts.

The attempt to discuss all aspects of elementary education from 650 A.D. to the present makes this study rather sketchy. A useful compilation of statistics is given in an appendix.

Jumsai, Mom Luang Manich. Compulsory Education in Thailand. UNESCO Studies on Compulsory Education, VIII. Paris: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, 1951. Pp. 110; map; charts; appendices.

This review of the history and present situation of compulsory education in the country, prepared for the UNESCO series on compulsory education, is the most complete single source on the topic. The author is a former member of the UNESCO staff.

Meesook, Ambhorn Jayapani. The Educational System of Siam: A Study in the Light of Comparative Education. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation. Radcliffe College, 1946. Pp. ix, 287; abstract; appendices; charts; bibliography.

A good study of the development of the Thai educational system and a description of the system in the immediate pre-World War II period. The author is now an official in the Ministry of Education.

Meesook, Ambhorn Jayapani. Report of the Educational Systems of Thailand. Unpublished notes based on a report given to the Fulbright Seminar in Bangkok, October 1952. Mimeo. Pp. 3.

Review of the latest developments in the Thai educational system at that time.

Nitayavardhana, Saowaraj. A Proposed Physical Science Course for the Maejoh Agricultural School, Chiangmai, Thailand. Unpublished Master of Science Thesis. Cornell University, 1956. Pp. 111.

The author, a science teacher in Thailand's only higher vocational school of agriculture, offers suggestions for closer integration of formal and vocational instruction and practical application of subject matter in the science curriculum.

Sargent, Sir John and Pedro Orata. Report of the Mission to Thailand. Paris: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, 1950. Pp. 56; bibliography; appendices; illustrations.

Report on education in Thailand by the members of the UNESCO educational mission; includes a brief survey of the system and present educational conditions, with some recommendations for UNESCO activities.

Spain, Frances Lander. Some Notes on Libraries in Thailand. Library Quarterly, Vol. 22, pp. 252-262d 1952d

This is a good discussion of present library facilities in Thailand and the areas in which improvements are more needed. Written by a one-time Fulbright Lecturer at Chulalongkorn University.

Thailand Ministry of Education. Education in Thailand (Siam). Bangkok, 1950. Pp. 11; illustrations.

Pamphlet reviewing in brief various aspects of the present educational system in the country.

Thailand. Ministry of Education. Laksut Chan Matthayom Kansu'ksa Ton Plai. (Syllabus for Higher Secondary School Education.) Bangkok, 1950.

The curriculum and general syllabus of higher secondary school (matthayom ton plai) as prescribed by the Ministry of Education.

Thailand. Ministry of Education. Laksut Chan Matthayom Kansu'ksa Ton Ton. (Syllabus for Lower Secondary School Education.) Bangkok, 1950.

The curriculum and general syllabus for lower secondary schools (matthayom ton ton) as prescribed by the Ministry of Education,

Thailand. Ministry of Education. Syllabus for the Preparatory College Course, 1948. Bangkok, 1949. Pp. 19.

Curriculum and syllabus for teaching in university preparatory (triam udom) schools.

Thailand. Ministry of Education. Syllabus for the Primary Education, 1948. Bangkok, 1950. Pp. 19.

Curriculum and syllabus for use in teaching in primary education (prathom) schools

Thailand. Ministry of Education. Department of Educational Techniques. Raingan Kansurksa P.S. 2485-2497 lae Sathit Kansurksa 12 Pi. (Report on Education, 1942-1954 and Statistics on Twelve Years of Education.) Bangkok, 1955. Pp. 73, 185.

A brief review of educational developments 1942-1954, followed by a great number of recent statistics compiled by the Ministry of Education. The text is in Thai, tables in Thai and English.

Thailand. Ministry of Education. Department of Educational Techniques. Sathit Kansurksa Bang Prakan P.S. 2485-2496. (Educational Statistics, 1942-1953.) Bangkok, 1955. Pp. 91.

Collection of statistics on education with no discussion of their meaning. Figures are in English, but text is entirely in Thai.

Thompson, Virginia and Richard Adloff. Cultural Institutions and Educational Policy in Southeast Asia. Mimeo. New York: Institute of Pacific Relations, International Secretariat, 1948. Pp. vii, 86.

A short review of educational and various other cultural institutions in Thailand is included in this report on the whole of Southeast Asia. The authors are well-known writers on Southeast Asian affairs.

Thompson, W. J. Sinclair. Integration of a Mission School System in Thailand. Unpublished Masters Essay. Cornell University, 1951. Pp. vii, 237; appendix; tables; illustrations; maps; bibliographies.

Discussion by a Presbyterian missionary of the role of mission schools in the Thai educational system.

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. Educational Programme in Thailand. Bangkok, 1951. Pp. 37; illustrationsd

Short pamphlet prepared for a regional UNESCO conference on the activities of that organization in Thailand. Mainly concerned with the pilot project at Chachoengsao.

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. They Can't Afford to Wait. Paris, 1952d Pp. 33; illustrationsd

This booklet, by UNESCO staff member Daniel Behrman, contains a seven-page chapter on the purposes, the accomplishments, and the staff of the model educational system set up in the Thai provincial capital of Chachoengsao.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

Anuman Rajadhon, Phya. (William J. Gedney, tr.) The Life of the Farmer in Thailand. New Haven: Yale University Southeast Asia Studies Translation Series, 1955. Pp. 60; appendix; illustrations.

In this unique and valuable study of the Thai peasant one of Thailand's greatest living students of Thai customs and traditions describes the annual round of social, religious, and familial activities intimately associated with the growing of rice.

Anuman Rajadhon, Phya. Loy Krathong and Songkran Festival. Thailand Culture Series, No. 5. 2nd edition. Bangkok: National Culture Institute, 1953. Pp. 24; illustrations.

This article contains descriptions and interpretations of the origins of two popular traditional festivals in Thailand.

Anuman Rajadhon, Phya. The story of Thai Marriage Custom. Thailand Culture Series, No. 13. Bangkok: National Culture Institute, 1954. Pp. 16; illustrationsd

A discussion of some Thai customs associated with marriage--including choice of residence, religious preparation, and wedding ceremonies.

Benedict, Ruth Fulton. Thai Culture and Behavior, an Unpublished War Time Study Dated September, 1943. Data Paper, No. 4. Ithaca: Cornell University Southeast Asia Program, 1952d Pp. 45.

An excellent general study by a noted anthropologist of Thai personality

and some of the basic institutions of Thai life. The author's observations, however, are based on very limited data and are impressionistic and suggestive rather than systematic and conclusive.

Dhanagom, Davirashmi. The Role of Home Economics in Democratic Family Living with Reference to Child Well-Being and Proposals for such Education in Thailand. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation. Ohio State University, 1954. Pp. vii, 311; bibliography; charts; tables; map.

Very specialized study of family life education in general and its possible application in Thailand. Included is a tabulation of a survey of twenty-four Thai educators on the desirability of family life education for Thailand. Some good information on the family in Thailand.

Embree, John F. Review of "A Physician at the Court of Siam." American Anthropologist, Vol. 51, pp. 495-496. 1949.

This review is useful because of the comments on Thai social values. The late Professor Embree directed Southeast Asian Studies at Yale University.

Embree, John F. Thailand--A Loosely Structured Social System. American Anthropologist, Vol. 52, pp. 181-193. 1950.

This is probably the only attempt in the literature to discuss the Thai social structure and values in a systematic manner. The article contains a number of illustrations of how Thai values support and maintain the social system, which, according to Embree, is loose and amorphous. Thai social structure is compared with that of Japan and Vietnam.

Haase, Mary Rosamond. The Declining Descent Rule for Rank in Thailand: A Correction. American Anthropologist, Vol. 53, pp. 585-587. 1951.

A letter to the editor in regard to Embree, 1950, explaining the nomenclature and descent rules of royal and conferred rank in Thailand. The author is a linguist and one of the few authorities on the Thai language in America.

Hanks, Lucien M., Jr. An Alternative to Innovation through Expressed Wants. Paper given at the annual meetings of the American Anthropological Association in Boston, November 1955. Unpublished. pp.6.

A brief discussion of the practical and ethical problems faced by an anthropologist in his study of a Thai village. The author's insights into Thai social structure are excellent. Professor Hanks worked with the Cornell Research Center in Thailand, and is now on the staff of Bennington College, is Field Director of the Cornell Thailand Project.

Hanks, Lucien M., Jr. A Note on Psycho-Social Tensions in a Thai Village after the Advent of Occidental Technology. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, Vol. I, pp. 394-396. 1953.

Outline of a research plan drawn up by Dr. Hanks under the direction of the Cornell Research Center for determining the tensions arising from technological change in Bang Chan village.

Judd, Laurence C. A Study of the Cultural Organization of Tong Taa Village in Thailand. Unpublished Masters Thesis. Cornell University, 1954. Pp. xi, 56; maps; illustrations; appendices.

A somewhat superficial description of a village at the northern edge of the Central Plain which does, however, give some useful indications of the values and behavior patterns of a rural community and suggest a number of questions worth further investigation. The author is a member of the educational staff of the American Presbyterian Mission in Thailand.

Kaufmann, Howard Keva. Bangkhua: A Community Study in Thailand. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, Indiana University, 1955. Pp. 536; illustrations; tables; bibliography.

This study deals with a village community in the Central Plain of Thailand, located sufficiently near Bang Chan, the site of the Cornell Research Project, to serve as a control on the findings of the Cornell team. The author, an anthropologist, carried out his field work in 1953-1954 and his report is comprehensive and valuable, particularly in its treatment of the wat (temple) and its role in community activities. Some of the descriptions of religious activities and rituals are probably the best in the literature.

Kingshill, Konrad. Ku Daeng--the Red Tomb: A Village Study in Northern Thailand. Preliminary draft of a thesis to be presented to the faculty of Graduate School of Cornell University, 1954. Pp. 323; maps/

The author, teacher and now principal of a Presbyterian Mission school in Chiangmai, is a sympathetic observer and gives a detailed description of life in a village near Chiangmai. Despite a lack of sufficient numerical data which would permit a comparative analysis with material obtained elsewhere in Thailand, the manuscript usefully supplements deYoung's broader study of village life in Thailand.

United States. Office of Strategic Services. Social Conditions, Attitudes, and Propaganda in Thailand with Suggestions for American Orientation toward the Thai. R&A No. 301. Mimeo. Washington, 1942. Pp. 28; bibliography.

This book, although for the most part not specific and detailed, does give a useful description of ethnic groups and social classes in Thailand and also discusses the attitudes of these groups toward the government and other groups. Material on communications as a whole is thin, but there is much material on propaganda efforts by various countries during the early years of World War II.

Wichianphaetthayakhom, Thian. Kham Banyaiçhitwitthaya. (Lectures on Psychology.) Bangkok. Pp. v, 71. n.d.

The author was an advisor to Premier Pibulsonggram before and during World War II, and was known as a specialist in psychology. He was director of the mental hospital in Thonburi for some time. This book is a collection of lectures delivered at a conference of Governors at Suankulap Palace. The author discusses some characteristics of the Thai people and suggests ways in which he believes Thai character may be improved.

RELIGION

Alabaster, Henry. The Wheel of the Law. London: Trübner, 1871. Pp. lviii, 323.

Although an early study, this book is still one of the best discussions of the philosophical aspects of Buddhism. It contains the translation of a lengthy and valuable essay on the reform sect of Buddhism in Thailand, the Thammayutika, written by a leading Thai exponent of that sect.

Anuman Rajadon, Phya. Chao Thi and Some Traditions of Thai. Thailand Culture Series, No. 6. 2nd edition. Bangkok: National Culture Institute, 1953. Pp. 16; illustrations.

This is an important article on the chao thi, or "guardian spirit of the house," and other old animistic religious beliefs of the Thai. By a leading student of Thai culture.

Coughlin, Richard J. Some Social Features of Siamese Buddhism. Asia: Asian Quarterly of Culture and Synthesis, Vol. II, pp. 403-408. Saigon, 1952r

This is a keen and valuable analysis of the effect of Buddhist ideals on contemporary Thai society. The author, Professor of Sociology

at Yale University, has written here one of the very few interpretations of the connections between Thai Buddhist teachings and Thai personality traits, although the closeness of this connection may have been somewhat overstressed.

Humphreys, Travers Christmas. *Buddhism*. London: Penguin Books, 1951. Pp. 256; illustrations; appendices; glossary; bibliography; index.

This is one of the best brief studies of the history and philosophy of Buddhism. The author, founder of the Buddhist Society of London, deals with all schools of Buddhism in a clear and factual manner.

Humphreys, Travers Christmas. *Via Tokyo*. London and New York: Hutchinson, 1948. Pp. 212; illustrations.

This is an interpretive study of modern Buddhism, primarily Mahayana Buddhism. The book is frankly quite subjective, and seems to say more about the author than about Buddhism. It is of value only to those who already know something about the subject.

Landon, Kenneth Perry. *The Monks of New Thailand*. *Asia*, Vol. 40, pp. 129-132. Concord, New Hampshire, 1940.

Although a little out-dated, this is an excellent account of the role of Buddhist monks in modern Thailand. The author's insights into how the monkhood is losing some of its traditional functions and gaining new ones are especially recommended. Landon is an American government official who has written many books and articles on Thailand and Southeast Asia in general.

Landon, Kenneth Perry. *Southeast Asia: Crossroad of Religions*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1947. Pp. vii, 215; index; bibliography; appendix.

The portion of this book dealing with religion in Thailand contains material mainly on the history of religion (especially as it is connected to royal ceremonies and to Hindu influences) and on the belief in spirits still existing in Thailand. It has very little material describing the beliefs and practices of Buddhism or the place of religion in the country today.

Malalasekera, G.P. *Presidential Address, Second World Buddhist Conference*. *Asia: Asian Quarterly of Culture and Synthesis*, Vol. II, pp. 460-475. Saigon, 1952.

This is the presidential address given by a leading Hinayana Buddhist scholar at a recent Buddhist conference. The address offers some ex-

cellent insights into the values of Buddhism and outlines some of the directions Buddhism may take in the modern world. The article is sketchy, but gives a feeling for Buddhism that often is not even approximated in more lengthy works.

McFarland, Bertha. The Siamese Government and Missionary Work. International Review of Missions, Vol. 39, pp. 122-129. 1931.

This article, by the wife of the well-known missionary, George McFarland, gives a very general and undetailed description of what the Protestant missions have done in Thailand since they entered in 1828.

McFarland, George Bradley, ed. Historical Sketch of Protestant Missions in Siam, 1828-1928. Bangkok: The Bangkok Times Press, 1928. Pp. XVII, 386; illustrations, maps; appendices; index.

This volume was issued to provide a permanent record of the century of Protestant missionary endeavors in Thailand. The editor and the various contributors, all Protestant missionary leaders in Thailand, have written on the establishment and growth of the various missions and on the educational, medical, and other activities of the missions. This is the best single source for information on the subject of Protestant missions in Thailand. The editor, a medical missionary and Professor at Chulalongkorn University, spent most of his life in Thailand.

Panyanantha, Phikkhu. Chumnum Patthakkatha. (Collection of Lectures.) Bangkok: Chanchai Press, 1954. Pp. iv, 417.

The author is one of the "modern" Thai monks. He is very popular among young Buddhists. He has travelled abroad in Europe and Asia and lives at present in Chiangmai. Panyanantha is interested in the moral rearmament movement and has represented Thailand in MRA Conferences. This book is a collection of lectures aimed at increasing popular understanding of Buddhism. Major emphasis is placed on moral education--the means for the application of Buddhist ideas.

Panyanantha, Phikkhu. Thang Chiwit. (Way of Life.) Bangkok: Khlangwitthaya Press, 1955. Pp. vii, 424.

This is a good book for the understanding of the beliefs of the young or "modern" Buddhists. It consists of a collection of various articles and lectures by Panyanantha, including a lecture given to Thai students in London and a lecture entitled "Westerners as a Thai Monk Sees Them."

Phutthathat, Phikkhu. Thetsana lae O-wat. (Preaching and Teaching.) Bangkok: Suwichan Press, 1954. Pp. ii, 407.

This book is a collection of sermons and instructions given on different occasions. Chapter titles are: Happiness, Dharma for Householders, How to Relieve Suffering, Religion is the World Hospital, Religion and Society, Understanding the Triple Gems, Steps in Reaching the Triple Gems. Phutthathat seeks to show the Thai how to apply Buddhist ideals to their everyday lives; his writings are in colloquial Thai.

Phutthathat, Phikkhu, and others. Suan Mok--Chaiyar Bangkok: Suwichan Press, 1953. Pp. vi, 87; illustrations. In Thai.

In this book the author, a well-known Buddhist monk of the modern school, relates his experiences in directing the building of a religious center in Chaiya, a town in the southern province of Chumphon.

Plion, Raymond. Le Siam pittoresque et religieux, I. Fêtes et Cérémonies Siamoises. (Siam--Beauty and Religion, Vol. I. Siamese Festivals and Ceremonies.) Paris: Firmin-Didot, 1935. Pp. 124; illustrations.

The author, for many years a member of the French diplomatic mission in Bangkok, has written this pleasant account of his recollections in the hope of making a permanent record of Thai ceremonies which he felt would disappear rapidly in the wake of the changes following the 1932 revolution.

Poon Diskul, Princess. (Phra Rajadharm Nides, tr.) Buddhism for the Young Bangkok: Prachandra Press, 1950. Pp. XII, 35.

This much simplified introductory essay on Buddhism won first prize as the best text on Buddhism for children in a contest sponsored by King Prajadhipok. Princess Poon, the daughter of Prince Damrong, learned much regarding traditional Thai culture from her father, who was the leading Thai scholar of his generation.

Pratt, James B. The Pilgrimage of Buddhism. New York: Macmillan, 1928. Pp. xii, 758.

This is an elementary textbook. Although it sometimes reads like a travelogue, it offers an excellent outline of many aspects of Buddhist thought and practice. The book should be read selectively. Many of the author's comments on the social aspects of Thai Buddhism are now outdated.

Ryburn, Horace W. The Challenge to the Church in Thailand Today. International Review of Missions, Vol. 41, pp. 288-300. 1952.

Concerns primarily the work of the Presbyterian missions in Thailand.

Suriyabongs, Luang. (Krachang Bunnag)r The Buddha's Doctrine of Truth (Dhamma) and Buddhist Religion as Practiced by the Holy Brotherhood in Siam. Bangkok: Krungdebarnagar Press, 1936. Pp. 4, 79; folded table.

This book is a brief survey of the basic concepts in Buddhism, particularly Buddhism in Thailand. The author, a Western-trained medical doctor, suggests that greater appreciation of "quiet self-contemplation" and other such Buddhist values would be an effective antidote to the "remorseless materialism" of the present age. The last chapter of the book is devoted to a description of Buddhism in Thailand and is drawn largely from the author's brief experience as a Buddhist monk. The author, in general, gives too much material in too small scope; better introductions to Buddhism and the Thai monkhood exist.

Suwanprasoet, Wiçhit. Khumru Kansuatmon lae Phithi Kanthambun. (A Handbook of Buddhist Chants and Merit-Making.) Bangkok: Liangchiang Press, 1944. Pp. ix, 372.

The author, a Buddhist scholar, is a retired Buddhist monk. This book is about the methods of making merit on different occasions. It contains the texts of Buddhist chants in Pali and in Thai. Instructions on the methods of ordination into the monkhood are also given.

Vajiranana, Princer The Buddhist Attitude towards National Defence and Administration: A Special Allocution. Anonymously translated from the Thai. n.p.: n.d., Pp. III, 26; illustration.

A sermon by the Supreme Patriarch on the occasion of King Vajiravudh's birthday, admonishing the king on the basis of the Buddhist scriptures to promote just administration and the welfare of his people, and praising him for his accomplishments in developing and strengthening the country.

Wales, Horace Geoffrey Quaritch. Siamese Theory and Ritual Connected with Pregnancy, Birth, and Infancy. Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. 63, pp. 441-451. 1933.

This is a brief but excellent account of the traditional rituals associated with the birth of a Thai child. Some of the rituals described are falling into disuse.

Wells, Kenneth Elmer. Thai Buddhism, its Rites and Activities. Bangkok: The Bangkok Times Press, 1939. Pp. xii, 284; bibliography; illustrations.d

This is the only published study of Thai Buddhism that aims at completeness. Despite many inaccuracies (many of them due to the fact that the book is outdated), it should be read by all who are interested in the Thai adaptation of Buddhist thought and practice. Much of the book is devoted to a description of Thai Buddhist rituals. The author was a Christian missionary in Thailand.

ART

Anuman Rajadhon, Phya. A Brief Survey of Cultural Thailand. Thailand Culture Series, No. 2 2nd edition. Bangkok: National Culture Institute, 1953. Pp. 16; illustrations.

This article is a summary of the principal art forms--architecture, sculpture, painting, musical drama, literature, and crafts--of traditional Thailand. The author is Thailand's leading ethnologist; he is a prolific writer on traditional Thai culture, a teacher of Thai literature and customs at Chulalongkorn University and a member of a number of Thai scholarly institutionsd

Anuman Rajadhon, Phya. Phra Cedi. Thailand Culture Series, No. 7. 2nd edition, Bangkok: National Culture Institute, 1953. Pp. 12; illustrationsd

The Buddhist monument known as pagoda, stupa, or dagoba in other parts of Asia is in its Thai version called a chedi. This bell-shaped structure is described, the names of its parts given, and its relationship to related structures in other countries indicated.

Baron. The Dancers of Thailand. Canadian Geographical Journal, Vol. XLVII, pp. 197-201; illustrationsd 1953.

A popular, illustrated, short article on the Thai dance.

Black, Harding. Two Siamese Bowls Refired. Far Eastern Ceramic Bulletin, Vol. V, pp. 3-4, Pl. I-IV. 1953.

A short, illustrated report by an American art expert on the refiring of two 14th century Siamese bowls. Of interest to art technicians only.

Boribal Buribhand, Luang. (Sastri, P. S. and Ad B. Griswold, trs.). Images of the Buddha. Bangkok: Chetanadhara Chakrabandhu, 1952. Pp. 21; illustrations.

This booklet, by a prominent Thai scholar, is a discussion of Buddhist sculpture in Thailand from pre-Thai to Bangkok times. Only one page is devoted to the Bangkok period.

Boribal Buribhand, Luang. Thai Images of the Buddha. Thailand Culture Series, No. 9. 2nd edition. Bangkok: National Culture Institute, 1953. Pp. 12; illustrations.

This short article is an excellent historical summary of Thai Buddhist sculpture and also gives valuable insight into the motives of the Thai in fashioning Buddha images.

Boribal Buribhand, Luang and A. B. Griswold. Sculpture of Peninsular Siam in the Ayuthya Period. The Siam Society Fiftieth Anniversary Commemorative Publication, Vol. II, pp. 205-279; illustrations. 1954.

This is the most detailed and valuable examination available of the Ayutthaya, or National, School of art, with particular attention to the regional variations of the school that appeared in southern Thailand. Mr. Griswold is a collector of and non-professional expert in Thai art.

Chen Duriyanga, Phra. Thai Music. Thailand Culture Series, No. 8. 2nd edition. Bangkok: National Culture Institute, 1953. Pp. 56; illustrations.

This essay is a technical and detailed analysis of Thai music--its scale, its instruments, the techniques for playing the instruments--and is of only slight value to the non-musician. The author is a professor of music in the Fine Arts Department of the Thai government.

Coedès, Georges. L'art de la laque dorée au Siam. (The Art of Gold Lacquer Work in Siam) Revue des Arts Asiatiques, Vol. 3, pp. 3-8; illustrations. 1925.

Illustrated article on the manufacture of gold-lacquered chests and bookcases. Coedès, one of the foremost scholars on Southeast Asia, describes the methods used by the artisans in a craft which is no longer practiced in Thailand.

Collis, Maurice. The Background of Siamese Dancing. Geographical Magazine, Vol. 23, pp. 541-544; illustrations. 1951.

This brief article, by a writer of several popular books on Asia, deals with the cultural tradition behind the Thai dance.

Dhaninivat, Princer (D. Sonakul). *The Nang*. Thailand Culture Series, No. 12. Bangkok: National Culture Institute, 1954. Pp. 16; illustrations.

This article discusses the origin, themes, and manner of presentation of the Thai shadow-play, or *nang*, a rapidly disappearing art form in Thailand. The author is a leading Thai scholar of traditional Thai culturer

Dhaninivat, Prince (D. Sonakul). *Pageantry of the Siamese Stage*. National Geographic Magazine, Vol. 91, pp. 200-212. 1947.

This article contains a very detailed description of the dance-drama forms. It gives the origins of the major epic, the Ramakien. It also describes the costume of the dancers, movements used, and musical accompaniment.

Dhaninivat, Princer (D. Sonakul) and Dhanit Yuphor. *The Khon*. Thailand Culture Series, No. 11. Bangkok: National Culture Institute, 1954. Pp. 16; illustrations.

Description of a traditional dance-drama form of the Thai in which the actors are masked. The origins, the texts, the ballet steps and training, the music, and other aspects of this form of drama are all briefly discussed. Dhanit Yupho is an official in the government's Fine Arts Department and a writer on Thai theatrical arts.

Döhring, Karl. *Buddhistische Tempelanlagen in Siam*. (Buddhist Temple Sites in Siam.) Bangkok: Asia Publishing House, 1920. 3 Vols. Illustrations

Volume 1 of this work consists of text; Volumes 2 and 3 contain plates of drawings and photographs. The text is a discussion of traditional Thai architectural styles, and architectural techniques. Döhring was a German architect who lived many years in Thailand.

Döhring, Karl. *Kunst und Kunstgewerbe in Siam*. Berlin: J. Bard, 1925. 3 Vols. Illustrations.

A truly magnificent book illustrating Thai art work in gold and lacquer. The first volume consists of a short descriptive text, with some illustrations in black and white. The other two volumes are given over to plates printed in fold on black paper, which convey marvelously well the beauties of the original gold leaf-black lacquer work of the Thai.

Embree, John F. A Note on the Vertical and Horizontal as Cultural Traits in Asia. *Man*, No. 26. 1950.

Brief communication pointing up certain cultural emphases toward the vertical in Thailand (e.g., in architecture and sculpture), in contrast to that of the horizontal in Japan. The author, an eminent anthropologist, attempts also to draw some tentative parallels with the social organization of these two countries.

Gerini, Gerolamo Emilio. Siam and its Productions, Arts, and Manufactures: A Descriptive Catalogue of the Siamese Section at the International Exhibition of Industry and Labour Held in Turin April 29-November 19, 1911. English edition. Hertford: Stephen Austin and Sons, 1912d. Pp. lxiv, 359; illustrations; folded map; appendix; indices.

This book was designed as a catalogue of the Thai exhibit at the international exhibition held in Turin, Italy in 1911. It contains useful information on the status of Thai arts and manufactures in 1911. The book was written in part by its compiler, Colonel Gerini, Commissioner-General of the Thai exhibit, in part by various specialists and officials of the Thai government.

Kansalak, Nangyai: Fimu' Naichang Ek Ratchakan Thi 2. The Arts of Thai Pictures Play: Made in the Reign of H.M. King Rama II. (Silhouettes of the Shadow Play: Work of the Leading Craftsmen of the Second Reign.) Bangkok: Kava Chang, 1953. Pp. iv, 78; illustrations

Excellent reproduction of 56 silhouettes of the shadow-play, an art form rapidly dying out in Thailand. The text is in English and Thai.

le May, Reginald. A Concise History of Buddhist Art in Siam. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1938. Pp. xx, 155; index; bibliography; illustrations; map.

This is the best book on the history of Buddhist sculpture and architecture in Thailand. The principal periods in and influences on art in Thailand are traced from the early years of the first century A.D. up to 1600. le May was an economic advisor to the Thai government and a long-time resident in South and Southeast Asia.

le May, Reginald. The Culture of South-east Asia. London: George Allen & Unwin, 1954. Pp. 218; bibliography; maps; illustrations.

A history of art, sculpture, and architecture in Southeast Asia up to 1600. The chapters on Thailand are a condensation of le May's book on Buddhist art in Thailand.

le May, Reginald. Exhibition of Siamese Art. Oriental Art, Vol. I, pp. 60-62; illustrations. 1948.

Short article about an exhibition of Thai art held in London in 1948 under the sponsorship of the Thai ambassador to England.

Nak'on P'rah Ram, Phrayai Tai Pottery. Bangkok: Krungthep Bannakhan, 1937. Pp. 32, 61, Pl. LV; maps; illustrations. Also in Journal of the Siam Society, Vol. XXIX, pp. 13-37; illustrations 1936.

This article by a Thai government official and collector of pottery, who died in 1937, is concerned with the earliest pottery of the Thai in Thailand. The author seeks to prove that the craft of pottery-making in Thailand existed before the importation of Chinese potters around 1300. The first publication of this article, in the Journal of the Siam Society is in English. The second edition, in book form, was issued on the occasion of the author's cremation, and contains his biography; it is in both English and Thai.

Nat Phothisrasat. Sathapatayakam nai Prathet Thai. (Architecture in Thailand.) Bangkok: Udom, 1946. Pp. 134; illustrations

An excellent survey of the history of architecture in Thailand by one of the country's leading teachers of architecture.

Nicolas, René. Le Lakhon Nora ou Lakhon Chatri et les origins du théâtre classique Siamois. (The Lakhon Nora or Lakhon Chatri and the Origins of the Classical Siamese Theater.) Journal of the Siam Society, Vol. XVIII, Pp. 85-110; illustrations 1924.

This article is a discussion of an old form of the traditional Thai theater that was developed in southern Thailand. The text is supplemented with illustrations of the dancing styles and other characteristics of this art form.

Petit, L.D. Siamesche Bouwkunst. (Siamese Architecture.) Amsterdam: N.V. van Munster's Uitgevers Maatschappij, n.d. Illustrations.

A collection of illustrations of Thai temples following a brief introductory discussion of temple architecture

Rangthong, Jaivid, ed. Souvenir of Siam. Bangkok: Hatha Dhip, 1952. Pp. 312, XXXIV; illustrations.

This book, which might have been more logically entitled "Thai Art" contains valuable essays on many aspects of Thai art, and numerous il-

illustrations of the Thai dance, sculpture, etc. The emphasis of the book is on the traditional in art; only brief remarks are made regarding modern trends. The bulk of the book is devoted to chapters on the Thai theater; other chapters deal with the arts in general, with music, painting, architecture and sculpture, and with history. The chapters are written by various Thai authorities, including Phya Anuman Rajadhon, Phra Chen Duriyanga, Nai Dhanit Yupho, Professor Silpa Birasri, and the editor.

Silpa Birasri (C. Feroci). Exhibition of Reproductions of Old Thai Painting; Bangkok: Fine Arts University, 1952. Pp. 20; illustrations.

This guide to a public exhibition of old Thai paintings in 1952 consists of the text of a short expository talk on the paintings--and on the style, techniques, and characteristics of traditional Thai painting in general--by Professor Silpa Birasri, and a few reproductions of some of the works exhibited. A Thai version of the text is also given.

Silpa Birasri (C. Feroci). Modern Art in Thailand. Thailand Culture Series, No. 14. Bangkok: National Culture Institute, 1954. Pp. 12; illustrations.

In this article, the author, an Italian artist in Thai government service since 1924, briefly surveys recent tendencies in Thai art. He discusses the Western and traditional Thai influences on modern Thai art, and analyzes the works of a few modern Thai artists. Illustrations of some modern and traditional Thai paintings and sculpture are included. This is one of the very few articles on recent artistic trends in Thailand.

Silpa Birasri (C. Feroci). Thai Architecture and Painting. The March of Thailand, pp. 20-35; illustrations. Bangkok: Thailand, Department of Publicity, 1950.

A very brief and sketchy survey of some aspects of traditional Thai architectural styles and painting.

Silpa Birasri (C. Feroci). Thai Architecture and Painting. Thailand Culture Series, No. 4. 2nd edition. Bangkok: National Culture Institute, 1953. Pp. 24; illustrations.

This article includes a brief sketch of the history of Thai architecture, with fuller treatment given to the characteristics of the principal types of buildings and the main decorative motifs in Thai architecture. Only a few remarks on temple painting are given.

Silpa Birasri (C. Feroci). Thai Buddhist Sculpture. Thailand Culture Series, No. 10. 2nd edition. Bangkok: National Culture Institute, 1953. Pp. 28; illustrations

This pamphlet contains a discussion of the principal periods in Thai Buddhist sculpture. The general characteristics of images of each school, the typical Thai techniques and materials, the sources of artistic inspiration are all discussed.

Skinner, Carol. Representative Thai Musical Instruments, Performed or Directed by Kamon Ketusiri, Recorded and Narrated by Carol Skinner in Thailand. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Southeast Asia Program, 1953. Two 12" long-playing records (four sides).

Demonstrations of various Thai musical instruments; of interest primarily to students of music.

Thailand. Department of Fine Arts. Fourth National Exhibition of Art. Bangkok, 1953. Pp. 42; illustrations.

Contains a short preface, 27 pages of illustrations of contemporary art productions, a list of prize winners, and a list of the artists and their works. The illustrations provide a valuable criteria of the influence of the West on Thai art.

Thailand. Department of Publicity. The March of Thailand. Bangkok, 1950. Pp. 88; illustrations.

This booklet contains nine short articles on various aspects of modern Thailand. Some of the articles, with slight modifications, have appeared as pamphlets in the Thailand Culture Series.

Yupho, Dhanit. The Preliminary Course of Training in Thai Theatrical Art. Thailand Culture Series, No. 15. Bangkok: National Culture Institute, 1954. Pp. 68; illustrations.

This is a description of the basic training given Thai actors at the government's school in the Department of Fine Arts. The dance postures are described and illustrated, and the types of rhythm are indicated.

Xoomsai, Yibbhan. Dawadungs: Dance of the Second Heaven, a Thai Classical Dance. 16 mm. sound film in color. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Southeast Asia Program. 1 reel (400 feet)

A good example of Thai classical dancing performed by a talented amateur.

LITERATURE

Anuman Rajadhon, Phya. Thai Literature and Swasdi Raksa. Thailand Culture Series, No. 3. Bangkok: National Culture Institute, 1953. Pp. 20; illustrations.

In the first part of this essay the author briefly discusses ten of the finest and most important works in Thai literature. The second part of the essay contains a discussion and prose translation of the short poem, Sawasdi Raksa, a widely-known didactic poem written in the first half of the nineteenth century by Sunthorn Bhu, one of Thailand's foremost poets. Phya Anuman is one of Thailand's outstanding scholars of traditional Thai culture.

Bidyankarana, Prince. The Pastime of Rhyme-Making and Singing in Rural Siam. Journal of the Siam Society, Vol. XX, pp. 101-127. 1926.

This article is the best source of information on the songfests of rural Thailand, a rapidly declining art. The author, who died in 1945, was a leading Thai poet and also served for a time as president of the committee of the National Library.

Chaya, Prem (Prince Prem Burachatra). World Tour. Part One. Bangkok: Chatra Books, 1952. Pp. 226.

Descriptions of Europe by a thoroughly Westernized Thai prince, now head of the department of modern languages at Chulalongkorn University.

Damrong Rajanubhab, Prince. Tamnan Ru'ang Lakhon Inao. (History of the Inao Drama.) Bangkok: Thai, 1921. Pp. 172.

The story of Inao, based on an episode in Javanese history, is well known in Thailand as one of the subjects of the traditional drama. This history is not confined to a discussion of this one story; it is rather a general history of the traditional Thai theater. Prince Damrong was one of Thailand's foremost scholars of Thai culture and traditions.

le May, Reginald, tr. Thai Tales Old and New: The Four Riddles and Other Stories. London: Noel Douglas, 1930. Pp. 180

This collection of tales translated from Thai versions written by Phraya Mannet Banhan, is one of the few collections of Thai folk stories available in a Western language. The stories give many clues to Thai character and were used as basic sources by Ruth Benedict in her analysis of Thai culture and behavior. In the last part of the book are

some reflections on the tales, presumably by le May, a one-time official of the Thai government and a scholar of Thai culture. The reflections are concerned primarily with Thai religious beliefs, Thai humor, Thai attitudes toward life, and although impressionistic and subjective, they quite accurately represent at least some facets of Thai character.

Na Nakhon, Plu'ang (Nai Tamra Na Mu'ang Tai) Prawat Wannakhadi Thai. (History of Thai Literature.) Bangkok: Thai Watthana Phanit Press, 1952. Pp. 572, ii; illustrations.

The author is a well-known authority on Thai literature, who has been lecturer in the Thai language at Chulalongkorn University for many years. This book, a textbook on Thai literature, contains discussions of and examples from Thai literature from Sukhothai times to recent times. The section dealing with changes in Thai literature during the constitutional era, however, is very brief.

Puri, Swami Satyananda and Charoen Sarahiran. The Ramakirti (Ramakien), or the Thai Version of the Ramayanat Bangkok: Dharmashramat, Birla Oriental Series, 1949. Pp. vii, 142; illustrations.

This is the only translation into English prose of the Thai version of the Indian classic, the Ramayana. Although not all parts of the epic are translated, the whole of the central story is presented. The specific Thai text used by the translators is not given. The authors supply notes, chiefly concerning points of comparison with the classical Sanskrit text by Valmiki.

Schweisguth, P. Etude sur la littérature Siamoiset (A Survey of Siamese Literature.) Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1951. Pp. 409; bibliographies; index; folded map.

This volume by a long-time resident in Thailand is the only study of Thai literature in a Western language that aims at comprehensiveness. The treatment is mainly historical: trends, writers, stories, literary forms are discussed as they appear during the reigns of the Thai kings. The introduction is an essay containing a general discussion of Thai culture, literature, and verse forms. The bibliography is the best available on works in the Thai language.

S'ra Prasot, Khun. Siamsänge: ausgewählt, eingeleitet, erläutert und Übertragen aus dem Thai (Siamesischen) durch Hellmut Draws-Tychsen. (Siamese Verses: Selected, Explained, and Translated from the Thai [Siamese] by Hellmut Draws-Tychsen.) Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1955. Pp. 84; illustrationst

These translations into German give only a limited idea of the spirit of the works of a Thai poet. The illustrations pertain more to the translator's personal experiences in Thailand than to the text.

Sunthorn Bhu. (Prem Chaya, tr.) The Story of Phra Abhai Mani. Bangkok: Chatra Books, 1952. Pp. 141; illustrations.i

This is a retelling in prose of a famous Thai poetic romance composed during the first half of the nineteenth century. The author is undoubtedly the most well-known and widely appreciated Thai poet. This English version of the romance does not contain all the material of the original and, of course, lacks the poetry of the original. It is, however, the only version of the story available in English and is valuable for the insight it gives into Thai literature and into Thai character.

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. The Daily Press: A Survey of the World Situation in 1952. Reports and Papers on Mass Communication, No. 7. Paris, 1953. Pp. 45; tables.

This book gives some information on the number of publications, the number of readers, and the languages used in publications in Thailand.

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. World Communications: Press, Radio, and Film. Paris, 1951. Pp. 220; tables; bibliography.

This report gives basic facts on the number of Thai newspapers and periodicals, their circulation and ownership, and the languages used. It gives similar facts for film and radio facilities.

Upakit Sinlapasan, Phraya. Chanthalak. (Poetic Rules.) Bangkok: Thai Watthanaphanit, 1948. Pp. 184.

A valuable text on Thai poetic forms by a former professor of language at Chulalongkorn University.

LANGUAGE

Anuman Rajadhon, Phya. Thai Language. Thailand Culture Series, No. 17. Bangkok: National Culture Institute, 1954. Pp. 32; map.

Good discussion for non-linguists of the Thai language--its general characteristics, its history, including the developments resulting from the influence of foreign languages, and its alphabet. The author is a leading Thai scholar and teacher of Thai literature and customs at Chulalongkorn University.

Benedict, Paul K. Studies in Thai Kinship Terminology. Journal of the American Oriental Society, Vol. 63, pp. 168-175. 1943.

An analysis by a linguist of the distinctive system of kinship nomenclature in the Thai languages--Lao, Shan, White Tai, Black Tai, Diao, Nung, Thai--which the author concludes supports his thesis that Thai is related to the Indonesian rather than the Sino-Tibetan languages. Of interest only to linguists.

Benedict, Paul K. Thai, Kadai, and Indonesian: A New Alignment in Southeast Asia. American Anthropologist, Vol. 44, pp. 576-601. 1942.

The author presents the hypothesis that Thai is not a member of the Sino-Tibetan linguistic stock, but is rather linked with Indonesian and certain "Kadai" languages spoken by small groups of peoples in south China.

Burnay, J. and George Coedès. The Origins of the Sukhodaya Script. Journal of the Siam Society, Vol. XX, pp. 49-52. 1926.

An article by two leading scholars on Thailand showing that the script of Ramkamhaeng was actually an adaptation of an earlier Thai script.

Gedney, William J. Indic Loanwords in Spoken Thai. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation. Yale University, 1947. Pp. 613.

This scholarly study of the Thai words of Sanskrit and Pali origin is by one of America's most qualified students of the Thai language. It is of interest primarily to linguists.

Gerini, Gerolamo Emilio. On Siamese Proverbs and Idiomatic Expressions. Journal of the Siam Society, Vol. I, pp. 11-168. 1904.

A discussion of the nature and importance of Thai proverbs and a listing of hundreds of proverbs and idiomatic expressions. These are given in English translations as well as in Thai, and are compared to similar sayings in other languages. Many Mon and Lao sayings are also given.

Guehler, U. Ueber Thai Sprichwörter. (On Thai Proverbs.) Journal of the Thailand Research Society, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 97-144. 1943.

A compilation of Thai proverbs, translated into English, explained, and compared with proverbs in other languages. This article supplements the list of proverbs made by Gerini in 1904.

Haas, Mary Rosamond. Interlingual Word Taboos. American Anthropologist, Vol. 53, pp. 338-344. 1951.

Discussion of the problem of bilingual speakers in using words when speaking one language that sound like obscene or improper words in another. Many of the examples are drawn from words in Thai that resemble in sound words that are taboo in English.

Haas, Mary Rosamond. The Thai System of Writing. Washington: American Council of Learned Societies, 1956. Pp. xiv, 115.

This book is a full and lucid analysis of the writing system used for the Thai language, by one of the few American experts on Thai. It is a completely revised version of the author's 1942 work on the same subject produced for the army in ditto form and used in classes in written Thai at the University of Michigan and the University of California.

Haas, Mary Rosamond and Heng R. Subhanka. Spoken Thai. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1945. 2 Vols.

An excellent introduction to spoken Thai. Uses a phonetic system of writing Thai developed by Dr. Haas.

McFarland, George Bradley. Thai-English Dictionary. 2nd edition. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1944. Pp. xxi, 1019, 39; bibliography; addenda

This is the best Thai-English Dictionary. The author was a medical missionary, who spent most of his life in Thailand.

Rattanakomut, Chit, Prawit Wimuktalop and Sa-at Intharasali. Lak Phasa Thai lae Naenam Riangkhawam. (Principles of the Thai Language and Introduction to Writing Compositions.) Bangkok: S.S. Service, 1952. Pp. ix, 308.

The authors are instructors in the Thai language at Chulalongkorn University Preparatory School. This textbook contains a discussion of the principles of the Thai language, an analysis of Thai grammar, and examples and recommendations on writing Thai compositions.

Thailand. Royal Institute. A Notification of the Royal Institute Concerning the Transcription of Thai Characters into the Roman. Journal of the Thailand Research Society, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 49-65. 1941.

This article outlines a general and a precise system for the phonetic transcription of the Thai language into Roman letters. These systems were officially adopted by the Thai government's Royal Institute on March 6, 1939. Although the Thai government apparently no longer

sponsors any system of transliteration, the systems described in this article, especially the general system, are extremely useful. The general system has been used throughout this bibliography as well as in the HRAF handbook on Thailand.

Thong, Saeng (Luang Bunyamanop Phanit) i Phasa laie Nangs'u. (Language and Literature.) Bangkok: Ruam San Publisher, 1953. Pp. vi, 354.

The author is a well-known writer and a leading scholar of the Thai language. This book is a compilation of his writings published originally in weekly newspapers from 1948 to 1951. There are a number of short articles on many aspects of the Thai language and Thai literature, including a discussion of the changes that have taken place in the language and the Thai alphabet since the reign of King Ramkhamhaeng.

ETHNIC GROUPS

Andrews, James M. Evolutionary Trends in Body Build, Data from Thailand (Siam) i Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 20, pp. 102-121; map. 1943.

The author, an American anthropologist, has based this article on extensive anthropometric measurements he made in Thailand in 1933-1934. Andrews concluded that there are no significant physical characteristics permitting a clear-cut differentiation of most ethnic groups in Thailand. Such differences as can be shown statistically are differences of means among groups, with considerable overlap in the traits of individuals. Andrews suggests diet variations may be the cause for the apparently somewhat larger body build and greater vigor of the Thai in the Center as compared with Thai in the North, Northeast, and South.

Anuman Rajadhon, Phya. The Cultures of Thailand. Thailand Culture Series, No. 1. 2nd edition. Bangkok: National Culture Institute, 1953. Pp. 16; illustrations i

This is a very brief ethnographic sketch and cultural history of Thailand, by a leading Thai scholar.

Bernatzik, Hugo Adolph. Akha und Meao: Probleme der angewandten Völkerkunde in Hinterindien. (The Akha and Miao: Problems of Ethnography in Further India.) Innsbruck: Kommissionsverlag, 1947. 2 Vols. Illustrations; map; appendix.

An extremely detailed and beautifully illustrated ethnography of two important Thai hill tribes, based on the author's own field work in 1936-1937.

Bernatzik, Hugo Adolph and Emmy Bernatzik. Die Geister der gelben Blätter: Forschungsreisen in Hinterindien. (Spirits of the Yellow Leaves: Explorations in Further India.) München: Verlag F. Bruckmann, 1938. Pp. 240; illustrations; maps; appendix.

This is a detailed ethnography of a number of tribes in Thailand. The greater part of the book deals with the otherwise little known and numerically insignificant northeastern tribe, the so-called Phi Tong Luang, or Spirits of the Yellow Leaves. Not all students of ethnic groups in Thailand have been prepared to accept this illustrated account as conclusive evidence of the existence of such a tribe. More recent field studies seem to have substantiated the existence of this primitive nomadic tribe, whose numbers are reputed to have shrunk to less than a dozen people.

Elofeld, John. Some Hill Tribes of North Thailand (Miaos and Yaos). Journal of the Siam Society, Vol. XLIII, pp. 1-20; illustrations. 1955.

A non-scholarly but informative account of the author's stay among the principal tribes of the North, describing some of their customs and beliefs.

Coughlin, Richard J. The Chinese in Bangkok. American Sociological Review, Vol. XX, pp. 311-316. 1955.

An article based on the author's dissertation, for which he did field work in Bangkok in 1951-1952. Professor Coughlin, now a member of the Department of Sociology at Yale University, uses the case study of the Chinese in Bangkok to advance the generalization that a functioning minority society and culture can indefinitely resist assimilation.

Coughlin, Richard J. The Chinese in Bangkok, a Study of Cultural Persistence. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation. Yale University, 1953. Pp. v, 615; appendix; maps; bibliography.

A comprehensive account of the cultural life of the Chinese community in Bangkok, which incidentally provides much background information on Thai social organization. The stress on the resistance of the Chinese to assimilation may have led to underemphasis of the fact that many immigrant Chinese take pride in becoming assimilated to Thai life.

Coughlin, Richard J. The Pattern of the Chinese in Thailand. Journal of the South Seas Society, Vol. 8, pp. 1-3. 1952.

In this article Coughlin contrasts the pre-1949 Chinese immigration of people from South China, attracted or driven to settle in Southeast Asia by economic pressure, with post-1949 immigration of political refugees, frequently well-to-do or professionally educated. He draws attention to some possibilities of friction developing between these two immigrant groups and foresees a difficult adjustment in Thailand for the most recent arrivals.

Coughlin, Richard J. The Status of the Chinese Minority in Thailand. Pacific Affairs, Vol. XXV, pp. 378-389. 1952.

A concise and informative discussion of government measures to control the activities of the Chinese community in Thailand.

Curtis, Lillian Johnson. The Laos of North Siam. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1903. Pp. xi, 338; appendix; chart; illustrations.

This highly subjective account of the peoples of northern Thailand by an early missionary only occasionally provides worthwhile descriptions of local customs and practices.

Dodd, William Clifton. The Tai Race: Elder Brother of the Chinese. Cedar Rapids: The Torch Press, 1923. Pp. 353; illustrations; tables.

This book on the Thai peoples of Thailand, Burma, and China is valuable principally for the ethnographic data it contains. The historical theories of the author, who was a missionary among the Thai for 33 years, are highly questionable, however.

Lickstedt, Egon D. von. Rassendynamik von Ostasien. China und Japan, Tai und Kmer von der Urzeit bis heute. (Racial Dynamics of East Asia. China and Japan, Thai and Khmer from Prehistoric Times to the Present.) Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1944. Pp. xii, 648; illustrations; maps; tables; bibliography.

A detailed study of the origins and migrations of Thai peoples by a German anthropologist who knows Southeast Asia well.

Embree, John F. and William L. Thomas, Jr. Ethnic Map and Gazetteer of Northern Southeast Asia. New Haven: Yale University Southeast Asia Studies, 1950. Pp. 175; map.

This detailed and excellent study of ethnic distribution unfortunately covers only the extreme north of Thailand, so that it is of value principally to the student of Thai tribes rather than to persons with a general interest in Thailand.

Grondahl, Kathryn. The Mango Season. New York: Morrow, 1954. Pp. 247.

This novel, by the wife of a former American official in Thailand, shows a sensitive understanding of the life and the problems of the Western community in Bangkok.

Hutchinson, E.W. The Lawa in Northern Siam. *Journal of the Siam Society*, Vol. XXVII, pp. 153-182; illustrations; maps 1934.

Summary ethnography and linguistic study of the Lawa, gathered on a very brief journey to the tribe by the author and Erik Seidenfaden. Includes an appendix on the physical characteristics of the Lawa peoples and two appendices by Seidenfaden on the history and geographical distribution of the group.

Landon, Kenneth Perry. *The Chinese in Thailand*. London and New York: Oxford University Press, 1941. Pp. xi, 310; appendices; bibliography; index.

The author of this detailed and interesting study of all phases of Chinese community life in Thailand was for many years a Christian missionary in Thailand. The material in this study, however, has now been superseded by the more recent works of Purcell, Coughlin, and Skinner.

le May, Reginald. *An Asian Arcady, the Land and Peoples of Northern Siam*. Cambridge: Heffer and Sons, 1926. Pp. xiv, 274; bibliography; illustrations; maps; appendix; index.

Historical, geographical, and ethnological description of northern Thailand. Somewhat out of date, but useful because of the paucity of material elsewhere available on this region.

Purcell, Victor. *The Chinese in Southeast Asia*. London: Oxford University Press, 1951. Pp. x, 801; tables; map; appendices; index, bibliography.

A careful study by a former British official in Malaya, now a professor at Cambridge University. The sections on Thailand provide a valuable background for the more detailed reports of Coughlin and Skinner.

Schebesta, Paul. *Die Negrito Asiensr I. Band: Geschichte, Geographie, Umwelt, Demographie und Anthropologie der Negrito*. (The Negritos of Asia Vol. I: History, Geography, Environment, Demography, and Anthropology of the Negritos.) Wien-Mödling: St. Gabriel Verlag, 1952. Pp. xvi, 517.

This volume by a noted anthropologist includes some material on the Semang of southern Thailand.

Seidenfaden, Erik. Anthropological and Ethnological Research Work in Siam. *Journal of the Siam Society*, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 15-18. 1935.

Short account of the tribal composition of Thailand and notes on the anthropological and ethnological research done up to 1935 in the country. The paper was read before the International Congress on Anthropology and Ethnology in London, 1934, by the author, for many years an adviser to the Thai gendarmerie.

Siam and its Chinese Community. *The Economist*, Vol. CLXXVIII, p. 373. 1956.

A concise analysis of the current official Thai policy toward the Chinese, by the magazine's correspondent in Bangkok. He points to signs indicating a deliberate government policy toward relaxing tension, which at the time of writing seemed to justify the hopes of the Chinese that "further steps will be taken towards harmony and prosperity."

Skinner, George William. Report on the Chinese in Southeast Asia. Mimeo. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Southeast Asia Program, 1950. Pp. ii, 91; appendix; tables.

The report includes a useful survey of Chinese organizations and activities in Thailand. Much of the information in the report has been superseded by the author's research findings during his work as field director of the Cornell Research Center at Bangkok from 1951 to 1955.

Skinner, George William. A Study of Chinese Community Leadership in Bangkok, together with an Historical Survey of Chinese Society in Thailand. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation. Cornell University, 1954. Pp. xxiv, 814; maps; bibliography; tables; charts. (Vol. I in preparation for publication by Cornell University Press, 1956; Vol. II in preparation for publication by Far Eastern Monograph Series.)

The most complete historical study of the Chinese community in Thailand plus an analytic study of leadership in the Chinese community in Bangkok with emphasis on relationships of this leadership to Thai leaders. The work is based on extensive reading and field research by the author in Bangkok over a period of several years. Excellent bibliography.

Thompson, Virginia and Richard Adloff. *Minority Problems in Southeast Asia*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1955. Pp. viii, 295; index.

This book, by two well-known free-lance writers on Southeast Asia, provides the first comprehensive survey of important minority groups in Southeast Asia, and is useful despite some inaccuracies in detail.

T'ien Ju-k'ang. Pai Cults and Social Age in the Tai Tribes of the Yunnan-Burma Frontier. *American Anthropologist*, Vol. 51, pp. 46-57. 1949.

This article describes the social age system used by the Thai tribes of southwest Yunnan. This system has a religious origin but also influences social organization and is the basis for social values. There is some general information on social class and religion of the Thai tribes.

Unger, Leonard. The Chinese in Southeast Asia. Geographical Review, Vol. 34, pp. 196-217; map. 1944.

Much of the material in this article duplicates what can be found in most other works on the Chinese minorities in Southeast Asia.