

THE CHINESE IN THAILAND: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Students and researchers will find this annotated bibliography a valuable introduction to the existing literature on the Chinese in Thailand. The 20 theses, 13 articles, and 22 books presented are grouped according to the following areas of concern: General; Social Assimilation; Social; Economic; Political; and Law and Regulation. The bibliography shows that there are a number of scholarly works on the Thai-Chinese written in English.

I. THESES AND UNPUBLISHED MATERIALS

A. *Assimilation*

1. CHANDHAMRONG, CHURAIRAT. 1972. The assimilation patterns of an overseas Chinese family in Bangkok. Washington State University.

Attempts a case study of the author's own family background of Chinese Taechiu emigrants to Thailand at the beginning of the 20th century. Describes the assimilation process and its outcome through generations.

2. COUGHLIN, RICHARD J. 1969. The Chinese in Bangkok: a study of cultural persistence. Yale University.

Consists of a sociological study in historical perspective designed to test Western theories of assimilation in a Southeast Asian context. Summarizes Thai cultural patterns and values of Chinese culture. Deals with adjustment patterns of the Chinese in Bangkok, citing barriers to assimilation.

3. GUSKIN, ALAN E. 1968. Changing identity: the assimilation of Chinese in Thailand. University of Michigan.

Reports on the Chinese in Thailand concerning Chinese schools and the policy of assimilating Chinese by the Thai government. Discusses the assimilation process in Thai schools and background influences. Considers effects of the policy in terms of strong assimilation pressures causing resistance on the part of Chinese students and their families; they comply but do not assimilate. Studies the implications, regarding the future of ethnic assimilation in Thailand. Methods and data used are presented.

4. LEMATAWEKUL, DALAD. 1968. Ethnic identification of the second-generation-Chinese in Thailand. Chulalongkorn University.

Investigates the ethnic identification of the second-generation Chinese in Thailand. Tests the degree of identification between those who use Chinese family names and those who use Thai family names; between those who attend Chinese schools and those who attend Thai schools. Uses the Behavioral Differential scale, Assimilation-Orientation Inventory, F-scale, C-scale, and R-scale.

5. PRAPITPA, PRAOPAN. 1967. A comparative study of achievement motives and the socialization process as perceived by Thai and second-generation Chinese adolescents. Chulalongkorn University.

Aims to test the importance of child rearing practices, based on common assumption that the Thai and the Chinese are different in personalities. Uses the Sentence Completion Test and a questionnaire.

6. SCHUMRUM, TIPARAT. 1966. The psychological assimilation of the second-generation Chinese in Thailand. Chulalongkorn University.

Presents a description of the stereotype of overseas Chinese and compares it with attitudes and positions of Thai-Chinese and Philippine-Chinese. Attitudes of Southeast Asian governments toward resident Chinese are discussed. Describes the Bogardus Social Distance Scale used in the study. Characterizes Thai social system and degree of social mobility. Enumerates items on the cultural scale and social distance scale, and gives statistical results of identity and social distance surveys. Discusses acceptance of Chinese by different groups and relationship between Chinese, Sino-Thai, and Thai. The cultural scale, social distance scale, and statistics on subject characteristics are appended.

7. VICHAPAND, NISA. 1964. A study of factors affecting prejudices and first impressions. Chulalongkorn University.

Investigates the factors related to the perception of the Chinese in Thailand by ethnic Thai people. Methodology of the study is explained and the responses are tabulated. Uses the F-Scale effectively.

8. WICHAWUT, CHAIYAPORN. 1962. Value differences between Thais and the second-generation Chinese in Thailand. Chulalongkorn University.

Compares values held by the second-generation Chinese in Thailand with those held by the Thais. Investigates values concerning wealth, prestige, education, and benevolence. Treats the second-generation Chinese as a group and compares with the Thais.

B. Social, Economic, Political Activities

9. DIBBLE, CHARLES R. 1961. The Chinese in Thailand against the background of Chinese-Thai relations. Syracuse University.

Reviews the history of the Chinese in Thailand in chronological order. Presents the situation of the Chinese overseas in Thailand and how the two Chinas influence them and the Thai policies and regulations to cope with them. Concentrates on relationship between the Chinese minority, the Thai, and the two Chinas.

10. KLOM-IANG, PUANGROI. 1973. King Rama VI's policy on the Chinese in the Thai Kingdom. College of Education.

Examines the problems of the Chinese in Thailand in the reign of King Rama VI, and the policy of the government in controlling them. Presents and analyzes informations based on unpublished official records and printed materials during his reign.

11. MILLIGAN, YUPARET. 1967. The role of Chinese in Thailand. Chulalongkorn University.

Studies the role of overseas Chinese in Thailand, how they contribute to the economic, social, and political development and their effects on Thai way of life. Discusses the problem of assimilation and the control policy.

12. NGONROT, CHULLA. 1970. The origin and development of nationalism in Thailand. Chulalongkorn University.

Studies the evolutionary process of nationalism in Thailand from its birth up to present, its influences on the national policy and the nationalism caused by the movements of overseas Chinese

and the two Chinas. Concentrates especially on the periods of the reign of King Rama VI, Prime Minister Pibum, and the anti-communist nationalist movement at present.

13. PUANGPIS, NARONG. 1971. The policy on the education of the Chinese in Thailand in the reign of King Rama VI, College of Education.

Concentrates on the movement of the Chinese minority during the reign of King Rama VI, the indoctrination of political ideals of the KMT and Communism in Chinese schools. Discusses the policy of the Thai government to control the unrest movements through the educational system. Information comes mostly from primary sources: archives, the King's letters to his cabinets, memoirs, etc.

14. RATANAMONGKOLMAS, SAWAENG. 1966. Administration of overseas Chinese associations' affairs: A case study of the Tae Chew Association in Thailand, NIDA.

Deals with objectives, scope, methods, and terms used in the study. Gives a historical background and general characteristics of the Association. Describes its activities in education, hospitals and clinics, social welfare, Chinese culture, and the maintenance of public cemeteries. Explains the structure of the Association, covering membership, committee members, and personal and financial administration. Includes short-term plans and cooperation with other Chinese Associations and government agencies. Includes appendices on Chinese terms used and lists Chinese Associations and organizations in Thailand.

15. RATANAPOL, PICHAJ. 1969. Development of the controls of the Chinese schools in Thailand. NIDA.

Discusses the learning of Chinese language as a barrier to the assimilation process, the role of Chinese schools in threatening Thai social and political stability, and the factors influencing the policy of control and its implementation from past to present.

16. SKINNER, G.W. 1954. A study of Chinese community leadership in Bangkok, together with an historical survey of Chinese society in Thailand. Cornell University.

Reviews Sino-Thai relations up to the seventeenth century. Traces the migration of Chinese up to 1917. Covers the Chinese position in the Thai economy through the Fifth Reign. Discusses the rise of Chinese nationalism in Thailand during the early 1900's and traces their roles in the economy, society, and politics through 1948. Analyzes Chinese leadership in power covering sociooccupational stratification and occupational specialization. Evaluates the influences and values of leaders. Discusses political aspects of leadership. Considers the power structure of leadership and identifies occupations of leaders. Discusses assimilation among Chinese leaders.

17. UNGINAN, PHOLGUL. 1972. The role of Chinese in Thailand in the reign of King Rama V, College of Education.

Presents the real situation of the Chinese in Thailand in various aspects, and the Thai policy to control them. Discusses how their roles contribute to the social, economic, and political change during the Reign, influences from inside and outside the country, and the implications of control policy on the Chinese-Thai relation.

C. Law and Regulation

18. ATIBAED, SANEE. 1960. Occupational restriction affecting aliens in Thailand since World War I. Thammasat University.

Presents the problems of aliens and immigrants who threaten the economic life of Thailand as well as national security. Studies the policies and measures of the government and the

implementations of legal measures, the effects of the restrictions on the Chinese ways of living as they form a mass group of aliens in Thailand.

19. DHIRACHANTRANANDA, THEP. 1971. An analysis of the methods and problems of alien control in Thailand. Chulalongkorn University.

Points out the aliens' influences in Thailand, noting the important role of the Chinese in the nation's security and economy. Traces the historical background of aliens in Thailand. Discusses activities of the Chinese in Thailand that have influence on Thai economy and security. Studies the principles and processes of alien control by means of legislation regarding immigration, aliens' registration, and deportation. Presents problems concerning alien control relating to economy, politics, and security. Gives recommendations for the improvement of alien control in Thailand.

20. JAN, GEORGE P. 1960. Nationality and treatment of overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia. New York University.

Analyzes the existing principles and practices in international law in solving the problems of nationality and treatment of aliens. Discusses the emigration policy of China and the diplomatic protection of SEA Chinese by pre-communist China. Considers the problem of double nationality and the proposed solution. Describes the rights of Chinese aliens in SEA countries.

II. ARTICLES

A. *Assimilation*

21. AMYOT, JACQUES. 1969. Adapting to the milieu. *The Asia Magazine*. April.

Comments on Thailand's assimilation of Chinese. Discusses the distinction between Thai and Chinese ways of life. Reports on Chinese ethnocentrism in business and communal life, Thai attitudes toward Chinese, and the development of joint Thai-Chinese ventures involving high-level Thai officials. Notes the difficulty in evaluating the political allegiance of the Chinese in Thailand.

22. PUNYODYANA, BOONSANONG. 1971. Later-life socialization and differential social assimilation of the Chinese in urban Thailand. *Social Forces*, December.

Presents the purpose of study, covering hypothesis, procedures, and results. Gives statistical tables of sample characteristics, indicators of Chinese-Thai differential social assimilation, and assimilation by age category. Discusses the influence of childhood socialization in enabling people to fill their roles expected by society. Studies the social assimilation of the Chinese in Bangkok on the basis of different patterns of social and cultural interaction of a minority with its host society. Indicates the different occupational situations and education that result in different rates of social assimilation.

23. SKINNER, G. WILLIAM. 1960. Change and persistence in Chinese culture overseas: A comparison of Thailand and Java. *Journal of the South Sea Society*.

Compares the historical and present status of Chinese assimilation in Thailand and Indonesia. Discusses the cultural, religious, economic and political interactions, and the differences in social structures of the two countries which affect the assimilation process.

24. SKINNER, G. WILLIAM. 1957. Chinese assimilation and Thai politics. *The Journal of Asian Studies*.

Reviews the assimilation patterns of the Chinese into Thai society. Discusses the factors affecting the assimilation rate: intermarriages, education, and nationalism. Describes the effects of Thai

governmental policy on Chinese assimilation. Comments on the Thai value system and the effects on descendants of Chinese immigrants in moving toward Thai society. Reviews the history of Chinese in Thai politics, mentioning the periods of racist attitudes among the Thai elite. Comments on immigration laws and government regulations on Chinese schools. Describes action taken by Chinese businessmen to protect themselves, noting business alliances with Thai officials.

25. SKINNER, G. WILLIAM. 1964. *The Thailand Chinese: assimilation in a changing society*. Asian, Autumn.

Estimates the Chinese population of Thailand. Considers the question of the continuity of Chinese civilization, and of immigration and assimilation. Factors controlling the rate of assimilation are listed and discussed. The importance of Thai versus Chinese education in fostering assimilation is described. The policy of the Thai government toward the Chinese is reported and assimilation of Chinese in Thailand contrasted with that in Indonesia.

B. Social, Economic, Political Activities

26. AYAL, ELIEZER B. 1966. *Private enterprise and economic process in Thailand*. *The Journal of Asian Studies*, November.

Lists impediments to the development of private enterprise in underdeveloped countries, and debates whether government policies which provide economic incentives are sufficient to bring forth the entrepreneurs required for development. Discusses factors involved in the development of Thailand and evaluates the effect of the transformation of Thai society. Describes the influence of Chinese businessmen.

27. BLOFELD, JOHN. 1971. *Chinese Buddhism with special reference to Siam*. *Visakha Puja*, May.

Investigates the religious practices of the Chinese in Thailand who have adopted the Theravadin form of Buddhism as well as their own, such as Mahayana Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism.

28. EGEROD, SOREN. n.d. *Swatow loan words in Siamese*. *Acta Orientalia*.

Contains a list of 181 Swatow words used in modern Siamese. Relates the Thai use of these words to the active role of the Chinese in Thailand. Notes other Chinese dialects from which the Thai have borrowed to a lesser extent. Cites the similarity in the Siamese and Swatow phonological systems. Discusses the sound laws involved in the Swatow loaning process, covering consonants, vowels, and tones.

29. JIANG, JOSEPH P.L. 1966. *The Chinese in Thailand: Past and Present*. *Southeast Asian History Journal*, March.

Concentrates on the entrepreneurial role of the overseas Chinese in Thailand and their changes of status in the context of the Thai political dynamics.

30. FREEDMAN, MAURICE. 1966. *The Chinese in South-East Asia: a longer view*. *Asian Review*, April.

Discusses dual social system, one of the ethnic Thai, and the other, smaller, of the Chinese. The Chinese have more advantages in the ability to participate in both systems. Presents anticipated confrontation between the two nationalist movements.

31. RATANAMONG, SAWAENG. 1970. *The future of Chinese associations in Thailand*. *Thai Journal of Development Administration*, October.

Studies the historical background and origin of the associations, criticizing grouping qualifications, social and cultural relationships, common economic benefits, and influence of

nationalism. Considers the present operation of the Associations in view of advancement and present participation of the members. Speculates on the future trend of the Association. Discusses changes in factors relating to the origin of Associations as well as in structures of the Chinese communities. Concludes that the Association will decline.

32. SKINNER, G. WILLIAM. 1959. Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia, *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, January.

Gives statistics on overseas Chinese residing in the subject area and discusses their economic and political significance. Discusses attitudes toward the Chinese by Southeast Asian governments. Explains Communist China's determination to protect special interests of overseas Chinese, to win their loyalty and to profit materially, politically, and strategically from their patriotism. Gives a definition of overseas Chinese and surveys significant recent developments in Thailand, Philippines, South Vietnam, Indonesia, and Malaya.

33. WILLMOTT, W.E. 1966. The Chinese in Southeast Asia. *Australian Outlook*. 20:3.

The cultural separation between the indigenous cultures of Southeast Asia and that of Chinese immigrants is described and explained. The numbers of ethnic Chinese in 12 countries of Southeast Asia are tabulated. The economic, political, and social position of the Chinese in Southeast Asian Society is described. Clan associations and language divisions are dealt with. The relationship between overseas Chinese and China are discussed.

III. BOOKS

A. General Interest

34. Area handbook for Thailand, 1968. Monograph, American University, Foreign Area Studies.

Describes the dominance of ethnic Thai together with ethnic Chinese in the national society. Discusses pressures on the Chinese community to assimilate. Deals with individualism, personal freedom, and the Buddhist concept of social position. Describes the changes which were instigated by influxes of the Chinese and the establishment of modern bureaucracy. Discusses the emergence of an urban ruling elite, the link between Chinese entrepreneurs and Thai bureaucratic elite; and the lack of private social organization except in the Chinese sector. Describes a pattern of rural land ownerships, the absence of clearly defined social classes, and the special position of the Buddhist clergy. Deals with the family as the basic structure in rural society.

35. Bangkok profile, selected characteristics of households in Bangkok and Thonburi. 1966. Thailand Business Research Ltd.

Discusses data concerning households of ethnic groups including Chinese by density of area, socioeconomic status and occupation of the head of household. The Chinese are identified by household whose two or more members speak a Chinese language.

36. The Chinese in Southeast Asia. 1957. Thailand Information Center.

Lists the Chinese population in 10 Southeast Asian countries by number and percent of total population. Discusses assimilation, Chinese organizations, and government policies and attitudes toward the Chinese.

37. MITCHISON, LOIS, 1961. The overseas Chinese, a background book, Monograph.

Describes traditional Chinese burial customs. Traces emigrations from South China, concentrating on colonies set up in Southeast Asia. Discusses the overseas Chinese society, its effects on local business. Deals with pre-World War II assimilation of the Chinese. Discusses changes in

policies toward overseas Chinese since the Chinese Communist regime. Discusses rising internal tensions in Southeast Asia related to overseas Chinese communities. Describes Communist China's united front policy with Southeast Asia, following the Bandung Conference of 1955. Discusses overseas Chinese attitudes toward domestic policies on the mainland. Outlines overseas Chinese situation in Asian countries in 1960.

38. SKINNER, G. WILLIAM. 1950. Report on the Chinese in Southeast Asia. Mimeographed. Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University.

Discusses the population, occupations and businesses, regional organizations, education, press, politics, relations with native peoples of the Chinese living in Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Burma, Singapore, Malaya, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Also discusses available research materials. Tables showing the Chinese percentage of the population of the above countries and the breakdown of each country's Chinese population by dialect group are presented. Communist Chinese policy regarding the overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia is considered as are the policies of S.E. Asian governments toward their Chinese. Circulation of Chinese papers is tabulated by country and political sympathy.

39. TAN-GATUE, BELEN. 1955. Chinese and Chinese-Thai relations, Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University.

Presents a brief background of pre-20th century Chinese-Thai relations. Discusses their relationships in the present century in social, economic, and political areas. The Thai reactions to the influx of Communists from China is presented.

40. THOMPSON, VIRGINIA AND RICHARD ADLOFF. 1955. Minority problems in Southeast Asia. Stanford University Press.

Discusses the problems of population and immigration, citizenship, and education of minorities in Southeast Asian countries.

41. VIRAPHOL, SARASIN. 1972. The Nanyang Chinese. Monograph. Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University.

The basic approach is inter-disciplinary: socioeconomic, historical, cultural, and political. The first section deals with the problem of the overall relations between the overseas Chinese and the indigenous Southeast Asians including their historical background and their social, economic, and political roles in the Nanyang region. Comments on the future of the overseas Chinese in Nanyang with an optimistic view, especially in the case of Thailand.

B. Assimilation

42. Minority groups in Thailand. 1970. Department of the Army, Washington D.C.

Chapter 3: A summary of everything about the Chinese in Thailand—history, size, social system, and the government control, emphasizing their importance in Thai economy. Up to date statistics of Chinese population in the country.

43. AMYOT, JACQUES. 1972. The Chinese and the national integration in Southeast Asia, Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University.

Presents the historical background of the Chinese in Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand. Describes the ethnic relations, nationhood, and citizenship issues and society and national integration in terms of immigration, citizenship, education, and policy of economic containment and integration issues. Deals with the evolution of Chinese society in Southeast Asia, the Chinese and national integration, and the host society and Chinese integration. Includes statistical tables on overseas Chinese in the populations of Southeast Asia.

44. COUGHLIN, RICHARD J. 1960. *Double identity: The Chinese in modern Thailand*. Oxford University Press.

Presents the Chinese minority as having the quality of social and cultural dualism. Concentrates on the values and institutions contributing to the development of this dualism. Explains in detail different kinds of associations set up by the Chinese to gain stability for the group. Comments on some basic facts about the Chinese versus Thai.

45. SALISBURY, HARRISON E. 1967. *Orbit of China*, Monograph.

The Chinese "Tails": discusses the Chinese in Thailand, the degree of their assimilation and the influences of mainland China. Comments on the American presence and its effects on the economy. Comments on the survival of the Thai way of life.

C. Social, Economic, Political Activities

46. BLANCHARD, WENDELL. *Thailand, its people, its society, its culture*. Human Relations Area Files, Country Survey series.

Organization of Labor: discusses factors which have slowed down the development of the labor union movement. Considers labor relations, government involvement in labor disputes, and labor legislation. Local Unions and the Overseas Chinese Labor Union of Thailand (OCLUT), among others, are described. The political implications of the labor movements are dealt with.

Domestic and Foreign Trade: describes the presence of the Chinese, their domination of domestic and foreign trade and the imprint they have set upon the structure, organization, and practices of trade.

47. *Communications habits of the Chinese minority in Bangkok and Southern Thailand*. 1961. Research and Reference Service, U.S. Information Agency.

A study of the habits of reading newspapers, periodicals, and books; motion picture attendance, TV watching and radio listening, and which are most reliable sources of news. Uses quota sample from younger generation Chinese heads of families.

48. INGRAM, JAMES C. 1955. *Economic change in Thailand since 1850*. Institute of Pacific Relations.

Discusses the development of an exchange economy. Considers the role of invisible items such as personal remittances paid to China. Discusses the Chinese-Thai division of labor between the commercial and agricultural sectors and the lack of capital improvement in agriculture, as well as the reasons for the effects of Chinese immigration.

49. MAXWELL, WILLIAM EDGAR. 1970. *Social mobility into a bureaucratic elite: career patterns of Thai medical students*. Monograph. University of Illinois.

Examines patterns of mobility occurring in the Thai bureaucratic elite. Uses mobility data collected from 1,100 Thai medical students. Analyzes the relationships between origins and student attitudes toward professional employment. Measures the students' interest in various types of medical training and specialties, forms of medical practice, and types of agencies which employ doctors. Includes four measures of students' social origins: socioeconomic status of father; Thai or Chinese ethnicity of family of orientation; urbanization of birth place; and region of birth. Discusses two cultural minorities: Chinese and Muslims.

50. *Newspaper clippings on political and security happenings in North Thailand*. May 1967-March 1968. Information no. 10568, Thailand Information Center.

Reports on Communist Terrorist activities and RTG programs to defeat them, covering military efforts, moral support visits of the Royal family, and SCOC and ARD programs. Discusses the roles of Vietnamese refugees, Pathet-Lao-influenced Meos, and KMT in the insurgency. Covers opium smuggling by Chinese Haw, Burma-Laos-Thailand border problems, and municipal elections.

51. PURCELL, VICTOR. 1966. *The Chinese in Southeast Asia*. Oxford University Press.

Studies the distribution of Chinese in Southeast Asia. Traces its history and migration. Part III concentrates on the Chinese in Siam. Their demography, history, education, social, and business life.

52. SIMONIYA, N.A. 1961. *Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia: a Russian study*, Cornell University, SEA Program.

Analyzes the economic role of the Chinese in Southeast Asia from a Marxist point of view. Describes the role of the Chinese "bourgeoisie" and "working class" in SEA countries.

53. SKINNER, G.W. 1957. *Chinese society in Thailand: an analytical history*, Monograph.

Examines Sino-Thai relations and Chinese society of the 17th and 18th centuries and later. Traces Chinese migration and population growth and their position in the Thai economy as laborers, artisans, and entrepreneurs. Discusses assimilation and relations with the government through the Fifth Reign, the rise of Chinese nationalism, and the demographic trend from 1918-1955. Analyzes the conflicts of interest for the Chinese due to their role in the economy; their schools, press, and politics; Thai policy toward them; and social change. Examines results of World War II for the Chinese. Covers social structure, response to the political climate, other forces in the economy, decline of Chinese education, and the changing order of Sino-Thai relations.

54. SKINNER, G.W., 1956. *Leadership and power in the Chinese community in Thailand*. Monograph. Cornell University.

Contains historical survey of Chinese Leadership and describes the Chinese community in Bangkok noting its population, socioeconomic distinction, speech groups, associations, and school organization. Discusses social characteristics of Chinese leaders and describes the basis of elite and leader status. Deals with the political dimensions of community leadership and leaders in business, 1951-1952. Comments on the structure of power among the Chinese, "Thai-ness" among the leaders, and the sociology of Chinese politics.

55. THIEME, ALFRED JR. 1965. *Reconnaissance study of South Thailand with special emphasis on the four southern provinces of Satun, Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat*. USOM.

Comments on the standard of living of rural dwellers in the four Southern provinces. Examines the role of Thai-Chinese in commerce and smuggling, their education, newspaper-reading habits, and attitudes toward Thai government officials. The communist terrorists problem in the area is considered. Discusses economic factors in the area. Makes recommendations for cultural integration, improved police protection and Mobile Development Unit operations.

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