The purpose of this 233-item bibliography on education in the Eastern European countries is to provide researchers, teachers, and advanced students with English language reference materials published since the late 1950's. Brief informative annotations are provided for most of the articles and monographs cited. Among the comprehensive range of subjects represented are: Arts, Communist Education, Education Goals, Graduate Studies, Ministries of Education, etc. American and foreign authors, whose articles are written in English or have been translated into English, are included. "Education in Czechoslovakia" (SO 000 488) is related. (JLE)
EASTERN EUROPE EDUCATION: A Bibliography of English-Language Materials

STUDIES in COMPARATIVE EDUCATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education
EASTERN EUROPE EDUCATION: A Bibliography
of English-Language Materials

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Foreword

THE PURPOSE of this bibliography on education in the Eastern European countries is to provide interested researchers, analysts, teachers, and advanced students with English-language reference materials covering the fairly large number of relevant articles and monographs published since the late 1950's. The bibliography and the supplement are arranged alphabetically by authors and countries, within subject categories. Where necessary, cross-reference is used.

American and foreign authors, whose articles are written in English or have been translated into English, are included. A wide range of views is expressed in the annotated items, and their inclusion does not constitute endorsement by the Office of Education of any one point of view.

CHARLES C. HAUCH,
Director, Comparative Research Branch.
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   Information on the research institutes of the Academy of Sciences.
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2. UNESCO. The Organization of the School Year: A Comparative Study. (Educational Studies and Documents, No. 43), 1962.
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Yugoslavia—Continued

Describes the school system, the social management of schools, the sociopolitical influence of the state's social agencies on curriculums and syllabuses, curriculum variations within the Republics, and pupils' cooperatives.

Information on school administration and organization, teacher education, adult education, school welfare services, youth organizations, and physical education and sports.

Information on administration, planning, and financing of education; problems of technical education, shortage of trained teachers, and consequences of the rapidly expanding higher education. Statistical tables are given on enrollments and graduations.

Information on school administration and on the work of school clubs which belong to every general secondary and technical school.

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Information on the chief functions of adult education as defined in the Law on Adult Education passed in July 1959.

Describes the types of schools providing adult education, adult vocational education, and adult education at the university level.

Describes secondary, vocational, and university adult education and facilities for study.

Information on the fundamental aims of adult education, provisions of the Adult Education Law of July 9, 1959, and instruction and recreational activities.

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Describes courses, methods, aims, and examinations in adult evening and correspondence schools.

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Discusses the adaptation of adult education to the conditions of socialist development in Yugoslavia, attitudes of adults regarding education, organization of education, and education of teachers. Curriculums of a workers' "university" and of the Zagreb Higher School of Economics are given.

Describes the essential feature of the "university" and its various centers.

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24. __Handbooks for Teachers: A Selected Bibliography_ (Education Abstracts: 12, No. 4, April 1960).

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27. __Out-of-School Education of Young People_ (Education Abstracts: 15, Nos. 1–2, 1964).

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29. ———. _Preschool Education_ (Education Abstracts: 12, No. 1, January 1960.)

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30. ———. _Primary Education_ (Education Abstracts: 15, Nos. 1–2, 1963).

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Czechoslovakia, pp. 9–10; Hungary, 14–15; Poland, 24–26.

32. ———. _The Teaching of Mathematics_ (Education Abstracts: 11, No. 9, November 1959).

Bulgaria, p. 9; Poland, 13.


Lists publications useful for teachers and elementary and secondary school students.

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Information on the musical tradition of Cracow University, listing of important works, and the current role of musicology at the University.


Prepared for the 600th anniversary of the Cracow University, publication describes the chairs and departments of the Academy.


Describes the establishment and organization of the University and its activities and status from the 16th century to the present.


Prepared for the 600th anniversary of Cracow University, publication covers the more significant periods in the development of the Cracow School of Medicine.


Information on the establishment of the University, its development and reform, its devastation during World War II, its present structure, and 1960-61 enrollments.


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62. “Factory and Farm Work Incorporated in the Curriculum of
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Certain East German Schools." Foreign Education Digest: 24, No. 2, October-December 1959, pp. 145-146.

Explains the functions of the teachers who accompany students to work sites and some of the difficulties and advantages in "educating children to appreciate and respect physical work and the workers . . . ."

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12. Development of Education

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Regarding improvement in the pedagogical caliber of schools in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania since 1960.


Information on the school systems from 1918 to 1948, 1948 to 1960, school reform of 1960, study plans, and statistical data on enrollments and numbers of schools and teachers.

65. Czechoslovakiva


Information on all levels of schooling and on the faculties of higher educational institutions, with special emphasis given to those of Charles University.

68. Státní Pedagogické Nakladatelství. Development of the Czechoslovak Education System in the
A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MATERIALS


Information on educational change and development in Czechoslovakia, prepared for the annual International Conference on Public Education held in Geneva.


Discusses the return of classical languages to the curriculum, the 1959 education act and its tasks, the resolutions of October 1964 regarding the act, and new economic trends and their relation to education.

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Information on administration, organization, and financing of education, educational objectives, description of all levels of education and their curriculums, youth organizations, and enrollments.


Describes the patterns of education, issues and trends, and principles of administration.


Describes the transformation of the school system in East Germany into a "socialist" school and its goals, polytechnical education, and the role of parents and youth organizations.


Information on the structure of the educational system.

Hungary


Information on educational change and development in Hungary, prepared for the annual International Conference on Public Education held in Geneva.

See also No. 63.

Poland


Describes the educational systems prior to World War II, education in occupied Poland, and post-World War II developments. Curriculums and statistical data are also given.

77. "The Development of Education in Poland since 1944." Foreign Education Digest: 27, No. 4, April-June 1963, pp. 296-299.

Outlines the four phases through which education has passed since 1945: 1945-47; 1947-53, 1953-56, and 1956 to the time article was written.


Poland—Continued

Information on educational change and development in Poland, prepared for the annual International Conference on Public Education held in Geneva.


Information on all levels of education, physical education and sports, school libraries, and school administration.


Information on elementary, secondary, and vocational schools; reform of the educational system; higher education; adult education; and educational activities outside of school.


Information on schools and education in Poland and on the development of Polish science and learning.

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Describes the three stages of the development of the school system since the Second World War and methods of school administration.


Information on the school system prior to the Second World War and from 1946 to 1963, the need for reforms, the 1958 school law, social management of the schools, and the revised school system. Statistics are given.
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Information on educational change and development in Yugoslavia, prepared for the annual International Conference on Public Education held in Geneva.

Information on the development of the school system, the nature of general education, technical personnel, 1959-60 university reform, and social management and financing of schools. Statistics are given for the years 1938-39, 1954-55, and 1955-56.

Information on the development of the school system since the Second World War, the 1958 reform and its chief characteristics, and statistics comparing the number of schools, students, and teachers for the years 1938-39 and 1957-58.
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Discusses the basic principles of the law, the educational systems, school administration, principles governing the internal life of the schools, and the duties of state and social organizations toward education.


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16. Education Reforms

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Information on the school system and on some of the proposed changes.
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Information on the social foundations of school reform in Yugoslavia, fundamental characteristics of the inherited system, contemporary trends in Yugoslav academic life, and the aims of education.
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   Describes the 8-year school, organization of instruction, useful work of students, extracurricular activities, and health services, problems and their possible solutions. Curriculums are given.

   Information on the school system prior to the Second World War, postwar educational developments, the school reform movement, administration of education under the 1958 general law on education, and sociopolitical organizations concerned with education. A translation of the 1958 law is given.

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Describes the political philosophy and social structure; the psychological basis of the development of talent; the demand for talent in a socialist society; the role of teachers, the kindergarten, and evening schools; work of Pioneers and hobby circles; Pioneer palaces, library clubs, and summer holiday camps.

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 EASTERN EUROPE EDUCATION


Outlines Poland’s educational system and discusses the psychological basis of Polish education; provisions for the gifted made through interest circles, youth palaces and culture houses, academic olympic competitions, and music and ballet schools; and higher education for young workers.

Yugoslavia


Discusses the general ideas of ability, talent, and genius which predominate in Yugoslavia, the dominant criteria for evaluation and grading of abilities, the role of the school in developing pupils’ creative abilities; and the socialist principle, “From everyone according to his abilities and to everyone according to his work,” the basis on which “the value of a man is estimated in Yugoslavia.”

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Information on institutions of higher education, research, and financing of higher education and science.

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25. Higher Education—Continued

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Describes the changes in Hungary's higher education after nationalization of schools in 1948.

See also Nos. 111, 112, 114.

Poland


Describes the development of Cracow University, growth of other Polish universities, their struggles, problems, and reforms.


Outlines major developments in Polish educational and intellectual life prior to 1947 and describes the system in effect thereafter in higher education, aims of the communist regime regarding cultural life, and conditions of students and teachers.


Information on the University's faculties and chairs and on the University library.


Historical outline of the Academy and a description of its departments and faculties.


EASTERN EUROPE EDUCATION

Statistical and general information on university schools, research staff, libraries, students, graduates, scholarships, hostels, canteen; health services, physical education and sports, and higher education for working people.


Includes basic data on higher education and data for the 1960–61 academic year.


Discusses procedures, methods of planning, and future organization of higher education.


Information on elementary-secondary education; statistical information on enrollments at all levels, number of higher educational institutions, faculties, and chairs; and a list of the Polish higher schools with their faculties and fields of study.

125. ———. Higher Education in Poland. Part II: Rules of Admissions, Student Activities, and Curriculums. (Studies in Com-

Includes information on graduate study, planned reforms and development in Polish higher education, articles 52 to 76 of the 1958 law on higher schools, and enrollment and graduation statistics.


A historical review of Polish universities from the middle of the 14th century to 1939; higher education against the political, social, and economic background in People's Poland; and prospects for further development of university education in Poland.


Discusses the drawbacks of the Polish system of education, measures being taken to revise the system, admission requirements to higher education, and courses for working students.


Describes research activities of the Chair of General Ethnography and Sociology and the Chair of Sociology and Demography.


Information on universities and colleges, learned societies, research institutes, libraries, bibliographic and documentation centers, and Polish institutions of higher learning outside of Poland.

See also Nos. 51-59, 76, 79, 80, 106, 108, 111-114, 178, 207.

Rumania


Brief history of the development of the university and information on its present organization and administration, teaching methods, scientific research, and student body.

See also Nos. 82, 83, 111, 112, 114.

Yugoslavia


Information on the universities and on student organizations.


Describes the development of higher education, teaching and research in the universities, and organization of studies; includes information for foreign students who plan to study in Yugoslavia and statistical information on higher educational institutions for 1938-39, 1949-50, and 1961-62.

See also Nos. 8, 16, 86, 88, 95, 105, 111-114, 181, 182, 216.
26. History of Education

Albania

Information on education in Albania prior to and after the Second World War.

Bulgaria

Information on education in Bulgaria prior to and after the Second World War.

See also No. 64.

Czechoslovakia

Information on education in Czechoslovakia prior to and after the Second World War.

See also No. 67.

Hungary

Information on education in Hungary prior to and after the Second World War.

See also Nos. 67, 86, 105.

Poland

Describes one of the earliest efforts in Europe to establish a national agency for education. A program of studies for grades 1 through 6, initiated by law in 1783, is included.

Information on education in Poland prior to and after the Second World War.

Information on education in Poland prior to and after the Second World War.

See also No. 76.

Rumania

Information on education in Rumania prior to and after the Second World War.

See also No. 82.

Yugoslavia

Information on education in Yugoslavia prior to and after the Second World War.

See also Nos. 86, 105.

27. History, Teaching of

Czechoslovakia

See No. 37.

Poland

See No. 125.

28. Illiteracy

Hungary

See No. 200.

Rumania

Lists the causes for illiteracy in Rumania and outlines methods used to overcome them.
A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MATERIALS


Discusses the illiteracy problem in Rumania before 1945, the literacy campaign as part of the education reform, mass communication and audio-visual media, reading material for new literates, and organizational problems and social implications.

See also No. 82.

Yugoslavia

144. UNESCO. *World Illiteracy at Mid-Century: A Statistical Study*. (Monographs on Fundamental Education), 1957.


See also Nos. 86, 105, 222, 223.

29. Languages, Teaching of

East Europe


Bulgaria, pp. 19–20; Czechoslovakia, 49–50; Hungary, 76–78; Poland, 130–131; Rumania, 134–135; Yugoslavia, 188–189.


Bulgaria, pp. 18–19; Hungary, 26–27; Poland, 37–39.

Bulgaria

See Nos. 145, 146.

Czechoslovakia

See Nos. 70, 145.

Hungary

See Nos. 145, 146.

Poland

See Nos. 125, 145, 146.

Rumania

See No. 145.

Yugoslavia

See No. 145.

30. Libraries

East Europe


Information on the training of librarians in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia.

Albania

See No. 114.

Bulgaria


Information on the House of Children's Books, Sofia, and on the Bulgarian philosophy of writing, publishing, and distributing of children's books.

See also Nos. 114, 147.

Czechoslovakia


Describes library training at the secondary and university levels.

See also Nos. 114, 147.

East Germany

See No. 147.

Hungary

See Nos. 114, 147.
36. Libraries—Continued

Poland


Information on the rural library network and its role in social and cultural activities.


Information on organization, administration, and responsibilities of the library network, and on the number of libraries, holdings, readers, borrowers, and financial expenditures.

See also Nos. 59, 79, 114, 121, 129, 147, 178.

Rumania
See Nos. 114, 147.

Yugoslavia


Information on the national and university libraries of Yugoslavia, with specialties and numbers of holdings in each.

See also Nos. 114, 147.

31. Mathematics

Bulgaria
See No. 32.

Poland


Information on development of mathematics in Poland and on the Institute of Mathematics and its achievements.


32. Medical Training

East Europe


Albania, p. 16; Bulgaria, 41; Czechoslovakia, 70–72; Hungary, 124–125; Poland, 210–213; Romania, 220–222; Yugoslavia, 297–299.

Albania
See No. 156.

Bulgaria
See Nos. 64, 156.

Hungary
See No. 156.

Poland
See Nos. 51, 55, 57, 76, 120, 125, 156.

Rumania
See Nos. 82, 83, 156.
A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MATERIALS

Yugoslavia
See No. 156.

Poland
See No. 54, 108.

32. Ministries of Education

East Europe


Czechoslovakia, pp. 238-242; Poland, 510-515; Yugoslavia, 633-639.

33. Ministries of Education

Czechoslovakia
See No. 157.

East Germany
See No. 71.

Poland
See Nos. 76, 124, 125, 157, 207.

Rumania
See No. 82.

Yugoslovia
See Nos. 105, 157.

34. Minorities

Poland
See Nos. 76, 79, 102.

Rumania
See No. 82.

Yugoslavia
See No. 105.

35. Moral Education

Poland
See No. 91.

Rumania
See No. 193.

36. Music Education

Bulgaria
See No. 64.

Czechoslovakia
See Nos. 67, 68.

37. Out-of-School Education

Czechoslovakia
See Nos. 27, 68.

Hungary
See No. 27.

Poland
See No. 80.

Rumania
See Nos. 27, 82.

38. Part-Time Education

Albania
See No. 111.

Bulgaria
See Nos. 64, 111.

Czechoslovakia


Outlines the instructions for organization of these schools.

See also Nos. 67, 111, 161.

Hungary
See No. 111.

Poland

Rumania
See Nos. 82, 83, 111.

Yugoslavia
See Nos. 111, 161.

39. Periodicals

East Europe

159. Downs, Sophie W., editor. Foreign Education Digest. (Quarterly).

Digests of educational items on international developments and trends.
39. Periodicals—Continued
East Europe—Continued


Information on educational trends in comparative education, educational developments and changes in various countries, and an annotated bibliography.

161. ———. *Adult and Workers' Education Periodicals.* (Education Abstracts: 12, No. 8, October 1960.)

Czechoslovakia, 6; Poland, 10; Yugoslavia, 13.

162. ———. *Primary Education Periodicals.* (Education Abstracts: 11, No. 10, December 1959.)

Bulgaria, 4; Czechoslovakia, 6; East Germany, 8; Poland, 14; Yugoslavia, 18.

163. ———. *Selected Educational Periodicals.* (Education Abstracts: 10, No. 10, December 1958.)

Czechoslovakia, 8; East Germany, 12; Hungary, 13; Poland, 20; Rumania, 20; Yugoslavia, 28.


*Political Translations on Eastern Europe.*
*Sociological Translations on Eastern Europe.*
*Translations on Economic Organization and Management in Eastern Europe.*

Reports include translations of articles on education and are listed in the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications.*

Bulgaria

See No. 162.

Czechoslovakia

See Nos. 161–163.

EASTERN EUROPE EDUCATION

East Germany

See Nos. 162, 163.

Hungary

See No. 163.

Poland


Information on materials pertaining to the general, social, biological, pure, and technical sciences.

See also Nos. 161–163.

Rumania

See No. 163.

Yugoslavia


Explains activities and purposes of parent associations working with schools, and other organizations interested in child welfare, and cites specific projects carried out in various sections of the country.

See also Nos. 161–163.

40. Physical Education

Albania


Information on the role of the State in encouraging and coordinating activities of various associations connected with sports and physical education; the impetus given to women's sports, and special attention given to the development of physical education and sports in rural areas.

Czechoslovakia

See Nos. 28, 68.
East Germany
See No. 28.

Hungary
See No. 28.

Poland
See Nos. 28, 79, 121, 125.

Yugoslavia
See Nos. 7, 28, 222.

41. Polytechnical Education
Bulgaria
See No. 64.
Czechoslovakia.
See No. 67.
East Germany
See No. 71, 73, 218.
Rumania
See Nos. 82, 83.

Yugoslavia
Explains the development of preschool institutions and their organization and administration.

Describes activities of kindergarten children.

Information on institutions providing for the social welfare and education of children of working parents.
See also Nos. 29, 86, 105.

42. Preschool Education
East Europe
168. UNESCO. Preschool Education (Statistical Reports and Studies), 1963.
Statistical information on the numbers of educational institutions, teachers, and students in all countries.

Information on kindergartens in the East European countries.

Bulgaria
See No. 64.
Czechoslovakia
See Nos. 67, 68.
East Germany
See No. 71.
Poland
See Nos. 29, 76, 79.

43. Psychology
Poland
Information on the development of psychology in Poland, teaching psychology in secondary schools and universities, and work carried on by the psychology departments in Polish universities.
See also Nos. 40, 125.

44. Republics
Yugoslavia
See Nos. 6, 86, 105.

45. Research
East Europe
174. UNESCO. Educational Research: Selected Reports, Books on Methodology, Bibliographies, and Journals. (Education Ab-
45. Research—Continued
East Europe—Continued


- Bulgaria, p. 6; Czechoslovakia, 9; Hungary, 12; Poland, 21; Rumania, 22; Yugoslavia, 32.


- Albania, p. 39; Bulgaria, 40; Czechoslovakia, 41; Hungary, 43; Poland, 46; Rumania, 46-47; Yugoslavia, 52.

Albania
See Nos. 111, 114, 176.

Bulgaria
See Nos. 111, 114, 174-176.

Czechoslovakia


Information on planning, organization, and administration of scientific research and development carried out under the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences by three main centers: the Technical Universities Library, Institute of Technical and Economic Information, and Inventions and Standards Bureau.

See also Nos. 68, 111, 114, 175, 176.

East Germany
See Nos. 115, 174.

Hungary
See Nos. 111, 114, 174-176.

Poland


Information on the organization of science and higher education in Poland as of March 1963.


Information on the Scientific and Technical Documentation Service, domestic and foreign information institutions and organizations, and other related information.

See also Nos. 81, 111, 114, 121, 125, 174-176.

Rumania


Information on research carried out by the Romanian People's Republic Academy in the various sciences.

See also Nos. 1, 82, 111, 114, 130, 174-176.

Yugoslavia


Information on scientific development in Yugoslavia; the academies of science; development of university education, its organization and management, teaching and scientific
work; scientific institutes, councils, and associations; social status of scientific workers; and a survey of Yugoslav periodical publications.


See also Nos. 111, 114, 182, 175, 176.

46. Rural Education

East Europe


Albania, pp. 37-39; Bulgaria, 57-59; Czechoslovakia, 81-82; Hungary, 116-119; Poland, 178-182; Rumania, 184-186; Yugoslavia, 239-241.

184. ———. The One-Teacher School (Publication No. 228), 1961.

Albania, pp. 70-72; Bulgaria, 91-94; Czechoslovakia, 109-111; Hungary, 134-136; Poland, 191-196; Rumania, 196-198; Yugoslavia, 258-256.

Hungary

See Nos. 31, 183, 184.

Poland

See Nos. 31, 183, 184.

Rumania

See Nos. 183, 184.

Yugoslavia

See Nos. 183, 184.

47. Science Education

Albania

See No. 111.

Bulgaria

See Nos. 111, 205.

Czechoslovakia

See Nos. 68, 111.

East Germany


Information on the organization of the school system, textbooks used in teaching science subjects, and on teacher education and teachers’ salaries.

See also No. 115.

Hungary

See No. 111, 205.

Poland


Information on the development of Polish science; Polish sociology, logic, history of law, and other sciences; and science in Poland in the contemporary period.

See also Nos. 81, 111, 125, 165, 178.

Rumania

See Nos. 1, 111.

Yugoslavia

See No. 111.
48. Social Sciences
East Europe
Bulgaria, pp. 22 and 91; Czechoslovakia, 22, 91-92, 110; East Germany, 111; Hungary, 92, 111; Poland, 23, 93, 111; Rumania, 24, 93; Yugoslavia, 24, 94.

Bulgaria
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Czechoslovakia
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East Germany
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Hungary
See Nos. 38, 187.
Poland
See Nos. 42, 125, 105, 186, 187, 192.
Rumania
See No. 187.
Yugoslavia

Describes the administration, organization, and management of the Institute.


Describes the Institute's goals, activities, and accomplishments.

Information on the administration, departments, programs, and methods of the Institute.
See also No. 187.

49. Sociology
Poland

Describes the most important subjects of study at the school, which is attached to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.
See also Nos. 125, 128, 186.

Rumania

Articles on the logic of sociology, success in socialist society, designs of the "sociology of religion," the moral-instructive role of socialist emulation, and activities of the Committee.

Yugoslavia

Describes the role of the commune in setting up schools and prescribing curriculums and in
improving the general cultural level of communities.

50. Special Schools

Eastern Europe


Albania, p. 67; Bulgaria, 91-93; Czechoslovakia, 110-114; Hungary, 146-149; Poland, 201-203; Rumania, 208-212; Yugoslavia, 266-272.

Albania
See No. 195.

Bulgaria
See Nos. 64, 107, 195.

Czechoslovakia
See Nos. 67, 68, 195.

East Germany
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Hungary
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Poland

Rumania
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Yugoslavia
See Nos. 86, 105, 109, 195.

51. Sports

Albania
See No. 167.

Poland
See Nos. 79, 121, 125.

Yugoslavia


Information on sports centers and their purposes.

See also No. 7.

52. Statistics

East Europe


Information on all levels of schooling.


Information on the numbers of schools, teachers, and students by sex, level, and type of education; students and graduates in higher education by field of study; and expenditures on education for the school years 1950, 1955, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962.


Albania, pp. 62-63; Bulgaria, 130-133; Czechoslovakia, 185-187; Hungary, 325-328; Poland, 520-528; Rumania, 546-547; Yugoslavia, 875-884.

See also Nos. 168, 221.

Albania
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Bulgaria
See Nos. 64, 111, 199.

Czechoslovakia
See Nos. 67, 68, 111, 199.

East Germany
See No. 71.

Hungary


Statistics on literacy and educational attainment for 1949.
52. Statistics—Continued

Hungary—Continued


See also Nos. 111, 199.

Poland


Includes a section on education.

See also Nos. 76, 102, 111, 121, 124, 125, 199, 207.

Rumania


Pages 233–252 pertain to education.

See also Nos. 82, 83, 111, 199.

Yugoslavia


See also Nos. 8, 86, 88, 89, 105, 111, 132, 199, 222, 224.

53. Teacher Education

East Europe


Information on school reorganization, social structure of the student body, teacher education, changing attitudes towards teaching and academic standards, and political education. A table compares precommunist and communist educational practices in the People's Democracies.

EASTERN EUROPE EDUCATION


See also No. 220.

Bulgaria

See Nos. 64, 65, 205, 206.

Czechoslovakia

See Nos. 67, 68, 206, 214.

East Germany

See Nos. 71, 185.

Hungary

See Nos. 205, 206.

Poland


Information on the educational system in Poland, history of teacher education, organization of teacher education, subjects taught in teacher education institutions, the educational reform of 1961, and enrollments and numbers of teachers in the teacher education institutions.


Discusses problems in training elementary, secondary, and vocational school teachers and the recruitment of teachers.

See also Nos. 76, 79, 102, 125, 206.
A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MATERIALS

Rumania

See Nos. 82, 83, 206.

Yugoslavia


Information on admission requirements, required subjects of study, and length of study in this school for education of preschool teachers.

See also Nos. 7, 16, 86, 105, 206, 224.

54. Teachers

East Europe


Bulgaria, pp. 15-14; Czechoslovakia, 44-45; Hungary, 77-78; Poland, 138-141; Rumania, 143-144; Yugoslavia, 189-191.

See also No. 220.

Bulgaria


Czechoslovakia

See Nos. 68, 210.

Hungary


East Germany


Information on the East German Teachers Organization and teachers' salaries.

See also No. 71.

Poland

See Nos. 79, 118, 125, 206, 210.

Rumania

See Nos. 82, 210.

Yugoslavia

See Nos. 8, 105, 210, 219.

55. Teachers' Salaries

East Germany

See No. 125.

Poland

See Nos. 185, 211.

36. Teaching Methods and Media

Poland


Information on the use of reproductions, photographs, slides, charts, and school broadcasts, and the difficulties in introducing new media.

See also No. 91.

Rumania

See Nos. 82, 143.

57. Technical Education

East Europe


Bulgaria, pp. 73-86; Czechoslovakia, 106-109; Hungary, 131-134; Poland, 195-204; Rumania, 207-215; Yugoslavia, 290-300.

Albania

See No. 26.

Bulgaria

See Nos. 64, 213.

Czechoslovakia


Information on technical and vocational schools, their administration and entrance requirements, types of studies, and teacher education.

See also Nos. 26, 67, 68, 213.
57. Technical Education—Continued

East Germany
See Nos. 26, 71, 218.

Hungary
See Nos. 26, 213.

Poland
See Nos. 26, 76, 125, 213.

Rumania
See Nos. 26, 82, 213.

Yugoslavia
See Nos. 8, 26, 86, 105, 213, 219.

58. Textbooks

East Europe


Albania, pp. 69-70; Bulgaria, 83-85; Czechoslovakia, 104-108; Hungary, 130-132; Poland, 190-193; Rumania, 196-198; Yugoslavia, 244-245.

Albania
See No. 215.

Bulgaria
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East Germany
See No. 185.

Hungary
See No. 185.

Poland
See No. 215.

Rumania
See Nos. 82, 215.

Yugoslavia
See No. 215.

59. United States—Eastern Europe

Yugoslavia


Discusses the two systems of higher education and their sources and methods of financing.

60. Vocational Education

Albania
See No. 26.

Bulgaria
See No. 64.

Czechoslovakia
See Nos. 26, 67, 68, 214.

East Germany


Describes the changes initiated by the August 28, 1959, Ordinance regarding vocational education.

218. "Vocational and Polytechnical Education in the Soviet Zone of Germany." Foreign Education Digest: 25, No. 1, July-September 1960, pp. 80-84.

Describes aims and procedures of polytechnical education, organization of vocational education, and technical education.

See also Nos. 26, 71.

Hungary
See No. 26.

Poland
See Nos. 26, 76, 79, 80, 125.

Rumania
See Nos. 26, 82, 83.

Yugoslavia

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MATERIALS

Discusses fundamental principles and systems of vocational education, technical and teaching personnel, and the financing and management of institutions for promoting technical education.

See also Nos. 26, 86, 105, 223, 224.

61. Women and Education

East Europe


Information on the conditions for recruitment and training of women for the teaching profession, and conditions of employment.


Information on the elementary education of girls and progress achieved in their education, and the percentage of girls in the total elementary school enrollment in the respective countries.

Yugoslavia


Information on the population of Yugoslavia, literacy and education, economic activity and employment, and participation in physical culture organizations.


Discusses the social changes which have increased public interest in and concern with adult education, particular importance of adult education for Yugoslav women, elementary and vocational education, curriculums, specialized health programs, and eradication of illiteracy.


Discusses educational and vocational training of girls, women's schools, and women in the teaching profession. Statistics and curriculums are also given.

See also No. 86.

62. Yearbooks

East Europe


Prepared under the auspices of the University of London Institute of Education and Teachers College, Columbia University, the Year Book covers various phases and developments of education throughout the world.


Information on educational change and development in countries represented at the annual International Conference on Public Education held in Geneva.

63. Youth Organizations

Bulgaria

227. “A Pioneer House and Its Activities.” Foreign Education
63. Youth Organizations—Continued

Bulgaria—Continued

Digest: 26, No. 1, July-September 1961, pp. 92-93.
Information on a Pioneer House in Turnovo.
See also No. 107.

Czechoslovakia
See No. 68.

East Germany

Information on youth organizations and activities.
See also Nos. 71, 73.

Poland

Includes a chapter on Communist youth organizations, pp. 209-224.
See also Nos. 108, 125.

Rumania
See No. 82.

EASTERN EUROPE EDUCATION

Yugoslavia

Surveys and analyzes various student organizations in Yugoslav elementary schools, reviews the legal basis for their existence, and examines their organizational structure.

Indicates rules and program principles for members of the Union.

Describes the program and work of the junior branches of the collectives.

Outlines the practical aspects of this youth service and its social benefits.
See also Nos. 7, 9, 86, 105, 131.
Supplement

[Numbers in brackets indicate the appropriate sections of Contents to which each annotation is a supplement]

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   Bulgaria, p. 8; Rumania, 14; Yugoslavia, 20.

   ______. Poland . . . 1964. 7 pp. [2]
   ______. Romania . . . 1961. 6 pp. [2]
   Published by the International Education Activities Group of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers under the World Education Series, materials provide guidelines for admission of foreign students at the freshman level, undergraduate admission with advanced standing, and admission for graduate studies.


   Albania, pp. 2–3; Bulgaria, 106–111; Czechoslovakia, 192–205; East Germany, 372–389; Hungary, 426–438; Rumania, 741–755; Yugoslavia, 966–970.

   Bulgaria, pp. 164–165; Czechoslovakia, 161–164; East Germany, 166; Poland, 159–161; Rumania, 165–166.

   Bulgaria, pp. 3–21; Czechoslovakia, 25–54; Hungary, 57–79; Poland, 73–95; Rumania, 99–115; Yugoslavia, 119–141.

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   Albania, pp. 13-15; Bulgaria, 141-155; Czechoslovakia, 580-613; Hungary, 301-316; Poland, 477-493; Rumania, 509-529; Yugoslavia, 711-737.
   Includes items on education, arts, and sciences.

   Bulgaria, pp. 59-40; Czechoslovakia, 58-61; East Germany, 51-83; Hungary, 99-101; Poland, 161-164; Rumania, 167-169; Yugoslavia, 219-221.

9. ———. *World Directory of Medical Schools.* 1963. [25, 32]
   Albania, pp. 15-16; Bulgaria, 42; Czechoslovakia, 78-80; East Germany, 109-111; Hungary, 131-134; Poland, 234-237; Rumania, 241-243; Yugoslavia, 323-326.

10. ———. *World Directory of Veterinary Schools.* 1963. [25, 32]
    Albania, pp. 15-16; Bulgaria, 35-36; Czechoslovakia, 54-56; Hungary, 82-84; Poland, 139-141; Rumania, 144-145; Yugoslavia, 194-196.

    Albania, pp. 49; Bulgaria, 166-174; Czechoslovakia, 278-293; East Germany, 436-449; Hungary, 574-589; Poland, 828-829; Rumania, 941-951; Yugoslavia, 1399-1413.

Bulgaria


Czechoslovakia


   Information on the education of teachers in pedagogical schools, pedagogical institutes, and universities, and by correspondence.


17. "Youth League Declining?" *East Europe:* 14, No. 5, May 1965. pp. 42. [63]
   Information on the declining numbers of members in the Czechoslovak Youth League and on juvenile delinquency.

Hungary

   Information on the amount of schooling required for various positions, some of the subjects studied, education of juveniles, and supervision of juveniles who have been released on probation.

Poland


Yugoslavia


Prepared and published quarterly for the Office of Education, bibliography includes annotated items on all levels and phases of Yugoslav education.