

News of the Profession

Prepared by ROBERT I. CRANE

The First Ten Years of the Association for Asian Studies, 1948-58

(Compiled by Mrs. Victoria G. Harper, Manager, and Professor Robert E. Ward, Secretary *pro tem*)

The recent Annual Meeting in New York marked the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Far Eastern Association (since February 1957, the Association for Asian Studies).¹ The *Far Eastern Quarterly* (now the *Journal of Asian Studies*) is some seven years older, dating back to 1941, but the Association came into being as a membership organization only on April 2, 1948. The ensuing decade has been an eventful one, bringing a number of important changes in the organization and activities of the Association. Many of these would seem to be of general interest and concern to the membership, and this tenth anniversary furnishes a convenient occasion for the presentation of a brief ten-year report, largely statistical in nature, on major changes in the status and activities of the Association. This has been compiled by the Secretary and the Manager for the information of the membership. The report is based upon the files kept by the Secretariat. Unfortunately, these are not in all cases complete for the earlier years. It has not been possible, therefore, to supply a complete review of major changes in all cases.

MEMBERSHIP

Size.

At the end of its first year the Association had a membership of 606. Our present membership is 1,022, an increase of 69% over a ten-year period. Table I sets forth the details of this change for all years for which figures have been available. It will be noted that increases in membership were decidedly small throughout the first seven years of this period, amounting to only 25%.

¹ For a brief history of the Association's establishment, see the *Journal*, XVI (August 1957), 679-680.

The major proportion of our overall increase—some 44%—has occurred since 1955.

Professional Status.

Some of the characteristics of this expanding membership are also of interest.² Statistics are available only for the period since 1953, but, when analyzed in terms of the professional status of members, these yield a fairly consistent pattern. Individuals of faculty rank have regularly constituted about 50% of our total membership. The student contingent, from 1953 to 1958, has risen from 14% to 19%. Government has regularly contributed some 10%, while other professions and occupations collectively have risen from 9% to 14%. The status of the remainder of the membership is not known.

Disciplinary Affiliations.

Over the same period the disciplinary composition of the Association has also remained remarkably stable. History has regularly contributed about 25% of the total membership, while political science and international relations account for another 20%. Thereafter, disciplinary representation drops off markedly. Anthropology contributes some 8% of the total membership for third place, closely followed by language, literature, and linguistics with 8% also. Economics comes next with 5%, while the remainder contribute appreciably smaller fractions. This type of analysis also indicates that, viewed in absolute terms, most of the increase in the Association's membership has come in a disciplinary sense from history and political science, with smaller but significant contributions from anthropology,

² These are set forth in detail in Appendix I, Tables A, B, C, and D. For the purpose of these tables, membership is considered to be total membership minus associate members.

TABLE I
Changes in Membership, 1949-58

Class	Year*									
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Regular.....	563			682	722	681	696	837	886	938
Supporting...	17			25	15	22	30	36	51	45
Life.....				1	1	1	1	2	4	4
Patron.....	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Associate.....	25			38	28	22	29	21	23	29
Honorary.....					6	7	6	6	5	5
Totals.....	606	689	727	747	773	734	763	903	970	1,022

* As of March of the year concerned.

economics, and sociology. The representation of other disciplines has either increased but slightly, remained fairly stable, or—in the cases of Far Eastern studies and language, literature, and linguistics—actually declined.

Geographical Areas of Primary Interest.

It is also possible to provide a similar breakdown of the membership for 1953-58 in terms of areas of primary professional interest. The categories in which this information is available are not in all instances as geographically precise as might be desired, but they seem adequate to support the following generalizations. The membership can be apportioned into six major categories: Far East, Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia, Central Asia, and Unknown. An examination of individual cases indicates that the bulk of those professing an interest in the Far East in general are specifically interested in China and Japan. Because of some uncertainty in a number of cases, however, this category has not been merged with the Northeast Asia contingent and is given separate status in the remarks which follow.

The proportion of the membership indicating primary interest in the Far East in general has declined markedly over the 1953-58 period from 30% to 15%. By far the largest part of the membership continues to express a primary interest in the Northeast Asiatic area (defined as China, Japan, Korea, and Russian Asia or a generic interest in this entire northeastern complex). The specific proportion has varied from 41% to 48%, but if the relevant segment of those professing a general Far Eastern interest were added, it would approximate an average of at least 60% of the

membership. The Southeast Asian contingent has held quite steady at about 13% of our numbers. It included a few South Asia specialists as well prior to 1956. The South Asian portion of our membership, which it has been possible to measure separately only since 1956, now stands at 13% of the total membership. Roughly 1% of the Association expresses a primary interest in Central Asia, while the geographic interests of some 10% remain unknown.

More specific areas of interest can be determined at present only within Northeast Asia. Here it emerges that the largest single group of our members has steadily been interested in China; the present figure is 26%. Japan easily claims second place, with 18% of the current membership expressing such a preference. One may say then that, although the recent accession of the South Asian group to the Association has begun to bring some change in the existing balance of geographic interests within the membership, this is still of relatively small and but slowly increasing dimensions. The bulk of the membership's interests continue to be focussed on Northeast Asia and particularly on China and Japan.

Geographical Distribution.

The geographical distribution of our membership over the 1953-58 period is also a matter of some interest. The principal distinction here is between members resident in the United States, its territories or possessions, and those residing abroad. In this sense our membership is heavily domestic, the normal figure being about 90%. Within the United States a fairly consistent distribution pattern emerges. Our greatest concen-

TABLE II
Distribution Pattern of Non-Member Subscriptions

Distribution	Year					
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Domestic.....	452 (67)*	476 (69)	490 (53)	495 (57)	520 (51)	525 (56)
Foreign.....	224 (33)	213 (31)	439 (47)	376 (43)	490 (49)	407 (44)
Totals.....	676	689	929	871	1,010	932

* Figures in parentheses are percentages of the total number of non-member subscriptions for the year concerned.

tration of members—presently 28% of the domestic membership—has always been in the Middle Atlantic states and specifically in the New York area. The Pacific states have regularly held second place (now 23%), with the largest concentration in the San Francisco Bay region, and significant secondary clusters around Los Angeles and Seattle. The South Atlantic state contingent has usually been third (presently 14%) centering largely in the Washington, D. C. area. Thereafter comes the East North Central area (14%) with foci in Michigan and Illinois. The New England states take fifth place (13%) with concentrations of members in the Boston-Cambridge and New Haven areas. No other section of the country contributes appreciably to our membership. In fact, the South as a whole and much of the Western and Mountain states areas have virtually no members. Membership in the Association has regularly been closely correlated with residence in large metropolitan centers and the associated campuses of a relatively few major universities.

Foreign countries have never provided more than a small fraction of our total membership—about 10%. Only Japan has an appreciable number of members, presently 32. Thereafter, the numbers fall off rapidly; Canada has 12 members, but one to five are more usual figures for the remaining countries.

NON-MEMBER SUBSCRIPTIONS

Another important area of Association concern—and one of which the average member tends to be but marginally aware—is the matter of non-member subscriptions to the *Journal of Asian Studies*. Such subscribers are normally institutional, but an appreciable number are also held by individuals, especially foreign scholars, subscribing through agencies. From a financial

standpoint, the Association has been almost as dependent upon revenues from non-member subscribers as it has upon its regular dues. Between 1949 and 1958 the total number of such subscriptions increased from 523 to 932, a gain of 78%.

Appendix II sets forth the essential information with respect to the number and distribution of such subscriptions for the years 1953–58. Their total number is given in Table II. It will be noted that they exceed the number of members for the years 1955 and 1957 and are slightly below membership in the others. The balance between the domestic and foreign categories is, however, distinctly different than in the case of members. The pattern is shown in Table II. The importance to the Association of foreign non-member subscriptions bulks far larger than does that of foreign members.

In terms of the geographic distribution of non-member subscriptions, one cannot help but note the consistently close correspondence of their dis-

TABLE III
Regional Distribution of Foreign Non-Member Subscriptions

Region	Year					
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Canada.....	5	9	8	8	12	8
Western Europe.	81	75	82	80	93	95
U.S.S.R. & E. Europe.....	13	12	8	11	18	16
Africa.....	1	2	2	2	2	4
Near East.....	0	1	3	1	5	4
South Asia.....	11	7	112	42	53	24
Southeast Asia..	52	32	69	70	86	87
Australia.....	22	24	19	22	25	25
Northeast Asia..	39	51	136	140	196	144
Totals.....	224	213	439	376	490	407

TABLE IV
Total Circulation of the Journal of Asian Studies (Far Eastern Quarterly)

Class	Year									
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Members*	581	664	702	709	745	712	734	882	947	993
Subscribers	523	539	613	640	676	689	929	871	1,010	932
Exchange Copies	—	—	15	15	25	37	38	38	38	24
Association Use	?	?	?	?	?	12	19	35	35	35
Totals	1,104	1,203	1,330	1,364	1,446	1,450	1,720	1,826	2,030	1,984

* Does not include associate members who receive no copies of the Journal.

TABLE V
Annual Receipts and Disbursements, 1948-57

Year	Category	
	Receipts	Disbursements
1948*	8,184.36	8,184.36
1949	11,951.04	10,157.33
1950	9,429.00	7,881.00
1951	9,637.04	7,204.79
1952	8,877.39	9,451.23
1953	9,886.70	9,549.55
1954	34,059.32	8,868.32
1955	54,314.23	18,075.95
1956	31,545.72	30,589.81
1957	79,912.99	72,002.66

* April 1-December 31, only.

tribution pattern within the United States to that of memberships. Although percentages differ somewhat, the relative order is precisely the same: the Middle Atlantic, Pacific, South Atlantic, East North Central, and New England states in that order, followed by appreciably smaller percentages for other areas. The Southern and Mountain states are again regions of minimal interest. Where foreign non-member subscriptions are concerned, Table III shows their distribution on a regional basis. This would indicate that the countries of Northeast Asia are our best customers, followed by Western Europe, whose quota has remained disappointingly constant over these years, showing but a small increase. The Southeast Asia states occupy third place, while other regions have relatively few non-member subscriptions. It is of some interest to note that the U.S.S.R. and other Communist states in Europe presently receive 16 subscriptions to the *Journal*, while the Chinese People's Republic accounts for another 23.

THE JOURNAL OF ASIAN STUDIES
Circulation.

A third useful indicator of changes in the Association's status is provided by the *Journal*. Here circulation figures are readily available for the period since 1949. They are given in Table IV. Actual printings exceed these totals by some 125-150 copies, thus making provision for a reasonable backlog to meet subsequent demands for complete sets and individual back numbers. Total circulation of the *Journal* omitting copies for Association use, has thus increased some 77% since 1949.

Size of the Journal.

One may also consider the *Journal* from the standpoint of the combined size of its four (five since 1955) numbers a year. The relevant data are set forth in detail in Appendix III. They indicate that the size of a volume of the *Journal* has increased from 419 to 947½ pages during the period 1942 to 1957, a gain of 126%.

ANNUAL INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS

The financial growth of the Association is also of interest. For present purposes this seems best expressed in terms of the over-all figures for receipts and disbursements on a calendar-year basis. These are set forth for the period 1948-1957 in Table V. These figures indicate a 876% increase in receipts and a 779% increase in disbursements over the ten-year period. These astonishing changes have occurred since 1954, before which the Association's receipts and disbursements were quite constant. They are furthermore, due almost entirely to the receipt of handsome grants from the Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, and the Council on Eco-

TABLE VI

Summary Statement of Growth of the Association for Asian Studies

Items	Categories		
	Percentage of Increase	Time Base	Period of Pronounced Increase
Membership.....	69	1948	1956
Non-member subscriptions.....	75	1948	1955
Journal circulation....	75	1948	1955
Journal size.....	126	1941	1955
Association income....	876	1948	1954

four scholarly studies by members of the Association. In 1954 the Association became a member of the American Council of Learned Societies, and in 1957 of the United States National Commission for UNESCO. A permanent secretariat was established in 1955, and a regular Newsletter for the membership at large was begun in the same year. The following year the Association expanded its area of interest to include South Asia, a move which led to an official change of name in February 1957.

As the Association has expanded its activities along these lines, new opportunities have arisen to perform services of scholarly value to important segments of the membership. These are quite diversified in nature but frequently take the form of establishing special committees within the Association for the planning or carrying out of projects of professional importance. The Association, through its Secretariat, is also in a position to serve as an administrative and fiscal agent for such committees, a service which facilitates the obtaining and handling of grants by such groups. In order to insure that the performance of such functions will not constitute an added financial burden or charge against the membership at large, it is the policy of the Association to require that such project committees be self-supporting. The Secretariat levies a charge for its services normally based upon a flat percentage of the total of the grant obtained by the committee in question. Some insight into the number and variety of such activities currently sponsored by the Association is provided by the organization chart reproduced below.

The nine functional committees or delegates perform services of a continuing administrative nature for the Association. They are normal for an organization of this type. The seven so-called project committees plus one sub-committee depicted at the bottom of the organization chart fall, however, in a somewhat different category. They represent special committees established by the Association within the past several years to serve specific professional needs of important segments of the membership or to advance the cause of Asian studies as a whole. Where they have budgets, the funds concerned are derived from special grants specifically earmarked for their support. Their functions may be briefly described as follows.

The Committee on Chinese Thought, now a standing committee of the Association, was

nomic and Cultural Affairs for the support of various aspects of the Association's activities, and cannot in this sense be regarded as a permanent addition to our income. They expire in large part at the end of 1960. Their proceeds have gone almost completely into the expansion and improvement of the Journal and the Monograph Series, to a smaller extent, into the establishment of a permanent Secretariat for the Association, and to the support of various special programs carried on by several of the Association's project committees.

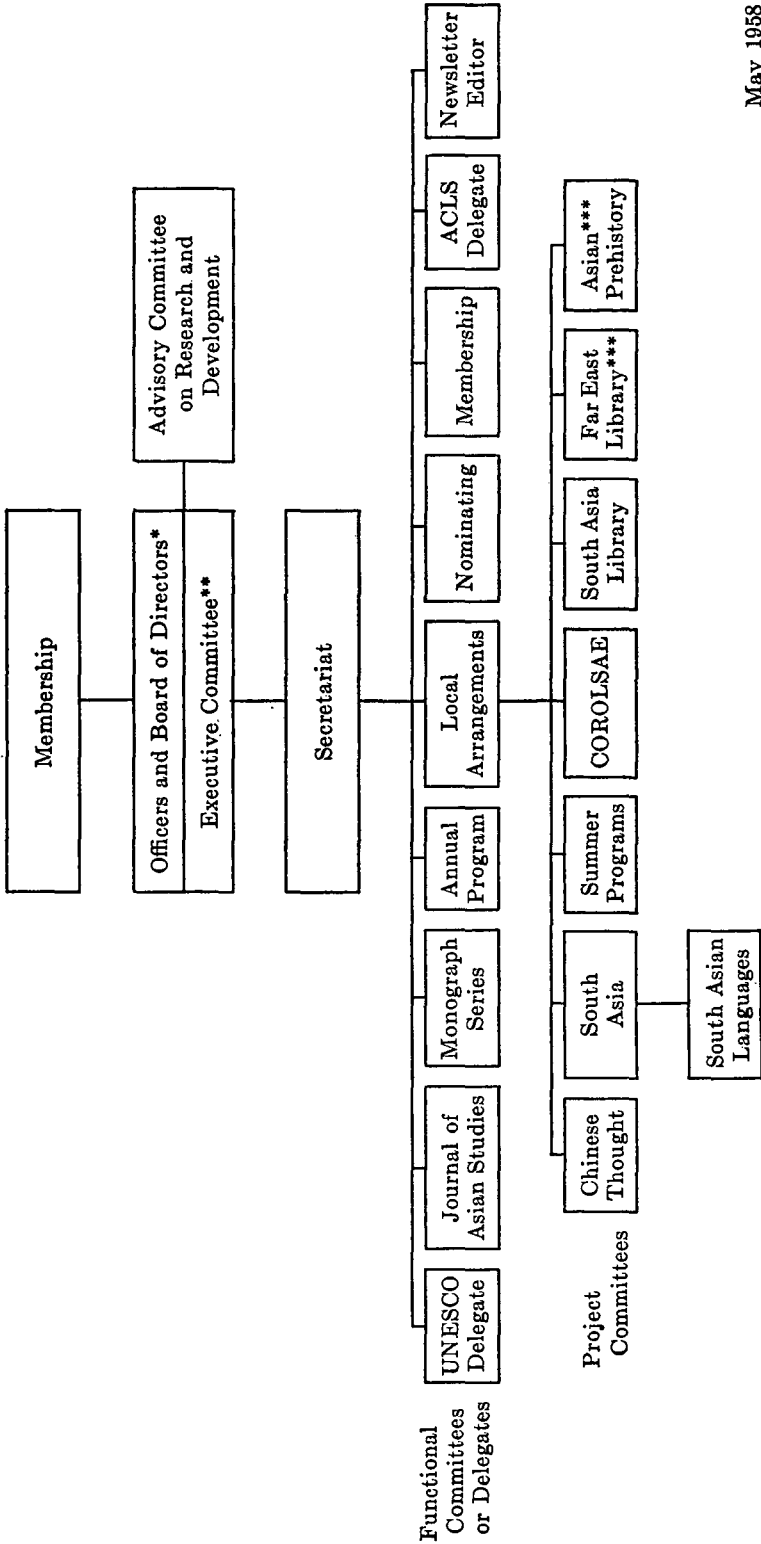
SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL RECORD

If one were to recapitulate briefly these data with respect to the growth of the Association for Asian Studies, the picture shown in Table VI would result. If one omits the item of Association income, which, as explained, is a happy but probably temporary phenomenon, it will be seen that the Association has established a respectable, although not remarkable, record of development over the first ten years of its existence as an active membership society.

EXPANDING ACTIVITIES

In addition to the foregoing changes, the Association has also undertaken a much wider range of responsibilities and activities in recent years. Originally these were restricted to the publication of the *Journal* and its Bibliography, the conduct of an annual meeting, the solicitation of new members, and an annual election of new officers—the normal minimal activities of a membership organization of this type. In 1949 these were expanded to include a separate Monograph Series, which has now provided publication for some

ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES



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* President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Journal Editor, Monograph Editor, twelve elected and two honorary directors.
 ** Consists of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and the two Editors.

*** Represents a special temporary and advisory relationship between ACRD and certain project committees accepted in principle by the Board but whose status is provisional pending the fulfillment of specified conditions.

established in 1951 and received support from the Chicago Program on Comparative Studies of Cultures and Civilizations from 1951 to 1954. During that period it developed two symposium volumes published by the University of Chicago Press. In 1956 the Committee received a four-year grant from the Rockefeller Foundation for the support of a further program of research, conferences, and publication on the general subject "Confucianism in Action." The South Asia Committee, supported by a Rockefeller Foundation grant, is concerned with the promotion and effective development of South Asian studies and with the orderly building of South Asian interests into the structure of AAS activities. Its Sub-Committee on South Asian Languages administers a linguistic training program, financed by a Rockefeller Foundation grant, which brings Indian linguists to the United States for training. The Committee on the Relation of Learned Societies with American Education (COROLSAE) is part of a more general move to make available to the American school system the advice of professional societies such as our own on matters pertaining to curricula, textbooks, etc.

The remaining four committees are still in a developmental stage. The two on Summer Programs and American Library Resources on Southern Asia are somewhat more advanced than the Committees on Far Eastern Library Resources and Asian Prehistory. Their planning stages have been largely completed and proposals have been drawn up for presentation to foundations. The Committee on Summer Programs hopes to systematize and extend the existing programs of summer session institutes and workshops on Asia. These are intended primarily to assist teachers in junior colleges and the secondary school system with the introduction of units of Asian materials into their teaching programs. The Association hopes in this way to do something to ameliorate the almost complete neglect of Asian studies which has thus far characterized our public school system. The Committee on American Library Resources on

Southern Asia is concerned with the rapid and orderly development of library holdings on South and Southeast Asia. It is proposing a national survey of existing resources and needs in this area, a cooperative acquisitions program to meet their needs, the adoption of common cataloguing practices, production of bibliographic guides, and a variety of other projects of use to scholars in the field. The Far Eastern Library Resources Committee is developing somewhat similar plans for the strengthening of present holdings in the Far Eastern field, the improvement of cataloguing procedures, and making existing materials more readily available to researchers. The Asian Prehistory Committee is also still in a formative stage, but represents an attempt by a section of the membership with relatively specialized professional interests to establish closer contacts within the Association.

In addition to such committee activities, the Association has also been managing for the past two years a series of lectures by notable Burmese scholars. These are known as the U Nu Lectures and are financed by the Asia Foundation. Two such national lecture tours have now been completed, and two more are scheduled for the academic year 1958-59.

In conclusion one further aspect of the Association's expanded structure and activities should be mentioned. Given the growing number and complexity of the activities implicit within the committee system described above, the Board of Directors decided at its 1958 meeting in New York to establish an Advisory Committee on Research and Development. It is the function of this group to conduct a continuing survey and appraisal of needs and activities in the field of Asian studies, and to advise the officers and directors on developmental activities and relations with foundations and other outside organizations. The Committee's functions are purely advisory, but it is only through some continuing body of this sort that the Association can now keep abreast of expanding activities and opportunities in the field of Asian studies.

APPENDIX I

TABLE A

*Membership by Professional Status**

Status	Year					
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Faculty.....	387 (52)	334 (47)	363 (49)	402 (46)	435 (46)	466 (47)
Student.....	101 (14)	108 (15)	134 (18)	159 (18)	178 (19)	191 (19)
Government.....	83 (11)	72 (10)	73 (10)	87 (10)	87 (9)	95 (10)
Others.....	67 (9)	73 (10)	100 (14)	158 (18)	151 (16)	144 (14)
Unknown.....	107 (14)	125 (8)	64 (8.7)	76 (8)	96 (10)	97 (10)
Totals.....	745	712	734	882	947	993

* Figures in parentheses in the body of this and the succeeding tables are percentages of membership for the year concerned.

TABLE B

Membership by Disciplines

Disciplines	Year					
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
History.....	171 (23)	172 (24)	186 (25)	203 (23)	221 (23)	244 (25)
Political Science and International Relations.....	132 (18)	142 (20)	147 (20)	181 (21)	194 (21)	191 (19)
Anthropology.....	43 (6)	41 (6)	39 (5)	65 (7)	81 (9)	82 (8)
Language, Literature, and Linguistics.....	88 (12)	75 (10)	77 (10)	84 (10)	91 (10)	81 (8)
Economics.....	35 (5)	25 (3)	30 (4)	48 (5)	50 (5.3)	54 (5)
Geography.....	31 (5)	26 (3)	28 (4)	33 (4)	36 (4)	40 (4)
Fine Arts.....	34 (5)	31 (4)	31 (4)	34 (4)	35 (4)	38 (4)
Sociology.....	16 (2)	19 (3)	18 (2)	33 (4)	30 (3)	31 (3)
Philosophy and Religion.....	16 (2)	26 (3)	25 (3)	27 (3)	25 (2.5)	25 (2)
Library Work.....	18 (2)	17 (2)	22 (3)	26 (3)	24 (2.5)	24 (2)
Far Eastern Studies.....	40 (5)	23 (3)	28 (4)	25 (3)	27 (3)	19 (2)
Education.....	10 (1)	5 (1)	7 (1)	11 (1)	9 (1)	11 (1)
Psychology.....	4 (.5)	7 (1)	3 (.4)	6 (.7)	7 (.7)	6 (.6)
Law.....	—	—	—	—	—	4 (.4)
Medicine.....	—	—	2 (.3)	—	—	—
Unknown.....	107 (14)	103 (14)	91 (12)	106 (12)	117 (12)	143 (14)
Totals.....	745	712	734	882	947	993

TABLE C
Membership by Area of Primary Interest

Area	Year					
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
I. Far East.....	220 (30)	176 (25)	194 (26)	184 (21)	199 (21)	151 (15)
II. Northeast Asia.....	0	3 (.4)	11 (1)	13 (2)	11 (1)	15 (2)
China.....	198 (27)	186 (26)	192 (26)	204 (23)	205 (22)	261 (26)
Japan.....	121 (16)	118 (17)	134 (18)	141 (16)	145 (15)	178 (18)
Korea.....	7 (1)	16 (2)	12 (2)	13 (1.4)	13 (1.4)	14 (1.4)
Russian Asia.....	3 (.4)	16 (2)	7 (1)	21 (2)	16 (2)	4 (.4)
Subtotal.....	329 (44)	339 (48)	356 (48)	392 (44)	390 (41)	472 (48)
III. Southeast Asia.....	110* (15)	119* (17)	115* (16)	116 (13)	135 (14)	129 (13)
IV. South Asia.....	?	?	?	106 (12)	118 (12)	130 (13)
V. Central Asia.....	8 (1)	3 (.4)	6 (.1)	10 (1)	18 (2)	11 (1)
VI. Unknown.....	78 (10)	75 (10)	63 (9)	74 (8)	87 (9)	100 (10)
Totals.....	745	712	734	882	947	993

* Includes some individuals primarily interested in South Asia.

TABLE D
Geographical Distribution of Membership

Area	Year					
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
I. Domestic						
Middle Atlantic.....	166 (25)*	166 (26)	199 (30)	226 (29)	234 (27)	248 (28)
Pacific.....	126 (19)	134 (21)	143 (22)	183 (23)	202 (24)	201 (23)
South Atlantic.....	119 (18)	99 (15)	93 (14)	122 (15)	120 (14)	124 (14)
East North Central.....	106 (16)	101 (16)	87 (13)	109 (14)	120 (14)	120 (14)
New England.....	96 (14)	89 (14)	80 (12)	89 (11)	107 (13)	118 (13)
West North Central.....	26 (4)	20 (3)	24 (4)	29 (4)	30 (4)	35 (4)
Mountain.....	8 (1)	10 (1.6)	10 (1.5)	12 (1.5)	13 (2)	12 (1)
West South Central.....	7 (1)	5 (1)	6 (1)	6 (.8)	7 (.8)	10 (1)
Hawaii.....	14 (2)	10 (2)	12 (2)	10 (1)	13 (2)	11 (1)
East South Central.....	4 (.6)	6 (1)	3 (.5)	4 (.5)	5 (.6)	3 (.3)
Other.....	—	—	—	—	1 (.1)	1 (.1)
Subtotal.....	672 (90)†	640 (90)†	657 (90)†	790 (90)†	852 (90)†	883 (90)†
II. Foreign						
Japan.....	16	20	21	31	29	32
Canada.....	11	7	6	8	9	12
Philippines.....	5	5	6	7	8	7
China (Taiwan).....	0	1	2	1	5	7
Thailand.....	3	4	3	4	4	7
France.....	2	2	3	3	3	6
Great Britain.....	11	9	12	11	9	5
Hong Kong.....	2	2	1	0	1	5
Burma.....	3	2	2	4	5	4
Other W. Europe.....	6	6	6	6	2	4
India.....	1	2	3	5	5	4
Korea.....	0	0	0	0	1	3
Australia.....	2	2	2	5	4	2
Germany.....	3	3	1	2	1	2
Indonesia.....	2	1	2	1	2	2
Pakistan.....	1	1	1	0	1	2
South America.....	1	0	1	0	1	2
Near East.....	1	0	1	0	1	1
Other S.E. Asia.....	0	0	1	0	0	1
South Africa.....	0	0	0	0	0	1
Malaya.....	2	3	2	2	2	1
Vietnam.....	1	1	1	1	1	0
Ceylon.....	0	0	0	1	1	0
Subtotal.....	73 (10)†	71 (10)†	77 (10)†	92 (10)†	95 (10)†	110 (10)†
Totals.....	745	711	734	882	947	993

* Percentages of domestic membership only.

† Percentages of total membership.

APPENDIX II

Non-Member Subscriptions: Number and Distribution

Area	Year					
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
I. Domestic						
Middle Atlantic.....	127 (28)	123 (26)	129 (26)	133 (27)	151 (29)	144 (27)
Pacific.....	67 (15)	74 (15)	84 (17)	81 (16)	86 (16)	84 (16)
South Atlantic.....	74 (16)	72 (15)	82 (17)	78 (16)	76 (15)	74 (14)
East North Central.....	54 (12)	59 (12)	59 (12)	59 (12)	65 (13)	72 (14)
New England.....	44 (10)	46 (10)	44 (9)	45 (9)	44 (8)	48 (9)
West North Central.....	35 (8)	47 (10)	40 (8)	41 (8)	39 (8)	42 (8)
West South Central.....	20 (4)	24 (5)	24 (5)	26 (5)	27 (5)	27 (5)
East South Central.....	13 (3)	13 (3)	11 (2)	12 (2)	14 (3)	14 (3)
Mountain.....	14 (3)	14 (3)	14 (3)	17 (3)	15 (3)	16 (3)
Hawaii.....	3 (.7)	3 (.6)	2 (.4)	2 (.4)	2 (.4)	2 (.3)
Others.....	1 (.2)	1 (.2)	1 (.2)	1 (.2)	1 (.2)	2 (.3)
Subtotals.....	452 (67)	476 (69)	490 (53)	495 (57)	520 (51)	525 (56)
II. Foreign						
Japan.....	25	38	94	101	136	85
Great Britain.....	28	26	31	28	31	30
China, People's Republic...	1	0	0	0	14	23
Philippines.....	17	12	30	26	27	22
Indonesia.....	22	9	14	17	30	21
Australia.....	20	24	15	19	22	21
China, Republic of.....	7	8	21	28	30	19
India.....	9	6	109	40	49	19
Germany.....	18	17	15	17	19	17
France.....	12	10	10	14	16	15
Malaya.....	7	7	12	9	12	15
Thailand.....	2	2	6	8	5	14
Burma.....	1	1	5	9	10	12
U.S.S.R.....	9	10	5	8	13	11
Korea.....	0	0	1	1	3	9
Holland.....	8	9	10	4	5	9
Canada.....	5	9	8	8	12	8
Hong Kong.....	6	5	20	10	13	8
Sweden.....	1	2	4	2	3	8
Italy.....	3	3	3	5	7	6
Switzerland.....	4	3	3	5	6	5
Africa (various).....	1	2	2	2	2	4
Near East.....	0	1	3	1	5	4
New Zealand.....	2	0	4	3	3	4
Pakistan.....	1	1	2	2	3	3
Denmark.....	2	3	4	3	3	2
Czechoslovakia.....	1	0	2	2	2	2
Norway.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ceylon.....	1	0	1	0	1	2
Poland.....	1	1	1	1	2	2
Hungary.....	1	0	0	0	1	1
Belgium.....	2	0	0	0	1	1
Borneo.....	0	0	1	1	1	1
Vietnam.....	3	1	1	0	0	1
Cambodia.....	0	0	0	0	1	1

APPENDIX II—Continued

Area	Year					
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
III. Foreign—Continued						
Austria.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia.....	1	1	0	0	0	0
Subtotals.....	224 (33)	213 (31)	439 (47)	376 (43)	490 (49)	407 (44)
Totals.....	676	689	929	871	1,010	932
III. Exchange copies.....	25	37	38	38	38	24
IV. AAS Use.....		12	19	35	35	35
Totals.....	701	734	986	944	1,083	991

APPENDIX III

TABLE A

Size of Journal in Pages¹

Class of Material	Volume															
	I 1941- 42	II 1942- 43	III 1943- 44	IV 1944- 45	V 1945- 46	VI 1946- 47	VII 1947- 48	VIII 1948- 49	IX 1949- 50	X 1950- 51	XI 1951- 52	XII 1952- 53	XIII 1953- 54	XIV 1954- 55	XV 1955- 56	XVI 1956- 57
Articles.....	218	220	258	267	308	256	253	245	249	181	271	167	195	312	334	356
Reviews.....	106	124	84	78	75	68	52	52	69	123	175	218	139	181	232	245
Bibliography.....	82	61	33	20	29	53	65	80	69	88	97	78	91	111 ²	154 ²	269 ²
News of Profession.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	35	23	51	54	30	68	55	39
Other.....	11	11	11	14	36	56	65	33	25	48	10	15	20	32	18	24
Advertising ³	2	2	3	2	2	7	2	9	9½	13½	10	7	9	15	18½	14½
Total.....	419	418	389	381	450	440	437	471	456½	476½	614	539	484	719	811½	947½

¹ Minus the table of contents and annual index.² Bibliography has been published as a separate fifth number to each volume since 1955.³ Early figures for advertising are only approximate.

TABLE B

Size of Annual Bibliography in Pages

Year of issue.....	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955*	1956*	1957*
No. of pages.....	82	61	33	20	29	53	65	80	69	88	97	78	91	111	154	269

* Published yearly as No. 5 of the Journal.