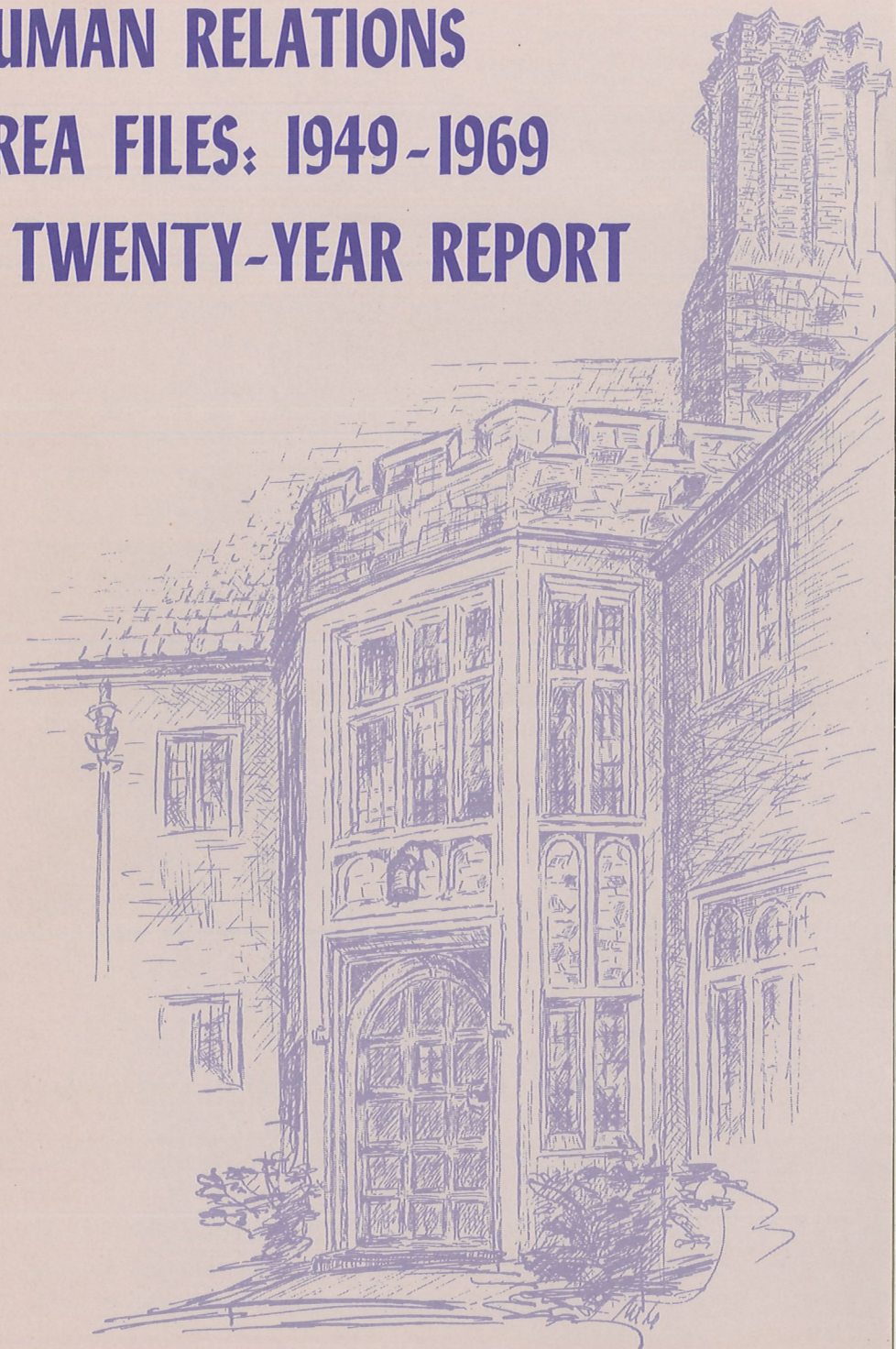


HUMAN RELATIONS AREA FILES: 1949-1969 A TWENTY-YEAR REPORT



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HUMAN RELATIONS AREA FILES: 1949-1969

A Twenty-Year Report

Clellan S. Ford

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Human Relations Area Files: 1949-1969 A Twenty-Year Report

Clellan S. Ford*

In February 1949, five universities joined together to create a nonprofit organization, the Human Relations Area Files (HRAF). Others soon followed during the same year, to make a total of eight member institutions. Today HRAF has 23 major universities and the Smithsonian Institution as its voting membership. In addition, it has 140 Associate Members in the United States and abroad, who receive microfilm copies of its organized information. A review of the past two decades of growth and development should be useful in assessing the organization's future potential. Only major trends and developments need be presented for this purpose; many details of HRAF's experience, though of considerable interest in other contexts, will be omitted here. Brief summaries of HRAF's program may be found in the first issue of *Behavior Science Notes* (Ford 1966: 3-6) and in the preface to the *Outline of Cultural Materials* (Murdock et al. 1969).

The Human Relations Area Files grew out of a long history of attempts to make available to scientists and scholars basic information on the peoples of the world, their environs, their

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behavior and social life, and their culture. The problems involved in collecting and organizing such information so that it can be readily used are many and difficult to solve. These problems are becoming greater as time goes on, because of the ever-expanding volume of relevant materials, both published and in the form of unpublished records and manuscripts. Yet, in the interests of the development of the social and behavioral sciences, it is more imperative than ever before that basic data on mankind be brought together and organized so that it is made available for analysis and comparison.

Reference Systems

One basic approach to the solution of these problems may be referred to as the attempt to develop a reference system. Compilations of reference data may be made, which, in effect, tell a researcher where he may go to find documents which are likely to contain information pertinent to his interests. There has thus developed a proliferation of bibliographies and reference works which are extremely useful as guides to the existing literature. Indeed, such reference guides are so numerous that it has become necessary to produce bibliographies of them as well.

Reference systems have many advantageous features. Large numbers of documents can be identified and indexed very rapidly, particularly if the analysis is limited to a relatively few topics. Furthermore, bibliographical references lend themselves fairly readily to standardization, and thus become amenable to machine manipulation. Exciting developments in this direction are taking place at HRAF at the present time, and these will be discussed later in more detail.

Bibliographies and other reference systems, however, also have certain limitations. No matter how adequately one can handle bibliographical references, they are essentially guides which tell the researcher where he can find the documents he needs. He must still physically locate and obtain them from a library or other repository of collected documents. Once the pertinent sources have been obtained, the researcher has the further problem of locating within them the specific portions pertinent to

his interests. This can be tedious and time-consuming, so much so that, unless he feels strongly motivated, he may simply not bother to check out some items of information that might prove to be most helpful in the development of his thesis or in the testing of his hypotheses. As a consequence, despite the existence of extremely fine and useful bibliographical reference compilations, much research that might be undertaken is given up before it is begun.

Organized Information Systems

Another basic approach to the same problem of making information concerning mankind readily available to researchers may be referred to as an attempt to develop an organized information system. In such a system, the ideal is to permit the researcher to go directly to the pertinent information, rather than to provide him with reference guides. Theoretically, the great advantage of such a system over bibliographical references is that relevant information has been extracted and organized in advance for the researcher's immediate use. The tedious and time-consuming steps of physically locating, transporting, and searching through countless documents are by-passed. But it has proved to be no simple task to develop such a system.

The first well-known major attempt to provide social science with an organized information system for data on a number of the world's peoples was Herbert Spencer's *Descriptive Sociology* (1873-1934). This compilation consisted of abstracted information, topically classified and ethnically identified, but it was too abbreviated to be widely useful, and its format was relatively inflexible. Nevertheless, it was a major step in the direction of developing a comprehensive system for organizing basic information on a number of ethnic groups.

During the first decades of this century, Yale sociologist William Graham Sumner devoted his energies to the development of files of information on the environs and customs of people throughout the world. Working alone, he collected voluminous notes and organized them by ethnic group and in accordance with a rather simple but effective topical outline. He read widely in many different languages and covered an immense amount of

ethnographic and historical literature. In some instances he quoted from his sources, but more often he abstracted what he deemed at the time to be the essential information. The notes Sumner compiled through this research formed the basis for his famous work *Folkways* (1906) and later became the background information for Sumner, Keller, and Davie's *The Science of Society* (1927). Sumner's notes have been preserved and may be seen today in Yale's Sterling Library. The fourth volume of *The Science of Society*, a casebook of nearly 1,200 pages of fine print, consists predominantly of Sumner's notes, organized topically and by ethnic group.

The information that Sumner collected and organized had one serious shortcoming. He had selected and abstracted just those portions of the original sources that were of interest to him at the time. Many of his notes were brief, and although he was meticulous about providing references, often they suffered from being taken out of context. His effort clearly demonstrated a basic difficulty facing any system of organizing information which relies upon abstracting or selecting segments of material contained in descriptive literature dealing with mankind. Descriptive terminology in the behavioral and social sciences was not sufficiently standardized in Sumner's time, nor is it today, to permit abstracting information from the literature without running the continuous risk of distorting it. At the same time, Sumner's compilation of organized factual data was impressive and showed great promise for the future if the shortcomings of his system could be overcome.

The Cross-Cultural Survey

The Cross-Cultural Survey, an outgrowth of Sumner's approach, was established at the Institute of Human Relations at Yale University in 1935. Under the direction of George Peter Murdock, and with the strong support of the Director of the Institute, Mark A. May, a small group of social scientists set about the task of improving upon Sumner's methodology and carrying out his attempt to compile a basic resource of organized information for the social and behavioral sciences. At the Institute of Human Relations at that time, there were a number of psychologists,

physiologists, sociologists, and anthropologists who were seriously seeking to develop an integrated theory of behavior. These were exciting times. Scientists from different disciplines were learning to benefit from each other's research, and the findings of the several sciences concerned with behavior were being pieced together. The common ground on which the development stood was the basic assumption that all behavior, including that of people, occurs according to natural laws which ultimately are quantitatively determinable and statable by means of true equations. (See May n.d.) And it was believed that essential to the development of a science of behavior was an organized body of data on human beings, whose learning experiences and cultural development had been independent and different. Problems concerning the manifestations of social life and culture, it seemed, could best be solved by comparative analysis of the descriptive and historical records of a large number of ethnic groups or societies throughout the world. This reasoning provided the impetus for the establishment of the Cross-Cultural Survey. The intent was to build organized files of information on some 400 ethnic groups, approximately a 10 per cent sample of all known cultures.

The first step was to provide a topical outline which would permit the comparable classification of cross-cultural data. Sumner had a series of topics which he had used for his purposes; Clark Wissler had developed what he considered to be a universal cultural pattern; and many theoretically oriented outlines were available for certain aspects of culture. But none of these seemed adequate for the task being undertaken for the Cross-Cultural Survey. Accordingly, primary effort was directed at the outset toward developing a systematic series of categories that would be universally useful for the classification of data on mankind.

During the course of attempting to develop such an outline, it soon became clear that it had to be derived inductively, pragmatically. Preconceived notions of what categories there ought to be in accordance with a particular theoretical orientation, and ordered in some logical sequence, simply did not serve the purpose at hand. It was discovered, instead, that it was necessary to isolate those categories, explicit and implicit, that are

used by behavioral and social scientists—and by travelers, missionaries, and historians—in arriving at the paragraphs, sections, and chapters of their reports. These organizing principles were difficult to discover, for they did not flow from any particular theoretical orientation and were not logically interrelated. Some phenomena were grouped together because they had certain features in common; others were classed together on a quite different basis. Although there was considerable consistency from one writer to the next in the tendency to classify and bring together various aspects of behavior and culture, there did not appear to be any justification for their shifting bases of identification. (See the preface to the *Outline of Cultural Materials* [Murdock et al. 1969] and Ford's article [1966: 3-6].)

An outline was finally prepared in 1937 as a working draft. Sections of it were sent to various experts for criticisms, particularly of possible omissions. The outline as a whole was pretested in an attempt to organize the information contained in a number of standard ethnographies. Based on this experience and on the criticisms received from specialists, a revised edition of this draft was prepared and published as the *Outline of Cultural Materials*. Using this outline as a guide to the organization of ethnographic data, the task of building files of information on a cross-cultural sample of the world's ethnic groups was begun. These groups were selected primarily on the basis of the adequacy of available information, provided that each one was considered to be independent of others historically, culturally, and geographically.

Mindful of Sumner's difficulty, which resulted from his practice of selecting segments of information removed from context and abstracting data in abbreviated form, the Cross-Cultural Survey determined from the beginning to duplicate the original information verbatim and, wherever possible, in its entirety. Documents were read and indexed, paragraph by paragraph, in accordance with the subject headings provided by the *Outline of Cultural Materials*. If, as was normally the case, a paragraph simultaneously contained information on a number of topics, it was indexed for each of these. Carbon copies of each paragraph were typed on five-by-eight-inch sheets of paper in sufficient numbers to permit the filing of a copy under each appropriate topical heading. One copy was made to file in paragraph order

and page sequence, to preserve the original context. As can be appreciated, this process involved considerable effort in the analysis of the documents and in the physical duplication and filing of the information. Nevertheless, steady progress was made, and by 1942 the preliminary goal of organizing a quantity of basic information on a cross-cultural sample of some 50 societies had nearly been reached. Preliminary cross-cultural studies had shown the system to have great advantages for the rapid examination of suspected relationships and for comparative analysis.

The World War II Experience

The advent of World War II markedly influenced the Cross-Cultural Survey system. The project, which had been conceived to be purely scientific in nature, providing organized information for basic research in the behavioral and social sciences, was seen to have potentially great practical value. One of the sample files that the Cross-Cultural Survey had begun to build was on the inhabitants of the Marshall Islands in the Pacific. This file alone was sufficient to demonstrate that the system could be used effectively for intelligence and military government purposes.

In 1943, three social scientists—George P. Murdock, John W. M. Whiting, and Clellan S. Ford—joined the Navy to set up a unit to process data on all the islands of the Pacific held by Japan—from the Marshalls to the Ryukyus and Formosa—in accordance with the Cross-Cultural Survey system. Based on the information organized in this way, a number of “Civil Affairs Handbooks” were prepared and published by the government (see listing in Appendix A). Concurrently, the Cross-Cultural Survey system was used to collect and organize information on Latin America, under the auspices of the Office for Inter-American Affairs, which was then directed by Nelson Rockefeller.

At the end of World War II, two major points had been demonstrated about the Cross-Cultural Survey system. One was that such a system worked extremely well as a means of organizing scattered information and making data readily available for practical as well as scientific uses. Second, it was clear that if scholars would cooperate (as they did under war-time pressure), and if money were available to support the various proc-

essing steps involved, an enormous amount of valuable information could be collected and organized in a very short period of time. For example, the Navy unit mentioned above produced the equivalent of a thousand-page factual handbook on the Ryukyu Islands and their inhabitants in six months' time, despite the handicap that much of the available information required translation from the Japanese.

Development of an Interuniversity Organization

In 1946, when Murdock turned over to Ford the direction of the Cross-Cultural Survey, it seemed clear that it would be advisable to try to develop an organization that would engage the widespread cooperation of scientists and scholars and would make full use of the Cross-Cultural Survey system. It was obvious that despite the end of World War II, the world had not settled all of its problems, and that an understanding of the world's peoples was even more urgently needed now to maintain peace than it had been to end the war. It did not seem unreasonable to suppose that the government would shoulder a large share of the financial burden of an organization whose aim was to produce files of ordered and readily accessible data on the world's inhabitants. The first task was to persuade a number of universities to join together, in a cooperative effort to develop files of information on selected peoples of the world. Each member institution would receive copies of all data collected and organized, beginning with copies of the material already processed by the Cross-Cultural Survey. The problems of developing such an organization seemed formidable. There was considerable resistance to this idea in many of the universities that were approached. Basically, this resistance took two forms. One objection stemmed from a reluctance to get involved in *any* form of interuniversity cooperation. Such alliances had not proved to be very workable in the past, and the one now being suggested did not seem likely to work any better. The second major objection was to the cross-cultural system itself. Many scholars objected strenuously to the idea of breaking documents up into pieces and shuffling them arbitrarily, as it were, and out of context, into a topical-ethnic file—despite the fact that each source could be

found in page order in one section of the file. Another objection to the system was that it would pamper scholars by doing work for them which they should do, and do better, by themselves. When Professor A. L. Kroeber, then at the University of California at Berkeley, expounded this point of view, he was asked whether all the field work done by the people who had written so extensively on the American Indians should have been done by him. He at once saw the point that the system, by making readily available what others have done, actually allows scholars more time to think and to do creative work. From then on he strongly supported the Cross-Cultural Survey system.

After a long series of talks with university, government, and foundation officials, a plan was finally formulated which proved to be successful. The Carnegie Corporation set the stage by arranging for a conference, in cooperation with the Social Science Research Council, to consider the entire problem. The President of the Carnegie Corporation at that time was Charles Dollard. He had worked in the Office of Strategic Services during the war and was well acquainted with the potentialities that the proposed organization would have in providing information for practical and scientific purposes. Contingent upon Carnegie's future support was a pledge by at least five major universities to support the organization for five years by paying dues which the foundation would match.

Dr. Brewster Smith, a psychologist at Harvard, was asked to investigate the Cross-Cultural Survey system and to evaluate its usefulness for the social sciences in preparation for the conference. This report summarized the potential usefulness of the Cross-Cultural Survey system as follows:

The Cross-Cultural Survey has utility for the social sciences which is unique though not without limitations. For the peoples and areas that it covers, facts may be located and organized with maximum efficiency. It facilitates comparative studies of human behavior and institutions where library research in the original sources would demand incomparably more time. And the Survey makes it feasible to test quantitatively hypotheses about human behavior in society that aspire to validity beyond the bounds of a single culture.

A number of difficulties attendant upon the use of the Survey for these purposes have been examined. All of the more conse-

quential limitations inhere in the comparative method itself, which must rely on partial and fallible published reports on a finite number of societies. The present author would agree with the Survey staff that as an instrument to facilitate research on already published materials, the Cross-Cultural Survey is the best approach available. But the difficulties in the materials remain pertinent to an assessment of the contribution that may be expected from the Cross-Cultural Survey toward the solution of scientific problems. These difficulties are least restrictive on the unambitious qualitative comparative study, which still has great utility in giving perspective on the ways in which human beliefs and practices may vary. The testing of cross-cultural hypotheses, which has the greatest theoretical importance, is also beset by the most serious obstacles. The small number of cases prohibits complicated statistical analyses and therefore may make it difficult to extricate the influence of several factors all bearing on a single phenomenon, though major relationships may nevertheless be established. Data adequate to support or refute hypotheses, moreover, may be found only in certain kinds of content areas.

It is therefore likely that many of the cross-cultural problems that investigators would like to pose to the Survey cannot receive a definitive answer from its data. But there is every reason to believe that in the areas in which ethnography is satisfactory it can provide evidence to assess important generalizations that could not otherwise be put to a practical test [Smith 1948: 24-25].

In 1948, a conference was finally held in New Haven, attended by members of the faculties of the University of California, Columbia University, University of Chicago, Harvard University, State University of Iowa, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota, University of Oklahoma, University of Washington, and Yale University, as well as by representatives from the Office of Naval Research, the Human Resources Development Board, the Carnegie Corporation, and the Rockefeller Foundation. At this meeting a plan was formulated for the development of an interuniversity organization. In a memorandum prepared for circulation after the conference, it was proposed:

to establish an association cooperative in nature and national in scope, which will develop and distribute files of organized information related to human societies and cultures, the association to be known as the Human Relations Area Files.

Acting upon the recommendations made at the conference, the presidents of the following universities were invited to send delegates to an organizational meeting held in New Haven on February 26, 1949:

University of California	University of North Carolina
University of Chicago	University of Oklahoma
Columbia University	University of Pennsylvania
Harvard University	University of Washington
University of Michigan	Yale University
University of Nebraska	

At that meeting, the delegates of five universities (Harvard, University of Pennsylvania, University of Oklahoma, University of Washington, and Yale) pledged membership in the new organization, to be known as the Human Relations Area Files, Incorporated. At incorporation, the following persons, representing the above universities, were designated as directors: Clyde Kluckhohn, A. I. Hallowell, Laurence Snyder, Verne Ray, and Clellan S. Ford, respectively. At the first meeting of the Board of Directors, the following were elected officers: Laurence Snyder, President; Clellan S. Ford, Secretary; Laurence Tighe, Treasurer. At that meeting a plan for increasing membership was formulated, and it was decided to invite the presidents of a number of qualified universities to send delegates to a second meeting in New Haven on May 7, 1949. This was done, and at that time the University of Chicago, the University of North Carolina, and the University of Southern California joined the organization to make a total of eight member universities. Meanwhile, as agreed upon in advance contingent upon at least five universities agreeing to support the organization, the Carnegie Corporation of New York made available a grant of \$62,500 to develop the organization and to duplicate and revise the existing files.

The Human Relations Area Files

The name of the new corporation deserves some explanation. A number of more obvious descriptions were suggested at the time, but did not seem acceptable for one reason or another.

World Area Files, for example, was deemed unacceptable, since the initials had been in use by the Air Force, which might create confusion. The name "Human Relations Area Files" stemmed directly from experience gained at the Institute of Human Relations. When in 1929 this institute was organized at Yale University under the administration of James Rowland Angell, the hope was to develop an integrated science of human behavior and culture. The basic plan was to bring together scientists from the various disciplines dealing with one or another aspect of human life, and let them attack common problems, practical and scientific, from their varied points of view. Thus could come about an integration of the sciences concerned with mankind. But the first few years of the Institute's efforts to develop a new science were unsuccessful. Mere proximity of specialists from different disciplines who were expected to focus on common problems was not enough. The specialists tended to remain specialists and did not, for the most part, even communicate with one another.

The goal of developing an integrated science of behavior was not abandoned, however. Two routes by which a certain amount of integration could be achieved were eventually opened up, and each of these seemed to be promising. One was via the path of basic ideas about behavior and human relations. For example, physiological and psychological theories concerning aggressive behavior could be seen to be relevant to the work of anthropologists and other social scientists. The psychological principle of stimulus generalization proved a starting point for G. P. Murdock's *Social Structure* (1949).

The second route that seemed to offer considerable promise was that of a concentration of attention on a particular area or ethnic group by scientists of different disciplines. In the name of the newly-founded organization, these two avenues toward an integrated science of behavior and culture were stressed. "*Human Relations*" refers to the idea approach; "*Area*" to the region or ethnic group approach. And finally, the basic aim of the organization was to build "*Files*" of basic information that would be useful simultaneously in the testing of hypotheses and in the examination of specific ethnic units or culture areas from the point of view of different disciplines.

The newly formed organization was provided space at the

Institute of Human Relations, 333 Cedar Street, New Haven, Connecticut, both for its processing activities and for the work of its administrative and research staff. It was agreed that as soon as this unit was functioning, an attempt could be made to obtain funds to supplement the Carnegie grant and the members' dues. It seemed clear that the goals of HRAF should go far beyond mere duplication of existing files for its member institutions. Many lessons had been learned about how to build files during the World War II experience. The original *Outline of Cultural Materials* was revised in 1949, and new techniques were available that would permit more efficient processing of the coded materials.

It was already clear that the files were potentially an extremely useful source of materials for comparative research. Several publications had resulted directly from use of the files, including Ford's "A Comparative Study of Human Reproduction," *Yale University Publications in Anthropology* 32 (1945) and Murdock's *Social Structure* (1949). It was also clear from the Navy's experience in World War II that HRAF could perform a valuable service to the government and at the same time provide research materials for scholars and scientists in need of organized information on mankind. Furthermore, it seemed evident that the government could scarcely afford not to support an organization that could supply it with accurate, critically evaluated, usefully organized, basic information on peoples of the world. Such information would provide the background against which the more specialized information collected by intelligence agencies could be weighed and assessed. At the same time, files would be provided HRAF's member institutions at little cost to them which could be used for scientific and scholarly research.

In the early 1950s, HRAF was receiving support from the government at the level of \$200,000 a year. The Navy, the Army, the Air Force, and the Central Intelligence Agency each contributed \$50,000 a year to support research on four major areas: Southeast Asia, Europe, Northeast Asia, and the Near and Middle East. The arrangement was helpful from HRAF's viewpoint. These were areas for which much expensive translation would be required, which HRAF could ill afford. All research was unclassified, and all the materials produced were deposited at

each of the member institutions. HRAF was free to choose which ethnic groups it wished to work on within each of these broad areas, and its own funds could be conserved for work on other areas.

With its expanded program more space was required, and HRAF moved to larger quarters at 205 Whitney Avenue in New Haven. Xerography had been incorporated as part of HRAF's processing system, so that book pages could be reproduced on multilith masters without costly typing and proofreading. Member universities were beginning to get dividends from their investments far beyond what had been anticipated. However this state of affairs was not allowed to last very long. Changes in government administration brought about a premature ending to what had been a most promising beginning. Once again it was necessary to seek funds to supplement the members' dues.

The Army Handbook Program

At this time it was decided in Washington that the Army should develop a series of handbooks on selected portions of the world's population. In view of HRAF's experience in developing similar handbooks for the peoples of the Pacific Islands in World War II, it seemed appropriate for the organization to collect and make available the necessary background information and to oversee the production of the required volumes. In 1954, after due negotiation, HRAF was awarded a prime contract of approximately four million dollars to carry out the program, which was estimated to take two to three years to complete. The plan called for files to be built at New Haven by HRAF, and for preliminary handbooks to be prepared, based on these files. Other preliminary manuscripts would be prepared under subcontract at qualified institutions throughout the country. A list of the monographs prepared under these subcontracts appears in Appendix B, together with a list of the contributors to these monographs.

The manuscripts prepared at HRAF and at the subcontracted universities were sent to a branch office established at American University, Washington, D.C., where classified information was added to the unclassified material, and the final handbooks were prepared for submission to the Army. This unit in Washing-

ton thus played the role of alleviating the universities and HRAF from being hampered in any way by security precautions. It also served as a direct link with the Army and was therefore in a position to fashion the final products to Army specifications. While the operation was far from ideal—too much attempted in too short a time—it nevertheless resulted in several worthwhile accomplishments from HRAF's point of view. The program supported the development of a number of extensive files of information, which are still available today for research at each of HRAF's member institutions. It also sponsored a considerable number of translations, thus making available many important works hitherto useful only to the relatively few who could read with ease the languages in which they were written. It strengthened, and in some instances initiated, enduring area research and training programs in a number of universities. It made possible, with funding assistance from the Rubicon Foundation, the publication of many volumes in HRAF's Survey of World Cultures series. And it also made possible, together with a supplementary grant from the Carnegie Corporation, the purchase of three houses on Humphrey Street in New Haven, which, in 1964, were in essence traded for HRAF's present headquarters at 755 Prospect Street.

HRAF Today

With the termination of the Army contract, HRAF sought other sources of support. The Carnegie Corporation, the Ford Foundation, the Rubicon Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, and the National Science Foundation have been the largest contributors to the continuation of HRAF's program over the years. Annual dues from its members and associate members provide the organization with a steady nucleus income. Today, after its twenty years of development, there is much that HRAF can look to in the way of achievement, and the future potentialities of the organization are even more exciting than they were in 1949.

Some of HRAF's accomplishments over the past twenty years are tangible, while others are imbedded in the experience of the organization and are difficult to isolate for evaluation. Institutional voting membership has grown from five to the permissible upper limit of twenty-four (see Appendix C). Asso-

ciate memberships have grown to 140 since the microfilm edition was first offered to scholarly institutions in 1958 (see pp. 17-18 and Appendix D). Organized files of useful information have been compiled for 220 ethnic groups and 66 national societies (see Appendix E). HRAF has much improved its techniques of file building. Categories within the *Outline of Cultural Materials* have been refined and their definitions sharpened. Analysis of documentation has become more sophisticated and standardized. The technology of duplication has been vastly improved, and today HRAF utilizes a very efficient combination of microfilming, Xerox Copy-flo, and Multilith to supply its members with their copies of the files.

Uses of the Files. The files themselves are used in many ways. At a number of colleges, they provide supplementary readings in connection with courses in the social and behavioral sciences. They are widely used to provide information required for research, both by undergraduate and graduate students. Members of the faculty also make extensive use of them in their research. Novelists and other professional writers have found them useful in providing background information. Government agencies have used them extensively to find the data they require for the solution of some of their practical problems.

The most clear-cut evidence for the expanding uses of the files comes from an examination of the volume of publications based wholly or in part upon them. In recent years, the number of cross-cultural studies, a large proportion of which made use of the files, has increased at a surprising rate. A recent survey disclosed the following statistics:

Number of Cross-Cultural Studies Published in Five-year Periods

Before 1935:	14	1950-1954:	26
1935-1939:	9	1955-1959:	44
1940-1944:	7	1960-1964:	82
1945-1949:	9	1965-1969:	129

HRAF-Microfiles. The constantly growing use of the files, combined with the restriction on the number of sets that can be made available on paper, resulted in 1957 in a decision to make

the files available on microfilm. The technical methods were developed with the assistance of University Microfilms, Inc., at Ann Arbor, Michigan, which became the distributor of the HRAF-Microfiles. Starting with the first series issued in 1958, approximately 100,000 file slips have been reproduced annually and distributed to each Associate Member. For the first ten years, 3 x 5-inch jacketed microfilm was used, with each jacket containing up to 27 file slip images. In 1968 a new microfiche format was adopted which allows the storage of up to 60 file slip images per 3 x 5-inch microfiche. Materials are being incorporated into the HRAF-Microfiles at a rate calculated to run ahead of new file-building activity, so that eventually the HRAF-Microfiles will be on a par with the paper files.

Naturally, the HRAF-Microfiles serve the same basic purposes for which the files have always been intended, such as the rapid retrieval of specific information on particular topics and/or societies. In addition, however, many college libraries have found them to be a major asset to their general collections because of the many books, articles, manuscripts, and translations they contain which are very difficult or impossible to obtain elsewhere. Furthermore, the HRAF-Microfiles have proved to be a key resource for the proliferating area studies programs, particularly in the smaller or newer colleges without adequate area collections in their libraries. The steadily expanding number of Associate Members who subscribe to the HRAF-Microfiles from many parts of the world testifies to the increasing usefulness of this research and teaching tool.

HRAF Press. During its twenty years of operation, HRAF has gradually increased and formalized its publication program, which now operates under the imprint of "HRAF Press." These publications include bibliographies; outlines (such as the *Outline of Cultural Materials* and the *Outline of World Cultures* [Murdock 1969]); translations into English of foreign-language sources; monographs; field guides; and a series of Country Surveys and Surveys of World Cultures. Textor's *A Cross-Cultural Summary* (1967) and the comprehensive volume by LeBar, Hickey, and Musgrave on the ethnic groups of mainland Southeast Asia (1964) are two of HRAF Press's recent outstanding

publications. HRAF has also reprinted a number of out-of-print classics and is in the process of reprinting those volumes of the *Yale University Publications in Anthropology (YUPA)* that are no longer in print. For a complete list of HRAF publications, both in and out of print, see Appendix F.

Behavior Science Notes. In 1966, HRAF began the publication of *Behavior Science Notes*, a quarterly journal which is now widely distributed in the United States and abroad. *Behavior Science Notes* is an outgrowth of HRAF's somewhat informal bulletin, *HRAF News*, which was published from 1962 to 1965 as a means of communication between member institutions and HRAF headquarters. In addition to the information about the files and about HRAF's members that was contained in *HRAF News* (now embodied in the "HRAF Notes" section of *Behavior Science Notes*), the new quarterly journal also publishes annotated bibliographies and substantive articles by staff members and outside contributors. The Editorial Committee especially welcomes articles reporting methodological or theoretical results of cross-cultural research, preliminary results of field research, and descriptive or theoretical research based on substantive ethnographic data. For a complete list of all signed articles that have appeared in the first four volumes of *Behavior Science Notes*, see Appendix G.

HRAFlex Books. In 1965, a new publications program called *HRAFlex Books* was inaugurated. This program is designed to provide a low-cost, rapid method of placing almost unlimited amounts of descriptive, primarily ethnographic, materials on the permanent record through the medium of microfilm storage and Copyflo Xerography reproduction. The basic consideration underlying the establishment of this series was the breakdown in the dissemination of descriptive data, which was so clearly revealed in the American Anthropological Association's report on "Some Foundations for Publication Policy," issued in 1964. This report indicated that although methodological and theoretical advances increasingly require access to detailed data reports, the latter are too seldom prepared by scholars, partly because they are quite difficult to publish through regular let-

terpress channels. With its *HRAFlex* program, HRAF hopes to stimulate the preparation of data reports and to ensure that they are made available to the scholarly community. By the end of 1969, ten titles, comprising eighteen volumes, were listed in the *HRAFlex* series. These *HRAFlex* volumes are listed in Appendix H.

Conferences. One of the many advantages that have accrued to HRAF following the move to larger and more comfortable quarters on Prospect Street has been the possibility of sponsoring small conferences. The first of these, held in February 1967, was on Cross-Cultural Research Methodology, with special reference to HRAF's role in the field.

Additional conferences (each with from 15 to 35 participants) have since been held on Automated Bibliographic Techniques and on Bibliographic Control for Area Studies. A second Cross-Cultural Research Conference was held in November 1969. In addition to their obvious value to the research community, these conferences are of great importance as a communications medium between the HRAF staff and the people who utilize HRAF's files and other resources.

Probability Sample. Following the recommendations of a panel of scholars who met in New Haven in February 1967 to discuss the future of HRAF, a promising new approach has been taken to forward cross-cultural research. The consensus of opinion arrived at by the panel was that in order to improve the reliability of hypothesis testing on a comparative basis, it is necessary to provide researchers with a probability sample of world cultures. Accordingly, the world was divided into 60 cultural-geographic areas. Within each of these areas, a listing was made of those societies on which sufficient information was available to permit the building of an adequate file. From these a random selection was made, resulting in a list of 60 societies on which files will be built in depth, so that information on every possible aspect of their social life and environment will be covered as completely as possible. This will provide a basic sample, as free from selection bias as is at present possible, of societies that can be used for the preliminary testing of hypothesized relationships

and for detailed comparative analyses. Files in various stages of completion are already available on 43 of the groups in this sample, and it is anticipated that the total sample will be reasonably well completed by 1972 (see Appendix I).

It is appreciated that different kinds of samples may be selected for varied purposes. Even deliberately biased samples may have advantages for some research. But now, for the first time, a scientifically-based sample will become available to researchers, a decided advance over the relatively biased and hit-or-miss sampling that is characteristic of most current cross-cultural research. Furthermore, since many researchers will be using the same sample for different investigations, their findings will supplement each other, creating a snowballing effect and magnifying the significance of each new study.

HRAF Automated Bibliographical System (HABS). In addition to its development of an "organized-information" system as represented by its files, HRAF has not neglected to explore the potential of "reference systems." The compilation and publication of conventional bibliographies, some of which are unique in their field, have been a logical outgrowth of file-building activities. HRAF has recently devised a new approach in this area—one which holds the promise, for the first time, of providing an adequate system by means of which bibliographical references in the behavioral and social sciences can be so analyzed and prepared that machine manipulation is possible and fruitful. The system includes identifying and indexing the sources in considerable depth, so that retrieval can be facilitated along multiple dimensions. The prototype system has been developed with a selected number of sources in the social science literature on Korea. This has had a particular advantage in that foreign languages, both European and Oriental, have been involved, and thus the difficulties to be encountered in the referencing of such materials have had to be met and solved. A manual describing the system and specifying the procedures to be followed in the development of such automated bibliographies on other areas is being prepared at HRAF and will be published within the next several months. By making the procedures widely available, it is hoped that bibliographical reference systems for

social science information will be developed along comparable lines, with compatible procedures, for the various geographical-cultural regions of the world. It is difficult to overestimate the usefulness of such a development, with its promise of bringing some order out of the diversity of existing bibliographical reference systems for materials in the behavioral and social sciences. It is even possible now to think of something like a national library of behavioral and social science materials, a development which would probably have been doomed to failure at the outset a few years ago.

Experimental Projects. In addition to what might be called its core activities, HRAF has at various times engaged in experimental projects designed to add to the usefulness of the files. These have included the experimental subject coding of visual materials and their incorporation in the files; an experimental file of data on primate behavior and one incorporating theories and hypotheses about cultural behavior—both organized according to the categories of the *Outline of Cultural Materials*; and a file incorporating the findings (including coded variables) of completed cross-cultural research, organized according to the HRAF areal and subject categories. Summarizing the data within all two or three-digit categories, as an aid to the researcher, has been tried experimentally for some files, e.g. the Azande. An index to the complete HRAF collection, organized in the first instance by subject code rather than by society, is in preparation. HRAF has sponsored or collaborated with field workers and others in the gathering or compilation of descriptive ethnographic data, organized according to *OCM* categories, and designed for direct inclusion in the files. Finally, surveys of substantive data within the files have been carried out by HRAF on various occasions: these have included a comparative survey of human burden carrying in sub-Saharan Africa and a survey of dietary and food habits in some 380 societies representative of tropical and subtropical environments around the world. These surveys explored, among other things, the feasibility of compiling substantive data by the use of questionnaires mailed to field workers, missionaries and others. The results of these and other experimental approaches over the years have in some cases been

incorporated in the files available at member institutions; in other cases the results can be consulted only at the New Haven office of HRAF.

Future Developments

The basic classification system for the files, the *Outline of Cultural Materials*, provides one of the dimensions for the bibliographic analysis employed by HABS. As previously indicated, the *Outline* consists of categories derived from pragmatic experience in the attempt to classify the writings of a large variety of authors, representing many different disciplines. A workable classification system is forced to reflect the conscious and unconscious methods of classification used by writers with quite different theoretical orientations. No single body of theory has yet been developed which would generate a logical classification system of sufficient flexibility to handle diverse writings on human behavior, social life, and culture. Many logical systems have been tried, but even within the framework of relatively limited subject matter, they fail to provide a workable series of categories for the purposes which the *Outline of Cultural Materials* is intended to achieve. It seems unlikely, therefore, that any complete revision of the *Outline* will be attempted in the foreseeable future. On the other hand, revisions that clarify existing categories and others that expand the cross-referencing and indexing apparatus have been made from time to time in the past, and it is probable that this kind of revision will continue to be made as the need arises.

The *Outline of World Cultures*, which provides the ethnic and sociopolitical classification of the world's people, is badly in need of revision, however. For some years, HRAF has been paying much closer attention than it did formerly to problems of unit social group identification, both in connection with file building and in the development of its bibliographical resources. This work, together with the kind of continued research on the part of HRAF that is represented by the compilation of ethnographic handbooks on mainland and insular Southeast Asiatic cultures, forecast the necessity of rather wholesale revision of many portions of the *Outline of World Cultures*, and this will be attempted in the near future.

There are many additional tasks which HRAF will need to undertake in the future to meet the demands of the developing sciences it serves. Constant updating of existing files is, of course, routinely necessary. Existing files are mainly ethnographic in scope, a circumstance which at present limits their usefulness to some researchers. Consequently, an effort will be made to broaden the subject coverage to include information not ordinarily fully dealt with in the ethnographic literature—for example historical and environmental, biological, and medical data. HRAF has for the past few years stressed the necessity of incorporating into the files data on quality control and unit identification. This type of information is of considerable assistance to any researcher. It is important to be able to evaluate the evidence that exists in the descriptive literature processed into the files, in terms of the training of the writer, the conditions under which observations were made, and the like, and also in terms of the precise population unit to which the data pertain, defined culturally, spatially, and temporally.

In addition to the improvement of existing files and the achievement of a probability sample, as mentioned above, it is imperative that certain cultures be added to the total HRAF archive. As Murdock and White (*Ethnology*, October 1969) point out, HRAF is missing societies that are representative of some important culture areas. Furthermore, for other purposes than strictly cross-cultural comparison, HRAF should expand its coverage of selected culture areas—Southeast Asia and Micronesia, for example.

It is also anticipated that field research will be increasingly synchronized with file building in the future. And finally, the files will be increasingly supplemented through the development of HABS as applied to the relevant ethnographic and other literature, thus permitting researchers to reach out into the bibliographic resources far beyond the limits of the files themselves.

These developments already forecast for the future do not, however, promise to solve adequately many basic problems connected with comparative research. Even with vastly improved HRAF files, the effective indexing of much of the existing relevant literature, and supplementary field research, the comparative method still faces many obstacles which are exceedingly

difficult and time consuming to overcome. Among these obstacles, and perhaps the most challenging, is that of translating the descriptions of human behavior, social life, and culture as provided in the existing heterogeneous documentation into standardized data that are suitable for cross-cultural comparisons—by machine or otherwise—yet flexible enough to retain the essential nuances of the original information.

Attempts to codify existing data for use in cross-cultural research are steps in the direction of standardizing descriptive information. An outstanding example of this effort was Murdock's *Ethnographic Atlas* (1967). An examination of the coding as revealed in the Atlas shows a striking resemblance to the topical headings in the *Outline of Cultural Materials*. For the most part, the shifting and arbitrary (from a scientific point of view) bases of classification characteristic of the OCM are still operative. For example, we find Metal Working (defined by type of material worked), Weaving (defined by activity and apparatus used), Road Building (defined by use of finished product), and so on. Where refinements are made they are for the most part quantitative judgments and not changes in the category, e.g. the percentage of dependence on one or another subsistence activity. In those instances where codings of a different sort are introduced, they are the reflection of categories developed through cross-cultural research and comparative analysis. For example codes are provided for types of games following the method of analysis used by Roberts, Arth, and Bush (1959). It seems likely that this is the route by which novel and useful standardized categories can be developed. Many such codings appear in Textor's *A Cross-Cultural Summary* (1967: 64-184).

The development of useful categories through attempts to code information for cross-cultural comparisons will probably be of more enduring significance than the codes themselves or the results of the comparative studies that utilize them. Codings and ratings represent judgments that are seldom free from bias. Even where rigorous procedures are adopted to improve reliability and validity, findings will remain suspect because attempts to reduce descriptive data to the point where short-hand manipulation can be employed tend to involve a strait-

jacketing of the information which does violence to some aspects of the description. But insofar as novel ways of classifying descriptive data are generated by these studies, and as these are tested again and again for their significance in relation to other phenomena, scientific progress will be steadily furthered. Ultimately, by this procedure and through intensive comparative analysis of the data in the files, we will find ways of categorizing information that are applicable cross-culturally and scientifically useful. Such a development is fundamental to crude qualitative analysis and comparison and even more crucial for refined quantitative treatment. This is one bright light of the future for the development of a scientific understanding of human behavior, social life, and culture, and HRAF will assuredly play a major role in its development.

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APPENDIX A: PUBLICATIONS BASED ON THE NAVY'S
CENTRAL PACIFIC PROJECT

- OPNAV 50E-1: Military Government Handbook, *Marshall Islands*. 17 August 1943.
- OPNAV 50E-1S: Civil Affairs Handbook, *Marshall Islands Statistical Supplement*. 20 May 1944.
- OPNAV 50E-2: Military Government Handbook, *Kurile Islands*. 1 November 1943.
- OPNAV 50E-4: Civil Affairs Handbook, *Administrative Organization and Personnel of the Japanese Mandated Islands*. 1 January 1944.
- OPNAV 50E-5: Civil Affairs Handbook, *East Caroline Islands*. 21 February 1944.
- OPNAV 50E-7: Civil Affairs Handbook, *West Caroline Islands*. 1 April 1944.
- OPNAV 50E-8: Civil Affairs Handbook, *Mandated Marianas Islands*. 15 April 1944.
- OPNAV 50E-9: Civil Affairs Handbook, *Izu and Bonin Islands*. 10 July 1944.
- OPNAV 50E-12: Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa)*. 15 June 1944.
- OPNAV 50E-13: Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa),—Economic Supplement*. 1 June 1944.
- OPNAV 50E-14: Civil Affairs Handbook, *Japanese Administrative Organization in Taiwan (Formosa)*. 10 August 1944.
- OPNAV 13-21: Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa), The Pescadores Islands*. 1 September 1944.
- OPNAV 13-22: Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa), Takao Province*. 15 September 1944.
- OPNAV 13-24: Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa), Karenka and Taito Provinces*. 1 October 1944.
- OPNAV 13-25: Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa), Shinchiku Province*. 15 October 1944.
- OPNAV 13-26: Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa), Taichu Province*. 15 October 1944.
- OPNAV 13-27: Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa), Taihoku Province*. 1 November 1944.
- OPNAV 13-28: Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa), Tainan Province*. 1 October 1944.
- OPNAV 13-29: Civil Affairs Guide, *The Fishing Industry in Taiwan (Formosa)*. 1 November 1944.
- OPNAV 13-31: Civil Affairs Handbook, *Ryukyu (Loochoo) Islands*. 15 November 1944.

APPENDIX B

I: HRAF SUBCONTRACTORS' MONOGRAPHS

(These monographs are not available for distribution by HRAF.
They can be consulted in the libraries of member institutions.)

1. *The Cheremis*—(Indiana)
2. *Finland*—(Indiana)
3. *The Lapps*—(Indiana)
4. *The Estonians*—(Indiana)
5. *The Hungarians*—(Indiana)
6. *The Mordva*—(Indiana)
7. *The Ostyak (Khanty) and the Vogul (Mansi)*—(Indiana)
- 8a. *The Votyak (Udmurt)*—(Indiana)
- 8b. *The Zyryans (Komi)*—(Indiana)
9. *The Livonians*—(Indiana)
10. *The Vepsians*—(Indiana)
11. *The Votes*—(Indiana)
12. *The Karelians*—(Indiana)
13. *The Samoyed*—(Indiana)
14. *British Borneo*—(Chicago)
15. *Czechoslovakia*—(Chicago)
16. *The Philippines*—(Chicago); 4 vols.
17. *Malaya*—(Chicago)
18. *Lithuania*—(Chicago)
19. *Belorussia*—(Chicago)
20. *Ukraine*—(Chicago)
21. *Cambodia*—(Chicago)
22. *Poland*—(Chicago)
23. *Laos*—(Chicago)
24. *Jammu and Kashmir State*—(Chicago)
- *25. *Social and Cultural Change in a Serbian Village*—(Halpern)
26. *The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan*—(Patai)
27. *North China*—(Stanford); 2 vols.
28. *Central South China*—(Stanford); 2 vols.
29. *East China*—(Stanford); 2 vols.
30. *Southwest China*—(Stanford); 2 vols.
31. *Taiwan (Formosa)*—(Stanford); 2 vols.
32. *The Economy of India*—(California); 2 vols.
33. *India: Government and Politics*—(California)
34. *The Soviet Zone of Germany*—(Harvard)
35. *The Caucasus*—(Columbia); 2 vols.
36. *Nepal: Government and Politics*—(California)
37. *Burma*—(New York University); 3 vols.
38. *A Survey of Pakistan Society*—(California)
39. *Mongolian People's Republic (Outer Mongolia)*—(University of Washington); 3 vols.
40. *The Republic of Syria*—(Patai); 2 vols.
41. *Latvia*—(Chicago); 2 vols.
42. *Thailand*—(Cornell)
43. *Pakistan: Government and Politics*—(California)
44. *India: A Sociological Background*—(Cornell); 2 vols.
45. *The Economy of Nepal*—(California)
46. *The Republic of Lebanon*—(Patai); 2 vols.
47. *A Survey of Nepal Society*—(California)
48. *The Economy of Pakistan*—(California); 2 vols.
49. *Soviet Central Asia*—(American University); 3 vols.

*This is a prepublication monograph, not a Subcontractor's Monograph.

50. *Saudi Arabia*—(American Geographical Society)
51. *Eastern Arabia*—(American Geographical Society)
52. *Southern Arabia*—(American Geographical Society)
53. *Afghanistan*—(Wilber); 2 vols.
54. *Algeria*—(Johns Hopkins)
55. *A General Handbook of China*—(University of Washington); 2 vols.
56. *Uttar Pradesh*—(Cornell)
57. *Indonesia*—(Yale); 3 vols.
58. *Iraq*—(Johns Hopkins)
59. *A Regional Handbook on Northwest China*—(University of Washington); 2 vols.
60. *A Regional Handbook on the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region*—(University of Washington)
61. *A Regional Handbook on Northeast China*—(University of Washington)
62. *Morocco*—(Johns Hopkins)
63. *Tunisia*—(Johns Hopkins)

II: CONTRIBUTORS TO THE HRAF SUBCONTRACTORS' MONOGRAPHS PROGRAM

(The numbers following the names refer to the HRAF numbers for the monographs to which each person contributed.)

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Tung, Yüeh-ch'ung Pu: 27, 28, 29,
30
Tyrner, Alice: 44, 56

Unself, Siegfried: 34

Varma, Baidya Nath: 44, 56
Vella, Walter F.: 42
Veur, Karol van der: 57
Veur, Paul W. van der: 57
Vo, Hong-phuc: 21, 23

Wachs, Melvin: 42
Wagner, Philip L.: 19, 20
Waldman, Frances Miller: 49
Wang, Frances: 55, 59, 60, 61
Wayne, Ivor: 49
Welsh, Janet: 37
Westfried, Alex H.: 63
Wilber, Donald N.: 53
Wilhelm, Donald, Jr.: 37
Wilson, David A.: 42
Wittfogel, Karl August: 55
Wong, George: 55, 60, 61
Wood, Lucie A.: 50, 51, 52
Wright, Arthur F.: 27, 28, 29, 30
Wright, Mary C.: 27, 28, 29, 30
Wu, Yüan-li: 27, 28, 29, 30
Wundheiler, Luitgard: 18

Yang, Martin: 55, 59, 60
Yang, Richard: 59
Yee, Frank S. H.: 61

Zadrozny, Mitchell G.: 21, 23
Zawadzki, Michał: 15, 22

APPENDIX C: MEMBERSHIP IN THE HUMAN
RELATIONS AREA FILES, INCORPORATED

1949

Harvard University
University of Oklahoma
University of Pennsylvania
University of Washington
Yale University

University of Chicago
University of North Carolina
University of Southern California

1950

Cornell University
University of Iowa

1952

University of Colorado
University of Hawaii
Indiana University
University of Michigan
Princeton University
University of Utah

1960

École Pratique des Hautes Études & Maison des Sciences de
l'Homme
University of Illinois
Smithsonian Institution
Southern Illinois University

1961

University of Pittsburgh

1963

Kyoto University
State University of New York at Buffalo

1968

City University of New York

APPENDIX D: HUMAN RELATIONS AREA FILES
HRAF-MICROFILES MEMBERS, JANUARY 1970

Alabama

Auburn University, Auburn

Alaska

University of Alaska, College

Arizona

University of Arizona, Tucson

Arizona State University, Tempe

California

University of California, Los Angeles

University of California, Santa Barbara

San Diego State College, San Diego

Stanford University, Palo Alto

University of California, Davis

Sacramento State College, Sacramento

San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge

University of California, Riverside

Honnold Library, Claremont University Center, Claremont

California State College at Long Beach

Chico State College, Chico

California State College at Fullerton

Colorado

Southeast Metropolitan Board of Cooperative Services,
Denver

Connecticut

University of Connecticut, Storrs

Southern Connecticut State College, New Haven

University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport

Norwalk Community College, Norwalk

Central Connecticut State College, New Britain

Florida

Florida State University, Tallahassee

University of Florida, Gainesville

Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton

Georgia

University of Georgia, Athens

Hawaii

Church College of Hawaii, Laie

Illinois

Illinois State University, Normal

Loyola University, Chicago

Northeastern Illinois State College, Chicago

Indiana

Purdue University, Lafayette

Kansas

University of Kansas, Lawrence

Kansas State University, Manhattan

Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia

Kentucky

University of Kentucky, Lexington

University of Louisville, Louisville

Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green

Louisiana

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge

Tulane University, New Orleans

Maryland

University of Maryland, College Park

Massachusetts

University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Brandeis University, Waltham

Tufts University, Medford

Northeastern University, Boston

Emmanuel College, Boston

Springfield College, Springfield

Michigan

Michigan State University, East Lansing

Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo

Minnesota

Carleton College, Northfield

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

Mississippi

Mississippi State University, State College

Missouri

University of Missouri, Columbia

Washington University, St. Louis

St. Louis University, St. Louis

University of Missouri, Kansas City

University of Missouri, St. Louis

New Hampshire

Dartmouth College, Hanover

University of New Hampshire, Durham

Franklin Pierce College, Rindge

New Jersey

Fairleigh Dickinson, Madison

New Mexico

University of New Mexico, Albuquerque

New York

Columbia University, New York City

State University of New York at Albany

Hunter College, New York City

Syracuse University, Syracuse

New York University, New York City

New York Public Library, New York City

State University of New York at Stony Brook

Nevada

University of Nevada, Reno

North Carolina

U.S. Army Special Warfare School, Fort Bragg

Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem

Ohio

Ohio State University, Columbus

Antioch College, Yellow Springs

University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati

College of Wooster, Wooster

Central State University, Wilberforce

Miami University, Oxford

Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland

Oregon

Portland State College, Portland
University of Oregon, Eugene

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania State University, University Park
Temple University, Philadelphia
Dickinson College, Carlisle
Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore

Rhode Island

U.S. Naval War College, Newport

South Carolina

University of South Carolina, Columbia

Tennessee

University of Tennessee, Knoxville
Southwestern at Memphis, Memphis
Memphis State University, Memphis

Texas

Rice University, Houston
North Texas State University, Denton

Utah

Brigham Young University, Provo

Vermont

University of Vermont, Burlington

Virginia

University of Virginia, Charlottesville
Union Theological Seminary, Richmond

Washington

Washington State University, Pullman

Wisconsin

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee
Wisconsin State University, LaCrosse
Lawrence University, Appleton
University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison
Wisconsin State University, Whitewater

Wyoming

University of Wyoming, Laramie

U. S. Possessions

University of Guam, Agana

*Canada**Alberta*

University of Calgary, Calgary

University of Alberta, Edmonton

British Columbia

University of British Columbia, Vancouver

University of Victoria, Victoria

Manitoba

University of Manitoba, Winnipeg

New Brunswick

University of New Brunswick, Fredericton

Newfoundland

Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. Johns

Nova Scotia

Dalhousie University, Halifax

Ontario

National Museum of Canada, Ottawa

McMaster University, Hamilton

University of Western Ontario, London

University of Toronto, Toronto

University of Guelph, Guelph

Carleton University, Ottawa

Lakehead University, Port Arthur

Quebec

Université de Montréal, Montréal

*OVERSEAS**Australia*

University of Queensland, Brisbane

Denmark

Københavns Universitet, København

Germany

Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg
Universität Saarlandes, Saarbrücken
Universität Freiburg im Breisgau, Freiburg
Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universität, Frankfurt am Main

Holland

Katholieke Universiteit, Nijmegen

India

Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi

Japan

Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo
University of Tokyo, Tokyo
Tokohu University, Sendai City
Waseda University, Tokyo

Korea

Korea University, Seoul

Lebanon

American University of Beirut, Beirut

New Zealand

University of Waikato, Hamilton

Nigeria

National Library of Nigeria, Lagos

Philippines

Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City

Singapore

University of Singapore, Singapore

Sweden

Göteborgs Universitet, Göteborg

Switzerland

Universität Zürich, Zürich

APPENDIX E, SUMMARY: FILE BUILDING 1949-1969

FILE AREA	TOTALS FOR ALL SOURCES		TRANSLATED SOURCES		TRANSLATED LANGUAGES										Unp. Mss. No.
	No.	Pages	No.	Pages	Ge	Fr	Sp	Ru	Pt	Ch	It	Du	Other		
Asia	1,030	147,028	164	22,868	39	103		4		14	1		3 Ja		11
Europe	251	33,486	25	2,367	11	3							11 +		1
Africa	470	42,050	60	8,358	17	39							4 Fl		4
Middle East	467	49,808	67	4,460	3	52					12				8
North America	755	64,223	5	567			3	2							11
Oceania	464	53,655	61	8,088	43	5	1	1				8	3 Ja		23
Russia	264	30,161	32	4,636	15	1		16							
South America	456	38,583	125	12,798	27	38	33		24			2	1 La		5
TOTALS	4,157	458,994	539	64,142	155	241	37	23	24	14	13	10	22		63

Language abbreviations used in the tables of Appendix E are:

Ge German	Pt Portuguese	Ja Japanese	+ Other languages of sources
Fr French	Ch Chinese	Fl Flemish	translated for Europe Files:
Sp Spanish	It Italian	La Latin	Czech: 7 Serbo-croatian: 1
Ru Russian	Du Dutch		Hungarian: 2 Finnish: 1

OWC CODE	ASIA FILES	TOTALS FOR ALL SOURCES		TRANSLATED SOURCES		TRANSLATED LANGUAGES			Unp. Mss. No.
		No.	Pages	No.	Pages	Ge	Fr	Other	
AA 1	Korea	55	5,362	4	347	2	1	1 Ru	2
AB 6	Ainu	11	1,571	2	18	1		1 Ru	
AC 7	Okinawa	3	817						
AD 1	Formosa	40	1,836	17	305	12	4	1 Ch	1
AD 4	Formosan Aborigines (Atayal, Ami)	Subfile							
AD 5	Taichung Peasants	1	335						
AE 3	Sino-Tibetan Border (Chiang, Mewu Fantzu)	7	529	3	138	1		2 Ch	1
AE 4	Lolo	5	564	4	240			4 Ch	
AE 5	Miao (Hainan, Hunan, Cowry Shell, Flowery, Ch'uan)	12	1,182	4	668			4 Ch	
AE 9	Monguor	5	1,221	2	798	1	1		
AF 1	China	80	19,442						
AF12	North China	8	2,595						
AF13	Northwest China	2	553						
AF14	Central China	2	1,130						
AF15	East China	3	1,384						
AF16	Southwest China	7	2,800						
AF17	South China	8	1,846	1	53			1 Ch	
AG 1	Manchuria	6	1,250						
AH 1	Mongolia	9	1,358						1
AH 6	Inner Mongolia (Chahar, Suiyan, Ningsia)	12	1,279	3	38			3 Ja	
AH 7	Outer Mongolia	3	1,428	1	792			1 Ru	
AI 1	Sinkiang	3	860						
AJ 1	Tibet (A Mdo Pa)	26	6,831	6	2,790	4		2 Ch	
AJ 4	West Tibetans (Ladakhi)	22	1,905	2	334	2			
AK 5	Lepcha	11	1,038	2	11	2			
AL 1	Southeast Asia	22	3,851						
AM 1	Indochina	154	19,633	94	12,266		93	1 Ru	
AM 4	Cambodia	Subfile							
AM 8	Laos	Subfile							
AM11	Vietnam	Subfile							
AN 1	Malaya	193	10,142	2	303		2		
AN 5	Malays	Subfile							
AN 7	Semang	3	786	2	771	2			
AO 1	Thailand (Akha, Miao)	40	6,114	2	1,341	2			
AO 7	Central Thai	6	765						
AP 1	Burma	31	4,680	1	92	1			
AP 4	Burmese	Subfile							
AP 6	Kachin	Subfile							
AP 7	Karen	Subfile							
AR 5	Garo	3	599						
AR 7	Khasi	15	744	6	209	6			
AU 1	Afghanistan (Afghan, Pathan, Hazara)	74	6,234	5	1,001	2	2	1 It	3
AV 1	Kashmir	6	2,006						
AV 3	Dard	4	711						
AV 4	Kashmiri	5	893						
AV 7	Burusho (Hunza)	8	2,157						1

OWC CODE		TOTALS FOR ALL SOURCES		TRANSLATED SOURCES		TRANSLATED LANGUAGES			Unp. Mss. No.
		No.	Pages	No.	Pages	Ge	Fr	Other	
ASIA FILES (Continued)									
AW 1	India (Hindus, Chamar)	41	14,980						
AW 2	Bihar	1	619						
AW 5	Coorg	4	802						
AW 6	East Panjab	3	1,106						
AW 7	Gujerati	4	627						
AW11	Kerala (Nayar)	13	989						1
AW17	Telugu	1	265						
AW19	Uttar Pradesh	4	255						
AW25	Bhil	8	1,175	1	353	1			1
AW32	Gond (Muria, Raj, Maria)	4	1,552						
AW37	Kol	1	347						
AW42	Santal	5	1,318						
AW60	Toda	13	1,553						
AX 4	Sinhalese	7	1,004						
AX 5	Vedda	5	776						
AZ 2	Andamans (Onge, Jarawa)	11	1,229						
EUROPE FILES									
E 1	Europe	9	1,599	2	57	2			
E 16	Slavic Peoples	7	903	1	136		1		
EA 1	Poland	31	3,940	2	25	2			
EB 1	Czechoslovakia	75	6,491	16	1,184	7	2	7 Cz	
EC 1	Hungary	16	1,401	2	46			2 Hu	
ED 1	Rumania	9	1,245						
EE 1	Bulgaria	7	998						
EF 1	Yugoslavia	13	2,765	1	13			1 Se	
EF 6	Serbs	17	2,752						
EG 1	Albania (Gheg)	9	1,975						
EH 1	Greece	10	1,153						1
EH14	Sarakatsani	2	441						
EI 9	Imperial Romans	2	711						
EK 1	Austria	6	1,334						
EO 1	Finland	1	402						
EP 4	Lapps	13	2,813	1	906			1 Fn	
ER 6	Rural Irish	15	1,494						
EZ 6	Malta	9	1,069						
AFRICA FILES									
F 1	Africa	1	2,339						1
FA 8	Bambara	4	1,127	4	1,127		4		
FA16	Dogon	7	1,132	4	843		4		
FA28	Mossi	12	942	5	566		5		
FC 7	Mende	8	605	1	64	1			
FE11	Tallensi	10	954						
FE12	Twi (Ashanti, Fanti, Akan)	26	3,045						
FF38	Katab	4	252						
FF52	Nupe	9	858						
FF57	Tiv	29	3,063	1	6	1			2
FF62	Yoruba	45	1,637						
FH 9	Fang	8	1,117	7	1,082	2	5		
FJ22	Nuer	16	1,541						1
FJ23	Shilluk	29	1,073						
FK 7	Ganda	10	1,595						

OWC CODE		TOTALS FOR ALL SOURCES		TRANSLATED SOURCES		TRANSLATED LANGUAGES			Unp. Mss. No.
		No.	Pages	No.	Pages	Ge	Fr	Other	
	AFRICA FILES (Continued)								
FL 6	Dorobo	14	354						
FL10	Kikuyu	8	1,438						
FL11	Luo	21	463						
FL12	Masai	18	1,396	1		1			
FN 4	Chagga	6	1,986	2		2			
FN17	Ngonde (Ngonde, Nyakyusa)	14	1,474						
FO 7	Azande	67	2,802	18	648	3	15		
FO32	Mongo	9	773	8	755	1	3	4 Fl	
	(Nkundo, Mongo, Ekonda)								
FO42	Rundi (Ruanda, Rundi)	10	1,314	4	1,005	2	2		
FP13	Mbundu	6	847						
FQ 5	Bemba	10	830	1	13		1		
FQ 6	Ila	6	998						
FR 5	Ngoni	14	1,123						
FT 6	Thonga	3	1,231						
FT 7	Yao	11	555						
FX10	Bushmen	15	1,038	3	282	3			
	(!Kung, †Auin, Heikum)								
FX13	Hottentot (Nama, Korana)	14	1,359	1	379	1			
FX14	Lovedu	5	455						
FY 8	Tanala	1	334						
	MIDDLE EAST FILES								
M 1	Middle East	72	13,908						1
MA 1	Iran (Qashqa, Kurds, Bakhtiaris)	72	7,000	1	539		1		2
MA11	Kurd	6	703						2
MB 1	Turkey	14	1,493						
MD 1	Syria (Druze)	11	1,395						
MD 4	Rwala	2	1,042						
ME 1	Lebanon	11	657						
MG 1	Jordan	22	3,358						
MH 1	Iraq	8	1,825						
MI 1	Kuwait	7	877						
MJ 1	Saudi Arabia (Badu, Anazah, Sa'ar, Sulubba)	30	3,371						1
MJ 4	Bedouin	Subfile							
MK 2	Maritime Arabs	4	103						
MK 4	Trucial Oman	3	256						
ML 1	Yemen	14	446						
MM 1	Aden	8	683						
MM 2	Hadhramaut	23	765						
MO 4	Somali	29	1,915	14	767	1	1	12 It	
MP 5	Amhara	10	1,056						1
MR13	Fellahin	9	1,262						
MR14	Siwans	7	518	1	165	1			
MS12	Hausa	14	1,066						
MS14	Kanuri	4	902						
MS25	Tuareg (Ahaggar, Ayr)	8	1,225	3	537		3		1
MS30	Wolof	42	1,382	29	951	1	28		
MS37	Senegal	23	849	17	557		17		
NW11	Shluh	2	944	2	944		2		
MX 3	Rif	4	379						
MZ 2	Bahrain	8	428						

OWC CODE		TOTALS FOR		TRANSLATED		TRANSLATED			Unp. Mss. No.
		ALL SOURCES		SOURCES		LANGUAGES			
	NORTH AMERICA FILES	No.	Pages	No.	Pages	Ge	Fr	Other	
NA 6	Aleut	69	2,003	2	443			2 Ru	5
NA12	Tlingit	17	1,489						
ND 8	Copper Eskimo	27	1,860						
ND12	Nahane	7	758						
NE 6	Bellacoola	8	1,561						
NE11	Nootka (Makah, Nootka)	19	1,547						
NG 6	Ojibwa (Chippewa, Ojibwa)	26	4,354						
NH 6	Montagnais (Naskapi)	18	1,013						
NJ 5	Micmac	8	1,016						
NL 7	Historical Massachusetts	1	533						
NM 7	Delaware	15	1,733						
NM 9	Iroquois	40	2,704						
NN11	Creek	3	757						
NO 6	Comanche	10	745						
NP12	Winnebago	10	915						
NQ10	Crow	24	1,479						
NQ12	Dhegiha (Omaha, Kansa, (Ponca, Osage)	38	1,968						1
NQ13	Gros Ventre	8	1,085						
NQ17	Mandan	10	1,297						
NQ18	Pawnee	14	1,703						
NR 4	Plateau Indians	4	303						
NR13	Northern Paiute	15	910						
NR19	Southeast Salish (Sanpoil, Nespelem, Sinkaietk, Coeur d'Alène, Okanagon, Flathead)	7	945						
NS18	Pomo	22	1,220						
NS22	Tubatulabal	4	180						
NS29	Yokuts	16	975						
NS31	Yurok	13	1,101						
NT 8	Eastern Apache	4	589						
NT13	Navaho	146	11,626						2
NT14	Plateau Yumans (Walapai, Havasupai)	14	927						
NT15	River Yumans (Maricopa)	6	561						
NT18	Tewa	15	1,274						
NT20	Washo	9	521						
NT23	Zuni	16	2,842						2
NU 7	Aztec	18	1,942	1	100			1 Sp	
NU28	Papago	19	2,183						
NU31	Seri	12	616	1	4			1 Sp	
NU33	Tarahumara	12	1,472						1
NU34	Tarasco	11	655						
NU37	Tepoztlan	5	859						
NV 9	Tzeltal	4	132	1	20			1 Sp	
NV10	Yucatec Maya	11	1,870						
OCEANIA FILES									
OA 1	Philippines (Subanun, (Bontoc, Magahat)	58	7,451	1	48			1 Ru	2
OA 5	Apayao	Subfile							
OA14	Central Bisayan	Subfile							
OA19	Ifugao	Subfile							

OWC CODE	OCEANIA FILES (Continued)	TOTALS FOR ALL SOURCES		TRANSLATED SOURCES		TRANSLATED LANGUAGES			Unp. Mss. No.
		No.	Pages	No.	Pages	Ge	Fr	Other	
OB 1	Indonesia	18	4,367	3	1,620			3 Du	5
OC 6	Iban	17	1,162						1
OF 5	Alor	3	726						
OF 7	Bali	9	1,297						
OF 9	Flores	Subfile							
OG 6	Makassar	1	379	1	379			1 Du	
OG11	Toradja	5	2,211	4	2,093			4 Du	
OH 4	Ambon	Subfile							
OI 8	Aranda	40	3,259	5	427	5			1
OI17	Murngin	15	1,731						
OI19	Tasmanians	1	293						
OI20	Tiwi	13	563						
OJ13	Kwoma	1	250						
OJ23	Orokaiva	4	652						
OJ27	Wogeo	14	460						
OJ29	Kapauku	5	869						1
OL 6	Trobriands	24	2,991						
OM 6	Manus	7	1,639						
OM10	New Ireland (Lesu)	5	457						
ON 6	Buka	5	721	1	35	1			
ON13	Santa Cruz	6	420	2	344	2			1
OO12	Malekula (Atchin and Vao)	3	883						
OQ 6	Lau	10	997						1
OR11	Marshalls	21	2,199	10	1,058	9	1		2
OR19	Truk	24	1,927						1
OR21	Woleai	41	2,665	30	1,133	22	4	3 Ja 1 Sp	2
OR22	Yap	20	1,535	4	951	4			
OT11	Tikopia	25	2,303						
OU 8	Samoa	19	3,008						
OX 6	Marquesas	13	1,163						1
OY 2	Easter Islanders	15	960						
OZ 4	Maori	10	3,257						
OZ11	Pukapuka	12	860						5
RUSSIA FILES									
R 1	Soviet Union	81	11,987						
RB 1	Baltic Countries	3	211						
RB 5	Lithuanians	11	990	2	344	1		1 Ru	
RC 1	Belorussia	5	191	2	102			2 Ru	
RD 1	Ukraine	20	2,219	2	209	2			
RF 1	Great Russia	4	386						
RG 4	Estonians (Votes, Vepsians, Livonians)	5	615						
RH 1	Caucasia	4	1,500						
RI 1	Georgia	5	759						
RI 3	Abkhaz	4	207	2	165	1		1 Ru	
RL 1	Turkestan	4	707	2	309	1		1 Ru	
RL 4	Turkic Peoples	1	235						
RQ 2	Kazak	7	969	3	693		1	2 Ru	
RR 1	Siberia	4	609	1	382	1			
RU 4	Samoyed (Nganasan, Nenets, Kamas)	35	2,073	2	256	1		1 Ru	
RV 2	Yakut (Dolgan)	31	733	5	80	4		1 Ru	
RX 2	Gilyak	3	1,929	7	2,010	4		3 Ru	
RY 2	Chukchee	21	2,191	3	59			3 Ru	
RY 3	Kamchadal	11	840	1	27			1 Ru	
RY 4	Koryak	5	810						

OWC CODE	SOUTH AMERICA FILES	TOTALS FOR ALL SOURCES		TRANSLATED SOURCES		TRANSLATED LANGUAGES			Unp. Mss. No.
		No.	Pages	No.	Pages	Ge	Fr	Other	
SA15	Mosquito (Sumu)	3	263						
SA19	Talamanca (Bribri, Boruca)	6	479						
SB 5	Cuna	34	3,932	3	93		2	1 Sp	1
SC 7	Cagaba	7	1,134	6	1,114	3	1	2 Sp	
SC13	Goajiro	10	724	3	523	1		2 Sp	
SC15	Paez	8	700	6	611	1		5 Sp	
SD 6	Cayapa	4	747	1	9	1			1
SD 9	Jivaro	33	2,315	11	455	3	4	4 Sp	
SE13	Inca	13	2,646	3	871			3 Sp	
SF 5	Aymara	11	925	2	114		1	1 Sp	
SF10	Chiriguano	8	1,351	4	871	2	1	1 Sp	
SF21	Siriono	5	692	1	16	1			1
SF24	Uru (Chipaya)	9	434	4	344		1		
SG 4	Araucanians	12	1,397						
SH 5	Tehuelche	6	611	1	19			1 Sp	
SH 6	Yahgan	3	1,700	1	1,487	1			
SI 4	Abipon	2	452						
SI 7	Mataco	8	595	3	220		1	2 Sp	
SK 6	Choroti	2	523						
SK 7	Guana	7	516	4	185	2		1 Sp	
	(Terena)							1 Pt	
SM 3	Caingang (Aweikoma)	4	308	1	27			1 Pt	
SM 4	Guarani (Cayua)	3	366	2	265	1		1 Pt	
SO 8	Timbira (Ramcamecra)	2	379	1	22	1			
SO 9	Tupinamba	26	1,637	18	1,009		8	9 Pt	
								1 La	
SO11	Bahia Brazilians	5	1,333	1	146		1		
SP 7	Bacairi	6	1,085	5	786	2		1 Sp	
								2 Pt	
SP 8	Bororo	8	303	1	53		1		
SP 9	Caraja	9	687	4	566	3	1		
SP17	Nambicuara	8	436	4	328		2	2 Pt	
SP22	Tapirape	13	369	5	241			5 Pt	
SP23	Trumai	1	120						
SQ13	Mundurucu	14	649	4	133	1	1	2 Pt	
SQ18	Yanoama (Sanema, Waica, Surara, Pakidai)	9	709	6	349	3		3 Sp	
SQ19	Tucano	7	1,029	4	652			3 Sp	
	(Cubeo)							1 Pt	
SQ20	Tucuna	5	259						
SR 8	Bush Negroes	6	1,185	4	462		2	2 Du	
	(Saramacca, Boni)								
SR 9	Carib	1	317						
SS16	Pemon (Camaracoto)	5	485	1	120			1 Sp	1
SS18	Warao	6	722	4	468	1	1	2 Sp	
SS19	Yaruro	7	284	2	32		2		
ST13	Callinago	13	524	5	207		5		1
SU 1	Puerto Rico	3	1,750						
SV 3	Haiti	3	1,052						
SY 1	Jamaica	2	459						

APPENDIX F: HRAF PUBLICATIONS—1949-1969

Aberle, David F.

CHAHAR AND DAGOR MONGOL BUREAUCRATIC ADMINISTRATION: 1912-1945

[1962] 12, 117 p. bibliography; charts.

Anuman Rajadhon, Phya

LIFE AND RITUAL IN OLD SIAM: THREE STUDIES OF THAI LIFE AND CUSTOMS

Translated and edited by William J. Gedney. [1961] 10, 191 p. appendix; illus.

Baden-Powell, B. H.

THE INDIAN VILLAGE COMMUNITY

[Reprinted from 1st ed., 1896]. 1957 16, 456 p. bibliography, index; tables.

Barnett, Clifford R., et al.

POLAND: ITS PEOPLE, ITS SOCIETY, ITS CULTURE

In collaboration with Robert J. Feldman, John C. Fiske, Peter Malof, Florence K. Nierman, Otto R. Reischer, Egon R. Tausch. [1958] 8, 471 p. bibliography, index; illus., tables.

Blanchard, Wendell, et al.

THAILAND: ITS PEOPLE, ITS SOCIETY, ITS CULTURE

[2d printing, with new preface]. [1966] In collaboration with Henry C. Ahalt, Aldon D. Bell, Mary E. Gresham, Bernard G. Hoffman, Jean H. McEwen, John H. Schaar. 14, 528 p. bibliography, index; illus., tables.

Burrows, Edwin G., and Melford E. Spiro

AN ATOLL CULTURE: ETHNOGRAPHY OF IFALUK IN THE CENTRAL CAROLINES

[2d ed.]. 1957 16, 356 p. appendices, bibliography, index; figs., maps, plates, tables.

OUT OF PRINT.

Cadière, L., et al.

VIETNAMESE ETHNOGRAPHIC PAPERS

With the assistance of the Office of Naval Research, Department of the Navy. 1953 [128 p.]

OUT OF PRINT.

Christensen, James Boyd

DOUBLE DESCENT AMONG THE FANTI.

1954 10, 146 p. bibliography, glossary; index.

OUT OF PRINT.

Codrington, R. H., D.D.

THE MELANESIANS: STUDIES IN THEIR ANTHROPOLOGY AND FOLK-LORE

[Reprinted from 1st ed., 1891] 16, 420 p. index; illus.

OUT OF PRINT.

Dallet, Charles
TRADITIONAL KOREA
1954 10, 196 p. illus.
OUT OF PRINT.

Donner, Kai
AMONG THE SAMOYED IN SIBERIA
Translated from the German by Rinehart Kyler. Edited by Genevieve A. Highland. 1954 20, 176 p. illus.
OUT OF PRINT.

Eggan, Fred, et al.
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PHILIPPINES: TOPICALLY
ARRANGED AND ANNOTATED
[Preliminary ed.] Prepared by the Philippine Studies Program, The University of Chicago, Fred Eggan, Director, E. D. Hester, Associate Director. 1956 6, 138 p. index.
OUT OF PRINT.

Fischer, John L., and Ann M. Fischer
THE EASTERN CAROLINES (3d printing).
1970 12, 276 p. appendices, bibliography, index; illus., map, tables.

Fitzsimmons, Thomas, et al.
RSFSR (RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATED SOCIALIST REPUBLIC)
In collaboration with Clifford R. Barnett, John C. Fiske, Peter Malof, Florence K. Niernan. 1957 2 v. (1)12, 310 p. (2)6, 311-682 p. bibliography, glossary, index; illus., tables.
OUT OF PRINT.

Fitzsimmons, Thomas, et al.
SOME ASPECTS OF CONTEMPORARY RUSSIAN SOCIETY
With chapters on The culture and the society, Family, Values and patterns of living. Reprinted from U.S.S.R.: its people, its society, its culture, by Thomas Fitzsimmons et al. [1965] 70 p.

Fitzsimmons, Thomas, et al.
USSR: ITS PEOPLE, ITS SOCIETY, ITS CULTURE
With the assistance of Peter Malof, John C. Fiske, and the staff and associates of the Human Relations Area Files. 1960 18, 590 p. appendix, bibliography, index; illus., maps, tables.
OUT OF PRINT.

Ford, Clellan S.
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF HUMAN REPRODUCTION
[Reprinted from 1945 YUPA ed.]. 1964 111 p. appendix, bibliography.

Ford, Clellan S.
FIELD GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF HUMAN REPRODUCTION
1964 7, 60 1.

Ford, Clellan S., ed.

CROSS-CULTURAL APPROACHES: READINGS IN COMPARATIVE RESEARCH

1967 10, 365 p. bibliographies; maps, tables.

Geertz, Hildred

INDONESIAN CULTURES AND COMMUNITIES

Reprinted from Indonesia, Ruth T. McVey, ed. [1965] 84 p.

Gusinde, Martin

THE YAMANA: THE LIFE AND THOUGHT OF THE WATER NOMADS OF CAPE HORN

Translated from the German by Frieda Schütze. 1961 5 v. (1,471 1.) bibliography; illus., maps.

Harris, George L., et al.

EGYPT

In collaboration with Moukhtar Ani, John A. Cookson, Sheila C. Gillen, George A. Lipsky, Robert S. McLellan, William W. O'Connor, Charles H. Royce. 1957 12, 370 p. bibliography, glossary, index; illus., tables.

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Harris, George L., et al.

IRAQ: ITS PEOPLE, ITS SOCIETY, ITS CULTURE

In collaboration with Moukhtar Ani, Mildred C. Bigelow, John Cookson, Sheila C. Gillen, George A. Lipsky, Charles H. Royce. [1958] 16, 350 p. bibliography, index; maps, tables.

Harris, George L., et al.

JORDAN: ITS PEOPLE, ITS SOCIETY, ITS CULTURE

In collaboration with Moukhtar Ani, Mildred C. Bigelow, John Cookson, Sheila C. Gillen, George A. Lipsky, Charles H. Royce, Alex H. Westfried, Percy Winner. [1958] 10, 246 p. bibliography, index; illus., tables.

Harris, George L., et al.

NORTH BORNEO, BRUNEI, SARAWAK (BRITISH BORNEO)

In collaboration with Sheila Engert and George A. Lipsky, assisted by Chester Bain, Helen Glenn, Armand Miller, Kai Rasmussen. 1956 12, 288 p. bibliography, index; illus., tables.

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Hart, Donn V., Phya Anuman Rajadhon, and Richard J. Coughlin

SOUTHEAST ASIAN BIRTH CUSTOMS: THREE STUDIES IN HUMAN REPRODUCTION

[1965] 12, 303 p. bibliographies, index.

Hilger, Sister M. Inez

FIELD GUIDE TO THE ETHNOLOGICAL STUDY OF CHILD LIFE

[2d revised and augmented ed.]. [1966] 9, 80 1.

Honigmann, John J.

THE KASKA INDIANS: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC RECONSTRUCTION
[Reprinted from 1954 YUPA ed.]. 1964 163 p. appendices, bibliography;
illus., map.

Hu, Chang-tu, et al.

CHINA: ITS PEOPLE, ITS SOCIETY, ITS CULTURE

In collaboration with Samuel C. Chu, Leslie L. Clark, Jung-pang Lo,
Yüan-li Wu. Edited by Hsiao Hsia. [1960] 18, 611 p. bibliography, index;
illus., maps, tables.

Hu, Chang-tu, et al.

SOME ASPECTS OF CONTEMPORARY CHINESE SOCIETY

With chapters on The culture and the society, Family, Values and patterns of
living. Reprinted from China: its people, its society, its culture, by Chang-tu
Hu et al. 1965 52 p.

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Hudson, Alfred E.

KAZAK SOCIAL STRUCTURE

[Reprinted from 1938 YUPA ed.]. 1964 109 p. bibliography; map.

Irikura, James K.

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Southeast Asia Studies, Yale University, in association with Human Relations
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PALEOSIBERIAN PEOPLES AND LANGUAGES: A BIBLIOGRAPHI-
CAL GUIDE

[Joint authors] Gerta Hüttl-Worth, John Fred Beebe. 1957 8, 222 p.

Jirásek, Alois

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Translated from the German by Richard Neuse. 1953 12, 54 p. illus.

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lations Area Files, 1962 24, 207 p. maps.

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Edited [and with an introduction by] Harold C. Conklin. [Foreword by
Ruby Jo Reeves Kennedy]. 1953 24, 269 p. appendix, bibliography, glos-
sary, index; maps and plans.

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ETHNIC GROUPS OF MAINLAND SOUTHEAST ASIA
Contributing authors: Robbins Burling, Robert Dentan, R. E. Downs, May Ebihara, Lucien M. Hanks, Jr., Jane Richardson Hanks, Anna P. McCormack, Moni Nag, William A. Smalley. [1964] 14, 288 p. bibliography, country-name concordance, index; 2 fold. col. maps (in pocket).

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ETHNOLINGUISTIC GROUPS OF MAINLAND SOUTHEAST ASIA
Robert Lee Williams, map maker. 1964. Colored map 98 x 68 cm. on 2 sheets each 55 x 75 cm. Scale ca. 1:3,000,000.

To accompany Ethnic Groups of Mainland Southeast Asia, 1964.

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[3d printing, revised, with new preface]. By the staff and associates of the Human Relations Area Files. [1967] 18, 294 p. bibliography, index; illus., maps, tables.

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PEOPLE OF THE MIDDLE PLACE: A STUDY OF THE ZUNI INDIANS
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Translated from the Chinese by Ju-shu Pan. Edited by Wu-chi Liu. 1961
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16, 376 p. bibliography, index; illus., maps, tables.

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SAUDI ARABIA: ITS PEOPLE, ITS SOCIETY, ITS CULTURE
In collaboration with Moukhtar Ani, Mildred C. Bigelow, F. Gillen, Sheila C. Gillen, Thomas J. Larson, A. T. J. Matthews, Charles H. Royce. [1959] 14, 367 p. bibliography, index; maps, tables.

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OUT OF PRINT.

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CUBA: ITS PEOPLE, ITS SOCIETY, ITS CULTURE
In collaboration with Jean Haiken and Mildred Vreeland. Prepared under

the auspices of The American University. 1961 22, 392 p. bibliography, index; illus., maps, tables.
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Maron, Stanley, ed., et al.

PAKISTAN: SOCIETY AND CULTURE

In collaboration with John Aird, Denise Bernot, Lucien Bernot, Zekiye Eglar, John J. Honigmann, Mary Jean Kennedy, James W. Spain, Herbert H. Vreeland, III. 1957 10, 192 p. glossary, index; maps.

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Massé, Henri

PERSIAN BELIEFS AND CUSTOMS

Translated from the French by Charles A. Messner. 1954 16, 516 p. bibliography.

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McVey, Ruth T., ed.

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[2d printing, revised]. [1967] [Joint authors] Herbert Feith, Hildred Geertz, Everett D. Hawkins, Mantle Hood, Anthony H. Johns, Douglas S. Paauw, Karl J. Pelzer, G. William Skinner, Robert Van Niel. Southeast Asia Studies, Yale University, by arrangement with HRAF Press. 24, 600 p. notes and bibliographies by chapter, index; illus., color maps, tables.

Moore, Frank W., ed.

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[2d printing, reset] 1966 12, 338 p. bibliographies; charts, tables.

Morgan, Lewis H.

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[Reprinted from H. M. Lloyd editor, 1901] 2 v. (1)20, 338 p. (2)12, 332 p. appendices, index; illus.

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3d ed. [revised] 1960 26, 395 p. addenda, appendix, tribal index; maps.

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OUTLINE OF SOUTH AMERICAN CULTURES

1951 4, 148 p. index.

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3d ed. revised [corrected printing]. 1969 14, 222 p. appendix, index.

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4th rev. ed., 4th printing, with modifications. [Joint authors] Clellan S. Ford, Alfred E. Hudson, Raymond Kennedy, Leo W. Simmons, John W. M. Whiting. [1969] 26, 164 p. index.

Nag, Moni

FACTORS AFFECTING HUMAN FERTILITY IN NONINDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY

[Reprinted from 1962 YUPA ed.]. Reprinted with the financial assistance of The International Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction. 1968 227 p. appendices, bibliography; tables.

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SNOW PEOPLE (CHUKCHEE)

1954 18, 74 p.

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O'Leary, Timothy J.

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1963 22, 389 p. tribal index; maps.

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[Reprinted from 1937 YUPA ed.]. 1966 229 p. appendices, bibliography; illus., map, tables.

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THE EVOLUTION OF WAR: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY

[With a foreword by Robert L. Carneiro]. 1970 Approx. 200 p. appendices, bibliography; charts.

Patai, Raphael, et al.

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Patai, Raphael

JORDAN, LEBANON AND SYRIA: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1957 8, 289 p.

Pelzer, Karl J.

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[Reprinted from 1st ed., 1933]. 1954 238 p. bibliography, index; figs., plates, tables.

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[Monograph 1, reprinted from Note Book No. 3, Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Nebraska, 1956]. [1965] [Bound in one volume with ZUNI KIN TERMS, by David M. Schneider and John M. Roberts]. 8, 137 p. bibliography; illus.

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PREHISTORY IN HAITI: A STUDY IN METHOD

[Reprinted from 1939 YUPA ed.]. 1964 202 p. appendices, bibliography; illus., charts, maps, tables.

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ZUNI KIN TERMS

[Monograph 2, reprinted from Note Book No. 3, Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Nebraska, 1956]. [1965] [Bound in one volume with ZUNI DAILY LIFE, by John M. Roberts]. 6, 23 p. bibliography; illus., tables.

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CAMBODIA: ITS PEOPLE, ITS SOCIETY, ITS CULTURE

In collaboration with Chester A. Bain, Lloyd Burlingham, Russell G. Duff, Bernard B. Fall, Ralph Greenhouse, Lucy Kramer, Robert S. McLellan. 1957 12, 346 p. bibliography, index; illus., tables.

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In collaboration with Chester A. Bain, Lloyd Burlingham, Russell G. Duff, Bernard B. Fall, Ralph Greenhouse, Lucy Kramer, Robert S. McLellan. Revised for 1959 by Herbert H. Vreeland. [1959] 14, 351 p. bibliography, index; illus., tables.

Stubel, Hans

THE MEWU FANTZU: A TIBETAN TRIBE OF KANSU

1958 8, 66 p. bibliography.

Sweet, Louise E., and Timothy J. O'Leary, eds.

CIRCUM-MEDITERRANEAN PEASANTRY: INTRODUCTORY BIBLIOGRAPHIES

1969 26, 106 p. map.

Textor, Robert B., comp.

A CROSS-CULTURAL SUMMARY

1967 [With a foreword by George D. Spindler]. 20, 208, 2,600 p. appendices, bibliography; charts.

Theodoratus, Robert J.

EUROPE: A SELECTED ETHNOGRAPHIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

1969 580 p.

Trager, Frank N., et al.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BURMA

Prepared by the Burma Research Project at New York University, Frank N. Trager, Director and Editor; John N. Musgrave, Jr., Chief Bibliographer; Janet Welsh, Assistant. 1956 8, 230 p.

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Trager, Frank N., et al.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE LANGUAGE SOURCES ON BURMA: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Part I — Japanese sources, Hyman Kublin. Part II — Chinese sources, Lu-Yu Kiang. Prepared by Burma Research Project at New York University, Frank N. Trager, Director and Editor. 1957 10, 122 p.

Udy, Stanley H., Jr.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTION AMONG NONINDUSTRIAL PEOPLES

[2d printing]. With an introduction by George P. Murdock. [1967] 16, 182 p. appendix, bibliography; tables.

Vreeland, Herbert H., et al.

IRAN

In collaboration with Clifford R. Barnett, Wendell Blanchard, Lloyd Burlingham, Hugh G. Elbot, Bernard B. Fall, John C. Fiske, Robert S. McLellan, Peter Malof, Raoul Naroll, Florence Nierman, Kenneth G. Orr, David I. Steinberg, Donald Wilhelm, Ernest A. Will, Greer Williams, Theodore W. Zetterberg. 1957 8, 348 p. bibliography, glossary, index; illus., tables.

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Vreeland, Herbert Harold, III

MONGOL COMMUNITY AND KINSHIP STRUCTURE

[3d ed.]. 1962 10, 327 p. appendices, bibliography; illus., maps, tables.

OUT OF PRINT.

Wilber, Donald N.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AFGHANISTAN

3d ed. [revised]. 1968 10, 252 p. index.

Wilber, Donald N., et al.

AFGHANISTAN

In collaboration with Elizabeth E. Bacon, Charles A. Ferguson, Peter G. Franck, Pieter K. Roest. 1956 12, 502 p. bibliography, index; illus., tables. OUT OF PRINT.

Wilber, Donald N., et al.

AFGHANISTAN: ITS PEOPLE, ITS SOCIETY, ITS CULTURE

In collaboration with Elizabeth E. Bacon, Charles A. Ferguson, Peter G. Franck, Aloys A. Michel, Pieter K. Roest. [1962] 16, 320 p. bibliography, index; illus., charts, maps, tables.

Wilber, Donald N., et al.

PAKISTAN: ITS PEOPLE, ITS SOCIETY, ITS CULTURE

In collaboration with Donald Atwell, Lelah Dushkin, Henry Goodnow, Ruth Horine, Muhammad Hussain, Mary Jean Kennedy, Alice Tyrner, Stanley Maron, Thomas Wise. [1964] 18, 487 p. bibliography, index; illus., maps, tables.

Wilber, Donald N., et al.

SOME ASPECTS OF CONTEMPORARY PAKISTANI SOCIETY

With chapters on The culture and the society, Social structure, Traditional patterns of living. Reprinted from Pakistan: its people, its society, its culture, by Donald N. Wilber et al. [1965] 69 p.

Wilber, Donald N. [ed.], et al.

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With the assistance of Fahim I. Qubain and Helene L. Boatner. [1969] 18, 461 p. bibliography, index; illus., tables.

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[2d printing]. [1968] 10, 171 p. bibliography, index; maps, tables.

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APPENDIX G: ARTICLES APPEARING IN *BEHAVIOR
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Lagacé, Robert O., "Psychocultural Analysis, Cultural Theory, and Ethnographic Research," 1 (1966): 165-99; "Principles and Procedures of Ethnographic Unit Identification," 2 (1967): 89-100; "Guide to the SF24

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- Leban, Carl*, "Synthetic Chinese," 4 (1969): 63-67.
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- Sutton-Smith, Brian*, see *Roberts, John M.*
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APPENDIX I: LIST OF CULTURES IN HRAF
PROBABILITY SAMPLE

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. FO4 Pygmies (Mbuti) | 30. AO7 Central Thai
(Siamese of Bang Chan) |
| 2. FQ9 Lozi | 31. AZ2 Andamanese |
| 3. FQ5 Bemba | 32. OA19 Ifugao |
| 4. FK7 Ganda | 33. OC6 Iban |
| 5. FO7 Azande | 34. OG11 Toradja |
| 6. FE12 Twi (Ashanti) | 35. OI8 Aranda |
| 7. MS30 Wolof | 36. OJ29 Kapauku |
| 8. FA16 Dogon | 37. OR19 Trukese |
| 9. FF57 Tiv | 38. OL6 Trobriands |
| 10. MS12 Hausa (Zazzagawa) | 39. OQ6 Lau Fijians |
| 11. FL12 Masai | 40. OT11 Tikopia |
| 12. MO4 Somali | 41. ND8 Copper Eskimo |
| 13. none | 42. NG6 Ojibwa (Chippewa) |
| 14. MS14 Kanuri | 43. NA12 Tlingit |
| 15. MW11 Shluh (Chleuh) | 44. NR10 Klamath |
| 16. *MD4 Rwala
MT9 Libyan Bedouin
(Sanusi) | 45. *NQ13 Gros Ventre
NF6 Blackfoot |
| 17. MP5 Amhara | 46. NQ18 Pawnee |
| 18a. *ER6 Rural Irish
ES10 Highland Scots | 47. NM9 Iroquois |
| 18b. SO11 Bahia Brazilians | 48. *NT23 Zuni
NT9 Hopi |
| 19. EF6 Serbs | 49. NU33 Tarahumara |
| 20. EP4 Lapps | 50. NV9 Tzeltal |
| 21. MA11 Kurd | 51. SB5 Cuna |
| 22. AX4 Sinhalese (Kandyan) | 52. SC7 Cagaga |
| 23. RV2 Yakut | 53. SF5 Aymara |
| 24. RY2 Chukchee | 54. SH5 Ona |
| 25. AA1 Koreans | 55. SI7 Mataco |
| 26. AD5 Taichung Peasants
(Taiwanese) | 56. SM4 Guarani |
| 27. AR5 Garo | 57. SP8 Bororo |
| 28. AW42 Santal | 58. SQ19 Tucano |
| 29. AR7 Khasi | 59. SR8 Bush Negro |
| | 60. SQ18 Yanoama (Shiriana) |