

Publication Report of the Asian-Australasian Journal of Animal Sciences over its History of 15 Years - A Review

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ABSTRACT : As an official journal of the Asian-Australasian Association of Animal Production Societies (AAAP), the Asian-Australasian Journal of Animal Sciences (AJAS) was born in February 1987 and the first issue (Volume 1, Number 1) was published in March 1988 under the Editorship of Professor In K. Han (Korea). By the end of 2001, a total of 84 issues in 14 volumes and 1,761 papers in 11,462 pages had been published. In addition to these 14 volumes, a special issue entitled "Recent Advances in Animal Nutrition" (April, 2000) and 3 supplements entitled "Proceedings of the 9th AAAP Animal Science Congress" (July, 2000) were also published. Publication frequency has steadily increased from 4 issues in 1988, to 6 issues in 1997 and to 12 issues in 2000. The total number of pages per volume and the number of original or review papers published also increased. Some significant milestones in the history of the AJAS include that ① it became a Science Citation Index (SCI) journal in 1997, ② the impact factor of the journal improved from 0.257 in 1999 to 0.446 in 2000, ③ it became a monthly journal (12 issues per volume) in 2000, ④ it adopted an English editing system in 1999, and ⑤ it has been covered in "Current Contents/Agriculture, Biology and Environmental Science" since 2000. The AJAS is subscribed by 842 individuals or institutions. Annual subscription fees of US\$ 50 (Category B) or US\$ 70 (Category A) for individuals and US\$ 70 (Category B) or US\$ 120 (Category A) for institutions are much less than the actual production costs of US\$ 130. A list of the 1,761 papers published in AJAS, listed according to subject area, may be found in the AJAS homepage (<http://www.ajas.snu.ac.kr>) and a very well prepared "Editorial Policy with Guide for Authors" is available in the Appendix of this paper. With regard to the submission status of manuscripts from AAAP member countries, India (235), Korea (235) and Japan (198) have submitted the most manuscripts. On the other hand, Mongolia, Nepal, and Papua New Guinea have never submitted any articles. The average time required from submission of a manuscript to printing in the AJAS has been reduced from 11 months in 1997-2000 to 7.8 months in 2001. The average rejection rate of manuscripts was 35.3%, a percentage slightly higher than most leading animal science journals. The total number of scientific papers published in the AJAS by AAAP member countries during a 14-year period (1988-2001) was 1,333 papers (75.7%) and that by non-AAAP member countries was 428 papers (24.3%). Japanese animal scientists have published the largest number of papers (397), followed by Korea (275), India (160), Bangladesh (111), Pakistan (85), Australia (71), Malaysia (59), China (53), Thailand (53), and Indonesia (34). It is regrettable that the Philippines (15), Vietnam (10), New Zealand (8), Nepal (2), Mongolia (0) and Papua New Guinea (0) have not actively participated in publishing papers in the AJAS. It is also interesting to note that the top 5 countries (Bangladesh, India, Japan, Korea and Pakistan) have published 1,028 papers in total indicating 77% of the total papers being published by AAAP animal scientists from Vol. 1 to 14 of the AJAS. The largest number of papers were published in the ruminant nutrition section (591 papers-44.3%), followed by the non-ruminant nutrition section (251 papers-18.8%), the animal reproduction section (153 papers-11.5%) and the animal breeding section (115 papers-8.6%). The largest portion of AJAS manuscripts was reviewed by Korean editors (44.3%), followed by Japanese editors (18.1%), Australian editors (6.0%) and Chinese editors (5.6%). Editors from the rest of the AAAP member countries have reviewed slightly less than 5% of the total AJAS manuscripts. It was regrettably noticed that editorial members representing Nepal (66.7%), Mongolia (50.0%), India (35.7%), Pakistan (25.0%), Papua New Guinea (25.0%), Malaysia (22.8%) and New Zealand (21.5%) have failed to return many of the manuscripts requested to be reviewed by the Editor-in-Chief. Financial records show that Korea has contributed the largest portion of production costs (68.5%), followed by Japan (17.3%), China (8.3%), and Australia (3.5%). It was found that 6 AAAP member countries have contributed less than 1% of the total production costs (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Thailand), and another 6 AAAP member countries (Mongolia, Nepal and Pakistan, Philippine and Vietnam) have never provided any financial contribution in the form of subscriptions, page charges or reprints. It should be pointed out that most AAAP member countries have published more papers than their financial input with the exception of Korea and China. For example, Japan has published 29.8% of the total papers published in AJAS by AAAP member countries. However, Japan has contributed only 17.3% of total income. Similar trends could also be found in the case of Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. A total of 12 Asian young animal scientists (under 40 years of age) have been awarded the AJAS-Purina Outstanding Research Award which was initiated in 1990 with a donation of US\$ 2,000-3,000 by Mr. K. Y. Kim, President of Agribands Purina Korea Inc. In order to improve the impact factor (citation frequency) and the financial structure of the AJAS, ① submission of more manuscripts of good quality should be encouraged, ② subscription rate of all AAAP member countries, especially Category B member countries should be dramatically increased, ③ a page charge policy and reprint ordering system should be applied to all AAAP member countries, and ④ all AAAP countries, especially Category A member countries should share more of the financial burden (advertisement revenue or support from public or private sector). (*Asian-Aust. J. Anim. Sci.* 2002, Vol 15, No. 1 : 124-144)

Key Words : AAAP, AJAS, History, Subscribers, Editorial Members, Financial Situation

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ORIGIN AND OVERALL STATISTICS OF THE AJAS

The Asian-Australasian Association of Animal Production Societies (AAAP) was born in September 1, 1980 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia with the aim of promoting animal production in the Asian-Australasian region through national, regional, and international cooperation and conferences. The statutes of the AAAP clearly indicated that AAAP should publish an official journal named the Asian-Australasian Journal of Animal Sciences. Following the third AAAP Animal Science Congress held in Seoul, Korea in May 6-10, 1985, a proposal to publish an official journal of the AAAP was submitted to the 4th Council Meeting of AAAP by Professors D. A. Kim (Korea), In K. Han (Korea), Syed Jalaludin (Malaysia) and Charan Chantalakahna (Thailand). The proposal was then confirmed by the 5th Council Meeting of the AAAP which was held in Hamilton, New Zealand during February 1-7, 1987. Professor In K. Han was assigned by the Council to be the founding Editor-in-Chief of the AJAS, and Professor D. Minson (Australia) and Professor R. Kawashima were nominated to be Associate Editors. It should be mentioned that the publication office in Korea spent slightly more than one year preparing all the necessary forms for the editorial processes, instructions for submission of manuscripts by authors, collection of manuscripts and reviewing activities for the first issue of the AJAS. It was certainly a memorable event that the first issue (Vol. 1, No. 1) of the AJAS was published in March 1988. Since then, a total of 84 issues in 14 volumes and 1,761 papers containing 11,462 pages have been published as shown in table 1.

HETEROGENEOUS SITUATION IN THE SCIENTIFIC LEVEL OF THE AAAP MEMBER COUNTRIES

As seen in table 2, the Asian continent produces only 15% of the Science Citation Indexed (SCI) papers, although its population is nearly 60% of the world. This means that Asia is far less developed in scientific and/or research activities, when it is compared with other continents such as Europe or North America. A similar trend occurs with the AAAP member countries as is clearly shown in table 3.

Japan published the largest number of SCI papers (386,356) in the period between 1995-2000, followed by Australia (119,386), India (89,871), Korea (52,576), China (48,789) and New Zealand (24,499). It is interesting to note that some of the developing AAAP member countries have published less than 1,000 SCI papers over the same 5-year period (1995-2000). The top 5 AAAP member countries have published 94% of the total SCI papers published by the 16 AAAP member countries. Similar publication

Table 1. Overall statistics in publication of AJAS (1988-2001)

| Year | Volume | Number of : | | |
|-------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|
| | | Issues | Papers | Pages |
| 1988 | 1 | 4 | 32 | 246 |
| 1989 | 2 | 4 | 212 | 628 |
| 1990 | 3 | 4 | 48 | 367 |
| 1991 | 4 | 4 | 55 | 414 |
| 1992 | 5 | 4 | 110 | 760 |
| 1993 | 6 | 4 | 86 | 628 |
| 1994 | 7 | 4 | 82 | 600 |
| 1995 | 8 | 6 | 97 | 661 |
| 1996 | 9 | 6 | 105 | 756 |
| 1997 | 10 | 6 | 102 | 686 |
| 1998 | 11 | 6 | 116 | 780 |
| 1999 | 12 | 8 | 189 | 1,332 |
| 2000 | 13 | 12 | 252 | 1,802 |
| 2001 | 14 | 12 | 274 | 1,802 |
| Total | - | 84 | 1,761 | 11,462 |

activities in animal science oriented papers may be found among AAAP member countries as shown by the later part of this article.

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE AJAS

A summary report (1997-2001) on the editorial and business aspects of the AJAS is illustrated in table 4. Publication frequency has increased from 6 issues in 1997 to 12 issues in 2000 and 2001. Similarly, the total number of pages published per volume has also increased from 686 pages to 1,802 pages. The number of original and review papers, which have been published also increased from 102 in 1997 to 274 in 2001. It should be mentioned that the number of review papers increased considerably during this period and the AJAS became a SCI journal in 1997. This would partly explain an improvement in the impact factor of the journal (0.257 in 1999 and 0.446 in 2000). The journal has also adopted an English Editing Service since 1999 in order to dramatically improve the English expression in the journal. It was found that the journal maintained a rejection rate of somewhere around 30% during this period. The AJAS has become a monthly journal and has been covered in Current Contents/Agriculture, Biology and Environmental Science since 2000.

It is clear that the total annual income of the AJAS has also dramatically increased from US\$ 33,120 in 1997 to US\$ 144,693 in 2000. In 1997, regular subscribers of the AJAS including non-AAAP regions was only 204 and has steadily increased to 680 in 2000. In order to improve the financial situation of the journal, a page charge policy was

Table 2. Publications status of SCI papers by continents (in thousand papers)

| Continent | 1995-2000 | | 1995 | | 1996 | | 1997 | | 1998 | | 1999 | | 2000 | |
|---------------|-----------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|
| | Papers | % | Papers | % | Papers | % | Papers | % | Papers | % | Papers | % | Papers | % |
| Asia | 4.225 | 15 | 134 | 16 | 142 | 16 | 147 | 17 | 160 | 17 | 171 | 18 | 174 | 18 |
| Africa | 366 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 12 | 1 |
| Europe | 13.563 | 47 | 406 | 47 | 421 | 48 | 430 | 48 | 452 | 49 | 462 | 48 | 467 | 49 |
| North America | 10,250 | 36 | 296 | 35 | 292 | 34 | 289 | 32 | 291 | 31 | 293 | 31 | 290 | 30 |
| South America | 360 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 18 | 2 |
| Total | 28.764 | 100 | 857 | 100 | 877 | 100 | 891 | 100 | 929 | 100 | 955 | 100 | 961 | 100 |

Table 3. Publication status of SCI papers by AAAP member countries (1995-2000)

| Rank | Country | Year | | | | | | |
|------|------------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 1995-2000 (%) | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| 1 | Japan | 386,356 (52.0) | 58,891 | 61,445 | 61,986 | 67,004 | 68,896 | 68,134 |
| 2 | Australia | 119,386 (16.0) | 18,435 | 19,025 | 19,531 | 20,583 | 21,157 | 20,655 |
| 3 | India | 89,871 (12.0) | 14,882 | 14,494 | 14,212 | 14,981 | 16,113 | 15,189 |
| 4 | Korea | 52,576 (7.0) | 5,433 | 6,449 | 7,841 | 9,555 | 11,066 | 12,232 |
| 5 | China R. O. | 48,789 (6.6) | 6,684 | 7,504 | 7,770 | 8,625 | 8,980 | 9,226 |
| 6 | New Zealand | 24,499 (3.3) | 3,626 | 3,878 | 3,979 | 4,303 | 4,316 | 4,397 |
| 7 | Thailand | 5,347 (0.7) | 657 | 729 | 783 | 948 | 1,052 | 1,178 |
| 8 | Malaysia | 4,199 (0.6) | 603 | 607 | 589 | 739 | 839 | 822 |
| 9 | Pakistan | 3,493 (0.5) | 629 | 600 | 520 | 586 | 562 | 596 |
| 10 | Indonesia | 2,209 (0.3) | 313 | 329 | 383 | 357 | 393 | 434 |
| 11 | Bangladesh | 2,118 (0.3) | 370 | 354 | 334 | 330 | 363 | 367 |
| 12 | Philippines | 1,995 (0.3) | 297 | 299 | 334 | 325 | 368 | 372 |
| 13 | Vietnam | 1,413 (0.2) | 194 | 204 | 232 | 229 | 235 | 319 |
| 14 | Nepal | 516 (0.1) | 74 | 59 | 82 | 97 | 101 | 103 |
| 15 | Papua New Guinea | 470 (0.1) | 105 | 76 | 66 | 72 | 85 | 66 |
| 16 | Mongolia | 210 (0.1) | 19 | 36 | 43 | 32 | 36 | 44 |
| | Total | 743,447 | 111,212 | 116,088 | 118,685 | 128,766 | 134,562 | 134,134 |

adopted in 1999. To assist in dissemination of scientific information to those who are not able to pay for the subscription fee of the AJAS, a strong donation program to send complimentary copies of the AJAS has been initiated (mostly by Korean animal scientists) for the period of 5 years beginning in 1998. It can be seen in table 5 that 108 individual scientists and 31 libraries in AAAP regions are obtaining donated copies of the AJAS, and about the same number of complimentary copies were sent to non-AAAP regions in 2001.

With regard to the subscription fee of the AJAS, the publication office in Korea has tried very hard to maintain it at the lowest level possible. Since 2000, the individual subscription fee to cover 12 issues of AJAS was set at US\$ 70 and the institutional fee is US\$ 120 for Category A of AAAP member countries (Australia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Taiwan). Individual annual subscription fee for Category B of AAAP member countries (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam) and P. R.

China is US\$ 50, and the institutional fee is US\$ 70.

The page charge of US\$ 100 for 5-printed-pages and the reprint costs are not charged to senior authors belonging to Category B AAAP member countries. However, it should be remembered that the production cost per volume was estimated to be nearly US\$ 130 indicating that the sales price of the AJAS covers approximately 50% of the actual production cost. This is the reason why the publication office has asked all AAAP member countries to share the financial burden to publish the AJAS.

A list of the 1,761 papers published in AJAS (Vol. 1, 1988-Vol. 14, 2001) listed by subject may be found on the AJAS homepage (<http://ajas.snu.ac.kr>). The publication office of the AJAS used a simple "Guide for Authors" from the beginning of the publication. However, the mentioned Editorial Policy and Guide for Authors were completely revised on February 20, 1999 under the technical assistance of Prof. P. A. Thacker (Canada), Dr. J. L. Corbett (Australia) and Dr. W. T. Cho (Korea) and is introduced in the Appendix of this review paper. The information may

Table 4. Editorial and business report in summary

(As of September 23, 2001)

| Major items to be reported | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. Editorials | | | | | |
| Frequency of publication (no. of issues) | 6 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 12 |
| Number of pages published | 686 | 780 | 1,332 | 1,802 | 1,802 |
| Total number of manuscripts received | 176 | 235 | 270 | 289 | 356 |
| Number of original papers published | 98 | 106 | 140 | 222 | 245 |
| Number of review papers published | 4 | 10 | 49 | 30 | 29 |
| Rejection rate (%) | 49.2 | 32.0 | 25.6 | 26.8 | 29.4 |
| Impact factor | - | - | 0.257 | 0.446 | - |
| English editing service (no. of manuscript) | - | - | 45 | 93 | 91 |
| Self-editing by assistant editor | - | - | 189 | 252 | 274 |
| Coverage in Current Content | - | - | - | + | + |
| Opening of AJAS homepage < http://www.ajas.snu.ac.kr > | - | - | + | + | + |
| Total number of editorial board members | 75 | 71 | 80 | 84 | 88 |
| Average time of reviewing process (month) | 3.1 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Average number of manuscript reviewed by EM | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.3 |
| Submission rate of revised manuscript by diskette or E-mail (%) | 15 | 45 | 90 | 99 | 99 |
| 2. Financials | | | | | |
| Total annual income (US\$) | 33,120 | 63,404 | 132,804 | 144,693 | 113,500 |
| Total annual expenditure (US\$) | 28,569 | 36,937 | 90,766 | 99,349 | 66,294 |
| 3. Number of subscribers | | | | | |
| Regular (AAAP) - Personal | 132 | 182 | 243 | 386 | 291 |
| - Institutional | 28 | 32 | 45 | 113 | 108 |
| (Non-AAAP) - Personal | 16 | 19 | 30 | 43 | 36 |
| - Institutional | 28 | 29 | 33 | 138 | 142 |
| Sub-total | 204 | 262 | 351 | 680 | 577 |
| Complimentary (AAAP) - Personal | 91 | 125 | 128 | 93 | 108 |
| - Institutional | 4 | 75 | 104 | 32 | 31 |
| (Non-AAAP) - Personal | 41 | 97 | 111 | 107 | 102 |
| - Institutional | 22 | 130 | 131 | 23 | 24 |
| Sub-total | 158 | 427 | 474 | 255 | 265 |
| Total | 362 | 689 | 825 | 935 | 842 |
| 4. Number of advertisement revenue | 3(4-5) | 1(2) | 4(5) | 8(7) | 9 |
| 5. Subscription fee | | | | | |
| Category A - Individual | 40 | 40 | 60 | 70 | 70 |
| (Non-member countries) | (50) | (50) | (60) | (70) | (70) |
| - Institutional | 60 | 60 | 100 | 120 | 120 |
| Category B - Individual | 40 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 50 |
| - Institutional | 60 | 60 | 60 | 70 | 70 |
| 6. Page charge | | | | | |
| Category A (per 5 pages) | - | - | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Category B (no charge) | - | - | - | - | - |

be useful for potential senior authors who wish to submit their scientific articles to the publication office of the AJAS based in Korea.

NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS

Number of regular subscribers of the AJAS by AAAP member countries is shown in table 5. As of September 13, 2001, Korea (139) is subscribing the largest number of copies of the AJAS, followed by Japan (82), India (38), Indonesia (23), and Australia (20), and Vietnam, Philippines, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Nepal and Mongolia are

subscribing less than 10 copies of the AJAS. The overall subscription status of the AJAS as of September 13, 2001 is listed in table 6. A total of 577 copies of the AJAS are being subscribed by both AAAP members and non-AAAP members. In addition to 577 regular subscriptions, the publication office of the AJAS is sending out 265 complimentary copies mostly to abstracting companies, AAAP council members, editorial board members, ALPA council members and WCAP young scientists throughout the world. Based on the number of current subscribers of the AJAS, it could be concluded that the journal is not well read among animal scientists in Asia and the world (table 6).

Table 5. Number of regular subscribers of the AJAS by AAAP member countries as of September 13, 2001

| Country | No. of regular subscribers (libraries) | | | | |
|------------------|--|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
| Korea | 90 (6) | 138 (9) | 158 (19) | 237 (20) | 139 (12) |
| Japan | 44 (7) | 46 (6) | 76 (8) | 85 (8) | 82 (8) |
| India | 1 (-) | 4 (2) | 5 (3) | 40 (18) | 38 (19) |
| Indonesia | 3 (-) | 2 (-) | 3 (-) | 16 (7) | 23 (8) |
| Australia | 11 (11) | 9 (9) | 13 (9) | 18 (15) | 20 (14) |
| China, R. O. | 1 (-) | 4 (2) | 12 (4) | 19 (6) | 19 (5) |
| Pakistan | 0 (-) | 0 (-) | 0 (-) | 19 (7) | 16 (7) |
| Thailand | 5 (1) | 5 (2) | 9 (1) | 15 (6) | 16 (6) |
| Bangladesh | 0 (-) | 1 (-) | 5 (-) | 13 (3) | 13 (3) |
| Malaysia | 2 (-) | 3 (-) | 4 (-) | 15 (6) | 11 (6) |
| Vietnam | 0 (-) | 0 (-) | 0 (-) | 6 (6) | 6 (6) |
| Philippines | 0 (-) | 0 (-) | 1 (-) | 6 (4) | 5 (4) |
| New Zealand | 3 (3) | 2 (2) | 1 (1) | 5 (4) | 4 (4) |
| Papua New Guinea | 0 (-) | 0 (-) | 0 (-) | 0 (-) | 3 (3) |
| Nepal | 0 (-) | 0 (-) | 1 (-) | 3 (2) | 2 (2) |
| Mongolia | 0 (-) | 0 (-) | 0 (-) | 2 (1) | 2 (1) |
| Total | 160 (28) | 214 (32) | 288 (45) | 499 (113) | 399 (108) |

Table 6. Present status of subscription of AJAS as of September 13, 2001

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--|--|-----|-----|
| Regular Subscribers (Donations)* (577) | AAAP Member Countries | Australia (20) India (38) Korea (139) Nepal (2) Philippines (5) Vietnam (6) | Bangladesh (13) Indonesia (23) Malaysia (11) New Zealand (4) PNG (3) | China, R.O. (19) Japan (82) Mongolia (2) Pakistan (16) Thailand (16) | 399 | |
| | Non-AAAP Member Countries | Belgium (2) Botswana (1) China, P. R. (112) Ethiopia (1) Germany (2) Jordan (2) Saudi Arabia (4) Sri Lanka (5) UK (2) Zimbabwe (2) | Bhutan (2) Brazil (1) Denmark (2) France (5) Iran (1) Mexico (1) Singapore (1) Sweden (1) USA (18) | Bolivia (1) Canada (1) Egypt (1) Greece (1) Italy (4) Portugal (1) Spain (1) Netherlands (2) Western Samoa (1) | 178 | |
| | Complimentary (265) | AAAP Member Countries | Abstracting Companies (4) Journal Management (3) Section Editors (11) Korea-Library (27) | AAAP Council Members (20) Editorial Board Members (60) India (12) WCAP Young Scientists (2) | 139 | |
| | | Non-AAAP Member Countries | Abstracting Companies (24) ALPA Council Members (25) WCAP Young Scientists (57) | Editorial Board Members (15) Zimbabwe (5) | 126 | |
| | Total | | | | | 842 |

* Donation by Agribrand Purina Korea (179)

P. R. China (109), India (16), Indonesia (7), Pakistan (7), Australia (6), Vietnam (6), Malaysia (5), Thailand (5), Philippines (4), Bangladesh (3), New Zealand (3), China, R. O. (3), Nepal (2), Mongolia (2), Sri Lanka (1).

**AN IMPORTANT DECISION MADE BY THE
9TH AAAP COUNCIL**

October 15, 1996

The AJAS Editorial Meeting at its meeting today (October 15, 1996) noted with pleasure that the AAAP Council will recognize the Asian-Australasian Journal of Animal Science as its official Journal.

In line with this, the Editorial Committee wishes to suggest for approval by the Council, that each member society undertake to purchase for distribution within its country an appropriate number of copies to be determined.

This move has the following advantages:

1. Promote shared ownership of the Journal.
2. Enhance the sale and distribution.
3. Make the Journal more widely distributed within individual countries.
4. Ensure sustainable publication and distribution.
5. Seek inclusion of AJAS in the Science Citation Index and
6. Promote the quality and distribution of research publication.

In order to improve the subscription rate by a significant magnitude, the above statement was resolved at the 9th AAAP Council Meeting which was held on October 15, 1996 in Japan. Unfortunately, all AAAP member societies have not cooperated in distributing an appropriate number of copies of the AJAS within their country until today.

NUMBER OF MANUSCRIPTS RECEIVED

The total number of manuscripts received by the publication office over a 5-year period (1997-2001) has steadily increased as is seen in table 7. The number of papers published, as well as the total pages published, have also been increased.

The submission status of manuscripts by AAAP member countries is recorded in table 8. Animal scientists in India (235), Korea (235) and Japan (198) have submitted a larger number of manuscripts than the remainder of the AAAP member countries. It should be pointed out that Mongolia, Nepal and Papua New Guinea have never submitted any manuscripts.

TIME REQUIRED FROM SUBMISSION TO PRINTING

The average time required from submission of a manuscript to printing in the AJAS is shown in table 9. The efficiencies of the reviewing process, proofreading and printing have improved considerably from 10 to 11 months in 1997-2000 to 7.8 months in 2001. The average time

Table 7. Total number of manuscripts received (1997-2001)
(As of September 23, 2001)

| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| Total | 176 | 235 | 270 | 289 | 356 |
| Accepted | 118 | 178 | 215 | 228 | 180 |
| Rejected | 58 | 57 | 55 | 61 | 53 |
| Rejection rate. % | 49.2 | 32.0 | 25.6 | 26.8 | 29.4 |
| Review | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 123 |
| Processing | | | | | |
| Published | 102 (6) | 116 (6) | 189 (8) | 252 (12) | 274 (12) |
| (No. of Issues) | | | | | |
| Total Pages | 686 | 780 | 1,332 | 1,802 | 1,802 |
| Published | | | | | |

Table 8. Submission status of manuscripts by AAAP member countries

| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | Total |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Korea | 25 | 35 | 53 | 57 | 65 | 235 |
| India | 33 | 30 | 35 | 61 | 76 | 235 |
| Japan | 33 | 32 | 40 | 47 | 46 | 198 |
| Bangladesh | 21 | 9 | 11 | 16 | 18 | 75 |
| Pakistan | 15 | 29 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 72 |
| China, R. O. | 1 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 29 | 57 |
| Australia | 4 | 10 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 44 |
| Malaysia | 7 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 42 |
| Thailand | 4 | 10 | 15 | 2 | 8 | 39 |
| Indonesia | 9 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 32 |
| Vietnam | - | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| Philippines | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| Mongolia | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nepal | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Zealand | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Papua New Guinea | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 152 | 178 | 200 | 230 | 281 | 1,041 |

spent to get reviewer's comments by AJAS editorial board members has been significantly shortened from 5-6 months to 3-4 months during the period of the last 5 years. Authors of the AJAS should appreciate the reduced time spent from submission to printing in comparison with some other international journals (11-15 months).

REJECTION RATE

The rejection rate of manuscripts submitted by AAAP member countries is shown in table 10. The rejection rate of manuscripts submitted by 13 AAAP member countries in 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001 was found to be 49.0, 40.9, 22.7, 29.9, 31.9%, respectively. The average rejection rate of manuscripts submitted by authors from AAAP member countries was found to be 35.3%, slightly higher

Table 9. Average time spent from submission to printing (1997-2001)

| Volume | No. | Acceptance* | Proof & Printing** | Total |
|-------------------|---------|-------------|--------------------|-------|
| Vol. 10 (1997) | 1 | 7.6 | 3.2 | 10.8 |
| | 2 | 6.9 | 3.3 | 10.2 |
| | 3 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 9.6 |
| | 4 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 12.9 |
| | 5 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 12.7 |
| | Average | 6.6 | 4.4 | 11.0 |
| Vol. 11 (1998) | 1 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 9.6 |
| | 2 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 13.9 |
| | 3 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 10.3 |
| | 4 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 11.5 |
| | 5 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 13.6 |
| | Average | 5.8 | 5.8 | 11.6 |
| Vol. 12 (1999) | 1 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 14.4 |
| | 2 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 10.9 |
| | 3 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 9.8 |
| | 4 | 4.0 | 6.2 | 10.2 |
| | 5 | 2.1 | 8.9 | 11.0 |
| | 6 | 2.6 | 9.4 | 12.0 |
| | 7 | 4.0 | 9.0 | 13.0 |
| | Average | 4.0 | 8.8 | 11.6 |
| Vol. 13 (2000) | 1 | 3.9 | 7.2 | 11.1 |
| | 2 | 3.0 | 7.4 | 10.4 |
| | 3 | 4.2 | 9.3 | 13.5 |
| | 4 | 2.9 | 7.9 | 10.8 |
| | 5 | 3.2 | 7.9 | 11.1 |
| | 6 | 2.9 | 7.4 | 10.3 |
| | 7 | 3.6 | 7.6 | 11.2 |
| | 8 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 10.9 |
| | 9 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 10.4 |
| | 10 | 3.0 | 5.9 | 8.9 |
| | 11 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 7.5 |
| | Average | 3.5 | 6.9 | 10.4 |
| Vol. 14 (2001) | 1 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 8.2 |
| | 2 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 6.7 |
| | 3 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 8.1 |
| | 4 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 7.5 |
| | 5 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 8.2 |
| | 6 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 8.3 |
| | 7 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 8.3 |
| | 8 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 8.2 |
| | 9 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 7.3 |
| | 10 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 7.8 |
| | 11 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 8.0 |
| | Average | 3.5 | 4.3 | 7.8 |

* Months from received to accepted. ** Months from accepted to printed.

than most of the leading Animal Science Journals in the world (20-25%). The publication office of the AJAS should maintain this high level of rejection rate in order to maintain

the quality of the AJAS.

MANUSCRIPTS PUBLISHED IN AJAS

The total number of scientific papers published in the AJAS by AAAP member countries during a period of 14 years (1988-2001) was found to be 1,333 papers (75.7%) and that by non-AAAP member countries was 428 papers (24.3%) as is illustrated in table 11. Japanese animal scientists have published the largest number of papers (397), followed by Korea (275), India (160), Bangladesh (111), Pakistan (85), Australia (71), Malaysia (59), China (53), Thailand (53) and Indonesia (34). It is regrettable to mention that the Philippines (15), Vietnam (10), New Zealand (8), Nepal (2), Mongolia (0) and Papua New Guinea (0) have not actively participated in publishing papers in the AJAS. It is also interesting to note that the top 5 countries (Bangladesh, India, Japan, Korea and Pakistan) have published 1,028 papers in total, which is 77% of the total papers by AAAP animal scientists from vol. 1 to 14 of the AJAS.

MANUSCRIPTS PUBLISHED IN AJAS BY MAJOR AREA

Publication status of the AAAP member countries by major subject area during the last 14 years (1988-2001) is recorded in table 12. The data indicate that the largest number of papers (591) was from the ruminant nutrition and forage utilization section (44.3%), followed by the non-ruminant nutrition and feed processing section (251 papers-18.8%), the animal reproduction and physiology section (153 papers-11.5%), and the animal breeding and genetics section (115 papers-8.6%). This phenomenon would mean that nutritional studies in ruminant and non-ruminant animals have been the most active research areas in the AAAP regions. In any future editorial policy, one should try to increase the portion of review papers (6.8%) up to 10% in order to improve the citation frequency of the AJAS.

REVIEWING SERVICE FOR AJAS MANUSCRIPTS BY AAAP MEMBER COUNTRIES

The total number of editorial board members who have served for the AJAS (1988-2001), and the total number of manuscripts reviewed and unreviewed (1992-2001) are summarized in table 13. It is apparent that the largest number of reviewers was supplied by Korea (65), followed by Japan (28) and Malaysia (10). Most of the AAAP member countries of the AAAP have provided less than 10 editorial board members during the last 14 years. Consequently, as is shown in table 13, 44.3% of AJAS manuscripts have been reviewed by Korean editors, 18.1%

Table 10. Rejection rate of manuscripts by AAAP member countries (As of September 23, 2001)

| Country | 1997 | | 1998 | | 1999 | | 2000 | | 2001 | |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Accepted | Rejected | Accepted | Rejected | Accepted | Rejected | Accepted | Rejected | Accepted | Rejected |
| Australia | 3 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 6 | - | 11 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Bangladesh | 7 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| China, R. O. | 1 | - | 6 | - | 9 | - | 12 | - | 14 | 3 |
| India | 18 | 15 | 19 | 11 | 22 | 14 | 39 | 22 | 38 | 13 |
| Indonesia | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Japan | 26 | 7 | 29 | 3 | 36 | 3 | 38 | 9 | 22 | 7 |
| Korea | 24 | 1 | 28 | 8 | 47 | 8 | 53 | 4 | 45 | 5 |
| Malaysia | 5 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 6 | - | 4 | 1 |
| New Zealand | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pakistan | 10 | 5 | 15 | 14 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| Philippines | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 1 |
| Thailand | 3 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 3 |
| Vietnam | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Total | 102 | 50 | 127 | 52 | 163 | 37 | 177 | 53 | 138 | 44 |
| Rejection rate. % | 49.0 | | 40.9 | | 22.7 | | 29.9 | | 31.9 | |

Table 11. Manuscripts published by AAAP member countries (1988-2001) (As of September 23, 2001)

| Country | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | Total |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Japan | 12 | 88 | 14 | 13 | 34 | 25 | 22 | 12 | 24 | 18 | 21 | 35 | 43 | 36 | 397 |
| Korea | 6 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 16 | 17 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 48 | 71 | 275 |
| India | 2 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 19 | 20 | 24 | 48 | 160 |
| Bangladesh | - | - | 2 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 14 | 17 | 15 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 111 |
| New Zealand | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 88 |
| Pakistan | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 85 |
| Australia | 1 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 14 | 71 |
| Malaysia | - | 1 | - | 3 | 4 | - | 3 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 59 |
| China, R. O. | - | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 6 | 14 | 15 | 53 |
| Thailand | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 53 |
| Indonesia | - | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 34 |
| Philippines | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | 15 |
| Vietnam | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| Nepal | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Mongolia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Papua New Guinea | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 24 | 128 | 40 | 43 | 91 | 71 | 63 | 77 | 93 | 89 | 91 | 126 | 185 | 212 | 1,333 |

* 16 AAAP Member Countries 1,333 papers (75.7%).

42 Non-AAAP Member Countries 428 papers (24.3%).

by Japanese editors, 6.0% by Australian editors and 5.6% by Taiwanese editors. Editors from the remainder of the AAAP member countries have reviewed less than 5% of the AJAS manuscripts, and four AAAP member countries have reviewed even less than 1.0% of the total manuscripts during the same period. The author would like to mention that editorial members representing China, Korea, Japan and Austria have effectively reviewed the manuscripts by showing less than 11.0% of so-called "not-reviewing" rate of requested review.

Editorial members representing Nepal (66.7%), Mongolia (50.0%), India (35.7%), Pakistan (25.0%), Papua New Guinea (25.0%), Malaysia (22.8%) and New Zealand

(21.5%) have shown a very high "not-returning rate" in reviewing service. In the case of some AAAP member countries, they have published more papers in comparison to their participation in providing reviewing service or financial contributions as seen in table 13.

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION BY AAAP MEMBER COUNTRIES

A typical example of the sources of annual income and financial contributions by the AAAP member countries is reported in table 14. Support from government, the private sector (Agribands Purina Korea, Inc.) and advertisement

Table 12. Publication status of AAAP member countries by major areas (1988-2001) (As of September 23, 2001)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Total |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Australia | 6 | 5 | 36 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 71 |
| Bangladesh | 17 | 3 | 49 | 13 | 6 | - | 13 | 10 | 111 |
| China, R. O. | 3 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 53 |
| India | 8 | 36 | 80 | 15 | 7 | - | 4 | 10 | 160 |
| Indonesia | 2 | 7 | 14 | 3 | 5 | - | - | 3 | 34 |
| Japan | 28 | 53 | 228 | 39 | 14 | 2 | 6 | 27 | 397 |
| Korea | 27 | 25 | 58 | 120 | 19 | 3 | 4 | 19 | 275 |
| Malaysia | 5 | 4 | 25 | 18 | 5 | - | 1 | 1 | 59 |
| Mongolia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nepal | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| New Zealand | 2 | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 8 |
| Pakistan | 11 | 7 | 44 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 85 |
| Papua New Guinea | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Philippines | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 15 |
| Thailand | 2 | 2 | 34 | 6 | 7 | - | 1 | 1 | 53 |
| Vietnam | - | - | 6 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | 10 |
| Total | 115 | 153 | 591 | 251 | 85 | 11 | 37 | 90 | 1,333 |

1. Animal Breeding and Genetics. 2. Animal Reproduction and Physiology. 3. Ruminant Nutrition and Forage Utilization.
 4. Non-Ruminant Nutrition and Feed Processing. 5. Animal Production and Applied Science. 6. Product Processing.
 7. Animal Health and Welfare. 8. Review Papers.

Table 13. Reviewing services by AAAP member countries (1992-2001)

| Country | Total no. of reviewers (1988-2001) | Total number of manuscript : | | | Financial contribution (%)** |
|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | | Reviewed (%) | Unreviewed (%) | Published (%)* | |
| Korea | 65 | 1,283 (44.3) | 111 (8.0) | 275 (20.6) | 68.5 |
| Japan | 28 | 525 (18.1) | 57 (9.8) | 397 (29.8) | 17.3 |
| Malaysia | 10 | 122 (4.2) | 36 (22.8) | 59 (4.4) | 0.3 |
| Australia | 9 | 173 (6.0) | 21 (10.8) | 71 (5.3) | 3.5 |
| Bangladesh | 9 | 73 (2.5) | 16 (18.0) | 111 (8.3) | 0.3 |
| Pakistan | 8 | 63 (2.2) | 21 (25.0) | 85 (6.4) | - |
| Vietnam | 7 | 22 (0.8) | 11 (33.3) | 10 (0.8) | - |
| India | 6 | 45 (1.6) | 25 (35.7) | 160 (12.0) | 0.4 |
| Philippines | 6 | 59 (2.0) | 11 (15.7) | 15 (1.1) | - |
| Thailand | 6 | 143 (4.9) | 28 (16.4) | 53 (4.0) | 0.7 |
| Indonesia | 5 | 95 (3.3) | 13 (12.0) | 34 (2.5) | 0.6 |
| Nepal | 5 | 3 (0.1) | 6 (66.7) | 2 (0.2) | - |
| China, R. O. | 5 | 161 (5.6) | 2 (1.2) | 53 (4.0) | 8.3 |
| New Zealand | 4 | 117 (4.0) | 32 (21.5) | 8 (0.6) | - |
| Mongolia | 3 | 5 (0.2) | 5 (50.0) | 0 (-) | - |
| Papua New Guinea | 1 | 6 (0.2) | 2 (25.0) | 0 (-) | 0.1 |
| Total | 177 | 2,895 (100) | 397 | | |

* No. of papers published in percentage (1988-2001).

** For 1 year beginning from September 1, 2000 to August 31, 2001.

fees by commercial industries from Korea amounted to US\$ 38,417 (38.3%). It was found that this is the largest portion of the income received. Income from subscription fees, page charges and reprint costs was US\$ 19,127 (19.1%), 21,307 (21.2%), 21,426 (21.4%), respectively. Table 13 shows that Korea has provided the largest portion

of income (68.5%), followed by Japan (17.3%), China (8.3%), and Australia (3.5%). It was found that 6 AAAP member countries provided less than 1% of total income (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Thailand), and another 6 AAAP member countries (Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan,

Table 14. Financial contribution by AAAP member countries (September, 2000-August, 2001)

| Country | Support and Advertisement | Subscription fee | Page charge | Reprint charge | Financial Input (%) | Papers published (%) |
|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Korea | 38,417 | 9,041 | 11,195 | 10,039 | 68,692 (68.5) | 20.6 |
| Japan | - | 4,671 | 5,732 | 6,935 | 17,338 (17.3) | 29.8 |
| China, R.O. | - | 1,888 | 2,909 | 3,533 | 8,330 (8.3) | 4.0 |
| Australia | - | 1,765 | 1,471 | 237 | 3,473 (3.5) | 5.3 |
| Thailand | - | 380 | - | 354 | 734 (0.7) | 4.0 |
| Indonesia | - | 509 | - | 84 | 593 (0.6) | 2.5 |
| India | - | 296 | - | 108 | 404 (0.4) | 12.0 |
| Malaysia | - | 210 | - | 136 | 346 (0.3) | 4.4 |
| Bangladesh | - | 314 | - | - | 314 (0.3) | 8.3 |
| Papua New Guinea | - | 53 | - | - | 53 (0.1) | 0 |
| Mongolia | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Nepal | - | - | - | - | - | 0.2 |
| New Zealand | - | - | - | - | - | 0.6 |
| Pakistan | - | - | - | - | - | 6.4 |
| Philippines | - | - | - | - | - | 1.1 |
| Vietnam | - | - | - | - | - | 0.8 |
| Total | 38,417 (38.3%) | 19,127 (19.1%) | 21,307 (21.2%) | 21,426 (21.4%) | 100,277 (100%) | 100 |

(1 US\$ = 1,200 Won)

Philippines and Vietnam) have failed to provide any financial contribution from subscriptions, page charges or reprint ordering. It should be pointed out that the most of AAAP member countries have published more papers on a percentage basis than their financial input with the exception of Korea and China. For example, Japan has published 29.8% of the total papers published in AJAS by AAAP member countries. However, Japan has contributed only 17.3% of the total income. Similar trends could also be found in the case of Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. In order to solve or correct this kind of unfair financial structure for the production of the AJAS by AAAP member countries, the following must be observed in the future.

- The subscription rate of Category B member countries should be raised dramatically.
- A page charge policy and charge for reprint ordering should be applied to all AAAP member countries.
- All AAAP member countries, especially Category A member countries should help share the financial burden for the production of the AJAS.

EDITORIAL STAFFS AND BUSINESS MANAGERS

In table 15, a list of editorial staffs other than regular editorial board members and business managers who have served and allowed the smooth publication of the AJAS in its publication history of 15 years is listed. First of all, the author wishes to take this opportunity to express his sincere appreciation for their continuous and active support to

publish an official journal on behalf of the AAAP. It has been a peculiar responsibility of the Editor-in-Chief of the AJAS that he has had to worry not only about the editorial matters, but also had to supply the necessary funds to allow for the publication of the journal.

In most cases, individual member societies of the AAAP have not been willing to share the financial burden for the journal. Consequently, the publication office of the AJAS has made a number of attempts to transfer or rotate the office to another AAAP member country. The first attempt was made in 1992 in Thailand at the 7th Council Meeting, the second one was made in 1994 in Indonesia at the 8th Council Meeting and the third try was made in 1996 in Japan at the 9th Council Meeting of the AAAP. However, the author was somewhat disappointed that it was impossible to eliminate his AJAS oriented headache. It should be mentioned that the Editor-in-Chief tried to share his troubles over money supply with Associate Editors until 1998 and with Section Editors thereafter. It was also found that these efforts were not successful. The author is pleased to report that the financial situation of the AJAS has been greatly improved and nowadays it has reached the break-even point.

AJAS-PURINA OUTSTANDING RESEARCH AWARD

In order to stimulate the submission of manuscripts to the AJAS by the Asian Young Animal Scientists (under 40 years of age), the AJAS-Purina Outstanding Research

Table 15. List of editorial staffs and business managers (1987-2001)

| Position | Name | Period of service |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Editor-in-Chief | In K. Han (Korea) | 1987 (Vol. 1 No. 1)-1994 (Vol. 7 No. 2) 1998 (Vol. 11 No. 4)-2001 (Vol. 14 No. 10) |
| | D. A. Kim (Korea) | 1994 (Vol. 7 No. 3)-1998 (Vol. 11 No. 3) |
| | J. K. Ha (Korea) | 2001 (Vol. 14 No. 11)-up-to-date |
| Associate Editors | D. J. Minson (Australia) | 1988 (Vol. 1 No. 1)-1994 (Vol. 7 No. 2) |
| | R. Kawashima (Japan) | 1988 (Vol. 1 No. 1)-1991 (Vol. 4 No. 2) |
| | H. Mizuno (Japan) | 1991 (Vol. 4 No. 3)-1994 (Vol. 7 No. 2) |
| | B. J. Restall (Australia) | 1994 (Vol. 7 No. 3)-1998 (Vol. 10 No. 2) |
| | T. Morichi (Japan) | 1994 (Vol. 7 No. 3)-1998 (Vol. 11 No. 4) |
| | S. W. Walkden-Brown (Australia) | 1997 (Vol. 10 No. 5)-1998 (Vol. 11 No. 4) |
| Section Editors | In K. Paik (Korea) | 1998 (Vol. 11 No. 5)-up-to-date |
| | T. Ishibashi (Japan) | 1998 (Vol. 11 No. 5)-2000 (Vol. 13 No. 10) |
| | H. T. Lee (Korea) | 1998 (Vol. 11 No. 5)-up-to-date |
| | L. C. Hsia (ROC) | 1998 (Vol. 11 No. 5)-up-to-date |
| | Y. Sasaki (Japan) | 1998 (Vol. 11 No. 5)-up-to-date |
| | K. H. Myung (Korea) | 1998 (Vol. 11 No. 5)-1999 (Vol. 12 No. 2) 2001 (Vol. 14 No. 1)-up-to-date |
| | E. Sato (Japan) | 1998 (Vol. 11 No. 5)-up-to-date |
| | S. W. Walkden-Brown | 1998 (Vol. 11 No. 5)-up-to-date |
| | J. K. Ha (Korea) | 1999 (Vol. 12 No. 3)-2000 (Vol. 13 No. 12) |
| | D. Masters (Australia) | 2000 (Vol. 13 No. 1)-up-to-date |
| | C. Lee (Korea) | 2000 (Vol. 13 No. 11)-up-to-date |
| | J. Okumura (Japan) | 2000 (Vol. 13 No. 11)-up-to-date |
| | T. S. Yang (ROC) | 2000 (Vol. 13 No. 11)-up-to-date |
| Business Manager | K. S. Im (Korea) | 1988 (Vol. 1 No. 1)-1990 (Vol. 3 No. 2) |
| | J. K. Ha (Korea) | 1990 (Vol. 3 No. 3)-1994 (Vol. 7 No. 4) |
| | Y. J. Choi (Korea) | 1995 (Vol. 8 No. 1)-1998 (Vol. 11 No. 3) |
| | Un N. Choi (Korea) | 1998 (Vol. 11 No. 4)-2001 (Vol. 14 No. 4) |
| | Y. J. Heo (Korea) | 2001 (Vol. 14 No. 5)-up-to-date |
| Technical Editor or Assistant Editors | Y. J. Choi (Korea) | 1988 (Vol. 1 No. 1)-1994 (Vol. 7 No. 4) |
| | S. U. Hong (Korea) | 1988 (Vol. 1 No. 1) |
| | M. R. Lee (Korea) | 1988 (Vol. 1 No. 2)-1990 (Vol. 3 No. 3) |
| | J. Y. Han (Korea) | 1991 (Vol. 4 No. 3)-1996 (Vol. 9 No. 5) |
| | H. J. Seo (Korea) | 1994 (Vol. 7 No. 1)-1996 (Vol. 9 No. 5) |
| | J. K. Ha (Korea) | 1996 (Vol. 9 No. 6)-1998 (Vol. 11 No. 3) |
| | Un N. Choi (Korea) | 1996 (Vol. 9 No. 6)-1998 (Vol. 11 No. 3) |
| | W. T. Cho (Korea) | 1999 (Vol. 12 No. 1)-2001 (Vol. 14 No. 2) |
| | T. G. Ko (Korea) | 2000 (Vol. 13 No. 9)-2001 (Vol. 14 No. 8) |
| H. E. Choi (Korea) | 2001 (Vol. 14 No. 3)-up-to-date | |
| Y. Y. Kim (Korea) | 2001 (Vol. 14 No. 9)-up-to-date | |
| English Editor | John L. Corbett (Australia) | 1999 (Vol. 12 No. 1)-up-to-date |

Award was introduced in 1990 with a donation of award money by Mr. K. Y. Kim, President of Agribands Purina Korea, Inc. based in Korea. The total award money per year amounted to US\$ 2,000-3,000 depending on the number of awardees. A list of the AJAS-Purina Outstanding Research Awardees (1990-2000) is given in table 16.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Each continental association for animal production has its own official Animal Science Journal. The European Association for Animal Production publishes an official journal entitled "Livestock Production Science" and "Archivos Latinoamericanos de Production Animals" is

Table 16. Name and country of AJAS-Purina Awardees by year

| | Name and Titles of Awarded Paper | Year & Venue |
|--------|--|---------------------------------------|
| First | K. Goto (Japan) : (1) Pregnancy in Cattle after Transfer of Bisected Blastocysts Obtained from <i>In Vitro</i> Fertilization of Oocytes Matured <i>In Vitro</i> . AJAS. 1(3):153-156. (2) Normalities of Calves Obtained from the Transfers of Blastocysts Produced by Totally <i>In Vitro</i> Techniques. AJAS. 2(4):591-594. (3)Co-Culture of Bovine Embryos with Cumulus Cells. AJAS. 2(4):595-598. | 1990. Taipei, ROC (5th AAAP) |
| Second | M. Wanapat (Thailand) : (1) The Influence of Selected Chemical Treatments on the Ruminant Degradation and Subsequent Intestinal Digestion of Cereal Straw. AJAS. 3(2):75-84. (2) Utilization of Roughage and Concentrate by Feedlot Swamp Buffaloes (<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>). AJAS. 3(3):195-204. Susanto Prawirodigdo (Indonesia) : (1) Evaluation of Techniques for Estimating Milk Production by Sows. 1. Deuterium Oxide Dilution Method for Estimating Milk Intake by Piglets. AJAS. 3(2):135-142. (2) Evaluation of Techniques for Estimating Milk Production by Sows. 2. Estimating the Milk Consumption of Piglets by the Deuterium Oxide Dilution and Weigh-Suckle-Weigh Methods. AJAS. 3(2):143-148. (3) Evaluation of Techniques for Estimating Milk Production by Sows : 4. A Comparison of Two Weigh-Suckle-Weigh Techniques (Offspring and Maternal) for Estimating Milk Production. AJAS. 4(2):165-168. | 1992. Bangkok, Thailand (6th AAAP) |
| Third | M. Salah Uddin (Bangladesh) : Effect of Dietary Protein and Energy Levels on the Performances of Starcross Layers. AJAS. 5(4):723-731. Angel L. Lambio (Philippines) : Egg Shell Parameters in Philippine Native Chickens and Their Upgrades. AJAS. 6(1):1-4. | 1994. Bali, Indonesia (7th AAAP) |
| Fourth | J. Y. Han (Korea) : (1) Gene Transfer by Manipulation of Primordial Germ Cells (PGCs) in the Chicken. AJAS. 7(3):427-434. (2) Primordial Germ Cells in Aves. AJAS. 7(4):459-466. (3) Migration of the Primordial Germ Cells and Gonad Formation in the Early Chicken Embryo. AJAS. 8(6):557-562. | 1996. Chiba, Japan (8th AAAP) |
| Fifth | C. Lee (Korea) : Sire Evaluation of Count Traits with a Poisson-Gamma Hierarchical Generalized Linear Model. AJAS. 11(6):642-647. P. Palta (India) : Interrelationships Between Follicular Size, Estradiol-17 β , Progesterone and Testosterone Concentrations in Individual Buffalo Ovarian Follicles. AJAS. 11(3):293-299. Y. J. Ru (Australia) : Sward Characteristics and Nutritive Value of Two Cultivars of Subterranean Clover. AJAS. 12(8):1192-1199. T. F. Lien (ROC) : The Effect on the Lipid Metabolism of Tsaiya Ducks When High Levels of Choline or Methionine are Added to the Duck Diets. AJAS. 12(7):1090-1095. D. F. Li (P. R. China) : A Comparison of the Intestinal Absorption of Amino Acids in Piglets when Provided in Free Form or as a Dipeptide. AJAS. 12(6):939-943. A. Koga (Japan) : Thermoregulatory Responses of Swamp Buffaloes and Friesian Cows to Diurnal Changes in Temperature. AJAS. 12(8):1273-1276. | 2000. Sydney, Australia (9th AAAP) |

published by the Latin American Association for Animal Production. In the USA, the Journal of Animal Science is published by the American Society of Animal Science, the Journal of Dairy Science is published by American Dairy Science Association and Poultry Science by the Poultry Science Association.

Exactly 15 years ago, the 5th Council Meeting of the AAAP made a right and timely decision to publish its quarterly official journal named the "Asian-Australian Journal of Animal Sciences (AJAS)". Since then, the AJAS

has grown very rapidly in the number of papers published and the quality of scientific articles which have appeared in the journal. Consequently, it became a monthly SCI indexed journal with an impact factor of 0.446 (2000) and is covered in Current Contents/Agriculture, Biology and Environment Science.

However, the number of copies of the Journal subscribed by either regular or non-paid subscribers is still less than 900. In order to stimulate the growth of the AJAS to the level of international standards, the following

suggestions and/or recommendations should be considered.

① Asian animal scientists regardless of their scientific expertise should cite more related papers that are published in the AJAS in order to improve its citation frequency, and eventually its impact factor. To achieve this goal, the AJAS should carry more review papers of interest and authors should spread more reprints to fellow animal scientists. The goal for the future impact factor of the AJAS should set at 1.00 by 2005.

② As an alternative way of improving the impact factor of the AJAS, the publication office should increase the number of subscribers (both individuals and institutional) dramatically. Subscribed copies of the journal should increase from 900 copies in 2001 to 1500 copies in 2010 and 2000 copies by 2020. In order to achieve this objective, individual AAAP member societies should encourage their members to subscribe the AJAS.

③ To operate the publication office of the AJAS in a sound and stable way in terms of money supply, AAAP member countries should share a fixed amount of the expenditures of the AJAS (especially, Category A member countries).

④ Category A of the AAAP member countries other than Korea should try to identify and provide at least one or two sponsor(s) to increase the advertisement revenue as a token of active participation by all Category A member countries.

⑤ Editorial board members should return the reviewers comments for a manuscript to the publication office as soon as possible. It is suggested that reviewers should examine the manuscripts soon after receiving the manuscript(s) from the Editor-in-Chief, and not wait until the deadline. More close cooperation in efficient reviewing activities by editorial members belonging to Category B member countries should be provided in the future.

⑥ Authors should follow the "Guide for Authors" in order to facilitate the editorial procedures. All corresponding authors should supply a running head, key words, and a complete address including telephone number, fax number, and e-mail address. All senior authors are urged to submit revised manuscripts via an attached file using e-mail (electronic version).

⑦ All senior or corresponding authors are requested to subscribe the AJAS. The policy on page charges and reprint costs should apply to all animal scientists belonging to Category B from 2003.

⑧ Once the budget situation of the publication office becomes more sound, an honorarium should be given to the Editor-in-Chief and the assistant editors for their dedicated service.

⑨ In addition to the sales of hard copy of the Journal, sales of electronic version of the AJAS shall be practiced in

the near future, as the internet services become more common and popular in the AAAP region.

⑩ A biographic sketch of deceased animal scientists from AAAP member countries should be published in the regular issues of the AJAS. For this historical description, the existing "biographic sketch committee" lead by Prof. I. K. Paik (Korea) should be activated.

⑪ As has been decided by the previous section editors' meetings, a "History of the AAAP" should be written by Professor Jong K. Ha, Secretary-General of AAAP and Editor-in-Chief of the AJAS and his associates from different AAAP member countries. Publication of a booklet that contains topics of papers (contents) and an index for the authors and subject areas may be considered when the AJAS is 20 years old.

As founding Editor-in-Chief, the author sincerely wishes a glorious and successful future for the AJAS, which is the true face of the Asian Animal Scientist. God bless the AAAP and the AJAS.

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