# ANSS current
The Newsletter of the ACRL Anthropology & Sociology Section  
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May 1992

## 1992 Annual Meeting Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date/Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology Librarians' Discussion Group</td>
<td>Monday, June 29, 4:30-5:30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliography Committee</td>
<td>Saturday, June 27, 2:00-4:00 p.m.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Monday, June 29, 8:30-11:00 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conference Program Planning Committee, San Francisco, 1992</td>
<td>Sunday, June 28, 8:00-9:00 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conference Program Planning Committee, New Orleans, 1993</td>
<td>Saturday, June 27, 8:00-9:00 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Executive Committee</td>
<td>Saturday, June 27, 9:30-11:00 a.m.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Monday, June 29, 2:00-4:00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nominating Committee, 1993 Elections (closed meeting)</td>
<td>Sunday, June 28, 8:00-9:00 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Program: &quot;Medical Anthropology: Choices &amp; Challenges&quot;</td>
<td>Sunday, June 28, 9:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Publications Committee</td>
<td>Sunday, June 28, 2:00-4:00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Review and Planning Committee</td>
<td>Sunday, June 28, 4:30-5:30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology Librarians' Discussion Group</td>
<td>Saturday, June 27, 11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please consult the conference program to confirm the above information and to obtain meeting locations.

### 1992 ANSS Program:

**"Medical Anthropology: Choices and Challenges"**

Sunday, June 28, 1992  
9:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

The Anthropology and Sociology Section’s annual program, “Medical Anthropology: Choices and Challenges,” was designed to be of interest to librarians, anthropologists, sociologists, and professionals in several fields within medicine and the human services. The five speakers represent considerably different aspects of medical anthropology.

**Speakers:**  
- M. Margaret Clark (Program in Medical Anthropology, University of California, San Francisco): “Traditions and Directions in Medical Anthropology”  
- Daniel T. Richards (Director, Dana Biomedical Library, Dartmouth College): “Collection Development Challenges for Medical Anthropology”  
- Barbara A. Koenig (Program in Medical Anthropology, University of California, San Francisco): “The Anthropology of Biomedicine”  
- Stephen Eyre (Department of Pediatrics, University of California, San Francisco): “Experience of HIV Illness: An Overview of Substantive Themes”  
- Diane K. Lewis (Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Cruz): “Living with the Threat of AIDS: Women, Drugs, and Risk”

A reception to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Anthropology and Sociology Section will follow the program.

### Tour of the California Academy of Sciences Museum

**Tuesday, June 30**

ANSS will sponsor a tour of the California Academy of Sciences Museum during the 1992 Annual Conference in San Francisco. The tour will be held Tuesday afternoon, with the exact time announced in the conference program. Public transportation will be used to reach the Museum. The tour is limited to forty participants by advanced registration. Those interested should contact: David Lonerger, University Libraries, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115-2868. Telephone: (815) 753-9866.

### Committee and Discussion Group Reports

#### Executive Committee

Robert B. Marks Ridinger, Chair

The Executive Committee of ANSS met for two extended sessions during the San Antonio conference. The minutes of the Atlanta conference meetings were distributed and approved. Reports were received on the activities and planning currently underway by all formally recognized section committees and discussion groups. In response to an inquiry by the ACRL board regarding the desirability of having board members assigned to individual sections, Eileen Dubin of Case Western Reserve University was present at the second meeting on January 27.
Among the items of interest which were shared during the conference was a discussion on the upcoming twentieth anniversary of the section. Recognizing that insufficient time remained to plan a reception for San Francisco, the committee opted to hold a small celebration following the program and to begin consideration for a formal reception for the twenty-fifth anniversary in 1997.

The Committee revised the draft charge for the newly-formed Liaison Committee and agreed to table further discussion until the San Francisco conference. Discussion of the role this committee would play in relation to the established duties of the Bibliography Committee resulted in a proposal that maintaining connections with publishers and professional bodies be transferred to Liaison.

Guidelines for the operation of the successful discussion groups for anthropology and sociology librarians were drawn up and presented for comment by the Review and Planning Committee. Members of the Executive voiced their concern that a smooth method transition was essential and suggested options. The draft document was placed on the agenda for a vote in San Francisco.

**Anthropology Librarians’ Discussion Group**

**Gregory Finnegan and Nancy Skipper, Co-Convenors**

The Midwinter Anthropology Librarians’ Discussion Group was attended by twenty-six participants. In spite of less-than-ideal acoustics and seating arrangements, the Discussion Group managed to have a useful exchange on varied aspects of collection development. Most of the discussion focused on selection strategies and resources. The general consensus was that selection for anthropology is inherently labor intensive. There are no “short cuts” due to the breadth and complexity of the field, and the wide variety of information resources and formats required to support research and teaching. Stephen MacLeod’s chapter on anthropology in *Selection of Library Materials in the Humanities, Social Sciences, and Sciences* (edited by Patricia A. McClung. Chicago, Ill.: American Library Association, 1985) was commended as providing an excellent outline of these issues.

Discussion Group participants agreed that bibliographers cannot rely on any single type of resource such as national bibliographies, publishers’ catalogs, or vendor slips to ensure the development of an adequate collection. Several participants stressed the importance of getting on mailing lists of anthropological, archaeological, and historical organizations. The value of perusing selected journals for reviews and publication announcements was also considered and members of the Group agreed that it would be useful to develop a checklist, with brief annotations, of the most useful journals. Comments were also shared on the challenges of collecting audiovisual materials and providing access to government documents and microform sets.

The topic for the next meeting in San Francisco will be bibliographic instruction for anthropology.

**Bibliography Committee**

**Janita Jobe, Chair**

In preparation for submitting our review criteria to *C&RL News*, the Committee re-examined the criteria for electronic databases. It was decided that these criteria need to be developed more fully before publication. In light of this decision, the guidelines for reviewing print formats will be submitted with a sample review this spring. Guidelines for electronic formats will be submitted after they have been applied to more products.

The final drafts of reviews of two indexes, *Anthropological Literature* and *Anthropological Index*, were approved for publication in the spring issue of *ANSS currents*. Letters to the publishers of these indexes were also approved. First drafts of reviews of *International Current Awareness Services: Anthropology and Sociometry* were discussed and returned to reviewers.

Because space for the publication of reviews in *ANSS currents* is limited, the Committee consulted members of the Publications Committee regarding treatment of the reviews. The Publications Committee was able to make recommendations concerning length and number of reviews that *currents* can handle. They also provided some feedback about the type of material to be analyzed based on the survey of ANSS membership. They will be able to provide even more useful information about what the membership would like to see as more surveys are returned.

**Conference Program Planning, New Orleans 1993**

**Maggie Dittemore, Chair**

The Conference Program Planning Committee for New Orleans, 1993 met for the first time at ALA Midwinter. Members include Maggie Dittemore (Univ PA), Chair; Helen Heitmann Ives (American Univ); Maija Lutz (Tozzer Library, Harvard Univ), ex-officio; Alice Reviere Smith (Cleveland State Univ); and Isabel del Carmen Quintana (Tozzer Library, Harvard Univ). In keeping with the theme of ethnic diversity chosen by ANSS Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect Maija Lutz, a number of program directions and speakers were discussed focusing on diversity either among particular groups in Louisiana or among Southern women with an emphasis on Louisiana. A list of possible co-sponsors for the program was drawn up and tour sites discussed.

**Conference Program Planning, San Francisco**

**David Lonergan, Chair**

The work of the committee was completed during the 1991 Annual Conference. Invitations to certain speakers were subsequently made. Information concerning the ANSS annual program and tour appear elsewhere in this issue of *currents*.

**Liaison Committee**

**Fred J. Hay, Chair**

The ANSS Liaison Committee met at Dartmouth College in the Fall of 1991 for initial discussions. At the first Executive Committee meeting of Midwinter 1992, those present decided that the Liaison Committee needed an official charge. The members of the Liaison Committee will not meet again until their charge and status has been defined and approved by the Executive Committee.

**Publications Committee**

**James W. Williams, Chair**

Members conferred with the Chair of the Bibliography Committee concerning an acceptable length for reviews submitted for publication in *ANSS currents* and the number of reviews which space limitations will allow. Other potential publications sources were also discussed.

Copies of the revised “Guidelines for *ANSS currents* Content” were distributed. A preliminary report was made on the results of the “*ANSS currents* Reader Poll.” Responses were still being received and a final report will be forthcoming later. It was decided to request a decision from the Executive Committee as to whether liaison with complimentary subscribers should be transferred to the newly formed ANSS Liaison Committee.

The November 1991 issue of *currents* was reviewed. Suggestions were made that the “Membership News and Announcements” column should always include 1) the name/address of the person to whom
to send material and 2) an explicit statement welcoming news items. The possibility was discussed of incorporating into the newsletter a statement granting permission to reprint. It had been suggested in the Executive Committee that a disclaimer of this nature might encourage citation.

ANSS currents co-editors each receive a copy of other ACRL section newsletters. It was decided to route one copy among Committee members for review. Reports were made on the discussions of the ACRL Newsletter Editors’ group and the activities of the ACRL Publications Committee Section Newsletter Task Force.

Review and Planning Committee
Cheryl C. Kugler, Chair

The Review and Planning Committee met on Sunday, January 26, 1992. The Committee drafted a new text for the ANSS Manual, describing the operating principles for the newly formed discussion groups. Some of the principles are the following. There may be one or more discussion group leaders. The leaders will report at the second Executive Committee meeting held at the conference. The leaders will fill out committee report forms. This information will be published in ANSS currents.

Janet Steins agreed to prepare copies of the draft for distribution and discussion at the second Executive Committee meeting on Monday, January 27, 1992.

Sociology Librarians’ Discussion Group
Irene Hurlbert, Convenor

Seventeen participants engaged in a discussion of electronic information products for sociology, beginning with an overview of the available sources. Bibliographic databases include those provided online and on CD-ROM by commercial vendors. Non-bibliographic databases include textual and numeric files. The discussion focused on numerical datafiles because they pose the greater challenge for sociology librarians.

Numerical or statistical files represent the largest category of non-bibliographic databases. There is a growing trend in research towards their use. The largest producer of numerical files is the U.S. government. The government produces census and economic data that can be relevant to the work of sociologists. Commercial vendors also create and distribute datafiles. Two of the best known data archives are the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and the Roper Center. Locally produced datafiles exist as well.

Three participants described how their respective institutions provide data services: Carol Kem (University of Florida), Elliot Kanter (University of California, San Diego), and Janita Jobe (University of Nevada, Reno).

The Discussion Group will be collaborating with the American Sociological Association in two projects. First, we will compile a core list of electronic information products pertinent to sociology for publication in ASA’s newsletter. Secondly, we will assist the Association’s Teaching Services Program, headed by Clara Howery, in its compilation of a core library list of sociology materials for undergraduate students. Those interested in working on either project should contact: Irene Hurlbert, University of California, San Diego, The University Library C-075, La Jolla, CA 92093-0175.

Bibliography Committee Reviews

Anthropological Index to Current Periodicals in the Museum of Mankind Library (incorporating the former Anthropological Institute to Current Periodicals in the Museum of Mankind Library)

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Bibliography Committee Reviews

Anthropological Index to Current Periodicals in the Museum of Mankind Library (incorporating the former Anthropological Institute to Current Periodicals in the Museum of Mankind Library)
Anthropological journals are fully indexed, while general periodicals are indexed only for articles of anthropological interest.

d. **Complete list of titles indexed:** A list of all titles indexed from 1963 to 1989 is included in the "Periodicals Catalogue" segment of the Museum of Mankind Catalogue on Microfiche (1990). There is not a current and comprehensive list available with the print index. The first list was published in vol. 1, no. 1, with an annual list of additions and changes appearing in the first issue of the following year beginning with vol. 2. A quarterly list of additions and changes was published for a number of volumes, but was discontinued with vol. 21. The most current cumulation is the Revised List of Current Periodicals held in the Museum of Mankind Library which was current through December 31, 1977. Without the microfiche catalog, one must use the Revised List of 1977 plus subsequent annual lists of additions and changes to know what titles are indexed.

G. **Format:**

1. **Indexes, including cumulations:** A cumulative, annual author index has been published since 1972. No other printed indexes are available. The Museum of Mankind Library Catalogue on Microfiche (1990) also includes a "Periodicals Author Index" which cumulates author indexes from 1963 through 1989. This segment of the catalog is 324 fiche. According to Sheehy, a subject index to vols. 1-5 is available in cards in the Museum of Mankind Library.

2. **Entries:** Citation only, no abstract.

3. **Citation style:** The citations are in a standard arrangement of the last name and initial(s) of author(s), if any, followed by the title (translated if in non-Roman script), and perhaps an explanatory note, e.g., "in Armenian; Russian summary". An abbreviated journal title, which conforms to the 3rd edition of the World List of Scientific Periodicals, the date, volume, number, and pagination conclude the entry. They are complete and easy to read, once one adjusts to the lack of punctuation.

4. **Print:** The current format, which began with vol. 26, is good-looking and easy to read. The type is clear and bold, and the double columns and the generous spacing enhance the readability. It compares favorably with Abstracts in Anthropology and Anthropological Literature, for example.

5. **Binding:** The quarterly issues are stapled paper, and reasonably durable. However, the inner margins are skimpy enough that they almost disappear when the separate issues are bound together.

H. **Subject access:**

1. **Subject index:** None

2. **Classified arrangement:** By geographical area, with subdivisions for General, Physical Anthropology, Archaeology, Cultural Anthropology, and Linguistics under each. Within each area, citations are arranged alphabetically by author, if any, or title. A General section, also subdivided into the five subject categories, precedes the listing for geographical areas.

J. **Time lag:** According to the index, it is published six weeks after the end of the quarter and all journals received during that quarter are indexed. The coverage is mostly of publications dated in the same year or a year or two earlier. Occasionally, however, lags of 5-10 years may be noted. The index arrives at the University of New Mexico a year or so after the date of publication.

J. **Editing:** Good

K. **Document availability:**

1. **Type of library:** University, research, or special libraries with an interest in anthropology will hold many of the titles indexed in Al.

2. **Document delivery:** Photocopies of indexed articles are available for 15p per exposure, plus postage and handling, from the Museum of Mankind Library, 6 Burlington Gardens, London W1X 2EX, Telephone 01-323-80-31.

3. **Clearly stated?** Yes

L. **Cost:** The 1991 subscription rate was $95 U.S. dollars

M. **Comparisons with related titles:** There are some obvious differences between the Anthropological Index and comparable titles. Anthropological Abstracts, another index with world-wide coverage of articles in all fields of anthropology, includes fewer titles and is limited to English language journals only. On the other hand, it does provide abstracts of the articles and a quarterly list of periodicals indexed, as well as quarterly and cumulative, annual author and subject indexes. Anthropological Literature is similar to Anthropological Index in providing worldwide coverage of international journals in anthropology. It is comparable in the number of periodical titles indexed, but it includes about 200 edited volumes as well. Another similarity is that it indexes holdings at a particular institution, in this case, the Tozzer Library at Harvard. The chief points of difference are mostly in favor of Anthropological Literature. Its scope is clearly stated; each issue contains subject and author indexes, which accumulate in each volume. And, of course, the arrangement by subsdiscipline makes it easier for those whose research is more subject oriented than geographically oriented.

N. **Summary of positive aspects:** Geographical arrangement, world wide coverage of international journals in many languages, a balanced selection of titles indexed, clarity and readability of layout, document delivery, the wealth of information about prices and addresses, careful editing, and the use of abbreviations as per the World List of Scientific Periodicals are positive aspects.

O. **Recommendations for improvement:** The major difficulty in using this index is the lack of subject approach. It would be much improved by the inclusion of a subject index as mentioned in the November 1988 ANSS currents. Cumulative author indexes, perhaps at five year intervals, would also greatly facilitate use.

There is also a great need for an up-to-date list of the titles indexed.
Even using the Revised List of 1977, the reader may have to check each annual issue since then in order to locate the bibliographic information needed. An annual list, if not a quarterly one, would be appreciated.

Other suggestions include: a statement of scope; instructions for the user; wider inner margins to ensure legibility after binding; and an electronic database.

**Electronic Format:** None

**Microform Format:** According to ANSS currents for November 1989, *Anthropological Index* is available on microfiche for $1,400 from Mindata Ltd., Bathwick Hill, Bath BA2 6LA, and includes references to articles published in over 1,000 periodical articles from 1963 through 1988. This information is not, however, given in the *Index* itself.

**Anthropological Literature: An Index to Periodical Articles and Essays**

Published by the Tozzer Library, Harvard University. Edited and indexed by Julia A. Hendon.

Reviewed by: David Carpenter, February 1992

**A. Issues Reviewed:** Volume 11, nos. 1-4, 1989 and volume 12, nos. 1-4, 1990. Although dated 1989 and 1990 respectively, volume 11, nos. 3-4 were published in 1990 and volume 12, nos. 1-4 were published in 1991.

**B. Frequency:** Quarterly, with annual cumulations in the fourth issue.

**C. Introduction:** *Anthropological Literature* indexes selected periodicals and selected "works and series" owned by the Tozzer Library of Harvard University. The Tozzer Library's extensive holdings constitute an outstanding anthropology collection, which provides a rich resource from which to compile this index. With volume 11, significant changes in *Anthropological Literature* were made, which included a return from microfiche to paper format. An editorial statement in volume 11 provides a concise overview of the index's status and describes the reasoning behind, and source of financial support for, returning the index to a paper format. In this analysis, I refer to communications from Nancy Skipper's unpublished 1987 Bibliography Committee analysis of the microfiche version of *Anthropological Literature* (volumes 6-8). This earlier analysis was well-done and contained comments and recommendations which are still quite pertinent to an examination of this index.

**D. User aids/instruction:** "Explanatory Notes" in each issue contain brief, succinct, and clear descriptions of the scope, contents, and structure of *Anthropological Literature* (hereafter also referred to as *AL*). Other comments describe coverage, indexing factors, publication, and printing information. Much more information about the index's structure and features is now provided than was contained in the microfiche format. The format of bibliographic citations is explained, with a sample entry provided. A list of abbreviations used for geographic names and other terms is also included (journal names are not abbreviated). The description of the subject index and subject heading practice is substantially expanded and improved. Users are likely to find *Anthropological Literature* easy to use even if they neglect to read the explanatory notes.

**E. Scope:** *Anthropological Literature* is world-wide in scope and continues to provide the most comprehensive index available for anthropology and archaeology. A clear statement of scope is provided within each issue. Additional information is now provided about the types of documents not included in the index.

**F. Coverage:**

1. **Subjects covered:** *AL* includes articles from the following anthropology subject subfields: archaeology, biological and physical anthropology, cultural and social anthropology, and linguistics. It also covers "research in related fields/topics of general interest," previously labelled "general/method/theory," which includes articles from related fields such as sociology and ethnohistory.

2. **Geographic areas covered:** *AL* is international in scope, with 65% of the journals indexed in volume 11 and over 75% of the journals indexed in volume 12 published outside the United States.

3. **Languages included:** Emphasis is placed on journals and works published in Western European languages. Articles in other languages are indexed only if a title in English or one of the other Western European languages is provided in the source publication. Although no original translating is attempted, all Cyrillic characters are transliterated. The Tozzer Library does not collect materials written in Chinese, Japanese, or other Asian languages.

4. **Publications included or excluded:** *AL* includes references to journal articles, edited works, series, and research reports. Short communications are included, if these communications have an author listed, a bibliography, and are two or more pages in length. Obituaries containing at least a partial bibliography may also be included. Review articles, appreciations, or biographical sketches may be included, if these documents have an ascribed author, a bibliography, a separate title, and are two or more pages in length. Beginning with volume 11, no. 3, individual articles in edited works such as festschriften and proceedings of conferences are also included. *AL* continues to exclude book, software, film, and video reviews. It also omits references to bibliographies, interviews, conference reports, editorials and letters, reports on symposia, and, in general, any document that is two pages or less in length. Each issue of *AL* contains a "List of Journals Indexed" and a "List of Edited Works and Series Indexed." Annual cumulations of both lists are provided within the fourth issue of the volume.

Volumes 11 and 12 do not note the total number of publications indexed per volume. A count of titles for volume 11 found that 414 periodicals and 89 edited works and series were indexed. 403 periodicals and 105 edited works and series were indexed for volume 12. Looking back, the scope note for volume 10 stated that "more than 1,000 periodicals and 150 collections of essays are indexed annually." Skipper had found that volume 8 (1986) listed "105 books and approximately 600 journals." She stated that "the latter figure is perplexing when compared with the 1,175 serials covered in 1983 (calculated from the base list published in fall 1979, vol. 1, no. 4 with adjustments for the additions and cessations listed in issue no. 4 each subsequent year.)." The cause for these widely varying figures for the
number of publications indexed by different volumes of AL remains unclear. Has the scope of the index been narrowed considerably? If so, what are the common characteristics of those titles dropped from the indexing scope?

G. Format: AL was published in paper format (5 1/2" X 8 1/4") from volume 1 (1979) - volume 5 (1983). From volume 6 (1984) - volume 10 (1988) AL was published in midquality diazo microfiche format. This former microfiche format caused AL to be much more difficult to use. AL fortunately returned to a paper format (8 1/2" X 11") with volume 11 (1989). Its paper appears to be of high quality and durable. A simple pH test indicated that the paper is acid free.

1. Indexes: A subject index, author index, a list of journals indexed, and a list of edited works and series indexed are provided in each issue. Specific journal issues indexed within AL are noted for each title, which is a very useful feature for indicating coverage. All of the indexes provided quarterly in AL are cumulated annually in the fourth issue of the volume. Although there is a limit of three author names for each bibliographic citation, all authors are listed in each issue's "List of Authors Indexed." For articles with no author specified, names of editors, translators, or compilers are used instead (with an abbreviation noting role). AL uses entry numbers assigned to each bibliographic citation to direct users from subject and author entries to appropriate citations. One range of sequence numbers is used throughout the classified section. This system seems much better and more efficient than the previous index referencing structure.

2. Entries: Bibliographic citations are arranged alphabetically by the primary author's name within AL's five subject sections. Contents of bibliographic citations contain all essential publication information.

3. Citation style: Bibliographic citations are visually appealing and easy to read. Journal titles are not abbreviated. Article subtitles are provided. Entries indicate whether a document contains illustrations, and the presence of summaries in languages other than the language of the article. Citations supply the Tozzer Library call number (to be cited in submitting requests for photocopies of articles to the Tozzer Library's interlibrary loan service). Special editorial notes are included at the end of some citations. Entries in "List of Journals Indexed" include place of publication, which is important for the identification of certain journals. Full bibliographic citations, including place of publication, publisher, date of publication, and even series name and number (of works with distinctive titles) are offered in "List of Edited Works and Series Indexed". Citations in the earlier microfiche version were very densely printed and difficult to browse. The space now provided between the lines of the citations, the style of entry, and the use of bold and italic type for certain fields provides a very clear and much improved citation style over the former version of AL.

4. Print: The print used in volumes 11 and 12 is attractive and quite legible. The font and size of characters selected for the different sections of AL are well-chosen.

5. Binding: The paperback binding appears to be strong. It provides 3/4 inch left and right margins that should permit adequate room for the hardcover binding of the quarterly issues into a single volume without bringing the text too close to the inner margin.

H. Subject Access:

1. Subject Index

Vocabulary — AL has used Library of Congress subject headings (LCSH) since volume 8 (1986). Subheadings are frequently used under broader subject headings. Subject headings are also assigned to indicate geographic location of research, ethnic or national groups, time periods, archaeological site names, and Latin names of primate species. On the overall usability of AL (volumes 6-8), Nancy Skipper commented that: "The addition of a thesaurus based subject index . . . is a major improvement over the paper version of AL (1979-1983). The accessibility of materials through specific subject headings, qualified by subject subdivisions, greatly enhances the usefulness of this index . . . " However, in noting AL's switch to LCSH with volume 8 (1986), she pointed out that: "LCSH presents . . . problems—it is geared more toward the nature of books rather than journal articles, which tend to be on more specific topics; [and] LC is very slow in adding new headings over time . . . ." Anthropological Literature continues to use LCSH, but now creates additional subject terms (e.g., hoards, Marxian anthropology, taphonomy) as supplemental headings. A cumulated listing of these supplemental non-LCSH subject headings is provided in each issue. The fourth issue of volume 11 listed 12 supplemental subject terms, and 41 supplemental subject terms had been added by the time the fourth issue of volume 12 was published. This practice allows the indexers for AL to compensate for some of the inadequacies of LCSH in providing needed anthropological headings, while benefiting from its established structure.

Structure — The subject index provides an alphabetical arrangement of subject headings which are followed by the entry numbers of the articles indexed. Users then need to locate the sequence numbers within the "Bibliographic Citations" section of AL (see "Classified arrangement" below).

Cross references — No cross-references to subject headings are provided. Users are apparently expected to use LCSH volumes to find cross-references for subject headings.

2. Classified arrangement:

Full bibliographic citations are arranged by author within the five subfields of the "Bibliographic Citations" section of AL (see section F. "Coverage"). Each citation is assigned a specific number. A single range of entry numbers is used throughout the classified section. Entries in the subject index and author index use these numbers to refer users to bibliographic citations. Earlier volumes of AL had provided full bibliographic citations both within sections classified by subject and also under subject headings in the subject index. The use of entry number references is a reasonable change that saves a great deal of space previously required for the duplication of each bibliographic citation.

1. Time lag: Issues of Anthropological Literature volumes 11 and 12 were received by Vanderbilt Central Library on the following dates: for volume 11 (1989), no. 1 (09/89), no. 2 (02/90), no. 3 (05/90), and no. 4 (10/90); for volume 12 (1990), no. 1 (02/91), no. 2 (05/91), no. 3 (08/91), and no. 4 (11/91).

Volume 11 (1989) indexed 1407 issues of journals, with many journal titles having multiple issues included in the indexing of the volume.
Of the total journal issues indexed, 35% were dated 1989, 31% were dated 1988, and 35% were dated 1979-1987. Of the pre-1987 issues indexed, 87% were from journals published outside the United States. Volume 11 also indexed 89 "works and series." Over 80% of these titles were published in 1989 (53%) or 1988 (30%). Volume 12 (1990) indexed 1212 issues of journals, also with multiple issues of some journal titles indexed. Of the total issues indexed, 0.4% were dated 1991, 38% were dated 1990, 25% were dated 1989, 14% were dated 1988, and 23% were dated pre-1988. Of the pre-1988 issues indexed, 97% were published outside the United States. Volume 12 indexed 105 works and series, none were dated 1991, 73% of the titles were published in 1989 or 1990, and 27% dated pre-1989.

From a brief examination of the journal issues indexed in AL's volumes 11 and 12, it could be assumed that many of these journal issues have arrived at the Tozzer Library significantly later than their publication date due to factors related to their non-U.S. place of publication. Some of the other issues with the earliest dates may have resulted from the purchase of back issues of a title, either through the addition of a new journal or to fill in missing issues.

J. Editing: The quality of editing appears to be excellent.

K. Document Availability: While many academic libraries supporting anthropology and archaeology instruction and research are likely to subscribe to many of the "major" journals indexed in AL, other more specialized publications, especially non-U.S. journals, are likely to be available only in larger library collections, or through interlibrary loan services. Access to documents indexed in AL is virtually assured by the Tozzer Library. AL clearly states that photocopies of any article listed in its issues may be obtained by contacting the Tozzer Library's interlibrary loan service.

L. Cost: Yearly rates are $125.00 (U.S.), $130.00 (foreign, surface mail), or $135.00 (foreign, airmail).

M. Comparisons with Related Titles: Anthropological Literature, Abstracts in Anthropology, and Anthropological Index to Current Periodicals in the Museum of Mankind Library are the basic English-language indexes for the literature of anthropology. Abstracts in Anthropology offers useful abstracts and is a good reference source, but its vaguely-defined scope appears to be limited almost exclusively to English-language publications. Anthropological Literature and Anthropological Index overlap each other in scope and coverage, but AL is superior to AI in that it provides subject and author indexes (cumulated in each volume). The once proposed merger of these latter two indexes could have resulted in a new, more comprehensive index for anthropology.

Reference librarians should keep all three of the above indexes in mind when users request a periodical index for anthropology. In addition, other indexes such as the International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology, Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts, British Archaeological Abstracts, and Abstracts in German Anthropology offer specific focuses on anthropological literature through area or subject emphases. Still other indexes can provide pertinent references to particular anthropological research topics but are not dedicated to anthropology. These include such titles as Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts and America: History and Life. The Bibliographic Guide to Anthropology and Archaeology, published by G.K. Hall, provides an annual bibliography of publications cataloged by the Tozzer Library. It includes books, serials, microforms, manuscripts, maps, and videos, but does not include indexing for periodical articles. Another title published by G. K. Hall, Author and Subject Catalogues of the Tozzer Library—for which the Bibliographic Guide to Anthropology and Archaeology serves in part to supplement—had included indexing for periodical literature up through June 1983. AL was created in 1979 to provide a separate index for the Tozzer's periodical literature.

N. Summary of Positive Aspects: By far, the biggest bonus of the latest version of AL is its return to paper format. AL continues to be worldwide in scope. User instructions are clear, concise, and sufficiently detailed. Explanatory notes provide much more information about the scope, content, and features of the index than in previous volumes. Citation style is well-structured, providing full bibliographic information. The print used in volumes 11 and 12 is legible and attractive. AL's layout through each of the index's sections is well-done. Another positive aspect is the provision of a separate subject index, in addition to a classified arrangement by author within five subfields of anthropology. The inclusion of additional subject headings to supplement the lack of appropriate LCSH headings for some subjects is helpful. Photocopies of any article indexed in AL are available directly via interlibrary loan from the Tozzer Library.

O. Recommendations for Improvement:

The following recommendations are offered for the further improvement of Anthropological Literature.

1) Work toward providing a computerized on-line database and/or an Anthropological Literature database in cd-rom format as soon as possible [The Editorial in volume 11 states that "the possibility of offering AL as an on-line database or in CD ROM format is being explored"];

2) Consider creating a new, separate thesaurus of subject terms focused on anthropology and updated periodically, rather than supplementing LCSH headings with additional subject terms [A separate thesaurus of subject terms would be even more important if an on-line database or cd-rom format of AL is made available];

3) Add cross references for selected subject headings;

4) Increase the scope of indexing to include more of the periodicals received by the Tozzer Library (e.g., Anthropology and Humanism Quarterly and Anthropology Today), and to encompass book, video, and software reviews; and,

5) Consider another effort to merge Anthropological Literature with Anthropological Index, if such an opportunity again appears a possibility [The combined resources of both of these two indexes could create a strong new index for anthropology].

Bookshelf Sociology

Reported by James W. Williams

Dictionary of Symbols. (By Carl G. Jungman. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio, 1991.) A unique and authoritative work which outlines the historical development of non-iconic symbols, attempts classification by form and shape, provides concise verbal definitions, and includes a graphic index.

Index to International Public Opinion, 1989-1990. (Prepared by
Survey Research Consultants International, Inc., edited by Elizabeth Hann Hastings and Philip K. Hastings. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1991.) Features polls concerned with social, political, and economic issues of both contemporary and historical interest. This twelfth annual volume includes data from public opinion surveys conducted by reputable agencies in 165 countries and geographic regions. Many surveys include analysis by various population subgroups such as sex, age, education, and economic level.


World Hunger: A Reference Handbook. (By Patricia L. Kutzner. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio, 1991.) Compiled primarily from United Nations and World Bank sources, this work provides statistical data, print and non-print informational sources, and a directory of major organizations concerned with the problem.

Anthropology
Reported by Maija M. Lutz


Selected Musical Terms of Non-Western Cultures: A Notebook-

Glossary. Detroit Studies in Music Bibliography, No. 65. (By Walter Kaufmann. Warren, Michigan: Harmonie Park Press, 1990.) A dictionary arrangement of selected musical terms of Asia, Africa, and Oceania. The terms listed have been derived both from printed sources and orally from performing musicians.

The Co-editors are seeking a volunteer to do the design and layout of ANSS currents. If you are familiar with desktop publishing and would like to help please contact Maija Lutz or James Williams (contact as indicated below).

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