

Complaints about the production aside—and it may be read as a tribute to the stirring effect of Willinsky's assertions that the failure of the index to aid their recall seems so dreadful—this is a book to make all readers think deeply and differently about all dictionaries, those staples of all library reference collections. Worries about dictionaries' citations are not new: Sidney Landau identified similar problems with *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* in his *Dictionaries: The Art and Craft of Lexicography* (1984). But the authority of Willinsky's target dictionary and the opportunities for its revision that computerization brings make it important that his critique be read and discussed.—Virginia Clark, formerly with CHOICE, Middletown, Connecticut.

**Westerman, R. C.** *Fieldwork in the Library: A Guide to Research in Anthropology and Related Area Studies*. Chicago: ALA, 1994. 357p., paper, \$45 (ISBN 0-38389-0632-X).

Anthropology covers an enormous range of subject matter, from specific area studies to linguistics, archaeology, prehistory, primatology, and biological anthropology. Not surprisingly, the discipline has produced a vast literature scattered among several floors of any academic library. R. C. Westerman has done a great service to the discipline by gathering and organizing in a single volume a kind of superreference book on anthropology.

*Fieldwork in the Library* is not a source book on primary anthropological literature. It is a well-annotated guide to all kinds of reference materials for anthropologists: bibliographies, handbooks, review journals, dictionaries, and encyclopedias. It even discusses selected computer databases and listservs that cater to anthropological researchers.

The book is divided into two large sections. Part I organizes references by discipline and subdiscipline, which here means chapters dealing with archaeology and prehistory, ethnology and cultural anthropology, and anthropological linguistics and biological anthropology.

Part II comprises five chapters surveying reference resources on the major ethnographic areas studied by anthropologists. Separate chapters deal with resources on Sub-Saharan Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe and the successor countries of the former Soviet Union. There is a separate chapter devoted to what Westerman calls "Islamic influence and Israel." This chapter organizes materials on Israel and all the Islamic societies in the Mideast, North Africa, Central Asia, and Southeast Asia. This classification is not logically parallel to the other ethnographic areas, based as it is on religion rather than geography. Despite the inconsistency, the information presented is thorough and potentially quite useful for librarians and scholars.

There are, of course, the usual minor omissions and errors that one would expect in such a wide-ranging work. In the field of Oceanic ethnology, for instance, it was surprising to find no reference to *Pacific Studies*, which publishes significant book reviews and has a very lively and successful book review forum in which several scholars review major works and the authors of these works respond. Westerman also appears to have confused a Solomon Island bibliography with a Samoan Island bibliography (p. 275).

Chapter 1, "What Every Anthropologist Needs to Know," is a highly condensed minicourse on the range of research needs of anthropology students. It is actually intended for librarians with a limited knowledge of anthropology. This chapter introduces the organizational framework used in all the other chapters. It begins with an annotated list of general bibliographic guides, then goes on to describe current research materials such as review journals and selected scholarly journals. There are sections on "retrospective bibliographies" (a term few anthropologists understand), continuing indexes, encyclopedias, compendiums, and dictionaries, state-of-the-art reviews, and directories to anthropological organizations. Separate sections in each chapter

review available sources on graphic materials, electronic sources of information, and archives of unpublished materials such as dissertations.

From an anthropologist's perspective, this book is impressive for the enormous amount of work and care that went into it, yet also disappointing in its relative inaccessibility to anthropologists. In a sense, this criticism is not fair to the author's intentions. Though ALA is marketing the book as a research tool for anthropologists, the author makes it clear that the intended audience is really reference librarians who need to advise students and scholars undertaking library research. The book's introduction contains extended technical discussions of classification principles used in the book—discussions obviously meant for the librarian rather than the anthropologist. The framework of headings common to all chapters undoubtedly makes the book easier to use for reference librarians. However, this work will probably not end up finding a home on the bookshelves of many students of anthropology.

The lack of a subject index in the book is inexplicable. Finding bibliographic sources on particular ethnographic areas is relatively painless, given the book's ethnographic area focus. But locating specific references on specific areas of any subfield (e.g., medical anthropology, psychological anthropology, dental anthropology or tomography) requires a careful reading through the relevant subfield chapter in the hope of hitting upon a relevant reference. Yet it is precisely in terms of such specific subtopics that anthropologists pursue their research. The author is more concerned with bibliographers' categories than with those used by anthropologists themselves. A future edition of this book should certainly include a carefully constructed subject index, an addition that would make this book a truly invaluable resource for the professional anthropologist as well as the reference librarian.

As it stands, *Fieldwork in the Library* contains an impressive array of references that are potentially of great utility for anthropology students at all levels of

sophistication. But this is a book designed to be read rather than consulted. It is written in a highly discursive style that makes it less of a ready reference book than a thoughtful treatise on doing research in anthropology. As such, anyone planning to use the book would be advised to read through the introduction and the first two chapters to get a sense of how to use the book. Then the reader will be free to turn to relevant specific chapters, but these too should be read with some care rather than simply consulted. Anthropologists have far more reference resources available to them than most of them realize. Those willing to learn the language and culture of the professional bibliographer will be well rewarded by Westerman's exhaustive and thoughtful compilation.—*Bradd Shore, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.*

**McDonald, Joseph A., and Lynda Basney Micikas.** *Academic Libraries: The Dimensions of Their Effectiveness.* Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 1994. 188p., alk. paper, \$49.95 (ISBN 0-313-27269-7).

In this volume, which examines the construct of *library effectiveness*, the authors address three major questions: (1) Is it possible to establish criteria for assessing academic library organizational effectiveness? (2) Can dimensions of academic library organizational effectiveness be identified? (3) Can groups of academic libraries be identified that show high effectiveness in contrast with others which show lower effectiveness?

The data used to answer these questions come from a questionnaire sent to all academic libraries in the 264 institutions without doctoral programs in six Middle Atlantic states and the District of Columbia. The response averaged three questionnaires per institution and represented 131 institutions. The intent of the questionnaire was to measure the trait indicators of effectiveness as perceived by library decision makers at these institutions.

This research builds on Kim S. Cameron's work, which has attempted to define a construct of organizational