
Anthropology

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ANTHROPOLOGY IS AN ESTABLISHED DISCIPLINE in its own right which has biological, historical, humanistic, and sociological orientations as well. Physical anthropology is closely related to anatomy and zoology, and one of its primary journals is *Human Biology*.¹ Human evolution also overlaps with zoology and vertebrate paleontology. Archaeology to an anthropologist is a division of history dealing primarily with the cultural remains of preliterate peoples. Folklore and linguistics are clearly humanistic disciplines but within the field of anthropology are again centered on preliterate groups. Ethnology, or cultural anthropology (now commonly called "social anthropology"—almost exclusively so in Great Britain), is functionally indistinct from sociology except for its traditional preoccupation with preliterate society. The literature of anthropology is, consequently, scattered through the literature of a number of other fields, and the bibliography of anthropology was until the past decade rather chaotic. A few, very good bibliographies of certain geographical areas had been published, but there was no general bibliography of the field of any consequence.

General Bibliographies.

The *Cumulative Index to Current Literature on Anthropology and Allied Subjects*,² begun by the Department of Anthropology of the Government of India in 1956, UNESCO's *International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology*,³ (1955—), the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland Library's *Index to Current Periodicals Received*,⁴ begun in 1962, and Harvard's Peabody Museum Library *Catalogue*,⁵ published in 1963 in 53 volumes, have revolutionized the state of the bibliography of the field.

The first three indexes provide current coverage of the field. The Rexford S. Beckham is Head, Technical Processes, University of California, Santa Cruz.

Royal Anthropological Institute's *Index* appears quarterly, is the most up to date, and covers all subdivisions of the field. It is divided into six sections, one on general anthropological articles and five covering studies related to geographical areas. Each of these is subdivided into five categories: general, physical anthropology, archaeology, cultural anthropology and ethnography, and linguistics. A scholar interested in the cultural anthropology of Oceania thus has only about four pages of citations to read through to keep him up to date with most of the literature in his area. UNESCO's *International Bibliography* is more comprehensive in its coverage, containing up to five thousand citations in recent years, but it does not, as its full title implies, include physical anthropology.

Harvard's Peabody Museum Library *Catalogue* is a masterpiece of retrospective coverage of the field. The Library was established with an endowment in 1877. It had two major American anthropologists, Roland B. Dixon and Alfred M. Tozzer, successively directing its development over a period of more than forty years. The quality and size of the collection, numbering 82,000 volumes and pamphlets in 1962, make it unquestionably the outstanding anthropological collection in the world. The value of its catalog is greatly enhanced by the Library's practice, starting more than fifty years ago, of analyzing its periodicals and compilations such as *Festschriften* and proceedings of congresses. As many as five thousand analyses of periodical articles have been prepared annually in recent years. The Library's catalog has been used in the past as a major source for the compilation of other important bibliographies in the field, notably Kennedy's bibliography of Indonesia (see footnote 57 below).

Though the literature of the field is well covered by the four bibliographies commented on above, there is no general, select bibliography in compact form which a student can acquire or which a faculty member might have as a part of his own working library. The author's "Basic List of Books and Periodicals for College Libraries,"⁶ is an approach toward such a select bibliography, but it includes few titles in languages other than English and practically no citations to journal articles which are basic to the student and scholar beginning research on a topic. The American Universities Field Staff's *Select Bibliography: Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, Latin America*⁷ is similarly restricted to citations of monographs and journal titles. It is not restricted to anthropological studies and is an excellent starting

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point as a guide to the monographic literature of social and cultural analysis of the areas named.

The chapter on the literature of anthropology in Berthold Hoselitz's *Readers Guide to the Social Sciences*⁸ is disappointing in its superficiality. Though intended for the "non-specialist," its utility to students beyond the second or third course in anthropology is doubtful. The chapter mentions only one journal in the field, *Ethnohistory*,⁹ using that title as an indication of a new area of research interest in the field. The chapter on anthropology in Carl M. White's *Sources of Information in the Social Sciences, a Guide to the Literature*,¹⁰ is considerably superior to the one in Hoselitz and, with its brief outline of the field, its subfields, and its representative monographs, written by Felix M. Keesing, is of value to the advanced student. It is worth expanding and publishing separately.

Though a number of major journals in the field publish many reviews of recent publications, as well as lists of publications recently received, none of these appears promptly enough to be of much use to libraries in the selection of materials for acquisition. Their value for selection purposes is to call one's attention to a title that might have been missed in publishers' announcements or in dealers' catalogs. The American Bibliographic Service's *Quarterly Check-List of Ethnology and Sociology*¹¹ serves somewhat this same minor function. It would be of more use if it listed titles in advance of publication or if it listed publications of presses other than the larger commercial and university presses. Little out of the way material turns up here.

The field has long needed a review medium for periodic assessment of the state of research of its various areas of specialization. The inventory provided by the International Symposium on Anthropology held in New York in 1952 and its two resulting publications, *Anthropology Today*,¹² edited by Alfred L. Kroeber, and *An Appraisal of Anthropology Today*,¹³ edited by Sol Tax, and the *Yearbook of Anthropology*,¹⁴ of which only one volume appeared, in 1955, provided assessments at two points in time. The relatively recent *Biennial Review of Anthropology*¹⁵ meets this need admirably and seems to be vigorous and thriving.

There is a great lack of bibliographies covering the subfields of cultural and social anthropology, in which the interest is "cross-cultural," or on the subject of the subfield, such as culture and personality, political systems, or types of kinship systems, rather than

centered on the culture area or geographical region where a pattern of behavior occurs. Felix Keesing's *Culture Change; an Analysis and Bibliography of Anthropological Sources to 1952*¹⁶ and Ethel Albert and Clyde Kluckhohn's *A Selected Bibliography on Values, Ethics, and Esthetics in the Behavioral Sciences and Philosophy, 1920-1958*¹⁷ are examples of only a few of the cross-cultural bibliographies which exist.

Physical anthropology. The literature of physical anthropology is well covered by four sources. The third volume of Martin's *Lehrbuch der Anthropologie* (2d ed., 1928),¹⁸ contains a bibliography of over five hundred pages, though unfortunately this was dropped from the third edition of 1957-59. Krogman's *A Bibliography of Human Morphology*¹⁹ covers the literature through 1939, and the current literature is covered by Section H (Abstracts of Human Biology) of *Biological Abstracts*²⁰ and by *Anthropologischer Anzeiger; Bericht über die physisch-anthropologische Literatur*.²¹

Human Evolution. Two excellent bibliographies cover human evolution, Vallois' *Catalogue des hommes fossiles*²² and Camp's *Bibliography of Fossil Vertebrates*.²³

Applied Anthropology. No bibliography of applied anthropology, a relatively new subfield dating from about 1940, has yet appeared. The bibliography in Richard Adams' and Jack Preiss's *Human Organization Research; Field Relations and Techniques*²⁴ is about the only guide, though the bulk of the literature has been published in the journal *Human Organization* (originally entitled *Applied Anthropology*).²⁵

Bibliographies of Geographical Areas

The Council for Old World Archaeology's *COWA Surveys and Bibliographies*²⁶ is a biennial series consisting of twenty-two area reports on the archaeology of the world, except for the Western Hemisphere, from Paleolithic to recent historical times. Each area report covers the last two or three years of archaeological activity in the area and consists of a survey of current work and an annotated bibliography of the more important books and articles.

Arctic Area. The Arctic Institute of North America's *Arctic Bibliography*,²⁷ which covers the world's scientific, geographical, and sociological literature relating to the arctic areas from the nineteenth century to date, is an excellent guide to the literature on the Eskimos, the Lapps, and the Siberian peoples.

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Europe. As an area of anthropological research, except for physical anthropology and archaeology, Europe has been rather slighted, and no bibliography exists of the work which has been done, except for eastern Europe in Joel Halpern's *Bibliography of Anthropological and Sociological Publications on Eastern Europe and the USSR (English Language Sources)*.²⁸

North Africa and the Middle East. This area has been well covered in the past decade by a number of good bibliographies such as Lyman H. Coult's *An Annotated Research Bibliography of Studies in Arabic, English, and French, of the Fellah of the Egyptian Nile, 1798-1955*;²⁹ Richard Ettinghausen's *Selected and Annotated Bibliography of Books and Periodicals in Western Languages Dealing with the Near and Middle East*;³⁰ the University of London's School of Oriental and African Studies Library's *Index Islamicus, 1906-1955; a Catalogue of Articles on Islamic Subjects in Periodicals and Other Collective Publications*,³¹ compiled by J. D. Pearson; Raphael Patai's *Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria; an Annotated Bibliography*,³² Henry Field's *Bibliography of Southwestern Asia*,³³ which, however, covers primarily the period 1940-1959; and Donald N. Wilber's *Annotated Bibliography of Afghanistan*.³⁴

Sub-Saharan Africa. Africa was one of the first areas of major anthropological interest to be adequately covered bibliographically, and it is still the best covered. Wilfrid D. Hambly's *Source Book for African Anthropology (1937)*, with its supplement, *Bibliography of African Anthropology, 1937-1949*,³⁵ and H. A. Wieschhoff's *Anthropological Bibliography of Negro Africa*³⁶ pre-dated the heavy concentration of interest on the continent and are still excellent guides to the earlier literature. Wieschhoff's bibliography is supplemented by Norbert Mylius's *Afrika Bibliographie, 1943-1951*.³⁷

The International African Institute has been sponsoring anthropological research in Africa since 1929, and it is one of the major publishers of the results of that research. Its *Select Annotated Bibliography of Tropical Africa*,³⁸ compiled under the direction of Daryll Forde, the director of the Institute, is a model introductory guide to the literature of a particular area or tribe. Unfortunately, the bibliography was mimeographed, issued in only a limited supply, and went out of print almost immediately.

The Institute has also published since 1950 *African Abstracts; a Quarterly Review of Ethnographic, Social and Linguistic Studies Appearing in Current Periodicals*,³⁹ and it is in the process of publishing

Africa Bibliography Series; Ethnology, Sociology, Linguistics and Related Subjects,⁴⁰ a series of volumes based on the classified catalog of the Institute's library. The main source of the catalog is the bibliography of publications which appears in the journal *Africa*,⁴¹ published for the Institute, so the citations are primarily for the period 1929 to date. These sources are supplemented by the bibliographies which appear in a monographic series published by the Institute, *Ethnographic Survey of Africa*.⁴² Socio-cultural outlines on all the peoples of the continent south of the Sahara are to appear in the *Survey*, and fifty-four volumes have been published in its eight sub-series.

The literature on Africa is also covered in the catalogs of four libraries which have been published in the past few years. These are the *Catalogue of the African Collection* of the Moorland Foundation of the Howard University Library,⁴³ the *Catalog of the African Collection* of the Northwestern University Library,⁴⁴ the *Catalog of African Government Documents and African Area Index* of the Boston University Libraries,⁴⁵ and the *Catalogue* of the Library of the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London.⁴⁶ The last named also covers the Middle East, South Asia, Southeast Asia, the Far East, and the Pacific Islands. The *Catalogue* contains 700,000 cards plus those in Chinese and Japanese.

In addition to the above excellent coverage of the continent, there are other, more specialized bibliographies, notably Cardinal's *Bibliography of the Gold Coast*,⁴⁷ Isaac Schapera's *Select Bibliography of South African Native Life and Problems*,⁴⁸ and the *Bibliographical Series* of the University of Cape Town School of Librarianship, containing, as one example, Patricia M. Stevens' *Zimbabwe Culture, a Bibliography*.⁴⁹

South Asia. This area is a bibliographical desert in contrast to the plowed fields of Africa, but three good guides to the literature have appeared in recent years. David G. Mandelbaum's *Materials for a Bibliography of the Ethnology of India*⁵⁰ was mimeographed in a limited supply, but it was used by Elizabeth von Fürer-Haimendorf in her compilation, *An Anthropological Bibliography of South Asia, Together with a Directory of Recent Anthropological Field Work*.⁵¹ The third guide is the Calcutta National Library's *Indian Anthropology*, compiled by J. M. Kanitkar.⁵²

Southeast Asia. The literature is relatively well covered by bibliographies produced as a part of Human Relations Area Files projects and by Yale's Southeast Asia Studies program. New York University's

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Burma Research Project, under contract from the Human Relations Area Files, has produced an *Annotated Bibliography of Burma*⁵³ and *Japanese and Chinese Language Sources on Burma, an Annotated Bibliography*.⁵⁴ At Yale, John Embree and Lillian Dotson have compiled *Bibliography of the Peoples and Cultures of Mainland Southeast Asia*,⁵⁵ and James K. Irikura has covered Japanese sources in *Southeast Asia: Selected Annotated Bibliography of Japanese Publications*.⁵⁶ Raymond Kennedy's *Bibliography of Indonesian Peoples and Cultures* has long been the major guide to the literature on that area. The revised edition⁵⁷ was published by the Human Relations Area Files in 1955. The Philippines are covered in the University of Chicago Department of Anthropology Philippine Studies Program's *Selected Bibliography of the Philippines, Topically Arranged and Annotated*,⁵⁸ prepared under the direction of Fred Eggan.

Central Asia and the Far East. The literature has not as yet been covered by separately published bibliographies. Roman Jakobson's *Paleosiberian Peoples and Languages; a Bibliographic Guide*⁵⁹ is the only specialized, comprehensive bibliography of importance on this whole area. The areas are, of course, covered in the comprehensive Peabody Museum Library *Catalogue* discussed above,⁵ and the Far East is covered in that as well as in the *Catalogue* of the Library of the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London.⁴⁶ The size of these two catalogs makes them prohibitive in cost, however, for many libraries and for practically all scholars.

Oceania and Australia. The bibliographic coverage of Oceania should serve as a model for other geographical areas of anthropological interest. The area is covered by an extensive but single-volume bibliography in Clyde Taylor's *A Pacific Bibliography; Printed Matter Relating to the Native Peoples of Polynesia, Melanesia, and Micronesia*⁶⁰ and more comprehensively in the nine-volume *Dictionary Catalog of the Library* of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum.⁶¹ Taylor's bibliography lists both monographic and periodical literature. It is arranged by area and subdivided by the topical classification of George P. Murdock's *Outline of Cultural Materials*,⁶² with author and subject indexes. Its comprehensiveness, subject terminology, and indexes make it one of the most valuable and easy-to-use bibliographies in the field.

Taylor's bibliography is supplemented by Floyd Cammack's *Pacific Island Bibliography*,⁶³ which is based on a selection of material in the Pacific Collection at the University of Hawaii's Gregg M. Sinclair

Library and which attempted to avoid duplication of entries in the first edition of Taylor's bibliography. It lists only separate publications, including cataloged reprints, but it is, of course, only as good as the collection and catalog of the Sinclair Library on which it is based. It includes, for example, Ida Leeson's *A Bibliography of Bibliographies of the South Pacific* (London, Oxford University Press, 1954),⁶⁴ but it omits her invaluable *Bibliography of Cargo Cults* (South Pacific Commission Technical Paper No. 30, Sydney, 1952)⁶⁵ either because it is not in the collection or because it was not analyzed in the catalog.

Notable specialized bibliographies of the area are H. L. Klieneberger's *Bibliography of Oceanic Linguistics*⁶⁶ and the bibliographies by Patrick O'Reilly which have appeared as Publications of the Société des Océanistes, *Bibliographie; Méthodique, Analytique et Critique des Nouvelles-Hébrides*⁶⁷ and *Bibliographie; Méthodique, Analytique et Critique de la Nouvelle-Calédonie*.⁶⁸

Anthropological research on Oceania has also been assessed in two monographs sponsored by the South Pacific Commission which serve also as critical introductions to the literature of the area, Felix M. Keesing's *Social Anthropology in Polynesia; a Review of Research*⁶⁹ and A. P. Elkin's *Social Anthropology in Melanesia; a Review of Research*.⁷⁰

Australia has recently been covered in John Greenway's *Bibliography of the Australian Aborigines and the Native Peoples of Torres Strait to 1959*.⁷¹ The bibliography is comprehensive in that it includes over 10,000 citations to monographs and periodical articles, but its arrangement by author with a subject index makes it difficult to use as a subject approach to the literature. There are, for example, 79 references simply to citation numbers under "Magic" and 668 references under "Language; Linguistic Studies. General."

The Americas. The anthropological literature on the Western Hemisphere is voluminous, and the subject approaches to it by students and scholars are so varied that the wealth of bibliographies which have been published on the area only begin to meet the existing needs of easy access. Gordon Gibson's "A Bibliography of Anthropological Bibliographies: the Americas"⁷² is a useful guide to 290 bibliographies published before 1955. The *Dictionary Catalog of the Edward E. Ayer Collection of Americana and American Indians* of the Newberry Library⁷³ covers the hemisphere, but its focus is primarily historical in nature with emphasis on the literature of exploration, discovery, and missionary activities. The *Journal de la Société des Américanistes*⁷⁴

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publishes an extensive annual bibliography of anthropological studies of the Americas. It runs about one hundred pages per year and is arranged by subject with an author index. The Pan American Institute of Geography and History's *Boletín bibliográfico de antropología americana*⁷⁵ publishes a number of reviews of studies on the Americas, gives the contents of journals and other serial publications devoted to anthropological studies of the hemisphere, and publishes numerous bibliographies of anthropologists whose major fields of interest are the Americas.

Juan Comas' *Bibliografía selectiva de las culturas indígenas de América*⁷⁶ is the only general anthropologically-oriented guide to the literature of the whole hemisphere. It is so selective that it serves exclusively as an introduction to the literature on any one culture or tribe. Frederick J. Dockstader's *The American Indian in Graduate Studies: a Bibliography of Theses and Dissertations*⁷⁷ and Frederick H. Douglas' *A Guide to Articles on the American Indians in Serial Publications*⁷⁸ are useful supplements to Comas' volume.

Guides to the ethnological literature are more plentiful and comprehensive than guides to the archaeological literature. *Abstracts of New World Archaeology*⁷⁹ will be a very useful tool if it ever takes on life. Only abstracts for 1959-1960 have as yet been published in five years or more of planning, advertising, and some activity.

North America. George P. Murdock set a standard for selective anthropological bibliographies twenty-five years ago with the first edition of his *Ethnographic Bibliography of North America* which has been widely praised but, unfortunately, rarely followed. The third edition (1960)⁸⁰ includes more than 17,300 titles. Two features which make it extremely useful are its classified arrangement, organized by cultural areas and within each area by tribal groups, and its listing of the more important studies of a tribe separately from the extensive listing which follows. Murdock serves both as a guide to the half dozen more important studies of the Navahos and to the several hundred studies of consequence. His work has long been the first source consulted; other works are considered supplementary.

The University of California's Bancroft Library *Catalog of Printed Books*⁸¹ supplements Murdock for the western half of North America and covers Mexico and Central America as well. Irving Rouse and John Goggin's *An Anthropological Bibliography of the Eastern Seaboard*⁸² is another useful supplement. Clyde Kluckhohn and Katherine Spencer's *Bibliography of the Navaho Indians*⁸³ is one of the few

guides to the literature of a single tribe, and Bernard J. Siegel's *Acculturation; Critical Abstracts, North America*⁸⁴ is one of the few topical guides in the entire field of anthropology.

Latin America. The *Handbook of Latin American Studies*⁸⁵ has long been one of the potentially most useful guides to anthropological literature, but it is a tool which is, strangely, rarely used by anthropologists, perhaps out of ignorance. The *Handbook*, though selective, is an extensive annotated guide to both recent monographs and journal articles. The editors are recognized authorities on their areas, and the 1963 volume contained annotations contributed by twelve anthropologists. (Item 89 below may lead more anthropologists to the *Handbook* in the future.)

The Hispanic Society of American *Catalogue*⁸⁶ is a useful guide to the literature of culture contact between Europeans and Indians of Latin America and of primitive art and other cultural artifacts, particularly for publications through the early twentieth century.

The *Handbook of Middle American Indians*,⁸⁷ a projected eleven-volume work, will be a thorough guide to the anthropological literature of Mexico and Central America. Unfortunately, its bibliographical apparatus makes it difficult to use except as an author approach. All references for each volume will appear as a single list at the end of each volume, arranged alphabetically by author and subarranged chronologically by date of publication. The number of references in the *Handbook* will probably make it a more comprehensive guide to the literature than Germán Parra and Jiménez Moreno's *Bibliografía indigenista de Mexico y Centroamérica*,⁸⁸ and it will be more up to date, but its arrangement will make it far more difficult to use. Bibliographies covering longer time spans but otherwise like Wauchope's *Ten Years of Middle American Archaeology; Annotated Bibliography and News Summary, 1948-1957*,⁸⁹ are needed for this area on which so much scholarly research is concentrated. Wauchope's volume is a consolidation of entries prepared by him during his ten years as a contributing editor of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*.⁸⁵

The *Handbook of South American Indians*,⁹⁰ edited by Julian Steward, contains a phenomenally comprehensive bibliography of the anthropological literature on South America through World War II. The third volume, for example, contains a bibliography of eighty-four pages in small print, but like the bibliographies in the *Handbook of Middle American Indians*⁸⁷ it is simply arranged alphabetically by author with no other approach provided. It takes determination to

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use this for any purpose other than to verify or to complete a reference.

Timothy J. O'Leary's *Ethnographic Bibliography of South America*⁹¹ is a long-needed companion to Murdock's volume on North America. It covers material published through 1961 and contains over 24,000 citations. It is restricted to continental South America with no coverage of Panama and the Caribbean islands, except where the latter belong to Colombia or Venezuela. It is arranged by culture area and subarranged alphabetically by tribal names for which there is an index. Bibliographies which pertain to particular tribal groups are placed at the beginning of each section and are set off from the main body of the ethnographic citations. Though O'Leary's volume is patterned after Murdock's work on North America, one of the most valuable features of the latter, the listing of major studies separately from the more comprehensive listing under each tribal name, is missing from this work.

The anthropological literature on Brazil is covered in two works compiled by Herbert Baldus, *Bibliografia critica de etnologia brasileira*⁹² and *Bibliografia comentada de etnologia brasileira, 1943-1950*.⁹³ Their contents are far more comprehensive than O'Leary's for this country, and similar coverage of other South American countries would be very useful. None of them is covered in any major work as yet.

Retrospect and Prospect

Ten years ago an anthropologist beginning research on a particular geographical area could, without too much difficulty, locate most of the important literature on his subject, for area bibliographies in the discipline have long been available. An anthropologist working on a topic without geographical boundaries, such as matrilineal descent patterns or residence rules in a variety of cultures scattered about the world, often had no choice but to follow one of the most primitive methods of gathering citations to pertinent literature imaginable. He would begin with one pertinent source he knew of, was referred to by a fellow anthropologist, or could find by scanning recent volumes of a half dozen or so journals. That first source, through its citations, would lead him to others. The search would continue until time, energy, or the appearance of new citations of use ran out. Each scholar began from scratch and created his own bibliographies.

The situation has changed radically in the past decade. There are

now three comprehensive indexes to the current literature of the field (*see* footnotes 2-4) and a superb retrospective guide to the literature and its location in one library at least, in the Peabody Museum Library *Catalogue*.⁵ Whether supplements to the *Catalogue* are published or not, it is being continued on cards at Harvard, so there are now four agencies indexing the current literature of the field, the Department of Anthropology of the Government of India, UNESCO, the Royal Anthropological Institute Library, and Harvard's Peabody Museum Library. In view of the bibliographic tools still needed in the field, this duplication of effort seems a great waste.

Few libraries and practically no scholar can afford the \$3500 cost of the Peabody Museum Library *Catalogue*. No other general, retrospective bibliography of the field exists. A concise retrospective bibliography at a price any student can afford is badly needed. Volumes modeled on Murdock's *Ethnographic Bibliography of North America*⁸⁰ and Taylor's *A Pacific Bibliography*,⁶⁰ single volume works costing \$10 to \$25, are also needed for most major geographical areas, particularly Europe, the Slavic areas and Eastern Europe, and the Far East. The International African Institute's *Select Annotated Bibliography of Tropical Africa*³⁸ would serve for sub-Saharan Africa if it were up-dated and published, not reissued in mimeographed form in a limited supply. Companion volumes to all these are needed for guides to prehistorical and archaeological work.

If the scope of the Royal Anthropological Institute's and of UNESCO's indexing activities were changed so as to coincide with that of the Peabody Museum Library's, the mechanization of any one activity could provide bibliographic data for the other two. Peabody's cataloging could, of course, if mechanized be coded to identify only periodical literature and used to print the Royal Anthropological Institute's *Index to Current Periodicals*,⁴ or coded to identify only materials pertaining to social and cultural anthropological literature and used to print UNESCO's *International Bibliography*.³ The time and effort saved could then be used to compile the concise general bibliography and the area bibliographies indicated above.

The needed bibliographies will be produced when anthropologists themselves take sufficient interest in them to compile them or to get them compiled, or when the techniques for producing them from already assembled bibliographic data have been so commonly applied in other disciplines that it is embarrassing for the profession of anthropology not to have them. There is a beneficial rivalry among social

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science disciplines, and such rivalry may on occasion result in bibliographies as well as other kinds of work. The good bibliographies in the field which do exist result largely from the interest and effort of Alfred Tozzer and Roland Dixon at the Peabody Museum, of Daryll Forde at the International African Institute, of George P. Murdock and the Human Relations Area Files which he directed, and of a few other anthropologists. Librarians, with the exception of J. D. Pearson and a few others, have been notably unsuccessful in stimulating much bibliographic activity in the field of anthropology. Attempts by librarians to get the Peabody Museum *Catalogue* published even on microfilm fifteen years ago fell on deaf ears. Perhaps the appearance of catalogs in several other disciplines under the imprint of G. K. Hall finally made that magnificent tool available in places other than Cambridge.

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