

and schemes are absent. Consider, for example, Tufts University School of Occupational Therapy, which was begun by a small group of politically connected women. Another missing perspective is that of patients. Even if we accept that supply drives demand in medicine, patient characteristics (e.g., changing frequencies of diseases and illnesses) are important. If such things as gender, individual political action, and patients had been woven into Gritzer and Arluke's market model, a powerful analysis and strong critical perspective would have resulted.

If readers of this book are interested in physicians, they will be rewarded. However, if they are primarily concerned about plural medical systems or alternative views of biomedicine, this physician-centeredness will not be helpful. The book could also be strengthened by comparisons with other societies. Rehabilitation medicine is a very different thing in the Soviet Union or Canada, for example. Medical specializations also differ.

Yet *The Making of Rehabilitation* is a straightforward, easily read volume. It is useful as a source on the history of medicine. As a treatise on medical specialization, however, it requires supplementation both with other works on rehabilitation and with more sophisticated, critical theoretical analyses.

A Guide to Alcoholism Treatment Research, Vol. III: Alcoholics Anonymous and Counseling. David Levinson, ed. New Haven, CT: HRAF Press, 1983. vii + 546 pp. \$39.00 (paper).

JOHN F. SHERRY, JR.
J. L. Kellogg School of Management
Northwestern University

This meticulously annotated bibliography is the third volume on alcoholism treatment produced by the HRAF Theoretical Information Control System (THNCS).

Whereas its predecessors explored behavioral medicine, behavior modification, and drug treatment, this volume is concerned exclusively with either the effectiveness of Alcoholics Anonymous and counseling as treatment modalities, or the influence of a particular treatment factor on treatment outcome. The *Guide* is designed as a tool to aid clinicians, administrators, planners, and researchers in selecting and retaining relevant information in the face of the knowledge explosion characteristic of the alcoholism treatment field.

Within the topic areas mentioned above, the *Guide* purports to have screened all studies published in English through 1982 and has profiled 225 findings from 134 research reports. Studies were drawn from bibliographic searches conducted by the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information, the Rutgers Center for Alcohol Studies Information Service, from abstracts of the *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, from the *Alcohol Awareness* series, and from bibliographies or literature review pieces. The author believes 90% of the relevant studies were thus captured. Four types of research designs are represented in the surveyed studies: controlled clinical trial, quasi-controlled clinical trial, multiple-group clinical trial, and single-group baseline trial. A handful of ethnographic case studies is also included to provide insight into the process of affiliation with Alcoholics Anonymous.

The volume is well organized and "user-friendly" almost to the point of distraction, as the reader is cautioned, walked through, reminded, and encouraged at virtually every turn. Part I is devoted to instructions for use. Part II contains extremely useful summaries of the surveyed findings. Part III provides the reader with indexes to the studies by main subject (e.g., prognosis-values), variable (e.g., religiosity), measurement instrument (e.g., Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test), and author (e.g., Belasco, J. A.). Part IV, the core of the

volume, is reserved for the profiles themselves. Each profile contains 45 items of information, derived from the analysis of the studies, and each item is carefully explained. The profile is essentially a statement of a finding and a description of the research that produced it, the hallmark of the HRAF-THNCS approach. The reader is provided with enough methodological information to assess the trustworthiness, plausibility, and thoroughness of the research according to his or her own canons of acceptability. The organization of the volume facilitates multiple uses and invites multidisciplinary inquiry.

The limitations of the *Guide* are perhaps its major strength. It attempts a thorough charting of limited territory. Because it has a clearly defined, circumscribed data base, material from case studies, review articles, or discussion pieces is virtually excluded. The lack of contextual materials such as found in ethnographies, histories, or Alcoholics Anonymous's "Big Book" might have been remedied by providing readers with a brief list of relevant citations to pursue at their own discretion. The author acknowledges that the findings pertain only to a small, perhaps atypical alcoholic population, and we are sufficiently alerted to limited generalizability. Within the confines of his topics and populations, the author identifies a number of research issues awaiting resolution. In all, the volume provides researchers and practitioners with the means of orienting themselves to the literature on the efficacy of two specific treatment modalities, and of interpreting studies conducted in the past several years. It may prove a comfort to clinical anthropologists embroiled in local-level controversies in which medical, folk, and negotiated models of alcoholism contest for hegemony.

Because of its bibliographic nature, the volume is perhaps more suited to library acquisition than to individual purchase. As a reference manual, it might well be used in courses on medical anthropology, counsel-

ing psychology, and research methodology. It is also recommended as a starting point for literature searches into the efficacy of modalities, and as a model for coding data in such studies.

Applied Anthropology: A Practical Guide. Erve Chambers. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1985. ix + 258 pp. \$20.95 (cloth).

JUDIT KATONA-APTE
United Nations and Agency for
International Development

This book attempts to synthesize the field of applied anthropology and the notion of policy in a historical context. Two chapters are devoted to "Specialization in Applied Anthropology," two to policy, one to "Fundamentals of Applied Research," and one to the profession of applied anthropology. Each chapter ends with a section called "Perspective," which is a useful summary of the major points, followed by an annotated list of recommended readings. Some good examples from work done by applied anthropologists are discussed.

While the book reviews major approaches to applied research, it is really neither practical nor a guide and will not help those who are looking for information on how to do or how to teach applied anthropology. The closest it comes to being a guide is when it provides five criteria of utility that describe the "minimal characteristics of effective applied work," that is, accessibility, relevance, significance, prospect, and credibility (pp. 205-207).

The concept of "applied anthropology" is nowhere defined, though a few of its aspects are elaborated: "It is not, . . . simply a matter of taking what we learn in anthropology and trying to use these insights in practical problem solving" (p. 8); "the knowledge sought by applied anthropologists . . . is typically derived from a need to make a decision concerning some aspect