

## Books

**Baltes, Margret. M. 1996. *The Many Faces of Dependency in Old Age*. New York: Cambridge University Press.**

Margret Baltes challenges the view that dependence is a negative and unnecessary consequence of aging. In this important new volume, she presents her theory of learned dependency based on twenty years of research, which holds that dependency plays an important role in successful aging and is a resourceful adaptation to aging losses. This book attempts to correct the bias toward the virtues of independence over the vicissitudes of dependence, a predominantly North American view. It stresses that dependencies are not always dysfunctions, representing loss. Baltes also incorporates European, Japanese and feminist ideas about juxtaposing individuality and connectedness in the mature adult.

**Baltes, Paul B. and Ursula Staudinger. (editors.) 1996. *Interactive Minds: Life-Span Perspectives on the Social Foundation of Cognition*. New York: Cambridge University Press.**

*Interactive Minds* emphasizes social transaction and communication between minds without implying particular mechanisms and outcomes. For instance, not all products of interacting minds are positive. *Interactive Minds* also takes a life-span perspective, which is especially suited for understanding interactive dynamics of behavior and human development. Experts from a variety of fields address such issues as biological aspects of cooperation, the role of social interaction in learning, the conceptualization of linguistic knowledge, and peer problem solving. In a concluding "Epilogue", implications are presented for various fields, including education, developmental and cognitive

psychology, and cultural anthropology.

Contents: I. General Theoretical Framework. 1. The Evolution of Cooperation: Within and Between Generations, *P. Hammerstein*. 2. Interacting Minds in a Lifespan Perspective: A Cultural-Historical Approach to Culture and Cognitive Development, *M. Cole*. 3. Essentially Social: On the Origin of Linguistic Knowledge in the Individual, *W. Klein*. 4. Knowledge and the Construction of Women's Development, *G. Labouvie-Vief*. II. Interactive Minds. 5. Peer Interactive Minds: Development, Theoretical, and Methodological Issues, *M. Azmita*. 6. Collaborative Rules: How People are Supposed to Work with One Another, *J. Goodnow*. 7. The Lifelong Transformation of Moral Goals Through Social Influence, *D. Williams*. 8. Adults Telling and Retelling Stories Collaboratively, *R. A. Dixon*. 9. Planning About Life: Towards a Social-Interactive Paradigm, *J. Smith*. 10. Wisdom and the Social-Interactive Foundation of the Mind, *U. Staudinger*. III. Interactive Minds: Perspectives from Cognitive and Educational Psychology. 11. Rationality: Why Social Context Matters, *G. Gigerenzer*. 12. Styles of Thinking, *R. J. Sternberg*. 13. Cooperative Construction of Expert Knowledge: The Case of Knowledge Engineering, *G. Strube*. 14. Communities of Practice Towards Expertise: Social Foundation of University Instruction, *H. Mand*. IV. Epilogue: Reflections and Future Perspectives. 15. Cognitive Psychology, *P. Graf*. 16. Developmental Psychology, *L. Carstensen*. 17. Educational Psychology, *F. Weinert*. 18. Cognitive and Cultural Anthropology, *R. Shweder*.

**Bolles, A. Lynn. 1996. *Sister Jamaica: A Study of Women, Work and Households in Kingston*. Lanham, Maryland: University Press of America, Inc.**

*Sister Jamaica* is about women factory workers, their households, jobs, and lives in Kingston during the destabilization of the Michael Manley (1978-79) administration. It shows how these working class women and their household members achieved access to scarce resources and survived a national political and economic crisis. The author argues that such achievements were the result of these women and their households exercising a variety of traditional and contemporary cultural, social and economic options. Bolles looks at the influences of race, class and gender, emphasizing women's roles in kinship, kindredship and domestic organization. Domestic chores, cash flows, and networks of exchange are examined in order to illustrate which household member performed what kind of task and under what kind of circumstances. The division of labor among 127 households is examined. Finally, Bolles looks at the factories and female work forces against the background of international capitalism. This text will provide beneficial reading for introductory anthropology classes and courses in women's studies, Afro-American studies, and Caribbean and Latin American studies.

**Bukowski, William M., Andrew F. Newcomb, and Willard W. Hartup. (editors.) 1996. *The Company They Keep: Friendship in Childhood and Adolescence*. New York: Cambridge University Press.**

*The Company They Keep* provides a forum in which a group of internationally recognized scholars presents the major conceptual issues, themes, goals, methodological strategies and findings from their research on friendship. Contributors explore a variety of topics, including cultural variations in children's and adolescents' friendships, the association between friendship and cognitive and personality development, the effect of friendship on adjustment, and the links between experience within the family and relationships with friends.

Contents: 1. Friendships and Their Significance in Childhood and Adolescence: Introduction and Comment, *William M. Bukowski, Andrew F. Newcomb, Willard W. Hartup*. I: The Nature of Friendship, Its Measurement, and Development. 2. Amicitia, Drujba, Shin-yu, Philia, Freund, Friendship: On the Cultural Diversity of a Human Relationship, *Lothar Krappmann*. 3. The Measurement of Friendship Perceptions: Conceptual and Methodological Issues, *Wyndol Furman*. 4. The Earliest Friendships, *Carollee Howes*. 5. Determinants of Friendship Selection and Quality: Developmental Perspective, *Frances E. Aboud and Morton J. Mendelson*. II: Interdependence of Relationship Systems. 6. Parents' Interpersonal Relationships and Children's Friendships, *Anna Beth Doyl and Dorothy Markiewicz*. 7. Individual Differences in Friendship Quality: Links to Child-Mother Attachment, *Kathryn A. Kerns*. 8. Need Fulfillment, Interpersonal Competence, and the Developmental Contexts of Early Adolescent Friendship, *Duane Buhrmester*. 9. Closeness and Conflict in Adolescent Peer Relationships: Interdependence With Friends and Romantic Partners, *Brett Laursen*. III: Friendship and Its Relations to Other Aspects of Development. 10. Cooperation, Close Relationships, and Cognitive Development, *Willard W. Hartup*. 11. Friendship and Morality: (How) Are They Related?, *William M. Bukowski and Lorrie K. Sippola*. 12. Friendships of Maltreated Children and Adolescents: Contexts for Expressing and Modifying Relationship History, *Joseph M. Price*. IV: Friendship and Adaptation. 13. The Developmental Significance of Children's Friendships Relations, *Andrew F. Newcomb and Catherine L. Bagwell*. 14. Linkages Between Friendship and Adjustment During Early School Transitions, *Gary W. Ladd and Becky J. Kochenderfer*. 15. Exploring the Effects of Friendship Quality on Social Development, *Thomas J. Berndt*. 16. Distinguishing Friendship from Acceptance: Implications for Intervention and Assessment, *Steven R. Asher, Jeffrey G. Parker and Diane Walker*.

**Canary, Daniel J., William R. Cupach, and Susan J. Messman. 1996. *Relationship Conflict: Conflict in Parent-Child, Friendship, and Romantic Relationships*. Newbury Park, California: Sage Publications.**

What distinguishes most successful relationships from unsuccessful ones is not the absence of conflict, but how conflict is managed. *Relationship Conflict* skillfully portrays the different types of conflict that we encounter in our most significant personal relationships: parent-child, friendship, and romantic relationships. The authors capture the essence of current research and theory to shed light on conflict's role in human interaction. Drawing from the findings of multiple disciplines, this volume analyzes from childhood friendships to dating and married relationships. The result is a richer understanding of interpersonal involvement accessible to close relationship researchers, and professionals and students in many service-based fields.

**Chesler, Mark A. and Barbara K. Chesney. 1995. *Cancer and Self-Help: Bridging the Troubled Waters of Childhood Illness*. Madison, WI: The University of Wisconsin Press.**

Written for and about the special population of parents of children with cancer, this book explores the remarkable effectiveness of self-help groups and profiles their rapid rise as a resource complementing traditional health care. Mark A. Chesler and Barbara K. Chesney draw on their experience as members of such groups and on a combined thirty years of research on self help. They provide essential information for families of children with cancer (and other chronic life-threatening illnesses), for health-care professionals working with them, and for scholars of self-help and psychological processes in health care — including explanations of how self-help groups function, why they are effective, and how they can be created and maintained.

The authors show that, through self-help groups, parents can learn coping skills, find personal affirmation and mutual support, and share the wisdom gained from their experiences. Chesler and Chesney find that group participation improves parents' coping capabilities in the face of terrible odds and fosters an increased sense of empowerment as they care and advocate for their children in an increasingly complex health-care system.

*Cancer and Self-Help* distills the experiences of more than fifty self-help groups and their members over twelve years. It also places cancer self-help groups in a larger context, comparing them to other social movement organizations and to other strategies for personal coping and change. The book includes the voices of individual parents and professionals recounting their experiences; detailed examples of group activities, programs, operating procedures, and organizational structures; fundamental, how-to information on forming a self-help group; comments on the roles and dilemmas of health-care professionals in these groups and on the medical care system as a whole; and interpretations of these individuals and organizational dynamics.

Contents: Part 1: Introductions and Frameworks for Understanding Self-Help and Childhood Cancer: Laying the Bridges' Foundations. 1. Introduction to Self-Help and Self-Help Groups. 2. The Challenge of Childhood Cancer: Stress, Coping, Social Support, and Empowerment. 3. Action Research with Self-Help Groups: Methods Used in this Volume; Part 2: The Activities and Operations of Self-Help Groups: What the Bridges Look Like. 4. What Self-Help Groups Do. 5. How Groups are Organized and Operated; Part 3: Patterns of Participation and Outcomes: Crossing the Bridges. 6. Self-Help Group Participation: Who Joins and Why. 7. How People Benefit from Self-Help Groups: The Outcomes of Participation. Part 4: Working with the Medical System: Bridging Parents and Professionals. 8.

Roles of Professionals in Self-Help Groups. 9. Consumer-Provider Conflict and the Mobilization of Consumer Activism; Part 5: Broader Views of Self-Help Groups: Other Bridges in Other Times and Places. 10. Self-Help Groups Over Time: Stability and Change. 11. Other Self-Help Groups - For Other Life Crises, in Other Cultures, Other Nations; Part 6: Practical Guidelines and Helpful Hints: Building Your Own Bridges. 12. Practical Guidelines for Self-Help Group Development and Maintenance; Appendix A: Methods of Inquiry; Appendix B: A Note for Parents Seeking a Group.

**Cutrona, Carolyn E. 1996. *Social Support in Couples: Marriage as a Resource in Times of Stress*. Newbury Park, California: Sage Publications.**

Skillfully weaving together the latest research with engaging case examples and practical applications, author Carolyn E. Cutrona offers an in-depth analysis of how committed partners can serve as resources for each other in stressful scenarios. Beginning with a fresh overview of definitions and concepts, *Social Support in Couples* articulates the vital components of intimate support systems. This informative volume explores the phenomenon of marital communication through real-life interactions, focusing on gender-related differences, the interplay between supportive and destructive interactions, and stress experienced during chronic/ disabling illness.

**Engeström, Yrjö, and David Middleton. (editors.) 1996. *Cognition and Communication at Work*. New York: Cambridge University Press.**

This book brings together contributions from researchers within various social science disciplines who seek to redefine the methods and topics that constitute the study of work. They investigate work activity in ways that do not reduce it to a “psychology” of individual cognition or to a “sociology” of societal structures and communication. A key theme in

the material is the relationship between theory and practice. Mindful practices and communicative interaction are examined as situated issues at work in the reproduction of communities of practice in a variety of settings including: courts of law. computer software design, the piloting of airlines, the coordination of air traffic control, and traffic management in underground railway systems.

Contents: 1. Introduction: Studying Work as Mindful Practice, *Y. Engeström, D. Middleton*. 2. Distributed Cognition in an Airline Cockpit, *E. Hurtchins, T. Klausen*. 3. Constituting Shared Workspaces., *L. Suchman*. 4. Seeing as Situated Activity: Formulating Planes, *C. Goodwin, M. Harness Goodwin*. 5. Convergent Activities: Line Control and Passenger Information on London Underground, *C. Heath, P. Luff*. 6. Users and Designers in Mutual Activity: An Analysis of Cooperative Activities in Systems Design, *S. Bødker, K. Grønbeæk*. 7. System Disturbances as Springboard for Development of Operators’ Expertise, *L. Norros*. 8. Expert and Novice Differences in Cognition and Activity: A Practical Work Activity, *E. A. Laufer*. 9. The Tensions of Judging: Handling Cases of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol in Finland and California, *Y. Engeström*. 10. Talking Work: Argument, Common Knowledge and Improvisation in Teamwork, *D. Middleton*. 11. Scientific “Genius” and Laboratory Signatures, *C. Mukerji*. 12. Experience and the Collective Nature of Skill, *H. Shaiken*. 13. Working Together: Symbolic Interactionism, Activity Theory and Distributed Artificial Intelligence, *S. L. Star*. 14. On the Ethnography of Cooperative Work, *A. Raethel*.

**Feher, Beverly. 1996. *Friendship Processes*. Newbury Park, California: Sage Publications.**

*Friendship Processes* examines exactly how friends give meaning to our lives and why we rely so heavily on them. Broad in its coverage, the book is process oriented and research based with each phase of the friendship

documented by empirical research. The result is a conceptual framework that illuminates the fascinating components of how we make friends, how we become close, how we maintain friends, and how friendships deteriorate and dissolve.

relational algebra. All described measures are implemented in computer programs CENTRAL and FLOWIND.

*Ferligoj, Anuska and Valentina Hlebec. (In)Sensitivity of Central Measurements in Social Networks. 139-145.*

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**Ferligoj, Anuska and Anton Kramberger. 1993. Metodoloski Zvezki. Vol 9. *Developments in Statistics and Methodology: Proceedings of the International Conference on Methodology and Statistics*. Ljubljana, Slovenia: University of Ljubljana.**

In a survey a (complete) social network can be measured in many different ways: different types of questions can be formulated, different methods for naming related actors can be used. In this process measurement errors are present. Different measurement instruments can produce more or less different measured social networks. Some studies (Holland and Leinhardt 1973; Sudman 1985, 1988; Hlebec 1993) has shown that the recognition produces a richer network than the recall. The effect of question wording and methods of naming related actors or the results should be studied more systematically also in the field of social network analysis as measurement errors can effect the structure of a network significantly.

Chapters of Interest:

*Hlebec, Valentina. Recall Versus Recognition: Comparison of the Two Alternative Procedures for Collecting Social Network Data. 121-128.*

In the paper the results of an experiment in measuring the effect of two alternative methods for collecting social network data are presented. Recall and recognition of the communication flow, identified between twelve members and advisers of the Student Government of the University in Ljubljana, were compared according to (1) the size of egocentric networks, and (2) the stability of naming. The hypotheses were: (A) the average size of the recalled egocentric network would be smaller than the recognized one and the differences would be minor, and (B) the respondent with larger recalled network would have larger recognized network. All hypotheses were confirmed for one of the three defined relations. Difficulties with the two other relations could be explained by the two different content criteria included in the questions for identifying these two relations.

In the paper the communication flow in a small homogeneous network of twelve members and advisers of the Student Government of the University of Ljubljana in May 1992 was measured by two similar questions and each of them by two methods: recall and recognition. The effect of four types of measurement instruments on estimation of prominence or influence of actors in the network is studied. Actor prominence was measured by six centrality indices: in-degree point centrality indices, in-closeness global, centrality indices (Sabidussi 1966), and Freeman's betweenness index (1979). These indices are based on geodesic paths. The most interesting findings of this study are: The more complex centrality indices (e.g., betweenness indices) are more effected by measurement errors than the simpler centrality indices (e.g., degree indices). The more central or prominent the actors are in the network, with less errors they are listed by the other actors.

*Batagelj, Vladimir. Centrality in Social Networks. 129-138.*

In the paper an introduction to main social networks centrality measures is given. A new view on these measures is proposed, based on

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**Ferligoj, Anuska and Anton Kramberger. 1995. Metodoloski Zvezki. Vol 10. Contributions to Methodology and Statistics: Proceedings of the International Conference on Methodology and Statistics. Ljubljana, Slovenia: University of Ljubljana.**

Chapters of Interest:

*Makarovic, Jan. Sets and Networks: Two Research Approaches. 207-218*

Any phenomenon may be described either as *set* or as *network*. Set refers to description of *elements* of a given whole, while network refers to their *connections*. If every element in a set is equal to any other, we have to do with a *full* set. If no element in a set is equal to any other, we have to do with an *empty* set. Likewise, if every element in a network is connected with all others we have to do with a *full* network; if none of them is connected with any other, we have to do with an *empty* network. Durkheim's theory of social evolution is a classical instance of investigation into the correlations between set and network aspect of reality, although Durkheim himself was not aware of it. According to him, social solidarity (a special kind of social network) may be dependent either on *similarity* (full set) or upon *differences* (empty set) between people. In the first case, we have to do with *mechanical* solidarity, in the second with *organic* one. Similar considerations may be met in Spencer, Marx, and others. The explicit use of the logic of sets and the logic of networks may clarify them and prevent logical misunderstandings that are rather frequent in sociological theory.

*Ferligoj, Anuska and Valentina Hlebec. Reliability of Network Measurements. 219-232.*

The data of a (complete) social network can be collected by a survey. In order to estimate the quality of a survey (e.g., reliability, validity) one can be interested in different aspects of data quality, e.g., the quality of a single ques-

tion, the quality of a single method, the overall quality of a composite of questions measured by one method, or the overall quality of a single question measured by several methods.

In this paper the reliability of complete network measurements is studied. For this purpose student support relations among thirteen students of the Social Science Informatics second year class (1992/ 93) are measured with four different questions and three different scales. Cronbach's alpha and Armor's theta coefficient are used on vectorized relational matrices to estimate the overall reliability of the composite of four questions measuring support relations by one method. True score MTMM approach to measure reliability of a single question is also used.

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**Frankel, Jefferey A., Giampaolo Galli, and Alberto Giovannini, (editors). 1996. The Microstructure of Foreign Exchange Markets. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.**

The foreign exchange market is the largest, fastest-growing financial market in the world. Yet conventional macroeconomic approaches do not explain why people trade foreign exchange. At the same time, they fail to explain the short-run determinants of the exchange rate.

These nine innovative essays use a microstructure approach to analyze the workings of the foreign exchange market, with special emphasis on institutional aspects and the actual behavior of market participants. They examine the volume of transactions, heterogeneity of traders, the time of day and location of trading, the bid-ask spread, and the high level of exchange rate volatility that has puzzled nay observers. They also consider the structure of the market, including such issues as nontransparency, asymmetric information, liquidity trading, the use of automated brokers, the relationship between spot and derivative markets, and the importance of

systematic risk in the market.

This timely volume will be essential reading for anyone interested in the economics of international finance.

**John, Randy A. 1996. *Social Integration of an Elderly Native American Population*. Hamden, Connecticut: Garland Publishing.**

There is a paucity of literature on Native Americans within social gerontology. This pioneering study examines the effects of gender, health status, marital status, and retirement upon the social integration of an elderly Native American population. The results indicate that the socially integrated Seneca elders on the Allegheny Reservation were more likely to be female, in better health, married, and employed at least part-time. Health Status was the most important predictor, and marital and employment status were the second and third most powerful determinants of social integration. Not one of the Seneca elders who worked was socially isolated. In the early 1960s, the social integration of the elderly Senecas was permanently affected by their involuntary relocation when the U. S. Government built the Kinzua Dam and flooded their traditional land and homes. This displacement of the Seneca's fostered age-segregated socialization patterns as the elders banded together in response to the changes. Increasing interdependence among the elderly was a response to the erosion of the traditional extended family network. Ironically, the emergence of non-traditional structures, such as the Senior Jobs Program created by the Older Americans Act of 1965, now serves to promote social integration of this indigenous, traditional elderly Indian reservation population.

**Josselson, Ruthellen. 1995. *The Space Between Us: Exploring the Dimensions of Human Relationships*. Newbury Park, California: Sage Publications.**

Contents: Preface. 1. The Discourse of Relatedness. 2. Yearning (Wo)Man. 3. Holding. 4. Attachment. 5. Passionate Experience. 6. Eye-to-Eye Validation. 7. Idealization and Identification. 8. Mutuality and Resonance. 9. Embeddedness. 10. Tending (Care). 11. Sex Differences in Relatedness. 12. Notes on Love. Resource A. About Relational Space Maps and Interviews. Resource B. The Dimensions and Their Pathological Poles. Notes. References. Index.

**Kerbo, Harold R. and John A. McKinstry. 1996. *Who Rules Japan? The Inner Circles of Economic and Political Power*. Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers.**

Fifty years ago, a new alliance of Japanese elites sparked the miraculous transformation of their country from a land decimated by war to an economic superpower that would become the envy of the world. These elites represented the best and brightest of Japan and they were willing to make great sacrifices for the prosperity of their people. Now, this same elitist system may be the nation's downfall. The new elites who replaced the pre-World War II *zaibatsu* elite have formed their own brand of upper class rule based on corporate control and domination of the state. Intent on solidifying their power through arranged marriages and interlocking families, many Japanese believe the new elite has become corrupt and self-serving. The resulting inequality has spurred growing anger among the non-elite classes. At a time when stability defines the new world order, Japan faces its greatest threat — the threat from within.

Bound to be controversial, *Who Rules Japan?* is a study that expertly connects the country's economic, cultural, historical, and political facets. Kerbo and McKinstry explain how this new type of upper class has gradually spurned the "traditional" ideals of democracy in favor of an elitist approach that exploits the masses and causes ominous unrest. As a result, Japan is now confronted with a critical turning point

in its history. The elites must choose between consolidating their personal power by continuing to resist change or beginning to make necessary sacrifices for their nation at the expense of their own privilege and prestige. The course they take will determine Japan's fate and the shape of the world order into the next century. Unique in its approach, this book will be of interest to scholars, researchers, students, and the general reader — all those interested in understanding Japan's inner struggle.

Contents: Preface; The “Iron Triangle”: The Nature and Impact of Japanese Elites; Japan: Some Key Aspects of Social Structure and Culture; From *Bakufu* to *Keiretsu*: The Making of the Japanese Upper Class; The Corporate Elite: A New Upper Class of “Japan, Inc.”; The Bureaucratic Elite: The Guiding Hand and Training Ground for a New Upper Class; The Political Elite: Junior Partner and Protectorate; Uniting for Power: Intermarriage, *Keibatsu*, Business Groups, and Social Clubs; The *Todai* Connection: Elite Recruitment and Reproduction; Japan's Mass Society: People Control for Elite Power; Elites and the Future of Japan: Some Final Thoughts; Notes; References.

**Lampland, Martha. 1995. *The Object of Labor: Communication in Socialist Hungary*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.**

What explains the thriving private economy of Hungary's rural communities in late socialism? Why, in a Marxist-Leninist state, were utilitarian motives and individualist sentiments the most salient features of villager's economic philosophy? In this historical ethnography, Martha Lampland studies the impact of collectivization on village life, exploring the effects of socialist policies thrust upon communities against their will. Lampland argues that socialism played a crucial role in transforming labor practices and altering conceptions of time, money, and morality in the Hungarian countryside. Yet this transformation bore little resemblance to

the expectations of socialist ideologues, for the final result of these policies was the commodification of labor. The strength of Lampland's analysis lies in its historical depth, situating the socialist project within the long transition to capitalism in Hungary prior to World War II. In contrast to many observers, Lampland argues forcefully that the dynamics of socialist history cannot be ignored if we are to understand the transition currently under way.

Tracing the development of capitalism as a historical and cultural form, *The Object of Labor* will be of interest to anthropologists, sociologists, and historians.

Contents: 1. Introduction. 2. Struggling for Possession. 3. Severing Ties. 4. Reforming Notions. 5. Planning as Science, Planning as Art. 6. The Space to Work. 7. Conclusion.

**LeVay, Simon and Elisabeth Nonas. 1995. *City of Friends: A Portrait of the Gay and Lesbian Community in America*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press.**

*City of Friends* offers a practical, intelligent, and well-informed overview of what it means to be gay or lesbian. The authors seek to help gay men and women, as well as their families and friends, to better understand the institutions and communities that make up the most culturally and ethnically diverse minority in America today. Beginning with basic concepts, LeVay and Nonas define the words “homosexual”, “gay,” “lesbian,” and “bisexual” and discuss the various patterns of homosexuality in different cultures around the world. They relate the history of the gay and lesbian community in the United States, and its struggle for equal rights and social acceptance, before tackling the question — still highly controversial — of what determines an individual's sexual orientation.

*City of Friends* describes the great diversity within the gay and lesbian community: Life in the “gay ghetto.” Old lesbians in rural hide-



aways. Gay resorts. A “town without men.” Gay and lesbian Latinos, African-Americans, Asian-Americans, and Native Americans - what it means to be a minority within a minority. Lesbian and gay youth, the elderly, the deaf. Bisexuals and transsexuals. Academics, drag queens, technoqueers, publishers, softball players — all make their appearances in these pages.

LeVay and Nonas continue with a discussion of health issues (especially of the AIDS epidemic and the community’s response to it), the law, and gay and lesbian politics. They describe the cultural achievements of lesbians and gay men — their art, literature, theater, music, and dance. Finally they take a look at the spiritual life of gays and lesbians, both within and outside of organized religion.

**Lyons, Renee F., Michael J. L. Sullivan, and Paul G. Ritvo. 1995. *Relationships in Chronic Illness and Disability*. Newbury Park, California: Sage Publications.**

*Relationships in Chronic Illness and Disability* explores the interpersonal issues that arise when relationships evolve under the challenges of long-term illness. The authors provide a sensitive yet practical examination of three interactive relationship-illness processes: relationship change, supports and stressors, and relationship-focused coping. Interventions for nurturing close relationships under these difficult circumstances as well as issues of theory and method round out this much-needed volume.

**Marcus, George E. (editor.) 1996. *Connected: Engagements with Media at Century’s End*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.**

From the frontiers of cyberspace to Tibetans in exile, from computer bulletin boards to faxes, film, and videotape, the ongoing and often startling evolution of media continues to generate fresh new avenues for cultural criticism, political activism, and self-reflection.

How is contemporary life affected by this stunning proliferation of information technologies? How does the Internet influence, and perhaps alter, users’ experience of community and their sense of self? In what way are giant media conglomerates implicated in these far-reaching developments?

*Connected*, the third volume in the groundbreaking and highly acclaimed Late Editions series, confronts these provocative questions through unique experiments with the interview format. It explores both the new pathways being forged through media and the predicaments of those struggling to find their way in the twilight of the twentieth century.

**McGrew, William C., Linda F. Marchant, and Toshisada Nishida, (editors.) 1996. *Great Ape Societies*. New York: Cambridge University Press.**

The Great Apes (chimpanzees, bonobos, gorillas and orangutans) are our closest living relatives, sharing a common ancestor only five million years ago. We also share key features such as high intelligence, omnivorous diets, prolonged child-rearing and rich social lives. The Great Apes show a surprising diversity of adaptations, particularly in social life, ranging from the solitary life of orangutans, through patriarchy in gorillas to complex but different social organizations in bonobos and chimpanzees. As Great Apes are so close to humans, comparisons yield essential knowledge for modeling human evolutionary origins. *Great Ape Societies* provides comprehensive up-to-date synthesis of work on all four species, drawing on decades of international field work, zoo and laboratory studies.

Contents: Preface. Forward: Conserving Great Apes, *J. Goodall*. I: Apes Overviewed. 1. Towards an understanding of the orangutan’s social system, *C. van Schaik and J. van Hooff*. 2. Comparative socio-ecology of gorillas, *D. Watts*. 3. Comparative socio-ecology of Pan

- paniscus, *F. J. White*. II: Social Ecology. 4. Social Ecology of Kanyawara Chimpanzees, *R. Wrangham*. 5. Ranging and Social Structure of Lowland Gorillas in the Lope Reserve, Gabon, *T. Tutin*. 6. Sympatric Chimpanzees and Gorillas in the Ndoki Forest, Congo, *S. Kuroda et al.* 7. Dietary and Ranging Overlap in Sympatric Gorillas and Chimpanzees in Kahuzi-Biega National Park, Zaire, *J. Yamagiwa et al.* III: Social Relations. 8. Social Groupings in Tai Chimpanzees. 9. Coalition Strategies Among Adult Male Chimpanzees of the Mahale Mountains, Tanzania, *T. Nishida and K. Hoskaka*. 10. Male Rank Order and Copulation Rate in a Unit-Group of Bonobos at Wamba, Zaire, *T. Kano*. 11. Comparing Copulations of Chimpanzees and Bonobos, *Y. Takahata, H. Ihobe and G. Idani*. IV: Minds. 12. Conflict as Negotiations, *F. de Wall*. 13. Language Perceived: Paniscus Branches Out, *E. S. Savage-Rumbaugh et al.* 14. Reciprocation in Apes, *C. K. Hemelrijk*. 15. Chimpanzee Intelligence in Nature and Captivity, *T. Matsuzawa*. V: Apes Compared. 16. Comparative Positional Behavior of the African Apes, *D. Doran*. 17. Nest-Building Behavior in the Great Apes, *B. Fruth and G. Hohmann*. 18. Comparative Studies of African Ape Vocal Behavior, *J. Mitani*. 19. On Which Side of the Apes? Ethnological Study of Laterality of Hand Use, *W. C. McGrew and L. F. Marchant*. VI: Modeling Ourselves. 20. Savanna Chimpanzees, Referential Models and the Last Common Ancestor. *J. Moore*. 21. Reconstructions Reconsidered: Chimpanzee Models and Human Evolution, *A. Zihlman*. Afterword: A New Milestone in Great Ape Research, *J. Itani*. Appendix. Study Sites. Index.
- Montemayor, Raymond, Gerald R. Adams and Thomas P. Gullotta, editors. 1995. *Personal Relationships During Adolescence*. Newbury Park, California: Sage Publications.**
- The contributors to *Personal Relationships During Adolescence* analyze the ways in which critical interpersonal bonds are forged and maintained by presenting the current works of leading scholars and professionals.
- Rocek, Thomas R. 1995. *Navajo Multi-Household Social Units: Archaeology on Black Mesa, Arizona*. Tucson, Arizona: University of Arizona Press.**
- In a rigorous and innovative study, Thomas R. Rocek examines the 150-year-old ethnohistoric and archaeological record of Navajo settlement on Black Mesa in northern Arizona. Rocek's study, the first of its kind, not only reveals a rich array of interacting factors that have helped to shape Navajo life during this period, but also constructs a valuable case study in archaeological method and theory, certain to be useful to other researchers of non-urban societies.
- Rocek explores a neglected but major source of social flexibility in these societies. While many studies have focused on household and community-level organization, few have examined the flexible, intermediate-size, "middle-level" cooperative units that bind small groups of households together. Middle-level units, says the author, must be recognized as important sources of social flexibility in many such cultural contexts. Furthermore, attention to middle-level units is critical for understanding household or community-level organization, because the flexibility they offer can fundamentally alter the behavior of social units of larger or smaller scale.
- Wood, Julia T. and Steve Duck, editors. 1995. *Under-Studied Relationships*. Newbury Park, California: Sage Publications.**

Long-distance relationships, nonmarital cohabitation, and personal relationships over computer networks — all are examples of relationships that are growing in number but that, to date, have not been adequately researched. In *Under-Studied Relationships*, a talented team of contributors rectify existing scholarship's tendency to ignore the diverse and emergent forms of relationships that are

increasingly evident in modern society. Contributors examine such largely overlooked issues as long-lasting marriages, cultural minority relationships, gay/lesbian relationships, friendships at work, nonmarital cohabitation, long-distance relationships, and personal relationships over computer networks.

**Young, Kathryn A. 1995. *Kin, Commerce, Community: Merchants in the Port of Quebec, 1717-1745*. New York: Peter Lang Publishing.**

Merchants who traded from the port of Quebec between 1717 and 1745 are the subject

of this study. As shippers and suppliers of fur, fish, forest and agricultural products in exchange for metropolitan merchandise, they played an important role in the import-export trade of the French colonial empire. The book examines the seventy-six men and women of Lower Town, their kin relations, and the commerce that took place. It is sketched in by an analysis of material culture and collective biography. Several detailed case studies reveal these merchants to be more than itinerant traders to Quebec. Rather, their attachment to the colony suggests that they were the beginning of a Canadian commercial society.