

the recent excavation of an Iron Age settlement some 120 miles from Dobe puts pastoralists in easy reach for at least the past 1000 years (6).

Thus, whereas Lee is inclined to concentrate on a particularistic view of !Kung existence, the broader perspective suggested by the findings outlined above replaces his evolutionist sense of the !Kung struggling across a threshold of farming and herding (p. 116) or poised on the brink of the "Neolithic Great Leap Forward" into settled life (p. 432) with an image of them dancing between two "modes," nimble opportunists in the wider African world.

This brings us to a rather subtle implication of the view of San as persistent foragers in that that view may be seen to have rendered them somewhat less than what they really are. Emerging more as ideal than real people, they appear anachronistic in the sociopolitical theater of modern Africa. Lee's impression of the San as unwitting innocents lured into the service of cruel and ruthless Boers (p. 431) has a paternalistic cast if only because all other signs identify this alliance as one of many such opportunistic strategies that have apparently served the San well in the past. "Innocent victim" is a mere hairsbreadth from "noble savage," and given the pressures that are being applied to people like the San today it does them no great service to be rendered thus. A political scientist analyzing the present situation of Australian Aborigines at the second international conference on hunting and gathering societies (Quebec, September 1980) suggested that their current predicament is due in part to the fact that white Australians do not regard them fully as people of account, as a force to be reckoned with, in short, as *menschen*. Though it is easy to trace such attitudes back to old-fashioned anthropological writers, at the back of my mind is the persistent call, "We have met the enemy and he is us." Unwittingly victims of rigid concepts and evolutionist categories, we, the modern anthropologists, continually promulgate this view. Lee's ethnography is far too insightful and comprehensive to stay locked into a framework of economic boxes and Marxist "modes." Discarding these constraints will reveal the subject in a more realistic light and serve to free his altruism and basic love of these people from those intellectual bonds that we all share.

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## Social Psychology

**Social Exchange.** Advances in Theory and Research. KENNETH J. GERGEN, MARTIN S. GREENBERG, and RICHARD H. WILLIS, Eds. Plenum, New York, 1980. xviii, 306 pp. \$24.50.

*Social Exchange* contains 12 chapters, all related in some way to the social exchange models of Thibaut and Kelley, Homans, Blau, and others. However, major topics of social exchange research and theory, such as bargaining, cooperation and competition, and social power, receive almost no attention. In the preface, the editors state that their aims in compiling the book were to present "new voices in the arena" of social exchange theory, to act as a catalyst by bringing together work from different disciplines, and to show that exchange theory can provide a unified conceptual view of diverse phenomena. Unfortunately, none of these aims is fulfilled particularly well.

The voices in the volume are, for the most part, not new. Almost all the material has appeared previously. There are, however, some notable exceptions. Although most of a chapter on equity theory by Leventhal is drawn from earlier papers, Leventhal does present an expanded analysis of procedural fairness (in contrast to the distributive fairness of equity theory). Levinger and Huesmann, after repeating material from a previous paper on incremental exchange theory, do offer some revisions to the theory. In analyzing the patterns of outcome matrices for heterosexual dyads, Willis and Frieze present stimulating new theoretical ideas.

Investigations from different disciplines are not brought together in the book to any great extent. Eight of the chapters are by social psychologists. There are two chapters on anthropological approaches (one co-authored by an economist), one chapter on organizations, and one chapter on operant-conditioning research on animals. Work out-

side of psychology, such as by political scientists, economists, or macrolevel sociologists, receives little attention. Social psychologists will probably find the two anthropological chapters provocative. In one, Befu calls for an integration of the anthropologist's interest in describing the rules of exchange in a given society with the social psychologist's interest in analyzing the strategy of social exchange. A chapter by Pryor and Gruburn on "the myth of reciprocity" demonstrates what might be learned from this. The authors investigated whether reciprocity actually occurred in an Eskimo village and concluded that it was violated to a considerable extent. The conclusion is important for social psychology. In the usual laboratory situation, people are forced to make allocation decisions or to respond immediately to the allocations of others. Outside the laboratory, long time intervals may pass before an opportunity for reciprocity or restoration of equity occurs. Furthermore, in the frequent give and take of ongoing social relationships, keeping score in order to maintain reciprocity or equity may be difficult. Consequently, equity may be achieved mainly by cognitive adjustments, a mechanism postulated by equity theory that has received rather little attention.

The book does not show how diverse phenomena could be brought under the umbrella of exchange theory. In fact, the reader is likely to conclude that nothing much is gained by relating such topics as leadership and uniqueness to exchange theory. The chapters on those two topics would lose nothing by the dropping of any reference to exchange theory.

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## Radiobiology

**Radiation Effects on Aquatic Organisms.** Papers from a symposium, Zushi Beach, Kanagawa, Japan, May 1979. NOBUO EGAMI, Ed. Japan Scientific Societies Press, Tokyo, and University Park Press, Baltimore, 1980. xiv, 292 pp., illus. \$44.50.

The hazards associated with the disposal of radioactive wastes in marine and freshwater environments have generally been considered from the human viewpoint. However, the controlled release of radionuclides to lakes, rivers, or seas also subjects populations of aquatic organisms to increased irradiation, and