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Key: Nonverbal Communication: A Research Guide and Bibliography

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printed extra light because his Indian friends did not want to see themselves with dark skin." [1975:69].

5 Becker, in reviewing Owens' *Suburbia* (1972) and *Our Kind of People* (1975), said that "Owens' pictures are both respectful and condescending, sympathetic and contemptuous, depending on who is looking, where, and when" (1976:64). What is the basis for interpretation of symbols in each context?

6 In my paper (1977) I have shown how the logic of organizing an album reflects the ideology of the milieu in which the album exists.

7 See, for instance, Davidson's *East 100th Street* (1970), Owens' *Suburbia* (1973), and Silber's *Rural Maine* (1972).

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Mary Ritchie Key has presented us with an unusual compendium of bibliographic notes and items representing a body of material remaining from the research which led to her *Kinesics and Paralanguage* (1975). Professor Key, in her very useful and other-serving work as editor of her clearing-house, has earned the respect and gratitude of a wide spectrum of students, researchers, and interested onlookers. We have looked forward to the publication of this book to see whether it would focus more tightly upon problems left lightly touched on or broadly conceived of in her earlier discussion. This volume, however, neither in its discussion nor in its extended bibliography is definitive. The breadth of the author's interests, while productive of years of reading in the general area of body activity, leads to the presentation of a bibliography so diffuse as to suggest an absence of critical choice. And yet this judgment is probably unfair. From my point of view two contrasting theoretical frames are prevalent today in the general arena which might be termed "the relationship between human body activity and human communication." One of these positions, succinctly stated by Key, is "Human communication is body movement" (p. 5). The alternative position, which has governed my research and theory, is that the social processes involved with patterned human interaction employ the relationships between body activities. From this latter point of view "nonverbal communication" becomes that social behavior which can be seen regularly to influence human interaction even if the investigator ignores lexical behavior. All human societies possess and utilize language; they are not speechless when silent.

However, this question is perhaps moot for those who wish to get a perspective on the vast array of attitudes, observations, and reflections in these areas. I think that the "Research Guide" part of the title is a misnomer. But Mary Ritchie Key has deepened our indebtedness to her by the extended discussion (139 pages) and voluminous bibliography (approximately 300 pages). I look forward to seeing an annotated bibliography from her. I can think of no one more qualified to present one.

**REFERENCE CITED**

Key, Mary Ritchie


Reviewed by George Psathas
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This is a workbook-manual designed to introduce sociology undergraduates first to the study of visual images in their own society and second to the doing of