careers in the social and behavioral sciences. As an educator and role model, Munroe's exacting standards were well matched by her warmth and humor. During 4 major periods of fieldwork (1962-79), Ruth Munroe, and husband Robert, Munroe studied peoples in Belize (Garifuna), Kenya (Logolii, Kipsigis, Gusii, Kikuyu), American Samoa and Nepal (Newars). In 1980 she went back to Nepal on her own for follow-up work. She also went abroad repeatedly to amplify her own and others' understanding of human nature around the world at the meetings of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology.

Munroe is best known for her 36-year collaborative work with Lee Munroe in cross-cultural human development. Consistently, she brought to bear the rigor of the instruments of psychological testing—adapted with sensitivity to cultural context—on the study of human behavior and cognition. As a team, the Munroes contributed to our understanding of fathering, birth order, sex roles and sexuality, infant care, children’s work, dreams and language. Of the more than 90 journal articles, books, chapters and books she authored and coauthored, the most notable for anthropologists were published by HRAF Press. In 1996 Munroe was made an Honorary Fellow of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology, in recognition of her contributions to the growth and strength of that organization in which she played numerous key roles over many years.

Munroe led a life of dedication to science and scholarship. Her home was an important intellectual center of activity—frequently around the clock—for herself, her students, colleagues and family, an impeccable place where “data” and “findings” were major foci of discussion and excitement and where earnest deliberations were punctuated by the merriment engendered by great observational tales. Munroe is survived by her husband Melvin Konner and three children, Jonathan, Julia and Anthony. It is altogether fitting that Pitzer College is naming a research laboratory for the study of cross-cultural human development in honor of this exceptional scientist of human behavior. (Sally Nerlove; photo circa 1983)

MARJORIE SHOSTAK, 51, died October 6, 1996, in Atlanta, GA, after a 10-year battle with cancer. Although not professionally trained as an anthropologist, Shostak authored the anthropological classic Nisa: The Life and Words of a Kung Woman (1981). She coauthored another bestseller, The Palaeolithic Prescription (with Boyd Eaton and Mel Konner) and wrote over 20 scholarly papers on Kalahari ethnography, art and the life history method. The great strength of Nisa is its ability to speak to people across cultural boundaries, a credit both to “Nisa” herself—a storyteller of great depth and candor—and to Shostak, who framed Nisa’s words with insight into their shared womanhood and the human condition.

Born in Brooklyn, NY, Shostak took her BA in English literature. It was at Brooklyn College that she met Melvin Konner; she moved with him to Cambridge, MA, where she later became an associate at the Peabody Museum. Traveling to Africa in 1969 for Konner’s doctoral research, Shostak began looking for something “to do.” An excellent photographer and musician, she spent her time photographing, audiotaping and studying women’s artistic productions. Well into her fieldwork, she began recording life stories of women in the Dobe camp. She had taped several with variable results when she was introduced to a feisty, outspoken woman in her early fifties to whom Marjorie gave the pseudonym “Nisa.” The couple worked together for 11 months. Shostak resolved to return to the Dobe area (1975-76) for more work with Nisa. The book quickly became an anthropological classic, assigned reading in countless anthropology courses, and was translated into 5 languages.

In 1983 Shostak and Konner moved to Atlanta, where she became a research associate at the Institute of Liberal Arts at Emory. She also had a faculty appointment in the anthropology department, where she occasionally taught courses in life history methods and Kalahari ethnography. When her illness began to tax her strength, she returned to the anthropology department, where she occasionally taught courses in life history methods and Kalahari ethnography. When her illness began to tax her strength, she returned to the Dobe area (1975-76) for more work with Nisa. The book quickly became an anthropological classic, assigned reading in countless anthropology courses, and was translated into 5 languages.

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Shostak’s wide circle knew her as an outspoken, funny and loyal friend and colleague. Fiercely devoted to her close knit family, friends and students, Shostak was able to rise above the struggle to tax her strength, she returned to the Dobe area (1975-76) for more work with Nisa. The book quickly became an anthropological classic, assigned reading in countless anthropology courses, and was translated into 5 languages.

ELSA ZIEHM, 82, linguist, ethnomusicologist and editor of the three-volume edition of Nahua-Texte aus San Pedro Jicora in Durango (1968-76), died October 15, 1993, in Berlin. Born Elsa Harmening on March 23, 1911, to her Illinois parents, she was adopted by a family of Jewish background and given the family’s surname, Wertheim. In 1934, during her third year at U Berlin, encountering aggressive antisemitism in the linguistic department, Ziehm switched her major and went on to take her doctorate in linguistics. After graduating in 1939 she began her professional career as an assistant curator in the Lautarchiv at the old University. But with