Full Circle" advocates that we consider stakeholders "in relation to each other" so that common interests can be identified and leveraged for the improved health of the system and the people it affects (252). And the contributors also hold up the potential of PPACA as a way to implement systematic changes. But knowing what we do now about the potentially dire straights the PPACA is in given the current political climate, how do we read the contributors' optimistic suggestion that this federal policy is something we will be able to leverage to change the system for the better?

Despite this shadow of doubt, the Pathways is thoughtfully written, its sections building easily upon one another. The recurring themes are interwoven throughout to create a consistent whole, allowing the volume to logically reach its conclusions and policy recommendations of the final chapter. The research herein has obvious widespread implications not just in the arena of public health, but also for our society as a whole. After all, as the authors point out, this crisis in health care is part of a larger socio-economic crisis. And while this volume focuses on the impact the system's shortcomings is having and will continue to have on older adults, the authors consistently stress that it is not only patients who experience their health crises, but also their families and friends.

The authors employ a variety of research methods, statistical sources, and ethnography to build their cases. A broad spectrum of people contributed to the solid scholarship in this volume, giving Pathways a rich, interdisciplinary scope that bolsters its insightful suggestions for future research and policy. Many of the contributors hail from the medical field, and there is representation of the health policy, social work, and psychiatric fields, as well. These are researchers who may actually have the influence necessary to change the lives of the people they have so meticulously studied.

Like all the volumes in this Annual Review series, Pathways is intended for students, researchers and clinicians in the fields of gerontology and geriatrics. But this volume contributes useful knowledge not only to the field of aging studies, but to multiple disciplines and public policy. Anyone interested in aging studies or health care would find this volume useful and enlightening.

After reading this book, it seems that by improving care during transitions using the various suggestions the authors put forth, the impending health care and socio-economic crisis that the influx of older adults poses could be averted. However, the disconnect that all the authors identify as so dangerous during transitions of care mirrors the disconnects that tend to occur during the transitions of knowledge from research to policy and from policy to implementation. Pathways is undeniably successful in what it aims to do: providing tools to think through ways of improving the quality of transitional care for older adults in America. And the contributors do an admirable job of discussing the underlying, systematic barriers to the application of its important and well-researched conclusions. I simply wish its contributors had provided clearer pathways through the transition from research to practice.

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Hayslip, Bert, Jr.; Smith, Gregory (eds.), Annual Review of Gerontology and Geriatrics, Volume 32 2012: Emerging Perspectives on Resilience in Adulthood and Later Life. Springer. 2012. ISBN# 978-0-8261-0874-6, 299 pp, $99 (Hardcover)

This collection is a timely and excellent contribution to the study of resilience and the field of gerontology. Recognizing that resilience as a construct is complex and lacks a unified and agreed upon definition, the editors conceptualize resilience as multifaceted and multidimensional, while demanding "attention to a virtually unlimited array of interacting biological, psychological, and environmental variables that must be truly viewed from an interdisciplinary and life span perspective" (p.24). As a result, the volume is organized in two parts: the first (chapters 1 through 7) addressing domains (physiological, biopsychosocial, and environmental aspects) of resilience and the second (chapters 8 through 14) discussing application (intervention and value of resilience in specific age-related contexts). Contributors to this volume address the multidimensional nature of resilience while considering how the research has evolved and developed given its historical context. Additionally, contributors present the most pertinent issues related to the measurement and application while advising and encouraging scholars to explore the complex and unanswered questions as they investigate and develop programs of resilience research. This volume showcases prominent scientists studying resilience. Additionally, contributors review the current state of the literature and articulate trends in the frontier of resilience research at large. The content in almost every chapter is accessible, compelling, and

stimulating. The collection is intended for both lay and expert readers wishing to understand the state of resilience research as it pertains to later adulthood, and would be an excellent text for graduate courses allied with aging and adult development.

Part I of this volume details various domains and contexts for which resilience is important. Key themes are: defining and conceptualizing resilience, resilience as it pertains to major issues related to aging (immunity, cognition, stress and coping, environment, and spirituality), and the call for future research that better measures and models resilience in later life i.e., research that deals with the temporal nature of resilience as a process. In chapter 1, Smith and Hayslip provide a comprehensive discussion of resilience as a construct and adequately define and situate resilience in relation to protective factors, risk and adversity. Fagundes, Gillie, Derry, Bennett, and Kiecolt-Glaser in chapter 2 examine the biophysiological aspects of resilience in the context of immunological functioning. In chapter 3, Lavresky explores the relationship between stress, resilience, and mood disorders such as depression and anxiety. In chapter 4, Ryff, Freidman, Morozink, and Tsenkova deal with resilience in the context of emotional expression and regulation. Stine-Morrow and Chui in chapter 5 explore the need for maintaining and coping with cognitive functioning in later life as a way to enhance resilience. Aldwin and Igarashi in chapter 6 treat resilience as the key factor enabling older adults to successfully manage poor person-environment fit. In chapter 7, Ramsey discusses the role resilience plays in promoting spirituality as a resource and component of successful aging.

Part II of this volume "focuses on the application and value of resilience to a variety of issues key to successful development" (p.151). Key themes are: translating resilience into the lives of older adults and best practices for doing intervention based work in the context of resilience. In chapter 8, Walsh applies key components of resilience to later life families using a family systems perspective. In chapter 9, Rybarcyzk, Emery, Guequierre, Sharmaskin, and Bethel look at indicators of resilience of individuals in rehabilitation following a stroke, fall, or onset of a chronic condition. Bonanno, Westphal, and Mancini in chapter 10 discuss resilience in the context of individual differences in adaptive coping. In chapter 11, Sterns and Dawson consider resilience in the workplace and how it relates to the older worker. Coon in chapter 12 explores the resilience of caregivers. In chapter 13, Diehl, Hay, and Chui discuss the role stress plays in the process of recovery and resilience in the everyday lives older adults. Lerner, Schmid, Weiner, Arbeit, Chase, Agans, and Warren in chapter 14, using person-environment interactions, consider the constructs of biological and psychological resilience in the context of a lifespan developmental perspective.

Traversing the life course promises that individuals will encounter a multitude of life events, and for some these events will be sources of hardship, adversity, and trauma. What determines whether people thrive or survive when encountering these events? What circumstances increase the likelihood of having resilience, or the capacity to maneuver through adversity in a manner that protects health and well-being? Is it simply inner strength, self-regulation, or innate human capacity? Why is it important that we investigate resilience in the later decades of life? How do we translate the underpinnings of resilience into interventions and policies that benefit older adults and society at large? If you are a looking for a volume that addresses these questions and more while offering new and exciting ways to fill existing gaps in resilience research, reading this volume is a worthy investment of your time and energy.

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Jean-Marie Robine, Carol Jagger, and Eileen M. Crimmins, eds., Review of Annual Review of Gerontology and Geriatrics. v 33, 2013. Healthy Longevity: A Global Approach. Springer Publications. New York: 2013. ISBN-10: 0826109942 $95.49 (Hardcopy)

This volume is part of the series of reviews of research in aging. As the subtitle specifies, it addresses research on living longer. The sixteen chapters, each by different sets of authors, included have a consistent conclusion: with appropriate medical care, older people will live longer with less destructive effects from debilitating conditions. More people will live to be the older elderly and men will live longer than before. The effect of this older elderly aging has significant policy and fiscal implications, because appropriate treatment and monies will need to be applied to them.

The chapters address different issues that are of interest to students of gerontology, geriatrics, and especially the members of AAG. Chapter 2,