

volumes are generously illustrated in color, and the typeface is clear and easy to read.

As with any resource that attempts comprehensiveness, certain topics are included at the expense of others. There is, for example, no entry for ethnobotany or historical archaeology, although salvage and maritime archaeology are covered. Native American populations are well represented, but the indigenous peoples of Africa and Asia are overlooked to some extent. This may reflect the mostly North American and European origin of the majority of the volume's contributors. A volume such as *Encyclopedia of World Cultures* (G. K. Hall, 1991–1996) would be a better choice for these topics. There is also no discussion of writing; language and its role in human communication is more than adequately discussed, but the translation of that language into written form and its transformative power in societies is, somewhat disappointingly, not.

Small criticisms aside, however, this is an excellent resource for basic anthropological information and research. The comprehensive coverage, lively writing, and easily understandable text should guarantee *Encyclopedia of Anthropology* a place in public library collections and in academic libraries supporting undergraduate education and research.—*Amanda K. Sprochi, Monograph Cataloger, J. Otto Lottes Health Sciences Library, University of Missouri-Columbia*

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***Encyclopedia of Caribbean Literature.*** Ed. by D. H. Figuerado. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 2006. 2 vols. acid free \$199.95 (ISBN 0-313-32742-4).

For a region as rich and diverse in cultures, tradition, history, and politics as the Caribbean, reference materials covering Caribbean literature are surprisingly scarce. Perhaps it is that richness and diversity that makes creating a comprehensive encyclopedia of the region's literature difficult—"the Caribbean" can include or exclude as many areas as any particular editor sees fit. In *Encyclopedia of Caribbean Literature*, editor Figuerado includes the areas generally considered the Caribbean as well as French Guiana, Guyana, and Suriname. Figuerado's introduction explains his choice to include other areas by stating that the idea of the changing Caribbean has been shared by many of the authors covered in the text: "For their own growth as individuals, their development as authors, and their psychological and philosophical explorations of the region had been challenged and constrained, energized and frustrated by the ever-changing, never-ending evolutionary nature of the Caribbean" (xxvii).

The seven-hundred-plus alphabetically arranged entries in this two-volume set focus mostly on writers, covering biographical information, major works, themes, and where the writer fits into the category of Caribbean literature. There are also entries on related topics such as political or artistic movements, cultural identities, literary generations, and so on. There is a "List of Entries" (helpful with multiple volumes) but even more helpful is a "Guide to Related Topics," which lists separately those additional entries that are not biographical in nature. Each entry also includes a "Further Reading"

section with suggestions on where to find more in-depth information. Boldface information within an entry indicates a separate entry within the text on that subject.

A comparable volume would be the *Encyclopedia of Latin American and Caribbean Literature, 1900–2003* (Routledge, 2004), but for information on authors who may not be as well known as Jamaica Kincaid, V. S. Naipaul, Jean Rhys, or Derek Walcott, Figuerado's *Encyclopedia of Caribbean Literature* is a much safer bet. Strongly recommended for academic libraries and larger public libraries.—*Tracy Carr, Specialized Reference Manager, Mississippi Library Commission, Jackson*

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***Encyclopedia of Human Computer Interaction.*** Ed. by Claude Ghaoui. Hershey, Pa.: Idea Group, 2006. 738p. acid free \$215 (ISBN 1-59140-562-9).

The international contributors and the broad range of topics covered in this one-volume encyclopedia make it a noteworthy resource in the emerging area of human-computer interaction (HCI). However, the book's poor organization keeps it from attaining its goal to be "a basic reference work for readers who need information on subjects in which they are not experts" (xv).

The alphabetical arrangement of entries according to article title (which, as the editor notes in the preface, is a requirement of the publisher for its reference works) creates problems for readers. For instance, readers interested in design issues will not think to look under "O" to find the relevant article entitled "On Not Designing Tools." This kind of problem could have been alleviated with the inclusion of a reader's guide to organize the articles into broad topic areas. The editor notes in the preface that articles were chosen to cover five major themes (Foundation, Design Process, Theories, Analysis, and HCI in various applications), but the reader is given no indication where each article falls in those categories. Without a reader's guide, the novice researcher is left to either browse through 109 entries to locate a topic of interest or use the index.

Considering the "On Not Designing Tools" example, users who would use the index to find that article would need to look under one of the following terms: authenticity, critical-design practices, cultural probes, expression, materiality, meaning, meaning making, pragmatism, or transparent interface. These index terms may not be intuitive to readers interested in this article about design process and evaluation. The index is more than thirteen pages long, but the choice of indexing terms is lacking for some articles.

Although there are significant issues with the physical layout and organization of the book, it must be noted that the information in the articles themselves is valid and thought provoking, and that most entries are well supported with numerous references. Nevertheless, the *Berkshire Encyclopedia of Human-Computer Interaction* (Berkshire, 2004) would be a more user-friendly reference work to introduce new researchers to HCI and its related topics. The Berkshire two-volume set includes many features not available in Idea Group's encyclopedia, including the aforementioned reader's guide,