

SOURCES

a glossary, a master bibliography, a section covering HCI in popular culture, and a more straightforward listing of entries that communicates well to a broad public.

The editor indicates a desire for the *Encyclopedia of Human Computer Interaction* to be used “not only as a reference to HCI professionals and researchers, but also as a resource for those working in various fields, where HCI can make significant contributions and improvements” (xvi). However, the poor organization of entries, the lack of a reader’s guide, and the questionable indexing may leave researchers puzzled. Recommended only for university settings with significant interest in human-computer interaction issues.—*Pam Sukalski, Distance Learning Librarian, Minnesota West Community and Technical College, Granite Falls*

Encyclopedia of Human Development. Ed. by Neil J. Salkind. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage, 2006. 3 vols. acid free \$795 (ISBN 1-4129-0475-7).

According to the preface of the *Encyclopedia of Human Development*, “The field of human development focuses on the growth and development of the human being, including physical, social, psychological, and emotional development from conception through death” (xli). This ambitious reference work sets out to be a comprehensive overview of the seemingly disparate topics that fall under the cross-disciplinary study of human development. It accomplishes that goal quite successfully. It also does an excellent job of linking the disciplines involved, such as developmental psychology, medicine, and sociology, as few if any reference works have done to date. Indeed, one of the great strengths of this three-volume set is in providing a larger context for all of the events, people, theories, and research that make up the fascinating field of human development.

The impressive group of more than six hundred contributors from a variety of disciplines brings a wealth of professional experience and knowledge to the work. The volumes are clearly arranged and include useful supplementary material. Especially helpful is the “Reader’s Guide,” which appears at the beginning of all three volumes. The guide serves to group the encyclopedia’s entries into thematic headings. These thematic headings connect the work’s larger concept entries (for example “Families, Family Development, and Parenting”) with their associated subtopics (such as “Adoption,” “Deadbeat Dads,” and “Spanking”). One caveat to the otherwise helpful supplementary material is the limited usefulness of “Appendix 1: Tables and Figures on Selected Aspects of Human Development.” Although this section contains some interesting browseable statistics, the information comes outside of the rich context that so successfully ties the encyclopedia’s entries together.

The encyclopedia’s six-hundred-plus entries range from a few paragraphs to a few pages in length and cover equally well the overarching concepts and narrower topics. The entries are appropriately concise and use subject jargon judiciously. The “Further Readings and References” lists that follow each

entry often include both freely available Internet resources and scholarly publications. This reinforces the work’s value not only for researchers and students, but also for anyone interested in human-development topics.

Because its coverage is so expansive, it is difficult to compare the present work with other reference sources. Some of the content might be replicated in subject encyclopedias that cover the various disciplines under the human-development umbrella, but this source is truly unique in its breadth and readability. This reference work is highly recommended for any academic library or larger public library that can afford it.—*Emily Dill, Assistant Librarian, Indiana University–Purdue University Columbus*

Encyclopedia of International Sports Studies. Ed. by Roger Bartlett, Chris Gratton, and Christer Rolf. New York: Routledge, 2006. 3 vols. acid free \$615 (ISBN 0-415-27713-2).

This new work is the product of more than 150 contributors from around the world and contains roughly one thousand entries. It is targeted primarily at researchers and teachers, but is written at the level of the undergraduate. In the introduction, the editors note that the closest equivalent to this multivolume set is the American College of Sports Medicine’s long out-of-print *Encyclopedia of Sports Sciences and Medicine* (Macmillan, 1971).

Entries come in four types: lengthy ones that run from four to five pages on disciplines such as sociology, sports technology and engineering, or sports injuries; moderate ones that run from two to three pages on broader topics such as socialism or muscles of the thoracic region; shorter ones that run about a page on specific topics such as medial-collateral ligament tear or Marxism; and brief overviews of less than a page on topics such as martial arts or attention and performance.

The scope of the entries is largely keyed to sports-medicine topics that deal with anatomy, kinesiology, and injuries. There also is coverage of the academic disciplines of sports science and of the social-science issues of sport, but this work is mostly devoted to sports medicine. Its international flavor is shown in the entry on football, which is about the sport referred to as soccer in the United States. Also, there are no entries on American football or baseball. Instead there are entries on the professional leagues for such sports (for example, NFL, MLB, NBA, NHL, and NASCAR).

Most articles come with short bibliographies, and there are figures, tables, and cross-references. An index is also provided. This expensive set fills a small niche and will be of interest to some academic libraries that are particularly interested in sports medicine, but is not an essential purchase.—*John Maxymuk, Reference Librarian, Rutgers University, Camden, New Jersey*

Encyclopedia of New Religious Movements. Ed. by Peter B. Clarke. New York: Routledge, 2006. 686p. acid free \$225 (ISBN 0-415-26707-2).