

John S. Lewis, professor of planetary sciences at the University of Arizona, Tucson. In his new book, *Mining the Sky*, Lewis (1996) writes that our present population (around 5.8 billion) is in fact "pitifully small" (p. 256). To remedy that, he says, we should exploit the resources of outer space. We could then, "make a metal sphere 920 kilometers (550 miles) in diameter." The sphere would be "hollowed out into rooms with iron walls, like a gigantic city" (p. 194). And then:

Allowing 300 cubic meters for each resident, a family of five would then have 1,500 cubic meters (54,000 cubic feet). . . This artificial world would contain enough room to accommodate more than 10^{16} people. And how can we grasp what 10^{16} people means? That's 10,000,000,000,000,000—ten *quadrillion* people. Very simply, that is a million times the ultimate population capacity of Earth; *a million Earths of resources and room* [Lewis' emphasis]. (p. 194)

Perhaps if pressed, Lewis would say that he is not exactly advocating that we live in such a beehive, just that it would be possible. Still, his scenario raises questions that bring us back around to our three books on biodiversity: Is the purpose of human life simply to see how many billions of us we can pack into our allotted space, even at the expense of all the other creatures? Even if it's possible to live in a sterile world with no wildness, does anybody *want* to? And, of course, where's everybody going to *park*?

The third possibility is that we find a way to stabilize our own population, preserve enough wild country in large enough chunks with wide enough connective corridors that biodiversity is somehow stabilized (if not completely saved), and humans are still able to find the spiritual nourishment they crave from natural places. If we do manage to bring about the third scenario, it will be in no small part due to the work of scientist/journalists such as Wilson, Leakey, and Quammen.

References

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Jordan, Debra J. (1996). *Leadership in leisure services: Making a difference*. State College, PA, Venture Publishing, Inc., ISBN 0-910251-83-5, \$35.95 (cloth), 504 pages.

Debra Jordan suggests, in introducing the "synergy" section of *Leadership in Leisure Services: Making A Difference*, that an effective leader is one who is

competent in technical skills, human relation skills, and conceptual skills and understands how the three skill areas are inextricably linked. The content and format of Jordan's text provide an excellent resource for studying each of these skill areas and their interrelatedness. Designed for use in recreation leadership courses the text also seems relevant to continuing professional development and staff/volunteer training efforts. Research is not an emphasis of the book. Only a few empirical studies are cited among the wide variety of references in the text and the area of research is not specifically addressed.

The book is divided into three sections and thirteen chapters. Each section includes a brief introduction/rationale concerned with the relevance of the content to effective leadership. Each chapter begins with a list of "learning opportunities". A summary, references and a section titled "The Front Line" conclude each chapter. These "Front Line" segments provide in-depth and, with some, provocative coverage of a topic from the chapter. Several dozen photographs complement the text. They are reflective of the author's emphasis on diversity and reinforce many of the premises of the narrative.

The first section of the text, "The Foundation: Developing the Underlying Construct," provides background information about leadership. It includes definitions, a review of necessary competencies and skills of leaders and a description of the classes of leadership. Leadership theories and styles are detailed and leadership is related to human development across the lifespan. The comprehensive review of development includes leadership implications for the various age groups. Several areas of emphasis expand upon coverage of these topics in other recreation texts. Moral development is explained and related to leadership and cultural and gender issues are presented with examples of their impact on leadership situations. Missing, however, are opportunities for self-assessment and experiential learning with the various dimensions or constructs of leadership. Popular leadership texts in other fields (Covey, 1989; Johnson & Johnson, 1975) have often focused on these as a way of personalizing the material and providing a benchmark for change and growth.

"Working with People: Essential Skills of Leadership", the book's second section, focuses on involvement with people. It includes information on group dynamics, communication skills, nonverbal communication, managing difficulties, and managing and motivating participant behaviors. A variety of distinctive content is included. Team building is described and detailed. Thoughtful examples of gender variations/sexism with communication are provided. Symbolic and written language are included along with the traditional discussion of non-verbal communication. Conflict resolution is described including a thorough review of both assertiveness and the mediation process. Behavior management is presented with an overview of causes of misbehavior as well as techniques to control it. In each area examples related to leisure are detailed. The author provides a thorough, informative background to groups and relationships while at the same time sharing many positive strategies for becoming more effective in facilitating them. Both the content and process of successful programming are considered.

The third section of the text, "Synergy in Leadership: Pulling It All Together," presents a variety of contemporary issues and relates them to leisure leadership. Topics include diversity, values/ethics, risk management and direct leadership techniques. The final chapter includes selected social and professional issues affecting leisure services leadership. Information regarding child abuse, bloodborne pathogens/universal precautions, certifications, and professional associations is provided. The chapter concerned with ethics comes closest, perhaps, to the author's goal of integrating theory and practice. After a review of how values and ethics develop guidelines for applying them are presented along with some engaging case studies. Risk management is also effectively detailed and related to legal concerns and supervision. The presentation of information regarding abuse and precautions is accurate and succinct. The other chapters are less compelling. The review of diversity issues, which includes excellent applications to leisure situations, does not include many significant aspects (e.g., depression, personality disorders) related to individuals with mental illness. Leadership techniques are presented, including a creative list of "what if's" to consider when planning, but the vital area of processing/debriefing activities is missing. Exemplary sections on developing goals/objectives and on conducting meetings are included. Some of the information in the certification/organization section is inaccurate. For example the National Recreation and Park Association is described as sponsoring the C.T.R.S. (Certified Therapeutic Recreation Specialist) program, something they have not done for many years. The format of this section, however, seems helpful with brief descriptions of the certification/professional organizations and their addresses/phone numbers.

As Jordan asserts, in introducing the final section of the book, "it is not possible for this text (or any other) to be all things to all people." The book is, however, many important things. It is a valuable update to the recreation leadership texts, for example Russell's (1986), which have been most utilized in the last decade. It includes content relevant to all of the specializations (e.g., therapeutic, outdoor, commercial, community) typically included in leisure/recreation curricula. It synthesizes and relates a tremendous amount of information from other disciplines to the leadership of leisure services. Finally, and perhaps of greatest utility, the text provides the reader with a sense of both the essence of quality leadership and the impact of such leadership upon those receiving it. Jordan presents a strong rationale for the importance of leadership and for the possibility of developing and refining competence as a leader. These assertions, however, have not been documented for many aspects of leadership in leisure services. Validation/efficacy studies of leadership models/theories have not been conducted in leisure/recreation contexts. Research is needed which distinguishes the impact of quality leadership upon the leisure experience of the participant and which establishes those leadership practices/ behaviors/skills which minimize negative and promote positive participant outcomes.

References

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Lapchick, Richard E. (1996). *Sport in Society: Equal Opportunity or Business as Usual?* Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications. ISBN 0-8039-7281-4. 332 pp., paper bound, \$25.00.

Behold sport. Pure and noble. It remains one of the last bastions of accomplishment based solely on determination and ability; where the only limits are the individual's dreams. In sport young African-American males can raise themselves from the depth of poverty to the height of success, and sisters have the same chance to excel and contribute to society as do their brothers. The sports media displays only what is true and good about sport because that is the entirety of sport. . . . or . . .

Behold sport. Grotesque and despicable. It is nothing more and nothing less than a crystallization of the ills and evils of society. In sport black kids from the inner city have as much chance of achieving the "American dream" as they have of getting a solid education. Brothers play and sisters watch. And the media construct the lies and perpetuate the myths that maintain exploitation of the down trodden.

Sport in Society: Equal Opportunity or Business as Usual? edited by Richard E. Lapchick attacks the dilemma of sport head-on. The authors of the 42 articles contained in the book argue that sport is more than simply a reflection of society. Indeed, sport can and should be an active force in reforming society. In making his case, Lapchick employs quantitative and qualitative research to examine the relationship of sport to race, gender, class, and the media.

Sport in Society consists of seven sections each of which begins with a brief introduction of the topic covered therein. The first section (Race in Sports) contains eight articles with half addressing race in college sports and the other half dealing with race in professional and international sports arenas. This longest section in the book sets the stage for the remainder of the book. Although most of the articles deal with African-American athletes at the college level, some space is devoted to professional sports and the sensitive issue of the use of Native American names and mascots for college and professional sports teams.

The second section addresses the relationship between gender and sport. Donna Lopiano's article on growing up with gender discrimination in