list, *Moving Image Materials.* The questions raised by Yee's comparisons reveal some of the thorniest issues related to form/genre implementation, especially those concerning incorporating form/genre terms into topical subject lists. Those involved in the development and application of form/genre headings should find this an informative discussion.

The final section of the book addresses "AV and AV User Groups by Library Type" with four articles covering different types of libraries: academic, public, school, and special (medical). The article on "User-friendly Audiovisual Material Cataloging at Westchester County Public Library System" by Heeja Han Chung discusses the nonstandard cataloging practices that some libraries adopt in order to provide more user-centered displays in their public catalogs and to provide functionality their users need. One issue mentioned in the article, the adoption of "understandable" GMDs and SMDs and their role in library catalogs, continues to be a hot topic, and this discussion should provide illustrative examples to those currently involved in the revision of cataloging codes.—*David Reser (dres@loc.gov), Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.*

Briefly Noted

Electronic Expectations: Science Journals on the Web. By Tony Stankus. Binghamton, N.Y.: Haworth Pr., 2000. 204p. $59.95 cloth (ISBN 0-7890-0836-X); $24.95 paper (ISBN 0-7890-0846-7).

Tony Stankus has written numerous informative articles and books on the journal industry and this one is no exception. This book contains a collection of articles that were simultaneously published in *Science and Technology Libraries*. This book teaches the reader about the different issues to think about when dealing with electronic journals. Some of these issues include the publishing cycle, the hardware and software needed to actually view a journal that is electronic, and the suppliers of the journals. Each of the articles has an extensive bibliography that is easy to skim, because it is organized by topic. Stankus includes resources from literature in business, publishing, computing, and librarianship. One of the most helpful sections is the rankings of journals for a variety of disciplines in the sciences that are provided with the corresponding Web sites, although when dealing with Web sites, we have to accept that some of the links will no longer be valid. This book is a great resource for those that have to work with electronic journals on a daily basis or want a better understanding of the trends and issues. It is especially useful for a library school student first learning about the collection and delivering of electronic journals.—*Tamika Barnes (tamika_barnes@ncsu.edu), North Carolina State University, Raleigh.*

CORC: New Tools and Possibilities for Cooperative Electronic Resource Description. Edited by Karen Calhoun and John J. Riemer. Binghamton, N.Y.: Haworth Information Pr., 2001. 184p. $59.95 cloth (ISBN 0-7890-1304-5); $24.95 paper (ISBN 0-7890-1305-3). Published simultaneously as *Journal of Internet Cataloging* 4, nos. 1/2.

The editors, Karen Calhoun and John Riemer, did an excellent job in bringing together a team of authors who were intimately involved in the Cooperative Online Resource Catalog (CORC) project. They ably convey the issues and discuss the projects that were part of CORC. The first group of articles in *CORC: New Tools and Possibilities for Cooperative Electronic Resource Description* gives an overview of CORC. The second group documents the technological, organizational, and standards issues of the project, and the final group of articles chronicles several CORC projects from their implementers' points of view.

The CORC project began as a project of the OCLC Office of Research. In January 1999, the project came online. It offered librarians an "unparalleled opportunity to innovate" (1). The project, "designed to encourage and enhance the description of Web resources to better serve patrons" (6), was a rapidly developed project where librarians, as users, played an integral part in a product's development.

CORC ceased to be a project in July 2002. Lest one think that the time researchers and implementers spent on their respective assignments and projects was for naught, think again. The innovations and technological advancements made during this project were all made available through OCLC's new cataloging interface, Connexion.

This book was written prior to the end of the project. One can sense the excitement that many of the authors, particularly the implementers, felt at being part of such a collaborative, futuristic project. It is not only worth reading the book just to feel that excitement, but also to be able to understand what can be accomplished when a group of researchers and librarians put their heads together for a common goal.—*Betsy Friesen (b-frie@tc.umn.edu), University of Minnesota, Minneapolis*

A History of Information Storage and Retrieval. By Foster Stockwell. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland, 2001. 208p. $45 paper (ISBN 0-7864-0840-5).

There is some useful information in this book, but it does not speak to any contemporary issues in information storage and retrieval. If you are looking for a chatty narrative about the development of some Western encyclopedias, ancient libraries, and medieval scholarship, or you are look-

ing for anecdotes on Western philosophy, the Romantic Movement, and the history of science, you may find this work a pleasant read. If you are an information specialist looking for the history leading up to current topics in information storage and retrieval (such as the debates about natural language searching or developments in machine indexing), you will be deeply disappointed.

I can agree that encyclopedias, libraries, dictionaries, and the Bible are in some senses information storage devices. And I do not object to wide-ranging scholarship that attempts to connect disparate ideas or link narrower topics to broader debates, but a book with a distinct theme (encyclopedias) ought to mention the key subject in the title. Even if we forgive the title as something pushed by the publisher over the objections of the author, there is a startling lack of continuity in the work. It is incumbent on the author to follow his theme throughout the book by providing explicit connections—a general caveat in the preface will not do (see p. 2), and a sentence at the beginning and end of a chapter is not enough (for example, see chapter 7, p. 57, 64). This book seems to be a hodgepodge of subjects the author has ideas about, from sheer speculation on Stone Age memory to Bible criticism to advice about searching the Web.

Even so, one might give an author some latitude to prove his case, link his disparate perspectives, argue in his own rambling fashion, but there is one absolutely unforgivable omission throughout the book—there are no citations. The author quotes the thinking of others without citation (for example, Wordsworth on p. 102, Darwin on p. 72, Samuel Johnson on p. 54), commonly tells anecdotes about the lives of famous personages without providing adequate references (see p. 193, for example), and does not provide a bibliography of the works he mentions so the readers might find them for themselves (see p. 25, for example). In his bibliography (193) he seems to believe he need not indicate all the works he consulted, and when he does include a work consulted in his bibliography, he still fails to link it to the text (for example, the index lists four places where Stockwell makes observations about Isaac Newton, but in no case does he cite the work about Newton that he lists in his bibliography).

This is perhaps an interesting anecdotal account of the history of encyclopedias as compendia of human knowledge, but it is not a scholarly history and it is only tangentially related to information storage and retrieval. I cannot recommend it to my colleagues in library and information science, and I would not assign it to my students.—*William J. Wheeler (william_wheeler @ncsu.edu), North Carolina State University, Raleigh*