automatically mapped into categories that users found useful, but that to undertake such a project on a large scale would be both extremely time-consuming and expensive.

The penultimate article adopts a more philosophical tone and examines the requirements for the creation of a satisfactory library portal by examining work that has been undertaken both in the United States and in the United Kingdom. It emphasizes the need to avoid jargon, including such acronyms as OPAC, CAM, and LC in order to provide easy user-access and provides an interesting think piece that contrasts with the remainder of the work, all of which is based on actual experience.

The final contribution crosses the Atlantic and is an account of the preliminary findings of the High Level Thesaurus project undertaken in Scotland to provide a High Level Thesaurus to permit cross-searching and browsing by subject across the library, archive, and museum communities. The growing attention to interoperability between different vocabularies and categorization schemes and the need to standardize and coordinate approaches was the driving force for the project, which is still on-going. Once again, mapping is seen as the key to success, and the workshop organized for the project's stakeholders found unanimous agreement on this and felt that an Interactive Terminologies Route Map might provide a satisfactory way forward. Time, expense, and expertise needed again militate against its speedy completion.

In all, the collection provides valuable guidance both on what approaches might be taken and what the pitfalls are in attempting to provide high-level access to digital resources. It is realistic in pointing out the economics involved and is well worth examination by anyone considering a similar undertaking. It could have been usefully rounded off by a concluding essay to balance the introduction, and the index has some

idiosyncracies such as an entry under "library classifications" followed by a number of subheadings and references, one entry for the Library of Congress Classification referring only to page 2 whereas three articles are devoted to the application of that scheme, and a cross-reference to Dewey Decimal Classification. A similar cross reference to LCC appears under DDC, but neither is mentioned in the entry under Library Classification schemes. It also has several unsought terms, such as "McDonalization" [sic]!—*I. C. McIlwaine (i.mcilwaine@ucl.ac.uk), University College London, London, England*

The Librarian's Guide to Intellectual Property in the Digital Age: Copyrights, Patents and Trademarks. By Timothy Lee Wherry. Chicago: ALA, 2002. 170p. $38; members, $34.20 (ISBN 0-8389-0825-X).

One has to admire an author who attempts to provide an overview of intellectual property concepts and issues at a time when so many of the topics under discussion are moving targets. This relatively short book (170 pages) covers the basic legal framework and some practical issues within the three principal areas of intellectual property—copyright, patents, and trademarks. The author, Timothy Lee Wherry, has extensive experience writing and speaking on these subjects. With this book, his goal is not to produce experts, but to help novices gain competency in fundamental concepts "without a great deal of confusion and toil" and to enable readers to make "informed decisions about their creative efforts" (viii). He particularly notes librarians and educators as the intended audience, both because of intellectual property issues arising in our workplaces and because of our role in providing information to others. The narrative is straightforward and interesting, including practical examples that make concepts memorable, and the book's brevity allows

beginners to easily compare different purposes of the law in each area.

Approaches to writing about intellectual property include historical treatments, textbook-like treatments that elucidate established concepts, practical guides for making workplace decisions, how-to instructions for obtaining intellectual property protection, and writings that address developing trends and current issues. In this book, copyright, patents, and trademarks are covered separately, and a different mix of approaches is adopted in each section.

The patent searching section—the middle and most extensive part of the book—is mostly a practical searching guide, and basic concepts are brought to light through a description of the patent search process. An excellent multistep search procedure is described, demonstrating the use of key patent search tools. The "moving target" that Wherry copes with in the patent search area is the transition by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) from a CD-ROM-based system to online search systems, and some readers will be disappointed that the search strategy he describes doesn't cover all the current features of the USPTO's Web site capabilities. However, Wherry points out that systems are evolving, and because he describes the functions of the tools clearly, albeit in particular formats, the reader can translate the skills and the process to other formats, a plus since users are likely to encounter multiple formats for a while. Patent history is presented more as entertainment than an attempt to describe historic trends, and little is included about current issues. Admirably conveyed is the fact that patent searching, for inventors who want to ensure they have patentable inventions, is complex and requires perseverance. Strategies are outlined to help inventors decide how much of the patent application work to do themselves and when to think about relying on expert help. Wherry describes commercial

patenting practices just enough to show potential individual inventors the size and color of the competition, without discouraging those who are diligent and disciplined enough to work their way through the process. The book does not cover "workplace issues" of providing patent services to the public, such as what options and resources are available beyond the search tools he mentions, or common pitfalls or areas of caution service providers might encounter.

The trademark section is a fine textbook-like treatment of basic concepts such as trademark infringement, along with some searching tips. Librarians who read the sections on patents and trademarks will definitely improve their skills for conducting reference interviews and ultimately guiding library users to the information they.

Copyright issues in the workplace are of major concern to librarians, and Wherry accordingly switches his emphasis in this section away from copyright searching techniques, although he does give instructions as well as some background for creators seeking copyright protection. Rights of copyright holders and the concept of fair use are thoroughly explained, but ambitious attempts to address practical workplace issues are sometimes confusing or even misleading because of recent changes in the law. Although the book makes no claim to be the final word on workplace practices, it strays into that realm with a table that stakes out various situations as "fair use" and others as "illegal"—the table, however, is less clear than the preceding discussion. Given that the book doesn't mention the Technology, Education and Copyright Harmonization (TEACH) Act, which was under discussion shortly before the book was published (it was enacted in November 2002), many of the discussions touching on distance education are dated. The history provided is selective, and it's not clear why some topics are omitted—for example, in the discussion of court cases and copyright, the Tasini case (*New York Times Co., Inc., et al. v. Tasini et al.*), and the Texaco case (*American Geophysical Union v. Texaco*) are not mentioned. Perhaps a more segmented approach would be useful for this changing environment, one that separately presents issues for Internet service providers, for distance education, and for librarians handling interlibrary loan or e-reserves. In that way, problems that weren't settled in the law at the time of publication could at least be clearly described. Although Wherry highlights one of the problems for newcomers to the discussion—a plethora of Web sites that detail current controversies using technical or legal jargon, and which consequently don't invite beginners into the discussion—he hasn't entirely managed to make sense of that daunting profusion of information.

The book ends with appendixes, including a question-and-answer section that could have been more helpful if split into separate sections for copyright, patents, and trademarks, and a collection of Web sites focused on intellectual property, which would have been more useful had it been annotated. The index is extremely thorough and can even be used to locate the anecdotes that Wherry uses to illustrate his points.

Overall, the best section is the one covering patent searching, and the main strength of the book is its one-stop-shopping approach that delineates the areas within intellectual property and provides a good introductory overview for just a few solid hours of pleasant reading.—*Karrie Peterson (karrie_peterson@ncsu.edu), North Carolina State University, Raleigh*

Metadata Fundamentals for All Librarians. By Priscilla Caplan. Chicago: ALA, 2003. 224p. $42; $37.80 members (ISBN 0-8389-0847-0).
Metadata and Organizing Educa-

tional Resources on the Internet. Edited by Jane Greenberg. Binghamton, N.Y.: Haworth Pr., 2000. 302p. $69.95 cloth (ISBN 0-7890-1178-6); $39.95 paper (ISBN 0-7890-1179-4). Also published as *Journal of Internet Cataloging* 3, nos. 1 and 2/3.

With the wealth of information on metadata available, it is a wonder that new material on the topic continues to proliferate. And a book! There is something antithetical about a book on a format designed primarily for electronic documents and information transfer. Yet here is *Metadata Fundamentals for All Librarians*, a very well-organized and researched treatise on the topic. Only last year a colleague said, "One of these days I am going to have to learn what metadata is." While rather shocked at the admission that my colleague didn't understand the most basic definition of metadata, it showed me that there is still a need for a text that can explain the basics of this rather far-ranging toolset used to describe resources.

Priscilla Caplan starts out simply and approachably with a definition of metadata, types of metadata, and metadata schemes. These "metadata basics" (chapter 1) alone are a welcome addition to the literature, because the chapter is easy to read and digest. So what is metadata? Many of us are familiar with the hackneyed "data about data" (2) definition, which always seem to miss the point, in my opinion. Caplan's definition as used in current parlance that metadata describes "information objects on the network" (2) gets closer to it, but still the purpose is missing. She does eventually arrive at this toward the end of the definition section, where she goes into not what metadata is but rather what it does.

Metadata schemes are discussed in full in the second part of the book and include library cataloging, Text Encoding Initiative headers, Dublin Core, Encoded Archival Description,