

Schoenberg Center for Electronic Text and Image. *Access:* dewey.library.upenn.edu/sceti/.

The Schoenberg Center for Electronic Text and Image (SCETI) is a digital library at the University of Pennsylvania (UP). Created in 1996, SCETI publishes virtual copies of rare books and manuscripts from the 9th through the 20th centuries in the UP Library's collections. The Web page states that its mission is "to make accessible to the global community of scholars and researchers primary source materials that would otherwise be difficult to access."

Users can browse the site by author, collection, period (century), language, and format. The site can also be searched with an extensive search screen that includes such choices as format (correspondence, image, manuscript, or printed book) and period. Searches can also be limited by the SCETI

English Renaissance. It includes tutorials on several works of Shakespeare (*Romeo and Juliet*, *The Merchant of Venice*, *Richard III*, and *King Lear*) and information about publishing during the Renaissance.

SCETI does not analyze primary texts but presents them in a thorough, organized, and easily searchable format for researchers. The ERIC section is indispensable to anyone teaching Shakespeare's works. UP has done a beautiful job of digitizing its rare collections and sharing them with the rest of the world.—*Delores Carlito, University of Alabama-Birmingham, delo@uab.edu*

Biodiversity & Biological Collections.

Access: www.biocollections.org/.

One of the oldest Web sites to provide quality information about biodiversity, biological collections, and associated software,

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online collection, such as 19th-Century American History; the Edgar Fahs Smith Collection, concentrating on the history of chemistry; the Lawrence J. Schoenberg Collection, focusing on late medieval and early modern manuscripts; the Dreiser Web Source, offering primary and secondary sources on Theodore Dreiser; the Furness Shakespeare Library; and the UP Art Collection.

The art is attractively presented with full information about each piece (artist, title, size, medium, and date). The text pages are facsimiles of the original and are easy to read. Text and some image pages allow visitors to zoom in or out and to arrange the page in a printable format. A unique feature of this site is the ability to view Shakespeare's folios side-by-side.

SCETI also includes a link to UP's English Renaissance in Context (ERIC). This site provides scholars and students with multimedia tools about Shakespeare and the En-

biocollections.org provides life sciences data to a variety of academic disciplines and audiences. Biocollections.org is managed by faculty from both the University of Texas and the University of Michigan, making this a cooperative scholarly effort, while the server is housed at the Museum of Zoology of the University of Michigan. Additionally, the National Science Foundation provided funds in 2002 for a forthcoming major upgrade of hardware and software for the site.

One of the key values of the site lies in its wide array of links to authoritative information about biological collections specimens, taxonomic authority files, directories of biologists, the Delta system of encoding taxonomic descriptions for computer process-

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ing, and links to hundreds of biodiversity and collection resources. The links alone at the primary level provide access to hundreds of sites that then provide secondary access to thousands of quality sites.

The links to ichthyology resources, for example, lead a user to the Ichthyology Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP), which in turn has a link to an ANSP database containing 124,784 records of specimens in its ichthyology department collections.

The set of links to conservation Web sites provides, among other topical resources, a link to Monarch Watch, a University of Kansas Web site showcasing a cooperative network dedicated to the study of the Monarch butterfly. The 81 "Biological Collections" links provide a wealth of links to museum collections across the United States and Great Britain, which in turn give access to online information on hundreds of thousands of biological specimens across most living species.

"Conferences" provides news and updates on a wide variety of life sciences conferences, including primatology, mammalogy, ornithology, and parasitology meetings. "Directories and Publications" highlights information on a variety of U.S. and international journals across the life sciences. "Collection Databases" offers entry into a wonderful variety of international online resources users might not readily find on other life sciences Web sites. Examples include the Tulane University Museum of Natural History collection of 7 million fish specimens in 200,000 lots; the Ornithology Collection of Cornell University's Museum of Vertebrates, with worldwide coverage and specimens from all continents and more than 134 different countries; and the botanical databases from the Department of Botany at the Natural History Museum in London. This site is recommended for all higher education institutions from community college to graduate level and addresses faculty research needs.—*John Creech, Central Washington University, creechj@cwu.edu*

Cold War International History Project.

Access: wwics.si.edu/index.cfm?topic_id=1409&fuseaction=topics.home.

Since the end of the Cold War, previously classified documents, especially those from

"behind the Iron Curtain," have become available to the public for the first time. The discovery of these new sources of information has had a major impact in changing the way scholars interpret events from the end of World War II to the breakup of the Soviet Union.

The Cold War International History Project (CWIHP), a program of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, has been a primary agent in helping to make these new sources of information accessible to Cold War researchers. CWIHP "seeks to accelerate the process of integrating new sources, materials, and perspectives from the former 'Communist bloc' with the historiography of the Cold War which has been written over the past few decades largely by Western scholars reliant on Western archival sources."

CWIHP's publications are available online in full-text format. Each issue of the *Cold War International History Project Bulletin*, *CWHP Working Paper Series*, and *CWHP e-Dossier Series* focus on specific themes or archival sources, such as "The KGB in Afghanistan" or "From the Russian Archives." The research articles, contributed by leading Cold War scholars, are supplemented with analyses and English translations of excerpts from previously declassified archival documents. One example of this can be seen in "Declassified Materials from CPSU Central Committee Plenum: Sources, Context, Highlights."

The site's "Virtual Archive" is searchable by keyword, using Boolean operators and truncation, and the search engine appears to search the entire text of the online documents. However, keyword searches seemed to retrieve a maximum of 31 results in all cases. The "Virtual Archive" can also be browsed by a list of keywords, keywords subject, keywords year, publications, collection, and geographic subject. Each online document has a link at the bottom of the page to a printer-friendly version.

Primary source materials, especially those from foreign countries, can be especially difficult to locate. The CWIHP Web site does a terrific job of making these previously inaccessible archival materials available to anyone who wants to learn more about the Cold War. This site is highly recommended for student and faculty researchers.—*Gerri Foudy, University of Maryland, gf48@umail.umd.edu* ■