

**Google News Archive.** Access: <http://news.google.com/archivesearch>.

Google News has released a new feature to its site—an archive. The archive aims to allow for easy searching, browsing, identification of key time periods, and discovery of varying viewpoints in historical news sources. The archive includes both free and fee publications with a current emphasis on American resources. Recent news events usually include more international sources. Although in beta form, Google News Archive offers two methods of searching, a regular article search and a new timeline search.

The regular search functions as a normal Google search and is therefore familiar and easy to use. Although links to “All Publications” are noted to the left of the results, it indicates only major publications. Date ranges are also provided, and arrows beside the date indicate recommended or important years. Related articles are grouped among the results, bringing together differing viewpoints on the same topic or event for an easy comparison. The advanced search provides a number of useful limits, including date, source, and price and permits an advanced search by article or timeline. Ample help is available to first-time users.

While articles can be limited by date in a regular search, one can also display articles by date through a timeline search. Articles are grouped by year in a short timeline rather than relevance ranking, thereby allowing for a quick historical overview of results. The timeline search does not indicate the total number of results returned (as it does in a regular search) and can be misleading in regards to the amount of information available for a topic. Related articles are noted in results,

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but only one page of results is displayed for each year or time span chosen.

The full extent of the archive is unclear, both in time span and publications included in the archive. Content varies according to resource and can range from as far back as the early 1800s to as recent as 2007. Google intends to expand coverage and continues to accept content for the archive. The percentage of free to fee publications is also uncertain.

Google News Archive is in beta and will likely continue to improve in content and capabilities with time. While some databases may provide a more extensive archive, the Google News Archive provides an adequate alternative, particularly for undergraduate students. Faculty and graduates students will also find this archive useful for research. —Krista Godfrey, *McMaster University*, [godfrey@mcmaster.ca](mailto:godfrey@mcmaster.ca)

### **The National Museum of Women in the Arts.**

Access: <http://www.nmwa.org/>.

The National Museum of Women in the Arts (NMWA) was incorporated in November 1981 as a private, nonprofit museum, operating from temporary offices and offering tours and special exhibits in the home of the collectors of the core collection, Wilhelmina Cole Holladay and Wallace F. Holladay. In 1983, NMWA purchased and moved into a refurbished 78,810-square-foot facility.

Most art librarians became aware of the museum after its inaugural exhibit, “American Women Artists, 1830–1930,” in 1987. Twenty years later, the museum is still flourishing. It has won the gratitude of art historians, librarians, and artists and has gone some distance in filling the aesthetic lacuna described in Germaine Greer’s *The Obstacle Race*.

The Web site, well organized and flush with content, is a worthy online presence for this important institution. It has a generally pleasing design, and is just busy enough to project the liveliness of the museum itself. Its

easy-to-navigate sections cover the museum's founding, current collections, exhibitions, educational programs, tours, publication, and outreach. The "Library and Research Center" pages could stand alone as a Web site in their own right.

The Library and Research Center has received a grant from the 2004 Museums for America program of the Institute of Museum and Library Services to build Web-based access to its extensive database of more than 16,500 historic and contemporary women artists. When complete, "Clara: Database of Women Artists" will make this a powerful site for art historians and librarians.

The collections area is presented in chronological sections: 16th–17th Centuries, 18th Century, 19th Century, and 20th Century. There is a link to new acquisitions as well, to keep those already familiar with the core collections updated.

The Artist Index is a terrific contribution. It offers a good opportunity to see how eclectic and interesting the collection actually is. Aside from the usual suspects, Kollwitz, Kahlo, etc., one finds many worthy if lesser lights, such as the Scottish Arts and Crafts illustrator Jessie King. Each work in the collection is a work celebrated and an artist documented.

NMWA has various special collections, which are well-described on the site. The library's online catalog allows users to find bibliographical information about the books, exhibition catalogs, artists' books (a collection of growing importance), and other resources in its collection. Librarians will want to bookmark this site.—*Shannon Van Kirk, Blue Mountain Community College Library, svankirk@bluecc.edu*

**UNECE's Gender Statistics.** Access: <http://www.unece.org/stats/gender/>.

To aid in the production, dissemination, and use of gender-related data, UNECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) established the Gender Statistics Web site. The purpose of gathering statistics from all the member countries of the UNECE is to provide factual evidence to monitor the progress of men and women. Data comes from other United

Nations' agencies or national statistics gathering agencies.

The cornerstone of this site is the gender statistics database, which allows users to make their own statistical tables. Users can select criteria, indicators (total population, family workers, and percentage of graduates), one or more of the nations of the UNECE, and the date of the data gathered. Tips on how to create the tables are provided. The time use surveys are useful for learning gender share of paid work, housework, personal care, family tasks, and leisure activities. Users can also find policies under "Gender Issues." This section "is an overview of gender equality work in different areas and gives examples of gender-sensitive policies in ECE Member Countries." The publications section provides access to UNECE reports (in PDF) relating to gender, organized first by general reports and then alphabetically by membership country.

The site is easy to navigate, providing the user with a variety of ways to access information. There is a site map reflecting the hierarchal organization, a menu bar on the left of the screen that remains regardless of how deep one goes into the site, a quick link box on the welcome page, and from the site map a drop down menu to retrieve "National Reviews" by country.

While overall the navigation and quality of information presented is high, there are concerns to give one pause. There are a couple of broken links on several of the pages and the quick link box has two of the four selections that lead users to the same place. None of the pages list an author or date of creation or update. Also, most of the Time Use Surveys are old, only two are dated 2005 or later.

Overall, this is a useful site, bringing international information on gender together in one easy-to-use site. Although the main audience for this site is gender equality advocates, policy makers, and researchers at nongovernmental organizations, undergraduates requiring dependable statistical data and policies will find the Gender Statistics site a valuable resource, as well.—*Kimberly Bartosz, University of Wisconsin-Parkside, bartosz@uwp.edu.* ♪