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Book Review of *Internet Blue Pages: The Guide to Federal Government Web Sites*,
2001–2002 Edition by Laurie Andriot

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Vaver provides an overview of copyright, followed by a discussion of what is protected, including non-traditional subject matter covered in the 1997 amendments. He discusses all manner of copyrightable works including translations, film, video, drawings, plans, cartoons, photographs, engravings, sculpture, architectural drawings, musical works, computer programmes, sound recordings, performances and broadcasts. He also covers the rights of copyright owners, the new rights that have been introduced and how they affect users of copyrighted material and the rights of users. Very informative is the discussion about moral rights and how they are enforced, as well as the pitfalls to be avoided in licensing.

An interesting chapter entitled "Enforcement" discusses court selection, whom to sue, types of injunctions available, and damages including compensatory, punitive and statutory. One of the most interesting sections in this chapter is an examination of remedies for infringement of moral rights. A section on limitation periods concludes this chapter.

This book belongs in the collection of all types of libraries as a valuable resource on copyright law and how it affects authors, creators, filmmakers and users of intellectual property.

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Internet Blue Pages: The Guide to Federal Government Web Sites.
2001-2002 Edition. Researched and compiled by Laurie
Andriot. Medford, NJ: Information Today, 2000. xi,
447p. Includes appendix, indexes, companion web site.
ISBN 0-910965-43-9 (softcover) \$52.95.

Like traditional "blue pages", this publication facilitates access to government information. As the title suggests, the book is a directory to U.S. federal government information accessible via the World Wide Web. (And the pages are, in fact, blue.) In this second edition of the book, the number of web sites is doubled from the first edition and covers 1800 U.S. federal government web sites.

Although the coverage is extensive, *Internet Blue Pages* is not simply a collection of 1800 URLs. Andriot, who is an indexer by profession (and the daughter of Documents Index founder John Andriot) has applied her skills to the organization of the book. The URLs she provides are categorized and divided into 21 chapters and each assigned a number. Most of these chapters are devoted to a single U.S. federal government department. Three others represent each branch of the federal government - legislative, judicial, and executive. There are also chapters for independent agencies, boards, and quasi-official agencies.

The final chapter is dedicated to gateways to U.S. federal government information.

Andriot adds further value to this directory by annotating almost all of the sites. A brief abstract offers some well-researched background on the agency or office for which the site operates. Lists of some of the links given on the site are also included in many of the annotations. In addition to the direct information given by the URLs and annotations, there is indirect information intended to assist the researcher in his or her own efforts to find other U.S. federal government information. As noted, the last chapter covers gateways to information from different sources within the U.S. federal government on specific topics (e.g. electronic commerce, grant programs) or for specific kinds of audiences (e.g. seniors, students). An appendix lists URLs for some general government information search engines and tips on using them, as well as department or agency search engines.

Access to the information within the book itself is facilitated by two indexes. The agency index provides an alphabetical list of each agency name along with the number assigned to it. The subject index is detailed, with some subheadings and see also references, and also provides access by way of the number assigned to each site. The less-experienced government information researcher would likely find the subject index useful in selecting funding agencies or chapters to browse for particular topics.

Clearly one of the most useful features of this book is the publicly accessible companion web site, FedWeb <<http://www.fedweb.com>>. The publication of a print directory for web resources raises a concern about the currency of the information given the rapidly changing content, location, and complexion of web information. FedWeb successfully addresses that concern by listing each site included in the book, organized in the same fashion and with the same assigned numbers, with hypertext links to the sites. As well, FedWeb provides a page of updates, including lists of discontinued links, added sites, and updated links. FedWeb does not contain the annotations that are provided in the print publication.

This publication is limited in scope in the way its title suggests. Researchers should not expect to find a narrative about the U.S. federal government system and structure. Likewise, the book does not facilitate research into state, international, or non-governmental organization information. Within its scope, however, it is comprehensive, well-organized and appears to be well-researched. Researchers outside the U.S. may find the annotations particularly helpful as a means to understanding the mandates of agencies and the structures of departments with which they may not be familiar. In fact, though its key audience is U.S. researchers, the book itself, used in tandem with FedWeb, seems likely to be a valuable roadmap for occasional researchers of U.S. federal government information.

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