help telecommunications companies assess and analyze technical and market forces that affect their strategic planning.

Although most of the papers focus on the for-profit sector, some of their findings are applicable to libraries. For example, Nah, Tan, and Teh’s investigation of the factors affecting users’ acceptance of enterprise resource planning systems can be applied in many settings. Ryan and Gates discuss the inclusion of “social subsystem” issues as criteria when managers are making IT decisions. Social subsystem issues are those that may cause a disruption in employees’ daily work, such as the need for additional training. Their study shows that even when social subsystem issues are considered, they are not weighed very heavily. Their discussion and recommendations should prove helpful for library managers. Niederman and Sumner present a study that addresses the factors affecting job satisfaction among management information science (MIS) professionals.

Subsequent chapters address an assessment of an integrated supply chain model, an evaluation of knowledge sharing in a health system context, an analysis of factors that produce high quality software, and an examination of factors that affect the success of business process reengineering. Of particular note is a review and analysis of the literature addressing strategic information systems planning.

As most of the papers included in this volume address the for-profit sector, there is limited direct application for libraries and librarians. However, the diligent reader will be able to draw some parallels to libraries and library systems office management issues. It would be interesting to see some of these studies replicated in a library environment. Overall, this is a very interesting collection of papers. It will be of most interest to IT or MIS professionals, and will be most appropriate in collections where there is a strong interest in information technology with business applications.

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Managing the Mystery Collection: From Creation to Consumption

Nothing there is that does not love a good mystery. For public librarians who need to know all there is about the kinds of mysteries being published, mystery writers and their fans, sources for purchase and of reviews, what to recommend for their patrons who have read all of their
favorite author’s books and need something similar, how a book discussion group operates, and specialties and special collections, this book has it all as the subtitle states—from how a writer conceives a plot through how the readers react.

Barbara Fister, herself a mystery writer as well as librarian, interviewed several writers about their experiences with the research process, polled readers about their attitudes about credibility, examined the role of libraries, and presents her findings. Sisters in Crime promotes women mystery writers; Kathy Harig discusses activities of the group’s various chapters, and the relationship between libraries and bookstores in promoting and acquiring mysteries.

Moving into the acquisitions phase, Larisa Somsel explains the ease of buying books online, lists several sites, and includes a useful list of *AB Bookman’s Weekly* terms for condition of books and compares it to Amazon.com’s list. Her caveats about buying online are already common knowledge to anyone buying anything online. Jean Bielke-Rodenbiker offers annotated review sources for mystery fiction, including both print and online versions of the usual professional journals plus fan publications as well as a selection of web sources.

Turning to readers’ service, Nancy Larson Bluemel covers selecting for the juvenile reader, and the use of mysteries as teaching tools. For African-American mysteries, Connie Van Fleet introduces publishing trends, themes, categories, background sources, and lists of writers and books by category. Rhonda Harris Taylor offers an extremely brief historical overview on the Native American detective in a short chapter that also contains two paragraphs on where to search for mystery books by Native Americans or those with Native American characters.

Arthur Conan Doyle and Sherlock Holmes receive considerable attention from Victoria Gill and Timothy J. Johnson. Gill delves into the background of the Arthur Conan Doyle Collection at the Toronto Public Library and offers interesting insights into collection development. Johnson traces the historical development and significant acquisitions of the Sherlock Holmes Collections at the University of Minnesota Libraries, based on a relationship with a local Holmesian society. He explores exhibitions, publications, and conferences as ways to enhance donor relations and continued acquisitions. For an even more specialized collection, Rhonda Hankins interviewed Marlyn Robinson about the genesis of the Law in Popular Culture Collection at the University of Texas School of Law and covers the philosophy of the collection and practicalities of maintaining it.

Tracy Allen enlightens the reader on the relationship between readers of mysteries and romances and provides lists of subgenre writers and titles for romantic suspense, romantic mysteries, strong women detectives, and suggestions for fans of Janet Evanovich’s Stephanie Plum series. Elizabeth Arneth describes a mystery book discussion group created at a public library, and explains all the activities that went into publicizing it, including participation by authors, and provides enough information that others can use this as a model.

Academic programs have begun including detective and mystery fiction as part of scholarly studies. Mary P. Freier covers the Popular Culture Association’s role in legitimizing the field. Judith Overmier and Rhonda Harris Taylor round out the collection with a case study of using Miriam Grace Monfredo’s historical mystery series to popularize women’s history.
These well-written, informative chapters offer the public librarian excellent sources and ideas for collection development and readers’ service. This is an important resource for libraries collecting mysteries.

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**Descriptive and Subject Cataloguing: A Workbook**

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Library cataloging educators are always watching for new examples and approaches—both for better learning and for lively instruction. Raju and Raju’s workbook has something for all, having selected 30 manifestations of library-relevant books and a few non-print materials, including several of special interest to South African librarians. The audiences for the various titles—all interesting—range from elementary to professional, and the examples include bilingual selections in English with German, Russian or Afrikaans.

Examples are given in two groups: one for manual card catalog presentation and the second for computerized catalog treatment. For each item the student sees a simulated title page, a block of “Other information,” and “Hints for subject analysis.”

The resulting solutions—the last 50 pages of the book—reflect elements from earlier editions of the tools. Teachers will be able to use those that have been superseded as teaching moments and opportunities for discussion of specific rule changes and the necessary processes in the development of information retrieval through library catalogs. The particular tools referenced are the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (1998), *Dewey Decimal Classification* (21st print ed.), and the *Sears List of Subject Headings* (17th ed.).

The card catalog solutions present all added entries in the form of tracings (i.e., below the description), with title entries being preceded by lower case roman letters (different from standard CIP style) and include subtitle-type wording. Subject headings, and some elements of descriptions, are italicized—presenting an opportunity for discussion. Full classification hierarchies for Dewey 21 show digit-by-digit development of the suggested notation for each item, and are followed by three-letter author letters. These are given on the right hand of the top line of the “card,” to the right of the main entry. Fractions in the physical description area are given in vertical form, e.g., ½.

In the suggested solutions, called “datasheets for computerized cataloguing”, descriptive and abbreviated word tags are used for field names. Examples include the following: Title