need SH **Napkin folding: Table setting and decorations** seems more than sufficient.

Key headings form a vital part of the system of coining new headings, which keeps the volume slim and trim. This short list has been frozen for a long time (p. xli). It would be time to identify and designate more key headings. Some candidate headings for such elevated positions are obvious. **Bible** has seventy headings, both preferred and non-preferred, while, for example, **Koran** has only two, and **Vedas** has a single entry. Most of the Biblical phrased headings or subdivisions could be smoothly transferred to other scriptures. On the Biblical analogy, we could have SHs such as **Koran in literature**, **Koranic cosmology**, and **Koran—Prophecies.** Another heading that requires updating is **Napoleon I, Emperor of the French**.

Carrying things further, we could make every preferred heading a potential key heading for its NTs. For example, from the SH **Flowers** we could derive SHs:

> **Roses—United States**
> **Roses—Drying**
> **Rose arrangement**
> **Roses in art**
> Even, **Artificial roses**.

To cite a few more examples, we could derive **Computer games industry** out of **Computer software industry** and **Broadcast journalism—Objectivity**, as well as **Reporters and reporting—Objectivity**, out of **Journalism**. For what is true of a broad class is equally true of its narrow class, by the principle whereby phylogeny recapitulates ontogeny.

Applying this principle would enormously enhance the capacity of the *List* without adding even an iota to its text. Awaited is a single command from the editors to authorize this. All that is required is for them to make this provision explicitly in the introduction.

The lapses are minor and could be forgiven; they in no way detract from this continuously-expanding and well-established tool for subject-cataloguing in small and medium libraries. The handy List and its lucid introduction make *Sears* an excellent and convenient tool for teaching subject headings' use and principles, as well as methods of vocabulary control.

With its glossy and flowery cover, clear typeface and high production standards, the new edition is particularly welcome.

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Helen Heinrich. *E-journal Invasion: A Cataloger's Guide to Survival*. Oxford: Chandos Publishing, 2007. 233 p. ISBN 1-84334-193-X (hbk.)

The subtitle of this book says it all. The author's intent is to provide catalogers and cataloging managers with important background information on electronic journal description and access. As such, this text serves as a good overview of the issues and problems catalogers face in working with electronic journals. The five chapters can be characterized as presenting:

– A broad overview of existing metadata schema
– Current practices and issues in e-serial cataloging
– Unique issues and problems of aggregated sources
– A case study in providing description for and access to e-journals
– Access to e-journal content beyond the traditional catalog record.

As someone who has seen his position change to respond to the rise of electronic journals, I am fully aware of the skills required in order to "survive" in this new environment. To my knowledge, this text is the first specifically aimed at the cataloging community (versus the more general serialist community) that is more than "how to create an electronic journal catalog record."

Ms. Heinrich starts with a broad discussion of the metadata schema she believes will be of most use to the general serialist: MARC (including MARC XML), MODS, Dublin Core and ONIX. For each of these schemas, the author provides background on the development of the standard, identifies what purpose it best serves, and gives an overview of the record structure. The author also provides a good discussion of the relationships between the various schemas and highlights their strengths and weaknesses. Unfortunately, a presentation of examples is lacking in the MARC and ONIX sections and the example of a MODS record for an electronic serial (figure 1.5) is slightly inaccurate as what is being described is an article within the serial, not the serial itself. The discussion of MARC goes very quickly from a general overview of the MARC record structure—useful for someone not familiar with MARC—to specific changes made to accommodate the description of electronic resources. Those not familiar with a MARC record (e.g., vendors) will be quickly lost in the details. At this point, it might have been helpful to provide not only the tables of

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MARC fields, identifying those specific to e-resources, but also screenshots of the resulting records in a library catalog so that those not familiar with MARC elements would have a better context for understanding the MARC record. Likewise, it might have been useful for catalogers to see what ONIX metadata look like.

The second chapter begins with a discussion of the *AACR2* 2002 revisions and their affect on the cataloging of e-resources. The discussion and supporting examples of types of issuance are excellent. Ms. Heinrich correctly states that identifying type of issuance can be particularly problematic for e-resources and she provides four excellent examples here. Because this can be such a problem for the cataloger, I wish she would have provided a few more. Ms. Heinrich then goes on to describe more *AACR2* changes. This section is a useful reminder of the 2002 revisions for those catalogers who do not frequently work with e-resources. There is also a short discussion of the revision of title change rules. Unfortunately, the table that summarizes major and minor changes is a little misleading, as it identifies Corporate Body as an "Area of description" (like Title and Edition) and gives the impression that any change of corporate body should be considered a major change, whereas, as she explains in the text, it is specifically change of corporate body in (uniform) title or main entry that requires a successive record.

The chapter continues with a discussion of electronic journals in the library setting. The author provides good overviews of current practices in e-serial cataloging, specifically the single/separate record approaches and the aggregator-neutral record. Because the book is so well-researched, the generalizations made in this section are surprising. Catalogers "by the nature of their occupation are mostly perfectionists, meticulously creating descriptions ...." (p. 66) and publishers "earn hefty profits" (p. 66) because they no longer have production costs associated with print journals—even though many would argue that any savings incurred from going electronic are consumed by increased automation costs. The author also cites several situations where maintenance of the catalog record is required: "What is happening more frequently [than title changes] is a format change from print to online... As more and more journals switch to online only, discontinuing print format, the old record needs to be closed and the new one for the electronic format created." (p. 90). However, the author presents no evidence indicating the frequency of format changes or the extent of the maintenance prob-

lem. In this reviewer's experience, the discontinuation of print is primarily among non-commercial publishers and more often newsletters rather than academic journals. However, it is fair to say that this trend will likely be seen in commercially-published journals sooner rather than later. Ms. Heinrich ends the chapter with a discussion of a series of non-cataloging issues such as acquisition, technology, staffing and ownership. In her discussion of perpetual access (p. 95-96), it would have also been useful to mention and reference e-journal archival activities such as Portico and LOCKSS. But these are generally minor quibbles in what is otherwise an excellent overview of the issues involved in working with electronic serials within the library environment.

Chapter 3 provides a discussion of aggregators: the benefits and problems (or as the author refers to them, the blessing and the curse) in subscribing to them and presents various library support services provided by third-party vendors and publication access management services (PAMS). The chapter ends with a useful set of guiding questions for both the library aiming to set up e-journal services and for the vendor providing them. This chapter leads nicely to the next chapter.

Chapter 4 describes (in great detail) the CSU-Northridge implementation of Serials Solutions MARC record service. This chapter is nearly one-third of the text and is the real meat of the monograph. For cataloging managers who have an Innovative Interfaces (III) ILS and are thinking of using Serials Solutions as a MARC record service, this chapter is worth the price of the book. For those libraries who don't use III but who are considering subscribing to a MARC record service for their e-serials, this chapter still provides much useful guidance and food for thought. This chapter discusses every step and consideration, including profiling MARC record sets, evaluating test records, processing a first production load, identifying post-load record cleanup and choosing among different options for record maintenance. Here my only criticism, which holds true for other chapters, becomes especially serious: many of the figures showing screen captures are too small to be legible.

The final chapter discusses access alternatives to the OPAC. Topics covered include federated searching, OpenURL, CrossRef, and various Open Access initiatives. There are also pointers on streamlining the traditional cataloging process, primarily with the use of the Access Level Record for Serials (now the CONSER Standard Record).

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Overall, the book is a well-written exploration of the working environment in which e-journal catalogers currently find themselves. In the absence of a resource list, the extensive references will be useful for those wanting more information. As the author states: "This is not to say that the time-honored responsibilities of the serials cataloger became obsolete; it is more of an indication that the online environment has forced catalogers to acquire new skills, enabling them to perform their traditional duties in a new library environment" (p. 95). This book is a good guide to that new library environment.

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