Included in the subjects are androgyny, birth control, economic role of women, goddesses, marriage, philosophy of woman, rape, socialism and feminism, and the women's movement. There are see references within entries as well as references from names and topics not treated in separate entries. Bibliographical references and/or other notes are given after some entries. Cited titles are in bold italics. Entries for both authors and topics exclude fiction, history, or biography unless containing explicitly formulated theories about sex roles or the sexual dichotomy.

"Anthologies & Sourcebooks" is divided into broad categories such as art and literature, history of feminism, the other sex (men), and women outside the United States. Within each area, listings are alphabetical by title and include full descriptive annotations. These titles include a broader scope and cover literature, history, and the legal status of women as well as the sociological and philosophical spheres.

The brief list of journals and periodicals is limited to those that generally contain articles relating to the philosophy of women.

The bibliography, arranged by author, covers every work referred to in the first section (identified by an asterisk), the anthologies section (identified by number), and additional works of interest. Joint authors are listed separately with a reference to the full entry under the main author.

The glossary contains only unfamiliar terms or those used in a sense different from the most usual meaning.

A comprehensive index of all names, titles (italicized), and topics (along with cross-references) increases the usefulness of this work.

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The Nature of Woman is a compendium of information on the religion, language, politics, anthropology, psychology, and sociology of women. As such, it will enhance reference collections in all libraries which serve women.—Jeanette Mosey, OCLC Western, San Francisco, California.


Geoscience Information is a collection of thirty-one papers presented at the First International Conference on Geological Information. The purpose of the conference as stated in the introduction was to assess the current state-of-the-art in geoscience information from both the regional and functional points of view. Any collection of papers may have something among them that one can use, but often this is not the case. A welcome exception is this work, in which there is little duplication with previously published sources.

The numbers and quality of the papers presented at the conference attest to the thoroughness of the organizers. The papers are arranged under five broad divisions: (1) review of geological documentation; (2) aspects of geological documentation; (3) application of information handling to applied geology; (4) documentation in specialized areas; and (5) user viewpoints. Papers are accompanied with references.

The first section, "Review of Geological Documentation," is essentially a survey of the state of bibliographic documentation in the United States, Canada, West Germany, France, United Kingdom, India, Brazil, and the Australasian area. There is also a summary of the international aspects of geodocumentation by S. van der Heide, past secretary general of the International Union of Geological Sciences. A recurrent theme surfaces in these papers: the diversity of documentation sources available to the geoscientist, and the need for government incentives to encourage bibliographic control at all levels of national activity. It is regrettable, however, that a paper was not included on geological documentation in the Soviet Union, a significant producer of geological data.

Six papers are included on "Aspects of Geological Documentation." The paper by Wendell Cochran, editor of Geotimes, touches on the problems that small societies face from the tamperings of the U.S. Postal Service and the IRS. Cochran predicts hard times, unsure futures, and death for some
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scholarly societies, because of new postal and IRS regulations.

An article by Allen Clark and Jennifer Cook (USGS), on "Application of Information Handling to Applied Geology," discusses the importance of resource data and analysis for accurate planning and decision making. From the data compiled, statistical models are devised, providing an indication of how much of a commodity will be available in the foreseeable future.

Remaining papers deal with geothermal data exchange, including a description of the data base and the NATO-CCMS pilot study; data banking coal research in the International Energy Agency; international access of the Petroleum Abstracts Information System, a description of the data base, its use and projections; a description of the Hydrogeological Data Storage and Retrieval System in use in New South Wales, Australia. All these papers deal with the complex issues of the storing and retrieving of geological data.

"Documentation in Specialized Areas" includes a collection of four papers. One of these articles of particular interest to the map librarian is by J. A. Diment and J. R. Schroeder on bibliographical control of geological maps. The authors stress the importance of cooperative cataloging systems, the standardization of descriptive cataloging, and the improving of bibliographical standards at the publishing stage. Other papers within this division deal with remote sensing, the foreign language problem in earth science literature, and data management.

The remaining section of this volume focuses on "User Viewpoints." This is a diverse group of papers ranging from the reprint industry, specifically Dowden, Hutchinson and Ross, Inc., to the information problems of geoscientists in developing countries. Julie Bichteler's well-documented paper raises some interesting points about the use of geological information: (1) the low use of indexes and abstracts, (2) the dissatisfaction with computerized indexes, and (3) the utilization of older literature.

Entry into the individual papers and chapters is rather abrupt. A useful addition to each chapter would have been a short introduction or commentary on the papers and subjects presented. The text of this book has been prepared by offset reproduction from the contributors' typed manuscripts. This method has resulted in the rapid publication of a readable and useful book.—John Van Balen, University of South Dakota, Vermillion.


In an age of tightening budgets, the importance of promotion and marketing of library services cannot be overemphasized. One of the ways in which a library normally makes it patrons take notice of its resources goes under the generic label of current awareness services. Since there are many different types of libraries, these services may mean different things to different people. But, whatever the definition, it is basically a device to alert a special group of users to the latest developments, arrivals, or acquisitions in their area of interest.

Although there has been a considerable