

experts, in interview or essay fashion, discuss Americana, autographs, children's books, illustrated books, press books, maps and atlases, manuscripts, science fiction, etc. Some readers will find the listing of book fairs helpful. Barry Scott answers pertinent questions on twentieth-century literary manuscripts.

The chapter on bibliography discusses progress on Blank's monumental work, *The Eighteenth Century Short-title Catalog*, and the Wing STC. More careful editing would have eliminated the few minor errors noted. On page 40, we have the word *to* when *do* must have been intended. Again on page 99, we have *acquiant* for *acquaint*.

One learns that libraries bought more individual items than collections, that they now buy less and select more carefully. Today every library needs an angel or a well-heeled friends group to purchase expensive rare books or manuscripts, as book budgets are becoming tighter. Many great collections were first gathered by private collectors, and they should be credited with the growth and founding of most of the finer public collections of today.

Of course, the private collector, the dealer, and the library are all in the rare book field together, and some cooperation or understanding is necessary. There are indications that the dealer and the collector may not be too happy with a library's being the final stop of the "great collections." Dealers are, perhaps, more content to sell to private collectors, because then the books may pass their way again. I recognize that with smaller budgets libraries may be buying less, but they do buy and they also preserve.

The program of conservation at R. R. Donnelley & Sons is of real interest to those readers just beginning to be aware of such work. As Robert Hiest comments, it is a "comfort to know that such techniques and facilities as their water damage program exists." Yale's guidelines for the treatment of books are also listed.

Kenneth Rendell's all too brief essay on autographs, manuscripts, and documents, Milton Reissman's "Children's Books," David and Anne Bromer's "Press Books," and George Bixby's discussion on "Signed and Limited Editions," with examples and

prices, are well worth reading.

Prospective librarians especially should read Lawrence McCrank's report on library school programs in rare books before applying to a particular school, if they hope to learn anything in this field. I know from experience and from talking with others that some schools are reluctant to give any exposure to rare books and manuscripts. Special collections education is sadly lacking, and it is time that professional associations, bibliographic societies, and library school directors take steps to correct the problem. There is no reason for further neglect when rare book and manuscript collections are often available on the same campus where the school is located.

This report is certain to be useful to librarians, archivists, auctioneers, historians, book dealers, and bibliographers. It should also find heavy use in library schools and archives.—David E. Estes, *Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia*.

Warren, Mary Anne. *The Nature of Woman: An Encyclopedia & Guide to the Literature*. Inverness, Calif.: Edgepress, 1980. 708p. \$20. LC 79-55299. ISBN 0-918528-07-0. (Available from: Edgepress, Box 69, Point Reyes, CA 94956.)

Warren Brings together a wealth of information from the social sciences and philosophy on "the nature of woman." The work is divided into two major sections: "Authors and Topics" and "Anthologies & Sourcebooks." These are followed by a listing of periodicals, a bibliography, glossary, and index.

The "Authors and Topics" are presented alphabetically in concise entries, ranging from short paragraphs to several pages. Entries for authors give "arguments and conclusions about the nature of woman of a wide range of Western thinkers" from Aquinas, Wollstonecraft, and Engels through Sanger and Millett. One has difficulty locating some authors; for example, de Beauvoir is the entry rather than Beauvoir. Other names are omitted entirely—Irene Frieze (*Women and Sex Roles: A Social Psychological Perspective*), Matilda Gage (*Woman, Church, & State*), Julia Ward Howe, Aleksandra Kollontai, and Simone Weil to name but a few.

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.

*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: A State-of-the-Art Review.*** Proceedings of the First International Conference on Geological Information, London, 10–12 April, 1978. Edited by Anthony P. Harvey and Judith A.

Diment. Heathfield, Sussex: Broad Oak Press, 1979. 287p. \$35. ISBN 0-906716-00-4. (Available from: Broad Oak Press, Ragstones, Broad Oak, Heathfield, East Sussex TN21 8UD, England.)

*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