recent phenomenon will find this selected bibliography surprising. It contains bibliographies from many parts of the world and refers to material dating from 1848 to the present. The subjects covered show the breadth and scope of women's studies, including women's suffrage, education, abortion, sex-stereotyping, and employment.

Libraries who do not yet have material on women will find this a useful tool for acquisitions, since all bibliographies included are readily available for purchase. The selection has been extremely well done, so that the seventeen pages of the bibliography contain much of the best work published in this field. The material is as diverse as the people in the movement, and will be invaluable to many users for many different purposes. For those who view the movement as a battle this bibliography will supply a source of ammunition. For those who regard it as a study, it is an excellent research tool. For all people, men and women, it provides the entry to some fascinating reading.

Lin Good

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Women: A Guide to Bibliographic Sources, compiled by Anne Woodworth. Toronto: University of Toronto Library, 1972. (University of Toronto Library, no. 15.) 7p. $1.00


The two works under review here are attempts to provide researchers in the area of women's studies with the necessary bibliographic tools. The first is a limited general guide, while the latter is a more detailed bibliography on women in Canada covering a specific period of time.

Women: A Guide to Bibliographic Sources is really a library reference handbook, and more specifically a University of Toronto Reference Library handbook. It is organized into three general divisions: General Sources, Sources in the University of Toronto Reference Room, and Sources outside the University of Toronto. The first of these divisions is a very general how-to-use-the-library guide, irrespective of subject. Included here are instructions on how to use the card catalogue or a periodical index. The second division lists twenty-six citations of which only seven fall under the subheading entitled bibliographies; of these, one is an abstract and only two are Canadian. The compiler states that only a few titles are listed here, and that more can be located through enquiry at the Reference desk. How unfortunate that she did not list them all, or at least reveal the criterion for selection. The remainder of the twenty-six citations are biographies, directories, course syllabi and government publications. Here again, some of the information could have been more appropriately included in a
general how-to-use-the-library guide; for example, citation 23 is the Canada Census. Finally the outside sources, numbered 27-29, do not inspire confidence in the compiler's thoroughness. A weak attempt has been made to guide the reader elsewhere. There must be more sources across Canada and certainly there should be some comment on work in progress, such as Kay Herman's work at Queen's University on periodical literature concerning women's studies.

In general, the guide may be useful for someone learning to use an academic library, but it is so incomplete that it hardly fulfills even the promise of the title. It has some value as a beginner's research tool, but unfortunately it is of limited service elsewhere than in the University of Toronto Reference room.

The second title under review, *Women in Canada, 1965 to 1972*, is a bibliography of greater detail, description and breadth of coverage. The period of time is clearly defined, the content is specifically Canadian, and the author has named her sources. Ms. Harrison has obviously made a serious attempt to produce a working and useful bibliography. The breadth of material covered is more impressive than the general guide discussed above. There are books, government publications, unpublished papers and theses, publications of pressure groups and other organizations, and a plethora of articles from Canadian periodicals. Titles included in this bibliography run the gamut from Canadian Union of Students' pamphlets, to articles from the Canadian Bengker; from Chatelaine editorials, to selections from the Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology. A researcher looking for varying attitudes towards women will find source material from management and labour, big business and left-wing journalists, from athletes, social workers and churchmen, to name a few.

However, from this reviewer's perusal, the bibliography appears to be poorly organized. The method used is subject listing, in itself a most useful approach, but if it is to be the only approach it needs to be more clearly presented than it is here. The assignment of titles to subject headings appears haphazard, and this is reflected in the difficulty this writer experienced in searching back for particular entries. The arrangement is confusing and repetitive. And, on a closer study of the work, it proves not to be as lengthy as a first impression suggests. Of approximately 500 listings, many are repeated, over 300 are popular periodical articles, and over 100 are briefs and studies of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women. These entries would be more useful in a consolidated presentation. There are only approximately 30 individual works of any substantial length, and these are scattered throughout page after page of selections from Chatelaine and Labour Gazette.

The bibliography of Ms. Harrison is by comparison with the other title under review more thorough, interesting and should prove useful. This writer hopes that the forthcoming updated revision, as promised, will appear in the near future. Both works are greatly needed responses to increased interest in and study of women.

Nancy C. Leitch

(Ms. Leitch, who lives in Fredericton, N.B., has long been interested in women's rights, and is presently compiling a bibliography of works relating to Canadian women.)