range of reprographic processes, including micrographics and such auxiliaries as collating, report typing, headlining, and binding in less than one-third the space that Crix took. Thus, no more than a first glance at any one subject may be reasonably expected. Yet there are plenty of insights and interesting, pertinent comments to intrigue the well-versed reader.

The author holds that it is incumbent upon librarians to become knowledgeable about the new information transfer media, since they are, after all, in the information transfer business. The text illustrates the need for some expertise. For example, how else can the librarian ask the right questions of salesmen, who extol the advantages, but are silent about, and often ignorant of, the shortcomings of their machines in library service? Or how can the librarian evaluate "cost per copy" figures which can be misleading due to the omission of wastage and other important cost factors?

Several significant statements deserve attention in the two brief chapters devoted to micrographics. New emphasizes the importance of image orientation on microfilm and stresses the great practical advantages of position A (with text lines perpendicular to the film edge) over position B (lines parallel with the film edge). Whenever the film stops between frames, in position A the lines are complete and readable; in B, incomplete and unreadable: the film must be moved until the image is centered-a nuisance. Yet in the U.S. position B is often preferred because it uses less film-never mind that it wastes the users' time and strains their patience.

New's points about preparing texts for micropublications are also well taken. On p.40 he summarizes some basic considerations: keep all material one way to avoid having to rotate the image (impossible with most microfiche readers); repeat illustrations as often as they are discussed in the text; include notes on the frame to which they belong instead of putting them at the end of the chapter. In sum, this is a very brief introduction, but valuable to those who need it.

LaHood and Sullivan concentrate on those phases of reprography that interest librarians most: full-size copying and micrographics. The generation of the book was prompted and prodded by the Reproduction of Library Materials Section of ALA-RTSD. It was intended to help librarians and library administrators with the administrative aspects of library reprographics. Technological detail is kept to a minimum; policy considerations are emphasized.

Questions of financing, accounting, feesetting, location, and personnel are treated, as well as administrative, bibliographical, and technical considerations. What kinds of restrictions need to be imposed on copying certain types of library materials; where to locate coin-operated machines for easier monitoring of book-mutilating users; how to handle orders for copyrighted materials, commercial reprinters, cooperative projects; how much searching to do on orders; what to do about requests for extensive (and time-consuming) quotations-these are the kinds of questions the concise book sets out to answer. The authors write with the authority of first-hand knowledge acquired in many years of service and leadership in this field. Charles LaHood being the chief and Robert Sullivan a former assistant chief of the Library of Congress Photoduplication Service.

These three books overlap astonishingly little in their subject coverage. The material on management by Crix and that by La-Hood and Sullivan complement rather than duplicate each other. Some of New's useful comments on micrographics are not found elsewhere. Librarians will profit from reading all three.—Francis F. Spreitzer, University of Southern California Library, Los Angeles.

Hassall, A. G., and Hassall, W. O. Treasures from the Bodleian Library. New York: Columbia Univ. Pr., 1976. 160p. \$75.00. (LC 75-33231) (ISBN 0-231-04060-1)

Artistically reproduced here in color are pages from thirty-six illuminated manuscripts in the great Bodleian collection. All but three of the manuscripts cited are listed in volumes 1 to 3 of the monumental catalog, *Illuminated Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1966–73). One Byzantine manuscript and

two manuscripts from Mexico were outside the scope of those volumes, although they were previously brought to public attention in printed articles. The merit of this work then is not discovery. Rather its several merits consist of the selection of three dozen stunning examples from more than 2,300 in the collection, their reproduction in color, the large format that permits reproduction in very nearly the original size, and the systematic and detailed notes that accom-

pany each reproduction.

The general arrangement of the volume is chronological, proceeding from the Mc-Regol Gospels (c.800, Ireland) to the Codex Mendoza (c.1540, Mexico). Two come from the ninth century, three from the eleventh, five from the twelfth, seven from the thirteenth, five from the fourteenth, nine from the fifteenth, and two from the sixteenth. Fifteen were made in English scriptoria. French scriptoria are represented by seven. Flanders, Germany, Austria, Italy, Ireland, Byzantium, and Mexico also provide examples. These choices reflect the work of a wide range of schools over a long period of time.

In most cases, the treatment of each illustration covers four pages. It includes: (1) identification of the leaf and a summary statement about the illumination of the whole manuscript, (2) where appropriate a general statement about the nature of the book and its use, (3) the color reproduction of the page, (4) a detailed description of the illumination with comments on the iconography, (5) an account of provenance, and (6) a bibliography. The descriptions are a model of clarity and the notes about the books are very informative to anyone who does not know the meaning of a sacramentary or a bestiary. The authors do not take the time, of course, to explain the nature and use of more commonly known books, although they do include a discussion of the tradition of illumination in the Apocalypse. A useful bit of information also included is the identification of the Bodleian color transparencies available for the manuscripts. A five-page index at the end cites references to about 1,000 names and subjects treated in the book.

The book is a joy to look at. The examples were chosen to illustrate different

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ORBIS BOOKS Maryknoll, NY 10545 schools. They are not all beautiful to the modern eye, but some are strikingly so. The Noah's ark in a fifteenth-century Normandy Book of Hours (Plate 27), with the drowned bodies floating under the blue waves surrounded by an extraordinarily wide and delicate floral border in many bright colors is most arresting. The color in all the examples seems essential for their understanding.

Treasures from the Bodleian Library deserves a place in any collection of books treating the book arts. The illustrations and texts also provide a useful source of intellectual history for their discussion of iconography, discussion of literature, portrayal of costumes, and citation of sources.—Howard W. Winger, Dean and Professor, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago.

Stuart-Stubbs, B.; Friesen, M.; and McInnes, D. Interlibrary Loan in Canada: A Report of a Survey. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Library, 1975. 236p. (on 3 microfiche)

Stuart-Stubbs, B.; Nichol, K.; Friesen, M.; and McInnes, D. A Survey and Interpretation of the Literature of Interlibrary Loan. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Library, 1975. 158p. (on 2 microfiche) (Both reports are available for \$5.00 from Canadian Theses Division, National Library of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A ON4.)

These surveys were carried out during 1974-75 under the terms of a contract between the National Library of Canada and the University of British Columbia. The stated objective of the main study was "to obtain information relevant to the development of a national information network and to make recommendations concerning such elements of a network as ILL procedures, communications and delivery systems, and national lending collections."

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