

unashamed, Faxon readily acknowledges the use of a machine, the *famous/infamous* Hinman collator, in the course of his researches. Indeed, one might very well become surfeited with the plethora of technical cant exhibited in a number of the essays and, along with the proponents of bibliography "old" style, push back from the anthology as he might from a table heaped high with undigestible food.

No, there is little chance that Jones' efforts will find a place on the shelves of those who hold that contemporary bibliography is plunging headlong along paths increasingly more involuted and attenuated. But neither do I suspect that Liebert's slim but delightful volume will receive much attention by other than a handful of Jones' intended audience. Each will have its own partisan readership.

While this situation might be lamented, it is not unexpected. For indeed, Fritz Liebert is not the first to conclude that the best bibliographer, after all, is "the simple scholar (armed only with spectacles to provide 20/20 vision) who examines books without benefit of machines, but with knowledge and judgment." But if the practitioners of the "new" bibliography are frequently guilty of comma-catching and perhaps too often find themselves addressing each other instead of seeking out a wider audience, surely the studies and conclusions, say, of an Allan Stevenson in the fields of paper and watermarks constitute sufficient historical evidence to demand the attention of all interested parties, whether they subscribe to bibliography "old" or "new."—*John F. Guido, Curator of Rare Books & Special Collections, State University of New York at Binghamton.*

Lombardi, Mary. *Brazilian Serial Documents: A Selective and Annotated Guide*. (Indiana University Latin American Studies Program) Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana Univ. Pr., 1974. 445p. \$13.50.

As Brazilianists are sometimes painfully aware, that country's "federal agencies have been created, dissolved, and reorganized under a bewildering variety of names which has complicated identification and location of their official publications" (p.xx). Insofar

as these actions have affected the agencies' serial publications, we can all be grateful for the appearance of Mary Lombardi's guide, whose purpose is "to serve as a bibliography of Brazilian serial documents as they relate to their issuing agencies" (p.xxi).

This volume contains entries for 1,367 serial publications of Brazil's federal government (excluding federal universities). The author has chosen to interpret "serial" broadly, for which users of the volume will certainly be grateful; she has not, moreover, limited herself to those serials being published at the time of her research (through the end of 1971), although she had originally intended to include only titles which had not ceased prior to 1961. However, she has excluded three types of publications: those intended for strictly administrative or internal use; periodicals providing translations of foreign articles for the Brazilian scientific and technical community; and those which are primarily acquisition lists for departmental libraries, unless such serials contain material of permanent research value.

Those who have used *Latin American Serial Documents: Brazil*, compiled by Rosa Q. Mesa (1968), will wonder about differences between it and the Lombardi bibliography. In scope, the major difference seems to be that serials issued by federal universities appear in the former but not in the latter; conversely, Lombardi has a number of entries not in Mesa, perhaps because no holdings were reported by American institutions. There is a difference in arrangement: Mesa follows Library of Congress entry, but Lombardi places publications under their issuing agency. The 1968 volume is a union list giving holdings in selected major U.S. libraries, while the new bibliography does not have this feature. But this reader feels that, in part, the two volumes complement each other: there will probably be a number of instances when the inquirer will need to consult both.

Since Lombardi's arrangement follows the organization of the government itself, the book divides into four broad parts: the nation as a whole, the legislative, executive, and judicial branches; however, Part III (the executive) contains, as expected,

the great bulk of the entries. These chapters include the Presidência da República, the sixteen ministries (ranging alphabetically from aeronautics to transportation), and the Getúlio Vargas Foundation; furthermore, at the end of entries for each ministry's publications are those for related autonomous agencies: such important bodies as the Conselho Nacional de Pesquisas, Biblioteca Nacional, Banco do Brasil, Instituto Brasileiro do Café, and the regional coordinating and planning authorities (SUDAM, SUDENE, SUDESUL, and SUDECO)—to name just a few examples.

Each chapter begins with a review of the basic legislation affecting the overall entity (e.g., ministry) and provides an outline of the agencies subordinated or administratively attached to it. Similar data for agencies within the chapter give the names under which the entity has been known, together with dates and titles of legislation which caused those changes. As a consequence, the volume can greatly assist those seeking to understand the structure of Brazilian federal government organization.

The entry for each serial consists of an annotation with most of the following elements: contents (describing the nature of the serial whose title is not self-explanatory); variation in title; frequency, or bibliographical history, complete since 1961 and less detailed for the earlier period; numbering irregularities where required; cross-references to other related titles in the guide; mention of indexes, both those of the serial itself and indexing services which include it (notably those issued by the Instituto Brasileiro de Bibliografia e Documentação); and finally citations to other bibliographical works which provide additional information or location of copies in American or British libraries.

A three-part appendix follows the text: (1) a list of libraries and archives in Brazil (principally in Rio de Janeiro and Brasília) whose holdings and serial records were consulted; (2) the three American institutions (Indiana University, UCLA, and the Los Angeles County Law Library) which played a similar role in this country; and (3) a bibliography of publications consulted in the preparation of the guide. Pages 367 to 445 contain a detailed index

to both titles and issuing agencies, with very helpful cross-references from initials and acronyms.

Only those who have themselves undertaken the compilation of library guides, bibliographies, union lists, and similar bibliographical tools can fully appreciate the myriad details they contain and the amazing number of questions and discrepancies (apparent or real) which must be resolved. It is a pleasure to report that the Lombardi volume shows careful attention to detail; indeed typographical errors and similar shortcomings are exceedingly rare. In summary, Ms. Lombardi has given Brazilianists a very useful tool, one which certainly will be heavily used by students of Brazilian government and which will probably become "the bible" of librarians concerned with the acquisition and cataloging of Brazilian federal documents.—*William Vernon Jackson, George Peabody College for Teachers and Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.*

Madison, Charles A. *Irving to Irving: Author-Publisher Relations, 1800-1974.* New York: Bowker, 1974. 279p. \$9.95.

Writing, not the least such serious writing as the literary novel, poetry, and the philosophical essay, is probably viewed by more readers than not today as an absolute activity, to be approached in terms only of itself and not, certainly, with regard to what porridge, or what publisher, the author had.

Insofar as the publisher is indeed unduly neglected as a factor in the total creative equation, to that degree we must be grateful to Charles Madison for a richly detailed, well-documented historical survey of the author-publisher relationship. Essentially, in each of his twenty-eight chapters Madison describes the dealings of one American publisher or one of his editors with one writer: e.g., Henry Holt and William James, Scribner's Maxwell Perkins and Thomas Wolfe, McGraw-Hill and Clifford Irving. The attention afforded these various matchings is uneven, although usually understandably and appropriately so: the steady and cordial association of Washington Irving and George Putnam is disposed of in two pages, while twenty are required