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 initialisms 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

for Sinclair Lewis' peregrinations from Harper to Holt to Harcourt to Doubleday to Random House. In those few instances where there is, in fact, a seemingly unjustifiable lack of balance, it appears to have been a matter of Madison's not wanting to waste material at hand.

The decline from the gentleman-publisher of the nineteenth century, who characteristically represented to the author both patron, business manager, confidant, and artistic midwife, to today's seven-figure maneuvering of conglomerate and literary agent is roundly regretted by Madison. This the reader may regard as rather gratuitous moralizing. It is, however, easy—and valuable—to see in the case of any number of the writers Madison treats—most notably Fitzgerald and Wolfe, both of whom had highly personal problems that demanded an editor with the perception and stamina of a Maxwell Perkins—that the final shape of the literary product depended to a greater degree than we might otherwise realize on the quality of the author–publisher relationship. In documenting this point, *Irving to Irving* offers its own modest contribution to literary criticism as well as to publishing history.

While there is a substantial, and unfortunately unfootnoted, reliance on other published materials, the use of much previously unpublished correspondence and Madison's own recollections from fifty years in the publishing trade make this clearly more than a cut-and-paste history. One might wish it were less selective: the names of Faulkner, Hemingway, and Whitman, for example, do not even appear in the book. Withal, however, *Irving to Irving* is a fascinating work and well worth any library's acquisition.—*Charles Helzer, University of Chicago Library, Chicago, Illinois.*

Beeler, M. G. Fancher; Grim, Jerry; Herling, John P.; James, Stephen; Martin, Miles W.; and Naylor, Alice. *Measuring the Quality of Library Service: A Handbook.* Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1974. 208p. $6.50.

The compilers were some of the members of the Ohio Library Association Library Development Committee in 1972. They began with this definition: "Total Library Service meets the needs of people for knowledge and ideas through access to organized collections of all media; develops an awareness among all people of their need for research, informational, recreational and educational resources, utilizes a system of acquisition, storage, and transmission of information." On that basis, the group points to the undoubted need of performance evaluation that calls upon the user, present and potential, to have input to library management.

Documents dated 1966–72 representing nineteen measuring techniques, some with comments by the compilers, are followed by ten documents which are recommendations for action based on research. Eight of these are conclusions from the earlier techniques. For the ten, criteria for inclusion include "creativeness, non-standard nature of content, or pointing in new direction." The third section is a seventeen-item, briefly annotated, background bibliography. As one can see from the index, there are selections for all types of libraries, but not for all types of users; e.g., children, as the January 1974 *Library Trends* did. There are no indexed notations for such known measuring techniques as MBO, operations research, or even systems analysis.

Section I presents "a survey of some of the methods currently in use to measure the quality of library service . . . applicable in a variety of kinds of libraries and situations." Hard criteria are lacking for selections in this and the bibliography. One wonders, for example, why R. W. Trueswell and M. K. Buckland were excluded.

Necessary printing techniques make the text hard to follow; compilers' comments are difficult to differentiate. Nevertheless, the compilers and publisher are to be commended for adding impetus to the difficult task that faces all libraries. This handbook may give some of us a place to start in finding ways to allow our users (and our potential users through community surveys) to keep our service institutions viable. With continuing application, and necessary feedback, there will be further editions. One hopes these editions will correct the failure of not telling us why particular items were selected or suggesting which technique