

"The Proposed Training Program for Library Administrators," a provocative plan that involves the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in conjunction with the Graduate Schools of Business Administration, Education and Public Administration. Supplement G is a summary of "Needs for Additional Funds, Particularly for the College Library," and the final supplement is the bibliography.

In general, the report is a brief but fairly comprehensive account of the thinking, achievements, and aspirations of Keyes Metcalf as Harvard's librarian. His administration was unusually successful in that he did accomplish all of his main objectives: Houghton, the New England Deposit Library, Lamont, and the underground stacks. These, together with Widener, comprise a new design for the Harvard library of the future. They are a great credit to Metcalf's vision and statesmanship and to the understanding of the university administration that supported him. His work is a model for university librarians everywhere.

Metcalf went to Harvard in 1937, retired in 1955. To Paul Buck, his successor, he left this report. He has now joined the staff of the new graduate library school at Rutgers University, and it is hoped this new association will be fruitful and long. The future administrators of our university libraries can learn much from Keyes Metcalf—his aptitude for the bold dream, his respect for the fact, his industry, his modesty, and his realization that the problems of the university library require for their solution the best efforts of librarians, faculties, and presidents alike. In the university community, the library is everybody's serious business.—*R. C. Swank, Stanford University Libraries.*

British Union List

British Union-Catalogue of Periodicals: A Record of the Periodicals of the World, from the Seventeenth Century to the Present Day, in British Libraries. Vol. 1, A-C; to be complete in 4 vols. New York: Academic Press, 1955. . By subscription, \$26.60 per vol.; after publication, \$32.20.

The appearance of the first volume of the

British Union-Catalogue of Periodicals (BUC) marks an important event and provides a publication of considerable importance for any library in the United States catering to the needs of those engaged in research and scholarship. How can this be so? Most American librarians and their clientele have little concern for the holdings of British libraries. Further, it may be said that, after all, there is very little difference between a *Union List of Serials in the United States and Canada* and a union catalog of periodicals in the British Isles. That "little difference," however, is present and becomes a matter of vital concern to anyone engaged in processing and servicing serial publications.

BUC is a record of the periodicals of the world from the seventeenth century to the present day, in whatever language and on whatever subject, filed permanently in British libraries. It includes particulars of over 140,000 titles contained in 440 libraries. The second edition of our *Union List*, 1943, contained 120,000 titles. The arrangement is alphabetical by title. All periodicals having a specific individual title, whether issued independently or by an organization, are entered under the first word, not an article, of their names. A periodical issued by any kind of organization is entered under the name of the organization if this name forms a direct or indirect part of the main title, or if the title is not specific in itself. All periodicals are entered under their earliest known names, followed by particulars of all changes of name in chronological sequence. References are given from all later names to the original name. (This is just the opposite from the *Union List*.)

In determining the alphabetical order of entries certain departures from a strict alphabetization have been made:

1. Articles are printed, but ignored in filing. All conjunctions, prepositions and minor connecting words are printed, but ignored, e.g. *Annales du Midi* comes before *Annales de Normandie*. The arrangement is by words printed in heavy type. This has been done to avoid the uncertainties caused by such connecting words as *de, de la, des, ueber die gesamte*, etc.

2. Honorific adjectives in the names of societies, etc., are abbreviated to their initials and ignored in the alphabetical arrangement unless they are unusual or form an integral part of the name. (This little difference results in Irish Academy R., but retains Royal Society of London.)
3. Certain words which are used in titles sometimes in the singular and sometimes in the plural are arranged in a single alphabetical sequence, e.g. *Jahresbericht(e)*.
4. Variant spellings of a word are amalgamated in a single sequence, e.g. *Bollettino* and *Bullettino*.

Librarians and their clientele engaged in processing, servicing and utilizing serials are concerned with an individual serial's birth, name changes, marriages, divorces, diminutives, nicknames and death. A tool which provides any of this information not readily available elsewhere is greeted with open arms. There is hardly a page in the first volume of *BUC* which does not list one or

more titles not to be found in our *UL*. The liberal inclusion of non-administrative government publications is a welcome addition. The abbreviations of serial titles used in citing references to articles are the *bête noire* of a reference librarian, despite the recent attempt at standardization and the increased number of lists of such abbreviations. These diminutives must be translated into a title, then manipulated into a form of entry corresponding to ALA, LC or home-grown rules in order to determine whether the publication is present in the library and if not where it can be located. *BUC*, because of its difference in form of entry and its difference in alphabetization, will help to banish the *bête noire*.

All of us, to quote C. Summer Spaulding of the Library of Congress, "who are intimately concerned with the task of domesticating that intractable, outsized, yet utterly invaluable monster in our menagerie . . . serial publications" have now available another whip with which to exercise bibliographical control. *Vive la différence!*—*T. P. Fleming, Columbia University.*

Books Received

- El Acceso a la Información. Procedimientos bibliográficos. Procedimientos documentales. Procedimientos mecánicos.* By J. Frederic Finó and Luis A. Hourcade. Santa Fé, Argentina: Imprenta de la Universidad Nacional del Litoral, 1955. 22p.
- Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1955, Carnegie Corporation of New York.* New York, 1955. 92p.
- Business Literature: A Reading List for Students and Businessmen.* Baker Library, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, November, 1955. 22p. (Reference List, No. 17)
- Carl Friedrich Gauss; Titan of Science. A Study of His Life and Work.* By G. Waldo Dunnington. New York: Exposition Press, 1955. 479p. \$6.
- A Catalog of the Foster Stearns Collection on the Sovereign Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Called, of Malta.* Prepared by Reverend Oliver L. Kapsner, O.S.B. Washington, D.C.: Catholic University of America Library, 1955. 61p. \$1. Order from Office of the Director, Catholic University of America Library, Washington 17, D.C.
- English County Maps: The Identification, Cataloguing and Physical Care of a Collection.* By

- R. J. Lee. London: The Library Association, 1955. 32p.
- The Essentials of Public Administration.* By E. N. Gladden. London: Staples Press, 1953. Distributed in U. S. by John de Graff, 64 W. 23rd St., New York 10.
- Guide to the Stars.* By Hector MacPherson. New and rev. ed. New York: Philosophical Library, 1955. 144p., plates. \$2.75.
- Handbuch der Bibliothekswissenschaft.* By Fritz Milkau. 2d ed., rev. and enl. by Georg Leyh. Wiesbaden, Germany: Otto Harrassowitz, 1955. pp. 209-304. 10.50 marks. ("Geschichte der Bibliotheken," Vol. 3, No. 12)
- The International Who's Who.* 19th ed. London: Europa Publications, 1955. 1082p. \$17.50. Distributed in U. S. by Stechert-Hafner, New York.
- Introduction to Still-Life.* By Allan Gwynne-Jones. London: Staples Press, 1954. \$7. Distributed in U. S. by John de Graff, 64 W. 23rd St., New York 10.
- Libraries in the Southwest; Their Growth, Strengths, Needs,* in papers presented by a Conference of Librarians and Writers co-sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation, Occidental College, and the California Library Association, and held at Occidental College,

- April 16, 1955. Ed. by Lawrence Clark Powell. Los Angeles: University of California Library, 1955. 70p. (Occasional Papers, No. 3)
- Manuscript Collection of the Minnesota Historical Society.* Comp. by Lucile M. Kane and Kathryn A. Johnson. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1955. 212p. \$3.60.
- Manuscripts and Documents: Their Deterioration and Restoration.* By W. J. Barrow. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1955. 86p. Distributed by author for the purpose of obtaining criticisms and suggestions.
- Planning a Library Building.* Proceedings of the Library Buildings Preconference Institute, St. Paul, Minnesota, June 19-20, 1954. Hoyt R. Galvin and Kathryn Devereaux, eds. Chicago: American Library Association, 1955. 112p., illus. \$3.
- Reflections of a Physicist.* By P. W. Bridgman. 2d ed., enl. New York: Philosophical Library, 1955. 576p. \$6.
- Study Abroad. Études à l'étranger. Estudios en el Extranjero.* Vol. 7. 1955-1956. Paris: UNESCO, 1955. 703p. \$2. (paper)
- Training Needs of Librarians Doing Adult Education Work.* By Lester Asheim. Chicago: American Library Association, 1955. 44p.
- The Treatment of Special Material in Libraries.* By Robert L. Collison. London: Aslib, 1955. 104p. Rev. and enl. ed. of *The Cataloguing, Arrangement and Filing of Special Material in Special Libraries*, published by Aslib in 1950.
- World Survey of Education.* Handbook of Educational Organization and Statistics. Paris: UNESCO, 1955. 943p. \$16. (cloth)

Research Libraries in South Africa

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tography is generally used in place of loans.

The youngest area industrially and in library resources is that of the Durban-Pietermaritzburg area. Natal University Library, with its Institute of Social Research (at which American professors such as Brunner of Columbia have recently worked for long periods), is fairly strong on sociology as is the city library, a library to which almost half of the local European population belong. The university library has a growing collection of material on the Indian subcontinent, and the curious may like to visit the Mahatma Gandhi Library and the library of the Arabic Study Circle. The university library is strong in runs of engineering journals and in geology. Its recently established medical library is small compared with those at Johannesburg and Cape Town. The medical faculty, which it serves, caters primarily to non-European students. Fortunately it has received considerable help from medical libraries in America and Britain. Natal is one of the big sugar-growing areas of the world, and a library containing a comprehensive collection of

material on this product will be found just outside Durban, namely that of the Sugar Experimental Station at Mount Edgecumbe.

In Pietermaritzburg, good collections of zoological journals will be found in the Natal Museum and in the library of the university. This city contains the Natal Society Library, a subscription library almost as old as the "colony" itself. Perhaps the most rewarding visit will be that paid to the private library and museum belonging to Miss Killie Campbell. Situated in her own home in Durban, this collection, cared for by Miss Campbell herself, with lady assistants, contains books (26,000 of them), papers, and objects relating to the African native south of the Sahara. It surely must be one of the most remarkable collections on a given field still remaining in private hands. What is more remarkable is that it is well organized and easily accessible.

This impressionistic survey has not been exhaustive or detailed. Perhaps it has even been a little unbalanced. But, if it has stimulated the curiosity of the reader, it will have served its purpose.