

to research. He calls for better organization, both local and national, for better control and management of all resources, and finally, for better funding. His paper should make good reading for some of our own faculty, many of whom do not appreciate how much they have.

On the second day of the conference, the opening paper was given by Professor Francesco Ghiretti, who has had experience as a researcher in both Italian and American libraries, particularly in his field, biology. He paints a grim picture of the trials of research in the typical academic constellation of little libraries attached to the "institutes" of a university in Italy. In contrast, he describes his experiences in American libraries and finally asks why Italian libraries cannot at least match those of other European countries, such as Sweden, Denmark, or England, if not America. He answers his own question with a stirring protest against the continuing proliferation of autonomous institutes and individual research and a plea for enforced collaboration, unification, or centralization.

A short series of statements follow by three librarians responsible for small institute libraries of the type earlier mentioned. In each of these there is evident an intelligent appreciation of the changes needed and an awareness of the hazards of the course. In the discussion period a group of librarians who had visited libraries in the United States made short statements. Among these were Alberto Guarino, Ernesto Giangrasso, and Angela Daneu Lattanzi. The latter suggests a direct attack by the regional library association in many of the areas mentioned. She speaks of microcopy as a means of centralizing little-used books, of cooperation in acquisitions within a university, if not on a larger scale, of improved and more numerous bibliographic tools in book form, of catalog cards, and of union catalogs. She also comments on personnel and training for professional librarianship.

In brief, those who may still look back to the "great" libraries of Western Europe as our sources should find this little compilation an eye-opening bit of reading. At the same time, the reader will undoubtedly be greatly affected by the obviously intense eagerness of the capable people here recorded to carry out a program which should en-

able them to meet their problems. Their problems are, in fact, different from ours only in degree, and we can all profit by studying what they produce.—*Jerrold Orne, University of North Carolina.*

Photocopies

Photocopies from Abroad, Directory of Photocopying and Microcopying Services. (Publication No. 347.) The Hague, Netherlands: International Federation for Documentation, n.d. 25p. 5 guilders.

In 1950 the FID published its *Directory of Microfilm and Photocopying Services* (Publication No. 244). This sixty-five-page booklet listed some 177 institutions in eighty-five countries. By 1955 there were enough changes to justify a new edition: *Directory of Photocopying and Microcopying Services* (Publication No. 278). Growing from a 5½ x 8½ inch size to roughly 8½ x 11, it covered in fifty pages 192 services in ninety-four countries. This second edition included useful chapters on the copyright problem, a survey of processes, recommended sizes for photocopies, and the use of UNESCO coupons.

A new edition has been needed for some time. Rising costs and the advent of new copying processes have increased the normal rate of change in photocopying prices and services. In the Foreword to the present volume there is a suggestion that publication be at more frequent intervals. A questionnaire sheet (two copies) is appended at the end of the booklet to enable information to be brought up to date. One can hope that we will not have to wait eight years for the next issue.

The present edition updates the previous one, but it does not supplant it, so that one should not discard the second edition. This one covers 155 services in thirty-eight countries, and is based on a survey carried out in 1962. It no longer notes reference institutions in each country, listing only those institutions that offer photoduplication service. Neither does it include the helpful expository chapters added to the second edition. It notes national directories when these are available. A check of institutions listed for the United States discloses one new one

(Catholic University of America) and seven that have been dropped since the second edition. Though not so stated, this probably was done because these institutions did not respond when queried.

This useful reference gives comparable information on an international scale similar to our national directory compiled by Cosby Brinkley (reviewed in *CRL* 24:171-172). It does not follow the convenient tabular form of that directory, but each entry follows a general pattern. Sizes, types of copy, and prices are given, with additional notes of particular interest about institutions listed. Though it does not list as many services in the United States as does Brinkley (22 vs. 120), it does include four (Brown University, Linda Hall, Lithographic Technical Foundation, and University Microfilms) that are not in that listing. This is a necessary continuation of a valuable reference tool.—Hubbard W. Ballou, *Columbia University Libraries*.

Scholarship

American Doctors and German Universities; a Chapter in International Intellectual Relations, 1870-1914. By Thomas Nelville Bonner. Lincoln, Neb.: University of Nebraska Press, 1963. 210p. \$4.25.

Although there is not much on libraries in this brief book, the librarian interested in the history of American scholarship will find it fascinating indeed. Arthur Bestor has noted that the years between 1875 and 1917 resulted in a "transformation of American scholarship" (*Library Quarterly* 23:164-79), for it was during this period that numerous young Americans studied at German universities and enthusiastically brought back a desire to develop on our soil universities modeled on the German pattern. As Bonner's new book points out, in no discipline was this more true than medicine, particularly the basic medical sciences, where the German emphasis upon the primary place of original research and the crucial importance of the laboratory method had a lasting influence on those who transformed American scholarship during the fifty-year period. Bonner notes also in a subsection of the prologue, "The Lure of the German Univer-

sity," the fascination of Americans with the unaccustomed freedom of teaching (*Lehrfreiheit*) and freedom of learning (*Lernfreiheit*), while the description of Henry I. Bowditch of his evolution as a student gives full credit to the impact of the great teacher upon the promising student (p. 72). Perhaps it is a further indication of the indirect influence that the latter description could well be written of a similar impact in some graduate schools in America today.

Professor Bonner calls his book "A Chapter in International Intellectual Relations," indicating that his scope is not so broad as that of Bestor and others, for "doctors" with whom he deals are "medical doctors," not those who earned the PhD. Essentially, he has traced the German influence on American medicine during the period 1870-1914, and has examined thoroughly the main sources both in this country and in Germany. What emerges is an examination in depth of German influence on a specific discipline.

The book is divided into four sections. The first major section, "The German Magnet, 1870-1914," describes the pattern of migration (no fewer than fifteen thousand American medical men undertook some kind of serious study in a German university during the period), the chief centers to which students migrated (quantitatively, Vienna and Berlin), student life (including its praise for German science and its unhappiness at the undemocratic aspects of German social and political life), and the impact of foreign study on those who were to revolutionize medical education at Johns Hopkins, Harvard, Yale, and elsewhere.

The second part, "Vienna, Berlin, and the Clinical Specialities," is a record of postgraduate study in practical clinical applications of German medical science. Both Vienna and Berlin attracted older American practitioners who wanted to come for relatively short periods and study under one of the acknowledged masters. It was not at all uncommon to find groups of American doctors in both cities who had secured the services of a popular instructor to lecture in English on the latest methods, a forerunner of the modern day "short course," perhaps. Bonner discusses the advantages as well as the disadvantages of this type of instruction, noting especially the criticism of Flexner in