

instructions refining the search among standardized headings); (3) repeat the same comparison and checking procedures with the classification tables. It might be possible to do both the subject heading and classification comparisons simultaneously. Present machines are capable of performing this kind of look-up and comparison operations.

During the symposium, the information needs of the scientific world, at least, were very clearly described, and a few of the imaginative methods which have been made by scientists and engineers to answer these needs were outlined. It is doubtful that the conference did much to end the Great Schism between the librarians, who understand the magnitude of the information storage and retrieval problem in its totality, and the proponents of mechanization, who see only the failures of present systems in the highly specialized fields with which they are familiar. Dean Boaz and the library school of the University of Southern California are to be commended on making a sincere effort to open channels of communication between the two viewpoints.—*Phyllis A. Richmond, University of Rochester Library.*

Audio-Visual Tool

They See What You Mean. By [Eric F. Burtis and James E. LeMay] Ozalid Audio-Visual Department. Johnson City, N. Y.: Ozalid Division of General Aniline and Film Corporation, 1959. 88p., \$3.75.

The overhead projector is an audio-visual tool that has appeared since 1950 and made its presence felt quite markedly in industrial audio-visual departments. It is beginning to appear at technical and academic meetings as an extension to the services offered by the older projection methods. It combines the freedom and spontaneity of the blackboard with the precision and artistry of the slide projector, while adding a number of facilities not found in these standard techniques.

Ozalid does not make overhead projectors, but it does produce equipment and supplies used in preparing transparencies for these projectors. The bulk of this superbly illustrated volume deals with the preparation of transparencies by the diazo process. This is

to be expected as Ozalid is the outstanding producer of diazo materials in this country. Sections of the book are given to homemade transparencies, Transferon (diffusion-transfer), transparency mounting techniques, transparency design, and overhead projection techniques. Much of this manual could be used to improve presentations based on the blackboard and slide projector, and it will certainly add to the versatility of the department using an overhead projector.

There is a short bibliography at the end of the book referring the reader to sixteen recent reports on overhead projection. There is also a two-page listing of Ozalid audio-visual products, which serves as a glossary to the many terms savoring of jargon that appear in the book. The illustrations with which the book is filled serve to simplify the description of techniques and exemplify the visual method at its best. The profusion of trade-names in the text tends to minimize the effectiveness of this portion of the book. The volume can be recommended for all libraries engaged in or about to become involved in audio-visual work.—*Hubbard W. Ballou, Columbia University Libraries.*

Soviet Publishing

Publishing in the U.S.S.R. By Boris I. Gorokhoff. (Indiana University Publications. Slavic and East European Series, Vol. 19.) [Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University, c1959.] xvi, 307 p. \$3.00; cloth, \$6.00.

In spite of the recent burgeoning of articles about Soviet methods of disseminating scientific information there has been a need for full length studies in English which would give a balanced presentation of Soviet libraries, bibliography, and publishing in general. The Council on Library Resources, Inc., has acted to fill this need by supporting Paul Horecky's *Libraries and Bibliographic Centers in the Soviet Union*, Volume 16 in the Indiana series, and its companion volume on publishing. Together they form a valuable survey of the current scene. The competence in research on Soviet Russia, built up in large measure since World War II by the area institutes in American universities, appears to have been joined happily with experienced librarianship in the production of these studies. A volume on