Chisholm, Margaret, and McDonald, Dennis D., eds. *Reader in Media, Technology and Libraries.* (Reader Series in Library and Information Science) Englewood, Colo.: Microcard Editions Books, 1975. 530p. $18.95. (LC 75-8050) (ISBN 0-910972-51-6)

Many librarians are acquainted with Margaret Chisholm's long-standing interest and involvement with media. Her selection as editor of this most recent volume from the well-known Reader Series in Library and Information Science is fortunate. She has done an excellent job in pulling together pertinent articles relating to media, technology, and libraries.

The work is divided into fifteen separate sections, which together consider the several aspects of media and its utilization and application in librarianship. Chisholm's introductory statements to each of these sections are perceptive and adequately introduce the topics under consideration.

The editor's underlying philosophy relating to media and libraries as well as the tone of the entire volume is established in her introduction to the section on "Definition and Terminology." She notes that one of the fundamental problems of the media field has been the lack of agreement on basic terms such as "media."

> The term "media" as related to information includes all those forms in which information is stored and transferred. This includes all print forms and all audiovisual materials. A traditional manner of distinguishing the different formats is to use the term book and non-book or print and nonprint. Neither of these terms non-book and non-print is satisfactory. Both terms are negative. . . . The term non-book forces the creation of a schism between the book or a form and all other material and this is precisely what must not happen. There must not be a division between the book and other forms of media.

This is a wise word of counsel for librarians and "audiovisualists" alike who all too frequently look for differences in the treatment of media rather than similarities.

The scope of this work is relatively broad. A total of seventy-six articles is divided among the fifteen different sections. Many will find particular interest in the section, "Media: State of the Art," which not only includes articles relating to audiotape cassettes, microforms, videotapes, and so forth, but also to holography, demand publishing, facsimile transmission, and compressed speech, topics that are pertinent yet not widely discussed among librarians. A few case studies relating to the planning, development, and operational aspects of media systems have been included. Among the specific systems described are those located at Federal City College, Evergreen State College, and Oral Roberts University.

It is not possible, for this reviewer at least, to select any one article, or any ten articles for that matter, that stand uniquely alone in being superior. Each reader will have different tastes and different interests, but most assuredly they will be met by reading this work. Indeed, Margaret Chisholm has been successful in bring together "in convenient form the key elements required for a current and comprehensive view" of media, technology, and libraries, thus meeting the primary objective of this series. This is a welcome and much-needed addition to the literature of librarianship.— *David B. Walch, Director of Academic Services, State University College at Buffalo.*

Black, Donald V., and Cuadra, Carlos A. *Directory of Academic Library Consortia.* 2d ed. Santa Monica, Calif.: System Development Corporation, 1975. 437p. $25.00. (Available from Baker & Taylor, Drawer Z, Momence, IL 60954.)

The first edition of the *Directory of Academic Library Consortia,* prepared by Diana D. Delanoy and Carlos A. Cuadra, was published by System Development Corporation in 1972. It listed and described 125 cooperative organizations meeting rigid standards, such as having a membership consisting of more than 50 percent academic libraries and including as participants at least two autonomous institutions. Using more relaxed criteria (e.g., only one member of a consortium need be an academic library), Kean Mantius identified 135 additional consortia and summarized the organization and activities of each in his *Supplement to the Directory of Academic Library Consortia,* also issued in 1972.