

The editor's careful work makes the most of each presenter's central points, thus increasing the value of the whole product. *Beyond the Printed Word* provides historical framework for the study of television news, and important context for its analysis and appraisal. In this it realizes the prime objective stated by Lohead in the introduction—to acknowledge the significance of Canada's broadcast news heritage, and provide a starting point for further research. It does all that very well indeed, and more.

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**Archival Strategies and Techniques.** MICHAEL R. HILL. Newbury Park, Calif.: Sage Publications, 1993. 88 p. ISBN 0-8039-4825-5.

This small volume is number thirty-one in the Qualitative Research Methods Series published by Sage Publications Inc. which advertises itself as an "International Educational and Professional Publisher." The volumes in the series are geared to social science research topics, short (under 100 pages), priced under \$10 for the paperback and under \$20 for the hardcover edition. Presumably, these dollar figures are U.S. dollars and the authors are apparently largely U.S. scholars, although the institutional affiliations listed include institutions of higher education in Canada, Wales, the Netherlands, and England.

Michael Hill writes from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. His research advice is systematic and thorough, and could easily serve for other researchers than socio-biographers, his target audience. In eighty-eight pages, Hill has managed to pack not only this sound research advice, but a critique of archival practices and a six page bibliography. He writes from an American perspective, thus comments on taxation, copyright, etc., are not necessarily applicable elsewhere.

The archival critique is nicely done and not entirely unfair. Acquisition is referred to as sedimentation, a somewhat random procedure. Noting that archival appraisals are in part based on sponsor institution interests and archivists' prejudice, he finds arrangement and description tend to serve historians and humanists' needs (e.g., chronological arrangement) rather than those of social scientists. Reference services seem almost to be designed to frustrate the fulfilment of researcher requirements. Everything from inadequate training of archivists through unwritten rules which researchers must obey, slowness to computerize and downright misleading information or getting caught in intra-staff feuds is commented upon—virtually any inadequacy resulting in restricting legitimate access by researchers. The book left me feeling that seeing ourselves as others see us is not precisely a gift!

The book is certainly worth a read and the accompanying bibliography could give archivists an opportunity to broaden their sociological horizons.

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