

Educational Package on Historical Research



P. VILLARI

The Use of Periodicals in Historical Researches

IN FIRENZE
G. C. SANSONI, EDITORE

1891

THE USE OF PERIODICALS IN HISTORICAL RESEARCHES

Dr. Ebubekir Ceylan

Fatih University
Istanbul, Turkey

1) Definition

Periodical is a general term for publication that appears on a regular basis (daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually etc.). Newspapers, Journals and Magazines are the leading examples of periodicals.

The Journals are scholarly or academic in content and purpose. This is in contrast to a magazine, which has more popular content. Examples of journals are: American Historical Review and Middle Eastern Studies. Magazine is a publication that comes out at regular intervals and has articles, stories, photographs, and other features. In contrast to a journal, which is scholarly, a magazine has widespread appeal and is popular in tone. Examples of magazines are Housekeeping, People etc. One should however note that when one goes back chronologically, s/he will see that unlike our present day, journals and magazine, say one century ago, were quite similar to each other.

The newspaper is, on the other hand, any publication consisting wholly or in great part of "political or other news or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements". Examples of newspapers are The Times, The Guardian etc.

Newspapers, journals and magazines have been one of the leading sources of researchers. The first newspaper appeared in Europe in 17th century. However, one has to wait until 1702 for the publication of the first daily newspaper. Despite the developments in printing and communication technology, the archival and official documents were the primary sources of the historians when history emerged as an academic discipline in the 19th century. However, the sources of the historians increased in the course of time and newspapers, journals and magazines appeared to be among the leading historical sources. They were frequently the only outlets for the expression of ideas on politics, economics, education, philosophy, religion, literature, science, music and art, or for the publication of creative works in prose and poetry.

1.1. Periodicals on History of Education and Pedagogy

As far as the history of education and pedagogy is concerned, the journals and magazines in this field come to the forefront. There are hundreds of journals in the field of education. Education Quarter Review, Education and Training, Journal of Education, Journal of Educational Research, Journal of Educational Psychology, Journal of Educational Thought and Journal of Education Policy are only some of these journals.

In Turkey, in particular, *Çağdaş Eğitim* (Contemporary Education), *İlköğretim* (Primary Education) *Milli Eğitim* (National Education), *Terbiye* (Pedagogy) and *Muallimler Mecmuası* (Journal of the Teachers) are some of the journals on education.

2) How To Use This Kind Of Source Within The Historical-Educational Research

2.1. Validity and Reliability in Press and Periodicals

Newspapers, magazines and journals have long been relied upon by historians and social scientists in general as informal sources of historical data. However, when using the press and periodicals as a source of socio-historical researches, the problems of validity and reliability come to the forefront. The concept of validity refers to the notion of “an instrument which measures exactly what is supposed to measure and nothing else”; in another word, it refers to the extent of systematic error involved in the measurement process¹. Reliability, on the other hand, concerns the degree of repeatability and consistency of empirical measurements.

As far as newspapers, magazines and journals are concerned, the following questions come to mind: How accurate are these sources in their recording of certain events? What kind of systematic bias do they introduce? Are some of the events more likely to be reported than others?

There is no doubt that the press differs widely in their worldview, reporting practices and news coverage. Therefore, the news in general is selective and biased in nature. Harvey Molotch and Marilyn Lester regarded mass media as reflecting not a world out there, but the practices of those having the power to determine the experience of others². Likewise, many scholars who follow the Gramscian tradition considered newspapers and mass media as “both an integral part of the ideological apparatus of capitalist societies and one of the main agencies for the reproduction of these societies through their interpretation, packaging and distribution of reality through these societies”. According to these scholars, selection of news is not random; it reflects intentions, will, and interests of dominant economic groups³. The distortion of news and events in press and mass media is one of the most important points that readers and researchers should pay attention.

Information is manipulated through the use of adjectives, the frequency of certain nouns, the use of synonyms and paraphrases, comments and editorials, and titles and subtitles, the emphasis on some aspect of an event to the exclusion of others; and the breakup of information and its composition in a way that suggests precise causal relations⁴.

As far as the selective nature of data in press and mass media is concerned, the readers/researchers must be aware of the fact that news reports in newspapers, magazine and journals may be accepted as data that an event or development did occur, but the absence of such reports may not be an indication that events did not occur.

Bearing all these concerns in mind, one should be aware of the following points: First, despite the limitations of newspapers, magazines and journals, they, not infrequently, act as the only available source of information. In other words, exclusion of data in these sources would prevent research in fields where no alternative data are available⁵. Second, as noted by Fransozi, in the absence of systematic and comparative validation, there is no *a priori* reason to believe that data collected from newspaper would be less valid than other commonly used sources. Third, it should also be underlined that not all events or items of information are equally liable to misrepresentation in the press. Some news is more likely to be manipulated by editorials policies. Fourth, the probability of reporting error can always be reduced by raising the minimum threshold that qualifies events for collection. And finally, the type of bias that is likely to occur in mass media consists more of silence and emphasis

¹ Roberto Fransozi, “*The Press as a Source of Socio-Historical Data: Issues in the Methodology of Data Collection from Newspapers*”, *Historical Methods*, Winter 1987, Vol. 20, No.1, p.6.

² Harvey L. Molotch and Marilyn Lester, News as Purposive Behaviour: On the Strategic Use of Routine Events, Accidents, and Scandals, *American Sociological Review*, 1974, Vol. 39, No. 1, p. 111.

³ T. Gittlin, *The Whole World is Watching*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1980, pp. 249-252.

⁴ Fransozi, *The Press as a Source of Socio-Historical Data*, p. 7.

⁵ *Ibid*, p. 7.

rather than outright false information. Therefore, it would not be wrong to argue that by using the press as a source of historical data, we risk collecting insufficient rather than faulty information.

2.2. Sampling, frequency and the selection of the particular media item

In order to solve the problem of sample selection bias from a statistical viewpoint, we would need a model of bias determination, i.e., a theory of selection. The sampling interval, that is to say, the frequency of newspaper/magazine reading, should be determined carefully. The reading frequency is very much related to the time period under study. If the period under study is short, intensive reading would be appropriate and vice versa.

Newspapers could be read everyday, using all issues published, or to save resources could be read one or more days a week, one or more weeks a month, one or more months a year, every three years, every five years, and so forth...⁶.

However, if the phenomenon under study is characterized by cyclical behavior – which is the nature of many historical processes- cycles could slip through the sampling grid, coming out with cut-off peaks here and shorter troughs there. Consequently, cycles would not be identified easily during analysis. One could stratify the sample on the basis of such cyclical behavior, but this sampling technique would suppose a priori knowledge of the cycles. Hence, sampling is more appropriate only if the nature of the phenomenon under study is not likely to yield distorted data⁷.

Furthermore, due to the ideological stand of a particular media an event is likely to be overestimated or underestimated. Therefore, systematic periodic comparisons from different ideological and geographical positions as possible should be made. For instance, the number of people who attended to the meeting of a political party could be reported quite differently in different newspapers. Given these differences, one would like to collect data from as many newspapers/magazines as possible. As Fransozi noted,

Relying on several sources increases the count of events/data and helps the researcher be less subject to the idiosyncrasies of any individual source. The problem is that the number of newspapers [*magazines and journals*] in most countries is very high, too high for a researcher to consult them all, at least over a long sample period and with daily readings. [*emphasis added*]⁸.

In short, comparison with different newspapers and magazines enables the researchers to reach more reliable data.

When selecting the newspapers, magazines and journals to be used as data source, the extent of public circulation and the ideological stance come to the forefront.

2.3. Periodicals as a means for comparison with other sources

The periodicals are very important sources especially in comparing the archival/state documents with the daily or weekly news. One can follow the development of a particular incident in the society through these sources, but at the same time the data in newspapers, journals and magazines can show that the state policies (for example educational policies) sometimes did not bring the targeted consequences.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 11.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 11.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 11.

One of the most important points in utilizing these sources is the need to for critical reading. As the political views of newspapers, journals and magazine vary, one has to consult sources from different views in order to get a balanced understanding of a particular event. As far as the history of education and pedagogy is concerned, the newspapers include especially news concerning the opening of new schools, graduation ceremonies, and functioning of the schools etc. The magazines and journals on the other hand include stories and experiences of teachers which are quite important for the history of education in a particular region.

2.4. Periodicals as sources of local history

For some periods and regions, newspapers, journals and magazines offer the only major source of comprehensive information and documentation. Especially, the local periodicals appeared to be one of the most salient sources or micro-history. The daily, weekly or monthly information they offer and the popular language used made them more popular and easily accessible for the researchers. Unlike the nation-wide periodicals, the local ones give quite detailed stories on local affairs and the people of the locality⁹. That newspaper, journals and magazines yield an unusually rich view of the history and culture and that they are not as “boring” as archival documents or other sources make them more attractive for researchers.

⁹ For some examples see Talip Atalay, “Yerel Bir Tarihi Kaynak Olarak Diyarbekir Vilayet Gazetesi ve Ermeniler” *Ankara Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi Dergisi*, (2006), No:1, pp. 143-158 and Ebubekir Ceylan, The Ottoman Provincial Press in Baghdad and the Zewra Newspaper (1830-1872), *3rd Symposium on History of Printing and Publishing in the Languages and Countries of the Middle East*, Leipzig (Germany), 24-27 September 2008. <http://www.hpplcme.ovh.org/syn/abstr.php?num=14> .

3) How To Describe, To Cite, To Quote This Kind Of Source Inside An Historical Research

As the periodicals are often used in researches in social sciences, the source of the information should be properly shown either as a footnote/endnote or in the bibliography. Although the referencing system differs according to the system used (like APA, Harvard Chicago referencing etc.) the following styles and examples are commonly accepted.

3.1. Newspapers

Author(s) of article - surname and initials, Year of publication, 'Title of article - in single quotation marks', *Newspaper name - italicised*, day month, page number(s).

Examples:

Fisk, R 2009, 'Gulf War legacy flares as 'stingy' Kuwait puts the squeeze on Iraq', *The Independent*, 29 July, p. 14.

Satı M 1911, 'Memleketimizin Maarifi', *Sabah Gazetesi*, 3 March, p. 2.

If the newspaper article is accessed from a database or website, an explanation should be added to the above referencing:

Fisk, R 2009, 'Gulf War legacy flares as 'stingy' Kuwait puts the squeeze on Iraq', *The Independent*, 29 July, p. 14, viewed 30 July, 2009, <http://global.factiva.com>.

3.2. Journals

Deringil, S 1991, "Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda Geleneğin İcadı ve 'Muhayyel Cemaat' ve Panislamizm," *Toplum ve Bilim*, Vol.17, No: 2, p. 10-15.

Satı M 1326 (1908), 'Mektepler ve Ahval-i İctimaiyye', *Tedrisat-ı İbtidaiyye Mecmuası*, July, pp. 1-10.

If it is an article in a electronic journal.

Deringil, S 1991, "Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda Geleneğin İcadı ve 'Muhayyel Cemaat' ve Panislamizm", <http://www.toplumbilim.com.tr/deringil.htm> .

3.3. Magazines

Bach, T 2006, "Fatah Searches for Renewal", *The Economist*, July, No: 48, pp. 57-58.

4) Where Is It Possible To Find These Sources In The Practical Research?

The bibliographies and catalogues on periodicals help the researcher a lot. While internet and e-libraries made it much easier to search periodicals, a few decades ago it was these printed catalogues and bibliographies that were most beneficial for the researchers. For instance, the following catalogue presents an excellent account of periodicals between 1828 and 1928 in old Turkish.

Hasan Duman, *Başlangıcından Harf Devrimine Kadar Osmanlı-Türk Süreli Yayınlar ve Gazeteler Bibliyografyası ve Toplu Katalogu, 1828-1928*, (Bibliography and Union Catalogue of Ottoman-Turkish Serials and Newspapers from Beginning to the Introduction of the Modern Turkish Alphabet, 1828-1928) **Ankara: Enformasyon ve Dokümantasyon Hizmetleri Vakfı, 2000.**

Nikola V. Mikhov's "Bibliographie des articles de périodiques allemands, anglais, français et italiens sur la Turquie et la Bulgarie" was published in 1938 by "Academie Bulgare des Sciences", and it comprises of periodical articles about Bulgaria and Turkey, extracted from 407 periodicals published 1715-1891, in German (3715), English (1377), French (4736), and Italian (243). The entries (over 10000) are arranged chronologically.

In Britain, the following book provides significant data for British periodicals between 1740 and 1914: John Hinks Catherine Armstrong Matthew Day (eds.), *Periodicals and Publishers: The Newspaper and Journal Trade 1740-1914*, London: British Library Publishing, 2009.

This book contains eleven original contributions by scholars working on periodicals and newspapers in the British Isles, outside London. The essays focus on the period between 1740 and 1914, including some case studies of individual publishers and their experiences in the print market. This volume demonstrates the cultural and political significance of newspapers and periodicals and their producers. A key theme emerging from the essays is the range of relationships between producers and consumers of print who lived and worked in the provinces and their connections with London. It examines the question of 'provinciality' and sheds considerable new light on the connections between book trade people in all parts of the British Isles.

Such catalogues usually indicate the place of periodicals as well. In England, it is British Library which has outstanding periodical collections. National libraries, old and well-known university libraries usually contain good collections.

However, in some countries there are libraries specifically commissioned for periodical collections. In Turkey, for example, Atatürk Library and Hakkı Tarık Us Library are the most valuable libraries for their collections of newspapers and periodicals. Milli Kütüphane (National Library) and Beyazıt State Library have also considerable number of periodical collections.

In England, British Library is the best place periodicals. The collections are split between the main British Library in St Pancras and the British Library Newspaper Library in Colindale, North London. Broadly speaking, the [Newspaper Library](#) holds titles which were published more frequently than monthly; the main British Library holds those produced at monthly or less regular intervals, although there are many exceptions to this rule.

German and Austrian exile periodicals are principally held in the main British Library collections in St Pancras and may be consulted in the [Humanities Reading Room](#). Shelfmarks of items held by the [Newspaper Library](#) are preceded by NL. These titles may be read only in the Newspaper Library Reading Room in Colindale, North London.

5) Where Is It Possible To Find These Sources On The Web?

In recent years, the digitalization process that started in the historical/archival sources has also touched the periodicals. The issues and volumes after 1980s and 1990s have already been kept in computers and internet, but the earlier issues have recently put on e-libraries as well.

The Library of Congress has a special website for newspapers, e-journals, current periodicals and E-zines: <http://www.loc.gov/rr/news/lists.html>.

In England, British Library made more than 2 million pages periodicals searchable. These periodicals dates back 17th century, but concentrated more on 19th century. Researchers can not only study British periodicals but also, Arab, African, German, Dutch, Indian and many other nations' periodicals. The British Newspapers 1800-1900, (<http://newspapers.bl.uk/blcs/>), managed by Gale Cengage, contains 49 national and local titles with two million pages of searchable digitised content:

[17th-19th Century Newspapers: Burney Collection;](#)
[17th and 18th Century Burney Collection Database;](#)
[19th Century British Library Newspapers Database;](#)
[African Collections: Newspapers page;](#)
[Arabic Newspapers;](#)
[Asian, Pacific and Africa: periodicals and newspapers;](#)
[Barry Ono Collection of Penny Dreadfuls;](#)
[British Comics: Select list;](#)
[British Comics Collection;](#)
[British Library Newspaper Collections;](#)
[British Military History Collections, 1801-1945;](#)
[Channel Islands and Isle of Man Newspapers on the Internet;](#)
[Checklist of General Strike Newspapers of 1926;](#)
[Cinema and Film Periodicals: British and Irish;](#)
[Concise History of the British Newspaper;](#)
[Copyright at British Library Newspapers;](#)
[Current Slovak periodicals in the British Library;](#)
[Czech and Slovak samizdat: catalogue;](#)
[Dutch Underground Press, 1940-1945 \(in Dutch\);](#)
[Dutch Underground Press, 1940-1945 \(in English\);](#)
[Early American Newspapers;](#)
[Early English Newspapers;](#)
[Early Indian Newspapers;](#)
[Early newspapers;](#)
[English and Welsh Newspapers on the Internet;](#)
[English Civil War: Thomason Tracts;](#)
[Family History Research and British Military History, 1801-1945;](#)
[Francis Place Collection: contents of the microfilm reels;](#)
[German and Austrian Exile Periodicals 1933-1945;](#)
[German-Language Newspapers and Journals Published in London Since 1810;](#)
[Irish Newspapers on the Internet ;](#)
[Kashmiri Collections;](#)
[London National Newspapers on the Internet;](#)
[Newspaper Libraries and Collections;](#)
[Newspapers: a guide to the shelfmarks of the Major UK national newspapers;](#)
[Newspapers Around the World on the Internet;](#)
[Newspapers Digitisation Projects;](#)
[Northern Ireland Political Literature: Periodicals, 1966-1989 ;](#)
[North Indian Collections;](#)
[Other News-Related Publications on the Internet ;](#)
[Other UK Newspaper Digitisation Projects;](#)
[Related Material in other British Library collections ;](#)
[Scottish Newspapers on the Internet ;](#)
[Sindhi Collections;](#)

[Tuskegee Institute News Clippings File;](#)
[Urdu Collections;](#)
[Victorian Illustrated Newspapers and Journals: Select list](#)
[Zines, fanzines, alternative comics, and graphic novels \(Part 1\);](#)
[Zines, fanzines, alternative comics, and graphic novels \(Part 2\).](#)

Furthermore, the Nineteenth-Century Serials Edition (NCSE) (<http://www.ncse.ac.uk/index.html>) includes six free, fully searchable digital editions of titles ranging from an early feminist paper to a publishing trade magazine.

Full pages have been turned into electronic form, complete with adverts, illustrations, supplements and multiple editions. Content giving an insight into the times includes details of Victorian-era free give-aways such as engravings, Royal Family satire and etiquette advice from 150 years ago. In addition, the collection of material demonstrates the phenomenal growth and transformation of the press in the 19th century.

The titles included in the NCSE are:

Tomahawk (1867-1870) – a satirical illustrated contemporary of Punch, with full-page cartoons.
English Woman's Journal (1858-1864) – an early women's magazine published and set by women.
Northern Star (1837-1852) – a social reformist newspaper, which gave away portraits of notable Chartists and at its height, had nine editions in a single day.
Publishers' Circular (1880-1890) – a trade magazine from the publishing industry with lavish illustrations.
Leader (1850-1859) – a mid-century political weekly, which began by printing Town and Country editions.
Monthly Repository (1806-1837) – a long-lived theological and philosophical monthly.

Moreover, *German and Austrian Exile Periodicals* (1933-1945) is a research site (<http://www.bl.uk/reshelp/findhelplang/german/germanaustrianexiles/germanaustrianexiles.html>) posted by the German Section of the British Library. It provides a listing of German-language periodicals written and produced by Nazi-era exiles from Germany and Austria, which are held at the British Library. This resource will prove of interest to those researching the history of both German and German Jewish culture outside of Germany during the Nazi period. These periodicals were published in London, Paris, Copenhagen and Amsterdam, among other cities. The collection includes works by "Bertolt Brecht, Lion Feuchtwanger, Hugo Huppert, Berta Lask, Georg Lukacs, Heinrich Mann, Thomas Mann, Gustav Regler, Anna Seghers, Friedrich Wolf, and Paul Zech." Aside from complete runs, there is also a select list of isolated periodical issues which the library possesses. The site provides shelfmarks and locations of these resources in the British Library as well as further relevant research aids and links to external sites. The database is probably the finest in Europe outside of Germany, and they form an important part of the German Collections and command considerable research value.

An account of these collections is provided in Dorothea Mieke and Christopher Skelton-Foord, 'A Press for Natives and Immigrants: German Newspapers in the British Library', *Newspaper Library News*, No. 27 (Winter 1999/2000), pp. 8-10.

In Turkey, the National Library (*Milli Kütüphane*) has recently opened for the researchers the digital versions of Turkish periodicals. Through the search engine in the website (<http://sureli.mk.gov.tr/index.php>) the researchers can reach the oldest Turkish daily newspapers, the earliest of which had been published in 1828 in Ottoman province of Egypt. The researchers can also search for specific articles within these periodicals. Besides the dailies, the website has weekly and monthly magazines and journals. At the moment, this digital library contains periodicals in old Turkish.

Some of the periodicals are available in different e-libraries. For instance, *Servet-i Fünun*, one of the most well-known Ottoman newspapers can be reached at the Farabi digital library of IRCICA (Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture) (http://e-library.ircica.org/viewer2/default.php?media_id=537). IRCICA's digital library has also some of the state annals (*salname*) for the late Ottoman history.

As regard the academic journals, most of them are available on internet. Many of these academic journals are presented as a package and institutions/libraries subscribe to these journal/magazine databases/packages. The most well-known of these journals are J-Stor (www.jstor.org) and Ebsco (www.ebscohost.com). However, some of the publishing companies (such as Taylor and Francis Group, www.informaworld.com) have also provided similar databases. There is no doubt that these databases on journals and magazines help the academics considerably in conducting their researches.

6) Example

In this part, there will be a concrete example from Turkey. The first step for exploring the Turkish periodicals on history of education and pedagogy is start with the catalogue prepared by Hasan Duman.

Hasan Duman, *Başlangıcından Harf Devrimine Kadar Osmanlı-Türk Süreli Yayınlar ve Gazeteler Bibliyografyası ve Toplu Katalogu, 1828-1928*, Ankara: Enformasyon ve Dokümantasyon Hizmetleri Vakfı, 2000.

This catalogue is about the Turkish periodicals published in old Turkish (with Arabic letters), therefore it covers the periodicals published between 1828 and 1928, when Turkey adopted Latin Alphabet. This catalogue not only shows the volumes and issues of the periodicals but also indicates the libraries where one can find a particular newspaper, journal and magazine. Through the website of the National Library (*Milli Kütüphane*, <http://sureli.mk.gov.tr/index.php>) one can search more than 200 Turkish periodicals. A considerable part of these periodicals are related to history of education and pedagogy. The following periodicals are some of the periodicals on history of education that are digitally available at this website: *Anadolu Terbiye Mecmuası, Darulfunun dersleri, Hadika-i Maarif, İlk terbiye ve tedrisat, Kevkebul Ulum, Maarif, Maarif Risalesi, Mecmua-i Ulum, Mektep Müzesi, Mektepli, Talebe Defteri, Tedrisat mecmuası, Tedrisat-ı İbtisaiye Mecmuası, Maarif Vekaleti Mecmuası, Milli Talim ve Terbiye Cemiyeti Mecmuası, Şule-i Maarif, Terbiye, Terbiye Mecmuası, Mektep Duyguları, Muallim, Muallimler Mecmuası, Gülşen-i Edeb, Bilgi Mecmuası, Ulum Gazetesi*.

For the post-1928 period, the article written by Muhsin Hesapçioğlu and Levent Deniz (“Eğitim Tarihine İlişkin Süreli Yayınlar/ (Periodicals on History of Education)”, *Türkiye Araştırmaları Litaretür Dergisi*, Vol. 6, No. 12, 2008, pp.539-552) provides significant data on the periodicals published in Turkey during the Republican period. Focusing on nearly 20 periodicals, the authors give detailed information on the publication period, volumes/issues, and authors of the journals/magazines.

To take an example, *Muallim Sesi* (Teacher’s Voice) is one of the earliest journals/magazines on Turkish education published after the Latin alphabet reform in 1928. Unfortunately, the earliest issues of the journal are not available. The first issue of the journal is believed to be printed in 1929; however, the earliest available issue starts from September 1934. From late 1935, the name of the journal turned to *Öğretmen Sesi*. During the WW II, the journal stopped its publication for one year and then continued its publication until May 1949. At the beginning the journal was published bi-monthly, but later it began to be a monthly journal. Salim Siren Kenres was the editor of the journal. Emine Nuri, Hikmet Galip, Makbule Mehmet, İ. Hakkı Sunat, Baha Soysal, Kemal Demiray, Perran Nazım, Hasip A. Aytuna, Saffet Zarif, and İbrahim N. Özgür are among the authors of the journal.

Muallim Sesi/Öğretmen Sesi is available at Atatürk Library in İstanbul. The library provides the researchers digital version of the journal which makes the research more practical.

7) Selected Bibliography

Franzosi, R. 1987, "The Press as a Source of Socio-Historical Data: Issues in the Methodology of Data Collection from Newspapers", *Historical Methods*, Vol. 20, No.1, pp. 5-16.

Gitlin, T. 1980, *The Whole World is Watching: Mass Media in the Making and Unmaking of the New Left*, Berkeley: University of California Press.

Griffin, R. J. 1987, "Using Current Magazines as a Source for Teaching Culture", *Hispania*, Vol. 70, No. 2, pp. 400-402.

Hirschmann, E. 1971, "Using South Asian Newspapers for Historical Research", *The Journal of Asian Studies*, Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 143-150.

Lantz, H. R. 1968, "Pre-Industrial Patterns in the Colonial Family in America: A Content Analysis of Colonial Magazines", *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 33, No. 3, pp. 413-426.

Lichtenberg, M. 1961, "Utilizing Newspapers in Social Sciences", *Journal of Educational Sociology*, Vol. 35, No. 2, pp. 91-92.

Lilling, E. W. 1940, "French Magazines for Students in Technical, Vocational or Scientific High Schools", *The Modern Language Journal*, Vol. 25, No.2, pp. 126-132.

Mackey, C. 1982, "Classroom Use of French Newspaper and Magazines", *The French Review*, Vol. 55, No. 3, pp. 386-389.

Molotch H. L. and Lester, M. 1974, "News as Purposive Behaviour: On the Strategic Use of Routine Events, Accidents, and Scandals", *American Sociological Review*, Vol.39, pp.101-112.

Murdochowicz, R. 1994, "Newspapers as Texts for Students' Political Education: The Case of Argentina", *Political Science and Politics*, Vol. 27, No. 2, pp. 316-320

Obuchowski, C. W. 1958, "French Newspaper as a Teaching Aid", *The Modern Language Journal*, Vol. 42, No. 6, pp. 290-293.

Pehlivanlı, H. 2005, Son Dönem Askeri Tarih Araştırmalarında Askeri Gazete ve Dergilerin Yeri, *Atatürk Araştırmaları Merkezi Dergisi*, Vol. 21, No.61, pp. 1-11.

Schulman, I. A and Miles, E. 1977, "A Guide to the Location of Nineteenth Century Cuban Magazines", *Latin American Research Review*, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 69-102.