

Representations of the Alternative Press in Academic Library Collections

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This study uses the list of periodicals indexed by *Alternative Press Index* to examine the holdings rates of alternative press titles in U.S. ARL libraries. Holdings rates are examined by library, by title, and by subject category. Alternative press titles are not widely held in U.S. ARL libraries. Titles falling into categories such as leftist/Marxist politics, gay/lesbian, and labor are particularly underrepresented in library holdings, as are titles that are newsletters or magazines. The impact of these low holdings rates on scholars, students, and archival library collections is discussed.



The importance of a free press to democracy is a frequently repeated sentiment among librarians. Articles in library journals often address issues of censorship and the representation of all viewpoints on controversial issues. One aspect of the freedom of the press that has been little discussed, however, is the actual place of the alternative press in library collections. According to Ellen E. Embardo, "alternative publications constitute primary research materials, providing an invaluable record of social and political movements for radical change."¹ How well are academic libraries meeting the need for scholarly access to alternative press titles? This study uses the list of periodicals indexed by *Alternative Press Index* to examine the holdings rates of alternative press titles in ARL libraries.

Literature Review

Impact of Selection Strategies on Alternative Press Holdings

Librarians work within limited budgets and must be selective in making periodical purchases. Selection implies some judgment of a periodical's value. One common measure of periodical value is citation rates, which yield numerical measures that can be used to justify the acquisition or cancellation of particular titles. According to Thomas E. Nisonger,

Citation analysis is based on the assumption that documents cited by a researcher have been used in the research process . . . Major uses of citation analysis pertinent to collection evaluation include identifying the core collection, using citations as a checklist, ranking journals, and analyzing a discipline's structure to

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assist collection management decision making.²

It seems logical that citation analysis should allow identification of titles that are absolutely central to a discipline or topic. Thura Mack, for instance, found citation analysis useful in identifying a core of women's studies periodicals, and a number of studies use citation analysis in this way.³ But reliance on usage of periodicals as demonstrated through their rate of citation can have a narrowing impact on academic collections.

A periodical that brings a specific viewpoint to a collection thus can have a value that cannot be measured by the frequency with which it is cited.

Anna H. Perrault's examination of changes in ARL library holdings from 1985 to 1989 revealed a definite increase in homogeneity among these libraries.⁴ Her findings included "a decrease in the percentage of unique titles in many subject areas, and an increased concentration on core materials."

Periodical citation measures are related to factors other than the value of periodical content. For a periodical to be cited, its contents must be made accessible through one or more indexes. That index must be available to researchers. The periodical itself then must be available either locally or through interlibrary loan.

This points up two potential weak links: A periodical may not be indexed or, if indexed, may not be held widely enough to be readily available. First, periodicals that are unindexed are less available to scholars for citation. Indexing increases the likelihood that a periodical will be purchased by libraries because it brings titles to the attention of librarians. This creates a catch-22 situation: A periodical that is unindexed, whether due to newness, content out of the mainstream,

or lack of a significant content, is equally unlikely to register on selector librarians' radar. These periodicals are then uncited—their ideas lost to scholars, no matter how relevant the ideas may be to the scholarly enterprise at hand or to society at large.

Second, periodicals that are difficult to obtain cannot be cited. Danny P. Wallace and Bert R. Boyce identified a significant relationship between holdings and some citation measures in some subject areas.⁵ Although the relationship over all eight subjects they examined is variable and sometimes weak, the existence of any relationship at all highlights the difficulties of relying too heavily on citation analysis for broad selection.

Studies of Bias in Library Collections

A less measurable aspect of periodical value is contained in the ideas it presents. The role of libraries in promoting pluralism is cited often as central to the role of libraries in a democratic society. It is impossible to have a meaningful discussion on issues of the day without access to a broad representation of the viewpoints held in society at large. A periodical that brings a specific viewpoint to a collection thus can have a value that cannot be measured by the frequency with which it is cited. The question of bias in library collections is therefore an important one for a democratic society.

In a preliminary study of bias in collection development, Stephen L. Hupp examined the holdings of liberal and conservative books in the academic, public, and special libraries of Ohio.⁶ Although the focus of this research was on identifying political bias in library collections, Hupp concludes that "the state's libraries have done a poor job in collecting controversial political materials." In his follow-up study, he compared the holdings of five sets of periodical titles, including a set of periodicals representing an alternative perspective. Holdings of alternative periodicals lagged behind holdings

of liberal or conservative titles. Hupp found that this alternative sample "is represented more fully in public libraries than in academic . . . [and] this indicates a greater willingness among such libraries to include these periodical titles in their collections."⁷ Yet one might expect academic library collections to provide the basis for scholarship and analysis of ideas in a society, and to bring a historical understanding of the development of those ideas.

This research also was designed to determine the relative holdings of alternative press titles in particular subject areas.

In another examination of the question of bias, this time in the college collection, Robert L. Houbeck Jr. discussed the place of periodicals of opinion in academic libraries.⁸ He found that academic libraries have been "even-handed" in their selection of periodicals representing conservative and liberal views. He notes:

Those of us in higher education talk frequently about the importance of teaching our students how to think. We also need occasionally to give them something to think about. Journals of opinion fill precisely that role, and in a lively and concise format. We need to provide our students with opportunities to encounter ideas. That means first buying a range of titles such as these.⁹

In a discussion of the Alternative Press Collection at the University of Connecticut, Embardo buttressed this point in her observation that "despite occasional uses of the [Alternative Press Collection] for extensive research, most patrons are students consulting specific titles in preparation for term papers or, more often, are fulfilling a widespread English 109 as-

signment requiring the use of 'alternative' viewpoints on contemporary issues."¹⁰

Embardo also points out the time sensitivity of these materials: "once acquired, the material must be swiftly organized and made accessible. The alternative press must be timely to serve those constituencies needing today's questions to provide tomorrow's answers."¹¹ Libraries that lack alternative press titles force scholars to choose between working with a time lag—the time it takes for a published article to be indexed by an indexing service, plus the time to get the article through interlibrary loan—and purchasing personal subscriptions to their research materials.

Research Questions

This study, rather than comparing conservative and liberal titles in order to identify potential collection bias, looks directly at the alternative press. It asks, How widely are nonmainstream (alternative) periodicals held in academic libraries? That is, to what extent do academic libraries bring nonmainstream ideas to the educational or scholarly table? On the face of it, it seems that periodicals identified as core academic titles were more likely to be in the mainstream, representing widely held social and political views (whether conservative or liberal) than they were to present alternative approaches. If conservative and liberal periodicals of opinion are not widely held by academic libraries, what is the status of alternative periodicals?

This research also was designed to determine the relative holdings of alternative press titles in particular subject areas. It is possible that some topics are better represented than others, and it would be useful for librarians evaluating their collections in terms of bias to be aware of areas of systemic weakness.

Methodology

The first task was to identify a standard list of alternative press titles whose hold-

ings could be searched. *Alternative Press Index (API)* is described by one reviewer as a title that "should be part of any collection seeking to offer access to varied points of view."¹² At the time of this research, *API* indexed 220 periodicals. The index itself was held by eighty-eight ARL libraries, or 88 percent, and seemed to be a reasonable source for the identification of periodical titles for this study.

A list of the titles indexed in *API* was taken from volume 27, no. 1 (1996) of the index. A list of the ARL member libraries as of January 1995 was obtained and OCLC holdings for those libraries identified. Holdings were examined by institution rather than by libraries, so the OCLC holdings symbols for associated law libraries and satellite campuses were added accordingly. All OCLC symbols were acquired from the *List of OCLC Participating Institutions*.

The symbols were put in order, first by state and then alphabetically by symbol. This arrangement greatly facilitated reading the OCLC holdings printouts because it was only necessary to search through each state's holdings once for the represented libraries.

The researchers searched OCLC by ISSN and by title to gather holdings data. For the purposes of this study, the holdings of a given institution were identified based on the holdings of all its constituent libraries. For example, if a university's law library held a title but its main library did not, the title was counted as held by that institution nonetheless. Because the authors were tallying titles held, and not number of copies held, institutions holding more than one copy of a title were only counted as holding the title once. After compiling holdings information from OCLC printouts, the data were entered into an Excel spreadsheet and the results collated by several variables.

First, the titles were arranged in alphabetical order, and their respective holdings were entered. This allowed the authors to take raw counts of the number of

libraries holding any given title and the total *API* titles held by each library. If this percentage was ten percent or lower, the library was called to ascertain whether serial holdings were placed in OCLC or whether another reason existed for the low percentage. In the case of a few specialized libraries, the area of specialization was such as to logically preclude holding titles from *API*. For instance, Linda Hall Library collects exclusively in the area of science and technology and, with few exceptions, would not be expected to own the titles covered by this index. In the case of some other libraries, holdings no longer are being added to OCLC, but to RLIN instead. Because the extremely low holdings rates indicated for Canadian ARL libraries would skew the data, they were dropped from the sample, leaving data for the 104 U.S. ARL libraries.

To allow examination of holdings by subject area, titles next were arranged by the subject headings used in *API*. Because the subject terms used by the index were quite specific, sometimes with only one title for a given heading, headings were clustered into broader groups. These subject clusters are given in table 1 (see pp. 372–374). Because many titles were indexed under multiple subject terms, a sizeable number of the titles ended up in more than one of the broad groupings. Then these clusters were analyzed using an analysis of variance test and grouped into ranges using Duncan's Multiple Range Test (in SAS) to determine if specific subject areas were differentially represented in U.S. ARL libraries' holdings.

Finally, titles were separated into two groups based on their designation in *API* as journals or newsletters/magazines. Holdings by type of title then were compared to determine if a title's holdings could be related to its format.

Results and Discussion

Overall results

The overall results were discouraging. The percentage of *API* periodicals held

TABLE 2
Holdings of Alternative Press Titles in U.S. ARL Libraries, by Institution

Institution (OCLC symbol)	Number of Titles Held	Percent Held	Institution (OCLC symbol)	Number of Titles Held	Percent Held
IWA	59	27%	MUB, UMC, LUM	112	51
NUL, LUI	115	52	EEM	140	64
AAA	40	18	EYM, MI	143	65
ABC, ALM, AUL	61	28	EYW	73	33
AZS, AZC	87	40	MNU, MLL	103	47
AZU, AZL	76	35	LHL	0	0
CLU	146	66	MUU, LMU	67	30
CRU	51	23	WTU, WUL	69	31
CSL, ZZX	80	36	NDD, NDL	103	47
CUI	61	28	NOC, NDO	102	46
CUS	105	48	NRC	49	22
CUT	85	39	LDL, LLL	55	25
CUV	17	8	DRB	64	29
CUY, BOL	84	38	NJR	46	21
STF	101	46	PUL	94	43
COD, UCX	114	52	IQU, NML	68	31
COF	72	33	BUF, SBL	93	42
UCW, UCL	156	71	COO	63	29
YUS, CXR	47	21	NAM	69	31
DGU, GUL	53	24	NYG	38	17
DHU, HLL	83	38	NYP	159	72
DLC	148	67	RRR	66	30
SMI	17	8	SYB, SYL	90	41
DLM	89	40	YSM	69	31
FDA, FSL	86	39	ZCU, ZCL	93	42
FQG, FML	62	28	ZYU, YLS	11	5
FUG, FUB	87	40	CIN, DML	67	30
EMU, EMK	64	29	CWR, CWL	34	15
GAT	18	8	KSU	48	22
GUA, GUB	82	37	OSU, OHL	98	45
HUH, HLR	73	33	OKS	52	24
CGU, KEN	68	31	OKU, OKL	54	25
CRL	13	6	ORU, UOL	93	42
IAY	25	11	PAU, PLL	55	25
INU, INL	98	45	PIT, PLA	105	48
SOI, SOL	86	39	TEU	113	51
UIU	95	43	UPM	103	47
IND, XND	72	33	RBN	63	29
IPL	71	32	SUC, SLW	63	29
IUP, IUL, IUB	118	54	TJC, TJL	63	29
KKU, KFL	92	42	TKN, TLK	67	30
KUK	78	35	IXA	101	46
LRU, LRL	71	32	RCE	21	10
LUU, LUL	37	17	TXA	52	24
AUM	82	37	TXH, THL	49	22
BOS, BOP	63	29	UBY, UTY	44	20
BRL	28	13	UUM	78	35
HUL, HVL	133	60	VA@, VAL	70	32
MYG	59	27	VPI	73	33
AGL	11	5	NTE	95	43
JHE	57	26	WAU	80	36
NLM	3	1	GZM, GZL	128	58

TABLE 4
Holdings by Subject Clusters (Raw Data)

Subject Area	No. of Titles	Total Holdings	Aver No. of Holding Libraries per Title
Activism	11	175	1.6
Animal Rights	1	53	0.5
Arts	12	512	4.7
Ecology	20	456	4.2
Economics	9	323	3.0
Education	9	224	2.1
Food	3	19	0.2
Gay/Lesbian	5	144	1.3
Geography/Area Studies	45	1631	15.1
Health	9	323	3.0
Human Rights	16	606	5.6
Intelligence Agencies	1	4	0.0
Labor	8	219	2.0
Leftist Politics	38	1115	10.3
Media	19	773	7.2
Military/Peace/ International Relations	8	152	1.4
People	51	2235	20.7
People of Color/ Native Peoples	11	482	4.5
Social Sciences and Humanities	15	710	6.6
Sociology	8	538	5.0
Sports	1	57	0.5
Technology	3	46	0.4
Women	31	1522	14.1

are presented, by library, in table 2. The percentage held in a given library varied from zero percent (Linda Hall Library) to 71 percent (University of Connecticut Library) and 72 percent (New York Public Library), with sixty-nine of the libraries' holdings rates below 40 percent. Only twelve libraries had holdings rates above 50 percent.

Individual periodicals' holding rates are given in table 3 (see pp. 375-377). These percentages also varied widely, from zero percent (e.g., *Challenge, Journal of Prisoners on Prisons*) to 88 percent (*The Nation*). The spread of holdings rates by title also was clustered toward the lower end. Only thirty-seven titles (17% of the total 220) were held by 70

percent or more of the libraries studied, whereas 139 of the 220 titles (63%) were held by less than 40 percent of U.S. ARL libraries.

Some library collections have a very specific focus (e.g., Linda Hall Library, as mentioned above; the National Library of Medicine, etc.). These libraries logically enough do not hold high numbers of alternative press titles. In addition, some of these titles (e.g., *Critique: Journal for Critical Studies of the Middle East; Genewatch*) are very narrow, and their low rates of holding among ARL libraries as a whole are not that surprising. Nonetheless, the level of access provided to the alternative press in ARL libraries is demonstrably quite low.

TABLE 5
Analysis of Holdings by Subject Cluster

Subject Category	Mean	Duncan Grouping										
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Sociology	0.64663	X										
Sports	0.54808		X									
Animal Rights	0.50962		X	X								
Women	0.47208			X	X							
Arts	0.41026				X	X						
People of Color/ Native Peoples	0.40734				X	X	X					
Social Sciences and Humanities	0.39744					X	X					
People	0.39461					X	X					
Media	0.39119					X	X					
Human Rights	0.36418					X	X					
Economics	0.34509					X	X	X				
Geography/Area Studies	0.33269						X	X	X			
Leftist/Marxist Politics	0.28214							X	X	X		
Gay/Lesbian	0.27692							X	X	X		
Labor	0.26322								X	X		
Education	0.26068								X	X		
Ecology	0.21923									X	X	
Military/Peace Studies/ International Relations	0.17188											X
Health	0.16827											X
Activism	0.15297											X
Technology	0.14742											X
Food	0.06090											X
Intelligence	0.03846											X

Results by Subject

The authors' questions about holdings by subject proved to be well founded. They discovered a fairly wide variance in holdings among the subject clusters. The raw data are given in table 4, and the results of the Duncan's Multiple Range Test are given in table 5.

Table 5 presents the subject categories in order, from those most likely to be held to those least likely to be held. There were significant differences in holdings rates for the different subject categories. Categories sharing one or more Duncan

Grouping, indicated by X in the right-hand columns, were not significantly different from one another. For example, the titles in the category of Women had a holdings rate that was not significantly different from the holdings rate for titles in the category of Arts, as both are in the D group. But there are significant differences between the holdings rate for the titles in the Women category (C,D) and the holdings rate for titles in Sociology (A only).

Some of the categories near the bottom contained so few titles that it is difficult

TABLE 6
**Difference between Journal and Newsletter/
 Magazine Holdings Rates**
Analysis of Variance

Variable	Mean	Std Error	T
Journal holdings	0.383	0.016	24.18*
Newsletter/magazine holdings	0.211	0.013	15.11*
Difference	0.172	0.008	20.64*

*Significance at the 0.0001 level

to come to meaningful conclusions about their holdings rates. But it also is clear from these data that periodicals in certain categories consistently are underrepresented in U.S. ARL library collections, even within the ranks of alternative periodicals. Titles in the areas of leftist/Marxist politics, gay and lesbian titles, and alternative titles in labor, education, and ecology are all underrepresented. This reinforces the findings of Hupp and undermines somewhat the political claim that American universities are hotbeds of radical leftist thought.

Results by Type of Publication

A comparison of the holdings rates for journals and newsletters/magazines in the sample revealed that libraries were significantly more likely to collect journals than newsletters (see table 6). This is

hardly an astonishing discovery but at the very least raises concern about archiving for future research uses.

Conclusion

Periodicals that are indexed, but not held, require that library users be willing to request desired articles through some form of document delivery and then to wait for them to arrive. Holding *API*

is one step toward providing access, but holding the periodical locally is another. In addition, when a periodical is held rarely, from where will we get that document delivered?

Further research needs to be conducted on the feasibility of expanding our national holdings of these titles, perhaps through a cooperative regional approach to collection development. The least-represented topical areas in particular need to be examined if we are to work toward representing all viewpoints in libraries. For alternative views to contribute to the democratic discussion in our society, these ideas at least must be available to those wrestling with the problems and issues of that society. The periodicals representing these ideas must not only be indexed, but also must be held in research library collections.

Notes

1. Ellen E. Embardo, "The Alternative Press Collection, University of Connecticut," *Library Quarterly* 59, no. 1 (1989): 55-63.
2. Thomas E. Nisonger, *Collection Evaluation in Academic Libraries: A Literature Guide and Annotated Bibliography* (Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1992), 98.
3. Thura Mack, "A Model Methodology for Selecting Women's Studies Core Journals," *Library and Information Science Research* 13, no. 2 (1991): 131-45.
4. Anna H. Perrault, *The Changing Print Resource Base of Academic Libraries in the United States: A Comparison of Collection Patterns in Seventy-Two ARL Academic Libraries of Non-Serial Imprints for the Years 1985 and 1989* (Ph.D. diss., Florida State University, 1994), xi.
5. Danny P. Wallace and Bert R. Boyce, "Holdings As a Measure of Journal Value," *Library and Information Science Research* 11, no. 1 (1989): 59-71.
6. Stephen L. Hupp, "The Left and the Right: A Preliminary Study of Bias in Collection Development in Ohio Libraries," *Collection Management* 14, no. 2 (1991): 139-54.
7. ———, "The Left and the Right: A Follow-Up Survey of the Collection of Journals of Political Opinion in Ohio Libraries," *Collection Management* 18, no. 2 (1993): 135-52.

8. Robert L. Houbeck Jr., "Locked in Conversation: The College Library Collection and the Pluralist Society," *Journal of Library Administration* 17, no. 2 (1992): 99-131.
9. *Ibid.*, 127.
10. Embardo, "The Alternative Press Collection, University of Connecticut," 62.
11. *Ibid.*, 61.
12. Marie F. Jones. Review of *Alternative Press Index*. *Library Journal* 117, no. 14 (Sept. 1, 1992): p. 166.

TABLE 1
Alternative Press Periodical Titles by Subject Cluster

<p>Activism (11 titles)</p> <hr/> <p>Subject headings: organizing, housing, citizen activism, political activism, boycotts, economic alternatives</p> <p>Boycott Quarterly Breakthrough City Limits Common Cause Co-Op America Quarterly Grassroots Fundraising Journal Neighborhood Works Organizing Public Citizen Shelterforce Third Force</p> <hr/> <p>Animal Rights (1 title)</p> <p>Subject heading: animal rights</p> <p>Animals' Agenda</p> <hr/> <p>The Arts (12 titles)</p> <hr/> <p>Subject headings: literature, art, film, culture & politics</p> <p>Borderlines Camera Obscura Cineaste Critical Arts Fuse Heresies Independent Jump Cut Lambda Book Report Left Curve Red Bass Women's Review of Books</p> <hr/> <p>Ecology (20 titles)</p> <hr/> <p>Subject headings: energy, environment, left ecology, social ecology, environmental justice</p> <p>Alternatives (Ontario, Canada) Amicus Journal Bogong (no OCLC record) Capitalism, Nature, Socialism Chain Reaction E: The Environmental Magazine Earth First! Earth Island Journal Ecologist Environmental Action Friends of the Earth New Catalyst No Sweat News (no OCLC record)</p>	<p>(ecology cont.)</p> <p>Permaculture Activist (no OCLC record) Powerline Raise the Stakes Raw Materials Report Society and Nature Women and Environments The Workbook (no OCLC record)</p> <hr/> <p>Economics (9 titles)</p> <hr/> <p>Subject headings: economics, business, World Bank, political economy</p> <p>Bankcheck Business Ethics Capital and Class Dollars and Sense Economic Notes Left Business Observer Review of African Political Economy Review of Radical Political Economics Studies in Political Economy</p> <hr/> <p>Education (9 titles)</p> <hr/> <p>Subject headings: education, library studies</p> <p>Critical Arts Feminist Teacher Holistic Education Review Our Schools/Ourselves Progressive Librarian Radical Teacher Rethinking Schools Women's Education/Education des Femmes Women's Studies Quarterly</p> <hr/> <p>Food (3 titles)</p> <hr/> <p>Subject headings: agriculture, vegetarianism, food</p> <p>Permaculture Activist (no OCLC record) Vegetarian Voice World Hunger Year</p> <hr/> <p>Gay/Lesbian (5 titles)</p> <hr/> <p>Subject headings: gay/lesbian</p> <p>Advocate BLK Lambda Book Report Lesbian Contradiction RFD</p>	<p>Geography/Area Studies (45 titles)</p> <hr/> <p>Subject headings: regional, Africa, Canada, Australia, Cuba, Asia/South Asia, England, Middle East, Iran, South Africa, Latin America, third world, Eastern Europe, geography</p> <p>Africa News Alternatives (Ontario, Canada) Antipode Atlantis Australian Feminist Studies Bogong (no OCLC record) Borderlines Briarpatch Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars Canadian Dimension Capital and Class Chain Reaction Challenge (no OCLC record) Chartist Critical Arts Critique: Journal of Critical Studies of the Middle East Cuba Update Feminist Review Free Associations Hecate History Workshop Journal of Palestine Studies Kick It Over Kinesis Labor, Capital and Society Labor/Le Travail Latin American Perspectives Middle East Report NACLA: A Report on the Americas New Catalyst New Left Review New Maritimes Our Schools/Ourselves Our Times Peace & Democracy Race and Class Review of African Political Economy Science as Culture South Asia Bulletin Southern Exposure</p>
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TABLE 1 (cont.)
Alternative Press Periodical Titles by Subject Cluster

Studies in Political Economy Theory, Culture & Society This Magazine Women and Environments Women's Education/Education Des Femmes	Political Analysis, SWP—England, Fourth International, Marxist Theory/Marxism, Solidarity, Anarchy/Anarchism, Anarchism &Libertarian Socialism, World Poverty, Socialist Analysis, Socio- Political Analysis, Socialism	International Viewpoint Lies of Our Times Media & Values Mother Jones Multinational Monitor Nation On the Issues Progressive Propaganda Review Sipapu St. Louis Journalism Review This Magazine Toward Freedom Utne Reader Z Magazine
Health (2 titles)	Against the Current Anarchy (no OCLC record) Antipode Briarpatch Bulletin in Defense of Marxism Chartist Constellations Critique (Glasgow, Scotland) Crossroads Democratic Left Dissent Fifth Estate Forward Motion International Socialism International Viewpoint Kick It Over Left Curve Liberation and Marxism Monthly Review Nature, Society, and Thought New Internationalist New Left Review New Political Science New Politics Our Generation Political Affairs <i>Leftist/Marxist Politics cont.</i>	Military/Peace/International Relations (8 titles)
Subject headings: health, alternative culture Mothering Nutrition Action Healthletter		Subject headings: active duty GI, veterans, antidraft, peace, international relations Nonviolent Activist On Guard Peace & Democracy Peace & Freedom Peace Magazine Peace News Reconciliation International World Policy Journal
Human Rights (16 titles)		People (51 titles)
Subject headings: law, civil rights, human rights, disability rights, prisoners Berkeley Women's Law Journal California Prisoner Covert Action Quarterly Disability Rag Guild Notes Harvard Women's Law Journal Human Rights Internet Reporter Index on Censorship Journal of Prisoners on Prisons Mouth Our Right to Know Prison News Rights/Bill of Rights Journal Social Justice Women and Criminal Justice Women's Rights Law Reporter		Subject headings: native peoples, Native American, alternative culture, multiculturalism, gay/ lesbian, people of color, Black, Jewish culture, seniors, working women, women, women's history Abya Yala News Advocate Akwe:Kon Journal Akwesasne Notes Atlantis Australian Feminist Studies Berkeley Women's Law Journal Black Scholar BLK Camera Obscura Changing Men Colors Connexions Cultural Survival Quarterly Daybreak Feminist Issues Feminist Studies
Intelligence Agencies (1 title)		
Subject heading: intelligence agencies Unclassified		
Labor (8 titles)		
Subject headings: labor, interna- tional labor, IWW, and OHS Beyond Borders Industrial Worker Labor History Labor Notes Labor Research Review Labor/Le Travail New Solutions Our Times		
Leftist/Marxist Politics (38 titles)		
Subject headings: Worker's World Party, CPUSA, DSA, Second International, Political Theory,	Media (19 titles) Subject headings: alternative press, alternative media, media, news, international news and analysis Alternative Press Review Community Media Review Extra In These Times	

TABLE 1 (cont.)
Alternative Press Periodical Titles by Subject Cluster

Feminist Teacher	BLK	Subject heading: sports
Gray Panther Network	Colors	Journal of Sport and Social Issues
Harvard Women's Law Journal	Cultural Survival Quarterly	Technology (3 titles)
Hecate	Daybreak	Subject headings: technology and society, biotechnology
Heresies	Race and Class	Genewatch
Hypatia	Sage: A Scholarly Journal on Black Women	Processed World
In Context	Third Force	Science as Culture
Journal of Women's History	Social Sciences and Humanities (15 titles)	Women (31 titles)
Kick It Over	Subject headings: anthropology, cultural studies, history, psychology, philosophy, urbanism, religion	Subject heading: women
Kinesis	American Atheist	Atlantis
Lambda Book Report	Critique of Anthropology	Australian Feminist Studies
Lesbian Contradiction	Cultural Survival Quarterly	Berkeley Women's Law Journal
Mothering	Free Associations	Camera Obscura
Off Our Backs	History Workshop	Connexions
On the Issues	Hypatia	Feminist Issues
Peace & Freedom	Journal of Urban and Cultural Studies	Feminist Review
Race and Class	Labor History	Feminist Studies
RFD	Labor/Le Travail	Feminist Teacher
Sage: A Scholarly Journal on Black Women	Practice	Harvard Women's Law Journal
Third Force	Radical History Review	Hecate
Tikkun	Radical Philosophy Review of Books	Heresies
Tradeswomen	Sojourners	Hypatia
Trivia	Thesis Eleven	Kick It Over
Whole Earth Review	Women and Therapy	Kinesis
Women and Criminal Justice	Sociology (8 titles)	Mothering
Women and Environments	Subject headings: social policy, social theory, sociology, sociology and social work	Off Our Backs
Women and Therapy	Alternatives (Boulder, Colo.)	On The Issues
Women in Action	Berkeley Journal of Sociology	Peace & Freedom
Women's Education/Education Des Femmes	Critical Sociology	Sage: A Scholarly Journal on Black Women
Women's Review of Books	Journal of Progressive Human Services	Trivia
Women's Rights Law Reporter	Social Justice	Women and Criminal Justice
Women's Studies International Forum	Social Policy	Women and Environments
Women's Studies Quarterly	Theory, Culture & Society	Women and Therapy
Women's World	Thesis Eleven	Women in Action
People of Color/Native Peoples (11 titles)	Sports (1 title)	Women's Education/Education des Femmes
Subject headings: people of color, native peoples		Women's Review of Books
Abya Yala News		Women's Rights Law Reporter
Akwe:Kon Journal		Women's Studies International Forum
Akwasasne Notes		Women's Studies Quarterly
Black Scholar		Women's World

TABLE 3
Holdings in U.S. ARL Libraries, by Periodical Title

Periodical Title	Holdings		Periodical Title	Holdings	
	Total	Percentage		Total	Percentage
Abya Yala News	19	18%	City Limits	15	14
Advocate	70	67	Co-Op America Quarterly	6	6
Africa News	55	53	Colors	4	4
Against the Current	25	24	Common Cause	68	65
Akwe:Kon Journal	27	26	Community Media Review	3	3
Akwesasne Notes	67	64	Connexions	52	50
Alternative Press Review	6	6	Constellations	59	57
Alternatives (Boulder, Col.)	79	76	Covert Action Quarterly	34	33
Alternatives (Ontario, Canada)	34	33	Critical Arts	23	22
American Atheist	29	28	Critical Sociology	78	75
Amicus Journal	74	71	Critique (Glasgow, Scotland)	45	43
Anarchy (no OCLC record)	0	0	Critique of Anthropology	66	63
Animals' Agenda	53	51	Critique: Journal for Critical Studies of the Middle East	14	13
Antipode	66	63	Crossroads	14	13
Atlantis	37	36	Cuba Update	32	31
Australian Feminist Studies	30	29	Cultural Survival Quarterly	65	63
Bankcheck	4	4	Daybreak	9	9
Berkeley Journal of Sociology	81	78	Democratic Left	25	24
Berkeley Women's Law Journal	58	56	Disability Rag	9	9
Beyond Borders	3	3	Dissent	89	86
Black Scholar	88	85	Dollars and Sense	46	44
BLK	17	16	E: The Environmental Magazine	26	25
Bogong (no OCLC record)	0	0	Earth First!	14	13
Borderlines	11	11	Earth Island Journal	18	17
Boycott Quarterly	4	4	Ecologist	80	77
Breakthrough	15	14	Economic Notes	29	28
Briarpatch	5	5	Environmental Action	66	63
Bulletin in Defense of Marxism	1	1	Extra	29	28
Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars	71	68	Feminist Issues	75	72
Business Ethics	17	16	Feminist Review	71	68
California Prisoner	10	10	Feminist Studies	90	87
Camera Obscura	71	68	Feminist Teacher	48	46
Canadian Dimension	38	37	Fifth Estate	18	17
Capital and Class	50	48	Forward Motion	2	2
Capitalism, Nature Socialism	30	29	Free Associations	17	16
Chain Reaction	2	2	Friends of the Earth	21	20
Challenge (no OCLC record)	0	0	Fuse	10	10
Changing Men	31	30	Genewatch	8	8
Chartist	5	5	Grassroots Fundraising Journal	8	8
Cineaste	77	74	Gray Panther Network	13	13
			Guild Notes	29	28

TABLE 3
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	Total	Percentage		Total	Percentage
Harvard Women's Law Journal	68	65	Mother Jones	91	88
Hecate	33	32	Mothering	7	7
Heresies	73	70	Mouth	4	4
History Workshop	82	79	Multinational Monitor	59	57
Holistic Education Review	14	13	NACLA: Report on the Americas	42	40
Human Rights Internet Reporter	52	50	Nation	92	88
Hypatia	81	78	Nature,Society, and Thought	17	16
In Context	11	11	Neighborhood Works	13	13
In These Times	70	67	New Catalyst	1	1
Independent	27	26	New Internationalist	37	36
Index on Censorship	76	73	New Left Review	89	86
Industrial Worker	22	21	New Maritimes	2	2
International Socialism	9	9	New Political Science	50	48
International Viewpoint	6	6	New Politics	70	67
Journal of Palestinian Studies	82	79	New Solutions	6	6
Journal of Prisoners on Prisons	0	0	No Sweat News	0	0
Journal of Progressive Human Services	34	33	Nonviolent Activist	15	14
Journal of Sport and Social Issues	57	55	Nutrition Action	28	27
Journal of Urban and Cultural Studies	4	4	Healthletter		
Journal of Women's History	80	77	Off Our Backs	60	58
Jump Cut	70	67	On Guard	3	3
Kick It Over	6	6	On the Issues	23	22
Kinesis	6	6	Organizing (OCLC record, no holdings)	0	0
Labor History	90	87	Our Generation	8	8
Labor Notes	20	19	Our Right to Know	4	4
Labor Research Review	33	32	Our Schools/Ourselves	2	2
Labour, Capital and Society	32	31	Our Times	2	2
Labour/Le Travail	43	41	Peace & Democracy	8	8
Lambda Book Report	37	36	Peace & Freedom	10	10
Latin American Perspectives	81	78	Peace Magazine	5	5
Left Business Observer	9	9	Peace News	18	17
Left Curve	17	16	Permaculture Activist	0	0
Lesbian Contradiction	6	6	Political Affairs	7	7
Liberation and Marxism	5	5	Powerline	10	10
Lies of Our Times	33	32	Practice	8	8
Media & Values	20	19	Prison News	3	3
Middle East Report	63	61	Processed World	7	7
Monthly Review	84	81	Progressive	86	83
			Progressive Librarian	20	19
			Propaganda Review	17	16
			Public Citizen	15	14
			Race and Class	85	82
			Radical America	68	65

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Radical History Review	88	85	Southern Exposure	74	71
Radical Philosophy	3	3	St. Louis Journalism	25	24
Review of Books			Review		
Radical Teacher	44	42	Studies in Political	24	23
Raise the Stakes	8	8	Economy		
Raw Materials Report	12	12	Theory, Culture & Society	72	69
Reconciliation International	1	1	Thesis Eleven	34	33
Red Bass	18	17	Third Force	11	11
Red Pepper	2	2	This Magazine	48	46
Rethinking Marxism	58	56	Tikkun	62	60
Rethinking Schools	10	10	Toward Freedom	10	10
Review of African	64	62	Tradeswomen	9	9
Political Economy			Trivia	39	38
Review of Radical	80	77	Unclassified	4	4
Political Economics			Utne Reader	77	74
RFD	14	13	Vegetarian Voice	7	7
Rights/Bill of Rights	73	70	Whole Earth Review	59	57
Journal			Women and Criminal Justice	38	37
Sage: A Scholarly Journal	74	71	Women and Environments	51	49
on Black Women			Women and Therapy	64	62
Science and Society	19	18	Women in Action	25	24
Science as Culture	31	30	Women's Education/	2	2
Shelterforce	20	19	Education des Femmes		
Sipapu	43	41	Women's Review of Books	78	75
Social Alternatives	10	10	Women's Rights Law	71	68
Social Anarchism	15	14	Reporter		
Social Justice	77	74	Women's Studies	83	80
Social Policy	83	80	International Forum		
Social Text	78	75	Women's Studies Quarterly	81	78
Socialism and Democracy	37	36	Women's World	17	16
Socialist Affairs	19	18	Workbook	0	0
Socialist Review	5	5	World Hunger Year	12	12
Society and Nature	9	9	World Policy Journal	83	80
Sojourners	36	35	Z Magazine	35	34
South Asia Bulletin	45	43			