

# ComIndex

ComIndex is a comprehensive electronic author and title index to the core literature of the communication discipline and, as such, represents a significant resource for students and scholars researching communication related topics. ComIndex provides unlimited electronic author and title searching using a desktop PC. The ComIndex system places at your finger tips complete bibliographic information for more than 36,900 articles from 83 key international journals and annuals from the communication field. ComIndex allows you to browse this data, search it by authors' names, or by any significant word from a title. Starting with volume 5, ComIndex presents the results of a "co-occurrence" analysis of authors and title keywords --- a unique feature that locates linkages between disciplinary concepts and that locates otherwise invisible networks of scholars who tend to publish together. ComIndex provides far more extensive coverage of the communication discipline's core literature than any other print or electronic index.

## Technical Information & Installation

### Program requirements

ComIndex requires a personal computer with a hard disk and at least 640K of RAM memory. ComIndex is a DOS program that will work on any PC-type computer manufactured since 1986 that is capable of running or emulating the DOS operating system. ComIndex is fast and makes minimal hardware demands. It works very well even on older machines.

### Installing ComIndex

There are two different methods for installing ComIndex. Method 1 assumes you have obtained the program on a set of 3.5 inch diskettes. You may have obtained the diskettes from an authorized distributor or you may have downloaded the disk images from the Internet or a local network, and then used the downloaded disk images to create the physical diskettes. The diskette installation system can be used on DOS based systems, Windows 3.x systems, and on systems that allow DOS emulation (e.g., OS/2 and some configurations of Unix and Apple Mac computers).

Method 2 assumes you have obtained a single file named COMINDEX.EXE through the Internet or a local network. COMINDEX.EXE installs the software under Windows.

**Method 1.** This method assumes that you obtained the ComIndex system on a set of diskettes. You may have obtained the disk images from the CIOS web site or directly from your library, the CIOS, or another authorized distribution agent.

The ComIndex system consists of a central program file named CI.EXE and some utility files that the program uses while it operates. The program and utility files

are supplied on diskettes in a compressed format and must be decompressed and transferred from the supplied diskettes to a hard drive. A program named INSTALL.EXE has been supplied on ComIndex Disk #1. It automatically performs the decompression and installation processes properly.

The ComIndex system requires approximately 9 megabytes of space on your hard drive. Check to be sure that enough disk space is available before you attempt to install ComIndex.

The installation program will install the ComIndex program (CI.EXE) and some related files in a newly created directory named \COMINDEX on whatever hard drive or hard disk partition you specify. The installation program will create the \COMINDEX directory --- you do not need to do this yourself.

There is little to the installation process. Simply place Installation Disk #1 in the appropriate floppy disk drive, move to that drive, type INSTALL, and press the enter/return key. The INSTALL program will complete the installation automatically. It will prompt you to supply necessary information and to change diskettes from time to time.

To run ComIndex from a DOS system move to the new \COMINDEX directory and type CI. To run the program from a Windows 3.1 system, you can either open a DOS session, move to the new \COMINDEX directory and type CI, or you can use the RUN option from the Windows 3.1 FILE menu. In the latter case, select the BROWSE option to locate the \COMINDEX directory on whatever drive you elected to create it. CI.EXE will appear. Select it and then run the program.

**Method 2.** This method assumes that you are installing the software under Windows 95, Windows 98, or Windows NT and that you have obtained the COMINDEX.EXE file over a network connection to the CIOS web site or another authorized point of distribution. In this case, when you have received COMINDEX.EXE, simply type COMINDEX and the software will install automatically using the familiar Windows InstallShield system.

After the installation process is finished, please read the README.1ST file that will have been placed in the \COMINDEX directory before you attempt to do anything else with the ComIndex system. To start ComIndex, click on the ComIndex icon that has been installed on your desktop.

### **Installing an Update Copy of ComIndex**

The CIOS reissues ComIndex annually with expanded data coverage. An updated copy of ComIndex is a complete system replacement. Installing your update copy will overwrite your old version of ComIndex. It is recommended that you backup your old software prior to installing a new version of ComIndex.

## **Registration Key Information**

The first time you run ComIndex it will prompt you for your registration key number. Depending on the circumstances under which you obtained the software, this number was either enclosed with the software, sent with your ComIndex update notification letter, or it may have been sent to you in email.

## **Configuring Library and LAN copies of ComIndex**

If you purchased a copy of ComIndex for installation in a library, consult the separate instruction sheet enclosed with the software that contains additional instructions for configuring the program for use in your library or for use in a LAN environment (if you obtained the software from the Internet, you should download these instruction materials from the CIOS web site). Special configuration options allow the installer to disable print capabilities and to identify titles covered in ComIndex that are available on site. This feature makes it convenient for library patrons to restrict their searches to materials that are available locally.

## **Troubleshooting**

If you have difficulty running ComIndex, you should note that it may be due to other memory resident utility or "TSR" programs (e.g., calculators, calendars, clocks, memo pads, etc.) that you may have loaded concurrently in your computer's memory. If there are such memory resident programs, try restarting your computer without them (you may need to remove the commands that reference those programs from your AUTOEXEC.BAT or CONFIG.SYS file).

If you have questions, please write to the Communication Institute for Online Scholarship at:

ComIndex  
Communication Institute for Online Scholarship  
P.O. Box 57  
Rotterdam Junction, New York, 12150 USA

or send electronic mail to the following network address:

[support@cios.org](mailto:support@cios.org)

In addition, the CIOS maintains a telephone message service at 518-887-2443 and a FAX machine at 518-887-5186.

## Using ComIndex

### Starting ComIndex

If you are using DOS, to start ComIndex change to the \COMINDEX directory. ComIndex is started by typing "CI" (without the quotation marks) and pressing the enter/return key. If you are using a Windows 95, Windows 98, or Windows NT system, ComIndex can be started by activating the Programs option from the START menu or by clicking on the ComIndex icon on your desktop.

**Forcing ComIndex to Operate in Monochrome or Color Mode.** ComIndex will sense if it is being used on a color or a monochromatic monitor and will adjust its display so that it is optimized for the environment in which it is being used. Under some circumstances it may be desirable to force ComIndex to display in monochromatic mode even though the computer on which it is used can display color (or simulate the display of color by displaying shades of grey). This may be the case, for example, if ComIndex is installed on a portable computer with a monochromatic LCD display that simulates color through the use of faint shading. ComIndex can be started and forced to display in monochromatic mode by typing "CI --M" and pressing the return/enter key. ComIndex can be started and forced to display in color mode by typing "CI --C" and pressing the return/enter key.

### Orientation to the Program

As the program starts it will display a title screen. Press any key to move to the credits screen and then to the next screen, which displays registration information. The title, credits, and registration information screens are only displayed once when the program is started. The functional core of the program consists of four primary environments, which you enter after the title and registration screens, in this order: the "Range Selection" environment, the "Search Specification" environment, the "Brief List" environment, and the "Full Display" environment. The primary functions of these environments are described below in the section titled "Executing a Search." In addition, there are four secondary environments: the "Journal Notes" environment, the "User Configuration" environment, the "Search History" environment, and the "Keyword Dictionary" environment. The secondary environments support and expand the functions provided by the primary environments. Figure 1, included at the end of this document, displays the pathways for accessing the various environments provided in ComIndex.

**Action Keys.** Note that in each of the four primary environments various functions are provided through "action keys." For example, pressing the F1 key in any environment displays context sensitive help information and usage notes. Similarly, pressing the Esc (escape) key, allows you to immediately exit any environment. Other available action key functions are defined in each environment, usually near the bottom of the screen. Familiarizing yourself with each action key definition will help you to get

the most out of ComIndex.

**Getting Help Within ComIndex.** Press the F1 action key at any time during operation of the program (except during display of the title and registration screens) to read context sensitive help information and usage notes.

**Customizing the ComIndex Program.** Pressing the F3 action key while in the "Range Selection" environment transfers you to the "User Configuration" environment, in which you can change four characteristics of the way ComIndex works. If you set "Save previous" to "yes", you will be able to revert to a prior search result after adding to or eliminating material from a prior search. If you set "Add form feed" to "yes", ComIndex will send a page ejection command to your printer when your print job is complete. The "Printer port is" option allows you to select either LPT1: or LPT2: as the symbolic name of the serial or parallel connector for your printer (consult your computer hardware documentation for specific information about attaching and configuring printers). A final option allows you to activate a digital clock in the upper left corner of all ComIndex screens.

Use the arrow keys to select options and press the escape key to save your choices and return to the "Range Selection" environment. Your choices are saved by ComIndex and reestablished automatically each time you use the program.

## **Executing a Search**

**Selecting a Journal.** ComIndex is a menu-driven application that first prompts you to select one or more target journals in which to search or to perform a global search on all journal databases. This selection is made in the "Range Selection" environment by positioning the highlight bar on either "Search all journals (global search)", "Search one journal or a set of journals", or "Define Custom Journal Set" and pressing the enter/return key (note: in the case of a library copy, "Define Custom Journal Set" will not be available; instead, you may use a predefined set of journals by selecting "Search titles available in this library" if the library administration has opted to enable this feature). If you select the global search option, you will pass immediately to the "Search Specification" environment. If you select the second or third option, you will enter the "Journal Selection" environment.

**The Journal Selection Environment.** This environment displays a scrollable list of the titles of journals covered in ComIndex. Some journals appear in the list under alternate names because the journal has changed names over the course of its publication history. For example, "Speech Monographs" is the older title of the journal presently known as "Communication Monographs". No matter which of the alternate names is selected, your search will be applied to a composite database containing material associated with all forms of the title. In ComIndex's terminology, such titles are said to be "linked."

None of the titles are selected initially. To select all titles, press the F4 action key. To cancel all selections, press the F5 action key. To select an individual title, use the arrow keys to position the highlight bar on the desired title and press the F3 action key. When a title has been selected a check mark will appear next to its name in the list.

While in the "Journal Selection" environment, pressing the return/enter key transfers you to the "Journal Notes" environment in which you can display information about any journal database. The display includes information about the range of coverage in each journal including the number of entries and any unusual characteristics of the index (e.g., excluded material, years in which the journal did not publish, etc.). Press the escape key to leave the Journal Notes environment and return to the Journal Selection environment. When you have established the range of journal indexes you to which you wish your search to be applied, press the F2 action key and you will pass to the "Search Specification" environment. If you wish to abort the Journal Selection process, press the escape key to return to the "Range Selection" environment.

**Defining a Custom Journal Set.** This environment may not be available on copies of ComIndex installed in libraries, in which case the option will not appear on the menu presented in the Range Selection environment. If the option is available, selecting it moves you to a version of the Journal Selection environment that contains an additional function, activated by pressing the F2 action key, which saves the set of selections and returns you to the Range Selection environment. After defining a custom journal set in this way, a new option "Search Custom Journal Set" appears on the Range Selection menu. The set you have defined will be available from one ComIndex session to the next and can be redefined whenever you wish.

**Tailoring the Search.** Upon selecting a set of journals to search, you pass to the "Search Specification" environment. Here you are required to specify the type of search you wish to perform: a search for articles written by a particular author, a search for a word or word fragment that could appear in article titles, or a search for articles published within a particular year. The default is for your search to be conducted on authors' names. If you wish to change this setting, press the enter/return key until the highlight bar moves to the "Search Key" choices. Then use the up and down arrow keys to position the bar on the "Search Key" option you prefer. Press the enter/return key to move back to the "Search String" input area and type in the text you wish to use as your search criterion. Alternatively, if you press the F5 action key, labeled "Browse All" in the Search Specification environment, you will move directly to the "Full Display" environment, from which you can review the entire contents of the selected set of journals.

**Boolean Search Logic.** Boolean search logic allows you to search for complex terms by combining strings using the logical operators "and", "or", and "not". ComIndex provides two methods for constructing complex searches. In the first method, the boolean logical operators are entered directly in the "Search String" input area. For

example, if you performed a title search for the complex string "family or couple" the result would consist of all articles with titles containing either the word "family" or the word "couple". A search for "family and television" would return all articles with titles containing both words. A search for "family not television" would return only those titles containing the word "family" but not containing the word "television". Nesting or grouping of search terms (e.g., (family and television) or (marital and tv)) is not supported.

Boolean searches can also be performed in a second way. The set of choices in the lower portion of the Search Specification environment, just above the action key definitions, is labeled "Search Type." These choices are not active until you have completed a search that has collected a search result (i.e., the Brief List has at least one entry). When they are active you can use these choices to indicate if your next search should add to the result of your previous search (i.e., "or" logic), narrow the result of your previous search (i.e., "and" logic), or replace the result of your previous search.

**Searching for Authors by Last Name and First Initial.** All author searches should be conducted by last name; only last names are available as search terms. However, in the case of common last names (e.g., "Smith"), you may wish to append the first initial to further specify the search target. To append a first initial, simply add a comma and the appropriate letter to the end of the last name you wish to locate. For example, to search for articles by Robert Smith, specify "Smith,R" --- for Thomas Jones, specify "Jones,T", etc. There should be no spaces between the comma and the first initial.

**Keywords.** ComIndex maintains its data in what is known as a "keyword" format; that is, it seeks to match your search specification against a list of all the significant words (or names) within the journal or collection of journals that has been selected to be searched. The matching process begins at the left-most character of each word (or name) and proceeds to the right. This means that a search for "rhet" would match "rhetorical" but a search for "olog" would not match "methodology". Thus, in choosing a search term, you should not choose text fragments that you expect are embedded within longer words or names. If you specify a portion of text, it must be at the beginning of the search term.

It should also be noted that the keyword lists exclude certain common words occurring with such high frequency that they are not useful for searching the literature. In the case of title keywords, these include: 2nd, about, after, am, an, and, are, as, at, be, between, but, by, das, del, der, des, ed., eds., et al., for, from, II, III, in, is, it, its, IV, la, les, like, of, on, or, re, so, that, the, to, un, und, vol, was, were, and with.

In addition, all single letter words are excluded except F, Q, R, X, Y, and Z. In the case of author keywords, the following are excluded: and, Sr., Jr., II, III, Mr., Mrs., Ms., and Dr.

ComIndex allows you to view the keyword list for each individual journal (or selected

set of journals) and to select terms from it directly. To make use of this feature, select the appropriate search key (author, title, or year) from the "Search Specification" screen and press the F4 action key. This moves you to the "Keyword Dictionary" environment. (This environment is labeled "Author Dictionary" when you indicate an author search on the search specification screen.) Here a keyword list will be displayed in a pop-up box. It can be scrolled using the arrow keys and the PgDn and PgUp keys. The list is alphabetized (with numeric entries appearing before alphabetic entries). You can jump directly to a particular portion of the alphabet by pressing the corresponding key on your keyboard (e.g., press the S key to go to the entries beginning with S in the list). As you continue to press letters, they will appear in a box to the left of the keyword display and the keyword display will be repositioned to match as closely as possible the text you type. Position the highlight bar on the entry you wish to use as your search criterion and press the enter/return key. The entry will appear in the "Search String" input areas of the "Search Specification" environment. Press the F2 action to execute the search.

If you are browsing the literature, it may be valuable to focus on high frequency keywords. The F2 action key in the "Keyword Dictionary" environment suppresses keywords that only appear once in the journal indexes. The F3 action key suppresses entries that are numeric rather than alphabetic.

The check marks appearing to the left of keywords in the keyword list are used to indicate that the word or name appears in the set of journals you chose in the "Range Selection" or "Journal Selection" environments. The left column of numbers indicates the number of times the word or name appears in the total data set. The right column of numbers indicates the number of times the word or name appears in the set of journals you selected.

**Co-occurrence Links.** When a right facing arrow head symbol appears to the right of an entry, it indicates that "co-occurrence" or co-author links are available for that term. Press F4 to pass to the co-occurrence environment where you can view the linked terms and the frequency with which such links occur in the literature. Co-occurrence provides an interesting view of terms (or authors) that tend to appear together in the literature and can help you to uncover conceptual linkages between theoretical ideas. In the case of title keywords, co-occurrence links can help you refine a search on a global term, such as "television", that on its own would produce a huge search result. Using co-occurrence, it is possible to review the conceptual contexts in which television has been examined in the discipline's literature and produce a more finely targeted search result.

In the case of links between authors, the co-occurrence links specify co-authorship patterns, indicating the frequency of times a co-author has published with the primary author. This feature can help you locate "invisible colleges" -- networks of scholars who tend to work together and who therefore are likely to have worked on similar problems or taken similar approaches to problems.

To search for a pair of linked authors or title keywords, position the highlight bar on the co-occurring term of interest and press F2. This transfers the primary and co-occurring terms to the search string input box of the Search Specification environment. Once there, press F2 again and the search for the pair of terms, married together with the "and" Boolean operator, will be performed.

**Alternative Spelling.** When searching journal indexes, keep in mind that they represent an international selection and, though most titles are in English (some titles are occasionally in French or German), spelling of words may vary within different journals (e.g., "organization" versus "organisation", "labour" versus "labor", "color" versus "colour", etc.). Search for variations in spelling or, when practical, simply search for a common word fragment (e.g., "labo"). Searches are insensitive to the case of letters; thus, a search for LABOR would match "Labor" as well as "laBor".

In general, to be sure that you are hitting both U.S. and British spellings of your target words in title searches, it is useful to keep in mind a few generalizations about U.S./British spelling differences. For the U.S. "tion" (e.g., "connection") try also the British "xion" (e.g., "connexion"); for the U.S. "dg" (e.g., "judgment") try also the British "dge" (e.g., "judgement"); for the U.S. "er" (e.g., "theater") try also the British "re" (e.g., "theatre"); for the U.S. letter "s" try the British letter "c" (e.g., "defense"/"defence"); for the U.S. "ize", try the British "ise" (e.g., "organize"/"organise"); for the U.S. "or" try the British "our" (e.g., "color"/"colour"); for the U.S. letter "l" try the British "ll" (e.g., "leveling"/"levelling").

**Executing the Search.** When everything is as you wish, press the F2 key and the search will be executed.

### **Displaying the Search Result**

Results are displayed in two ways, a "Brief List" and a "Full Display." The Brief List displays your total search result in a compact format showing part of the author information and part of the title, one line per entry. You can use the arrow keys to move the highlight bar to a particular selection. Pressing the enter/return key will transfer you to the Full Display from which you can view complete bibliographic information. Pressing the escape key while in the Full Display environment moves you back to the Brief List environment.

In the Brief List and Full Display environments you can move forward or backward or go directly to the top or bottom of the search result (i.e., the same collection of article references contained in the brief list). This can be accomplished using the arrow keys or the page up and page down keys in combination with the CTRL (control) key.

You can control the order of the entries in the Brief List environment through the F4 action key. Three orders are possible --- in date order by journal and year, in alphabetical order by author, or by year of publication (most recent first). You can cycle

through the possibilities by pressing the F4 action key repeatedly. Press the F3 action key to change the display to show the dates of the articles or the authors of the articles. To delete entries from the brief list, use the arrow keys to position the highlight bar and press the DEL (delete) key.

If your computer is attached to a printer, you can print brief lists of up to 400 elements by pressing the F2 action key (this feature may not be available in some LAN or library installations of ComIndex). The printed references will be completely specified --- that is, they will include all the author, title, and reference information for each entry even though that information is not completely visible in the compact display of the brief list --- and formatted in the style of the American Psychological Association. While in the "Full Display" environment you can print any individual item by pressing the F2 action key (unless this feature has been disabled by the individual installing a library or LAN copy of ComIndex).

Similarly, you can save particular items from a search result to a computer file from either the "Brief List" environment or the "Full Display" environment (unless this feature has been disabled on a library or LAN copy of ComIndex). The F5 action key activates a prompt for a file name to which the item will be copied. In the "Brief List" environment the highlighted item will be copied to disk.

### **Adding to a Search or Narrowing a Search**

After your initial search is executed, you can easily broaden or narrow your search result. Simply move back to the "Search Specification" environment (press the escape key from the Brief List or twice from the Full Display screen to return). When you are back within the Search Specification environment, note that the number of entries in your Brief List is now displayed in the upper right portion of the screen. Press the enter key until the highlight bar appears on one of the options in the "Search Type" area. Use the arrow key to position the highlight bar on either the "add to existing search list" or "narrow existing search list" options. Then press the enter/return key to choose a search key and again to input your search specification. Press F2 to execute your search.

If you have configured ComIndex to "save previous search list" (see "Customizing the ComIndex Program" above), you can revert to your previous search result after narrowing or expanding the search. This can be accomplished by pressing the F6 action key (note: the F6 action key will not be active if you have set "save previous search list" to "no" in the "User Configuration" environment). With this feature, you can search for a general term such as "television" (which might produce several hundred matches in a global search) and then narrow the search result using other keywords (e.g., "children"). This would produce a list of articles with both the original and the new keyword in their titles (i.e., "children" and "television"). You might then decide to recall the original result and try narrowing it in a different way (e.g., "adolescent").

Alternatively, you can use the “add to existing search list” option to build a composite list of articles reflecting a number of concepts of interest (e.g., “conversation”, “discourse”, “ethnomethodology”) and then narrow it with reference to a different word or concept. The F6 action key passes you to the “Search History” environment, which lists your eight most recent search results. Use the arrow keys to position the highlight bar and retrieve any of the search results listed.

## The Journal Index Data

**Error Rates.** Due to limitations in scanning technology and wide variation in journal typography and layout, each journal data set was constructed manually. The process involved data collection, data entry, and several data verification steps. Every effort has been made to assure the accuracy of the journal indexes and to this end, each index was prepared and proofread by disciplinary experts. Even so, some error is inevitable since the original publications from which the indexes were derived are themselves subject to errors of construction (e.g., omitting author's names, incorrect identification of journal issues, etc.), typography, and proofreading. Nevertheless, the total rate of error within the ComIndex data files is believed to be small as the verification process is very thorough.

**Special Symbols.** The inability to reproduce non-English characters, phonetic symbols, and so on results occasionally in unavoidable minor differences between original sources and the journal data files. In each case, the common ASCII character most similar in appearance to the original character has been substituted or a description of the missing character is described (e.g., the text "not equals" may appear instead of the not equals sign). Though not common, these problems occur with greater frequency in journals published outside the United States (e.g., European Journal of Communication, Asian Journal of Communication). In the case of accented letters, such as those occurring in French and Spanish, the unaccented letter has been substituted. Words appearing in italic or bold face in original sources are enclosed in single or double quotation marks.

**Excluded Material.** Although book reviews were included in some indexes that were created early in the indexing process, they were omitted in most indexes and, as a matter of policy, will not be included in any indexes in the future. Significant review essays, however, are included. The indexes are restricted to articles that reflect original research or theoretical exposition. Other examples of excluded materials include published bibliographies, results of database searches, reports on conferences, summaries of legislative resolutions adopted by scholarly societies, and brief editorial statements introducing special issues of journals.

## Journals and Annuals Indexed

Advances in Discourse Processes  
Advances in Telematics  
American Journalism  
Argumentation and Advocacy  
Asian Journal of Communication  
Australian Journal of Communication  
Australian Studies in Journalism  
Canadian Journal of Communication  
Central States Speech Journal  
Communicatie  
Communication  
Communication Education  
Communication Law and Policy  
Communication Monographs  
Communication Quarterly  
Communication Reports  
Communication Research  
Communication Research Reports  
Communication Studies  
Communication Theory  
Communication Yearbook  
Convergence: The Journal of Research into New Media Technologies  
Critical Studies in Mass Communication  
Discourse and Society  
Discourse Processes  
Electronic Journal of Communication / La Revue Electronique de Communication  
European Journal of Communication  
Free Speech Yearbook  
Gannett Center Journal  
Gazette  
Harvard International Journal of Press Politics  
Health Communication  
Howard Journal of Communications  
Human Communication Research  
Information Communication and Society  
International Journal of Listening  
Iowa State Journal of Business and Technical Communication  
Issues in Applied Linguistics  
Journalism  
Journalism History  
Journalism and Mass Communication Monographs  
Journalism and Mass Communication Quarterly  
Journalism and Communication Monographs  
Journalism Monographs  
Journalism Quarterly  
Journal of the American Forensic Association  
Journal of Applied Communications Research  
Journal of Applied Communication Research  
Journal of Broadcasting

Journal of Broadcasting and Electronic Media  
Journal of Business Communication  
Journal of Business and Technical Communication  
Journal of Communication  
Journal of Communication and Religion  
Journal of Family Communication  
Journal of Language and Social Psychology  
Journal of Mass Media Ethics  
Journal of Media Economics  
Journal of Mediated Communication  
Journal of Public Relations Research  
Journal of Social and Personal Relationships  
Management Communication Quarterly  
Mass Comm Review  
Mass Communication and Society  
Media, Culture and Society  
Media Psychology  
Media Studies Journal  
New Media and Society  
News Computing Journal  
Nordicom Review  
Operant Subjectivity  
Organization Communication: Emerging Perspectives  
Philosophy and Rhetoric  
Political Communication  
Political Communication and Persuasion  
Progress in Communication Sciences  
Public Opinion Quarterly  
Public Relations Research Annual  
Public Relations Research and Education  
Public Relations Review  
Quarterly Journal of Speech  
Research in Language and Social Interaction  
Rhetoric and Public Affairs  
Rhetoric Review  
Semiotica  
Small Group Behavior  
Small Group Research  
Southern Speech Journal  
Southern Speech Comm. Journal  
Southern Communication Journal  
Speech Monographs  
Speech Teacher  
Studies in Communication  
Today's Speech  
Western Speech  
Western Speech Communication  
Western Journal of Speech Communication  
Western Journal of Communication  
Women's Studies in Communication  
Written Communication