

A Bibliometric Study:
An Author Analysis of
Library Quarterly
1993-2003 (Volumes 63-73)

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August 26, 2010

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Chapter I

Introduction

In an academic library, the use of online databases and electronic journals is becoming more prevalent. Such resources are being used to assist in distance education programs and online learning environments. Students in other states have access to the same information available to students who live close to campus. The use of these sources has major implications for libraries, including budgetary constraints, collection development, and the role of the librarian. Using volumes 63 through 73 of *Library Quarterly* published in 1993 through 2003, the study examines developing trends in content of the articles published, repeat authorship, and author affiliation.

Background of Journal

According to The Chicago University Press, *Library Quarterly* publishes works of scholarship and research. It has done so since it was founded in January 1931. Articles about issues and discussions in the field of information science are also covered in the journal. It covers a wide range of issues facing librarians, educators, administrators and others involved with the collection and historical aspects of books. It is committed to informed research on numerous subjects including historical, sociological, statistical, bibliographical, managerial, and educational areas.

Audience

The intended audience for *Library Quarterly* is college and university librarians, academic administrators, educators and students in programs of library and information science, and others interested in academic librarianship.

Statement of the Problem and Subproblems

This study investigated trends in publication from 1993 to 2003 of *Library Quarterly* in volumes 63 through 73. It investigate trends in subject focus and author productivity, including which and how often authors are publishing articles during this specific time frame and what subjects the authors are tackling during this specific time frame.

Hypotheses

H1: For repeat authorship, more contributors to *Library Quarterly* for volumes 63-73 (1993-2003) are from colleges or universities with 5000 or more students

H2: More than 50 percent of the articles published in the latter five-year period (1999-2003) than the first five-year period (1993-1998) are about the use of online sources, i.e. electronic journals, database subscriptions, etc. for *Library Quarterly*.

Assumptions

This study is based on two assumptions:

The articles considered for the study are representative of *Library Quarterly*.

The author information in *Library Quarterly* is accurate and complete.

Definitions

Features: Articles written as letters to the editor and indexes to advertisers.

Letters to the Editor: Articles from readers written about editorials in previous issues.

Editorials: Articles based on the opinion of the writer.

Author affiliation: This refers to the organization or institution with which the author was affiliated when contributing to *Library Quarterly*.

Rank 1: A college or university with 2500 or fewer students enrolled for a fall semester;

Rank 2: A college or university with 2501-5000 students enrolled in a fall semester; and

Rank 3: A college or university with 5001 or more students enrolled in a fall semester.

Descriptors: The search terms assigned by Academic Search Premier Database accessed from The University of Southern Mississippi for each article that assist users in finding specific information.

Cover design: An article about the picture or artwork on the printed form of *Library Quarterly*.

Limiters/Delimiters

This study included

- electronic versions of the articles from volumes 63, Issue 3 through 73, Issue 2 of *Library Quarterly*,
- articles written between 1993 and 2003 in *Library Quarterly*,
- authors' production rates, and
- book reviews.

This study did not include

- editorials,
- cover designs,
- letters to the editor, or
- index to advertisers.

Importance of the Study

The importance of the study was to show whether the use of online databases and electronic journals affects subject matter and contributors to *Library Quarterly*. It also attempted to show whether libraries at small colleges or universities have the same concerns as libraries from larger colleges or universities. Moreover, the study attempted to show how the availability of electronic information influences the subjects tackled by contributors to

Library Quarterly to assist users, contributors, and researchers in tracking trends in library and information science.

Chapter II

Review of Related Literature

Subject Focus

The content of a journal can be studied through citations or analysis of the subject focus of the articles within the journal. For this bibliometric study, the subject focus of the articles in the journal served as the method for content analysis. Similar studies of subject foci analysis have been conducted. In the *Journal of Academic Librarianship* (2002), Karen S. Croneis and Pat Henderson presented a study that examined job announcements published between 1990 and 2000 in *College & Research Libraries News*. The study included those announcements containing the word “electronic” or “digital.” The subject foci of the announcements were determined by descriptors as were the research in this bibliometric study. Using these descriptors as the basis for searches, the study showed the position announcements included tended to contain similar responsibilities. The search terms are indicative of the use of technology to improve access to key information. Included in the methodology of the study was a breakdown of the advertisements into more specific areas for analysis: position title, functional area, institution, and the year the advertisement first appeared. This is a technique that was utilized in this bibliometric study. Broad or general topics were broken down into more specific areas to show a more methodical picture of the subjects of the articles.

Similarly, in *Reading Teacher* (2003), Jonathan K. Eakle examined the second-language content published in two journals from 1990 to 2001. In the study, Eakle utilized electronic searches using two databases available at the University of Georgia: EBSCO Academic Search Elite and ERIC Advanced Search. The initial identification of journal articles for the study was chosen from the content that appeared in the online abstracts. To

check the validity of this strategy for the study, Eakle also used other keyword descriptors such as ESL, second language, and bilingual to confirm that the same articles could be found again with other keywords. This strategy of using keyword descriptors as follow-up searches to validate the search criteria was used in this study.

Author Productivity & Author Affiliation

According to Wolfgang Glanzel's study in *Library Trends* (2002), "authorship is a primary bibliometric descriptor of a scientific publication. Its trends and patterns characterize the social and even the cognitive structure of research fields." The study aimed at describing both common and distinctive features of co-authorship trends and patterns in annual volumes of the Science Citation Index of the Instituted for Scientific Information for the years 1980, 1986, 1992, 1996, and 1998. The trend of multiple author articles can be transferred to library science and this study.

Moreover, in the *Journal of Academic Librarianship* (2000), Richard L. Hart conducted a survey of co-authors in the literature of academic librarianship to get a better understanding of how and why authors work together. The findings of the study examined the benefits of collaboration, working relationships, the division of labor, and name order assignment on the article. The study examined total articles, collaborative articles, and co-authors for the *Journal of Academic Librarianship* and *College & Research Libraries* for the years 1997 and 1998. These trends in authorship were beneficial to this research. Analysis of authors publishing in a particular journal during a particular time frame may indicate trends in authorship and subject foci.

In the *Adapted Physical Activity Quarterly* (2001), John O'Connor, et. al., examined 770 articles in 259 serials selected from 4,130 serials initially identified in four databases: Article First, ERIC, Medline, and Sports Discus. The study states, "Important to the

advancement of a discipline is the systematic evaluation by self and others of the journals that publish its scholarly products, of the impact of these journals, and of the most productive scholars within the profession.” This study was an attempt to show the affiliation of the authors contributing to *Library Quarterly* and subsequently to the bank of knowledge for library and information science.

In the *Journal of the Medical Library Association* (2003), James E. Andrews presents a study that analyzes the author co-citation rates of the interdisciplinary field of medical informatics. This study was conducted for the years 1994 to 1998, using the fifty most-cited American College of Medical Informatics fellows as an author population. Co-citation data were plotted for each pair of authors, and variation analysis was conducted to show the relationships among all the authors. The study states that medical informatics is a field that has several overlapping areas. With these overlapping areas, the need for collaboration is heightened because research can be challenging. These challenges are transferred to librarians as well when the need comes to assist users in finding relevant information in this field. The study shows those authors contributing most often to the field of medical informatics and their correlating citation rates. This information is used in the current study. Author affiliation and repeat authorship are examined to show trends in contributors to *Library Quarterly*.

Chapter III

Methodology

By 1993 a notable amount of technological advances were being used to conduct research; therefore, this year is a creditable starting point to track trends that could occur. Forty issues from volumes 63 through 73 (1993-2003) were used for the study. Subject foci, author productivity, and author affiliation were examined. In these volumes, the total number of articles for each year were calculated and compared to subsequent years to document any increases or decreases in productivity. Individual author rates of publication were calculated and author affiliation for each year was also examined. Each issue was examined via electronic format from Academic Search Premier at The University of Southern Mississippi. The citations and detailed abstracts were printed from the database. The hard copy was used to double and triple check the accuracy of the information collection process from the database. Data from subjects, authors, and author affiliation were gathered and grouped into the different categories for study.

For each year, the type of articles written were grouped and placed in a table based on four broad subjects: librarianship, information science, online databases/electronic sources, and the physical library. The grouping of the articles was based on broad topics taken from the index of the journals. If these indexes did not have the proper groupings, the subject topics listed on EBSCO's Academic Search Premier from the library at The University of Southern Mississippi were used to group the articles. The increase or decrease in the topics was charted over the ten-year period.

For each year, the number of articles written by each author was plotted over the ten-year period to show repeat authorship and production rates of the articles.

Author Affiliation & Productivity

In these forty issues, the name of the author or authors was entered into a table using Microsoft Word. The names were attained from a printed copy of the forty issues published from July 1993 to April 2003 (volumes 63-73). The author's name was listed each time it appeared in an issue. This list was then broken down into a second list using a table in Microsoft Word. The author's name was entered once as it appeared. Using the Edit and then Find function in Microsoft Word, the number of articles that each author wrote was determined by counting the number of times the author's name appeared in the table. These findings were recorded in this table. This was double and triple checked using the printed copy and EBSCO's Academic Search Premier from the library at The University of Southern Mississippi to access *Library Quarterly* electronically. Through this data, the repeat authorship was ascertained. The total number of authors and the number of articles each author wrote were counted and documented to show any increases or decreases in productivity. For each repeat author, the academic or technical affiliation of the author was ascertained through the notes of the article or web searches when necessary. For authors with more than one contribution, the university or technical affiliation of the author was documented and compared to other authors with more than one contribution. The size of the college or university was calculated according to the following rankings:

- Rank 1: A college or university with 2500 or fewer students enrolled for a fall semester;
- Rank 2: A college or university with 2501-5000 students enrolled in a fall semester;
and
- Rank 3: A college or university with 5001 or more students enrolled in a fall semester.

This information was gathered from the information available on the webpage for the college or university with which the author is affiliated.

Subject Foci

For each year, the type of articles written was grouped and placed in a table showing the subject foci of articles written during the first five-year period 1993-1998 for volumes 63-68. Another table shows the subject foci for articles written during the second five-year period 1999-2003 for volumes 69-73. The grouping of the articles was based on broad topics taken from descriptors of the articles in Academic Search Premier supplied by The Cook Library at The University of Southern Mississippi. Each volume and issue was accessed through EBSCO's Academic Search Premier. A hierarchy of descriptors was used, as follows: library, book, information, research education etc. Find box had the name and code for the journal volume, issue, and year. The "in" box was set at default. The descriptor was entered into the "and" box. The in box was set at SU Subject terms. Using the hierarchy of descriptors, the articles were grouped according to the descriptor it was pulled up from. The title and author of each article was recorded in a Microsoft Word document. The volume number, issue number, and descriptor were used to separate the data. Using the printed copy and online version of *Library Quarterly* accessed through EBSCO's Academic Search Premier and the hierarchy of descriptors, the article's title and author's name was grouped under the subject term that pulled the article up. This procedure established the subject foci.

Chapter IV

Analysis of Data

There are 1,138 articles with 840 authors in Volumes 63-73 of *Library Quarterly* for 1993-2003. The number of articles used in this analysis was 772.

Data Analysis for Hypothesis 1

Hypothesis 1: For repeat authorship, more contributors to *Library Quarterly* for Volumes 63-73 (1993-2003) are from colleges or universities with 5000 or more students.

The data in table 1, 2, and three support this hypothesis.

Amount of published Articles	Amount of Authors	Percentage (%)
1	715	85
2	67	8
3	28	3
4	5	1
5	9	1.1
6	4	0.5
7	3	0.4
8	2	0.2
9	3	0.4
10	1	0.1
11	2	0.2
20	1	0.1
Total	840	100

In Table 1 above, the data indicate that single authors make up 85 percent of all included articles for volumes 63-73 (1993-2003) of *Library Quarterly*. The number of their articles published and the distribution of the authors by productivity are illustrated in the above table.

In Table 2 (see Appendix I), the data indicate that 125 of the 840 authors of the articles included in the study are repeat authors for that same time frame. The number of contributions for each repeat author for volumes 63 and 73 (1993-2003) of *Library Quarterly* is illustrated in Table 2.

In Table 3 (see Appendix II), the data show that 11 repeat authors are affiliated with universities or colleges in Rank 2 with between 2501-5000 students enrolled per semester. It

also shows that 100 repeat authors are affiliated with universities or colleges in Rank 3 with 5000 or more students enrolled per semester. Further, it shows that 14 repeat authors have no university or college affiliation. The results are shown in Table 3.

Data Analysis for Hypothesis 2

Hypothesis 2: More than 50 percent of the articles published in the latter five-year period (1998-2003) than the first five-year period (1993-1998) are about the use of online sources, i.e. electronic journals, database subscriptions, etc. for *Library Quarterly*.

The data in Table 4 and 5 do not support this hypothesis.

In Table 4 (see Appendix III), the data show that the most frequently written subject for volumes 63 (3) to 68 (2) from 1993-1998 was book reviews. Seventy-seven percent or 294 of the 380 total articles included in this study for the volumes above area about book reviews. The second most written about subject is the library, with 10.7 percent of the articles included in the study. The results for each subject are shown above in Table 4.

In Table 5 (See Appendix IV), the data show that the most frequently written subject for volumes 68 (3) to 73 (2) from 1998-2003 was book reviews. Seventy-one percent or 281 of the 392 total articles included in this study for the volumes above are about book reviews. The second most written about subject is the library, with 21.9 percent of the articles included in the study. The results for each subject are shown above in Table 5.

Chapter V

Conclusion

Author Productivity

There are 840 total authors who contributed to the articles included in the study for Volumes 63-73 (1993-2003) of *Library Quarterly*. Among all the authors, 715 have only one article published in Volumes 63-73 (1993-2003) of *Library Quarterly*, which is 85 percent, while 125 authors have two or more contributions, which is the remaining 15 percent of the total authorship. This may indicate a need for collaboration among repeat contributors to journals such as *Library Quarterly*.

Author Affiliation

One hundred eleven of the 125 repeat authors for the articles included in the study for volumes 63-73 (1993-2003) of *Library Quarterly* have academic affiliations, which is 89.6 percent. The remaining 14 repeat authors or 10.4 percent, have affiliations with organizations related to library science such as the American Library Association and OCLC. One hundred of the 111 repeat authors with academic affiliation are associated with universities with more than 5000 students enrolled each semester. This may indicate that information science is moving more toward an academic-oriented discipline instead of a practice-oriented discipline. It could be an indication that the role of librarians and library science is evolving into a more academic orientation, gaining clout as information professionals.

Subject Focus

Five hundred seventy-five of the 772 articles included in the study for volumes 63-73 of *Library Quarterly* are about book reviews, which is 74.5 percent. The second leading topic is library science with 127 of the 772 articles having it as a subject, which is 16.5 percent.

Combining subjects such as electronic and Internet yield only 3 of out 772 articles, which is 0.39 percent. This would indicate that the major focus of articles in *Library Quarterly* deals with the physical and practical aspects of librarianship and library and information science. The large number of book reviews indicates a keen interest in collection development. The subjects of the books range from technological advances to children's literature. Adding some of these books, which have been critiqued by individuals in the field of library science, would enhance any collection. The shortage of articles about electronic sources, databases and online subscriptions could be attributed to the audience. If the audience does not have monies in their library budgets for electronic information, then it would be a disservice for *Library Quarterly* to write about services that cannot be used. Collection development, on the other hand, is a continuous process for all libraries.

Chapter VI

Suggestions for Further Study

This study analyzed author affiliation and subject foci for volumes 63-73 (1993-2003) of the *Library Quarterly*. Research could be broadened to include citation rates, self-citing rates, co-authorship features, and Journal Impact Factors. Too, this study could be combined with a survey of librarians from Rank 1, 2, and 3 universities. The survey could ask questions about what concerns each face, what each would write an article about, and whether each groups concerns matches the other librarians from various-sized universities. Such expanded areas of research would offer a more comprehensive evaluation of the authors and subjects of the *Library Quarterly*.

Chapter VII**Works Cited**

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Chapter VIII**Suggestions for Additional Reading**

- Bao, Xue-Ming. "An analysis of the research areas of the articles published in *C&RL* and *JAL* between 1990 and 1999." *College & Research Libraries*. 61 (6): 536-44.
- Crawford, Gregory A. "The research literature of academic librarianship: A comparison of *College & Research Libraries*." *College & Research Libraries*. 60 (3): 224-231.
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- Lockett, Mary W and Yves J. Khawam. "Referencing Patterns in *C&RL* and *JAL*, 1984-1986: a Bibliometric Analysis." *Library & Information Science Research*. 12 (July-Sept. 1990): 281-9.
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Chapter IX**Appendix I**

Author's Name	Number of Articles	Author's Name	Number of Articles
Abrera, Josefa B.	2	Anderson, James D.	2
Benoit, G.	2	Anderson, Karen B.	2
Berger, Sidney E.	11	Baker, Lynda M.	2
Biggs, Mary	2	Bates, Marcia J.	3
Bradley, Jana	2	Benoit, Gerry	2
Brichford, Maynard	2	Berring, Robert	3
Brooks, Terrence A.	3	Borgman, Christine L.	2
Budd, John M.	11	Carmichael Jr., James V.	4
Caidi, Nadia	3	Carr, David	2
Cappoli, David	3	Cave, Roderick	2
Cloonan, Michele V.	3	Childers, Thomas A.	2
Crews, Kenneth D.	2	Chu, Clara M.	5
Cullars, John M.	2	Cloonan, Michele Valerie	3
Dalrymple, Prudence W.	3	Cole, Charles	2
Danton, J. Periam	2	Conway, Melissa	2
Davis, Charles H.	3	Cronin, Blaise	4
Dilevko, Juris	2	Daniel, Evelyn H.	2
Finlay, Karen	2	Dick, Archie L.	5
Frohmann, Bernd	3	Fallis, Don	2
Glogoff, Stuart	2	Feather, John	3
Godby, Carol Jean	2	Furman, Yelena	1
Green, Rebecca	2	Furner, Jonathan	2
Harris, Michael H.	3	Gilliland-Swetland, Anne J.	3
Hernon, Peter	3	Gross, Melissa	6
Holley, Edward G.	4	Hayes, Robert M.	9
Janes, Joseph	2	Hildenbrand, Suzanne	3
Jiao, Qun G.	3	Kantor, Paul	2
Kabdebo, Thomas	2	Kaplowitz, Joan	2
Kraft, Donald H.	2	Karpuk, Deborah J.	2
Lundin, Anne	5	Kaser, David	6
Maack, Mary Niles	5	Katz, Bill	2
McMullen, Haynes	2	Kinnucan, Mark T.	2
Naiditch, P. G.	5	Krummel, D. W.	3
Neilly, Pauline M.	2	Lair, Nancy	2
Neubert, Michael	2	Leckie, Gloria J.	2
Paris, Marion	2	Lynch, Beverly P.	2
Peterson, Lorna	3	Mathiesen, Penelope	2

Petrou, Anatasios D.	2	Mediavilla, Cindy	2
Radford, Gary P.	5	Mitchell, Theodore R.	3
Richards, Pamela Spence	5	Nisonger, Thomas E.	2
Richardson, John V.	2	Olszewski, Lawrence	2
Robbins, Louise S.	3	Ottensmann, John R.	2
Sandstrom, Pamela Effrein	5	Pawley, Christine	8
Saxton, Mathew	7	Petou, A. D.	3
Seavey, Charles A.	6	Pettigrew, Karen E.	3
Shuler, John A.	2	Raber, Douglas	3
Stevens, Norman D.	10	Radford, Marie L.	4
Traister, Daniel	2	Revzin, Rebekah E.	2
Trosow, Samuel E.	6	Richardson Jr., John V.	9
Walker, Thomas D.	20	Rubin, Richard	2
Walter, Virginia A.	7	Sandstrom, Alan R.	3
Wang, Peiling	2	Serebnick, Judith	2
Warner, Julian	3	Shankar, Kalpana	5
Watson, Bradley C.	2	Shiflett, Lee	2
Watson, Paula D.	3	Snyder, Herbert	2
Weckert, John	3	Svenonius, Elaine	2
Wedgeworth, Robert	2	Thomas, Nancy P.	2
Weller, Ann C.	3	Weimer, Philip J.	2
Wertheimer, Andrew B.	2	Wellisch, Hans H.	2
White, Marilyn Domas	4	Wilson, Patrick C.	2
Wiegand, Wayne A.	7	Winter, Michael F	8
Young, Charles E.	2	Young, Arthur P.	2
Zweizig, Douglas L.	2		

Appendix II

Table 3: Affiliation of Repeat Authors for Volumes 63-73 (1993-2003) in <i>Library Quarterly</i>			
Author's Name	Affiliation/Rank	Author's Name	Affiliation/ Rank
Abrera, Josefa B.	Indiana University/ <i>Rank 3</i>	Anderson, James D.	Rutgers University/ <i>Rank 3</i>
Benoit, G.	University of Kentucky/ <i>Rank 3</i>	Anderson, Karen B.	California State University (Northridge) / <i>Rank 3</i>
Berger, Sidney E.	University of California, Riverside/ <i>Rank 3</i>	Baker, Lynda M.	Wayne State University/ <i>Rank 3</i>
Biggs, Mary	Trenton State College/ <i>Rank 3</i>	Bates, Marcia J.	UCLA/ <i>Rank 3</i>
Bradley, Jana	Indiana University/ <i>Rank 3</i>	Benoit, Gerry	University of Kentucky/ <i>Rank 3</i>
Brichford, Maynard	University of Illinois/ <i>Rank 3</i>	Berring, Robert	University of California, Berkeley/ <i>Rank 3</i>
Brooks, Terrence A.	University of Washington/ <i>Rank 3</i>	Borgman, Christine L.	UCLA/ <i>Rank 3</i>
Budd, John M.	University of MO, Columbia/ <i>Rank 3</i>	Carmichael Jr., James V.	University of North Carolina, Greensboro/ <i>Rank 3</i>
Caidi, Nadia	University of Toronto/ <i>Rank 3</i>	Carr, David	Rutgers, The State University/ <i>Rank 3</i>
Cappoli, David	UCLA/ <i>Rank 3</i>	Cave, Roderick	Melton Mowbray, England/ <i>Rank 3</i>
Cloonan, Michele V.	UCLA/ <i>Rank 3</i>	Childers, Thomas A.	Drexel University/ <i>Rank 3</i>
Crews, Kenneth D.	Indiana University/ <i>Rank 3</i>	Chu, Clara M.	UCLA/ <i>Rank 3</i>
Cullars, John M.	University of Illinois/ <i>Rank 3</i>	Cloonan, Michele Valerie	UCLA/ <i>Rank 3</i>
Dalrymple, Prudence W.	<i>N/A</i>	Cole, Charles	<i>N/A</i>
Danton, J. Periam	University of California, Berkeley/ <i>Rank 3</i>	Conway, Melissa	<i>N/A</i>
Davis, Charles H.	Indiana University/ <i>Rank 3</i>	Cronin, Blaise	Indiana University/ <i>Rank 3</i>
Dilevko, Juris	University of Toronto/ <i>Rank 3</i>	Daniel, Evelyn H.	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill/ <i>Rank 3</i>
Finlay, Karen	University of Guelph/ <i>Rank 3</i>	Dick, Archie L.	University of South Africa/ <i>Rank 2</i>

Frohmann, Bernd	University of Western Ontario/ Rank 3	Fallis, Don	University of Arizona/ Rank 3
Glogoff, Stuart	University of Arizona/ Rank 3	Feather, John	Loughborough University/ Rank 2
Godby, Carol Jean	N/A	Furman, Yelena	UCLA/ Rank 3
Green, Rebecca	University of Maryland/ Rank 3	Furner, Jonathan	UCLA/ Rank 3
Harris, Michael H.	N/A	Gilliland-Swetland, Anne J.	UCLA/ Rank 3
Hernon, Peter	Simmons College/ Rank 3	Gross, Melissa	UCLA/ Rank 3
Holley, Edward G.	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill/ Rank 3	Hayes, Robert M.	UCLA/ Rank 3
Janes, Joseph	University of Michigan/ Rank 3	Hildenbrand, Suzanne	State University of New York at Buffalo/ Rank 3
Jiao, Qun G.	City University of New York/ Rank 3	Kantor, Paul	Rutgers-The State University/ Rank 3
Kabdebo, Thomas	St. Patrick's College/ Rank 2	Kaplowitz, Joan	N/A
Kraft, Donald H.	Louisiana State University/ Rank 3	Karpuk, Deborah J.	State University of New York at Buffalo/ Rank 3
Lundin, Anne	University of Wisconsin, Madison/ Rank 3	Kaser, David	Indiana University/ Rank 3
Maack, Mary Niles	UCLA/ Rank 3	Katz, Bill	State University of NY at Albany/ Rank 3
McMullen, Haynes	N/A	Kinnucan, Mark T.	University of Western Ontario/ Rank 3
Naiditch, P. G.	UCLA/ Rank 3	Krummel, D. W.	University of Illinois, Urbana/ Rank 3
Neilly, Pauline M.	UCLA/ Rank 3	Lair, Nancy	Indiana University/ Rank 3
Neubert, Michael	N/A	Leckie, Gloria J.	University of Western Ontario/ Rank 3
Paris, Marion	University of Alabama/ Rank 3	Lynch, Beverly P.	UCLA/ Rank 3
Peterson, Lorna	State University of New York at Buffalo/	Mathiesen, Penelope	Indiana University/ Rank 3

	Rank 3		
Petrou, Anatasias D.	UCLA/ Rank 3	Mediavilla, Cindy	UCLA/ Rank 3
Radford, Gary P.	Fairleigh Dickinson University/ Rank 3	Mitchell, Theodore R.	Occidental College/ Rank 2
Richards, Pamela Spence	Rutgers University/ Rank 3	Nisonger, Thomas E.	Indiana University/ Rank 3
Richardson, John V.	<i>N/A</i>	Olszewski, Lawrence	<i>N/A</i>
Robbins, Louise S.	University of Wisconsin/ Rank 3	Ottensmann, John R.	Indiana University/ Rank 3
Sandstrom, Pamela Effrein	Purdue University/ Rank 3	Pawley, Christine	University of Iowa/ Rank 3
Saxton, Mathew	<i>N/A</i>	Petou, A.	UCLA/ Rank 3
Seavey, Charles A.	University of New South Wales/ Rank 3	Pettigrew, Karen E.	University of Western Ontario/ Rank 3
Shuler, John A.	University of Illinois/ Rank 3	Raber, Douglas	University of Maryland/ Rank 3
Stevens, Norman D.	<i>N/A</i>	Radford, Marie L.	<i>N/A</i>
Traister, Daniel	University of Pennsylvania/ Rank 3	Revzin, Rebekah E.	<i>N/A</i>
Trosow, Samuel E.	University of Western Ontario/ Rank 3	Richardson Jr., John V.	UCLA/ Rank 3
Walker, Thomas D.	University of Southern Mississippi/ Rank 3	Rubin, Richard	Kent State University/ Rank 3
Walter, Virginia A.	UCLA/ Rank 3	Sandstrom, Alan R.	Purdue University/ Rank 3
Wang, Peiling	University of Tennessee/ Rank 3	Serebnick, Judith	Indiana University/ Rank 3
Warner, Julian	The Queen's University at Belfast/ Rank 3	Shankar, Kalpana	UCLA/ Rank 3
Watson, Bradley C.	<i>N/A</i>	Shiflett, Lee	Indiana University/ Rank 3
Watson, Paula D.	University of Illinois, Urbana/ Rank 3	Snyder, Herbert	Indiana University/ Rank 3
Weckert, John	Clark Sturt University/ Rank 3	Svenonius, Elaine	UCLA/ Rank 3
Wedgeworth, Robert	University of Illinois, Urbana/ Rank 3	Thomas, Nancy P.	Emporia University/ Rank 3
Weller, Ann C.	University of Illinois, Chicago/ Rank 3	Weimer, Philip J.	UCLA/ Rank 3

Wertheimer, Andrew B.	UCLA/ Rank 3	Wellisch, Hans H.	University of Maryland/ Rank 3
White, Marilyn Domas	University of Maryland/ Rank 3	Wilson, Patrick C.	University of California, Berkeley/ Rank 3
Wiegand, Wayne A.	Florida State University/ Rank 3	Winter, Michael F	University of California/ Rank 3
Young, Charles E.	UCLA/ Rank 3	Young, Arthur P.	Northern Illinois University/ Rank 3
Zweizig, Douglas L.	University of Wisconsin, Madison/ Rank 3		

Appendix IV

Table 5:
Subject Foci for volumes 68 (3)-73 (2) of the *Library Quarterly* 1998-2003

Electronic									
Librarian		3				1			
Reference									
Internet									
Culture									
Bibliographical									
Information								2	
Death									
Animals									
Collectors									
Encyclopedias									
Literature	3		1			1			1
Censorship									
Education				1	1	1			
University/College				1					
Computers									
Research									
Books/Reviews		14		28		16	15	31	11
Communication									
Library	9	2	3	4	3	2	2	2	2
	Vol. 68 (3)	Vol. 68 (4)	Vol. 69 (1)	Vol. 69 (2)	Vol. 69 (3)	Vol. 69 (4)	Vol. 70 (1)	Vol. 70 (2)	

