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A Look at Fifty Years of *Library Resources & Technical Services*

By Tschera Harkness Connell

This year, Library Resources & Technical Services (LRTS) celebrates fifty years of publication as the official journal representing the collections and technical services interests of American Library Association (ALA) members. During its fifty years, LRTS has been highly regarded by the library and information science profession as a scholarly voice for the field.¹ Such an achievement encourages reflection -- reflection on who we are, where we have been, and even, perhaps, where we see ourselves going.

LRTS comes from a long tradition, going back even farther than its official beginning. ALA's Resources and Technical Services Division (RTSD) had been formed as a merger in 1956 of ALA's Cataloging and Classification Section and Serials Round Table. Between 1956 and 1957, a section of acquisitions and resources and the Reproduction of Library Materials Section were added to the division.² In 1957, the Journal of Cataloging and Classification, which had been the official organ of the Division of Cataloging and Classification since 1948, merged with Serials Slants to form LRTS. The scope of the new journal was defined to reflect the expanded scope of RTSD. Over the years, other changes in scope have occurred as new sections have developed within RTSD: the Resources Section, formed in 1973; and the Preservation of Library Materials, in 1979. In 1991, both the Acquisition Section and the Collection Management and Development Section were founded within the organization.³ A major change in focus occurred in 1976, when the RTSD Newsletter was created to disseminate the news of the division. This action freed the LRTS editors to concentrate on advancing scholarship in the field. In 1989, RTSD changed its name to the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS) and the RTSD Newsletter became the ALCTS Newsletter. In 1991, "a new editorial policy was approved, explicitly stating that research reports were to be included in LRTS and that news items were not."⁴ Also in 1991, an online version of the newsletter, ALCTS Newsletter Online (ANO), was launched.

Besides this fiftieth anniversary, other milestones in the life of LRTS have also spurred analysis. In 1981, on the occasion of LRTS's silver anniversary, Tate, who was editor at the time, looked at gender patterns of authorship, the occupations of authors (for example, academic librarians, public librarians), and the geographic distribution of all papers in terms of their source (for example, the Northeast, Southeast). She also looked at the distribution of papers submitted to LRTS over a twelve-month period during 1979 and 1980.⁵

Predicting the future is another way that LRTS has celebrated milestones. Williamson wrote an article in 1982, "Is there a catalog in your future? Access to information in the year 2006."⁶ The statement from this article that "information seekers may be much more finely tuned to the possibilities available in accessing information... a factor to which libraries and information agencies of the future must inevitably respond" accurately predicts our current environment.⁷ Williamsons observations are timely for librarians today and were echoed across numerous

programs about Google, institutional repositories, digital collections, and possible moves from local catalogs that occurred during the 2007 ALA Midwinter Meeting in Seattle. In 1982, Williamson concluded that:

I see a catalog in our future, but a catalog which will not be the major focal point in gaining access to information.... [L]ibrarians must consider ways and means of developing information services as opposed to providing access to specific collections or particular databases.⁸

Another prediction, Horny's paper, "New Turns for a New Century," was selected for publication in the "Best of 1986 Conference" issue -- an issue marking thirty years of LRTS.⁹ It is interesting to see how on-target some of these twenty-year-old predictions have been. In particular, Horny anticipated the concepts of integrating resources when she stated that "there may be no such thing as a true or fixed edition since the content of time-sensitive texts can be updated continuously."¹⁰ She anticipated purchased bibliographic records from publishers when she predicted that "cataloging... may not take place entirely within libraries" and that publishers may provide descriptive and subject cataloging for the materials they publish.¹¹ She foresaw libraries' collections would increasingly be accessed but not owned.¹²

The most extensive study of LRTS was performed by Smiraglia and Leazer on the occasion of its thirty-fifth anniversary. The study was "an attempt to define LRTS content over its lifetime and to see whether LRTS displays the characteristics of a formal, scholarly communication venue."¹³ Based on their literature review of other studies that examined the growth and maturation of professions, Smiraglia and Leazer identified and examined ten indicators of the "scholarliness of material" in LRTS.¹⁴ They looked at descriptive measures, such as number of news items, page length, and the number of articles. They examined the proportion of articles that reported research results, the number of citations per article, self-citation rates, and the types of sources cited (for example, books or journals). They also looked at the proportion of articles produced through the collaboration of one or more authors and whether the proportion increased over time. Based on their analysis they concluded that "LRTS... reflects the growth of a maturing, scholarly discipline surrounding the orientation paradigms that ALCTS exists to serve."¹⁵

Other journals also have marked milestones by examining the content of a particular journal. Lipetz's 1999 examination of fifty years of the Journal of the American Society for Information Science (JASIS) is one example.¹⁶ Using a sample, Lipetz's study concentrated on authorship. He looked at author addresses (United States versus residences in other countries), collaboration, productivity, gender, and affiliation. Of the several conclusions that Lipetz makes, two have particular relevance to the present study. He concludes that "information science... is a developing discipline... with an expanding body of authors" and notes that representation of female authors is growing.¹⁷

In this paper I have taken a broad view of the historical development of LRTS, leaving the crystal ball gazing to others. The entire fifty years were examined in terms of trends in content and authorships over the years. What are the types of documents appearing in LRTS, and have the proportions of these types changed over time? What are the subjects discussed by the authors of LRTS? Has the emphasis on different topics changed over time? From what perspective have these topics been discussed? For example, have the topics been discussed in terms of theory, administration and practice, budgeting, education? Which journals have been most cited by

LRTS authors? (Or, stated differently, to which journals do LRTS authors owe an intellectual debt?) Which journals cite LRTS?

Patterns of authorship also were examined. How many authors have contributed to the content of LRTS? What percentage wrote multiple articles? What percentage of articles is written in collaboration with one or more authors? Does this percentage change over time? Have there been differences in the proportion of contributions by gender, and has this changed over time? And finally, are authors grateful for the assistance and support they receive from others? Or, at least, do they express their gratitude in the form of explicit acknowledgements?

METHOD

LRTS has been published quarterly since its inception. All issues from volume 1, number 1 (1957) to volume 50, number 4 (2006) were examined. For each issue, the date and editor were noted. For each document (defined as any titled content unit) within the issue, the author(s), the document title, and the titles of all journals cited, and the number of citations to each of those journals were recorded. Also recorded was whether the author(s) acknowledged the contributions of others. Many forms of acknowledgement -- including, for example, joint authorship -- are possible. For this study, explicit statements of gratitude are the indicators of acknowledgment. For articles, literature surveys, and papers, the gender of the first author was noted. (The distinction -- for the purposes of this study -- between an article and a paper is that a paper was given first as a presentation prior to its publication in *LRTS*.)

Content was characterized by type of document: announcement, article, biography or tribute, bibliography, column, correction, editorial, guide, introductory comments, letters to the editor, literature surveys, list of referees, necrology, news brief, poem, paper, report (of a unit of RTSD/ALCTS or of an external organization), or review.

Each document also was assigned one or more subject headings based on an ALCTS section, committee, or interest group. These subject headings were derived from the 2006 ALA Handbook of Organization.^[sup18] If the content warranted it, documents may have been assigned subject headings matching multiple ALCTS units. For example, if the topic of an article was working with serials vendors, the article would be assigned the subject headings "Acquisitions -- Vendors" and "Serials -- Acquisition." Some of the subjects covered in documents were broader than the scope of the sections of ALCTS. For these, three additional subject headings were defined: Library Services (for articles about library services in general, not just technical services); Technical Services (for articles addressing the technical services broadly); and Publishers/Publishing (for articles focusing on publisher and publishing issues). In addition, entries may have been assigned subheadings indicating a particular perspective on the topic (e.g., administration and management, education, standards), type of library, or type of resource (e.g., archival materials, scores, sound recordings). Figures 1 and 2 provide a complete list of subject headings used.

A large part of this study is an analysis of citation data. As a way of noting sources of *LRTS*'s intellectual debt, the journals cited and the number of citations to each was recorded for each article, paper, and literature review. In addition, citations to *LRTS* as reported in the ISI World of Science were analyzed to show the breadth of *LRTS* contributions. These citations were gathered on January 1, 2006, and covered citations to *LRTS* from 1980 through 2005. For citations appearing in *LRTS* and citations to *LRTS*, journals were grouped by the latest name of the journal. For example, if an author cited *Serials Slants* once, *Journal of Cataloging and Classification* once, and *LRTS* once, the data would be reported as citing *LRTS* three times, as

Serials Slants and Journal of Cataloging and Classification merged in 1957 to form LRTS. See appendix A for a list of journals that have been grouped by latest title.

Note that for citations, only citations appearing at the end of articles were counted. This eliminated citations from volume 1, which were recorded in the text of articles and papers.

ANALYSIS

For the purpose of analysis, the fifty years of data were broken into five equal time periods based on the volume numbering of LRTS. These time periods will be referred to as decades for ease of discussion: the first decade, 1957-1966 (volumes 1-10), the second decade, 1967-1976 (volumes 11-20), and so forth.

OVERVIEW OF TYPES OF DOCUMENTS APPEARING IN LRTS

Over the full span of fifty years there were 1,182 articles, 186 literature surveys, and 197 papers published in LRTS. For the first two decades, the average number of articles and papers per issue was 36 and 31 respectively. By the fourth and fifth decades, the average had dropped to 25 and 20 respectively.

Columns (excluding columns for book reviews, which are counted separately) have never been a big part of LRTS. Only five regular columns have been identified, and all appear for short periods of time during the first thirty-five years. During the first decade, two columns appeared briefly: Marian Sanner's column "Studies and Surveys in Progress" appeared in eight issues between 1959 and 1961, and Hubbard Ballou wrote a column, "Copying Method Notes," that appeared for three issues in 1964. "ERIC/CLIS (Education Resources Information Center Clearing House on Library and Information Science) Abstracts" appeared in four issues during 1973 and 1974. The most recent column to appear was the column by Verna Urbanski titled "Resources and Technical Services News," which ran for seven issues in 1988 and 1989. This column addressed a broad range of topics, including "CD-ROMs Take Center Stage," "The Library As Publisher," and "New Developments in the Preservation World." The longest-running column was the news from the Council of Regional Groups, which ran for fourteen years (1957-1970).

Reviews have appeared in 167 of the 200 issues of LRTS. In the first ten to fifteen years, reviews included individual article, equipment and processes, and vendor and services reviews as well as the annual literature surveys and book reviews. An example of an early equipment and processes review is Peter Scott's 1959 review, "The Miraculous Bubble: A Look at Kalfax Microfilm." In the early years, there also were review articles comparing books, equipment, or vendors. An example is Samuel T. Walter's 1958 evaluation, "The Red and the Green," which reviewed two 1949 cataloging codes, ALA Rules for Author and Title Entry (red book) and LC Rules for Description (green book). The data in table 1 show the types of reviews that have appeared. The numbers represent the number of issues having a particular type of review. The first decade is the only decade that book reviews appeared in every issue. Twelve issues in the first decade had reviews for individual articles. This service was unique to the first editor of LRTS, Esther J. Piercy. From time to time, she wrote a column, "Editor Recommends," in which she reviewed an article or articles from other journals that she judged worthy of further discussion.

The presence of editorials is an indicator of an editor's style. The early editors wrote few editorials. Esther Piercy wrote only five during her eleven years of tenure as editor of LRTS.

Together Paul S. Duncan, Robert Wedgeworth, and Wesley Simonton wrote eight editorials during their combined eleven-year tenure (volumes 12-23, number 3). The last three decades have shown an increase in editorials (twelve, seventeen, and eighteen respectively), but in no decade do editorials appear in even 50 percent of the issues.

Using the number of issues containing letters to the editor as the measure, LETS has been a vibrant journal over the years. In all but the last decade, more than 50 percent of the issues have contained letters to the editor. The second decade shows the most active readership, with 39 of the 40 issues (97.5 percent) containing letters to the editor. Twenty-one issues (52.5 percent) had letters to the editor during the first decade. The third and fourth decade had reader letters in 25 (62.5 percent) and 26 (65 percent) issues, respectively. The fifth decade had the fewest instances of reader letters, with only 10 (25 percent) issues containing letters to the editor.

Announcements and reports were numerous in the earlier years of LETS before the RTSD Newsletter was created in 1976 to cover division news. The 1989 change in policy to make LETS less of an organ of the institution and more of a scholarly journal is reflected in the makeup of the contents. Ninety-three percent (440 of 474) of all the announcements and 86 percent (287 of 332) of all the reports that have been published in LETS were published in the first three decades prior to the policy change.

The number of necrologies has been fairly consistent, with approximately ten appearing every decade. Again, the fewest number (four) appeared in the last decade. Whether this is a result of editorial policy or a drop in the number of "notable" deaths has not been determined!

SUBJECT CONTENT: FIFTY-YEAR VIEW

As previously described, documents were assigned one or more top-level topical subject headings matching the names of ALCTS sections, committees, or interest groups, or, if appropriate, one or more broader headings -- or both (see figure 1). In addition, subheadings reflecting a particular perspective (for example, administration and management, costs, standards, or use), type of library, or type of resource were assigned as appropriate (see figure 2). Topical subject headings were assigned primarily to articles, literature surveys, and papers. Subject headings were assigned to announcements and reports only if the documents were not focused on the administrative concerns of RTSD or ALCTS.

ALCTS Sections	Section Committees/ Interest Groups	Section-Specific Headings
Acquisitions	Gifts and Exchange Materials (by audience) Materials (by geography) Vendors	
Cataloging and Classification	Authority control Classification Copy cataloging Description and Access Materials (by audience) Materials (by geography) Subject Analysis	Bibliographic records Catalogs (Book, Card, Classified, Computerized, Divided, Online) Codes Filing Indexing Production Shelving Standards development Subject headings
Collections	Collection Development Evaluation	Circulation Interlibrary loan Use
Preservation/Reformatting	Binding Conservation Micropublishers Treatment of materials Metadata Recording and Photographic Media Reformatting, Analog Reformatting, Digital	
Serials	Acquisition Union Lists Journal costs	Accompanying materials Holdings
Broad Subject Headings		
Library Services (general, not limited to technical services)		
Publishers/Publishing		
Technical Services		
*Except for three broad headings, headings are based on the ALCTS organizational structure		

Figure 1. Top level subject headings* assigned

For example, "Preservation/Reformatting -- Standards" was assigned to a 1974 ANSI Subcommittee 35 report on the Draft Standard for the Advertising of Micropublications, but no heading was assigned to the Reproduction of Library Materials Section report that appeared the same year. Letters to the editor addressing issues raised in a particular article were assigned the same subject heading(s) as the article. Other types of documents, such as announcements of grants received, editorials, most letters to the editor, necrologies, and book review sections covering books on a variety of topics, were not assigned subject headings.

Overall, there were 2,024 subject heading strings assigned to 1,785 documents. The data in table 2 show that in the cases of subject headings assignment, a little more than half (1046 or

51.7 percent) of the topical content of LRTS has been about cataloging and classification. This is a little less than the 54.8 percent reported by Smiraglia and Leazer's analysis of thirty-five years of LRTS.^[sup19] The subject headings matching the other four sections of ALCTS represent only a total of 36.8 percent (744 of 2024) of the content of the 1,785 documents. The three broad subject headings were assigned 11.6 percent (234) of the time.

Perspective	Subheadings Assigned
General	Administration/Management, Budget, Cooperative Programs, Costs, Education, Employment, Equipment/Services, Evaluation, Governance, Implementation, Leadership, Policy, Research/Statistics, Standards, Technology, Use
Types of libraries (used as main heading only if focus is not technical services)	Two-year academic, Four-year academic, Archives/Manuscript collections, Public libraries, Research libraries, School libraries/media centers, Special libraries
Types of resources	Archival materials, Exhibition catalogs, Foreign materials, Government documents, Maps, Manuscripts, Scores, Serials, Sound recordings, Special collections

Figure 2. Subject subheadings representing perspective assigned

Table 1. Number of LRTS issues containing one or more types of reviews

	Literature Surveys	Individual Articles	Reviews		
			Books	Equipment/Processes	Vendors/Services
vols. 1–10	11	12	40	5	1
vols. 11–20	11	0	32	0	0
vols. 21–30	14	1	5	0	0
vols. 31–40	10	0	36	0	0
vols. 41–50	7	0	35	0	0
Total	53	13	148	5	1

Because of the size and complexity of the administrative structure of the Cataloging and Classification Section, the subject headings also were complex. The breakdown of the cataloging and classification literature is presented separately in table 3. Note that this table does not have all the subheadings representing section committees and interest groups, specific topics, and perspectives shown in figure 1 and 2. In table 3 a subject heading is shown with subheadings if the number of documents assigned to the top-level heading was large enough that further breakdown seemed beneficial to understanding the data.

"Classification" and "Description and Access" were the most frequent cataloging and

classification topics addressed, together accounting for 43.9 percent (459 of 1,046) of all the articles on cataloging. Most of the articles discussing classification concentrated on the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) and the Library of Congress Classification System (LCCS), but there also were articles on the Bliss, Colon (Ranganathan), Expansive (Cutter), International (Rider), and Universal Decimal (UDC) classifications. A pervasive subtopic of description and access is description and access of specific types of materials, such as archival materials, court materials, e-resources, non-English language materials, nonbook materials, scores, screenplays, and serials. During the development of AAGR and AACR2 (roughly the first three decades of LETS), many of the articles that focused on description and access dealt with codes and code revision. Theoretical, practical, and political aspects of the new codes were discussed.

Similarly, catalogs have been a frequent topic during the first three decades of LRTS. Book catalogs have received the most press, but other forms, such as Computer Output Microform (COM) and card and online catalogs, have been discussed. Not unlike today's discussions on screen design, librarians wrestled with issues of data arrangement in the analog world. There are articles proposing, evaluating, and testifying for dictionary, divided, and classified catalog arrangements.

Returning to table 2, nearly half of the documents about collections (117 of 241, or 48.5 percent) focused on collection development. Of these, about a third (41 of 117) focused on the administration of collection development. Collecting specific types of materials accounted for 23.1 percent (27 of 117) of collections articles. Specific types of materials addressed included adult fiction, business resources, folk songs, Internet resources, Near Eastern resources, and audio-visual.

Other collections topics included issues related to the use and management of the collections themselves. Management topics, including budgeting, cooperative programs, evaluation, and technology, accounted for nearly a third (30.2 percent or 73 of 241) of all collections topics. The management of specific types of collections (for example, art collections, music libraries, and children's collections) made up 11.6 percent (28 of 241) of the collections documents. Collection use, circulation, and interlibrary loan accounted for 9.5 percent (23 of 241) of the collections documents.

Many of the acquisitions documents (83 of 198 or 41.9 percent) have dealt with the challenges of acquiring foreign materials and nonbook formats. Documents discussed acquiring materials from Canada, East Germany, Mexico, Nigeria, and Russia. Exchange programs as a means of obtaining hard-to-acquire materials were an important topic of the early decades of articles on acquisition. Documents addressing the issues of obtaining formats included art, ephemera, government documents, musical scores, software, and technical reports. Other acquisitions topics included vendor evaluation and general administration and management topics.

The focus of preservation and reformatting topics primarily was analog reformatting; specifically, microforms. These documents accounted for 54.1 percent (93 of 172) of all the documents on preservation and reformatting. General topics, such as administration, cooperative programs, and education for preservation and reformatting professionals, accounted for another 36.1 percent (62 of 172). Other topics have included binding and the treatment of materials for preservation.

Table 2. Distribution of subject headings assigned to 1,785 documents

Descriptors	No. of Times Descriptor Assigned	% of Times Descriptor Assigned
Cataloging and Classification*	1046	51.7
Collections*	241	11.9
Acquisitions*	198	9.8
Preservation/Reformatting*	172	8.5
Technical Services	147	7.3
Serials*	133	6.6
Library Services	60	3.0
Publishers/Publishing	27	1.3
Total	2,024	100.0

*Headings correspond to sections of ALCTS

Table 3. Distribution of specific "Cataloging and Classification" descriptors assigned (N=1,046)

ALCTS Section	Committee/Interest Group	Specific Topic	No.	% of Total
Cataloging and Classification	General		211	20.2
	Authority Control		42	4.0
	Bibliographic records		89	8.5
	Catalogs	General	40	
		Book	32	
		Card	5	
		Online	25	
		Other (e.g., COM)	5	
		Dictionary/Divided/ Classified	25	
		Total—Catalogs		132
	Classification	General	69	
		DDC	78	
		LCC	31	
		Other (e.g., Bliss)	21	
		Shelving	12	
	Total—Classification		211	20.2
	Description and Access	General	173	
		Codes	75	
	Total—Description and Access		248	23.7
	Subject analysis	General	27	
		Indexing	8	
		Subject headings	78	
	Total—Subject analysis		113	10.8
Total—Cataloging and Classification			1,046	100.0

Over the years, there have been 133 documents on serials. The greatest discussion of serials appeared in the first decade, with nearly 34 percent (45 of 133 articles) on this topic. Forty-two (31.6 percent) of serials articles appeared in the fourth decade (volumes 31-40). In the both of these decades, the emphasis of serials documents was on administration and management, particularly issues dealing with technology. An example of an early serials technology article is a 1966 article by William McGrath titled "A Simple, Mechanized, Non-Computerized System for Serials Control in Small Academic Libraries: A Primer." The more sophisticated technology of the fourth decade is shown in the 1990 article "Serials, Links, and Technology: An Overview" by Tom Delsey.

SUBJECT CONTENT -- SHIFTS ACROSS DECADES

Figure 3 shows the proportion of each of the five ALCTS section topics and three broad subjects (combined and treated as one) for each of the five decades. Cataloging and classification has always been the most prevalent topic, averaging 52 percent of the content. During the first three decades, 60 percent or more of the content was cataloging and classification. In the last two decades, however, cataloging content has dropped to around 50 percent.

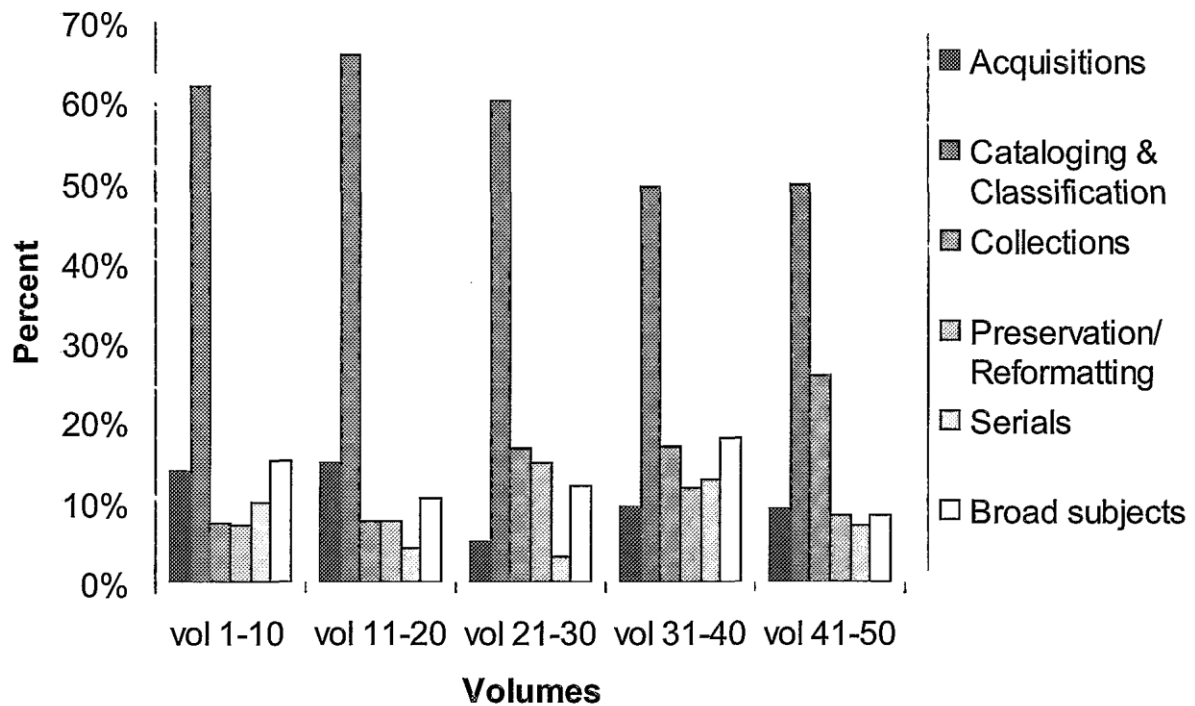


Figure 3. Topics by decade with percent of content

In contrast, the percentage of content addressing collections issues is increasing. During the first two decades, collection topics made up 7 percent (34 of 459) and 8 percent (33 of 433), respectively, of LBTS. During the third and fourth decades, collections topics made up 17 percent of LRTS. By the last decade, collections made up 26 percent (65 of 252) of LRTS.

The largest proportion of acquisitions topics occurred during the second and third decades, with 14 percent (64 of 459) and 15 percent (64 of 433), respectively. The second decade (1967-1976) was a time of relative prosperity in libraries; librarians were looking for ways to build collections. The third decade (1977-1986) was a time of extensive automation development; many of the articles dealt with requirements and shared experiences for automating acquisitions.

Preservation reached a high of 15 percent (47 of 315) during the third decade, with discussions of photocopying, microform preservation standards, and equipment. Serials reached a high of 13 percent (42 of 331) during the fourth decade, with articles discussing holdings, linking standards, and serials automation. The lowest proportions for any ALCTS section topic during any decade occurred in the third decade, when serials accounted for only 3 percent (10 of 315) and acquisitions accounted for only 5 percent (16 of 315) of the content.

An analysis of two of the three broad topics, "Library Services (Public and Technical)" and "Publishers/Publishing" shows little variation over the decades. Publishers/Publishing documents hovered around 2 percent for four of the five decades. The exception is in the first decade (1957-1966), when only 0.8 percent of the documents addressed issues of publishing. Documents addressing library services range from a low of 0.9 percent during the first decade to 5.4 percent in the fourth decade, with the average at 1.5 percent. As one would expect given the focus of ALCTS, the largest number of broad topic documents addressed general technical services. The high was during the first decade, with 11.5 percent of the documents on technical services in general; the low was during the fifth decade, with 1.8 percent; the average, 6.6 percent.

CITATIONS FROM LRTS TO OTHER JOURNALS

Beginning with this section, the discussion will be limited to three types of documents: articles, literature surveys, and papers. During the first fifty years, the authors of these three types of documents have cited 958 journals. (A reminder: In this study, a journal that has changed title over the years is counted as a single title.) During the fifty years, 1,554 articles, literature surveys, and papers have yielded 15,631 citations, for an average of 10.1 citations per article, literature survey, or paper.

The averages are 6.2 citations per article (7,303 citations in 1,182 articles), 42.8 citations per literature survey (7,870 in 184), and 2.4 citations per paper (458 in 188). For all of these types of contributions, the average number of citations steadily increased with each decade. Articles published in the first decade averaged only 2.0 citations per article; the articles published in the fourth and fifth decades averaged 9.4 and 9.5 citations respectively. literature surveys averaged 7.9 citations in the first decade; by the fourth and fifth decades the average was 89.3 and 85.4 respectively. In comparison, papers have relatively few citations. The average in the first decade was 2.4 per paper; for the fifth decade the average was 5.6 per paper.

Citations from LRTS were examined in two groups. The first group is the citations for literature surveys. The second group is citations for articles and papers. literature surveys were grouped separately because, by definition, the literature surveys are intended to examine all the literature related to a particular topic over a specific time period. As will be seen, the citing behavior of authors of literature surveys differs from the citing behavior of authors of articles

and papers.

Journals for both groups were listed in descending order by number of times they were cited. The twenty-five most cited journals for the fifty years overall and for each decade are shown in appendix B. Fourteen titles appear in the top twenty-five for both groups. The eight most cited titles in literature surveys appear in the top twenty-five for articles and papers. The nine most cited journals in articles and papers appear in the top twenty-five for literature surveys. LRTS and College & Research Libraries are at the top two in both groups, but in different order.

LRTS is the most cited journal by the authors of articles and papers for the last four decades. Kentucky Libraries is the most cited journal by authors of articles and papers for the first decade. Interestingly, during the first decade, LRTS is ranked fifth, with about one-third of the number of citations received by Kentucky Libraries. College & Research Libraries, the Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology, and Know were the other journals ranking higher than LRTS. The fact that LRTS ranks fifth is not due to the fact that LRTS was a "new" journal during its first decade -- LRTS was formed by a merger of Serials Slants and the Journal of Cataloging and Classification. However, in considering these data, it is worth restating that in-text citations were not counted. This methodological decision affects only data from the first decade. Articles in several early issues of LRTS used footnotes or full in-text citations instead of a list of citations at the end of an article, as is common practice today. Without going back and counting the in-text citations, one cannot know if the rank order of titles cited would change were they counted. However, there is no reason to believe that in-text citations would change the ranking of any title over another.

The data in tables 4 and 5 show journals that have appeared for three or more decades in the list of twenty-five most frequently cited by LRTS authors. Table 4 shows the most consistently cited journals by authors of literature reviews. Table 5 shows the most consistently cited journals by authors of articles and papers. Eleven journals appear on both lists. Table 4 contains three journals that are missing from table 5: Inform, Microform and Imaging Review, and International Cataloging and Bibliographic Control. Interestingly, Inform never appears higher than 44th in rank for articles and papers, and Microform and Imaging Review never appears higher than 35th. Table 5 contains five journals that are missing from table 4: Journal of Documentation, ALCTS Newsletter, Library Quarterly, Library Trends, and Wilson Library Bulletin. The highest proportional rank that Journal of Documentation obtains for surveys is 43rd; the highest for the ALCTS Newsletter by LRTS authors is 53rd, and the highest for Wilson Library Bulletin is 167th. These results seem to indicate that the journals cited frequently for articles and papers also are cited frequently for literature surveys, although a few specific titles are more frequently cited by one group of authors than by the other.

JOURNALS CITING LRTS

A list of journals whose authors cited LRTS between 1980 and 2005 was compiled from the ISI Web of Science. This list was compared with the list of journal titles cited by LRTS authors for the third through fifth decades (1977-2006). These three decades were chosen for comparison because they most align with the years of data available from the Web of Science. Comparative lists of the top twenty-five journals from both groups are shown in table 6.

The rank order of titles on the Web of Science list confirms the earlier analysis that LRTS authors cite LRTS more than any other source (that is, LRTS is number one on both lists). Other than that similarity, however, the two lists have very little in common. Only nine titles appear in the top twenty-five for both. Thirty-two titles are unique. Other than self-citation (that is, LRTS

citing LRTS), the journals to which LRTS authors look as sources of information appear not to be the same journals that rely on LRTS.

Table 4. Literature surveys: journals appearing in top 25 most frequently cited journals by *LRTS* authors for three or more decades

Journal Title	No. Decades Ranked in Top	vols. 1-10	vols. 11-20	vols. 21-30	vols. 31-40	vols. 41-50
<i>College & Research Libraries</i>	5	x	x	x	x	x
<i>LRTS</i>	5	x	x	x	x	x
<i>American Libraries</i>	4		x	x	x	x
<i>Inform</i>	4	x	x	x	x	
<i>Information Technology and Libraries</i>	4		x	x	x	x
<i>Library Journal</i>	4	x	x	x	x	
<i>Microform and Imaging Review</i>	4		x	x	x	x
<i>Collection Management</i>	3			x	x	x
<i>International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control</i>	3		x	x		x
<i>Journal of Academic Librarianship</i>	3			x	x	x
<i>Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology</i>	3	x	x	x		
<i>Library Collections, Acquisitions & Technical Services</i>	3			x	x	x
<i>Library of Congress Information Bulletin</i>	3		x	x	x	
<i>Serials Librarian</i>	3			x	x	x

Table 5. Articles and papers: journals appearing in top 25 most frequently cited journals by *LRTS* authors for three or more decades

Journal Title	No. Decades Ranked in Top	vols. 1-10	vols. 11-20	vols. 21-30	vols. 31-40	vols. 41-50
<i>American Libraries</i>	5	x	x	x	x	x
<i>College & Research Libraries</i>	5	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology</i>	5	x	x	x	x	x
<i>LRTS</i>	5	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Information Technology and Libraries</i>	4		x	x	x	x
<i>Journal of Documentation</i>	4	x	x	x		x
<i>Library Journal</i>	4		x	x	x	x
<i>ALCTS Newsletter</i>	3			x	x	x
<i>Collection Management</i>	3			x	x	x
<i>Journal of Academic Librarianship</i>	3			x	x	x
<i>Library Collections, Acquisitions & Technical Services</i>	3			x	x	x
<i>Library of Congress Information Bulletin</i>	3		x	x	x	
<i>Library Quarterly</i>	3		x	x	x	
<i>Library Trends</i>	3		x	x		x
<i>Serials Librarian</i>	3			x	x	x
<i>Wilson Library Bulletin</i>	3		x		x	x

AUTHORSHIP

In the analysis of the authorship data, no attempt was made to collocate documents under one name for people whose names had changed. With that caveat stated, 1,350 different authors contributed 1554 articles, papers, and literature surveys during the fifty years.

Approximately 79 percent of the authors (1,064 of 1,350) have contributed one document (article, literature survey, or paper) during the fifty years. Nearly 13 percent (172 of 1350) contributed two. Only 0.4 percent contributed more than ten documents. This group is comprised of two authors with thirteen contributions (Lois Mai Chan and Paul S. Dunkin), one author with twelve (Allen B. Veaner), and three with ten (Ross W. Atkinson, Richard M. Dougherty, and Phyllis A. Richmond). Others have made notable contributions to LRTS in addition to the contributions of articles, literature surveys, and papers. Edward Swanson has indexed LRTS for twenty-seven of its fifty years -- that is twenty-seven contributions, not counting cumulative indexes that also have been prepared.

No author attribution was provided for 16 of the 1,182 articles appearing in LRTS. Of the remaining 1,166, 910 were authored by one person and 256 were authored by two or more. A comparison of single and multiple authorship over the years shows a steady increase in the proportion of multiple authors. Figure 4 illustrates this trend.

The effort to determine the gender of the first author of the 1,554 articles, literature surveys, and papers identified 797 men and 655 women. Twenty documents had no author attribution, and the gender of eighty-two first authors was not determined. The contributions of men and women are fairly equal during the entire fifty years. Of the 1,452 documents for which gender of first author was determined, men contributed 55 percent (797 of 1,452), and women 45 percent (655 of 1,492). However, breaking down the data by decade and by type of document reveals some differences in the number of contributions by gender. Grouping all types of documents, men contributed in greater proportion for the first two decades, women for the last two. In the third decade (volumes 21-30, 1977-1986), the number of contributions for men and women is similar (males 149; females 132).

Figure 5 shows that the pattern is nearly identical to the overall pattern when articles are considered alone. Men predominated in the first two decades, women in the last two, and the contributions are fairly equal during the third (53 articles by men; 47 by women).

Figure 6 shows that literature surveys were written more frequently by men in the first two decades. However, literature surveys by women are greater in number for the last thirty years. Note that the last decade has only six literature surveys total, one contributed by a men and five by women.

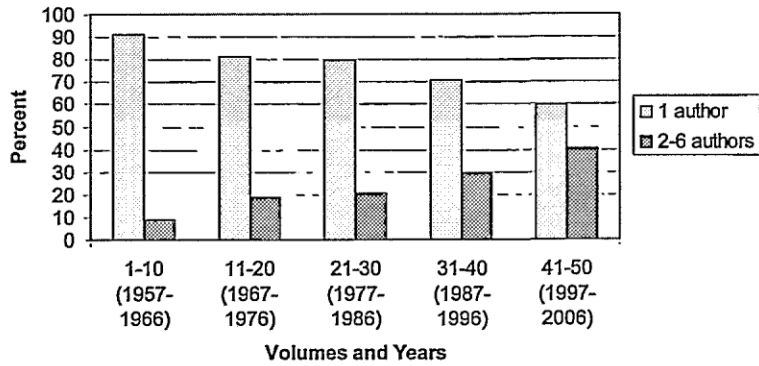


Figure 4. Article authorship comparison: percentage contribution by single and multiple authors

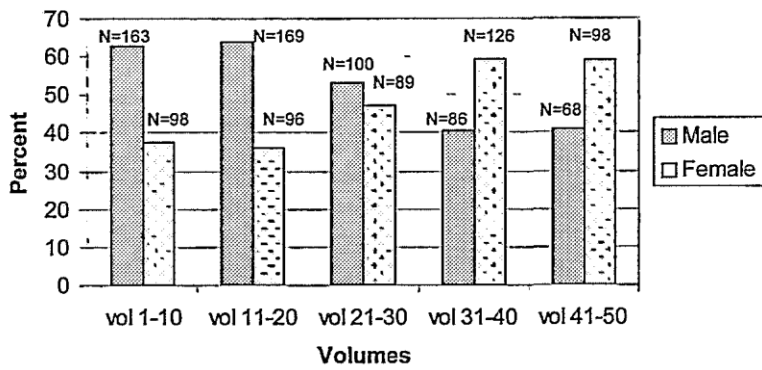


Figure 5. Articles: contributions by gender over time

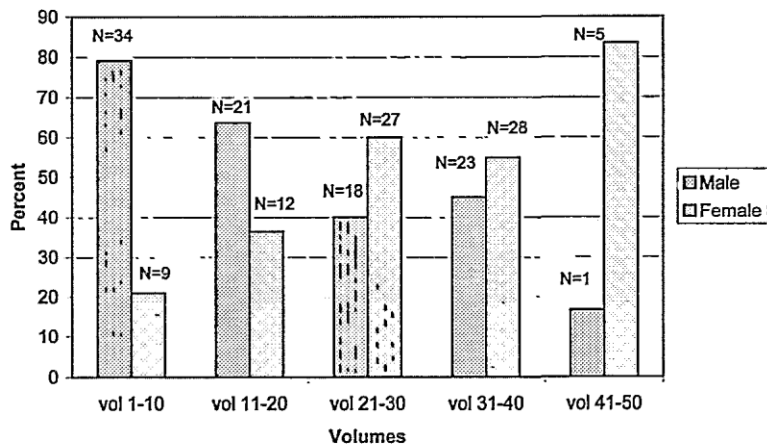


Figure 6. Literature surveys: contributions by gender over time

Figure 7 shows that men published the most papers in all decades except the fourth (1987-1996), when women first-author papers numbered fourteen and male first-author papers numbered ten.

One additional observation about LETS authors. Are we grateful for the assistance and support we receive from others? Or do we at least express our gratitude in the form of explicit acknowledgements? The answer is, not really. In fifty years, only 14 percent (161 of 1,182) of the articles include acknowledgements. An examination of the data may indicate, however, a cultural shift toward acknowledging others. In the first decade, only 1 percent (6 of 289) of the articles included acknowledgments.

Table 6. Comparison of the 25 journals that most frequently cited *LRTS* and the 25 journals most frequently cited by *LRTS*

Journals Citing <i>LRTS</i> 1980-2005 (Data from ISI Web of Science)	No. Citations	Journals Cited by <i>LRTS</i> 1977-2005 (Includes citations from all articles, literature surveys, and papers)	No. Citations
1 <i>Library Resources & Technical Services</i>	647	1 <i>Library Resources & Technical Services</i>	1,272
2 <i>College and Research Libraries</i>	127	2 <i>Library Collections, Acquisitions & Technical Services</i>	667
3 <i>Library Collections, Acquisitions & Technical Services</i>	118	3 <i>College & Research Libraries</i>	594
4 <i>Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology</i>	100	4 <i>Serials Librarian</i>	566
5 <i>Library Trends</i>	94	5 <i>Library Journal</i>	552
6 <i>Journal of Academic Librarianship</i>	91	6 <i>Cataloging & Classification Quarterly</i>	515
7 <i>Information Technology and Libraries</i>	59	7 <i>Journal of Academic Librarianship</i>	410
8 <i>Serials Librarian</i>	51	8 <i>Information Technology and Libraries</i>	382
9 <i>Journal of Documentation</i>	41	9 <i>American Libraries</i>	368
10 <i>Library and Information Science Research</i>	37	10 <i>Serials Review</i>	362
11 <i>Library Quarterly</i>	35	11 <i>Library of Congress Information Bulletin</i>	301
12 <i>Libri</i>	35	12 <i>Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology</i>	289
13 <i>Journal of the Medical Library Association</i>	32	13 <i>Collection Management</i>	243
14 <i>Knowledge Organization: KO</i>	28	14 <i>Microform and Imaging Review</i>	238
15 <i>Information Processing and Management</i>	26	15 <i>Inform</i>	103
16 <i>Electronic Library</i>	22	16 <i>ALCTS Newsletter</i>	198
17 <i>Journal of Librarianship and Information Science</i>	19	17 <i>Collection Management</i>	172
18 <i>Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science</i>	18	18 <i>Library Quarterly</i>	162
19 <i>Interlending and Document Supply: The Journal of the British Library Lending Division</i>	16	19 <i>International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control</i>	153
20 <i>American Archivist</i>	14	19 <i>Library Trends</i>	153
20 <i>Portal: Libraries and the Academy</i>	14	21 <i>Abbey Newsletter</i>	150
22 <i>Science and Technology Libraries</i>	12	21 <i>Technical Services Quarterly</i>	150
22 <i>Zeitschrift Für Bibliothekswesen Und Bibliographie</i>	12	23 <i>Conservation Administration News</i>	149
24 <i>Journal of Education for Library and Information Science</i>	10	24 <i>Cataloging Service Bulletin</i>	147
24 <i>Law Library Journal</i>	10	25 <i>College & Research Libraries News</i>	144
24 <i>Notes</i>	10		
24 <i>RQ</i>	10		

The numbers have generally increased since then. During the second decade, 5 percent (16 of 289) included acknowledgements; the third decade, 14 percent (35 of 200); the fourth decade, 31 percent (74 of 226); and for the fifth decade, 25 percent (49 of 178).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This analysis of LRTS content over time has provided a mirror of librarianship over the last fifty years. Early on, LRTS was used as a communication tool for association news, reports, and participation opportunities as well as a venue for advances in practice and scholarship. During the second half of its history, LRTS has increasingly become a vehicle for the dissemination of new knowledge and scholarship about librarianship. The content of the first three decades was primarily focused on cataloging and classification issues, specifically code revision and library catalogs. During the migration from card, book, and microform catalogs to integrated online systems, this content is not surprising. Much of our efforts during the 1960s and 1970s were directed toward that migration. As well, the philosophical and theoretical shift from case-based cataloging to the Anglo-American cataloging codes is reflected in the pages of LRTS. Once the decision was made to adopt the new approach, librarians were faced with the practical question of how. Cataloging and classification articles still make up the majority of the content, but the proportion is decreasing. Slightly more than half (51.7 percent) of the content during the last decade has been devoted to cataloging and classification. Documents addressing issues related to collections, collection development, management, budgeting, automation, and standards are increasing. Collections topics have steadily grown, from 7 percent of the LRTS content during the first decade, to 26 percent during the fifth.

Citations from LRTS to other journals were examined as a way of understanding our intellectual debt to other scholarly sources. The citation patterns of LRTS articles and papers to other journals were different from the citation patterns of literature reviews. There was quite a bit of overlap; however, some journals cited in literature surveys are not cited in articles and papers and vice versa.

Comparing Web of Science data of citations to LRTS with citations from LRTS to other journals revealed that the journals cited by LRTS are not the same journals citing LRTS: only nine titles appeared in the most frequently cited journals in both lists.

These data suggest evidence that patterns of authorship are changing. Seventy-eight percent of the articles, literature surveys, and papers were written by a single author, but multiple authorship is increasing. Overall, the contributions of men and women have been fairly equal. However, looking at the data decade by decade shows a changing pattern. Men have contributed more during the first twenty years, women the last twenty years. The third decade contributions are relatively equal. The frequency with which authors explicitly acknowledge the contributions of others in the creation of the article is increasing -- we are becoming more openly grateful.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

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APPENDIX A. LIST OF JOURNALS THAT GROUPED UNDER A SINGLE TITLE: INCLUDES JOURNALS THAT CHANGED NAMES AND JOURNALS CITED BY VARIANT NAMES (OLDER NAMES OR VARIATIONS APPEAR IN PARENTHESES)

AB Bookman's Weekly (Antiquarian Bookman)
Academe: Bulletin of the AAUP (AAUP Bulletin)
Advances in Serials Management (Serials Management)
Agricultural Libraries Information Notes (Agricultural Libraries)
ALA Washington Newsletter (Washington Newsletter)
ALCTS Newsletter
American Libraries (ALA Bulletin; Bulletin of the American Library Association; Public Libraries)
Annual Review of Information Science and Technology (ABIST)
Annual Review of OCLC Research (OCLC Research Review)
ABL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions (ARL Libraries)
ARMA Records Management Quarterly (ARMA Management Quarterly; ARMA Quarterly)
Art Documentation: Bulletin of the Art Libraries Society of North America (ARLIS/NA Newsletter)
Aslib Information (Aslib)
ASLP (Bulletin [Association of Special Libraries of Philippines Bulletin])
Assistant Librarian (Library Assistant)
Audiovisual Librarian (Audio Visual Librarian)
Australian Library Journal (Riverina Library Review)

Biblioteka (Moscow, Russia) (Bibliotekar [USSR])
Book Production Industry and Magazine Production (Book Production; Book Binding and Book Production)
Bulletin -- Association for Asian Studies, Inc., Committee on East Asian Libraries (CEAL Bulletin)
Bulletin des bibliothèques de France (Bulletin d'Informations de l'Association des Bibliothécaires Français)
Bulletin of the American Society for Information Science (ASIS Bulletin; Bulletin of the ASIS)
California School Libraries (School Library Association of California Bulletin)
Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science = La Revue canadienne des sciences de l'information et de bibliothéconomie (Bulletin [Canadian Library Association]; Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science; Canadian Library; Canadian Library Association Bulletin; Canadian Library Journal)
Cataloging Service Bulletin (LC Cataloging Service Bulletin)
CD-ROM Librarian (Videodisc and Optical Disc)
CD-ROM Professional (Laserdisk Professional)
College & Research Libraries News (C&RL News; CRL News)
Computers in Libraries (Small Computers in Libraries)
Conservation Administration News (CAN [Conservation Administration News])
Dewey Decimal Classification Additions, Notes, and Decisions (Decimal Classification Additions, Notes, and Decisions)
Document Image Automation (Optical Information Systems)
Econtent (Database)
Electronic and Optical Publishing Review (Electronic Publishing Review)
Electronic Library: The International Journal for Minicomputer, Microcomputer, and Software Applications in Libraries (Library Software Review)
FID News Bulletin (FID Informations; Informations FID)
Foreign Acquisitions Newsletter (Farmington Plan Newsletter; Foreign Acquisitions News)
Georgia Library Quarterly (Georgia Librarian; Georgia Library)
Government Information Quarterly (Government Publications Review)
Graphic Communications Weekly (Micrographic Weekly)
HCL Cataloging Bulletin (Cataloging Bulletin [Hennepin County Library. Cataloging Section])
Health Information and Libraries Journal (Health Information and Libraries; Health Libraries Review)
HLA Journal (Hawaii Library Association Journal)
IEEE Spectrum (Electrical Engineering)
IFLA Journal (IFLA News)
Inform (National Micrographics Association News; National Micro-News; NMA Journal [National Microfilm Association]; Journal of Information and Image Management; Journal of Micrographics)
Information Bulletin/Western Association of Map Libraries (Western Association of Map Libraries Information Bulletin) Information Media and Technology: The Journal of the NRCB (NRCB Bulletin; Reprographics Quarterly)
Information Outlook: The Monthly Magazine of the Special Libraries Association (Special Libraries)
Information Processing and Management (Processing Management)
In-plant Printer (In-plant Printer and Electronic Publisher)
Interlending and Document Supply: The Journal of the British Library Lending Division (BLL Review; Interlending Review; NLL Review)
International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control (International Cataloguing; Internet Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control)
International Journal of Information Management (Social Sciences Information Studies)
International Journal of Micrographics and Optical Technology (International Journal of Micrographics and Video Technology; Microdoc)
Internet Reference Services Quarterly (Internet Reference Quarterly)
Internet World (Research and Education Networking: The Newsletter for Education, Information, and Research Networks)
JAMA: The Journal of the American Medical Association (Journal of the American Medical Association)
Journal of Chemical Information and Computer Sciences (Journal of Chemical Documentation)
Journal of Documentation (CRG Bulletin [Classification Research Group Bulletin])

Journal of Education for Library and Information Science (Journal of Education for Librarianship)
Journal of Imaging Science and Technology (Photographic Science and Engineering; Journal of Applied Photographic Engineering; Journal of Imaging Science; Journal of Imaging Technology)
Journal of Interlibrary Loan, Document Delivery, and Information Supply (Journal of Interlibrary Loan and Information Supply)
Journal of Librarianship and Information Science (Journal of Librarianship)
Journal of Scholarly Publishing (Scholarly Publishing)
Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology (Journal of Documentary Reproduction; Journal of the American Society for Information Science)
Journal of Youth Services In Libraries (Top of the News)
Kentucky Libraries (Kentucky Library Association Bulletin)
LA Record (Library Association Record)
LASIE: Information Bulletin of the Library Automated Systems Information Exchange (LASIE)
Librarian and Book World (Librarian)
Libraries and Culture (Journal of Library History; Journal of Library History, Philosophy, and Comparative Librarianship)
Library (Transactions of the Bibliographic Society)
Library and Archival Security (Library Security Newsletter)
Library Collections, Acquisitions & Technical Services (Library Acquisitions: Practice and Theory)
Library Journal (American Library Journal)
Library Resources and Technical Services (Serials Slants; Journal of Cataloging and Classification)
Louisiana Library Association Bulletin (LLA Bulletin)
Machine Design (Automation)
Microform and Imaging Review (Microform Review)
Micrographics and Optical Storage Equipment Review (Micrographics and Optical Equipment Review; Micrographics Equipment Review)
Mississippi Libraries (Mississippi Library News)
Multicultural Review (Online Newsletter: Library Services to Multicultural Populations)
New Library Scene (Library Scene)
New Library World (Asian Libraries; Library World)
News Bulletin/University of Chicago
Newsletter -- Commission on Preservation and Access (Commission of Preservation and Access Newsletter)
Newsletter/British Library. Bibliographic Services Division (British Library Bibliographic Services Division Newsletter)
Notes (Music Library Association Notes)
OCLC Newsletter (Ohio College Library Center Newsletter; OCLC: A Quarterly)
OLAC Newsletter (On-Line Audiovisual Catalogers' Newsletter)
Optical Data Systems (Data Processing and Microfilm Systems)
Perpustakaan Malaysia (Singapore Library Journal)
PLA Bulletin (Bulletin (Pennsylvania Library Association) Pennsylvania Library Association Bulletin)
Plan and Print (Reproduction Engineer)
Popular Photography (Modern Photo)
Proceedings of the... ASIS Annual Meeting (Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science)
Publishing Research Quarterly (Book Research Quarterly)
Quarterly Bulletin of the International Association of Agricultural Information Specialists (Quarterly Bulletin of the International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists)
RBM: A journal of Rare Books, Manuscripts, and Cultural Heritage (Rare Books and Manuscripts Librarianship)
Reference and User Services Quarterly (Reference Quarterly; RQ)
Reproductions Review and Methods (Reproductions Methods; Reproductions Review; RM, for Business and Industry)
Research Libraries Group News (BALLOTS Newsletter; RLG Newsletter; BLIN Newsletter)
Revue Internationale de la Documentation (FID Communications; Revue de la Documentation)
Scandinavian Public Library Quarterly (Scandinavian Library Quarterly)
School Library Journal: SLJ (Jr Libs; School LJ)

Science News (Science Newsletter)
Sci-Tech News (SLA Sci-Tech News)
Sightlines (Film Library Quarterly)
Studies in Conservation = Études de Conservation (Studies in Library Conservation)
T and E Center Newsletter (GARC Newsletter)
Texas Library Journal (News Notes Texas)
UNESCO Journal of Information Science, Librarianship, and Archives Administration (Journal of Information Science, Librarianship, and Archives Administration; UNESCO Bulletin; UNESCO JIS, Librarianship, and Archives Administration)
Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie (Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen; Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen; Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen)

**APPENDIX B. TOP TWENTY-FIVE CITED JOURNALS OVERALL (VOLUMES 1-50)
AND DECADE BY DECADE FOR LITERATURE SURVEYS, AND ARTICLES AND
PAPERS COMBINED**

Volumes 1-50

Literature Surveys	No.	Articles and Papers	No.
1 <i>College & Research Libraries</i>	822	1 <i>Library Resources & Technical Services</i>	1,033
2 <i>Library Resources & Technical Services</i>	673	2 <i>College & Research Libraries</i>	519
3 <i>Library Collections, Acquisitions & Technical Services</i>	512	3 <i>Library Journal</i>	308
4 <i>Serials Librarian</i>	458	4 <i>Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology</i>	282
5 <i>Library Journal</i>	399	5 <i>Cataloging & Classification Quarterly</i>	258
6 <i>American Libraries</i>	333	6 <i>Information Technology and Libraries</i>	204
7 <i>Serials Review</i>	301	7 <i>American Libraries</i>	193
8 <i>Library of Congress Information Bulletin</i>	285	8 <i>Journal of Academic Librarianship</i>	167
9 <i>Microform and Imaging Review</i>	266	9 <i>Library Collections, Acquisitions & Technical Services</i>	159
10 <i>Information Technology and Libraries</i>	263	10 <i>Library Quarterly</i>	118
11 <i>Cataloging & Classification Quarterly</i>	257	11 <i>Journal of Documentation</i>	114
12 <i>Journal of Academic Librarianship</i>	243	12 <i>Kentucky Libraries</i>	112
13 <i>Inform</i>	232	13 <i>Library Trends</i>	109
14 <i>Collection Management</i>	174	13 <i>Serials Librarian</i>	109
15 <i>Publishers Weekly</i>	155	15 <i>Cataloging Service Bulletin</i>	103
16 <i>College & Research Libraries News</i>	147	16 <i>Library of Congress Information Bulletin</i>	90
17 <i>International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control</i>	142	17 <i>Collection Management</i>	69
18 <i>Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology</i>	128	18 <i>Conservation Administration News</i>	68
19 <i>Information Media and Technology: the Journal of the NRC</i>	124	19 <i>Wilson Library Bulletin</i>	68
20 <i>ALCTS Newsletter</i>	107	20 <i>Technical Services Quarterly</i>	67
21 <i>Abbey Newsletter</i>	106	21 <i>ALCTS Newsletter</i>	66
22 <i>Information Outlook: The Monthly Magazine of the Special Libraries Association</i>	105	22 <i>Serials Review</i>	62
23 <i>Library Trends</i>	94	23 <i>Library Hi Tech</i>	60
24 <i>Traveler</i>	90	24 <i>Technicalities</i>	56
25 <i>Micrographics Newsletter</i>	89	25 <i>Libri</i>	54

Volumes 1-10

Literature Surveys	No.	Articles and Papers	No.
1 <i>College & Research Libraries</i>	91	1 <i>Kentucky Libraries</i>	110
2 <i>Kentucky Libraries</i>	24	2 <i>College & Research Libraries</i>	67
3 <i>Office</i>	23	3 <i>Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology</i>	64
4 <i>Inform</i>	22	4 <i>Know</i>	46
5 <i>American Libraries</i>	15	5 <i>Library Resources and Technical Services</i>	37
5 <i>Reproductions Review and Methods</i>	15	6 <i>Panorama/Eastman Kodak Company</i>	33
7 <i>UCLA Librarian</i>	12	6 <i>Journal of Documentation</i>	33
8 <i>Bulletin/Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division</i>	11	8 <i>Journal of Marketing</i>	24
9 <i>Panorama/Eastman Kodak Company</i>	10	9 <i>American Libraries</i>	23
10 <i>AB Bookman's Weekly</i>	9	10 <i>ALIB Information</i>	22
11 <i>Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology</i>	7	11 <i>Inform</i>	19
11 <i>Publishing Research Quarterly</i>	7	11 <i>Bulletin/Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division</i>	19
11 <i>Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine</i>	7	13 <i>Show-Me Libraries</i>	17
14 <i>Library Journal</i>	6	14 <i>Judaica Book News</i>	16
14 <i>Library Resources & Technical Services</i>	6	14 <i>American Archivist</i>	16
16 <i>California Librarian</i>	5	16 <i>Bibliotekar</i>	15
16 <i>Catalogers' and Classifiers' Yearbook</i>	5	17 <i>Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine</i>	14
16 <i>Electronics</i>	5	18 <i>UCLA Librarian</i>	13
16 <i>Journal of Imaging Science and Technology</i>	5	19 <i>Nachrichten Für Wissenschaftliche Bibliothek</i>	10
16 <i>Know</i>	5	20 <i>Scientific Information Notes</i>	9
16 <i>Office Management</i>	5	21 <i>Indian Librarian</i>	9
16 <i>Oklahoma Librarian</i>	5	21 <i>Publishing Research Quarterly</i>	9
23 <i>Knowledge Industry Report</i>	4	21 <i>Letter To Libraries/Oregon State Library</i>	9
23 <i>Photographic Trade News</i>	4	24 <i>Journal of Education for Library and Information Science</i>	8
23 <i>Public Administration Review</i>	4	24 <i>Bulletin/Association of Medical Librarians</i>	8
		24 <i>News Notes of California Libraries</i>	8

Volumes 11-20

Literature Surveys	No.	Articles and Papers	No.
1 <i>College & Research Libraries</i>	138	1 <i>Library Resources & Technical Services</i>	259
2 <i>Library Resources & Technical Services</i>	132	2 <i>Library Journal</i>	100
3 <i>American Libraries</i>	85	3 <i>College & Research Libraries</i>	86
4 <i>Publishers Weekly</i>	66	4 <i>Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie</i>	50
5 <i>Library Occurrent</i>	63	5 <i>Information Technology and Libraries</i>	42
6 <i>Microform and Imaging Review</i>	50	6 <i>Library of Congress Information Bulletin</i>	36
7 <i>Library Journal</i>	47	7 <i>American Libraries</i>	35
7 <i>LC Classification, Additions, and Changes</i>	47	8 <i>Information Outlook: The Monthly Magazine of the Special Libraries Association</i>	34
9 <i>Information Technology and Libraries</i>	39	9 <i>Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology</i>	29
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