
Herbert Goldhor—A Tribute and Bibliography

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ABSTRACT

HERBERT GOLDHOR'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO librarianship and library education are many and varied. These contributions are reflected in this comprehensive bibliography of his publications, numbering over 175 items. The essay that accompanies the bibliography provides a brief sketch of Goldhor's life and career and a discussion of two especially important aspects of his contributions: (1) public library service and administration (including the collection and publication of data for analysis and use by researchers and decision-makers); and (2) scientific research in librarianship.

INTRODUCTION

The American Library Association's 1988 Melvil Dewey Medal was awarded to Herbert Goldhor in recognition of his "creative professional achievement of a high order." The citation notes "his contribution to library education, his gathering and analysis of statistics, and his leadership in library administration and professional associations" (Avram, 1988). This award is fitting recognition for a career-long commitment to excellence that characterizes all of his efforts, whether performing service on a professional association committee, as consultant, administrator, author, teacher, or researcher. The following tribute by two of his former students is written on behalf of all those whom Herbert Goldhor has influenced and assisted in their own pursuit of excellence.

As the citation for the Melvil Dewey Medal indicates, the areas of Herbert Goldhor's contributions are many and varied. One thread that

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has run through these contributions has been his commitment to the use of the best and most complete information possible for decision-making in librarianship—both as a field of practice and also as a scholarly discipline. This commitment is evidenced, for example, by the myriad citations in his public library administration textbook, by his untiring work on gathering and publishing data on public libraries for analysis and use by researchers and decision-makers, and by his vigorous advocacy of carefully conducted research in pursuit of basic and generalizable knowledge. Those who reflect on what is distinctive about Goldhor as a teacher and as an educational administrator might agree that his contributions in these areas, too, reflect his commitment to truth, as scholars and teachers can discover and transmit it.

Goldhor's commitment to the discovery and use of the best possible information resulted in numerous publications which are all an important contribution to the field. The publications listed in the Appendix really speak for themselves. This article will briefly discuss two areas of his contributions: (1) public library service and administration (including the collection and publication of data for analysis and use by researchers and decision-makers); and (2) scientific research in librarianship. (Bracketed citations in the text refer to entries in the Appendix. The citations are arranged in chronological order [by year of publication] and alphabetically within each year by title.) A brief sketch of his life and career will serve as a prelude to the discussion.

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

Herbert Goldhor was born in Newark, New Jersey in 1917. He received his B.A. from Dana College (now Newark College of Rutgers University) and a B.S. in Library Science from Columbia University in 1938. His first professional position was assistant to the librarian at Iowa State College (now university). His career interest, however, was clearly in public library administration as evidenced by the subject of his first published paper [1939]. For the next three years he studied at and earned his Ph.D. [1942b, 1943] from the University of Chicago's Graduate Library School. After service during World War II [1947d], he joined the Library School faculty of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign where he remained for six years (1946-1951). While at Illinois he was the editor of the *Occasional Papers* series started in 1949 [1949g] and published the first of many trend-line indexes [1948b].

In 1952, Goldhor left the Library School to become the third chief librarian of the Evansville and Vanderburgh County (Indiana) Public Library [1962a]. During his tenure as librarian he continued to investigate and report on various aspects of public library administration, and during this period he established a new reporting service, *Public Library Abstracts*—an activity that continued for seven years [1960a]. Goldhor remained in Evansville until January 1962 and then returned to the University of Illinois as associate director of the Library School.

(The title is somewhat misrepresentative since the associate director actually served as the chief administrative officer of the school and, in fact, the title of the incumbent was to change to director the following year.)

In addition to administrative responsibilities, Goldhor also taught a number of courses. For doctoral students—during a fifteen year span—he was synonymous with the “research methods” requirement of the school. He found time to edit the *Occasional Papers* series for a second time, to serve as managing editor of *Library Trends*, to nurture the ongoing “Clinic on Library Applications of Data Processing” (serving as editor for three of the first four proceedings [1964b, 1965a, 1966b]), and to present various talks and articles that normally befall administrators [e.g., 1967c, 1968a]. During his first decade back at Illinois, Goldhor coauthored with Joseph Wheeler [1962c] a highly acclaimed text on public library administration and wrote his landmark textbook on research methods [1969b].

In 1975 Goldhor also became director of the school’s Library Research Center, a position he continued to occupy even after stepping down as director of the Graduate School of Library Science in 1978. A sabbatical during the following year (1978-79) permitted him to conduct a series of studies at the Kingston and St. Andrew Parish library in Jamaica, interrupted briefly by a visit—on behalf of Unesco—to review the Library School at the University of Brasilia [1980c, 1980d]. In 1987, Herbert Goldhor retired from the university, but he continues an active work schedule as evidenced by his continued productivity as researcher and scholar during 1988.

Herbert Goldhor is an active (life) member of the American Library Association as well as two statewide groups—the Illinois Library Association and the Indiana Library Association. He also was an active participant in the (then) Association of American Library Schools during his tenure as Director of the Graduate School of Library Science. He was honored as Librarian of the Year in 1987 by the Illinois Library Association. He received the Scarecrow Press Award for Library Literature for 1963 (with Joseph Wheeler) and, as noted, received the Melvil Dewey Medal in 1988. The brief review that follows has been organized around two interests which characterize Herbert Goldhor’s research and publications. Needless to say, this gives only a partial—and biased—view; partial because it does not deal with much of the human element of the man and biased because it separates into discrete parts the whole body of his work.

RESEARCH IN LIBRARIANSHIP

The diversity of what constitutes research in librarianship is only partially expressed by the titles and topics covered in this issue of *Library Trends*. There exists a broader spectrum of definitions and it is important to realize that not everyone uses the term in the same way nor

does everyone agree on the purpose for doing research. Suffice it to say that proponents of each school of thought exist and that librarianship is sufficiently diverse to accommodate each. One of the strongest advocates of the use of scientific methods is Herbert Goldhor.

Understanding his concept of scientific research can be accomplished by studying Goldhor's research reports and also his numerous reviews of research (in addition to over fifty book reviews, he has served as a referee/evaluator for numerous journals and agencies). Three other sources offer a more succinct overview of his idea of the nature and purpose of research in librarianship: two articles—separated by twenty-five years—and his classic text, *An Introduction to Scientific Research in Librarianship*, published in 1969 [1947b, 1962c, 1969b] (Navaes, Hagenberg, & DaMotta, 1973). An analysis of these writings will reveal some standard characteristics in terms of purpose and procedure. For Goldhor, research—specifically *scientific* research—is designed to investigate the relationship between two or more variables. If possible, such investigations should reveal the nature of that relationship (including determination that the relationship exists), identification of an explanation for such relationships (preferably in causal terms), and the limits of generalization (the universality of the findings). Even research that might be carried out by practitioners required these elements he noted: "To carry through a successful research study ... [one must] formulate a clear and direct hypothesis to guide the study. . . . devise procedures effective for collecting reliable and valid data. . . . [and] acquire a background of knowledge. . . . by which to interpret [the] data in a meaningful way" [1947b, p. 1677]. "In view of the results achieved," Goldhor wrote, the scientific method "is the easiest method to learn; once one has learned this method [one] can understand and use any of the less rigorous methods, but learning the latter will not prepare one really to use the former" [1969b, pp. 1-2]. In order to collect "reliable and valid" evidence to support (or refute) a hypothesis, the researcher may use any one (or more) of the standard methods such as historical, survey, descriptive, and experimental. One method cannot be considered superior to all others in any absolute sense. The method selected must be the one most appropriate to the problems to be solved. Goldhor himself used several different techniques.

The typical scientific approach is characterized not only by the process but also by a different attitude; seeking an explanation for some phenomenon is as important as realizing that some relationships do, or do not, exist. Thus in the analysis of data it is just as important to ask why as it is to seek meaningful relationships. An example of this attitude can be seen in Goldhor's comment on a study of readers in Evansville. A poll of 100 adult borrowers was completed annually over a four year period. Respondents were asked four questions: for whom was the book borrowed? how much of the book was read? did it satisfy need? and how was the book selected? Overall results tended to be similar year

to year with 10 percent indicating they did not read the book at all and another 10 percent stating they had not been satisfied. Fifty percent of the books were obtained by browsing while only 20 percent were selected with the help of the staff.

Twenty percent was discouraging until we did some cross-analysis. Of the 20% who had the help of a staff member, none failed to read the books, and almost none were disappointed in their books. From our limited data it seems that if a borrower wishes to get a book he will read and find helpful, he would be well advised to get help from a library staff member. [1962f, p. 3]

A third characteristic of scientific inquiry is to recognize that the search for generalization requires looking for limits. Thus replication of studies becomes very important. A number of Goldhor's studies have been replications in different settings or at different times for the same general investigation. In some cases, elements from various earlier studies are incorporated into subsequent studies giving some sense of the degree to which previous findings are generalizable. Most of these studies, of course, are set in public libraries and support not only the value of the method but provide substantial information that can assist the public library administrator.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY: SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION

Research in librarianship is often criticized for being fragmented, noncumulative, and—to some—irrelevant. One explanation for this perception may be attributed to the belief that concentrating on a specific type of library requires dealing with a range of functional areas that is beyond the capability of a single individual. Similarly, some perceive that selecting a functional area requires controlling equally complex environmental-clientele factors which makes generalizations difficult. While such beliefs may accurately reflect the limits of most of us, Goldhor apparently chose to ignore these as problems and concentrated on the public library as an area of study; his approach was that of a decision-maker facing many issues. It appears that to Goldhor the overarching question becomes one of "what affect would, or does, each administrative decision—regarding services or operations—have on the library's clientele?" This approach also requires asking questions about many of the underlying assumptions of each decision.

The products of Goldhor's interest in public librarianship can be placed into three broad categories: his efforts to produce a series of "public library abstracts," his development of a "public library index," and his many research-based studies. The former two activities might not qualify—by Goldhor's own definition—as "pure" research, but one can sense a relationship between the researcher's constant need to monitor the literature for data and for new ideas and the service-orientation of the public librarian. This is especially true of the abstracting of data from published and unpublished sources of public library activities. The first effort to provide a comprehensive overview of study-based

findings resulted in the production of *Public Library Abstracts* [1960a] which covered much of the decade of the 1960s. A second attempt at providing data for practitioners and researchers appeared for the years 1971 [1973c], 1972 [1973d], and later cumulatively for the 1970s [1981f] and for the early 1980s [1983c].

Prior to the development of the abstracting service, Goldhor had initiated an index of public library circulation. The principle behind this effort was to provide an indicator of activity not unlike that found in the business community: "In the world of business and finance, the Index of Leading Indicators serves to summarize in one figure for a given period of time several different facets of economic activity which are considered to be particularly important in reflecting the main trends of development" [1984c, p. 85]. The idea was to report each year's circulation activity—and, later, expenditures—in terms of a base year. This provides a trend line that can be used to judge activities of the public library sector as a whole and to permit individual librarians the opportunity to compare their libraries with a national sample [1949c]. The reason for this: "When comparable statistics are published over a period of years, they allow for comparisons over time and reveal trends which cannot otherwise be shown" [1988b, p. 594]. The index first covered Illinois [1948b] and shortly thereafter expanded to cover libraries throughout the United States [1949c].

While these two activities provide current administrators and researchers with a wealth of information in a convenient form, Goldhor's most consistent research efforts focused on the administration of public libraries. Although many of his studies focused on the various issues that must be considered for the efficient and effective administration of any institution, most of his research aimed at determining how well libraries meet clientele needs. The core of this concern revolves around the idea of meeting user needs by providing an appropriate collection of materials. Although written over forty years ago, his "A Note on the Theory of Book Selection" [1942a] remains a valid explication of the essence of public library service. It also accounts for much of his interest in evaluating collections, determining user needs, and studying factors that affect reading interests. The only modern touch that might be added—although it is not necessary—is the substitution of "information needs" for reading; the article stands the test of time. It was, in fact, one of nineteen articles selected by Barbara McCrimmon for inclusion in her anthology, *American Library Philosophy*, in which she noted her reasons for selecting J. Periam Danton, Lowell Martin, and Herbert Goldhor: "They belong to the strongest current in mid-century American librarianship, they attempt to find the true place of the library in society through sociological research, and they deal with reading as an object of controlled investigation" (McCrimmon, 1975, p. ix).

Much of the research undertaken by Goldhor made its way into what some already consider to be a classic, *Practical Administration of*

Public Libraries, written with Joseph L. Wheeler [1962d]. The response to this text was extremely favorable, not only in the United States and Canada but in the United Kingdom as well and the two authors were honored by the American Library Association with the Scarecrow Press award in 1963. The text was also translated into Spanish for use by a wider audience (Contin, 1970). Subsequently, a second edition of this text—by Carlton Rochell (1981)—was published in 1981 to incorporate newer trends. Nevertheless, a rereading of portions of the 1962 edition reveals much that remains relevant today. It is an affirmation of the belief that research that is directed toward the establishment of general principles is more likely to remain valid than other styles of studies. Even then, it is in the nature of the research-minded constantly to question previous work and to determine the limits of one's knowledge. Therefore, it is not surprising to find that some of Goldhor's most current efforts have been attempts to replicate earlier studies. One such example is his examination of borrowing behavior of users of the Kingston and St. Andrew Parish Library (Jamaica) in 1978-79 which paralleled a similar study undertaken in Illinois in 1970 [1981b].

CONCLUSION

In this essay we have sampled only a small part of a large body of Herbert Goldhor's work. What may be missing in the presentation is a sense that comes from reading many of his publications: a dedication to finding underlying principles of library practice while testing many of the assumptions we hold about such practice. His works reflect an inquiring mind, one that constantly seeks explanations. Since he continues as a productive researcher it would be premature and presumptuous to consider this a definitive look at his contribution to librarianship. It is, however, intended to indicate that much of Herbert Goldhor's work represents an invaluable store of information for scholar-researchers today and in the future.

APPENDIX

Entries are listed by year of publication, arranged alphabetically by title. Multiple entries in a single year are marked by a letter designation for easy reference. Some writings—selected mimeographed works and book reviews—were not included; items not examined for this article are marked with an asterisk. Items written with a second author are shown with initials for Herbert Goldhor (HG) to indicate whether he appears as first or second author.

1939

The A.L.A. and public librarians. *Wilson Library Bulletin*, 14(September), 43-45.

1940

- (a) Democracy and the Library. *Wilson Library Bulletin*, 15(September), 30-31, 33.
- (b) Goldschmidt, R., & Otlet, P. (Trans.). (1906). *Sur Une Forme Nouvelle du Livre: Le Livre Microphotographique*. Bruxelles: Institute Internationale de Bibliographie. (Quoted in full in Fussler, H. H. Microfilm and libraries. In W. M. Randall (Ed.), *The Acquisition and Cataloging of Books* (papers presented before the Library Institute at the University of Chicago, July 29 to August 9, 1940), (pp. 331-54). Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press. (The translation appears on pp. 331-33.)

1942

- (a) A note on the theory of book selection. *Library Quarterly*, 12(April), 151-174. (Reprinted in B. McCrimmon [Comp.] [1975]. *The American library philosophy: An anthology*, (pp. 106-31). Hamden, CT: Shoe String Press).
- (b) *The selection of employees in large civil service and non-civil service public libraries*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago.

1943

Civil service in public libraries. *Library Quarterly*, 13(July), 187-211 (the essential portion of [1942b]).

1945

Guide for the operation of small army libraries. European Theater of Operations.*

1947

- (a) Function of the public library. *Gary Library Bulletin*, 5(October), 1-2* (summarized in Sees public library work entering new phase. *Library Journal*, 72(December), 1755.
- (b) How a librarian should do a field research job. *Library Journal*, 72(December 1), 1677-1679.
- (c) Panel discussion on retirement plans. *ILA Record*, 1(December), 14.
- (d) The training of soldier-librarians in the European theater. *Library Quarterly*, 17(July), 171-184.

1948

- (a) The case against specialized training for engineering librarianship. *ACRL Engineering School Libraries Section News Sheet*, 10(October), 4-5.*
- (b) Index of Illinois Public Library circulation. *Illinois Libraries*, 30(January), 9-12; (February), 89-92; (March), 127-129; (April), 163-165; (May), 187-188; (June), 233; (October), 370; (November), 434-435; (December), 488-489.
- (c) Some thoughts on the curriculum of library schools. *School and Society*, 67(June 12), 433-436.

1949

- (a) Basic principles for a retirement system for employees of local government units. In H. Goldhor (Ed.), *Retirement provisions for public librarians in downstate Illinois...* (pp. 16-30). Urbana-Champaign, IL: Illinois Library Association, (see 1949h).
- (b) Unsigned portion of Classification & certification of librarians. In H. Lancour (Ed.), *Issues in library education: A report of the conference on library education* (pp. 55-57). Ann Arbor, MI: Council of National Library Associations. (Preliminary factual summary prepared for delegates to the conference were reprinted and supplemented by reports of discussions.)
- (c) Index of American public library circulation. *ALA Bulletin*, 43(November), 334-335 (updated tables appear at irregular intervals in subsequent issues beginning with December 1949).
- (d) The index of Illinois public library circulation. *Library Quarterly*, 19(January), 46-54.
- (e) The laboratory library project of the University of Illinois Library School. In *Association of American Library Schools, Report of Meeting* (Chicago, January 21, 1949), (pp. 53-58). Chicago, IL: AALS.
- (f) New developments at the University of Illinois Library School. *ILA Record*, 3(December), 27-28.
- (g) (Editor). *Occasional Papers*, 1949-1951, 1962-1978. Urbana-Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, Graduate School of Library Science.
- (h) (Editor). *Retirement provisions for public librarians in downstate Illinois: A report of the personnel committee of the Illinois Library Association Planning Board*. Urbana-Champaign, IL: Illinois Library Association.

1950

- (a) Critique of the Library Survey. *Public Libraries*, 4(June), 31-34 (reprinted in *Illinois Libraries*, 32[November], 609-612).
- (b) Discussion [of] *The Public Library in the political process*, by Oliver Garceau. In L. Asheim (Ed.), *A forum on the Public Library Inquiry* (the conference at the University of Chicago Graduate Library School, August 8-13, 1949), (pp. 3-14). New York: Columbia University Press.
- (c) The present and future state of librarianship. Demonstration Laboratory [of the University of Illinois Library School] *Bulletin*, 6(August), 1-2.*
- (d) Training of public librarians at Illinois. *Wilson Library Bulletin*, 24(February), 430-431.
- (e) (Unsigned). *University of Illinois Library School curriculum requirements and recommendations for students preparing for public librarianship* (preliminary edition) (Occasional Papers No. 12). Urbana-Champaign, IL: University of Illinois Library School.

1951

- (Editor). *Retirement for librarians: Principles of a good plan with extended comment on typical public and private systems*. Chicago, IL: American Library Association.

1952

- (Editor). *Evansville Public Library and Vanderburgh County Public Library Staff News Bulletin* (1952-1961).

1953

- (a) (Issue editor). Current trends in public libraries. *Library Trends*, 1(April), 423-542 (also the "Introduction," pp. 425-428).
- (b) (Unsigned). Position classification and salary administration. In *Personnel administration for libraries: A bibliographic essay*, prepared by Ralph E.

McCoy assisted by the Subcommittee on Bibliography on Personnel Administration.... Chicago, IL: American Library Association.

1954

- (a) (Editor). *BPA Notes* (1954-1957). Chicago, IL: ALA Board of Personnel Administration.*
- (b) On the relationships between public libraries and special libraries. *Bulletin of the Business Division of the Special Libraries Association*, 8(May), 1-4.*
- (c) Scientific management in public libraries. *Library Trends*, 2(January), 368-389.

1955

Criteria for an ideal circulation system. *Wilson Library Bulletin*, 29(April), 637, 649-650.

1956

- (a) (HG, & Rettig, M. M.). Report on a sample audit of cards in a public library catalog. *Journal of Cataloging & Classification*, 12(July), 166-170.
- (b) Selection of clerical assistants in a public library: Report on the use of a written general intelligence test. *Illinois Libraries*, 38(April), 69-70.
- (c) Validity information exchange [Librarian Assistant]. *Personnel Psychology*, 9(Autumn), 378.

1957

Report of a survey of high school students' use of libraries. *Teachers College Journal*, 29(November), 22-24.

1958

- (a) Library-booketeria. *Library Journal*, 83(November 1), 3074.
- (b) Personnel turnover in libraries. *OLA Bulletin*, 28(April), 9-10.
- (c) (HG, & Rettig, M.). A sample audit of cards in a branch public library catalog. *Library Resources & Technical Services*, 2(Fall), 287-291.
- (d) Work simplification in libraries. *Focus on Indiana Libraries*, 12(August), 10-11.

1959

- (a) Are the best books the most read? *Library Quarterly*, 29(October), 251-255.
- (b) *A public opinion survey of the Evansville Public Library* (Occasional Papers No. 56). Urbana-Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, Library School.
- (c) We tell the public about our library. *American City*, 74(June), 113-114* (reprinted in *IULA Quarterly*, [Spring 1960], 10-11*).
- (d) The worries of a public library administrator. *Library Resources & Technical Services*, 3(Spring), 119-122.

1960

- (a) (Editor and compiler). *Public Library Abstracts*, January 1960-1967. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, Division of Library Science, 1960-1962; Springfield, IL: Illinois State Library, 1962-1967.
- (b) Reference service analysis. *Illinois Libraries*, 42(May), 319-322.
- (c) Who reads what? *Library Journal*, 85(March 15), 1077.

1961

(HG, & Sahn, L. A.). *The renovation of a medium-sized public library building* (Occasional Papers No. 63). Urbana-Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, Library School.

1962

- (a) *The first fifty years: The Evansville Public Library and the Vanderburgh County Public Library*. Evansville, IN.
- (b) (Managing editor). *Library Trends*, (1962-1978).

- (c) A plea for a program of research in librarianship. *ALA Bulletin*, 56(January), 44-46.
- (d) (Wheeler, J. L., & HG). *Practical administration of public libraries*. New York: Harper & Row.
- (e) Standards for evaluating education for librarianship. *Bulletin of the Louisiana Library Association*, 25(Fall), 95-96.
- (f) *Toward more intensive service by the public library* (In Progress Report No. 24). Decatur, IL: Decatur Public Library.

1963

- (a) New technology: Promise and reality. *Library Quarterly*, 33(January), 102-114 (also In L. Carnovsky & H. W. Winger [Eds.], *Medium-sized public library: Its status and future* [pp. 102-14]. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
- (b) (Editor). *Selection and acquisitions procedures in medium-sized and large libraries* (Allerton Park Institute No. 9). Urbana-Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, Graduate School of Library Science.

1964

- (a) Approach to measuring reference. *RQ*, 3(July), 8, 16.
- (b) (Editor). *Proceedings of the 1963 Clinic on Library Applications of Data Processing* (held at the Illini Union, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, April 28-May 1, 1963). Urbana-Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, Graduate School of Library Science.
- (c) University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science. *Journal of Education for Librarianship*, 5(Fall), 130-135.

1965

- (a) (Editor). *Proceedings of the 1964 Clinic on Library Applications of Data Processing* (held at the Illini Union, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, April 26-29, 1964). Urbana-Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, Graduate School of Library Science.
- (b) Toward the more intensive use of the public library. *Ontario Library Review*, 49(August), 125-126 (contents of a speech as reported by Stanley Beacock and John Parkhill).

1966

- (a) (HG, & McCrossan, J.). An exploratory study of the effect of a public library summer reading club on reading skills. *Library Quarterly*, 36(January), 14-24.
- (b) (Editor). *Proceedings of the 1966 Clinic on Library Applications of Data Processing* (held at the Illini Union, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, April 24-27, 1966). Urbana-Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, Graduate School of Library Science.

1967

- (a) Emerging library systems: The 1963-66 evaluation of the New York State Public Library systems, a reaction. *Bookmark*, 26(July), 317-318.
- (b) *A plan for the development of public library service in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul metropolitan area*. Urbana-Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, Graduate School of Library Science.
- (c) University of Illinois Library School. *Illinois Libraries*, 49(May), 398-400.

1968

- (a) Doctoral program, University of Illinois. *Journal of Education for Librarianship*, 8(Spring), 269-271.
- (b) (Editor). *Research methods in librarianship: Measurement and evaluation* (papers presented at a conference conducted by the University of Illinois,

Graduate School of Library Science, September 10-13, 1967) (Monograph Series No. 8). Urbana-Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, Graduate School of Library Science.

- (c) Library personnel—crisis and challenge: III: What are the problems of training personnel? In *Libraries in transition: Responses to change* (selected papers from North Central Library Conference, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 14-16, 1967), (pp. 31-32). Madison, WI: Wisconsin Library Association.

1969

- (a) (HG, & Goldstein, H.). Selection of public library trustees. *Illinois Libraries*, 51(February), 92-94.
- (b) *Introduction to scientific research in librarianship* (U.S. Office of Education, Bureau of Research). Also reprinted as Monograph No. 12, University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1972, chapter 3, The application of scientific research to librarianship, reprinted (see item [1976a]).

1970

Democratic administration and morale. In R. H. Rockwood (Ed.), *Personnel utilization in libraries: Selected papers* (pp. 6-17). Tallahassee, FL: Florida State University, School of Library Science.

1971

- (a) (Editor). *Education for librarianship: The design of the curriculum of library schools* (Monograph No. 11). Urbana-Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, Graduate School of Library Science.
- (b) (HG, & Lenfest, D. D.). Interdepartmental training program for science information specialists at the University of Illinois. *Journal of Education for Librarianship*, 12(Fall), 84-91.
- (c) Public library statistics, 1968. In J. Johnson (Ed.), *Bowker annual of library and book trade information, 1971*. New York: R. R. Bowker.
- (d) Tribute [to Robert B. Downs] from a close colleague. *Wilson Library Bulletin*, 45(June), 920.

1972

- (a) The effect of prime display location on public library circulation of selected adult titles. *Library Quarterly*, 42(October), 371-389.
- (b) *Introduction to scientific research in librarianship* (Monograph No. 12). Urbana-Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, Graduate School of Library Science (reprint of item [1969b]).
- (c) Library: Administration. *The Encyclopedia Americana* (1972 ed.). New York: Americana, Vol. 17, 375-377 (article appears in subsequent releases; last copyright is 1984).
- (d) (Contributing editor). *Newsletter of Library Research*, Nos. 1-18. Urbana-Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, Graduate School of Library Science, 1972-1976.

1973

- (a) Analysis of an inductive method of evaluating the book collection of a public library. *Libri*, 23(1), 6-17.
- (b) The future of education for library and information services. In M. Boaz (Ed.), *Toward the improvement of library education* (pp. 109-21). Englewood, CO: Libraries Unlimited.
- (c) Public library abstracts: 1971: Abstracts of statistics in American public library annual reports for the year ending in 1971. Springfield, IL: Illinois State Library.
- (d) *Public library abstracts: 1972: Abstracts of statistics in American public li-*

- brary annual reports for the year ending in 1972*. Springfield, IL: Illinois State Library.
- (e) Statement prepared for the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. In A. F. Trezza (Comp.), *In our opinion* (Regional hearing before the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, September 27, 1972, Chicago, Illinois) (pp. 103-04). Springfield, IL: Illinois State Library.
- (f) A summary and overview of the conference. In G. S. Bonn (Ed.), *Information resources in the environmental sciences* (Allerton Park Institute No. 18) (pp. 224-30). Urbana-Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, Graduate School of Library Science.*

1974

- The use of late respondents to estimate the nature of non-respondents* (ED 083 309). Bethesda, MD: ERIC Document Reproduction Service (also in *Newsletter on Library Research*, No. 18[December], 3-6).

1975

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1976

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