

JOURNAL USAGE OF THE THESIS AVAILABLE AT THE MINDANAO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

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An Undergraduate Thesis
Presented to the
DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
College of Social Sciences and Humanities
Mindanao State University
Marawi City

In Partial Fulfillment
Of the Requirements for the Degree Bachelor
of Library and Information Science

March 2015

Abstract: *This study was conducted to find out the total number of theses available at the College of Education Research Library Mindanao State University, Marawi City from 1996 to 2012 for the Elementary Education, and from 1997 to 2013 for the Secondary Education. After determining the number of available theses, analysis of the journal use in the bibliography area was done to find out the total number of theses that used journals as reference, to determine the most cited journals including the authors and finally, in which part of the theses are the journals were cited. The results of the study found out that there were 494 theses which used journals as their reference and was cited in the bibliography part, some of the theses used journals in the text but the journals were not cited in the bibliography of the research. The most cited journal was The Modern Teacher which accounted for ninety-six (96) citations. It was also revealed that the most cited authors were Belen C. Bautista and Antonio E. Isidro. It is concluded that there were few students who really used journals in their paper and some forgot to cite them in the bibliography. Thus, it is recommended that the thesis advisers of the College of Education students must be cautious in checking the bibliography entries against the body of the theses to insure the completeness and accuracy of Journal bibliography entries were cited and other source of information recognized in the bibliography area.*

Keywords: Journal Usage/ Education/ Citation.

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ABSTRACT

Abdulmalik, Amalia and Saliha B. Bala. "Journal Usage in the Theses Available at the College of Education." Undergraduate Thesis, Department of Library and Information Science, CSSH, MSU, Marawi City, 2015.

Thesis Adviser: **Prof. Leilannie M. Pangcatan**

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Keywords: Journal Usage/ Education/ Citation.



Republic of the Philippines
 MINDANAO STATE UNIVERSITY
 Marawi City



DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
 COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

APPROVAL SHEET

In partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree of Bachelor of Library and Information Science, this thesis entitled **Journal Usage of the Theses Available at the College of Education** prepared and submitted by **Amalia P. Abdulmalik and Saliha B. Bala**, is hereby recommended for acceptance and approval.


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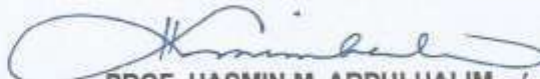

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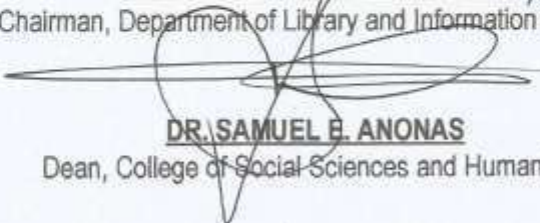

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To my sisters and brothers thanks for everything, and above all, to almighty ALLAH for blessings and guiding me in everything I do.

Salihab.bala

DEDICATION

This paperwork is dedicated to:

My parents, **BapaandOmie**, and to my lovely sisters:

Ate Onay,

Ate Nams,

Ate Zing,

Ate Gay,

Amer,

Hannah,

Paida,

andRucaya.

- **Amalia**

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Introduction

“Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education, the human mind is our resource”, as aptly stated by former President John F. Kennedy. If the citizens of the country are educated, they can be stronger in all aspects, like political affairs, socio-economic, personal activities, etc. By educating people, we need materials for teaching and for further study. One of the well-known materials needed in doing a research is the journal.

A journal is a periodical devoted in disseminating original research or current developments within a specific discipline or field of study (Reitz, 2002). This can be a good source when the information needed is on current issues wherein researchers and discoveries are important because unlike books, they can be available in one month or in a specific short period of time, aside from that, these materials have history and in depth coverage of a certain topic unlike newspapers. Journals are made because other people tend to use it based on their research methods or for their personal interest.

Journals are essential for both authors and users. The authors consider journals very important because it is their way of disseminating the information they have made and gathered. As for the users, which refer to the readers and researchers, they value this type of material because it is one way for them to have a wider context in their study or particular need.

The purpose of journals is for current awareness because it is continuously managed and improvements can be made in a given time. It also provides a guarantee that it is reviewed by scholars (Kidd and Lindsay, 2000). Journals are cited because of their special characteristics. Citation implies a relationship between a part and the whole of the cited documents.

Citation is a reference to a text or part of a text identifying the document in which it may be found, or the format of such reference, which would typically include the author, title, and bibliographic description of the document. The practice of citing sources in scholarly publication serve two purposes: first, to evidence the strength or veracity of a print that has been made and second, to facilitate further research on the part of readers of the cited document by enabling them to read the source document for some statement or citation. The frequency with which a document is cited by other writers is a classic measure of its importance. The citation index is a tool designed to permit full exploitation of the usefulness of citation (Feather and Sturges, 1997).

Citation analysis is a major area of bibliometric research, which uses various methods of citation analysis to establish relationships between authors and their works. Citation studies have been used in order to establish networks of scientific papers, to rank journals by importance, to generate additional documents relevant to a search question, and to evaluate a scientist's productivity (Ane's Encyclopedic Dictionary of Library and Information Science, 2006). Journal citations can be used in many aspects; for instance, in the theses submitted to the College of Education. Such citations can be used as bases for information or may be used as a theory.

Education is a system of formal teaching and learning as conducted in various schools and other institutions. What learners do is what they know and what they have learned either through instruction or through observation and assimilation. Human minds are always processing and curious about everything humans see. Each individual is unique; so each one tries to see and analyze what is seen and due to the different perspectives of individuals, what may one considers important may be trivial to another or vice versa. Thus, individuals eventually learn and explore often things in order for them to understand and compare their beliefs with others and accept or reject such beliefs based on their own perspectives. It is for the above- mentioned reason that this study was conducted to find out what journals are considered by researchers as worthy of citations.

Theoretical Framework

Journal is a periodical, especially one containing scholarly articles and usually also advertisements defined by form not by content, which may focus on matters of general popular interest or of special interest, and of fiction or nonfiction. This journal can be a good source if readers have an interest in both fiction and nonfiction (Young, 1983).

Kidd and Lindsay (2000) stated that Journal is not simply a physical collection of articles, printed on paper and bound. It collects contributions together under a recognized title, and signifies a particular subset of all possible articles, especially relevant to a given community. There are primary types of journals and there are also scholarly journals.

A primary journal has two basic types: The first type are those journals contain original paper presented at technical meetings like the transactions, proceedings and others which are used and disseminated in a conference; and the other type were those periodicals

intended to serve as forum for communication among members on topics of common interest like the newsletter and bulletin of a society (Scientific literature, 1997).

In addition with that, journal possess some special characteristics; First, it has an abstract, a descriptive summary of the article contents, before the main text of the article; Second, it has a serious look, often containing graphs and charts but few glossy pages or exciting pictures; Third, citation of sources are in the form of footnotes or bibliographies; Fourth, it was written by a scholar in the field or by someone who has done research in the field; Fifth, the listing of the affiliations of the authors, usually found at the bottom of the first page or at the end of the article; Sixth, the vocabulary use of the discipline, assuming some background on the part of the reader; and lastly, it was frequently published by a specific professional organization (libguides.sou.edu/content.php?pid=54757&sid=845605).

Scholarly journals refer to those submitted articles to several other scholars, experts, or academics (peers) in the field for review and comment. They are usually written by professors at colleges and universities which are experts in a certain field. They are updated and narrowly focused. They have an abstract, a descriptive summary of the articles contents, before the main text of the articles. The main purpose of scholarly journals is to publish recent original research in order to make this information available to other scholars (SREE org., 07/29/14).

People are considering journals as one of their sources in finding information because of the following importance of journals according to Thyer (2009). First, journals articles have generally greater prestige and merit within a scientific community. Second, published journals typically have gone through a rigorous screening process known as

blind peer review (expert on the field of study). And lastly, most printed journals are now widely accessible over the internet and are relatively easy for others to access journal articles. By the use of journals, the researchers will have enough data in finding their information needed.

Citation analysis according to Meho (1967) as cited by Marohomsalic (2011), is a method and branch of information science in which students' study the way articles in a scholarly field are accessed and referenced by others. Citation analysis, however, is much more than producing statistics. Along with peer review, it has over the past three decades been increasingly used to judge and quantify the importance of scientists and scientific research.

Conceptual Framework

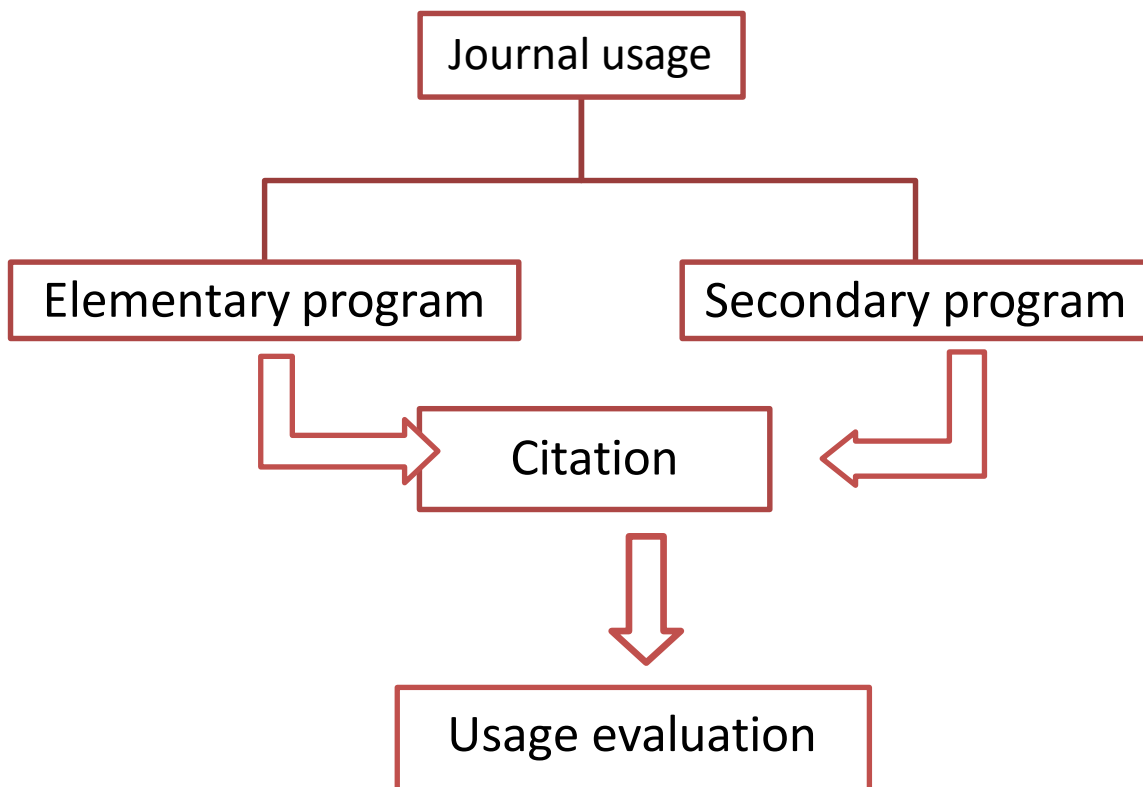


Figure 1. Schematic presentation of the study

The figure above shows the schematic presentation flow of the study.

The researchers first went to the Mindanao State University, College of Education (COE) and did an ocular inspection on the theses available at the Research Library of the said college and identified if the Education students used journals as one of their references; second, the researchers divided the task into two according to its program; one on the Elementary program and the other was on Secondary program. Third, the researchers did a citation analysis to validate which among the theses make use of journals and presented it if needed. After identifying the used journal of Education students as a reference in their study, the fourth thing did researchers do is having an evaluation on which part they used it and in identifying the most cited journal titles and the authors of the said articles.

Statement of the Problem:

This study determined how researchers in the College of Education of the Mindanao State University-Marawi City cite journals in their theses.

Specifically, it endeavored to answer the following questions:

1. How many theses are available at the Mindanao State University, College of Education Research Library?
2. How many of the theses used journals?
3. What are the most cited journals?
4. Who are the most cited authors?
5. In which parts of the thesis are the journals cited?

Objectives

This study aimed to meet the following objectives:

1. To get the total number of theses available at the Mindanao State University, College of Education, Research Library;
2. To identify the number of theses that used journals;
3. To determine the most cited journals;
4. To know the most cited authors; and
5. To determine in which part of the thesis the journals are cited.

Scope and Limitation

This study focused on the Journal Usage of the Theses Available at the Mindanao State University, College of Education. This study was conducted at the Research Library of the College of Education MSU-Main Campus, Marawi City. The bases of journal usage were taken in the list of bibliography or reference of their papers. Due to time constraints, researchers limited the study to theses that were organized and classified by the librarian. The scope of this study covered only the theses dated in year 1996 to 2012 (Elementary Education) and year 1997 to 2013 (Secondary Education) because these are the school years wherein the theses were classified and organized. As to the thesis passed during the school year 2013-2014 which were not yet classified and organized by the librarian were excluded in the study.

The Mindanao State University, College of Education was the chosen college because the researchers were interested in the field of education than any other field of

study, and it is the college which has a good number of theses. In addition, it is one of the colleges which has many programs offered.

Significance of the Study

The result of this study would benefit not only the faculty members and students but also other constituents like the administrators, the librarians and even the whole constituents of Mindanao State University, Marawi City.

The study would likewise benefit the future users of this research and may serve as an eye-opener for them on the usage of the journal. They would be aware and understand how journals are important and necessary in their research. They will know also the most cited journals and most cited authors in this study and they can use it in their study.

It is hoped that students could use this study in their research in identifying the journals commonly used by the College of Education students and be a local source of their study if they have a topic similar to this study. This will be useful also to librarians as a selection tool in identifying the title of journal they want to subscribe. Reading this paper could make them aware what journals are usually used by the students and could have an idea what journals are needed by the students.

It is hoped that the study would yield new information which would address gap to the field of education. The faculty of the College of Education could also gain merit from this paper because they would be informed on the journal titles commonly used by their students and probably be identified the journal titles that could be a possible references of their students' studies and check these journals so that they could have an idea which are

the most appropriate for their students' studies. This may probably contribute to the improvement of their research.

Moreover, the result of the study would benefit the MSU administration. They would be informed through this study on what journals are needed and they would also have an idea on how much they should allocate for the library as their budget for journal subscription. Mindanao State University, as a whole, could benefit from this study since its profile could be improved more if the students and other researchers of this university are knowledgeable in the use of journals. It would help upgrade the standard of the University.

Definition of Terms

Bibliography - a systematic list or enumeration of written works by a specific author or on a given subject, or which share one or more common characteristics (language, form, period, place of publication, etc.) (Reitz, 2002). In this study, it refers to the list of reference sources used/cited by the students in the theses available at the College of Education.

Citation – a reference to a text or part of a text identifying the document in which it may be found (Prytherch, 2005). In this study, it refers to the journal used by the students of the College of Education as indicated in the bibliography.

Citation analysis – a bibliometric technique in which works cited in publications are examined to determine patterns of scholarly communication (Ane's Encyclopedic Dictionary of Library and Information Science, 2006). In this study, it refers on how researchers will evaluate the theses available at the College of Education.

Education– refers to the process by which teachers instruct students in courses of study within institutions (Gutek, 2008). In this study, it refers to the field of the interest of the College of Education where the study was conducted.

E-journal – a web site graphically modeled on an existing print journal, or which provides access to an online journal that has no print counterpart (Reitz, 2002). In this study, it refers to the electronic format of journal.

Journals – particularly periodical issued by a society or institutions and containing news, preceding, transactions, and reports of work carried out in a particular field (Prytherch, 2005). As used in this study, it refers to the works used in the thesis that have been studied and cited by the students of the College of Education.

Librarian – one who has care of a library and its contents (Prytherch, 2005). In this study, it refers to the person in charge of the Research Library of College of Education.

Researcher – a person who conducts a careful systematic investigation of a subject or inquiry in a field of study, to establish facts, reveal underlying principles, and determine the current state of knowledge (Reitz, 2002). In this study, it refers to one of the writers of this study.

Research library – a library containing a comprehensive collection of materials in a specific field, academic disciplines, or group of disciplines, including primary and secondary sources, selected to meet the information needs of serious researchers (Reitz, 2002). In this study, it refers to the depository at the College of Education where theses and other documents were kept.

Thesis – a report or treatise prepared as a part of an academic course for a higher degree or diploma (Prytherch, 2005). In this study, it refers to the undergraduate papers submitted to the College of Education Research Library MSU, Marawi City.

Usage – the number of times a bibliographic item, is used by library patrons during a given period of time, including the number of times it is checked out and any in-house use measured by the number of times it is picked up from a desk or table in a public area for re-shelving (Reitz, 2002). As used in this study, it refers to how many times and how they make citation of the journals in their papers.

Student – a person who is studying at a university or other place of higher education (Oxford Dictionary, 2015). In this study, it refers to the writers of the theses available at the College of Education, Research Library.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND STUDIES

The related studies presented here were selected on the basis of their significance in promoting directions and widening the researchers' orientation for this present study. These related literature and studies are divided into foreign and local setting.

Foreign Studies

The study conducted in PEC University of Technology (2011) entitled "**Trends in the Use of E-journals: A Case Study of PEC University of Technology, Chandigarh.**" The study served as a useful snapshot in recognizing user acceptance of e-journals while simultaneously highlighting the advantages and the problems encountered while accessing them. It was found out in the study that majority of the users (100%) were aware of the facility of e-journals, and almost half of the users (46%) gain knowledge about e-journals from the library web page. As far as learning how to access the e-journals is concerned, users were not depending on any particular means. Some of them (37%) acquired skills from formal training given by the library staff, and other users (22%) used the guidance given by other users. The users were aware that e-journals could be utilized for various purposes such as for research work, seminars, project work and writing papers, but primarily, it was being used for research purpose (57%). Easy search (88%) and Speed of publication (85%) were the key advantages, as revealed in the study. It was also revealed that a good number of users (49%) would like to access journals in electronic form in the future.

Abu Bakar and Mohammed Ariffin (2013) has a study entitled “**The Usage of E-Journal amongst lecturers at a Public University in Malaysia**” which suggests a positive indication on the usage of e-journal where majority of the users (83.6%) preferred to use e-journal for academic purpose compared to printed journals. Responses to the usage of e-journal for academic purposes also revealed a positive result with all the six academic activities related as ‘often’. Responses to the preference for using e-journal also produced a positive result where respondents related as “agree” to the 10 statements.

Another study was conducted by Gooden entitled (2001). “**Citation analysis on chemistry dissertations housed in the Science & Engineering Library covering the years 1996-2000**” (2001). It was found in her study that, the 30 dissertations generated a total of 3,704 citations. Journal articles were cited most frequently (85.8%), followed by monographs (8.4%), dissertations, theses and proceedings, newspapers and annual reports (2.2%, referred to as "other"). Dissertations and theses comprised over half of the other category (60%). Those citations with insufficient information (lacking year or submitted for publication), listed in duplication, or as personal communication were categorized as "miscellaneous" (3.6%). Gooden also analyzed how these journals were used and cited in the dissertation. The most cited journal in the list provided by Gooden in her study was the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* which was cited 364 times and it was used frequently in the dissertations.

Local Studies

The study conducted by Dizon, (1982) entitled “**Analysis of periodical use at the U.P. Medical Library: a study of the use patterns of the periodical literature in medicine**” concludes that 75 % of the periodical titles selected to represent the total journal

holdings were used at least once during the study period. The journals used were ranked in order according to its decreasing frequency of use. It was observed that there were few titles in the collection accounted for the high usage of the periodicals. The first fifty heavily-used titles, representing 16 % of the total journals used, account for almost 66 % of the total use of the periodical collection. The last five years of journal life account for 70 % of the total journal usage. This finding clearly demonstrated that current publications were sought by the users and journal usage varied inversely with the increasing age of journals.

Furthermore, the study that was conducted by Ramos, et al. (2004) entitled **“Knowledge Sharing in Rice research Citation analysis of IRRI Scientists’ literature output, 2000-2004”** found out that there was a close to 50% drop in the number of articles between 2000 and 2001. This might be attributed to the staff reduction program implemented in 1998. IRRI journal articles were cited 6,981 times by other scientists, worldwide. Findings of this study showed that there were 11 articles having 50 or more citations. It is expected that the newer publications have less usage than the older ones, hence, those published in 2000 were cited more than the later publications. Citation frequency is also a function of age, although this does not hold true in some cases. It indicates that IRRI researchers were shared via 224 diverse journal titles, most of which were peer-reviewed. Nine (9) were listed in the Thomson Scientific master list of peer-reviewed journals, which enjoys the reputation of being the elite group of this form of publication. On top of the list is Field Crops Research, with 46 papers. This is also the top title in the 2005 study.

On the other hand, the study conducted by Marohomsalic (2010) entitled **“Citation Analysis of Theses and Dissertations submitted to the Graduate School, MSU,**

Marawi City from 1973-2010” attempted to find out the most cited bibliographic format of resources in the theses and dissertations on Education. Findings revealed that the citation formats used in the MAEd theses and dissertations included books, journals, government publications, reference books, web sources, and reports. Other citation formats used were speeches, lectures in conferences and symposia, circulars, memoranda, modules, and handouts. The most cited bibliographic format was book accounting for nearly half of the total citations of 6,731.

Macawili’s (n.d.) study is the last related study on citation analysis which is entitled, **“A Citation Analysis of Theses and Dissertations at the University of the Philippines College of Nursing”**. The result of the study showed that there were highly cited authors and journals in the literature of nursing. Findings showed that journals were the most referred to, accounting for 53.11 % of the citations or 4,412 of the 8,307 total citations. Books ranked second as a cited format receiving 288 citations or 34.78 %. Citations to reports, theses, conference proceedings, and reference materials together accounted for 12.11 %. By dividing the citations into highly cited local and foreign sources, it was observed that thesis writers were more favorably inclined to citing foreign publications, comprising 86.22 %, while only 13.78 % of all the citations used local materials. This paper presents, the active life and usefulness of the literature appeared to decrease at an annual rate of 3.64 %. Discussions on the role citation analysis played in a small segment of nursing literature we also revealed, the 137 theses and dissertations submitted to the UP College of Nursing from 1958 to 1999 involving 8,308 citations.

The present study also deals on the use of Citation Analysis same with the related literature mentioned in this chapter. The different studies presented here contributed to the present study in identifying the usage evaluation on Citing Journals.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter contains the historical background of the locale of the study, the data gathering procedures, and the data analysis.

LOCALE OF THE STUDY

Mindanao State University



Figure 2. MSU-Main Campus

The **Mindanao State University**, founded on September 1, 1961 through Republic Act 1387 and Republic Act 1893, has evolved over the years in keeping with national and local developments. The brain-child of late Senator Domocao Alonto has grown from its main campus Marawi City to a University System that now comprises several campuses located in major centers in Mindanao and Sulu. Its first president was Dr. Antonio Isidro

who came in from his position as the Vice President for Academic Affairs in the University of the Philippines.

The mandates of the University are, namely: **(1) To perform the traditional functions of a university namely: instruction, research and extension service; (2) To help accelerate the program of the integration among the peoples of Southern Philippines, particularly the Muslims and other cultural minorities, and (3) To provide trained manpower skills and technical know-how for the economic development of the Mindanao, Sulu and Palawan (MINSUPALA) region.** Furthermore, MSU's current vision is *“to be a premier supra-regional university committed to the social, political and economic development of Mindanao while achieving international recognition as leading institution of higher learning.”* Its mission statement is as follows:

“Committed to the attainment of peace and sustainable development in the MINSUPALA region, the MSU System will set the standards of excellence in science, arts , technology, and other fields; accelerate the economic, cultural, socio-political, and agro-industrial development of the Muslim and other cultural groups, thereby facilitating their integration into the national community, preserve and promote the cultural heritage of the region and conserve its natural resources; and infuse moral and spiritual values. For collaborative efforts, for diplomatic relations, and for international recognition as a leading institution of higher learning, the MSU System will pursue vigorously linkages with foreign agencies.”

The initial batch of students to enroll in the University on June 13, 1962 passed the scholarship examination administered by the National Science Development Board. They

comprised two-hundred and eighty-two (282) freshmen students who were top 5% of their respective high schools in the MINSUPALA region. Their teachers were: twelve (12) regular Filipino faculty members and a number of volunteers from the British Voluntary Service Overseas, Volunteers in Asia, Ford Foundation, Fulbright Foundation and others. Baccalaureate courses were offered at that time by the pioneering colleges: Liberal Arts, Education and Community Development to which four more were added in the subsequent school year 1964-65 – Agriculture, Fisheries, Business Administration and Engineering. In July 1969, one more college was added – the College of Forestry (<http://www.msu.edu.ph/about-msu-history.php> 08/20/14).

College of Education



Figure 3. The College of Education

The Mindanao State University, College of Education is one of the three pioneering colleges of the university. Formal classes in the college started when the University opened classes on June 13, 1962. From a modest enrolment during its inception, the College has

developed into one of the biggest units in the University in terms of enrolment both in the undergraduate and graduate programs.

Philosophy

The College is guided by the philosophy that “the best teachers are highly competent, motivated and committed to the ideals of truth, justice and service” whose primary responsibility is to train and to hasten the political and socio-economic development as well as enrich the cultured heritage of Mindanao and of the nation as a whole for global competitiveness (General Catalogue, 2006-2007).

MINDANAO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF EDUCATION RESEARCH LIBRARY



Figure 4. Research Library

Every college has its own library either in the main library of the institution or located at the College. The College of Education has its Research Library which is separated from their unit Library. It is located at the first floor of the College, at the right side of the Lobby, wherein many research documents and narrative reports are founded. Other library materials such as books, reference materials and published books which helps in educating people will be founded at the College of Education Unit Library located at the second floor of the College building.



Figure 5. Theses Available at the MSU - College of Education

These are the samples of theses that are available at the Mindanao State University, College of Education. The theses were arranged at the shelves. It was categorized into two parts, the Elementary Education theses and the Secondary Education theses. The Elementary Education Theses will be found at the last side while the Secondary Education theses were at the right side. The Secondary theses available in the Research Library were

dated from 1997 to 2013, whereas the available Elementary theses were dated from 1996 to 2012.

METHODS OF GATHERING DATA

To facilitate the gathering of data, the researchers visited the Research Library to conduct a survey to identify the number of theses available. After that, the researchers asked permission from the librarian of the College of Education. This was to allow the researchers to do an ocular inspection of the theses available and to know the used of journals as one of their references in their study.

After that, the researchers asked for a formal permission (through a letter, see appendix A) from the dean of the College to fully conduct the study regarding the Education students' use of journal in their research. The researchers went through the bibliographical reference in each theses to make a list of the journals used in the papers. Finally, researchers did some analysis on how many theses had used journals, what are the most cited journals, who are the mostly cited authors, and lastly, in which part of the thesis was the journal cited. The following procedures were made to ensure that students used journals as one of the references.

SAMPLE OF THESIS

Step 1: Checking of journal for the bibliography



Figure 6. Thesis sample

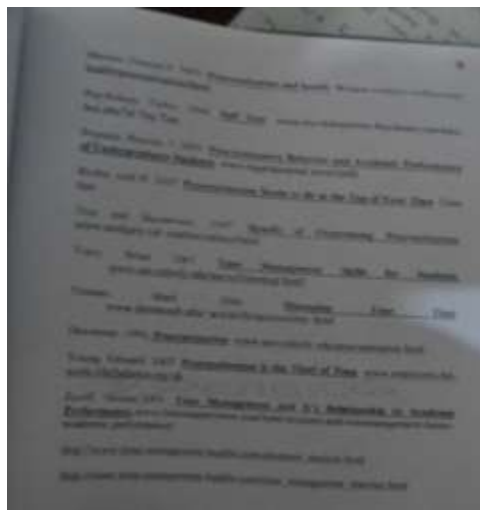


Figure 7. Bibliography sample

In order to know if the thesis used journal, the researchers checked the bibliography part of the thesis and checked the journal listed as shown in Figure 7. This is the sample of the thesis (entitled “The Time Management skill and the Procrastination of Home Economic Students) with its bibliographical reference having journals as one of its references. Each thesis available at the College of Education was checked by the researchers individually.

In determining the source cited in each thesis available at the Mindanao State University, College of Education Research library, the researchers scanned the bibliography of the paper, and made a list of the journals used. To ensure their validity, the researchers verified the list of journals through OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog), especially those titles that have series number and volume number because it is one of the characteristics in determining journals. Some journal titles begin with the word, “journal”

but for the journal titles which do not have the word “journal”, the researchers listed them and verified them through OPAC or through the use of the Internet.

Step 2: Citing of title

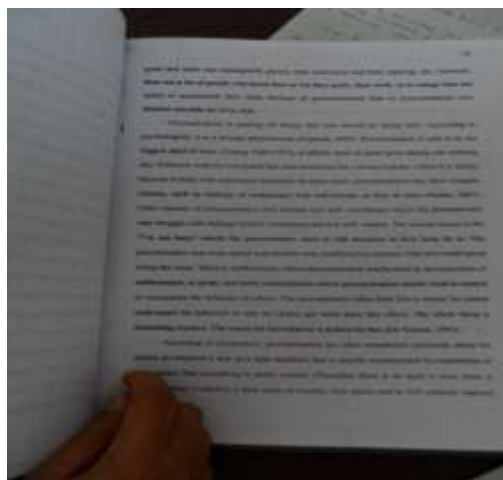
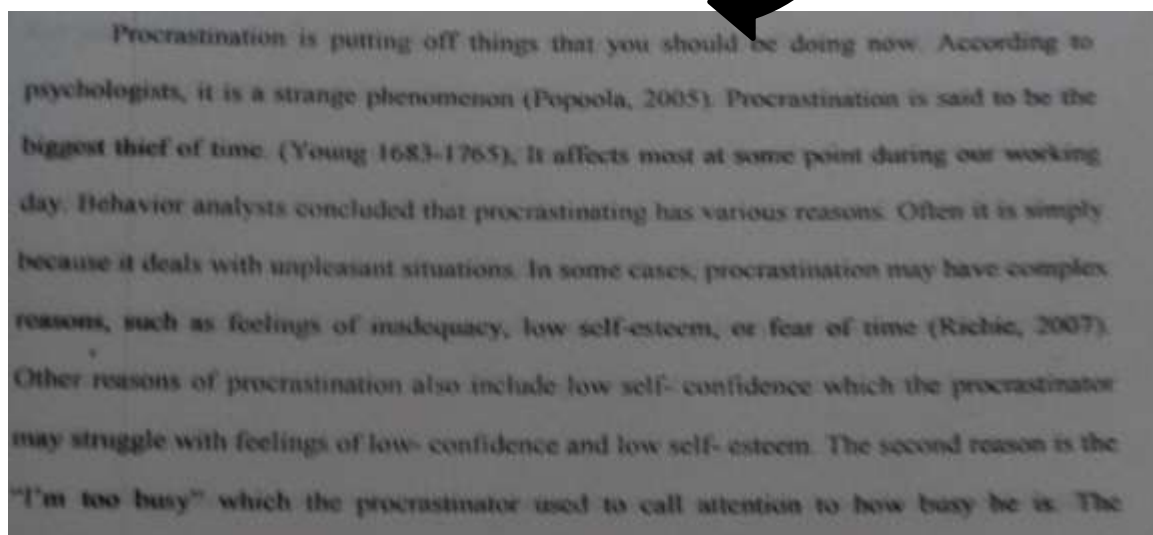


Figure 8. Part of Thesis Sample where journal was cited

Step 3: Evaluate



This figure shows how the journal was used in the paper, and according to the figure, it was used in the first chapter at the introductory part. This is just an example of how the researchers conducted their study. After determining that the theses had used

journals as one of their references, the researchers identified in which part of the paper the journals were cited. The researchers did a tally of the journals cited in every part of the theses regardless of the year and the field of those theses.

Method of Data Analysis

The data extracted were entered directly into a Microsoft Excel. Frequency Distributions and rankings of such items were obtained.

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Frequency of Citation}}{\text{Total Number of Citation}} \times 100\%$$

The formula showed above was used for chapter 4 specifically on tables 5. Table 5 was used to have the total number of frequency or how many times the journals were used in the parts of the theses available at the College of Education Research Library.

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter encompasses the result of the study in tabular form. The analysis and interpretation of data are also presented in here. To present the data in orderly manner, results are arranged conforming to the order of presentation in the problem statement found in chapter 1.

To answer the problem statement number 1 and 2, Table 1 shows the number of theses available at the Mindanao State University, College of Education, and provides answers on how many of those theses used journal as their references. Table 2 clarifies the answer of the problem statement number 2 according to the frequency and ranking of most used journals by year. It is made so that it will be clear for the reader on which field and in what year the journals were used.

For the problem statement number 3, the researchers present in Table 3 the top ten journals mostly cited or used in the theses available at the College of Education Research Library. Table 4 shows the ranking of known individuals in the field of education which are mostly cited by College of Education students, and also answers the Problem Statement number 4. And for the last problem statement, the researchers show in table 5 the answers the question of which part of the thesis the journal is used regardless of the year, and the major of those theses.

Problem Statement 1. How many theses are available at the Mindanao State University, College of Education?

Table 1.
Distribution of Theses with Journals and without Journals as References

Academic programs	No. of theses that used journals	No. of theses that did not use journals	Total
Bachelor of Elementary Education	252	334	586
Bachelor of Secondary Education	242	327	569
Total	494	661	1,155

Table 1 presents the distribution of theses with journals and without journals used as References. It was showed in the table that out of the 1,155 theses available at the Mindanao State University, College of Education Research Library, there were 494 theses that used journals as one of their references as indicated in the bibliography of their papers. More than one-half of the theses available did not use journals, which was surprising because students were referred to consult journals for their foreign and local related studies and literature by their advisers.

This implies that only few students of the Mindanao State University, College of Education used journals to widen their knowledge on the topics and who appreciated the importance of journals in research. The small number of available journals may also be the reason why majority of the students were not able to use journals in their papers. Some students of the Mindanao State University, College of Education used journals as observed by the researchers, but were not able to cite the journal titles in the bibliography of their paper.

Hence, it is suggested that thesis advisers should be cautious in checking the citations of author's titles in the papers of their individual advisees. As can be gleaned from the previous table, this study only evaluated the 494 theses available at the Mindanao State University, College of Education since they were the only theses which used journals in their papers as indicated in the bibliography.

Problem Statement no. 2. How many of the theses used Journal?

Table 2.
Frequency and Ranking of Most Used Journals by Year

Year	Frequency	Rank
2012	69	1
2004	62	2
2005	58	3
2001	53	4
2000		
2003	49	5
2002	29	6
2008		
2013	18	7
2010	17	8
2006	15	9
2009		
2011	13	10
2007	12	11

1999	9	12
1998	6	13
1997	3	14
1996	1	15

The data showed in Table 2 revealed that, the year which has the largest number of journals cited regardless of major and academic program was the year 2012 with the number of sixty-nine (69). It only shows that the recent year has the largest amount of journals cited because of the availability of electronic media that makes it easy for the students of the Mindanao State University, College of Education to search for specific titles of journal. Another reason is because the Journal became more proliferate now a days with the use of technology. Journals this time are available both in printed and online resources; so the students are given easy and fast access of these resources. Finally, it is because more students are aware of some journal titles, specifically, those related to their studies, and they are also given an idea as to what specific titles of journals are to be consulted for further information.

Problem Statement no. 3. What are the most cited journals?

**Table 3.
Frequency and Ranking of Most Cited Journals**

Mostly Cited Journal	Frequency	Rank
The Modern Teacher	96	1
English Teaching Forum	40	2
The Philippine Journal of Education	37	3
Mindanao Journal	23	4
Journal of Educational Psychology; Health and Home	15	5
Journal of Educational Research	14	6
Education Journal	11	7
Journal of Chemistry Education; English Journal	10	8
Journal of Home Economics	9	9
Dansalan Quarterly, ELT Journal, Journal of Adolescence Health	7	10

As revealed in Table 3, **The Modern Teacher** was the most cited journal in the theses available at the Mindanao State University, College of Education with as many as ninety-six (96) citations that made it rank 1. It is a periodical index for the modern teacher with articles on teachers, teaching, etc. as primary contents with bibliographic information fundamental to fast article search. Some of the articles written in this journal are: “The Teacher as a Role Model” by SagayTeresita; “Teacher’s Behavioral Patterns and Their Impact on Quality Education” by Benjamin Cabudol; “Computer in Teaching” by Sanchez Ricardo; “The Modern Concept of Classroom Discipline in Teaching” by E.C. Naungayan, and so on. The second mostly cited journal was the **English Teaching Forum** with as many as forty (40) citations. It is a quarterly journal for teachers of English as a foreign or second language. In print since 1962, and with a worldwide readership of over 200,000, the journal features articles contributed by well-known scholars, readers worldwide, or the editors. Articles focus on the theory and practice of teaching English and include discussions of methods, techniques and ideas useful in the classroom. Thematic content varies, often focusing on an aspect of American culture or a particular language skill or teaching approach.

This finding supports the findings of Marohomsalic (2011) that the Modern Teacher was the most cited journal by the Mindanao State University, College of Education Graduate School. In her study, The Modern Teacher journal was not only used in the thesis but also in the other works like dissertations. The Modern Teacher Journal is indeed a worldwide used journal. For the complete list of the most cited journals, please refer to Appendix B.

Problem Statement no. 4. Who are the most cited authors?

**Table 4.
Frequency and Ranking of the Most Cited Authors**

Author Cited	Frequency	Rank
Isidro, Antonio E.	6	1
Bautista, Belen Causi		
Aguillar, Carmencita T.	3	2
Arellano, Renato A.		
Aquino, Prudencio A.		
Bandura, Albert		
Barcenas, Teresita B.		
Benitez, Dean Francisco		
Gough, Harrison, G.		
Kinsella, Kate		
Ramiro, Manuel Z. Jr.		
Rionda, Carolina S.A.		
Saber, Mamitua		
Savage, John F.& Jones Juan C.		
Serion, Josefina R.		
Villamin, Araceli M.		
Adaza, Emilia M.	2	3
Andrews, Benjamin R.		
Angel, Clarita S.		
Astin, Alexander W.		
Baradas, David		
Brown, Douglas M.		
Borg, Walter, Ascoine, Frank R.		
Buchan, Alexander		
Carpiio, Edith B.		
Cesarone, Bernard		
Disoma, Esmail R.		
Dumarpa, Jaime		
Erland, Jacob K.		
Fadul, Joe		
Gacerdote, Guy		
Gonzales, D.		
Halai, Anjum		

Table 4 illustrates the most cited authors in the theses available at the Mindanao State University, College of Education, Research Library. Bautista, Belen C. and Isidro, Antonio E. ranked first with the same number of citations. The reason why Bautista was the most cited author could be due to the fact that The Modern Teacher Journal is the mostly cited Journal, as shown in Table 3. So it follows that since Bautista had published articles in the widely used Journal, she is also mostly cited. However, this is not to discredit the fact that her articles are also relevant to the field of teaching and learning.

On the other hand, Isidro, Antonio E. was one of the most cited authors of the Mindanao Journal. Though Mindanao Journal rank third as shown in table 3, Isidro ranked first because the second ranked Journal, **English Teaching Forum** had many authors, so the citations of the authors were divided evenly. Therefore, Bautista and Isidro were the mostly cited authors because their write ups were related to teaching and the behavior of both teachers and students. The complete lists of the Authors of Journals as well as the most cited authors are in Appendix C.

Problem Statement no. 5. In which parts of the paper are the journals cited?

Table 5. Parts of the Thesis the Journals were Used

Parts of Thesis		Frequency	Percentage
Others		524	51.5%
Chapter 2	Related Studies	173	17%
	Related Literature	121	11.9%
Chapter 1	Introduction	76	7.5%
	Theoretical Framework	56	5.5%
	Definition of Terms	20	2%
Chapter 4	Presentation, Analysis, and Interpretation of Data	36	3.5%
Chapter 5	Summary of Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations	7	0.7%
Chapter 3	Research Methods	4	0.4%
Total		1017	100%

Tables 5 revealed which part of the papers in which the journals were used. “Others” in the table means that the citations were made in the bibliography but were not cited in the body of the paper. This is true as observed by the researchers in most of the papers.

This finding support the data in Table 1 that majority of the students did not use journals or forgot to indicate the citations in the bibliography. Those who used journals mostly used them in Chapter 2 of their papers which is the part of the paper that students felt the need to do much citations to support and broaden their understanding of their topics. Another was in the Chapter 1 specifically in the introductory of the paper, which was used to introduce the study and to have bases of the historical background and further discussion of the topic.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter provides the general summary of findings of the study. It also presents the conclusions, implications and recommendations based on the salient findings of the study.

Summary of Findings

This study endeavored to analyze the Journal Usage in the Theses available at the College of Education Research Library of Mindanao State University, Marawi City from year 1996-2012 for the Elementary Education and year 1997-2013 for the Secondary Education. Precisely, this study attempted to find out the total number of theses available at the College of Education Research Library; to identify the number of theses that use journals; to make a list of journals used; to determine the most cited journals; to determine the most cited authors; and lastly, to determine which parts of the paper the journal articles were used.

Findings showed that the Mindanao State University, College of Education Research Library has 1,155 theses available. Out of this number there are four hundred ninety four (494) theses that used Journal as indicated in the bibliography. These theses were studied by the researchers and the remaining 661 theses were not evaluated because these theses did not cite Journals in their bibliography. This study revealed that the most cited journal was *The Modern Teacher* which accounted for ninety-six (96) citations.

Findings also revealed that the most cited authors were Bautista, Belen C. and Isidro, Antonio E. Bautista was one of the contributor writers of *The Modern Teacher* while Isidro was one of the contributor writers of the *Mindanao Journal*. Both of these authors were having the same amount of citations. It also revealed that ‘others’ has the most citation. “Others” means that most of the journals listed in the bibliography are not cited in the body of the papers.

Conclusions

From the findings of the study, the following generalizations are hereby formulated:

The researchers concluded that majority of the theses available at the Mindanao State University, College of Education Research Library used journals in the body of the paper but were not cited in the bibliography of the paper. It is further concluded that technology has a vital role in helping the researchers through having an access in e- journals in addition to printed journals available in the library like *The Modern Teacher*, which was found to be the most cited journal. And whose contributor, Bautista was one of the most cited authors.

As for the students who used journals, they often cite journals in Chapter 2 specifically in the Review of Related literature, where related studies have aided them in widening their orientation and understanding the topic to support their paper. Finally, in relation to the absence of journal citations, the thesis advisers should be cautious in checking their individual advisees’ papers to ensure that authorities cited in the body of the

paper are also cited in the bibliography. In other words, “give credit to whom credit is due”.

Implications

Based from the findings and conclusions of the study, implications can be drawn that are useful for students and faculty who is advisers of thesis. Through this paper, they will be reminded of some important things to remember that are often neglected. Advisers should be cautious in checking the papers of their advisees if the sources listed in their bibliography are really cited in the body. Users also of this research might not consider the reliability of the papers because journals used in the bibliography where not cited in the body or vice versa. Second, scholarly journals, like *The Modern Teacher* and other journals should be made available and accessible to the students, and that library should also subscribe to many journals for the users to have many options. And finally, students’ exposure to technology especially in the use of electronic journals has a big help in making their papers because this gives them more options for journals that are not available in print.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and the conclusions of the study, the following are recommended:

1. Researchers should maximize the use of Journals in their theses and other research works.

2. Researchers must have skills in using electronic journals by accessing trusted websites. This may be gained through seminars, workshops, or hands-on activities during library orientations.
3. Thesis advisers must be cautious in checking the cited journals and other reference sources in the bibliography.
4. Students must be exposed to the different types of Library materials like Journal and how these materials can help them in their research work. It can be done either having a library orientation of the library materials with hands-on activity or by enrolling in the basic subjects of Library and Information Science.
5. If the library has purchased Journals, there must be a marketing program to be developed like including it in the library orientation every year.
6. The administration must be informed about the importance of the journals and how often they are used in the students' research works so that they can provide commensurate budget for the purchase of journals.
7. Students, who cite journals in their paper, should check the complete citations of journals and place them separate from other types of materials, such as books, reference materials, etc.
8. For the future researchers who want to study a similar topic like this, it is highly recommended to focus also on proper citations and documentations.
9. Students are also encouraged to use journals in their research paper to widen their knowledge and to know the importance of journals in research.

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APPENDIX B
LIST OF MOST CITED JOURNAL

Most Cited Journal	Frequency	Rank
The Modern Teacher	96	1
English Teaching Forum	40	2
The Philippine Journal of Education	37	3
Mindanao Journal	23	4
Journal of Educational Psychology; Health and Home	15	5
Journal of Educational Research	14	6
Education Journal	11	7
Journal of Chemistry Education; English Journal	10	8
Journal of Home Economics	9	9
Dansalan Quarterly	7	10
English Language Teaching Journal		
Journal of Adolescence Health		
Journal of Leadership Education	6	11
Journal of Marriage and the Family		
Journal of Research in Mathematics Education (NTCM)		
Journal of Educational Administration.	5	12
National Secondary School Principals Bulletin		
Educational Leadership	4	13
Elementary School Journal		
Journal of Managerial Psychology.		
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology		
Journal of Reading		
Phoenix Educational Journal		
The Reading Journal		
American Education Research Journal	3	14
Interdisciplinary Journal.		
Journal for Research in Mathematics Education,		
Journal of Applied Psychology		
Journal of Communication		
Journal of Computed-Mediated Communication		
Journal of Psychosomatic Research		
Mindanao Art and Culture		
Modern Language Journal		

Philippine Journal of Linguistics		
The Reading Teacher		
Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology (TOJET).		
The Personal and Guidance Journal		
American Journal of Clinical Nutrition		
American Journal of Physics		
American Journal of Sociology		
Asian Journal		
Education Quarterly		
Educator's Journal		
Harvard Educational Review		
International Journal		
International Journal of Science of Education		
Journal of Adolescence and Adult Literacy		
Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology		
Journal of Classroom Interaction		15
Journal of College Student Development		
Journal of Education Research		
Journal of English for Academic Purposes.		
Journal of Health and Social Behavior		
Journal of Occupational Health Psychology.		
Mindanao Art and Culture		
American Educational Research		
Philippine English as a Second Language Journal		
Psychological Bulletin		
Reading Research Quarterly		
Science Education Journal		
South African Journal of Psychology		
Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages Quarterly 4.		
The Arithmetic Teacher		
The Journal of the Learning Sciences		
Journal of Sports Economics.		
Public opinion quarterly.		
A Journal of Human Behavior	1	16
Academic Journal		
Academy of Management Journal		
Alternative Forum for Research in Mindanao		

America Journal of Republic Health		
American Anthropologist		
American Journal of Home Economics		
American Journal of Human Biology.		
American Journal of Industrial Medicine.		
American Journal of Psychology.		
American Journal of Public Health.		
Annals of New York Academy of Sciences		
Arts and Sciences Journal		
Asian Journal Social Science		
Journal of Asian Studies		
Austrian Journal and Remedial Education		
Austrian Journal of Language and Literacy		
Austrian Journal of Management		
Beyond the Journal (www.naeyc.org/resources/journal)		
Bilingual Research Journal		
Bogazici University Journal of Education.		
British Journal of Educational Psychology		
British Journal of Educational Technology.		
British Medical Journal		
Canadian Journal of Education		
Canadian Journal of School Psychology		
Journal of Computer and Communication		
Central Mindanao University Journal		
College Mathematics Journal		
College Student Journal		
Educational and Psychological Measurement		
Educational Digest		
Educational Research		
English as a Second Language Journal		
Eurasia Journal of Mathematics		
Eurasia Journal of Mathematics, Science & Technology Education.		
Eurasia Journal of Mathematics.		
Euro Journal		
European Journal of Social Sciences		
European of Journal of Science Education		
Far Eastern Faculty Journal		

Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences		
Home Economics Research Journal		
Information Technology Journal		
Institute for Learning Styles Journal		
Interdisciplinary Journal of Problem-based learning		
Interdisciplinary Journal of research of Religion		
International Journal of African Studies		
International Journal of Business Management		
International Journal of Cyber Society and Education		
International Journal of Educational Management.		
International Journal of Educational Research		
International Journal of Humanities and Social Science.		
International Journal of Information Technology and Business Management		
International Journal of the Physical Sciences		
Journal of Early Adolescence		
Journal for Education for Teaching		
Journal Linguistics		
Journal of Experimental Psychology		
Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology		
Journal of Abnormal Psychology		
Journal of Accelerate Learning and Teaching		
Journal of Adolescent and Adult Literacy		
Journal of Advanced Nursing		
Journal of American Folklore		
Journal of Asiatic Studies		
Journal of Behavioral Education		
Journal of Biosocial Science		
Journal of Business and Business and Management		
Journal of Career and Technical Education		
Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry		
Journal of Chung-San Girls' Senior High School		
Journal of College Development		
Journal of College of Personnel		
Journal of College Student Development Work		
Journal of College Student Personnel		
Journal of Community Health		
Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology		

Journal of Developmental Psychology		
Journal of Divorce and Remarriage		
Journal of Early Adolescence		
Journal of Education for Business		
Journal of Educational Thought		
Journal of Employment Counseling		
Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health.		
Journal of Experimental Child Psychology		
Journal of Experimental Pedagogy		
Journal of Extension		
Journal of Family Psychology		
Journal of Further and Higher Education		
Journal of Gender and Law		
Journal of Gerontological Nursing		
Journal of Higher Education		
Journal of Higher Education Policy		
Journal of History		
Journal of Home Comics		
Journal of Inquiry and Research		
Journal of Institutional Psychology		
Journal of Language Instruction		
Journal of Law and Psychology, Pakistan		
Journal of Leadership Studies		
Journal of Learning Disabilities		
Journal of Library Message.		
Journal of Marriage		
Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development		
Journal of National Cancer Institute		
Journal of Nutrition		
Journal of Personal Injury Law		
Journal of Quality and Technology Management		
Journal of Research and Development		
Journal of Research and Planning in higher Education		
Journal of Research and Science Teaching		
Journal of Research in Personality		
Journal of Research on Computing in Education		
Journal of Research Science in Teaching		
Journal of School Health		

Journal of Science & Research Islamic Azad University Khorasgan Branch		
Journal of Science Teacher Education		
Journal of Secondary Education		
Journal of Sex Research		
Journal of Social Issues		
Journal of Social Psychology		
Journal of Southeast Asia History		
Journal of Sports and Social Issues		
Journal of Statistics Education		
Journal of Stress Management		
Journal of Student Science		
Journal of Technology and Teacher Education		
Journal of the American Medical Association		
Journal of the Philippine Statistics		
Journal of Undergraduate Psychological research		
Journal of Vocational Behavior		
Journal of workplace Behavior Health		
Leadership Quarterly		
Malaysian Journal of English Language Teaching Research		
Managerial Auditing Journal		
Medical Educational Journal of Iran		
Mindanao Culture		
Mindanao Islam Journal		
Mindanao Law Journal.		
National English Association of the US Journal		
New Natural Science Standards		
Nigeria Journal		
Nigeria Journal of Educational Psychology		
Nordic Journal of African Studies		
Peace Research Abstract Journal		
Personal Journal		
Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin (PSPB)		
Philippine Journal of Home Economics		
Quarterly Journal of Research and Planning in higher Education		
Region II Forum		
Research Paper Journal		
ROMANIAN Journal of Applied Experimental Psychology		

School Psychology Quarterly		
School Science and Mathematics		
Science and Children Journal		
Solicitor's Journal.		
Study Journal		
Teaching strategies Journal		
The American Journal of Family Therapy		
The American Psychologist		
The Elementary School Journal		
The High School Journal		
The International Teacher of English as a Second Language Journal		
The Journal of Physical Education		
The Journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics		
The Journal of the Society for Accelerate Learning and Teaching		
The Online Journal of Sport Psychology		
Tofel Quarterly		
Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry		
U.S. Bureau of Education Bulletin		
WOMAN'S Journal		
Working Papers in Demography		
Global Journal		
Math Forum: a paper presented to a meeting		
Turkish Online Journal of Distance Education (TOJDE)		
Journal of Family Issues		
National Educational Association of the US Journal		
Journal of Experimental Education		
Journal of Teacher Education		

APPENDIX C
LIST OF MOST CITED AUTHORS

Author Cited	Frequency	Rank
Isidro, Antonio E.	6	1
Bautista, Belen Causi		
Aguillar, Carmencita T.	3	2
Arellano, Renato A.		
Aquino, Prudencio A.		
Bandura, Albert		
Barcenas, Teresita B.		
Benitez, Dean Francisco		
Gough, Harrison, G.		
Kinsella, Kate		
Ramiro, Manuel Z. Jr.		
Rionda, Carolina S.A.		
Saber, Mamitua		
Savage, John F.& Jones Juan C.		
Serion, Josefina R.		
Villamin, Araceli M.		
Adaza, Emilia M.	2	3
Andrews, Benjamin R.		
Angel, Clarita S.		
Astin, Alexander W.		
Baradas, David		
Brown, Douglas M.		
Borg, Walter, Ascoine, Frank R.		
Buchan, Alexander		
Carpio, Edith B.		
Cesarone, Bernard		
Disoma, Esmail R.		
Dumarpa, Jaime		
Erland, Jacob K.		
Fadul, Joe		
Gacerdote, Guy		
Gonzales, D.		
Halai, Anjum		

Hermosa, Nemah		
Hesse, J.J. and Anderson, C.W.		
Kapunan, Roces K.		
Katims, David S.		
Labay, Casan D.		
Marsh, H. W.		
Mevarech, Zemira		
Montero, Angelica B.		
Napud, S., Parker, E.J.		
Noble, Ariel L.		
Oguz, Serin		
Roberts, Ralph C.		
Rogers, T.		
Rosenberger, Homer		
Sagay, Teresita		
Saino, Apolinario S.		
Salazar, Librada		
Spencer, E. and Steete, T.		
Stalling, Peter F.		
Wajnryb, Ruth		
Tupaz, Jose J.		
Whitcraft, Donald F.		
Wilson, Andrew N.		
Ying, Yu Shu		
Zimmerman, Boyd		
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Abdullah, Intuas M.		
Acraman, Madalin B.		
Adaza, Emilia M.		
Afable, Luz Chavaris		
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Aguilar, Delia		
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Alger, John N.		
Ali, M.H.		
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Alontaga, Jasper Vincent		
Amato, Paul R.		
Ancheta, Gloria D.		
Anderson, Clifford R.		
Anderson, Irving H. and Hughes, Bryon O.		
Anderson, Michelle J.		
Angel, Clarita S.		
Angeles, James Mouro		
Anghileri, Julia		
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Arcele, Adriano A.		
Arditti, Joseph A.		
Arellano, Renato A.		
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Asis, Roselaine P.		
Azikiwe, Uzoma		
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Ball, William R.		
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Diaz, Reverend J.		
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Dick Nickson		
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Distefan, Giovanna		

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Dr. Aytekin, I., and Fahme, D.		
Dr. Khashif- Ur-Rehman		
Dr. Rupert Maclean		
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Fadaei, Araqi G.		
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Johnson, John A.		
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Jonson, Samuel		
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Kart, J. ; Crossman, J.		
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Madale, Abdullah T.		
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Matthewson, James H.		
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Bigge, Morris L.		
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Msanjila, Y.P.		
Mullergan, E.		
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Nakhleh, M.B. and Michell, R.		
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Nasser Mansour		
Naungayan, E.C.		
Neire, Lemuel L.		
Nhundu, T.J.		
Nilo F. Palma		
Nonis, S.A. and Hudson, G.I.		
North, A.C., Hargreaves, D.J. and O'Neill, S.A		
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Pajo, Maria C.		
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Roxas, Victorio S.		
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Thomas, N.R.		
Thomas, W., Colligan MSW, & Higgins M.		
Thompson, Denise R.		
Thomsen, M.		

Thomson, Denise R. and Rheta N. R.		
Tira, Esther		
Togrol, A.Y. and Teli, K.		
Tragust, D.F.		
Tripp, L.O., & Moore, S.D.		
Tsiplakides, L. and Keramida, A.		
Tucker, Clara		
Tupaz, J.		
Umblas, Imelda		
Unruh, Glenys		
Urdington, A.		
Valentine, C.W.		
Valle, Nolina N.		
Van Den Bree, M.B.M., Whitmer, M.D., Pickworth, W.B		
Van Huevelen, A.		
Van, R.J., Meyer, D.E., and Lorenz, F.O.		
Vegee, J.R.		
Versaci, Russell		
Vilanueva, C.		
Villaflor, T. V.		
Villamin, A. M.		
Vogel, John		
Wang, X.		
Wardhaugh, R.		
Ware, Norma C.		
Wasylyk		
Waterson, N.		
Wei, S.		