

## Social Science Citation & Reference Formats

### Sample text:

The argument that race is a cultural category, as opposed to a ‘natural’ category, may perhaps best be evidenced by attending to the shifting history of the category race. Sanjek (1994:1), for example, suggests that it was not until the 15th century that race emerged as “all too real in its social ordering of perceptions and policies.” Since that time, the defining features and significances of “race” have shifted perceptibly. Analyzing the 19th century heyday of scientific racism, for example, Gould (1993) has argued that race was inscribed in – and simultaneously deduced from – a variety of ‘natural’ phenomena: according to Gould, Samuel Morton undertook “phrenological measurements” of skulls to evidence his claims about the “inferior quality of Indian intellect” (1993:104), while Morton’s predecessor, Serres, believed he had documented racial differences (apparently only among men) in “the distance between navel and penis” (91). More recently, in the debates that followed publication of *The Bell Curve* (Herrnstein and Murray 1994), claimed “ethnic differences” in IQ test scores became fodder for enlivened late 20th century arguments that “race” (note the slippage from ethnicity) is both a biological fault line within the human species and one which neatly lines up with racist social inequalities. In Herrnstein and Murray’s (1994) analysis, it is correlated with low IQ and, through that, with elevated school drop-out rates, crime, poverty, illegitimate birth, and bad parenting, as well as with “lack of civility” and “poor citizenship” (De Parle 1994:62; *see also* Murray and Herrnstein 1994, Gould 1994). Yet while race is not a ‘natural’ category, the salience of race as a cultural category is nonetheless profound: These [racial] categories had material weight in the lives of individuals and groups; racial identities were embodied in political practices of discrimination and law, and affected people’s access to education, forms of employment, political rights, and subjective experience. (Stepan and Gilman 1993:171)

### Bibliography:

De Parle, Jason. 1994. Daring Research or ‘Social Science Pornography’? *The New York Times Magazine* (October 9):48-53.

Gould, Stephen Jay. 1993 [1981]. American Polygeny and Craniometry Before Darwin: Blacks and Indians as Separate, Inferior Species. In *The ‘Racial’ Economy of Science*. Sandra Harding, ed. Pp. 161-169. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

———. 1994. Curveball. *The New Yorker* (November 28):139-149.

Herrnstein, Richard J. and Charles Murray. 1994. *The Bell Curve*. New York: Free Press.

Murray, Charles and Richard J. Herrnstein. 1994. Race, Genes and I.Q. – An Apologia. *The New Republic* (October 31):27-37.

Stepan, Nancy Leys and Sander L. Gilman. 1993. Appropriating the Idioms of Science. In *The ‘Racial’ Economy of Science*. Sandra Harding, ed. Pp. 170-193. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

Clarifications:

- titles of books, journals, magazines or newspapers should be italicized (as above) or underlined
- long quotes – of four or more text lines – should be indented and single-spaced (as in the sample above)

Addendum on Online Referencing:

Referencing an online source follows the same general structure as print citations (as above) in that one always needs to provide the following information, in order:

- the author (if there is one) or, if there is no author, the title of the article (e.g., “STD Rates Rise Among College Students”)
- the year of publication
- the publication’s title (unless there is no named author)
- the name of or a brief descriptive title for the webpage (e.g., Salon.com, Elliston Faculty Webpage, Centers for Disease Control webpage)
- the full URL
- the date you accessed the URL (this information goes in parentheses)

So, the usual reference for a web sources will be formatted as follows:

author. year of publication. title. URL title/description. URL address. date accessed.

And those with no authors will be formatted like this:

title. year of publication. URL title/description. URL address. date accessed.

Note that it is fairly common that an online source is actually a reprint of a regularly published source – this is especially the case with scholarly publications, journal articles, newspaper and magazine articles. In relation to ALL of these kinds of sources, you are responsible for providing the full original publication reference (as modeled above) to be followed by the URL and date you accessed it online. An example of how to cite such a reprint:

Weil, Elizabeth. 2006. What if it’s (Sort of) a Boy and (Sort of) a Girl? *The New York Times Magazine* (September 24). Accessed at [www.nytimes.com/2006/09/24/magazine/24intersexkids.html?th=&emc=th&pagewanted=all](http://www.nytimes.com/2006/09/24/magazine/24intersexkids.html?th=&emc=th&pagewanted=all) (access date, 9/29/06).