

Current Comments®

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The 1983 Articles Most Cited in the *SSCI*, 1983-1985. Part 1. Fifty-Three Papers Highlight Studies of Law, Nuclear Winter, and Eating Disorders

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The social sciences are a complex, diverse group of disciplines. In 1978 we published a series of essays on the *Social Sciences Citation Index® (SSCI®)*, discussing most-cited articles,¹ books,² and authors^{3,4} in the years 1969 to 1977. In a more recent essay, we provided detailed instructions on how to use the *SSCI*.⁵ However, we decided it was time to devote attention to putative *Citation Classics®* in the social and behavioral sciences.

There are inherent problems in doing so. The social sciences, like other fields such as astronomy, chemistry, and plant science, mainly have long lead times. In the course of this study, I was pleasantly surprised to find that, using only three years of citing data, we have been able to take a look at a single year, 1983, and come up with some interesting observations on the hot spots. Undoubtedly, artifacts such as publication date have biased this view. For example, a paper published in December 1982 may be just as interesting as one that appeared in January 1983, but our selection procedure would exclude the former. We could just as easily take 1982 or a combination of 1982 and 1983, but we decided to confine this study to papers published in 1983. The greater the period of science literature we cover, the less "current" our data become in one respect or another.

The Bibliography

In the accompanying Bibliography, we list the 1983 papers most cited in the *SSCI*, presented alphabetically by first author. In columns A-D of the Bibliography, we include

year-by-year breakdowns of the number of citations that each article has received for 1983-1985, as well as each paper's total citations in the *SSCI*. (To give some idea of the continuing influence of these papers, 1986 *SSCI* citations appear in parentheses.) Column E lists the number of citations that appear in both the *SSCI* and the *Science Citation Index® (SCI®)*. This column provides evidence of a connectedness between the social sciences and other areas of research. The behavioral sciences, for example, are increasingly important in medicine and are related to the prodigious growth in neuroscience generally. Brain research and behavior are indeed difficult to separate. Certain "behavioral" problems, like appetite disorders (which may indeed also be organic disorders), stand out in our list of most-cited works.

The Bibliography dramatizes the problems inherent in separating *SSCI* coverage from that of the *Arts & Humanities Citation Index™* and the *SCI*. The separation is never perfect but seems to satisfy the needs of the user group the *SSCI* serves. While the world output in the social sciences is lower than in the natural and physical sciences, it is nevertheless prodigious. We are also acutely aware of potential language bias in our coverage.

But in the final analysis we achieve our goal—to highlight a group of interesting papers that have caught the attention of the worldwide scholarly community. The average number of citations per paper in the Bibliography is 39.1. The most-cited article received 112 citations in the years 1983-1985, while the smallest number was 27 (three pa-

pers in this group received that number, giving us a total of 53 articles).

Forty-two of these 53 papers appear in the core of ISI® research fronts. These fronts, as I've explained, develop as authors cite certain papers and thereby indicate the connections to their own research.⁶ Papers that are frequently cited together, or co-cited, identify the shared features of current papers. In this way the citing authors themselves categorize papers into subject-related clusters of research. These co-citation groups help to identify research fronts.

Table 1 is a list of 1985 and 1986 SCI/SSCI research fronts that include at least two articles from the Bibliography in their cores. Many of these fronts pertain to topics covered in past essays. Several of the fronts, for example, deal with various affective disorders—a heterogeneous group of illnesses that include mood disorders that, as I've discussed, are generally referred to as "depression."⁷ Evidence of research activity in this area is provided by one front in particular, "Relationship of social support, stress, and other life events in studies of depression and anxiety" (#86-0124), which has 57 core and 1,390 citing documents—by far the largest front in the table.

Other research fronts in Table 1 deal with eating disorders, including bulimia and anorexia nervosa. The binge-purge syndrome known as bulimia, as I noted in my essay on anorexia, was previously considered a subcategory of anorectic behavior but is now recognized as a separate and distinct condition.⁸ Other research fronts in Table 1 concern various legal matters, including studies of constitutional interpretation and theories of civil rights and legal reform in different legal systems. There are also fronts dealing with the effects of nuclear war.

There are 177 unique authors in the Bibliography, with an average of 3.6 authors per paper. Table 2 provides the national locations of the institutional affiliations listed by the authors, representing seven countries. Table 3 lists the 25 journals that published these 53 papers. This table reflects the same predominance of psychiatry and psychology that we found in previous studies of the

SSCI. The top five journals listed, in fact, including *Archives of General Psychiatry*, the *American Journal of Psychiatry*, and the *British Journal of Psychiatry*, account for about 50 percent of the papers in the Bibliography.

Most-Cited Papers

Despite the dominance of psychology and psychiatry articles, the Bibliography represents considerable variety. Indeed, three of the articles listed are from the *Harvard Law Review*. One is by Roberto M. Unger, professor of law, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. His paper concerns the movement in legal philosophy and education known as critical legal studies. Unger himself is one of the main proponents of this leftist movement, which seeks to examine and redefine legal doctrine and the function of law in society. This paper, the most cited in the Bibliography, received over 110 citations between 1983 and 1985. In the words of one citing author, Peter Goodrich, Centre for Criminology and the Social and Philosophical Study of Law, University of Edinburgh, UK, "[critical legal studies],... the project of systematically examining legal discourse, as communication and as power, is now an important part of radical jurisprudence."⁹

Another highly cited article from the *Harvard Law Review* is by Mark V. Tushnet, professor of law, Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, DC. This paper deals with the interpretation of constitutional law. Tushnet discusses two leading theories of constitutional law: interpretivism, which is the notion that judges must interpret the Constitution in accordance with the intent of its framers; and neutral principles, which requires judges to decide cases on the basis of general principles that will be applied consistently in all similar cases. According to Tushnet, both interpretivism and neutral principles were produced by liberal political theory. He argues, however, that these two theories of constitutional law depend on suppositions that are actually inconsistent with the liberal standpoint.

Table 1: The 1985 and 1986 *SCI*[®]/*SSCI*[®] research fronts that include at least two of the 1983 most-cited *SSCI* papers as core documents. A=number of 1983 most-cited *SSCI* papers included in the core of each research front. B=total number of core documents. C=total number of 1985-1986 citing documents.

Number	Name	A	B	C
85-0758	ACTH and cortisol levels in, and dexamethasone suppression test for, patients with endogenous depression and other affective disorders	4	21	337
85-0798	Treatment, family characteristics, and other studies of anorexia nervosa, bulimia, and other eating disorders	5	31	348
85-1571	Theories of constitutional interpretation of first and other amendment rights of the individual and society	2	48	323
85-3757	Atmospheric, climatic, and smoke transport models showing nuclear winter as an effect of nuclear war	3	14	130
86-0096	Analysis and treatment of bulimia, anorexia nervosa, and other eating disorders	5	47	430
86-0124	Relationship of social support, stress, and other life events in studies of depression and anxiety	3	57	1,390
86-1272	Analyses of corporate ownership and governance, stock valuation, and control	2	39	305
86-1633	Dexamethasone suppression test and other tests of adrenal-cortical function in diagnosis of depression and other psychiatric disorders	2	17	437
86-2184	Theories of civil rights, legal reform, and alternative dispute resolution	2	41	340
86-2880	Benzodiazepines and other drug treatments for panic and anxiety disorders	3	57	697
86-4427	Atmospheric, biological, and psychological effects of nuclear war	2	7	56

Tushnet's article was cited in over 70 publications between 1983 and 1985.

The third most-cited item from 1983 is a paper from *Science* by R.P. Turco, R & D Associates, Marina del Rey, California; O.B. Toon, T.P. Ackerman, and J.B. Pollack, NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California; and Carl Sagan, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. (Using the acronym of the authors' last names, and no doubt as a comment on its grim subject matter, some citing authors refer to this work as the "TTAPS" paper.) It discusses the "nuclear winter" that would result from the atmospheric and climatic effects of a nuclear war. Our data from the *SSCI* show that this paper was cited in over 70 publications between 1983 and 1985. It is one of seven papers (two of them from the Bibliography in this study) that are core to a 1986 research front, "Atmospheric, biological, and psychological effects of nuclear war" (#86-4427). One of the coauthors, Sagan, well known as an astronomer and science popularizer, appears three times in the Bibliography, once as sole author and twice as a coauthor. All three papers deal with the consequences of nuclear war.

In addition to its impact in the social sciences, the TTAPS paper has been highly cited in the *SCI*. In fact, it was featured in our 1985 study of the most-cited 1983 articles in the physical sciences.¹⁰

The fourth most-cited paper is "The validity of *DSM-III* borderline personality disorder," by Harrison G. Pope, Harvard Medical School, Boston, and McLean Hospital, Belmont, Massachusetts, and colleagues. In this study, the authors examined the diagnostic criteria for borderline personality disorder (BPD) as set forth in the third edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-III)*.¹¹ Thirty-three patients meeting the criteria were identified. The authors sought to examine whether patients with BPD display a distinguishing group of symptoms, or whether some patients also display symptoms characteristic of other disorders, such as schizophrenia, affective disorder, or antisocial personality disorder. Four raters evaluated the patients on various indices, including family history, treatment response, and long-term follow-up.

Results showed that BPD among the patients in the study showed little or no relationship to *DSM-III* schizophrenia. The authors also noted that BPD in the patients was distinguishable from borderline affective disorder, although many patients in the study displayed BPD and major affective disorder concomitantly. Lastly, they found that BPD could not be separated from histrionic and antisocial personality disorder. This paper was cited over 60 times between 1983 and 1985.

Table 2: National locations of the institutional affiliations listed by authors in the Bibliography, according to total appearances (column A). B=number of papers coauthored with researchers affiliated with institutions in other countries. C=national locations of institutions listed by coauthors.

Country	A	B	C
US	44	3	Canada, Sweden, Venezuela, UK
Massachusetts	14		
California	12		
New York	9		
Maryland	3		
Michigan	3		
Pennsylvania	3		
Illinois	2		
Iowa	2		
Texas	2		
Washington, DC	2		
Connecticut	1		
Florida	1		
Minnesota	1		
Missouri	1		
New Jersey	1		
New Mexico	1		
North Carolina	1		
North Dakota	1		
Oregon	1		
Tennessee	1		
Virginia	1		
Washington	1		
Wisconsin	1		
UK	5	1	US, Venezuela
Canada	4	1	US
FRG	1	0	
France	1	0	
Sweden	1	1	US
Venezuela	1	1	UK, US

Pope and two of his colleagues on this paper, James I. Hudson and Jeffrey M. Jonas, appear four times in the Bibliography; these three authors, in fact, share the highest number of bylines in this study. In addition to the paper on BPD, they collaborated, with Harvard Medical School colleagues Paul S. Laffer and Margo S. Hudson, and James C. Melby, University Hospital and Boston University School of Medicine, on "Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal-axis hyperactivity in bulimia." Pope, J.I. Hudson, and Jonas also collaborated, with colleague Deborah Yurgelun-Todd, on "Family history study of anorexia nervosa and bulimia." (The first author on these two papers is J.I. Hudson.) Their fourth collaboration in this Bibliography, "Bulimia treated with imipramine: a placebo-controlled, double-blind study,"

also with Yurgelun-Todd (Pope is listed as first author), is the fifth most-cited paper in this study.

In this paper, the authors studied the use of imipramine, an antidepressant, on patients suffering from bulimia. Twenty-two chronically bulimic patients took part in the study. Results demonstrated that the patients receiving imipramine showed marked decreases in binge eating, in the intensity of binges, and in preoccupation with food. Imipramine was also associated with a reduction in the patients' depressive symptoms. The results with imipramine were superior to those obtained with the placebo. The authors also noted that some of the patients responded to subsequent treatment with other antidepressant medications. These results, according to the authors, augment the growing evidence from various studies that bulimia may represent a form of affective disorder, a link that was noted in our discussion of anorexia nervosa.⁸

This paper was cited over 60 times between 1983 and 1985. Along with 4 other papers from this study, it is 1 of 47 core documents to another 1986 research front, "Analysis and treatment of bulimia, anorexia nervosa, and other eating disorders" (#86-0096). The incidence of bulimia among college students was recently investigated by David E. Schotte and Albert J. Stunkard, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, in a report published in *JAMA—Journal of the American Medical Association*. Their results indicate that clinically significant bulimia is not as widespread in colleges as was previously reported.¹²

Some readers may have noticed papers in the Bibliography that, at first glance, do not seem related to the social sciences. The TTAPS paper is one example, as is another article from *Science*, by F. Barré-Sinoussi, Department of Virology, Pasteur Institute, Paris, France, and colleagues, which discusses AIDS. How is it that papers like these, from the physical and life sciences, appear in a bibliography of social-sciences articles? The answer has to do with how we select items to be indexed in the *SSCI*. It also

reflects the overlap in coverage between the *SSCI* and ISI's other indexes. In Part 2 of this essay, I'll explain more about these matters.

Highly Cited Books by These Authors

Many of the authors in the Bibliography have written highly cited books in the social sciences. Economist Edward E. Leamer, University of California, Los Angeles, for example, author of "Let's take the con out of econometrics," is also a coauthor of the 1970 book *Quantitative International Economics*.¹³ This book has been cited approximately 160 times since publication.

Paul Ekman, Department of Psychiatry, University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco, is coauthor of "Autonomic nervous system activity distinguishes among emotions." He coauthored a 1975 book, *Unmasking the Face*,¹⁴ that has been cited over 270 times. The book is a guide to recognizing emotions from facial cues. Robert Rosenthal, Harvard, author of "Assessing the statistical and social importance of the effects of psychotherapy," is a coauthor of *Pygmalion in the Classroom*.¹⁵ This 1968 book on education has been cited in over 1,150 articles.

Major Areas of Research in the Social Sciences

In addition to identifying highly cited papers in this study, we wanted to show the most active areas of research in the social sciences in 1983. We did a similar study some years ago, based on data in the 1974 *SSCI*.¹⁶ In that essay we presented a citation-based map illustrating the most active clusters of research and showing the citation linkages between the various fields. Such maps, as noted previously, permit us to view the world of science at various levels.¹⁷ At the first level of this hierarchical clustering process, known as C1, we map clusters of co-cited papers. These groups of papers can themselves be clustered to create successively higher-level maps rep-

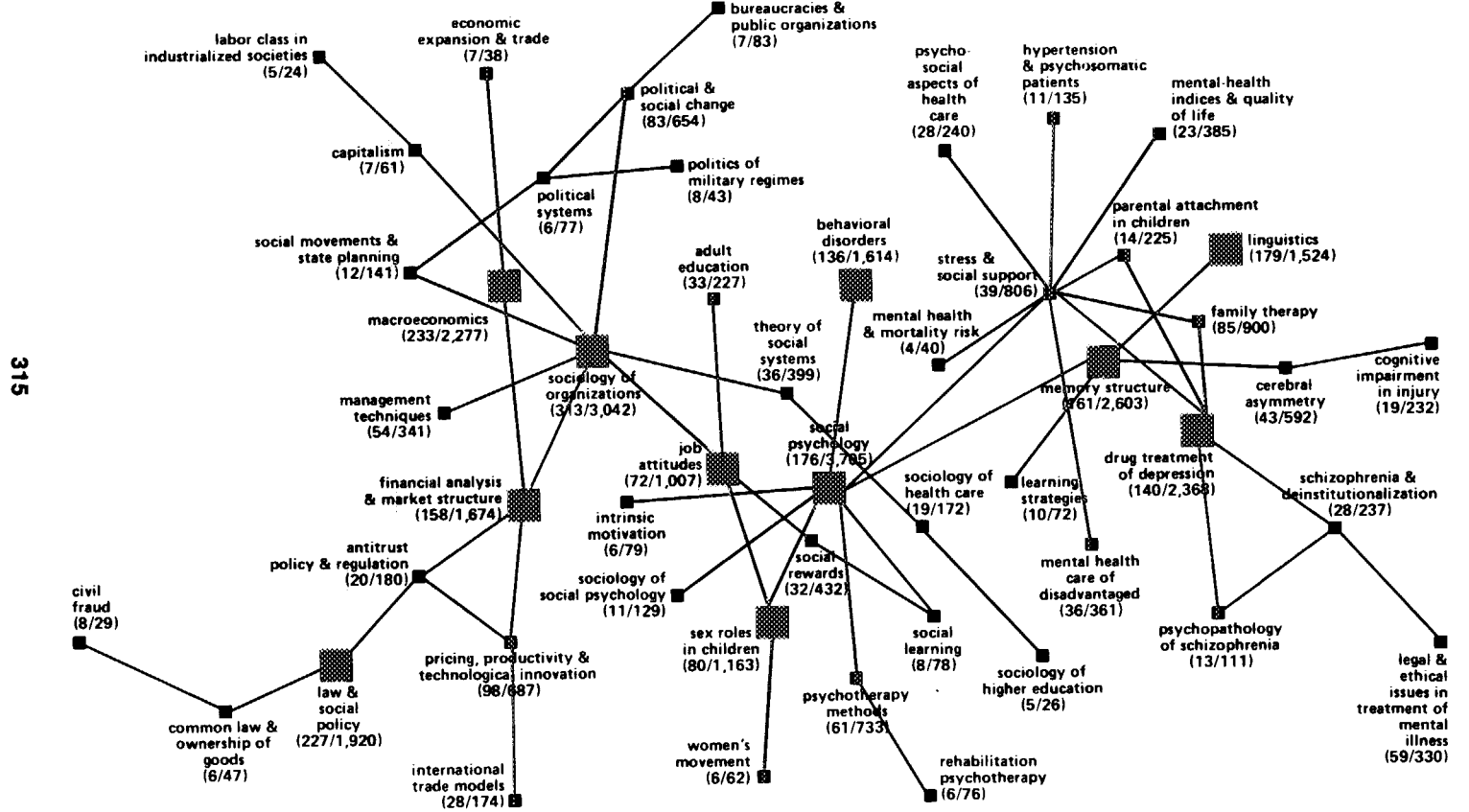
Table 3: The 25 journals that published the articles in the Bibliography. The numbers in parentheses are the impact factors for the journals. (The 1985 impact factor equals the number of 1985 citations received by the 1983-1984 articles in a journal divided by the number of articles published by the journal during the same period. The immediacy index is calculated by dividing the number of 1985 citations to a journal's 1985 articles by the total number of source items the journal published in 1985.) Data were taken from the 1985 *JCR*®.

Journal	Number of Papers	Immediacy Index
Arch. Gen. Psychiat. (7.4)	8	1.4
Amer. J. Psychiat. (3.5)	6	0.7
Science (10.9)	6	2.6
Amer. Psychol. (3.2)	3	0.7
Brit. J. Psychiat. (2.6)	3	0.7
Harvard Law Rev. (6.1)	3	1.9
Psychol. Bull. (3.7)	3	0.5
Int. J. Eating Disorder. (3.1)	2	0.4
JAMA—J. Am. Med. Assn. (4.2)	2	1.8
J. Finan. Econ. (4.4)	2	0.9
Amer. Econ. Rev. (1.9)	1	0.3
Amer. J. Epidemiol. (2.8)	1	0.8
Cognitive Psychol. (3.2)	1	0.4
Foreign Aff. (2.1)	1	0.7
J. Consult. Clin. Psychol. (2.0)	1	0.4
J. Econ. Lit. (4.3)	1	0.7
J. Exp. Psychol.—Gen. (2.5)	1	1.0
J. Exp. Psychol.—Learn. Mem. Cogn. (2.5)	1	0.6
J. Law Econ. (3.6)	1	0.9
J. Personal. Soc. Psychol. (2.2)	1	0.4
N. Engl. J. Med. (19.2)	1	4.2
Psychiat. Res. (2.4)	1	0.3
Psychol. Rev. (4.6)	1	0.9
Rev. Econ. Stud. (1.3)	1	0.3
UCLA Law Rev. (2.7)	1	1.2

resenting broader areas of research. In creating these higher-level maps, we move from the more specific to the more generic. At the highest level we have the "global" map of science, which demonstrates the citation links between various specialties or whole disciplines.

Figure 1 shows the major areas of research in the social sciences in 1983. Many of these include topics covered in this essay, such as law and social policy, mental-health indices and quality of life, and drug treatment of depression. Two of the largest areas, in terms of the number of published

Figure 1: Hierarchical cluster map showing the 1983 major research areas in the social sciences. Numbers in parentheses are the total number of core/citing documents for that research area.



(citing) articles, are social psychology and the sociology of organizations. Each of these areas includes more than 3,000 citing papers. At ISI we can select any one of these specialties and "zoom in" to the groups of core papers that helped to identify this large research front, or specialty.

Thus far we have presented the most-cited papers in the social sciences for 1983. When we undertook this study, however, we were aware of the heavy representation of psychology in the social sciences and therefore in the *SSCI*. Biochemistry dominates our life-sciences studies. Similarly, the larger literature of psychology dominates the social sciences. To overcome this, we modified our selection procedure to separate out a second group of highly cited 1983 papers in the

social sciences. Our aim was to achieve a broader representation of subject categories in the *SSCI*. In doing so we have come across many "smaller" fields that are nevertheless fascinating and cover a wide variety of topics. In Part 2 of this essay, we will present this second group.

The publicity regarding bulimia is an example of how the social and behavioral sciences can become topical "overnight." Nevertheless, it is sometimes difficult to convince legislators of the relevance of the social sciences until personal or societal crises develop.

* * * * *

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- , The 100 most-cited *SSCI* authors. 2. A catalog of their awards and academy memberships. *Ibid.* p. 675-85. (Reprinted from: *Current Contents* (45):5-15, 6 November 1978.)
- , How to use the *Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)*. *Ibid.*, 1985. Vol. 7, p. 202-12.
- , The most-cited 1984 life-sciences articles highlight AIDS research. *Current Contents* (49):3-17, 8 December 1986.
- , What do we know about depression? Part 1. Etiology. *Essays of an information scientist*. Philadelphia: ISI Press, 1983. Vol. 5, p. 100-7.
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A	B	C	D	Bibliographic Data	E
5	11	26	42	Akiskal H S. Dysthymic disorder: psychopathology of proposed chronic depressive subtypes. <i>Amer. J. Psychiat.</i> 140:11-20, 1983. 86-0426	28
1	13	17	31	Alba J W & Hasher L. Is memory schematic? <i>Psychol. Bull.</i> 93:203-31, 1983. (31) 86-0056	1
1	13	14	28	Baldessarini R J, Finklestein S & Arana G W. The predictive power of diagnostic tests and the effect of prevalence of illness. <i>Arch. Gen. Psychiat.</i> 40:569-73, 1983. (5)	25

A	B	C	D	Bibliographic Data	E
2	5	24	31	Barre-Sinoussi F, Chermann J C, Rey F, Nugeyre M T, Chamaret S, Gruest J, Dauguet C, Axler-Blin C, Vezinet-Brun F, Rouzoux C, Rozenbaum W & Montagnier L. Isolation of a T-lymphotropic retrovirus from a patient at risk for acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). <i>Science</i> 220:868-71, 1983. 85-1825, 86-0558	24
0	8	20	28	Beardslee W R, Bemporad J, Keller M B & Klerman G L. Children of parents with major affective disorder: a review. <i>Amer. J. Psychiat.</i> 140:825-32, 1983.	17
1	17	15	33	Benowitz N L, Hall S M, Herning R I, Jacob P, Jones R T & Osman A-L. Smokers of low-yield cigarettes do not consume less nicotine. <i>N. Engl. J. Med.</i> 309:139-42, 1983. 85-1267, 86-2288	27
2	13	18	33	Berger M, Pirke K-M, Doerr P, Krieg C & von Zerssen D. Influence of weight loss on the dexamethasone suppression test. <i>Arch. Gen. Psychiat.</i> 40:585-6, 1983.	28
0	11	33	44	Broadhead W E, Kaplan B H, James S A, Wagner E H, Schoenbach V J, Grimson R, Heyden S, Tibblin G & Gehlbach S H. The epidemiologic evidence for a relationship between social support and health. <i>Amer. J. Epidemiol.</i> 117:521-37, 1983. 85-1009, 86-0124	15
5	12	13	30	Buss D M & Craik K H. The act frequency approach to personality. <i>Psychol. Rev.</i> 90:105-26, 1983. 86-0646	11
2	9	26	37	Cooper P J & Fairburn C G. Binge-eating and self-induced vomiting in the community: a preliminary study. <i>Brit. J. Psychiat.</i> 142:139-44, 1983. 85-0798	23
3	21	26	50	Coppen A, Abou-Saleh M, Milhn P, Metcalfe M, Harwood J & Bailey J. Dexamethasone suppression test in depression and other psychiatric illness. <i>Brit. J. Psychiat.</i> 142:498-504, 1983. 85-0758, 86-1633	42
1	10	26	37	Coyle J T, Price D L & DeLong M R. Alzheimer's disease: a disorder of cortical cholinergic innervation. <i>Science</i> 219:1184-90, 1983. 85-0903, 86-0453	34
0	3	26	29	Coyne J C & Gotlib I H. The role of cognition in depression: a critical appraisal. <i>Psychol. Bull.</i> 94:472-505, 1983. 86-0124	6
4	10	14	28	Derogatis L R, Morrow G R, Fetting J, Penman D, Pisetsky S, Schmale A M, Henrichs M & Carnicke C L M. The prevalence of psychiatric disorders among cancer patients. <i>JAMA—J. Am. Med. Assn.</i> 249:751-7, 1983. 86-4793	22
3	11	13	27	Duda R O & Shortliffe E H. Expert systems research. <i>Science</i> 220:261-8, 1983. 85-1528, 86-1627	12
5	14	27	46	Edelstein C K, Roy-Byrne P, Fawzy F I & Dornfeld L. Effects of weight loss on the dexamethasone suppression test. <i>Amer. J. Psychiat.</i> 140:338-41, 1983. 85-0758	41
0	19	22	41	Ehrlich P R, Harte J, Harwell M A, Raven P H, Sagan C, Woodwell G M, Berry J, Ayensu E S, Ehrlich A H, Elsner T, Gould S J, Grover H D, Herrera R, May R M, Mayr E, McKay C P, Mooney H A, Myers N, Pimentel D & Teal J M. Long-term biological consequences of nuclear war. <i>Science</i> 222:1293-300, 1983. 85-3757, 86-4427	26
0	8	21	29	Ekman P, Levenson R W & Friesen W V. Autonomic nervous system activity distinguishes among emotions. <i>Science</i> 221:1208-10, 1983. 86-5175	10
2	12	13	27	Fama E F & Jensen M C. Separation of ownership and control. <i>J. Law Econ.</i> 26:301-25, 1983. 86-1272	0
1	15	21	37	Feighner J P, Aden G C, Fabre L F, Rickels K & Smith W T. Comparison of alprazolam, imipramine, and placebo in the treatment of depression. <i>JAMA—J. Am. Med. Assn.</i> 249:3057-64, 1983. 85-4223, 86-2880	31
0	11	24	35	Galanter M. Reading the landscape of disputes: what we know and don't know (and think we know) about our allegedly contentious and litigious society. <i>UCLA Law Rev.</i> 31:4-71, 1983. 85-2784, 86-2184	0
2	7	27	36	Garner D M, Olmstead M P & Polivy J. Development and validation of a multidimensional eating disorder inventory for anorexia nervosa and bulimia. <i>Int. J. Eating Disorder.</i> 2:15-34, 1983. 85-0798, 86-0096	17
5	11	12	28	Gazzaniga M S. Right hemisphere language following brain bisection: a 20-year perspective. <i>Amer. Psychol.</i> 38:525-37, 1983.	11
1	19	19	39	Greden J F, Gardner R, King D, Grunhaus L, Carroll B J & Kronfol Z. Dexamethasone suppression tests in antidepressant treatment of melancholia. <i>Arch. Gen. Psychiat.</i> 40:493-500, 1983. 85-0758, 86-1633	34
7	12	20	39	Gunderson J G, Slever L J & Spaulding E. The search for a schizotypic: crossing the border again. <i>Arch. Gen. Psychiat.</i> 40:15-22, 1983.	29
1	15	25	41	Gwirtsman H E, Roy-Byrne P, Yager J & Gerner R H. Neuroendocrine abnormalities in bulimia. <i>Amer. J. Psychiat.</i> 140:559-63, 1983. 86-0096	30
4	7	17	28	Hart O D. Optimal labour contracts under asymmetric information: an introduction. <i>Rev. Econ. Stud.</i> 50:3-35, 1983. 85-1436, 86-1243	0

A	B	C	D	Bibliographic Data	E
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