

Current Comments

The 100 Most-Cited *SSCI* Authors. 2. A Catalog of Their Awards and Academy Memberships.

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Following up on our recent study of most-cited social scientists, I want to catalog the awards and other forms of recognition these authors have received.¹ In this way, we can once again illustrate the impact made by *most* highly-cited authors as reflected in positive peer judgments.

I have already discussed in some detail how the individuals listed became eligible.² Out of the thousands cited, these 100 authors were cited 1500 or more times, 1969-1977. The data were extracted from the *Social Sciences Citation Index™ (SSCI™)* for that period. It is quite possible that some of these authors, especially in experimental psychology and statistics, might have even higher counts were we to include data from the *Science Citation Index®*.

In Figure 1 the authors are listed by discipline. Psychology has been further sub-divided into well-known specialties because of its size. Next to each name we have indicated the number of citations the author received, memberships in national academies, and awards or prizes, if any.

To gather the data, we examined several biographical directories.

Who's Who in America, *World Who's Who in Science*, and *American Men and Women of Science* were our primary sources. Unfortunately, the most recent editions of these last two directories are somewhat out of date. So we wrote to all the living authors, most of whom sent a current list of their awards.

Since we were interested in listing only honors received for research in the social sciences, we deleted all those given for other achievements such as public service awards. In fact, we limited this analysis to 14 national or other significant awards. These awards are sufficient to provide a good *indication* of the recognition these authors have received. A key which follows Figure 1 gives the full name of the award, the organization that presents it, and its purpose.

In our recent study of most-cited authors in the "hard" sciences, we showed that most of those authors had received significant awards or prizes.² The social sciences, however, are relatively young. There are fewer prestigious awards given to social scientists than to researchers in the "hard" sciences. Furthermore, most social sciences

1969-1977, honorific academy memberships, awards and honors. A key to full names of academies and awards follows the figure. The honors shown do represent a complete list of awards won by each author. They are meant to an indication of the recognition these authors have received.

Name	Total Citations		Awards
	1969-1977	National Academies	
PSYCHOLOGY			
<u>Social Psychology & Motivation Theory</u>			
Bandura A	5,050		Guggenheim/72
Berkowitz L	1,992		CASBS/70-1
Brown R	2,158	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; NAS	Guggenheim/65; DSC/APA/71; Hall/
Deutsch M	2,019		
Festinger L	2,888	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; NAS	DSC/APA/59
Jones EE	1,564		CASBS/63-4; DSC/ AP
McClelland DC	1,960	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.	Guggenheim/58
Rokeach M	2,370		CASBS/61-2
Rosenthal R	2,466		Guggenheim/73
Schachter S	1,703	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.	Guggenheim/67; DSC/APA/69
<u>Behavioral Theory (Operant & Classical)</u>			
Anderson NH	2,139		
Berlyne DE	2,186		CASBS/56-7
Broadbent DE	1,810	NAS; RS/London	DSC/APA/75
Eysenck HJ	5,370		
Posner MI	1,523		
Skinner BF	3,672	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Am. Phil. Soc.; NAS	Guggenheim/42, DSC/APA/58; NIH/ NMS/68
Underwood BJ	2,156	NAS	Warren/64; DSC/APA
Wolpe J	2,617		CASBS/56-7
<u>Cognitive Psychology</u>			
Brainer JS	2,692	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; NA Educ.	Guggenheim/55; DSC/APA/62
Miller GA	2,843	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Am. Phil. Soc.; NAS	CASBS/58-9; DSC/AP
Nelsoer U	1,594	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.	CASBS/73-4
Osgood CE	3,412	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; NAS	Guggenheim/55, 72; DSC/APA/60; CASI
Palvio A	2,363	Canada	
Postman L	1,523	NAS	
Tulving E	2,018		CASBS/72-3
<u>Developmental & Child Psychology</u>			
Bowlby J	1,602		Hall/74
Erikson EH	2,566	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; NA Educ.	

Developmental & Child Psychology (continued)

Freud A	1,864	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; NA Educ.	
Kagan J	2,444	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.	
Kohlberg L	1,924		CASBS/61-2
Piaget J	7,572	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Belgium; NA Educ.; NAS	DSC/APA/69
Rutter M	1,821	RS/Med (London)	

Personality

Allport GW	1,766		DSC/APA/64
Byrne D	2,614		
Cattell RB	4,282		
Maslow AH	1,954		
Mischel W	1,759		
Rogers CR	2,128	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.	DSC/APA/56

Clinical Psychology

Carkhuff RR	1,563		
Cohen J	2,184	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.	
Gough HG	1,642		Guggenheim/65
Lewin K	1,793		
Rotter JB	2,615		

Educational Psychology

Cronbach LJ	2,748	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Am. Phil. Soc.; NA Educ.; NAS	CASBS/63-4; Guggenheim/71; DSC/APA/73
Jensen AR	2,177		Guggenheim/64; CASBS/66-7
Thorndike EL	1,787	Am. Phil. Soc.; NAS	

Neuro-Psychology

Hebb DO	1,516	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Canada; RS/London	Warren/58; DSC/APA/61
Miller NE	1,606	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Am. Phil. Soc.; NAS	Warren/54; DSC/APA/59; NMS/64
Stevens SS	2,252	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Am. Phil. Soc.; NAS	Warren/43; DSC/APA/60

Psychoanalytic Theory

Freud S	12,319	RS/London	
Jung CG	1,720	RS/Med (London)	

PSYCHOLOGY (continued)**Organizational & Management Psychology**

Campbell DT	3,337	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; NAS	CASBS/65-6; DSC/APA.
Simon HA	2,160	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Am. Phil. Soc.; NAS	DSC/APA/69; Nobel/E/

Genetic Psychology

Witkin HA	2,147		Guggenheim/63
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Mathematical Psychology

Rapoport A	1,580	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.	CASBS/54-5
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STATISTICS & PSYCHOMETRICS

Anderson TW	1,591	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; NAS	Guggenheim/46
Box GEP	1,832	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.	Guy-Silver/64
Edwards AL	2,389		Guggenheim/59
Fisher RA	1,605	Am. Phil. Soc.; India; NAS; RS/London	Guy-Gold/46
Goodman LA	1,704	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Am. Phil. Soc.; NAS	Guggenheim/59; Stouffe
Gullford JP	3,413	NAS	DSC/APA/64
Kendall MG	1,863		Guy-Silver/45; Guy-Gol
Rao CR	1,639	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; India; RS/London	Guy-Silver/65
Shepard RN	1,582	NAS	Guggenheim/71; DSC/APA/76
Siegel S	4,038		
Wechsler D	1,788		
Winer BJ	5,233		

SOCIOLOGY

Argyris C	1,674		
Becker HS	1,588		
Blalock HM	2,188	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; NAS	Stouffer/73
Blau PM	2,134	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.	CASBS/62-3; Sorokin/66
Campbell A	1,808	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.	DSC/APA/74
Coleman JS	2,963	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Am. Phil. Soc.; NA Educ.; NAS	CASBS/55-6; Guggenheim/66; Stouffer/75
Duncan OD	2,238	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Am. Phil. Soc.; NAS	Sorokin/68; Stouffer/74,
Durkheim E	2,337		
Etzioni AW	2,018	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.	CASBS/65-6; Guggenheim/68
Goffman E	3,473	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.	MacIver/61
Habermas J	1,542		
Hollingshead AB	1,831		MacIver/59

Lipset SM	2,923	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; NA Educ.; NAS	MacIver/62; Guggenheim/71
Merton RK	3,030	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Am. Phil. Soc.; NA Educ.; NAS Sweden	Guggenheim/62; NIH/64
Parsons T	5,600	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Am. Phil. Soc.	CASBS/57-8; Guggenheim/66

ECONOMICS & ECONOMETRICS

Arrow KJ	3,013	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Am. Phil. Soc.; NAS	CASBS/56-7; Clark/56; Nobel/E/72; Guggenheim/72
Baumol WJ	1,744	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Am. Phil. Soc.	Guggenheim/56
Friedman M	3,879	Am. Phil. Soc.; NAS	Clark/51; Nobel/E/76
Galbraith JK	1,612	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Belgium	Guggenheim/55
Johnson HG	1,923	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Canada	
Marx K	6,807		
Myrdal G	1,885	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Hungary; Sweden	Nobel/E/74
Samuelson PA	3,431	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Am. Phil. Soc.; NAS	Clark/47; Guggenheim/48 Nobel/E/70
Theil H	1,739	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.	
Tobin J	1,569	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Am. Phil. Soc.; NAS	Clark/55
Weber M	3,627		

HISTORY OF SCIENCE & PHILOSOPHY

Dewey J	2,042	Am. Phil. Soc.; NAS	
Kuhn TS	1,765	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.	Guggenheim/54; CASBS/58-9
Popper KR	1,543	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Belgium; France; New Zealand RS/London	

ANTHROPOLOGY

Lévi-Strauss C	2,270	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; Am. Phil. Soc.; France; NAS; Norway; Netherlands	Viking/66
Mead M	1,588	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; NA Educ.; NAS	Viking/57

LINGUISTICS

Chomsky N	4,584	Am. Acad. Arts/Sci.; NAS	Guggenheim/71
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POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

Lenin VI	2,219		
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Academies

Memberships in national academies of sciences are indicated by country abbreviations
 Exceptions:

Am. Acad. Arts/Sci. = American Academy of Arts and Sciences

NA Educ. = National Academy of Education (United States)

NAS = National Academy of Sciences (United States)

RS = Royal Society

Am. Phil. Soc. = American Philosophical Society

Awards and Prizes

- CASBS* = Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences—provides 5 postdoctoral fellowships annually to scientists and scholars in the behavioral science fields.
- Clark* = J.B. Clark Medal—given by the American Economic Association—for an American economist under the age of 40 for significant contribution to economic thought.
- DSC/APA* = Distinguished Scientific Contribution—given by the American Psychological Association—for distinguished theoretical or empirical contributions to scientific psychology.
- Guggenheim* = Guggenheim Fellowship—given by John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation—grants to foster research and provide for the cause of better international understanding.
- Guy* = Guy Medals (gold, silver and bronze)—given by the Royal Statistical Society (London)—for outstanding contributions to the field of statistics.
- Hall* = G. Stanley Hall Award—given by Division 7 of the American Psychological Association—for distinguished contributions to developmental psychology.
- Maclver* = Maclver Award—given by the American Sociological Association—for an outstanding publication in sociology. Discontinued in 1968.
- NIH* = National Institutes of Health Lectureship—granted by NIH—for recognition of outstanding scientific accomplishment.
- NMS* = National Medal of Science—given by the National Science Foundation—for recognition of outstanding contributions in the physical, biological, mathematical, and engineering sciences. Individuals are nominated by NMS Committee and then selected by the President of the US.
- Nobel/E* = Nobel Prize in Economics—given by the Nobel Foundation and presented by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences—for contributions to the field of economic science.
- Stouffer* = S.A. Stouffer award—given by the American Sociological Association—for a work or series of works published during the past five years, advancing the methodology of sociological research.
- Sorokin* = Sorokin Award—given by the American Sociological Association—for a publication (theoretical essay or empirical report, book, or article) during the two preceding years which makes an outstanding contribution to the progress of sociology.
- Viking* = Viking Fund Medal—given by the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research—for outstanding achievement in the science of man.
- Warren* = Howard Crosby Warren Medal—given by the Society of Experimental Psychologists—for recognition of outstanding research contributions in experimental psychology.

awards have been instituted relatively recently, while some science awards have a long history. For instance, the most prestigious award in science, the Nobel Prize, has been given for over 75 years to researchers in chemistry, physics, and medicine or physiology. Until less than ten years ago no social scientists were recognized by a Nobel Prize. However, in 1969 the committee began granting prizes in economics. Five authors on our list — G. Myrdal, M. Friedman, K.J. Arrow, P. Samuelson, and H.A. Simon — have won Nobels in economics. The Swedish Academy of Sciences announced that H.A. Simon had received the 1978 economics prize just as we were going to press. Simon, a professor of computer science and psychology at Carnegie-Mellon University (Pittsburgh), was cited "for his pioneering research into the decision-making process within economic organizations."

Even though most social sciences awards are relatively new, 65 authors on the list have received at least one. Seven authors on the list did their work in the nineteenth century or in the first three decades of this century. This was long before the inception of most social sciences awards. One could say that people like Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, Karl Marx, V. I. Lenin, and John Dewey have achieved far greater recognition than any award could bestow. How one would quantify this statement is another matter. Perhaps one ought to count the number of biographies written

about them. Or should we count the number of copies of their works sold?

In the specialties of personality and clinical psychology, very few of the authors listed have won awards, or are members of academies. An informal survey of psychologists revealed a possible reason for this. One of the most-cited authors noted that the awards that are around have only been established within the last 15 years, and are given sparingly. Few awards exist for young social scientists in these fields, he added.

Sixty-three authors on the list are members of national academies. Almost half, 49, are members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Founded in 1780, the Academy honors both US and non-US citizens for their accomplishments in the mathematical and physical sciences, biological sciences, social arts and sciences, and the humanities. There are currently more than 3,000 members, about 800 of them in the social sciences.

Thirty-three authors are members of the US National Academy of Sciences (NAS), which currently has 1468 members. Of these, only 139 are in the social sciences. It will be interesting to see how far we will have to extend our list to include most of the social scientists already in NAS.

Several authors on the list are members of one or more foreign academies of science. Three belong to the Royal Academy of Belgium. The national academies of Sweden and India are each represented by two members. The academies of

Zealand, and Norway are each represented by one. Six authors are members of the Royal Society of London. Three more belong to the Royal Society of Canada. Two of those on the list, M. Rutter and C.J. Jung, are members of the UK's Royal Society of Medicine. C. Levi-Strauss is a member of the Academie Francaise; Sir Karl Popper is a corresponding member of the Institut de France.

Nine authors are members of the US National Academy of Education, founded in 1965 to parallel "in general purposes, programmes and prestige of the National Academy of Sciences." Most of the members are from the behavioral sciences, the humanities, or education. The Academy currently has 76 members.

Of those who are members of national academies, 26 belong to a single academy, 24 to two, and eight to three. J. Piaget and R. K. Merton list memberships in four national academies. K. R. Popper and C. Levi-Strauss have memberships in five. The five Nobelists in economics each belong to at least one national academy.

Although it is not, strictly speaking, a national academy, we have also included the American Philosophical Society on our list. Twenty social scientists on our list have attained membership in the Society, which was founded in 1767 by Benjamin Franklin. The Society elects outstanding contributors to the social sciences, the hard sciences, and the humanities. Membership is limited to 500 US and 100

foreign scientists. The members are listed who are members of the American Philosophical Society a members of at least one national academy. Fifteen are members two academies.

Seventy-nine authors on the list have been recognized with either academy memberships or prizes. It is interesting that a little over 20% of the high-impact authors on our list have not been formally recognized.

In similar compilations we have usually indicated each author's most-cited publication. However, the most-cited works for 66 of the authors appeared recently on the lists of most-cited social science books and articles.^{3,4} So we have simply provided in Figure 2, which follows this essay, a list of the most cited publications for authors not represented on these lists.

The publications in Figure 2 were highly-cited, but not enough to qualify among the most-cited books or articles. Thus, the authors involved amassed large numbers of citations for several works.

Of particular interest is the most cited publication of V. I. Lenin. Lenin's works have been published in many editions and languages and are thus cited under different titles. Unifying English, Russian, and German citations to the same work was therefore a time-consuming problem. We finally determined that volume 29 of his complete works, containing speeches, essays, and reports, March to August 1917, was his single most-cited publication. This volume was probably most-cited because it covers the

period immediately following Lenin's founding of the Third International. The volume includes several essays on the Third International as well as reports and speeches given at the Eighth Congress of the Russian Communist Party and Lenin's lecture on "The State" which delineates the Marxist-Leninist doctrines of the origin and nature of the state.

This essay concludes our first series of studies based on the *SSCI* data base. As I have said before, we hope to publish additional studies of the individual disciplines within the social sciences. We also plan to produce lists that take into account secondary authorships. While multiple authorship is generally not as significant in the social sciences as in the hard sciences, there are some specialties where it may be important.

To obtain the names of co-authors we would have to search our *SSCI Source Index* tapes which

contain the names of all authors of articles indexed by the *SSCI*. We would use these tapes in combination with citation data tapes to compile "all-author" counts for the source articles indexed by *SSCI* from 1969 to 1977.

These new data would differ in several ways from the data we have already presented. They would give citation counts for only those authors who published since 1969 in journals covered by *SSCI*. Since monographs are extremely important in the social sciences, a study based only on citations to journal articles would produce results vastly different from those of the current study. And by limiting the study's chronological scope to articles published after 1968 we would eliminate a large number of classical authors. On the other hand, an "all-author" study would recognize the work of contemporary contributors to the social sciences.

REFERENCES

1. **Garfield E.** The 100 most cited *SSCI* authors, 1969-1977. 1. How the name were selected. *Current Contents* (38):5-11, 18 September 1978.
2., The 300 most-cited authors, 1961-1976 including co-authors. 2. The relationship between citedness, awards and academy memberships. *Current Contents* (35):5-30, 28 August 1978.
3., The 100 articles most cited by social scientists, 1969-1977. *Current Contents* (32):5-14, 7 August 1978.
4., The 100 books most cited by social scientists, 1969-1977. *Current Contents* (37):5-16, 11 September 1978.

Figure 2: The most-cited publications of those most-cited authors who did not have a publication on the most-cited books or articles list. Bibliographic data are for current editions of books. Dates in parentheses are the years of first publication.

Total Citations	Bibliographic Data
397	Allport G W. <i>The nature of prejudice.</i> Cambridge, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1954. 537 p.
249	Argyris C. <i>Integrating the individual and the organization.</i> New York: Wiley, 1964. 330 p.
176	Baumol W J. <i>Business behavior: value and growth.</i> New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1967 (1959). 159 p.
258	Berkowitz L. <i>Aggression: a social psychological analysis.</i> New York: McGraw Hill, 1962. 361 p.
394	Box G E P & Jenkins G M. <i>Time series analysis, forecasting and control.</i> San Francisco: Holden-Day, 1976 (1970). 575 p.
336	Cattell R B, Eber H W & Tatsuoka M M. <i>Handbook for the sixteen personality factor questionnaire (16PF) in clinical, educational, industrial, and research psychology, for use with all forms of the test.</i> Champaign, IL: Institute for Personality and Ability Testing, 1970. 388 p.
132	Deutsch M & Gerard H B. A study of normative and informational social influences upon individual judgment. <i>J. Abnorm. Psychol.</i> 51:629-36, 1955.
247	Dewey J. <i>Democracy and education: an introduction to the philosophy of education.</i> New York: Free Press, 1966 (1916). 378 p.
389	Durkheim E. <i>Suicide: a study in sociology. (Le Suicide.)</i> New York: Free Press, 1951 (1897). 405 p.
354	Etzioni A W. <i>A comparative analysis of complex organizations, on power, involvements, and their correlates.</i> New York: Free Press, 1975 (1961). 366 p.
354	Eysenck H J & Eysenck S B G. <i>Manual of the Eysenck personality inventory.</i> London: University of London Press, 1964. 24 p.
288	Fisher R A. <i>Statistical methods for research workers.</i> New York: Hafner, 1973 (1925). 362 p.
384	Freud A. <i>The ego and the mechanisms of defense.</i> New York: International University Press, 1967 (1937). 191 p.
297	Friedman M. <i>A theory of the consumption function.</i> New York: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1957. 243 p. Princeton University Press.
310	Gough H G. (California University, Institute of Personality Assessment and Research.) <i>Adjective check list analyses of a number of selected psychometric and assessment variables.</i> Maxwell A F B, AL: Officer Education Research Laboratory, Air Force Personnel and Training Research Center, Air Force Personnel and Development Command, 1955. 95 p.
247	Habermas J. <i>Knowledge and human interests. (Erkenntnis und Interesse.)</i> Boston: Beacon Press, 1971 (1968). 356 p.
119	Johnson H G. <i>International trade and economic growth: studies in pure theory.</i> Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1958. 204 p.
241	Jones E E & Davis K E. From acts to dispositions. The attribution process in person perception. <i>Adv. Exp. Soc. Psychol.</i> 2:219-66, 1965.
145	Jung C G. <i>Psychological types (Psychologische Typen.)</i> Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1976 (1921). 617 p.
212	Kagan J & Moss H A. <i>Birth to maturity: a study in psychological development.</i> New York: Wiley, 1962. 381 p.

**Total
Citations Bibliographic Data**

- 310 **Kohlberg L.** Stage and sequence: the cognitive-developmental approach to socialization. (Goslin D A, ed.) *Handbook of socialization theory and research*. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1969, p. 347-480.
- 109 **Lenin V I.** *Polnoe Sobranie Sochinenii (Complete works)*. Vol. 29 (March 1919 - August 1919). Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1974 (1941). 599 p.
- 322 **Levi-Strauss C.** *Structural anthropology (Anthropologie structurale.)* New York: Basic Books, 1963 (1958). 410 p.
- 299 **Lewin K.** *Field theory in social science; selected thematical papers*. Westport: Greenwood, 1975 (1951). 346 p.
- 129 **Mead M.** *Culture and commitment*. New York: Natural History, 1970. 91 p.
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- 432 **Simon H A.** *Administrative behavior: a study of decision making processes in administrative organization*. New York: Free Press, 1976 (1945). 259 p.
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- 153 **Tobin J.** Liquidity preference as behavior towards risk. *Rev. Econ. Stud.* 25:65-86, 1958.
- 410 **Underwood B J & Schulz R W.** *Meaningfulness and verbal learning*. Chicago: Lippincott, 1960. 430 p.