### LIBRARY TUTORIAL

# Evaluating an Article from a Peer-Revised Journal as an Acceptable Source for Dr. Gloria Gadsden's Course Assignments

Dr. Gadsden has a list of criteria for what makes a sources acceptable on the "Acceptable & Unacceptable Sources for Papers and Presentations" document. This document states that acceptable sources include articles from academic *social science peer-reviewed journals*" and that "social science disciplines, for Gadsden's courses, include: sociology, criminal justice (permission needed), anthropology, communication studies, criminology, cultural studies, economics, human geography, political science and social psychology. Not law reviews, law journals, social work journals, medical journals and psychology/psychiatry journals."

This guide from Highlands University Libraries will provide more guidance on how to determine if an article is an acceptable source for course projects. Searching for articles within subject specific databases such as SocINDEX and Criminal Justice Abstracts will bring up articles from acceptable social science journals and not acceptable journals from fields such as social work and law.

## Evaluation Method 1: Determine if the journal in which the article appears is a social science journal as defined for Dr. Gadsden's course.

You can often determine if an academic journal is from an acceptable discipline from the journal title, but when you need more information about the journal you can find it through the library databases and the journal's website.

## Journal Information from a Library Database

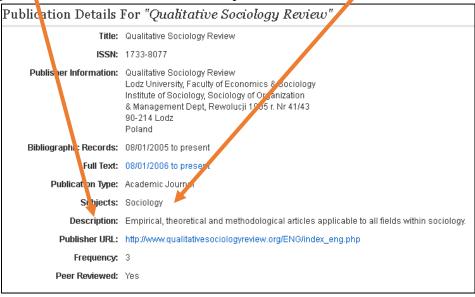
Below is a record for a journal article from the SocINDEX with Full Text database. To get more information about the journal, click on the article title to bring up the Detailed Record.



Next click on the hyperlinked journal title in the **Source:** field to bring up more information about the journal.



The **Publication Details** for the journal will state the **Subjects** of the journal and give a **Description**. Both of these fields will give you more information about whether or not the journal is from a social science discipline.



### Journal Information from the Journal or Publisher Website

Journal and publisher websites can also provide you with information about whether or not a journal is from a social science discipline. On a journal webpage look for a section titled "Aims & Scope," "About This Journal," or "Description" for this information. Some journals include articles from multiple disciplines including social science disciplines and non-social science disciplines.



For example, the *Journal for the* Theory of Social Behavior description states, "any discipline or approach that contributes to the Journal's aim is welcome. Disciplines frequently represented include psychology, sociology, philosophy, communication studies, and anthropology." Therefore articles from this journal come from social science perspectives and nonsocial science perspectives. In order to determine if an article from this iournal will come from a social science perspective you can look at author information. See Method 2 for how to find author information.

Method 2: If journal information is inconclusive as to whether or not an article is from a social science perspective, you can also use author(s) information to determine if an article is an acceptable source or not. Author information will tell you if the researcher is from a social science discipline.

You can gather information about the author(s) and his or her discipline from the article itself. Below is a citation for an article where it is unclear from the journal title, *Deviant Behavior*, if it is a social science peer-reviewed journal or not.

Adams, J. (2012). Cleaning Up the Dirty Work: Professionalization and the Management of Stigma in the Cosmetic Surgery and Tattoo Industries. *Deviant Behavior*, 33(3), 149-167. doi:10.1080/01639625.2010.548297

Deviant Behavior, 33: 149-167, 2012 Copyright () Tuylor & Francis Group, LLC 155N: 0163-9625 print/1521-0456 online DOI: 10.1080/01639625.2010.548297



Cleaning Up the Dirty Work: Professionalization and the Management of Stigma in the Cosmetic Surgery and Tattoo Industries

#### Josh Adams

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This article considers the similarities between the cosmetic surgery and tattoo industries, focusing on how each has transitioned from a disreputable and deviant industy to achieve varying degrees of mainstream acceptance and success. Specifically, each influstry is conceptualized as engaging in "dirty work" requiring practitioners to actively efframe and legitimate their respective industry. Using Event Structure Analysis, I model and compare the development of each industry based on linear historical narratives. The resulting models illustrate the importance of events within each narrative along with their relationship to each other. Findings suggest that the creation of industry-wide professional organizations is integral to changing public perception of a given industry. Furthermore, findings show that the more hierarchical structure of the cosmetic surgery industry, as well as its integration into the medical industry, have helped it to firtive in a manner that contrasts sharply with the more disorganized structure of the thorough the more disorganized structure of the thorough the more disorganized structure of the through the more disorganized structure of the structure industry.

Throughout the past two decades, there has been dramatic growth in industries devoted to the improvement, augmentation, and transformation of the body. Shifting cultural norms, advances

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body industries, the changes in recent body practices.

Fredonia, NY 14063, USA. E-mail: Adamsj@fredonia.edu body practices.

Historically, the appearance of the body has often been used as a proxy for discerning the inward character of the individual. For example, before treatment was widely available, the syphilitic nose, sunken and flat, stigmatized its bearer as one why was immoral and diseased (Gilman 1999). With the advent of effective cosmetic surgery these noses could be repaired, although the practice of repair subjected surgeons and the industry as a whole, to a certain level of disrepute as they were complicit in concealing the physical signs of corruption (Gilman 1999; Haiken 1997). Notions of the body as an indicator of character have acted as prohibitions to tattooing as well. DeMello (2000) suggests that objections to tattooing have been situated in

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In this example article, you can tell by the correspondence information at the bottom of the page that the author is with the Department of Sociology at SUNY Fredonia. The university's webpage confirms that the author is an assistant professor of sociology.

This information typically appears at the bottom of the first page of an article or immediately before or after the references at the end of the article.