

SCIENCE, KNOWLEDGE *and* TECHNOLOGY

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1995 SKAT ELECTION RESULTS

This year the terms of four of our officers end: Chair, (replaced by the current Chair-elect), Secretary/Treasurer, and two Council members. Our Nominations Committee, chaired by Adele Clarke, gave us a strong set of candidates, and she reports that although the voting turnout was high, several positions were won by narrow margins. Those elected were:

Chair-elect-----Peter Whalley

Secretary/Treasurer-----Anne Figert

Council member-----Elaine Draper

Council member-----Stephen Hilgartner

Congratulations to the winners and thanks to all who participated. The terms of the new officers begin at the end of the ASA meetings in Washington, D.C. At that time our current Chair-elect, Karin Knorr-Cetina, will become the new Chair of our section and Peter Whalley will become the new Chair-elect. Peter's chief responsibility during the two years before he becomes Chair will be to organize the SKAT sessions at the ASA meetings in Chicago and Toronto.

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SKAT ASA MEETINGS SCHEDULE

This year's ASA meetings will be held in Washington, D.C., August 19-23 in the Washington Hilton and Towers. The SKAT section day is Tuesday, Aug. 22. On that day we will have three regular sessions, a roundtable session, our annual business meeting, and a reception (featuring free food, no-host bar, announcement of this year's SKAT award winners, and a book raffle—see below). Here is a schedule of the day's activities:

8:30 - 9:30 Roundtable Session

Organizer: Monica J. Casper,
U. C. San Francisco

1. **The Commodification of Safer Sex: Latex and the Production of Knowledge.**
Jean Moore, U. C. San Francisco
2. **"Good Science" and the Changing Criteria for Scientific Misconduct.**
Ullica Segerstrale, Illinois Inst. of Tech.
3. **Scientists' Dilemmas in the Third World: Building Community vs. Brain Drain.**
Ana Rodriguez-Gusta U. Notre Dame
Timothy Koponen, Northwestern U.
Isabel Licha, George Washington U.
Meera Nanda, Rensselaer Poly. Inst.
4. **Social Aspects of Computer Technologies**

Profit Making the Internet: Gigabit Network Research, 1985-1994.
Jon Guice, U. C. San Diego

What's "Bob" Got to Do with It? The Animism of Computers and Its Social Impact.
Eileen Kennedy, Northeastern U.

5. **Medical Practices and the Politics of Classification**

The Architecture of Difference: Visibility, Discretion and Comparability in Building a Nursing Intervention Classification.
Stefan Timmermans, U. Illinois
Geof Bowker, U. Illinois
S. Leigh Star, U. Illinois

The Use of Racial Categories in Science and Health Care: Power, Positivism, and Implications for Practice.
Cathy Tashiro, U. C. San Francisco

6. **Science, Activism and the Environment**

The Science-Community Interface: Connecting Environmental Research to Socially Relevant Needs.
Franz Foltz, Rensselaer Poly. Inst.

9:30 - 10:15 SKAT BUSINESS MEETING

10:30 - 12:15 Science Policy and Science Productivity

Organizer and Presider: Thomas Phelan, SUNY Stony Brook
Discussion: Daryl Chubin, NSF

Long Term Productivity of Basic Research.
Susan Cozzens, NSF

The Effects of Academic-Industry Research Relationships on the Institution of Academic Science in the United States.
W. Richard Goe, Kansas State U.
Richard Florida, Carnegie Mellon U.
Wesley Cohen, Carnegie Mellon U.

Beyond the Frontier: The Convergence of Military and Civilian R&D in the United States
Henry Etzkowitz, SUNY Purchase

What's New in Citation Networks
Henry Small, Inst. for Scientific Info.

12:30 - 2:15 Can Social Theory

Understand/Explain Scientific and Technological Societies?

Organizer and Presider: Karin Knorr-Cetina, U. of Bielefeld

Discussion: Sherry Turkle, MIT,
Tom Gieryn, Indiana U.

Problematizing "Risk Society": A Cultural-Theoretical Critique of Its Structuralist Underpinnings and a Cultural-Interpretative Understanding of Its Current Appeal.
Jeffrey C. Alexander, UCLA

Homo Artificiosus: How Humans and Machines Mix.

Harry Collins, U. Bath

What, If Anything, Is Different about High-tech Societies?

Randall Collins, U. C. Riverside

Knowledge Societies: The Fragility of Modernity.

Nico Stehr, U. Alberta

2:30 - 4:15 Power and the Construction of Knowledge

Organizer and Presider: Steven Epstein, U. C. San Diego

Discussion: Susan Cozzens, NSF

Measures of the Heavens and Powers of Earth: Astronomical and Military Sources of Cartography in 17th-Century France.

Chandra Mukerji, U.C. San Diego

The State's Scientific Instruments: Rethinking the Political Uses of Social Science.

Daniel Breslau, Tel Aviv U.

Scientists, Constituencies, and Political Action.

Kelly Moore, Barnard College
Elisabeth Clemens, U. Arizona

The Rhetorical Production of Exactitude: Risk Quantities and Risk Ontologies in the Biomedical AIDS Discourse.

Alexander Preda, U. Bielefeld

6:30 SKAT RECEPTION

Note: We cannot hold this year's reception immediately after our final program session because ASA has scheduled a plenary session on "The Sociology of Prevention" during that time slot and wants us all to attend it. So stave off your hunger during the plenary session and be sure come to the reception afterward.

OTHER ACTIVITIES AT THE ASA MEETINGS WORTH NOTING**ASA Welcoming and Orientation Party**

6:30 - 8:00, Saturday, August 19

The free food is usually OK!

ASA sections have representatives there, and they often hand out free pens and pencils, etc.

ASA Sociology of Science Session

10:30 - 12:15, Wednesday, August 23.

Environment and Technology Section Sessions, Wednesday, August 23.

Includes sessions on Population, Environment and Development; Sustainable Communities; Roundtables; and the Sociology of Law

American Participation in World Science: Cultivating 'Science in the National Interest'

Thomas Schott, Univ. of Pittsburgh

Science was first institutionalized in 17th century England. Investigators were granted autonomy to forge ties with foreign peers. This science policy was set forth in 1662 in the charter by the King of England to the Royal Society of London, "... we have given and granted ... power and authority ... to enjoy mutual intelligence and knowledge with all and all manner of strangers and foreigners, whether private or collegiate, ... without any molestation, interruption, or disturbance." Whereas the role of the king was limited to granting autonomy, national science policies and the role of the state have been broadening in the subsequent centuries. The Clinton Administration has just issued its policy document, "Science in the National Interest" which treats science as a national endeavor. "America's future demands investment in our people, institutions and ideas. Science is an essential part of that investment, and endless and sustainable resource with extraordinary dividends. ... The principal sponsors and beneficiaries of our scientific enterprise are the American people. ... The nation's investment has yielded a scientific enterprise without peer, whether measured in terms of discoveries, citations, awards and prizes, advanced education, or contributions to industrial and informational innovation. ... we must invest in the scientific enterprise at a rate commensurate with its growing importance to society."

That rate, however, has not been determined by any cost benefit analysis. American science has been center of world science since World War Two. For decades, when American support for research & development amounted to about 3% of the national product, probably the highest in the world, this percentage became the goal to be matched by other nations. American expenditures have declined in recent years. Foreign goal attainment and a shift in center of attention is indicated in the new policy document. "The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) provides the benchmark for total economic activity and thus the most meaningful measure of the R&D investment. Total U.S. support of non-defense R&D is about 1.9 percent of GDP, below that of Germany (2.5 percent) and Japan (3.0 percent). Including all defense R&D ... the U.S. total becomes 2.6 percent. ... a reasonable long term goal for the total

national R&D investment (both civilian and defense) might be about 3 percent of GDP."

Science in the National Interest' considers American participation in world science as subject to rationalization, an investment strategy. "The nature of science is international, and the free flow of people, ideas, and data is essential to the health of our scientific enterprise. ... As a result of deliberate and successful long-term investment strategies, a number of countries now possess world-class research capabilities. If U.S. researchers are to sustain leadership and strengthen participation in collaborative scientific endeavors, we must increase our level of interaction with colleagues in other countries. ... Our investment in fundamental science must be accompanied by careful attention to support for international collaborations. ... To address the nation's science investment strategy, we must reexamine every element of the enterprise: the research portfolio; the infrastructure needed for world-class research by world-class researchers; and the education of our people in science and mathematics."

I shall here examine one element of this enterprise: American participation in world science. I shall show that American researchers are actually rather isolated from foreign science. Specifically, I shall show that American researchers are underutilizing knowledge created abroad. That American researchers should be underutilizing foreign materials is paradoxical and counterintuitive insofar as the US universities in this century have been the academic system in the world that has been most open to foreigners. In recent decades the US dominance has been declining as science and scholarship has grown very fast in other nations.

TABLE 1. Percentage of World Science, 1967 and 1994

	1967	1994
United States	42%	35%
Japan	4	8
United Kingdom	11	7
France	6	7
West Germany	6	5
Canada	3	4
Soviet Union	8	3
Mexico	.1	.4

Sources: International Directory of R&D Scientists 1967 (Philadelphia: ISI, 1968); Science Citation Index (Philadelphia: ISI, Jan.-Apr. 1994)

Table 1 shows that the American lead in science has been declining in recent decades. The growth of research abroad predictably will increase American researchers' demand for acquisition of foreign materials.

The high American scientific performance made American science the center of attention. American science has attracted deference and attention from throughout the world. The deference and attention from around the world to American science has enhanced American researchers' local orientation and has reduced their attention to foreign work. Scientists' use of local and foreign knowledge can be ascertained by their citations to articles by authors in their own country and in other countries. The table of citations shows that American science has been and remains the center, greatly influencing research in the other countries. The

mostly local results. But that is of course because so much of the world's best research is done in the United States. Still, one can also discern in the table that Americans researchers' have tended to use knowledge from foreign countries rather little.

American researchers acquired and used more foreign materials than the researchers did in the Soviet Union, taking size into account. However, American researchers acquire and use foreign materials less than researchers in all the other major nations, Canada, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Japan. This tendency to use foreign knowledge is listed in the right hand column (calculated as the marginal effect of each row in a statistical model of quasi-independence; normalized to have a mean of 1.00). The U.S. researchers' inattention to knowledge created abroad seems to have remained constant in recent decades.

Table 2. 1976 Citations from Each Country (row) to Each Country (column).
Percent of Total Citations from Each Country (Row sum including "Other" is 100%).

	U.S.	Can.	U.K.	W.Ger.	France	Japan	Sov.U.	Other	Use
United States	73	3	7	3	2	2	.6	..	.88
Canada	41	31	9	2	2	2	.5	..	1.14
U. Kingdom	33	3	43	3	2	2	.6	..	1.03
W. Germany	33	2	8	38	3	2	.8	..	1.05
France	34	3	8	4	36	2	.8	..	1.06
Japan	34	3	6	3	2	43	.7	..	.94
Soviet Union	24	2	5	3	3	3	52	..	.78
Other Nations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Centrality	52	4	12	5	4	4	1.1	..	

Source: Data compiled by CHI Research from the Science Citation Index.

centrality is listed at the bottom of the matrix (calculated as the marginal effect of each column in a statistical model of quasi-independence; normalized to sum to 100 across all nations). The centrality of U.S. science is also corroborated in my surveys of scientists around the world. The centrality of science in the United Kingdom has been declining while the centrality of Japanese science has been increasing. U.S. science is more central than its performance merits (as can be seen by contrasting the table of citations with the table of publications); conversely, Japanese science is less central than its performance merits. The table also shows that American researchers use

This phenomenon of inattention to foreign materials is popularly called the 'Not Invented Here Syndrome'. However, I am here interpreting the so-called syndrome, not as a characteristic of the American people as such, but as a consequence of having been the center for more than a half-century. The exceptionally high degree of American self-reliance has been a consequence of the centrality of American research in the world system of science and scholarship. However, since that centrality appears to have begun to decline, I predict that also the localism in American research will be decreasing. I thus predict that for this reason American researchers will become

more cosmopolitan and will increase their demand for and use of foreign materials.

In short, it seems reasonable to predict two changes in the near future. First, academic researchers' own demand for knowledge from abroad will increase and this will probably be considered by universities in their academic planning. Second, political authorities will increase their support for ties with foreign peers.

I have been examining the dynamics of world science for more years than I wish to count, with grants from academic foundations in Denmark, Sweden, Israel, Brazil and the U.S. (see "Emerging and declining centers of engineering

derived from the scientific literature and a questionnaire survey of one thousand scientists in the United States, France, Japan, Mexico and elsewhere. The questionnaire taps a scientist's education, career, travel, assessment of contributions made around the world, and ties with local and foreign colleagues. The study will also tap scientists' perceptions and experiences of barriers to formation of ties with foreign peers. The project will contribute to knowledge of the international dynamics of collegial networks in science, especially the ties to and from the centers. The knowledge about the scientists' participation in local, regional and worldwide networks may be of use for shaping institutional arrangements for scientific research.

TABLE 3. 1986 Citations from each country(row) to each country(column).
Percent of Total Citations from Each Country (Row Sum Including "Other" is 100%)

	U.S.	Can.	U.K.	W.Ger.	France	Japan	Sov.U.	Other	Use
United States	73	3	5	3	3	3	.4	..	.88
Canada	40	32	7	3	3	3	.3	..	1.10
U. Kingdom	33	3	40	4	3	3	.4	..	1.04
W. Germany	33	2	6	36	3	4	.8	..	1.07
France	37	3	6	4	32	4	.7	..	1.13
Japan	31	2	4	4	3	46	.4	..	.89
Soviet Union	22	2	4	4	3	4	51	..	.78
Other Nations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Centrality	51	4	9	6	5	6	.8	..	

Source: Data compiled by CHI Research from the Science Citation Index.

science: Japan and the United States", 'Knowledge: Creation, Diffusion & Utilization', 15 (1994), pp. 417-456, and its references). NSF has just provided a grant for studying "International collegial ties in science: U.S. in comparative perspective". The objective of this project is to provide an account of the collegial ties among scientists, specifically the ties to and from the world's centers. U.S. scientists' ties to local and foreign colleagues will be compared with the ties of scientists in other countries, especially in France, Japan and Mexico. U.S. researchers' attraction of ties from scientists around the world will be compared with the ties attracted by researchers in Japan and Western Europe. Ties will be examined as they vary over time, across disciplines, and across cohorts of scientists. Analyses use indicators of the networks of influence (as illustrated above) and collaboration

For more information contact Thomas Schott at: University of Pittsburgh, Dept. of Sociology, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. Also at either: tel(412)648-7565, fax(412)648-2799, or tschott+@pitt.edu.

FUTURE ATTRACTIONS
(ordered by submission deadline)

The Triple Helix, University-Industry-Government Relations: A Laboratory for Knowledge Based Economic Development. Amsterdam. 4-6 January 1996. Abstracts of proposed papers due **1 August, 1995**. For further information contact Henry Etzkowitz, Dept. of Computer Science, Columbia Univ., New York, 10027 (etz@cs.columbia.edu) or Loet Leydesdorff, Dept. of Science and Technology Dynamics, Nieuwe Achtergracht 166, 1018 WV Amsterdam, Netherlands (loet@sara.ni).

Knowledge and Discourse: Changing Relationships across Academic Disciplines and Professional Practices. Univ. of Hong Kong. 18-21 June, 1996. Abstracts of proposed papers due **30 November 1995**. Send abstracts to Conference 96 Secretary, English Centre, Univ. of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Rd., Hong Kong (kandk@hkucc.hku.hk). Further information also available from the conference secretary.

International Symposium on Technology and Society 1996. Princeton Univ. 21-22 June, 1996. Special theme is "Technical Expertise and Public Decisions." Abstracts of proposed papers due **15 December, 1995**. Send abstracts to Prof. Clinton J. Andrews, Program in Science, Technology and Public Policy, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton Univ., Princeton NJ 08544 (istas@wws.princeton.edu).

1996 ASA Meetings. Chicago. 25-29 August, 1996. Paper submissions due **31 December, 1995**.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Graduate Study in the History of Technology at Georgia Tech.

Georgia Tech's new graduate program in the History of Technology offers opportunities for students who wish to pursue M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in this field. The program pays special attention to the connections between the history of technology and industrial, labor, business, and social history. For more information, send inquiries to Bruce Sinclair, School of History, Technology and Society, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332-0345. Phone (404) 894-6481; fax (404) 894-0535 (bruce.sinclair@his.gatech.edu).

Request for Assistance from Kristin Dunkle

I am looking for women scientists and engineers who might be willing to be included in a proposed book titled, to date, *The Field Guide to Women in Science and Technical Fields*. This project is being undertaken by a group of women here at Carnegie Mellon and will feature the life stories of a "diverse" group of successful women scientists and engineers, with the main goal of providing inspiration and role models, as well as some practical advice, for younger women interested in these areas.

Our main goal is to be as inclusive as possible so that any woman who picks up the book will find people with whom she can identify. We are also hoping that the book will be of use to parents, teachers, and advisors. This project is currently funded by the Sloan Foundation; I am the full time research associate. We are committed to diversity at every level and of all kinds.

Currently, we are especially interested in finding: lesbian and bisexual women, women of color, women from working class backgrounds, differently abled women, young women, and women who have chosen alternate career paths (perhaps doing research for non-profit groups or women who have started businesses based on their research). I am seeking nominations for women scientists and engineers we might want to include, as well as any suggestions you may have about sources that might lead to more nominations: contacts, listservs, newsgroups, societies, associations, etc. Any information on resources focused particularly on the needs and interests of minority groups in science/engineering/technical fields will be especially valuable.

As final points of information: we are looking for "successful" women in science and engineering, but we have a loose definition of "success." We recognize that many conventional markers of success are biased against women; our aim is to be compassionate and inclusive (Nobel Prize not required). We have also decided to confine ourselves (for now) to the U.S.A. Women need not be academics; we are looking for people in government and business as well. Self-nomination is allowed.

Kristin Dunkle, Research Assistant for Special Projects, Carnegie Mellon University
(kd3i+@andrew.cmu.edu).

NEW BOOKS

Reviews by *Chantale Hetu*

The Mass Extinction Debates: How Science Works in a Crisis. (Ed.) William Glen. Stanford Univ. Press. 1994. 370 pp.

A collection of views of geologists, paleontologists and scholar-observers from the social sciences. The book examines the arguments of scientists over two competing hypotheses since 1980: the "impactor" hypothesis and the "volcanist" hypothesis. The history of life on Earth is marked by half a dozen mass extinctions that constitute the benchmarks of the geologic time scale. The book examines how scientists resp[ond] to new theories, methods, data and technology, as well as how standards are selected and used in appraising new information. It also examines the variety of polemic styles of participants to this debate, the careers at stake and their professional lives.

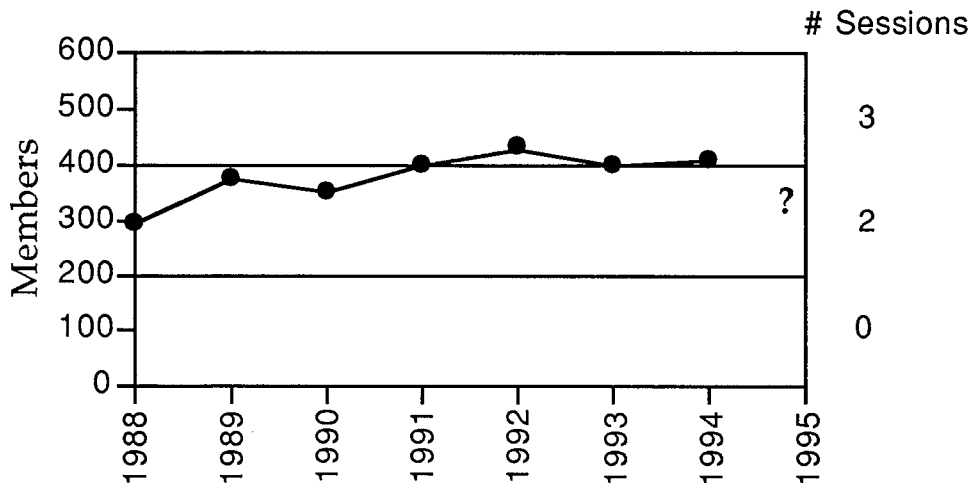
The Social Theory of Practices: Tradition, Tacit Knowledge, and Presuppositions. Stephen Turner. Univ. of Chicago Press. 1994. 145 pp.

The concept of "practices" - whether of representation, political or scientific traditions, or organizational culture - is central to social theory. Understood as a tacit understanding "shared" by a group, the concept of "practice" has a significant difficulty, Turner argues in his critique. There is no plausible mechanism by which a "practice" is transmitted or reproduced. Furthermore, he points out the limitations of the conceptual framework to acknowledge and explain the phenomenon of change in rules and concepts. His essay, which evokes classical and contemporary social theorists and philosophers, has relevance to social constructivism, cognitive science and, more generally, the interpretive perspective in science. The concept of practice is not merely a useful term of the interpretive art. It has the same ambiguities as the terms used by an artificial intelligence, it describes an object-like thing with causal powers and a role in the world of cause.

SKAT MEMBERSHIP UPDATE

SKAT had 407 members on 30 September 1994 , qualifying us for three sessions at the 1995 Washington D.C. ASA meetings. Eight fewer members would have cost us one of these sessions, however, and we continue to be at risk of losing the third session by falling below 400 members. In fact, according to the ASA

SKAT Membership, 1988 - 1994



Executive Office, we had 354 members on April 15, 1995. Thus, we cannot afford to relax our efforts to recruit new members. Take a few minutes this week to recruit a new SKAT member! If every one of us does this, not only will we be able to rest easy about having three sessions at the 1996 ASA meetings, but we

might qualify for two more. Student ASA members are easy to recruit because the student SKAT dues are just \$5. Why not buy your favorite graduate students SKAT memberships? Fill out and send in the Membership Application Form that appears on p. 10 of this Newsletter.

SKAT BOOK RAFFLE

Proceeds To Support SKAT Activities

This year we will holding an EXCITING BOOK RAFFLE to support section activities (Awards, Reception at the Annual Meetings, Membership Drives, etc.). Raffle winners will be randomly chosen during the SKAT Reception at the Washington ASA meetings, but YOU NEED NOT BE PRESENT TO WIN. We will be raffling new (not used) copies of the following 30 recent exciting books in the general area of science and technology studies. Note that several are recent winners of the Merton Award.

Arney, W. R. *Experts in the Age of Systems*
 Bosk, C. L. *All God's Mistakes: Genetic Counseling in a Pediatric Hospital*
 Busch, et al. *Plants, Power and Profit*
 Carlson, W. B. *Innovation as a Social Process*
 Chubin and Hackett. *Peerless Science: Peer Review and U.S. Science Policy*
 Close, F. *Too Hot to Handle: The Race for Cold Fusion*
 Coates, P. A. *The Trans-Alaska Pipeline Controversy*
 Cole, S. *Making Science*
 Collins, H. M. *Artificial Experts: Social Knowledge and Intelligent Machines*
 Draper, E. *Risky Business*
 Durbin, P. T. *Social Responsibility in Science, Technology and Medicine*
 Frankena, R. *Strategies of Expertise in Technical Controversies*
 Fuchs, S. *The Professional Quest for Truth: A Social Theory of Science and Knowledge*
 Gaillard, J. *Scientists in the Third World*
 Gillespie, R. *Manufacturing Knowledge: A History of the Hawthorne Experiments*
 Golinski, J. *Science as Public Knowledge*
 Harding, S. *Whose Science? Whose Knowledge? Thinking from Women's Lives*
 Jasanoff, S. *The Fifth Branch: Science Advisors as Policy Makers*
 Kirk and Kutchins. *The Selling of DSM: The Rhetoric of Science in Psychiatry*
 Krimsky, S. *Biotechnics and Society: The Rise of Industrial Genetics*
 MacKenzie, D. *Inventing Accuracy: A Historical Sociology of Nuclear Missile Guidance*
 Martin, B. *Scientific Knowledge in Controversy*
 Moscucci, O. *The Science of Woman: Gynaecology and Gender in England, 1800-1929*
 Mulgan, G. *Communication and Control*
 Richards, E. *Vitamin C and Cancer: Medicine or Politics?*
 Shahidullah, S. *Capacity-Building in Science and Technology in the Third World*
 Stewart, L. *The Rise of Public Science*
 Tierney, T. F. *A Genealogy of Technical Culture: The Value of Convenience*
 Weintraub, E. R. *Stabilizing Dynamics: Constructing Economic Knowledge*
 Wright, W. *Wild Knowledge*

At the drawing in Washington, we will select 15 winners. The first five winners can choose one book each, the next five two each from the remaining pool, and the last five three each from the remaining pool. Winners will be contacted in order, and will choose their books from among those remaining after previous winners have selected theirs.

You can buy raffle tickets either through the mail, or in person at the ASA meetings in Washington. To buy via the mail, fill out the form on p. 10 and send it along with a check. **NO MAILED RAFFLE TICKET**

PURCHASES WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER AUGUST 15, 1995. You can also buy tickets at the meetings from any SKAT officer. Don't miss this chance to add to your STS library and to help SKAT's finances!

SKAT RAFFLE TICKETS

Please send me _____ raffle tickets (indicate number) @ \$3 per ticket.

Name _____

Address _____

Daytime phone number (____) _____ Email address _____

Make your check payable to the ASA Section on Science, Knowledge and Technology.

Send this form and your checkto: Lowell Hargens
Department of Sociology
300 Bricker Hall
190 N. Oval Mall
Ohio State University
Columbus, OH 43210

1995 SKAT Membership Application

Name _____

Address _____

_____ Yes, I am a member of the American Sociological Association and want to join SKAT. I enclose a check made payable to the American Sociological Association for 1995 dues.

1995 Section dues (check one): Regular, \$10 _____ Student, \$5 _____

_____ No, I am not a member of the American Sociological Association, but I would like to receive an ASA membership application and also join SKAT.

Return form to: American Sociological Assn., 1722 N St. N.W., Washington, DC 20036