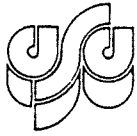


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NEWSLETTER OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SECTION ON

SCIENCE, KNOWLEDGE *and* TECHNOLOGY

Spring, 1988



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Bob McGinnis
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Nicholas Mullins
Virginia Tech.

H. Gil Peach
Pacific Power

Judith Perrolle
Northeastern
University

James C. Petersen
Western Michigan
University

We are officially an ASA section, and in record time. As a result of the successful petition effort organized by Susan Cozzens, about 60 persons formed a section-in-formation at the Chicago ASA meeting. In order to reflect the diverse range of interests among those present, the section name--Science, Knowledge, and Technology--was coined. An interim council was elected at the meeting and held its first meeting in Chicago. Members of the Council and their addresses are listed elsewhere in the newsletter. Henry Etzkowitz was elected council chairperson. Other members with special assignments include:

Bylaws	Judith Perrolle
Membership	Susan Cozzens
Nominations	Judith Perrolle
Newsletter	Jim Petersen & Mary Frank Fox
Program	Jim Beniger (Coordinator)
	Adele Clarke, Bob McGinnis
Treasurer	Gil Peach

In just a few months we have obtained the required 200 paid section memberships and are now an official section. Thanks to everyone for your efforts and especially to Susan Cozzens, our membership chair. Among the immediate implications of Section status are that we will have two official sessions at the Atlanta ASA meeting, that we have to approve our bylaws (see copy in this newsletter), and that we will have to hold elections.

OPPORTUNITIES

Announcements, news items, and other material for the newsletter should be sent to the following address:

Jim Petersen
SKAT Newsletter
Department of Sociology
Western Michigan University
Kalamazoo, MI 49008

If you prefer, you may send items through electronic mail. I am on Internet but can communicate with BITNET addresses without any great difficulty. Internet address: PETERSEN@GW.WMICH.EDU If you are on BITNET, you will need to check at your computer center to determine how you link up with Internet.

Members who are interested in exchanging course syllabi, perhaps with an eye toward eventual publication of a syllabi set through the ASA Teaching Services Program, should contact Tom Gieryn, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405.

We would like to start a regular column on how people get research projects funded in the science, knowledge, and technology areas. We are looking for some real behind-the-scenes reports on who you tried and how you went about it. Share your experiences with us. Mary Frank Fox will coordinate this feature. Send your accounts to Mary Frank Fox, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248.

We are looking for someone willing to start and maintain a computer bulletin board for the Science, Knowledge, and Technology section. This would permit on-going interaction among members of the section and could become a major channel for section communication. If you would like to begin an electronic bulletin board, or assist with it, call Henry Etzkowitz (212) 772-8120

A special session at the ASA meeting on "New Directions in Funding Opportunities for the Sociology of Science, Knowledge, Technology and the Environment" has been arranged. A discussion with NSF representatives is set for Wednesday, August 24th at 6:30 P.M., preceding our section day on Thursday. The session is jointly sponsored with the Section on Environment and Technology. NSF program reps from Ethics and Values Studies, Science Resources Studies, Sociology, History and Philosophy of Science and Information Impacts have been invited to attend. If you know of anyone who should be invited, please contact Henry Etzkowitz.

Richard Ling has sent in the following abstract. Those interested in more details may contact him at the following address:

Richard Ling
Resource Policy Group
Sagveien 21
Oslo 4, Norway

ABSTRACT

This paper reports on an ethnographic case study of a medium sized software house in Trondheim, Norway called KVATRO. The work is based on ethnographic interviews which examined the relationship between three groups involved in the production of computer software: 1) program designers, 2) the software house and 3) the user/customer. The results show how these groups perceive and value programs in alternative ways.

A computer program is almost alive with social meaning. It is the outcome of the interaction between groups, each with their own needs and predispositions. It is created by skilled designers giving it a craft value; it is marketed and the process of development is administered by the software house which hopes to realize a profit, giving it a monetary value; and it is used by the customer/user to solve a problem giving it a use value.

One consequence of these alternative evaluations are strains. In the relationship between the software house and the designers, for example, strains are seen in the various forms of discipline and rigor imposed on the process and in the emphasis on simplicity and documentation. The oil which resolves this issue is the commitment, dedication and interest in the project on the part of the designers, and the support of these ideals by the software house.

Call for Nominations

Assuming that we receive ASA approval of our bylaws, we will be holding our first election as a full-fledged section this year. Please send your nominations, including self-nomination, for section officers and council members to Judith Perrole by July 1. There will be an opportunity for last-minute nominations at the Atlanta ASA meeting, but try to get your nominations in to Judith as soon as possible.

Nominations for SKAT Officers and Council

Please provide both name and address

Chair: _____

Chair-Elect: _____

Secretary-Treasurer: _____

Council Members (6): _____

Return nominations to:

Judith A. Perrolle
500 Holmes/Sociology & Anthropology
Northeastern University
Boston, MA 02115

A Statement From the Chair:

Early Morning Thoughts of a Sociologist of Science, Knowledge and Technology

A paradox of our discipline is that although science, knowledge and technology are among the most important aspects of contemporary society, yet with notable exceptions, they have been relatively little studied by sociologists. I have even heard it said by a sociologist in a responsible position that too much attention to such "dependent variables" moves one beyond the pale of the profession. Whether such attitudes are changing in the profession as a whole I cannot say but certainly the recruitment of over two hundred of us to this section, in record time, augurs an increase in interest in our topics.

When a sector of social life is in flux, as gender roles have been, then sociologists pay attention to it. Tracking trends has been the forte of our field since it was invented in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to understand the dislocations of urbanizing, industrializing societies. We have not yet had much success as a predictive science but we do follow behind social change to observe, collect data and theorize where the action is. As the action moves to science, knowledge and technology; so will sociologists.

The sociology of knowledge, with its roots in Marx, has always provided one of the most profoundly powerful perspectives on social life through the analysis of ideologies. Attention to science within sociology has expanded significantly with the introduction of the social construction perspective from phenomenology into science studies. But there is also much to do on the macro-level. For example, the World War II alliance of science with the military profoundly affected the social structure of science as well as its relative importance in the general scheme of things during the post war era. These developments have only begun to be investigated sociologically.

The advent of the personal computer has increased the salience of technology in a way that has not been seen since the introduction of television or the mass availability of automobiles. The widespread use of computers, especially personal computers, in work settings and in everyday life in general have sensitized many sociologists to issues of technology as has the particular disciplinary development of teaching software and quantitative and qualitative data analysis packages. Equally important is the public attention to the deleterious environmental effects and safety hazards of nuclear, automotive and chemical technologies. This realization has transformed such technologies from a taken for granted part of the industrial scene into socially malleable artifacts, affected by public protest and governmental regulation.

It is perhaps not too soon to agree that we have become an "information society" as the conditions of knowledge production and dissemination are increasingly on the public as well as the sociological agenda. In recent years knowledge production and dissemination institutions, such as universities thinktanks and the media, have come to the fore. The increased salience of academics may be dated to the founding of the RAND Corporation by the Air Force or even to the "brain trust" of the Roosevelt administration. In the 30's, social scientists of an egalitarian ethic were the key figures in devising programs to respond to the depression. Physical scientists who

wanted federal funding for scientific research according to a "best science" model had to wait until the wartime emergency to prove their relevance to an important national purpose.

The shift in power between the natural and social sciences is reflected in the predominance of the physical and biological sciences in the National Science Foundation. In this arena science policy and the social studies of science have become something of an anomaly. There is sufficient interest in these topics that some natural scientists have entered the field and have, in effect, become social scientists of science. At the same time there is still a distrust of social scientists by natural scientists that spills over onto the social science of science. Whether this will change in the future depends a lot on whether the research questions that we ask capture the interest of natural scientists and relate to the concerns of the larger society.

In the larger society the present and expected future economic impact of high tech (science based) regional economic development is a factor in the increased salience of science, knowledge and technology. Knowledge transfer from the science and engineering departments of universities to industry has become a centerpiece of the economic development strategies of state governments of varying political stripes.

Whether the humanities should emphasize the classical cannon or contemporary literature drawing upon the experiences of formerly marginal groups has also become a public issue, at least in the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal. The Journal is concerned that the English Department at Duke University has abandoned the traditional literacy cannon by expanding it to include works by women and minorities. The attention to this event and similar curriculum changes at Stanford suggest that what we have often taken to be the internal busywork of academia, massaging the curriculum, is viewed by outsiders as significant as a business merger or a new tax policy.

Taken together these developments suggest that the universities are moving from the periphery to become a central institution of post-industrial society in the Millsian sense of being the source of developments that affect the larger society in important but as yet only half understood ways.

At the SKAT Council meeting last summer in Chicago we decided that our strategy would be to act as if we were a section on the assumption that we would then become one. This strategy has worked. For example, it meant that we collected paper proposals and papers in the Fall even though we had no firm assurance of sessions. Now we have two sessions guaranteed and our Section day set for the second day of the meetings in Atlanta. When ASA thought we might not have time to start collecting papers upon officially becoming a section at the end of January, we were already prepared and our papers chair had sessions in hand.

For the future, I see our section undertaking the tasks of:

enhancing communication and encouraging collaboration among our members;

informing the broader sociological community about our research and encouraging dissemination of our ideas beyond the discipline;

encouraging the development and exchange of curricula materials;

improving the access of our members to existing resources to aid their work and lobbying for increased resources to support research and teaching.

I look forward to the section drawing together sociologists from government agencies, industry and academia who share our common interests. I also look forward to a prominent role for graduate students in the section. I have recommended that we reserve at least one place on Council for a graduate student. Since, with relatively few exceptions, the resources of our field are scattered we might want to encourage consortia of graduate programs and alliances with related programs in STS and the History of Science to expand the breadth and depth of training opportunities in the sociology of science, knowledge and technology.

The annual meetings and the section newsletter are the prime tools we have available as a section, so let us make full use of them. Other forums can also be devised. One possibility is a SKAT computer network bulletin board on the model of the Artificial Intelligence (AI) bulletin board on ARPANET. It takes someone who has access to a network who is willing to serve as a moderator. These are some ideas for our agenda. Please write up for the SKAT Newsletter your ideas, conference announcements, publication opportunities, offers of course syllabi and availability of preprints.

I am sure that we shall be an active section. I look forward to seeing you at our first section day in Atlanta.

Henry Etzkowitz

NSF Science Studies Programs Merge: Implications for SKAT

by Henry Etzkowitz

At the History of Science meetings, this past October in Raleigh at a session on funded research, Dr. Ronald Overman, Director of NSF's History and Philosophy of Science program (HPS) announced a projected merger of HPS with NSF's Ethics and Values Studies program (EVS) directed by Dr. Rachelle Hollander. The current programs [HPS and EVS], with their independent panels of reviewers, will continue as before within the new rubric. The hope is to form a social science of science but NSF is waiting to hear from the research community to see if this is advantageous or not.

Overman wants to consult with the research community to determine if there is a separate need for an integrated look at the social science of science not obtainable in current programs. He said that NSF was, "...thinking of calling together a meeting, after several months, of historians, sociologists, psychologists, science policy experts and ethicists to discuss whether there is a point to having a social science component in the new program."

He further said that, "The question is whether we will expand the range of funding. The understanding is that the assistant director is not interested in taking away funds from sociology or any program. If we can show a need he would present the arguments to expand our funding." Overman pointed out that there were five different programs for supporting genetics in NSF and said that a new program would offer an "extra opportunity."

The reorganization of science studies should be viewed in the context of NSF's failure to gain sufficient congressional votes to support the Administration's request to significantly expand its budget for the coming year. Instead there was only a 4.9% increase. In a memo of January 19th NSF director Erich Bloch told his staff that new science and engineering centers, a major priority of his administration, might have to be put on hold. Thus, it is difficult to be optimistic about an expansion of science studies within NSF at this time especially as current programs such as Science Resource Studies are being drastically cut. Nevertheless, if the NSF budget doubles by the early 90's, as called for by the Reagan administration, there might be an expanded role for science studies (as well as for the NSF as a whole) if it can relate to the concerns of the 80's for economic competitiveness and improved education.

[SKAT will invite NSF to send representatives to the Atlanta meetings to discuss needs and future priorities in funded research with the section membership.]

Announcements

The Oxford Science Studies Summer Seminar and the Ciba Foundation are organizing an international conference on "Reporting Science" to be held at Rewley House, Oxford from July 12 through July 16, 1988. The program will "explore the problems and prospects of media coverage relating to science and technology." More information may be obtained from Dr. J.R. Durant, Department of External Studies, Rewley House, 1 Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JA, UK.

The Third National Science, Technology, Society Conference on Technological Literacy was held in Arlington, Virginia on February 5-7, 1988. Information of the conference and the SSTS Reporter may be obtained from Science Through Science, Technology and Society, Penn State University, 128 Willard Building, University Park, PA 16802.

Sally Hacker (Oregon State) has informed us that there is an annual gathering of scholars from East and West on "The Social Interpretation of Technics" in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. Scholars are expected to stay one of the two weeks of the session, present a paper, and serve as resource people for the attending faculty and students at this Post Graduate Seminar. For more information, contact Professor Imre Hronsky, Budapest Museum, Budapest, Hungary.

There will be a conference sponsored by the International Federation for Information Processing on "Women, Work and Computerization." It will be held in Amsterdam on April 27-29, 1988. More details are available by writing:

IFIP Conference
 Women, Work and Computerization
 SIC
 Paulus Potterstraat 40
 1071 DB AMSTERDAM
 The Netherlands

SKAT members are invited to submit research articles or synthetic essays to Science & Technology Studies, journal of the Society for Social Studies of Science (4S). The audience includes sociologists, political scientists, historians, philosophers, and others interested in science and technology in social and political context. Double-blind peer review is used. Submit three copies of your manuscript, with all author identification removed, to Susan E. Cozzens, Editor, Science & Technology Studies, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York 12180-3590. (518) 276-6598.

Publications

Politics and the Life Sciences. This journal, currently in its seventh volume, will be of interest to many section members both because of its subject matter and its unique format. Frequently articles are published along with several commentaries and a final response by the article's author. The journal welcomes manuscripts on a variety of topics including biomedical technology policy, biological impacts on politics, the relationship of ethology and sociobiology to politics and ethics, and the relationship of biopolitics to other social science disciplines. Published by the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences, this journal is edited by Thomas C. Wiegale of Northern Illinois University. Queries about subscriptions (\$15) and manuscript review should be sent to Patricia Finn-Morris, Managing Editor, Politics and the Life Sciences, Northern Illinois University, De Kalb, Illinois 60115.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) has launched a new newsletter, Professional Ethics Report, with the sponsorship of the Committee on Scientific Freedom & Responsibility and the Professional Society Ethics Group. Copies of the first issue (Winter 1988) are available by writing Mark S. Frankel, Editor, Professional Ethics Report, Office of Scientific Freedom and Responsibility, AAAS, 1333 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005.

The Center for the Study of Ethics in Society at Western Michigan University has begun publication of a series of papers presented to the center. The first issue, "Ethical Norms in Science," by Rachelle D. Hollander of the National Science Foundation may be obtained by writing to the Center for the Study of Ethics, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008.

BYLAWS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SECTION ON SCIENCE, KNOWLEDGE, AND TECHNOLOGY

February, 1988

PREAMBLE

The purpose of the Section on Science, Knowledge, and Technology is to promote scholarly research and professional activity in relation to the sociology of science, knowledge, and technology. To this end, the Section will sponsor meetings and conferences, newsletters and publications, and other means of communication deemed appropriate by the Council of the Section.

ARTICLE 1 - ELECTED OFFICERS

1.1 Officers of the Section: The officers of the Section shall be a Chair, a Chair-elect, a Secretary-Treasurer, and at least six additional Council Members. The Chair shall serve for two years. The Chair-elect shall serve for two years, after which he or she will assume the Chair. The Secretary-Treasurer shall serve for three years. Additional members of the Council shall serve for three years, with at least two Council seats being vacated each year. At least one Council seat shall be reserved for a graduate student. No member can hold two elective offices simultaneously. Officers must be voting members of the American Sociological Association and members of the Section on Science, Knowledge, and Technology.

1.2 Powers of the Officers: The Council is vested in principle with the power to carry out all necessary operations of the Section, acting as the representative of the Section. The Council shall make decisions by majority rule of its attending members. Any action of the Section may be brought to a vote of the Section by the Council, by a petition of 10 percent of the members of the Section, or by 25 members of the Section, whichever is less.

Between meetings of the Council, decisions requiring immediate attention shall be made by the Chair, in consultation by mail, telephone, or electronic media with members of the Council.

1.3 Elections and Voting: The elections of the Section shall be carried out in cooperation with the American Sociological Association and coordinated with its schedule. Newly elected officers shall assume office on the day following the annual business meeting of the Section at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association. Newly elected officers may attend meetings of the Council prior to assuming office as nonvoting participants.

1.4 Vacant Offices: If an elected officer resigns or is elected to another office, his or her office shall be declared vacant. If an elected office is vacated before the term is completed, it shall be filled through appointment by the Chair for the unexpired term, subject to confirmation by the Council at its next meeting.

1.5 Changing the Number of Council Members: The number of Council Members may be increased by a majority vote of the Council. The number of Council Members may be decreased by a majority vote of the Council following a resignation or the expiration of a Council Member's term of office, providing that the total number of Council Members does not become less than nine. This provision may be used in conjunction with Article 1.4 to make appointed Committee Chairpersons voting members of the Council during their term of service.

ARTICLE 2 - APPOINTED COMMITTEES

2.1 Nominations Committee: There shall be a Nominations Committee of at least three members appointed each year by the Council. One member of the Nominations Committee shall be designated by the Council as Chair of that Committee, and the Chair each year shall be a member (but not the Chair) of the Nominations Committee in the following year. At least two candidates will be presented for each office by the Nominations Committee.

2.2 Program Committee: There shall be a Program Committee consisting of at least three members to be appointed for two-year terms. The Chair-elect of the Section shall serve as Chair of the Program Committee. Other members of the committee shall be appointed by the Committee Chair in concurrence with the Chair of the Section. The purpose of the Program Committee shall be to develop sessions of interest to the Section at each Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, in cooperation with the Program Committee of the Association.

2.3 Publications Committee: There shall be a Publications Committee consisting of at least three members to be appointed for two-year terms. The Chair of the Publications Committee shall serve as Editor of the Section newsletter. Other members of this committee shall be appointed by the Committee Chair with the concurrence of the Chair of the Section and shall serve as Contributing Editors of the newsletter. The purpose of the Publications Committee shall be to prepare a Section newsletter to be distributed to all Section members four times per year through the American Sociological Association. This committee shall also compile periodic reports as requested by the Council of the Section or the Committee on Publications of the Association.

2.4 Liaison Committee: There shall be a Liaison Committee, appointed by the Chair of the Section as required to perform liaison functions. The purpose of the Liaison Committee shall be to maintain liaison with other groups concerned with the sociology of science, knowledge, and technology. The Committee may investigate the possibilities for joint activities that are consistent with the purpose of the Section.

2.5 Other Committees: Other committees may be appointed by the Chair of the Section on an ad hoc basis, subject to approval by the Council.

ARTICLE 3 - ACTIVITIES

3.1 Annual Meetings: There shall be a Section business meeting and at least one substantive session sponsored by the Section at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association.

3.2 Other Activities: Other activities shall be undertaken by the Council and the membership as seems appropriate to the purposes of the Section and of the Association.

ARTICLE 4 - MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Section is open to any member of the American Sociological Association without regard to the classification of membership. Members who do not pay their Section dues shall be dropped from the rolls.

ARTICLE 5 - DUES

Dues shall be set by the Council to cover the operation of the Section in accord with the requirements of the American Sociological Association.

ARTICLE 6 - BYLAW CHANGES

Proposed changes in these Bylaws must first be discussed at an annual business meeting of the Section, then approved by a majority of the Council, and, finally, approved by a majority of the Section members who vote through a mailed ballot that may be distributed with the Section newsletter.

Members of Council***ASA Section on Science, Knowledge and Technology***

Jim Beniger (USC)
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H. Gil Peach
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Portland, OR 97204

FORMAL PAPER SESSION

- a. Title: SECTION ON SCIENCE, KNOWLEDGE, AND TECHNOLOGY. EMPIRICAL STUDIES OF COMPUTERS IN SOCIETY.
- b. Organizer: James R. Beniger, University of Southern California
- c. Presider: Daryl E. Chubin, Office of Technology Assessment
- d. Papers:
1. Social Values in Software Design: An Empirical Study
Stephen R. Rosenthal and Harold Salzman, Boston University
 2. Some Problems Raised by Computer-Assisted Design in the Visual Practices of Industrial Design Engineering
Kathryn Henderson, University of California--San Diego
 3. Office Automation, Gender, and Change: An Analysis of the Management Literature
Joan F. Kraft and Jurg Seigenthaler, American University
 4. Electronic Mail and the Diffusion of Scientific Information: The Study of SOAR and Its Dominant Users
Kathleen Carley and Kira Wendt, Carnegie Mellon University
- e. Discussant: Judith A. Perrolle, Northeastern University
- f. Membership Exemptions: none
- g. Topics: 6 (Computers/Data Banks)
55 (Technology)
46 (Science/Scientific Knowledge)
- h. Addresses:
James R. Beniger, Annenberg School of Communication, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0281
Daryl E. Chubin, Office of Technology Assessment, Congress of the United States, Washington, DC 20510-8025
Stephen R. Rosenthal and Harold Salzman, Center for Applied Social Science, Boston University, 232 Bay State Road, Boston, MA 02215
Kathryn Henderson, Department of Sociology C-002, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093
Joan F. Kraft and Jurg Seigenthaler, Department of Sociology, American University, 19005 Canadian Court, Gaithersburg, MD 20879
Kathleen Carley and Kira Wendt, Department of Social and Decision Sciences, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890
Judith A. Perrolle, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Northeastern University, 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115

REFEREED ROUNDTABLE SESSION

- a. Title: SECTION ON SCIENCE, KNOWLEDGE, AND TECHNOLOGY. REFEREED ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS.
- b. Organizer: James R. Beniger, University of Southern California
- c. Presider: not applicable
- d. Tables:
 1. Women and Technology--The Role of Technology in Undergraduate Success
David W. Adams, University of Pennsylvania
 2. Globalization of Technology: A New Paradigm for International Development
Aqueil Ahmad, Northwestern University
 3. The Changing Museum--Impacts of New Technologies
Howard Besser, University of California, Berkeley
 4. Clinical and Lay Understandings of Sex Preselection Technology
Nan Paulsen Chico, University of California, San Francisco
 5. Pseudoscientific Beliefs of High School Science Teachers
Raymond A. Eve, University of Texas--Arlington
 6. What Is a High Tech Firm? Are They Innovative?
Joe D. Francis and Ruth Young, Cornell University
 7. Risk Assessment versus Technological Choice
James M. Jasper and David Starr, New York University
 8. Microcomputers in Organizations: The Switch from Mainframe to Micros
Clark Molstad, California State University--San Bernardino
 9. Technological Change and Occupational Design: Worker Response to Employment in Ultra-High Technology Firms
Toby L. Parcel, Michael Wallace, William Form, Robert L. Kaufman, and Kevin Leicht, Ohio State University
 10. Experts in Court: Law, Science and the Professions
Marvin Prosono, University of California, San Francisco
 11. Labor Union Perspectives on Technological Change
Arthur B. Shostak, Drexel University
 12. Forms of Patronage--Science as Social Overhead Capital?
Stephen Turner, University of South Florida, and George M. Bevins, Indiana University
 13. The Social World of Independent Inventors
R. Peter Whalley, Loyola University of Chicago

14. Attitudes Toward Controversial Technologies: The Case of Nuclear Energy
John Wilkes, Worcester Polytechnic Institute

15. The Social Origins of American Scientists
Yu Xie, University of Wisconsin--Madison

e. Discussant: not applicable

f. Membership Exemptions: none

g. Topics: 55 (Technology)
46 (Science/Scientific Knowledge)
28 (Knowledge/Ideology)

h. Addresses:

James R. Beniger, Annenberg School of Communication, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0281

David W. Adams, University of Pennsylvania, 2165 Ponce de Leon Avenue, Apartment 8, Atlanta, GA 30307

Aqueil Ahmad, Center for the Interdisciplinary Study of Science and Technology, Northwestern University, 626 Library Place, Evanston, IL 60201

Howard Besser, Institute for the Study of Social Change, University of California, Berkeley, 2420 Bowditch Street, Berkeley, CA 94720

Nan Paulsen Chico, Department of Sociology, University of California, San Francisco, 921 Rosewood Avenue, San Carlos, CA 94070

Raymond A. Eve, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, University of Texas--Arlington, Box 19599, Arlington, TX 76019

Joe D. Francis and Ruth Young, Department of Rural Sociology, Cornell University, Warren Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853-7801

James M. Jasper and David Starr, Department of Sociology, New York University, 269 Mercer Street, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10003

Clark Molstad, Department of Management, California State University--San Bernardino, 5500 University Parkway, San Bernardino, CA 92407

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Marvin Prosono, Department of Sociology, University of California, San Francisco, N-631-Y, San Francisco, CA 94143

Arthur B. Shostak, Department of Psychology, Sociology and Anthropology, Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA 19104

Stephen Turner, Center for Interdisciplinary Studies in Culture and Society, University of South Florida, St. Petersburg, FL 33701

George M. Bevins, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Ballantine Hall, Bloomington, IN 47405

R. Peter Whalley, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Loyola University of Chicago, 6525 North Sherida Road, Chicago, IL 60626

John Wilkes, Social Science and Policy Studies, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 100 Institute Road, Worcester, MA 01609

Yu Xie, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706-1393