



**CFR COMMITTEE ON FAMILY RESEARCH**  
ISA INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

**CFR-GAZETTE**

**VOLUME 28 ISSUE 2, 2002**

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## **PRESIDENT'S COLUMN**

First let me congratulate Rudolf Richter and the program committee who have assembled a marvelous program for us in Brisbane for the ISA World Congress. We are looking forward to seeing many of you there. We plan some informal get-togethers after the afternoon sessions for you to “network and have a nice time.”

We will have both board meetings and a business meeting in Brisbane. Both the current board and the new board are invited to attend the board meetings.

According to the little dictionary the tourist bureau sent me of Australian talk, everything is “apples” (under control) and we have a “moral” certainty (a sure thing) of having a stimulating and interesting time “down under” in Australia.

The announcement of the 2003 SEMINAR in Taiwan needs your attention as the places are limited and the deadlines are coming up soon for the abstracts. There will be support on the local costs from the institution's grant for those whose abstracts papers are accepted. They plan to have a published proceedings available at the meeting so you should plan to have the completed paper sent in advance as per the instructions. Chin Chun Yi has already put an immense amount of effort into making this a special event.

Looking ahead to the future of our group I am happy to congratulate our new officers and board. Dr. Nauck and I have had the opportunity to discuss some of his goals and objectives and it seems to me that we are moving in the direction of a strong and active committee. We continue to invite members to propose conferences and activities to the board and like to plan several years in advance so that you can schedule your participation. We are also encouraging publications and other outreach activities to further international linkages in family studies. Dr. Richter is taking the leadership for publications coming out of the congress sessions.

One of the exciting aspects of being the president of this committee for two terms is that I have had the opportunity to examine the strengths and new opportunities for the field of international family sociology and to benefit from the advice and counsel of the members and their colleagues. In response to a call from the research council of the ISA for an analysis of sociology of the family in terms of the future of the discipline and social transformations at the

turn of the millennium, I prepared a paper that looked not only at current publications and meeting themes, but also consulted with an the expert panel drawn from the international community of family scholars. The members of this panel includes: Wilfried Dumon, University of Leuven, emeritus; Barbara James, University of North Carolina; Gerado Meil Landwerlin, University Autonoma Madrid; Koen Matthjis, University of Leuven; Rosemarie Nave-Herz, University of Oldenberg; Bernard Nauck, University of Chemnitz; Rudolf Richter, University of Vienna, European Observatory on Family Matters, Austrian Institute for Family Studies; Ingrid Sommerkorn, University of Hamburg; Sylvia Trnka, European Observatory on Family Matters, Austrian Institute for Family Studies. Ideas and concepts of various panel members are cited as (Person, Panel), except that Oldenberg includes a four-way brain storming session of Rosemarie Nave-Herz, Gerado Meil Landwerlin, Ingrid Sommerkorn and Barbara H. Settles in Oldenberg. From this background I developed an analysis that suggests a bright future for our field.

#### Social Transformations and the Future of Family Theory, Research and Programs

The field of family sociology and family studies in general has been at the forefront of recognizing global social transformations and attempting to build new paradigms that treat the field of family as the study of families in the plural. While changing families are often seen in the media and public policy as the causes or the problems in social instability, in the field itself many scholars have moved beyond nostalgia for some past moment of the perfected family. There are still some family sociologists who would “freeze frame” the picture of families as a method of establishing continuity in the social order and their influence on public policy is examined and contrasted to the other streams of contemporary thought.

In this paper the focus is on five selected issues that our panel saw as important in the near future to families and sociology:

- Dynamic processes in families and society.
- Demographic shifts.
- International and global connections and systems and devolvement of family regulation and programs to local levels.
- Comparative studies challenges.

- Theories of social change useful in family studies.

Families as active forces in developing creative responses to new social demands and globalization are examined. The direct relationships among families that create support and social integration beyond the neighborhood and nation-state warrant research and following over time. Family policy has been frequently developed to meet the interests of other institutions. Local and national priorities may not be focused on the long-term good of the families themselves, but rather on the immediate needs of the state. Some of the globalization trends and technological innovations are particularly suited to families developing new strategies. (For example the Internet has provide the quick, relatively inexpensive tool to link family and friends at great distances and different life styles.) In some respects families are less well served by local and national boundaries and divisions. The wide variety of family forms and the continuing limits on opportunity structures will require the field to be cognizant of those who are less well able to deal with social transformation and who are left out of the rapidly emerging system.

For the field of study new options for communication and integration of scholarly efforts and education are examined for their impact on both local and international intellectual community building. If our knowledge suggests action, should we pass it by? To what extent may advocacy be an appropriate outcome of new insights? Certainly, human rights, just economic and social development, opportunity and education, and even organizational change may be areas in which our opinions are informed. In Figure 1 an analysis of some of the ways in which family sociology findings, approaches and insights have direct application in applied family studies situations. The utility of specifying how one might be effectively involved in multidisciplinary and forward looking projects is that the appropriate data gathering, analysis, and involvement of stakeholders could be in the design, not simply an after-thought. This model was developed for a talk given at the Austrian Institute for Family Studies and was based on some applied projects done in the US (Settles, 2000). The discussion of it suggested that a recognition of these connections works well in other settings. In education and prevention programs the ethical issues may stem from differences in client, intervener, and sponsor values and objectives (Settles, Davis, Hanks & Grasse-Bachman, 1999). Empowerment based designs and evaluations attempt to bridge these differences, but may not be sufficient to protect everyone.

**Figure 1 Contributions of Family Sociology to Application**

<b>Family Sociology</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Prevention, Education, Intervention and Policy</b>
<p><b>Knowledge of families &amp; society:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual studies.</li> <li>• Reviews &amp; meta analyses.</li> <li>• Local studies for feasibility.</li> </ul>	<p><b>is</b></p> <p>⇒</p>	<p><b>Needed for identifying:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Variation &amp; processes in families.</li> <li>• Relationships across populations.</li> <li>• Trends.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Theory:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family processes.</li> <li>• Social &amp; family change.</li> <li>• Effects of intervention on families &amp; organizations.</li> </ul>	<p><b>is</b></p> <p>⇒</p>	<p><b>Needed for decision making in:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding the clients.</li> <li>• Choosing a strategy.</li> <li>• Designing an intervention &amp; training program.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Evaluation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quantitative outcomes.</li> <li>• Qualitative outcomes.</li> <li>• Process.</li> <li>• Unexpected outcomes.</li> </ul>	<p><b>is</b></p> <p>⇒</p>	<p><b>Needed for informing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sponsors &amp; replications.</li> <li>• Intervention training and publicity.</li> <li>• Monitoring and fine-tuning.</li> <li>• Innovation and development.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Policy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis.</li> <li>• Recommendations.</li> </ul>	<p><b>is</b></p> <p>⇒</p>	<p><b>Needed for implementing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority setting.</li> <li>• Public or private initiatives.</li> </ul>

- 
- Advocacy.

- Mobilizing for action.
- 

**Program Development:**

is

**Needed for assessing:**

- Problem analysis.
- Refining proposals.
- Feedback.
- Redesign.
- Outcomes & follow-up.



- Decision-making.
  - Competition & practical choices.
  - Monitoring and empowerment.
  - Effectiveness.
  - Support or new approaches.
- 

Developing appropriate and constructive interdisciplinary ties and activities has already begun and new aspects are identified for their potential contribution. The study of desirable futures need to become more central to the field of family studies, if it can be done without the ideological baggage that comes with some of the idealized beliefs about the family in past time (Settles, Panel). The usual development of family policy in service and support programs and legal codes is a highly political one that negotiates what is possible in the political moment, as weighed against what might be recommended from a data driven and theoretically desirable point of view. This effort would be served better by clearer statements of both desirable futures and how they might be achieved. Frequently the policies have already been downscaled from what might work. Evaluation findings over and over suggest that interventions are not related to what is known about systems change and accommodation and the level of intervention needed for success. If one viewed governments and industries as consumer resources one might find that a desirable future would involve changes that would empower families to make their desires paramount. The balance of families taking responsibility and receiving appropriate community support is one of the issues that will require some good theorizing. Generational fairness and appropriate transfers of resources need rethinking. Who speaks for the vulnerable in developing desirable futures? Who authorizes the hard choices? Who vets the experts and advisors to families? Who can bridge the conflicts of interest?

Family sociology needs futuristic thinking not simply backward looking in its inspiration. One can be an historian and document what was done or one can avoid being marginalized. It should be characterized by proactive approaches,

influencing policy, generating new data and a view of the future. (James, Panel).  
Family sociology has a global presence to develop (Settles, Panel).

(If you are interested in the whole paper please write to me and I will send by e-mail.)

BS

## **HONORARY PRESIDENT'S COLUMN**

Some of us are soon leaving our home sites in order to go to Brisbane. Many of the members of the CFR don't, but I hope that we will see many of you all and that we also will see many new members, especially younger colleagues. All over the world we who have been along for a while want that our various groups and organizations should grow younger and not older in composition. But with the low mortality rate most organizations grow older if we don't fight against it. Somewhat paradoxical is that we all (or almost all) hope we will age properly and survive both as individuals and as organizations. At the same time we are eager that the composition of the aging CFR will not increase in age – that the older members will remain and a refreshment by many new members.

I have been a member of the CFR for almost 40 years and fascinating with the CFR has always been the warm climate. We have never faced any serious conflicts within the organization. Long time ago, some of us were less satisfied with the lack of democracy. However, according to my evaluation the critique was not directed at the leading “gang” (Reuben Hill, Harold Christensen, John Moge and some others) but against the principle of a lack of statutes. There was no counter action when Joan Aldous and some others in the early 1970's presented a draft for statutes, very similar to the statutes the CFR now has.

I hope that the good morale and cooperation will continue for at least another 40 years.

JT

## **FROM THE SECRETARY**

## **XXXIXTH INTERNATIONAL CFR SEMINAR**

The International Conference on  
Intergenerational Relations In Families' Life Course  
Co-sponsored by  
Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan  
Committee on Family Research, International Sociological Association  
March 12-14, 2003

### **Call for Papers**

The Institute of Sociology at Academia Sinica and Committee on Family Research (RC06) of the International Sociological Association will co-sponsor an international conference on "Intergenerational Relations in Families' Life Course" to be held in Taipei, Taiwan, ROC, from March 12-14, 2003. The conference is scheduled to have 30 papers presented and are open to CFR members as well as other family research professionals.

The conference theme is of particular importance for a social and cultural locus like Taiwan. With traditional patriarchy facing the challenge from modernization, changes in the internal family relationship have become vital issues for study. Change in the intergenerational relations not only affects the dominant father-son relationship, it also has significant impact on conjugal relations as well. This conference will focus on several related subjects surrounding changing intergenerational relations with special concern on families' life course's perspective. Research on social support and social network, care giving, property inheritance, parent-adult children interactions, grand parenting, general intergenerational exchanges and processes as well as social welfare policy analyses are all welcome to contribute. The conference is intended to draw attention on how intergenerational relations in the family has adapted to social changes in various societal contexts.

Those interested in presenting papers should submit a title and a 100-150 words abstract outlining the proposed topic before September 15th, 2002 to Miss Eva Shih, the conference secretary, either by writing to the address below, by faxing to the number below, or by email to her address. Results of acceptance will be notified by October 15th, 2002. Once accepted, all foreign presenters will be provided with 5 days' room and board during the conference. Completed manuscript is expected by February 28th, 2003, so that papers will be bound as conference proceedings to all participants. An editorial committee will be

selected from the conference to choose papers for formal publication that follows.

Conference Organizer  
Professor Chin-Chun Yi  
Institute of Sociology  
Academia Sinica  
Taipei, Taiwan, ROC

Conference Secretary  
Miss Eva Shih  
Institute of Sociology  
Academia Sinica  
Nankang, Taipei, Taiwan

R. O.C.  
Fax: 02-2651-0415  
Tel: 02-2652-3353  
E-mail: sleeping@gate.sinica.edu.tw

## **OBITUARY**

*Peter Laslett*, 1915 – 2001, has died. He was never a member of the CFR as far as I know but he participated in many of the international seminars organized by the CFR. We who knew him remember him for his elegant persuasive analyses and knowledge as well as for his provocative attitude at the debates and discussions we were involved in with him.

For many of us he might be most known for his, and his Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure, groundbreaking studies showing that the stress upon extended families in Europe was exaggerated – in fact he was the first to show that extended families have never existed as a modal phenomenon in Western Europe.

Jan Trost

## **CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FAMILY RESEARCH**

As revised in 1993

## **I PURPOSE**

A. The purpose of the Committee on Family Research (CFR) of the International Sociological Association (ISA) is to encourage family research of high quality within and between countries.

## **II ACTIVITIES**

A. To fulfill this purpose the CFR engages in the following activities:

1. It organizes the sessions on family at the meetings of the ISA.
2. It sponsors international seminars on topics of theoretical, methodological or substantive importance as well as international training seminars to add to the skills of family researchers.
3. It arranges for the publication of matters of importance in the research area of family
4. It provides an international roster of family sociologists for individuals and organizations seeking consultation or research associates.
5. It seeks to keep its members informed of CFR activities.
6. It engages in additional activities approved by the Executive officers with the consent of the membership.

## **III MEMBERSHIP**

A. Regular or student membership of the committee is open to all members of national sociological societies, members of research institutes affiliated with the ISA, research oriented members of national and international family organizations, as well as non-affiliated individual scholars who have demonstrated interest in the area through teaching or research activities.

B. The individual becomes a member with full voting rights and other privileges of membership upon payment of dues. Non-payment of dues will lead to loss of membership six months after the final period paid for.

C. Dues are payable to the CFR secretariat; the amount is decided at the business meeting for the coming four year period for regular as well as for student membership.

#### **IV OFFICERS**

A. There will be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary/Treasurer, and three officers at-large.

B. They will be elected from and by the membership.

#### **V ELECTIONS**

A. Elections of officers will be held by mail ballot once every four years in the year prior to the ISA world congress.

B. Ballots will be sent to the members on the Secretary/Treasurer's list of members.

C. A majority of those voting will constitute election for President and Secretary/Treasurer. Election of the other officers shall be by plurality of votes cast.

D. Run-off elections will be held if necessary.

E. Term of office will be for four years with re-election limited to one term.

F. Nominations will be made by the Nominations Sub-Committee with write-in nominations possible.

#### **VI DUTIES OF OFFICERS**

A. The President

1. as chief executive of the CFR shall preside at the meetings of the CFR and its Board,

2. will be responsible for seeing that the sessions of the CFR at the ISA meetings are organized,

3. will initiate and carry out policies in conformity to the CFA's purpose as specified by the Board and the membership.

B. The Secretary/Treasurer

1. is responsible for communicating CFR activities and plans to the members no less often than once a year; these include the time and place as well

as the organizers of seminars and workshops and ISA sessions sponsored by the CFR,

2. shall report at least annually to the secretariat of the ISA, current and planned activities of the CFR and other current matters of common concern,

3. is the financial officer of the CFR, makes disbursements under the over-all supervision of the Board, presents a biannual report to the Board,

4. shall prepare a membership list to be used for election purposes as provided for in Article V, Section B.

5. shall announce to the membership the time and place of the general meeting.

C. The Vice-President

1. shall customarily serve as Chairman of the Nominating Sub-Committee.

## **VII BOARD OF THE CFR**

A. The officials listed in Article IV, Section A, constitute the Board.

B. The Board meets at least once every four years before the meeting of the CFR membership to set general policy for the CFR.

C. Major new activities undertaken by the CFR must first be approved by the Board.

D. The Board elects one representative and one alternative to the Research Council of the ISA.

## **VIII SUB-COMMITTEES**

A. Nominating and Balloting Sub-Committee

1. This committee, to be headed by the Vice-President, is responsible for preparing the list of nominations for CFR officers and members of the Nominating and Balloting Sub-Committee presented to the membership, and for conducting the elections. There should be at least two nominations for each office.

2. The other two members of the Nominating and Balloting Sub-Committee shall be elected by mail ballot. A plurality of votes shall constitute election.

3. Its members should seek suggestions for nominations from the membership before the election making use of the Secretary/Treasurer's mailing to members.

4. Its nominations should reflect the international nature of the membership. In fulfilling this aim, account may be taken of the need for enough geographical closeness of the nominees to ease the expense of their meeting together if elected.

#### B. Program Sub-Committee

1. The President and the Secretary/Treasurer will constitute a sub-committee to consider offers from CFR members or representatives of other organizations to organize programs such as seminars and workshops under CFR sponsorship or joint sponsorship.

2. They will decide which offers to accept on the basis of the guidelines set forth in Article IX.

#### C. Other Sub-Committees

1. The President, with the consent of the Board, may appoint such other sub-committees as is necessary to carry out the objectives of the CFR.

2. Terms of office of sub-committee chair and members shall not be longer than the term of office of the President.

3. All sub-committee chairs shall serve at the pleasure of the President.

4. Changes in chair must have Board approval.

### **IX CFR OCCASIONAL ACTIVITIES**

A. The membership of the occasional training or topic oriented program such as seminars and workshops sponsored or co-sponsored by the CFR should reflect its international composition.

B. The opportunity to participate should be made available to as many as possible.

C. Individuals who wish to organize a seminar or workshop may present their ideas to the President or to the Secretary/Treasurer.

D. Members wishing to participate may write to the organizers giving their competencies and interests.

E. Local organizers will have the final decision as to participants.

## **X RESEARCH ACTIVITIES**

A. The CFR as an international organization cannot itself engage in research activities.

B. In the rare circumstances when its Board decides that the CFR should depart from a facilitating role and actively sponsor research, a majority of the membership at the general meeting must accept the decision.

## **XI GENERAL MEETING**

A. The general meeting of members shall be held in conjunction with the ISA world congresses.

B. Announcement of the general meeting will be given to members at least three months in advance along with a tentative agenda of business.

C. Action may be taken at any general meeting by a majority of members present and voting except in the case of election of officers. On any issue a majority of members present may request a secret ballot.

D. A written petition of 20 members to the President within six months of the general meeting can institute a mail ballot to the membership on any issue presented at the general meeting.

## **XII COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS**

A. The CFR welcomes the efforts of other international and national organizations to promote the meeting of family scholars and to encourage their research.

B. The CFR seeks to cooperate with such organizations on issues of common interest through joint program sponsorship or such other activities as will serve to advance its purpose.

### **XIII REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION**

A. Upon written petition of 20 members to the President, an article or articles of this Constitution can be submitted to the membership for revision.

B. Revision requires majority approval of those casting a vote on a mail ballot.

## **ISA CODE OF ETHICS**

Approved by the ISA Executive Committee, Fall 2001

### ***Introduction***

The International Sociological Association's (ISA) Code of Ethics consists of a Preamble and four sets of specific Ethical Standards. Membership in the ISA commits members to adhere to it.

The Code of Ethics is not exhaustive, all-embracing and rigid. The fact that a particular conduct is not addressed specifically by the Code of Ethics does not mean the conduct is necessarily either ethical or unethical.

### ***Preamble***

Sociologists work to develop a reliable and valid body of scientific knowledge based on research and, thereby, to contribute to the improvement of the global human condition. The primary goals of the Code of Ethics, a symbol of the identity of the ISA, are (1) to protect the welfare of groups and individuals with whom **and on whom** sociologists work or who are involved in sociologists' research efforts and (2) to guide the behaviour and hence the expectations of ISA members, both between themselves and toward the society at large. Those who accept its principles are expected to interpret them in good faith, to respect them, to make sure they are respected and to make them widely known.

Each sociologist supplements the Code of Ethics *in ways* based on her/his own personal values, culture and experience. Each sociologist supplements, but does

not violate, the standards outlined in this Code of Ethics. It is the individual responsibility of each sociologist to aspire to the highest standards of conduct.

The efficacy of a Code of Ethics relies **principally** upon the self-discipline and self-control of those to whom it applies.

### ***1. Sociology as a field of scientific study and practice***

As scientists, sociologists are expected to cooperate locally and transnationally on the basis of scientific correctness alone, without discrimination on the basis of scientifically irrelevant factors such as age, sex, sexual preference, ethnicity, language, religion or political affiliation.

1.2. Group work, cooperation and mutual exchanges among sociologists are necessary for sociology to achieve its ends. Sociologists are expected to take part in discussions on their own work, as well as **on** the work of other sociologists.

1.3. Sociologists should be aware of the fact that their assumptions may have an impact upon society. Hence their duty **is**, on the one hand, **to keep** an unbiased attitude as far as possible, while, on the other **hand**, **to acknowledge** the tentative and relative character of the results of their research and not **to conceal** their own ideological position(s). No sociological assumption should be presented as **indisputable** truth.

1.4. Sociologists should act with a view to maintaining the image and the integrity of their own discipline; **this** does not imply that they should abandon a critical approach toward its fundamental assumptions, its methods and its achievements.

1.5. The principles of openness, criticism and respect for all **scientific** perspectives should be followed by sociologists in their teaching and professional practices..

1.6. Sociologists are expected to protect the rights of their students and clients.

### ***2. Research procedures***

2.1. Sponsors

2.1.1. Research activities in sociology must **often necessarily** rely on private or public funding, and thus depend to a certain extent on sponsorship. Sponsors, be they private or public, **may** be interested in a specific outcome of research. Yet, **sociologists should not accept research grants or contracts which specify conditions inconsistent with their scientific judgment of what are appropriate means of carrying out the research in question, or which permit the sponsors to veto or delay academic publication because they dislike the findings.**

2.1.2. Sponsors should be clearly informed in advance of the basic guidelines of research projects, as well as of the methods which researchers are willing to adopt. Sponsors also should be advised of the risk that the result of an inquiry may not fit with their own expectations.

2.1.3. Sponsors, both private and public, may be particularly interested in funding sociological research for the sake of their own political aims. **Whether or not they share** such aims, sociologists should not become subordinate to them. They should also refrain from cooperating in the fulfillment of undemocratic aims or discriminatory goals.

2.1.4. The conditions agreed upon between researchers and sponsors should **preferably be** laid down in written agreements.

## 2.2. Costs and rewards

2.2.1. Funds **provided** for sociological research should be used for the **agreed** purpose.

2.2.2. In a situation where sociologists are **bidding** competitively on projects, they should not agree to carry on research projects which are not sufficiently funded **or compete with other bidders by the use of further unfair tactics not consistent with appropriate scientific standards.**

## 2.3. Data gathering

2.3.1. As scientists, sociologists should disclose the methods by which they proceed as well as the general sources of their data.

2.3.2. The security, anonymity and privacy of research subjects and informants should be respected rigorously, in both quantitative and qualitative research. The **sources of personal information** obtained by researchers should be kept confidential, unless the informants have asked or agreed to be cited. Should

informants be easily identifiable, researchers should remind them explicitly of the consequences that may follow from the publication of the research data and outcomes. Payment of informants, though acceptable in principle, should be discouraged as far as possible and subject to explicit conditions, with special regard to the reliability of the information provided.

2.3.3. Sociologists who are being given access to records are expected to respect the privacy conditions under which the data were collected. **They can, however, make use of data gathered in historical archives, both private and public, under the legal conditions laid down in the country concerned and usually accepted by the international scientific community, and subject to the rules of the archive.**

2.3.4. The consent of **research subjects and informants** should be obtained in advance. Covert research should be avoided in principle, unless it is the only method by which information can be gathered, and/or **when access** to the usual sources of information is obstructed by those in power.

### ***3. Publication and communication of data***

3.1. Data gathered in sociological research activities and research work constitute the intellectual property of the researchers, who are in principle also entitled to copyright. Should copyright be vested in a sponsor or in an employer, researchers should be entitled to fair compensation.

3.2. In principle, researchers have a right to **submit their work for publication, or to publish it at their own expense.**

3.3. Researchers have the right to ensure that their results be not manipulated or taken out of context by sponsors.

3.4. The contribution of scholars, sponsors, technicians or other collaborators who have made a substantial contribution in carrying out a research project should be acknowledged explicitly in any subsequent publication.

3.5. Databases should not be regarded as being in the public domain, until the researchers who have assembled them have specified the sources of their data and the methods by which they were constructed. Information about sources and methods should be made available within reasonable time. Interim data sets should be available for inspection of their accuracy by other scholars.

3.6. Once published, information about a research project should be considered to be part of the common knowledge and background of the scientific community. Therefore, **it** is open to comments and criticism to which researchers **should be allowed** to react.

#### ***4. Extra-scientific use of research results***

4.1. The results of sociological inquiries may be a matter of public interest. Their diffusion, which is an implication of the fundamental right of people to be informed, should not be hindered. Researchers, however, should be aware of the dangers connected with distortions, simplifications and manipulations of their own research material, which may occur in the process of communication through individual or mass media. Researchers should be able, and are entitled, to intervene to correct any kind of misinterpretation or misuse of their work.

4.2. Researchers should refrain from claiming expertise in fields where they do not have the necessary depth of research knowledge, especially when contributing to public discussion or policy debate.

## **NEW CFR PUBLICATIONS**

Papers presented at the XXXVIth International CFR Seminar in Berlin in 1999 have been published in, Journal of Comparative Family Studies, Volume 32, #4, 2001. This Special Issue is entitled, **IMMIGRANT AND ETHNIC MINORITY FAMILIES**, guest editors, Bernhard Nauck and Barbara H. Settles.

Papers presented to the XXXVIIth International CFR Seminar in Uppsala in 2000 are in the process of being published in, Journal of Comparative Family Studies, Volume 33, #3, 2002. This Special Issue is entitled, **THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES IN CROSS-CULTURAL FAMILIES**, guest editor, Jan Trost. This Special issue will be available November 2002.

These Special Issues can be bought through the Journal of Comparative Family Studies at a cost of \$40.00 US. Please contact  
Carol Cairns, Assistant Editor  
Journal of Comparative Family Studies

Department of Sociology  
University of Calgary  
Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4, Canada  
e-mail: [cairns@ucalgary.ca](mailto:cairns@ucalgary.ca)

## **NEW MEMBERS**

The CFR welcomes the following members

Venera ZAKIROVA

Social Work Department

Bashkir State University

Akhmetova Str.

Ufa Town 450017

RUSSIA

Phone: 7-3472-256877

Fax: 7-3472-240709

E-mail: [zakirova2000@yahoo.com](mailto:zakirova2000@yahoo.com)



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Vice-president	Rudolf Richter, Austria
Secretary/treasurer	Irene Levin, Norway
Members at large	Wilfried Dumon, Belgium Barbara James, USA Chin Chun Yi, Taiwan
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Editor's address:  
CFR-Gazette  
c/o Dr. Irene Levin  
Oslo University College  
Pilestredet 56  
N-0167 Oslo, Norway  
e-mail: irene.levin@oks.hio.no  
fax: +47 22 45 36 00  
office ☎: +47 22 45 35 17  
home ☎: +47 22 43 72 00

President's address  
Dr. Barbara H. Settles  
404 Dove Drive  
Newark, DE 19713  
e-mail: settlesb@udel.edu  
fax: +1 302 368 5763  
office ☎: +1 302 368 0263  
home ☎: +1 302 831 2934