This past year has been a difficult one for those of us engaged in the sociological study of alcohol, drugs, and tobacco. At some point in our educational or professional lives as sociologists we all were attracted to the force of chemical substances on people and on their capacity to influence the ways in which people experience their lives in relation to others around them. We were drawn to different questions and to those questions for different reasons. Through our work we strive to contribute to a better understanding of people and how they relate to each other, particularly in terms of how their lives and relationships are influenced by their varying degrees and forms of involvement with licit and illicit substances.

During the past year we lost friends and colleagues, notably Jim Inciardi and Bruce Johnson, whose contributions to the advancement of our knowledge and understanding of the impact of licit and illicit substances on and their place in social life have been considerable and highly influential. Where would the field be today if Jim Inciardi and Bruce Johnson had not chosen to devote their professional lives to the study of drugs and society? How much of what we know and believe today is based on or built on work that they did? How many people working in the field today are doing so because of their influence?

This is certainly not to say that there are no others who also have made and continue to make important contributions to this field of study. But it does remind us that the advancement of knowledge is the work of people and for a field of study to survive beyond any one individual it must be able to attract and engage future generations of scholars to continue the work that has been started.

This is a problem for us and is reflected in the current status of the Alcohol, Drugs, and Tobacco Section of the American Sociological Association. For years we have been struggling unsuccessfully to keep our membership level at 300 to maintain our status within ASA as a Section. We end up every year with the fewest possible number of sessions for our members to present papers and live under a cloud of uncertainty about the future of our Section. But even more important we do not seem to be attracting the next generation of sociologists interested in continuing the work that we have started and continue to do.

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There have been periods in history, for better or worse, when alcohol, drugs, and tobacco have been a center of attention for policymakers and practitioners, the national media, and Federal and State funding agencies. But in recent years they are hardly acknowledged in the annual messages of the President and various Governors to their constituents or in the annual budget appropriations of the Federal and State governments. This makes our task of attracting the next generation of scholars to the sociological study of alcohol, drugs, and tobacco more difficult, but not impossible. As sociologists we all know that organizations, such as a Section of a professional association, are as much about people as they are about structure. And fortunately for us the people who have been working for the ADT have worked tirelessly to attract new members to the Section and to encourage others to bring new scholars to the field.

Richard Wilsnack, my predecessor as Chair of ADT, has tried every way possible to increase the membership of our Section. He has sent out notices, searched through lists, and cajoled and encouraged anyone who would listen. He made sure I was familiar with all the possible strategies and tactics and that I had all the lists I would need to continue the effort. And working with Yonette Thomas and others he made sure we were in a position to support the Section membership of students who might one day become sociologists studying alcohol, drugs, and tobacco, and many of you have taken advantage of that effort to bring your own students into the Section.

Another effort last year to attract new scholars to our field, build our membership, and enhance the status of our Section in ASA was to align the Section with an established journal, Journal of Drug Issues. Dale Chitwood and Dwayne McBride did an outstanding job of reaching an agreement with the editors of JDI, preparing and presenting a proposal to ASA, and gaining support from the ASA leadership. Then the Publications Committee of ASA made up of other sociologists voted to reject our proposal. While this effort proved unsuccessful it does not diminish the great effort and outstanding accomplishment that it was.

To help us to remain in communication during the year and between meetings, Carrie Oser edits our newsletter and makes sure it includes all the things we need to know and all the things we need to do. Steve Lankenau as Secretary-Treasurer assures we have a record of what we say and agree to when we get together and that we have the funds to do what we need to do.

Claire Sterk has been elected Chair of the ADT Section starting at our next meeting in Atlanta and as Chair-Elect has taken on responsibility for planning our program at that meeting. ASA recently announced its call for papers and we need to submit them so Claire can receive, review, and assign them. Keep in mind that with a smaller than small section we only have one Section panel for papers and however many roundtables we can fit into whatever room ASA assigns to us. There will also be a regular session on Substance Use, Abuse, and Treatment organized by Judy Richman. So get your papers in, but remember that because we are few in number we have few opportunities to present our work and organizing the program will be a challenge.

These people all deserve our appreciation and support, but they are just a few of the many people who are working hard to attract new scholars to our field, build our membership, and enhance the status of our Section in ASA. And yet our number remains small and our status in ASA remains uncertain. If we do believe that attention to alcohol, drugs, and tobacco in the study of society can help us to better understand and explain people and their social experience then we really do need to communicate this to people who are entering the field of sociology. We need to engage them in this work so they can continue where Jim Inciardi, Bruce Johnson, and the rest of us leave off.

Henry Brownstein, ADT Chair
The vast majority of individuals receiving substance abuse treatment also use tobacco, which increases their risk of disease and premature mortality. Furthermore, emerging evidence suggests that continued tobacco use is a significant risk factor for relapse following treatment, while quitting smoking significantly reduces the likelihood of relapse. There is increasing recognition in the scientific community that smoking cessation is an important clinical target during substance abuse treatment.

To date, most health services research has focused on the adoption of smoking cessation services by treatment organizations, with less attention paid to whether addiction treatment counselors routinely address clients’ tobacco use. In this study, we examined counselors’ implementation of brief interventions that are consistent with the US Public Health Service’s clinical practice guideline, *Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence*. Specifically, counselors were asked about their implementation of five brief interventions when engaging new clients in treatment: 1) asking about current tobacco use; 2) asking about previous use; 3) advising users to quit; 4) assessing willingness to quit; and 5) using motivational interventions to increase willingness to quit.

We hypothesized that implementation, or routine use, of these interventions was associated with both organization-level and counselor-level factors. Specifically, we expected greater implementation when managers were perceived as supportive of these services and when organizational barriers were perceived to be lower. At the counselor-level, we expected implementation to be associated with knowledge of the PHS guideline, perceived impact of smoking cessation on sobriety, and personal tobacco use.

Data were collected from 2,127 counselors via mailed surveys that were sent to the treatment program’s address. Counselors provided informed consent and received $20 if they returned the survey (55.5% response rate).

In general, our findings were consistent with our hypotheses. Implementation of these brief interventions was significantly lower among counselors who reported greater organizational barriers to smoking cessation services. However, perceived managerial support was positively associated with implementation. Counselors with greater knowledge of the PHS guideline and who believed in the positive impact of smoking cessation interventions on sobriety reported greater implementation. Relative to counselors who have never been tobacco users, current tobacco users reported significantly lower implementation of these brief interventions.

Overall, these findings point to the importance of counselor characteristics and the organizational environment in understanding the implementation of brief interventions related to tobacco use. It suggests that the implementation of best practices in substance abuse treatment may require attention to organizational contexts, such as increasing managerial buy-in and building cultural norms supportive of best practices, while also addressing the knowledge and beliefs of the individuals responsible for implementation.

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Culturally grounded theories of substance use have proposed that stress related to acculturation can increase risk for substance use among ethnic minorities, often viewing substance use as a coping mechanism to deal with acculturative stress. Some research links acculturative stress and substance use in adults and older adolescents, but less is known about whether this link is found in children and early adolescents, and whether acculturation stress is related to casual experimentation with substances or heavy substance use, which can lead to abuse or dependence later in life. This study examined whether acculturative stress influences experimentation with substances and frequency of use among pre- and early-adolescents.

Data came from 1,731 Mexican-heritage students in grades 5-8 who participated in a randomized controlled trial of the keepin’ it REAL prevention program from 2004-2008. Two-part latent growth curve modeling assessed changes over 6 waves in recent alcohol, marijuana, cigarette and inhalant use. This approach allows for the separate, yet simultaneous analysis, of the substance use distribution into two parts: substance use-versus-nonuse and, for those reporting any level of substance use, the last 30 day frequency of use. Models controlled for intervention effects, sex, age, school grades and SES.

Results were consistent for alcohol, marijuana, and cigarettes. Acculturative stress, as a time-varying covariate, predicted use (versus nonuse) of these substances. Acculturative stress also predicted higher frequency use of alcohol, marijuana, and cigarette, but this effect was only observed at wave 1. The results from the inhalant use model were similar for use/nonuse, but they differed in that acculturative stress predicted higher frequency inhalant use from waves 1 to 2 and waves 4 to 5. Models with acculturation stress as a lagged covariate were highly similar to non-lagged models.

A possible explanation for the results is that acculturative stress acts as trigger for casual experimentation with substance use by Mexican-heritage early adolescents rather than promoting heavier frequency use. Acculturative stress increased the likelihood of using each substance, but was not clearly related to higher frequency use of alcohol, marijuana, or cigarette use, suggesting that these substances are not used as a primary coping mechanism to deal with culturally-related tension. Another explanation for the link between acculturation stress and substance use is a peer-focused model that views acculturation stress as increasing intra-familial strains, accelerating peer and eroding parental influences, leading to substance use—but not necessarily heavier use—as a way to gain peer acceptance.
JAMES A. INCIARDI, Co-Director of the Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies at the University of Delaware and Professor of Sociology and Criminal Justice died on Monday, November 23rd after a prolonged and courageous battle with multiple myeloma. Jim was born in Brooklyn on November 28, 1939 and spent his youth and young adulthood in New York City and its Boroughs. Wherever he lived and worked in later years, New York City remained central to his identity. He graduated from Fordham University and had an early and varied career as a jazz drummer and parole officer for the City of New York. In the late 1960s he went to work for Carl Chambers at the New York State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission and entered graduate school at New York University. When he completed his PhD in 1973 from NYU, Jim had already relocated to the University of Miami, continuing to work with Chambers in the Division of Addiction Sciences in the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Miami. He held several research and academic positions at the University of Miami in the early 1970s, including Director of the National Center for the Study of Acute Drug Reactions at the University of Miami School of Medicine. During this period, he worked with Chambers, Harvey Siegel, John Ball, and others on an important series of studies on narcotics addicts and the process of addiction. At this time he also began a series of studies examining the associations between drug use and criminal activity, and this work would form the core of his scholarly activity for much of his professional career. He relocated to the University of Delaware (UD) in 1976, and UD became his academic home for the remainder of his career, though he maintained a professional connection with the University of Miami as well. He was promoted to Professor at UD in 1979. For many years (1976-1991), he was the Director of Criminal Justice in the Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice at Delaware, and he became renowned as a teacher of criminal justice, leading to the publication of his popular textbook on Criminal Justice, now in its 9th Edition.

Beginning in 1976 Jim had a remarkable unbroken record of funding from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) including twenty-one awards for which he was Principal Investigator. More impressive than the number of grants was the breadth and depth of his scholarly activity and the impact his work had on the field and on policy and program development. His studies began with the criminal involvement of drug abusers and the ethnography of street addiction in various subpopulations, and later moved to studies of drug abuse treatment for criminal offenders. With the arrival of AIDS and its disproportionate concentration among drug using populations, his research focus shifted to the epidemiology of HIV infection and transmission, and later to the development and evaluation of effective HIV prevention and treatment programs for both street and criminal justice populations. In all of his studies of drug involvement, criminal justice and HIV, his work moved from careful observation, to hypothesis testing, and then to clinical trials of novel ways to address these problems. His work led to the creation of the KEY/CREST Therapeutic Community continuum of treatment for drug involved offenders in Delaware, which became a national and international model for criminal justice treatment. His later work on HIV interventions with high-risk populations led to programs that have been instituted in probation and community settings in the U.S., Brazil, and the Virgin Islands. Besides his steady work with NIDA, he conducted important studies for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, and Denver Health and Hospital Authority. Up to the time of his death, he was actively working on studies of prescription drug abuse and diversion, case management for...
vulnerable women, and a new ethnography on ecstasy use in Brazil. His work was recognized by awards from the American Society of Criminology, the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, and the Drug and Alcohol Section of the American Sociological Association. Jim was an active member of the College on Problems of Drug Dependence, and a former member of the Internal Advisory Committee, Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy. In 1994 he received the Outstanding Scholar Award from the University of Delaware and was awarded a Merit Grant from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, and in 1995 he was named a Fellow of the American Society of Criminology.

In 1991, Jim founded the Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies (CDAS) at the University of Delaware within the Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice in the College of Arts and Sciences. The mission he established for CDAS is the production, dissemination, and utilization of scientific knowledge in preventing and treating substance abuse and other health risk behaviors among hard-to-reach populations of youths and adults. Over the years the Center has grown in both size and in the scope of its studies. It now has major administrative research offices in Newark, DE and Coral Gables, FL and satellite research offices in Wilmington, DE, Miami, FL and Porto Alegre, Brazil. The Center has acted as a magnet for other state, national, and international studies related to substance abuse and health. The Center now comprises funded studies by many other investigators in Delaware and Florida as well as collaborative efforts with national and international scholars. CDAS has the largest portfolio of social science research at the University of Delaware. The Center supports a number of graduate students, faculty associates, and part time researchers as well as its full time staff. Jim remained a very active Co-Director of the Center till his death. In the last several years, he focused on directing the Coral Gables Research Office of CDAS, and on developing a research program to examine the rise in the abuse and diversion of prescription drugs.

During his long scholarly career of over 40 years, Jim published over 500 articles, chapters, books, and monographs in the areas of substance abuse, criminology, criminal justice, history, folklore, public policy, AIDS, medicine, and law. His scholarly publications included several seminal papers on the epidemiology of crack cocaine use, as well as the effectiveness of prison-based substance abuse treatment for drug-involved offenders. This body of scholarly work will be an enduring memorial to him. He was a revered colleague and engaged in extensive consulting work both nationally and internationally. Even more important than his professional work is the living memorial that remains among his professional friends and colleagues. He was a “translational scientist” long before the term came into vogue, interested in moving ideas into tested strategies and then disseminating the knowledge and practices for use in real-world settings. He knew how to collaborate, motivate research teams, and mentor young scholars and to always share credit for accomplishments. Generations of research scientists have been affected by his written work and generous inclusion in his professional work. He did not like bureaucracy or process but was a master at dealing with both. He could move effectively and communicate clearly with academic, professional, and government audiences. In the process he built a wealth of friends in university settings, departments of correction, and government agencies such as NIDA, SAMHSA, CDC, and ONDCP. They will miss him and strive to carry on his work.

Personally, Jim loved jazz, scuba diving, traveling and collecting art from Latin America. Although his battle with cancer curtailed many of these activities in recent years, he remained remarkably positive and upbeat, and never gave up hope in his fight. He is survived by his wife, collaborator and partner, Hilary Surratt, and by his three children, Craig, Brooks, and Kristin. He is also survived by his sister Anne Cifu, his daughters-in-law Joan and Lynne, and his grandchildren Allegra, Brooks, Anastasia, and Alessandra. A funeral mass was held at St. Augustine Catholic Church in Coral Gables on November 25th. A memorial service at the University of Delaware is being planned for February, 2010. Contributions can be made to the James A. Inciardi Memorial Award Fund, Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716-2580. The Award will support outstanding students in the field of Criminal Justice.
Introduction

The meeting, attended by approximately 40 individuals, began with Richard Wilsnack (the outgoing Chair) opening the meeting. Other section officers present included: Henry Brownstein, incoming chair; Steve Lankenau, Secretary Treasure; and Yonette Thomas, Council. Richard thanked the Section Officers and Section Committee members for their work over the past year. Richard also thanked Geoffrey Hunt and the Institute for Scientific Analysis for hosting the section's annual reception. Richard named the recipients of the 2008-2009 section awards:

Senior Scholar -- Dale Chitwood, University of Miami
Junior Scholar -- Carrie Oser, University of Kentucky
Student Paper Award -- Emily Tanner-Smith, Vanderbilt University

Richard also thanked Geoffrey Hunt and the Institute for Scientific Analysis for hosting the section's annual reception. Richard introduced the new section chair, Henry Brownstein.

Opening Remarks

Henry began by commenting that the ATD section is relatively small by ASA standards but very productive as evidenced by the large number of papers at the roundtable session that preceded the business meeting. He hoped that the section membership could be increased to 300 to ensure at least two oral sessions at next year’s meeting in Atlanta. He reminded everyone to encourage other members of ASA to join ATD, including students. Lastly, he remarked that drug research is a key way of examining sociological issues, and that section would benefit if the connection between the two were more widely understood.

Section Journal

Dale Chitwood and Dwayne McBride provided an update on linking the Section with the Journal of Drug Issues (JDI). Dale stated that a formal proposal on having the section affiliate with JDI was submitted to ASA's Publication Committee in June, 2009 – a process that began three years ago. The committee rejected the proposed affiliation stating that ADT was too small (under 500 members) and that status of JDI was too low. Dale mentioned that the committee rejected the proposal despite the fact that JDI had agreed to turn over the journal to ASA, including an endowment. Dwayne commented that the ASA staff was very supportive of the idea throughout the process, and that the Publications Committee made the ultimate decision. Two options were proposed towards move forward with the idea of linking the section with a journal: find another interested journal with a higher impact rating; or return the proposal to the Publications Committee after working to improve the status of JDI. Both options are premised on the need to boost the membership to 500. A new committee to address these options was formed consisting of the following members: Yonette Thomas, Steve Lankenau, Ellen Benoit, Sheigla Murphy, and Miriam Boeri. The committee will provide a report at next year's business meeting. Dale and Dwayne were thanked by the section for their hard work on attempting to affiliate with JDI over the previous years.
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**Section Membership**

Henry provided an update on Section membership. He reiterated that the section needs to recruit new members so that a minimum of 300 is maintained, and that the section is currently at under 250 members. He stated that the section has funds to offer free section memberships to students who are already members of ASA. He indicated that the section needed 300 members by September 30 or it would only have one oral section at next year’s meeting.

**2010 Annual Meeting – Atlanta**

Henry noted that ATD sessions will be held on Saturday at next year’s meeting. Additionally, the ATD reception will be held on Saturday night. ATD sessions will overlap with the Society for the Study of Social Problem's ATD session, and that there may need to be some coordination between the two associations.

**2009-2010 Committees**

Henry put out a call for volunteers to staff this year’s committees. The following persons volunteered to form the following committees:

* Nominating Committee – Richard Wilsnack, Judy Richman, Avelardo Valdez
  * Student Paper -- Kate Smith, Hannah Knudsen, Victor Lidz
  * Junior Scholar – Amie Nielson, Jolene Sanders, Lisa Cubbins
  * Senior Scholar – Andy Golub, Carrie Oser, Brian Kelly

Following the formation of next year's committees, the meeting was adjourned.
Applying for a NRSA Grant: One Graduate Student’s Perspective

I am currently a first year doctoral student in sociology. In addition to the usual grind of taking graduate courses, I spent the semester working on an application for a Ruth L. Kirschstein National Research Service Awards for Individual Predoctoral Research Fellowship (NRSA). According to the program announcement website, “The purpose of this individual predoctoral research training fellowship is to provide support for promising doctoral candidates who will be performing dissertation research and training in scientific health-related fields relevant to the missions of the participating NIH Institutes and Centers (ICs) during the tenure of the award” (http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-09-208.html). Students apply to the NIH Institute that is most relevant to their research. While I have had the opportunity to work as a research assistant on an NIH-funded project for the past year and a half, I was approached by my advisor at the beginning of the semester and encouraged to apply for a NRSA. Not only would this funding support me while I work on my dissertation and provide me with more time to conduct my own research, but relinquishing my post as research assistant would also allow the position to open up to a younger graduate student in need of research experience and mentoring. I strongly encourage any predoctoral sociology students out there to apply for this award. Titles of the projects of past award winners can be viewed online and, as you’ll see, the types of research that have received funding are quite diverse – from gene and drug studies to public health and psychological studies, there is funding out there for just about any type of health-related research. While the application process was intense, I gained some insight along the way that might be helpful to those of you considering applying for a NRSA. Here are a few important tips:

⇒ Before starting the application process, you need to find a faculty sponsor (i.e., mentor). The faculty sponsor will assist you with various components of the application and, if funded, will provide you with important support throughout the completion of your dissertation. Your faculty sponsor should be someone with whom you can easily communicate, has plenty of research experience, and is willing to put in the time and effort needed to assist you in compiling and submitting all of the application components.

⇒ Read the entire application guide…at least twice. As you read it, write down all of the application components that you will need to complete. This will help avoid any last minute chaos upon realizing that a component is missing. The application guide is long and you’ll probably gloss over something important during the first read, which is why I recommend a careful second reading.

⇒ Get help from your faculty sponsor setting up an eRA Commons account (https://commons.era.nih.gov/commons/). The application is submitted online through the Commons website and you’ll likely have to contact someone at your university for help creating an account.

⇒ Get started early! Although the main portion of the application is only 10 pages, there are several other 1-3 page components you will need to complete and you’ll want to get feedback from your faculty sponsor and others in plenty of time to make revisions. For full-time students such as myself, I recommend starting at least three to four months before the application deadline. This way you’re not rushed and you are able to give your reviewers a sufficient amount of time to send you feedback.

⇒ Make a timeline and stick to it. Keep it updated and, if you need help sticking to it, give a copy of the timeline to your faculty sponsor and tell him/her that you’ll send them each component by the date indicated on the timeline.

⇒ Don’t try to do it all at once. This is why I recommend starting early. If you try to complete the entire application in a couple of weeks you will be sleep-deprived and stressed out and the final product won’t be nearly as refined. Plus, it’s much less overwhelming to do one or two things a week rather than everything in a short time. As graduate students, any reduction in stress is welcome.

⇒ Don’t wait until the last minute to submit the application. Many universities require you to submit it to the Office of Sponsored Projects Administration a few days prior to the actual deadline so they can review it and let you know if there is anything that’s missing or needs to be changed. My university had 2 email servers down the day of the deadline which made email communication impossible. Anything can happen so be sure you’re ahead of schedule.

Whether or not the application is funded, applying for a NRSA is an excellent experience in grant writing – something many don’t get until they’re out of school. Also, it will force you to think about your dissertation early and confront any issues that come up long before your prospectus defense. While the application process is taxing and the funding competitive, I strongly hope that some of you will take advantage of this opportunity. You will definitely learn a lot and you might just be surprised.

Kathi L.H. Harp
Department of Sociology
University of Kentucky