

nary teams may be as useful as putting people who speak different languages together in the same room. Cross-disciplinary research without cross-disciplinary people to translate among specialties is not really cross-disciplinary. IS academic researchers must reward generalists who struggle to cross-train, as well as specialists who struggle to focus; specialized conferences, journals, and departments often do not do this. Practice and theory are both needed to advance integration and specialization and to achieve balance and excellence. **C**

REFERENCES

1. Alexander, C. *Notes on the Synthesis of Form*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, 1964.
2. Chung, L., Nixon, B., Yu, E., and Mylopoulos, J. *Non-functional requirements in Software Engineering*. Kluwer Academic, Boston, 1999.
3. Cysneiros, L. and Leita, J. Non-functional requirements: From elicitation to modelling languages. In ICSE (Orlando, FL, May 19–25). ACM Press, New York, 2002.
4. David, J., McCarthy, W., and Sommer, B. Agility: The key to survival of the fittest. *Commun. ACM* 46, 5 (May 2003), 65–69.
5. Gediga, G., Hamborg, K., and Duntsch, I. The IsoMetrics usability inventory: An operationalization of ISO9241-10 supporting summative and formative evaluation of software systems. *Behaviour & Information Technology* 18, 3 (1999), 151–164.
6. Jonsson, E. An integrated framework for security and dependability. In NSPW (Charlottesville, VA, Sept. 22–25). ACM Press, New York, 1998, 22–29.
7. Knoll, K. and Jarvenpaa, S. Information technology alignment or ‘fit’ in highly turbulent environments: The concept of flexibility. In SIGCPR (Alexandria, VA, 1994). ACM Press, New York, 1994.
8. Mahinda, E. and Whitworth, B. The web of system performance: Extending the TAM model. In Americas Conference on Information Systems (ACIS) (Omaha, NE, Aug. 11–14, 2005).
9. Moreira, A., Araujo, J., and Brita, I. Crosscutting quality attributes for requirements engineering. In Software Engineering and Knowledge Engineering (SEKE) (Ischia, Italy, 2002). ACM Press, New York, 2002.
10. Tenner, E. *Why Things Bite Back*. Vintage Books, Random House, New York, 1997.
11. Whitworth, B. and deMoor, A. Legitimate by design: Towards trusted virtual community environments. *Behaviour & Information Technology* 22, 1 (2003), 31–51.
12. Whitworth, B. and Zaic, M. The WOSP model: Balanced information system design and evaluation. *Communications of the Association for Information Systems* 12 (2003), 258–282.

BRIAN WHITWORTH (bwhitworth@acm.org) is a senior lecturer in the Institute of Information and Mathematical Sciences at Massey University, Auckland, New Zealand.

JERRY FJERMESTAD (fjermestad@adm.njit.edu) is an associate professor in the School of Management of the New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark, NJ.

EDWARD MAHINDA (egm3@njit.edu) is a Ph.D. student in information science in the College of Computing of the New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark, NJ.

Permission to make digital or hard copies of all or part of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. To copy otherwise, to republish, to post on servers or to redistribute to lists, requires prior specific permission and/or a fee.

WHILE SOME VIEW
PROGRESS AS A TRAIN
MOVING FORWARD ON
A SINGLE TRACK, THE
WOSP MODEL VIEWS
IT AS A TRAIN ON MANY
TRACKS, SWITCHING
AMONG THEM TO
INCREASE THE COVERED
AREA AS PROGRESS
OCCURS.