SALIS Conference 95
Lynn Shipley, Conference Chair
Medical Foundation, Massachusetts Prevention Center

The 17th Annual SALIS Conference, to be held November 12-15 at the Holiday Inn/Government Center in Boston, Massachusetts, will feature two speakers: Nicolas Parkhurst-Carballeira of the Latino Health Institute and Dianne Barry of Join Together. Given our theme of Toward 2000: Diverse Resources for Healthy Communities many interesting abstracts for presentations, workshops and panels have been submitted and are being reviewed and organized for the preliminary agenda. Although final decisions on the program have not yet been made, some of the topics to be included concern building small specialized libraries, marketing, creating partnerships, and Internet issues and training. Look for registration materials in August, along with information about Boston and a preliminary conference agenda. For more information contact me: Lynn Shipley, Medical Foundation, Massachusetts Prevention Center. (617) 451-0049; FAX: (617) 451-0062; E-mail: lshipley@prevline.health.org.

New Chair-Elect

Kathleen Mullen has been named by the SALIS Board as the new chair-elect of SALIS. Due to the fact that there was only one candidate running for this post, a decision was made by the SALIS Board to forego the formality of a mailed ballot. A mailing to the entire membership is very costly, and time consuming, and the Board felt that given this particular situation, it was in SALIS’s best interest to handle the matter in this way. A biography of Kathleen Mullen is included on page 6 in this issue.

SALIS Members Addendum

There are thirty nine more members added to the SALIS membership list in this issue. Please review the list to make sure we have you correctly listed.

NOTE: Errata. In the last issue of news the SALIS membership list had quite a few errors in the e-mail addresses. We have hopefully fixed them, but do please check and let us know.

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Reviews of the AOD Thesaurus

Kathleen A.K. Mullen
CSR, Inc.

The Alcohol and Other Drug Thesaurus has been reviewed in a total of five journals representing the information science and the alcohol and other drug fields. The citations for these reviews are listed below together with selected highlights. Excerpts are not included from the review in Knowledge Organization, because it was reprinted in its entirety in the SALIS News or from the review in Nachrichten fuer Dokumentation, because it was printed in German.


In her review, Ms. Weglarz criticized the Thesaurus for its size and page layout but praised it for its breadth of coverage and specificity. The review concluded as follows:

The thesaurus is invaluable for those who are organizing a library, designing a subject-specific index or developing a bibliography of research materials. It is important that researchers and practitioners adapt this standardized vocabulary and use its common language in any effort to maintain control of the AOD information explosion.


In her review, Ms. Chan states:

There is no doubt that the [AOD Thesaurus] has the potential to become a highly valuable indexing and information-retrieval tool for the field. But unless it becomes more practical and user-friendly, its goal to (Continued on page 8)

AOD Thesaurus Survey Results

Nancy Sutherland
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute Library

SALIS members find the Alcohol and Other Drug Thesaurus both helpful and frustrating, according to responses to a survey that appeared in the last issue of SALIS News. Questions were asked about frequency of use of the Thesaurus, how it has been helpful, problems experienced, and how it might be further developed to be of greater use in the field.

The small number of responses (13) were pretty evenly distributed reporting frequency of use from Never (4) to Frequently (3). Most were in-between, having used it from one to ten times. The most-reported use for the Thesaurus is to catalog and index a library collection, followed by searching ETOH (the alcohol database from NIAAA). Several stated that the Thesaurus had helped in understanding the meaning of unfamiliar terminology and the relationships among terms used in the literature.

As expected, many users felt that the Thesaurus is too difficult to use in its current form, and it too frustrating or intimidating for daily use. Several believed that more training would be helpful.

Most respondents offered suggestions for how the AOD Thesaurus could be made more useful for their work, including 1) mapping terms to other thesauri, such as MESH and LCSH; creating an alphabetical list of terms; creating "a simpler version," and adding scope notes for non-North American users. [For those wanting a simpler version, I hope you have seen the much-shorter list of terms that have been culled from the AOD Thesaurus to index the ETOH database; for many small libraries, this might be a more "d-o-able" option, with the full thesaurus available as back-up for terms not found in the ETOH version.]

A report detailing the criticisms and suggestions offered by SALIS members will be sent to NIAAA and the AOD Thesaurus developers, who have continually sought feedback from users.

Thanks to all who took the time to fill out the survey. Your comments are appreciated.

Nominations for the 1996 SALIS Board. See page 1.
News From Canada
Sheila Lacroix, Canadian SIG Chair
Addiction Research Foundation Library

This Summer I’ve been constantly reminded of SALIS and Sharon Crockett, our energetic Chair, every time I cycle to work, an activity I limit to summer months when the traffic is lighter and the weather is fine. I always travel with my handy Tennessee Red Line water bottle, picked up at the SALIS conference last fall. Aren’t freebies great, especially when they conjure up special memories?

This issue, I am briefly highlighting some major happenings and issues in Canada.

Gambling

The legalization of casino gambling has put a strain on the addictions system. In at least three provinces, including Ontario, substance abuse agencies have been asked to take a leading role in prevention, training/education and treatment. It makes sense, as both the methodology and issues, including behavioral interventions and the overlap with the mental health system, parallel those of AODA.

Privatization: Is it a trend?

One of our provinces, Alberta, privatized the sale of alcoholic beverages two years ago. Now, privatization is on the agenda of the newly elected government in Ontario. It was an election promise! I think it would be safe to state that most public agencies involved in AODA, including ARF, support maintaining government control of the sale of alcoholic beverages. The uncertainty of the outcome on both health and social problems looms and the subsequent strain on public funds is a concern. Control proponents also feel they are losing a foothold in the struggle for improved public health.

Drunk Defence

Further to my article in the last issue, a bill restricting the use of drunkenness as a defence for some crimes, such as sexual assault, has been passed by the Senate. However, it will not be proclaimed law until the Supreme Court of Canada determines if it is constitutional.

Health Care Funding Cuts

The Federal Government is proposing cuts in transfer payments to the provinces that could be up to 30%. This will certainly affect health care funding, a major government expense. With less money, will prevention and harm reduction programs, the type of programs with the lowest short-term economic impact, be the first to go?

Those of us in the AODA field are aware of the importance of dealing with AODA all along the continuum of risk, but will we be able to justify this in a resource starved, short sighted system?

On a lighter, more optimistic note, at least there is never a dull moment for information specialists in the AODA field as we struggle to keep abreast. Whether or not it is realized, our services are probably needed now more than ever. See you in Boston!

Highlights on New Alcohol Policy Group
Matthew J. Vellucci
Distilled Spirits Council of the U.S. Library

This past February a new organization was formed in Washington, D.C. -- the International Center for Alcohol Policies (ICAP). Its purpose is to encourage dialogue and build bridges between the alcohol beverage industry and the worldwide public health community.

The initiative for the group’s formation came from Marcus Grant, former senior scientist for the World Health Organization’s substance abuse program. (Many long-time SALIS members will recall that Grant was a key speaker at our Edmonton conference in 1987.) At an industry seminar in 1993, he was impressed by the high level of treatment accorded alcohol and health issues by industry representatives. Grant has since been appointed president of ICAP.

Funding for the new Center is provided by its members, who currently represent a cross-section of major U.S., British, and other foreign beer, spirits, and wine companies. Efforts are continuing to increase membership.

The rationale for ICAP is the disparity of views on alcohol among those in the industry and public health officials and advocates. Hopefully, the Center will contribute to a more reasoned approach to policies that distinguish between alcohol use vs. abuse. According to Grant, ICAP will work on topics or projects that will bring together interests from both sides.


FAQ
Eris Weaver
Marin Institute for the Prevention of AOD Problems

The theme of my column this month is the drug legalization/decriminalization debate here in the United States. I chose it for several reasons. It is an area with which I am not very familiar; my personal and institutional expertise is much greater in the area of alcohol policy. Questions do come my way, however, and I decided to try to fill this gap in my knowledge.

I set for myself a hypothetical situation: a group of prevention advocates with little expertise in the area is trying to formulate a position on the issue of decriminalization/legalization. I am asked to provide them with a manageable quantity of the best information available with which to inform their discussion. (This has actually begun to transform into a REAL situation; however, that process is another story entirely.)

This task has proved far more complex than I had anticipated. I began with a search of our library catalog for books and articles dealing with the subject; the resulting bibliography totalled eight pages! Obviously, I couldn’t expect everyone involved to read all seventy-five items; nor do I think that reproducing that bibliography here would prove terribly useful to you. Instead, I would like to share with you some of the information and service issues that came up for me, offer some ways to organize the process, and suggest just a few titles that I believe serve as a good introduction to the issue.

One possible way of categorizing the titles is those that take no position as a whole, but rather step back and analyze and/or summarize the debate (The drug legalization debate, James A. Inciardi) versus those that come down squarely on one side or the other (Our right to drugs by Thomas Szasz, for; Drug legalization: myths and misconceptions, Drug Enforcement Administration, against).

"Hard" and "soft" are two other conceptualizations which I often apply to information resources. By "hard" sources I mean those which, rather than taking a "side", attempt to provide concrete facts, which may then be utilized to formulate an opinion or policy. (I won’t even try to get into defining a fact here or this piece will run to several volumes!) Into this category would fall studies which explore links between a particular policy change and the prevalence of drug use or a specific consequence of use; descriptions of current policy; data on physiological effects of individual drugs; epidemiological research on prevalence of use and/or problems associated with use; and some

(Continued on page 8)

News from Australia
Eva Congreve
National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre

In SALIS News vol.14, no.3, 1994, under 'Australian Publications' I reported on a Quality Assurance Project from the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre which looked at appropriate treatment procedures for opioids- nicotine- and alcohol misuse. The recommendations resulting from this project have been rewritten in an easy-to-read style with practical step-by-step guidelines on how to apply these recommended techniques. The book contains client handouts which can be photocopied and used in therapy. The treatment instructions are truly easy to follow. It is the latest 'state of the art' treatment handbook. T. Jarvis, J. Tebbutt & R. Mattick (1995). Treatment Approaches for Alcohol and Drug Dependence. Chichester: Wiley & Sons.

Lindesmith Center:
Seeking Books
Leigh Hallingby
Lindesmith Center

The new Lindesmith Center Library at the Open Society Institute/Soros Foundations is seeking collections of drug books and journals which other libraries or individuals want to "recycle." The Lindesmith Library focuses on the following aspects of illegal drugs: history, policy, prohibition and enforcement, use, (especially ethnographic studies), and harm reduction. We are also interested in foreign materials on the above topics from: Australia, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and South America.


We also hope to include in our collection the League of Nations reports on drugs. If you know of any individuals with private collections on drugs to donate or sell, I would be interested in getting in touch with them. Many thanks.
Leigh Hallingby, Librarian, Lindesmith Center 888 Seventh Avenue, Suite 1901, New York, NY 10106.
(212) 887-0181; FAX: (212) 489-8455; E-mail: lhallingby@sorosny.org.

SALIS News, Vol. 15, No. 2
Video Views
Valerie Mead
Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies

My eyes will grab at most any article about film/video but especially when it has to do with video pricing. The challenge of hunting down the best price can be an exciting game if, as a friend says, you don’t “die looking for that best buy.” At the 1994 SALIS conference, video costs was a key topic at the presentation by video producers. Some audience members mentioned they weren’t in dispute with the current pricing that can go well over $500, but rather with the limited content and audience appeal of video offerings.

But why not have it all? Concerns about video subjects, style, and suitability should not overshadow the problems with pricing inconsistencies or the larger issue of high videos prices. Accountability is the name of the game here. End consumer cost is an issue as well as the discrepancies in pricing that leaves one feeling dubious and defensive about the video market.

The article below is reprinted with permission from Library Journal (5/15/95). Randy Pitman is well known for his expertise in video and film concerns, and enjoys being a spokesperson in matters affecting libraries and media.

THE OUTER LIMITS OF VIDEO PRICING
by Randy Pitman

Smart shoppers know that by visiting a few extra stores, they can save anywhere from 10 to 20 percent on a desired item, and the same holds true for video purchasing. For instance, if you happen to shop at Xenon Video, a distributor, the fine documentary DYING FOR A SMOKE will cost you $59.95. But if you buy the same tape distributed by Pyramid Film & Video, it will cost you $295. Now, according to my $3 Kmart calculator, that’s a markup of about 500 percent. What, exactly, do you get for your extra $235? Less, actually: a shorter program in a generic instead of a four-color video box. Although this is a more outrageous example than most, the short history of video is full of price stretches wider than a yoga instructor’s split.

As veterans of the print world, librarians are shocked by such wild fluctuations in video pricing because there is no real corollary in the book industry. A novel by John Updike is no more expensive than one by Sidney Sheldon (regardless of their respective literary value), and “cheaper” versions just won’t appear until the trade or mass market paperback edition. Now, just as some hardcover books never go to paperback, some video titles never go to “sell through” (i.e., the price is never reduced). But, in other respects, there are major differences between the two formats when it comes to pricing. Unlike the book world, where prices are often clearly marked on the product and nobody mistakes a hardcover for a paperback, video prices are rarely printed on video jackets, and the only difference between the initial release and the “sell-through” version is the price.

Add to this the fragmentation of the video world, comprised as it is of innumerable smaller players that share no common infrastructure or sales protocol, and you can see why it’s easy for video manufacturers and distributors to make substantial price changes very quickly. In fact, even in the most visible area of the video universe—popular Hollywood videos—where the rules are a little more standard and the players more accountable (the retail video sector is large, watchful, and vocal), price reductions can happen very quickly. Arnold Schwarzenegger’s blockbuster vehicle TRUE LIES, for example, was released on January 11, 1995 at $102 list, about $75 net; it will be available for $19.98 on May 23. Forgetting for the moment whether it’s wise to spend that much money on a pop video destined to go sell-through within months, if your technical services department has a backlog of videos waiting to be processed, you could be looking at an outright $55 loss.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF VIDEO PRICING

If Stephen Hawking could explain the history of time in fewer than 200 pages, we can surely attempt to offer a brief history of video pricing in a handful of paragraphs. Prior to the great Orwellian divide of 1984, video pricing wasn’t much of an issue because video itself was little more than a dot (with potential) on the cultural landscape. Over the next few years, as the home video market began to mushroom, however, and libraries began getting into the video business, price suddenly became a major factor. Traditional audiovisual distributors discovered something financially interesting: they could transfer their 16mm film titles to the much less expensive video format and charge roughly the same price as they had for the film. Some librarians who had years of experience with library furniture knew that they were looking at serious institutional inflation, and said as much. The answer they received was the magical phrase that we’ve all come to know and be baffled by: "public performance."

In other words, prices were high because libraries were granted the right to "publicly perform" the AV (i.e., show it to people in the library). The way the copyright law is currently written, videos cannot be played in public libraries unless public performance rights have been obtained from the copyright holder. School and university libraries, on the other hand, are widely considered to be exempt from this restriction as long as they are using a curriculum-related (Continued on page 7)
Biography: New Chair-Elect

Kathleen A.K. Mullen has been employed by CSR, Incorporated since February 1991. She holds two job titles: Thesaurus Manager and Marketing Coordinator, working full-time on the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism’s Alcohol Research Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination (ARCAD) project. She initially joined the project as a lexicographer to assist in the development of an alcohol thesaurus for the ETOH database, which has evolved into the Alcohol and Other Drug Thesaurus: A Guide to Concepts and Terminology in Substance Abuse and Addiction. Her responsibilities are the maintenance of the thesaurus and its promotion with other duties as marketing coordinator for the ARCAD project to develop ads, brochures, and various other promotional materials for NIAAA publications and projects.

Ms. Mullen received her MLIS from the College of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland at College Park, and a B.A. in Latin American Studies from the University of Virginia.

She has been the newsletter editor for the local chapter (Potomac Valley Chapter) of the American Society for Information Science since September 1993, and writes the column on AOD Thesaurus issues for the SALIS News.

*Her Goals for SALIS:* As a long-term goal, she would like to see SALIS provide the impetus for to its members to increase sharing of ATOD information on the Internet. She would also like to see the formation of a large metadata database of ATOD information on the Internet, in which a common vocabulary is used to facilitate the storage and retrieval of ATOD information.

Database News

Past-chair, Gail Weinberg, is working hard to get the *DRUG Database* up and available via the Net. Following conversion, the 36,000 records are being cleaned and will eventually be accessible via Telnet. Stay posted for an address which Gail has promised to give just as soon as things are running smoothly.

New Research Society

Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco (SRNT) had their first annual meeting in San Diego this spring. For information on their newsletter, contact editor, Cynthia Pomerleau, University of Michigan at (313) 998-6430. Jack Henningfield, membership chair, NIDA Addiction Research Center at (410) 550-1494.

What’s New in Reference Sources


According to the introduction, "the goal of this work is to fill the gap by bringing together in one volume a wide variety of references that represent the state of our knowledge on alcoholism and aging." Sources used to find this literature included other bibliographies and online databases from the fields of medicine, gerontology, sociology, psychology, and education. The 54 page overview covers prevalence, precipitants, effects, diagnosis, prevention and treatment, and future research. More than 300 annotated citations comprise the bulk of the work, covering the literature from the late 70's to 1994. Author and subject indexes provide good access to the material.

Periodical News

The Division 50 of American Psychological Association has a newsletter entitled *Addictions*. Bruce S. Liease, editor (913) 588-1912, e-mail: bliease@kumc.wpo.ukans.edu

The first issue of *We in Recovery* Vol.1, No.1, Spring 1995 just came across my desk. According to the editor, "We is primarily a magazine of the AA 12 step persuasion, although not sanctioned by [the group]." This 32 page issue includes articles written about individual recovery, poems, and prayers, and humor.

Drug Book Sale

A drug author and collector of the drug literature: books, NIDA monographs, and other government documents is having a sale. If you would like a copy of his For Sale List, please contact: Jerry Mandel, 619 Walnut Street, #F, Berkeley, CA 94709. (510) 843-4433.

HIV Treatment Information

Questions about treatment for HIV disease can be answered by calling 1-800-HIV-0440, TDD/Deaf Access 1-800-243-7012 M-F 9AM-7PM EST. All calls are completely confidential. This is federally approved treatment, sponsored by the U.S. Public Health Service.
Net News

Just a reminder that SALIS is presenting a training on ATOD resources on the NET. The first pre-test of this program will be offered at the 37th International Congress on Alcohol and Drug Dependence, San Diego Aug 20-25. If you are a registrant of the Congress, the course is free. With feedback from this initial training, the training group will re-convene to put together plans for the training to be given at the SALIS Conference. We would very much like to hear from you on training needs and interests. Amitchell@prevline. health.org

(Video Views ... Continues)

Video in a face-to-face teaching situation. In short, the public performance rationale was: bigger audience, bigger price tag--no matter that educational institutions didn't need public performance rights and public libraries couldn't drag people off the street to sit and watch a video about proper flossing techniques on a 13" monitor.

THE LIBRARY/VIDEO PRODUCER RIFT

If there was a watershed when the relationship between librarians and video distributors changed, it was when PBS Video made the "home video" version of The CIVIL WAR available through larger wholesalers such as Baker & Taylor and Ingram in November 1990. The ink on many purchase orders cut for PBS's 1st price of $450 hadn't even dried when all of a sudden the series became available at a net price of $199.95. Librarians from coast to coast howled, and PBS was hit with a number of cancellations. It was a costly but ultimately educational mistake that it has never repeated. Since The CIVIL WAR debacle, major series releases such as THE ASTRONOMERS and BASEBALL have been simultaneously offered in public performance and home video versions.

PBS made an error that many video distributors today continue to make: It assumed that the retail market and the library market were a) different and b) separate. It was wrong on both counts. Given their druthers, most libraries would prefer to buy the inexpensive home video version of a title just like any video store or, for that matter, the general consumer; and librarians receive the same glossy video announcement magazines every week that video retailers do (don't forget that Baker & Taylor and Ingram were selling to libraries long before they were selling to video stores).

THE TRUE LIES TRUTH

It wasn't just the price that was at issue when PBS crossed over into the video retail market. Even when the public performance justification for higher prices failed, video distributors could always fall back on the small market argument: Columbia TriStar can afford to price TRUE LIES at $19.98 because of its target market a couple of hundred million Americans; PBS Video, on the other hand, had to price its releases high because of the finite and comparatively miniscule universe of public, school, and university libraries. By going "home video," however, PBS was essentially saying it wanted to have its cake and eat it, too: selling dear to the institutional market and cheap to the video retail market. Although PBS learned its lesson, other distributors haven't necessarily taken note. The most recent instance of a video distributor with crossover dreams is the Annenberg/CPB Project. Popular reviews of its ten-part AMERICAN CINEMA series (LJ 2/15/95) began appearing during January of this year while the series was airing nationwide. The purchase price was listed at $300. Within 30 days of the air date, the home video version was being advertised; it was released on March 15 at a net price of $93.50. What did librarians who paid full popup get for their extra $206.50? One additional 90-minute video, a textbook, a study guide, and less colorful packaging.

THE PARALLEL UNIVERSE PROBLEM

We're about to enter the quantum mechanics division of the video universe. Recognizing that "there's gold in them there home video hills," some producers are selling video rights to their works to different companies. That's why you can get the excellent video biography MALCOLM X: MAKE IT PLAIN for $99.95 from PBS Video (with public performance rights) and the same title from MPI Home Video for $29.95 (with home video rights) simultaneously. It's unlikely that PBS is going to steer you to MPI or vice versa, and why should it? The deal wasn't struck between PBS and MPI: they just happen to be selling exactly the same product. Imagine walking into a street stall and seeing the latest Stephen King doorstep selling for one-quarter the price from a new publisher. You might see it on the Russian black market, but not here. In the world of video, however, it is business as usual.

While the system is confusing (you can buy great public performance video for $19.95 and real dogs for $350), it needn't remain so. As the dialog between librarians and distributors grows, we should begin to see fewer disparities in video pricing in the future. In the meantime, stay informed, look for bargains from the bigger distributors, and be prepared to dicker for more expensive titles from the numerous small companies. By being a smart shopper, you'll build a better video collection at the best prices.
historical overviews. Data from countries which have already done some decriminalization (such as the Netherlands) is particularly interesting here; however, there is always debate about the validity of transferring conclusions drawn from one culture to another.

By "soft" sources I refer to those which editorialize, theorize, or offer an opinion. In almost any area of human endeavor, and particularly one as emotionally charged as this, opinions are not based solely on a rational analysis of the "hard" data; they are heavily influenced by the orientation of the institution (criminal justice vs. public health) and the personal experience of the individual (one's own drug use and/or exposure to problems caused by that of another). The conclusion one draws will depend upon one's definition of the problem and desired results (no use? reduced use? reduction of a particular outcome?), perception of causality (why do people use drugs? why do only some become addicted?), and moral issues.

Now that I've raised more questions than I could ever hope to answer, I'd like to recommend a few titles from my collection that attempt to look at all sides (there are definitely more than two) of the American decriminalization/legalization debate. Together, they give an excellent overview of the situation and suggest further resources; any one of them would give someone a good start.

Evans, Rod L. and Berent, Irwin M., ed. Drug legalization: for and against. La Salle, IL: Open Court, 1992. Each chapter focuses on a particular issue -- law enforcement, economics, psychology -- and offers one essay from the "pro" contingent and one from the "con". While this is rather tidy, it doesn't quite acknowledge that there are often more than two positions on the issue.


Luper-Foy, Steven, and Brown, Curtis, ed. Drugs, morality, and the law. New York: Garland Publishing, 1994. The American drug policy debate has huge moral overtones; this title, much more philosophical than the others, explores this area. Chapters include such themes as responsibility, addiction and autonomy, and punishment.


Once again, I hope this column has sparked some thought or provided some useful tools. Next issue: sources of information on the alcohol beverage industry.

(Reviews of the AOD Thesaurus ... Continues)

provide a standardized terminology for the field will be hard to achieve. However, despite these limitations, the list of 10,000 terms with its hierarchical relationships, scope notes, and cross-references will be a valuable references source for students, researchers and scholars in the alcohol and other drugs field and related fields.


Ms. Slater's review states:

Searchers who routinely develop and explore alcohol and drug-related topics will find the thesaurus helpful for identifying "free-text" terminology for inclusion in a comprehensive search strategy. The volume will prove useful to staff members responsible for updating the alcohol and drug abuse sections of other thesauri (e.g., MeSH, Thesaurus of Psychological Indexing Terms, Thesaurus of Eric Descriptors).

Ms. Slater points out that the plan for updating the thesaurus is explicit in the introduction to the work but concludes that:

The maintenance of the thesaurus is a concern for this reviewer. I would not recommend the use of this thesaurus as an authority record for cataloging a collection until after the production of at least the second edition.

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention currently are preparing the second edition of the AOD Thesaurus which responds to the concerns cited by users and reviewers.
New Books


1995 SALIS Membership List Additions

The following additional names have been added to the SALIS membership list. If your name does not appear on this list and you know that you have sent in your SALIS dues before July 28th, please contact either Tim Nguyen at SALIS Home (510)355-3286, E-mail: nguyen@prevline.health.org or Valerie Mead at (908)932-5528, E-mail: mead@zodiac.rutgers.edu.

E-MAIL ERRATA

Augustine, Diane
INTERNET augustine@rial.sia.org

Cocker, Christopher
INTERNET ccocker@slas.slas.gov.au

Fowler, Gregg
INTERNET g Fowler@slas.slas.gov.au

Freud, Kevin
INTERNET raf@slas.slas.gov.au

Greenwood, Amy
INTERNET any@wri.org

Halland, Lynn B.
INTERNET lhalland@lewgue.net.vhi.com

Humphreys, Nancy
INTERNET tminancy@well.com

Jensen, Diane
INTERNET d halland@well.com

Kemenzi, Lorna
INTERNET ccd@aol.slas.gov.au

Miller, William R.
INTERNET wmmiller@boston.radam.edu

Sawasczuk, Ann M.
INTERNET sawasczuk@radam.edu

Studebaker, Sandra A.
INTERNET studebaker@mlc.lib.mi.us

Weigl, Catherine
INTERNET weigl@umnj.edu

Radar cathystweigl

Wyandt, Crystal
INTERNET cxatax@awouw2.saw.ddhs.gov

Youngbear, Theresa
INTERNET tressa@rcpl.cedar.rapidids.lib.ia.us

Radar tyoughbear

SALIS MEMBERS:

Joan Alexander, Resource Librarian Council on Chemical Abuse 230 North Fifth Street Reading, PA 19601 (610) 376-0649 FAX: (610) 376-8423

Terry Stevenson Ali, Resource Librarian The Salvation Army Harbour Light Centre 160 Jarvis Street Toronto, Ontario M5B 2L1, CANADA (416) 363-5496 FAX: (416) 363-6305

Mary Pat Angeli, Executive Director National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence of Monmouth County 208 Maple Ave. #4 Red Bank, NJ 07701 (908) 570-1889 FAX: (908) 570-1698 INTERNET mpat@prevline.health.org

Kaye Asper, Librarian/Public Info. Assist. Nebraska Council to Prevent Alcohol and Drug Abuse 650 3 Street, Suite 215 Grand Island, NE 68801 (402) 473-2189 FAX: (402) 473-0323 INTERNET kasper@prevline.health.org

LaJann Barnett, Director Reg. Prevention Center CompHealthc, Inc. 731 Kemps Corner Road Mayvile, KY 42066 (606) 759-7699 FAX: (606) 759-7609 RADAR lajannet

D. M. Behan, Librarian Michigan State University 137 Clinical Center Library East Lansing, MI 48824 (517) 353-3017 FAX: (517) 432-1956 INTERNET behan@pilot.msu.edu

Leslie M. Behen, Librarian Michigan State University 137 Clinical Center Library East Lansing, MI 48824 (517) 353-3017 FAX: (517) 432-1956 INTERNET behen@pilot.msu.edu

Beverly H. Bowles, Director of the Learning Resources Center SARCU, UMASS - School of Social Work 525 Redwood St. Baltimore, MD 21201 (410) 706-504 FAX: (410) 706-6666 INTERNET bowles@paw2.umb.edu

Anna Bradley, Director Institute for the Study of Drug Dependence Warehouse Home 23-36 Lorain Street London, SE 10.03 UNITED KINGDOM 071 928 1211 FAX: 071 928 1771

Vicki Bryant, Coordinator Region 6 Mental Health Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Administration 112 Highway 20, 42nd Street Omaha, NE 68105-2902 (402) 444-6573 FAX: (402) 444-7722 INTERNET vbryant@prevline.health.org

Candice Byrne, Information Specialist ONDCP Drugs and Crime Clearinghouse 1800 Research Blvd Rockville, MD 20850 (301) 251-5552 FAX: (301) 251-3522 INTERNET cbyrne@ndons.add.nps.gov

Sandy Cundy-Schulze, Resource Specialist Massachusetts Prevention Center 110 Maple St., Suite 301 Springfield, MA 01105-1857 (413) 732-2069 FAX: (413) 732-1365 INTERNET s cundy-schulze@prevline.health.org RADAR scundy-schulze

Bill Cohen, Publisher Hipworth Press 49 W. 9th Street New York, NY 10011 (212) 477-5727 FAX: (212) 477-6098

Cathy Celenza, Communications Coord. Paraphilane Substance Abuse Council 1517 Broadway, Suite 124 babylon, NY 11616 (718) 363-1044 FAX: same as phone

Heather Cotee, Librarian Drug Dependence Services 3710 S. Sunset Blvd, Forest Rd. P.O. Box 8700 Si. John's, New Foundland A1B 4J6, CANADA (709) 729-0511 FAX: (709) 729-0511

Jeffrey H. Demere, Director Drug Action Service P.O. Box N-4637 Wasau, N.P., BAHAMAS (809) 322-2309 FAX: (809) 326-7688

Catherine G. Fered, Information Services Manager CSR, Incorporated Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System 1400 Eye St. W., Suite 200 Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 843-7600 FAX: (202) 843-0418

Natalia Malia Giner, Librarian Centro Bibliographico Sant Pau-Citzen, Unidad de Toxicomanias. Hospital de St. Pau, Pla de Corts 167 Barcelona, 08025, SPAIN 34-3-291-91-31 FAX: 34-3-291-91-78

Jeanne McShane, Community Resource Specialist Prevention Partners 315 Alexander Street Rochester, NY 14604 (716) 262-2308 FAX: (716) 262-2935

Amy Greenwold, Library Manager Ongan Research Institute Research in the Behavioral Sciences 1715 Franklin Boulevard Eugene, OR 97403-1963 (503) 464-2123 FAX: (503) 464-1108 INTERNET amy@ongan.org

Lynn B. Halland, Librarian Lewin - VHI 9401 Lee Highway, Suite 500 Fairfax, VA 22031 (703) 218-5711 FAX: (703) 218-5503 INTERNET lhalland@lewgue.net.vhi.com

J. Sue Henry, Prevention Coordinator Harford County Drug/Alcohol Impact Prog. 31 W. Curtinland Street Bel Air, MD 21014 (410) 638-3335 FAX: (410) 638-3229

Suzanne Hulte, Resource Coord. Oregon Prevention Resource Center 555 24th Place, NE Salem, OR 97301 (503) 379-3069 FAX: (503) 373-7748 RADAR shulte

Practilla Johnson, Resource Specialist Massachusetts Prevention Center of Merrimack Hospital 552 Massachusetts Ave., Suite 200 Cambridge, MA 02139-4088 (617) 441-0700 FAX: (617) 441-0555 RADAR pjohnson

Ahmed B.S. Karter , National Director International Organization of Good Templers 1 East Street Stevinon, Fremont P.M.B. 703 WIST AFRICA 229103

Kathryn Kendrick, Public Health Educator County of San Diego Alcohol and Drug Services 3851 Reesman Street San Diego, CA 92110 (619) 602-5700 FAX: (619) 602-5604

Hugh M. Kilburne, Manager Rynvick Foundation Library 1231 North 29th Street, Suite #103 Billings, MT 59101-9147 (406) 248-3175 FAX: (406) 248-3821

Carla Moon, Information Specialist The Higher Education Center 4800 Montgomery Lane, Suite 600 Bethesda, MD 20814 (301) 712-3313 FAX: (301) 712-3108 INTERNET carla_moon@lisaas.org

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