FROM THE NEW CHAIR

Dear fellow SALIS members,

It was great to see so many of you at the conference in Little Rock! At the same time, there were others of you whom I did not see there, and you were missed! I hope you are all doing well. I'd like to comment on our list-serve, website, directory survey and membership.

It warms my heart to see all the lively discussions happening on the SALIS list-serve! I am encouraged to see so much activity and information exchange happening through this medium. We need to thank Nancy Sutherland for all her work overseeing the list-serve operation. Please continue to brainstorm new ways to take full advantage of this tool. For example, have you thought about using the list-serve to recruit research buddies for joint or inter-disciplinary projects?

The technology committee is currently working to provide you all with a new SALIS website, perhaps in time for New Year's celebrations! Be thinking about how you, yes, YOU, could contribute to the new website and about what you would like to see there. Then let us hear from you!

Another area of activity is the SALIS Directory survey which will soon be appearing on the list-serve and in other formats. Please take time to carefully complete the questionnaire and return it promptly. The resulting directory will provide us with another tool for working with each other within SALIS and also for showcasing our organization to the larger community as we provide services.

On the topic of membership, let me encourage you to invite others you know who work in this field to join us. Tell them about our organization and its many benefits, and make it a goal to bring at least one new member into SALIS in 1998.

Sincerely,
Barbara Seitz de Martinez
Chair, SALIS
Head Librarian, Indiana Prevention Resource Center
seitzb@indiana.edu
www.drugs.indiana.edu

Beginning my year as chairperson of SALIS, I am excited about our many prospects for working together to facilitate the flow of accurate and up-to-date information related to drug use and drug prevention and treatment. On behalf of the SALIS board, I invite you all to share with us any ideas you have for how we might improve what we do and to suggest new areas of activity for consideration. Please feel free to contact me at any time. I want to be as helpful as possible during this year, so let me know how I can help you in your roles as substance abuse librarians and information specialists.

Looking Back: Message from the Chair
Sheila Lacroix
Addiction Research Foundation

Where has the year gone? The Vancouver conference seems like just yesterday. Looking back over the past year, three SALIS accomplishments stand out.

1. The Coming of Age of the SALIS Listserv
Nancy Sutherland, our listserv moderator, and all of the contributors should be commended for shaping this discussion list into an invaluable networking and information resource. It is focused, timely and reflects the expertise of the participants. In fact, it is my favourite listserv, and I have been a subscriber to dozens. As it is available only to members of SALIS, it is a great drawing card for membership. To those of you who are full SALIS members, and have not yet signed up, it is highly recommended. For information on joining, contact Nancy Sutherland: adalib@u.washington.edu.

(Continued on page 4)
Evaluation of the Australian National Drug Strategy  
*Peter McCormack*  
*Alcohol and other Drugs Council of Australia (ADCA)*

I thought those SALIS members with an interest in national policy development might like to be brought up to speed with what’s happening in Australia, particularly the recent evaluation of the National Drug Strategy (NDS). The Australian Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy commissioned an evaluation of the (NDS) late in 1996. Professor Eric Single of the Department of Preventive Medicine and Biostatistics at the University of Toronto, and Professor Timothy Rohl of the Australian Graduate School of Police Management, Charles Stuart University conducted a six months investigation and provided report was presented in April this year. The Council was keen to receive recommendations on the conceptual basis of the NDS, the appropriateness of the mechanisms, and structure of the NDS particularly partnerships, linkages to other health and law enforcement strategies, roles of stakeholders, balance of effort, responsiveness etc; and Australia’s capacity to monitor and measure the impact of drug harm minimisation policy.  

Single and Rohl drew attention to some distinguishing features of the Australian NDS such as:

- The NDS recognizes the complexity of drug issues and the need to provide frontline health professionals and others dealing with drug problems with a wide range of options based on the concept of harm minimisation. These range from abstinence-oriented interventions to programs aimed at ameliorating the consequences of drug use among those who cannot be reasonably expected to stop using drugs at the present time;
- The NDS adopts a comprehensive approach to drugs which encompasses the misuse of licit as well as illicit drugs. Policies and programs to address the problems of illicit drugs, alcohol, tobacco and pharmaceuticals all fall under the umbrella of the NDS;
- The NDS’s approach to drugs stresses the promotion of partnerships between health, law enforcement, education, non-government organizations and private industry;
- The NDS attempts to address drug issues in a balanced fashion. This refers to the appropriate balance of effort between the Commonwealth, States and Territories; a balance between supply and demand reduction strategies; and a balance between treatment, prevention, research and education.

The evaluators developed a seven-point plan as a focus for the NDS and to give it a new sense of purpose in the next three years. It recommended the following:

1. Strengthen NDS partnerships and expand them to the local level. The existing partnership between health and law enforcement should be expanded to include non-government organizations and extend the network of health, law enforcement and non-government partnerships to the local level.

2. Establish a dedicated NDS unit. There should be a small unit dedicated to strategic planning, coordination of drug-related strategies, overseeing the monitoring of performance indicators, and dissemination for the NDS. It should be located either in the Prime Minister’s department or the Department of Health and Family Services.

3. Train mainstream health, law enforcement and community officials to effectively minimize drug-related harm. Medical schools, nursing schools and other professional education institutions should give greater attention to specialized education and training in alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs.

4. Improve the cost effectiveness of treatment, prevention and research. There should be a significant increase in the number of treatment and prevention programs subject to systematic outcome evaluation, with particular attention to cost effectiveness.

5. Improve the ability to monitor the performance of the NDS and make new developments in prevention, treatment and research more readily available to health care practitioners, law enforcement officers and the public at large. It is recommended that an Australian National Clearing House on Drugs be created that would develop an inventory of drug programs and create an electronic network of key resource centres for front-line professionals.

6. Enhance the involvement and effectiveness of law enforcement in preventing drug-related harm. It is recommended the police and courts should continue to give increasingly higher priority to the enforcement of trafficking offences versus possession offences.

7. Redirect cost-shared funding used for ongoing services to the development and dissemination of new programming. NDS funds should not be used to fund ongoing services, but rather as a catalyst to develop more effective responses to drug problems. Ongoing services could be funded through hypothecated taxes on a proportion of alcohol and/or tobacco sales, or by earmarking the Confiscated Assets Trust Fund.

SALIS colleagues will appreciate that we are particularly interested in the fifth recommendation about a national clearing house - and indeed wonder if the international trials instituted by SALIS and particularly Jill’s work at CCSA may not have informed the consultants? The recommendation is that it should develop a website and present information in a non-technical fashion on recent developments in prevention, treatment, research and policy targeted at doctors, other health professionals (Continued on page 7)
News From Canada

by Jo-Anne Lauzer, M.Ed.
Prevention Source BC

As the new Canadian Sig Chair I am meant to be providing you with an overview of what is happening in Canada regarding addiction issues. For this issue I would like to share with you a general perspective on prevention in Canada by providing the following adaptation of an article written by Dr. Colin Mangham, Manager of Prevention Source BC.

Prevention is becoming one of those words that is starting to mean different things to different people. Across Canada there is now a tendency to replace "prevention" with "harm reduction" as a way to tackle alcohol and other drug issues. Our agency, Prevention Source BC, is committed to keeping prevention alive and maintaining its place within the Health Promotion framework. Prevention as we use it, refers to the entire process of preventing and reducing substance use and misuse, and/or the problems associated with substance use and misuse. This definition includes educational programs, community initiatives, harm reduction strategies, and measures that affect policies and legislation.

Prevention continues to be important because of the social and economic costs associated with substance misuse. It is estimated that the cost of substance abuse in Canada in 1992 was $18.45 billion or $649 per capita: Alcohol costs more than $7.5 billion annually, or $265 per capita; Tobacco accounts for $9.6 billion in annual costs, or $336 per capita; and the economic costs of illicit drugs are estimated at $1.35 billion, or $48 per capita. (Source: Single, E. et. al., The Costs of Substance Abuse in Canada. Highlights. Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse. 1996)

These costs reflect the direct costs to health care, law enforcement and the legal system, welfare costs and costs associated with loss productivity in the workforce. What these numbers don't show are the intangible costs associated with the emotional aspects of substance misuse use and the costs associated with death, pain, suffering and bereavement. These are all very difficult to measure, however they are very real costs.

Prevention in Canada falls into the general health promotion framework which evolved from health education in the 1970's out of an effort to recognize the importance of healthy social, emotional, and physical environments to health and well-being. Use of health promotion principles have resulted in a more inclusive view of health and more comprehensive efforts to promote health. Recently the concept of population health has emerged, which concentrates on broad determinants of health such as income, education, employment, and social and cultural factors. It lends to prevention a greater emphasis on creating a healthier more balanced society, in addition to working at the grassroots level to foster positive individual and collective health choices.

Today, health promotion in Canada focuses on the ideals of community development and mobilization, recognizing the need for a comprehensive effort and the importance of involving people in identifying and dealing with local issues. The white coat of the expert has been willingly traded for the idea of team and consensus building. Implementation and endurance of efforts are sometimes a problem, due in part to inconsistent funding.

Despite its positive nature and successes to date, prevention in Canada is at a crossroads. Unlike treatment, the process is long and messy and though promising, has its benefits in what we don't see: lives helped and saved, money not spent. So we constantly must speak up for prevention and see that it is entrenched in the health care continuum. To achieve lasting changes in patterns of consumption and related problems requires a comprehensive and long term effort, which means long term commitment at all levels. At this point we know a lot about what doesn't work and a lot about what does work. On the horizon are even more modern approaches and the sky is the limit in our creative options.

* The deadline for renewing your SALIS membership is March 31, 1997. Please help us by getting in your renewal, so we don’t have to waste more in mailing costs. Thank you very much.*
Tobacco Industry Tracking Database® Now On the Web!

Diane Jones, Information Specialist,
ANR Foundation
http://www.no-smoke.org

The ANR Foundation is pleased to announce that its one-of-a-kind Tobacco Industry Tracking Database® is now available to subscribers on the World Wide Web.

The Tobacco Industry Tracking Database tracks and analyzes information created by, for and about the tobacco industry. In creating the Tobacco Industry Tracking Database, ANRF information specialists index and abstract a wide range of documents including, but not limited to: reports, correspondence, surveys, direct mail, and other promotional packets generated by the tobacco industry, their fronts and allies. Mainstream newspaper, journal and trade magazine articles supplement these primary sources.

The Tobacco Industry Tracking Database has already assisted public health advocates across the nation in exposing tobacco industry strategies.

Recently the Coalition for Responsible Tobacco Retailing announced a press conference to launch a major "prevention program" and legislative agenda. A search of the Database turned up information documenting the group's financial ties to Philip Morris and other tobacco manufacturers, and research proving that their "prevention program" was ineffective in stopping tobacco sales to minors. The pro-health coalition used these materials to develop a press-kit exposing the Coalition and its program as a tobacco industry public relations ploy.

This is just one example of how the Database has helped tobacco control advocates across the country shine the spotlight on the industry, and counter its influence.

The Tobacco Industry Tracking Database is available to subscribers only. Please contact the ANR Foundation at 510-841-3032 for a brochure and pricing information.

(Message from Past Chair Continues...)

2. Journal Editing in the Addictions: International Meeting
For a full report of this meeting that I attended last July, read the summer 1997 edition of SALIS News. Our attendance at this meeting and involvement in the process of writing the Consensus Statement set the stage for a partnership that will undoubtedly continue as this group advances on to other endeavours in reaching consensus and determining standards in addictions publishing. A copy of the Consensus Statement is included with this edition of SALIS News. (page 5) It is in the public domain, so feel free to distribute this document, or reprint it in your organization's publication, if appropriate.

3. Advocacy Effort by the Canadian SIG
Last year Denise Holmen, the past Canadian SIG Chair, took charge of an advocacy campaign by the Canadian membership in support of the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse (CCSA). She wrote a compelling letter to the Standing Committee on Health, which was undoubtedly instrumental in the decision to extend funding beyond the March 31, 1997 deadline. Advocacy efforts will continue, as the battle has not yet been won, but this is an example of what SALIS can do to ensure that public funds continue to support alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) focused organizations, particularly at state, provincial and national levels.

Like many of you, I have had an extremely busy year at work, with unanticipated increases in workload and responsibility. Many plans were set aside, but not abandoned. I firmly believe it is better to have a surplus of dreams and goals so one is prepared when an opportunity presents itself or the time is right. Inspite of our hectic work days, I encourage you all to get involved in SALIS, whether it be as a SIG or committee member, a board member, or a SALIS News contributor. Your involvement is needed for a strong, viable SALIS, but there are personal benefits as well. Why get involved?

1. You get to see the big picture.
We all get so busy that it is tempting to not look beyond our resource centre or library walls. Work outside of your organization can be stimulating and energizing.

2. You get to pontificate!
It provides an opportunity to share your views and concerns, stick your neck out occasionally, confront issues, and, as a result, grow professionally.

3. You get to travel.
Let’s face it, we all enjoy the perks - visiting new places, meeting new friends and colleagues. In my case, being active in SALIS has resulted in many trips. My experience has been that funding comes much more readily from my organization if I can prove I am involved in some way. This brings up another point. Have you ever noticed how much travel takes place within other parts of your organization? For too long, librarians have been "ball and chained" to their libraries and resource centres. I realize it can be difficult, but we should be more proactive within our organizations and insist on travel budgets.

Finally, thanks to all for your support. It has been an honour and a pleasure to have represented SALIS as your Chair.

Thank you Sheila
The Farmington Consensus

Preamble
The Purpose of this statement is to define the basis for shared identity, commitment and purpose, among journals publishing in the field of psychoactive substance use and associated problems. Our aim is to enhance the quality of our endeavours in this multidisciplinary field. We share common concerns and believe that we do well to join together in their solution. To that end we accede to this document as a statement of our consensus and as basis for future collaboration.

8. Commitment to the peer review process

1.1 We are committed to peer review and would expect research reports and scientific reviews to go through this process. As regards the extent to which other material will be so reviewed, we see that as a matter for editorial discretion, but policies should be declared.

1.2 Referees should be told that their access to the papers on which they have been requested to comment is in strict confidence. Confidentiality should not be broken by pre-publication statements on the content of the submission. Manuscripts sent to reviewers should be returned to the editor or destroyed.

1.3 Referees should be asked to declare to the editor if they have a conflict of interest in relation to the material which they are invited to review, and if in doubt they should consult the editor. We define ‘conflict of interest’ as a situation in which professional, personal, or financial considerations, could be seen by a fair-minded person as potentially in conflict with independence of judgement. Conflict of interest is not in itself wrongdoing.

1.4 We are committed to enhancing the quality and efficacy of the peer review system that our journals operate. To that end we will, within our own journals, audit the quality of peer review on a continuous basis and where possible provide training to enhance the quality of peer review.

9. Expectations of authors

We put the following expectations to authors:

2.1 Authorship: All listed authors on a paper should have been personally and substantially involved in the work leading to the paper.

2.2 Avoidance of double publication: Authors are expected to ensure that no significant part of the submitted material has been published previously and that it is not concurrently being considered by another journal. An exception to this general position may be made when previous publication has been limited to another language, to local publication in report form, or to publication of a conference abstract. In all such instances, authors should consult the editor. Authors are asked to provide the editor at the time of submission with copies of published or submitted reports that are related to that submission. Editors are encouraged to develop their own policies regarding the implications of electronic publishing.

2.3 Sources of funding for the submitted paper must be declared and will be published.

2.4 Conflicts of interest experienced by authors: Authors should declare to the editor if their relationship with any type of funding source might be fairly construed as exposing them to potential conflict of interest.

2.5 Protection of human and animal rights: Where applicable authors should give an assurance that ethical safeguards have been met.

2.6 Technical preparation of papers: Instructions for authors will be published on the technical preparation of papers with the form of these guidelines at the discretion of individual journals.

10. Formal response to breach of expectations by an author

Working in collaboration with our authors, we have a responsibility to support the expectations of good scientific publishing practice. To that end each journal will have defined policies for response to attempted or actual instances of duplicate publication, plagiarism, or scientific fraud.

11. Maintaining editorial independence

4.1 We are committed to independence in the editorial process. To the extent that the owner or another body may influence the editorial process, this should be declared, and in that case sources of support from the alcohol, tobacco, pharmaceutical or other relevant interests should be published in the journal.

4.2 We will publish declarations on sources of support received by a journal, and will maintain openness in regard to connections which a journal or its editorial staff may have established which could reasonably be construed as conflict of interest.

4.3 Funding for journal supplements: When we publish journal supplements, an indication will be given of sources of support for their production.

4.4 Refereeing journal supplements: An editorial note will be published to indicate whether they have been peer reviewed.

4.5 Advertising: Acceptance of advertising will be determined by, or in consultation with, the editor of each journal.

July 15th 1997
Farmington, CT
Video Review:
ABBEE, I HARDLY
KNEW YA 57 minutes, 1995
Distributor: McNab and Connolly
60 Briarwood Avenue
Mississauga ON L5G 3N6
Website: www.homeroom.ca
E-mail: mcnabbconnolly@homeroom.ca
(905) 278-0566

This emotionally moving and sympathetic documentary is the story of Lindalee Tracey’s search for her father. It is the biography of a lost man wanting to be liked but who was consumed by the pursuit of getting drunk. Albin Tracy, known to his friends as Abbey or Al, died sick and homeless from the effects of alcoholism. There is only one photograph of Abbey with his infant daughter since the separation from his wife, time spent in jail for non-support and his drinking problems led to his complete alienation from family. He was in jail when his daughter was born. Lindalee was rebuffed by Abbey’s mother when she made her only attempt to find him while he lived. She was told, “your father is too sick to talk to you.” He was from then on, simply absent from her life until much later when her own son began to ask about him.

She became curious about this man, to recover him as her father and to answer questions about herself and her own life. The melodic strains of “Danny Boy” are a lead-in to an examination of the encircling Irish Catholic past of the family that Abbey was born into in 1935, the youngest of five boys. Lindalee had seen men like her father wandering the streets or drinking alcohol on park benches and wondered, “why did they end up here, were they born with it, can they not bear the world?” In talking to members of her family and their friends she begins to feel he was overly protected by his mother, sheltered from responsibility, the baby of the family. When Abbey was seven, his father died; he ran away, not being able to face the death. He got into trouble at school, failing two grades and was using alcohol at the age of twelve. He began stealing money and his mother continued to protect him, paying back what he stole. As he grew into a young adult, he seemed to create a personality for himself out of the suave Hollywood leading men of the 50’s films - but “personality is not character.”

Abbey joined the army, underage, to get away, “to grow up faster” and was sent to Germany. Though initially his military record was favourable, he soon began getting into trouble. He had his relatives convinced that it was forbidden for the men to drink the water, at 18 he was an alcoholic. Everyone that knew and remembered Abbey remarks how he loved to party, always had money yet never seemed to work. Lindalee took her camera and crew into the skidrow areas of her hometown to see if anyone there remembered Abbey. Remarkably, several men did and she naively asks one, “what did you have in common, what did you like to do?” After a short pause, the man states, “drink.”

Though it seems his whole life revolved around the need to drink, Abbey was not always drunk. He was generous and loved to take Lindalee’s girl cousins to the local fairgrounds to entertain them. She begins to express considerable resentment at this, “why not me!” She finds, though, that Abbey always took the youngest of the cousins on these expeditions, as though they were a kind of substitute for his missing daughter. Lindalee seems puzzled by the fact Abbey never made any attempt to find her, “...it’s possible to find someone if you really want to.” In the process of seeking to understand this she is a little over zealous in her probing into the lives of the homeless men she encounters. Though she wants to sympathize with these people, her anger sometimes gets in the way of understanding the extent to which the compulsive use of alcohol has permeated these men’s lives.

Abbey made several attempts at sobriety, in AA and when the church found him work at an isolated summer camp. There was also the enforced sobriety of jail. Toward the end of her search for Abbey she visits a men’s shelter where he stayed and then the hospital where he died of liver cirrhosis and a massive gastro-intestinal haemorrhage. He was 36 years old. Some of the longer, quieter sequences of the video happen here, as she seems to try to conjure his image out of the spaces that he lived in and in which he finally died. The documentary concludes in the cemetery where Abbey was buried. Lindalee speaks to the grave marker the words she might have said to Abbey, Alban, if he were still alive: both the anger at his neglect and the deep regret and grief of his loss to her and her son.

This is a fascinating and compelling story, a credit to the commitment of Lindalee Tracey to restore an unflinching and honest picture of her father and his place in her life. Though a little slow in some places it succeeds in creating an understanding portrait of a man most people would have simply ignored, or tried to forget. This video has been broadcast on public television in Canada and has been used in a variety of clinical settings with people who have grown up exposed to alcohol abuse in their home settings. Though the emotions are strong, there is no attempt to promote an agenda of “devastation of the family” by alcohol as is sometimes found in adult children of alcoholics videos. Lindalee’s brother Paul states, “it hurts me that my father went down to the dregs... what could have been isn’t going to be...” Harm was done, but people moved on and let go of the injustices of the past in their own ways.

Gary Bell
Addiction Research Foundation Library
33 Russell Street
Toronto Ontario M5S 2S1, Canada

* Anyone interested in writing a video review should contact the column editor Valerie Mead at either (732) 445-5528 or vmead@rci.rutgers.edu
Library Highlights:
RUSMIDDEL Direktoratets Bibliotek
The library service of the Norwegian Directorate for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Problems - Oslo, Norway
Ove Sundby, Senior Executive Officer

The Norwegian Directorate for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Problems was established in 1988 as a governmental body under the Ministry of Social Affairs. With special instructions from the Ministry, the Directorate's role is to "give its full attention to all social conditions that indicate the trends in consumption of legal and illegal psychoactive substances and the consequences of use, and develop and implement measures that prevent these problems from occurring."

With this charge, the Directorate's daily activities involve various prevention measures including school programs, information campaigns, and law enforcement regarding the Norwegian ban on alcohol advertising, as well as creating a continuous line of publications on themes ranging from the dangers of ecstasy to drug treatment outcomes.

The library is staffed with two librarians and one assistant. It contains a collection of about 6,000 titles and subscribes to approximately 220 Nordic and international periodicals in the addiction field. Annually the library buys approximately 500 new monographs covering most aspects of the literature. In past years, the library was a bit more oriented towards the literature on epidemiology and prevention; however recently there has been a radical shift to accommodate the needs of professionals in the treatment field as well as prevention. Most of the titles are in English due to the fact that the substance abuse field is very international in scope. However there is much in the Norwegian/Nordic language, as well as French and German.

The library serves a wide variety of professionals in the field, including students, medical doctors, psychiatrists, counselors, teachers etc. With awareness of the standards set by the guidelines of quality management, the library staff tries to serve users to the best of our knowledge, stressing essential factors for user satisfaction such as response time and necessary feedback. Another positive element in the interface between the library and the users is the fact that all of our services are free of charge.

The WEB address of the library of the Norwegian Directorate for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Problems is: http://www.bibsnet.norsudir/. If I have managed to pique your interest in our library, I would very much like to invite you all to come and have a virtual look for yourself. A list of all our journals can be obtained from us upon request, and if you think I can help you in any way, please don't hesitate to contact me or the library.

Announcing New SALIS Board
Congratulations to the newly elected SALIS Board:
Chair-Elect: Percy Brown
Secretary: Samantha Helfert
Members at Large: Nancy Kendall, George Marcelle, and Peter McCormack
New Chair: Barbara Setz de Martinez; Past-Chair: Sheila LaCroix; Treasurer: Tom Colthurst; Executive Director: Andrea Mitchell

(Evaluation of the Australian NDS Continues...)
workers, social workers, law enforcement officers and government policy makers. The consultants specifically recommended that such a service should be housed with our organization. I can see the obvious resource implications, particularly in the area of the requisite staff skills needed to carry out the role. It seems to me that the provision of value added information products and services is moving well away from current awareness, SDI services, and cataloguing and indexing services that libraries in general and ours in particular are familiar with.

Needless to say, we are very interested in the Ministerial Council's response to the recommendations and are particularly keen to know what its expectations might be of a "clearinghouse", how it would operate, what products and services it should provide and to whom. This is the very stuff of our profession and I look forward to keeping the SALIS membership informed on how things develop.

In the meantime, many SALIS members will know that the proposed heroin study in Canberra has not gone ahead, due largely to the intervention of the Prime Minister. By way of compensation, he set up an Inter-departmental Committee to investigate options for reducing the harm caused by illicit drug use. He has promised to consider innovative approaches with cabinet expected to discuss details of the taskforce recommendations over the next few weeks. Although not yet made public, the key elements will be better policing, education through schools and treatment for dependent users. Mr Howard acknowledges that tougher enforcement is not the only answer to the growing problem and new methods must be tried. Federal Education Minister David Kemp said that keeping drugs out of schools would be a vital part of the policy. Students in high-risk drug areas will be given special attention, and teachers will be given more education. The treatment strategy before cabinet includes a plan for a national panel of experts to formulate drug policy - taking the decision out of the hands of bureaucrats. Community groups that deal with drug problems every day will be given a bigger say on the direction of treatment. Senator Vanstone, Minister for Justice, will be in charge of stemming the flow of drugs into Australia, primarily through increased coordination between state, national and international police forces and the National Crime Authority.
New Books


ELISAD Meeting

The Annual ELISAD Meeting is taking place November 20-22, 1997 in Toronto, Italy. Conference theme is “Information and Prevention: Dissemination of Information on the Prevention of Addictions.” Andrea Mitchell, Executive Director of SALIS will be representing SALIS and the Alcohol Research Group at this meeting.

Periodical News

*By Andrea Mitchell*

Thomas Rouault of Toxibase (France), brought to the SALIS Conference Drug Net Europe: Bi-monthly Newsletter of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. (Issue No. 2 Nov/Dec 1996). This issue is full of valuable and informative material concerning the European Unions focus and development on information and information services. Additionally there is a 4 page summary of the EMCDDA’s “Annual Report on the State of Drug Problem in the European Union.”

Write to be put on mailing list
EMCDDA
Rua da Cruz Santa Apolonia 23-25
1100 Lisbon
Portugal
e-mail: emcdda@rcitox.net

*****

The theme of the August 1997 issue of *Archives of General Psychiatry* (Volume 54 No. 8) is “Drug Abuse and Addiction Treatment Research.”

New Books continues...


---

**NIDA Publication Coming Soon**

* All SALIS Full Members should soon be getting these following documents from the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

- National Survey Results on Drug Use From the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995: Volume II - College Students
- Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, June 1997: Volume I
- Medications Development for Treatment of Cocaine Dependence: Issues in Clinical Efficacy - Research Monograph 175

---

**IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF SALIS NEWS...**

- New ‘Website Column’ by Samantha Helfert
- SALIS Conference - Little Rock: Conference Highlights, Minutes, and SIG and RADAR Reports
- Members Views by George Marcelle
- Report on ELISAD meeting
- and MUCH MUCH MORE!!!

Happy New Year!

SALIS News
P.O. Box 9513
Berkeley, CA 94709-0513