SALIS Conference Ahead...

Barbara Seitz de Martinez, SALIS Chair & Conference Host
Indiana Prevention Resource Center

Please mark your calendars for the 21st Annual SALIS Conference, April 21-24, 1999, in beautiful Bloomington, home of the Little 500 bicycle race featured in the movie “Breaking Away,” the Indiana “Hoosiers” and Bobby Knight basketball team, and the Indiana Prevention Resource Center. The conference will be held in the world’s largest university student union, the Indiana Memorial Union, that boasts nine restaurants, an art gallery, bookstore, bowling alley, beauty salon, superb computer facilities, a decor of precious antiques (e.g., Empire dressers and porcelain artifacts in the public hallways), and original paintings and photographs on the walls. The last day of the conference will also be the date for the annual “Little 500” bike race, in case you are interested in attending. It is held that weekend because traditionally the campus is at the peak of its breathtaking Spring season when thousands of flowers and magnolia, redbuds, crabapple trees are in full bloom. Pleasures awaiting you include the aroma of the blossoms, a splendid walking tour, one of the largest research libraries in the country, many specialty libraries on campus such as the Lilly Library and the Kinsey Sex Institute, an antique mall, the Mathers Anthropology Museum, various art galleries, and free access to the new world class athletic facility with its pools, free exercise classes and work-out equipment. Please flood us with abstract proposals and get ready for an inspiring and fun-packed conference ‘99!

To contact Barbara Seitz via e-mail: seitzb@indiana.edu
To see the Call for Abstracts, please go to: salis.org

From the Editor

We’ve leaped another hurdle and produced the longest SALIS News yet. This issue includes most of our regular columns, and in addition covers some of the highlights of the SALIS 20th Anniversary Conference, which took place in Los Angeles August 14-17.

Conference Hosts George Marcelle and Tom Colthurst are to be commended for an outstanding forum with three days of continuous energizing, education and surprise. Although some of the conference has been summarized in the Websights column, from contributions by Ms.’s Hallingby, Lacroix and Wrolstad, the highlights of Board and General Business meetings and SIG and committee reports, it seemed of note to mention the Academy Awards ceremony which our conference hosts planned and delivered after the Sunday lunch. This was a total surprise to all involved, and very clever given our location. (See page 8 for persons commended.)

Another highlight was the slide presentation of Hollywood film stars and their relationship with alcohol and other drugs, both on screen and off, presented by the one and only George Marcelle. His “SALIS in Hollywood: The Trivia and the Truth” quiz, to measure the groups acumen on stars and drugs, gave everyone a part to play in his performance. Not to be forgotten.

(From the Editor continues on Page 8)
SALIS Database Masterlist

Barbara Weiner
Hazelden

A new research resource will soon be completed. This resource is a master list of: chemical dependency / other addictions, alcohol, tobacco and other drugs searchable databases, and data archives / surveys.

SALIS will present this master list on our website as an aid to persons doing research in the chemical dependency / addictions field.

In keeping with SALIS as an international organization, the chart is organized first by the country in which each database originated. Eleven countries are represented: Australia, Canada, European Union, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The master list includes a total of 31 chemical dependency / other addictions searchable databases, 4 related databases, and 12 data archives / surveys.

Descriptive information includes: the country of origin, the database acronym, the database name, access information, producer information, and a description / other notes area. It is recognized that information found in this chart is fluid, and undergoing constant change as technologies and organizations evolve. Every effort will be made to keep the list current and accurate. The list is still a rough draft, but input, corrections, and suggestions from all SALIS members are not only welcome but necessary to maintain this master list. We look forward to hearing from you!

Discussion on how best to distribute this list is still underway.

Barbara Weiner bweiner@hazelden.org

Periodical News

The Journal of Addiction and Mental Health: A Publication of the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (formerly ARF Addiction Research Foundation), Vol. 1 No. 1 has just arrived. Presumably replacing the ARF “Journal”, this magazine format including 20 pages, offers concise news on a variety of topics from Prozac to Pot Politics, a conference directory and more. For subscription phone: 1-800-661-1111 or in Toronto 1 416 595-6059 Six issues/per year.

NEW from NIAAA

Alcohol and Aging. Research Monograph No. 33, 1998
(All Full SALIS members will receive complimentary)

Drug Discrimination Bibliography Text

Jennifer Monroe
Florida Alcohol & Drug Abuse Association

The Drug Discrimination Bibliography consists of 2,865 citations collected from journals and books from 1951-1998. The bibliography is fully searchable and may be accessed via the web at the following two URLs: www.DD-Database.org or www.iop.bpmf.ac.uk/home/DDD/(through the Institute of Psychiatry. Dr. Ian Stollerman, (Section of Behavioral Pharmacology, Institute of Psychiatry, London) is responsible for its compilation and maintenance, and the bibliography is updated four times a year.

The bibliography may be downloaded as a searchable database in a number of formats (Reference Manager, EndNote Plus, Medline) and platforms. Two methods are available for searching on the web, general and direct entry. The general search features drop-down menus for many of the fields including: author, training drugs, cross-test drugs, pre-treatment drugs, drug classes, species, methodological terms and article types. The date field may be limited to greater than, equal to, etc. Boolean searching takes place both within and across the fields. The direct search offers no drop-down menus, but does permit multiple fields to be searched. Tips for more effective searching are provided. A list of all book and journal titles in the database is available. While not limited to English language publications, English does seem to make up the majority of the titles.

It is also possible to download a hard copy of the entire citation list. This is 180 pp., approximately one third of which appears to be an index. The index references the database citation entry numbers (no page numbers). This is a useful alternative if hard drive space is limited, or access to this information is infrequent.

As with other reference sources, both electronic and print versions have advantages. Scanning through the print index for subjects, or through an alphabetized list for authors can be faster than the electronic version, especially if the search is for a concept or author already known. However, the flexibility of the electronic version to sort by date, source or fields other than author/keyword is something the print version can't match.
Book Review
SLAYING THE DRAGON: The History of Addiction Treatment and Recovery in America.
By William L. White
Chestnut Health Systems 1998
Geoffrey P. Hunt, Ph.D., Medical Anthropology
University of California, San Francisco

"Slaying the Dragon" is an impressive and well documented book, which traces the history of addiction treatment in the U.S. The author, William White, spent ten years writing the book and the thoroughness with which he has accomplished his scholarly task can be judged both from the diverse developments he discusses and from the extent of the references which he uses. Although the author informs us in the introduction that the book is intended primarily for "people who confront addiction every day in the performance of their professional roles", this book will be of immense use, as an invaluable reference book, to alcohol and drug researchers, who wish to learn more about the historical developments within treatment.

To summarize the entire 342 pages, for the purposes of this review, would be a major task in itself, especially bearing in mind that the book not only charts the changes within the field of alcohol treatment in the last 150 years, but also similar developments within drug treatment. Therefore, instead of attempting to produce a comprehensive summary, I shall instead provide a relatively brief overview to give the reader a sense of what is contained within it. The book traces the history of alcohol and drug treatment from the latter part of the 18th century, beginning, as many others have done, with a discussion of Benjamin Rush and his views on drinking and drunkenness, and ending in the middle of the 1990's. White divides this history into seven sections: The rise of addiction and personal recovery movements in the 19th century; The birth of addiction treatment in America; Evolving approaches to alcoholism treatment 1860-1940; Treating addictions to narcotics and other drugs; A.A. and the modern alcoholism movement; Mid-century addiction treatment; and finally Addiction treatment in the late 20th century. Within each of these sections, White discusses the major developments, concentrating on the key institutions, the key players and the contemporary treatment methods and philosophies. For example, in section three: "evolving approaches to alcoholism treatment 1860-1940", inebriate farms, city hospitals, and state psychiatric hospitals are examined as well as the different treatment approaches adopted, which included various water cures, drug and convulsive therapies, and psychosurgery. In addition, the author considers the influence of the eugenics movement, and the impact of psychological approaches, including psychoanalytical theories and aversion therapy. Interspersed throughout this discussion, White assesses the influence of key individuals. For example, in this period he examines the contributions of two quite contrasting men - Charles B. Towns and Willie Seabrook. Whereas Towns was involved in farming, life insurance and the stock market, prior to becoming involved in addiction treatment, Seabrook was a well traveled journalist and adventurer, who had spent time in Paris with Aldous Huxley, Gertrude Stein and Thomas Mann. Whereas Towns was important both as an activist for alcohol prohibition and for federal drug-control legislation, and for establishing a hospital for drug

Websights
From the SALIS Conference

Samantha Helfert, SALIS Secretary
National Center for the Advancement of Prevention

This column of Websights will highlight the web technology and websites presented at the 20th Annual Conference last August in Los Angeles, CA. The conference featured many sessions on information technology and the use of the web. This column will be a summary for those who did not attend the conference and a refresher for those who did attend.

Two sessions by SALIS members examined how their organizations are using the Web to provide information:

- Leigh Hallingby demonstrated The Lindesmith Center’s website (http://www.lindesmith.org), which has both full-text documents on drug policy and searchable access to the library’s catalog. A more complete description is given in an article in this issue on page 4.

- Barbara Seitz de Martinez demonstrated a method of maintaining a searchable database of videos on the Web (http://www.drugs.indiana.edu/avdb/). The Indiana Prevention Resource Center (IPRC) Library maintains its video catalog in-house with DB/Textworks software, but they found the software’s web interface, DB/Text Web-publisher, too costly to purchase. In order to post the video information, IPRC developed a process for exporting records from the IPRC DB/Textworks catalog into an Access database that can be searched on the Web. This method demonstrates one way to make good use of available resources. Barbara provided step-by-step instructions for the process in her presentation and offers her assistance to SALIS members. (Contact: seitzb@indiana.edu)

(Websights continues on Page 12)

(Book Review continues on Page 11)
Lindesmith Center: Libraries, Web Site, and Catalog

Leigh Hallingby, Librarian
Lindesmith Center

The paper that I presented at the SALIS conference in Los Angeles has been modified here for publication and updated to include the most recent changes to the Lindesmith Center libraries, catalog, and Web site. Please note especially the section "Recent Enhancements."

INTRODUCTION
The Lindesmith Center, founded in 1994, is a nonprofit research institute that focuses on broadening the debate on United States policy toward illegal drugs (i.e., cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and the psychedelics). The guiding principle of the Center is harm reduction, an alternative approach to the current "war on drugs" which focuses on minimizing the adverse effects of both drug use and drug prohibition.

The Lindesmith Center (also known as TLC) has two libraries. There is a traditional library of at least 15,000 documents in the standard hard copy formats on shelves and drawers and a virtual library of almost 300 full-text documents in electronic format on the Lindesmith Center Web site.

THE TRADITIONAL LIBRARY
The Lindesmith Center's traditional Library includes a growing collection of probably well over 15,000 documents--primarily books, government reports, non-governmental organization reports, and articles. The Lindesmith Center Library also has subscriptions to about 200 periodicals. More than half of these are newsletters from harm reduction coalitions, hemp and marijuana activists, drug users, and organizations around the world concerned with drug policy. In addition to the collection of books, reports, and periodicals, there are ten cabinets of vertical files arranged by subject, author, country, and conference.

Like most traditional libraries, this one has a catalog to the collection. The online catalog of the traditional library's collection was originally created with Inmagic software (DB Textworks) for in-house use only. The Lindesmith Center library catalog now includes almost 4,500 records. Most of the records for books and reports are imported from OCLC, a huge national database of tens of millions of records. The catalog also increasingly reflects the article holdings of the traditional Lindesmith Library, which are now being entered too.

THE VIRTUAL LIBRARY
In addition to the traditional library, the Lindesmith Center also maintains its Web site (http://www.lindesmith.org) a rapidly-growing virtual library of about 300 full-text documents. The vast majority of the documents posted on the Lindesmith Center Web site are not Lindesmith Center materials. Most non-profit organizations post on their Web sites only their own newsletters, research reports, annual reports, etc. However, in 1995, a decision was made that a major thrust of the Lindesmith Center's aim to broaden the debate on drug policy reform would be to build an extensive Web site. It would include some of the best thinking and writing in the field, and all the documents posted would be put up in full compliance with copyright laws.

Having such an ambitious Web site requires that the Lindesmith Center have on staff a full-time Web site administrator and at least one part-time assistant. The Center's director and staff members suggest documents to be added to the site. The requests are then prioritized, and a determination is made as to whether each high priority document is copyrighted.

(Lindesmith Center continues on Page 14)

Video Review

Gary Bell
Centre of Addiction and Mental Health (formerly ARF)

"Billion Dollar Crop" is an Australian produced film with an international perspective. This is an examination of the industrial and recreational use of the hemp plant, Cannabis sativa. The film starts off with a time lapse sequence of a hemp plant germinating and growing into a mature shrub; at this point bright lights snap on, the sound of police sirens is heard and guns are loaded. The plant is then destroyed by gunfire and burned. Thus begins a story that documents the recent vilification of a plant that has served many positive human uses over thousands of years.

Starting off in Australia by interviewing Dr Andrew Katelaris, a forensic pathologist and hemp advocate, it moves on to talk with cotton producers and a commercial hemp grower in Tasmania. Katelaris argues that hemp can act as a profitable alternative to cotton for clothing and as a substitute to wood pulp in paper production. Patsy Harman of the Hemp for Paper consortium is working to develop experimental crops that will, she hopes, stave off the massive deforestation that is happening in Australia. Katelaris is not alone, large Australian paper producers see the strong hemp fibre as an alternative to the huge amount of expensive soft wood pulp logs that must be imported for production of paper. In Oregon, a large

(Video Review continues on Page 13)
Canadian SIG Report

Sheila Lacroix
Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

and

Jo-Anne Lauzer
Prevention Source BC, Canadian SIG Chair

We were fortunate, as usual, to have enough Canadian representation to have a meeting. In all we were three, representing two organizations. We welcomed Brenda Wong who works with Jo-Anne at Prevention Source BC. The Canadian contingent, including Samantha Helfert our honorary member, even managed to break free for an excursion to some of the sites of Hollywood and area. In a short period, under Jo-Anne’s spirited leadership, we managed to take in an incredible amount of the LA LA Land culture, including some of the glitz along the strip. Jo-Anne has a contagious sense of adventure.

Here is a brief summary of items and concerns presented at the general meeting with some follow-up information.

Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse
Although neither Jill Austin nor one of her clearinghouse staff was able to attend, they were with us in spirit. There has been concern in the past about the CCSA’s future. Health Canada has made a commitment to provide enough core funding to keep it afloat, although due to cuts, the CCSA has had to adapt to a new way of doing business. Instead of maintaining and using full time staff, work is done by Associates who work mainly on externally funded projects, selected as needs and issues arise. It certainly sounds like a flexible, inventive alternative, given today’s climate.

National Clearinghouse on Tobacco and Health
Another threatened institution has been rescued. The NCTH of the Canadian Centre on Tobacco Control has reached a three-year agreement with Health Canada for funding. Its web site (www.cccc.ca/ncth) has been updated and now includes access to the clearinghouse library’s database.

Good-bye ARF, Hello CAMH
After months of merger activity, the new Centre for Addiction and Mental Health is open for business. Although the official merger took place months ago, we had our ceremonial public opening in October. Health care restructuring is happening throughout Canada, and Ontario is no exception. CAMH is a merger of the Addiction Research Foundation, the Donwood Institute, a substance abuse treatment centre, The Clarke Institute of Psychiatry, a psychiatric hospital, research centre and teaching hospital, and Queen Street Mental Health Centre, a large psychiatric hospital. Joining addiction and mental health services seems to be a trend and is happening in other provinces as well. Take a look at our web site: www.camh.net for our logo and basic information, which is primarily from CAMH’s first annual report. There is still a lot of work to do on the web site, pending the selection of an official web team. A good bet for Ontario information is still SANO: sano.arf.org and the ARF web site library section is still being maintained at www.arf.org. Concerning the ARF library, the library services for the Centre is still at the planning stage, so you can continue to contact us as before until further notice.

Other News
Prevention Source BC (www.preventionsource.bc.ca) is expanding more and more into the area of tobacco. Health Canada’s Health Promotion On-line has changed its address to: www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hpb/hpo. In all, the Health Canada site has expanded and offers a lot of full-text documents, including the new 1998 Canada’s Drug Strategy, found in the Substance Abuse section.
International Committee

Sheila Lacroix
Committee Chair

We were fortunate this year to have representation from outside North America: Marianne van der Heyden, current Chair of ELISAD, from The Netherlands, and Dr. Kumar from New Delhi India, both long standing members. Although e-mail has launched international networking into another dimension, it is always a pleasure to be able to meet and have real dialogue.

Virtual Clearinghouse. Unfortunately Jill Austin was unable to attend, so the topic of the Virtual Clearinghouse will move forward to the April 1999 meeting. However, for the record, it was reported that the UNDCP (United Nations Drug Control Program) has agreed to be a partner in the Virtual Clearinghouse.

Increasing Membership. One goal of the committee is increasing our international membership. Strategies were discussed, including each of us using our affiliations and contacts to target new members. On a broader basis, we could consider looking at NIADA’s international affiliates, and perhaps do a promotional mailing.

WHO. The WHO has invited SALIS to apply for affiliation. This is not only an honor for our organization, but also presents an opportunity to enhance our status internationally. The committee recommended that this invitation be pursued and Andrea Mitchell will look into the application details.

ICAA. Due to structural changes within ICAA that seem to have altered our status and our ability to continue a previous leadership role in information technology within ICAA, it was decided that SALIS step away from its affiliation with this organization.

SALIS Web Site. We brainstormed briefly about how to increase our international visibility in cyberspace. Use of different languages is one possibility.

SALIS Name Change? Is it time for a name change to reflect our international mandate? Again, there was brainstorming and considerable debate, but the seeds of change were definitely planted and it is an issue that will definitely be revisited.

ELISAD. The annual ELISAD meeting will be held in Paris this December 3-4. SALIS members can become associate ELISAD members for a reduced fee this year, and the meeting is free to ELISAD members. To quote Tom Colthurst, ‘You can’t afford to stay home’.

Technology Committee

Nancy Sutherland
Committee Chair

The SALIS Technology Committee met in Los Angeles to review our progress during the past year and set Committee goals for 1999. The role of the Technology Committee is to encourage and advance the use of information technologies by SALIS as an organization and by its members. For the SALIS organization, that means oversight of the Home Page, Listserv and Directory, among other possible projects. The first order of business this year was to enlist Nancy Kendall from the Wisconsin Clearinghouse to serve as committee co-chair with Nancy Sutherland.

In reviewing the year’s progress, the foremost accomplishment noted by the Committee was the launch of the SALIS Home Page on the World Wide Web; major credit for that step goes to Wendy Wang, former Administrative Assistant for the SALIS Office, who used our web page as a university class project. Wendy, with a team of other students, designed the layout, graphics, and much of the text, along with importing and editing documents which had been created by others (especially Kathleen Mullen and Tom Colthurst). In acknowledging that achievement, Technology Committee members agreed that it would be best to hire a webmaster for major additions and changes in the future, since committee members would not have time to do all the necessary work on a volunteer basis. Fortunately, Wendy is available to continue as our webmaster. The Technology Committee will advise with the webmaster about changes to our Home Page http://salis.org, as well as contribute new features.

Committee members suggested several additions to the SALIS Home Page which will be projects for the coming year(s), including a guide to online AOD databases (bibliographic and statistical); a list of core journals in the field; SALIS history; SALIS News highlights, and a “What’s New?” section, pointing to significant new items on the SALIS web page or on other AOD web sites.

Last but certainly not least, the Technology Committee renewed its commitment to publication of a new SALIS Directory, using the web and e-mail as much as possible to collect updated information. It is hoped that by using electronic data collection methods, plus sharing follow-up tasks among committee members, we’ll be able to make significant progress on this perennial project.

For more information about the Technology Committee, contact co-chairs Nancy Kendall (nkendall@facstaff.wisc.edu) or Nancy Sutherland (adalilib@u.washington.edu).

Remember to visit our website:
SALIS.ORG

SALIS News, Vol. 18, No. 3 Fall 1998
Addiction Clinical Consultation Service (ACCS) for Professionals: The Pivotal Role of Information Services

Sheila Lacroix, MLS
Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Canada

The ACCS was established in the province of Ontario by the former Addiction Research Foundation to provide telephone consultation with addictions experts for professionals (physicians, social workers, guidance counselors, etc.) throughout Ontario dealing with a client-related addictions issue. The Drug and Alcohol Specialist Advisory Service (SAS) in New South Wales was consulted in setting up this service. Consultants are recruited throughout the province to serve on one of the three consultation teams: Medical, Psychosocial, and Drug/Pharmacy. The consultants volunteer their services, although some perks are provided. A representative from each team is available daily Monday through Friday. We strive for a four-hour turn around time. The service is now in its second year and has moved from a pilot program to a regular service.

Although the management responsibility resides in the clinical training area, from the beginning it has been a team approach, with the library as a key participant. The primary role of the library has been one of triage and record keeping. The calls come through a dedicated toll free telephone line which is answered by the Reference Librarian on duty who triages the call to the appropriate on-call consultant. As the main ACCS Librarian, I also manage the database of calls, from which informative reports on the service are generated, attend both team and steering committee meetings and assist in evaluation activities.

Here are some highlights from the first year of service.

Who calls? Physicians were the most frequent callers followed by addictions counselors. Nurses and social workers are also frequent callers, but many other professionals have taken advantage of the service including parole officers, family counselors and hostel workers.

What substances are they calling about? When the calls concerning heroin, methadone and narcotic analgesics were added together, it turned out more of the calls were about opiates than alcohol, which was a close second. This certainly has implications for professional training as well as public education.

(ACCS continues on Page 12)
From the Editor continues...

International attendees included Marianne van der Heyden, (Netherlands) chair of the ELISAD European Libraries and Information Services on Alcohol and Drugs, and Dr. R.P. Kumar, Director of the Library of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, and chair of the SALIS South-East Asian Special Interest Group. Ms. Van der Heyden presented a broad overview of major European Web sources, and emphasized that the “first step to acquiring knowledge is knowing the sources of information”.

As part of the outside activities, there was a tour of the LA Public Library by a very knowledgeable and engaging docent. After a fire in the 80’s, LAPL was completely refurbished, enhancing its original 1926 architecture with added contemporary design and sculpture. It seemed more like a museum than a public library.

One final note: A planned panel presentation on the “Future [and History] of SALIS” had to be postponed due to the “behind schedule” nature of the Sunday venue. Since it is probably not advisable to postpone our “future”, it is hoped that the comments, predictions and recommendations of that group will be presented in the Winter issue of News, along with more to document the 20th Anniversary Celebration. If you would like to add to this conference coverage with a synopsis of your own presentation, or review and comment on some of the others, or have photo’s to contribute, please don’t hesitate. Without proper proceedings, the newsletter is our only written record of what we do at these meetings. Taking a look at past issues of News, it is enlightening to see how far we have come in our first twenty years. For me, this conference and celebration was a passage for SALIS. We have gone through a lot of growing pains and have developed into the major information network of this field. The dedication and professionalism exhibited at this event in LA, requires a round of applause, a deep breath and an eye opening look into the 21st century. Get ready, get set ...SALIS turns 21 next year!

BEST PICTURE OF THE YEAR AWARD

For twenty years SALIS has been the world’s pioneer membership organization for librarians and information specialists in substance abuse, aiding and inspiring professionals and volunteers in their search for accurate, authentic, current information on substance abuse topics. It has set new standards for the collection, retention, retrieval and accessibility of such information. In its advocacy role, it has represented the interests of all those who work in and benefit from the publication and exchange of state-of-the-art knowledge relating to tobacco, alcohol and other substances of abuse and addiction to governments, private institutions and organizations, and individuals. Through its publications, trainings, conferences and representation at other professional meetings, SALIS has given countless others the passion for substance abuse library and information work and the skills to pursue it. Through an outstanding newsletter, the heavily trafficked SALIS Internet list-serve, and its multi-area site on the World Wide Web, SALIS facilitates user-friendly member communications and timely information on demand. From years of effective partnerships with government, SALIS has moved to a position of fiscal independence and responsibility and faces the challenges ahead with vision, courage, and strengthen. For its 20th anniversary, this award is

presented to

SUBSTANCE ABUSE LIBRARIANS & INFORMATION SPECIALISTS (SALIS)

Congratulations to the following people who received Awards at the SALIS 20th Anniversary Conference:

PERCY BROWN JO ANNE LAUZER
TOM COLTHURST DAVID MAN
LEWIS D. EIGEN ANDREA MITCHELL
LINDA GARRETT BARBARA SEITZ DE MARTINEZ
LEIGH HALLINGBY NANCY SUTHERLAND
R. P. KUMAR MARIANNE VAN DER HEYDEN
SHEILA LACROIX WENDY WANG

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Highlights of the SALIS Executive Board Meeting

20th Annual SALIS Conference
Los Angeles, CA Aug 14, 1998

Report from Chair
SALIS Chair, Barbara Seitz, submitted a reflective and inspirational report on the past year of SALIS activities, including a discussion on: the usefulness and importance of the SALIS Listserv to our work and the organization of SALIS, the beginning of the SALIS website, and the continued need to coordinate with other organizations.

Board response to Chair’s report:
- The Listserv continues to function well and remains focused because it is limited to SALIS members. George Marcelle noted that he had used as a model for communication in another organization. Sheila LaCroix suggested promoting SALIS by posting “highlights” of List-serv messages to SALIS Website.
- The SALIS website provides a medium to highlight SALIS’s expertise and to share resources. Barbara Weiner is currently working on a database guide which will be printed in SALIS News and then posted on the SALIS website. Andrea Mitchell suggested posting annotations of major reference sources in the substance abuse field.

Special Interest Groups and Committees
The Board discussed the need to communicate roles and functions of the SIGs and Committees. Participation in the SIGs and Committees has declined.
- SIGs are established so that members with “special interests” make connections with other members of common interest, to share ideas and concerns.
- Committees are established as working groups to serve an “action function” for, or to promote SALIS, ie, Nominating Committee or Education & Outreach.

To reinvigorate the SIGs and Committees, the conference agenda was amended to promote greater participation in the SIG and Committee meetings.

Future Conferences
- ELISAD Conference is scheduled for Dec 3-4 1998, in Paris. Barbara Seitz will attend as SALIS official representative, with financial support as is customary.
- A draft itinerary for the 21st Annual SALIS Conference in April 1999 was submitted. The proposed theme addresses our changing roles in light of the changes in our profession, the field, and technology.
- The 22nd Annual Conference is planned for Spring, 2000 in New York City. Leigh Hallingby and David Man are co-hosts.

SALIS Home Report
- Staff time increase to twenty hours per week needed for increasing demands. Wendy Wang will continue with website construction and desktop of News. Board agreed to a special gift for Wendy’s commitment to SALIS work, and for her graduation from UC Berkeley.
- An article on SALIS was published in Liaisons, the newsletter of the WHO affiliate libraries.
- The SALIS Procedure manual is currently being updated. Sheila suggested that Chair brings the manual to Conference to be passed along to incoming Chair.
- Consideration is needed for the SALIS Home files because they are beginning to outgrow their space at ARG. Possibly the material could be scanned to establish an electronic archive for the files.

Treasurer’s Report
- SALIS continues to be fiscally healthy, with main source of revenue the membership dues and the biggest expenditure, the annual meeting.
- The Home Office continues to take on a greater bookkeeping role. Tom’s service as Treasurer will be up April 1999. He has been transforming the Treasurer’s role to one of oversight, rather than bookkeeping.

SALIS Membership
- 1998 Membership: Full 112; Associate 16; Institutional 6; Sponsor 2; Total Members 136.
- Revision of SALIS dues for ELISAD members was approved. ELISAD members from European countries may become Full members of SALIS for $50.00.
- Given that the main income for SALIS is from member dues, a discussion concerning needs for new members brought suggestions for recruitment. Some of the groups which were suggested included the Centers for Application Technology, Addiction Technology Transfer Centers, RA-DAR, and ELISAD.

Executive Board Issues
Percy Brown submitted his resignation of Chair-Elect Per by-laws, a special election will be needed to replace his position.

SALIS Relations with other Organizations
- Tom Colthurst will represent SALIS at the upcoming RA-DAR steering committee meeting.
- SALIS was invited by the World Health Organization to apply to become a WHO affiliate. This process will be addressed by the International committee.
- As part of a marketing plan, the Single State Agencies and ELISAD members (not already SALIS members) will receive a trial run of the SALIS News through April.

SALIS Projects
- SALIS website: Put directory questionnaire and database list on site.
- Conference Planning Manual has not been completed.
Elections: Sheila Lacroix, Chair of Nominating Committee
• The elections for SALIS Officers will be held in the spring concomitant with our annual meeting. The term of the 1998 Board has been extended through April 1999. Lacroix, Sutherland and Asteriadis are the new nominating committee.
• The resignation of chair elect Percy Brown, requires a special election. [NOTE: George Marcelle is the only candidate running, and election ballots are due NOV 30. It is most likely that George Marcelle will be the new Chair Elect, becoming the new Chair of SALIS, 1999 following the annual meeting]. The positions open for the 1999 elections include Chair-Elect, Treasurer, and three Members-at-Large. Self nominations are welcome.

Special Interest Groups/Committees See also Board Minutes
• The Education & Outreach Committee acts to promote SALIS and recruit new members. Current projects include Brochure update and making a conference exhibitors list. See report on page 6.
• The International Committee, Chaired by Jill Austin, works to establish international relations and develop related projects. SALIS provided financial support for the domain name of the Virtual Clearinghouse and remains a key supporter of the project. See Report by Lacroix on page 7.
• Technology Committee acts to encourage and advance the use of information technologies by SALIS as an organization and its members. See Report on page 7.
• Canadian SIG Report by Jo-Anne Lauzer, Chair see page 6.
• The Multi-Cultural SIG, chaired by Sharon (Crockett) Williams, concerns a variety of issues related to gender, age, and the SIG hopes to collect related data and resources, including a list/database of videos, suggest speakers for April conference and form a SIG List-serv.
• George Marcelle is interested in forming an ad hoc group on lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender issues.

SALIS Projects
• List Serv functioning with much enthusiasm and timely information exchange.
• The official SALIS Website was born this year, with foundations laid by Mullen and Sutherland, through the efforts of Wang, former SALIS administrative assistant, and her classmates at UC Berkeley. Ms. Wang will continue to develop the site with directions from the Technology Committee.
• SALIS Directory:Questionnaire was given to Technology Committee for revision and update. Plans are to post on Website for survey.

SALIS/WHO Guide Update
• John Fay reported on the status of updating the resource guide, How to Start and Run an Alcohol and Other Drug Information Centre, which was jointly produced by WHO, SALIS, and CSAP. Fay distributed a questionnaire regarding SALIS views on revision and need. (Look for more discussion and progress via List-Serv)
• Fay solicited comments on revising the search engine of NCADI’s WEB databases and reported that NCADI is in process of digitizing library materials. More on this at the April meeting.

SALIS Home Report. See also Board Minutes
• SALIS News needs writers. Advertising is still an issue.
• Executive Director intent is to raise monies before any remuneration.
• Rose Luo is new SALIS Home assistant since June

Treasurer’s Report. See also Board Minutes
Tom clarified this was only 8 month progress report. Board approval for funds included honorarium for Wendy Wang, support for Chair’s attendance at ELISAD, support for Treasurer’s trip to Home office and an increase for personnel time in Home office. Four scholarships were awarded for this meeting. Tom will put together an ongoing fiscal plan for SALIS’s future.

Membership See Board Minutes.

Conferences

RADAR
• Tom Colthurst, SALIS’s RADAR representative will attend RADAR Network Steering Committee Meeting in Miami, along with Linda Garret and Barbara Seitz. RADAR constituents met to gather ideas and concerns.
• Tom will present a report at the meeting, which will include: congratulations to CSAP/NCADI for resurrecting idea of having RADAR Meeting ideas to promote RADAR, use of possible RADAR icon on member website encouragement of CSAP funding for update of WHO Guide encouragement of CSAP/NCADI electronic communication/dissemination of products.

SALIS name change discussion
Leigh Hallingby suggested "SALIS International." Andrea Mitchell suggested changing the name to incorporate SALIS, LISA, ADDLIS, and ELISAD as in “IALISAD.” “International Association of Librarians and Information Specialists: Alcohol and Other Drugs. Most agreed that a name change would be a major consideration which would take much more discussion.
Book Review continues...

and alcoholic addictions, the latter's contribution was a widely read account of his treatment experiences, "The Asylum", while voluntarily attending the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane.

In charting the changes in treatment, White adopts a chronological approach by which he intends to tell a story - a story of how addiction treatment developed in the U.S. This he accomplishes admirably, and he includes information collected from a varied collection of sources, which until now, has rarely been compiled in one single text. However, in documenting this history for addiction professionals, White's discussion of the development of treatment tends to occur within an historical, social, political and economic vacuum. This absence of a wider socio-context had the effect, at least on this reader after three or four chapters, of creating "data indigestion" - a case of too many historical facts tumbling off the page one after another. In spite of knowing the history of treatment relatively well, I began to desire a more coherent framework, or structure, within which to comprehend or make sense of all the information. This need for a more analytical or reflective structure may be the result of my reading the entire book in one go. Other readers may delve into this book to obtain information about particular historical periods, as opposed to wanting to digest the complete contents. Nevertheless, given the warning by the author in the final chapter that readers should be cognizant of the potential "unintended harmful consequences" of contemporary treatment technologies, when reading about the treatment mistakes made in the past, the inclusion of a more reflective or wider analytical structure might have been useful.

Besides this issue, my one major concern with this book is the author's attempt to produce a single history of addiction. Although the aim is understandable, partly because of the interconnectedness of the two histories, the results are not without problems. First, within the overall account, the history of drug treatment is treated as a second class citizen; the majority of the discussion is about alcohol treatment. The reasons for this may stem partly from the available historical literature on alcohol treatment as opposed to drug treatment, and partly from the importance attached to AA and its impact specifically on alcohol treatment. The second problem is of a more substantive nature and relates to the tendency, in writing a single history, of smoothing over some of the important differences between these parallel, but often separate developments. This is not to suggest that their histories are not connected, clearly as can be seen from this book there are many inter-related developments. However, by joining them together, insights into the specific details of each of the histories may be lost. For example, the involvement and role of law enforcement in drug treatment is much more significant than in the case of alcohol treatment. The reasons for this involvement are complex, and may partly stem from societal attitudes towards the drug addict in comparison with those of the problem drinker. Societal notions of the problem drinker have never been influenced or tainted with quite the same dislike and fear of the immigrant as has been the case with the drug addict. The racism associated with the Chinese opium smoker or the Mexican marijuana user, appears to have operated with an intensity which was different to the concerns felt towards Italian, Irish or German drinking behavior. This has led to the drug addict being considered at the bottom of the addiction hierarchy - even the skid row drinker sees himself or herself superior to the "dope fiend". Consequently, the development of treatment to deal with problem drinkers and drug users has emphasized different forms of social control, the former designed to re-integrate, the latter to eliminate. Such differences when examined, and compared may lead to a greater illumination of why alcohol treatment developed in one way and drug treatment in another.

Finally, if the aim of the book was to document the history of addiction treatment, which it does excellently, I still wonder why the author did not have at least one chapter on the treatment, or should one say the "non-treatment", of other legal drugs, for example tobacco and prescription drugs. Such a discussion, especially when compared to the history of alcohol and illicit drug treatment, might have raised some interesting questions.

For example, why is it that alcohol and illegal drugs have spawned such a complex and large treatment system, when other addictive substances have not? Why is it that alcohol and drug treatment in the U.S. produced such a dense and convoluted history of development, especially in comparison with other countries, even those that experienced periods of alcohol prohibition? What does this history tell us about the culture of addiction in the U.S.? Is it the case that people in the U.S. just get more addicted and develop more problems than people in other countries, or is it, as Howard Stein* would suggest, alcoholism and addiction is an essential cultural metaphor for U.S. society?

From my own perspective as an anthropologist, and hence not as a member of the targeted audience, although I consider the book to be a monumental achievement, and one that I enjoyed reading, ultimately I found myself dissatisfied. This was not because I knew all the historical developments the author discussed, in fact many of these developments I did not know, but more because I wanted the author, given the extent of the research involved and the work that must have gone into it, to stand back, at least within a closing chapter, and examine some of the more general sociological and anthropological questions that arise when one considers such a history. But maybe to criticize the author for not doing this, is unfair given the task that he has accomplished. For he has indeed provided us with a most remarkable and impressive reference book, which will hopefully allow other researchers to reflect on the history he has outlined, and maybe they in turn will begin to ask the more troublesome, the more difficult, but hopefully the more stimulating and the more rewarding questions, which will help us to make sense of alcohol and drug treatment in the U.S. today.

Websights continues...

Eric Helmuth of Join Together demonstrated new tools being utilized at Join Together Online and Quinet:

- Join Together Online (http://www.jointogether.org) now maintains information on its website with an exciting new "web publishing system." Join Together’s resources—the news items, features, etc.—are no longer stored as individual, linked web pages. The resources are stored in a single database. Custom programs were designed to store and classify each resource in this database, and then to generate a web display with hyper-links to related Join Together stories, features and news items. Of interest to librarians is the subject taxonomy that allows similar resources to be linked automatically. This database technology has great advantages for updating a website. Just think, one does not have to determine all possible related links for each new resource, the system automatically does it! The downside to this technology is that Join Together’s system is a programmer-intensive, custom-built system. But Eric forecasts that this technology will be the wave of the future for website publishing and the software to support it will be commercially available.

- Quinet (http://www.quinet.org/), a website to help individuals quit smoking, features interactive assessment tools, a support chat room, and quitting guides. Users who register with Quinet will “receive” information tailored to their needs. This personalized feature at Quinet is a tool used by commercial sites, such as Amazon.com, and is supported by Firefox software.

Other presenters also demonstrated web innovations:

- Laura Fillmore of Open Book Systems (OBS) (http://www.obs-us.com/) demonstrated a new technique in web publishing, the “multiple point of view” approach. OBS posted a new Addiction Research article, “Medical Marijuana Reconsidered” by Lester Grinspoon (http://www.gbhap-us.com/journals/390/articles/grinspoon/top.htm). This article can be read through the “lens” of three different points of view: from the author’s perspective (which supports the use of marijuana for medical purposes), from a perspective opposing the author’s, and a “non-bias” view. Phrases and sentences are hyper-linked to web documents which support each point of view.

- Peter Larson of the Educational Development Center highlighted resources at the Higher Ed Center website (http://www.edc.org/hec/) and the new Northeast Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (http://www.edc.org/capl/). His presentation was prepared as an html file, so he could link directly to web sites during his presentation. Most importantly, the presentation is available for all to read (http://www.edc.org/hec/present/salis98.html).

In addition to these sessions, many other presenters discussed useful websites worth checking out and bookmarking for future use:

- Many of the Addiction Technology Transfer Centers (ATTTC) funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment have websites. The California/Arizona/New Mexico ATTTC website (http://www.attc.ucsd.edu/resource/otherattc.HTM) provides links to all the ATTTCs online.

- Marianne van der Heyden’s website, Andromeda (http://plaza.wxs.nl/andromeda/aod.html), provides links to European resources on substance use.

- Andrea Mitchell and I reviewed web-based data archives in the substance use field and highlighted the ability to perform on-line data analysis. These sites include the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive (http://www.samhsa.iaicpsr.umich.edu), the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (http://www.icpsr.umich.edu), and CDC Wonder (http://www.cdc.gov).

- The UCLA Drug Abuse Research Center’s website (http://www.medsch.ucla.edu/som/npi/DARC/) provides a good model for a research center website, including information on publications by subject and research projects in process.

- Suzanne Johnson of the Alcohol Research Group mentioned a number of websites useful in alcohol policy research analysis, including, the Congressional Quarterly (http://www.cq.com), Thomas: Legislative Information on the Internet (http://thomas.loc.gov), and Federal Elections Commission information (http://www.fecinfo).

ACCS continues...

What type of information is needed?
The most frequent calls concerned drug effects, assessment and referral, withdrawal management (from physicians) and pharmacotherapy. We have also been receiving many calls about drug testing which has revealed that a lack of policy, knowledge and direction may exist.

Information Services has really benefited from its involvement in the ACCS. The networking has increased our knowledge of many clinical issues and added to the professional contacts we use for assistance. It has also enabled us to participate and have our value recognized. Given that ACCS is being used as a means to assess needs for training and education in the province of Ontario, another plus is being an active part of a service that is able to 'make a difference' on a larger scale. It is also very satisfying to be a part of a service that the callers do find helpful and supportive, as indicated by the first evaluation that was done. Like any other endeavor, the process has not always been smooth. Some challenges have been the extra workload, not always predictable, both in dealing with the calls and meetings, plus the work involved in gaining the respect of and learning to communicate with new colleagues from different disciplines.
Video Review continues...

lumber yard operator argues that hemp can be used to produce non-wool particle boards using existing industrial operations. In a cooperative project experimental boards have been produced to demonstrate that the process can work. Hemp-based paper production in England is examined where low THC Cannabis is now grown for commercial purposes. Some agricultural operations in Holland are looking to hemp, as are cotton growers in Australia, to relieve some of the pressure on the land from their intensive agricultural methods.

One of the fascinating parts of this documentary is the exploration of how Cannabis sativa came to be made illegal. To answer this question the film makers turn to the experience of the United States during its temperance and prohibition periods. Hemp was extensively grown throughout the nineteenth century, especially for use in making ropes and cloth for sails and clothing. They point out that the original Levi jeans were made of hemp. Competition from cheap cotton and the decline in the use of sailing ships reduced the production of hemp. Cotton also lent itself more readily to industrial processes available then. What happened, the film points out, is that large numbers of Mexican immigrants, a people already familiar with the uses of hemp, were coming into the country and some of them were smoking it for its euphoric properties.

Among the earliest laws enacted against marijuana smoking were those in the jurisdiction of El Paso, Texas in 1914. It’s believed that the prohibitionistic furor started when it was discovered that Americans, particularly the young, were adopting the smoking of this substance as a recreation. This history is marked by fear and not a little racism. By the 1930’s the smoking of marijuana was associated with an underworld of Blacks, Hispanics and musicians. In 1937 Congress outlawed the growing and use of hemp, as the films points out, against the wishes of the hemp industry and medical profession.

The strength of feeling against hemp was difficult to understand and much was seen to contribute to its legal demise. The blame for the damming of hemp was attributed to the police work and congressional presentations of Harry Anslinger, Assistant Commissioner of Alcohol Prohibition. In reading Anslinger’s book one is not surprised to find lurid and violent tales of pot smokers gone mad with the use of this evil weed. In fact his writing is not that different than most anti-drug propaganda of the time. One British physician was convinced that the poisoning of 200 French villagers by ergot contaminated grain was really caused by hemp poisoning. Of Anslinger’s favorite cases, the one of Victor Licata who murdered his family with an axe was presented to Congress as an example of the typical smoker of marijuana. The unfortunate Licata had in fact already been diagnosed with serious mental illness. As an aside, not mentioned in the film, Anslinger did not believe that marijuana smoking led to other kinds of drug use.

The idea of “vested interests” is raised, particularly in the appointment of Harry Anslinger as head of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. Anslinger was appointed by, and married to the niece of, Andrew Mellon, Head of the United States Treasury Board. He was also head of the Mellon Bank, which apparently loaned large amounts of money to the Dupont Corporation. Dupont was then developing an artificial fabric, nylon. The narrator admits that proving the connivance of such organizations cannot be proven conclusively, but in today’s world the connections might arouse suspicions. Others have argued that the rapid licensing of hemp for production during the Second World War, when artificial products failed to be available, was indicative of a too hasty ban on hemp.

This is a story that moves along in a well-paced manner building its case, not by a simple linear progression, but by careful editing and timing of segments. It is an interesting and provocative film that is sure to raise much discussion and encourage senior students to scour the cannabis literature for more information. Though not all viewers may agree with some statements and conclusions in this program, it fills a gap dominated by exclusively anti-cannabis films. The commentaries vary widely ranging from historians, a Dutch police commissioner, agriculturists, a clinical pharmacologist, the editor of High Times magazine, growers and manufacturers, all interested in at least exploring the potential benefits of this ancient plant companion of humanity.

As a further note, hemp production is now legal in Ontario and hemp products, clothing, cosmetics and cooking items are now available in Toronto stores. Ironically the Canadian magazine Cannabis Culture laments the presence of fields of low THC Cannabis flooding the air with pollen and thereby contaminating the still illegal home-cultivated high THC varieties.

Billion Dollar Crop, 1994, 57 minutes
Producer: Film Australia
Distributor: (Canada) THA Media Distributors. 1200 West Pender Street, Suite 307, Vancouver BC. V6E 2S9.
(URL: thamedia.com) (E-mail: info@thamedia.com)
604-687-4215

Interested in writing a video review? Contact the column editor Valerie Mead at either (732) 445-5528 or vmead@rci.rutgers.edu
Lindesmith Center continues...

If it is, a form letter is sent out requesting permission to reproduce the document electronically on the site. Most of the time permission is granted, in part because of selectivity about publishers from which permission is requested. It is not sought, for instance, from major newspapers like the Wall Street Journal and the Washington Post, as they charge very high copyright fees compared to most academic journals. Articles from high profile academic journals like JAMA; Journal of the American Medical Association are eliminated, as such journals usually charge more than the $25/year copyright fee that the Lindesmith Center is willing to pay.

The most labor-intensive part of reprinting documents on the Web involves converting the hard copy into an electronic format and HTML language. The Lindesmith Center Web site staff has to scan most of the documents which were not produced in-house, as they are usually not available in electronic format. Each scanned document must then undergo a thorough editing in order to pick up inaccuracies in the scanning process. Following scanning and editing, each document is converted into HTML (hyper-text mark-up language) so that it looks attractive on the Web. Long documents may be divided into sections that can be printed individually. Links from the text to the footnotes and vice versa may be added where appropriate. Not all documents listed on the Lindesmith Center Web site require this much work, as increasingly the site is also being built by creating links to relevant documents on other sites.

The Lindesmith Center Web site includes three Focal Points, each of which is a cluster of documents on topics of special interest to drug policy reformers. The first Focal Point to go online was Medicinal Marijuana, which consists of a group of about 15 full-text documents. The posting was timed to coincide with the 1996 medical marijuana initiatives which passed in Arizona and California, garnering great media attention in the process. The Focal Point includes documents as old as a 1975 article from the New England Journal of Medicine on marijuana’s use as an anti-nausea agent and as recent as the brief for a class action suit filed by California doctors and patients in the US District Court for the Northern District of California on January 14, 1997, to block federal punishments for medicinal marijuana.

The next Focal Point to go online was Methadone Maintenance, a group of 20 documents, the posting of which was timed with the publication of an article entitled "Doing Methadone Right," by Ethan Nadelmann and Jennifer McNeely in Public Interest, 1996. This Focal Point includes documents ranging from a 1967 article entitled "Rehabilitation of the Street Addict," by methadone pioneers Vincent Dole and Marie Nyswander, to the recent Consensus Development Statement "Effective Medical Treatment of Heroin Addiction" from the National Institutes of Health in 1997.

The most recent Focal Point to go up on the Web site is Drug Substitution and Maintenance Approaches, which refers to the practice of prescribing heroin and other drugs to hard-core opiate addicts who have repeatedly failed at treatment. The Focal Point contains over 20 documents that range from a history of heroin substitution therapy by Ronald Bayer in 1976, to the 1997 results of the heroin maintenance trials in Switzerland by Ambros Uchtenhagen, et al. It was timed to coincide with the 1997 publication of a book about the Swiss heroin trials and with the first United States conference on heroin maintenance. A bibliography on drug substitution that was prepared by the Lindesmith Center staff is also included.

In addition to about 55 documents in the Focal Points, the Lindesmith Center Web site includes over 200 other full-text documents. Their subjects include: Alternatives to Prohibition; Criminal Justice; Drug Education; Drug Treatment; Drugs and the Media; Drug Testing; Harm Reduction; History of Drug Policy; International Drug Trafficking and Control Efforts; Marijuana and Hemp; Needle Exchange; Psychedelics; Race, Ethnicity and Drugs; and Women and Drugs.

RECENT ENHANCEMENTS

Within the past year the Lindesmith Center Library catalog has been added to the Web site. This became possible through the purchase of Inmagic’s web publishing product. It is in effect an overlay on DB Textworks, which makes it possible to include the database on a Web site and create query and report forms specifically for the World Wide Web. Thus there is now on the left-hand side of the TLC Web site a menu choice “TLC Library database.” Clicking on this leads to a brief introduction to the online catalog, followed by the eight searchable fields: Author, Title, Subject, Journal, Date, Publisher, Document Type, and Language. The last two fields have pull-down menus. Below the search boxes are some hints for searching. The citations generated in Web searches of the catalog all sort by date in reverse chronological order.

Along with over 4,000 records from the traditional library, records for all of the 300 documents in the virtual library are now also included in the Lindesmith Center Library online catalog. Direct links from the catalog to the full-text electronic documents have also now been created. To limit a search to electronic documents that are instantly accessible, add the term "electronic document on Web" to a search by selecting it from the pull-down menu in the Doc Type field. Five audio tapes from the Lindesmith Center’s extensive, ongoing seminar series have recently been added to the Web site. It is necessary to have a computer equipped with a sound card to listen to them. The newest Lindesmith Center bibliography to go up on the site is “Beyond Oral Methadone,” covering new approaches to treating/maintaining opiate addicts with Buprenorphine, codeine, injectable methadone, morphine, or palfium. A focal point on these approaches will follow shortly.

(Continues on page 16)
New Books


*(New Books continues on Page 16)*
Lindesmith Center continues...

FUTURE PLANS

Eventually, the Lindesmith Center online catalog on the Web will include records of all documents from the other drug policy reform Web sites that post full-text documents. Organizations which have such sites include the Drug Reform Coordination Network (http://www.druglibrary.org/); Drug Text (http://www.drugtext.org/), sponsored by the Mario Lap in the Netherlands; and the Schaffer Online Library of Drug Policy (http://www.druglibrary.org/schaffer/index.HTM). Thus the Lindesmith Center library catalog on the Web would serve as the gateway to the collection of the traditional library of the Lindesmith Center, the virtual library of the Lindesmith Center, and the virtual libraries of the other drug policy reform Web sites. Also, there are audio tapes of previous seminars on the site, live broadcasts of the seminars are not far behind.

CONCLUSION

I hope that you will find the Lindesmith Center Web site helpful in your work and that you will refer others to it. Of course, for SALIS librarians who find documents among the 4,000 holdings of the traditional library that might be helpful, we are happy to do whatever we can in terms of inter-library loan. And, I hope that the instant access that our virtual library provides to over 200 full-text documents will also be useful in your work. I would welcome any feedback regarding the Lindesmith Center online library and catalog.

<thallingby@sorosny.org>

Government Documents & Fugitive Literature


Gov Docs continues...


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