SAVE THE DATES:

The 25th Annual SALIS Conference, “Beyond Borders: 25 Years of International Networking in Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Information,” will be held April 22-26, 2003, at the Hotel Inter-Continental Toronto in Toronto Canada. Check our website, salis.org, and SALIS News for call for abstracts, exhibitors, and additional information. Hotel room rates are posted on the website at salis.org/accommodations.htm.

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL REMINDER:

SALIS membership renewals are due by January 31, 2003. A new application will be available on our website at salis.org/membership.htm on November 1, 2002.

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RADAR Network Conference—
“Strengthening the Net: Bringing Effective Substance Abuse Prevention to Every Community”

By Barbara Weiner, Librarian/Information Consultant
Hazelden Library, Center City, MN

A backdrop of hazy mountains and dramatic white and gray clouds overhead graced the meeting of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention’s (CSAP) RADAR Network Conference, August 6-10, 2002 in Denver, Colorado. The efficiency of the Hyatt Regency Tech Center combined with the warmth and friendliness of the 300 participants created a memorable and motivational conference.

Consisting of 715 active centers, the RADAR (Regional Alcohol and Drug Abuse Resources) Network is the largest substance abuse prevention and treatment network. The designated centers are funded locally and work within their own unique communities, but they share the wealth of information and materials that the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI) provides. In turn, CSAP uses feedback from the centers for program planning and materials development. The nine non-USA countries represented (Bahamas, Greece, Israel, Korea, New Zealand, Peru, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Venezuela) met for the first two days, then they joined the many USA sites for the last three days. Day three began with the formal United Nations Opening, complete with Color Guard and flags for all nations attending.

The conference agenda was intense, but well-planned and useful. Presentations included
* an overview of the international section (Karie Barrett);
* where we fit in the prevention puzzle (Alvera Stern);
* the role of technology in prevention (Lew Eigen);
* overview of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) (Brian Marquis and Gem Benoza);
* the Decision Support System (Lew Eigen);
* a comparative view of the RADAR Network (Sonya Merrill, M. Cornelius Pierce, Rebecca Wells);

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Web Sights

By Samantha Helfert, MLS
Northrop Grumman Information Technology Health Solutions
Rockville, MD

TobaccoScam

This column features a new website, TobaccoScam (http://www.tobaccoScam.ucsf.edu), developed by tobacco control advocate and researcher, Stan Glantz, to highlight the tobacco industry’s tactics to block smoke-free restaurant ordinances. An ad campaign is promoting the site to its primary users, the hospitality industry, but the site also provides an array of resources for anyone interested in this issue.

TobaccoScam is an excellent example of an “advocacy web site” for many reasons. First of all, it covers the issue in a comprehensive manner. Second, the information is presented in an easy to read, well-organized format with supporting details and research. In addition, the site is enhanced through the use of other information sources on tobacco control.

The web site and ad campaign are supported by grants from The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and Richard and Rhoda Goldman Fund. It is hosted by the San Francisco Comprehensive Cancer Center at the University of California.

The site’s purpose is to convince those in the hospitality industry that they have been unfairly targeted and used by the tobacco industry to defeat state and local smoke free legislation. The site provides comprehensive coverage of the issue to make its point, including:

- Why the tobacco industry has co-opted the hospitality industry to counter efforts to pass smoke free laws;
- How the tobacco industry claims banning smoking is bad for business, but scientific studies prove otherwise;
- How the tobacco industry has persuaded restaurants and bars to invest in ventilation systems that are meant to counter harmful secondhand smoke but do not;
- Details on secondhand smoke and its harmfulness to hospitality workers; and
- Information on smoke-free laws, public opinions about smoke-free laws, and how the hospitality industry can help support smoke-free legislation.

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News From Canada

By Sheila Lacroix
Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Canada

Changes at CCSA's National Clearinghouse on Substance Abuse

Nina Frey is now the Director, Information and Reference Services at the Clearinghouse and the main contact for SALIS members. Congratulations, Nina on your new position and welcome to SALIS. Already, she has become an enthusiastic participant in the SALIS Conference 2003 Planning Committee. Bette Reimer, also a current SALIS member, continues as the Virtual Clearinghouse contact. Bette now works out of Vancouver, BC.

Farewell Jill—
A Tribute to Jill Austin

Jill Austin has recently resigned from her position of Clearinghouse Manager at the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse (CCSA) and is now committing her energies to her consulting business, Micro Works. As she passes on the torch, I take this opportunity to highlight her amazing career as an ATOD librarian.

Jill's career at CCSA, as well as her involvement in SALIS, spanned more than a decade. Jill, a SALIS Past Chair, has been an active SALIS member and a frequent presenter at both SALIS and ELISAD meetings. Her accomplishments have been cutting edge, as she has efficiently harnessed new technologies to create a number of electronic products and services, and orchestrated people, organizations and technology into supportive national and international networks. I will always think of Jill as both a visionary and a 'doer', a unique combination that results in awesome accomplishments.

In Fall 1990, Jill started at the CCSA fresh out of graduate school at the University of Western Ontario, where she was winding up her PhD dissertation. Her thesis looked at differences between novice and expert searchers of online databases. This experience was undoubtedly invaluable in her design of user interfaces. She remembers it as a busy time, setting up the Clearinghouse, working on her thesis evenings and weekends, and even presenting at the SALIS 1990 Conference in Toronto, shortly after starting at CCSA.

Jill's first responsibility at CCSA was implementing the plan for the National Clearinghouse and developing a bibliographic database of Canadian substance abuse (Continued on page 5)
The Alberta Gaming Research Institute

Gambling in North America has a history of rising and declining popularity. At present, Canada and the United States are thought to be in the midst of a gambling boom as states and provinces rush to embrace the lucrative business. Proponents of the industry often endorse it as a means of generating jobs, revenue and entertainment. Gambling’s opponents point to prevalence studies that indicate a small percentage of people develop devastating problems for themselves and their families. Both arguments have their merits but additional independent research is crucial to furthering our understanding of this controversial issue.

For the past year, I have been working as a librarian for the Alberta Gaming Research Institute (AGRI). As I’ve found out, research on gambling is still in its infancy compared with what is known about drug and alcohol addiction. In fact, little is known about the nature of problem gambling or the effectiveness of treatment. Fortunately, as the availability of gambling has increased, additional funding has been directed to the study of gambling through various research bodies.

The Alberta Gaming Research Institute was established on November 26, 1999, in response to recommendations from the Alberta Lotteries and Gaming Summit ’98 that more government resources be dedicated to gaming research. Formed by a consortium arrangement of the University of Alberta, University of Calgary, and the University of Lethbridge, its primary purpose is to support and promote research into gaming and gambling in the province. The research “domains” that have been identified for study include: 1) bio-psychological and health care; 2) socio-cultural; 3) economic, and; 4) government and industry policy and practice.

Although I coordinate the library’s activities from my base at the University of Lethbridge, the library is a cooperative entity. Librarians from the three research universities in the Province of Alberta work together to provide services for the Institute. This “virtual” library takes advantage of the specialized services available from these larger libraries (e.g. ordering/processing of materials, inter-library loans, etc.) in a cost-effective manner. Items can be located by searching the three catalogues

(Continued on page 4)
individually or simultaneously by using “The Alberta Library” (URL: http://www.talonline.ca/).

The broad role of the AGRI library is to support the work of researchers and the general public who are interested in gaming issues, and to act as a clearinghouse for related literature. Thus, my activities include responding to reference queries and requests for literature reviews, collection development, dissemination of information through the institute’s website (URL: http://www.abgaminginstitute.ualberta.ca), and working on special projects. To date, projects have included the development of an online “grey literature” database (URL: http://gaming.uleth.ca) and an initiative to digitize historically significant Canadian gaming reports.

The Internet has become a preferred method for the dissemination of gambling-related reports, articles, and newsletters. Studies that form the basis of future academic journal articles are often published online in their entirety. It has, however, often been difficult to reliably locate such sources. The library portion of the Institute website is an attempt to function as an Internet “portal” for resource discovery (URL: http://www.abgaminginstitute.ualberta.ca/resources.htm). Information available in this section includes a grey literature database, library weblog, information about using library catalogues, gambling reference sources, journals and journal indexes, newspaper and magazine articles, and other sources of relevant information (e.g. theses, newsletters).

Key Gambling Resources

The interdisciplinary nature of gambling makes it a challenge to identify resources for its study. There are, nevertheless, a number of established academic publications devoted to the study of gambling issues as well as a growing body of researchers. Research institutes are blossoming as state and provincial bodies dedicate funds to studying gamblers and mitigating their problems. Additionally, governments periodically commission reports reviewing gambling’s prevalence and impact on their citizens. The following is a selective list of important sources:

| Journals: |
| Electronic Journal of Gambling Issues (EJGI) | http://www.camh.net/egambling/ |


Databases:

Alberta Gaming Research Institute Grey Literature Database | http://gaming.uleth.ca/Medline |

Project Cork Resource Center | http://www.projectcork.org/ |

PsycINFO |

Responsible Gambling Council (Ontario) e-Library | http://www.responsiblegambling.org/e-library_search.cfm |

Sociological Abstracts |

Internet Sources:

Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (AADAC) | http://www3.gov.ab.ca/aadac/ |

Alberta Gaming Research Institute | http://www.abgaminginstitute.ualberta.ca/links.htm |

American Gaming Association | http://www.americangaming.org/ |

Australian Centre for Gambling Research | http://www.aigr.uws.edu.au |

Canada West Foundation Special Project: “Gambling in Canada: Triumph, Tragedy, or Tradeoff?” | http://www.cwf.ca/ |

Centre for Gambling Studies, University of Auckland, New Zealand | http://www.gamblingstudies.co.nz |

European Association for the Study of Gambling | http://www.easg.org |


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documents. It was because of Jill's efforts that we have CANBASE today.

I started at the Addiction Research Foundation Library in April 1991, so I was in a position to benefit from all of the wonderful resources that were developed by Jill and her team. I still remember when the first Directory of Substance Abuse Organizations in Canada came out. What a time saver. CSAIN (Canadian Substance Abuse Information Network) brought diverse libraries from across Canada together in a resource/information sharing network.

Next came the National Treatment Services Directory. Throughout this time, Jill was also involved in building the CCSA Web site, www.ccsa.ca, one of the first addictions sites. From the beginning, it was extremely useful - not just a show case. To this day, these useful networks, databases and resources, now primarily Web based, continue to support the work of information specialists and other professionals across the country and provide a gateway to Canadian ATOD resources for the rest of the world.

And...there's more
Beyond her Clearinghouse role, Jill has been an active participant in the development of the Canadian Health Network (CHN), www.canadian-health-network.ca, a national, non-profit health information service. The CCSA is a Affiliate with responsibility for substance use and addiction content. Another major accomplishment has been her involvement in initiating and setting up the Virtual Clearinghouse on Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs, http://www.atod.org, a global partnership of key organizations from around the world. CCSA continues to host the site and play an active administrative role as Secretariat.

Looking back, the 90's onwards have been an exciting time for information specialists and Jill's career is a perfect example of the heights that could be reached.

Accomplishments aside, we will also miss Jill, herself, our colleague and friend. In closing, here are Jill's words to all of us:

"SALIS is a terrific organization and I wish it many more years of success. I'll miss all the friends I've made there over the years and hope to meet up with them again sometime."

Good bye and all the best, Jill!
TobaccoScam’s main goal is to persuade users of its point of view and to encourage them to join its cause. To do this, it presents alarming facts and provides the data to back them up. Basic points are outlined in lay language that is easy to read and each topic is summarized on printable fact sheets. Users who want to learn more can access additional information through:

- Case studies that demonstrate industry tactics used against smoke-free measures;
- Links to related research and tobacco industry documents;
- A resource library with a comprehensive bibliography and full-text, PDF versions of journal articles; and
- Lists of front groups and ventilation consultants connected with the tobacco industry.

Because the possible loss of revenue to restaurants is usually brought up when communities consider smoke-free restaurants legislation, TobaccoScam summarizes economic studies that prove restaurants do not lose revenue from becoming smoke-free. In addition, detailed information is presented on how to determine if an economic study is valid.

Many web sites do a good job of providing layers of information for different types of user, but what makes TobaccoScam an interesting information dissemination vehicle is the way it integrates other databases and information resources throughout the site. Sometimes bits of valuable data can be buried in databases and lists that are compiled for various purposes; and often their reach is limited to a primary set of users. TobaccoScam enhances the accessibility of the following data sources by using them in the context of the topic of smoke-free legislation:

- Direct links to full-text versions of the documents in the Legacy Tobacco Documents Library (http://legacy.library.ucsf.edu/) are provided to support claims of specific industry activity;
- Users can search by state for laws that ban smoking in restaurants and/or bars from a list that is maintained by the Americans for Nonsmokers Rights (http://www.no-smoke.org/);
- Users can search for economic studies by criteria that measures validity in a database compiled by the VicHealth Centre for Tobacco Control (http://www.vctc.org.au/); and
- The site links to the Daily News Service at Tobacco.org and runs a query to find a month’s worth of newspaper articles on the issue.

TobaccoScam is a welcome addition to the tobacco control community and its August launch is good timing. In August New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg proposed a new bill to ban smoking in all public workplaces, including restaurants and bars (see press release: http://www.nyc.gov/html/om/html/2002b/pr219-02.html).

While many communities have been working for years to pass similar laws, this issue becomes national news when NYC decides to get into the act. Hopefully TobaccoScam will level the playing field and encourage the hospitality industry to think twice before lobbying.
Lack of Consistent Publishing Standards
Organizations publishing electronic documents vary considerably in compliance to traditional publishing standards and protocols such as providing full source information, assigning ISBNs, archiving and maintaining depository commitments.

Volume
Due to the ease of electronic publishing and the accessibility of publication lists, the numbers of documents we would ideally want to collect, even within our collection development guidelines, have grown enormously.

Hybrid Collections
Collections now potentially have three document types, with some titles being represented by more than one type (for example, Print and E2). Codes to be used throughout the document.

Print
E1: Electronic document stored on the corporate server.
E2: Electronic document accessed through a link to another organization's Web pages.

Corporate versus External Documents
There are many categories of 'grey literature' documents to be considered:
- Documents from external organizations,
- Corporate, internal documents (not available to the public),
- Corporate, published documents.

Enduser Perceptions/Expectations
Patrons now see the 'Web' as their personal library. Gone are the physical barriers of specific collections. Many have unrealistic expectations of what is available full-text on the Web and many, unfortunately, limit themselves to Web-based information.

Librarian's Role
Although we play a key role in traditional libraries and information services in organizing and indexing documents, the Web is still uncharted territory where we do not have a defined role and where the value of our skill set may not yet be recognized.

Recommendations
Given the characteristics and limitations of the environment in which we work (see above) here are some recommendations.

Revisit your mandate.
The balance of Print, E1 and E2 in your collections depends on this, and should be incorporated in your collection policy. For example, if it is important to keep materials to document the progression of knowledge, collect print copies of key documents, from the publisher if possible. Do not depend on links to key documents to remain active in the long run, or the document to be readable.

Keep Print Documents.
There will continue to be a role for print documents for the preservation of the progression of knowledge. To what extent, will depend on your mandate - see above.

Create a Virtual Presence.
There is no turning back. We must offer value-added access to Web resources and documents through our library Web pages.

Network.
Check the collections of other libraries connected through partnerships, memberships, consortia, etc. You may be able to collect and catalog less and refer and link more, in particular to stable, long term organizations.

Allocate Resources.
Building and maintaining virtual resources takes time, specific skills and intellectual effort. For example, checking dead links is an enormous task. Workloads have been increased, as many libraries continue to maintain traditional print collections as well. This should be recognized in budgeting, staffing and staff development.

Use Links Consistently and Creatively.
'Link' is a very loose term. A formal catalog record or virtual library will link to a specific document. An online directory will link to an organization or a service page. However there are a lot of options in between. For example, to save time and effort, provide links to a report series, a department's publications or the 'Publications' page of an organization.

Use Catalog Hotlinks Feature. (if available)
Make your library catalog more 'virtual' by adding the Web address with a hotlink from the catalog record.

Use Metatags.
For your library and corporate Web resources, look into using metadata to increase accessibility of these resources through search engines.

Be Vigilant re Copyright.
To hold E1s in your collection, ensure copyright permission is received. If your organization publishes online

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documents, be proactive in ensuring they are properly sourced, including copyright instructions. See CASA’s (www.casacolumbia.org) instructions on its Publications Web page.

Choose Intranet versus Internet, when appropriate. Intranet users tend to be ‘informed’ users so shortcuts can be made in terms of selection, cataloging and descriptions. Take the opportunity to post draft documents, internal documents, etc. or work with the corporate Web team if the Intranet is not your responsibility. Products for the public can be time consuming to prepare, requiring more formatting and design as well as more rigorous selection criteria and authorization.

Go With the Flow!
We are in transition. Try not to become too overwhelmed. A look at many SALIS member Web sites, as well as the SALIS Web site itself, provides a clear indication that we are moving forward, accepting the challenge, and being both proactive and creative.

“RADAR Network Conference” (Continued from page 1)

* overview of the Center for Application Prevention Technologies’ (CAPT) (Mike Lowther and Terri Stover) and CSAP’s public education programs (Alvera Stern).

For two afternoons, participants were able to choose (we each attended four) from an array of truly interesting and useful skill-building workshops. Topics for these break-out sessions included ONDCP’s National Youth Anti-Drug Media

Campaign, prevention for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) youth, building a web site, using the Internet to find funding, cultural competency in prevention, evidence-based information strategies, technology in prevention, CSAP’s Parenting IS Prevention Program, engaging the faith community, primary prevention for children of substance abusing parents, RADAR Network study focus group, developing effective prevention strategies to reach generation Y, managing change, web-based training, putting a video collection online, the NCADI Newsroom and your media outreach, CSAP’s model programs dissemination initiative, web evaluation, the technology of participation, gemstones (personality and communication), and science-based prevention.

Additionally, workshop presentations from SALIS members included
* Georgia Girvan: “The Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration’s (SAMHSA) Hispanic/Latino Initiative at the Federal and Local Levels”
* Barbara Seitz de Martinez: “How Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Market Research Can Enhance Prevention Planning at the Neighborhood and County Levels”
* Liz Foster: “Collection Development in Substance Use,” and
* Tom Colhurst: “Prevention in Higher Education - The Art of the Online Toolbox.”

I will highlight just two of the sessions, as representative of the quality and usefulness of all sessions.

(1) First, Lew Eigen's presentation regarding the Decision Support System (DSS) (http://www.preventiondss.org/). This powerful Work Management Tool helps develop projects and initiatives, coordinate collaborations, and create individualized reports and summaries. The DSS Logic Model helps one make informed decisions while planning, implementing, and evaluating substance abuse prevention programs. Lew expanded upon the specific features of DSS, which include assessing needs, developing capacity, selecting and implementing and evaluating programs, writing reports, and getting training and support. He explained the background architecture (for example, DSS draws from 49 databases/data sets) which provide this site with its power and capabilities. The only criticism I heard among participants was that DSS is so powerful that it also requires quite a learning curve to use effectively. Upon returning back to my work, I shared an email with staff and informed or reminded them of this particular web page. One staff member told me that she has been using DSS for a year, and that it continues to be very useful to her--worth any initial effort.

(2) Second, I once heard that for some presentations, one should choose topics that are new to you, so I attended "Show Me the Money Using the Internet to Find Funding", presented by Elsa Mottolla (New Jersey). Elsa discussed internet skills for identifying resources, how to develop grant-seeking strategies in an increasingly competitive environment, the techniques needed for researching both public and private sources, and how to fine tune skills in networking and building relationships that can contribute to alternative funding sources. The handouts provided were thorough and helpful to take home as resources. Elsa was also a wonderful presenter, making the topic exciting and interesting, and having the perfect combination of lecture with skillful involvement of the listening group. Like the true professional she is, Elsa (Continued on page 10)
New Books
Compiled by Andrea L. Mitchell, Librarian
Alcohol Research Group


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"RADAR Network Conference" (Continued from page 8)

freely shared her expertise as a successful grant writer and fund raiser.

There was also time for a RADAR network business meeting, a RADAR Network steering committee meeting, and the ever-popular CyberCafe.

The RADAR Network knows that relationships are key, and it was the networking between both "old and new" friends that was the highlight of this conference. About 20 SALIS members participated in this conference, and they took this time to strengthen SALIS ties. Networking continued into the evenings as buses were provided for transportation into downtown areas.

Riding this rather run-down, not-on-time, double-decker bus was an adventure in itself. I took home both fun information (ability to change font size when viewing web pages) as well as useful information to share with other staff (e.g., the DSS system). The attention to detail during its planning helped this conference flow smoothly, and the friendliness and camaraderie only enhanced the experience at this very good conference.
Please complete the survey, and either fax it to SALIS Home, 510-642-7175 or mail it to SALIS Home, P.O. Box 9513, Berkeley, CA 94709. The results will be published in a future issue of SALIS News. Thank you for your time. We appreciate your feedback.

1. How would you rate *SALIS News* overall?

   Low          High
   1           2           3           4           5

2. Do you read the entire newsletter or just portions of it? Please indicate the approximate percentage that you read.

   10%          25%          50%          75%          100%

3. How do you rate the following feature columns from 1 (least useful) to 5 (most useful)?

   News about SALIS 1 2 3 4 5
   Web Sites 1 2 3 4 5
   Video Views 1 2 3 4 5
   Member News 1 2 3 4 5
   Book Reviews 1 2 3 4 5
   Highlights of ATOD Organizations 1 2 3 4 5
   New Books 1 2 3 4 5
   Government Documents 1 2 3 4 5

4. What suggestions do you have for articles or information to be included in future issues? Please list or describe.

   ________________________________________________________________

5. Would you be willing to contribute to *SALIS News*? Please include your name and email at the bottom of this evaluation so we can contact you.

   Yes          No

6. Do you keep copies of the newsletter on file in your office/home so that they can later be used as reference guides?

   Yes          No

7. Would you prefer to receive the newsletter in print or electronically?

   Print          Electronic

8. Additional comments about the newsletter (ex. font size, cosmetic changes, etc).

   ________________________________________________________________

   Name and email (optional unless you want to contribute to *SALIS News*): ____________________________
Deadline for next Issue of SALIS News, Vol. 22, No. 4, Winter 2003 is:

December 3, 2002

We’re on the web!
http://salis.org