Reflections on Drugs in Sport - A Proposal
Christine Goodair, SALIS Chair-Elect

I look forward to being the Chair of SALIS during the Olympic year, particularly as the Summer Games are being held in London in July/August 2012. As many of you know, I am a keen swimmer and compete in Masters Competitions at local, national and international levels. This year, I shall be competing at the World Championships in Riccione, Italy, in June, not long after the SALIS meeting in Reno.

Drugs and sport is a topic which has a very long history. Early Greek Olympians took various concoctions of herbs believing they would help improve performance. As the Olympics approach, no doubt there will be many more features and stories about performance enhancing drugs in sport.

Whilst much is written in the media about drug use in elite sports, with refer-

(Continued on page 2)

SALIS 2012
Stepping Out of Our Silos
Call for Abstracts Announced!
Reno, Nevada, May 22-25, 2012

Rapidly evolving technology and the current state of economic scarcity is creating a new environment for those in the fields of information science and substance abuse. The organizational and information silos of the past are no longer effective because they foster competition, complacency, redundancy, isolation, and suspicion in an environment that requires collaboration, accessibility, efficiency, responsiveness, and sustainability. How can we, as information scientists, substance abuse professionals, and professionals in related fields, view this need for change as an opportunity instead of a crisis? How can we step out of our silos to break down barriers to communication, create reciprocal partnerships, and find new and sustainable ways to present information to the diverse populations we serve?

The 2012 SALIS Conference, “Stepping Out of Our Silos: Creating Partner-

(Continued on page 3)
ence to high profile cases such as Tour de France cyclist Marco Pantani and sprinter Florence Griffith-Joyner, both of whom died in their early 30s, little mention is made of the use of performance and image enhancing drugs (PIEDs) in general populations. Hall & Margetts (2011) discuss the use of PIEDs by members of the public in their article cited below.

The range of substances commonly known as PIEDs, substances that can be used to improve or enhance looks and performance, include anabolic steroids, botox, weight loss drugs, melanotan, human growth hormones and beta blockers. The use of these substances is associated with a range of physical and psychological effects. Though anabolic-androgenic steroids (AAS) are usually thought of as being used only by body-builders and professional athletes, Baker et al (2008) did a study in 2001 which reported a prevalence of AAS use amongst male recreational gym users, concluding that the use of AAS was mainly for vanity and cosmetic reasons in this non-professional population.

We should be prepared for greater interest in the topic this year and therefore I suggest that SALIS produce a guide on the key websites, reports, books, articles, and other resources about drugs in sport from across the world. Thoughts on whether this is done as a downloadable document (pdf, e.g.) or in a more dynamic way, such as through a blog or wiki, are welcome, and I look forward to hearing from those of you with skills in these areas.

To get us started, I have dipped into the pool of available material and would like to kick off with the brief list below.

The **World Anti-Doping Agency** (WADA) was established in 1999 as an international independent agency composed and funded equally by the sport movement and governments of the world. Its key activities include scientific research, education, development of anti-doping capacities, and monitoring of the **World Anti-Doping Code** (“The Code”) – the document harmonizing anti-doping policies in all sports and all countries. WADA is a Swiss private law foundation; its seat is in Lausanne, Switzerland, with headquarters in Montreal, Canada. WADA works toward a vision of a world in which all athletes compete in a doping-free sporting environment. [http://www.wada-ama.org/](http://www.wada-ama.org/)

**UK Anti-Doping** has a responsibility for ensuring sports bodies in the UK are compliant with the **World Anti-Doping Code** through implementation and management of the **UK National Anti-Doping Policy**. Their functions include an education and information programme, athlete testing across more than 40 sports, intelligence management and exclusive results management authority for the determination of anti-doping rule violations. They also run REPORT DOPING IN SPORT, a 24-hour confidential phone line developed to support the fight against doping in sport. The phone line provides a confidential service to athletes, support personal and concerned family and friends to securely pass on information to UK Anti-Doping. [http://www.ukad.org.uk/what-we-do/report-doping/](http://www.ukad.org.uk/what-we-do/report-doping/)

The **Global Drug Reference Online** (Global DRO) provides athletes and support personnel with information about the prohibited status of specific substances based on the current World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Prohibited List. Visitors can search the Global DRO for specific information on products sold in the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States. Global DRO is managed via a partnership between UK Anti-Doping (UKAD), the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES) and the United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA). [http://www.globaldro.org/](http://www.globaldro.org/)

The **South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport**'s core focus is to tackle doping in sport in order to ensure a culture of ethics and fair play within South Africa. The **Drug-Free Sport Act** gives the Institute authority and jurisdiction to carry out drug testing across all sports. [http://www.drugfreesport.org.za/](http://www.drugfreesport.org.za/)

The **Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport** serves to elevate the conscience of sport in Canada. They work for, and on behalf of, athletes, players, coaches, parents, officials and administrators. The CCES operates at the intersection of individual values, the shared values of society and the values of sport. They serve as a strong voice in the dialogue regarding ethics in Canadian sport and aim to activate, advocate and protect. [http://www.cces.ca/fr/home](http://www.cces.ca/fr/home)

The **Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority** (ASADA) is a government statutory authority that is Australia's driving force for pure performance in sport. It is the organisa-

How Stuff Works (USA) discusses why some athletes use drugs, what the major classes of drugs and their side effects are, and how drug use is tested. [http://www.howstuffworks.com/athletic-drug-test.htm]

The WINCLEANUK campaign is the result of a partnership between the London Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (LOCOG); the World Anti-Doping Agency; and the Department of Culture, Olympics, Media and Sport. The campaign aims to let athletes and their entourages know in no uncertain terms that doping will not be tolerated at London 2012. It also sends out a strong message to the next generation of athletes that doping is wrong: it is cheating, unethical and a serious health risk. [http://www.wincleanuk.com/]

I would welcome you all to email me key sites, book titles, and articles on drugs and sport from your own countries to include in this resource. Ideas on how to promote it beyond our own lists would also be most welcome.

References:

Abstract submissions can be done online and must be submitted by February 24, 2012 to be considered for this year’s program. (Registration is now open as well!)

Find out more and begin the process to step out of your silos here: [http://salis.org/conference]

News from Canada
Chad Dubeau, Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse (CCSA)
Sheila LaCroix, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH)

Issues of Substance National Conference Celebrates Hope, Renewal and Focus

Hosted by the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse (CCSA), along with founding partner, the Canadian Executive Council on Addictions (CECA), this year’s Issues of Substance Conference (the premier national forum for government, not-for-profit and private sector stakeholders to discuss and exchange knowledge in research, health promotion and treatment regarding the harmful use of alcohol, drugs and other substances) covered a broad range of subjects – from the links between mental health and addiction (concurrent disorders) to early intervention among youth, addiction issues unique to women, people living in rural communities, and Canada’s Aboriginal peoples.

In addition, the 460-plus conference delegates built and strengthened their relationships by participating together in more than 140 quality presentations, 12 workshops and 5 panel discussions, as well as more than 50 engaging poster presenters. These opportunities, based on work that captured the broad dimensions of substance abuse, enabled delegates to probe deeply and discover more and better ways to reduce the harms associated with substance abuse.

Canada’s Low-Risk Alcohol Drinking Guidelines Introduced to Canadians

The first pan-Canadian low-risk alcohol drinking guidelines, developed to help Canadians make informed choices about alcohol consumption and to encourage a culture of moderation, were officially released November 25, 2011.

Developed by the National Alcohol Strategy Advisory Committee (NASAC), Canada’s Low-Risk Alcohol Drinking Guidelines are an important tool for reducing Canadians’ risk of alcohol-related harms, which cost Canada $14.6 billion each year, according to a 2002 study from the
(News from Canada from p. 3)

Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse.

Canada’s Low-Risk Alcohol Drinking Guidelines form an essential component of Canada’s National Alcohol Strategy. To reduce long-term health risks, the Guidelines recommend no more than two drinks a day or 10 drinks a week for women, and no more than three drinks a day or 15 drinks a week for men, balanced with non-drinking days. The Guidelines also suggest limits to reduce harm on single occasions, and highlight situations where alcohol should be avoided altogether, such as when taking medication or driving.

Canada’s Low-Risk Alcohol Drinking Guidelines are informed by the most recent and best available scientific research. They have received the support of many respected national and regional Canadian organizations, including: Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse, Canadian Medical Association, Canadian Paediatric Society, Canadian Public Health Association, Centre for Addictions Research of British Columbia, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, College of Family Physicians of Canada, Educ’alcool, MADD Canada, and Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada.

Alberta Launches New Five-Year Addictions and Mental Health Strategy

Alberta’s Minister of Health and Wellness, Gene Zwozdesky, announced in mid-September a new five-year addictions and mental health strategy for the province. Creating Connections: Alberta’s Addiction and Mental Health Strategy will offer a more seamless system to ensure the best quality assessment, treatment and support services are available to Albertans where and when they need them. Creating Connections was developed through a series of meetings between government ministries, NGOs, health stakeholders, and First Nations and Metis organizations. The strategy builds on the Tiered Model presented in CCSA’s report, A Systems Approach to Substance Use in Canada: Recommendations for a National Treatment Strategy. This report was developed by the National Treatment Strategy Working Group, which was coordinated by CCSA.

Report Sheds Light on Student ATOD Use

Canadian researchers, policy makers and treatment experts now have a comprehensive national snapshot of the prevalence and patterns of alcohol and drug use among Canada’s high school students.

Earlier this month, CCSA and the Student Drug Use Surveys (SDUS) Working Group released the Cross-Canada Report on Student Alcohol and Drug Use, drawing on surveys from participating provinces and existing national data.

Significant findings emerged. Among students who consume drugs and alcohol, the rates of use increase dramatically between grade 7 and grade 12. For example, in grade 7, 3–8% of students report using cannabis in the past year, compared to 30–53% in grade 12. (These figures vary between provinces.) Incidents of alcohol use are much higher across these grades combined: 46–62% for alcohol compared to 17–32% for cannabis.

Another concern is that one-fifth to one-third of high school students report consuming five or more drinks on one occasion. This highlights the importance of public health efforts aimed at curbing the widespread practice of heavy/binge drinking.

2011 Student Drug Use Survey

CAMH has just released the latest Ontario Student Drug Use Survey, a biennial survey that tracks alcohol and drug use and related issues. Each survey adds new relevant questions, but the core data collected for each survey enables trends to be documented. The good news is that smoking is at an all-time low, dropping to 9%, and cannabis use, at 22%, has been declining. Alcohol continues to be a concern. Although binge drinking has dropped, 5% of students are drinking 5 or more drinks per occasion, four or more times in the past month. New to the survey is a question about drinking before operating vehicles such as snowmobiles and increasingly popular all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), reported by 7% of the respondents. The press release and full report are readily available on the CAMH web site, http://www.camh.net.

Opioid Replacement Therapy

Buprenorphine has been available in Canada since 2007, but underutilized in Ontario. Now a number of organizations, including CAMH and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, have released research-based practice guidelines to promote implementation of this therapy, providing more options for those dependent upon opioids. Clinical Practice Guideline: Buprenorphine/Naloxone for Opioid Dependence can be downloaded from the CAMH website as well as the CAMH knowledge portal, Knowledgex, http://knowledgex.camh.net.

Costs of FASD

CAMH has been awarded a grant by the federal government to determine the financial burden of FASD (Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders) on our society, a study that will encompass all aspects of FASD and all sectors affected by this disability. It is hoped that this will provide concrete data for setting policy and priorities for resource allocation.
Gray Literature in UK & Europe
Christine Goodair
International Centre for Drug Policy

Alcohol

**Binge Drinking – Behind the Headlines: Under the Influence.** This report from Demos investigates the impact of parenting style on children’s drinking behaviour in later life. Through the analysis of data, it finds that parenting style is one of the most statistically reliable influences on a child’s drinking patterns in adolescence and adulthood. It recommends that the government ensure parents are central to the UK’s forthcoming alcohol strategy, and makes it easier for parents to provide the consistent warmth and discipline that averts harmful drinking. Overall, the findings presented are positive for parents: the setting and enforcing of clear boundaries, mixed with high levels of attachment, can and do make a difference. [http://www.demos.co.uk/publications/undertheinfluence](http://www.demos.co.uk/publications/undertheinfluence)

**New Media New Problem? Alcohol, Young People and the Internet** is a report from Alcohol Concern that looks at alcohol companies’ growing interest in the use of social networking sites like Facebook and video sharing sites like YouTube for product promotion. It also highlights the common practice of drinkers posting pictures and descriptions of themselves drinking and being drunk, and asks why so many choose to publicise their alcohol consumption in this way. [http://www.alcoholconcern.org.uk/publications/policy-reports/new-media-new-problem](http://www.alcoholconcern.org.uk/publications/policy-reports/new-media-new-problem)

**Pub Crawl – Alcohol Use Among Students Attending Organised Drinking Events.** The Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University, has produced a report about student consumption of alcohol by measuring and monitoring alcohol consumption, blood alcohol levels and drunkenness amongst students on pub crawls across three English cities. [http://www.nwph.net/nwpho/Publications/pubcrawlreportApril2011.pdf](http://www.nwph.net/nwpho/Publications/pubcrawlreportApril2011.pdf)


**Well Connected. Web-Based Treatment for Problem Drinkers.** The main aim of this thesis from the Netherlands was to assess whether the web-based treatment program for problem drinking, [http://www.alcoholdebaas.nl](http://www.alcoholdebaas.nl), was effective in terms of reducing alcohol consumption and improving health status. Marloes Gerda Postel - Thesis / Radboud University. [http://repository.ubn.ru.nl/handle/2066/91233](http://repository.ubn.ru.nl/handle/2066/91233)


**2020health Report - From One To Many: The Risks of Frequent Excessive Drinking**, a project undertaken by 2020health, a UK think tank, to study “risky drinkers” whose high alcohol consumption may impact their future health. The authors focus on individual screening for alcohol consumption and the provision of brief interventions to tackle risky drinking behaviour. They discuss the challenges in delivering this kind of early treatment in GP practices and make recommendations for implementation of more universal screening and provision of brief interventions. [http://www.2020health.org/2020health/Publication/Wellbeing-and-Public-Health/From-one-to-many.html](http://www.2020health.org/2020health/Publication/Wellbeing-and-Public-Health/From-one-to-many.html)

**Alcohol, Work and Productivity.** This report from the Science Group of the European Alcohol and Health Forum summarises the most recent scientific evidence on the linkages between harmful drinking and productivity or employment, and on the workplace as a locus for addressing harm from alcohol, through workplace interventions. [http://ec.europa.eu/health/alcohol/docs/science_02_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/health/alcohol/docs/science_02_en.pdf)


**Drugs**

**A Summary of the Health Harms of Drugs** is a reference document summarising, for a non-medical audience, the latest scientific evidence about the health-related harms of emerging and established licit and illicit drugs commonly

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**OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS**  
Drug Policy in Portugal: The Benefits of Decriminalizing Drug Use explores the effects of Portugal’s experiment with drug policy by looking at research into policy change and surveys that have gathered the views and reactions of the Portuguese. Open Society Foundations, USA. [http://www.soros.org/initiatives/drugpolicy](http://www.soros.org/initiatives/drugpolicy)

**ECDC and EMCDDA Guidance**  


**Mortality Related to Drug Use in Europe.** This EMCDDA Selected Issue Report focuses on mortality among drug users due to all causes, of which drug-induced deaths (overdoses) is only a component, albeit the one most well-documented. [http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/selected-issues/mortality](http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/selected-issues/mortality)


**Amphetamine Type Stimulants and Harm Reduction Experiences from Myanmar, Thailand and Southern China.** In this Drug Policy Briefing, no. 37 from the Transnational Institute, Netherlands, author Tom Blickman considers issues related to the methamphetamine market (of which little is known) in the region, commenting that there are strong indications the situation is deteriorating, with substances becoming stronger, methods of use more harmful and the number of users steadily increasing. There is a need for governments to introduce effective harm reduction measures. [http://www.tni.org/briefing/amphetamine-type-stimulants-and-harm-reduction](http://www.tni.org/briefing/amphetamine-type-stimulants-and-harm-reduction)

**Family Drug and Alcohol Court (FDAC) - Evaluation Research Study. The FDAC Evaluation Project.** The Nuffield Foundation and Home Office funded Brunel University to carry out an independent first stage evaluation of FDAC. The aims were to describe the FDAC pilot and identify set-up and implementation lessons; make comparisons with standard court proceedings involving parental substance misuse, including a comparison of costs; and indicate whether this different approach might lead to better outcomes for children and parents. This report and related documents, including a free-standing executive summary and details of the next-stage evaluation of FDAC, are available at [http://www.brunel.ac.uk/fdacresearch](http://www.brunel.ac.uk/fdacresearch)

**The SRAP Network** focuses on addiction prevention within Roma and Sinti communities. It is a network of 11 associated European partners (cities, NGOs and a university) dedicated to sharing information, promoting mutual learning and carrying out research on prevention and reduction of drug abuse among young Roma. It publishes an e-newsletter: [http://srap-project.eu/](http://srap-project.eu/)

**United Kingdom Drug Policy Commission** – This article by R Howard and L Barasi looks at the battle about how we control recreational drugs, one fought between visionary idealists and value-free pragmatists. One side claims to have right on their side, the other has cold facts. But the closer you look, the more it becomes clear that the pragmatists should never have allowed themselves to be painted as knowing the price of everything and the value of nothing. [http://www.battleofideas.org.uk/index.php/2011/battles/6571/](http://www.battleofideas.org.uk/index.php/2011/battles/6571/)

**Shooting Up – Infections Among Injecting Drug Users in the United Kingdom 2011.** This report from the Health Protection Agency UK describes time trends on the extent of infections among people who inject drugs in the UK. It is based on data through 2010 and focuses on bacterial infections. [http://www.hpa.org.uk/webc/HPAwebFile/HPAweb_C/1287143384395](http://www.hpa.org.uk/webc/HPAwebFile/HPAweb_C/1287143384395)

(Continued on page 7)
**Drug Prevention Programmes in Schools: What is the Evidence?**
Mentor, a UK charity organization, has undertaken a literature review of drug prevention programmes in schools with six key messages for the UK government. http://www.mentoruk.org.uk/2011/11/pshe-review/

**Other Media – Films, Journals, E-learning Resources, and Databases**

**Wobblystan** is a film and website produced as part of a benzodiazepine awareness campaign based on the experiences of service users in Redcar and Cleveland (North Yorkshire, England). The film and booklet offer advice from experienced users for new users or for those thinking about using benzos for the first time. http://www.wobblystan.co.uk/benzodiazepines.html

**Parental Substance Misuse E-learning Resource**, produced by The Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE), is designed to support social workers responsible for children in families where a parent or parents are misusing drugs or alcohol, and provides information to assist professionals in making judgments about the possible impact on those children. The resource is modular and covers defining and recognising substance misuse, the effects of drug misuse on people and families, and health and treatment options. http://www.scie.org.uk/news/mediareleases/2011/121011.asp

**ATOD Databases & Catalogs**
Barbara Seitz de Martinez
Indiana Prevention Resource Ctr
Column editor: Barbara Weiner, Hazelden

A series of new searchable databases under development by the Indiana Prevention Resource Center (IPRC, www.drugs.indiana.edu) aim to link users to a variety of trustworthy electronic resources on a myriad of topics related to drug use, abuse, prevention, treatment, and recovery. You can access these tools from the IPRC homepage under the Library tab.

Searching is simple. You can select a topic from a list; type in a subject, author, or word that may be found in the abstract; or combine the two further limit your search. Topics include specific drugs, risk and protective factors, policy, acculturation, health disparities, and research translation.

The name of the largest database in this series is the **IPRC HOME Library**. In the words of the IPRC Deputy Director and librarian, Barbara Seitz de Martinez, “It is called the HOME Library because it delivers the resources to your home or to anywhere you have access to the Internet. You don’t need to ‘go’ to the library, instead the IPRC library brings the resources directly to you!”

The HOME Library collection offers something for everyone and includes over 2500 online resources. The collection covers a broad range of subjects related to drug prevention, mental health, and strategies for protecting students from initiating drug use, including school policies, programs and practices, parental monitoring and family rituals, and students learning conflict resolution, problem solving, and decision-making skills. For teachers, it offers resources such as the National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices, online videos and webinars, fact sheets, research articles and summaries, information on how to do prevention in schools, and access to statistics helpful for grant acquisition. A variety of resources on

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**Errata from Issue 31(3)**

In **SALIS News** volume 31(3), Juan Carlos Vega’s piece, “Library Advocacy Skills for Health Justice in Puerto Rico,” had the following errors (changes have been made to the archived copy of the issue on the SALIS web site):

Page 3, second paragraph, should have read "Transgender Transsexual,” instead of "Transvestite, Transsexual.”

Page 3, third paragraph, third line: The word "Latino" located after "Equity" and before "the Latino Commission on AIDS,” should have been removed.

(Continued on page 8)
bullying, for example, are included, such as links to sites that address bullying from the Department of Health and Human Services (http://stopbullyingnow.hrsa.gov/kids/), the former in a resource developed by the collaboration with Department of Education (http://www.stopbullying.gov) in collaboration with and the National Institute of Health.

For parents, it offers print and multi-media resources to help them learn how to talk to their child about the dangers of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, and recognize the importance of being engaged in their child’s life, knowing his/her friends, signs and symptoms of problems, and setting expectations and enforcing consequences. For the students, it offers information on the dangers of specific drugs, how to resist peer pressure, what to do if your friend is in trouble, and how to detect deceit in advertising of alcohol and tobacco products. For everyone, it offers a wealth of resources for personal use as well as for use with clients.

The resources contained in the HOME Library come from such trusted sources as the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), and the Centers for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The HOME Library also offers access to other online search tools such as bibliographic databases and data archives, and SALIS’s ATOD (alcohol tobacco and other drugs) Serials Database.

The HOME Library connects you to everything from online documents like fact sheets, reports, and summaries of research; to research articles, online videos and webcasts, and websites for organizations like the National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (NCADD), The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and the Office for National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). We invite you to visit this new resource!

In addition to the HOME Library, the IPRC library tools include a COLLEGE Students searchable database. It contains more than 500 electronic resources specifically selected for their relevance to college students, their parents, and the teachers, counselors, and administrators who serve them. Again, like the HOME Library, it connects the user immediately and directly to the resources online.

Yet another IPRC library resource is the Hispanic-Latino Portal, which contains resources in Spanish and English for Hispanic-Latino Americans and their service providers. These resources can assist individuals, librarians, educators, treatment, and social services and healthcare providers in need of materials to help them work with Spanish-speaking clients, students, and/or family members. It also includes many sites for children to help enhance cultural pride, a protective factor for students dealing with the stresses of acculturation. The site provides background on the particular challenges students face, as well as information to aid school personnel in supporting these students. In addition, many of the materials and websites contained in this database could be used by language teachers to enhance classroom and homework activities, including integration of drug prevention lessons into their lessons plans.

The IPRC library also provides a Veterans Resources searchable database, which provides teachers, school counselors, and administrators who serve military children, with resources informing them about the special needs of these children and their families. It also provides libraries, healthcare and social service workers, and schools with resources they can provide to the parents. Examples include the Handbook for Family and Friends of Service Members: Before, During and After Deployment from SAMHSA, the web site http://www.afterdeployment.com from the Defense Centers of Excellence, and Supporting Military Kids During Deployment from the National Traumatic Stress Network.

Other subsets of the HOME Library are the Prevention in Practice and the Prescription Drug Abuse databases. The Prevention in Practice database is a collection of recent research translation and practical electronic resources, including fact sheets, research summaries, “how-to” resources, and data and statistics packages, for prevention or treatment practitioners, as well as lay people or coalition members. The Prescription Drug Abuse database, which will be linked to from our KeepRxSafe.com web site, will connect users to electronic resources on this topic. We currently have 97 resources, the majority of which were developed between 2008 to 2011. We have not yet unveiled these last two databases. All of our databases are rather recently initiated and are still under development. Feedback is welcome.

The IPRC library is happy to provide these services. The mission of the Indiana Prevention Resource Center is to strengthen a behavioral health system that promotes prevention, treatment, and recovery. Our vision is to promote and sustain healthy environments and behaviors across the lifespan. The Center is part of the Department of Applied Health Science of the School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation of Indiana University. Our funding comes from a variety of sources, the primary among which is the federal Substance Abuse Prevention Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant through the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration’s Division of Mental Health and Addiction.
**SALIS Member Pam Miles Retires from ADAI**
Nancy Sutherland, Meg Brunner, and Pam Miles
Alcohol & Drug Abuse Institute, UW, Seattle

**From Nancy Sutherland, ADAI Library Director:** I could hardly believe my luck in August 1991 when Pam came to work with me at ADAI; her background working in a medical library and a substance abuse treatment center complemented my more academic experience. Even better, she turned out to be a thorough professional, with a sense of humor and gracious demeanor that immediately won the good will of staff and patrons. And her patience -- for dealing with patrons, vendors, and me -- that was a gift. I’m a bit in denial about how we’ll adjust without her in the ADAI Library, but I’m so grateful for the years of friendship and collegiality that Pam shared with us.

**From Meg Brunner, ADAI Librarian:** Pam has been my closest colleague and friend at ADAI since I began working here nearly 13 years ago. When she announced her retirement (coming this February), I felt such a mix of emotions -- serious self-pity, because I’m going to lose such a wonderful and compassionate officemate, and excitement about the life retirement is finally going to let her fully enjoy, with all her hobbies and family and friends!

Pam taught me everything I know about book cataloging, searching PubMed, maintaining my cool while working with college students who come in at 4pm with papers due the next morning, and cursing at PsycINFO (she’s really good at that last one!). What’s more, her stories about her daughters and grandchildren always made me laugh and feel like part of her family. I will miss you tremendously, my good friend. Come by and take me out to lunch sometime, wouldja?

**AND, from Pam Miles herself:**
As I get close to retirement, I want to take this opportunity to thank my SALIS colleagues and friends for your help and wise counsel over the last 20 years. SALIS has provided me with stimulating conferences, a very useful listserv and newsletter, and the support that comes from knowing there is a knowledgeable, experienced and dedicated group of people all over the world in the substance abuse information field. Special thanks to Nancy Sutherland and Meg Brunner, my ADAI colleagues. I am looking forward to spending more time with my grandchildren and friends, and more time reading, gardening and traveling after I retire in February. Good fortune and Happy New Year to you all!

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**Report on Elisad’s 23rd Annual Meeting**
**Monitoring Information on Addiction**
Christine Goodair
International Centre for Drug Policy, London

This year’s Elisad conference, held in Paris, France, October 6-8, 2011, began with Claes Olsson, Chair of Elisad, formally thanking our host, the Observatoire Francais des Drogues et des Toxicomanies (OFDT, French Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction), for their kind hospitality, as well as Isabelle Michot for all her work in setting up the meeting. Thirteen countries were represented: the US, the UK, France, Slovakia, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Romania, Greece, and Spain. Tom Colthurst from the US brought greetings from SALIS, saying he was last in Paris for the 1998 Elisad Conference and was delighted to be here again. He informed us of SALIS’s upcoming conferences: Reno, Nevada, May 22-25, 2012, and Berkeley, California in 2013.

In Elisad tradition, the opening talks featured information about the work of the host organisation, followed by an overview of the use of psychoactive and other substances in France.

Dr. Maud Pousset, Director, OFDT, congratulated Isabelle on her hard work managing the conference and then went on to describe the work of the OFDT. Created in 1993 the OFDT’s mission is to monitor drug use in France. It is a public organisation financed mainly by the Interde-
partmental Mission for the Fight against Drugs and Drug Addictions (MILDT report directly to the Prime Minister).

The OFDT’s main tasks in monitoring the drug situation in France include giving advice on law and harm reduction, providing prevention and treatment data, and evaluating the efficacy of public policy. This is done through the collection and analysis of publically available data.

OFDT also runs the French Focal Point for the EMCDDA, which involves providing data on five key areas: drug use in populations, problem drug use, drug deaths and mortality, drug users accessing treatment, and HIV/AIDS. This data is used by the EMCDDA in its annual country and drug use reports. The centre is also involved in European projects, such as partnering with Morocco-Algeria and Turkey to help them in setting up monitoring centres.

Marie-Line Tovar, the Head of the OFDT unit on population surveys, presented French data concerning drug prevalence for 2010 from the French National Institute for Prevention and Education in Health (INPES) Health Survey. This health barometer survey looks at health behaviours amongst French men and women aged 11-75. The figures show that cannabis use is stabilising, whilst cocaine use in the last 12 months is high amongst 18-25 year olds, with an increase in use over the last 15 years. Between 2005 and 2010, the use of poppers, mushrooms, heroin and amphetamines has increased, as has the number of men using drugs.

The survey also looks at alcohol consumption. The most frequent drinkers are men aged 45-plus and while the survey has recorded a decline in weekly use of alcohol by younger people, high-risk drinking and drunkenness in that population is growing. Smoking is on the decline in the general population, but increasing among women. The use of cocaine by the French is similar to the European median, but the high use of cannabis continues.

In her second presentation, Maud Pousset reported on the prevalence of gambling using figures from France’s first national survey on the subject. The initial sample surveyed 25,034 people (aged 18-75 years) between October 2009 and July 2010. The survey asked if they had gambled at least once during the past year and, if yes, then more questions were asked about gambling activities. Results showed that those aged 25-34 years are occasional gamblers, with the highest number of regular gamblers in the 55-64 age group. In total, 50% of the population gamble.

The survey also found that more men than women gamble, and that gamblers earn less than the general population and are also less well-educated. The most popular forms of gambling are the lottery, scratch cards, horse racing, sports, slot machines, and casino table games. Gambling on the Internet was illegal until 2010, but the law has since changed and about 10% of regular gamblers now gamble online.

France’s prevalence of problem gamblers (0.4%) is similar to that of other European countries and is lower than in the US and Australia. Rapido, a gaming machine, has the highest number of problem gamblers, whilst the lottery has very few, suggesting that Rapido is more addictive. Problem gambling is rare, but there is evidence it is linked to problem use of tobacco, alcohol and cannabis.

Later on, a brief talk was given to us by Aurielie Wellenstein, Librarian, Marmottan Hospital, Paris, on sources of information for pathological gambling. Although there is research published, there are no single sources for searching, such as a dedicated database. Those doing research have to use many resources, including business databases, Google Scholar, Science Direct, Medline, Embase, and Sociological Abstracts. The data is scattered, and some of the sources are only available to subscribers. Aurielie gave a quick overview of what is available for free and advised that one should check her library’s database as well, where there is a section on gambling and addiction. Other resources include: the Swiss Centre for Excessive Gambling, Gruppo Abele’s documentation centre’s gambling data collection (Italy), the Australian Council on Gambling, and, the Project Cork database from Dublin, which includes gambling data and is updated regularly.
The results of Auriele’s search also showed that articles of relevance appear in a wide range of journals, from sociology to specialist addiction ones, as well as the Journal of Gambling Studies. Of course, you can always use the Elisad and/or SALIS lists to ask for help on gambling questions too!

Tom Colthurst talked about the US National Resource Center, which is focused on the utilisation of technologies to promote public health and safety in higher educational settings. US educational establishments are required by law to have a drug-free policy, and funding for schools is contingent upon compliance with this law. The Higher Education Center (HEC) was set up to work on this issue; its primary mission is to support higher education in developing, implementing and evaluating alcohol, other drug, and violence prevention policies and activities. HEC services include information dissemination and assistance with information queries, as well as the publishing of newsletters and monographs (such as e-Digest and Prevention Update), though these are now only available electronically. New forms of communication have been embraced, including webinars and online courses. Finally, there is an online database of resources covering alcohol, drugs and violence materials, including data from the latest research: http://www.higheredcenter.org.

Having heard about the various valuable resources available on prevention and gambling, the next session focused on tools, as we learnt about the use of the OpenURL link resolver, an open source library system, and employing the web to monitor and evaluate websites about legal highs.

Odile Viseux, from the Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique library, described how the use of OpenURL, a standardized URL format, helps library users improve their use of available electronic resources, and also allows for permanent access to online materials (similar to a DOI). OpenURL link resolver software, usually included as part of databases like EBSCO and OCLC, takes a scholarly citation, formats it as an OpenURL, and as a function of that URL, provides the user with access to various available additional options: reading the full text, making an ILL request, retrieving it from the library stacks, getting a bibliographic resource, etc.

Marc Waulters next told us about the implementation of a new open source library system, Koha, at Vereniging Voor Alcohol (Association for Alcohol and Other Drug Problems) in Brussels. When support for his library software system from FLORIS changed, leaving him without any assistance, he decided to look for new database software that might be easier for him to manage. Because his budget is restricted, he felt it better to use his limited funds on books and journals. He selected Koha (“koha” means “gift” in Maori), free open source software from New Zealand, as it offered a catalogue, circulation/loans module, an OPAC, support for over 45 languages, a SQL database, and compatibility with MARC records. Marc found a company in India, OSS Labs, which undertook the conversion and provided software support for 800 euros per annum. Records from FLORIS were imported in MARC format, and all the forms were customised for his library’s needs. A range of searchable fields can be used, reports and statistics can be generated, and the software includes the ability to set up unique user accounts that allow patrons to save searches and return to them later (searches are retained and automatically updated by the system for one year). The look and feel of the pages is clear and clean. Overall, Waulters felt this free open access system provided all that was needed for a small specialist library. Koha can be found at http://www.koha.org/.

The next presentation, by Thierry Delprat, Webmaster, OFDT, focused on finding information about legal highs using authoritative sources in website networks in Europe. Theirry showed us how to use a tool called Navicrawler – a Firefox add-on developed by WebAtlas that can be used to save, classify, list, and graph all the websites you have visited. It was developed mainly for the needs of social sciences research and aims to help in gathering data for the study of the web. Navicrawler is free open source software: http://webatlas.fr/wp/navicrawler/

In Delprat’s study of websites related to legal highs, he used Navicrawler to save and analyse relevant sites found through Google, Yahoo, and Le Moteur (a French search engine). Findings showed few public websites providing information about these drugs, compared with the number that are merely online shops and user forums. Though this study shows where influential information comes from, additional studies are needed to determine the reliability of that content in terms of prevention information.

The next three presentations covered different elements of the media, information and communications.

Fiorenze Ranieri, Referent from Cedostar, Italy, explored documentation for communication by presenting a philosophical overview of the relationships between experts and documentalists, and how this can impact users of services. Traditionally, knowledge and its documentation has been the property of
(Elisad from p. 11)

experts such as scientists, researchers, scholars and others, with librarians or documentalists being the gatherers and organisers of published knowledge into collections for communities of experts.

However, this has changed with the arrival of mass media and the increased availability of information, and has had an impact in important sectors such as health care. How does this impact information providers and libraries? This question was explored through work by Cedostar that aimed to identify their user populations and determine how best to make services available to groups not traditionally seen as users. One finding was that their drug service user population viewed expert knowledge as marginal or misleading, and for these disadvantaged communities, information and knowledge stemming from personal experiences, such as knowing the local risks, was felt to be more relevant.

This led Cedostar to look at what might best tap into the information needs of these groups. Books and resources on topics such as how to roll a joint, how to grow plants, frogs and mushroom sources, cooking with marijuana, and drugs and musicians, were identified and added to the libraries. Within a few months, a group of new library users from the substance-using community came seeking books about people giving up drugs, user experiences and life story books. It is important to know all your potential communities of users; communication should be about co-participation across the whole community of substance users, where all can share learning and knowledge.

Continuing with the theme of communication, Julie-Emilie Ades, Head of the Information and Communication Unit, OFDT, spoke about the difficulties in achieving responsible media coverage on drug issues. She reminded us of the exaggeration, misinterpretation, unconscious promotion and other mistakes made by the press when reporting on drug stories and asked why is it so complicated – is it because drug issues raises passionate views? The most common mistakes, such as exaggeration and repetition, contribute to the problem of inaccurate reporting, and build stereotypes of drug users and myths about drugs.

How can those of us who work with the press as communications officers improve the reporting? We can try to avoid subjective opinions, Julie-Emilie said, and thus the OFDT aims to provide reliable information through press releases, files, and a scientific newsletter eight times a year. They maintain high quality data on their website and make complex data easy to understand by using clear, simple language to prevent mistakes. They work with their scientists to ensure that they present their work in accessible language. It is also important to have clear guidelines on who should be in charge of press communication. OFDT also tries to ensure that scientific information and political messages are kept separate. The good news is that their approach is producing good results with journalists. They worked with a magazine for students, L'Actu, which reported accurately and provided good information, and have succeeded in getting Le Monde, a French newspaper, to correctly reference data and reports as well.

Drugscope has also produced a guide to working with media; it can be downloaded from: http://www.drugscope.org.uk/resources/Media+Guide

The theme of misinformation was picked up by Christine Goodair in her presentation on misinformation vs. quality information. She started by describing the mass media world we live in, from the printed media to the Internet, and the social media sites and resources available to us. Now that there are over 250 million websites, 150 million blogs, and 24 hours of footage loaded on You Tube every minute, how, within this wealth of information, do we know what is good and what is not? We know there are many high quality sites and professional resources as well. How to determine which sites are high quality and which are not, though, is the challenge.

DEMOS, a UK think tank, recently looked at the use of the Internet by young people and found they are not discerning users, often trusting the information first found, unable to recognise propaganda and not using varied sources (see: http://www.demos.co.uk/publications/truth-lies-and-the-internet). They argue that young people should be taught critical thinking and evaluation skills, how to search the Internet and how to validate information found. These are skills that librarians have, for example, and could pass on through training. Even the skills we use in selecting books for our shelves are relevant when it comes to evaluating the content of new media. Librarians can be a gateway to good resources by providing bundles of useful resources through portals and teaching evaluation and searching skills.

The final two presentations returned us to the drug scene in France. Nacer Lalam, Research Fellow, Institut National des Hautes Etudes de la Securite et de la Justice, gave us an overview of the illicit drug economy in France and asked if the fight against criminal assets was working. In France, few sentences are given to those who launder money from drug trafficking, and according to published data from the OFDT, the annual illicit drugs turnover is about 3 billion
It is hard to combat money laundering and the drugs trade, however, and there is a need to train magistrates to understand the criminal processes and ties between drug trafficking and money laundering, and link these to an offence. Transcripts of trials, law enforcement reports, and parliamentary reports provide researchers with data needed to produce statistics and estimate the size of the problem for use in policy making. For more, see: [http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/fileadmin/user_upload/3e_rencontre_observatoire/Nacer_Lalam.pdf](http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/fileadmin/user_upload/3e_rencontre_observatoire/Nacer_Lalam.pdf)

David Weinberger, researcher and sociologist from the Institut National des Hautes Etudes de la Securite et de la Justice, talked about European cannabis production and cannabis markets.

Following a request by MILDT (the Inter-departmental Mission for the Fight Against Drugs and Drug Addiction in France), research was developed to look into the question of whether the supply of cannabis is changing in France and Europe. The aim was to get a comprehensive view of French production, so the team visited experts in the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, and Spain to look at their cannabis production. A literature review was conducted to gather statistics, published research, and data from customs, police, and toxicologists, as well as information about the typology of French cannabis growers.

One trend noted was the impact of the Internet, which has made it easier to obtain seeds online and gather knowledge about growing plants, as well as use social networks to share information about the sources and equipment. France has seen an increase in large cannabis growing plantations as well, something more common elsewhere in Europe. Law enforcement has been increased within Northern Europe to fight cultivation, whilst in Southern Europe, efforts have been focused on fighting cannabis resin importation.

A new feature of this conference was the members’ debate. The topic was the impact of library cutbacks across all sectors. Small group discussion was encouraged on ways Elisad could help and what issues are facing member libraries currently. Generally, the major concern was the future of small specialist libraries in the current economic climate and how to manage diminishing resources. Elisad can be a useful network for exchanging information and helping one another by seeking advice on how to work in more difficult times, and it was encouraging to hear from members that information presented at the conference was very helpful. There was some concern about the loss of the Elisad Journal and discussion was held about how to replace the gap it will leave, as the information it provided on new books, reports and other resources is invaluable. Suggestions included looking at RSS feeds, using the website, and sharing library bulletins. Finally, there was some discussion about the need to change services and review how our services are run – do they meet the needs of our users and how do we make an impact upon policy makers?

The final session of our Annual Meeting was dedicated to the business of Elisad, with reports on activities given by Claes Olsson, Chair, Jorunn Moen, Treasurer, and Annie Singer, Journal Editor and Public Relations. Claes talked about the editorials written for the journal and the sharing of research on social networking in European libraries and Jorunn spoke about the website group, who are planning a redesign and update of the Elisad site for 2012.

Annie Singer, known to some in SALIS, has retired from Elisad after being a member since 1994, and was given a gift of a framed montage of photographs recording her time in Elisad, then awarded an honorary life membership.

The meeting closed with time for us to visit the sights of Paris before getting together again for the Elisad dinner, held at the Auberge du Clos, in the Pigalle (Montmartre area). The restaurant had an interesting history, having been in existence for many years, and frequented by famous painters such as Renoir, Toulouse-Lautrec, and others. If they were unable to pay for their meal, they would give the restaurant one of their paintings as payment. These were then fixed to the wall with a single nail, though, alas, none of these paintings remain in the restaurant today.
The SALIS Database List
Barbara Weiner
Hazelden Library

True or False?
Databases, catalogs, and other indexed ATOD collections and resources:
- are located in only two or three countries.
- are all in the English language.
- are only three to four in number.

Of course, all of the above are false!! Such resources are found internationally, in a variety of languages, and number almost 100! If any of your patrons doubt this, you can prove it to them easily simply by showing them this SALIS web page: http://www.salis.org/resources/database_list.html

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs Bibliographic Databases and Data Archives

Compiled for researchers, librarians, students, clinicians, and anyone searching for literature and statistical information on addictions, SALIS offers a unique online list of almost 100 databases, catalogs, and other online data resources. International in scope, and including multiple languages, this collection was created to assist in the researching and dissemination of substance use and abuse, alcoholism, treatment, recovery, prevention, and other addictions information.

There are three sections:
- **Bibliographic databases from the US** = 32.
- **Bibliographic databases from outside the US** = 36. These are from Australia, Belgium, Canada, the European Union, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
- **Data Archives, Surveys, and Related Bibliographic Databases** = 33.

As a SALIS resource, your assistance in keeping the database list accurate is crucial! Do you know of databases or catalogs which are missing from the list and should be added? Have any of the resources been discontinued and need to be removed from the list? If the contact information or description of any of the resources you are familiar with needs updating, be sure to share that information with SALIS Home (salis@salis.org), the Webmaster (webmaster@salis.org), or myself (bweiner@hazelden.org).

At this moment (December 2011) the Database/Catalog List is up to date. FLORIS is updated with its new name, VAD *bibliotheekcatalogus*, and new description (thanks to Marc Wauters); APIS (Alcohol Policy Information System) reflects incorporation of the most current data available to it (thanks to Nancy Sutherland); and Brown University's *Kirk Collection* of invaluable historical resources is added (thanks to Andrea Mitchell and David Lewis).

True!! This unique SALIS compilation of ATOD databases, catalogs, and other data resources is for you, your patrons, and your colleagues!

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The SALIS Executive Board Wants YOU!
(To run for office this year!)

Are you looking for a way to get more involved in SALIS? Consider running for the Executive Board! Open positions this year:
- Chair (1)
- Treasurer (1)
- Member-At-Large (2)

Serving on the Board is fun, educational, and not nearly as time-consuming as you might fear. If you’re new to SALIS, serving as a Member-At-Large is an excellent way to get to know our organization and its members better! The Board meets in person once a year at the conference, and has 2-3 conference calls annually, depending on need.

If you have questions about any of the positions, or you want to nominate yourself or someone else, please contact Meg Brunner, Past-Chair of SALIS, at meganw@uw.edu. I look forward to hearing from you!

Have You Read?

**Free Ride: How Digital Parasites are Destroying the Culture Business and How the Culture Business Can Fight Back.**

In this book, author and business journalist Robert Levine explores the history of digital piracy as it affected (and continues to affect) the major “content” businesses (music, newspapers, publishing, TV/film, etc.). That history takes us from the corridors of Congress, where the law was passed that legalized YouTube, to the dorm room of Shawn Fanning, founder of Napster, and Google’s fateful decision to digitize first and ask questions later. Levine charts how the media industry lost control of its destiny, what it’s doing right and wrong now, and how it can resist the “pull of zero.” [Read NY Times review for more](#)
New Books
By Andrea L. Mitchell
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(Continued on page 14)
New Books from p.13

370 p. $45.00, ISBN: 9781462502332, 1462502334 (hardcover)


(Continued on page 15)


Rose, Mark Edmund and Cheryl J Cherpitel. Alcohol: Its History, Pharmacology and Treatment. Center City,

SNLIS News, Vol. 31, No. 4 17 Winter 2012
Continuing the trend of US government publications transitioning to digital-only publications, NIDA Notes will become exclusively a web publication beginning in early 2012. The newsletter’s online format will allow for more timely posting of news and articles about NIDA research. NIDA will incorporate social media tools to facilitate sharing of articles via Facebook and other channels. To be added to the email list for NIDA Notes, go to: https://www.nidanotes.org/pages/

RADARS Newsletter is a quarterly online newsletter from the Denver-based Researched Abuse, Diversion, and Addiction-Related Surveillance (RADARS) System, a prescription drug abuse, misuse and diversion surveillance system that collects timely product-and geographically-specific data. The RADARS System measures rates of abuse, misuse, and diversion throughout the United States. These data assist pharmaceutical companies in fulfillment of their regulatory obligations for risk evaluation and mitigation strategies (REMS). Items in this newsletter might discuss drug distribution and diversion, street prices of prescription drugs, and overdose risk and prevention. http://www.radars.org/

Timothy Leary Collection Comes to NYPL
Meg Brunner, Past Chair, SALIS

The New York Public Library’s Manuscripts and Archives Division has acquired over 300 boxes of material belonging to influential psychologist and author Dr. Timothy Leary, PhD. Perhaps most famous for his vocal support of the use of psychedelic substances to promote good mental health and increased creativity and spirituality, his widespread advocacy of hallucinogens helped give rise to the Summer of Love, but also, some argue, helped ensure the criminalization of these substances (only recently have researchers been able to win regulatory approval for studies on hallucinogens, for example).

The materials, Angela Montefinise of NYPL says, tell “an invaluable story of a man who was called both ‘the most dangerous man in American’ by President Richard Nixon and ‘a true visionary of the potential of the human mind and spirit’ by William S. Burroughs.”

Materials from the Timothy Leary collection will be available to the public in about two years, after all the papers are processed and cataloged. Read NYPL’s press release (June 16, 2011): http://bit.ly/learypapersNYPL


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