Every year, the SALIS conference gives me the opportunity to catch up with my fellow ATOD librarian peeps and gain current information in our multidisciplinary field. This year was no exception, although the content was particularly relevant to current research at PIRE. I’m especially grateful that my attendance was made possible by the SALIS scholarship and I’ve been sharing gems learned with my PIRE team.

Two conference themes captured my attention: social media for research dissemination and Colorado’s public health approaches to legalized marijuana. Among the many other topics of relevance were Jeffrey Beall’s talk on predatory publishing (many of our scientists are inundated with publisher “spam”) and tricks for finding evidence based literature in PubMed. As I don’t want to take up the entire issue of SALIS News, I will keep my focus on the first two topics, and give you a bonus report on my

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“field trip” to a Colorado marijuana retail shop.

Many of you are aware that the November California ballot will contain a measure to legalize recreational use of marijuana: http://www.letsgetitrightca.org/news/executive-summary.

PIRE scientists have considerable experience looking at the effects of medical marijuana legalization on youth, and in studying relationships between substance availability, price elasticity, and public health outcomes.

Prevention Research Center, the PIRE Center where I’m located, is jumping on the social media bandwagon, with the rest of PIRE to follow suit should we implement our strategy successfully. As a research center, our “widgets” are our publications – so using social media to promote our work is essential. Our younger scientists are keenly aware of the increase in research visibility via their personal Twitter and ResearchGate accounts, and have been pushing for an institutional effort.

Meg Brunner began “Dissemination 2.0: Bench, Bedside and Beyond” with the argument that most policy makers use social media (especially Twitter). If our work informs policy, that’s where we want to be.

Her emphasis was on disseminating research results through more immediate channels (versus “1.0” platforms such as toll based journals, conferences, and traditional databases). While showing how dissemination can be effective through “traditional” social medial platforms such as Facebook and Twitter, Meg focused on research-specific sites like Academia.edu, Researchgate.net, and PubPeer.

Meg also emphasized the importance of helping users evaluate information sources, distilling content into readable chunks to help with information overload. The ATTC Messenger’s Addiction Science Made Easy series is a great example of taking scientific information and making it digestible. Twitter’s 140 character limit forces brevity, and lets users quickly scan for relevance before opting to go deeper through abbreviated links.

But what can scientists themselves do to promote their work? At PRC, we are gearing up for an institutional presence, but we also want to encourage scientists to experiment with social media on their own without feeling overwhelmed. I was impressed by Elsevier’s “share links” program, which provides authors with a link to the final full text of their article for 50 days. If the social media team can get this link from scientists before it expires, we’ll have instant content for our new Twitter feed.

Meg also explained the difference between audio slides (short articles that are turned into mini-webinars) and video abstracts (scientists explaining research findings on camera), and provided links to instructional templates. Graphical abstracts let one add compelling infographics to text, giving more additional channels to engage with.

ORCID is a relatively new disambiguation service that provides authors with a unique ID – rather like a DOI for people. Authors can then add their CV and link to this profile via social media, websites, and printed posters or business cards. We all had fun at a recent social media team meeting coming up with our personal ORCID QR codes.

Meg ended by summarizing best practices: be yourself and be transparent by having a bio in your profile, be accessible by using styles appropriate to your platform and audience, maintain credibility by linking to the research itself rather than try to describe it all, and monitor activity on your sites by engaging with your audience and nipping rude behavior in the bud.

Christine Goodair’s “Life as a Tweeter: Information dissemination in the world of Twitter” segued nicely by going into the nuts and bolts of using Twitter. She began by noting that Twitter is excellent as a current awareness service, for meeting and collaborating with other researchers, and for simply promoting one’s work. As with other platforms, it’s important to deal with inappropriate comments and followers immediately as part of an overall reputation management strategy.

She emphasized the importance of a clear strategy – for example, is the conversation meant to be one way (dissemination only)? Or does the scientist (or institution) want to engage with the audience? Ultimately the latter is more rewarding in terms of interest and gaining followers, but requires much more effort. One should start small when starting out – she estimates that it takes between 30 minutes

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to an hour a day to maintain a decent feed. While hashtags are an extremely powerful way to engage users and be found, one should use them strategically. Christine recommended creating a simplified taxonomy of tags specific to your organization and topics, which got me thinking about somehow linking these hashtags back to content on the PRC website.

Most valuable for me were her tips on time-saving (and cheap) social media management tools. Buffer comes with analysis tools – and metrics should be a part of any institutional social media strategy. Likewise, the buff.ly url shortener also tracks statistics on click throughs. Tweriod helps you determine the optimum posting time to reach your audience after you determine via Tweetsmap where your audience is located. Klout is commonly used to track your influence – but Christine finds it useful to discover experts in a particular field.

The following afternoon brought Ali Maffey & Elyse Contreras’ “Legalized Marijuana: What can we say? How should we say it? And how do we protect public health?” I learned where to access the most recent public health findings regarding post-legalization marijuana use (see https://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/retail-marijuana) – a score for our researchers!

It was very interesting to hear how the Colorado Department of Public Health framed safety messages around consumption. We’ve all heard the horror stories of tourists who have eaten too many edibles (Maureen Dowd’s candy bar experience comes to mind, see http://www.nytimes.com/2014/06/04/opinion/dowd-dont-harsh-our-mellow-dude.html?_r=0).

The Department’s challenge was how to reach people without sounding like a typical government agency. An untrusting population still recalls the “This is your brain on drugs” and “Just say no” messaging. Their website, http://colorado.gov/marijuana, aims to provide factual information on dangers without hinting at hysteria. Their “Good to Know” campaign emphasizes education and responsibility and doesn’t shy away from details like how to home grow safely (“avoid use of pesticides”) and how to deal with edibles (“start slow” and be sure to store safely away from children and pets). This part of the presentation included passing around examples of child-proof marijuana containers which SALIS conference attendees happily attempted to open.

Ali and Elyse ended their talk by advising that government organizations be clear about their messages – better to refrain from saying anything at all until a unified message is created for all related agencies to stand behind.

Friday afternoon is the traditional time for the SALIS field trip. As I’d visited the Denver Public Library on arrival on Wednesday, I jumped on a rented city bicycle https://denver.bcycle.com/ and headed to the Denver Art Museum to visit with my favorite pots. (By that I mean ceramics, as I enjoy making pottery, and the DAM has a world class exhibit of Native American work.) Afterwards, however, I was curious about Denver’s marijuana retail shops. Would they be easy to find? What would the atmosphere be like?

Yelp, that handy source of reviews for restaurants and big box stores alike, did not fail me. There were at least 10 stores within a 10 minute bike ride, and one less than two blocks away. At this point, it was Friday evening and I assumed the place would be packed. But the “Pure” http://puremmj.com/ marijuana

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dispensary lobby was empty. I walked up to a glassed in counter and waited for ten minutes for “the gatekeeper.” This was the person to check IDs and regulate the number of customers in the showroom of merchandise, tucked behind closed doors.

I surreptitiously took a photo of prices (meaningless to me, but perhaps helpful to our scientists) and got a chuckle out of the “no sale if under 21” sign – from the Responsible Alcohol Management Program…of Pennsylvania. By the time the gatekeeper returned to her post, it was five minutes till closing and another customer was waiting patiently behind me. I had to confess that I was not planning to buy anything, and she politely asked if I’d let the other customer go in my place and return tomorrow.

When the conference adjourned the following day, I found myself taking refuge in the doorway of a bar during a surprise hailstorm. During a break I walked down the street and took refuge at Native Roots (https://nativrootsdispensary.com). This retail shop was larger (they have 16 locations state wide) and more polished. The industrial-look waiting area had sleek metal benches (vs. Pure’s plastic bucket seats) and two doors – one for medical patients and the other for recreational. I knew which line to get into, and was quickly admitted after showing my California driver’s license.

Again I felt slightly guilty for not wanting to purchase anything, but my assigned “budtender” was happy to discuss products even when I was upfront about my lookie-loo status. I haggled about the prices of two seemly identical tinctures – why was TincSure!’s CBD:THC 1:1 $36 while the same amount of Re-leaf $50? “Brand name” was the sage reply. I also asked about vaporizers and discovered I could spend either $70 (bargain basement) or over $300 (top of the line).

After I left I realized I hadn’t been looking closely enough for marijuana outlets. Now I saw signs everywhere. I think I may have expected something obvious like Oakland’s cannabis billboards (http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2016/04/san-francisco-ad-campaign-artisanal-marijuana) but instead saw tasteful marquees and small murals.

My “field trip” provided real world examples of what we may soon be experiencing in California. Both casual conversations at SALIS and formal presentations helped me feel prepared to discover and share the as yet unknown outcomes of this legislation.
CAS: We strongly agree with your program of educating our users.

Beall: I don’t know any other way of dealing with the problem; that’s what I’m trying to do.

CAS: How do we educate them? You do a lot, you give a lot of presentations, you run your blog. What can the everyday librarian do?

Beall: The problem is most librarians put their politics before their librarianship. Their personal politics are more important than their jobs. It’s true. Their first devotion is to their political beliefs, to promote Open Access, rather than to help their faculty members and the students at the university.

But to answer your question, librarians can explain and identify predatory and low-quality publishers and journals to their patrons and can help them avoid submitting work to them, citing them, and serving on their editorial boards.

CAS: When you were talking about the definitions of Open Access, I read three articles in a row that each had a different definition for Gold Open Access. One said that it’s the author-pays model, another said that it’s Gold only if it’s a peer-reviewed journal, and a third said that it’s considered Gold if it’s not a repository. Do you have a specific definition?

Beall: My definition doesn’t match what the Open Access advocates define it as. For me, Gold Open Access is author-pays Open Access. Now the Open Access advocates will say “Gold Open Access is anything that’s online, free to access.” In other words, they don’t distinguish between whether the author has to pay or not. Because there are some journals where it’s free to the reader and free for the author. I call those “Platinum Open Access.”

CAS: Is that your term?

Beall: No, I didn’t invent it. Somebody else invented it, but I think I’ve used it more than anybody.

The reason the Open Access advocates call both Platinum and Gold, “Gold,” is because they want to say “this is Gold Open Access, and most Gold Open Access journals don’t have a fee,” because one study in 2012 found that, a study that used only DOAJ [Directory of Open Access Journals] journals and not journals from my lists. They use that as a selling point to promote Gold Open Access, and it’s completely dishonest. So we have Gold Open Access, Green Open Access, and Platinum Open Access.

CAS: In the addiction field, there are many Platinum Open Access journals. For example, national societies may get funded by their government, and they have the opportunity to run an Open Access journal. It is not fair to mention them along the lines of predatory journals.

Beall: They’re Platinum Open Access. Journals using this model don’t have the built-in conflict of interest, in which the more papers they publish, the more money they make.

The one problem with Platinum Open Access is that often the journals operate on a very tight budget, if it’s not a rich society. Some can’t afford value adds like copy-editing or Crossref, so they’re not adding very much value to the author’s work. Platinum open-access journals are often not a good place for the authors to publish. That’s the weakness of the Platinum model.

CAS: Libraries and scholarly societies can at least provide education to the people in the discipline. Can we kind of police our own discipline instead of trying to branch out so broadly?

Beall: It could help, but remember, people act as individuals in their own best interests. If a particular researcher thinks it’s good for him to publish in a predatory journal, he’ll do it. We have a tradition of not policing the press, and that’s good. We don’t want the government
in DOAJ accepted that bogus paper. 45%. So, DOAJ is just having one controversy after another, and they over-rely on publisher-supplied information, which can be glossed.

CAS: What about abstracting and indexing services? Do you think they have any role in discerning?

Beall: They’re part of the problem. We go to library conferences, and we go to the EBSCO lunch, and EBSCO, they have these big slides, and they brag about how many journals they have. So they have an incentive to cover more journals. So they can say “we have more than Scopus” and Scopus wants to say “we have more than EBSCO,” so there’s an incentive for them to include journals in their databases to make their numbers go up. And because of that competition with other indexes, they include predatory journals.

CAS: Really? So if we’re searching, say, Academic Search Premier, you can stumble on a lot of these?

Beall: Not the worst of the worst, but there are some there that I don’t think should be. And pretty much every predatory publisher has the EBSCO logo on its website.

CAS: Whether they’re abstracted or not.

Beall: Right. And — especially in the business field — there are these weird journals that have websites, the published content is not there, but it is in EBSCO, it’s in ProQuest, so the only way to access what they publish is through EBSCO or ProQuest. They charge the authors, and EBSCO or ProQuest give them money for their content, and then they also have their little business conferences and people pay there, too. I call them “super-closed access” journals.

CAS: Just speaking in general about Open Access: Do you have any thoughts on the NIH compliance policies? Do you think that’s an okay idea, since they’re usually publicly funded?

Beall: People with money can attach conditions to the money. That’s normal. So, no, I don’t have thoughts about that. I do have big thoughts about NCBI, the National Center for Biotechnology Information, which runs PubMed and PMC. They’re not doing a sufficient job of vetting out predatory journals from their databases. It’s a total disaster. Their databases are filled with junk. It’s a growing problem.

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CAS: And that is very dangerous, because they are related to NIH, grant-funding agencies, so that sends a very bad message to the researchers. So we librarians, even if we told them that “Look, that’s not a journal you want to publish in”—

Beall: “It’s in PubMed!”


Beall: PubMed is not a white list, and it should not be used as a white list. Only MEDLINE should be used as a whitelist. But try convincing people of that. Everyone thinks if it’s in PubMed, it’s good.

CAS: So MEDLINE, you think, does a pretty good job?

Beall: Yes, MEDLINE is a curated list of journals.

CAS: The next question refers to confidence men, in general. Maybe there are a bunch of con men behind the predatory journals? Or is there only one? Or is this bigger than just one?

CAS: Or are we giving them too much credit?

Beall: No, there are a lot of con men behind predatory journals. There are journals set up for specific purposes. There are journals that are more internet scams than they are scholarly publishing scams. There are lots of journals that are set up only to give academic credit to people. It’s a group of people that sets up a journal and they all publish in the journal, and they all cite each other. And then they use the journals to get promotions at their university. So it’s really just one guy that sets up a journal. And if somebody else submits a paper to it, that’s great, because they can make money, but the real purpose isn’t money, it’s just promotions.

CAS: These are Gold Open Access journals?

Beall: Certainly. They’re Gold, because nobody will subscribe to them. At least the ones I see are Gold. If it’s not a Gold Open Access journal, I generally ignore it. There are a few exceptions; I actually have a few subscription journals on my list that are really bad.

CAS: And the Green Open Access, okay, it’s been peer-reviewed, it’s gone through the editing process, it just hasn’t been typeset and published—

Beall: Or copy-edited.

CAS: It hasn’t been copy-edited. So now you can submit the post-print for everybody to see. Who do you think benefits from a repository of not-quite-finished versions of articles that are eventually going to go into journals?

Beall: The unspoken goal of Green Open Access is to undermine subscription journals. It was coming from one man, from your country, the Hungarian-born, Stevan Harnad. It was really his effort, and his idea was to get authors so accustomed to self-archiving their post-prints to the repository that eventually they would say “Hey, we don’t need these journals at all. We could just submit our work to the repositories instead of being published.” But he failed completely. He’s basically admitted that he’s given up, so that’s another death signal to Open Access.

Another problem with Green Open Access, is that if a researcher practices Green Open Access for a journal, one article is in this repository, another article is in that repository. They don’t have DOIs, in most cases. So they’re all spreading out the work all over the place and it’s in a Word document. I’ve done it, because I wanted to see what it’s like. I have a bunch of stuff on e-Lis, the Library and Information Science disciplinary repository. I put a lot of stuff there, because I want to learn from doing it.

CAS: Is it accessed often? Do people use it?

Beall: There is a statistical function on it, but I don’t look at it a lot. There’s one thing that I put up there that wasn’t published. It was an article that I wrote that I tried to get published in the Journal of Librarianship and Scholarly Communication. But they kept stringing me along, and I eventually figured out they didn’t want to publish anything from me.

CAS: Because of your name?

Beall: Yeah, because of my name and my work, and it’s really a polemical journal. It’s a super left wing Open Access journal. So I didn’t want to submit it somewhere else,
because I changed it so many times to accommodate the editors. I just put it up on e-Lis, and it has gotten cited, just as a self-published manuscript. That’s where I was trying to develop this concept called “scholarly publishing literacy.” So that was interesting.

CAS: That’s a good one. Maybe that’s the solution.

Beall: But they wouldn’t publish it!

CAS: Do you find discussions productive at all?

Beall: It depends on how politicized they are. There are some people that hate me, and I see comments that they write in blog posts and in other social media venues, comments that amount to hate speech.

CAS: But you understand that you’re doing a very important job.

Beall: I hope people find it important. I think that medical research is one of the most important endeavors that we have as human beings. What can be more important than medical research?

CAS: The last question is related to cats, we are librarians, we have to bring cats into the picture. When I translate predatory journals into my native Hungarian, it sounds more like “parasite,” like a leech, instead of predatory, which is just a one-time thing, a parasite is leeching on science. Here comes the cat thing. When a cat has a tapeworm, you just give them a pill. Is there a pill for predatory journals?

Beall: No, there is no easy solution unfortunately. At least not in the immediate future. The problem is that too many people are still promoting Gold Open Access despite its flaws. If we went for Platinum Open Access, that would be a better way to go. But I think increasingly people are starting to realize that publishing based on author fees is a bad idea. It’s silencing people. If you don’t have a grant, if you’re a retired professor still doing research, you have no source of money to pay for the article processing charges.

CAS: Do these discussions invigorate you? Or are you getting bored?

Beall: No, no. Sometimes I learn from them. And actually, I like the conversations and the questions that happen in my talks. They’re actually interesting. One thing I’m learning now is that there are more and more people who are employed in the Open Access industry. They see me as a really bad guy, because I threaten their jobs.

CAS: Thank you very much. I hope we were not too boring.

Beall: No, this was great, I love talking about this. Especially with people who are friendly. Some think they’re interviewing the enemy.

**From the New Chair**

Vaughan Birbeck, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)

I am still in a state of wonder that I was able to visit Denver and attend the SALIS/AMHL Conference last May. It was a great opportunity to see new places, meet new people (or put faces to names), renew old friendships, and experience the energy and commitment of our members at first hand. Now I am able to write to you as Chair.

In the range of subjects which were covered at the conference, the seamless combination of the interests of two organisations, and the lively post-presentation debates, the conference can only be considered a great success. We still have exciting projects to move forward for the future, particularly our digitisation project with the Internet Archive. Our target is to have 1000 items available in our collection by the end of 2016, marking an impressive milestone in the collection’s development.

One of my aims as Chair is to spread the word on SALIS in Europe in the hope of attracting new members. With this in mind I will be making a presentation to the meeting of the Heads of the EMCDDA’s National Focal Points, which has 30 members, on 14 June.

Meanwhile, if any member has a SALIS-related issue they would like me or the Board to know about, please feel free to contact me at: Vaughan.Birbeck@emcdda.europa.eu
Highlights from the Board and Business Meetings, 2016
David Man, SALIS Secretary, National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA)

The annual SALIS conference is an important time when the business of the organization is conducted and corporate activities, challenges, and achievements are debated. Here are some of the highlights from this year’s SALIS Board Meeting and two Business Meetings.

Note: SALIS members can request full-text copies of the Chair’s Report, the SALIS Home Report, or the Treasurer’s Report from salis@salis.org.

SALIS Board Meeting

The Chair’s Report
Chair Deann Jepson was unable to attend the conference this year, so Chair-Elect Vaughan Birbeck led the Board and Business meetings. Deann reported that a Chair’s Report would be submitted at a later date.

Treasurer’s Report
Karen Palmer dialed in from Toronto and presented highlights of the budget as of February 28 2016, covering transactions for the past four months. Most income was from membership renewals and conference fees. She reported that SALIS has a healthy balance of funds and is financially stable.

SALIS Home Report
The home office is now in its 27th year. We are fortunate that the office is located at the Institute for Scientific Analysis (ISA) as such things as rent, phone, and internet service are all covered by the Institute.

To assist with the work load, it was decided last year that Alondra Flores be hired as a consultant to do data-entry work as needed. Membership renewal and conference registration are times of peak demand and so hiring someone on a part time basis / consultative at these particular times makes more sense than having full time employee. The Board endorsed the continuation of Alondra working for SALIS Home on this basis.

The Digs Project
As part of the Home report, Andrea presented some data on the ongoing DIGS project. The good news is that 765 items have been digitized. The project team met their goal of 500 items digitized by December 31, 2015 and has a goal of 1,000 items digitized by the end of 2016. The project has received funding from a variety of sources including NIAAA and there are sufficient funds to maintain the project for now but additional sources of funding will need to be found in the near term.

Volunteers are needed to assist with standardization of the records in the collection. SALIS now has 8 administrator logins. and can request more.

New Web Host for the SALIS Site
The SALIS website has been hacked several times making us more vulnerable to further attacks. Dreamhost is our current host and they have been of little assistance when needed and so it is the intention of SALIS to move our platform to another web hosting company called Go Daddy. Hopefully this will resolve a number of issues that we have experienced with Dreamhost.

Membership
European and US membership is down but Canada is up by 1. We have 63 members and a few more are pending but last year we had 69. Because of the increasing number of library closures over the years we have been losing SALIS members and as a result we have debated how to reverse the trend, if possible.

One method is, of course, by more aggressive outreach and another is by entertaining the possibility of merging with another organization similar to ours. The board will continue to consider these and other ideas over the coming year.

CLIR-Mellon Award
It has been considered for a time whether or not SALIS should apply for a CLIR-Mellon Award for digitization. If we did apply, our main role would be to collect the books from the various libraries that make up SALIS and send them to the Internet Archive. SALIS would be unique as a partner as it consists of many libraries, however even the application process would be very time- and resource-intensive, and the project itself, more so. The Advocacy Committee later discussed the idea and reported at the Business Meeting their recommendation not to pursue this award.

Merging Membership & Outreach with Technology
It was voted that we merge the Membership and Outreach Committee with the Technology Committee as there was duplication of function and members between the two.

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Both their businesses could be done more efficiently by one group. For more, read the annual report from the new Technology & Outreach Committee on page 17.

**Governance: Bylaws Revision**
A bylaws revision committee has been set up consisting of David Man, Sheila LaCroix, and Laura Durham. One bylaw identified for revision is the one that states that the mailing of election ballots should be done at least three months before the annual membership meeting. The board unanimously agreed to recommend to the membership that this be changed to one month instead; a membership vote will follow.

**Conference: Scholarship Eligibility**
Criteria for SALIS conference scholarships were also under review by the Board this year. No changes to the application process or eligibility requirements were made.

**Developing SALIS Membership**
Vaughan Birbeck (Chair-Elect) stated that the EMCCDA uses the CLIP network to reach out to contact other librarians and make them aware of SALIS and encourages them to join up. Vaughan said that he hoped to use the EMCDDA's Reitox network of National Focal Points (NFPs) in EU member states to spread the word about SALIS at their bi-annual meeting.

**Business Meetings Parts I and II**
Participants at the meeting were asked to vote and return their ballots for the position of Chair-Elect, Treasurer, and Member at Large (MAL). Before the next business meeting on the last day when votes would be tallied and newly elected Board members announced.

Sheila LaCroix, who had stepped in as secretary at the 2015 conference when David Man fell ill, reviewed the previous year’s Business Meeting minutes. It was proposed, seconded, and unanimously passed that the minutes of last year’s SALIS Business Meeting be approved and accepted.

Readers are reminded that the Legal Highs guide (a resource list) that Christine Goodair has prepared for SALIS News can also be found on the Resources page of the SALIS website. Christine has also updated the Drugs in Sport Info Brief, which can now be found on the same page of the site, as well as in this issue of SALIS News (see page 20).

The Chair-Elect, Executive Director, and the Committee and SIG Chairs all provided updates from their reports and from the board meeting. Christine Goodair added during a discussion of the Digs Project that there was a possibility of a small grant from the Society for the Study of Addiction in London to help with the DIGS project.

Reports from most of the Committees and SIGs can be found on page 16 of this issue of SALIS News. In addition, the following brief report from the RADAR SIG was presented at the Business Meeting:

**RADAR SIG Report**
The Minnesota Resource Center has had its budget cut in half resulting in the loss of two staff members but the clearinghouse itself has been saved.

Nancy Sutherland suggested looking into the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Agency (HIDTA which is part of ONDCP), which has a mandate to distribute a small grant for treatment and prevention resources. If applied for, this may help keep some prevention centers going.

**Election Results.** Three positions were up for election this year: Treasurer, Chair-Elect, and a Member-at-Large (MAL). The results were: Barbara Seitz de Martinez was voted Chair-Elect, unopposed; Karen Palmer was re-elected as Treasurer, unopposed; and in a tight three-way race Isabelle Michot was elected as MAL. Congratulations to the new members of the Board!

SALIS would like to thank Judit Ward and Bill Bejarano, retiring from the Board this year as Chair and MAL, respectively, for their tenure, which included a splendid conference at New Brunswick in 2014 and the launching of the SALIS Journal. Their contributions to the organization have been particularly enriching and we are most grateful for all their efforts on our behalf.

**2017 Conference**
A number of suggestions were made as to where the next conference might be held such as: Seattle (MLA is meeting there), Toronto, Washington DC, Nashville TN, Boston, etc. The latter was suggested because this year’s conference was held in conjunction with AMHL as that organization had members who were active in the Boston area and who might take on the task of organizing next year’s conference.

Those in attendance thanked Courtney Drysdale for all her hard work in putting the conference together. The membership agreed that it had been very successful and worthwhile. □
New Cannabis Regulations Implemented in Americas: Perceptions & Repercussions in Europe: Overview of SALIS 2016 Presentation

Isabelle Michot, French Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (OFDT), France

[Editor’s note: some of the articles described below have been made available on the SALIS website for members only. You will need the SALIS member login/password to access those links.]

Between 2012 and 2014, two North American states (Colorado and Washington) and one South American country (Uruguay) legalized the production and the sale of cannabis. In 2015, Alaska, Oregon, and Washington D.C. opened their market to legal cannabis sales. Jamaica and Canada announced that they would follow soon. The repercussions on public debates within European countries are numerous.

First, an overview of cannabis legislation and prevalence trends in Europe has shown that there is no simple relationship between policy in respect with legal sanctions and prevalence. A significant example is France: the policy is highly repressive but the prevalence of cannabis use among 18-64 year olds is one of the highest in Europe and it has recently increased.

As far as public opinion is concerned, the picture is not uniform either. Opinions on cannabis legislation among young people (15-24 year-olds) in the European Union remain divided (Flash Eurobarometer 401, TNS Political & Social, Brussels: European Commission, 2014: http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/flash_arch_404_391_fr.htm#401).

Just over half of the respondents declared that cannabis should continue to be banned (53%), while 45% thought it should be regulated. Compared to 2011, respondents in 2014 are less likely to think that cannabis should continue to be banned (-6) or available without restriction (-4), and more likely to say it should be regulated (+11). But there is a noticeable heterogeneity between EU countries.

The recent changes in the public debates have been illustrated through lively examples of media coverage in France, United Kingdom, Italy, Spain and Switzerland.

FRANCE

* Les Inrockuptibles, 3 February 2016: “Hollande saved by the weed? Why legalization is a chance for the President.” (SALIS members link)

In November 2014, a left and a right deputy published together their views on the evaluation of the French drug policy. The left deputy proposed to legalize cannabis use in private settings for adults, to regulate cannabis supply under the control of the State, and to transform cannabis-use offense into a third class contravention (a maximum fine of €450).

But even among the Socialist Party, cannabis issues remain a taboo and opinions were divided. Nevertheless, this article explains that not only left or ecologist politicians asked for a debate but that now politicians from the right wing are also in favor of legalization, mostly for security questions.

In 2014, a report was published by the French think tank Terra Nova (Ben Lakhdar et al., 2014: http://tnova.fr/etudes/cannabis-reguler-le-marche-pour-sortir-de-l-impasse). It assessed the economic impact of the social cost of 3 scenarios of cannabis regulation. For these economists, it is the legalization of the production, the sale, and the use of cannabis in the context of a State monopoly that seems to be the best fitted policy to control consumption and to enable the requisite prevention. This scenario is similar to the system adopted in Uruguay.

* Le Figaro, 13 April 2016: Editorial: “Cannabis for all?” & “The Socialist Party wants cannabis to be a stake for 2017” (SALIS members link)

In April, the declaration of a socialist member of the government who is also a former physician has made once more a lot of noise. He pleaded for the depenalization of cannabis and for a great debate before the presidential

(Continued on page 12)
Colorado and Uruguay were particularly investigated.

ITALY

Recent press articles indicate that the debate is very lively:

* La Repubblica, 18 March 2016: "Cannabis legal, Radicals deposited bill"
http://www.repubblica.it/salute/2016/03/18/news/dai_radicali_proposta_di_legge_popolare_sulla_legalizzazione_della_cannabis-135615999/?refresh_ce

The Radicals have deposited a bill of popular initiative asking for the regulation of cannabis and its derivatives. Their appeal concerned the right to cultivate up to 5 plants for personal use or to associate in “cannabis social clubs.” A website is dedicated to this project:
“Legalizziamo! Prohibition has failed” - http://www.legalizziamo.it. It gives access to an online petition addressed to the European Parliament. The introduction explains that the opinions on soft drugs have evolved with the Italian laws and this text denounces the total failure of repressive action.

* La Repubblica, 18 March 2016: “Cannabis legal, why we should legalize.”
http://www.repubblica.it/salute/2016/03/18/news/cannabis-ecco-perche-legalizzare-conviene-1.147998

* Corriere della Sera, 11 January 2014: “The debate (fogged) on freedom of cannabis”
http://www.corriere.it/cronache/14_gennaio_11/dibattito-annebbiato-liberta-cannabis-39db2d96-7a8b-11e3-b46a-38fa5e85e6c2.shtml

Extract: “[T]he recent decisions in Uruguay, Colorado and Washington State reopened in Italy a debate that has dragged on for decades.”

SPAIN

* El País, 3 April 2014:
“Legalizing cannabis would make its use commonplace.
The government delegate for the National Drug Plan maintains that there is no reason to change [Spanish] regulation”
http://sociedad.elpais.com/sociedad/2014/04/03/actualidad/1396537035_839881.html

(Continued on page 13)
Given the reforms in Uruguay and in Colorado, as well as the ensuing debate on the legalization of cannabis, the Spanish government considers that there is no reason to change its regulation because it would make cannabis consumption commonplace. According to the delegate for the National Drug Plan, “cannabis is a source of conflict for health,” given the possibility of developing psychosis throughout life and because of the high prevalence of cannabis-related traffic accidents.

SWITZERLAND

* RTS (Radio-television-Switzerland) opened a section devoted to cannabis on its website (http://www.rts.ch/découverte/sante-et-medecine/maladies-et-traitements/cannabis/) including an interview of Olivier Guéniat (criminologist, chief of the judicial police of Neuchâtel and member of the Federal Commission on drug questions). He has been in Uruguay in May 2014 in order to study this model that he considers a very positive experience. For him, depenalization would clearly help to block the black market.

In Switzerland, there are important divisions between cities and countryside but there will be (and there are already) initiatives in some cities. Those cities are going to study the American models with scientific follow-ups. If those initiatives are considered positive, the countryside will follow the cities… still 10 to 15 years to wait according to Mr Guéniat.


The Federal Commission on drug-related issues considers that several models exist (USA, Uruguay or Spain) and that they must be studied and analyzed. This Commission would also like to be informed on controlled trade experiences.

As we can see through this overview, cannabis legislations are various in Europe but debates are various too. It’s obvious that the debates, which were previously mostly on depenalization, have a catalyzing effect and are now more legalization-oriented. □

SALIS @ Denver: Time to Say Goodbye?
Judit Ward, Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies

Five years. That is the time I served on the SALIS Board. Five years, a short period, but long enough for reflections. Why serve on a board of a professional organization? Why SALIS? Other than the obvious line items for the curriculum vitae (cv), precious in academia, why would one want to take on extra responsibilities? Because we are nice people? Because someone has to do it? Something in between?

Some of us have been attracted to new horizons due to our belief in intrinsic values and in the potential that we can make a difference. With every new horizon, there is an illusion that horizons are never far. But what about that difference thingie?

A member since 2008, I had never applied for a scholarship to attend the annual SALIS Conference until this year. A librarian from the large state university should give this opportunity to incoming colleagues, I thought, so that they can meet with people from all over the world.

These conferences serve as excellent opportunities for networking, providing support to fellow librarians, and keeping abreast of many topics, should they be related to addiction, information science, or technology. This is exactly the same language I used for my scholarship application this year. New or old members, the benefits are indisputable. The experience, however, is not quite the same. That is why I suggested that scholarship recipients should be encouraged to share theirs in SALIS News.

I believe my SALIS conference experience goes beyond Denver. As a presenter at six previous SALIS conferences and the host of the 36th Annual Conference in 2014 at Rutgers in New Brunswick, NJ, I probably have a unique view. But, apart from impressions and personal feelings, I’d rather just state facts as a starting point of my reflections. Facts are stubborn things, as Comrade Virág claimed in The Witness.

Since 2008, I have attended seven SALIS Conferences. As stated in my scholarship application, I contributed to their success with talks and posters. My articles in the SALIS News have strongly been advocating active participation in SALIS via attending conferences and writing for the newsletter. The SALIS eProceedings, co-founded by me,
serves the purpose of sharing the vast expertise of SALIS members with those unable to attend, as well as to document the scholarly aspect of SALIS activities. I was able to add 2 edited SALIS journal issues, 5 peer-reviewed articles, 19 non-refereed articles, 13 presentations and posters, and 1 book review to my publication list. Noticeably, the cv benefitted too.

Adding to the experience was the privilege to represent SALIS at the NAADAC conference in 2015 in Washington, DC. With my co-authors, we promoted SALIS in a presentation detailing what SALIS can do for the community of addiction professionals. I also represented SALIS with presentations at the International Society of Addiction Journal Editors (ISAJE) conference and the conference held in my native Hungary last year for the newly established addiction meta society, the International Confederation of ATOD Research Associations (ICARA). Much earlier, in 2009, I presented at the Elisad conference, our European sister-organization whose members are now with us in SALIS.

Denver was meant to be the pinnacle, pun intended, ever since it came up as a venue a few years back. I pictured myself in a Denver bar. Well, not the one where I got carded eventually. A library with two full-time employees can barely afford both staff members to be away, let alone to take days off at the same time. I always envy colleagues who are able to tag a few extra days onto a conference trip, before or after the official program, or even before AND after. For me, the official conference program is the time off, when I have the luxury of focusing on the task at hand, one thing at a time. Piece of cake. Gluten-free, since we were in Denver. Like Jack Kerouac’s Sal Paradise, I had to get to Denver. I had to interview Jeffrey Beall. The conference did feel like a vacation in the “Mile-High City.” I am not talking about the elated moments our colleagues from Seattle were unable to experience, although, I must admit, the albuterol inhaler remained in the suitcase. Related to the thin, but rich air? Who knows.

So what was different this time? SALIS conferences always offer an assortment of presentation topics and styles. The joint conference with the Association of Mental Health Librarians proved to be a great idea in terms of variety as well as building new relationships. The balance between scholarly and practical, unbiased and gripped, skeptical and committed, has never been more pronounced. Diverse viewpoints in the same room for several days might call for a disaster, even if one is facing the rear end of a giant blue bear, feeling as tiny as a pimple on an ants’ nose. However, respect and genuine interest in the others’ work, appreciation of time and efforts invested in the presented projects, acknowledgement of great achievements, and authority on a topic are just some of the values that made this conference remarkable. Whether one got emotional over the moving first-person account of a presenter, submerged in intellectual depths with the next one, or played along in a workshop, I felt surrounded by like-minded individuals, who learned to appreciate diverse skillsets. Denver has shown its true colors. There are multiple roads to Rome and all roads lead to Rome. And, although not from Italy, we now have a European SALIS chair!

Kudos to our host, Courtney Drysdale, who pulled it off, alone, after her library closed a year ago. Well, actually, not alone. She was never alone, not for a second, which just makes this feat even more impressive. The little guy, who sat through the conference, pushing and kicking, should remind us all that even if we feel like we are marching in place, we should make things happen. For them, a tutti bambini. In the meanwhile, I will continue to dream a little longer.

Nothing behind me, everything ahead of me, as is ever so on the road.

(Jack Kerouac: On the Road)
Conference Report: Marijuana Policy Update
Sheila Lacroix

It was terrific that the Association of Mental Health Librarians (AMHL) was able to join SALIS in Denver for this year’s conference. I’m confident that attendees all felt like they benefited. Having worked many years at an addiction and mental health centre, the advantages of sharing knowledge and challenges are obvious. We all deal with the consequences of mind-altering substances and problems, mental health promotion has embraced drug prevention, and concurrent disorders are recognized as very prevalent among the mental health and addiction treatment population.

The 2015 SALIS conference in San Diego hosted a panel discussion on the legalization of marijuana, which was later written up in the 2015 SALIS eProceedings: http://library.alcoholstudies.rutgers.edu/sites/library.alcoholstudies.rutgers.edu/files/documents/SALISJOURNAL/SALIS2015/90_Lacroix_Marijuana.pdf

Being in Colorado for SALIS/AMHL 2016 provided an excellent opportunity to continue the discussion. The passage of a year brought new data, research, and issues to the forefront. Given that Colorado was one of the first states to legalize the recreational use of marijuana, local public health experts were welcomed to share the Colorado experience. In addition, Julie Netherland, Drug Policy Alliance, was on hand to provide a broader U.S. perspective, and Isabelle Michot, French Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (OFDT), shared information on the impact of policy changes in the Americas on the debate in Europe.

Although the presentations will be available in the Members-Only section of the SALIS website, here are a few highlights.

Colorado
We learned the following from Ali Maffey and Elyse Contreras, both of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). CDPHE has a mandate to monitor and analyze the health impacts of retail marijuana. It also handles the medical marijuana registry. An important role is the research program used to determine current evidence and develop a framework to add emerging evidence. The evidence is disseminated via research statements, public health messages, and public education. Eight topics are monitored, including unintentional use by children.

The gateway into this information is located at https://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/retail-marijuana.

In addition to the research reviews, the first Colorado Monitoring Health Concerns report, 2014, has been posted. Public health messages, such as one on Breastfeeding and Marijuana, can be found under “Marijuana: Education and Youth Prevention Resources for Community Agencies.” Colorado has also established definitions for use: occasional, regular, heavy, and recent. It is interesting and perhaps unique that the Colorado Department of Transportation has set a legal limit for driving. See: https://www.codot.gov/safety/alcohol-and-impaired-driving/druggeddriving.

Drug Policy Alliance
Julie Netherland emphasized the toll of mass incarceration due to marijuana offences, including both monetary (billions in taxpayers dollars) and personal, particularly among racialized communities. The Drug Policy Alliance advocates that marijuana be removed from the criminal justice system and regulated like alcohol and tobacco. There is popular support for this, in particular among younger Americans. But now that it is emerging as a major industry as a result of the social justice movement, other issues come to the foreground. Who will have access to the new industry? Who has been left out? For those with police records, will these be expunged? What are the implications for other illegal drugs – the “War on Drugs”? How do we find the balance between regulation and free market forces? What regulations are effective in protecting public health and safety? There are different models to study. Dr. Netherland really honed in on the many challenges and raised awareness that social justice and public health must continue to drive policy decisions.

European Union / International
Cannabis is classified as a narcotic drug under control by
the United Nations and EU member states. However control at the national level varies among countries.

Isabelle Michot of OFDT emphasized that there is a diversity of attitudes and usage across EU membership. The situation in the Americas is being monitored with interest. Here are some sources she highlighted.

The CANNALEX Project in France, launched in 2015, is a joint project of the French National Institute for Advanced Studies in Security and Justice (INHESJ) and OFDT designed to analyze three main policy models and determine the impacts. The models are: prohibition of use and possession; decriminalization of small quantities; legalization of production, use and distribution. The CANNALEX research project is also being conducted in other countries.

The Society for the Study of Addiction’s March 2016 commentary, The UK cannabis debate: A Brief Look at Policy, describes the 2015 debate in Parliament over cannabis legalization in response to a public petition. The government responded negatively to legalizing marijuana, arguing that the current policy is working, as there has been a downward trend in use. This commentary also briefly reviews policies in some of the other European countries. https://www.addiction-ssa.org/commentary/the-uk-cannabis-debate-a-brief-look-at-policy

Isabelle also flagged the April 2016 UNGASS (United Nations General Assembly Special Session) at which members debated international drug prohibition. Reading through the complex documents is challenging, but it is evident that many countries want more autonomy. Here is a link to an interesting commentary: Cannabis and the Conventions: UNGASS and Beyond: https://www.tni.org/en/article/cannabis-and-the-conventions-ungass-and-beyond

This is a very brief overview of the marijuana policy sessions. I encourage you to view the presentations in the Members Only section of the SALIS website. The 2015 resource list published at the end of the SALIS eProceedings article will be updated in a LibGuide format and will include resources we have learned about at this conference. □

2016 SALIS Committee & SIG Reports

DEVELOPMENT

Barbara Weiner, Chair, Andrea Mitchell, Co-Chair:
Members: Alessandra O’Neil, Mickey Young

The Development Committee seeks new revenue-generating opportunities and oversees current financial projects for SALIS.

The Development Committee is delighted to report that since the last SALIS conference monies have continued to be raised for the Digitization Project, to allow us to continue digitizing materials for The SALIS Collection, including funds to digitize all of the NIAAA Monographs, and more recently the Alcohol, Health and Research World volumes 1-17.

Continuing to support SALIS, the Amazon Affiliates Program provides regular monthly revenue. Please do remember to go to the SALIS website first before you make your Amazon order, or bookmark this direct link: https://www.amazon.com/?_encoding=UTF8&tag=s0f1-20

NIAAA and NIDA provided stipends worth $750 each for three SALIS members to attend the SALIS 2016 Conference. Julie Murphy, Isabelle Michot and Judit Ward were the recipients.

Sponsorship monies for SALIS 2016 were provided by American Psychological Association, Elsevier, Taylor & Francis, and Wiley, along with exhibitors from And Or Not, Botwin, CASA, CAMH, Drug Policy Alliance-Denver, Rutgers, and Taylor & Francis.

If any SALIS member would like to see the full Development Committee Report, please contact salis@salis.org. Suggestions always welcome. Additional committee membership encouraged!

(Continued on page 17)
At the June 9, 2016 meeting of the NIAAA Board, the SALIS Collection was shown, specifically to feature NIAAA Monographs, and a short piece about the project has now been published in the NIAAA Spectrum Vol 8 No. 2, the June issue.

The INCASE newsletter also recently published a piece on the Collection, albeit a bit out of date, since the copy was written in August 2015. Nevertheless, the more people we can describe the project to, and in turn encourage their use of the collection, the more we may be able to attract funding.

More great news is that the Internet Archive has agreed to take the journal collection of the NIAAA Library, and hopefully that too will be part of the SALIS Collection in the future.

The Internet Archive is planning to do a forum on a few addiction topics on July 16, 2016 and The SALIS Collection will be featured. The editorial, Collective Amnesia, written by members of the Advocacy Committee will form the basis of the presentation. This will also give the Collection and SALIS more much needed publicity.

Those persons who came to the workshop and promised to get involved should contact SALIS Home office. Thanks to Julie Murphy, and Meg Brunner for already doing so!! We want to keep the momentum going so that we can indeed make our 1000 items goal by year’s end.

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Digs Collection Update: 788 and Counting!
Andrea Mitchell, Chair

The Digs team has reached 788 items in the SALIS Collection at mid-year and is planning to reach our goal of 1,000 items by year’s end.

The Digs Project presented at the 38th Annual SALIS Conference in Denver to update SALIS members on what the team has accomplished since last spring. In addition, given the joint meeting with the AMHL Association of Mental Health Librarians, it was a chance to show the collection to another library association.

A workshop on the project, held at the Denver conference, drew 16 persons to hear more of the details of the project and tasks which must be done to correct some of the metatagging and inconsistencies in the collection records. The Archive uses World Cat records and there are many inconsistencies. Rights and Responsibilities of Administrators for the project were outlined, and How to Upload Documents was explained and demonstrated. Also discussed was the continuing funding issue and specifically crowd sourcing as the way to garner more funds.

All of the NIAAA Monographs are now digitized and in the collection, and are easily located by typing “NIAAA Research Monograph,” or editors’ names or monograph titles in the search box. This is the only place where one can find all of the digitized copies of these publications.

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Chairs: Nancy Sutherland & Meg Brunner

After years of shared tasks and overlapping membership, the Technology Committee (chair: Nancy Sutherland) and the Membership & Outreach Committee (chair: Meg Brunner) voted to combine forces and merge into a single group: the Technology and Outreach Committee (TOC).

Recent outreach efforts for SALIS have focused on our digital presence, with a growing number of Facebook posts and “likes” since 2015 when several SALIS members were added as admins, with the ability to add content to the FB page. The new “TOC” hopes to expand its work online in order to better support current members and potentially attract new members. Suggestions on how to best leverage our online presence for these purposes are welcome!

In Technology Committee news, the SALIS website has continued to have persistent issues with network security. We have a renewed vote from the Executive Board to move...
to a new ISP, GoDaddy, hopefully later this summer. Disruption to the website itself will be minimal; disruption to committee members undertaking this enormous task, on the other hand.

The SALIS website was periodically updated this year with new content keeping the home page fresh. A new page for the SALIS-Internet Archive Digitization (Digs) Project was added (http://salis.org/digitizationproject.html) and the Resources page was revised (http://salis.org/resources/).

Christine Goodair also updated her “Drugs in Sport” Info Brief to correspond with the Rio Olympics. That brief is in this issue of SALIS News, as well as also located in a shareable, linkable format on the Resources page: http://www.salis.org/resources/Drugs in Sport_2016.pdf.

We would love to publish more briefs and resources developed by SALIS members on that page. If you have anything you think would be a good addition, please let us know!

New projects for the coming year include investigating a new platform for conference abstract submission and registration, one that can be maintained independently of its current home at the Alcohol Drug Abuse Institute. We need something that can communicate payment information to PayPal, as well as store and transmit information to SALIS Home and the conference host about abstracts and registration. Committee members will be taking a look at some options in the coming months and we welcome your suggestions as well.

The newly-combined TOC welcomes contributions and efforts from SALIS members!

If you have an idea about outreach, a resource to highlight on the SALIS website or Facebook/LinkedIn pages, or you’d like to join our committee, please contact chairs Nancy Sutherland (nsutherland@adai.uw.edu) or Meg Brunner (meganw@uw.edu) at any time!

## News from Canada

**CCENDU Bulletin: Novel Synthetic Opioids in Counterfeit Pharmaceuticals and Other Illicit Street Drugs**

A new CCENDU Bulletin has been issued that describes some of the novel synthetic opioids that have appeared or might appear in counterfeit pharmaceuticals or be mixed into other illicit street drugs. These opioids include fentanyl and its analogues, and W-18*, U-47700, AH-7921 and MT-45.

The bulletin also provides a brief overview of some of the counterfeit pharmaceuticals and other illicit street drugs that have been found to contain novel synthetic opioids, as reported in the media and elsewhere in Canada and the United States.

Finally, the bulletin includes a discussion of the implications of this phenomenon for those working in:

- Public health and harm reduction
- Emergency medical services / response services
- Laboratories
- Poison control centres
- Law enforcement

*Emerging evidence suggests that W-18 is not an opioid.

**About CCENDU**

The Canadian Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (CCENDU) is a nation-wide network of community-level partners who share information about local trends and emerging issues in substance use and exchange knowledge and tools to support more effective data collection.

(Continued on page 19)
The Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse (CCSA) received resources under the Drug Treatment Funding Program (DTFP) to perform an extensive literature review on evidence about treatment for youth and older adults experiencing harms from prescription drug use, with a view to develop care pathways for each population. These reviews were complemented by multiple consultations with subject-matter experts in a variety of fields, including primary care, psychiatry, psychology, geriatrics, anesthesiology, neurology, pharmacy and nursing, as well as with individuals with lived experience. These advisors were able to fill gaps in the literature with expert opinion, and also provide a picture of how theory is realistically applied in the field.

CCSA developed high-level care pathways that include the guiding principles and available resources related to treatment for prescription drug harms. It is expected that these pathways when implemented will be adapted to the specifics of a given context. This document is a companion to the high-level care pathways and contains the considerations that the expert advisors identified as key to the success in developing and implementing care pathways.

**Drug-Impaired Driving Toolkit**

Driving while impaired by drugs has become comparable in seriousness to alcohol-impaired driving. CCSA’s Drug-Impaired Driving Toolkit contains timely and important resources for new drivers and those involved in drivers’ education.

One area of particular concern is the prevalence of driving after drug use among new and young drivers. CCSA reviewed current driving-related materials and identified a critical gap in information on drugs and driving. This toolkit was developed to address this issue. The toolkit includes content on:

- The effects of different types of drugs on the body and driving;
- The ability of law enforcement to detect drug-impaired drivers and take corresponding legal action;
- The dangers of drug-impaired driving for young and new drivers.

The goal of David Fawcett’s book, *Lust, Men and Meth, A Gay Man’s Guide to Sex and Recovery*, is to provide resources and information to healthcare professionals treating gay men for methamphetamine addiction and/or sexual compulsions, and to as a guide for gay men struggling with sex and recovery. The book is divided into three parts:

**Part 1 – The Perfect Storm** talks about drugs, addiction, and the dangerous relationship between meth and sexual desire. It discusses the intersection of meth, the gay community, stigma, and health concerns (HIV/AIDS, e.g.)

**Part 2 – Exploring the Sexual Universe** provides perspective on sexual desire and how it develops in the brain, describing sexual scripts and themes that methamphetamine effects and damages. This section also describes the science behind neuroplasticity, the ability of the brain to rewire itself, and its role in taking over healthy pleasure and restoring it.

**Part 3 – Restoring Your Life** focuses on recovery, including dealing with the feelings and emotions of its early stages and addressing the damage to sexual desire and relationships caused by methamphetamine. This section provides practical resources, including relapse prevention skills, resources for support, coping strategies for dealing with shame, and guidance along the path to a healthy relationship with self and partner.

The information provided in this book on the topic of drugs and sexuality is rich. It provides a clear understanding of the dangers and consequences, as well as the appeal, of methamphetamine use within the gay community. The negative consequences of meth use in creating unhealthy sexual desires and causing sexual dysfunction, and the dangers of methamphetamine use and addiction. A methamphetamine user in the book states, “I truly believe meth has damaged my ability to enjoy normal sex.” This book strives to give these men hope and healing, as well as the tools needed to get back to a sense of “normal.” The book is written in an easy-to-read format with multiple case study examples. Dr. Fawcett is a psychotherapist that has worked with gay men’s health issues, specializing in addiction and recovery, for over thirty years. This book blends quotes from meth users about their real life experiences, stories from clients and men in recovery, and expert experience and research, giving the book a professional, yet accessible, feel that really grabs and holds your attention.
Drugs in Sport: Info Brief
Christine Goodair
St. George’s University of London

Introduction

This Info Brief lists the major anti-doping organisations and regulatory bodies for sports taking part in the 2016 Olympic Games and Paralympics. It also includes links to sites that focus on health and ethical issues, educational resources, blogs and online resources, and journals, as well as recently published texts.

Overview

Drugs in sport is a topic which has a very long history, going as far back as the early Greek Olympians, who took various concoctions of herbs and mushrooms believing they would help improve performance.

The issues around drug use in sport are varied, complex, and often interlinked, with the key criteria for the banning of substances focusing on their potential to enhance sports performance, actual or potential health risk to the athlete, and the use of drugs violating the spirit of sport.

When drug use in sport is discussed or written about, it is generally in reference to elite athletes who use various drugs to improve their performance by building muscles and strength. However, non-elite athletes also use drugs to enhance their appearance, body shape, and strength as well. There have been fatalities from the misuse of steroids by all level of athletes, from professional to amateur.

The use of drugs by athletes encompasses broader issues, such as the ethics of drug use in sport, the role of regulatory bodies, and the impact of substances on health. Use of drugs in sports is not just about steroids and doping, however; therapeutic medications are also at play, used in treating health problems such as long-term conditions like diabetes, short-term conditions such as a cold or sore throat, or for the treatment of sport injuries.

In the 1988 Seoul Olympics, the final six of eight competitors in the men’s 100m sprint were implicated either then or later in doping activities that would have had them banned from the Games. Since then there have been many doping scandals, the most recent being the announcement by the International Olympic Committee that 31 Olympians from 12 countries, and 6 sports, are likely to be banned from competing at the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio following retrospective testing on urine samples from the 2008 Olympics. The IOC has hinted that entire federations could be banned from the Games as the fight against doping is intensified. A statement from the IOC on 1st June 2016 sets out the tough stance they are now taking:

“The fight against doping is a top priority for the IOC, which has established a zero-tolerance policy. Today, we are taking further decisive action to protect the clean athletes at the Olympic Games Rio 2016. The IOC will not hesitate to punish anyone within its reach responsible for using or providing doping products or methods, including officials, coaches and other members of the athlete’s entourage”

Doping issues have also occurred at the Paralympic Games, causing changes to the way in which the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) manages such matters. This has resulted in stricter testing for performance-enhancing drugs at the Games.

Anti-doping Organisations

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 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/

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

(Continued on page 21)
National Measurement Institute Australia’s drug testing laboratory, Sports Anti-doping Research laboratory (known worldwide as the Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory or ASDTL), is accredited by the World Anti-Doping Agency to carry out doping control analysis in human sport; as such, it performs virtually all of the sports drug testing carried out in Australia and New Zealand. [http://www.measurement.gov.au/ScienceTechnology/Pages/ADSL.aspx](http://www.measurement.gov.au/ScienceTechnology/Pages/ADSL.aspx)


Win Clean is an anti-doping education campaign for international athletes and their support team visiting the UK and provides UK-specific advice and guidance on how to ensure you don't commit an anti-doping rule violation (ADRV) whilst in the UK, and what to expect from our robust, intelligence-led testing programmes. It is managed by UK Anti-Doping (UKAD), the National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO) in the UK, and supported by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). [http://www.wincleanuk.com/](http://www.wincleanuk.com/)

The Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport serves to elevate the conscience of sport in Canada and works for, and on behalf of athletes, players, coaches, parents, officials and administrators. Doping information [http://cces.ca/](http://cces.ca/)

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/)

ProCon is a US non-profit organisation providing factual information on a variety of topics, including a resource that gives a timeline of drug use by athletes from across the world. [http://sportsanddrugs.procon.org/view.resource.php?resourceID=002366#VI](http://sportsanddrugs.procon.org/view.resource.php?resourceID=002366#VI)

**Education**

Teach PE provides information for physical education teachers on effects

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of drugs in sport, including links to WADA.  http://www.teachpe.com/index.php

**Good Sports** is a project run by the Australian Drug Foundation to encourage local communities to resist drugs/alcohol in community sport. The programme helps sporting clubs manage alcohol responsibly and reduce alcohol related problems such as binge and underage drinking.  http://www.goodsports.com.au

**Bioethics Education Project** explores the issues relating to performance enhancing drugs in sport from an ethical perspective and features an interactive website and virtual learning environment for secondary school science teachers and their students. It is a teaching resource developed to highlight the moral, ethical, social, economic, environmental and technological implications and applications of biology, and provides teaching resources and activities.  http://www.beepl.org/content/665.0.html

**Health**


**Top End Sport**, a sports medicine resource website, has a section on doping and sport.  http://www.topendsports.com/medicine/doping.htm

**Patient.co.uk** provides evidence-based information on a wide range of medical and health topics to patients and health professionals, including an article on the use of drugs in sport written for health care professionals.  http://www.patient.co.uk/doctor/Drugs-and-Sport.htm

**Olympic Sports Federations**


Equestrian Sport, a multilingual resource:  http://www.feicleansport.org/


FINA: Federation International Aquatic – swimming, diving, open water, synchronised swimming and water polo  http://www.fina.org/content/doping-control-rules

Fédération Internationale de Basketball:  http://www.fiba.com/anti-doping


Fédération Internationale de Volleyball (indoor & beach):  http://www.fivb.org/EN/Medical/

International Association of Athletics:  http://www.iaaf.org/about-iaaf/medical-anti-doping


International Federation of Associated Wrestling Styles:  https://unitedworldwrestling.org/governance/anti-doping


International Handball Federation:  http://www.ihf.info/TheGame/AntiDoping/tabid/104/Default.aspx


International Judo Federation:  http://www.ijf.org/


International Shooting Sport Federation:  http://www.issf-sports.org/antidoping.ashx

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International Tennis Federation: http://www.itftennis.com/anti-doping/

International Triathlon Union: http://www.triathlon.org/anti-doping/


Union Cycliste International: http://www.uci.ch/clean-sport/


World Rugby: http://www.worldrugby.org/search?s=anti+doping

World Taekwondo Federation: http://www.worldtaekwondofederation.net/medical-anti-doping/education/

**Paraolympic Sports Federations**

Policies and documents about doping can be found at: The International Paralympic Committee (IPC) is the global governing body of the Paralympic Movement. Its purpose is to organise the summer and winter Paralympic Games and act as the International Federation for Paralympic sports. https://www.paralympic.org/sites/default/files/document/15121113107941_2015_11+IPC+Anti-Doping+Code_FINAL_0.pdf


Archery: http://worldarchery.org/Para-Archery

Athletics: https://www.paralympic.org/athletics/anti-doping

Boccia: http://www.bisfed.com/about-boccia/anti-doping/

Cycling Road & Cycling Track: http://www.uci.ch/clean-sport/

Equestrian: http://www.fei.org/

Football: http://www.ibsasport.org/anti-doping/


Judo: http://www.ibsa.es/eng/deportes/judo/reglamento.htm

Powerlifting: https://www.paralympic.org/powerlifting/rules-and-regulations/anti-doping/tue


Shooting: https://www.paralympic.org/shooting/rules-and-regulations/anti-doping

Swimming: https://www.paralympic.org/swimming/rules-and-regulations/anti-doping

Table Tennis: http://www.ittf.com/_front_page/ittf4.asp?category=anti_doping

Sitting Volleyball: http://www.worldparavolley.org/about-us/anti-doping/


Wheelchair Fencing: http://www.iwasf.com/iwasf/index.cfm/anti-doping1/

Wheelchair Rugby: http://www.iwrf.com/?page=anti-doping


**Other Resources**

Performance-enhancing drugs in athletics: Research roundup. Written in 2015, this resource aimed at journalists presents a selection of studies on a range of issues related to performance-enhancing drugs. It has sections on their potential economic impacts, prevalence, health effects and athletes’ attitudes. http://journalistsresource.org/studies/society/culture/athletic-academic-performance-enhancing-drugs-research-roundup

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Looks at the performance of top athletes, why certain substances are used, how they are detected, and whether they truly have an effect on the body [http://ukcatalogue.oup.com/product/9780199581467.do](http://ukcatalogue.oup.com/product/9780199581467.do)


Looks at in detail the laws relating to anti-doping and covers the significant changes introduced by the 2009 Code. More than forty summaries of recent cases illustrate the operation of the key provisions of the 2009 Code, in particular the articles relating to anti-doping rule violations and sanctions.


Austin, University of Texas Press. An exploration of the history of the modern relationship of doping to the Olympics, and considers how doping in sport is linked to global political relations.


A fully comprehensive text on the subject. Taking into account the latest regulations, methods and landmark cases, the book explores the hard science behind drug use in sport as well as the ethical, social, political and administrative context.


Provides a detailed and systematic examination of drug use in sport and attempts to explain why athletes have, over the last four decades, increasingly used performance-enhancing drugs. It offers a critical overview of the major theories of drug use in sport, and provides a detailed analysis of the involvement of sports physicians in the development and use of performance-enhancing drugs. Focusing on drug use within elite sport, the book offers an in-depth examination of important contemporary themes and issues, including: the history of drugs in sport and changing patterns of use-fair play, cheating and the ‘spirit of sport,’ WADA and the future of anti-doping policy, drug use in professional football and cycling, sociological enquiry, and the problems of researching drugs in sport. [http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415431255/](http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415431255/)

**Journals**

*British Journal of Sports*. Multimedia portal for authoritative original research, systematic reviews, consensus statements and timely debate in sport and exercise medicine (SEM) as well as clinical education. [http://bjsm.bmj.com/](http://bjsm.bmj.com/)

*European Journal of Sports Science* covers sport and exercise science; this is the official journal of the European College of Sports Science.

[http://www.tandfonline.com/action/aboutThisJournal?journalCode=tejs20](http://www.tandfonline.com/action/aboutThisJournal?journalCode=tejs20)

*The Journal of Sports Medicine & Doping Studies* is an international, peer-reviewed journal overlaying the cultivation development of the science, research, and teaching of Sports Law and the institution of the Olympic Games. [http://omicsonline.org/jsmdshome.php](http://omicsonline.org/jsmdshome.php)

Photos from SALIS/AMHL 2016

Embassy Suites Downtown Denver
photo: Isabelle Michot

Inside Denver Public Library
photo: Isabelle Michot

Denver Public Librarian
photo: Isabelle Michot

L-R: Isabelle Michot, David Man, Andrea Mitchell, Geoffrey Hunt, Courtney Drysdale
photo: Isabelle Michot

SALIS Luncheon
photo: Isabelle Michot

Judit Ward on one of downtown Denver’s public pianos
photo: Meg Brunner

The Big Blue Bear (on the convention center)
photo: Julie Murphy
New Books
By Andrea L. Mitchell, MLS, Librarian

+ government document
* non-English title

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(New Books from p.26)


Preedy, Victor R (ed.). *Neuropathology of Drug Addictions and Substance Misuse. Volume 2, Stimulants, Club and... (Continued on page 28)
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