SALIS/AMHL 2019
Information Professionals: Building Alliances for Mental Health, Substance Use and Addictions

Join us in Boston, Massachusetts from April 23-26, 2019 for this year’s SALIS/AMHL conference!

This year, our theme asks presenters to consider how our work as information professionals can build and strengthen partnerships across many sectors through collaboration, sharing, and engagement.

Presentations and posters will address:

- how collaboration contributes to building, sharing, organizing, and disseminating research and knowledge;
- how we can build alliances within our own networks and discover new networks with which to engage; and
- how information professionals are connected within the field.

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Faces from the Library:
Chris, the Alcohol Historian
Judit Ward, Rutgers

Libraries receive books for free all the time. Donations bring more trouble than value, as one librarian would say. It is costly to add a physical book to the collection and we are running out of space, complain others. However, there are the rare exceptions, the ones we do want in our collection and the ones that are hard to turn down even with a strong collection development policy, because the authors did their research in the library.

Written by Christopher M. Finan, Drunks: An American History, qualifies in both categories.

Also available in electronic and audio formats, the paperback edition follows the original hardcover, published under a slightly different title: Drunks: The

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The conference will be held at the Countway Library of Medicine, Harvard Medical School, with attendees staying a short distance away at the Envision Hotel Boston-Longwood.

**Important deadlines:**
- Hotel reservation: **February 23**
- Abstract submission: **March 4**
- Scholarship application: **March 6**
- Registration (Early Bird rate): **March 18**

For more information, visit: [http://salis.org/conference](http://salis.org/conference)

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**CASA becomes Center on Addiction**

David Man, Center on Addiction

In September 1996, I was hired to direct the library of what was then known as The Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University. Soon after my joining, the organization aspired to nationwide relevance by adopting “National” before “Center” and so it continued as such until the early part of the 21st century when it began shedding various parts of its name so that by 2017 it became known as just: “Center on Addiction.” Much of the change was motivated by the need to jettison the baggage carried by the term “Substance Abuse,” a situation with which SALIS is familiar.

Center on Addiction has not only changed its name, it has also undergone a significant organizational shift by merging, under the name Center on Addiction, with the Partnership for Drug Free Kids.

Organizationally, this means that Creighton Drury, the President and CEO of Center on Addiction (CoA) assumes the role of CEO at CoA, while Fred Muench, the President and CEO at Partnership for Drug-Free Kids, joins CoA as President. In addition, James G. Niven, a longtime CoA board member and former Chair of Sotheby’s in The Americas, will head the Board of Directors as Chair, and Mike White, the former CEO of DirectTV and Chair of the Board of Directors at Partnership for Drug-Free Kids, will serve as Vice Chair of CoA.

This merger combines research, policy, media, direct-to-family resources and services, as well as communications expertise, allowing Center on Addiction to be the “go-to” organization for addressing every aspect of substance use and addiction, from prevention to recovery. It is hoped that the new nonprofit will help empower families to support loved ones, advance effective addiction care, and shape public policies that prevent and treat addiction as a public health issue. Ultimately, this strategic combination will help ignite a movement to change the way addiction is perceived in the United States, extinguishing deep-rooted misperceptions and stigma.

Both nonprofits boast legacies of leadership. Joseph A. Califano, Jr. founded CoA in 1992, when it was known as CASA, while Partnership for Drug-Free Kids, a pioneer in public service advertising, has focused on driving awareness of substance use since its founding in 1986. Led by James E. Burke during its early, formative years, the nonprofit offers science-based family services to help parents and caregivers who care for loved ones across the substance use spectrum.

The Partnership name and logo will continue be used in those areas where it has established itself, such as in public service announcements. David Man continues as CoA’s Library director as well as SALIS member.

Learn more about CoA here: [https://www.centeronaddiction.org/](https://www.centeronaddiction.org/)

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**SALIS Member Co-Author of Book Chapter on Synthetic Cathinones**

Christine Goodair, long-time SALIS member and Programmes Manager at St. George’s, University of London, is co-author of a chapter on synthetic cathinones (chapter 11) in a new book about novel psychoactive substances.

Congratulations, Christine!

How to purchase: **Handbook of Novel Psychoactive Substances: What Clinicians Should Know about NPS.**


Buy from Amazon (Hardcover $201.94, Paperback $94.75, Kindle $90.74)
long did it take from inception to publication?

I had it in mind for a long time. Once I started, it took eight years.

You kept coming back to our library where we had a great appreciation towards alcohol history. No wonder, given the fact that modern day alcohol studies would not exist without our predecessor, the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies. Who is interested in topics related to alcohol history today?

The main audience is people in recovery, their relatives and friends, and the many professionals who work with addicted people.

Alcohol historians approaching the question of addiction from their own era and perspectives point out various aspects and focus on the “message from the bottle” in such a diverse manner. What do you think history can tell us in the 21st century about alcohol use?

Three of the great lessons were popularized by Marty Mann, the founder of the National Council on Alcoholism: that alcoholics are sick people; that they can be helped, and that society has an obligation to help them. We have also stopped arguing about whether alcoholism is a disease and recognize that there are many paths to sobriety.

You are also known for your titles From the Palmer Raids to the Patriot Act: a history of the fight for free speech in America (the winner of the American Library Association’s Eli M. Oboler Award for the best work on intellectual freedom published in 2006 and 2007) and Alfred E. Smith: the happy warriors. How was it different to write this book from the others you published?

All three of my books are histories of movements that improved lives. Of course, this one is more personal because the recovery movement saved my father and me.

It takes a long time to write any book, let alone one on a topic so personal. Was there a point when you wanted to give up the idea of this book? What helped you at that time?

I never thought of quitting because it is such an interesting story. I also felt a strong identification with the leaders of the recovery movement, many of whom were sober alcoholics.

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Which libraries did you use during your research?

I was fortunate to live close to the Center for Alcohol Studies Library at Rutgers University and the New York Public Library. I also visited the Syracuse University Library, which possesses the papers of Marty Mann, and the Illinois State Library.

How was your experience with libraries working on such a specific topic?

I was especially lucky to have the assistance and encouragement of Judit Hajnal Ward at Rutgers. Judit continues to curate the collection, which began in the 1940s. Unfortunately, it is no longer housed separately.

Thank you for your time to answer these questions, but most importantly, for your time to write this book. We can’t agree more with you: “stories can inspire as well as warn” (p. 289).

Review of Christopher Finan’s
Drunks: An American History
Nicholas Allred, reprinted with permission

Not Drink, or Drinking, but Drunks: Christopher Finan’s contagious fascination with the history of alcoholism and recovery in America revolves around its personalities. Practically every chapter starts with a character and opens out to a context, from Seneca prophet Handsome Lake and role of alcohol in colonial devastation to Betty Ford and the rise of rehab clinics. Finan renders his subjects in loving detail, whether drunks themselves, researchers, or allies in what he calls “one of America’s great liberation movements…the struggle for the humane treatment of alcoholics.” The result is a well-researched and often engrossing tour of recovery movements in the United States, from the nation’s founding to the present day.

Beginning with Handsome Lake in 1799 is a smart choice on Finan’s part. The history of alcoholism in America could easily sprawl back another hundred years, to Increase Mather’s 1673 Wo to Drunkards, or even further to the earliest hard-drinking settlers. But Handsome Lake’s story allows Finan to glance backwards at the despair that alcohol both numbed and deepened, and at the hypocrisy of colonists bemoaning drunkenness among the natives even as they plied them with more liquor. (On this point Drunks can come across a little too charitable; when Benjamin Franklin suggests that “Rum” might be God’s “appointed Means” to “extirpate these Savages in order to make room for Cultivators of the Earth,” Finan hears concern for the “Savages” where the tone sounds more like grim satisfaction.) More important for Finan’s larger narrative, Handsome Lake’s emphasis on spiritual revival and community ties in recovering from alcoholism foreshadows the twentieth-century rise of Alcoholics Anonymous.

Finan uses a cast of fascinating characters to shed light on the recovery movements they created and led. Among them are Frederick Hargreaves and Leslie Keeley, promoters of the “Keeley Cure” for alcoholism: a compound they called “Double Chloride of Gold,” which a disillusioned Hargreaves would later assert contained no gold at all. Finan deftly interweaves the snake-oil seediness of the Keeley Institute (founded 1890) with the real good it did for some of its graduates, likely owing more to the camaraderie it fostered among recovering alcoholics than to the crackpot cure it pushed. Moreover, Finan highlights how some of Keeley’s own contemporaries recognized the placebo effect. “It is the belief in the gold – with other accompanying factors – which produces the result,” wrote businessman Henry Wood in 1893. The Keeley Institute emphatically claimed alcoholism was a disease, and under the guise of a physical cure it had stumbled upon a psychological one.

That idea of alcoholism as a disease would become a bedrock conviction of the A.A. creed, and a basic axiom of the post-Prohibition flourishing of alcohol studies. Finan zeroes in on Marty Mann as a link between these two worlds. Mann was among the first women to join A.A., and in 1940 she and A.A. founder Bill Wilson connected with the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol, which had brought the most prominent researchers in the nascent field together under one roof. There, Mann became convinced that promoting the concept of alcoholism as a disease would be vital to winning public support for recovery programs, and in 1944 she founded the National Committee for Education on Alcoholism, working closely with the newly established Center of Alcohol Studies at Yale. Finan’s exhaustive research pays off, showing how Mann and her organization crossed paths with the vast array of
institutions beginning to take an interest in alcoholism – universities, hospitals, media, and private industry. Further, Finan offers some well-founded skepticism for Mann’s public claim of a scientific consensus behind the disease concept of alcoholism. The disease concept was still nebulous and contested in the 1940s – even the American Medical Association, from which Mann claimed an endorsement, was in fact noncommittal. But in the end, Mann’s aggressive public relations strategy leveraged a scientific paradigm shift into a broader cultural movement towards treatment rather than condemnation of alcoholics. Finan does the field and the public a service by drawing attention to her work. There are pitfalls to telling the story of alcoholism and recovery by focusing on personalities, even when well chosen. Such a method can risk overshadowing the larger social forces at work, such as the link between the temperance movement and women’s political activism. Finan acknowledges that “women had been leaders in the fight for Prohibition and female suffrage,” but until Mann takes the stage in the 1940s the most prominent woman in Drunks is a hatchet-wielding Carrie Nation, who shows up for a scant three pages – just long enough to open Chapter Five with a saloon-wrecking smash. It falls to writer and alcoholic Jack London to explain the connection between suffrage and temperance to his wife Charmian: “he had voted [to give women the franchise] because women would support prohibition, and he believed that all saloons should be closed.” Finan glosses over Prohibition’s effects in a few pages; his contention that it was a disaster for alcoholics is persuasive, but the treatment feels rushed – as if eager to finish the social history and get to the biography of Wilson.

The occasional imbalance aside, Drunks is a pleasure to read and a welcome addition to the field. Finan’s accessible style makes his work available to a wide audience, while specialists may still learn something new thanks to the book’s wide scope, archival heft, and focus on some underappreciated figures. A brief and moving epilogue reveals Finan’s family history with alcoholism, and the family stories that eventually inspired both him and his father to quit. Drunks tells the story of recovery in America with the care and conviction of an individual recovery story, and the result is a clear labor of love.

Drunks: The Story of Alcoholism and the Birth of Recovery
(paperback edition)
Christopher M. Finan
Beacon Press
ISBN: 978-0807019931
$12.19 paperback

(Also available in hardcover ($20.36), Kindle ($9.99) and as an MP3 CD audiotbook ($16.15).

Purchase online at Amazon □

Using SALIS-L for Content Recommendations: Building a New Opioid LibGuide
Amy Faltinek, Texas Tech Univ. Health Sciences Center Libraries of the Health Sciences

The Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center (TTUHSC) Libraries of the Health Sciences have a new Opioid Resources LibGuide available at https://ttuhsc.libguides.com/opioidresources.

It was created by Amy Faltinek, MLS, CAS, AHIP, senior director, technical services, TTUHSC Preston Smith Library of the Health Sciences, at the request of Richard Nollan, PhD, MLS, AHIP, executive director of the TTUHSC Libraries.

This guide provides academic resources and online resources. It includes databases, ejournals, and ebooks that are available to faculty, staff, and students, as well as community members who visit the libraries. Information included in the online resources tab covers a variety of groups and topics.

Ideas for online resources were collected by emailing a suggestion request to the Substance Abuse Librarians and Information Specialists (SALIS) email list and an Internet search that included other opioid LibGuides, professional organizations, and communities affected by the opioid crisis.

Topics chosen include:
- apps,
- consumer health,
- counseling/psychiatry/therapy,
- dentistry,
- educational/training resources,
- guidelines,
- healthcare providers,
- libraries,
- obstetrics,
- older adults,
- opioid reversal,
- rural health,
- school/education resources,
- Spanish language resources,
- Texas,
- veterans,
- veterinary,
- workplace issues.

The online resources section

Find it at: https://ttuhsc.libguides.com/opioidresources □
Digs Project/SALIS Collection Report
Andrea Mitchell, SALIS Home

The Digs Project continued at a good pace again in 2018 with more than 700 items added to the SALIS Collection, taking us 50 items past our goal by Dec 31st to reach 2,550. This was 250 more items over the number added in 2017.

Uploading by SALIS members Christine Goodair, Marc Wauters, and Barb Weiner comprised the bulk of items added, but books donated and digitized numbered over 200, part of the 250 funded by the Society for the Study of Addiction (SSA). NIDA Monographs through #178 were uploaded, and we now also have the complete set of Galanter’s Recent Developments in Alcoholism. More volumes of Research Advances in Alcohol and Drug Problems were added; volumes currently available include: 1-3, 5, 7-9, and 11.


Reports and other publications from Vereniging voor Alcohol - en andere Drugproblemen (VAD) in Belgium added extensively to the non-English language materials of the collection.

Views of the Collection
The IA has recently changed the way it calculates views. Previous counts have included bots, which will now able to separate out for more accurate reporting. See graph, below, taken from the “About” section of The SALIS Collection site.

Goal for 2019
Since we were able to add more items in 2018 than we had done in 2017, we decided to push ourselves a bit and make our goal for 2019 to add 1,000 more items to the collection.

This is indeed quite a commitment, but with the announcement by ADAI at the SALIS conference Advocacy Meeting in May that ADAI had several hundred books to donate toward a marijuana focus, and with the opportunity at the end of this report, we think we can do this. As of today Jan 31, another 150 books have been added, bringing us to 2,700—a great start for 2019!

Funding/Crowdfunding
Our finances are good. The crowdfunding campaign delivered $3,059.89 and the Board contributed $1,000 in matching funds from SALIS treasury, bring us to a total of $4,059.89 thus far. In addition, NIAAA has pledged $3,000 more for this year, and we will soon be receiving the last half of the SSA funding totaling over $5,000, giving us an approximate total of $12,000 towards the Digs Project for the coming year.

The crowdfunding campaign message went to many more people this year, exposing more people in the field to the SALIS Collection project for the first time. We are hopeful that we may be able to build upon this, and that, as the collection grows, more individuals will be inspired to support it.

New IA Representative
At the Internet Archives annual leader’s forum in late October, I was able to meet with our new representative for the SALIS Collection, Chris Mankiewitz. Mank, as he likes to be called, seemed genuinely interested in our collection and has been very prompt with requests and problems.

Database Challenge
One challenge for 2019 will be finding a new platform to host our in-house tracking database, where we add records of materials donated and update their status as they go from donation to digitization. ADAI is no longer going to be using InMagic software, so we must come up with something that still provides access for all admins to be able to add and edit records, tracking their status through the entire process. “Library Thing” is being investigated as a possible replacement to InMagic, but if any of you have any suggestions for other database software we might use, please let us know. Open source would be the best type.

Golden Opportunity
The Internet Archive has offered to ship and digitize for free any library collection we might be able to donate. This is indeed a tremendous opportunity that we should all be thinking about. If any of you know of any AOD library that is having to close or downsize, please get in touch with SALIS Home at salis@salis.org. Funding for digitizing is approximately $30 per book, so if we could digitize a sizeable number of books with these funds, it would be a tremendous gift for The SALIS Collection.

Acknowledgments
Much appreciation to Christine Goodair, Barbara Weiner, Marc Wauters, and Julie Murphy for either uploading or contributing the bulk of book donations or both in 2018. Others who contributed to 2018 success include Meg Brunner, Chad Dubeau, Sheila Lacroix, Isabelle Michot, and Nancy Sutherland.
New resources provide estimates of the costs and harms of substance use specific to the provinces and territories

The Canadian Centre on Substance Use and Addictions (CCSA), in partnership with the Canadian Institute for Substance Use Research (CISUR), is pleased to announce the release of a suite of resources featuring detailed costs and harms of substance use in the individual provinces and territories.

The resources expand on the June 2018 release of Canadian Substance Use Costs and Harms (2007–2014), providing a more detailed examination of costs in each province and territory by substance, cost category and year. Resources include a provincial and territorial report, Canadian Substance Use Costs and Harms in the Provinces and Territories (2007–2014), allowing for comparisons at a glance between provinces and territories and in relation to national estimates. The report contains a summary of key findings, infographics depicting high-level findings for each province and territory and accompanying data tables. The individual infographics for each province and territory can also be downloaded from the CSUCH web site.

The aim of the resources is to enable researchers, decision makers and others to inform provincial- and territorial-level policies and programs.

As with the previous national report, estimates of costs in each province and territory span four broad areas: healthcare, lost productivity, criminal justice and other direct costs, and cover a broad range of substances including alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, opioids and central nervous system (CNS) depressants, cocaine and CNS stimulants, and other substances such as hallucinogens and inhalants.

These resources are provided in advance of an online data visualization tool that will permit users to further customize findings by province or territory, year, type of substance, health harm and cost, and even age and sex.

Methamphetamine drug summary

CCSA recently updated its drug summary on methamphetamine. The fact sheet covers short term and long term effects, harms associated with use, and statistics on self-reported use, which includes an international comparison.

Talking pot with youth

This guide takes a harm reduction approach to talking with youth about cannabis. Its purpose is to help those who work with young people to have the right kind of conversations with them about cannabis: conversations that are safe, unbiased, informed and non-judgmental.

Low-Risk Alcohol Drinking Guidelines Communications Toolkit

The Low-Risk Alcohol Drinking Guidelines Communications Toolkit will help increase awareness and start public discussions about drinking in moderation. The images and infographics in the toolkit highlight low-risk drinking guidelines for adults between the ages of 25 and 65 who make the personal choice to consume alcohol.

The communications toolkit provides resources designed for several platforms to share the message about drinking in moderation.

New from OFDT

Isabelle Michot

Tendances No. 126: Tobacco use, sales, and prices: A European perspective.

This issue of Tendances analyzes the prevalence of use and price levels on a European scale, pulling together data from a variety of EU organizations, notably in the format of maps, to offer a comparison between the various countries and put the situation in France into perspective.

Captagon: Understanding today’s illicit market.


This report, published by the EMCDDA with participation from OFDT, provides an overview of what is known about captagon, a commonly used stimulant in the Middle East, and how it may concern Europe, with the intent of assisting those working in the illicit substances field who may need to respond to this issue.
Support SALIS by purchasing via http://bit.ly/amazon_salis


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(New Books from p. 10)


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