1. **From the CAS Archives: Digitization of Prohibition and Temperance Movement Pamphlets**

Here at the Center of Alcohol Studies Library, we are digging up and digitizing the archives. We have a vast and valuable collection of original pamphlets from the Temperance Movement and Prohibition era. We are scanning these items and collecting their metadata in order to make them findable for future use. These items are a part of the Alcohol History Collection and most of them do not exist digitally, making them valuable.

These pamphlets are a historical snapshot of what our country knew and how the public felt about alcohol at the time of these publications. Topic coverage includes documented meetings, speeches and hearings, medical information, legal information, reports, articles, advertisements, and religious and moral propaganda. There was a range between those with moderate views of alcohol being medicinal and harmless in moderation, while others viewed it as evil—the work of the devil—and the downfall of our nation. There were many advocates and organizations formed to promote temperance and fight for the 18th Amendment, and this collection contains many publications from those organizations. This eclectic assortment covers all angles of this fascinating period.
It appears that those who took the anti-alcohol position had valid reasons and were not so outlandish in their claims and fears. Alcohol abuse was a serious threat to our country at the time. By 1830, “the average American over 15 years old consumed nearly seven gallons of pure alcohol a year,” which was three times more than what we drink today (pbs.org).

This continual project is one that requires careful and gentle handling, as well as wearing a ventilation mask. The delicate materials are old, decaying, and contain mildew as a result of exposure to the elements in the years prior to the proper containment and preservation by the Center of Alcohol Studies Library. The types of materials include a rainbow of subjects, sources and sizes. Some appear to be as long as books, while others are tiny inserts, like the pledge form below from the National Temperance Society, which was organized in 1866. So far, the pamphlets’ publication dates range between 1829 and 1978.

Rutgers Undergraduate student, Fatma Mohamed, who has been assisting with the scanning of these pamphlets, says the most difficult part of this process is carefully handling the items and making sure the pages and bindings don’t tear or rip. We have had to choose to forego scanning a handful of items in order to preserve their delicate conditions. These pamphlets have significant historical value and insight into our country’s past relationship with alcohol. The purpose of this project is to have them digitized and made accessible outside of the library with safe and easy handling for years past their degradation. No masks or sifting through boxes necessary.

-Jessica Maratea
2. Researcher profiles: Creating a bigger footprint (Part 2)

Complementing our fast-paced presentation for CAS Faculty on researcher profiles during Library Day, October 15, 2014, this article is meant to summarize what was discussed there with added detail, while also following up on the two articles published earlier in the CAS Information Services Newsletter (May 2012 and December 2013). It was eye-opening for us to gain insight into the various levels of involvement of CAS faculty, staff, and graduate students in academic social media. The Library staff is ever grateful to everyone who shared their experience with us from frustration over the million emails one receives after the initial setup to volunteering the use of their profiles (correct or misrepresented) for educational purposes.

Whether we like it or not, social media applications have conquered academia too. Since we first discussed the topic more than two years ago, some of these applications doubled or tripled the number of their users. For example, ResearchGate, one of the platforms on our radar, and most used by CAS people, had 3 million users in June 2013, 4 million a year later, and in August 2014, they celebrated 5 million members with the option of generating free DOIs (Digital Object Identifiers). In a recent article, published in August 2014, a Nature survey explored the reasons academic social networks have become so popular “to a degree that no one expected even a few years ago” (Van Noorden, 2014).

In the library and information science field, we also see evidence daily that researchers are more and more willing to take control over their presence on the web and embrace academic social media applications. They seem to understand and avoid the disservice they might be making to their co-authors, graduate students, and last but not least, their home institutions by opting out and ignoring these new tools. Setting up and maintaining several profiles in addition to the researcher’s profile on the institution’s home page might look daunting. Then, there is the question of which one to choose.

No doubt it would be rather time consuming to create profiles on all platforms, let alone dealing with all the notifications some of these applications will send us only to clutter our mailboxes – unless we make some smart decisions up front. Harnessing the power of academic social media looks like a game to us, one that makes up its rules as it evolves.

The CAS Library accepts the challenge to keep up with it for the benefit of our researchers and students. The exception is that we are not yet prepared to keep track of your Kardashian Index, which is computed as a measure of discrepancy between a scientist’s social media profile and publication record (Hall, 2014).
Your researcher profile: A scholarly selfie

Scholarly selfies\(^1\), as we casually call these academic social media profiles at the CAS Library, can highlight not only an individual scholar, but the entire laboratory or department by deliberately (and shamelessly) promoting the best of an author’s scholarship. Since these portraits are supposed to feature more types of scholarly writing than just peer-reviewed articles, the focus has shifted to other significant research output, such as presentations, white papers, data sets, and so on, not picked up and measured by traditional bibliometric indicators.

As such, these selfies offer plenty of data for alternative indicators of scholarly performance, also known as altmetrics. Although considered unorthodox by many scholars, article download counts and views, blog and Wikipedia entries, shared bookmarks, *horrible dictu*, even Facebook posts and tweets might count towards one’s scholarly “product”, as defined by those who wish to receive faster and broader information on the impact of new findings. The two most important sites collecting data for alternative evaluation are Altmetric (altmetric.com) and ImpactStory (impactstory.org).

Unlike a selfishly taken snapshot at a random but rather upscale location, the scholarly selfie has the great potential to provide a more rounded picture of one’s contribution to scholarship. With the types of scholarly output these platforms accept, authors have the chance to make available for the public virtually anything that constitutes their oeuvre. As one author uploads his or her work, co-authors will receive the same attention, since a latent profile has already been created for them. Now it is only up to them how current they wish to keep their profile. But just like with scholarly collaboration, the more the merrier, and co-authors, lab members, or mentors can assist one another to maintain a fairly up-to-date profile, practicing unselfishness and gaining mutually within a lab or scholarly circle.

1 The phrase “scholarly selfie”, coined by Judit Ward for a presentation at the annual Hungarian Library Association conference in the summer of 2014 with William Bejarano and Anikó Dudás),
Types of academic social media applications

As librarians, we like to organize and catalog items in a broad sense. Social media platforms can be categorized in many ways, with some of the characteristics overlapping or duplicating. The easiest way to collect information on scholarly publications is probably via search engines, so it is no wonder that Google Scholar Citations and Microsoft Academic Search can be listed as examples. For more details on these please see our article from Fall 2013.

Some of these platforms focus on one particular research area. The most relevant ones to our field are NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information, run by the National Library of Medicine, similarly to PubMed) and SSRN (Social Science Research Network) devoted to the fast and early distribution of top quality research in social science, with its myriad of research networks.

Most applications also support file sharing, such as BEPress Selected Works, academia.edu and ResearchGate, featured earlier. The common denominator is the possibility of sharing articles authored by the owner of the profile, which can be done in many ways, such as via a link resolver to an open URL or subscription database, or full text with the permission to distribute. These options do not even violate any
copyright laws, while some platforms also offer a professional courtesy-type, author-to-author article share. The goal of these platforms is the same. In addition to expediting research by providing fast and open access to results, they also wish to take advantage of potential information exchange and collaboration provided networks.

Many of these platforms create a **researcher ID**, which is usually a unique identifier distinguishing the scholar from others in the field. Two applications, ResearcherID and ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID) focus mostly on the identification and disambiguation of authors, a long and sore issue with several researchers. To cite our trusted example again, given her name variations, our own distinguished professor, Dr. Helene White, with her countless publications and status as ISI Highly Cited, often baffles anyone who looks her up. The maximum amount of variations we found of her name was in a proprietary database, *which goes to 11*. Scholars seem to get their hopes up with ORCID, which, with its nearly one million users, generates a 16-digit identifier upon registration. One of the fields to set up at the very beginning is name variations. Profiles are available for the public, on condition one knows this unique ID number, which can be compared to a DOI in terms of identifying a single entity. The high expectations toward ORCID can be explained by its flexibility, since it can be embedded into various systems with the help of its APIs (Application Programming Interface), making communication and transferability between them a lot simpler and easier. ORCID has managed to bring significant international and national scientific organizations, universities, research institutions, database aggregators, commercial research organizations, research funders, publishers, national science agencies, data repositories, and international professional societies under one umbrella, giving more hope for a sustainable solution to disambiguate authors.

The **citation management/social media application** Mendeley, now owned by Elsevier, is known for its highly priced journals and is a free reference manager and academic social network. It allows for creating our own fully-searchable library in seconds, as well as using it as a reference management application, similar to EndNote and RefWorks, allowing the author to write and cite at the same time. Moreover, one of its greatest advantages is the option to read and annotate PDF documents on any device, including computers and tablets. Most of the criticism Mendeley attracts is based on concerns that its current practice conflicts with the original mission of social media, namely open access and sharing. As such, Elsevier’s acquisition of Mendeley created quite a [debate in the academic community](https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470056017.ch6) (Dobbs, 2013).
ResearchGate revisited

Featured earlier, ResearchGate still seems to be the most popular platform with 16 members from CAS, who represent the Center with 275 publications, 708.06 impact points, and 261 co-authors. Drawn from the ResearchGate database only, these figures are relative to other researchers and institutions with a presence on ResearchGate. Even if they show a significantly lower number of publications than our esteemed faculty actually published, any representation of the Center will definitely make our research more visible and discoverable, adding to the proverbial footprint. The exponential growth of users on the ResearchGate platform can be explained with a variety of factors, in addition to the 34 million dollars Bill Gates pumped into it (Van Noorden, 2014).

With more and more new members, the endorsement feature is worth mentioning. Selecting from a list of skills and research areas, members can underwrite the abilities and expertise of their colleagues with a few simple clicks. This feature is particularly important for junior researchers, and graduate students at the beginning of their scholarly careers, since being tagged by established scholars in the field not only boosts their profiles, but also enhances their discoverability. Tags may foreshadow some more complex functions to be implemented in academia, such as the ability to post a brief recommendation on a co-worker’s or co-author’s wall.

As shown in our presentation on Library Day, your profile, or even multiple profiles, may already exist in the database, even if you have never set one up. The reason behind this might be a co-authored article that someone else uploaded, or a journal issue RG already crawled. Name variations, as we pointed out, create multiple profiles, but it is easy to consolidate and merge them. The Library staff is always available to assist faculty members to create and update profiles, to optimize settings, and find or upload articles.
Summary

What we learned from our journey to the land of academic social media is that no matter how much we hate Facebook and Twitter, researchers cannot and should not ignore academic social media applications. At minimum, everyone should have a LinkedIn profile, which cannot be categorized as academic but rather a more general professional and business application. Another lesson is that no matter which we choose, none of them will entirely represent a researcher’s scholarly activities. While working on the comparison of American and Hungarian practices related to researchers’ profiles, we discovered that even government-mandated and sponsored solutions seem to be set up for failure, since output data can be computed only from their source database. On the other hand, we have seen some magnificent profiles representing a scholar’s research truly, including even grants awarded. What worked for us in the library was to perform updates in bouts and simultaneously. We motivate each other, contribute to one another’s profiles while adding to our own, and we continue to learn about academic social media as we do so.

What we learned from our researchers is that they are willing to take the time and set up profiles on one or two academic social media platforms (ResearchGate is the typical example), but most of them find it inconvenient to maintain and keep as current as they would like to see themselves represented online. What is the solution? Should we abandon them entirely? Should we make a compromise and feel satisfied with perpetual beta? Good enough is good enough? These are some of the questions that only a researcher or a group can answer. Social media can act as a magnifying glass. If we wish to help present and future researchers to discover us, we better do something, anything.

SOURCES USED AND OTHER USEFUL RESOURCES

Researchers profiles (social media-based)
- academia.edu http://www.academia.edu/
- BEPress Selected Works http://works.bepress.com/
- Google Scholar Citations http://scholar.google.com/citations
- LinkedIn https://www.linkedin.com
- Microsoft Academic Search http://academic.research.microsoft.com/
- ORCID http://orcid.org/
- ResearcherID http://www.researcherid.com/
- ResearchGate https://www.researchgate.net/
Researchers profiles in subscription databases

ISI Highly Cited Researchers http://highlycited.com/ (Thomson Reuters)
SCOPUS http://www.scopus.com

Alternative metrics for scholarly performance

Altmetric http://www.altmetric.com/
ImpactStory https://impactstory.org/
Google Scholar Citation http://scholar.google.com/citations

Citation management

CiteULike http://www.citeulike.org/ (Oversity Ltd., Bristol)
EndNote http://endnote.com/ (subscription)
Mendeley http://www.mendeley.com/ (Elsevier)
RefWorks https://www.refworks.com/ (ProQuest)
Zotero https://www.zotero.org/ (Roy Rosenzweig Center for History and New Media)

Miscellaneous reading

http://www.nature.com/polopoly_fs/1.15711!/menu/main/topColumns/topLeftColumn/pdf/512126a.pdf

**From your librarians to you**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6-0VqyOV330

--Judit Ward, William Bejarano  
--Anikó Dudás, Pázmány Péter Catholic University, Budapest, Hungary
3. Library Day at CAS

On October 15th, CAS Library (Judit Ward, Bill Bejarano, and Danny Geary) hosted separate hour-long instructional sessions for students and faculty as part of the first annual CAS Library Day, which replaces a former event called the Library Hour.

The Student Hour

The student portion, entitled “And I can do that in the Library???: A General Information Literacy Session and Beyond,” was structured as a general refresher on the resources available through the Alcohol Library specifically and the Rutgers University Libraries in general, including how to navigate the vast number of databases available to them and how to cite what was found. The presentation was followed by a hands-on workshop session. The Library Day session was actually our second presentation of this material, as we had instructed students at a session in the library the previous day. We were quite pleased to see 15 eager students show up to the Library Day session, bringing the total number of Library Day attendees to 34.
The short refresher presentation began with a broad view of the different types of resources available for those interested in researching addictions, including scholarly, federal, legal and historical resources. For the sake of time and relevance, we chose to focus on the scholarly resources. More specifically, we went into detail about those that utilize the Ovid interface, which may look familiar to anyone who has searched in PsycInfo or Medline, two databases that cover the social sciences and natural sciences in great depth. Using this interface as an example, we took a step-by-step approach, explaining what is shown on the connecting page, what is meant by subject headings and controlled vocabularies, the “mapping” feature that matches search terms to more usable synonyms, and how to build a customized search by combining several broad searches together. We also went into some detail on how best to retrieve full text, what to look for in an abstract, and how to “chase” footnotes to find more information about a topic. Before the students pulled out their laptops to do some hands-on searching themselves, they participated in a “spot the differences” exercise between citations of the same article written in APA and MLA formats, which demonstrated how time-consuming the process of structuring properly formatted citations can be. Luckily, Rutgers provides access to RefWorks, a citation management tool that automates much of this process, allowing writers to spend more time on the more important aspects of research. Finally, it was time for the students to search. They picked a research topic in their interest with at least three different potential search concepts (ex: influence of alcohol and marijuana on driving). They quickly got started and experimented with different search terms and combinations, asking questions and seeking input on their progress along the way. The theory of searching is always less messy than its practice, which is why we conceived this hour with built-in real-time searching, thus allowing everyone to see the
endless amount of issues and complications that can arise. When all was said and done, the students walked away with a RefWorks account, an ILLiad account, and some practical experience in information retrieval processes.

This session was built upon the library’s routine information literacy session that has been delivered to CAS research assistants one-on-one or in small groups for the past six years. A version of this instructional session, geared toward first-year students, has also been provided in previous Byrne Seminars.

The Faculty Hour

Later that afternoon, CAS Faculty gathered together for our next topic, entitled “Creating a bigger footprint with Researcher Profiles”. The library has been monitoring these trends for several years, as noted in previous newsletter articles published in May 2012, December 2013, and the accompanying one in this very issue. The agenda for this hour was five-tiered: 1) an overview of researcher profiles in general, 2) an in-depth look at LinkedIn, 3) an in-depth look at ResearchGate, 4) an even deeper look at how a ResearchGate profile is dynamically built, and 5) a brief live demonstration of ResearchGate.
The overview was a brief attempt to place the disparate types of Researcher Profile platforms into some semblance of classified order, explain their many purposes, and point out some of the underlying problems associated with them. Perhaps the most important point of this portion is the understanding that these platforms will pull data from wherever they have access to it, so researchers who do not provide the proper information will still be represented, but often with faulty data attached to their name.

Following the general overview were the three targeted sessions. Danny Geary started them off, providing an informative presentation entitled “The Benefits of Being Linkedin”, in which he detailed the professional and collaborative uses of the network as well as a plea for well-established researchers to take part in order to help their research assistants and mentees. He also demonstrated some of the features live, using his own profile as an example (as shown below).

Next, Judit and Bill went deeper into ResearchGate, which was selected not as an official library endorsement, but because it appears to be the most popular among CAS Faculty. This session highlighted the different services offered by the platform, with a focus on connecting researchers to their works, and sharing the results with the ResearchGate community. Finally, Bill provided a short demonstration of how one builds a ResearchGate profile, focusing on its exclusivity to educational institutions, and contrasting its tendency to pull data and dynamically build a profile and network against other platforms that tend to put
that onus on the user. Following this, Sharon Cook helpfully volunteered to stand in as the subject of a live demonstration of how quick and easy the whole process can be.

Assessment

Thanks to the large amount of completed evaluation forms that we received, we were able to see what you all thought of these sessions, and we are happy to report that the response was overwhelmingly positive! Most faculty prefer to hold these sessions more often than we currently do, with the consensus preferring at least once per semester. Student responses were more mixed, ranging between once per year to multiple times per semester. The workshop or mixed-format was another overwhelming request from both sessions, so we will take those requests into account when planning future information sessions.

Reminder

All presentations can be found on the CAS Library’s Sakai site, which can be accessed by CAS faculty, staff, and CAS-related students only with NetID in two ways:

**SHORT:**
1. Type in browser: https://sakai.rutgers.edu/x/AeSuRV
2. Log in with your NetID
3. Select the “For Faculty” or “For Students” folder

**REGULAR:**
1. Go to https://sakai.rutgers.edu
2. Log in with your NetID
3. Click on the CAS Library tab to open
4. Click on Resources in the left panel
5. Select the “For Faculty” or “For Students” folder

We also want to reiterate that we are happy to provide smaller group (or even one-on-one) sessions for students or faculty by appointment, and are also willing to help build a profile on any of the discussed platforms in any fashion and at any preferred level of involvement.

Thanks again for everyone’s help in making Library Day a success!

-Bill Bejarano, Daniel Geary, and Judit Ward
4. CAS Library Website update: New finding aids and bibliographies

On September 25, Bill Bejarano and Judit Ward delivered a presentation entitled “Resources in Addiction Studies: Special Populations” for participants of ACT, the Addiction Counselor Training Certificate Program, which is associated with the Rutgers School of Social Work. The presentation they made before the counsellors in attendance focused on the use of the various information and research resources available through Rutgers University Libraries and the CAS Library in particular. Among the topics covered were some of the basics of database searching, use of the Library’s LibGuides, and reference management tools such as Zotero.

Additionally, the presentation focused on free resources, such as the PubMed database, since most of the counselors in attendance do not have a formal association with Rutgers University. Another focus of the presentation was the question of how to retrieve information related to Special Populations, a term used to refer specifically to groups of people – minors, the elderly, the disabled, the economically disadvantaged, and others – whose needs require special consideration by health professionals.

The research that went into the presentation also offered an excellent opportunity to update the Library’s Finding Aids and Bibliographies resources. A section containing references specifically related to Special Populations has now been added to the page (see above). Additionally, many of the resources and references that had previously existed only in the form of an alphabetized listing have now been organized thematically, making it much easier for researchers and other users to find what they need. These new Finding Aids and Bibliographies are now viewable on the Center of Alcohol Studies Information Services website, under the Resources menu tab.

-Steven Del Corso
5. Conference Room Update

You may have noticed a new addition to the ever-evolving Conference Room (200), as two eye-catching *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs* posters have been hung in the corner dedicated to the Center’s publication division. The posters were imagined and designed by Paul Candon and our colleague (and former professional graphic designer) Debbie Fanslow.

One poster depicts the JSAD’s newly stylized cover design, which was conceived and implemented by Paul and James Nguyen, and released starting with the January 2014 issue. The other is of volume 1 of the *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol* from 1940, opened to the first page of the first article, with a promotional pen strategically laid on top, juxtaposing the old with the new.

These will be the last changes to the room before it becomes a proper “Smart Classroom”. In addition to the new features and smart technology that will be added to the room, another major change is the departure of our beloved orange chairs. Stephanie gave out the call that the chairs were up for grabs, and the library (being obliged to preserve historical materials) made a claim on one, complete with Dr. Pandina’s signature.
6. Sources: Marijuana in Colorado/Washington

One of the biggest stories in alcohol and drugs this year has been the legalization of marijuana in Washington and Colorado. As a result, there has been an influx of articles on the subject. Unfortunately, the multitude of articles does not seem to come to any clear consensus, and arguments frequently conclude with, “...more information is needed.” In response, we wanted to share some websites that seem to have insight into the world of marijuana legalization in these two states. While some of these sites may be clearly biased, they still offer an interesting look into how organizations are attempting to educate the public through the web.

In both states, the new laws were voted on by the people, winning by margins of about 10%. Although the bureaucratic law writing process was lengthy in both states, marijuana sales began in Washington in December 2013 and a month later in Colorado. Washington State is grounded in Initiative 502, which includes marijuana under the jurisdiction of the state Liquor Control Board. In Colorado, Amendment 64 established legalized marijuana. These sites provide transcriptions of the regulations themselves. However, many feel paraphrased websites are better for making the information available to the public.

As of right now, Washington State does not share much information on their websites about marijuana legalization. The bulk of information comes from a pro-marijuana website, Yes on I-502 and the University of Washington’s Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute’s (ADAI), Learn About Marijuana. The first instance is an example of a biased source. Clearly Yes on I-502 seeks to paint marijuana legalization in a favorable light. In contrast, the ADAI’s site is similar to something CAS might produce if marijuana were ever legalized in New Jersey. In fact, Meg Brunner, one of the pioneers behind Learn About Marijuana, recently presented on this topic at this year’s SALIS Conference in New Brunswick.

Colorado also has informative pro-marijuana lobbyists. In the Mile-High State, one such group is the Campaign to Regulate Marijuana Like Alcohol. While marijuana is regulated by the Liquor Control Board in Washington, it is still ambiguous in Colorado. But this is not the only difference between Washington and Colorado. Many marijuana awareness sites are set up by the state in Colorado. Marijuana Info Denver provides the titular information in a well-organized model, while the Colorado Department of Public Health seeks to answer frequently asked questions with their short page on Retail Marijuana. While not as
comprehensive as ADAI’s information, the Colorado government web presence is certainly ahead of Washington’s.

In conclusion, just as with the plethora of articles about medical uses of marijuana in the legal world, “...more information is needed.” These sites are a start, but finding more information will involve digging through contradictory sources for now.

-Daniel Geary


On November 5, 2014, the library staff, Judit, Bill, and Danny, presented at the Rutgers University State of the Libraries conference, which is an annual showcase of digital and analog projects in the works at the various Rutgers libraries. The event provides an opportunity for Rutgers librarians to share projects they have been working on. Our library decided to share the process of making and sharing our Little Free Library, so we brought in the library itself and created an innovative poster. As part of a national program, our two Little Free Libraries, one in the Center lobby and one in the library, are among many self-service libraries where patrons can take a book or leave a book.

Although Little Free Libraries are usually at public libraries and designed to look like boxes or birdhouses, ours was the first addiction-based library. The Library made the LFL look like Greenberg’s Alcometer utilizing cardboard and random toy and tool pieces to construct the body (to read more about the process consult our September 2014 article “New Little Free Library.”)

At the State of the Libraries Conference, we found that many were keen to start their own Little Free Library, both at public libraries and academic libraries. Our fellow librarians happily picked up our informative handouts and bookmarks and brainstormed about how they could begin to share their resources with a wider community.

But, the library itself was not the only focal point; there was also our poster. Still holding onto some residual creativity, we decided to try a different form of presentation. Instead of using the standard flat poster method (like the poster below), we used the random objects around us, like we did with the Little Free Library, and devised a system where our poster was wrapped around a rotating display case covered in bubble wrap with two handles at the base. The poster whirled as interested librarians read about the assembly of our Little Free Library following the story as it spiraled from top to bottom, ending in the final product, the CAS Little Free Library.
The flat poster

Photo from the conference

Overall, both the Little Free Library and the poster were successes and we hope to share our ideas with an even wider audience at the approaching VALE Conference this January.

-Daniel Geary
8. New Faces

Amber Yang is currently a freshman at Rutgers University in the School of Arts and Sciences. She is working in the Alcohol Studies Library under the federal work-study program. Although she does not know what she wants to major in yet, Amber hopes to work in healthcare one day as a physical therapist or physician assistant. In her free time, she likes exploring new places to eat, reading books, and watching TV. Amber loves attending Rutgers University and is excited for what the next four years has to bring.

Kathy Umanzor is a Research Assistant also working under the CAS Library as an undergrad. Living in Elizabeth, New Jersey for the past 12 years, she has often thought of the different ways that she can find a career which helps others. She brought this idea to Rutgers University, where she has focused her curiosity and passion in human resource management. Coming into college with a deep curiosity about herself, Kathy has always been eager to know how far she would be willing to go in order to mold her qualities and aspirations. Her everyday goal, since the moment she chose to be a Rutgers Student, is to realistically help society. Her other interests are in learning about different cultures, playing the cello, singing, and advocating for social justice. Kathy hopes to continuously be very successful in all that she puts her mind and heart to.

Ahmad Atieh is a freshman at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. He is currently enrolled in the School of Engineering where he plans to major in biomedical engineering. Working at the Center of Alcohol Studies, he looks forward to learning new ideas and techniques that would be beneficial in a myriad of different aspects in his life. As an undergraduate student he is looking forward to being able to earn a degree while also having a great time attending this university.