

# MDMLG NEWS

Winter 2014



## President's Message from Stephanie Swanberg

As we enter the season of thanks, I wanted to share a particularly lasting experience from attending the recent Michigan Health Sciences Libraries Association conference in Mount Pleasant.

Although I was only able to attend part of the conference, the afternoon session on Thursday, October 16 provided the opportunity to reflect back on the membership of MHSLA. The session, Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) by Katherine Methner of [Michigan Works!](#), focused on developing a 'toolbox' of strengths and assets to aid in problem-solving community issues. In applying this technique to MHSLA as an organization, Katherine divided individuals into pairs to learn more about one another's top job responsibilities and soft skills (i.e.: listening, organized), passions in life, and surprising hidden talents. Each pair then introduced their partner to the larger group. Several MDMLG members were in the audience and I had the pleasure of hearing about some of their hidden talents that I never knew before: Jill Turner loves to paint (as in house painting), Ellen O'Donnell can sing, and Jennifer Bowen is part of a rock band! The final product will be a database listing each member and their respective strengths and talents to help the organization identify member expertise and who may be more suitable for certain tasks. Although simple, I think this would be a useful exercise for MDMLG to have at a future general meeting to recognize, appreciate, and understand each other not only as professional colleagues, but also on a more personal level.

I hope you will be able to attend our next General Business Meeting on November 6 at Providence Hospital in Southfield to hear from our colleagues who have undertaken the colossal task of tracking their institution's scholarly work. If I do not see you there, I wish you a relaxing and wonderful holiday season to come!

Stephanie Swanberg  
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### Inside This Issue

- 1 [General Business Meeting](#)
- 4 [Bibliometrics](#)
- 7 [Mi\\_ALA](#)
- 11 [WWI & Medicine](#)
- 13 [MHSLA Conference](#)
- 14 [Announcements](#)

## Please join us at the MDMLG General Business Meeting & Lunch on Thursday, November 6, 2014

### Tracking & Promoting Institutional Scholarship

[REGISTER HERE](#)

Please Register by November 3, 2014

**DATE:** Thursday, November 6, 2014

**LOCATION:** Providence Hospital

Fisher Auditorium

16001 W. 9 Mile Rd.

Southfield, MI 48075

248-849-3000

[Map to Providence Hospital](#)

#### Parking

Park in the South Lot (P) by the Professional Medical Building, and

Enter through the Medical Building – Parking is free

- AGENDA:**
- |               |                            |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| 11:30-12:00pm | Registration               |
| 12:00-12:45pm | Lunch & Learn Presentation |
| 12:45-1:00pm  | Break                      |
| 1:00-1:45pm   | Business Meeting           |
| 1:45p-2:00pm  | Refreshment Break          |
| 2:00-3:30pm   | Program                    |

**PRESENTERS:**

Lunch 'n Learn – Deep Blue, Merle Rosenzweig, University of Michigan, Taubman Health Sciences Library

Afternoon Program – Panel presentation of how three librarians are helping their institutions track and promote institutional scholarship.

Merle Rosenzweig, University of Michigan, Taubman Health Sciences Library

Angela Sponer, Henry Ford Hospital, Sladen Library

Keith Engwell, Oakland University, Medical Library

**COST:**

\$10 if ordering a boxed lunch from Jimmy John's

Options are listed on the [Registration / Lunch Order Form](#)



## New Mobile sites from NLM

NLM announced in October new versions of two popular websites

### [PubMed Mobile](#)

[MedPlus mobile](#) now includes all content found on MedlinePlus. And there is a Spanish language [mobile site](#). Adobe Flash is needed to view the videos, so iOS users will have to use a desktop machine.

Both are easier to navigate on a smartphone or tablet than trying to resize the full sites.

## What's Your "h"?

### Bibliometrics and the measure of Impact

by Jill Turner

The MHSLA 2014 Annual Conference offered a CE program entitled *Introduction to Bibliometrics*. I had been thinking about exploring bibliometrics, so this class was timely. Bibliometrics are a way to quantitatively analyze academic literature. The h-index is one method of bibliometric measurement. Journal impact factor is another. There are other measures as well. The g-index is for highly cited papers; the more highly-cited papers an author has, the higher her g-index. The [Source Normalized Impact per Paper](#) or SNIP measures citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a discipline. And, altmetrics are metrics that include the social web such as blogs, tweets, webpages, videos, and etc.

My h-index is non-existent; two published articles does not an h-index provide. There are more than a few MDMLG members who have actual measurable h-indexes. Impressive. So, what is an h-index? In 2005, [Jorge Hirsch](#), a physicist, proposed a method that could be used to quantify the broad impact of a researcher's work. Academia heard the proposal and ran with it. Despite the known flaws in the method, academic careers rise and fall based on a researcher's h-index. Many universities use it as a basis for granting tenure. An author's h-index is determined using a process that counts all of a scientist's citations and ranks them by the number of times they have been cited by other authors. Many, if not most, health sciences databases contain "Cited By" links for each article, so one could calculate an h-index manually if needed. I'll skip the calculation specifics here, but, rest assured if you are interested, there are a multitude of websites that describe how to compute an h-index.

As mentioned, there are a few criticisms against using h-index to determine scholarly impact. One objection states that this measurement does not take into account the quality of an article. The premise behind the h-index is that influential or more important papers will be cited more frequently. However, not everyone is adept at determining a solid research paper from a weak one. Articles with poor validity can be cited multiple times (copycat citing) producing a higher score for a substandard paper. Nevertheless the h-index is the current standard in academia for determining scholarly impact.

Impact factors are a journal's measurement of... impact. The more frequently articles from a journal are cited, the higher that journal's impact factor, and the more influential or important that journal is considered. The journal with the highest impact factor in the Health & Medical Sciences category of Google Scholar is *New England Journal of Medicine* with an h-index of 329. *Lancet* follows with an h-index of 248 and *Cell* comes in #3 (for now) at 223. These metrics are based on index data from June 2014. H-indexes for journals are calculated the same way an author's index is except that journal counts are limited to a specific period of time.

Another free source for viewing journal rankings is [SCImago Journal and Country Rank](#) (SJR). SJR is "a portal that includes the journals and country scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the Scopus database (Elsevier)." SJR puts the top three medical journals of [2013](#) ranked by h-index as follows: *New England Journal of Medicine*, *Lancet*, and *JAMA*. No surprise there.

According to SJR, the top journals in the subject area "Nursing" for 2013 include *Diabetes Care*, *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, and *Stroke*. These three journals are cross listed under Medicine as well. The top three in the subject area "Nursing" with the subcategory "nursing miscellaneous" are *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management*, *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, and *Nursing Research*".

After determining which journals were the most influential based on their h-indexes, I became curious about which articles were the most-cited articles in medicine. I wondered what the papers were about and how many cites they had. I do not have access to Scopus or ISI Web of Science, so I had to rely on Google Scholar and individual journal and database reports. It is difficult to get an accurate answer to this question using only freely available resources, I discovered. Different disciplines have their own most cited lists. For instance, I found the [top cited articles from 1984 - 2013 for Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation](#):

Cited 739 times: Taub, E., Miller, N. E., Novack, T. A., Cook, E. W., 3rd, Fleming, W. C., Nepomuceno, C. S., Crago, J. E. (1993). Technique to improve chronic motor deficit after stroke. *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*, 74(4), 347-354.

Cited 675 times: Mathiowetz, V., Kashman, N., Volland, G., Weber, K., Dowe, M., & Rogers, S. (1985). Grip and pinch strength: Normative data for adults. *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*, 66(2), 69-74.

Cited 489 times: Hausdorff, J. M., Rios, D. A., & Edelberg, H. K. (2001). Gait variability and fall risk in community-living older adults: A 1-year prospective study. *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*, 82(8), 1050-1056.

However, these are the most cited articles from the top three physical medicine and rehabilitation journals: *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*, *American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*, and *PM&R*, not the entire field of PM&R. (Although one could argue that the most impactful articles would appear in one of the top three journals in the field.) I also found the most-cited articles in fracture surgery, hand surgery, and most-cited articles for specific specialties and topics such as [systematic reviews and meta-analysis](#):

Cited 7,308 times: DerSimonian, R., & Laird, N. (1986). Meta-analysis in clinical trials. *Controlled Clinical Trials*, 7(3), 177-188.

Cited 5,197 times: Egger, M., Davey Smith, G., Schneider, M., & Minder, C. (1997). Bias in meta-analysis detected by a simple, graphical test. *BMJ (Clinical Research Ed.)*, 315(7109), 629-634.

Cited 4,535 times: Jadad, A. R., Moore, R. A., Carroll, D., Jenkinson, C., Reynolds, D. J., Gavaghan, D. J., & McQuay, H. J. (1996). Assessing the quality of reports of randomized clinical trials: Is blinding necessary? *Controlled Clinical Trials*, 17(1), 1-12.

I could find most-cited articles from particular databases and journals:

[BioMed Central's top three](#) from 2013 (data from ISI Web of Science):

Cited 269 times: Silber, J., Lim, D. A., Petritsch, C., Persson, A. I., Maunakea, A. K., Yu, M., Hodgson, J. G. (2008). miR-124 and miR-137 inhibit proliferation of glioblastoma multiforme cells and induce differentiation of brain tumor stem cells. *BMC Medicine*, 6, 14-7015-6-14.

Cited 241 times: McGrath, J., Saha, S., Welham, J., El Saadi, O., MacCauley, C., & Chant, D. (2004). A systematic review of the incidence of schizophrenia: The distribution of rates and the influence of sex, urbanicity, migrant status and methodology. *BMC Medicine*, 2, 13.

Cited 209 times: Provenzano, P. P., Eliceiri, K. W., Campbell, J. M., Inman, D. R., White, J. G., & Keely, P. J. (2006). Collagen reorganization at the tumor-stromal interface facilitates local invasion. *BMC Medicine*, 4(1), 38.

NEJM's most cited classic articles:

Cited 8,000 times: The effect of intensive treatment of diabetes on the development and progression of long-term complications in insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. The diabetes control and complications trial research group. (1993). *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 329(14), 977-986.

Cited 7,264 times: Ross, R. (1999). Atherosclerosis--an inflammatory disease. *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 340(2), 115-126.

Cited 4,545 times: Knowler, W. C., Barrett-Connor, E., Fowler, S. E., Hamman, R. F., Lachin, J. M., Walker, E. A., . Diabetes Prevention Program Research Group. (2002). Reduction in the incidence of type 2 diabetes with lifestyle intervention or metformin. *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 346(6), 393-403.

However, I could not find the most-cited from all of medicine using only free resources. I freely admit this lapse could be due to user error and/or lack of search time. (I had already spent way too much time playing with the bibliometric tools). As I was searching for this top-cited article, I began to understand the criticism against h-indexes as a measure of impact. It makes sense to compare apples to apples. Is it fair to compare an urologist's h-index to an orthopedic surgeon's? A discipline with a smaller body of literature or a smaller body of practitioners may provide less opportunity for an author to obtain an h-index that is truly indicative of their impact on their specific field of study. I mentioned SNIP (Source Normalized Impact per Paper) above. While still not accounting for article quality, this measure seems to be a more reliable indicator of impact than the h-index, but it does not seem to be utilized with the same frequency as the h-index.

There are many LibGuide pages available that review using Google Scholar for bibliometrics. For the most part, all of the LibGuides contain very similar information. Most contain caveats to using Google Scholar in citation analysis. Users are warned that Google Scholar does not include all scholarly articles; therefore, citations may be missed. In addition to articles, Google Scholar includes presentations and other-than-scholarly materials; these items are treated the same as scholarly works and are included in an author's count. Finally, there is no easy method for distinguishing between authors with the same name and initials. Several LibGuides recommend searching by author name combined with a partial or full article title, a potentially labor intensive process.

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*An author's h-index is determined using a process that counts all of a scientist's citations and ranks them by the number of times they have been cited by other authors*

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Several LibGuides mention a few free tools that use Google Scholar data for citation analysis.

[Citation Impact Discerning Self-citations](#) (CIDS) is a web-based tool that allows the data to be downloaded and emailed. Data can be stored in HTML, Excel, or BibTex (a file format which is used to describe and process lists of references). Users only get one query per email address, however. CIDS can handle up to 100 citations and takes one minute per citation. The number of citations retrieved is vastly different using this tool than searching directly through Google Scholar. I tested the tool using a UDM nursing faculty member that has at least a dozen (but

less than 100) publications under her belt. A search through CIDS retrieved 95 results, many for authors with the same last name but different first names. A Google Scholar search for the same faculty member produced 361 results, the majority of which were inaccurate. By the way, I never did receive my results via email.

The second tool I tried is called [Publish or Perish](#) (PoP) from Harzing.com. The software pulls from Google Scholar. Using the same nursing faculty member, the search using PoP resulted in 34 papers. The results were mostly accurate but not 100% either. It also offers journal impact analysis. I cannot comment on the accuracy of the tool however because I could not wait long enough for it to finish its analysis! I tried to have the software calculate the h-index of NEJM for 2013. I stopped the program after 15 minutes when it still had not given me an answer.

For me, the big take away from this little bit of research into bibliometrics was that these free sources can be used in a pinch, especially for those of us without other options. But, for the most part, they are too inaccurate for proper citation analysis.

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## The Michigan Academic Library Association: an emerging professional organization

by Karl Ericson

Earlier this spring many of us in the world of academic librarianship in Michigan were made aware of plans that had begun to form a new professional organization. At first we had little to go on, just a [statement of concerns](#) and a proposal that a new organization be formed. Essentially, many in the field have recognized for a long time that the structure of the Michigan Library Association (MLA), which ostensibly serves both public and academic libraries/librarians, was not working for librarians needing a variety of service roles to support tenure and promotion. As well, leaders in academic libraries have suggested that the dues structure unfairly burdens their institutions without providing appropriate benefits.

The concerns are maybe best summarized by the following, written in a letter to current MLA President Asante Cain and signed by the initial MI-ALA Steering Committee: Margaret Auer, University of Detroit Mercy; Stephanie Davis, Jackson Community College; Scott Garrison, Ferris State University; Cliff Haka, Michigan State University:

As our guiding documents outline, one of our goals in creating a new association for Michigan's academic librarians is to take steps that MLA has seemed unable or unwilling to take, including:

- 1) Creating a balanced, fair dues structure for institutions and individuals, in which all perceive appropriate benefit for their membership dollar.
- 2) Establishing bylaws that ensure a balanced and empowered board that provides truly representative leadership, and accountable and effective governance that keeps the association member-centered and responsive to the needs that members articulate.
- 3) Supporting a robust ACRL Chapter and establishing a section, committee and interest group structure that allows all librarians to engage and interact effectively with their peers across the state.
- 4) Establishing relationships and collaboration with allied organizations (e.g. other ACRL chapters near Michigan, and MLA) where appropriate.

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*It's an exciting time to be an academic librarian. It's exciting to have such a great opportunity to help shape the future of this new professional organization.*

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The full context of the statements can be read at [miala.org](http://miala.org)

I wasn't totally surprised to see these things come to light. A number of years ago when MLA first changed their organizational and dues structure, I remember hearing some of my library friends in the public sector voicing concerns. Still others had to make the difficult decision to not renew their membership due to the burden placed on smaller libraries and because of concerns with MLA's administration. I remember thinking, at the time, that the MLA administration might have been doing what was best for the organization, but not necessarily what was best for the membership.

So it was, that with these things in mind, I embarked on the trip to East Lansing, on Friday Oct. 10, for the inaugural meeting of a soon to be, but not yet fully formed, new professional library organization in the state of Michigan, with the possible name of The Michigan Academic Library Association (MI-ALA). I found myself in the midst of about 150 other interested, excited, concerned librarians and support staff from across the state and from many facets of the academic world. We all wanted to understand the impetus for this decision, how the organization will function, and what role each of us can play.

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*The current MI-ALA leadership expressed a hope that the two organizations could, in the future, develop a level of cooperation and collaboration*

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Those on the initial steering committee, who were in attendance at the meeting, had much to share during the opening session of the day. As to the decision to create a new organization, they felt there were growing gaps that needed to be filled. A number of independent groups and programs have been emerging over the last few years (the [MIX conference](#) for example) that had no overarching structure, no intercommunication, and offered no official recognition. As well, ongoing efforts to stay within MLA found that organization's administrative leadership unresponsive, and unwilling to consider changes that would help make the organization more favorable to the needs of academic libraries and librarians. The current MI-ALA leadership expressed a hope that the two organizations could, in the future, develop a level of cooperation and collaboration. They expressed a desire to be inclusive and work with other related associations in the region. They repeatedly stated that the MI-ALA is not anti-MLA. As well, there was a clear message that MLA's advocacy work, for all libraries, at the state level, is invaluable and support for these efforts would be built into the functioning of MI-ALA. At this time the plan is to have no permanent office staff. All administrative activities would be coordinated through an arrangement with the Midwest Collaborative for Library Services ([MCLS](#)).

The hope is that this new organization will be member driven, that it will be a new home for the MI chapter of the Association for College and Research Libraries ([ACRL](#)), and that it will provide a flexible and somewhat dynamic structure that could see committees, workgroups, and interest groups come and go, merge and reform organically as the need arises and as trends come and go. As the discussion carried on it became clear that much of the groundwork had already been laid, considered, or had taken shape in draft form. The current leadership has already established non-profit status for the group in Michigan and is awaiting finalization of 501(c)(3) nonprofit federal status. It was made clear that proper legal steps have been, and will continue to be taken to ensure the smooth functioning of fiscal and membership



concerns. An [interim board](#) has been announced, which begins the process of moving away from the steering committee, toward the eventuality of an elected board by the spring of 2015. Draft bylaws are said to be nearing finalization and will be available on the website within a matter of weeks. One interesting note, there was an unnamed institution that gifted \$20,000, left over from a digitization project, to cover start-up expenses. This money, plus an estimated \$40 individual membership fee, would be the first sources of funding. There is, as of yet, no measure of potential membership and no fee structure for institutional membership, if any. Still, for many of us it was clear. This organization was already well on its way. But, did any of us want to be a part of it? Based on attendance alone, it looked to me that there was ample reason to believe in a bright future for MI-ALA.

In the next segment of the meeting Allison Ricker, of Oberlin College, who has held many positions within the Academic Library Association of Ohio ([ALAO](#)), presented us with a working example of a professional organization at the state level, specifically for academic libraries. ALAO traces its roots back as far as 1947 and adopted its first constitution as a distinct organization in 1974. A few of the things Allison stressed from her years of experience with the organization were:

1. The need for fiscal responsibility: Ensure that the organization has a healthy reserve and an appropriate dues structure.
2. Members should think about “what can I give” to the organization that will make it successful and vibrant.
3. Members should be involved at both the committee level, where structure and procedures are maintained and created, and at the interest group level, where groups are allowed to evolve organically.
4. A paper archive should be maintained (ALAO’s is housed in the Ohio Historical Society Library), while main web pages should be archived periodically.
5. Change is your friend! Do what makes sense. Try to work by consensus.

One of the unique things that Allison presented was a gathering of advice from her colleagues at ALAO, intended to help direct the new MI-ALA. It included things like: Be nice, be encouraging and supportive; maintain strong communication through appropriate channels, especially to national organizations; keep information up-to-date, especially online; celebrate and recognize achievements; figure out who is doing good work and invite them to participate; partner with graduate schools; be nimble; document what works. Much good advice for any organization!

After a lunch spent catching up with friends and colleagues the last part of the day was spent in one of several break-out sessions:

- **Collections (CL):** Are you interested in copyright, metadata, conservation, archives, digital preservation, resource sharing, technical services and acquisitions? This section might be for you
- **User Experience (UX):** Are you interested in website development, digital content stewardship, embedded librarianship, digital humanities, data mining, reference, and information literacy? This section might be for you

- **Administration (AD):** Are you interested in budgeting, personnel management, and leadership development? This section might be for you!\* (from the [MI-ALA website](#))

I attended the user experience option where we fleshed out specific areas this broad category of library interest might include. When the three groups were gathered together again to report on what they had talked about, it was clear that there were many areas of interest that overlapped these rather arbitrary and broad categories. The reporting of these discussions is in the works. As well, the entire structure and development of this upstart organization is, as the website states, “under development”.

It’s an exciting time to be an academic librarian! It’s exciting to have such a great opportunity to help shape the future of this new professional organization. An organization that hopes to represent, not just academic librarians, but all those who work in academic libraries, no matter their position, or educational background. This organization, if it is to succeed, will need all of our voices, and it will need the emergence of strong leaders capable of listening, coordinating, and advocating on behalf of all its members.

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*[Ed. note: Just as this issue was being completed the Mi-ALA interim board announced that the organization is ready to [begin accepting members](#)]*



## WWI and Medicine

by Carla Brooks

In remembrance of the centenary of World War I (a.k.a. the “Great War”) here are some select resources on the contributions in medicine and medical personnel during that conflict.

### Books -- Print and E-books

- [War nursing, what every woman should know: Red Cross lectures](#)  
Richet, Charles, 1850-1935; Beauclerk, Helen, translator; New York Academy of Medicine, donor. New York: R.M. McBride, 1918
- **The American field service archives of World War I, 1914-1917.** American Field Service Archives and Museum. Geller, L. D. AFS Intercultural Programs. New York: Greenwood Press; 1989. (see the [AFS website](#))
- **Nightingales in the mud: The digger sisters of the Great War, 1914-1918** Barker, Marianne. Sydney; London: Allen & Unwin; 1989.
- **Before my helpless sight: Suffering, dying and military medicine on the western front, 1914-1918.** Bergen LV Burlington, VT: Ashgate Pub.; 2009.
- [The Australian army medical services in the war of 1914-1918](#) Butler AG. Melbourne: Australian War Memorial; 1938.
- [American homeopathy in the world war](#) Dearborn, Frederick M., National Center for Homoeopathy (U.S.) American Foundation for Homoeopathy. [Chicago]: American Institute of Homeopathy; 1923.
- **Allenby's military medicine: Life and death in World War I Palestine** Dolev E. London; New York: I.B. Tauris; 2007.
- [Hospital heroes.](#) Black, Elizabeth Walker. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons, 1919
- **Album of photographs and ephemera recording her service as a Red Cross nurse in France** Fletcher FD. ; 1914.
- **The medical war: British military medicine in the first World War** Harrison, Mark. Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press; 2010.
- [Medicine and surgery in the Great War 1914-1918; an exhibition to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Armistice, 11 November 1918.](#) Wellcome Institute of the History of Medicine. London: Wellcome Institute of the History of Medicine; 1968.
- **War and medicine** Larner, Melissa, Peto, James, Monem, Nadine Käthe, Wellcome Collection. Deutsches Hygiene-Museum Dresden. London: Black Dog; 2008.
- **War's waste: Rehabilitation in World War I America** Linker B. Chicago; London: University of Chicago Press; 2011.
- **The war on hospital ships, 1914-1918** McGreal, Stephen. Barnsley: Pen & Sword Maritime; 2008.
- **Stretcher bearers and surgeons: Canadian front-line medicine during the First World War, 1914-1918.** Moran, Heather L. 2008.
- **Sister heroines: The roseate glow of wartime nursing, 1914-1918** Norris, Marjorie. Calgary: Bunker to Bunker Pub. 2002.
- [The medical department of the United States army in the world war](#) United States., Surgeon-General's Office. Lynch, Charles. 1921.
- [Medicine on the Battlefield](#) Online encyclopedia about North Carolina

### Websites and Digital Collections

- **American Library Association Archives Digital Collections**  
<http://archives.library.illinois.edu/ala/digital-collections>

ALA has assembled a wonderful collection of digital archives covering libraries and librarian's involvement and contributions in World War I. The collection includes photos of the many [military](#), camp and hospital libraries during that time. Take a look at the [library uniforms](#) for camp and hospital librarians.

- **Medicine in the First World War**

<http://www.kumc.edu/wwi.html>

Contains essays of how medicine was used to treat various war wounds, biographies of medical personnel, photos (KU Medical Center, University of Kansas).

- **The Medical Front**

<http://www.gwpda.org/medtitle.htm>

Resource links to all aspects of medicine, both military and civilian. [From the World War I Document archive](#).

- **Naval History and Heritage Command**

<http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/prs-tpic/nurses/nrs-e.htm>

The story of U.S. Navy Nurses in WWI; includes photos of nurses working with patients, uniforms, nurse's quarters and more.

- **World War I Documenting the First Total War of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century (Yale University)**

[http://www.yale.edu/collections\\_collaborative/WW1/index.html](http://www.yale.edu/collections_collaborative/WW1/index.html)

Guides for the novice researcher; locate WW1 material throughout Yale University's many libraries and museums.

- **American Red Cross**

<http://www.redcross.org/about-us/history/red-cross-american-history/WWI>

Section on the WWI contributions from the American Red Cross

- **The Long, Long Trail: The British Army in the Great War of 1914-1918**

[http://www.1914-1918.net/hospitals\\_uk.htm](http://www.1914-1918.net/hospitals_uk.htm)

Includes a section on Military hospitals

- **First World War.com**

<http://www.firstworldwar.com/photos/medical.htm>

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## Highlights from the MHSLA Conference

by Courtney Mandarino

This year's annual MHSLA conference was held at the Soaring Eagle Hotel and Casino in Mt. Pleasant on October 15<sup>th</sup> through 17<sup>th</sup>. Poster presentations, CE courses, lightning rounds and tech speed dating gave conference attendees ample opportunity to sharpen their skills, while the welcome reception and special event allowed time for socializing and networking with colleagues. As always, vendors were on hand to present their new offerings and the hotel casino gave librarians a chance to supplement their income. I attended only the first two days of the conference, but still have plenty to share.

The CE offerings this year included courses on Grey Lit, Third Party Pubmed Tools, Intro to Bibliometrics and American Indian Health Resources. [Ed. note: [see the article](#) in the issue on *Bibliometrics* for more on this] In Third Party Pubmed Tools, I learned what we as librarians already know: that users will try to use lower quality products if they are perceived as easier. In other words, they will go after as many shortcuts as they can in lieu of learning how to use Pubmed properly. Rather than fight this, it's much better to—if not *embrace*—then at least develop an understanding of what some of these other tools have to offer. In the class, we had the opportunity to examine several tools designed to simplify the Pubmed search, with varying degrees of success. Introduction to Bibliometrics also proved to be an interesting course, perhaps more interesting than the course name would imply. Attendees were shown how to go beyond journal impact factor to create tailor-made bibliometrics for their own projects, using features already available in databases like Scopus.

Of course, the conference wasn't all business. Native American dancers in beautiful handmade costumes were the entertainment for the opening reception, and even the librarians had a chance to join in for a simple dance. The keynote speaker, Frank Boles, director of CMU's Clarke Historical Library, was lively and engaging, sharing interesting stories and photos from Central Michigan's past. These tales included oil fields, kit homes, the Ku Klux Klan and the family of Ernest Hemingway (who knew Central Michigan had such a colorful past?). The special event was held at Central Michigan University's [Charles V. Park Library](#). Attendees had a chance to tour the College of Medicine's new facility, as well as the [Clarke Historical Library](#). Dinner was served in the Baber Art Gallery and featured a live jazz trio.

Although I may not have won it big at the casino, I am so glad I was able to attend this year's MHSLA conference. I think that professional conferences play a vital role in helping us maintain our skills and keep abreast what's new in our field. It certainly doesn't hurt that conferences also provide fun activities and a chance to socialize with our colleagues in a more laid back environment. See you in 2015!

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Upcoming Events

**October 27 – 29, 2014**

[Internet Librarian](#)

Monterey, CA

**Friday, November 14, 2014**

[MDMLG CE Class:](#)

The Evolving Librarian

Michele Kraft

Wayne State University

David Adamany Undergraduate Library,

**January 30 - February 3, 2015**

[ALA Midwinter Meeting](#)

Chicago, IL

**February 22 – 25, 2015**

[Electronic Resources in Libraries](#)

Austin, TX

**March 23-25, 2015**

[Computers in Libraries](#)

Washington, DC

**May 15-20, 2015**

[MLA '15 : Librarians without Limits](#)

Austin, TX

### News

As of September 3, 2014, Beaumont Health System, Botsford Health Care and Oakwood Healthcare completed their affiliation agreement to combine operations as a new organization called [Beaumont Health](#).

**Mitchell Roe** joined the Oakland University William Beaumont School of Medicine Library in September 2014 as Medical Library Technology Specialist. In this role, he works to develop and improve the medical library's server technology and web presence. Before coming to the OUWB Medical Library he developed custom solutions for updating and supporting Oakland University Libraries' desktop computer and server systems.

## Newsletter Committee 2014 - 2015

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