

MDMLG NEWS

Fall 2016

President's Message from Misa Mi The Spirit of the Profession



Writing this article as MDMLG President served as an impetus for me to contemplate the question, "What is a profession?" I like to share with you the following quotes that inspire me:

"Whosoever shall compel thee to go one mile-go with him twain" (The Sermon on the Mount, New Testament).

"Every calling has its mile of compulsion, its daily round of tasks and duties, its standard of honest craftsmanship, its code of man-to-man relations, which one must cover if he is to survive. Beyond this lies the mile of voluntary effort, where men strive for excellence, give unrequited service to the good, and seek to invest their words with a wide and enduring significance. It is only in this second mile that a calling may attain to the dignity and the distinction of a profession" (Wickenden, 1942).

Inside This Issue

- 4 [Business Meeting](#)
- 5 [Self-Publishing](#)
- 7 [Myositis](#)
- 9 [Open Access](#)
- 10 [MHSLA Conference](#)
- 11 [Diana Balint Retirement](#)
- 11 [Writing Help](#)
- 12 [Announcements](#)

I became a MDMLG member when I began my health information professional career. MDMLG has provided me with a nurturing environment for my professional and personal growth as well as a community of practitioners to which I belong. From the community, I seek role models, inspiration, friendship, wisdom, guidance, professional advice, or support. The community has helped me develop my professional identity.

The greatness and vitality of the profession are ascribed to the totality of our personal and private endeavor and our service contribution. Our unrequited service to the profession is the "second mile" of our voluntary effort and results in the spirit of the profession that advances and sustains us.

It is with the professional spirit that I have served MDMLG in various capacities in the past (Public Relations, Program Committee, Treasurer, Nominating Committee, Membership Service, and Past-President). Whether it is chairing a committee or serving as an active member of a committee, I get the first-hand experience with the administration of the profession. I feel privileged and fortunate to work with those MDMLG members who are generous about their time and take that extra mile to fulfill the calling.

The MDMLG general business meeting is just around the corner. The 2016 MHSLA Educational Annual Conference is also drawing near. MDMLG members, please make sure that you will have the opportunity to attend these meetings. Buy participating in the meetings, you will have the best opportunity to witness the leadership and administration of the profession in action. I'm sure that you will be inspired to take action by serving the organization and making a difference.

Misa Mi, MDMLG President

Medical Library
Oakland University William Beaumont School of Medicine

Reference

William E. Wickenden. 1942. The second mile. *Electronic Engineering*. 61(5).



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MDMLG Business meeting

Join Us for the MDMLG General Business Meeting Thursday, September 15, 2016

Please join us for the MDMLG General **Business Meeting and Lunch on Thursday, September 15, 2016**. **The meeting will include a lunch and learn presented by Dave Stout from [Digital Commons](#)** and a program presented by Sue Perry, Self-Publishing Facilitator, [Windsor Public Library](#).

Program: Library as Publisher.

Sue Perry runs the self-publishing Espresso Book Machine at the [Windsor Public Library](#). It delivers professionally-bound paperback books into the hands of local authors. Library patrons have published children's books, textbooks, memoirs, fiction novels, how-to manuals and genealogy books. Windsor was the first public library in Canada to install such a machine in 2012. Learn how the Windsor Public Library has adopted a unique role: library as publisher.

Location: University of Detroit Mercy Library
Room 324
4001 W. McNichols
Detroit, MI 48221

Agenda:

- 11:30-12:00 noon – Registration
- 12:00 noon – 12:45 – Lunch and presentation by Dave Stout / Digital Commons
- 12:45-1:00 – Break
- 1:00-1:45 – Business Meeting
- 1:45-2:00 – Break
- 2:00-3:30 – Program

Lunch: Dave Stout will be discussing Digital Commons, the leading **hosted institutional repository software** for universities, colleges, law schools, and research centers. Lunch will be provided by Digital Commons and catered by Jimmy Johns. It includes a box lunch with your choice of Italian, turkey, or vegetarian sub sandwich.

RSVP: Please [complete this registration form](#) or contact Jennifer Bowen at 313-494-6904 or bowenji@udmercy.edu by Monday September 12th to reserve your spot. Indicate your lunch choice (Italian, turkey or vegetarian sub). If you decide not to join us for lunch, please RSVP so we can add your name to the list of attendees.

Map: [Map to the University of Detroit Mercy](#)

The University of Detroit Mercy McNichols Campus is located at 4001 West McNichols Road in northwest Detroit, on the southeast corner of McNichols and Livernois Avenue, with an entrance on each road. Free visitor parking is available in lot B off the Livernois entrance or lot F off the McNichols entrance.

Hope to see you there!

If at first you don't succeed: Famous Self-Publishing Authors

by Jill Turner

As our program topic for this upcoming MDMLG meeting is focused on self-publishing, I decided I wanted to find out if there are any authors who became famous through self-publishing because their talent was not recognized by “the man” (publishers). I was curious if there are any Beatles of the written word. (The Beatles were rejected by Decca Records when they first started out. I had considered saying the Michael Jordan's of the publishing world as Michael Jordan was reputedly cut from his high school basketball team. But, fun fact ... it turns out that MJ was not really cut, but rather, he played jayvee; not quite the same thing.) I started my search by utilizing the great and powerful Google (phrase used tongue-in-cheek, as L. Frank Baum is listed in the *Self-Publishing Hall of Fame* as a famous self-publisher. More on him later). What I found was quite interesting.

There are many blogs and websites devoted to famous authors who have self-published. Many of these sites seem to be run by self-publishing “consultants”, people who have a vested interest in selling the self-publishing path to fame and fortune. I suspect that many of these websites pull their information from each other since they each seem to contain the same paucity of unsubstantiated information. (None of the sites I encountered bothered to cite their sources, so it is difficult to verify their assertions.) Thus some of the self-publishing urban myths continue to circulate. There are a few sites that refute some of the famous author self-publishing claims. These sites don't cite their sources either, but they at least provide more verifiable information about the authors and their works in their attempts to correct the literary record.

The [Self-Publishing Hall of Fame](#) lists a slew of authors (52 in all) that have self-published:

Margaret Atwood, L. Frank Baum, William Blake, Ken Blanchard, Robert Bly, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Lord Byron, Willa Cather, Pat Conroy, Stephen Crane, e.e. cummings, W.E.B. DuBois, Alexandre Dumas, T.S. Eliot, Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Benjamin Franklin, Zane Grey, Thomas Hardy, E. Lynn Harris, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ernest Hemingway, Robinson Jeffers, Spencer Johnson, Stephen King, Rudyard Kipling, Louis L'Amour, D.H. Lawrence, Rod McKuen, Marlo Morgan, John Muir, Anais Nin, Thomas Paine, Tom Peters, Edgar Allan Poe, Alexander Pope, Beatrix Potter, Ezra Pound, Marcel Proust, Irma Rombauer, Carl Sandburg, Robert Service, George Bernard Shaw, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Upton Sinclair, Gertrude Stein, William Strunk, Alfred Lord Tennyson, Henry David Thoreau, Leo Tolstoy, Mark Twain, Walt Whitman, and Virginia Woolf. As the *Self-Publishing Hall of Fame* contains a few website red flags (it does not cite its sources and the owner misspelled both Tolstoy and Allan, as in Edgar Allan), I tried to verify a few authors on the list. Here is what I was able to uncover about these authors' publishing habits and their resultant fame.

L. Frank Baum - (*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*) There is some discrepancy between sources [1](#) [3](#) about the accuracy of labeling L. Frank Baum a famous self-publishing author. Apparently, he did self-publish, but it was not *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, *The Wonderful Land of Oz*, or *Glinda of Oz*. He self-published a manual on chicken farming. As Baum did not become famous due to his chicken farming manuscript, some sources disavow his venture into self-publishing as the catalyst to his notoriety.

Richard Bolles – (*What Color is Your Parachute?*) [What Color is Your Parachute?](#) was originally self-published. It was written for members of the clergy

who were being laid off due to the decline in the economy. Bolles had lost his ministerial job when he was in his 40's. After securing a position as minister to campus ministers, he was frequently asked for career advice from those he counseled. He wrote down his advice, had it printed at a photocopy establishment, and "bound" each booklet in a flimsy plastic binder. In 1972, it was picked up by Ten Speed Press and has sold over 10 million copies since. Incidentally, the title was the result of Mr. Bolles's response to people whom he heard say "they were ready to bail out" of their jobs. His response? "Well, then, what color is your parachute?"

Alexandre Dumas – (*The Count of Monte Cristo*, *The Three Musketeers*, *The Corsican Brothers*, etc.) There does not seem to be any dispute over Dumas's status as a self-publishing author². A very successful novelist and playwright, Dumas published many works of fiction and non-fiction as well as travelogues and essays. One Dumas scholar found that Dumas, although married, accumulated nearly 40 mistresses. [Simon and Schuster Canada](#) adds one more fun fact. "After the success of *The Count of Monte Cristo*, Dumas dumped his entire fortune into his own Chateau de Monte Cristo and was then forced to flee to Belgium to escape his creditors. He died penniless but optimistic."

Tom Clancy – (*The Hunt for Red October*) Several websites list Tom Clancy among those who have self-published^{4,5}. This is an instance where website owners must have appropriated this claim from other websites without bothering to verify the information. *The Hunt for Red October* was originally published by Naval Institute Press^{6,7}, not by Tom Clancy himself.

John Grisham – (*A Time to Kill*) John Grisham is rumored to have self-published *A Time To Kill*⁸. Even [Garrison Keillor](#) on a *Prairie Home Companion* posting passed along the story "15 publishers and 30 agents [rejected *A Time To Kill*] (he ended up

publishing it himself)". In actuality, several sites report^{9, 10, 11}, Wynwood Press published the book. "'[Grisham's words](#) on the subject: "Wynwood Press was a new, small unknown publishing company in New York in 1989. Everybody else had passed on *A Time to Kill*, Wynwood Press took the gamble. Printed 5,000 hardback copies, and we couldn't give them away. Wynwood later went bankrupt, or out of business." "Grisham ended up buying the unsold stock, which he then [sold on his own](#)."

James Joyce – (*Ulysses*) By the time *Ulysses* was published (1922), James Joyce was already famous. [Dubliners](#) was published in 1914 and [A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man](#) had been published in 1916. Thus even if *Ulysses* was self-published (which it wasn't), Joyce's fame was not the result of self-publishing. [Number 6](#) on ALA's list of *Banned and Challenged Classics*, [Ulysses](#) was originally serialized in *The Little Review*. After episode 13, *Nausicaa* was published, the magazine was accused of breaking the obscenity laws and halted publication. Joyce had difficulty finding another publisher, but in 1922 [Sylvia Beach](#) published the controversial book.

Stephen King – (*Carrie*, *Salem's Lot*, *The Shining*, etc.) Prolific writer Stephen King is frequently mentioned in the self-publishing category. While technically true, none of his famous works have been self-published. His [self-publishing occurred](#) at three different times: when he was twelve years old, in high school, and finally, on his website after he was already famous. "[King says](#), in an interview, that he followed the traditional publishing process and "got the usual rejection slips", until *Carrie* was picked up."

Irma Rombauer – (*The Joy of Cooking*) [Rombauer](#) did indeed self-publish best-selling *The Joy of Cooking* in a collaborative effort with her daughter. Marion Rombauer Becker acted as recipe tester and illustrator. Rombauer financed the project with her life savings then sold the book from her apartment.

The New York Public Library includes this title in their [Books of the Century](#).

Mark Twain – (*Huckleberry Finn*) *Huckleberry Finn* is another famous self-published book. However, like James Joyce, Mark Twain was already famous when he published *Huckleberry Finn*. Twain founded his own [publishing company](#) which then proceeded to publish *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* several years after [The Adventures of Tom Sawyer](#) (1876) and [The Prince and The Pauper](#) (1881).

Robert James Waller – (*The Bridges of Madison County*) At least two sources list *The Bridges of Madison County* as a self-published title ¹²; one being a book, [Publishing](#) by Richard Guthrie (pg. 44). Other sources ^{13, 14} state that the book was published in the UK by Sinclair-Stevenson under the

title *Love in Black and White* and in the U.S. by Warner Books.

Weir, Andy – (*The Martian*) *The Martian* is another example of a self-published title leading to fame and maybe fortune as well. It was initially [published](#) in 2011 as a serial on Weir's website. Crown Publishing bought the rights in 2014. The movie rights were picked up by Twentieth Century Fox and *The Martian*, starring Matt Damon was released in theaters in 2015.

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Myositis: Awareness and Advocacy

by Ann Harris

In 2006, the 106th Congress of the United States passed [House Resolution 974](#), designating September 21 as National Myositis Awareness Day in order to raise awareness of the rare autoimmune diseases affecting muscles. These diseases specifically include those that fall into the category of *idiopathic inflammatory myopathies*, which are chronic in nature with no known cause.

Myositis is a term that literally translates to 'muscle inflammation'. It also describes a group of rare autoimmune diseases that affects approximately 50,000 individuals in the United States, and includes polymyositis, dermatomyositis, juvenile myositis, and inclusion body myositis, according to [The Johns](#)

[Hopkins Myositis Center](#). Although treatable, there is no cure.

Some of the symptoms of myositis include proximal muscle weakness, muscular and/or joint pain, trouble rising from a chair, difficulty climbing stairs, loss of core strength, and the inability to lift the arms over the head. The disease mainly affects skeletal muscle; however, cardiac and esophageal muscles may be affected as well, causing conditions like cardiomyopathy and dysphagia. Procedures like MRIs, electromyograms, and muscle biopsies are a few of the diagnostic tools used. Blood tests, such as measurement of CPK (creatine

phosphokinase, an enzyme that can elevate when muscles incur an injury or become inflamed due to disease) can indicate muscle damage. Assessing the level of aldolase, a substance found in muscle, can not only determine the degree of muscle damage, but also if the damage is muscular or neurological in nature. Other blood tests include measurements of antinuclear antibodies, liver and kidney functions, and myositis-specific antibodies.

Although treatable, there is no cure for myositis.

Medications like corticosteroids and immunosuppressive agents, as well as vitamins and supplements, can help patients manage their symptoms. More information about symptoms, diagnoses, treatments, and the latest news on myositis research (including clinical trials) can be found via [The Myositis Association](#), as well as the [Muscular Dystrophy Association](#).

Since myositis is so rare and can be difficult to diagnose, awareness and advocacy are vital in ensuring proper diagnosis and treatment.

Unfortunately, patients exhibiting the symptoms may wait many months or even years for a proper diagnosis. This is something that hits very close to home with me, as I am a patient living with polymyositis since January 2011.

Despite the rarity of this disease, I consider myself lucky; my doctors are knowledgeable of this disease and know how to treat it. Although I conducted my own research into my initial symptoms pre-diagnosis, the real research began post-diagnosis. I had many questions: What medications are

available? What are the side effects? Will there be any long-term damage? What is the prognosis? What do these test results mean? How long will it be before I am able to work again? Can a change in diet help with some symptoms? How long before I achieve remission? Will I ever achieve remission? As a patient, I have used my experiences and the information I learned to help educate others on the effects of living with a chronic condition. Even after 5 years, the research and questions are never-ending. The information can be overwhelming, but this is not and should not be seen as a kind of hindrance. Patients have the right to be well-informed and take control of their own health. Renter (2015) stated that having a say in health matters can give patients greater control, increased confidence over decisions, greater health literacy, better treatment adherence, and better health outcomes. It is critical for myositis patients, their families, and caregivers to be fully aware of the physical, mental, and emotional impacts of this rare and debilitating disease, as well as be proactive in the decisions regarding its treatment and management.

Reference

Renter, E. (2015, February 2). 6 ways to be your own health advocate. Retrieved from <http://health.usnews.com/health-news/patient-advice/articles/2015/02/02/6-ways-to-be-your-own-health-advocate>

Additional Myositis Resources

The Myositis Association, <http://www.myositis.org/>
The Johns Hopkins Myositis Center, <http://www.hopkinsmyositis.org/myositis/>

Myositis Support and Understanding,

<https://understandingmyositis.org/>

Muscular Dystrophy Association, <https://www.mda.org/>

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Down the Rabbit Hole – Open access

by Karl Ericson

Access to information is considered a fundamental right by librarians. The American Library Association contextualizes access this way: “Libraries are major sources of information for society and they serve as guardians of the public’s access to information more generally. The advent of the digital world has revolutionized how the public obtains its information and how libraries provide it. Libraries help ensure that Americans can access the information they need – regardless of age, education, ethnicity, language, income, physical limitations or geographic barriers – as the digital world continues to evolve. Core values of the library community such as equal access to information, intellectual freedom, and the objective stewardship and provision of information must be preserved and strengthened in the evolving digital world.” (<http://www.ala.org/advocacy/access>)

In the world of scientific and scholarly research, that bit about “equal access to information” has led scholars and librarians in the effort to move towards open access. It’s a multifaceted, complex, global effort that has the most laudable goals, but as with any endeavor, faces numerous pitfalls and challenges. From political and policy implications, to the very real practice of predatory publishing, to the desire for academic rigor, reputation, respect and recognition within a discipline, the many facets of the open access movement have been discussed and debated for nearly thirty years now. The movement towards open access digital content is so far reaching and complex that simply organizing the information about the movement is an enormous task that is ever-changing.

This is exactly why the [Open Access Directory](#) exists. “The Open Access Directory (OAD) is a compendium of simple factual lists about open

access (OA) to science and scholarship, maintained by the OA community at large. The OAD is hosted by the School of Library and Information Science at Simmons College and supervised by an independent editorial board.” While the OAD simply compiles information about open access organizations like [SPARC](#) (Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition) focus on “on collaborating with other stakeholders—including authors, publishers, libraries, students, funders, policymakers and the public—to build on the opportunities created by the Internet, promoting changes to both infrastructure and culture needed to make open the default for research and education.” Making open access the default is a huge ask and a complicated one that involves many players interacting in new ways. There are new models that need to be created and new connections that need to be made.

One such model is the institutional repository. Many exist, but without shared policy and infrastructure they exist much in their own silo and require yet another directory, The [Directory of Open Access Repositories](#), in order to keep track of their global spread. There are other collaborations aiming to align open access repositories to create a better foundation, build more capacity, support individual initiatives, and align policy and practices. This is the goal of The [Confederation of Open Access](#)

[Repositories](#), to build capacity, build relationships, build alignments and networks that support interoperability on a global scale.

According to the OAD the emergence of open access journals began in the late eighties, but it wasn't until the mid-nineties that more than a handful of journals existed. While not all of those early examples survived the test of time, there are now almost 10,000 open access journals vetted by the [Directory of Open Access Journals](#). While that number seems impressive to me, and maybe to you, it does include a number of journals that some consider of questionable quality. Many more exist that have been labeled “predatory”. You can find [Beale's list](#) of predatory open access journals at. Beale's list is not without controversy and should be consulted along with other means of evaluating the quality, respectability, and academic rigor of individual open access publishers.

This is barely peeling back the lid and taking a peek into a massive hole of information. This particular hole is going to keep growing and now that the lid has been opened for some thirty years it's imperative that we support the work of the many dedicated professionals making sense out of the proliferation of data in this realm. It's clear that librarians are needed more than ever to help navigate the messy and exciting future of scholarly research.

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Diana Balint Retiring

Diana Balint has announced her retirement effective September 1, 2016 from Beaumont Trenton (formerly Oakwood) library after eleven years at the Southshore facility and forty years in the profession.

While earning a double Master's Degree in Education and Library Science at Wayne State University, Diana worked as a part-time librarian at Michigan Osteopathic Medical Center in Detroit under Carolyn Hough.



Full-time employment came as the 'media librarian' at Mercy College in Detroit where Diana managed the non-print media collection in the Learning Resource Center. She then had the opportunity to maintain and build the library at Pontiac Osteopathic Hospital before coming to the Oakwood facility.

Working with Marilyn Kostrzewski founder of the core Southshore collection, she maintained, managed, and grew the collection. Diana also was active in MDMLG serving as President, Secretary, and MHSLA representative. She also served on the Program and Newsletter committees and assisted Sandra Studebaker in the Salary and Compensation Survey project.

Diana still resides in Dearborn and promises to think of all her colleagues as she sips morning coffee on the patio after sleeping in.



Registration Open for 2016 MHSLA Annual Education Conference

by Courtney Mandarino

Registration is currently underway for the Michigan Health Sciences Library Association's Annual Education Conference. This year's conference will take place on October 12-14 at the Baronette Renaissance Hotel in Novi, Michigan. The theme is **Think Outside the Book** and the program is packed with CE opportunities, interesting speakers, poster presentations, vendor dine and learns, as well as ample time for networking with your fellow medical librarians. Considering attending this year's conference? Here are some of the highlights.

The Continuing Education courses really offer something for everyone. Wednesday's courses include: Translational Bioinformatics; Lean Process Improvement Demystified; Engaging the 21st Century Learner: Best Practices & Classroom Management Techniques; and Planning, Conducting & Publishing Research. The concurrent courses on Friday will be Introduction to Visualization for Librarians and Health Policy Information Seeking: Sources and Strategies for Effective Searching.

This year's keynote speakers will be Thomas Buchmueller, health economist from the University of Michigan, and Sally Gore, research evaluation analyst for the University of Massachusetts Center for Clinical and Translational Science. Thomas Buchmueller's research focuses on the economics of health insurance and his lecture will cover how the Affordable Care Act has affected insurance coverage and the use of health care services. Sally Gore previously served as an embedded research librarian and informationist at the Lamar Soutter Library and is also well known for her blog, "A Librarian by Any Other Name" (<http://librarianhats.net>). Her talk will focus on the ever-changing role of health science librarians and how to harness our various skills to help ensure our profession stays relevant.

If you are interested in attending MHSLA 2016, please visit the conference website (<http://mhsla.org/home/2016/index.htm>). Here you can find registration information, the full conference program, details about the CE courses and the complete conference schedule. Hope to see you there

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Who needz riting help? U might

by Marilyn Dow

It's an exaggeration that kids today can't write and don't know grammar. Spend any time on social media and it becomes clear that folks are writing quickly and not thinking of proper usage. And that's changing as language evolves. Using [singular they](#), not capitalizing internet and dropping the comma from email are recent developments. And I'm still trying to get used to not adding two spaces after a period.¹ Between texting and IMing [no apostrophe] it's easy to forget capitalization or that contractions do need an apostrophe.

As many of us are writing in less formal situations, it's likely that some skills have eroded. Diagraming sentences may not be a necessary skill for daily use, but basis writing ability is still needed. Every day we need to know how to write emails. Creating instructional materials for the Library, whether in print or online, requires similar abilities. Tenses must still agree, spelling should be accurate, and commas must be used correctly². It's important to remember that we are "The Library" and are viewed as an

authority on matters even vaguely related to writing and grade school English. I was recently asked where to place a stamp on an envelope.

I can't be the only one who's struggled to find another word meaning "cause to move or be apart" because we just can't spell the other one. It's *separate*. I'm sure, I just looked it up. I also hesitated typing the first sentence: is it whose or who's? Not wanting to rely on MS Word spellcheck I often check online [dictionaries](#) or [thesauri](#) [yes, that was one].

Good references may be available at the Library. The UDM Library catalog lists dozens of online handbooks dealing with grammar & writing and that doesn't even include those intended as [humor](#) [See LCSH: English language – United States – Usage – Humor]

Other websites I've found useful and often entertaining:

[Purdue Online Writing Lab](#) [OWL]

[Grammarly](#) is a free plugin for Firefox that searches text as you type

Not specifically for reference, but useful are

[Daily Writing Tips](#) subscribe or follow Twitter this site will remind you rules you never knew existed.

[Quick and Dirty Tips](#)

Mignon Fogarty – aka: Grammar Girl has written [several books](#) on the subject.

Find links to her podcast at the website

[Ten words you need to stop misspelling](#)

While not the main focus, the comic The Oatmeal often addresses word usage

-
1. In Word, enable show/hide, *FIND ALL* two spaces by hitting space bar twice, *REPLACE ALL* one space
 2. [Oxford comma](#)

Upcoming Events

October 12 – 14, 2017

[MHSLA Conference](#)

Novi, MI

October 17-19, 2016

[Internet Librarian](#)

Monterey, CA

October 31 – November 5, 2016

[Charleston Library Conference](#)

Issues in book & serials acquisition

Charleston, SC

January 19-24, 2017

[ALA Midwinter](#)

Atlanta, GA

May 26 – 31, 2017

[Medical Library Association Conf](#)

Seattle, WA

[Library Conference Planner](#)

A useful site offering info on conferences worldwide

Job Postings

[Job Bank](#) at the MDMLG website

[TLN Job Board](#)

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