



## Northwest Notes

Newsletter of the  
Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Medical Library Association

Volume 14, Number 4

August - September 1993

### Annual Meeting Issue

BRING THIS NEWSLETTER WITH YOU TO  
PORTLAND!

#### MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Betty Jo Jensen

This issue of the newsletter is devoted to the items that will be discussed at the Annual Meeting. Please read it carefully and don't forget to bring it with you to Portland. If you are not coming to Portland, please feel free to respond (in writing, or electronically) to me, or any other member of the Executive Board.

The pilot project for ILL is generating a considerable amount of discussion, and some members feel we need a planned time for discussion at the meeting. We have looked over the program carefully, and such time is unavailable. I will plan to have a very brief discussion period during the business meeting. There will not be enough time for a lengthy forum. I again urge you to read the letters in the last newsletter, and the articles in the May 1993 Supplement. Get a discussion going on ONTYME and/or the Internet. Or express your concerns to your state representative (Deanna Canfield, ID, Nancy van Dinter, ID, Linda Einblau, Canada, Susan Klawansky, WA, Steve Rauch, OR, Koy Sheets, MT, and Doreen Smith, AK) on the Resource Sharing Committee of the RML.

By the time we meet in Coeur d'Alene next year, we will have completed more than half the pilot project year, and should have a better idea of how this change will impact our region. Right now, we have no information at all. Please remember, only Children's Hospital and Medical Center, Group Health Cooperative, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, and Providence Medical Center, Seattle are full participants in the pilot project. **EVERYONE ELSE IS STILL FILLING ILL'S ON A RECIPROCAL BASIS AS USUAL.**

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**Chapter Council  
MLA, Chicago  
May 1993**

by Cliff Cornish, PNC/MLA Chapter Council Representative

Highlights of two days of meetings have been summarized as follows:

- 1) MLA's financial picture is much rosier than it has been in years. The deficit of \$93,000 accumulated between 1984 and 1991 has been erased by last fiscal year's surplus of \$100,000. Much of the increased revenue comes in non-dues areas such as higher sales and increased advertising revenues.
- 2) MLA has undertaken a fund-raising campaign to purchase a new information system which will be called MLANET. This is the first time that MLA has undertaken a capital campaign. The system will support headquarters' financial and administrative functions as well as membership services such as e-mail and bulletin boards.
- 3) Lifenet discontinued adding new MLA e-mail codes in August 1992. It could not support a large influx of new users. Lifenet has been abandoned as a MLA bulletin board.
- 4) Chapters are no longer permitted to use the umbrella of MLA's tax exempt status and incorporation, and thus will have to incorporate as individual entities. Group incorporation for Chapters, facilitated by MLA, is being investigated. Council is recommending that chapters be incorporated by July 1994 and obtain federal tax exempt status by July 1995. A how-to-manual is being prepared for Chapter treasurers.
- 5) As the result of more formalized business relations between MLA and the Chapters, i.e., the incorporation of Chapters mentioned above, a "charter" or "affiliation agreement" will have to be established between Headquarters and the Chapters. The new "charter" will lead to governance and other changes over the next few years.
- 6) Chapter Council reviewed the Student Recruitment Plan prepared by the MLA Membership Committee. Council felt that many of the recruitment strategies mentioned were already in place. Council also felt that the Committee's recommendation to investigate the formation of a Student Chapter was impractical.
- 7) Chapter Council has assembled a six point implementation plan for the Platform for Change (PFC). Chapter Council Chair, Ada Seltzer, has also developed a three page document to aid Chapter discussions about PFC implementation strategies.
- 8) It is being anticipated that MLA's Credentialing Committee will be swamped with recertification applications in 1994 as members who were grandfathered into the AHIP will reach the 5-year recertification deadline next year. Chapter Council is recommending that Chapters appoint Credentialing Liaisons to assist their members with the recertification process. It is also recommended that the Liaison be someone who has worked on the Credentialing Committee.
- 9) The North Atlantic Chapter (NAHSL) has applied to change its boundaries to ensure that it meets compliance. Its current compliance rate is a marginal 52%. NAHSL has proposed that the Eastern Canadian provinces be removed from its boundaries. Canadians would still be welcomed as members of the chapter, but would not count in compliance determination. This proposal has support from Canadian librarians in the region. Council approved the plan.

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### **JCAHO: Information Management Chapter**

A brief but elegant assessment of the three different kinds of hospital information needs which are identified in the 1994 JCAHO Accreditation Manual:

- knowledge-based information = library
- patient-specific information = medical records
- aggregate information = data processing

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### **Health Education: A Bridge to the Future**

You are invited to the 1993 Health Education Conference sponsored by Providence Medical Center and Swedish Medical Center. This 8-hour conference will be held November 4th at Providence, Seattle. Contact Educational Services, 206-320-2407, for more information.

Please contact MLA to receive your copy of the Platform for Change. Their phone number is 312.419.9094 or fax 312.419.8950. Please read it and be prepared to answer the questions on the following page.

The MLA Board of Directors has selected four topics of current interest for which they want our input. We may choose to respond to one or all of these issues. The topics are: Platform for Change, Code of Ethics, MLANET, and Advocacy Initiatives. Information shared by headquarters is included in this issue of the newsletter. If there is another topic which should be brought to the Board's attention, please feel free to bring it to the meeting.

## Questions for Discussion of the Platform for Change by Chapters

1. The Platform for Change (PFC) emphasizes the ultimate responsibility of individual health information professionals for their own lifelong learning and professional development and for influencing and strengthening the profession. How can individuals be involved in implementing the recommendations of PFC? What is their personal responsibility for working with employers, with the MLA and other professional organizations, and with schools of library and information science?

2. The PFC examined an inventory of knowledge and skills needed for effective professional performance now and in the future. What knowledge, skills, and personal attributes will be most important in the future? What are the key arenas for acquiring this expertise?

3. MLA chapters can have a pivotal role in fostering individual change and development and in working with other educational providers to make educational opportunities accessible. What strategies can chapters pursue? What support is needed from other units of MLA?

4. A corollary of the importance of growth and development for persons currently in the field is the priority of recruiting the best new individuals into the profession. What personal characteristics are important ones to seek in recruiting librarians who can best meet the challenges in health sciences librarianship? What specific strategies can chapters undertake in attracting these individuals to the profession? What role can MLA play?

5. The PFC is based on a comprehensive approach to education and learning through collaboration among educational partners, with a continuum of learning from structured education to self-directed learning. How can MLA's professional development program build on its strengths to help

individuals meet learning needs from a variety of sources and in a variety of settings?

6. In what other ways can chapters be involved in the implementation of the recommendations of the PFC?

## Draft Code of Ethics For Health Sciences Librarians

### Preliminary Comments

It is important to consider the nature of what we mean by a code of ethics. Many of the difficulties we encounter with other codes of ethics is that they are not. Rather, they are an assortment of edicts and guidelines and random rules, which often tend to be diluted by exceptions and qualifying phrases. They seem to lack commitment.

A starting point for dealing with this involves the distinction between ethics and morality. Morality derives from the Latin word "moralis" which means "custom." Anthropologists and sociologists use the word "mores" which derives etymologically from that same Latin word. Morality and Mores refer to the principles and guidelines posited by custom (society, its institutions, legal system, traditions, etc.) governing behavior. As we all know, mores (customs, morality) differ, not only from one society to another, but also from one social group to another with the same society.

Ethics is often confused with morality, and the words are often used interchangeably. But in fact, ethics means something a little different. Ethics derives etymologically from the Greek "ethikos." The word became the Latin "ethice" and expressed a different concept from "moralis." Ethics involves the essential distinction between right and wrong, good and bad, virtuous behavior, etc. Ethics has to do with basic principles of duty, obligation, and responsibility. Ethics transcends morality; morality is a part of ethics, but they also sometimes conflict. Ethics refers to more universal and timeless principles.

The distinction between ethics and morality is subtle, but important in drafting a code of ethics. It is, in fact, central to our task of devising a code of ethics. A code of ethics should not be merely a random list of rules. It would be a statement of ideals. It should state unambiguously and without reservation what those ideals are. And it transcends divergent institutional guidelines, social conventions, differing mores, traditions, and customs.

A code of ethics is one of the most important documents of any profession. The word profession means to publicly declare a belief, to commit to certain ideals, to adopt certain values, to dedicate oneself to certain ideals. A code of ethics, then, becomes a public espousal of ideals and a commitment to achieve them. It is the touchstone of a profession.

It is not, or should not be, a listing of specific activities, but a statement of general guiding principles.

It is also important to understand that ethics involves relationships with others. In isolation, for a person on some deserted island, ethics is pretty much meaningless. A code of ethics defines relationships of a profession and its practitioners. It establishes responsibilities and obligations to others. It should, thus, address such basic questions as: "To whom do we have responsibilities and obligations as a profession?" and "What do these responsibilities and obligations entail?"

There are three essential points to be made here: **1) A code of ethics should be a statement of principles, a declaration of ideals; 2) Aspirations and ideals transcend the practices of individuals or institutions; and 3) A code of ethics should identify those to whom the professionals have responsibilities and what it is those responsibilities consist of.**

Since the essence of the health sciences library profession is education and service to others, the Task Force has set the framework for the Code of Ethics on the health sciences librarian's responsibilities to oneself, clients, colleagues, the profession, the institution, the state, and to society. Under each group, a broad ethical goal is given. The goal implies certain behaviors

(cont'd page 6, column C)

# DRAFT CODE OF ETHICS for Health Sciences Librarians

## Goals and Principles for Ethical Conduct

As a member of the profession, the Health Sciences Librarian believes that knowledge is the sine qua non of informed decisions in health care, education, and research and that the Health Sciences Librarian serves society by assuring that informed health care decisions can be made.

The Health Sciences Librarian has a responsibility to each of the following areas, and within each area, to the goal and principles stated:

### 1. ONESELF

*Goal: To assume personal responsibility for developing and maintaining one's own professional excellence.* To that end, the Health Sciences Librarian will:

- 1.1 Maintain high standards of professional conduct.
- 1.2 Be actively involved in service to the profession.
- 1.3 Design and implement a plan for continuing professional development.
- 1.4 Collaborate to enhance the profession.

### 2. CLIENTS

*Goal: To assure that the information needs of the client are met.* To that end, the Health Sciences Librarian will:

- 2.1 Respect equally the information needs of all clients.
- 2.2 Respect the privacy of clients and protect the confidentiality of the client relationship.
- 2.3 Advocate access to health information for all.
- 2.4 Assure that fees are commensurate with services performed and consistent with the clients' ability to pay.
- 2.5 Exercise professional judgment to assure that the best possible information available is provided.

### 3. COLLEAGUES

*Goal: To assure the fulfillment of the professional aspirations of all colleagues.* To that end, the Health Sciences Librarian will:

- 3.1 Support the fulfillment of the professional aspirations of colleagues.
- 3.2 Treat colleagues with the respect due them as equal members of the profession.
- 3.3 Share professional expertise and knowledge.

### 4. THE PROFESSION

*Goal: To uphold the philosophy and ideals of the profession.* To that end, the Health Sciences Librarian will:

- 4.1 Contribute to the knowledge base of the profession.
- 4.2 Advocate the values and standards of the profession.
- 4.3 Recognize and condemn unethical conduct.
- 4.4 Encourage the best and brightest to join the profession.

### 5. THE INSTITUTION

*Goal: To advance the mission of the institution.* To that end, the Health Sciences Librarian will:

- 5.1 Participate in the institutional planning process.
- 5.2 Exercise responsible management of institutional resources.
- 5.3 Demonstrate the essential value of library services in meeting the information needs of the institution.

### 6. THE STATE

*Goal: To advance laws and policies that promote informed health care decisions.* To that end, the Health Sciences Librarian will:

- 6.1 Support legislative initiatives that politically impact informed health care decisions and oppose those that impede this process.
- 6.2 Contribute knowledge and expertise in the formation of public policy.

### 7. SOCIETY

*Goal: To create and maintain conditions of freedom of inquiry, thought, and expression under which scholarship can exist.* To that end, the Health Sciences Librarian will:

- 7.1 Design, develop, and manage effective information systems that support freedom of inquiry, thought, and expression.
- 7.2 Create and provide effective education programs and information services.
- 7.3 Recognize the value of information and balance the intellectual property rights of authors, publishers, and users.

## MLANET: Excerpts from the Request for Proposal (RFP)

### Governmental Contacts and Relations

This system will enable users to maintain a legislative network between MLA headquarters and MLA member contacts. The system will also allow users to track and monitor pertinent federal and state legislative and regulatory activities.

### Publications, MLA Directory

The system will collect, maintain, and index data which is printed in the MLA Directory. The data will be available to wordprocessing and desktop publishing modules to generate camera-ready copy and electronic data for printing companies. The system will also make available selected directory information and updates to members upon request, e.g., in printed form via fax or electronically via e-mail.

### Association Program Offerings

The information system will be capable of being used as a conduit for MLA to offer association programs and services electronically to members and non-members. These applications are proposed as new services which will be offered either concurrently or following the installation of other applications described in the RFP.

#### *Professional Development Dossier:*

MLA will offer members electronic access to a listing of their professional development activities, e.g., CE courses, awards, committee service. This system should have data transfer links to modules that record information relevant to Academy membership, e.g., Meeting Management, Continuing Education Course Management, Awards, Grants, and Scholarship Management, etc.

*Electronic Yellow Pages:* MLA will offer members access to a database of vendors. The database would provide the membership with specific information about vendors' products and include password access for remote access by vendors to update their information.

#### *Electronic Help Wanted/Job Listings:*

MLA will be able to offer members and non-members electronic access to a database of job listings.

*Electronic CE Courses:* Courseware will enable MLA instructors to develop CE courses which can be offered to students at remote locations. The courses may be

## Professional Calendar

Oct. 20-22, 1993	PNC/MLA Annual Meeting, Benson Hotel, Portland, OR. Contact Peggy Baldwin 503.230.6075.
Oct. 20-21, 1993	Third Annual (Washington State) Data Users Conference, Cavanaugh's at the Yakima Center, Yakima, WA. Contact: Vicki Hohner 206.705.6027.
Oct. 31-Nov. 3, 1993	American Medical Informatics Association Annual Meeting (AMIA) (formerly SCAMC), Sheraton Washington Hotel, Washington, D.C. Contact AMIA, 4915 St. Elmo Ave., Ste 302, Bethesda, MD 20814
Nov. 1-3, 1993	Online/CD-ROM Conference and Exposition, Washington, D.C. Hilton and Towers. Contact Jeff Pemberton 800.248.8466.
Apr. 27-29, 1994	Computers in Healthcare Education Symposium '94. "Development & Management of Multimedia, Networks, & Information Resources". Contact: Jerilyn Garofalo, 215/222-1532, fax: 215/222-0416.
May 13-20, 1994	MLA Annual Meeting, San Antonio, TX.
Fall 1994	PNC/MLA Annual Meeting, Coeur D'Alene, ID
May 6-12, 1995	MLA Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C.
Fall 1995	PNC/MLA Annual Meeting, Western Washington
May 21-28, 1997	MLA Annual Meeting, Seattle, WA

interactive with communications among students and instructors via an electronic network.

### Communication

The communication system will enable staff to communicate with members, the Board of Directors and other staff through the use of electronic mail, telefax, remote logon and file transfer. The system should accommodate the standard Internet communications protocol TCP/IP and provide straightforward connectivity to the Internet. Electronic mail messages will be stored either electronically in the document management system or in hard copy format for filing in the association's record retention files. Most association communications require retention for a period of one to seven years.

*Electronic Mail:* The e-mail system should be a robust system that supports mail boxes, mailing lists, signatures, address books, filters, text import, and search capabilities. Message addressing should conform to TCP/IP protocols to facilitate e-mail transmission across the Internet and the use of servers like the Lifenet system.

*Bulletin Board Service (BBS):* The

electronic bulletin board service enables staff to offer members BBS facilities.

*InterOffice Messages:* The interoffice message system enables staff to electronically route data/documents to other staff.

*Fax:* The fax system enables staff to send and receive fax documents and print them out using system printers. The system will enable incoming fax messages to be routed to the appropriate staff member, e.g., faxed annual meeting registrations will go to the staff member responsible for registration.

### Project Management

The project management system will enable managers and committee chairs to coordinate planning, scheduling, and execution of over 200 major association projects. The system will facilitate allocating human and financial resources to projects, identifying interim tasks, and establishing due dates. The system will provide users with progress reports which summarize projects by individuals, groups of individuals, and project groupings. The system should support remote access to all subsystems.

(cont'd page 6, column C)

## AUTOMATION COLUMN

### How to join a LISTSERV...

Electronic discussion take place using LISTSERV software which manages discussion lists for people with shared interests. These groups can be "moderated" or "unmoderated". Messages in unmoderated lists are automatically forwarded to all subscribers. Messages in moderated lists are first screened and perhaps combined with other similar messages by a moderator before they are sent to all subscribers.

Joining a LISTSERV is called subscribing. Subscribing is done by sending a message to the home address of the LISTSERV. Most LISTSERVs think you will joining through BITNET, rather than the Internet, so the bitnet address must be modified by adding .bitnet when subscribing via the Internet. Or you can find the complete Internet address. An example of this is given for joining the MEDLIB-L discussion list). MEDLIB-L@UBVM is the bitnet address.

MEDLIB-L@UBVM.BITNET

bitnet address modified for internet

MEDLIB-L@UBVM.CC.BUFFALO.EDU

complete Internet address

Use the following procedure to subscribe to an Internet LISTSERV.

1. Send the message to the listserv.
2. No message is given in the subject line of the address (or any other fields, such as, CC)
3. In the content field, use the subscribe command, the LISTSERV name and your name (first last).

An example follows:

```
TO:      LISTSERV@UBVM.CC.BUFFALO.EDU
CC:      leave blank
SUBJECT: leave blank
subscribe medlib-l kathy murray      [content area, i.e., area for messages]
```

You automatically become a member and will receive a welcome message, which often includes instruction on how to turn the mail off if you will be gone for extended periods of time and how to unsubscribe from the list. Messages sent to the list will now appear in your mail box — between 10-20 messages each day for the MEDLIB-L list.

To stop the mail for a while (because you are on vacation or attending a meeting), the steps for the MEDLIB-L are:

```
TO:      LISTSERV@UBVM.CC.BUFFALO.EDU
CC:      leave blank
SUBJECT: leave blank
set medlib-l nomail
```

Send another message to the host when you are ready to receive messages again —

```
TO:      LISTSERV@UBVM.CC.BUFFALO.EDU
CC:      leave blank
SUBJECT: leave blank
set medlib-l mail
```

While the NOMAIL option is in place, you will not receive any messages from this list, although archives exist for 2-3 months.

You may leave the list at any time by sending the command

```
TO:      LISTSERV@UBVM.CC.BUFFALO.EDU
CC:      leave blank
SUBJECT: leave blank
signoff medlib-l or unsubscribe medlib-l
```

Nancy Start is the LISTSERV owner. You may contact her directly if you have questions or problems with the MEDLIB-L list at:

Nancy Start  
MEDLIB-L List Owner  
Health Sciences Library, University at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY 14214, 716.831.3337  
hslstart@ubvm.cc.buffalo.edu

## Advocacy Initiatives

Examples of initiatives undertaken by MLA include the development of materials for National Library Week, and the planning of a public service print advertising campaign. Chapters may have suggestions for future projects. Perhaps this chapter has developed a successful regional program that MLA could promote on the national level. Please help us be creative by sharing your ideas.

(Ethics cont'd from page 3, column C)

that are listed and numbered.

The Task Force plans to present a final copy to the membership at the 1994 annual meeting.

Task Force members: Marjorie Anderson, David King, Carolyn Lipscomb, Katherine Lindner, Scott Plutchak, Richard Lyders, Chair and Carla Funk, MLA Liaison.

(MLANET con'd from page 5, column C)

### Surveys and Evaluations

The surveys and evaluations system will enable users to collect and input data from source documents and derive summary statistical information. Examples of source documents include: annual meeting attendee surveys, membership questionnaires, and marketing questionnaires. The objective of the system is to summarize data from surveys of members, subscribers, vendors, and customers on professional matters and on the quality of association products and services. The system should support remote access to all subsystems.

*Statistical Analysis Management:* This module will collect data from surveys such as MLA's salary survey and retain and manipulate the information so that longitudinal studies can be conducted. The information is confidential and has restricted access.

*Membership Statistics:* This module will enable staff to record, store, and disseminate a wide variety of information on health sciences libraries and their services, personnel, etc.

## OVID Training by CD Plus

CD Plus invites you to a series of OVID 3.0 training and update sessions in conjunction with our chapter meeting. Topics which will be addressed include:

(cont'd bottom of page 7)

# MLA News

## Texaco Appeal

The Medical Library Association (MLA), in coalition with six other organizations, has filed an amicus curiae (friend of the court) brief in support of Texaco's appeal of a recent ruling of the Honorable Pierre N. Leval of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. In *American Geophysical Union et. al. v. Texaco, Inc.*, Texaco was sued by American Geophysical Union, and five other publishers for making photocopies of copyrighted information. Texaco maintained that because the photocopying was necessary for the purpose of advancing science and was not for commercial gain, it was in compliance with the fair use principles of the Copyright Law. Judge Leval ruled that purpose of Texaco's scientific research was "to create new products and processes for Texaco that will improve its competitiveness and profitability," and therefore did not comply with the principles of fair use.

In the amicus brief, MLA and the American Association of Law Libraries, the Association of Research Libraries, the Special Libraries Association, the American Council of Learned Societies, the National Humanities Alliance, and the Association of Academic Health Sciences Library Directors challenged the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit to reconsider the district court's position on fair use:

"The decision of the lower court, if upheld, threatens a long-standing, reasonable, and customary practice in for-profit and nonprofit institutions alike - the spontaneous photocopying of single copies of published scientific, technical, and other research and scholarly journal articles, notes, and comments by researchers, scientists, and scholars for their own research use. The lower court's rejection of Texaco's "fair use" claim would impose substantial, additional costs on researchers and their employers or institutions, hampering scientific, medical, and scholarly research in the U.S. It would thus impair, not promote, the constitutional objective of the Copyright Act, "the Progress of Science and Useful Arts."

Carla J. Funk, MLA's executive director, explains, "MLA has a strong interest in the issues involved in the Texaco appeal, because the lower court's ruling could ultimately affect patient care by impairing the ability of our members to collect and disseminate health care information to researchers, health care professionals, and scholars."

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## Copyright Reform Act

The Medical Library Association (MLA), as part of a coalition of organizations concerned about copyright law, recently issued a statement on the Copyright Reform Act of 1993 (H.R. 897). Executive Director Carla J. Funk declares:

"MLA remains committed to its mission to ensure that information vital to medical education, research, and the health needs of our nation can be accessed by health care professionals and the general public. MLA, in coalition with the American Association of Law Libraries, the American Library Association, the Association of Research Libraries, the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, the Special Libraries Association, and the National Humanities Alliance, urges Congress to conduct a thorough investigation of the impact and cost of implementing H.R. 897."

H.R. 897 would reorganize government operations related to copyright policy, the acquisitions policy of the Library of Congress, and judicial administration. If the bill becomes law, two of the three incentives for registration and deposit of copyrighted materials would no longer exist: the convenience of depositing materials in collaboration with the registration process would be eliminated; and the comprehensive nature of the collection, partly a result of convenient depositing procedures, would be jeopardized.

Also, the register of copyrights would be appointed by the president rather than the Librarian of Congress, and the authority of the Librarian of Congress of Copyright Office regulations and staff would be removed.

The coalition's statement, issued March 3, 1993, was submitted to the House Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration and expresses concern that H.R. 897 could result in a more expensive, less timely, and less-than-comprehensive acquisitions program for the Library of Congress.

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- \* educating patrons and staff to search with OVID: tips and pointers
  - \* OVID conversion considerations
  - \* Interface options

Registration is not necessary and there will be NO charge for the session. The exact location will be announced at the CD Plus booth. The session will be held on October 21st from 4:45-5:45 p.m. For more information, contact your CD Plus Technologies representative at 1-800-950-2035 or via the internet [cdplus@cdplus.com](mailto:cdplus@cdplus.com).

## Bits and Pieces

Jean Demas, the new editor of the *MLA News*, asked that copies of the *News* be routed to all library staff members, whether they are MLA members or not.

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Tom Fleming reviewed MLA CE Courses past and future. The association owns roster courses. The instructor is paid for writing the syllabus. The roster course syllabi contain information unavailable elsewhere. They are market driven. Some roster courses are revised but not given. MLA contracts for New Perspectives courses, i.e., MLA does not own them. The CE Committee is less involved with them. MLA needs to help instructors evaluate their teaching skills. Reneta Webb will teach a course for instructors next year.

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MLA has a new policy on symposia. Committees, sections or other associations may sponsor them, individuals can not.

