Bet You Missed It-NIH, Sears Tower

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Consumers Rule
by Bruce Strauch (the Citadel)

The MP3 explosion has ripped the music industry into two camps—the new artists who want to use the Internet as a powerful tool to break into fame and the big five music companies that see their comfortable world vanishing along with copyright protection. The industry is designing a system—the Madison Project—to sell over the Net and still make money, but the standard is a year away. Michael Robertson of MP3.com believes evolving technology will frustrate anything the big five companies try to do. He says, “The consumer will have the last word.” See — Fred Goodman, “Is MP3 the End of the Music Business?”, Rolling Stone, p.25, April, 1999.

Crazy Like a Single Nucleotide Polymorphism?
by Pamela M. Rose (SUNY at Buffalo)

Are drug companies altruistic? In an extraordinary ground-breaking collaboration, ten large pharmaceutical companies and a British charity are investing $45 million to create a public domain archive of human variation. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs, or variable points in the human genetic code) will be used as analytical tools which allow researchers to trace inherited disease risks and abnormal responses to drugs. TSC (the official name of the SNP Consortium) does expect the project to allow more effective development and marketing of drugs, as well as saving the costs of purchasing private SNP data collections. Still, genome researchers are excited about this unique private-public collaboration. See — Eliot Marshall, “Drug Firms to Create Public Database of Genetic Mutations” in Science, p. 406-407, Apr. 16, 1999.

Are We Prepared?
by Pamela M. Rose (SUNY at Buffalo)


And They Were There
from page 64

Library Initiatives: “ Consortia and Collections: Achieving A Balance Between Local Action and Collaborative Interest.” With all the changes in higher education and libraries, consortia are seen as a means of increasing access to materials, but there are challenges in making them work well. The problems may range from arranging delivery of materials over geographic distances to the more emotional ones of local control and resistance to change. Consortia will play an increasing role in the libraries of the future because of the increased costs of library materials and the increased expectations of library users. Users can now see more resources to the available universe of information, and they expect to get the materials. Consortia allow libraries to leverage their investments in collections, infrastructure, and personnel in order to enhance service. Some libraries negotiate consortial agreements for electronic resources, document delivery, cataloging and collection development. There must be coordination to ensure that time lines are met and decisions made; support from the library and university administrations; shared bibliographic access; and delivery systems for a consortia to be effective. The process of getting licensing agreements approved is very time-consuming; the CIC process often takes up to 6 months. The institutions that are most successful in handling these agreements have a task force dedicated to dealing with electronic resources. The role of collection development is to define user needs, define what is possible, identify and remove obstacles, recognize the complexity of issues, and communicate. The CIC consortia is made up of 13 ARL libraries with more than 60 million volumes and 550,000 serial subscriptions. Their goal is to provide seamless desktop access to information for the 500,000 students and 35,000 faculty, linking different online systems. They have saved over $2 million on electronic resources. The essential skills are flexibility, adaptability, enthusiasm, and the willingness to change. (See: http://www.cicunge.edu)

Jack Walsdorf, Vice President, Library Relations, Blackwell's Book Services: “How Booksellers are Employing Electronic Innovations to Enhance Collection Development Procedures.” Most librarians assume approval plans began in the 1960s, with Richard Abel, but there were early blanket order plans with individual publishers. One of the first seems to have been with Roycroft Books in the 1880s; the publisher would ship a selection of his books to people for their consideration. The concept remains, but the technologies change. Walsdorf asked the major approval vendors several questions related to electronic developments. In what way do you see electronic tools aiding the monographic collection development process? It provides more accurate information that is often annotated about more items than before; it streamlines work for acquisitions and cataloging. Are you supporting electronic ordering, invoicing, claiming, order status reporting, approval management reports? Most are, or are in the development process of all of these. What are you doing to help customers create a more efficient collection development workflow? Communications, clearer statistical reports, improved access to records. Do you offer cataloging services? Yes!

Can records be downloaded electronically directly into a library system? Most said yes. From the vendor's point of view, what are the pros/cons of electronic notification slips? Blackwell sent out 7 million print forms last year; electronic forms would save money and have an impact on the ecology. They feel electronic forms would be easier to share among librarians and faculty. They could include more information in the electronic version. The drawbacks: there will be an infrastructure investment; the response time on the Internet is unpredictable; there is resistance from librarians who tend to sort forms in a variety of locations where computer access isn't practical. <http://www.against-the-grain.com>
Process Patent Billionaire
by Bruce Strauch (the Citadel)

Monopoly fanatic Jay Walker was an entrepreneur from the get-go. After a string of intriguing failures, he's into patenting Web technology and has assembled a team he compares to Thomas Edison's laboratory. Priceline, the name-your-price Internet business that sells air tickets, cars, hotel rooms and even home mortgages is his first success—valued by Wall Street at $88 billion. Walker has pulled this off through a business process patent. Mathematical formulas are not patentable, but computer software is. Ergo, patents could theoretically protect the application of an idea and not just physical things. Walker is truly pushing the envelope in the area of patent law and there will be much litigation over this. He is quick to admit he is unconventional. "It was once unconventional to drill for oil in the ocean," he wryly observes. See —


Buy and Cell
by Pamela M. Rose (SUNY at Buffalo)

Elsevier has purchased Cell Press, publisher of the journals Cell, Immunity, Neuron, and Molecular Cell. The purchase is expected to propel each journal into electronic publishing. See —


The Life of Paperbacks
by Twyla Racz (Eastern Michigan University)

Since 1984 Georgia State University's library has added paperback books to the collection without binding them. Validity studies were done in 1985 and 1989. This article discussed these studies and the conclusions reached. See —


Man-shotgun Marriage Brings Publishing Lucre
by Bruce Strauch (the Citadel)

Deep in an article on the surging side-by-side shotgun industry is a niche publishing saga of Double Gun Journal — the Architectural Digest for lovers of extremely crafted shotguns that sell from $34,000 to $134,000 and even higher. Daniel Philip Cote was told he was crazy to start the magazine. Too narrow a subject. Now it's got 32,000 paid circulation. Appears quarterly at $12.98 an issue. 190 gold-edged pages and a simulated leather cover. Demographics are average reader over age of 50, net worth of $2.2 million, earns $220,000 a year. Yes, luxury goods advertisers adore it. See —


Crackdown
by Rick Heldrich (College of Charleston)

The China Association of Science and Technology (CAST) has come down hard on abuses of investigators and journals who use plagiarism, fabricate, use politics, or engage in other questionable conduct in efforts to be published. CAST issued a statement to warn those who do not play fair. Under the rules, violators would be boycotted for ten years in future activities and the violator's employer and the general public would be informed of the abuse. Journals are also put on notice to treat author with greater respect. Will the new concern for integrity win? Only time will tell. See — "Chinese Journals Pledge Crackdown",


Cast Them Out!
by Pamela M. Rose (SUNY at Buffalo)

The China Association for Science and Technology (CAST) has embraced a new code of conduct which asks Chinese journal editors to: refrain from publishing poor-quality, questionable authorship articles; warn plagiarism perpetrators, and boycott repeat offenders. Along with stamping out misconduct, CAST hopes to affirm the role of authors and promote better communications between journals and the scientific community. See —


Going Tabloid
by Bruce Strauch (the Citadel)

Former Deputy Treasury Secretary and Clinton pal Roger Altman is buying American Media, owner of the Enquirer and the Star for $300 million plus assumption of a load of debt. He will push them into teen and Spanish language versions and onto the Internet. He sees them as the two largest "undermaked, underpromoted papers in the country" with enormous potential readership waiting out there. And despite perception, he says libel costs are low. See —

Turnabout is Fair Play?  
by Pamela M. Rose (SUNY at Buffalo)

Professors stealing from students? Graduate students at Cornell and Columbia have raised the pricky issue of who owns ideas in lawsuits alleging that professors have misappropriated the students' research in order to publish their own papers or to get research grants. See — Elliot Marshall, "Two Former Grad Students Sue Over Alleged Misuse of Ideas," Science, April 23, 1999, p.562-63.

-Lo- and -Ga- Become -Bl- (A Dollar to the Reader Who Knows Why)  
by Pamela M. Rose (SUNY at Buffalo)

So you thought gigabytes were big? Metric prefixes kilo-, mega-, and giga- refer to numbers ending in zeros. But computers use binary, which accumulates as a power of 2, not 10. So a kilobyte is really 1024, not 1000. The correction involved just two letters: B and I. So from now on, computer campers, it's kibi-, mebi-, and gibi-! See — "Computer Gibberish," in Random Samples section edited by Constance Holden, Science, March 12, 1999, p.1631.

Three Commissars Behind Every Worker  
by Bruce Strauch (the Citadel)

At last! Lazy, classroom-dodging profs are not the cause of outrageous college tuition increases. It's what you already knew — legions of administrators. Four admin types for every teacher in the Mississippi public university system. 3.7 per prof in N.C. 3.7 per prof in N.M. The D.C. system runs one to one — but get this — that's due to a partial shut-down and financial crisis! See — Peter Brimelow, "The Paper Chase," Forbes, p.79, May 17, 1999.

Nit-pickers Delight  
by Bruce Strauch (the Citadel)

Incredibly dull article on the fact-checkers of the Encyclopædia Britannica and all the cranks and obsessives who challenge facts in the articles. Caliguila didn't make his horse a senator, but he did build him an ivory manger. Martin Luther didn't nail his theses to a door; he circulated them. And the height of the Sears Tower is off by four feet in the tourist brochure. Article also gives a look at the travails of Britannica Online. The first disgruntled employee saboteur has struck. See — Michael J. McCarthy, "It's Not True About Caliguila's Horse; Britannica Checked," The Wall Street Journal, p. 1, April 22, 1999.

Going to Hell in a Handbasket?  
by Jane Tuten (USC Aiken)

The insightful premise is that higher education, as most of us have known it, is facing the ultimate "algorithm." With new and intriguing procedural features of IT and information literacy comes the demise of the traditional academy. Talbott argues that in society today "information is designed more for manipulation and doing than understanding, and this helps to explain the convergence of business and education." With genuine concern for the academy, Talbott's supreme question is "What the hell is going on?" See — Steve Talbott, "Who's Killing Higher Education?" Educom Review, March/April 1999, p. 26-33.

NIH Wants an E-Print Piece  
by Pamela M. Rose (SUNY at Buffalo)

Physics was the first discipline to establish an incredibly successful preprint network. Now it looks like Biology could be next, as NIH is considering investing in a one-stop, public source for biomedical research papers. The "e-print" repository would be loosely modeled after the Physics archives at Los Alamos, and would include a "streamlined" version of traditional peer review. The idea appears to have the support of scientists, but journal editors are skeptical. See — Elliot Marshall, "NIH Weighs Bold Plan for Online Preprint Publishing," Science, March 12, 1999, p.1610-11.

Manage your Collection Money  
by Twyla Racz (Eastern Michigan University)


Bioterrorism?  
by Rick Heldrich (College of Charleston)

Do you ever wonder how real the threat of bioterrorism is? Should you worry? All those bioterrorism novels are not coming from out of left field. If you want a stark and frank review of this area of international concern, you should definitely take the time to read this article. How do we know that Iraq really has biological weapons? Are there any active groups who have actually attempted to use biological weapons in terrorist attacks? What are the differences in reaction to chemical and biological attacks? Can the threat of bioterrorism get any worse? You'll have to read this article to find out. See — Donald A. Henderson, "The Looming Threat of Bioterrorism," Science, Vol. 283, Feb. 26, 1999, pages 1279 - 1282.

Unwieldy Instructions  
by Jane Tuten (USC Aiken)

The conversion of a graduate course in the College of Education at Oklahoma State University provided the "lab" for an experiment in online learning. While instructor support in the online learning environment is critical to a successful experience, the instructors hoped that a threaded discussion group would assure interaction and the exploration of diverse opinions, i.e. successful community building outside of the classroom. The process for these students proved to be "unwieldy and frustrating." Lessons learned and advice for faculty contemplating such an adventure provide the basis for the article. See — Sharon G. Solloway and Edward L. Harris, "Creating Community Online" Educom Review, March/April 1999, p. 8-13.

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