Bet You Missed It

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Bet You Missed It

Press Clippings — In the News — Carefully Selected by Your Crack Staff of News Sleuths

Column Editor: Rosann Bazirjian (Florida State University)

So You Want to Be a Star by Sandy Beehler (Cornell University)

This article reports on recent attempts to broadcast live video images through the Internet using a new software program called StreamWorks (Xing Technology) that employs Internet standards for compressing and transmitting data to deliver full-motion video. Cable companies will soon begin providing subscribers with "cable modems" capable of two-way digital transmission, allowing the home PC user to receive video transmissions with acceptable quality sound and picture. If WebTV finds a marketplace, anyone with a microphone, a camcorder and a PC could break into the broadcasting business. See — "Web TV," The Economist, January 20, 1996, p. 82-83.

Visible Woman on the Web by Pamela Rose (SUNY at Buffalo)

The National Library of Medicine has added the Visible Woman to its already resident Visible Man on the World Wide Web. The Visible Woman, a 59-year-old who dies of cardiopulmonary arrest, has even higher resolution that the Visible Man, a 39-year-old who died similarly, and will be even more useful in, for example, simulations of delicate surgery. Phase 2 of the project will catalog every "vowel" so that researchers can call up specific types of data. See — "Visible Man Gets High-Resolution Make" in the "Random Samples" section, edited by Constance Holden, Science, 270 (December 22, 1995), p. 1927.

Birth of the Intranet Highway by Sarah Tusa (Lamar University)

According to Business Week reporters, the increasing number of travelers on the Internet may be just the spark that keeps PC software sales from stagnating. One area of particular interest to software developers is the creation of "intranets." While the surge of corporate interest comes as a challenge to giants such as Microsoft, it is a likely boon for less dominant software companies. See — Business Week, No. 3457 (January 8, 1996).

The Birth of Netscape by Rosann Bazirjian (Florida State University)

This is a well-written and quite enjoyable article on the developers of Netscape. It explores not only Netscape's early beginnings, but its current day principles as well. Some principles include, "fast enough never is," "the paranoid predator," "all work, all the time," "just enough management," and "four times faster." The reader is given a good glimpse of the personalities of the owners. Not only informative, the article is entertaining as well. See — "Are You Fast Enough? Are You Hungry Enough? Are You Tough Enough to Work, Live, Compete in Netscape Time?" Fast Company, 1 (1) (1995) p. 86-96.

Rockwell Kent, Re-Examined by Twyla Racz (Eastern Michigan University)

Rockwell Kent (1882-1971) was a noted author, traveler, illustrator, painter and designer of the colophons for Random House and Viking. He was also notorious for his radical politics and his philandering. In the 1950s his politics lost him the public's favor and he never regained it. Now, however, with the reissuing of several of his books, the author thinks Kent and his works should be reappraised. See — "Drawing on a Daring Life," by Edward Hounland, Civilization, 3 (1), (Jan/Feb 1996), p. 46-51.

Database Discussion by Twyla Racz (Eastern Michigan University)

Olivia A. Jackson is Director of Info-South and Margaret N. Eccles is the Database Manager of Ageline. In these articles, each author briefly discusses the database covering funding, focus, usage and enhancements. See — "Info-South: Leading the Way on the Information Superhighway to Latin America and the Caribbean" by Olivia A. Jackson, Publishing Research Quarterly, 11 (3) (Fall, 1995), p. 109-116 AND "Ageline Database on Middle Age and Aging: Reflecting Population Diversity," by Margaret N. Eccles, Publishing Research Quarterly, 11 (3) (Fall, 1995), p. 117-123.

More, not less, Expensive! by Al Henderson (Publishing Research Quarterly)

Peter B. Boyce and Heather Dalterio report that whatever distribution costs can be saved by going electronic are offset by additional production costs in the account of preparing the electronic version of Astrophysical Journal at University of Chicago Press. The strong marketplace support for the paper edition adds up to higher, not lower costs on the way to the bottom line. See — "Electronic Publishing of Scientific Journals" by Peter B. Boyce and Heath Dalterio in Physics Today (Jan, 1996, 49,1:42-47).

Power of the Internet by Pamela Rose (SUNY at Buffalo)

In an example of how quickly rumors spread in this electronic age, medical anthropologist Carol Jenkins and her employer, the Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research, were accused of stealing Hagahai tribe genes via a press release issued by the Rural Advancement Foundation International and distributed over the Internet. The real story is some-what different (see article), but the willingness of many to believe the worst and the speed with which such allegations can be spread to such a wide audience give pause to librarians attempting to filter information for their patrons. See — "Scientist Attacked for 'Patenting' Pacific Tribe" by Gary Taubes, Science, 270 (November 17, 1995), p. 1112-1114.

[Image of Against the Grain / April 1996]

<http://www.spidergraphics.com/atg>
Copyright Questions Continue
by Pamela Rose (SUNY at Buffalo)

The Texaco decision strongly suggests that any large, for-profit corporation violates copyright if employees systematically make copies for archival purposes, and would be strongly advised to make arrangements for license fees. However, the question of what constitutes systematic copying, as well as the continued applicability of the status of the institution as profit or nonprofit or the line between individual and institutional subscriptions, remains for future cases to answer. To further complicate the issue, publishers may establish their own rules. A copyright law forum can be found at <http://science-mag.aas.org/science/>. See also “How Does the Texaco Case Affect Photocopying by Scientists?” by The National Conference of Lawyers and Scientists, Science, 270 (December 1, 1995), p. 1450-1451.

Possible Extinction: Commercial Academic Publishing?
by Rosann Bazirjian (Florida State University)

This article focuses on the journal pricing practices of Reed Elsevier, and speculates whether or not the Internet might be closing in on them. Louisiana State University’s project of canceling more than $446,000 worth of journals ($88,427 of which were Elsevier titles) and delivering articles from those journals via document delivery, saved the library more than $420,000. In addition, LSU is now providing unmediated document delivery at the average cost of $13 per article. Reed Elsevier cites that the tenure process will ensure that paper copies of journals will continue, yet Steven Harnard’s Psychology and Paul Ginsparg’s Los Alamos Project might just be a threat to commercial academic publishing. See also “The Internet’s First Victim,” by John R. Hayes, Forbes, 156 (14), (December 18, 1995), p. 200-201.

Speeding Down the Superhighway
by Rosann Bazirjian (Florida State University)

This is an informative article about ISDN, Integrated Services Digital Networks. It was developed in 1978, and is now gaining in popularity due to its speed, which is about four times the speed of the modem you would buy with your typical PC. Web images are “painted almost instantly with an ISDN connection.” The article predicts that ISDN lines are becoming so popular that by the end of the decade they should hit the 2.2 million mark. However, problems do exist in terms of accessibility, as some Internet providers might not have ISDN at its end or as phone company employees struggle to understand your request. See also “Speed Freaks: Try ISDN Now,” by Richard A. Shaffer, Forbes, 156 (11) (November 6, 1995), p. 348.

Announcing Majors’ Home Page

World Wide Web Address http://www.majors.com

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606-633-9861
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Internet e-mail:
dallas@mail.majors.com

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603-243-0501
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Internet e-mail:
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<http://www.spidergraphics.com/atg>
A Rose by Any Other Name . . .
by Pamela Rose (SUNY at Buffalo)

The early bird gets the domain name. This is unfortunate for the People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) (http://environment.org/arrs/peta/index.html), whose acronym has already been appropriated by a suburban Maryland computer entrepreneur for a WWW page under "People Eating Tasty Animals" (http://peta.org). The parties are working with Network Solutions Inc. (NSI) on the dispute. See — "What's in a Domain Name?" in the Random Samples section, edited by Constance Holden, Science, 271 (January 19, 1996), p. 297.

Wired Predictions
by Sandy Beehler (Cornell University)


Tribute to Lewis W. Hine
by Twyla Racz (Eastern Michigan University)

The author pays tribute to Lewis W. Hine of the National Child Labor Committee whose photographs of children and the appalling conditions under which they labored drew attention to their plight. In addition to writing captions for his photographs, he wrote articles, designed exhibits, posters, etc., to awaken public awareness of these children. In 1912, the Children's Bureau to oversee children's welfare was founded, and finally child labor was banned in 1938. See — "No Choice But Work" by Vicki Goldberg, Civilization, 3 (1), January/February 1996, p. 58-61.

The Earliest Information Revolution
by Twyla Racz (Eastern Michigan University)

This information revolution began between the end of the 12th and the beginning of the 13th century when the emergence of cathedral schools, and the Dominican and Franciscan theology schools led to a demand for portable Bibles. The order of the books of the Bible were standardized, pages were very thin, print was very fine and only three colors were used. The church placed confidence in reasoning and learning as applied to faith, but this eventually weakened its own authority. See — "The First Information Revolution," by Jay Tolson, Civilization 3 (1), January/February, 1996, p. 52-57.

Demise of the Bestseller?
by Twyla Racz (Eastern Michigan University)

In this article, Abel explains the reasons why and the results, especially to readers, when a distinct class of books is partitioned off. Four examples are tracked, school textbooks (K-12), religious books, college texts and STM books. Now it appears that with the rise of the book discount retail chains and price clubs, bestsellers may be the latest group to be partitioned off. See — "The Best-Seller Fishpond Invaded, or, The Storming of the Best-Seller Lists by Leviathan," by Richard Abel, Publishing Research Quarterly, 11 (2), (Summer, 1995), p. 103-111.

Traveling Free and Easy
by Pamela Rose (SUNY at Buffalo)

The National Public Telecomputing Network (NPTN) is a non-profit corporation that serves as a parent to the "Free-Net" community, which provides free Internet access for those who cannot afford to subscribe to giants such as CompuServe or America Online. The focus of such community network systems is on the local community, with systems maintained by dedicated staffs of volunteers who find homes for discarded older generation equipment with those who lack resources. Many believe such networks will provide some relief to the increasing disparity between the haves and have-nots. A list of community network contacts is included. See — "Public Space in Cyberspace" by Doug Schuler, Internet World, 6 (12) (December, 1995).

Access Versus Ownership Debate
by Pamela Rose (SUNY at Buffalo)

Disputes over authorship or access to data by researchers could be avoided or resolved by developing institutional policies and federal regulatory standards. Some universities, such as Harvard, University of Michigan and Johns Hopkins, have adopted exemplary policies which clarify ownership and access are well-defined. The author urges the Public Health Service to develop regulations so that other government agencies and academic institutions would follow suit. See — "Urgently Needed: Policies on Access to Data by Erstwhile Collaborators," by Barbara Mishkin, Science, 270 (November 10, 1995), p. 927-928.

Copyright Woes?
by Rosann Bazirjian (Florida State University)

This article discusses the ramifications of the Commerce Department's recently released "White Paper" named Intellectual Property and the National Information Infrastructure. Designed as a way to "protect information in cyberspace," it raises some scary prospects for libraries. For example, the report says that just looking at a screen on one's computer is the equivalent of copying it. What does that mean for our libraries which make online journal articles available to our patrons? If this report is adopted, the author indicates that there is fear that copyright owners will be given much more power to regulate even the private use of materials. See — "Copyright Wrong?" by Vic Sussman, U. S. News & World Report, 119, (11) (September 18, 1995).

I'll Take Mine in Red
by Rosann Bazirjian (Florida State University)

Computer companies have now turned to a "build to order" rather than mass produce mode. This helps IBM, Compaq and others reduce losses. Unlike different commodities, computers which sit on retailers' shelves cannot be marked down, and can become obsolete. Assembling a computer only after a retailer has ordered one prevents this from occurring. Computers can be assembled within five days of receiving an order. The author indicates that IBM is currently 95% build-to-order. Hewlett-Packard is 80% and Compaq plans to be 100% by the end of the next year. See — "Custom-Made" by R. Lee Sullivan, Forbes, 156 (11) (November 6, 1995), p. 124-125.