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

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Speak the Future: A Glossary for the Age of Access
by Sandra Beehler (Old Dominion University)


Weekly Wire Brings the Weeklies Together
by Sandra Beehler (Old Dominion University)

An Arizona company is gathering together contents of alternative newspapers in a searchable Web site. The site, organized by subject, features news and arts, journalism, editorials, essays, movie reviews and comics from eight alternative weekly newspapers. There is an archive of movie reviews, and links to each newspaper’s back issues. See — Wired News (September 8, 1997).

Hey, Sports Fans!
by Sandra Beehler (Old Dominion University)

Sportszone’92's mission in life is to reinvent sports coverage. Its new feature, ScoreTracker, uses the Internet to gather, correlate and disseminate sports statistics in real time. See — Diamond, David, "In the Zone," Wired, vol. 5 (6) (June 1997), p. 130.

When Push Comes to ...
by Sandra Beehler (Old Dominion University)

IW Labs evaluates push programs with the ability to send you only the information you want, when you want it. See — Haskin, David, "A Push in the Right Direction," Internet World (September 1997), p. 74.

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Spy in the Sky
by Sandra Beehler (Old Dominion University)

A growing number of companies are vying for access to “spy” satellites that circle the globe. With increasingly better resolution, photos provided by these eyes in the sky are expected to have lucrative commercial applications here on earth. A major issue is whether governments will try to censor what the satellites can see, and business is poised to take the issue to the courts if necessary. See — Morton, Oliver, “Private Spy,” Wired, v. 5 (8) (August 1997), p. 114.

Make It Malaysia
by Sandra Beehler (Old Dominion University)

Under prime minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad, Malaysia is making a grand bid to become the technology center in Southeast Asia. Labelled Vision 2020, the plan calls for completing an international airport and two tech-noci-ities before the year 2000. High-tech companies are being lured to the country by the promise of tax vacations, favorable legislation and other incentives. Among the core projects to be developed: smart schools, telemedicine, a “paperless” electronic government, and R&D clusters centered around a new university. See — Greenwald, Jeff, “Thinking Big,” Wired, v. 5 (8) (August 1997), p. 94.

How Does That Translate?
by Twyla Racz (Eastern Michigan University)

After World War II there was a shift from German to English as the main scientific language. In this article the author discusses the problems and corresponding resolutions that Springer-Verlag encountered in entering the English language scientific publishing community. In March 1964, a New York office was opened to further facilitate their publishing activities. Three journal publishing fields were targeted: mathematics, medicine/psychology, and biology. The New York offices arose from American copyright law, dock strikes, and the trading with the Enemy Act of 1917. See — Heinz Gote, “The English Language in Scientific Publishing,” Publishing Research Quarterly, v. 13 (1) (Spring 1997), p. 52-72.

Can We Print That?
by Pamela Rose (SUNY at Buffalo)

Tensions exist between industry and academia over publication of research results. In one case, a researcher hired by a private textile company claimed the company suppressed results from a study on lung disease. In another, a paper claiming that generic thyroid drugs are as effective as their brand-name counterparts took seven years to appear in print. Other tensions exist between journal publishers who disagree over how to handle authors’ conflicts of interest, particularly when royalties are involved. And still another arena where tensions arise is in the life sciences where competition is hot, such as the field of genetics, and complaints of data hoarding and publication delays abound. Researchers responding to a survey noted 6 reasons why they may delay publication, and 6 reasons why they may withhold data. See — Vogel, Gretchen, “Publishing Sensitive Data: Who Calls the Shots?” Science, v.276 (April 25, 1997), p.523.

For the Wealthy
by Pamela Rose (SUNY at Buffalo)

Legislators from rural states are concerned that grants for connecting universities and laboratories to a faster computer network are going to help institutions who have already benefited from the system, rather than those that need it most. Separate National Science Foundation (NSF) research grants that paved the way for the Next Generation Internet (NGI) initiative proposal went mostly to elite universities in wealthier states. NSF’s Mark Luker notes they are looking for the best research ideas, and geographic distribution is not a criteria. See — Mervis, Jeffrey, “A Networking Plan for the Rich States?” Science, v. 276 (June 12, 1997), p.1639.

Simply In-genious
by Pamela Rose (SUNY at Buffalo)

The Cancer Genome Anatomy Project (CGAP) is ambitious; it aims at nothing less than a complete catalog of all the genes expressed in all cancer cells. Coordinated by Robert Strausberg of the National Cancer Institute, CGAP will allow researchers to determine how gene expression changes as a cancer progresses and ultimately understand how tumors arise, all with a click of the Stanford. The project is an example of “genomics” — computer science and genetics — is transforming whole areas of biology. NCI expects to link CGAP with a similar project underway in Europe. See — Pennis, Elizabeth, “A Catalog of Cancer Genes at the Click of a Mouse,” Science, v. 276 (May 16, 1997), p.1023-1024.

Developing “Webbed” Feet
by Pamela Rose (SUNY at Buffalo)

Efforts to provide a lifetime for swimmers splashing about in the seemingly endless pool of the Web are combining the fields of library science, natural language processing, linguistics, and computer science. At the Workshop on New Challenges in Information Retrieval and Dissemination held in Japan in April, researchers described systems which link the physical resources of traditional libraries to the online digital world, while debating whether traditional indexing and cataloging efforts could be adapted to the Web. The project is making the Web their primary gateway to the library’s catalog. The real test, though, is in taming the Internet with natural language processing and interactive search schemes. See — Normile, Dennis, “The Search for Mr. Goodfile Generates New Online Tools,” Science, v. 276 (June 6, 1997), p. 1498-1499.

Which Will It Be?
by Pamela Rose (SUNY at Buffalo)

A recent report claiming that space itself has a built-in orientation has raised again the question of whether traditional peer review is adequate compared to the much greater scrutiny that articles receive in the open-distribution sector. Paul Ginsparg, who began the physics pre-print archives, argues for the latter, while others feel the electronic responses are hasty and not well thought out. See — “Who Needs Peer Review?” Science, v. 276 (May 16, 1997) p.1035.
Step Right Up!
by Twyla Racz (Eastern Michigan University)

The Internet was designed for and is still useful to scientific/technical scholars, defense industry, and business. But the author questions the idea that everyone needs to have access to the Internet. He compares the Internet to the old-fashioned traveling carnival selling "snake-oil." See -- Abel, Richard, "The Internet: Some Unintended Consequences," Publishing Research Quarterly, v. 13 (1) (Spring 1997), p. 73-77.

Bird Watching
by Pamela Rose (SUNY at Buffalo)

Thanks to the National Audubon Society, ten migrating snow geese are being tracked by thousands of grade school students who follow their progress through a Web site at http://north.audubon.org. Each bird is fitted with a satellite radio that sends signals every other day through weather satellites to stations in France and Maryland. The birds' positions are emailed to the U.S. Geological Survey and posted on the Audubon Web site, along with a tri-weekly field journal describing birds' rest stops and meals, weather, and geographic and cultural data on the areas the birds fly over. See — "Wild Wings on the Internet," Science, v. 275 (March 28, 1997), p. 1885.

Cancer Research
by Pamela Rose (SUNY at Buffalo)

Unlocking the deepest mysteries of cancer is the goal of the Cancer Genome Anatomy Project (CGAP) at www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ncicgap. Jointly funded by the National Cancer Institute (NCI), the National Library of Medicine (NLM) and several drug and biotech companies, CGAP is a complete database of the known active and silent genes in normal and tumor cells, as well as links to databases of scientific papers and maps of the human genome. See — Ehrenstein, David, "Your Complete Web Guide to Tumors," Science, v. 277 (August 8, 1997), p. 762.

Flash!
by Pamela Rose (SUNY at Buffalo)

Two separate initiatives are aimed at connecting existing high-speed networks which will allow researchers whose scientific needs have long exceeded Internet capabilities to share and manipulate vast amounts of data. The Next Generation Internet (NGI) proposes high-speed links to 100 sites and very high speed links to 10 sites in 2-3 years, and a consortium of universities initiative, Internet-2, aims to upgrade campus networks and develop educational applications that make use of improved links. See — Mervis, Jeffrey, "Panel Hopes to Splice Pieces of U.S. Research Network," Science, v. 275 (March 7, 1997), p. 1412-1413.