

Hard Science: Intellectual Property and Scientific Communication

image: <http://andybalmer.wordpress.com/>

The Fine Print

Information Scientist

Rewards Are Good

Discovery, Innovation, Understanding

AND FINALLY, in accepting this Bill of Lading, the Shipper, Owner and Consignee of the goods and the Holder of the Bill of Lading, agree to be bound by all of its stipulations, exceptions and conditions, whether written or printed, as fully as if they were all signed by such Shipper, Owner, Consignee or Holder.

Dated in NEW YORK this.....day of19.....

For the WHITE STAR LINE.

Promote the Progress of
Science and useful Arts...





**PRIVATE PROPERTY
NO TRESPASSING
F.E.C. RWY. CO.**



Granted



23 November 1960, Volume 132, Number 3479

SCIENCE

Atmospheric Transport of Artificial Radioactivity

Isotopic and nitrogen-15 data show large behavior differences for various stratospheric sources.

E. A. Martell and P. J. Donovan

The atmospheric transport of artificial radioactivity from nuclear reactors was first described in detail in 1946 (1-4), and more details of the physical behavior of fallout are now reasonably well known. Nevertheless, there remains a general lack of understanding of large-scale atmospheric transport and mixing processes. Widely different views have been offered to explain the delayed spring increase in fallout rate which has been observed in some Northern Hemisphere regions every year since the period 1957 to 1959. The explanation for the excessive accumulation of fallout in some temperate latitudes due to convection. The confusion is due partly to the inconsistent nature of results at hand. In the fall data, the most consistently in the use of total accumulation with respect to the origin of atmospheric behavior of the fallout debris.

Radioactive fallout itself is divided into local, intermediate, or stratospheric. Local fallout is radioactive debris which is deposited within a few hundred miles of the site and is composed primarily of large particles from surface or near-surface nuclear explosions. Intermediate fallout is radioactive debris which is confined to the lower stratosphere.

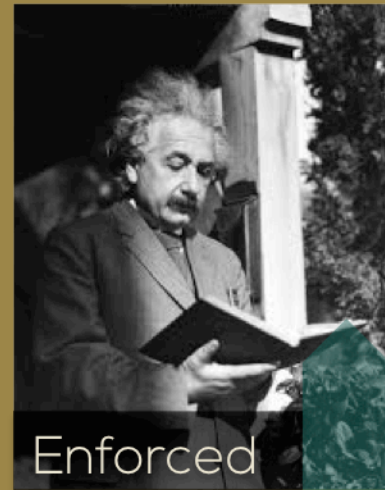
The authors are members of the Scientific Department, Atomic Energy Commission, Ottawa, Canada.

© 1960 Science Inc.

Reserved



Transferred



Enforced

It's a bit more
complicated than
that.

Funders

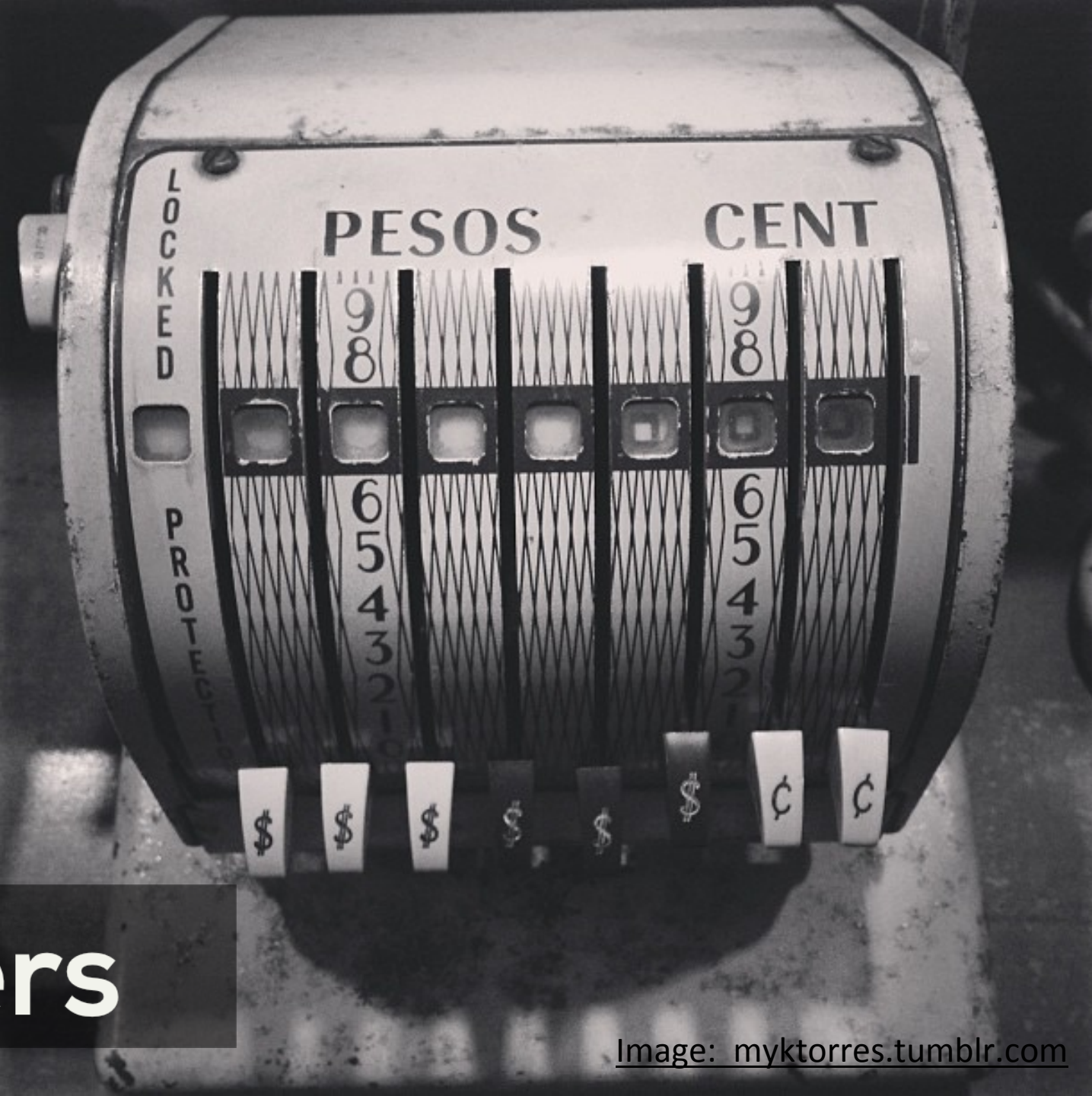


Image: mykktorres.tumblr.com



Creators

Image: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Scientists_montage.jpg



Producers

Image: http://depts.washington.edu/labpics/repository/v/1919-strike/workers/shipbuilding-Bellingham+1916_UWDigital.jpg.html



Buyers

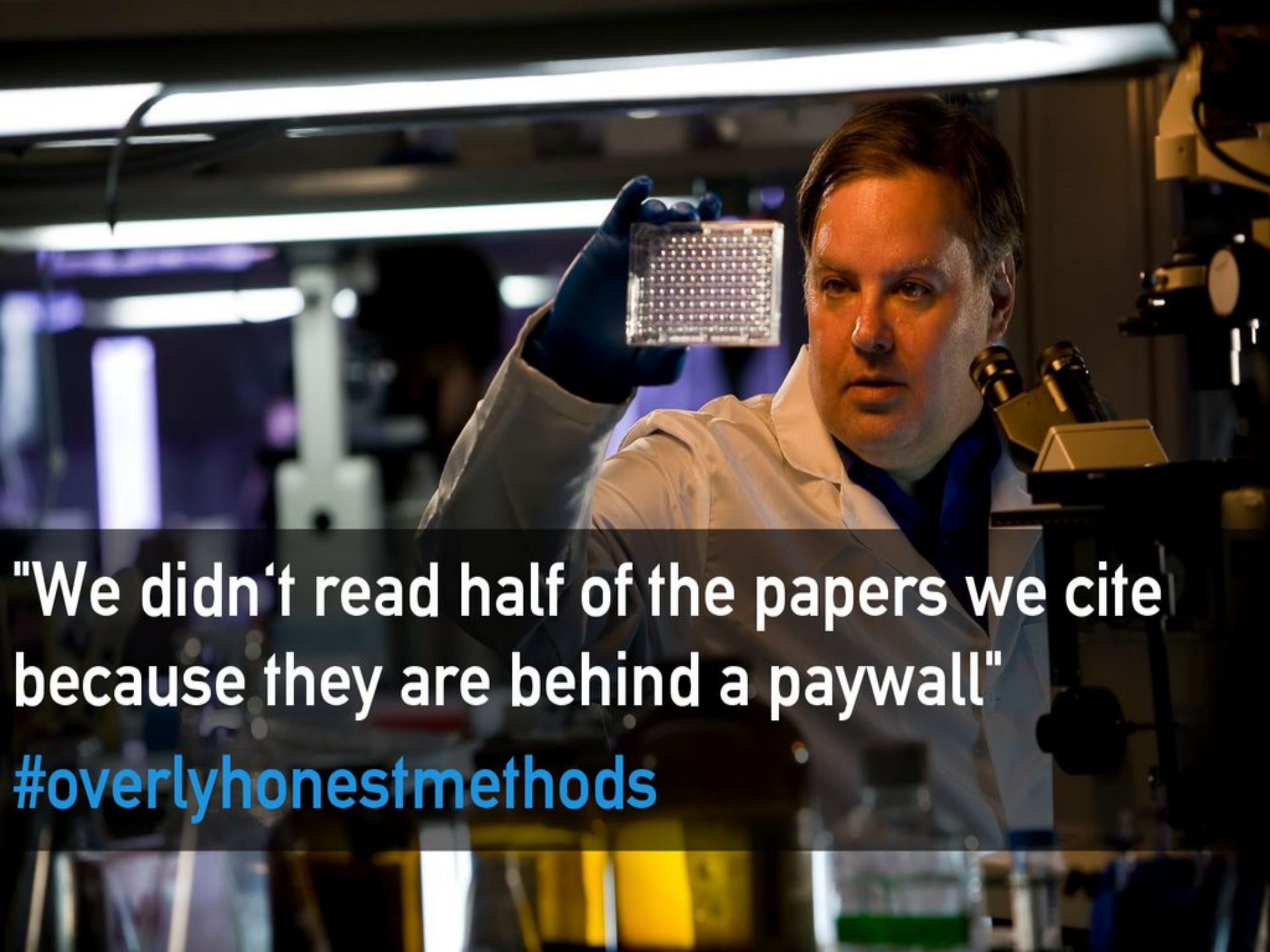
Image: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ritter_library_-_University_of_Toronto



Readers

Image: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punched_card_input/output

Locking Away the Progress of Science and Useful Arts

A male scientist with dark hair, wearing a white lab coat over a blue shirt and blue nitrile gloves, is holding up a clear multi-well plate with both hands. He is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. The background is a laboratory with various pieces of equipment, including a microscope on the right and other lab benches in the distance. The lighting is bright, typical of a lab environment.

**"We didn't read half of the papers we cite
because they are behind a paywall"**
#overlyhonestmethods

#icanhazpdf



The Commons

Thank You!

Robin Champieux

ORCID: 0000-0001-7023-9832

@arcscon

champieux@ohsu.edu