

compiling a database of all current bacterial names, and integrating it with an online version of *IJSEM* to incorporate ongoing revisions. Given the importance of bacterial taxonomy in fields within and outside biology, such a database would be extensively accessed by 'pure' science, medicine and industry, and might thus be able to attract broad logistical support. Life began as bacteria, and it might be fitting if our comprehensive inventory of life also began with this group.

Although Godfray is correct to say that that current taxonomic codes prohibit "purely electronic description", the current version of the Zoological Code officially recognizes new names posted on websites as long as five hard copies are deposited in libraries³. However, such technophilia has permitted taxonomic anarchy. The ease of electronic publishing has encouraged some individuals to name electronically a plethora of dubious new species, in groups on which they have little taxonomic expertise (I do not cite these websites here, to avoid drawing further attention to them). The resultant mess will take decades to clear up. A central official taxonomic database, peer-reviewed and managed along the lines suggested by Godfray or by other means to this end, would solve this problem, facilitating rapid information dissemination via the Internet while at the same time filtering out unscrupulous taxonomic practices.

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1. Godfray, H. C. J. *Nature* **417**, 17–19 (2002.).
2. Sneath, P. H. A. *International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria* (International Union of Microbiological Sciences, Washington DC, 1992).
3. International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 4th edition* (The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, 1999).

Science's policy on access to private data

Sir— In their thoughtful and welcome Commentary on data access "The times they are a-changin'" (*Nature* **417**, 589–590; 2002), Ari Patrinos and Dan Drell make two statements about *Science's* publication policy that require correction.

With respect to the arrangement that allowed Celera Genomics to provide its sequence data through its own website, Patrinos and Drell say that the company limited free access to one million base pairs

per day. In fact, Celera announced on its website that it would provide, and it did provide, compact discs containing the entire sequence to those who asked.

Patrinos and Drell also say that "those in the private sector have to negotiate a fee as a prerequisite for access". That is simply wrong — commercial accessors could and did receive the sequence free on executing a material transfer agreement that committed them not to distribute it or to use it for new research projects. That arrangement, incidentally, followed criticisms from members of the publicly funded Human Genome Project that any arrangement that required commercial accessors to pay would constitute "discriminatory licensing". The agreement we at *Science* reached with Celera circumvented that objection, thus meeting the challenge aptly described by Patrinos and Drell: "to suggest how the private sector can be persuaded to share more data, to the benefit of all".

Donald Kennedy

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Curiosity and generosity of a great scientist

Sir— I read with sadness about the passing of Victor Weisskopf (*Nature* **417**, 396; 2002). Twelve years ago, in San Juan, Puerto Rico, I was sitting next to an empty seat on a plane, wondering which of the many oversized people with too much carry-on baggage I would have to put up with for the flight to Boston. An elderly man sat down next to me and we began chatting: it was Weisskopf.

For five glorious hours I — who as a teenager had wanted to be an astronomer before I realized that my mathematical abilities were woefully inadequate to the task — plied Weisskopf with questions about physics and cosmology. In his turn, he posed penetrating questions about my own field of large-whale biology.

Weisskopf had all the hallmarks of a great scientist. He was ungrudgingly generous with his own vast knowledge and happy to share his insights with an interested stranger; and he was insatiably curious about everything in the world around him, whether or not relevant to his own work.

The unique and fortunate nature of my experience that day was not lost on me. After all, how often does one get the opportunity to ask one's seatmate, "So, do you think that general relativity and quantum theory will be unified in the foreseeable future?" and have the

expectation of an informed reply?

The answer, by the way, was "No".

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Health supercourse to end Arab isolation

Sir— Your news feature "Blooms in the Desert" (*Nature* **416**, 120–122; 2002) focused on chinks of light against a gloomy backdrop of poor or nonexistent science funding. We, writing on behalf of the Islamic Global Health Network (islamicprevention.homestead.com), believe the critical element is the need to build Arabic scientific human capital, by building communities of Arab scientists.

Funding is important of course, but improving science training is more so, to unlock creativity and innovation. We in the field of epidemiology are in the process of making this real through the establishment of a global information-sharing Arab network, a model that can easily be followed for other scientific disciplines. The Internet is growing fast in Arab countries, so this can be used for collaborating and training, conserving scarce resources.

We are in the process of developing an Arabic 'Supercourse' of free-access PowerPoint lectures for instructors (www.pitt.edu/~super1/ighn.htm) as part of our global supercourse project, now consisting of more than 700 quality-controlled lectures from 118 countries (see *Nature Med.* **6**, 358, 2000). We are translating the Supercourse lectures into Arabic and providing special, continuously updated lectures precisely describing health issues in various Arab countries. So far, 130 Arab scientists are collaborating to translate, share lectures and build an Arabic scientific Supercourse.

Through Supercourse, we are trying to raise the quality of research and teaching in Arab institutions, ending the isolation of Arab scientists through greater Internet interaction with non-Arab countries. We want to bring brilliant young people from Arab countries into science, both locally and globally.

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