

Google Book Search – Background on the Settlement Agreement

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Overview

- Background on GBS
- Stanford's involvement
- Settlement highlights
- Settlement commentary



Google Book Search

- Full text search of books!
- Google looks beyond the web in its effort to “organize the world’s knowledge”
- Launched in late 2004 as “Google Print”
- From the early days, there have been two pieces:
 - Publisher Project (new books)
 - Library Project (previously published)



Library Project

- Stanford was one of five initiating partners in the program
 - Along with Harvard, the University of Michigan, and the University of Oxford and The New York Public Library
 - There are now more than 20 partners around the world
- Libraries collections are non-destructively scanned
- Initial partners received copies of scans



Using Google Books

- Google search interface applied to books
- Public Domain books are fully viewable and downloadable
- Most books still in copyright shown in “snippet view”
 - Very limited portions of the book in the area of your search term
- Even snippet view unavailable for works like dictionaries



Special Libraries Association

Search Books

Advanced Book Search
Google Book Search Help

Google has reached a [groundbreaking agreement](#) with authors and publishers.

Fiction

- Literature
- Science fiction
- Fantasy
- Romance
- Mystery
- Fairy tales
- Short stories
- Poetry

Non-fiction

- Philosophy
- Economics
- Political science
- Linguistics
- Mathematics
- Physics
- Chemistry
- Biology

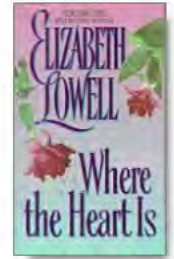
Random subjects

- Women authors
- Landscape painting
- Practical reason
- Wood-carving
- Storms Fiction
- Solar houses
- Growth Fiction
- Transportation

Magazines **New!**



Interesting



Highly cited

About this book **Special Libraries Association** By Special Libraries Association, Alma Clarvoe Mitchill



Key words and phrases

Special Libraries Association, librarians, Toronto, American Library Association, Rebecca Rankin, Asso, Montreal, Library Science, SLA Executive Board, libra, Library School, Newark Public Library, librarianship, Wisconsin, American Chemical Society, Pittsburgh, Canada, John Cotton Dana, Western Reserve University, Mitchill

More details

Special Libraries Association: Its First Fifty Years, 1909-1959
By Special Libraries Association, Alma Clarvoe Mitchill
Published by , 1959
Original from the University of California
Digitized Dec 14, 2006
120 pages

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Association Highlights

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In 1933 headquarters were permanently incorporated at its present address (31 East Tenth Street), and Mrs. Kathleen B. Stebbins became Executive Secretary in 1940 to be succeeded by Marian Lucius in 1953.
The new Association lost no time in establishing a voice. SPECIAL LIBRARIES began as an eight-page pamphlet in January 1910. It was a means of furthering effective

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Obviously the basic problems of special libraries were recognized from the outset. Now the Committee on Special Classifications has a Subcommittee on Mechanical


References from web pages

[Information Outlook: Getting to 100: Managing change at the ...](#)
bnet. findarticles > Information Outlook > May, 2002 > Article > Print friendly. Getting to 100: Managing change at the Special Libraries Association ...
[findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m0FWE/is_5_6/ai_85880889/print](#)

[Special Libraries Association, Philadelphia Chapter, records ...](#)
Special Libraries Association, Philadelphia Chapter, records 1919-2005 (7 linear feet), MC 3, ©Drexel University Archives and Special Collections ...
[www.library.drexel.edu/archives/collections/mc00003.html](#)

[Untitled](#)
SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION. Putting Ktrouedr to lvrk. OFFICERS. DIRECTORS. President. SARA AULL. WINIFRED SEWELL. Uniaersity of Houston ...
[www.sla.org/speciallibraries/ISSN00386723V52N2.PDF](#)

Other editions



[Special Libraries Association: Its First Fifty Y](#)
by Special Libraries Association, Alma Clarvoe Mitch
Authorized facsimile of original published : New York
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[Special Libraries Association](#)
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Title from Web page (viewed on June 18, 1999).
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Places mentioned in this book





Stanford's Position – Digitization Benefits Users

- Circulation of Stanford's library books increased ~50% after digitizing the card catalog
- Google indexing of HighWire articles increased traffic enormously
- Demand for on-line information & information services continues to increase & diversify



Stanford's Goals for GBS

- Obtain digital copies of materials
 - Already planning to digitize the library
 - Working with Google dramatically speeds the process and lowers cost
- Digital preservation
 - Quality is a concern
- New and more accurate finding aids
 - Associative search, citation linking, recommendations

The Suit

- Class Action suit launched in 2005 by the Authors Guild, the Association of American Publishers and a handful of authors
- Suit alleged Google was violating copyright law
- Google countered that their use was protected under Fair Use (Sect. 107)
 - Creation of an index was transformative
 - Full text of in-copyright works was not made available
- No libraries were sued – only Google

The Settlement – Not About Fair Use

- Settlement announced October 28, 2008
 - <http://books.google.com/googlebooks/agreement>
- Leaves the Fair Use question unresolved
 - The sides have agreed to disagree
 - Settlement has specific language excluding Fair Use decisions
- Lack of resolution a major concern for commentators as well as participating libraries
- A ruling on the Fair Use question would NOT have allowed the broad spectrum of services that the settlement does
 - Would also have taken years



The Settlement

- Focuses on in-copyright but out-of-print books
 - Not-in-copyright materials are NOT covered
 - Neither are in-print materials – covered under Publisher Program
 - “Books” are specifically defined in the agreement – includes all works registered for copyright
- Google will be permitted not just to index but to provide access to in-copyright, out-of-print works
- Some limited access will be free, but subscriptions and individual purchases necessary for full access/download
- Copyright holders may opt out



The Settlement

- Google funds the establishment of a Book Rights Registry to be run by the authors and the publishers
 - Registry distributes the royalties collected by Google
 - Registry is independent of Google
- Libraries who provided materials to Google will continue to receive scans of the materials, which they can use for preservation, local indexing and searching, disability access services, and research
- Participating libraries will provide reading access to the database through Google, not through the locally held digital copies

The Settlement

- Settlement is between Google and parties that sued
 - Participating libraries were not sued, and therefore are not party to the settlement
- The settlement includes a structure under which libraries participate
 - Stanford is currently in negotiations to become a Fully Participating Library
- Four of the five initial participating libraries have endorsed the settlement
 - Harvard has not endorsed
- Court approval is required
 - Approval not expected before summer



Key Points for Libraries

- 7 million volumes in the Google's library become accessible
- Free terminals placed at public libraries and higher-education institutions
- Accommodated services for the print disabled
- Free preview and "Find in a library" continue
- Institutional subscriptions and individual purchase available

Key Points for Libraries

- Partner libraries receive copies of contributed works
 - Can develop web services complementary to Google's offerings
 - Actual access must be through Google, so royalties can be properly assessed
- Preservation of digital copies is clearly permitted
 - Hathi Trust established by Michigan and UC
 - Stanford will preserve via Stanford Digital Repository
- Research corpus will be made available for advanced analytical research
 - Corpus holds full content of Google's database



Feedback from the Blogs

- Inevitably, not everyone is happy
- Main arguments
 - Not enough support for Fair Use
 - Agreement gives Google a functional monopoly
 - No standards for pricing (Harvard's objection)
 - Libraries were not adequately represented in the negotiations

Stanford's position

- Stanford continues to support the settlement agreement and is negotiating to become a Fully Participating Library
 - Negotiations are confidential
- Agreement isn't everything we wanted, but is a reasonable solution and results in better access than a Fair Use win would have
- Anticipate reasonable pricing; alternative services are possible
 - Google does have a strong position, but others are not precluded
- Library representation was appropriate; libraries will negotiate if they participate

Learn More

- Useful list of links:
 - <http://pureinformation.org/archives/2008/11/25/google-book-settlement-link-dump-awesomeness/>
- Blog Posting from Paul Courant (U. Michigan)
 - <http://paulcourant.net/2008/10/28/the-google-settlement-from-the-universal-library-to-the-universal-bookstore/>
- Joint Press Release in Support
 - <http://news-service.stanford.edu/pr/2008/pr-google-102908.html>
- ALA Roundtable Discussion
 - http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6633319.html?nid=2673&rid=reg_visitor_id&source=title
- Criticism from Bob Darton in NY Review of Books
 - <http://www.nybooks.com/articles/22281>
 - But see thoughtful responses at:
 - <http://www.library.yale.edu/~license/ListArchives/0901/msg00111.html>
 - <http://paulcourant.net/2009/02/04/google-robert-darnton-and-the-digital-republic-of-letters/>
- Grimmelman's advice on improvement:
 - http://works.bepress.com/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1022&context=james_grimmelman