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## Google Hands

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## Google Hands

Vorge stellt von ULRIKE BERGERMANN

Zuerst die Hände. Auf den Bildern liegen Register ineinander, die sonst sowohl als einzelne ungesehen bleiben als auch als getrennte gelten: die Handarbeiten in der digitalen Reproduktion. Bevor ein Buch maschinell automatisiert verfügbar ist, muss es angefasst worden sein, in mühsamer und zeitraubender Kleinarbeit sind die Seiten umgewendet und vielleicht fixiert worden, bevor der Scanner sie berührungslos abtastet. Unschärfen und *glitches* erinnern daran, dass auch die Zeit und Bewegung der Arbeit im Scan nicht mehr sichtbar ist. Sind es belesene oder ungelernete Arbeitskräfte, die diese Arbeit am Papier tun? Ihre Spuren tauchen auf den Scans nur als Fehler auf – weil sie den Text verdecken, um den es geht, aber auch, weil sie ein Bild abgeben statt Lettern und weil sie Paratexte zur Entstehung des digitalen Buchs liefern, die ungesagt bleiben sollen, weil Computerkonzerne ihre Personalkosten gerne in Niedriglohnländern oder mit einheimischen Geringverdiener\_innen einsparen.

Zweitens die Handschuhe. Kunstwerke werden mit Baumwollhandschuhen angefasst, Papier voll Druckerschwärze mit Kunststoffhandschuhen. Muss das Papier vor menschlichem Fingerschweiß geschützt werden oder der Finger vor der Säure des Papiers? Wer kann wen vergiften oder anstecken? Die Handschuhe legen Assoziationen nahe an medizinische Untersuchungen, an Schutz vor HIV, an Safer Sex. Unsichtbar gemachte Arbeit also und Kontagion, alte Materialität und ein Kontakt von Leser\_in und Inhalt, die aus dem Scanergebnis verbannt sind und nur noch im Bereich der Kunst, die Fehler sammelt, ein Residuum haben.

Für eine Studienarbeit im Bereich Buchdesign sollte Benjamin Shaykin Material suchen. Er griff der Einfachheit halber zu digitalisierten Büchern – und fand eine braune Hand, «its index finger wrapped in a hot-pink condom-like covering.»<sup>1</sup> *Google Hands* ist eine Zusammenstellung zwölf einzelner handgenähter Bändchen, die jeweils eine bestimmte Art von *glitch*, von Scan-«Fehlern» versammeln.<sup>2</sup> Sie zeigen Berührungen, bringen den Körper in digitalen Prozessen ins Spiel, Haptik und Optik zusammen und markieren Machtverhältnisse in der Organisation von Arbeit. Google besetzt die Macht über die Autorisierungsketten ebenso wie es die Zugänglichkeit allen Wissens für alle im Programm hat. Google ist allerdings ein globaler Konzern und keine politische Weltöffentlichkeit, die über dieses Programm verfügt. Und so bildet sich auch die globale kapitalistische Arbeitsteilung ab.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Kenneth Goldsmith: The Artful Accidents of Google Books, in: *The New Yorker*, dort datiert 4.12.2013, online unter [www.newyorker.com/books/page-turner/the-artful-accidents-of-google-books](http://www.newyorker.com/books/page-turner/the-artful-accidents-of-google-books), gesehen am 20.7.16.

<sup>2</sup> Benjamin Shaykin benutzt die Bilder im Sinne des *fair use* und versteht das Ergebnis einer Auswahl und Bearbeitung von gefundenen Materialien als eine eigenständige Arbeit. Die zwölf Booklets wurden zusammengefasst in einem einzigen Printing-on-demand-Band. Shaykin hat der ZfM seine hochaufgelösten Bilder zur Verfügung gestellt. Vielen Dank an Annika Haas für die vorliegende Bildauswahl.

<sup>3</sup> Eine längere Kommentierung der Arbeit und ihrer Rezeption findet sich online unter [www.zfmedienswissenschaft.de/online](http://www.zfmedienswissenschaft.de/online).

occasionally. The exact number of borrowers using a library within the year of report, or at the date of report, is the only circumstance of any interest worth recording. To note, year after year, the total registration of borrowers, in such a way as to convey to the careless or ignorant reader the impression that more than half the population are users of the libraries may be very ingenious, but it is very misleading.

460. The classification of most public libraries varies so much that nothing of a definite character can be extracted from it. Certainly comparisons can never be fairly made while one librarian classes his periodicals as science, useful arts, etc., and another lumps his together as miscellaneous. Then some librarians carefully separate Juvenile from Fiction issues, with the idea of reducing their Fiction percentages. Indeed, the anomalies and divergences are so great in every department of library statistics that it is impossible to reduce them to anything like a common basis. Luckily the day seems to have passed when librarians issued comparative tables of issues, etc., with the design of showing how much more work a certain library did in a year than any of the libraries with which it was compared. It may be safely assumed that where very elaborate statistical tables are published, giving in minute detail every little point connected with a library and its branches, the work of such a library is probably of a kind which will not bear very close scrutiny. The fact of the matter is, nobody save the librarian-compiler himself cares a snuff about detailed statistics of this kind. All that the general public or committees require is the total operations in every department, and the state of the stock, (see Section 66.)

461. The statistics most in use which show monthly and yearly the operations of a library with regard to stock and issues. Monthly and some quarterly returns are sent to the local newspapers in many instances as a means of stimulating interest in the library, and monthly fortnightly statistics are generally prepared for the information of committees. The statistics prepared for these reports are generally far too elaborate and are given month by month and class by class in the following manner:



THE TRYSTING ROCK.

[March,

through the North American states. At Saratoga springs she had first met  
 with Mr Alston. She was there, as at home, the acknowledged queen  
 of beauty and love, and among her conquests was Mr. Henry Morton,  
 an intimate friend of Mr. Alston. Mr. Morton, it was generally sup-  
 posed, had even made greater inroads upon the heart and fancy of  
 Laura. Circumstances called him suddenly to England; the Rattle-  
 ton returned home, where for a time Charles rallied his sister so un-  
 mercifully upon her adventure, that she assumed such perfect indiffer-  
 ence to the strange remarks of Mr. Alston that evening, had recalled  
 her agitation at all the incidents to Charles' mind, and delighted him with the  
 assurance, that his sister was vulnerable at more points than the great  
 Achilles. Charles Rattleton believed himself perfectly inaccessible  
 to all the arts and stratagems of the boy-god, and nothing pleased him  
 more, than to see his companions sinking under the inflictions of his  
 feathery shafts, m ore particularly when the victim was one of those  
 who has affected an indifference and contempt of the puissance of the  
 implacable little deity.  
 Charles was in disposition, much like his sister. He possessed a  
 heart of real kind-ness, and springs of deep feeling when the display  
 was required. He always acted upon the pretty maxim, "cheerful-  
 ness is the best hy-man to the deity," only his conduct sprung solely,  
 from an exuberant and irrepressible flow of animal spirits; a philo-  
 sophic indifference and real cares, and an utter contempt for mere ima-  
 ginary trouble. He extracted pleasure from every incident of life.  
 Is it then a wonder that he was an oracle among associates of his  
 own sex, and a un-iversal favourite and confident—dangerous distinc-  
 tion—among his fair companions? particularly when to this attractive  
 character, were add-  
 ed  
 "great charms of mind,  
 elegance of outward form was joined;  
 While youth made these bright objects still more bright,  
 And fortune set them, in the strongest light."

Very different from Charles Rattleton was Frank Alston; indeed, did  
 we compare him in any points to either of our core, it would be to  
 Lucy Staughton. He was now in the prime of manhood; like Lucy,  
 his nativity was in the beauteous clime of happy England; like hers,  
 his parents held respected and honored rank in the community, which  
 they still retained, having happily escaped the trials that crushed the  
 fated Staughtons. In his youth some follies into which he was led  
 through the influence of reckless associates, so mortified his proud  
 heart, that suddenly he left home and rambled to America. Here he  
 first contracted an intimacy with Laura's admirer, Henry Morton.  
 In his wanderings he was overtaken by a protracted illness. On his  
 recovery he found his resources nearly exhausted. The situation  
 was new to him; he knew not what to do; to return home was  
 out of the question, and to write to his father for funds, was  
 an idea not for a moment entertained by his proud heart. He was  
 accustomed to think only of acting for himself, and with the promptness that  
 enabled him so resolutely to brave his father's displeasure in leaving  
 England—he determined that his talents should support him. In very  
 early youth he gave evidence of unusual mental powers and a fervid,



vigorous, imagination, from which his friends predicted great distinction in after life. His early years, however, fled in dreamy inactivity, still he wrote verses, evidently the product of a mind that required only the spurs of adversity and necessity, to bring it forth from the murky clouds, to the clearness and glory of noon-day. Passionately fond of the fine arts as well as poetry, he had acquired great skill in both music and drawing. His present misfortunes proved the very means of drawing forth his proper character. All symptoms of the morbid, restless traits of his early years vanished, and his success in life seemed certain; when, from some cause, he abruptly returned home, and long indulged his old humor. Despite this circumstance, his proud and ambitious spirit forbade idleness, and the predilections of his friends were rapidly accomplishing in the distance every where won by his transcendent genius. He was at the height of his fame, when a year before we now find him in Georgia, he had revisited America, and had formed an affectionate intimacy with Charles Ratleton and his sister.

CHAPTER IV.

It was late the next day before our party were ready to commence their journey; so many objections to their leaving had to be combatted, so many adieus exchanged and so many trifles to be thought of. Finally, all was settled; farewells exhausted; kisses expended; and the carriages rattled along the avenue, lined on either side with picturesque cottages and cabins—passed the grand entrance of the springs, and were fairly following their heads to the highlands. The morning was unusually brilliant. The late sultriness was banished by a gentle shower of the previous night. The air was cool and pleasant, and even Charles appeared delighted with the change; so much so, that his sister retorted upon him, "The accusation of 'no velvet-voicing,' which he had bestowed upon me, is Charles," cried she, "after the night before, and charged him with faithlessness to his first love, his boasted antipathy to me." "Harold is glad to leave his favorite springs," he boasted antipathy to Harold his sister, rather coming to me to Rogers' music here, who, on leaving his mother's hearth, was the restless Child.

And, on the neighboring hill, once he abode of peace and privacy, he turns, the thatch ascending, his reflection's sadly, pleasing, he looks and weeps, and smiles turned with a was now rapidly together with from all an uncontrolled happy, despite circumstance or place. "Ah! ah!" he replied, "I see you right! and as for place, why should we spot as another? What says my very

ore to see  
trees,  
with the breeze,  
rains again."  
most lugubrious gaze toward  
ding from his sight. This  
he tone in which he ended  
trollable burst of mirth.  
are resolved that I shall  
Well, by our lady, you are  
not be as contented, in one  
good friend Lamb? No sky

was proposed to use the ins-  
 second mirror to produce an  
 This device, now called a "c"  
 for eclipse photography. E.  
 Yerkes Observatory to cons-  
 solar work. The work was s  
 Carnegie Institution Observ-  
 extension of the same princip  
 telescope of that institution,  
 on the top of a skeleton tow  
 flected to a laboratory benea  
 and efficient reflecting telesc  
 inch instrument designed fo  
 Prof. G. W. Ritchey.

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 scopes are in use and have be  
 of perfection. Just which is  
 say. The old speculum metal  
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 without changing the figure

Again, much study has bee  
 of telescope known as the ec  
 optical axis of the telescope  
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 mirrors. Such an instrume  
 Observatory, has been very  
 who can sit in his chair and  
 he can use his microscope  
 tion by the double r  
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 st

physicist, Professor Gustav Robert Kir-  
 He it was who sent a beam of bright  
 vapor and discovered that the  
 instead of being effaced by the  
 The same held true with iron  
 of course drawn that sodium and iron  
 of the glowing atmosphere of the Sun  
 of the particular wave length in passing  
 atmosphere was absorbed.

has been formulated by Miss Clerie as  
 of every kind are opaque to the pro-  
 at the same temperature—that  
 of light or heat which they  
 to radiate. But it does not  
 the rays which they would  
 Hydrogen at ordinary tem-  
 perfectly transparent, but  
 by the passage of elec-  
 of arresting, and at the  
 spectra, light of four  
 Materials of  
 give a bright line  
 the initial element, but the  
 a spectrum marked by

applied in chemistry and  
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 spectrum some eight  
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 to make  
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 The



...nce presented an enormous num-  
 ...not only of the Sun, but of various  
 ... It was soon applied to the observ-  
 ...mical telescope, so that the celestial  
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 ...number of prisms the dispersion of  
 ...be increased, and a longer spectral  
 ...hich otherwise closely adjacent lines  
 ...arated. But in passing through a  
 ...ere is considerable loss of light by

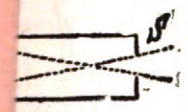
CHAPTER III  
 THE EVOLUTION OF ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS  
 METHODS—THE RISE OF SPECTROSCOPY  
 AND ITS MODIFICATIONS

... issued to  
 ... for and not in use

To gain a knowledge of the... reference shelves  
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 ... except in the rare case of... general periodicals  
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P R E S I D E N T,  
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T R E A S U R E R,  
MR. PIERREPONT.

L I B R A R I A N,  
MR. NEWCOMB.

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