Google +

■ *Beyond the Basics*

I. Searching tips
II. Google tools – Google News, Google Scholar, Google Book, Google Notebook
II. Assessing relative authority of web sites
III. Bluebook form for web sources

I. SEARCHING TIPS

1. Google limitations

Can't find what you need? Sometimes the problem lies with Google, not your search.

A. Google does not index every page or document on the web.

B. Even for those pages and documents that <u>are</u> indexed by Google, the search engine does not necessarily index every word. There is a size limit, variously reported as being between 101 and 500kb. Consequently, if your search term does not occur in the indexed portion of the document (say, the first 50 pages), the document will not appear in your search results.

2. More results from . . . link

To prevent domination of the results list by any single web site, Google displays <u>no more than two</u> results from each site. When you see two results from the same site, they are listed successively, the second one is indented, and – if there are further relevant results – there will be a ***More results from . . .*** link. See example below. Follow this link to a separate results screen, which is a complete listing of all the pages from that web site containing your search terms.

Query: ***exonerated dna***

The Innocence Project - Home
The Innocence Project is a national litigation and public policy organization dedicated to
exonerating wrongfully convicted people through **DNA** testing and ...
www.innocenceproject.org/ - 10k - Cached - Similar pages - Note this

[PDF] FACTS ON POST-CONVICTION **DNA** EXONERATIONS
File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - View as HTML
Facts on Post-Conviction **DNA** Exonerations. • There have been 192 post-conviction **DNA**
exonerations in the United States to date. • The first **DNA exoneration** ...
www.innocenceproject.org/docs/**DNAExoneration**Facts_WEB.pdf - Similar pages - Note this
More results from www.innocenceproject.org »

.

3. Search specific web site or domain

Why search the entire web – and clutter up your results list – if what you want is at a specific site or at least a domain?

Query: *dna exoneration site:gov*   [no space after *site:*]
Query: *site:www.pbs.org dna exoneration*

These searches will retrieve all pages or documents from the web site or domain that match the query. The *site:* command searches only at the web site or domain level and cannot be used to search a specific path or filename. In other words, *site:www.pbs.org* is OK, but *site:www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/* is not. You can use the *site:* command anywhere in the search query.

5. Limit search to title field

Use the *allintitle:* command to find pages that contain all your search terms in the HTML title field. Note that all your search terms must appear in the title, so select your terms judiciously.

Query: *allintitle:guantanamo detainees*   [no space after *allintitle:*]

Both *Guantanamo* and *detainees* must be in the title field of the document or web page.

Query: *allintitle:guantanamo detainees site:mil*

Searches only federal military sites for pages/documents with both *Guantanamo* and *detainees* in the title field.

6. Limit by filetype

If you are looking for a study or report, consider limiting your results to documents in PDF format. It cuts down on the Internet riffraff that inevitably appears in your results.

Query: *"prosecutorial discretion" abuse filetype:pdf*

7. OR connector

Use OR connector (must be in capital letters) to search synonyms, alternative concepts, variant spellings, and multiple sites or domains. Note that OR applies only to the immediately adjacent terms.

Query: *qaeda OR qaida site:gov OR site:edu*   (alternate spellings and alternate domains)

Query: *site:gov "class actions" securities OR tobacco* (searches federal government sites for info on class actions involving securities or tobacco)

8. Advanced Search screen

If you find the *site:* and *allintitle:* commands too difficult to remember – or if you seek additional limits on your search query – try the *Advanced Search* link at the regular Google search box. This screen offers a multitude of search options.

9. Word order matters. So does spelling.

The queries *Google great* and *great Google* retrieve different results lists. (Really – try it.) Bottom line: Put your most important terms at the beginning of your query. Or, if all terms are equally crucial, try changing their order just to see if you missed anything of value.

About spelling . . . . Not to state the obvious, but maybe the only reason Google could not find the article you wanted by *Ekpani* on AIDS and human rights is that the author's name is actually spelled *Ekpini*. Duh.

10. Broken link

Link from results list no longer works? Try the *Cached* link (see example below) to retrieve a snapshot of that page from the most recent Google crawl. Often not pretty, but better than nothing. Unavailable for PDF documents and some other specialized file types.

The **Supreme Court** and the **Culture Wars**
The **Supreme Court** and the **Culture Wars**. By Rick Shenkman. Mr. Shenkman is the editor of HNN. This article was first published by findlaw.com on August 9, ...
hnn.us/articles/11472.html - 22k (Cached) Similar pages - Note this

11. Different servers = inconsistent results

Google distributes its search requests over different servers, a fact that sometimes leads to the inability to reproduce exactly a prior results list, even if the same search is done only moments later. Just so you know. And, no, there is nothing you can do about it.

II. GOOGLE TOOLS

1. **Google Notebook** – Browse, clip, annotate, and organize information from across the web. Access your Google Notebook from any computer and share with others. Must have Google account and download Google Notebook.

1a. **Google Notebook** – sample

13. Google Scholar

Google Scholar searches selected papers, journal articles, books, abstracts and other literature – sources, that is, that have the look and feel of a scholarly document (as defined by Google Scholar). Google Scholar does not provide a list of sources indexed.

– Not in any sense comprehensive but an impressively broad array of sources
– Selected full-text availability
– Results list can be tricky to decipher (see sample results below)
– Results list offers links to check for local availability (see sample results below)
– Improving constantly, so keep it In mind

To access, follow the *Scholar* link at the Google home page (see the list of specialized search engines above the search box).

13a. Google Scholar results list

Query: *health "human rights"*

14. Google Book

Google Book searches the full text of books from participating publishers and libraries. The results display is usually limited to those pages featuring your search terms, but the bibliographic information necessary to retrieve the book from a library or bookstore is always available. Can restrict search to books available for full-text display, but that dramatically reduces the number of results. Essentially, Google Book helps you discover relevant books, not read them online. (Hey, what do you expect for free?)

To search Google Book, go to **books.google.com** or follow the **More>>** link from the Google home page list of specialized search engines (above the search box).

Note: For those books not designated as "Full View", Google limits the number of pages any individual user can view. In order to track and enforce this copyright protection, Google makes certain pages from a book available only after you log in to an existing Google account (such as Gmail) or create a new (free) account. Even after logging in, you cannot exceed a certain number of pages for a single book. To read more, you must either find the book in a library or buy a copy.

Web   Images   Maps   News   Shopping   Gmail   more ▼   patti.ogden@gmail.com | My libra

Google Book Search BETA   [corporate "human rights"]   [Search Books]   Advanced Book Search
                                                                                              Google Book Search Help

Books   Showing: [All books ▾]   Books 1 - 10 of 1949 on cor

Corporate Human Rights Obligations: In Search of Accountability
by Nicola M. C. P. Jägers - Political Science - 2002 - 312 pages
Contributes to answering the question if, and to what extent, corporations have human rights obligations and if such obligations can be discerned, how these can...
Limited preview - About this book - Add to my library - More editions

The Price of Oil: **Corporate** Responsibility and **Human Rights** Violations in ...
by Bronwen Manby - Political Science - 1999 - 202 pages
"This report was written by Bronwen Manby"--Acknowledgments.
Full view - About this book - Add to my library - More editions

The Enron Corporation: **Corporate** Complicity in **Human Rights** Violations
by **Human Rights** Watch (Organization) - Business & Economics - 1999
Full view - About this book - Add to my library - More editions

Business and **Human Rights**: A Compilation of Documents - Page 376
by Radu Mares - Business & Economics - 2004
Human Rights Reporting Each operational site will have a **Human Rights** Compliance Officer and there will be a **corporate Human Rights** Compliance Officer. ...
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Business and **Human Rights**: Dilemmas and Solutions - Page 287
by Rory Sullivan - Business & Economics - 2003 - 335 pages
Measures include adopting a **corporate human rights** policy, assigning responsibilities throughout the organisation, implementing management systems and ...
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II. ASSESSING RELATIVE AUTHORITY OF WEBSITES

Google produces hundreds of results on a given topic – which should you rely upon?
Multiple sites can offer the same document – does it matter which you cite to?

Fundamentally, your answers to these questions bespeak how seriously you want to be taken as a researcher/lawyer.

In assessing the relative authority of web sites consider the following factors, none of which are dispositive and not all of which will always be relevant. There is no avoiding the fact that this evaluation can come down to a judgment call. At least strive to make it a good judgment call.

Current?

Check that material is reasonably current: look for "last updated" or some other signal.
Be especially careful with primary legal sources – consider whether to risk using and citing web source at all.

Stable?

The U.S. State Department produces an annual *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices,* and the current report is reproduced on many human rights web sites. But the State Department's web site is the only one likely to archive these reports from year to year.

Expertise?

History of Han dynasty: Wikipedia or Encyclopedia Britannica?
Number of federal prisoners: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics or The Sentencing Project?

Authentic?

Papal encyclical: www.vatican.va or www.monksonline.com?
Pres. Bush signing statement on new law: www.whitehouse.gov or www.thenation.com?

Political bias?

Perhaps political bias in information sources is largely inevitable and often unobjectionable. Maybe. But that still does not give you license to be oblivious to it.

Overt bias: New York Times and Wall Street Journal
Covert bias: think tanks and institutes
Unknown bias: nonprofit organizations or blogs

III. BLUEBOOK FORM FOR WEB SOURCES

For gritty details see Bluebook Rule 18.2.
But, in a nutshell, Bluebook form for web sources consists of the following elements:

A.   Basic bibliographic information about the source (author, title, page number, date) cited as you would normally cite the print-format analogue – see explanation below

B.   Decide whether you must add an *"available at"* note or not – see explanation below

c.   URL information for locating the source on the web – see explanation below

_____

Here's the fuller explanation. See also the illustrative examples on the next pages.

A. Basic bibliographic information

As a starting point, determine the print-format analogue of the web source and cite the source accordingly. (Note that where you have a choice between HTML format and PDF format for a source, cite to the PDF so that the pagination matches the print version.)

1. Is it a journal article?
    If so, then follow the basic Bluebook form for journal articles. See generally R. 16.

2. Is it a report with an individual or institutional author?
    If so, cite accordingly. See generally R. 15.

3. Is it a book? Cite accordingly. See generally R. 15.

4. Is it an interview? Cite accordingly. See generally R. 17.1.4.

5. Is it a speech? Cite accordingly. See generally R. 17.1.5.

6. Is it just a plain web page with no print-format analogue?

    a.   Provide author (if any), title, pagination (if any), and date (see b below).
    b.   Use the date as it appears on the web site. If undated, create "last visited" date parenthetical. See Example C on next page.

B. Do I put "*available at*" or not?

Here's the test: does your web source duplicate a print source? Note: the fact that you relied solely upon the web version of, say, a government report, and never consulted and don't care about the print version is <u>entirely irrelevant</u>. The test is *does the web source, in fact, duplicate a print source*?*

1. YES – my web source duplicates a print source

   OK, now, would a parallel citation to the web "substantially improve access to the [print] source"?

   YES – append to the basic print cite an italicized *"available at"* note and the URL information (see C below).

   NO – let the basic print cite stand alone

2. NO – my web source does not exist in print (as far as I know)

   If the source you are citing is available exclusively on the Internet, the basic bibliographic information (see A above) is followed directly with the URL information (see C below). That is, don't insert the "*available at*" note.

C. URL information

After the basic bibliographic information and the italicized "*available at*" note (if applicable), append the necessary URL information.

1. Provide a URL that takes the reader directly to the source being cited.
2. If that URL is long and complicated or no unique URL is assigned, supply the root URL and add brief parenthetical instructions on how to get to the source. See Example D below.
3. If those brief parenthetical instructions are longer and more complicated than the long and complicated URL, revert to the URL. (I swear, that's the rule.)

* Personal rant: The Bluebook editors obviously intended to create a shorthand method for allowing a reader to distinguish – solely from the citation – between Internet-only materials and print materials that are duplicated on the Internet. Thing is, I question whether the majority of readers (or authors, for that matter) fully understand that the appearance/non-appearance of the cryptic "available at" phrase is doing this work. As a separate matter, authors who do their research on the web won't necessarily know (or care) that the same source is also available in print – and yet they must always make the latter determination in order to know whether to insert the *"available at"* note. Finally, it is not always a simple matter to ascertain whether a print version of a web source exists. Be that as it may . . . .

SAMPLE CITATIONS

A. Source available in <u>both</u> print and on web AND access to article is substantially improved by citing to parallel web source ⇨ so needs *"available at"* note.

U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, MANUAL FOR MILITARY COMMISSIONS (2007), <u>available at</u> http://defenselink.mil/pubs/pdfs/Part%20II%20-%0MMCs%20(FINAL).

B. Journal article available exclusively on the web (so no *"available at"* note)

Yonatan Lupu, *The Wiretap Act and Web Monitoring: A Breakthrough for Privacy Rights?*, 9 Va. J.L. & Tech. 3 ¶ 7 (2004), http//wwwvjolt.net/vol9/issue1/v9i1_a03-Lupu.pdf.

C. Normal web page with no print-format analogue and is undated (so needs "last visited" parenthetical)

Yahoo! Home Page, http://www.yahoo.com (last visited Mar. 16, 2008).

D. Normal web page that has:
  – no print-format analogue,
  – is undated (needs "last visited" parenthetical), and
  – is assigned no unique URL (needs parenthetical explaining path from root URL to specific web page).

Official Website of the President of Ukraine, http://www.president.gov.ua/en (follow "President of Ukraine" hyperlink; then follow " The History of Presidency" hyperlink) (last visited Mar. 16, 2008).