Video StoryBoard and Script

Working Title of Project: **Project Gutenberg: eBooks since 1971**

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|  | What's on screen? | Script  A rough draft of the narration | Time |
| 1 | Title, Project Gutenberg Wikipedia explanation, | Before you know it, you won’t be reading on paper anymore! The year is 1971 and fast-paced technology advances are keeping us all on our toes. We’re interviewing Michael Hart, founder of a technological reading platform called Project Gutenberg, who is here to share with you why books might soon be sent packing. |  |
| 2 | Google search results for Michael Hart, pictures of Michael Hart, Project Gutenberg home page | J: So, Michael Hart, what do you want our readers to know about you?  A: I was born on March 8, 1947 in Tacoma, Washington. Fun fact: my mother worked as a cryptanalyst during World War II. I’m currently working in the Materials Research Lab at the University of Illinois where I study. I’m working towards a Bachelor of Science degree and I have two years left. I’m very interested in the ways in which computers and technology in general can make a difference and have tangible impacts on the lives of ordinary people, which is part of why I came up with Project Gutenberg. I’m really proud of my work and “I’m just waiting for the world to realize I’ve knocked it over.” |  |
| 3 | Project Gutenberg eText of the Declaration of Independence | J: That sounds great. So can you tell us how you got started with inventing Project Gutenberg?  A: I first started with the Declaration of Independence, fittingly on July 4. I typed up the text of the Declaration of Independence. I wanted to electronically mail it to everyone I could, but was told that I would crash the computers so instead of sending it by email I turned it into an electronic text that everybody could access. From there, I realized that I could do this with any text and all kinds of books could be free and infinitely available through a computer. |  |
| 4 | Project Gutenberg philosophy, Project Gutenberg mission statement | J: That’s amazing. What inspired you to make all of these books available to the public?  A: My philosophy is that “the Project Gutenberg eTexts should cost so little that no one will really care how much they cost. They should be a general size that fits on the standard media of the time,” and that “the Project Gutenberg eTexts should be so easily used that no one should ever have to care about how to use, read, quote, and search them.” Essentially, I want my platform, Project Gutenberg, to create eBooks that everyone can read. |  |
| 5 | Project Gutenberg home page, search for *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall* | J: This sounds so exciting. Can you describe your new technological reading project for our readers?  A: I’m calling it Project Gutenberg. It’s an online source where anybody can use a computer to download books. There is an unlimited number of copies of the books so while it’s like a library in that the books are free, it’s slightly different because you never have to wait for a book to become available. If it’s catalogued in Project Gutenberg, then anybody with a computer can have it the moment they want it. |  |
| 6 | Example of *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall* in plain text, google search for Plain Vanilla ASCII, images of plain text | J: Alright, now what more can you share with those readers who might be a little more techie?  A: I started with an idea for replicator technology. This means that anything that is available through a computer can be replicated infinitely so anybody who wants a copy can have one. It doesn’t have to be limited. I then created a coding platform that I’m calling Plain Vanilla ASCII. ASCII stands for the American Standard Code for Information Exchange. It’s really simple and works with every possible operating system because of how simple it is so everybody who wants to download a book should be able to. It’s also easiest to search through. “It’s a paradigm shift. It’s the power of one person, alone in their basement, being able to type in their favorite books and give it to millions or billions of people.” |  |
| 7 | Copyright law of the United States, definition of public domain, image of “Heavy Literature” | J: That’s really cool. Does Project Gutenberg have any limitations?  A: One of the major limitations we’re working with is that the creation of Project Gutenberg electronic texts depends on books being in the public domain. This means that their copyright has to have expired before we’re able to make them into electronic books so while I’m hoping to make as many books as possible available, this is inevitably limited to books whose copyrights have expired, which means that they’re going to be older books. There are a few books we’ve been able to get some access to copyright rights for, but for the most part we’re going to have to wait until copyright expires so the books we’re making available electronically probably won’t be the latest new releases. |  |
| 8 | eBook of Moby Dick, eBook of the Bible | J: So what are some of the next steps you’re taking?  A: I want to make as many books as possible electronically available. I’m hoping to include three categories of electronic texts: “heavy literature, light literature, and references” |  |
| 9 | Image of “Light Literature,” eBook of Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland, Image of “References,” eBook of a Farmers’ Almanac | J: Can you tell us what some of your eventual goals with this project are?  A: I want to provide electronic text editions of every public domain book that exists as quickly as possible after it enters the public domain so that with the help of a computer these books can be available to everybody with every operating system. I hope that Project Gutenberg can help people in schools as well as people who just want to read for fun. With an unlimited number of copies available, it is my goal that there will always be something available for everyone. |  |
| 10 | Exploration of Farmers’ Almanac in Gutenberg, more pictures of Michael Hart, Works cited page | J: So we know some of you may be concerned that Project Gutenberg sounds a little bit like piracy. But Michael Hart and I want you to know that’s not the case. Project Gutenberg is an open access resource, meaning that it is committed to providing materials free of charge while completely abiding by copyright law. For a material to be available open access, the copyright holder either has to consent or the copyright has to have expired. If either of these conditions occurs, then it is perfectly legal for the work to be made publicly available. It really is open access because we’ve already seen technology rapidly expanding and it is only anticipated to expand more. Before long, we all will have computers and we all will be able to access the exciting and innovative Project Gutenberg. Stay tuned because with this new technology, alongside all of the other technological advances that will happen during our lifetime, free electronic texts could soon be at your disposal. |  |