

# CONTROLLED DIGITAL LENDING

A PANEL TO DISCUSS LEGAL AND PRACTICAL  
CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
CDL BY PUBLIC AND POST-SECONDARY LIBRARIES IN  
CANADA

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INTERNET  
ARCHIVE



# Lila Bailey

| POLICY COUNSEL  
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**Announcements**

How to Use the Trump Archive to find TV news appearances, fact checks, and share clips

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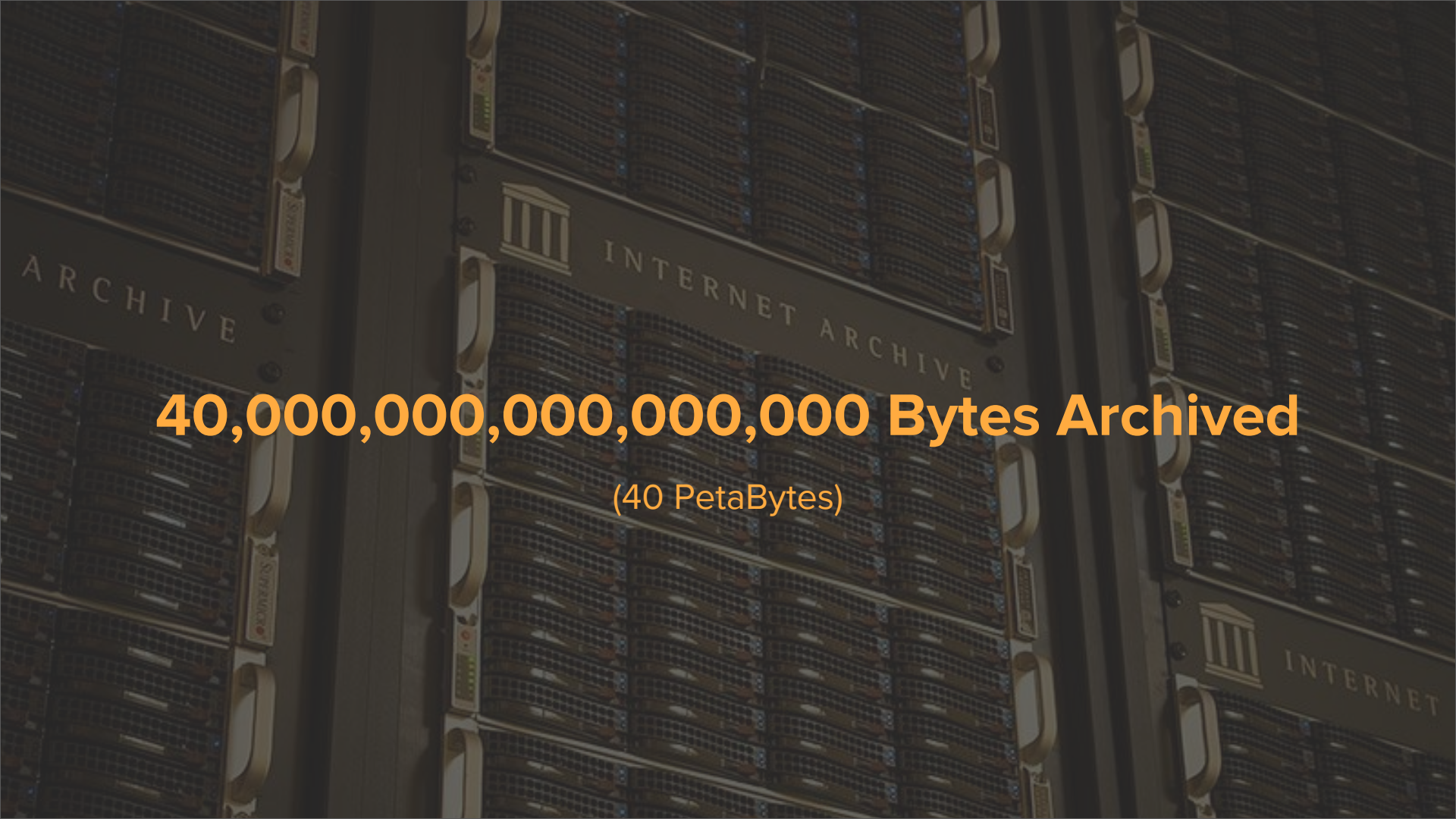
Internet Archive Reaches Semifinals in MacArthur Foundation's Competition for \$100 Million Grant

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<p>Community Audio</p> <p> 2,363,467 ITEMS</p>	<p>Community Video</p> <p> 660,097 ITEMS</p>	<p>Live Music Archive</p> <p> 169,893 ITEMS</p>	<p>American Libraries</p> <p> 2,459,972 ITEMS</p>	<p>Community Media</p> <p> 384,380 ITEMS</p>
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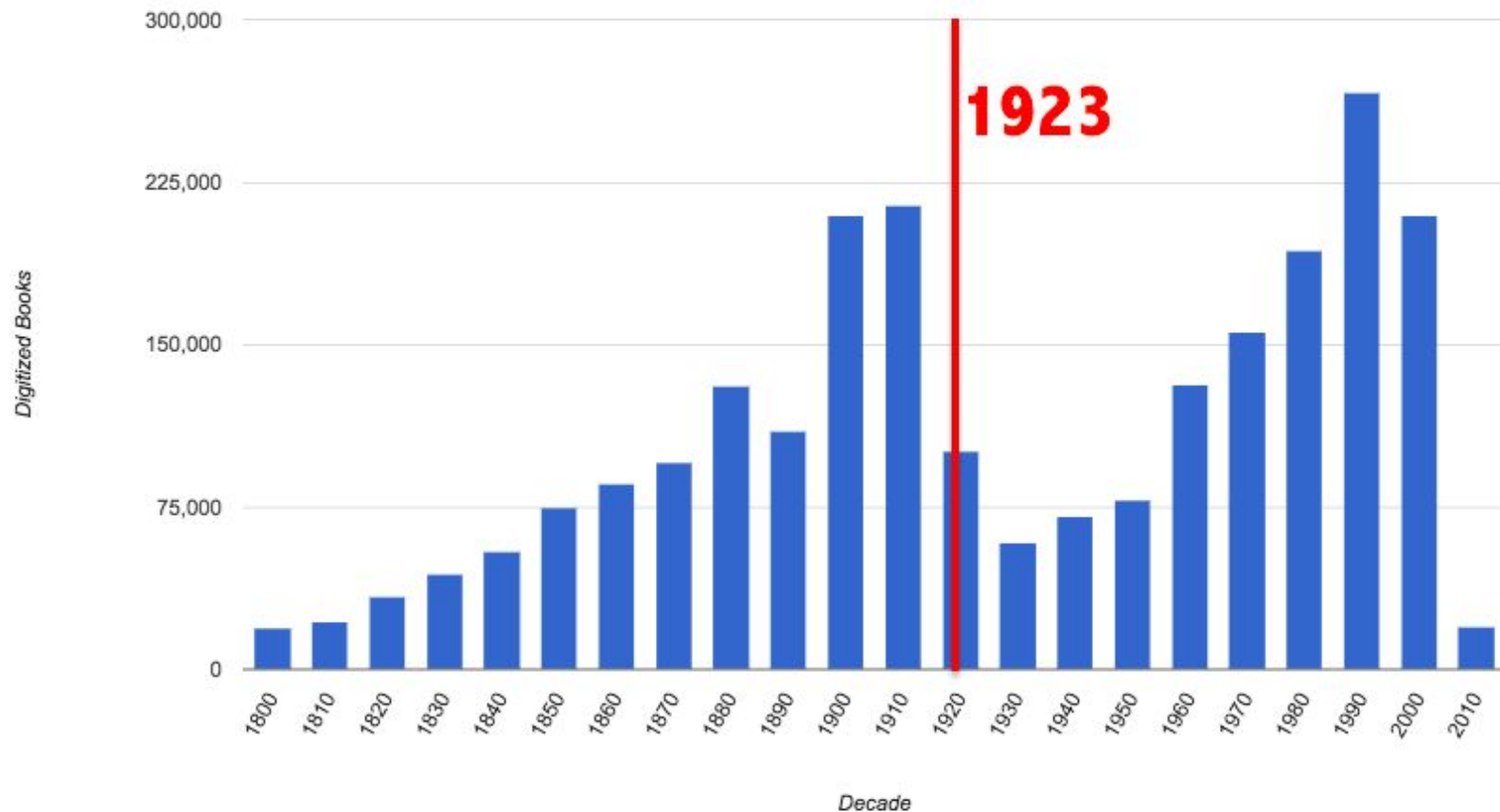




**40,000,000,000,000,000 Bytes Archived**

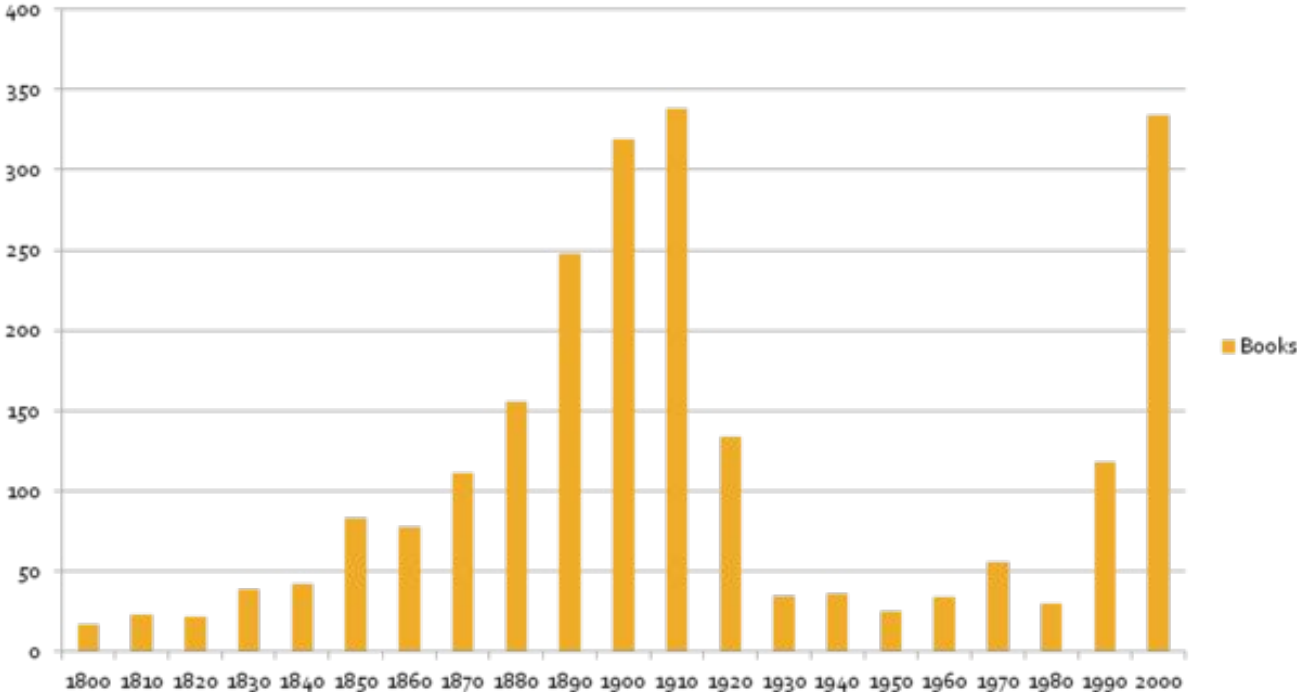
(40 PetaBytes)

## Internet Archive Digitized Books by Decade





# New Books from Amazon Warehouse by Decade





**Free digital access to 4 million books**

# 1 physical book digital copy



Note: items on Flickr currently have CC-BY license  
Original items linked in metadata are public domain  
OpenLibrary.org  
\*One web page for each book

**Long-term, public access to knowledge**







SUBJECTS

AUTHORS

ADD A BOOK

LISTS

RECENTLY

HELP

One web page for every book.

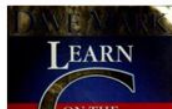
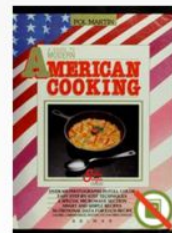
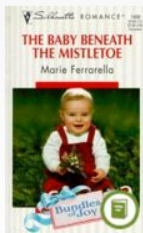
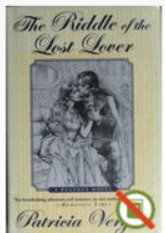
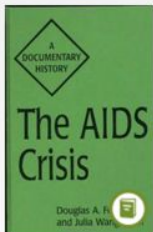
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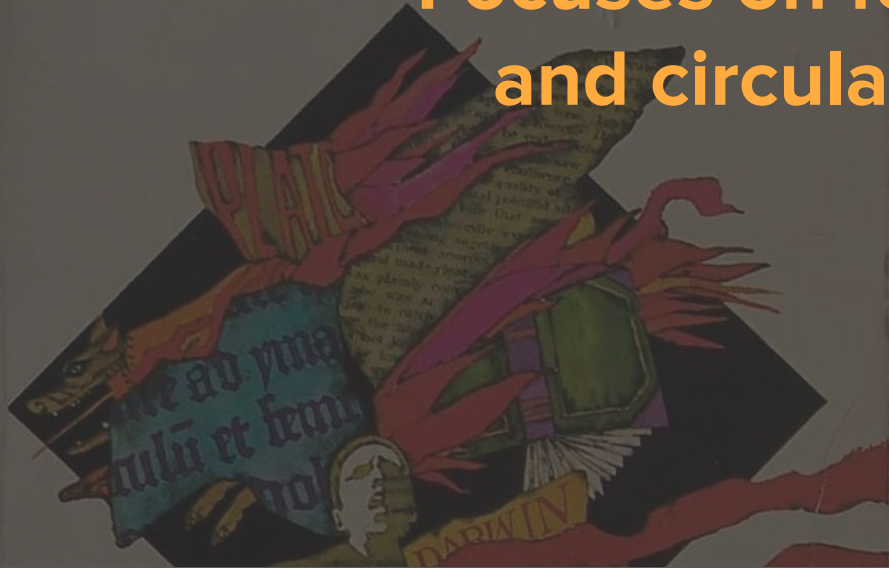
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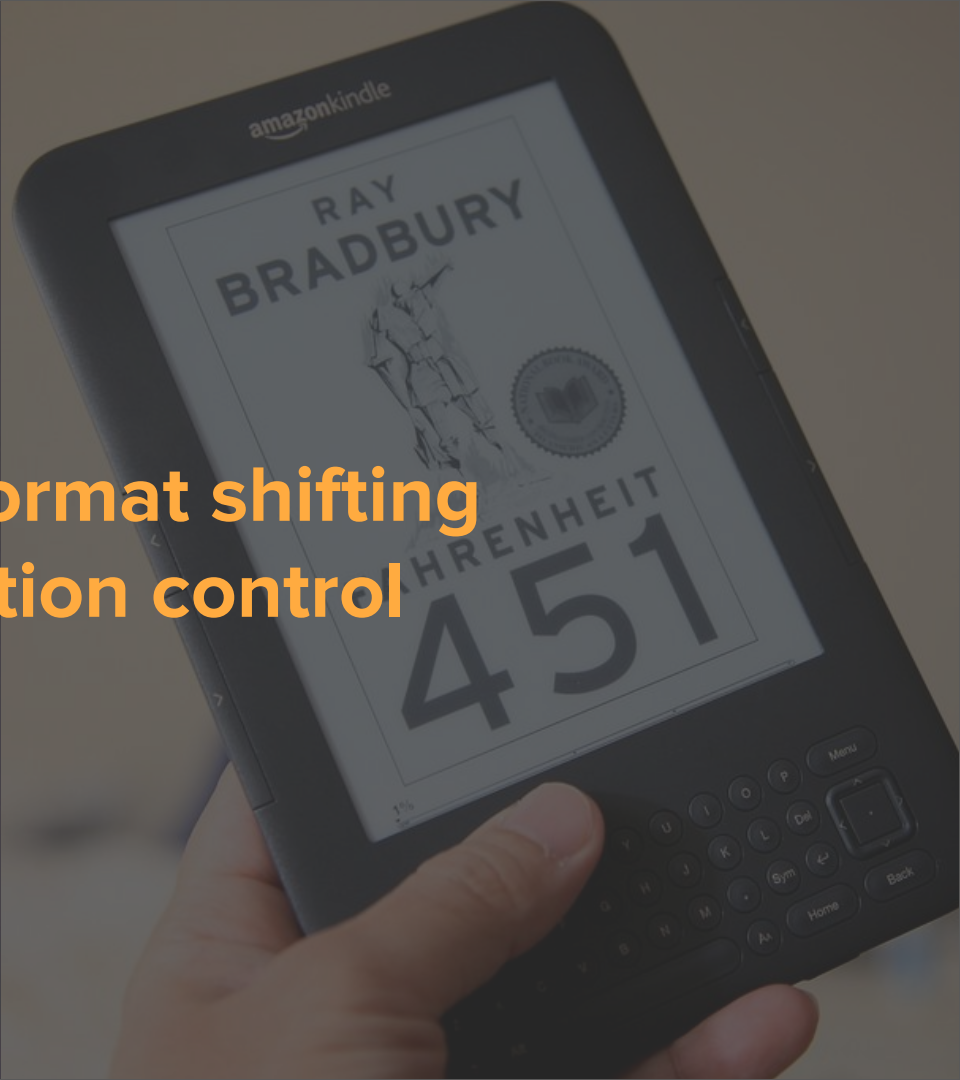


# RAY BRADBURY FAHRENHEIT 451

"THE FINEST LIVING AMERICAN FANTASIST..."  
HARPER'S



**Focuses on format shifting  
and circulation control**







# Format shifting

**Physical distance is a barrier to access**





**More equitable access to patrons**  
**More people-oriented space**  
**Save money**

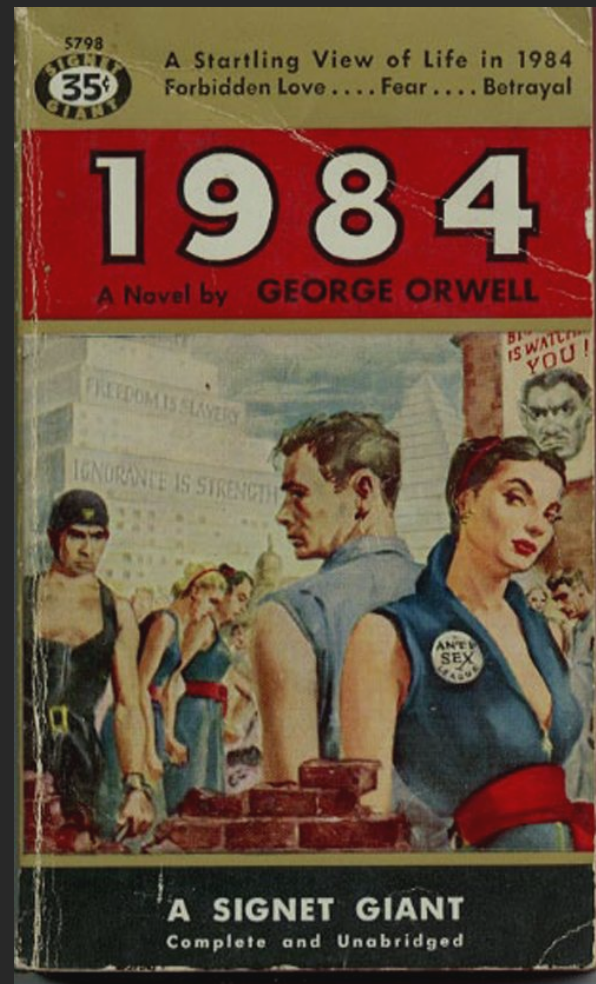
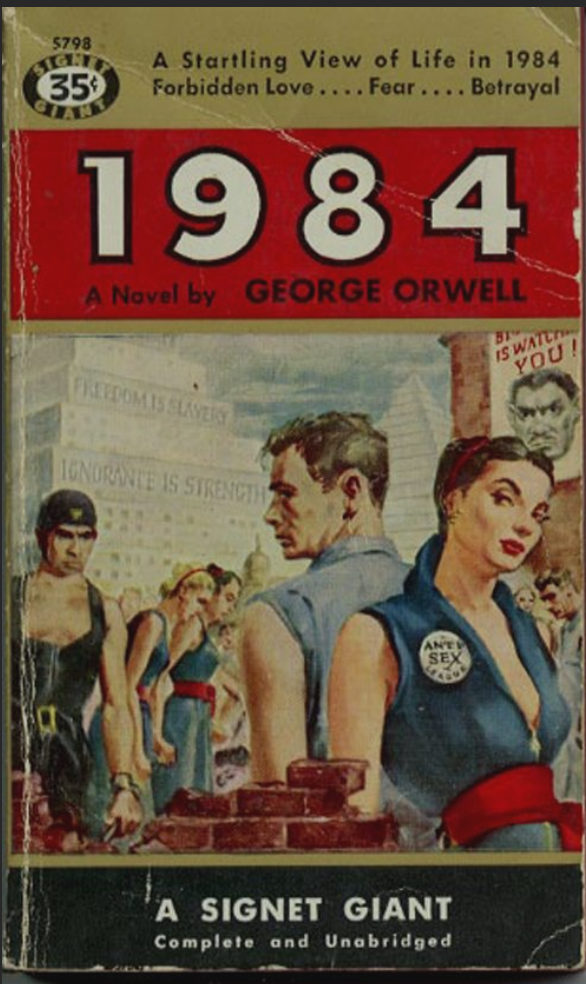


The image is a composite of two scenes. The left side shows a close-up, slightly blurred view of a bookshelf filled with books of various colors and sizes. The right side shows a person in silhouette sitting on a brick ledge or rooftop, looking down at a laptop. The background on the right is a cityscape at dusk or dawn, with a soft glow on the horizon. The overall lighting is dim and moody.

**Books are expensive to ship  
and keep from fire, flood and disasters**

A person wearing a dark hoodie and glasses is sitting at a wooden table in a library, reading a book. The background shows rows of bookshelves filled with books. The scene is dimly lit, with a warm, brownish tint. The text "Reader Privacy" is overlaid in the center in a bold, orange font.

# Reader Privacy





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AUTHORS

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RECENTLY

HELP

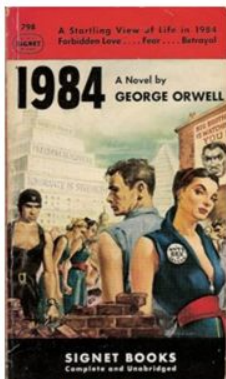


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**1984***a novel*by [George Orwell](#)Published 1950 by [New American Library of World Literature](#) in [New York, NY](#).Written in [English](#).**Edition Notes**

1st Americ. ed.: New York, NY : Harcourt, Brace, 1949. – Orig. publ. as: Nineteen eighty-four. – London : Secker &amp; Warburg, 1949.

 Series Signet book ; 798
**The Physical Object**

Format	Paperback
Pagination	237 p.
Dimensions	18 x x centimeters

**ID Numbers**

Open Library	OL25430720M
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 Last edited by [Lestevenon](#)  
 September 11, 2013 | [History](#)

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## Calendar for Vegetable Garden

Sowing Seed and Planting Out  
Vegetables in Following Months

### JANUARY AND FEBRUARY

SOW—	Kale	Peas
Beets	Lettuce	Radishes
Carrots	Onion	Spinach
Early Cabbage	Parsnip	Turnip
PLANT—	Potatoes	Cabbage

### MARCH

In addition to list for January and February add:

SOW—		
Late Cabbage	Cucumber	Tomatoes
Sweet Corn	Musk Melon	Watermelon
Egg Plant	Squash	Beans
PLANT—	Cabbage	Tomatoe

### APRIL

Sow seed and plant same as for March with following additions:

Pepper plants and seed      Egg Plant and Seed

### MAY

Sow seed same as for foregoing months.

PLANT—	Egg Plant	Tomatoe
Cabbage	Pepper	Sweet Potatoes

### JUNE

SOW—		
Beans	Lettuce	Pepper
Beets	Musk Melon	Pumpkin
Cucumber	Onion	Radish
Sweet Corn	Parsnip	Squash
Egg Plant	Peas	Watermelon

PLANT—

Same as for May.

984m  
5573  
9



# Gardening

in

# Southern California

By H. E. Sies



### JULY

SOW—

Beans  
Beets  
Lettuce

Onion  
Pumpkin

Radish  
Summer Squash

PLANT—

Cabbage

Cauliflower

### AUGUST

SOW—

Beans  
Beets  
Early Cabbage  
Cauliflower

Kale  
Lettuce  
Onion

Peas  
Radish  
Tomatoes\*

\*For winter crop in frostless sections.

PLANT—

Potatoes

### SEPTEMBER

SOW—Same as for August with addition of Parsnips.

PLANT—

Potatoes

### OCTOBER

Same as for August with exception of omitting Tomatoes.

### NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER

Same as for October.

You can sow every month in the year:

Beets  
Carrots

Lettuce  
Radish

Turnips

Plant Onion sets all year round.

# Calendar for Veg

## Sowing Seed and Vegetables in Fol

### JANUARY AND

SOW— Kale  
 Beets Lettuce  
 Carrots Onion  
 Early Cabbage Parsnip  
 PLANT— Potatoes

### MARC

In addition to list for January

SOW—  
 Late Cabbage Cucumber  
 Sweet Corn Musk Melon  
 Egg Plant Squash  
 PLANT— Cabbage

### APRI

Sow seed and plant same as fo  
 ditions:

Pepper plants and seed

### MAY

Sow seed same as for foregoin

PLANT— Egg Plant  
 Cabbage Pepper

### JUNE

SOW—  
 Beans Lettuce  
 Beets Musk Melon  
 Cucumber Onion  
 Sweet Corn Parsnip  
 Egg Plant Peas

PLANT—

Same as for May.

THIS BOOK IS DUE ON THE LAST DATE  
 STAMPED BELOW

AN INITIAL FINE OF 25 CENTS

WILL BE ASSESSED FOR FAILURE TO RETURN  
 THIS BOOK ON THE DATE DUE. THE PENALTY  
 WILL INCREASE TO 50 CENTS ON THE FOURTH  
 DAY AND TO \$1.00 ON THE SEVENTH DAY  
 OVERDUE.

APR 25 1939

JUN 2 1985

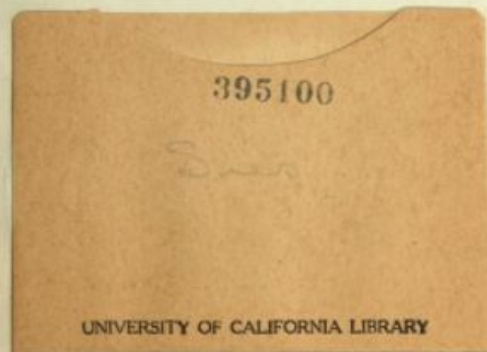
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### JULY

Onion  
 Pumpkin

Radish  
 Summer Squash

Cabbage

Cauliflower

### AUGUST

Kale  
 Lettuce  
 Onion

Peas  
 Radish  
 Tomatoes \*

in frostless sections.

Potatoes

### SEPTEMBER

August with addition of Parsnips.

Potatoes

### OCTOBER

st with exception of omitting Tomat

### MBER AND DECEMBER

ber.

y month in the year:

Lettuce  
 Radish

Turnips

all year round.

## Calendar for Vegetables

Sowing Seed and Planting  
Vegetables in Following Months

### JANUARY AND FEBRUARY

SOW— Kale  
Beets Lettuce  
Carrots Onion  
Early Cabbage Parsnip  
PLANT— Potatoes

### MARCH

In addition to list for January and February

SOW— Late Cabbage Cucumber  
Sweet Corn Musk Melon  
Egg Plant Squash  
PLANT— Cabbage

### APRIL

Sow seed and plant same as for March under the following conditions:

Pepper plants and seed

### MAY

Sow seed same as for foregoing months

PLANT— Egg Plant  
Cabbage Pepper

### JUNE

SOW— Beans Lettuce  
Beets Musk Melon  
Cucumber Onion  
Sweet Corn Parsnip  
Egg Plant Peas

PLANT—

Same as for May.

# Gardening in Southern California

BY  
H. E. SIES  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA



UNIV. OF  
CALIFORNIA

Price, 50 Cents

### JULY

Onion Radish  
Pumpkin Summer Squash

Cabbage Cauliflower

### AUGUST

Kale Peas  
Lettuce Radish  
Onion Tomatoes\*

\* in frostless sections.

Potatoes

### SEPTEMBER

or August with addition of Parsnips.

Potatoes

### OCTOBER

August with exception of omitting Tomatoes.

### NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER

October.

Every month in the year:

Lettuce Turnips  
Radish

Some are all year round.



# Make Canadian Libraries Great Again

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Is Controlled Digital Lending Legally Permissible?

Ariel Katz & Patrick Pang

# Spoiler Alert!

Can libraries implement CDL legally?



# Spoiler Alert!

Can libraries implement CDL legally?

**Yes!**

(Likely legal but definitely should be legal)

Legal analysis



# Legal Framework – Intellectual Property Law

- 1 Fair Dealing
- 2 Exhaustion
- 3 Specific exceptions (will only flag for now)

# The Mechanism of CDL

Just a reminder, there are two steps are involved:

Creation of the digital copy from physical books  
– *Engages section 3(1) Reproduction Right*

The lending of these digital copies in lieu of physical books  
– *Engages section 3(1) Reproduction Right (if downloaded)*  
- *Communication to the public by telecommunication (if streamed)*  
- *“Making available”?*

# Libraries are Unique

- Very important socially
- Encourage access to information
- Promotes and facilitates innovation
- Solves some "market failures"
  - Ariel Katz, *Copyright, Exhaustion and the Role of Libraries in the Ecosystem of Knowledge*
- **But most importantly,** libraries predate the Copyright Act

→ Therefore, the Copyright Act must be interpreted in this context

# Copyright in the Context of Libraries

- Unless there is a clear indication of legislative intent to the contrary, the ability of libraries to pursue their recognized mandate must be maintained
  - Ariel Katz, *Copyright, Exhaustion and the Role of Libraries in the Ecosystem of Knowledge*
- **What is this recognized mandate?**  
Providing access to information and encourage innovation!



# Legal Framework – Intellectual Property Law

- 1 Fair Dealing
- 2 Exhaustion
- 3 Specific exceptions (will only flag for now)

# Test from CCH Canadian Ltd. v. Law Society of Upper Canada

- **Part 1** – that the dealing was for one of the enumerated purposes in the Act
- **Part 2** – that the dealing was fair

If fair dealing, no copyright infringement.

## 1. Fair Dealing

## Part 1 – that the dealing was for one of the enumerated purposes in the Act

---

- Research, private study, education, parody, satire, criticism, review or news reporting
  - The categories may not be exhaustive (see Ariel Katz, *Fair Use 2.0: The Rebirth of Fair Dealing in Canada*)
- Given a large and liberal interpretation
  - (CCH at para 51, *SOCAN v Bell*, *Alberta v Access Copyright*)
- CDL is clearly for the purpose of research, private study, education and maybe even parody and satire

## 1. Fair Dealing

## Part 2 – that the dealing was fair

---

- a) The **purpose** of the dealing
  - b) The **character** of the dealing
  - c) The **amount** of the dealing
  - d) The **alternatives** to the dealing
  - e) The **nature** of the work
  - f) The **effect** of the dealing on the work
- 
- Not necessarily a complete list
  - Not every factor must be considered

## 1. Fair Dealing

## Part 2 – that the dealing was fair

---

### a) The **purpose** of the dealing

- In Canada, the purpose of the dealing will be fair if it is for one of the allowable purposes under the Copyright Act – *CCH*

→ Therefore, in favor of libraries.  
The purpose of library fits perfectly into the allowable purposes and is not done for commercial purpose.

## 1. Fair Dealing



## Part 2 – that the dealing was fair

---

### b) The **character** of the dealing

- Multiple copies widely distributed = less fair
- Single copy of work for a specific legitimate purpose = more fair
- Copy of the work is destroyed after it is used = more fair

→ Therefore, in favor of libraries.

One-to-one ratio distribution based on libraries' number of legitimately and legally owned physical books

The copy of the book is destroyed after the term of loan has expired

## 1. Fair Dealing

## Part 2 – that the dealing was fair

### c) The **amount** of the dealing

- It is possible to deal with a whole work - CCH
  - "Law Society did not infringe copyright by providing single copies of the respondent publishers' works to its members through the custom photocopy service." - para 6 of CCH
- The amount taken may also be more or less fair depending on the purpose.
  - For the purpose of research or private study, it may be essential to copy an entire academic article or an entire judicial decision – CCH
  - Here, for obvious reasons, the entire book would need to be reproduced for this project involving CDL to work.

→ Therefore, in favor of libraries.

## 1. Fair Dealing

## Part 2 – that the dealing was fair

---

d) The **alternatives** to the dealing

- The availability of a license (i.e. for E-books) is not relevant to deciding whether a dealing has been fair. - *CCH* at para 70.
- Here, the libraries' purpose can only be achieved if the entire books are reproduced/communicated to the public.

→ Therefore, in favor of libraries.

## 1. Fair Dealing

## Part 2 – that the dealing was fair

---

e) The **nature** of the work

- Wider public dissemination of the work is more fair
  - One of the goals of copyright law – *CCH*

→ Therefore, in favor of libraries.

Getting wider public dissemination of the work by removing the barriers to access to these books (i.e. transportation cost savings in time and money for someone living in more remote areas)

## 1. Fair Dealing

## Part 2 – that the dealing was fair

---

### f) The **effect of the dealing** of the work

- Compete with the market of the original work = less fair
- Neither the only factor nor the most important factor to consider
- Unlikely to take away the digital market share
  - Opportunity cost, libraries will not scan books that have e-books
  - Extremely restrictive process
  - Explore more in depth later on in the presentation

→ Therefore, neutral factor.

## 1. Fair Dealing



## Part 2 – that the dealing was fair

### g) Technology neutrality

- Absent evidence of Parliamentary intent to the contrary, the Copyright Act is interpreted to avoid imposing an additional layer of fees based solely on the method of delivery of the work to the end user
  - *Entertainment Software Association v. SOCAN*
- Wish to avoid a gratuitous cost for the use of more efficient, Internet-based technologies
  - *Entertainment Software Association v. SOCAN*

→ Although not a factor, this principle will form part of the fair dealing analysis

## 1. Fair Dealing

On a balance, CDL is likely to be fair dealing

## 1. Fair Dealing

# And we actually have a case about that

- 69 It is not apparent that there are alternatives to the custom photocopy service employed by the Great Library. As the Court of Appeal points out, the patrons of the custom photocopying service cannot reasonably be expected to always conduct their research on-site at the Great Library.
- Twenty percent of the requesters live outside the Toronto area; it would be burdensome to expect them to travel to the city each time they wanted to track down a specific legal source.
- Moreover, because of the heavy demand for the legal collection at the Great Library, researchers are not allowed to borrow materials from the library.
- If researchers could not request copies of the work or make copies of the works themselves, they would be required to do all of their research and note-taking in the Great Library, something which does not seem reasonable given the volume of research that can often be required on complex legal matters.

Which case is it?

# Legal Framework – Intellectual Property Law

- 1 Fair Dealing
- 2 Exhaustion
- 3 Specific exceptions (will only flag for now)

# What is Exhaustion?

- "Exhaustion is the notion that an IP rights holder relinquishes some control over a product once it sells or gives that product to a new owner."
  - *Aaron Perzanowski, Jason Schultz, The End of Ownership: Personal Property in the Digital Economy, pg 25.*

# Conventional Wisdom for Exhaustion in Copyright Law

- Preoccupation on a "copy" not to the work
- Limited to "tangible/physical goods" only
- Limited to distribution rights only



# What is Ownership?

- “[T]he institution of property is not concerned with scarce resources themselves (‘things’), but rather with the rights of persons with respect to such resources.”
  - *Thomas W. Merrill, Property and the Right to Exclude, 77 NEB. L. REV. 730, 731–32 (1998).*
- Ownership is not absolute dominion over a thing but a complex bundle of rights, privileges, powers, and immunities
  - *Wesley N. Hohfeld, Fundamental Legal Conceptions as Applied in Judicial Reasoning and Other Legal Essays, (1917) Faculty Scholarship Series Paper 4378.*

# Let's Not Be Primitive

- For copyright, rights in a work are completely distinct from the right in the tangible medium that embodies the work
- Therefore, focus on
  - (a) which right we are getting
  - (b) with respect to the underlying work, not to a particular thing/medium

# Exhaustion in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

- If I buy one book, I am buying one "bundle of rights" with respect to the underlying work
  - It should not matter if its in a physical or digital form

Support for this position in academia:

- "In this future, copyright exhaustion would not be tied to a particular copy but would grant an identifiable subset of consumers' limited rights to use, modify, and alienate their interests in a work, regardless of its embodiment in any particular tangible form"
  - Aaron Perzanowski Jason Schultz, Reconciling Intellectual Property and Personal Property

# Exhaustion Must Be Interpreted Broadly

- 1) Exhaustion is not limited only to distribution right
  - can include reproduction and public performance rights
- 2) Exhaustion must be interpreted in the context of libraries

# Exhaustion is Not Limited to Distribution Rights

- *Théberge* relied on the logic of exhaustion in a case involving an allegation of unauthorized reproduction
- *Re Sound* relied on logic of exhaustion in a case involving public performance rights
- These SCC cases (e.g. *Robertson v. Thompson*, *Entertainment Software Association v. SOCAN*) illustrate how exhaustion constitutes a broader limiting principle in copyright.
  - Ariel Katz, *Digital Exhaustion: North American Observations*

Therefore, exhaustion can include reproduction rights and should with CDL and its additional reproduction.

"A workable digital exhaustion doctrine cannot be limited to the distribution right alone. It should also permit limited acts of reproduction, and even the creation of derivative works, to the extent necessary to enable transfers across competing technology platforms."

- *Aaron Perzanowski Jason Schultz, "Reconciling Intellectual Property and Personal Property"*



# Exhaustion Must be Interpreted in Context of the Library

- Recall libraries predate Copyright Act and their special role in society
- This context cannot be ignored
- Ultimate goal of Copyright Act is to promote innovation and encourage creation of valuable works in society
  - Achieved by providing incentives and maintain this balance of author rights and user rights – *Théberge*
- Libraries help achieve this goal!
  - Therefore, unless there is clear indication of legislative intent to the contrary, a broad construction of the scope of the rights exhausted should be adopted so libraries can pursue their public mandate in the 21<sup>st</sup> century!
  - There are no such indications from parliament.

# Application to CDL

---

- Exhaustion should be interpreted broadly to include the additional reproduction made during this technological process to facilitate CDL
- Publisher rights should be exhausted with respect to both the lending and the additional reproduction

# Specific Exceptions in the Copyright Act

Want to flag for now due to time constraint, will likely discuss in essay

- S.30.71 – Temporary Reproductions
- S.30.1(1)(c) – Library Exception for a Format that is Becoming Obsolete

Conclusion



# Sliding Scale

- Traditional Libraries
- Uber for books (digital/physical)
- Where is the threshold?
  - CDL is below this threshold

# Bottom-Line

- We can do anything we want with regards to works unless the Copyright Act says otherwise
- Until and unless parliament thinks it's a bad idea for CDL, there is nothing in the Act that prevents libraries from doing this
- Copyright owners always have the choice speak to Parliament, who will listen and make amendments as appropriate (as have been done in the past)
- Until then, CDL is permissible



# Implications

- New and better library?
  - libraries will implement CDL or publishers can make e-books available to try and profit from this market
  - either way we may finally have a library that is befitting of the 21<sup>st</sup> century innovations

# Controlled Digital Lending & Institutional Risk



Adrian Sheppard  
Director, Copyright Office

# Legal Argument

A solid legal argument is a great starting point, but...

## Legal Argument (cont'd)

... this may be less about confidence that you would ultimately prevail in Court, and more about minimizing the likelihood of a lawsuit (while still meeting program objectives).

# In the Balance

Relevant case law may carry more weight than sound legal reasoning that is untested by the Courts.

Whether the proposed activity is being done at other (comparable) Canadian institutions may also carry considerable weight.

# CDL – Two Components

Digitization

&

Access

# Digitization

- Rationale underlying the digitization  
(e.g. preservation? Marrakesh? Fair dealing?)
- Choosing works to be digitized  
(scale and practicalities)

# Digitization Spectrum

➤ Individual Works

➤ Small Collections

➤ Large Collections



# Access

- What works will be made accessible?
- What level of access is provided?

# Access Spectrum - Works

(Public Domain)

- + Permission
- + Out of print
- + In print before 19XX
- + In print before 19YY where no digital version available
- + In print where no digital version is available
- + Anything else!

# Access Spectrum - Level

Current community of users

+ [Consortium members]

+ [other CDN post-secondary institutions]

+ General Public!

# Safeguards

- Digital copy reasonably available for purchase? Monitoring?
- Take down policy?
- Sequestration policy?
- Community of practice?

# Internal Advocacy

Successful advocacy for a program involving the acceptance of institutional risk may cost political capital!

What else is in your advocacy pipeline?  
[Cost-Benefit Analysis; Timing]

# Thank you!

[adrian.sheppard@ualberta.ca](mailto:adrian.sheppard@ualberta.ca)

[ualberta.ca/copyright](http://ualberta.ca/copyright)

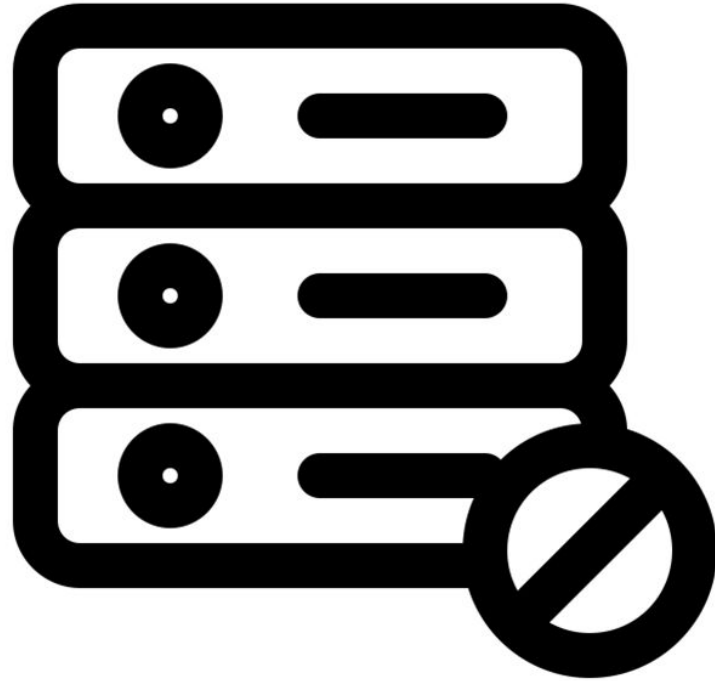


# Thinking Strategically about Pitching CDL: Practical Considerations and Constraints

Graeme Slaght

Scholarly Communications & Copyright Outreach Librarian  
University of Toronto Libraries\*

“Please don’t infringe copyright!”



“Blocked Hosting” by Rockicon for Noun Project



“Not interested now,  
but would consider a  
proposal”

“We can’t just do it just  
for the sake of doing it”

## “The Dark History of HathiTrust” (Centivany)

“[The Google partnership] was a move that would force theories. Either people would be silent about it and they would be okay with it or it would force a fair use case that would be on favorable terms for us, assuming we did it right... [W]e either use fair use or we lose it. We were looking at the question prospectively rather than just reactively. Short of licensing something, there is no way to guarantee you won't become a test case for fair use. The only way that you can determine that your use was, in fact, definitively a fair use, is to have a judge tell you that.”

- senior University of Michigan administrator

## “The Dark History of HathiTrust” (Centivany)

“Part of the challenge around copyright cases is, for the most part, publishers pick cases that they think they will win, and then use those decisions to narrow the scope of fair use. And the Google Library Project felt to me, at least intuitively, like ... Man, if we're going to have a discussion about fair use then this is the project to have a discussion of fair use around.”

- same senior University of Michigan administrator

# 2 Checklists

“Full-Throttle” CDL vs. “Diluted” CDL

# Full-Throttle CDL

Short list!

- Do you agree that CDL is within the law?
- Is it worth digitizing? Do you have the \$?
- Is the means of access controlled?

# Diluted CDL

**Fair Dealing? Preservation  
(and then FD if necessary?)**

- What is the underlying purpose of the lending?
- Risk analysis/extent of control (character, amount, effect of the dealing) i.e., is there a commercially available alternative (ebook)?
- Secondary consideration: Value - Cost to digitize vs. cost to retrieve - what are the organization circumstances around retrieval/delivery of books
- How clear is the “technological neutrality?”

~~Mass Digitization~~

Digitization-on-Demand



~~Mass Digitization~~

~~Digitization-on-Demand~~

“Facilitated Digitization”

# 3 Kinds of Technological Neutrality

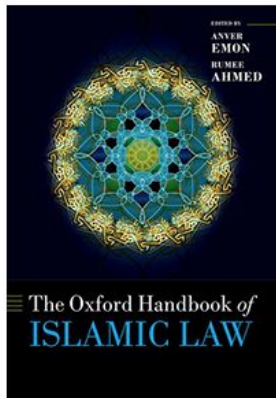
C. Craig “Technological  
Neutrality: (Pre)Serving the  
Purposes of Copyright Law”  
(2013)

1. Restrictive
- 2. Functionally  
Equivalent**
3. Purposive

# Enhancing Faculty Bibliography/Research Profiles

What is the “real purpose or motive”

## Featured Faculty Books



### *The Oxford Handbook of Islamic Law*

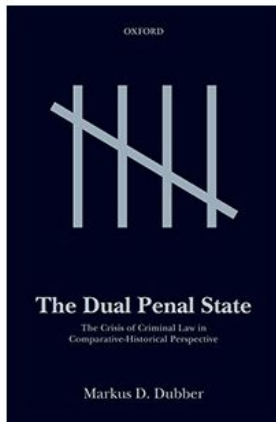
Anver M. Emon and Rumea Ahmed, editors

Oxford University Press, 2018

ISBN: 9780199679010

This volume provides a comprehensive survey of the contemporary study of Islamic law and a critical analysis of its deficiencies. Written by outstanding senior and emerging scholars in their fields, it offers an innovative historiographical examination of the field of Islamic law and an ideal introduction to key personalities and concepts.

[Publisher's web page](#)



### *The Dual Penal State*

Markus D. Dubber

Oxford University Press, 2018

ISBN: 9780198744290

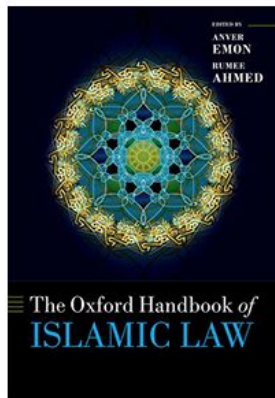
*The Dual Penal State* addresses one of today's most pressing social and political issues: the rampant, at best haphazard, and ever-expanding use of penal power by states ostensibly committed to the enlightenment-based legal-political project of Western liberal democracy.

[Publisher's web page](#)

# ~~Enhancing Faculty Bibliography/Research Profiles~~

Publication?

## Featured Faculty Books



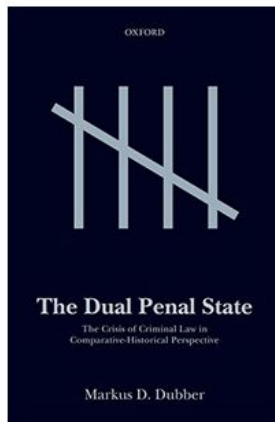
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[Publisher's web page](#)

# Enhancing Print Storage And Access





# Enhancing Print Storage And Access





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Thank you!

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# Andrea Mills

| DIGITIZATION PROGRAM MANAGER  
INTERNET ARCHIVE CANADA  
[andrea@archive.org](mailto:andrea@archive.org)

# What to Digitize?

BECOME PART OF LIBRARY LIFE

Leverage Existing Systems

1

Digitization  
for  
Accessibility

2

ILL and  
Patron  
Requests

3

Last Copy  
Projects

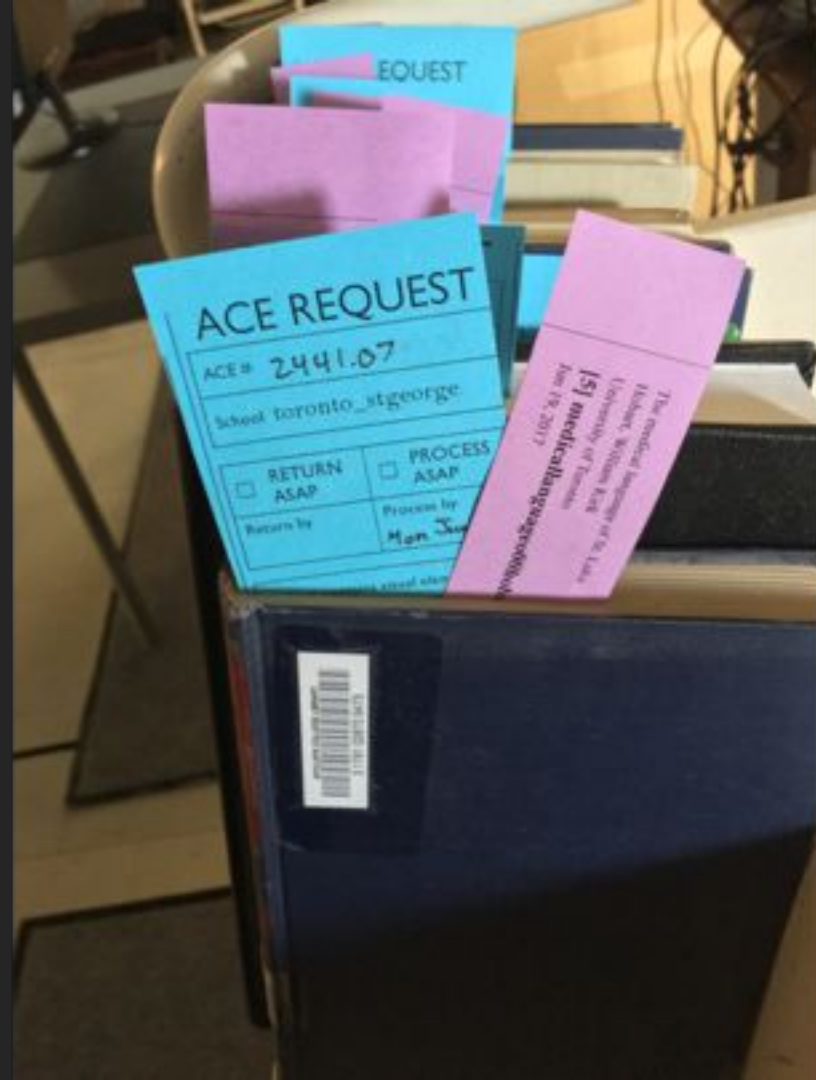
4

Retrieval  
Requests  
from  
Deep  
Storage

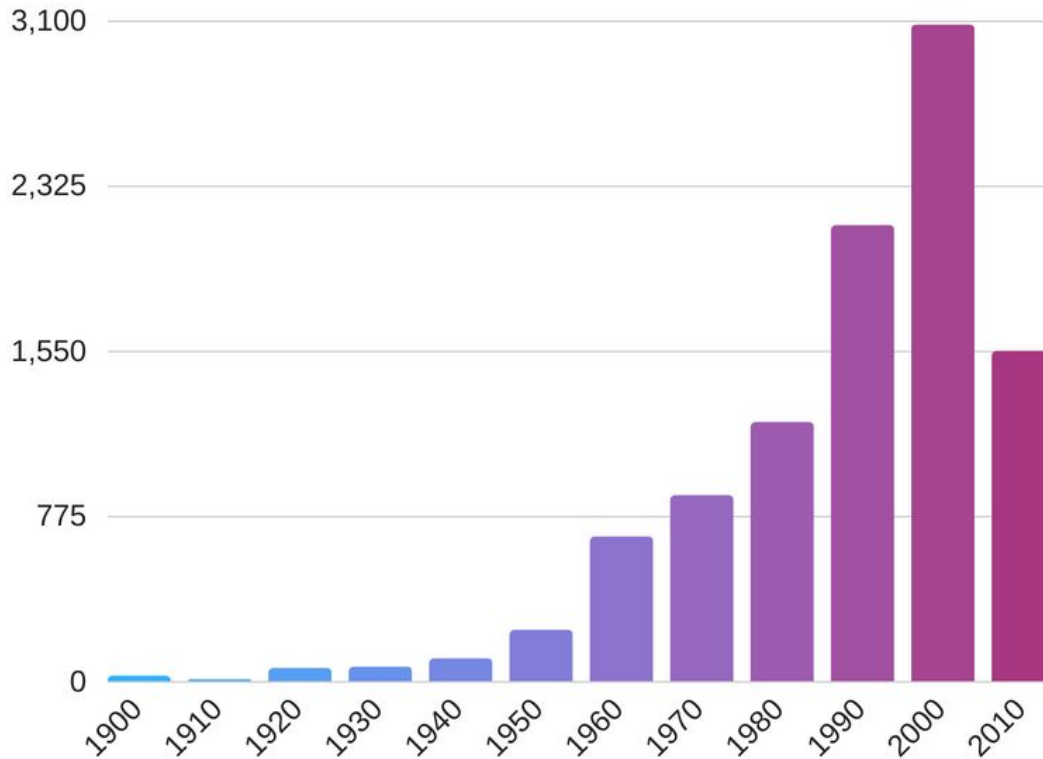
Controlled Digital Lending AT LEAST → Open Access Where Possible

# Accessible Content E-Portal

On-demand Service of OCUL/  
Scholars Portal



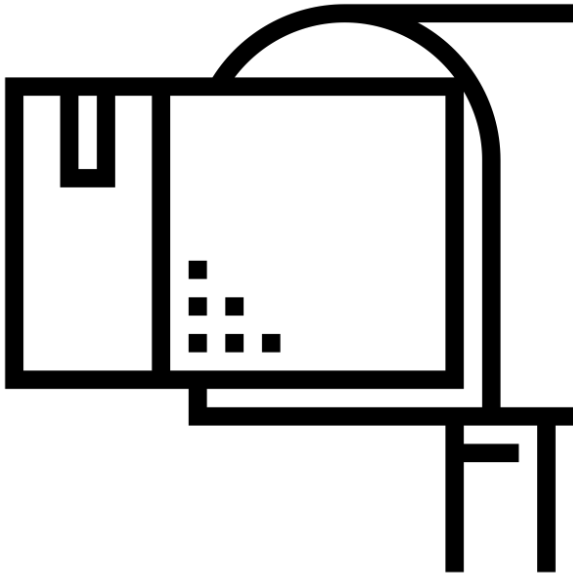
# Accessible Texts Digitized On Demand



\* Student Requests from 2013-2018

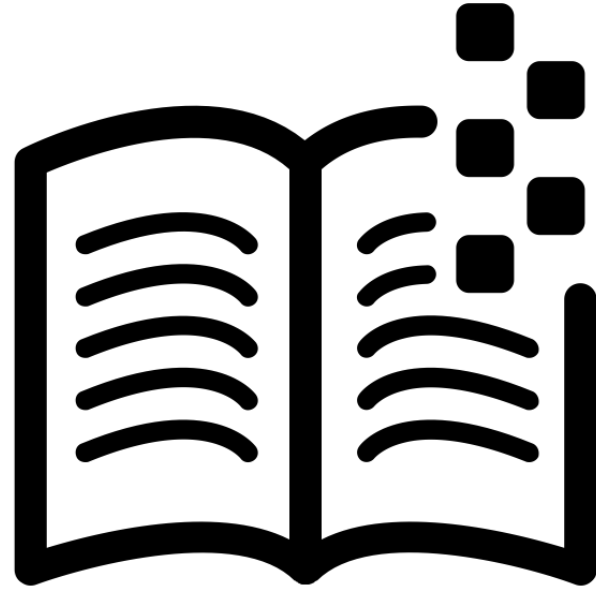
# Inter-Library Loan: Select Digitization

## Physical Material Loan



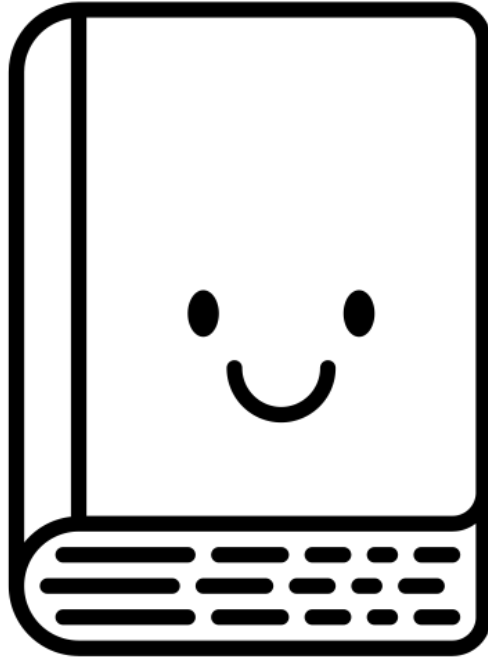
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## Digitize + Lend OR Send



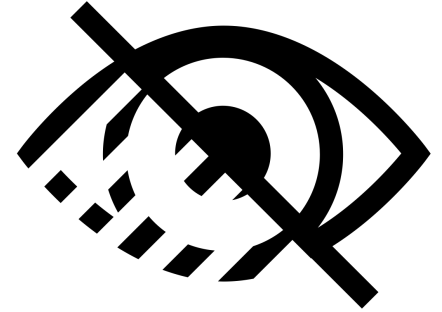
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# Last Copy Projects

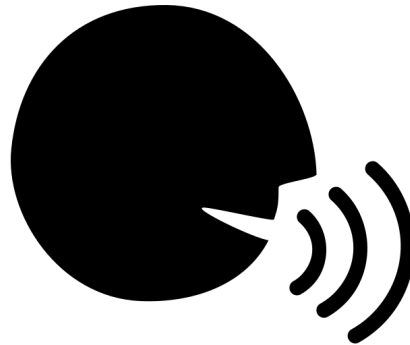


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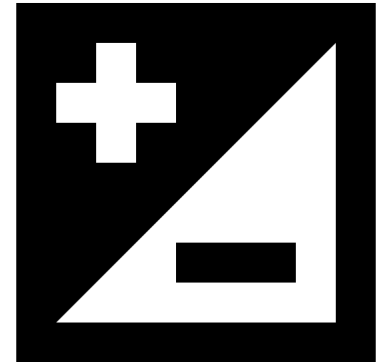
# Low Vision Pilot Project



Privileged access to **1.6M ebooks** for users that might make use of screen readers, read aloud functions, large print or contrast enhancement



Created by Irinea Bugambila  
from Noun Project



Created by Arthur Shlain  
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← [Benefit Concert for Internet Archive featuring Moonalice](#)  
– June 30, 2018

[The ACCESS to Recordings Act is the Right Way to Fix Music Copyright](#) →

## Internet Archive awarded grant from Arcadia Fund to digitize university press collections

Posted on [May 21, 2018](#) by [chrisfreeland](#)

Internet Archive has received a \$1 million dollar grant from [Arcadia](#) – a charitable fund of Lisbet Rausing and Peter Baldwin – to digitize titles from university press collections to make them available via controlled digital lending. The project, *Unlocking University Press Books*, will bring more than 15,000 titles online from university presses. This project extends the successful [pilot with MIT Press](#), which has already made [more than 400 books available](#) for digital learners around the world.

### Recent Posts

- [The Lost Landscapes of New York: A Benefit for the Internet Archive – Friday, June 15](#)
- [The ACCESS to Recordings Act is the Right Way to Fix Music Copyright](#)
- [Internet Archive awarded grant from Arcadia Fund to digitize university press collections](#)
- [Benefit Concert for Internet Archive featuring Moonalice – June 30, 2018](#)
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- Always Available 304
- Waitlist 170

Year

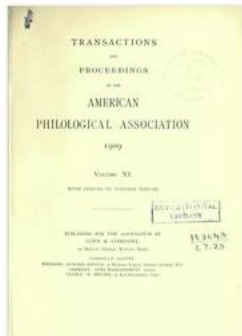
- 2010 5
- 2008 5
- 2007 7

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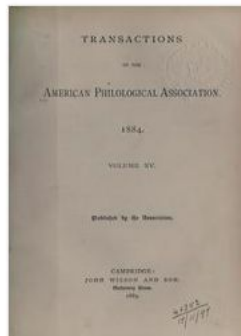
**Tomorrow a new world:  
the New Deal community**

by Conkin, Paul Keith



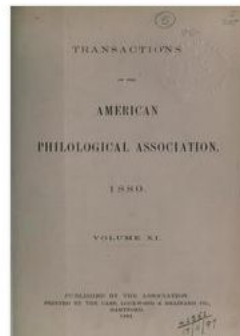
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**The emergent decade :  
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by Messer, Thomas M ; Capa,  
Cornell ; Thomas M. Messer



# Thank you!

Please see our blog for details about Low Vision Pilot project and general IA News:

<https://blog.archive.org/>

[andrea@archive.org](mailto:andrea@archive.org)