Where do library digital resources come from?
We make them
We collect them
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- Philosophy of Action (50,522)
- Philosophy of Language (86,337)
- Philosophy of Mind (85,881)
- Philosophy of Religion (83,454)
- M&E, Misc (586)

We rent them
What makes a digital resource durable?
● Library owned
● Findable
● Usable
● Citable
● Replicated
Lacking the rights to reformat, save, and secure a resource for the future, the resource is fragile.
/findable/how described?

- Standards-based descriptive metadata
/findable/where described?

Is the description...

● Accessible?
● Aggregated?
● Crawled?
/usable

● Can it be rendered with the set of features researchers need?
● Can it be reconfigured to meet future needs?
/citable

- persistent ids vs. links/urls
- stable end-points
/replicated

● sharing promotes longevity
the digital resources we collect
the importance of file format expertise
the importance of knowing what information a file carries
● don’t lose information
● ethical implications
  ○ privacy
  ○ safety
images > imagery
bundle of data
SONY ILCA-77M2
- **ShutterCount**: 238,236
- **InternalSerialNumber**: 0708929f77
Focal Length In 35mm Format: 180mm
GPSPosition:
55 deg 46' 17.87" N, 37 deg 38' 41.80" E
Provisions for access -- interlocking risks:

1. Who’s consent?
   a. photographer’s?
   b. those depicted?

2. Anticipating negative consequences arising from broad access?
   a. legal?
   b. social?
   c. violence?
collecting > saving
● organize files into digital objects
● associate objects with descriptive records
• reformat files
  ○ conform to standards
  ○ conform to local profiles
Summary:

- digital information is fragile
Summary:

- digital information is fragile
  - significant resources and expertise needed to keep any single copy of a resource alive.
Summary:

● digital information is fragile
  ○ significant resources and expertise needed to keep any single copy of a resource alive.

● digital information is robust
Summary:

- digital information is fragile
  - significant resources and expertise needed to keep any single copy of a resource alive.
- digital information is robust
  - replication of a digital resource and its description is a guard against human/organizational failure
Pandemic extra: Expanded access to digitized resources, I hope.
Position Statement on Controlled Digital Lending

Last Updated September 2018

Introduction

This Position Statement on Controlled Digital Lending by Libraries ("Statement") offers a good faith interpretation of U.S. copyright law for American libraries considering how to perform traditional lending functions using digital technology while preserving an appropriate balance between the public benefit of such lending and the protected interests of private rights holders. This Statement only applies to in-copyright works, as public domain works may be distributed without restriction. This Statement is not intended to describe the upper limits of the fair use or other rights of libraries, bind the signatories to any legal position, or constitute legal advice. Because the following analysis is general, any library considering implementing controlled digital lending should consult a competent attorney to develop an appropriate program responsive to the specific needs of the institution and community.

Controlled Digital Lending ("CDL")

One of the most fundamental and socially beneficial functions of libraries is providing broad access to information by lending books and other materials to their communities. To lend materials more effectively, libraries can apply CDL to their collections in order to fulfill their missions. CDL techniques like those described in this Statement are designed to mirror traditional library practices permitted by copyright law.

Properly implemented, CDL enables a library to circulate a digitized title in place of a physical one in a controlled manner. Under this approach, a library may only loan simultaneously the number of copies that it has legitimately acquired, usually through purchase or donation. For example, if a library owns three copies of a title and digitizes one copy, it may use CDL to circulate one digital copy and two print, or three digital copies, or two digital copies and one print; in all cases, it could only circulate the same number of copies that it owned before digitization. Essentially, CDL must maintain an "owned to loaned" ratio. Circulation in any format is controlled so that only one user can use any given copy at a time, for a limited time. Further, CDL systems generally employ appropriate technical measures to prevent users from retaining a permanent copy or distributing additional copies.

*These institutional affiliations are for identification purposes only.
“Controlled Digital Lending” or “CDL” is a recently invented legal theory that allows libraries to justify the scanning (or obtaining of scans) of print books and e-lending those digital copies to users without obtaining authorization from the copyright owners. A position statement on CDL, along with an accompanying