The battle to define the future of the book in the digital world

Clifford Lynch

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Abstract

Commercial publishing interests are presenting the future of the book in the digital world through the promotion of e-book reading appliances and software. Implicit in this is a very complex and problematic agenda that re-establishes the book as a digital cultural artifact within a context of intellectual property rights management enforced by hardware and software systems. With the convergence of different types of content into a common digital bit-stream, developments in industries such as music are establishing precedents that may define our view of digital books. At the same time we find scholars exploring the ways in which the digital medium can enhance the traditional communication functions of the printed work, moving far beyond literal translations of the pages of printed books into the digital world. This paper examines competing visions for the future of the book in the digital environment, with particular attention to questions about the social implications of controls over intellectual property, such as continuity of cultural memory.
Twenty years from now, students will no longer use printed books. Use specific reasons and example to support your answer. Some scientists say that people (or specifically students) will not use printed books in the future. I agree with them. In fact, I think twenty years... I am sure that students will not use printed books in the future. The concern about deforestation will compel people to stop making books, and computer technology will encourage them to replace books with laptops. Share this: Twitter. Books have provenance. Your favorite books define you, and digital versions don’t seem to impart connections that are quite as deep. Queenan again: Books as physical objects matter to me, because they evoke the past. This piece of the experience doesn’t translate to the electronic format. Someday in the distant future, maybe David Eggers’ Kindle will be sold by Bauman Rare Books on Madison Avenue, but it’s unlikely that digital books will ever be personal artifacts the way that their physical counterparts can be. "I think print and paper has a lasting value that people appreciate. Pixels are too temporary," said Praveen Madan, an entrepreneur on the Kepler’s 2020 team, via email.

To understand what America’s strategy should be, first define the problem. It is entirely natural for a continent-sized, rapidly growing economy with a culture of scientific inquiry to enjoy a technological renaissance. Already, China has one of the biggest clusters of AI scientists. It has over 800m internet users, more than any other country, which means more data on which to hone its new AI. The technological advances this brings will benefit countless people, Americans among them. This article appeared in the Leaders section of the print edition under the headline "The battle for digital supremacy".

This article looks at technology trends, current design issues, and future prospects for e-books. A number of dramatic changes and innovations have affected reading and information dissemination over the ages, with the most recent being the Web and portable information appliances. The World Wide Web (WWW) is an increasingly important source of educational material. However, only scant research has been directed towards making this educational information accessible to the deaf. KSO utilises AH techniques together with digital video content to assist in the teaching of British Sign Language to deaf children.