
Helen Adam’s monograph provides readers with a compilation of essays on intellectual freedom, privacy, and access. These essays focus on the role of these concepts in the context of a school libraries and the connections to ALA core values. The monograph is divided into nine chapters that provide practical approaches to a range of topics including challenges to library resources, advocacy, confidentiality in school settings, intellectual freedom online, and serving students with special needs. The author begins each chapter with an introduction to the topic at hand. Similarly, key concepts and additional resources are included at the end of each chapter. This format creates an easy-to-read and approachable resource for students and professionals interested in school libraries and the role of intellectual freedom, privacy, and access in educational settings. – A.K.


Museums are institutions that handle Native American remains and objects which should work better with the First Nations communities on their terms to navigate the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). With the use of this compliance guide they can do so. Adams presents a combination of direct advice for organizations complying with NAGPRA as well as case studies that view how others have applied or misapplied the act using different past cases. Key definitions and concepts are described to help readers reshape their perspectives on the motivations behind the act and how it mediates the interactions between institutions such as museums and communities of First Nations. The text presents a balanced description and explanation of NAGPRA along with a plethora of example cases for readers to critically examine. – J.C.

Schools that require a new or updated data compliance program can follow the steps outlined in this text to prepare, design, and publicize a data compliance policy in their own administration. Attai presents best practices regarding policies on collection, handling, storage, use, disclosure, and deletion of student data. In addition to learning about frameworks to develop policies, readers can also learn how to prepare for the impacts of following policies by conducting an impact assessment before implementing a developed policy. However, this text is based on the American context, as the student data legislation mentioned pertain primarily within the United States. – J.C.


Is national security policy compatible with democracy? (13) Is it possible to find a balance between secrecy and openness in regards to access to information? (13) An enduring tension: balancing national security and our access to information examines these questions and many more as it explores the inherent tensions found between national security and the public’s access to information. The anthology is divided into five unique parts that explore the current state of national security and access to information. Each section is comprised of articles collected from various contributors. – A.K.


“Do copyright users have rights? (1)” Pascale Chapdelaine’s monograph explores the changes digitization and the dematerialization of information have had on copyright users’ rights and their expectations. Chapdelaine’s monograph builds on the theoretical framework she developed in her PhD thesis. Her theoretical approach differs from previous studies that focus on the macro-level understandings of user rights to understand copyright user rights through the lens of property and contract law. This monograph is recommended for students and information professional interested in Canadian copyright law as well as understanding copyright user rights in the context of international copyright law. – A.K.

This volume discusses the importance of information rights in the wake of the Freedom of Information Act. The intention of this edition is to evaluate certain principles which pertain to access to information requests between individuals and institutions. The cultural change within institutions, such as government, attributed to the introduction of the Freedom of Information Act. This and its subsequent additions are evaluated in this source. A plethora of contributors have been consulted in order to cover all manners of topics and concerns that relate to information rights. Within the contents of this volume there are sections addressing enforcement, appeals, exemptions, accessibility, confidentiality, policies, and more. – P.B.


Designed as a working tool for GLAM (gallery, library, archives and museum) professionals, Copyright: interpreting the law for libraries, archives and information services, provides a basic understanding of UK copyright laws and the areas that may directly impact GLAM professional practices. The monograph is divided into 12 sections that address various topics in copyright law. Each section is organized into question and answer segments, allowing the reader to quickly navigate the text to find information pertaining to their particular inquiry. This monograph is recommended for GLAM professionals looking for a reference guide for copyright issues/concerns they may in their daily work. The author, Graham Cornish has worked in the field of copyright since 1983. – A.K.


While museums are multi-disciplined and multifaceted institutions there has been a lack of current academic guidance that addresses the varied range of legal issues curators may face. This book has gathered knowledge from various museum professionals and taken into account issues from social media account complications, copyright, governance laws, rights of reproduction, public domain, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). While the author suggests contact with legal experts in serious cases the self-stated purpose of this book is to make suggestions for common legal issues that affect museum so that heritage professionals can negotiate these challenges gracefully and without the egregious insensitivity museums have held in years past. – P.B.

After AODA became law in 2005, Ontario has released five integrated accessibility standards that regulate accessibility compliance of specific business and public sectors within the province. Dosis provides a reference guide for organizations operating under the information and communications, employment, and transportation accessibility standards. Throughout the book, the legislation in the AODA is analyzed by sections, and Dosis provides an explanation of the legislation, examples to clarify each section, and advice to translate in order to properly implement and adopt the regulations described in each section in organizational policy. Organizations can greatly benefit from the clarification of the provincial legislation provided in this text while navigating the original text of the AODA. – J.C.


This book tackles the current state of book censorship with a focus in libraries. The question that is provoked by the analysis of this book is whether book banning provides a safeguard as proponents claim or does the practice of book banning hold too many subjective values which border on censorship. Some reasons the author has provided for past book banning have been that it’s “a real downer” (The diary of Anne Frank) or it preached “bitterness and hatred against whites” (I know why the caged bird sings by Maya Angelou). This book brings readers’ attention to the general practice of book banning and what must be known by information professionals, no matter how they regard the practice; the better informed the information professional is on the subject the better they can reach out to or respond to patrons on the topic. In this book you will find there are sections regarding censorship, court cases, and amendment timelines that pertain to the subject of book banning. – P.B.

This source eases the reader into the topic of copyright management using a linear narrative. First the reader is introduced to what intellectual property entails. Then the reader is guided through the basics of copyright management. Several of the chapters are geared towards certain groups: such as “Copyright Services for Librarians,” “Copyright Services for Administrators and Staff,” and etc. Subsequently the author closes the text with what the next steps and future considerations could be for this particular paradigm. Also worth taking note of are the three appendices which summarize content such as the U.S. Copyright Law and a fair-use checklist. – P.B.


When it comes to addressing challenges to books in libraries (whether school, public, etc.) there are many guides that have been published over the last decade. This text sets itself apart by directing its focus on young adults and how this demographic can deal with this often politically charged issue. The authors make their arguments through five chapters respectfully addressing: intellectual freedom for young adults, what to do before a challenge occurs, what to do as it is occurring, marketing and programming for intellectual freedom, and finally how all these things can be accessed in the digital world. – P.B.


With a comprehensive list of contributors that are information professional listed, co-authors Dr. Andrew Flinn and Dr. Harriet Jones explore Freedom of Information (FOI) as a phenomenon that has been far reaching following its implementation. Their analysis falls within using the FOI as a research tool, FOI and records management, and the empty archive syndrome. Due in part to the historical training of Dr. Harriet Jones this text does not shy away from framing the content from a historian’s perspective. Chapter 9 is devoted to the Canadian experience with the FOI which is an area often overlooked by the information professional academic collective. – P.B.

Although this text pertains to the United Kingdom specifically, the impacts of and suggestions for the handling of human remains in a lawful manner for museum professionals worthwhile studying in order to apply this wisdom to the Canadian context. That being said, the very first chapter of the text takes a look at the curation of human remains on the international stage. Most importantly, this text brings several relevant laws and acts into the discussion such as the Human Tissue Act, the Guidance for the Care of Human Remains in Museums, and of course NAGPRA (The Native American Graves Protection Act). – P.B.


While the main argument of this text does not directly address the world of information professionalism it does address a movement and paradigm which cannot be removed from the daily lives of information professionals – thus the reason why it belongs in this list. Haggart has provided the reader with analysis on the international political fight between publishers and lawmakers versus internet companies, individuals, and public interest groups regarding the widespread sharing of information; what is and is not legal or right according to political economy and public policy. By using historical and current case studies the author has provided the reader with an idea of how copyright has been handled from the legal point of view with more detail than a hypothetical scenario could provide. – P.B.


The angle this author takes on the matter of legality in the information profession world is fixated on the liability side of things. A particularly engaging chapter of this book is chapter four, which specifically targets informational professionals and liability: standards and duties, solutions, the idea that “profession” is necessary when engaging with law. Another chapter of interest is the ninth since it speaks to archivists and curators on the idea of liability. Relevant information is intermingled amongst all the chapters of the book but other highlight worthy sections are the ones on taking proactive approaches, training suggestions, and policy suggestions. – P.B.

Johns presents a historical account of pirates and piracy since the 17th century until modern times in this detailed text. A historical and critical perspective is taken as the author navigates through time periods and technologies that helped and hindered the work of piracy. Johns presents a critical analysis of the political, economic, and moral reasons that intellectual piracy found its roots in and the reasoning for why it persists into the modern era. Readers can reshape their understanding of piracy by taking a journey along its history and observing its way of reconciling power and creativity. – J.C.


The aim of this book is to address the dramatic paradigm shift in how people and organizations communicate among themselves and to each other to resolve legal issues which relate to the realm of the internet. This book provides a tentative guide to librarians, information managers, and those in parallel professions so they can traverse the dubious boundaries of law on the internet. The content includes but is not limited to legal copy making, copyright, and changes in law. Perhaps even more enticingly - exercises for the reader to test their knowledge against. – P.B.


This source provides a current view of the information professional world and how it deals with information rights. Interestingly, while other sources skim the idea that the people who are designated in institutions to deal with information requests come from backgrounds separate from information rights—Maguire decisively acknowledges that it is often the archivists, librarians, and information or record managers that take up this mantle so they ought to become knowledgeable about the rules. Notably within the text, the author cites which particular chapter the reader should turn to for a more nuanced understanding of earlier arguments. Maguire specifies three kinds of information that professionals will face with information rights laws: general information, personal information, and environmental information. Similarly, the “big three” principles that she introduces early on are data protection, freedom of information, and environmental information. – P.B.

*What you need to know about privacy law,* is a practical guide to privacy law for educators and librarians working with students from kindergarten to high school. As an experienced attorney, Gretchen McCord provides readers great insight into identifying, analyzing and addressing privacy issues that are present in an educational setting. The monograph is divided into four sections that broadly examine current privacy laws in the United States as they relate to the education environment, how these laws have been applied in court, the future of privacy, and how educators can protect the rights of their institutions and their students. The final sections provides readers resources to further their understanding of privacy in the education environment. By reading this monograph, McCord hopes that educators, as well as parents, will be better equipped to analyze and address situations that may impact a child’s privacy rights. – A.K.


*In the smaller scope of conscience* provides a critical analysis of various laws which were passed in the United States that relate to repatriation. Keeping the context in mind McKeown covers the NMAI Act (National museum of American Indian act) and NAGPRA (American graves protection and repatriation act). McKeown is a cultural and legal anthropologist who has helped implement federal Indian law within the United States (including NAGPRA). – P.B.


In this repatriation reader is a collection works detailing the history, politics, research, and of course the ethical and legal issues that are involved in repatriation. Body parts seized for “scientific study,” black market sale, and display in public and private institutions are respectfully topics that must make amends with modern legal protections that facilitate the return of skeletal remains and related items. The reader is advised to note that Part 3 is of particular interest in regards to legality as this section addresses NAGPRA, controversies, and civil and religious freedom rights. NAGPRA is further analyzed in the 4th part of the reader starting on page 282. – P.B.
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*Copyright for archivists and record managers,* is a manual for copyright law in the UK as it relates to daily archivist and record manager professional practices. As an archivist, Tim Padfield has created a monograph that accounts for the needs of professionals without legal training and ultimately provides guidance on a variety of copyright topics such as copyright protection, ownership, and copyright in electronic environments. The monograph is divided in 11 sections. Much of the advice in this book relies on previous court cases and publications of lawyers, in addition to statutes and regulations. – A.K.


*The long way home,* reattaches the humanity to human remains as parts of ancestors rather than specimens kept in glass cases. Pickering and Turnbull offer a comprehensive compilation on repatriation in law and policy (found in the second section of this text) with snippets from various essays on the topic. Additionally, section 5 provides a look into how law, repatriation, and museums intersect explicitly. As Turnbull outlines in the introduction: the repatriation of human remains collected by defunct organizations in Australia inspired the compilation on this issue as both a matter of morality and legality. – P.B.


While this book is written by an academic with no legal training it remains an intensive outlook on the legal issues that information professionals must address day to day. Copyright, data protection, freedom of information, patents, rare book theft and mutilation, and human rights are some of the areas that Pedley has delved into with this book. Also included a table of statutes, a tables of cases, and a glossary of terms to facilitate the absorption of information relevant to information professionals. – P.B.

This thesis makes a cross cultural comparison of the effects of cultural resource laws on the representation of Native Americans. The research included takes a look at four museum stationed in the United States and the United Kingdom. Such a comparison is made because museums in the United Kingdom do not have to comply with the same law that the United States does which protects source communities. A source community is one that is the group that an artifact originates from and laws like the Native American Graves Protection Act (NAGPRA) has changed the relationships between these communities and museums. Within this analysis the author has highlighted trends which are relevant to the aforementioned cultural paradigm. – P.B.


This study harnesses four geographically based case studies to examine the affect of regulatory framework which protects those with disabilities when they use information and communication technologies (ICTs). This book focuses on how societal and economic tensions intersect in ICT media regulations within Canada, the European Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The author, Eliza Varney, is a Lecturer at the School of Law at Keele University and is an accomplished academic (LL.B, LL.M, and Ph.D) with multiple publications to date. A multitude of resources were consulted for this book, including but not limited to: legistations and acts, interviews, cases, and etc. – P.B.

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