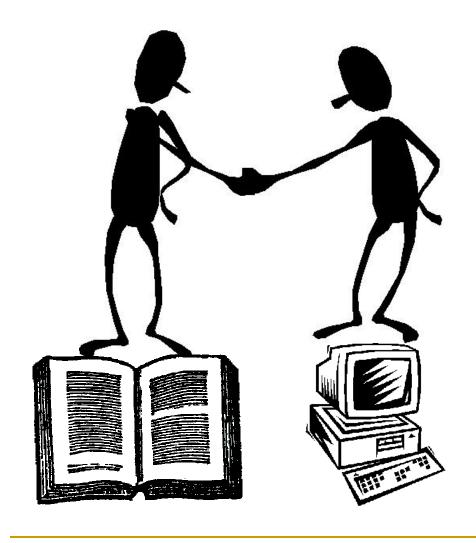
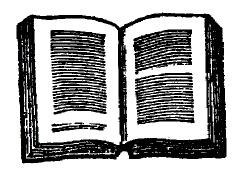
From printed books to e-books: (cultural) costs and benefits

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printed book and e-text are natural allies...



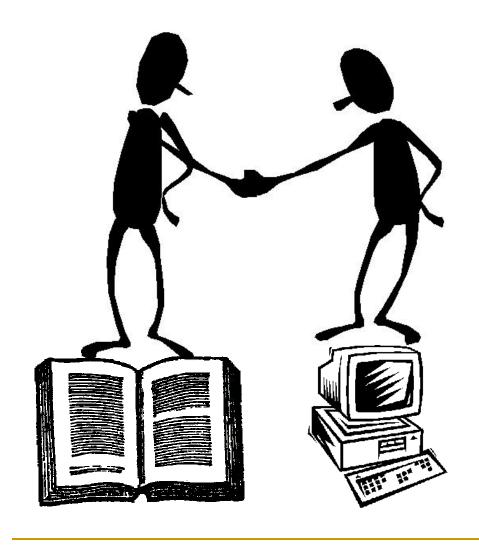
Printed books offer:

- best reading experience
- unsurpassed ergonomics
- physical durability (under conditions)
- well-established models for rights management
- 'trusted' source



E-texts offer:

- tools for text manipulation, analysis, search, encoding...
- easy distribution and duplication
- few physical constraints
- digital durability (under conditions)
- multimedia integration



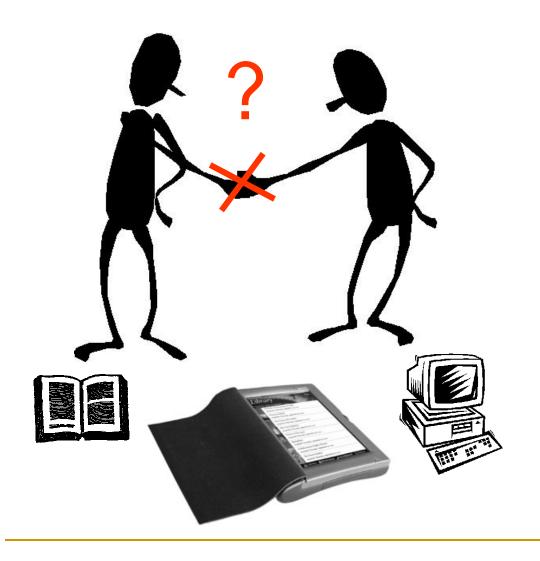
...the pros of one medium are often the cons of the other



a recent (interesting) example...



The e-book threat...



e-books seem both to stem from and to threaten this alliance

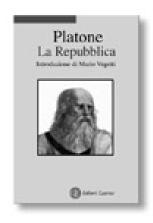
What is an e-book?

- Four wrong or only partial answers
 - e-book = electronic text of a book
 - e-book = electronic text simulating the layout of a book
 - e-book = portable reading device
 - e-book = oxymoron



What is an e-book?

- To get a 'good' e-book we need
 - electronic text (encoded, marked-up and with added metadata)
 - user-friendly (hardware) reading device
 - user friendly (software) reading interface



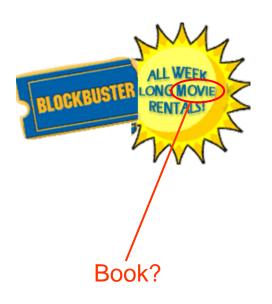


Is the e-book a threat?



- the e-book is a challenge to the ergonomic perfection of printed books
- the e-book aims to be an evolution of our (book-centered) cultural tradition
- if the ergonomic challenge is won, the e-book might actually pose a threat to printed books (not to books as cultural media)

Is the e-book a threat?



- But there is a real threat: the de-objectification of the book
 - due to the fluidity of electronic texts (and hypertexts)
 - due to the perspective of webbased e-books
 - due to software obsolescence
 - due to 'turn-it-into-ebook' tools
 - (most important) due to 'rent-abook' policies of Digital Rights
 Management (DRM)