

LGBTQ+ history and the ways it has impacted and improved their teaching.

Given that this book was researched and written before the most recent (and on-going) wave of anti-LGBTQ+ legislation aimed at education and young people began to emerge in the past few years, the lessons within stand to provide particular and arguably vital importance in this present moment. Reading through these chapters with the knowledge of current events makes Berman's historical tracing ever more prescient and necessary for all educators to understand and take into account in the ways that we withstand and resist the current forces that seek to erase LGBTQ+ histories from schools.

Sam Stiegler

University of Melbourne

Myra Tawfik

For the Encouragement of Learning: The Origins of Canadian Copyright Law

Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2023. 408 pp.

In *For the Encouragement of Learning: The Origins of Canadian Copyright Law*, Myra Tawfik provides a detailed historical account of the development of copyright law in Canada. One of Tawfik's main goals is to document the rationale and justification used by those involved in the creation of Canadian copyright law, demonstrating that learners and users of copyrighted works have considerably influenced the development of copyright law in Canada. This masterfully researched and incredibly detailed book fills a significant gap in the literature, as there has been little written about the origins of Canadian copyright law pre-confederation.

The book begins by contextualizing the development of copyright law in Lower Canada, first from a colonial perspective, and then outlining how it was shaped by the influence of both the United Kingdom and the United States. The following chapters then focus on the lead-up to the 1832 Copyright Act, starting with the story of Dr. Francois Blanchet and his desire to use copyright to develop Canadian society through the spread of progressive ideals, and then moving into the interplay involved in the development of patent and copyright laws.

Tawfik then addresses education, describing how a shortage of schoolbooks for rural schools, and the inappropriateness of the content of imported schoolbooks for Lower Canadian students, resulted in petitions and unsuccessful bills to legislate a system of copyright that would support learning. Chapter 4 expands on this theme, telling the fascinating story of Joseph Lancaster and his efforts to obtain protection for his educational publications. Chapters 5 and 6 describe the motivations behind, the passage of, and the impact of the 1832 Copyright Act, with an emphasis on the roles played by authors, publishers, teachers, and students. In chapter 7, Tawfik then synthesizes the parliamentary activity in the other British North American provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Upper Canada, and the Province of Canada) in the

years leading up to the passage of the United Kingdom's Copyright Act of 1842.

Tawfik shifts gears in chapter 8 for a discussion of the impact that the UK's Copyright Act of 1842 had on British North America in the years after it was passed. This Act protected British copyright protected works in the colonies. This chapter details the struggles with implementation, resistance, and responses to this law which make this one of the most interesting chapters in the book. The last chapter examines how the themes examined throughout the book, including education and French and English Canadian cultural identity, can be "traced in the copyright registration data and in the actions of the assembly" (248). Finally, in the epilogue, Tawfik reflects on the themes addressed in the book, identifying key themes and future areas of inquiry.

One of the strengths of the book is the storytelling approach that Tawfik employs to bring this history to life. *For the Encouragement of Learning* is not simply a synopsis of the legislation, caselaw, and associated documentation, it also explores the personalities and motivations of many individuals involved, while providing essential historical context that makes this story uniquely Canadian. This approach, in which Tawfik uses both conventional legal research methods and the research methods of book history, serves the subject matter well, and, as Tawfik notes in the epilogue "facilitates greater reflection on how the past has influenced the present and how it might inform future actions" (304).

Tawfik's meticulous research is on display throughout the book. This research would be no small feat. Tawfik leaves no stone unturned, showcasing her skill in making connections between a vast array of sources, from legislation to parliamentary debates to petitions to copyright registration records to private letters and more. Even in situations where Tawfik provides anecdotal accounts regarding the motivations and personalities of the individuals involved in the development of Canadian copyright law, they are accompanied by references to relevant documents and incredibly detailed footnotes. The book also includes a detailed bibliography and index.

Finally, Tawfik's reflections in the epilogue highlight one of her successes, namely demonstrating how learners have influenced the development of Canadian copyright law alongside creators and industry. This is particularly important considering the recognition by the Supreme Court of Canada of fair dealing as a user's right, which Tawfik states "reaffirmed the educational function of copyright, in other words, the policy interest that dominated that law at its genesis" (306).

In conclusion, *For the Encouragement of Learning: The Origins of Canadian Copyright Law* is essential reading for anyone that is passionate about Canadian copyright law, particularly those who are interested in how both learning and education have influenced the development of the legal principles underpinning copyright law in Canada. Tawfik's writing is approachable, and her ability to weave both storytelling and historical contexts throughout the book makes for an enjoyable and informative read. As stated by Ysolde Gendreau on the back cover of the book, this is "the pre-Confederation copyright history book that was missing in Canada" (Cover Copy).

Mark Swartz
Queen's University