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> PROGRAM

# IFLA NEWS MEDIA SECTION SATELLITE CONFERENCE 2017

Relying on News Media. Long Term Preservation and Perspectives for Our Collective Memory



> IFLA NEWS MEDIA SECTION SATELLITE CONFERENCE 2017

**Relying on News Media. Long Term Preservation  
and Perspectives for Our Collective Memory**

August 16th-18th, 2017

Sächsische Landesbibliothek –  
Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Dresden

All lectures will take place in the lecture hall.

## GREETINGS

Welcome to the IFLA Satellite Conference in Dresden.

Dresden, the city of art and music, high-tech industry and science, is looking forward to your visit. The State and University Library Dresden (SLUB) with 70,000 registered users is the pulsating heart at the campus of the University of Excellence TU Dresden. History and the future, Maya calendar and Makerspace, can be found at the SLUB under one roof.

Old and new media are the foundation of culture and science. Digitization and long-term preservation determine the quality and availability of information and knowledge in the future.

Lecturers from eight countries will present their best practice experiences. Topics like data protection, audiovisual media and newspapers will be discussed.

Enjoy the diversity of this city. We are looking forward to exchanging our views and experiences with you.



Prof. Dr. Thomas Bürger  
General Director

# PROGRAM 2017-08-15

**15:00**

> ALTO Editorial Board meeting (Talleyrand Room)

**19:30**

> Meet & Greet (Carolaschlösschen – Großer Garten Dresden | Querallee 7)



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## Session 1: Funding and preservation

### Chair: Manuela Queitsch

#### 13:00

- › Greeting  
Program & Local committees

#### 13:10

- › Welcome address  
Gerhard Rödel (Vice-Rector for Research, TU Dresden)

#### 13:20

- › Welcome address  
Thomas Bürger (Director General, SLUB Dresden)

#### 13:30

- › Keynote: Relevance of news in the digital age  
Lutz Hagen (Executive Director, Institute of Media and Communication,  
TU Dresden)

#### 13:50

- › Infrastructural funding of digitization and long-term preservation  
to save the cultural memory of a region  
Simone Georgi, Julia Meyer, Annika-Valeska Walzel

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#### 14:10

- › National funding mechanism for the digitization and long-term  
preservation of the newspapers endangered by the degradation of the  
paper. Looking back over more than 15 years of the cooperation of the  
Czech libraries  
Tomáš Foltýn

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#### 14:30

- › Digital vs. analogous long term preservation. Microfilm still alive ...?  
Michael Lutgen

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## Session 2: Audiovisual media and preservation

Chair: Juan Garcés

**14:50**

- › Afternoon break

**15:20**

- › Digitale Langzeitarchivierung analoger A/V-Medien – Anforderungen an Digitalisierung, Metadaten und Präsentation aus Sicht einer Bibliothek  
Jürgen Grzondziel, Andreas Romeyke

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**15:40**

- › Automatisierte Aufbereitung archivierter VHS-Digitalisate durch künstliche neuronale Netze zum Zweck der Wiederausstrahlung  
Stefanie Müller, Stefan Kahl, Maximilian Eibl

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**16:00**

- › Strategy for the Digitalization of the Local Television Program Archives in Saxony  
Markus Rickert, André Eckardt, Rüdiger Steinmetz, Maximilian Eibl

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**16:20**

- › Immerse into history with „Vorwärts“ – results of a retrodigitisation project  
Rolf Rasche (ImageWare Components GmbH Bonn)

**16:40**

- › Library tour, Dresden Digitisation Center (DDZ)

**19:30**

- › Conference dinner at Schloß Eckberg | Bautzner Str. 134  
by tram line 11 direction “Bühlau” stop “Elbschlösser”

## **Infrastructural funding of digitization and long-term preservation to save the cultural memory of a region**

To preserve the cultural memory of the Free State of Saxony and to promote the treasures kept in numerous heritage institutions, the government provides additional budget funds to digitize collections of historical importance and outstanding items. The program aims to provide online access to information and objects of cultural and scientific tradition for purposes of research, teaching and for the general public. It is obviously necessary to make historic stocks online available to guarantee the visibility and use in the digital age. The Saxon State and University Library, Dresden (SLUB) has many years of experience in digitization and offers large digital collections of several media, including books, manuscripts, newspapers and photographs. Smaller libraries and archival institutions very often do not have the necessary infrastructure and resources to accomplish extensive digitization projects. The SLUB uses its long experiences to coordinate the state digitization program and to expand its existing infrastructure for digitization and long-term preservation all over the region. The whole workflow of production and presentation is accomplished with the open source software Kitodo which allows flexible processing of different media types and ensures the transfer to the national aggregator Deutsche Digitale Bibliothek (DDB). Also part of the program is the long-term preservation of all digitized material using the existing interface between Kitodo and the SLUBArchiv, which has been expanded to fulfill the growing demands. After two years a first résumé proofs the success of this strategy. Several special collections are online, the program has helped to build up knowledge in participating institutions, to standardize workflows and to ensure constant high quality of the digital objects.

**Simone Georgi, Julia Meyer,  
Annika-Valeska Walzel**

## **VISK 7 – National funding mechanism for the digitization and long-term preservation of the newspapers endangered by the degradation of the paper. Looking back over more than 15 years of the cooperation of the Czech libraries.**

At the beginning of 2000 new Czech funding mechanism for the development of the libraries was established by the Czech Government. Probably no one from past politicians, nor librarians, did expect those days, that this funding program will be still open in 2018 and will be more and more important for many fields of librarianship, including the preservation and digitization of newspapers endangered by the degradation of the paper. The wide range of more than 15 years is great possibility to evaluate all the benefits and changes of the supported activities, practices and impacts of the program.

From the early beginning VISK 7 program was used for the protective formatting of the newspapers. During the first years, participated libraries were microfilming their paper collections, round 2005 so called hybrid technology (microfilms and digital copy together) was accepted as the only one possible way of reformatting and round 2010 almost all the libraries started to use just the digital copy. Within this decade more than 800 titles of newspapers were digitized, that means more than 6 000 000 pages – all the documents have been accessed to the users, what slowed down the speed of original documents degradation. Together with the reformatting the new tools were developed for visualisation (digital library Kramerius), coordination (Digitization Registry) and metadata creation (digitization workflow ProArc) – all of the on the basis of open-source, what makes all the mentioned processes very effective.

During several last years, VISK 7 program is more and more open also for other activities, which support long-term preservation of the newspapers – including deacidification, conservation, production of the sleeves from acid-free cardboard etc. All these activities strengthen the position of the VISK 7 as the progressive, systematic and conceptual funding mechanism, which is open for every single public library, where more than 30 Czech libraries collaborate together to preserve our culture heritage for the future generations.

The presentations aim is to provide the information about the more than 15 years history of the VISK 7 funding mechanism, describe achieved results and benefits, and share the reached best-practices including the main developed open-source tools.

## Digital vs. analogous long term preservation. Microfilm still alive ...?

The microfilm as a medium for long term preservation is still alive. Especially in archives the microfilm is part of the strategies. But also libraries are using microfilm until today – although it's not a user-friendly media type and the access to information is very limited and uncomfortable.

Examples of the German State Archives and from other countries show these strategies. Standards for microfilming are settled and well accepted. In the digital long term preservation standards are missing.

The presentation will give an overview of

- › Current status of analogous Long Term Preservation (examples, standards, tendencies)
- › Current status of digital long term preservation (examples, tools, standards, tendencies)
- › Analogous equipment
- › Risk management
- › Cost comparison digital vs. analogous
- › Resume and practical hints

**Michael Luetgen**

## Digitale Langzeitarchivierung analoger A/V-Medien – Anforderungen an Digitalisierung, Metadaten und Präsentation aus Sicht einer Bibliothek

Audiovisuelle Medien wie Film, Fernseh- und Radioprogramme, vor allem etwa Nachrichtensendungen, können als primäre historische Quellen des 20. und 21. Jahrhunderts verstanden werden, wie die UNESCO auf ihrer Website zum Welttag des audiovisuellen Erbes <sup>1</sup> schreibt. Strategien und Standards zur Langzeitarchivierung audiovisueller Quellen, ihrer dauerhaften Sicherung und Bereitstellung, haben sich allerdings noch nicht weitreichend etabliert.

Im Zusammenhang mit ihrer digitalen Archivierung, Nutzbarhaltung und Präsentation stellen A/V-Medien Bibliotheken vor verschiedenen Aufgaben und Herausforderungen.

Die Notwendigkeit einer digitalen Langzeitarchivierung von Filmen, Videos und Tonbändern, aber auch von CDs, DVDs und Blu-rays liegt in der begrenzten Lebens- und Haltbarkeitsdauer der Medien selbst begründet.

Anders als analoge sind digitale Medien eher dem Risiko eines Totalausfalls ausgesetzt. Während erstere im Alterungsprozess langsam an Qualität verlieren, können letztere von heute auf morgen, z.B. durch Lesefehler, komplett unbrauchbar werden. Dem gegenüber steht der Vorteil der abnutzungsfreien, perfekten digitalen Kopie.

Speziell die Beschaffenheit des analogen Filmmaterials, das Zusammenspiel von Ton und Bild, mehrere Sprachfassungen, die Zusammensetzung eines Produkts aus verschiedenen Ausgangsmaterialien wie auch die häufig komplizierte urheberrechtliche Lage stellen besondere Anforderungen, die im Rahmen der Vorbereitung und Realisierung der Langzeitarchivierung von A/V-Medien geeignet berücksichtigt werden müssen:

- › Vorgaben der Digitalisierung (Inhalt, Umfang und Zielformate, Auflösung, Framerate, etc.)

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/access-to-knowledge/archives/world-day-for-audiovisual-heritage/>

- › Metadaten für Langzeitarchivierung und Präsentation (deskriptive, technische, rechtliche und strukturelle Metadaten)
- › Strukturelle und technische Anforderungen an die Langzeitarchivierung (Nutzungsziele, signifikante Eigenschaften, Rechtekodierung, Speicher- und Bandbreitenbedarf, Validierung, langzeitarchivfähige Dateiformate)
- › Inhaltliche, technische und rechtliche Anforderungen an die Präsentation

Der Vortrag beschreibt die Anforderungen und Problemstellungen, die A/V-Medien hinsichtlich Digitalisierung, Langzeitarchivierung und Präsentation stellen, aus Sicht einer Bibliothek. Sie werden am praktischen Beispiel eines Modellprojekts veranschaulicht.

**Jürgen Grzondziel, Andreas Romeyke**

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## **Automatisierte Aufbereitung archivierter VHS-Digitalisate durch künstliche neuronale Netze zum Zweck der Wiederausstrahlung**

Videoaufnahmen aus den vergangenen Jahrzehnten stellen kulturelles Erbe dar. Diese sind jedoch nach heutigen Sehgewohnheiten nicht ohne große Einschränkungen für die Wiederausstrahlung geeignet. Das liegt zum einen an längst vergangenen Standards der Videoaufzeichnung, aber zum anderen auch in großem Maße an unkontrolliert gealterten Speichermedien durch inadäquate Aufbewahrung. Oftmals war es lokalen Fernsehsendern technisch nicht möglich ihre Archivbestände unter optimalen klimatischen Bedingungen langlebig zu lagern. Videoarchivdaten nach der Digitalisierung für die Einbindung in heutige Produktionen manuell zu durchsuchen und entsprechend aufzubereiten, ist ein zeitaufwändiger Prozess, den lokale TV-Sender nicht bewältigen können.

In unserem Beitrag möchten wir neuartige Methoden der automatisierten Aufbereitung von archivierten VHS-Digitalisaten für die Wiederausstrahlung vorstellen. Dazu zählen vor allem Verfahren zu den Schwerpunkten der Korrektur von Falschfarben (Recoloring) und zur Steigerung der Auflösung von ehemals PAL zu Full-HD und Ultra-HD (Super-Resolution). Zum Einsatz kommen dabei künstliche neuronale Netze, die anders als klassische Verfahren der Bildverarbeitung, semantische Bildkomponenten erfassen und bei der Bearbeitung berücksichtigen können. Mitunter können so deutliche Qualitätsverbesserungen erzielt werden. In unserem Beitrag möchten wir auf Chancen und aktuelle Beschränkungen dieser Technologien eingehen und anhand von digitalisierten Videoarchivdaten deren Funktionsweise demonstrieren.

**Maximilian Eibl, Stefan Kahl, Stefanie Müller**

## **Strategy for the Digitization of the Local Television Program Archives in Saxony**

The German Free State of Saxony has a high density of independent local and regional television broadcasters. From the antenna communities at the time of the GDR, private TV broadcasters developed after the reunification. In the period of the social transformations in the 1990s, these local TV stations documented the profound changes of the everyday life of the individual, of the local communities and the historical transformations in society and economy during the early years after the German reunion. These recordings are a substantial part of the cultural heritage of Saxony and of the highest interest for social, cultural and media research. Due to how the original material was produced on consumer videotapes, today the recordings are threatened by decay. In the next few years the recordings will be lost, if not acted quickly. Some state and private institutions are currently developing concepts for the preservation of the audiovisual heritage in Saxony. In this paper, we discuss how these media objects should be scientifically investigated, in the sense of media and sociocultural dimensions, questions and categories. Based on our experiences and investigations, we present a technical concept which shows how to digitalize, index, describe and categorize copious amounts of videotapes for the preservation, archiving and public access of this important part of the cultural heritage of Germany.

**André Eckardt, Maximilian Eibl,  
Markus Rickert, Rüdiger Steinmetz**



Stéphanie Rübner, »I hold this letter in my hand«, Scherenschnitt, 31x32 cm, 2005



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## Session 3: Digital legal deposit

### Chair: Simone Georgi

**9:30**

- › Welcome for the day,  
Local committee

**9:40**

- › New challenges and possibilities regarding digital cultural memory in Estonia  
Riin Olonen

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**10:00**

- › An international survey of born digital legal deposit policies and practices, 2nd edition  
Dorothy Carner, Edward McCain, Stephen Wyber, Frederick Zarndt

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## Session 4: Image - Text - preservation

### Chair: Juan Garcés

**10:20**

- › Image retrieval in digital libraries  
Guillaume Chiron, Jean-Philippe Moreux

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**10:40**

- › Morning break

**11:10**

- › Improving the quality of the text, a pilot project to assess and correct the OCR in a multilingual environment  
Yves Maurer

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**11:30**

- › Newspaper digitization – Hierarchical storage levels and long-term preservation  
Kathrin Huber, Gerald Huebsch

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**11:50**

- › News media processing and interactive presentation  
Claus Gravenhorst (CCS Content Conversion Specialists GmbH)

## Session 5: The library's role: services and applications

### Chair: Yves Maurer

#### 12:10

- › Press clipping services: monitoring social and political change in South Africa  
Douwe Drijfhout, Londeka Dlamini

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#### 12:30

- › Digitised newspaper and digital research: What is the library's role?  
Julia Meyer, Juan Garcés

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#### 13:00

- › Lunch

#### 14:00

- › „Der Freiheitskampf“ – Digitisation and indexing of a National Socialist daily  
Martin Munke, Thomas Widera, Matti Stöhr

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#### 14:20

- › Describing dynamic data journalism: a survey of news applications  
Katherine Boss, Meredith Broussard

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#### 14:50

- › Preserving our collective memory: The case of HK Magazine  
Leo F.H. Ma

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#### 15:10

- › Afternoon break

#### 15:40

- › Preserving News on the Margins: The MetaArchive Cooperative and Digital News Preservation  
Katherine Skinner

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#### 16:00

- › Library tour: Makerspace, media library

#### 17:30

- › Science cruise with the Elbe ship „MS August der Starke“ from Terrassenufer

## New challenges and possibilities regarding digital cultural memory in Estonia

Modern technologies have created new ways of thinking and new models for creating, disseminating and sharing information have emerged. People expect and assume access to information to be simple, fast and maximum wide-ranging.

The new Legal Deposit Copy Act that entered into force in Estonia on 1 January 2017 updates the work organisation and makes Estonia the first country in the world where also files used to prepare the publication are collected from publishers and filmmakers according to the law. The files submitted by publishers are safely preserved in the digital archive of the National Library DIGAR and access to them is provided under the terms specified by the owner of the files – with certain restrictions or freely via the web.

The National Library has been archiving and providing access to digital output-ready files already before the law entered into force but that was based on voluntary agreements, e.g the digital archive DIGAR ([www.digar.ee](http://www.digar.ee)) was opened already in 2005, and the newspapers portal of the digital archive DIGAR ([dea.digar.ee](http://dea.digar.ee)) opened in 2014. As of 2017 also all current journals and other periodicals will be added to this portal.

Cooperation with publishers in managing the digital material is beneficial for all interested parties, publishers can rest assured that the digital output-ready files used for preparing the publication will be preserved and are ready for re-use. For the state it is important that the stored resources can be used today and in the future for developing services needed by the constantly changing society and by the library users.

Besides the changes arrived from the new Legal Deposit Copy Act, also the digitizing activities and cooperation projects adding content to the archive, and the new services in the archive will be discussed in the presentation.

**Riin Olonen**

## An international survey of born digital legal deposit policies and practices, 2nd edition

In 2015, three of the authors (Zarndt, McCain, Carner) surveyed the born digital content legal deposit policies and practices in 18 different countries and presented the results of the survey at the 2015 International News Media Conference hosted by the National Library of Sweden in Stockholm, Sweden, April 15-16, 2015. The authors propose to update the survey in order to assess progress in creating or improving national policies and in implementing practices for preserving born digital content. We may also survey countries which did not participate in the 2015 survey about their preservation policies and practices. The survey questions are as follows:

### Policies

1. *Do the laws of your country require publishers to legally deposit born digital news? In this case we mean that publishers MUST send born digital news to one or more legal deposit authorities.*
2. *Do the laws of your country require cultural heritage institutions (libraries) to harvest news organization websites that are publicly available (not behind a subscription paywall)?*
3. *Do the laws of your country require cultural heritage institutions (libraries) and publishers to cooperate in order to preserve born digital news when this news is behind a subscription paywall?*

### Practices

1. *Does your library receive born digital news from publishers by FTP or similar means? For this question by „receive“ we mean that publishers initiate the transmission of born digital news to the legal deposit authority (library). In tech speak, the publisher „pushes“ the news to the authority (library).*
2. *If publishers „push“ news to your library, how does your library decide which publishers? What criteria are used to decide if born digital news from a particular publisher should be preserved?*
3. *Does your library harvest news websites? If your library does harvest news websites, how frequently does it harvest? Once a day? Once a week? Multiple times per day or week or month?*

4. *Depending on the publisher, news stories published on the web may be updated several times in an hour, day, or week. Do your library's harvest practices take any action if a news story is updated (new version)?*
5. *Depending on the frequency of your library's web harvest, the harvest of a news website may miss new versions of a story or may miss entire stories if the publisher updates its website with a higher frequency than it is harvested. If this is the case for your library's harvest schedule, please estimate the number of stories or versions of stories that your library's new harvest misses. („I don't know“ is an acceptable answer.)*
6. *If your library harvest news websites, how does your library decide which websites? In other words, what criteria are used to decide if born digital news from a particular publisher should be preserved? What criteria are used to determine harvest frequency?*

Particular attention will be given to the progress made by participants in creating or updating policies and implementing digital preservation practices since the original survey. We will also collaborate with the IFLA Audio Visual Materials Section and use the results of its Legal Deposit Survey.

**Dorothy Carner, Edward McCain,  
Stephen Wyber, Frederick Zarndt**

## Image Retrieval in Digital Libraries

While historically digital heritage libraries were first powered in image mode, they quickly took advantage of OCR technology to index printed collections and consequently improve the perimeter and performance of the information retrieval service offered to users. But the access to iconographic resources has not progressed in the same way, and the latter remain in the shadows: manual incomplete and heterogeneous indexation, data silos by iconographic genre. Today, however, it would be possible to make better use of these resources, especially by exploiting the enormous volumes of OCR produced during the last two decades, and thus valorize these engravings, drawings, photographs, maps, etc. for their own value but also as an attractive entry point into the collections, supporting the discovery and serenity from document to document and collection to collection. This article presents an ETL (extract-transform-load) approach to this need, that aims to: Identify and extract iconography wherever it may be found, in image collections but also in print (dailies, magazines, monographies); Transform, harmonize and enrich the descriptive metadata (in particular with automatic classification tools); Load it all into a web portal dedicated to iconographic research. The approach is pragmatically dual, since it involves leveraging existing digital resources and (virtually) on-the-shelf technologies.

**Guillaume Chiron, Jean-Philippe Moreux**

## Improving the quality of the text, a pilot project to assess and correct the OCR in a multilingual environment

The user expectation from a digitized collection is that a full text search can be performed and that it will retrieve all the relevant results. The reality is, however, that the errors introduced during Optical Character Recognition (OCR) degrade the results significantly and users do not get what they expect. The National Library of Luxembourg started its digitization program in 2000 and started performing OCR on the scanned images from 2005 onwards. The OCR was always performed by the scanning suppliers, so over the years quite a lot of different OCR programs in different versions have been used. The library has never asked the supplier for a minimum recognition rate out of the belief that the manual parts of the digitization chain (handling, scanning, zoning, ...) are difficult, costly and mostly incompressible, but that the OCR could be improved as the OCR software improves over the years.

The author is proposing to test this assumption by first evaluating the base quality of the text extracted by the original supplier, followed by re-running a contemporary OCR program and finally comparing its quality to the first extraction. The corpus used is the collection of digitized newspapers from Luxembourg, published from the 18th century to the 20th century. A complicating element is that the corpus consists of three main languages, German, French and Luxembourgish, which are often present on a single newspaper page together. A preliminary step is hence added to detect the language used in a block of text so that the correct dictionaries and OCR engines can be used.

**Yves Maurer**

## Newspaper digitization – Hierarchical storage levels and long-term preservation

Efficient digitization and long-term digital archiving of printed newspapers are building blocks that contribute towards the creation and maintenance of a collective memory for news media. Due to the large volume of digitized files per newspaper, there is a demand for their structured digitization, tool support, and integration with digital long-term archives. However, the state-of-the-art in digitization of newspapers with the open source tools like Kitodo.Production lacks support for structuring digitization processes. Such structures are necessary to make large scale projects with thousands of newspaper edition manageable and to enable a proper integration with long-term digital archives and presentation systems. Within this work, we analyze the existing problems and pitfalls of digitizing newspapers with the Kitodo.Production and propose a concept that supports flexibly structured digitization processes.

**Kathrin Huber, Gerald Hübsch**



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## **Press clipping services: monitoring social and political change in South Africa**

The newspaper collections at the National Library of South Africa include press clippings collections of the period 1919 to 1996, when clippings were replaced by electronic full-text searching. These clippings collections are a record of information extracted from the Cape Times and Cape Argus and, more selectively, from other contemporary newspapers such as Die Burger. The collection includes biographies, court proceedings and sports reports, and comprises about 100 000 files. Other personal clippings collections have been added to the main collection, notably those of Miss K M Jeffreys (1900-1970) and A A Fullalove (1875-1960). Other clipping collections in South Africa were compiled by INEG (University of the Free State), which is now continued by SABINET in digital form. The purpose of the paper is to research the role of clipping services as monitors of social and political change in South Africa in the 20th century.

**Londeka Dlamini, Douwe Drijfhout**

## Digitised newspapers and digital research: What is the library's role?

Mass-digitised newspapers offer researchers, academic and non-academic, a readily-accessible and invaluable resource for all sorts of historical enquiries. Research of print-medium newspapers, even as reproduced as microfiche or similar formats, traditionally entails the relatively close reading of individual articles, in order to extrapolate the information pertinent to the research question pursued. The re-medialisation of historical print newspapers into digital format, however, opens up new analytical avenues that allow the methodologically-savvy researcher to extrapolate information across a large number of texts with the help of approaches developed for text mining and information retrieval.

The question for which this paper will present possible answers is: how can libraries that hold digitised newspaper collections support these distant reading-approaches? In answering that question, the paper will focus on three interlinked areas with potential roles for libraries and present best practice examples. These areas are (1) technical infrastructure, (2) methodological know-how and (3) analytical tools:

- 1. Most research libraries have accepted their key role in providing a digital research infrastructure and are increasingly engaged in actively developing the constituent parts of said infrastructure. Researchers applying distant reading approaches, which ideally need open access to the entire data set in order to apply its approaches rather than curated interfaces, are still not part of the main vision.*
- 2. Few historians are trained in text mining, information retrieval and related approaches. It will be argued that libraries have not only a responsibility to give access to research-relevant digital data but also to provide competent consultation and teaching in analytical methods suitable to and made possible by the digital medium.*
- 3. The final area encompasses the provision of tools that implement standard methods on the newspaper corpora. This area might be one where libraries focus on the re-use of already existing tools rather than own developments.*

**Juan Garcés, Julia Meyer**

## **„Der Freiheitskampf“ – Digitisation and Indexing of a National Socialist Daily**

The National Socialist newspaper “Der Freiheitskampf” was published nearly daily from August 1st 1930 to Mai 8th 1945. In addition to articles from all areas of politics, economics and society, it contained information on dates, events and persons of regional importance in Saxony during the era of the Third Reich and before. Because of its character as official press organ of the NSDAP in the Gau Saxony, the newspaper is suitable to compensate missing historical evidence caused by the systematic shredding of files in spring 1945 and a lack of documents in Saxon archives.

This paper presents a joint project of the Hannah Arendt Institute for the Research on Totalitarianism at the TU Dresden (HAIT) and the Saxon State and University Library, Dresden (SLUB), which aims to enhance the usability of “Der Freiheitskampf” – not only for scientific purposes. The combined digitization of the (nearly) complete source and its deep indexing result in a presentation in an elaborated database (the years 1930 to 1934 are covered at present). This database provides more effective possibilities for answering scientific (interdisciplinary) questions, not only on the establishment of National Socialist rulership in Saxony. The paper also discusses the possible worth of the usage of the newspaper and its representation in a database for purposes of political education.

**Martin Munke , Matti Stöhr, Thomas Widera**

## Describing dynamic data journalism: a survey of news applications

News applications, or “news apps,” are some of the most innovative pieces of journalism being produced today. Examples of news apps include the visually exciting “Snow Fall” story by John Branch of The New York Times<sup>1</sup>, the database-driven “Dollars for Docs” tool by the team at ProPublica<sup>2</sup>, or the many apps produced by news organizations like FiveThirtyEight<sup>3</sup> that are devoted specifically to data journalism. A certain subset of these news apps – those that query a database – cannot be saved by any current web archiving technology. As such, they are disappearing. Our research focuses on finding solutions to the many obstacles facing the archiving and preservation of news apps. Before beginning any large-scale project in saving these dynamic, born-digital objects, we needed a better sense of the number and nature of news apps being produced. In this paper, we advance our previous research by sharing the results of a news apps survey, which gathered data from some of the major national and international organizations producing these stories, including the Los Angeles Times, The Washington Post, The Guardian, the Wall Street Journal, and ProPublica, among others. Our analysis describes the code, data, software libraries, and server environments that make up these news apps, as well as the proprietary and licensing information related to the data and editorial content. This environmental scan of news apps is, to our knowledge, the first survey of its kind, and we plan to use the results in developing recommendations for tools to capture, archive, and preserve these vital data journalism stories so that they may be discoverable and accessible to future generations of scholars.

**Katherine Boss, Meredith Broussard**

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- 1 Branch J (2012) Snow Fall: The Avalanche at Tunnel Creek. The New York Times. Available at: <http://www.nytimes.com/projects/2012/snow-fall/> (accessed 14 March 2017)
  - 2 Groeger L, Ornstein C, Tigas M and Jones R (2015). Dollars for Docs. Available at: <https://projects.propublica.org/docdollars/> (accessed 14 March 2017)
  - 3 Silver N (2016) FiveThirtyEight. Available at: <http://www.fivethirtyeight.com/> (accessed 14 March 2017)

## Preserving Our Collective Memory: The Case of HK Magazine

Founded in 1991, HK Magazine was one of the major English-language publications on local affairs, social issues and entertainment listings published weekly in Hong Kong for a quarter of a century. Apart from providing local entertainment information, it also witnessed the rapid social and political changes of Hong Kong when Britain handed over sovereignty of Hong Kong to China in 1997. After publishing its 1000th issue in 2013, HK Magazine was sold to the South China Morning Post (SCMP) group. Despite the circulation of the magazine reached 236,000 readers per week as claimed, the SCMP announced on 28 September 2016 that the magazine's final issue would be released on 7 October 2016. This announcement shocked many readers in Hong Kong. The closure of the magazine was viewed by many as the loss of a "fun, independent and free-thinking" publication that blended entertainment listings with coverage of social and political issues such as China-Hong Kong relationship, LGBT rights, etc. In response to the huge reaction from the community, the SCMP agreed that the content of HK Magazine would be migrated to the South China Morning Post website before the HK Magazine website was deleted. It was however revealed that the SCMP did not preserve the full archive of HK Magazine as promised. A public appeal was launched to help preserve the collective memory of Hong Kong by archiving the back issues of the magazine. Apart from reviewing the entire debate arising from HK Magazine, this paper also addresses the critical role of the library in long term preserving the print copy of the magazine and the possible strategies in help archiving its digital counterpart within the provision of the legal right in Hong Kong.

**Leo F.H. Ma**

## **Preserving News on the Margins: The MetaArchive Cooperative and Digital News Preservation**

Researchers of all types rely heavily on news records as a primary source for a vast array of historical and sociological inquiries. Important news sources include those chronicling the lives of communities – geographical and sociocultural – whose voices and perspectives often are excluded from the “mainstream” newspapers. Such historic and current news sources by and for marginalized groups (e.g., African-American newspapers, refugee periodicals, lesbian ‘zines, religious serials, etc.) provide crucial records about a wide range of cultures, including their self-representations of their lives and experiences.

Today, news by and for marginalized groups is generally created and disseminated digitally. With the decline of print media and proliferation of Internet access, the (often DIY) publications have shifted into content management systems and e-publishing platforms. The news recorded within the resulting digital files is crucial for our understanding of marginalized groups’ experiences during this intensive period of change. Unlike print news sources, this digital content is fragile and ephemeral and requires fast collection and ongoing care.

Libraries and archives have long collected and enabled citizen access to both contemporary and historical records, including these crucial news sources. As demonstrated in research findings from the MetaArchive Cooperative’s Chronicles I and Chronicles II projects (NEH, 2011-2015), for the first time in centuries, libraries and archives are not collecting or preserving this content. In this presentation, Dr. Katherine Skinner will discuss the research findings and our current efforts underway in the MetaArchive Cooperative, an international, distributed digital preservation network, to identify, collect, aggregate, and provide long-term management of this important content in partnership with marginalized communities.

**Katherine Skinner**

# PROGRAM 2017-08-18

9:00 - 14:00

- › Saxon Flair and baroque places: Dresden, Meissen, Moritzburg  
departure and arrival at the library



## PRESENTERS

**Katherine Boss** is an assistant curator and the librarian for journalism, media, culture and communication at New York University Libraries. Her research focuses on the issues facing born-digital news content and pedagogies in library instruction. She earned a Master of Library and Information Science at Long Island University, and an MA in Media Studies at The New School in New York City.



**Meredith Broussard** is an assistant professor at the Arthur L. Carter Journalism Institute. Her current research projects focus on creating artificial intelligence tools for investigative reporting, and preserving today's digital journalism for future scholars. Her most recent project is Bailiwick, a campaign finance data analysis tool available at [campaign-finance.org](http://campaign-finance.org). A former features editor at the Philadelphia Inquirer, she has also worked as software developer at AT&T Bell Labs and the MIT Media Lab. Her features and essays have appeared in The Atlantic, Harper's, Slate, The Washington Post, and other outlets. She holds a BA from Harvard University and an MFA from Columbia University.



**Londeka Dlamini** is currently a manager of the Preservation and Conservation Services department at the National Library of South Africa. She joined the NLSA in 2012 as the Section Head of the Digitization unit. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Media and Political Science as well as a 2postgraduate Diploma in Information Science, both of which were obtained at the University of KwaZulu Natal. She also completed her Honours in Information Science at the University of Pretoria in 2015.



**Douwe Drijfhout** presently manages the Preservation and Conservation Services programme at the National Library of South Africa. He joined the NLSA (then State Library) in Pretoria in 1993 as Programme Manager of Information Services and later as Assistant Director responsible for Administrative Services. He completed his Masters in Library and Information Science at the University of Pretoria in 1997(condition survey and report on newspaper collections).He is a corresponding member of the IFLA Preservation and Conservation Sectionand chair of the IFLA News Media Section.



**André Eckardt** studied English literature at the TU Dresden. From 2008 to 2015 he was the managing director at the Deutsches Institut für Animationsfilm in Dresden. Since 2016 he has been coordinating the „Saxon Audiovisual Heritage“ project with the Filmverband Sachsen. In addition, André Eckardt is curator for animation film at DOK Leipzig and a member of the selection committee. In addition to his work as a curator for various film programs, he is the author of film-historical publications. André Eckardt lives and works in Dresden.



**Maximilian Eibl** studied information science at the University of Regensburg from 1989 to 1995 and Computer Science at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (USA) and the University of Sheffield (UK). From 1996 to 1999, he became a research assistant at the Society of Social Science Infrastructures (now GESIS) in Bonn where he researched questions of interactive information retrieval. After completing his doctorate in computer science at the University of Koblenz-Landau, he became a senior employee of GESIS in Berlin. During this time, he held lectures at the Universities of Koblenz-Landau and Hildesheim as well as at the University of the Arts, Berlin. In 2006, he became professor of media informatics in Chemnitz. His research focus is on information retrieval and human-computer interaction. From 2006 to 2013 he was the Dean of Studies at the Faculty of Computer Science. Prof. Eibl is a member of the Senate of the Chemnitz University of Technology since 2014, and since May 2006 he has been a member of the Faculty Council of the Faculty of Computer Science. Since 2017 he is the Vice President for Academic and International Affairs at Chemnitz University of Technology.



**Tomáš Foltýn** studied between 2002 and 2008 the Culture History at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Pardubice. From 2007 he worked in the Digitization Department of the National Library of the Czech Republic, first as Project Manager, then as Head of the Metadata Creation and Management Department. From January 2013 till now he has been responsible for the modern collections management as the Collections Management Division Director. Tomáš Foltýn participates in the implementation of many national and international research projects as well.



**Juan Garcés** is a Subject Librarian (Fachreferent) at the Saxon State and University Library (SLUB) in Dresden in the area of Humanities and Social Sciences. He holds a Doctorate in Theology and a Masters in Digital Humanities. Garcés has gained over a decade of experience in the field of Digital Humanities as an analyst, a consultant, and an adviser for digitally-based research projects. He is currently leading an introductory seminar into Digital Humanities at the Technical University Dresden.



**Simone Georgi** studied communication science, American studies and business/economics at the Technische Universität Dresden and at Belmont University, Nashville, TN. She joined the SLUB in 1999 and has worked in the collection management as a subject librarian since 2001. Since 2011 she has been engaged in the coordination of digitization activities of the SLUB and now manages the office of the Saxon state digitization program.



**Jürgen Grzondziel**, Studium der Musikwissenschaft, Ethnologie und Romanistik (Lateinamerikastudien) an der Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main. Ausbildung zum Wissenschaftlichen Dokumentar und Information Specialist, Hörfunkarchive des Bayerischen Rundfunks München/Institut für Information und Dokumentation FH Potsdam. Tätigkeit in den Hörfunkarchiven des BR (Musik- und Wortdokumentation, Team ArchiTecT {Archiv/Technik}) sowie als Autor von on3-radio (BR). Ab 2011 Fachreferent und seit 2013 Leiter des Referats Mediathek der SLUB Dresden.



**Kathrin Huber** is working at the Saxon State and University Library Dresden (SLUB) to improve the digitalization process within the Kitodo.production project sponsored by the DFG. She holds a diploma degree in Computer Science from Technische Universität Dresden. Before joining SLUB in 2016, she has been a software consultant. Her interests include new technology to develop state-of-the-art software projects.



**Gerald Huebsch** is head of the digital infrastructure and long-term preservation division at the Saxon State and University Library Dresden (SLUB) Dresden. He holds a PhD and a diploma degree in Computer Science from Technische Universität Dresden. Before joining SLUB in 2016, he has been a

project manager and software architect at CAS Software AG in Karlsruhe, Germany. His interests include digital long-term preservation, IT infrastructures, IT security, software engineering and cloud computing.



**Stefan Kahl** graduated in Applied Informatics with focus on automated image processing at Chemnitz University of Technology. Since 2014, he is a research assistant at the Chair Media Informatics in Chemnitz dedicating his scientific work to the field of computer vision and machine learning. He is exploring novel applications of deep learning techniques for advances in ophthalmology and bioacoustics.



**Bärbel Kühnemann** studied library science at the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. At the Saxon State and University Library (SLUB) she is responsible for the third-party funding and compliance. She is specializes in third-party and budgetary law. More information on Bärbel Kühnemann can be found at LinkedIn.



**Michael Luetgen** – Study of Librarianship and History at University Hamburg and University of Applied Sciences Hamburg in the 1970th. Librarian in different Public Libraries in North Germany in 1980th. Concept and implementation for a statewide marketing strategy for the Public Libraries of Schleswig-Holstein.

In that time member of the expert group for mobile libraries at the “Deutsches Bibliotheksinstitut”.

From 1992 until today active in private industry companies with relation to libraries, archives and cultural institutions.

1992 – 1997 Group Manager Mainframe DABIS GmbH, Hamburg

1997 – 2006 Managing Director Ex Libiris Germany GmbH, Hamburg

2006 – 2011 Managing Director Herrmann und Kraemer GmbH, Garmisch-Partenkirchen

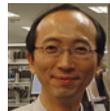
Since 2011 Sales Manager Software, Zeuschel GmbH, Tuebingen

Since 2012 Member of the Kitodo Association Board



**Leo F.H. Ma** is currently Head of Upper Campus Libraries at The Chinese University of Hong Kong. He is also a standing committee member of the IFLA Academic & Research Libraries Section, the Hong Kong Ambassador of the

International Librarians Network, Fellow of the Hong Kong Library Association, an advisory board member of the LIS programmes provided by the University of Hong Kong. He presents papers in many local, regional and international conferences, and published, as author and editor, of more than ten monographs.



**Yves Maurer** is a computer scientist. Yves has been responsible for all aspects of the National Library of Luxembourg's digitization program for 10 years and is now developing its webarchiving program.



**Edward McCain** – University of Missouri Libraries / Reynolds Journalism Institute, Digital Curator of Journalism

As founder of the Journalism Digital News Archive agenda, Edward McCain's prime directive is saving the „first rough draft“ of history created on a computer or digital sensor. He also leads JDNA's „Dodging the Memory Hole“ outreach initiative. McCain holds a Bachelor of Journalism degree from the University of Missouri, Columbia and a Masters degree in Information Science and graduate certificate in Digital Information Management from the University of Arizona, Tucson.

**Julia Meyer** studied modern German Literature, philosophy and sociology and worked for several book publishers before she joined the SLUB in 2015. She holds a PhD in Modern German Literature and is lecturer in creative writing. She joined the office of the Saxon state digitization program in 2015.



**Jean-Philippe Moreux**, graduated from INSA Toulouse (Computer Science, 1990) and CERAM-CNRS Sophia-Antipolis (Software Engineering, 1991), is the OCR and digital publishing formats expert at the Bibliothèque nationale de France since 2012. He works on all the BnF heritage digitization programs and participates in research projects and the application of research results to digital libraries. He's also a member of the ALTO Editorial Board. Prior to that, he was an IT R&D Engineer and project manager, and then worked as a science editor and a consultant in the publishing industry.



**Stefanie Müller** studied Media Technology at the University of Applied Sciences Mittweida (Germany) and Audio-visual Media at the University of Applied Sciences Deggendorf (Germany). Since 2012, she works as a research assistant at the Chair of Media Informatics at Chemnitz University of Technology dedicating her work to problems related to television and studio engineering. Her exploratory focus comprises the analysis of process chains during the digitization of analog audiovisual archive media as well as the qualitative evaluation and restoration of digitized media with regard to Cultural Heritage.



**Martin Munke** is head of the division “Saxonica” in the department “Manuscripts, rare prints and Saxony” at the Saxon State and University Library Dresden (SLUB). He studied History, German Language and Literature Studies, Protestant Theology and European integration in Leipzig, Chemnitz and Prague. He holds a B.A. and a M.A. degree. Martin Munke published several texts on the history of National Socialism as well as on the history of Eastern and East-Central Europe.



**Riin Olonen** (b. 1972) has been working in the National Library of Estonia at different positions since 1993. Since 1998 her main focus has been on implementing and developing integrated library system, new library services, user support, training and consulting. Since 2016 she coordinates also the activities related to collecting and processing Estonian digital newspapers, journals, and serials, and maintaining the portal of Estonian articles of the digital archive DIGAR ([dea.digar.ee](http://dea.digar.ee)).

She studied both information sciences and computer sciences in the Tallinn Pedagogical University (now Tallinn University), graduated in 1995. Since 1999 she has also been working part-time in the Estonian Libraries Network Consortium (ELNET Consortium), since 2005 as a Development Manager.

Riin has published articles and given presentations on library automation, development, cooperation, both physical and virtual libraries. She actively participates also as a lecturer in library staff training in the automation of libraries, library systems, cooperation and development issues. She is a member of the Estonian Librarians Association.

**Manuela Queitsch** is an engineer and librarian at Saxon State and University Library (SLUB) with many years of experience in information management, library organisation and social media. She holds a diploma degree in material science from Technische Universität, a diploma in English language from Technische Universität Dresden and master degree in library science from Humboldt Universität Berlin. More information on Manuela Queitsch can be found at LinkedIn.



**Markus Rickert** studied Applied Informatics at the Technical University of Chemnitz with a focus on media informatics. He graduated in 2008 and has been working as a research assistant at the Chair Media Informatics at the Chemnitz University of Technology since 2009. His research focuses on the content-based analysis of audiovisual media, metadata enrichment and the digitization of analogue video media. In 2016 he has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Science for his doctoral theses “Content-based Analysis and Segmentation of Narrative, Audiovisual Media”.



**Andreas Romeyke** ist als Diplominformatiker (FH) seit 2012 an der SLUB Dresden im Team digitale Langzeitarchivierung tätig. Er absolvierte 2017 berufsbegleitend den Master für Bibliotheks- und Informationswissenschaften. Im Referat Infrastruktur und digitale Langzeitverfügbarkeit der SLUB Dresden beschäftigt er sich vorrangig mit der Analyse von Datenformaten und der Automatisierung von Prozessworkflows. Er ist von Anfang an tief in der Open-Source-Szene verwurzelt und war Mitbegründer der Leipziger Linux User Group. Seine Erfahrungen sammelte er u.a. im Max-Planck-Institut für Neuro- und Kognitionswissenschaften und in der Deutschen Zentralbücherei für Blinde. In seiner Freizeit betreibt er mit einem Kollegen u.a. das Blog <http://kulturreste.blogspot.de> und interessiert sich für OCR und alte Bücher.

**Katherine Skinner** is the Executive Director of the Educopia Institute, a not-for-profit educational organization that builds networks and collaborative communities to help cultural, scientific, and scholarly institutions achieve greater impact. She is the founding program director for the MetaArchive Cooperative, a community-owned and community-governed digital preservation network founded in 2004 that now has more than 50 member institutions in four countries. She has also played a founding role in the

Library Publishing Coalition, a membership organization that now supports library publishing and scholarly communications activities across more than 50 academic libraries; and the BitCurator Consortium, a community-led membership association that supports digital forensics practices in libraries, archives, and museums, and that provides administrative, user, and community support for the BitCurator environment and open-source tools.

Skinner received her Ph.D. from Emory University. She has co-edited three books and has authored and co-authored numerous reports and articles. She is currently Principal Investigator for research projects on continuing education (Nexus, Mapping the Landscapes), digital preservation (ETD plus, Chronicles in Preservation), and scholarly communication (Chrysalis). She regularly teaches graduate courses and workshops in digital librarianship and preservation topics, and provides consultation services to groups that are planning or implementing digital scholarship and digital preservation programs.



**Rüdiger Steinmetz** – Chair Media Studies and Media Culture at Universität Leipzig since 1992. Member of Media Board of Saxonian Media Council (SLM) since 2010. Member of Advisory Board of House of Documentary Film, Stuttgart. Studied Communication Studies, German Studies and Politics at University of Göttingen. Ass. Prof. at Hochschule für Fernsehen und Film, Munich (1979-92). Traineeship and news-paper editor in Göttingen, Braunschweig, Osterode/H. (1977-79), PhD at University of Munich (1983). Habilitation University of Marburg (1991). Research and publications on: media politics, GDR film and TV history (DFG project), documentary film, film aesthetics (DVD series “Filme sehen lernen”), stereoscopic film, Social Media and local/regional TV.



**Matti Stöhr** is head of the division “Information Services / Digital Scholarship” in the department “User Services and Information at the Saxon State and University Library Dresden (SLUB). Additionally he’s subject librarian for history. Matti Stöhr studied Library Science in companion with Modern and Recent History at the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin and holds a M.A. degree. He works voluntarily for the Editorial Board of the Open Access-journal “LIBREAS. Library Ideas”.



**Annika-Valeska Walzel** studied history of art and modern German Literature and joined the SLUB in 2012. She is part of the team coordinating the Dresden activities of the national Specialized Information Service art, photography and design arthistoricum.net. Since 2015 she has been part of the office of the Saxon state digitization program.



**Thomas Widera** is scientific staff member at the Hannah Arendt Institute for the Research on Totalitarianism (HAIT). He studied Modern and Recent History, Economic and Social History and Sociology at the Technische Universität Dresden. Thomas Widera received his doctoral degree by a work on politics and society under Soviet occupation in Dresden from 1945 to 1948. He published numerous texts on his main research interests: History of the Soviet Occupation Zone (German: Sowjetische Besatzungszone (SBZ)), National Socialism, research on conflict and violence, peace movement and opposition in the former GDR, history of science (archaeology).



**Frederick Zarndt** Frederick Zarndt has worked with historic and contemporary newspaper, journal, magazine, book, and records digitisation since computer speeds, software, technology, storage, and costs first made it practical. Frederick has experience in every aspect of digitisation including project requirements, project management, conversion operations, acceptance testing, digital library software development, and digital preservation. Frederick is a member of the IFLA Governing Board, former secretary and chair of the IFLA News Media Section, and a member of ALA. He's chair of the ALTO XML Editorial Board. Frederick has 25+ years' experience in software development and is a member of ACM and IEEE and a Certified Software Development Professional (CSDP). Frederick has Master's Degrees in Computer Science and Physics..

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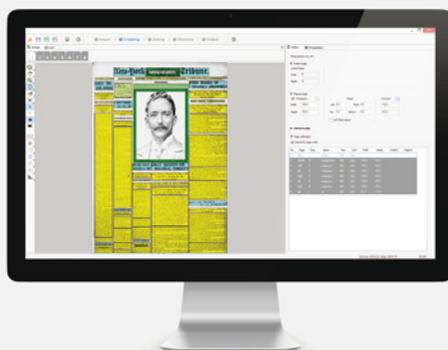
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