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The Wits Digitisation Experience: Lessons Learned and Suggestions for National Collaboration

Roberts, Charl

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The Wits Digitisation Experience: Lessons Learned and Suggestions for National Collaboration

Michele Pickover

Charl Roberts

Outline

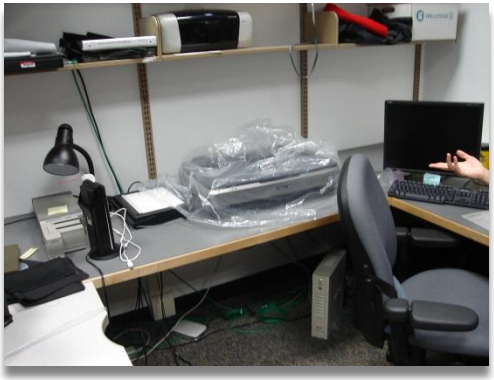
- Background to the Wits Digitisation Centre
- What services the Centre delivers
- Sustainability of the Centre
- Integrated Resource Discovery
- Policy at Wits
- Challenges to Collaboration
- Suggestion for a way forward for a South African Digital Libraries and Archives Portal

Background to the Wits Digitisation Centre

- Wits as a hub of academic information
- 2009 – strategic needs assessment
- 2010 Fact Finding mission (visited Cornell, University of Michigan, National Archives, UK, Oxford digitisation Centre)
  - Physical infrastructure and hardware requirements
  - Workflow and digitisation processes
  - Policies
  - Human Resources

Some pictures – fact finding mission













The Wits Digitisation Centre

- Completed and went into production in 2011
- Housed in the William Cullen Library
- Houses equipment, conducts digitisation activities for online access and preservation
- Training Laboratory
- Technical Support

Picture of the completed centre



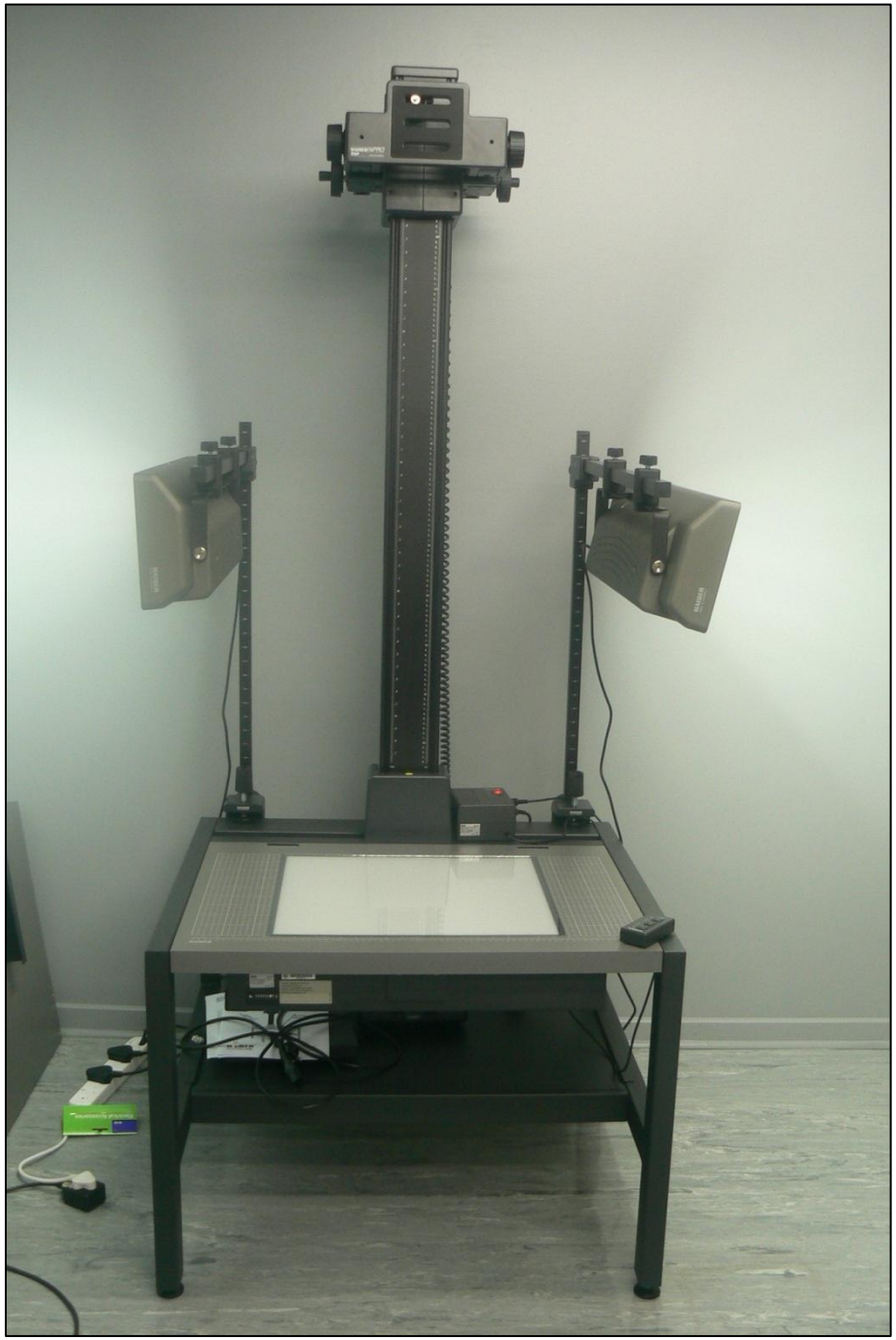
Cont.




EPSON
DELL


msi


BOOKEYE MANUAL



The old Bindery



Services of the Digitisation Centre

- Providing quality digitisation and planning for access, research and preservation
- The use of specialised technologies and resources for increased access
- Custom digitisation projects for the university and community
- Project planning and co-ordination

Services provided through:

- State of the art equipment and lab facilities
- New technologies, standards and best practices for preservation and access
- Expertise in text recognition (OCR)
- Expertise in metadata creation
- Essential instructions, processes, specific outputs and quality control procedures expected from service providers (outsourcing is a viable, sometimes essential, aspect of digitisation)

Cont.

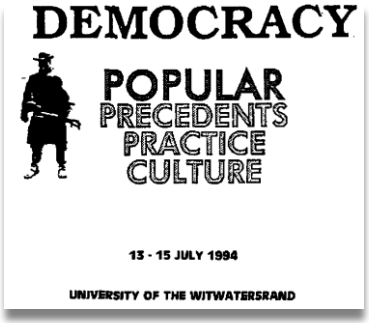
- Expertise in digitisation workflow processes
- Expertise in budgeting and project costing
- Expertise in the handing of fragile manuscript and document handling, as well as the preparation of physical originals
- Experience in digitisation problem solving
- Expertise in content selection, preparation and description

The NRF / Carnegie Digitisation Centre

- Currently a SLA is under discussion
- centre to provide training, workflow and policy development and assist to build digitisation capacity building
- Will be hosted at the Wits digitisation centre

Examples content from WIREDSPACE and Historical Papers at the Wits Library

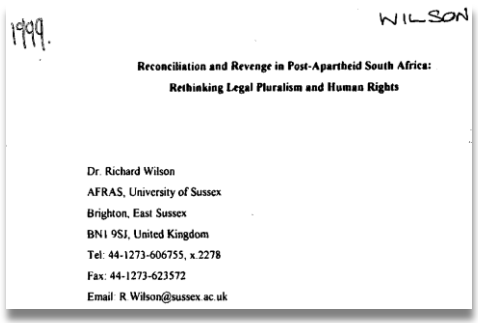
- WIREDSPACE – Wits History Workshop Collection


DEMOCRACY

POPULAR PRECEDENTS PRACTICE CULTURE

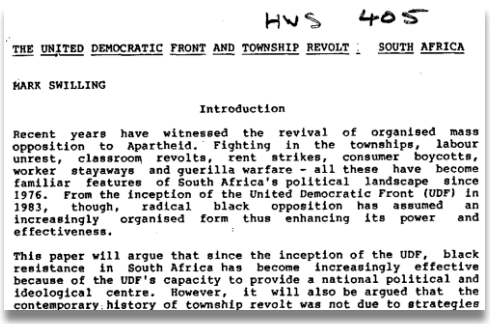
13 - 15 JULY 1994

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND


1999. WILSON

Reconciliation and Revenge in Post-Apartheid South Africa:
Rethinking Legal Pluralism and Human Rights

Dr. Richard Wilson
AFRAS, University of Sussex
Brighton, East Sussex
BN1 9SJ, United Kingdom
Tel: 44-1273-606755, x 2278
Fax: 44-1273-623572
Email R.Wilson@sussex.ac.uk


HWS 405

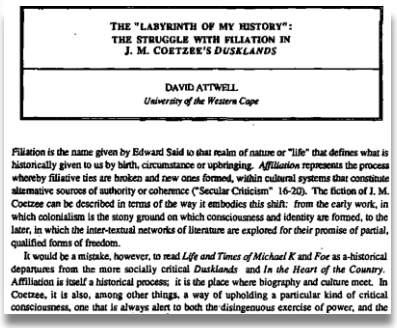
THE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT AND TOWNSHIP REVOLT : SOUTH AFRICA

MARK SWILLING

Introduction

Recent years have witnessed the revival of organised mass opposition to Apartheid. Fighting in the townships, labour unrest, classroom revolts, rent strikes, consumer boycotts, worker stayaways and guerilla warfare - all these have become familiar features of South Africa's political landscape since 1976. From the inception of the United Democratic Front (UDF) in 1983, though, radical black opposition has assumed an increasingly organised form thus enhancing its power and effectiveness.

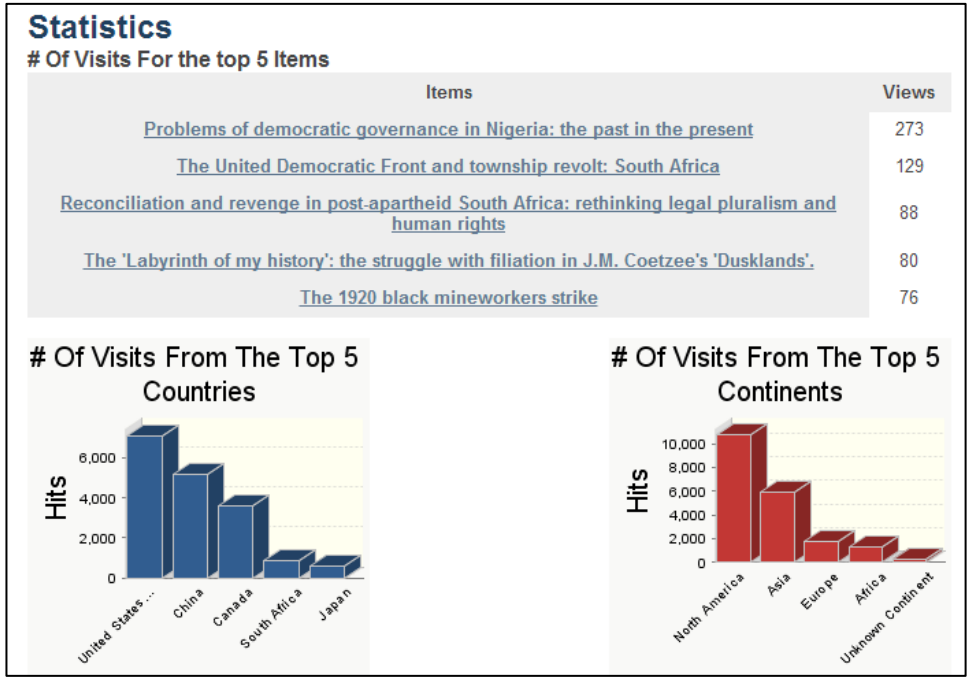
This paper will argue that since the inception of the UDF, black resistance in South Africa has become increasingly effective because of the UDF's capacity to provide a national political and ideological centre. However, it will also be argued that the contemporary history of township revolt was not due to strategies


THE "LABYRINTH OF MY HISTORY":
THE STRUGGLE WITH FILIATION IN
J. M. COETZEE'S *DUSKLANDS*

DAVID ATTWELL
University of the Western Cape

Filiation is the name given by Edward Said to that realm of nature or "life" that defines what is historically given to us by birth, circumstance or upbringing. *Affiliation* represents the process whereby filiative ties are broken and new ones formed, within cultural systems that constitute alternative sources of authority or coherence ("Secular Criticism" 16-20). The fiction of J. M. Coetzee can be described in terms of the way it embodies this shift: from the early work, in which colonialism is the stony ground on which consciousness and identity are formed, to the later, in which the inter-textual networks of literature are explored for their promise of partial, qualified forms of freedom.

It would be a mistake, however, to read *Life and Times of Michael K* and *Foe* as a-historical departures from the more socially critical *Dusklands* and *In the Heart of the Country*. Affiliation is itself a historical process; it is the place where biography and culture meet. In Coetzee, it is also, among other things, a way of upholding a particular kind of critical consciousness, one that is always alert to both the disingenuous exercise of power, and the


Statistics

Of Visits For the top 5 Items

Items	Views
Problems of democratic governance in Nigeria: the past in the present	273
The United Democratic Front and township revolt: South Africa	129
Reconciliation and revenge in post-apartheid South Africa: rethinking legal pluralism and human rights	88
The 'Labyrinth of my history': the struggle with filiation in J.M. Coetzee's 'Dusklands'.	80
The 1920 black mineworkers strike	76

Of Visits From The Top 5 Countries

Of Visits From The Top 5 Continents

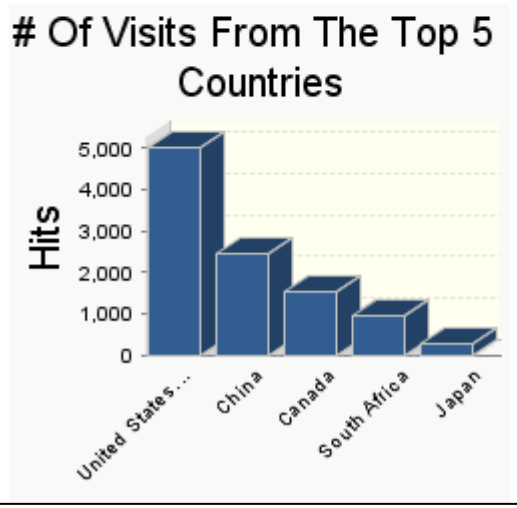
More examples

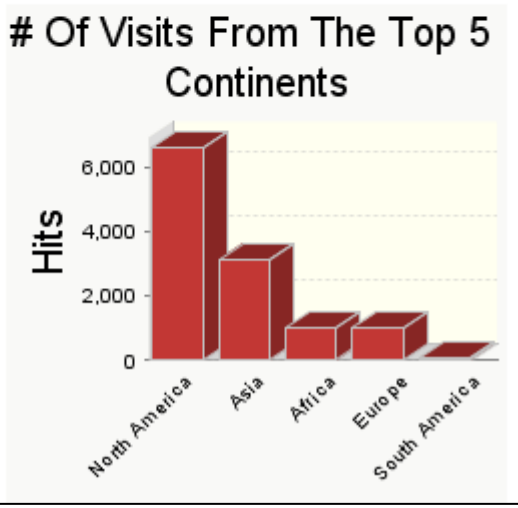
- WIREDSPACE – Architecture Archives

Statistics

Of Visits For the top 5 Items

Items	Views
Baker, Herbert (Sir) 1905 Union Buildings. Ground floor plan. Elevation and portico plan. Western block elevation, section and plan. South and east elevations. Perspective.	192
Johannesburg Town Hall	130
Standard Bank Buildings	105
Ziman's Building, Johannesburg	99
"Palace of the Mining Magnate"	98





Architecture Collection examples



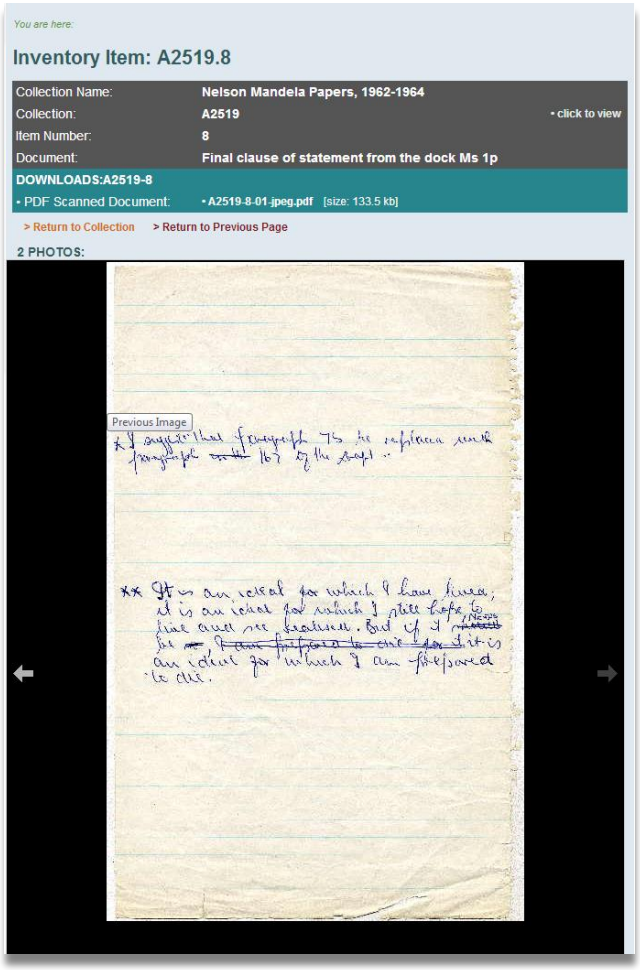
Architecture Collection examples



Historical Papers collection



Examples from the Historical Papers website



You are here:

Inventory Item: A2519.8

Collection Name:	Nelson Mandela Papers, 1962-1964	
Collection:	A2519	• click to view
Item Number:	8	
Document:	Final clause of statement from the dock Ms 1p	

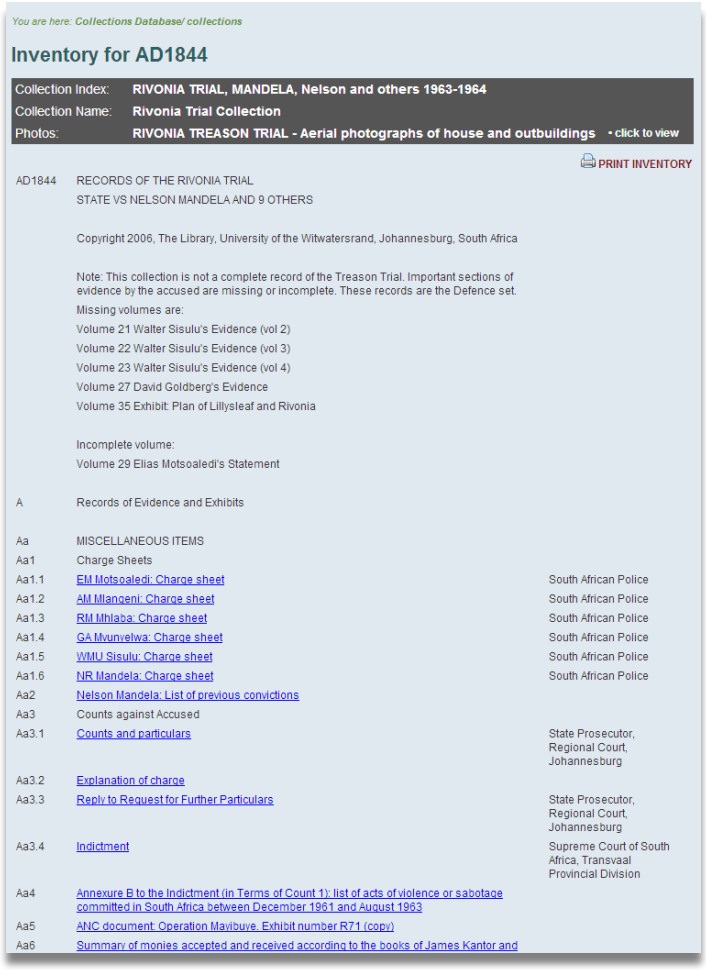
DOWNLOADS:A2519-8

• PDF Scanned Document: • A2519-8-01.jpeg.pdf [size: 133.5 kb]

> Return to Collection > Return to Previous Page

2 PHOTOS:

Previous Image



You are here: Collections Database/ collections

Inventory for AD1844

Collection Index:	RIVONIA TRIAL, MANDELA, Nelson and others 1963-1964
Collection Name:	Rivonia Trial Collection
Photos:	RIVONIA TREASON TRIAL - Aerial photographs of house and outbuildings • click to view

PRINT INVENTORY

AD1844 RECORDS OF THE RIVONIA TRIAL
STATE VS NELSON MANDELA AND 9 OTHERS

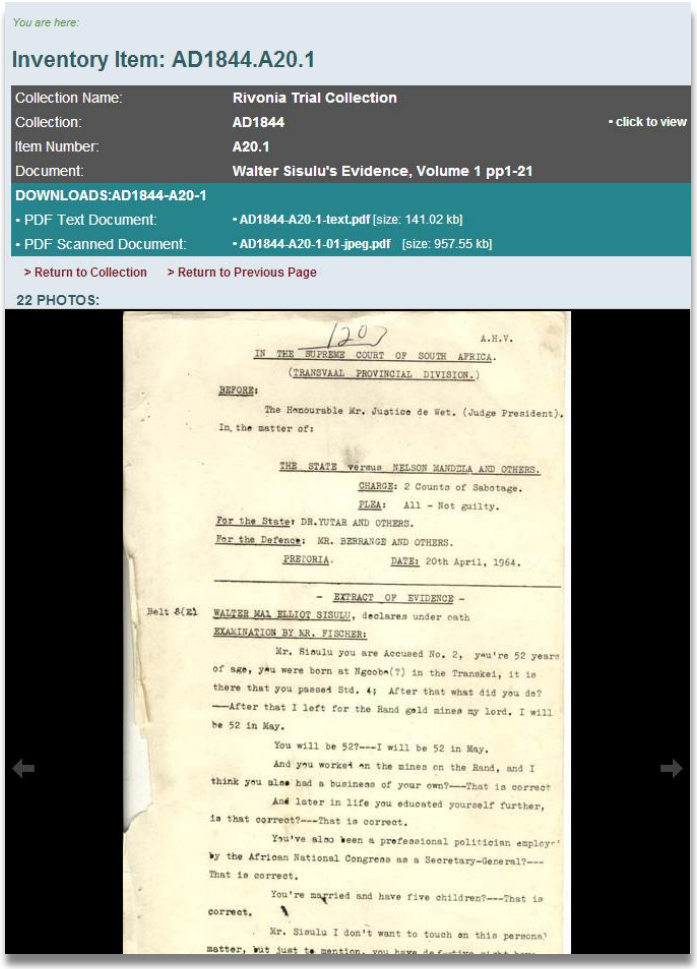
Copyright 2006, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

Note: This collection is not a complete record of the Treason Trial. Important sections of evidence by the accused are missing or incomplete. These records are the Defence set.
Missing volumes are:
Volume 21 Walter Sisulu's Evidence (vol 2)
Volume 22 Walter Sisulu's Evidence (vol 3)
Volume 23 Walter Sisulu's Evidence (vol 4)
Volume 27 David Goldberg's Evidence
Volume 35 Exhibit: Plan of Lillysleaf and Rivonia

Incomplete volume:
Volume 29 Elias Motsoaledi's Statement

A	Records of Evidence and Exhibits	
Aa	MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	
Aa1	Charge Sheets	
Aa1.1	EM Motsoaledi: Charge sheet	South African Police
Aa1.2	AM Mlangeni: Charge sheet	South African Police
Aa1.3	RM Mhlaba: Charge sheet	South African Police
Aa1.4	GA Mvunyelwa: Charge sheet	South African Police
Aa1.5	WMJ Sisulu: Charge sheet	South African Police
Aa1.6	NR Mandela: Charge sheet	South African Police
Aa2	Nelson Mandela: List of previous convictions	
Aa3	Counts against Accused	
Aa3.1	Counts and particulars	State Prosecutor, Regional Court, Johannesburg
Aa3.2	Explanation of charge	
Aa3.3	Reply to Request for Further Particulars	State Prosecutor, Regional Court, Johannesburg
Aa3.4	Indictment	Supreme Court of South Africa, Transvaal Provincial Division
Aa4	Annexure B to the Indictment (in Terms of Count 1): list of acts of violence or sabotage committed in South Africa between December 1961 and August 1963	
Aa5	ANC document: Operation Mayibuye. Exhibit number R71 (copy)	
Aa6	Summary of monies accepted and received according to the books of James Kantor and	

Historical Papers collection cont.



You are here:

Inventory Item: AD1844.A20.1

Collection Name:	Rivonia Trial Collection
Collection:	AD1844 • click to view
Item Number:	A20.1
Document:	Walter Sisulu's Evidence, Volume 1 pp1-21

DOWNLOADS:AD1844-A20-1

- PDF Text Document: • AD1844-A20-1-text.pdf [size: 141.02 kb]
- PDF Scanned Document: • AD1844-A20-1-01-jpeg.pdf [size: 957.55 kb]

> Return to Collection > Return to Previous Page

22 PHOTOS:

120

A.H.V.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

(TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL DIVISION.)

BEFORE:

The Honourable Mr. Justice de Wet. (Judge President).

In the matter of:

THE STATE Versus NELSON MANDELA AND OTHERS.

CHARGE: 2 Counts of Sabotage.

PLEA: All - Not guilty.

For the State: DR.YUTAR AND OTHERS.

For the Defence: MR. BERRANGE AND OTHERS.

PRETORIA. DATE: 20th April, 1964.

- EXTRACT OF EVIDENCE -

Belt 8(E) WALTER MAX ELLIOT SISULU, declares under oath

EXAMINATION BY MR. FISCHER:

Mr. Sisulu you are Accused No. 2, you're 52 years of age, you were born at Ngcobo(?) in the Transkei, it is there that you passed Std. 4; After that what did you do? ---After that I left for the Rand gold mines my lord. I will be 52 in May.

You will be 52?---I will be 52 in May.

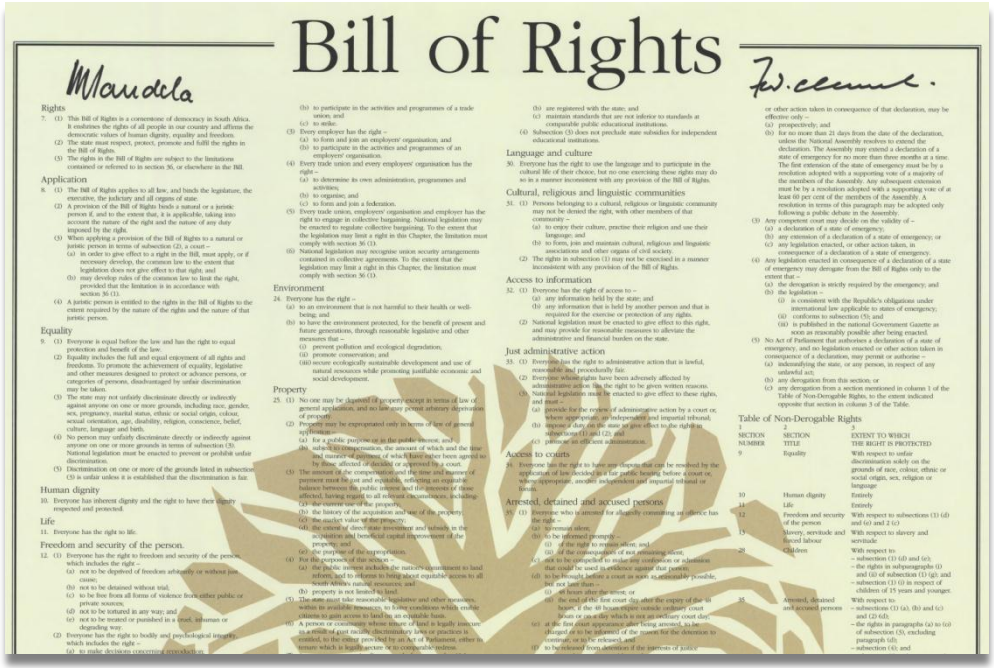
And you worked on the mines on the Rand, and I think you also had a business of your own?---That is correct

And later in life you educated yourself further, is that correct?---That is correct.

You've also been a professional politician employed by the African National Congress as a Secretary-General?---That is correct.

You're married and have five children?---That is correct.

Mr. Sisulu I don't want to touch on this personal matter, but just to mention, you have de facto as the here-



Bill of Rights

Mandela

F.W. de Klerk

Rights

7. (1) This Bill of Rights is a cornerstone of democracy in South Africa. It enshrines the rights of all people in our country and affirms the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom.
(2) The state must respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights in the Bill of Rights.
(3) The rights in the Bill of Rights are subject to the limitations contained or referred to in section 36, or elsewhere in the Bill.

Application

8. (1) The Bill of Rights applies to all law, and binds the legislature, the executive, the judiciary and all organs of state.
(2) A provision of the Bill of Rights binds a natural or a juristic person if, and to the extent that, it is applicable, taking into account the nature of the right and the nature of any duty imposed by the right.
(3) When applying a provision of the Bill of Rights to a natural or juristic person in terms of subsection (2), a court –
(a) in order to give effect to a right in the Bill, must apply, or if necessary develop, the common law to the extent that legislation does not give effect to that right; and
(b) may develop rules of the common law to limit the right, provided that the limitation is in accordance with section 36 (1).
(4) A juristic person is entitled to the rights in the Bill of Rights to the extent required by the nature of the rights and the nature of that juristic person.

Equality

9. (1) Everyone is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection and benefit of the law.
(2) Equality includes the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms. To promote the achievement of equality, legislative and other measures designed to protect or advance persons, or categories of persons, disadvantaged by unfair discrimination may be taken.
(3) The state may not unfairly discriminate directly or indirectly against anyone on one or more grounds, including race, gender, sex, pregnancy, marital status, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, language and birth.
(4) No person may unfairly discriminate directly or indirectly against anyone on one or more grounds in terms of subsection (3). National legislation must be enacted to prevent or prohibit unfair discrimination.
(5) Discrimination on one or more of the grounds listed in subsection (3) is unfair unless it is established that the discrimination is fair.

Human dignity

10. Everyone has inherent dignity and the right to have their dignity respected and protected.

Life

11. Everyone has the right to life.

Freedom and security of the person.

12. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom and security of the person, which includes the right –
(a) not to be deprived of freedom arbitrarily or without just cause;
(b) not to be detained without trial;
(c) to be free from all forms of violence from either public or private sources;
(d) not to be tortured in any way; and
(e) not to be treated or punished in a cruel, inhuman or degrading way.
(2) Everyone has the right to bodily and psychological integrity, which includes the right –
(a) to make decisions concerning reproduction;
(b) to participate in the activities and programmes of a trade union; and
(c) to strike.
(3) Every employer has the right –
(a) to form and join an employers' organisation; and
(b) to participate in the activities and programmes of an employers' organisation.
(4) Every trade union and every employers' organisation has the right –
(a) to determine its own administration, programmes and activities;
(b) to organise; and
(c) to form and join a federation.
(5) Every trade union, employers' organisation and employer has the right to engage in collective bargaining. National legislation may be enacted to regulate collective bargaining. To the extent that the legislation may limit a right in this Chapter, the limitation must comply with section 36 (1).
(6) National legislation may recognise union security arrangements contained in collective agreements. To the extent that the legislation may limit a right in this Chapter, the limitation must comply with section 36 (1).

Environment

24. Everyone has the right –
(a) to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and
(b) to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that –
(i) prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
(ii) promote conservation; and
(iii) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

Property

25. (1) No one may be deprived of property except in terms of law of general application, and no law may permit arbitrary deprivation of property.
(2) Property may be expropriated only in terms of law of general application –
(a) for a public purpose or in the public interest; and
(b) subject to compensation, the amount of which and the time and manner of payment of which have either been agreed to by those affected or decided or approved by a court.
(3) The amount of the compensation and the time and manner of payment must be just and equitable, reflecting an equitable balance between the public interest and the interests of those affected, having regard to all relevant circumstances, including –
(a) the current use of the property;
(b) the history of the acquisition and use of the property;
(c) the market value of the property;
(d) the extent of direct state investment and subsidy in the acquisition and beneficial capital improvement of the property; and
(e) the purpose of the expropriation.
(4) For the purposes of this section –
(a) the public interest includes the nation's commitment to land reform, and to reforms to bring about equitable access to all South Africa's natural resources; and
(b) property is not limited to land.
(5) The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to foster conditions which enable citizens to gain access to land on an equitable basis.
(6) A person or community whose tenure of land is legally insecure as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices is entitled, to the extent provided by an Act of Parliament, either to tenure which is legally secure or to comparable redress.

Language and culture

30. Everyone has the right to use the language and to participate in the cultural life of their choice, but no one exercising these rights may do so in a manner inconsistent with any provision of the Bill of Rights.

Cultural, religious and linguistic communities

31. (1) Persons belonging to a cultural, religious or linguistic community may not be denied the right, with other members of that community –
(a) to enjoy their culture, practise their religion and use their language; and
(b) to form, join and maintain cultural, religious and linguistic associations and other organs of civil society.
(2) The rights in subsection (1) may not be exercised in a manner inconsistent with any provision of the Bill of Rights.

Access to information

32. (1) Everyone has the right of access to –
(a) any information held by the state; and
(b) any information that is held by another person and that is required for the exercise or protection of any rights.
(2) National legislation must be enacted to give effect to this right, and may provide for reasonable measures to alleviate the administrative and financial burden on the state.

Just administrative action

33. (1) Everyone has the right to administrative action that is lawful, reasonable and procedurally fair.
(2) Everyone whose rights have been adversely affected by administrative action has the right to be given written reasons.
(3) National legislation must be enacted to give effect to these rights, and must –
(a) provide for the review of administrative action by a court or, where appropriate, an independent and impartial tribunal;
(b) impose a duty on the state to give effect to the rights in subsection (1) and (2); and
(c) promote an efficient administration.

Access to courts

34. Everyone has the right to have any dispute that can be resolved by the application of law decided in a fair public hearing before a court or, where appropriate, another independent and impartial tribunal or forum.

Arrested, detained and accused persons

35. (1) Everyone who is arrested for allegedly committing an offence has the right –
(a) to remain silent;
(b) to be informed promptly –
(i) of the right to remain silent; and
(ii) of the consequences of not remaining silent;
(c) not to be compelled to make any confession or admission that could be used in evidence against that person;
(d) to be brought before a court as soon as reasonably possible, but not later than –
(i) 48 hours after the arrest; or
(ii) the end of the first court day after the expiry of the 48 hours, if the 48 hours expire outside ordinary court hours or on a day which is not an ordinary court day;
(e) at the first court appearance after being arrested, to be charged or to be released, or to be detained pending a formal charge or pending the decision to institute criminal proceedings, which must be instituted as soon as reasonably possible; and
(f) to be released from detention if the interests of justice permit, subject to reasonable conditions.
(2) Everyone who is detained, including every sentenced prisoner, has the right –
(a) to be informed promptly of the reason for being detained;
(b) to choose, and to consult with, a legal practitioner, and to be informed of this right promptly;
(c) to have a legal practitioner assigned to the detained person by the state and at state expense, if substantial injustice would otherwise result, and to be informed of this right promptly;
(d) to challenge the lawfulness of the detention in person before a court and, if the detention is unlawful, to be released;
(e) to conditions of detention that are consistent with human dignity, including at least exercise and the provision, at state expense, of adequate accommodation, nutrition, reading material and medical treatment; and
(f) to communicate with, and be visited by, that person's –
(i) spouse or partner;
(ii) next of kin;
(iii) chosen religious counsellor; and
(iv) chosen medical practitioner.
(3) Every accused person has a right to a fair trial, which includes the right –
(a) to be informed of the charge with sufficient detail to answer it;
(b) to have adequate time and facilities to prepare a defence;
(c) to a public trial before an ordinary court;
(d) to have their trial begin and conclude without unreasonable delay;
(e) to be present when being tried;
(f) to choose, and be represented by, a legal practitioner, and to be informed of this right promptly;
(g) to have a legal practitioner assigned to the accused person by the state and at state expense, if substantial injustice would otherwise result, and to be informed of this right promptly;
(h) to be presumed innocent, to remain silent, and not to testify during the proceedings;
(i) to adduce and challenge evidence;
(j) not to be compelled to give self-incriminating evidence;
(k) to be tried in a language that the accused person understands or, if that is not practicable, to have the proceedings interpreted in that language;
(l) not to be convicted for an act or omission that was not an offence in terms of either national or international law at the time it was committed or omitted;
(m) not to be tried for an offence in respect of an act or omission for which that person has previously been either acquitted or convicted;
(n) to the benefit of the least severe of the prescribed punishments if the prescribed punishment for the offence has been changed between the time that the offence was committed and the time of sentencing; and
(o) of appeal to, or review by, a higher court.
(4) Whenever evidence is admitted against an accused person in a criminal proceeding and that evidence was obtained in a manner that violates any right in the Bill of Rights, the court may exclude the evidence if the admission of that evidence would render the trial unfair or otherwise be detrimental to the administration of justice.

Detained persons, and persons awaiting extradition

36. (1) Everyone who is detained in terms of any law has the right to be informed promptly of the reason for being detained.
(2) Everyone who is detained in terms of any law has the right to choose, and to consult with, a legal practitioner, and to be informed promptly of this right.
(3) Everyone who is detained in terms of any law has the right to have a legal practitioner assigned to the detained person by the state and at state expense, if substantial injustice would otherwise result, and to be informed promptly of this right.
(4) Everyone who is detained in terms of any law has the right to challenge the lawfulness of the detention in person before a court and, if the detention is unlawful, to be released.
(5) Everyone who is detained in terms of any law has the right to conditions of detention that are consistent with human dignity, including at least exercise and the provision, at state expense, of adequate accommodation, nutrition, reading material and medical treatment.
(6) Everyone who is detained in terms of any law has the right to communicate with, and be visited by, that person's –
(a) spouse or partner;
(b) next of kin;
(c) chosen religious counsellor; and
(d) chosen medical practitioner.
(7) Everyone who is detained for the purpose of extradition to a foreign state has the right, subject to any applicable extradition treaty, to the rights in subsections (1), (2) (c), (5) and (6).

Enforcement of rights

37. (1) Anyone listed in this section has the right to approach a court, alleging that a right in the Bill of Rights has been infringed or threatened, and the court may grant appropriate relief, including a declaration of rights. The persons who may approach a court are –
(a) anyone acting in their own interest;
(b) anyone acting on behalf of another person who cannot act in their own name;
(c) anyone acting as a member of, or in the interest of, a group or class of persons;
(d) anyone acting in the public interest; and
(e) an association acting in the interests of its members.

Limitation of rights

38. The rights in the Bill of Rights may be limited only in terms of law of general application to the extent that the limitation is reasonable and justifiable in an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom, taking into account all relevant factors, including –
(a) the nature of the right;
(b) the importance of the purpose of the limitation;
(c) the nature and extent of the limitation;
(d) the relation between the limitation and its purpose; and
(e) less restrictive means to achieve the purpose.

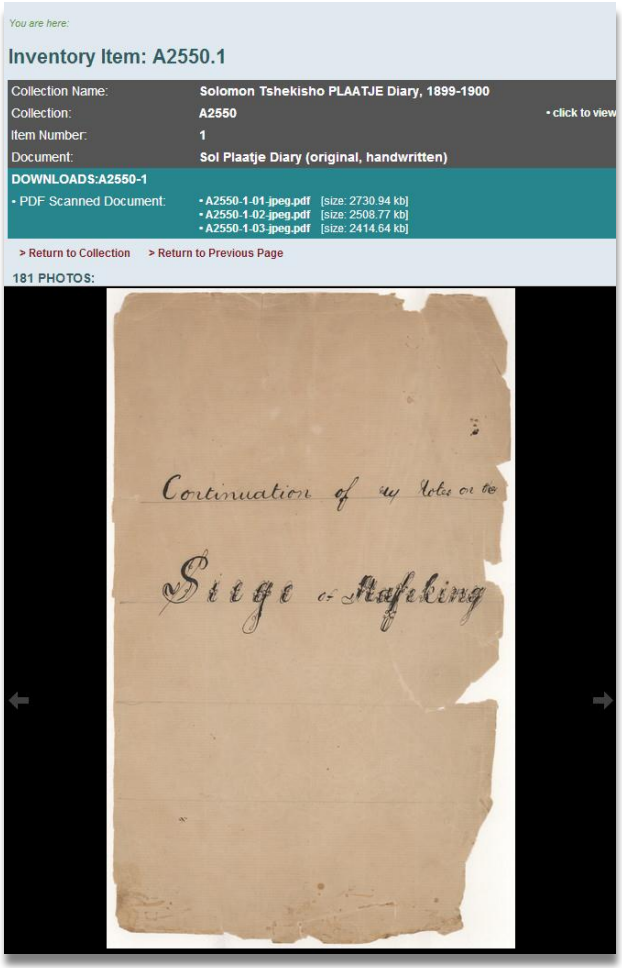
Suspension of rights during a state of emergency

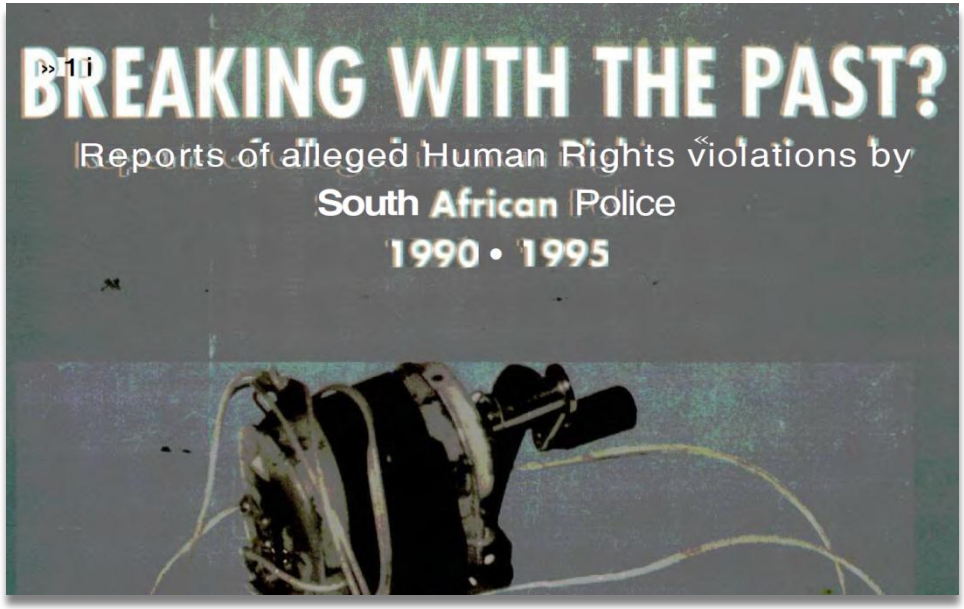
39. (1) A state of emergency may be declared only in terms of an Act of Parliament, and only when –
(a) the life of the nation is threatened by war, invasion, general insurrection, disorder, natural disaster or other public emergency; and
(b) the declaration is necessary to restore peace and order.
(2) Any competent court may decide on the validity of –
(a) a declaration of a state of emergency;
(b) any extension of a declaration of a state of emergency; or
(c) any legislation enacted, or other action taken, in consequence of a declaration of a state of emergency.
(3) Any legislation enacted in consequence of a declaration of a state of emergency may derogate from the Bill of Rights only to the extent that –
(a) the derogation is strictly required by the emergency; and
(b) the legislation –
(i) is consistent with the Republic's obligations under international law applicable to states of emergency;
(ii) conforms to subsection (5); and
(iii) is published in the national Government Gazette as soon as reasonably possible after being enacted.
(4) No Act of Parliament that authorises a declaration of a state of emergency, and no legislation enacted or other action taken in consequence of a declaration, may permit or authorise –
(a) indemnifying the state, or any person, in respect of any unlawful act;
(b) any derogation from this section; or
(c) any derogation from a section mentioned in column 1 of the Table of Non-Derogable Rights, to the extent indicated opposite that section in column 3 of the Table.

Table of Non-Derogable Rights

1 SECTION NUMBER	2 SECTION TITLE	3 EXTENT TO WHICH THE RIGHT IS PROTECTED
9	Equality	With respect to unfair discrimination solely on the grounds of race, colour, ethnic or social origin, sex, religion or language
10	Human dignity	Entirely
11	Life	Entirely
12	Freedom and security of the person	With respect to subsections (1) (d) and (e) and 2 (c)
13	Slavery, servitude and forced labour	With respect to slavery and servitude
28	Children	With respect to – subsection (1) (d) and (e); – the rights in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) of subsection (1) (g); and – subsection (1) (i) in respect of children of 15 years and younger
35	Arrested, detained and accused persons	With respect to – subsections (1) (a), (b) and (c) and (2) (d); – the rights in paragraphs (a) to (c) of subsection (3), excluding paragraph (d); – subsection (4); and

Historical Papers collection cont.





Sustainability plan for the Centre and Digital Content

- Supported by Wits at the highest level, support for:
  - Growth
  - Provision of capacity
- digitisation is a major part of the Wits Library Strategy and Business Plan
- As such it is an initiative which funding is allocated for annually (depending on the financial ability of the University)
- The Library continually reviews staffing structures to allow redeployment for digitisation efforts where needed
- In partnership with CNS – Storage requirements, long term preservation of digital masters

Historical Papers Research Archive

- Conversion of Online Finding Aids
- Compliance with international standards, resources properly searchable and data harvestable
- XML/EAD (Encoded Archival Description)
- Implementing ICA-Atom - https://www.ica-atom.org/
  - Web-based, scalable open source
  - Standards based archival description
  - Multilingual, multi-repository environment
  - Supports Dublin Core, MODS and METS
  - Flexible - supports descriptions of various types of cultural materials from libraries, archives, museums, galleries and special collections

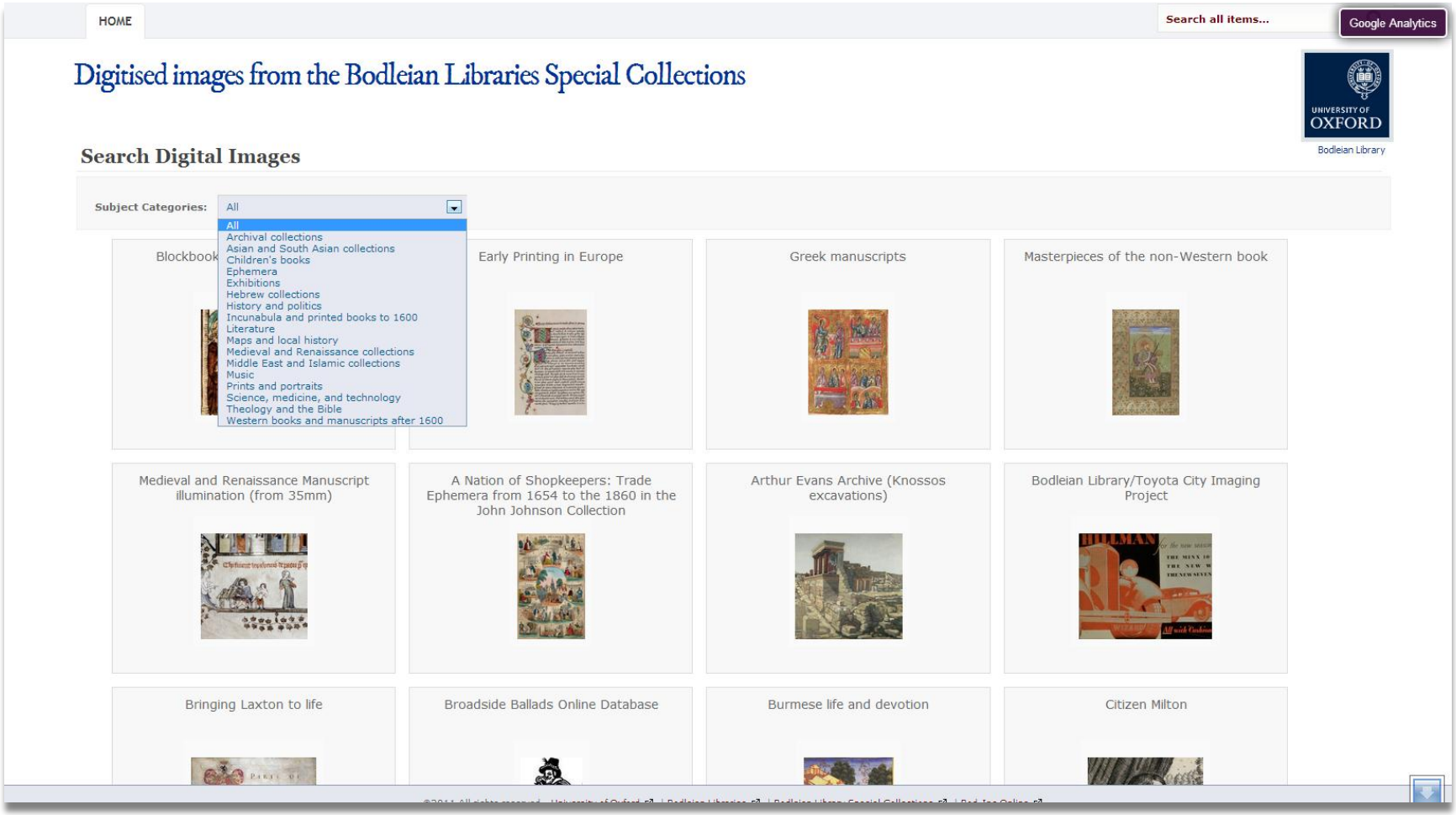
Resource Discovery of Institutional Digital Content

- Dynamic, integrated and searchable resource discovery portal for institutional digital content
- Initially library and archival content
- Aggregate and open up our substantial collection of digital assets into a single object store
- Searching and browsing within discrete curated collections and across the entirety of our content

Cont.

- Bring our historical digital content up to date
- Enrich our metadata where necessary
- Provide and an interface for accessing the Open Linked Data
- Roll out Linked Data framework to item level to open up searching across Wits libraries, archives, museums and galleries

Resource Discovery - Example



Policy Development for Digitisation and Digital Content

Wits Library

- institutional Repository Policy
- Electronic Theses d Dissertations Policy
- Wits Library Digitisation Policy

Wits GLAMs Initiative

- Wits as *Memory Institution*
- Responsible and dynamic management of heritage collections
- Support of policymakers
- 2003 – survey/audit of its collections
- Long term strategies and integrated polices for Wits Collections

Cont.

Wits GLAMs (Galleries, Libraries, Archives and Museums) forum - 2011

- Guidance in terms of policy-formation, ethics, joint activities and digitisation
- A vision and strategy for the selection of content and digitisation of Wits' GLAMs materials
- A Wits Digitisation and Digital Preservation Policy
- A Digital Preservation Programme



Challenges to Collaboration

- Institutions at different stages of development
- Using different specs, schemas and methodologies
- Need to develop an agreed upon approach to content selection, the aggregation of metadata and distinct sector methodologies



Content Selection

- Do institutions know what they have and what to digitise?
- Have you done an audit of your holdings for digitisation purposes?
- Have you met with your stakeholders, custodians and other role-players?
- Is preservation of content the main driver? Or is it Access? Or both?
- What about physical preservation of the original – will this be part of your digitisation plan?

Content Selection cont.

- Mass digitisation?
- Digitising entire collections?
- Only items from collections – cherry-picking?
- Will be developing a themed approach to content?
- Or all of these?

Content cont.

- What is physical condition of selected content?
- The format?
- What is the extent of arrangement and description of collections - are there detailed inventories and finding aids or do they need to be enhanced for digitisation?
- Are there Deposit Agreements and do these cover your planned digitisation endeavours?
- Are there restrictions on use of parts of the collections?
- What are the copyright/intellec
  clearance issues?



Content Cont.

Whose Agenda? Who Decides?

- Digitisation of heritage material a site of struggle
- Archives, are contested spaces
- Content selection is not a neutral act.
- Decisions about WHAT to digitise and what is digitised speaks to power, ideology and propaganda.
- What role is digitisation playing in framing research agendas, repackaging history and shaping national histories?
- Is digitisation of specific types of content reinforcing the dominant economic and political milieu and a linear nationalist narrative?

Content cont.

Digitisation and the Politics of Memory

- Digitisation projects should enhance public interest, service researchers in the South and promote South-South dialogue.
- The construction and creation of digital content must be interrogated and unpacked.

Distinct Sector Methodologies

- Libraries, museums and archives have different descriptive schemas, methodologies and metadata standards
- Need to unpack these differences if we are to collaborate
- Archival descriptions are not following ICA standards or using international archival community standards such as XML/Encoded Archival Description (EAD), General International Standard Archival Description(ISAD (G), ISAAR (CPF),thesauri etc.,

Metadata and Schemas

We will need to:

- Improve quality of metadata to ensure better search results across all digitised content
- International best practice and lessons - e.g. LIBER, Europeana and the JISC RDTF Project
- Technical architecture and sustainability plan to enable discovery across all media types
- The benefits of Linked Open Data?
- Agree to provide information in a standard, open format and under an open licence
- Develop pragmatic metadata guidelines
- Metadata standards for text, pictures, audio and video for harvesting into a multi-institutional portal
- Agreement of standards for searching and semantic interoperability

Suggestions for a Way Forward



- Scope what a national resource discovery service should, and should encompass
- Undertake a pilot project – tertiary institutions?
- Set up Task Teams which would look at:
  1. A model for Collaboration and Governance
  2. Technical Architecture, including Metadata Standards
  3. Content Identification – including processes and principles.
  4. Licensing, legal, IP and copyright Issues.
  5. Lobbying, Fundraising and Long-term sustainability of the collaborative Resource
  6. Training. Training programmes, including academic curricula, must be developed to provide information professionals with the skills permitting them to implement both digitisation and preservation practices.



An entity such as SADI, in a more re-imagined form, with the inclusion of multi-stakeholders, could be the vehicle to drive this process.




THANKS!