



Digitizing the Historical Periodical Collection at the Al-Aqsa Mosque Library in East Jerusalem

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Meeting: 106. Newspapers

WORLD LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CONGRESS: 75TH IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE AND COUNCIL
23-27 August 2009, Milan, Italy
<http://www.ifla.org/annual-conference/ifla75/index.htm>

Abstract

The Arab Press in Palestine developed at the turn of the twentieth century and proliferated for several decades despite restrictions imposed under the Ottoman Empire and during the British Mandate Period (1917-1948). Hardcopies of the early newspapers and periodicals are rare and access to them at a few Palestinian municipal or private libraries is limited. The Al-Aqsa Mosque Library holds one of the largest collections of Palestinian historical newspapers and periodicals. The collection provides a unique and rich source of information about the history of Palestine in the first half of the twentieth century. Access to the collection is limited and brittle paper copies have been rapidly deteriorating. This paper provides an overview of the digitization project aimed at preserving the historical periodical collection located at the Al-Aqsa Mosque Library.

Introduction

Historical newspapers and periodicals represent a rich resource for scholars and researchers, but due to poor quality paper they are also a very fragile source posing many preservation and archiving challenges. Creating microfilm copies of fragile and deteriorating newspapers has been an established preservation method in many developed countries. In the last decade, digitization offered an unprecedented opportunity to expand access to newspaper content and assist preservation by reducing the use of brittle paper copies. Digitization has also become a preservation strategy in countries where microfilming is not easily available.

Arab newspapers and periodicals published in Palestine in the first half of the twentieth century provide a unique and valuable source of information about the history of the region and its people. Copies of the historical periodicals and newspapers are, however, extremely rare, since many private Palestinian libraries were destroyed or ceased to exist following the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. The Al-Aqsa Mosque Library holds one of the largest collections of Palestinian newspaper and periodicals. Many of the titles included in the collection are particularly unique as they represent the only copies available in the region. Because of the lack of preservation resources, microfilm copies have never been created. A digitization project at the Al-Aqsa Mosque Library was undertaken primarily as a preservation project with the goal of creating archival quality digital copies of the newspapers and periodicals. In addition, the project aimed at preparing multiple derivative copies to widen access of these rare materials to scholars, students, and the general public and make the collection more visible and accessible. The one-year project was supported by a grant from the Endangered Archives Programme at the British Library.

Background

The Al-Aqsa Mosque Library

The Al-Aqsa Mosque Library is located in the Haram al-Sharif compound in the Old City of Jerusalem. It is considered to be the most important library in Jerusalem and was originally founded to support Al-Aqsa as “a center of intellectual debate and a school for teaching of Islamic sciences” (Nussiebeh, 2007). In the past, the books were dispersed through the Haram al-Sharif compound, primarily in the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock building. The official Al-Aqsa Mosque Library was established in 1923 by the Supreme Muslim Legislative Council, under the leadership of the mufti of Palestine Hajj Amin al-Husseini. The books from different buildings in the compound were collected and housed in a single building. The library was named *dar kuttub al-masjed Al-Aqsa* (literally, house of the books of the Aqsa Mosque). As Natsheh (2001) notes, the name has a remarkable implication. It was hoped that Al-Aqsa Mosque Library as a “house of books” would become as important to Islamic studies as the National Library at Cairo and the National Library at Damascus 'al-Zahiryya'. However, due to the political circumstances under the British Mandate and after the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, this promise was never fully realized (Natsheh, 2001).

The location of the library has shifted within the Haram al-Sharif compound several times. In 2000 the library was moved to its current location between the Al-Aqsa Mosque on the east side and the Islamic Museum on the west. The building in which the library is now housed is the historic building known as the “Jami‘ al-Nisa”, or “Women’s Mosque”, dating back to the Crusader period in the 12th century. The library is open to the public between 9am and 1pm, from Saturday to Wednesday, but access is often hindered by extensive security checks at the al Haram's gates. Natsheh (2001) points out that in fact many Palestinian students from West Bank are unable to access the library due to security restrictions.

The Al-Aqsa Mosque Library is a reference library intended to serve the needs of researchers and students from Jerusalem and other Palestinian cities. The library contains monographs, periodicals, and manuscripts. There are about 1,000 manuscripts as well as 644 Qura’ns dating from 9th to the 13th century. The oldest, Kufic text is dated from the second century after hijra

(Jacobsen and Mack, 2007). The monograph collection consists of 10,000 books including 2000 rare titles. The collection includes materials in the following fields: Islamic religion, Arabic language, Arabic literature, and Islamic history. Since 1977, collection development has focused on acquiring books related to Islamic history, archaeology, and art.

The library also contains more than 70 titles of Arabic language newspapers and journals, published in Palestine and other Arab countries as well as a selection of periodicals published by the Arab communities in Europe and North and South America. Many of the publications were purchased for the library holdings, while others were acquired from private libraries and through donations from both private and public sources. The newspaper and periodical collection faces the risk of rapid deterioration due to poor quality paper, environmental factors, and the lack of a preservation program. The digitization project was initiated to create multiple digital copies of the endangered material.

The Development of the Arab Press in Palestine

Arab newspapers and periodicals in Palestine developed later than the press in neighboring Arab countries like Lebanon, Egypt, and Syria that had already established a vibrant press in the second half of the nineteenth century (Ayalon, 1995; Mellor, 2005). The Palestinian press developed at the turn of the twentieth century when Palestinian Arabs, often trained at the Christian publishing houses, began to establish their own printing presses. Prior to that, the Palestinian reading public had to depend on Arabic periodicals published in neighboring countries (Musallam, 2005). *Al-Jinan* of 1874, held at the Al-Aqsa Mosque Library and included in the digitization project, is an example of an early Arabic language magazine, published in Beirut, Lebanon (Figure 1). Musallam (2005) points out that Christian Arabs educated at Christian schools in Palestine, contributed significantly to the intellectual and educational revival of the Arabs of Palestine and were involved in the publication of the majority of Arab papers and periodicals that appeared between 1908 and 1914.

Political changes that occurred in the Ottoman Empire, following the Young Turks rebellion in 1908 and resulting in the restoration of the 1876 Constitution and the abolishment of censorship, had a positive impact on the development of the Arabic language press. Additionally, in Palestine, as Ayalon (1995) notes, “Zionist settlement constituted an additional incentive for the emergence of Arabic publications, many of them, although not all, opposed to the new Jewish presence” (p.66). Three major Arabic language papers were established during this period in Palestine and all of them were published by Christian Arabs: *al-Quds* began to appear in 1908 in Jerusalem; *al-Karmil* established by Najib Nassar in Haifa in 1908, and *Filastine* (Figure 2) that became a leading Palestinian paper, was founded by ‘Isa al-Isa in 1911 in Jaffa. *Al-Karmil* and *Filastine* played a leading role in rising Arab nationalism and opposition to Jewish immigration (Ayalon, 1995; Musallam, 2005).

In addition to *Filastine*, other papers established in the post-1908 period have been selected for the digitization project, including *Al Hasna*, *Tazwir Afkar*, and *Al-Muqtabas*. Many leading Palestinian intellectuals, such as Is‘af al-Nashashibi, Khalil Baydas, Khalil Sakakini, Ruhi al-Khalidi, ‘Isa al-‘Isa, Hanna ‘Abd Allah ‘Isa, Najib Nassar, ‘Adil Jabr, Musa al-Naghribi contributed to the papers (Musallam, 2005). Many of them had careers outside of journalism and were active in education, politics, and religion, which according to Rugh (1979), was quite

characteristic for the Arabic language press of that time. In addition to the news, the papers also had significant literary sections, thanks to contributions of prominent writers like Khalil Sakakini. With the outbreak of the World War I in 1914 and the entrance of the Ottoman Empire into the war, political and publishing activities of the Palestinian Arabs were suppressed and several publishers, such as 'Isa al-Isa and Najib Nassar, were exiled or imprisoned.

With the defeat of the Ottoman Empire and the establishment of British control over Palestine, press activities re-emerged in 1919. Two of the leading pre-war papers, *al-Karmal* and *Filastine*, re-opened after their owners, Najib Nassar and 'Isa al-'Isa returned from exile. The press landscape in Palestine during the British Mandate (1917-1948), however, was more diverse than in the pre-war period. While Christian Arabs established most of the early periodicals, Muslim Arabs also participated in publication of new papers in the 1920s and 1930s, reflecting rising Arab national consciousness and different political factions. *Mirat Al-Sharq* - "Mirror of the East" (Figure 3) was established by a Christian, Bulus Shihada, in 1919. A major organ of the Supreme Muslim Council, *Al-Jami'ah Al-Arabiah* - "Arab Union" (Figure 4), began to appear in 1927. In the 1920s, approximately 20 new papers were established in Jerusalem, but the early 1930s, Jaffa became the center of Palestinian Arab journalism. In addition to *Filastine*, *Al-Sirat Al-Mustaqim* - "The True Path", (Figure 5) a Muslim paper was launched in Jaffa in 1925. *Sawt al-Haqq*, another Islamic organ was also published in Jaffa. Most of the Arabic language papers were opposed to the Zionist movement and were critical of British policies in Palestine, but also varied in their political positions. Ayalon (1995) notes, "it was a variegated press scene, mirroring a multipolar polity" (p. 97).

During the 1920s, the growing Arabic language papers in Palestine enjoyed a relative freedom of press. The British adopted the old Ottoman Press Law, which required licensing and the submission of translations of press extracts to the government authorities. Nevertheless, direct interference of the British authorities was rare. Scholars tend to agree that despite those restrictions "the period until 1929 proved to be the most liberal era in the thirty-one years of British rule in Palestine" (Musallam, 2008). Ayalon (1995) points out, "Palestinian journalists enjoyed more freedom of expression during the 1920s than their colleagues in some of the other states in the region" (p. 98).

British liberal policy towards the Arabic language press, however, changed in the following decade. The Buraq riots of 1929 represent a turning point in the modern Palestinian history, followed by violent confrontations between Arabs and Zionists, and Arabs and the British that culminated in the Arab rebellion of 1936-1939. The Shaw Commission, investigating the riots of 1929 pointed out the role of the press in inciting the public and recommended the re-evaluation of the press law. The British government in Palestine issued a new Publication Law in January of 1933, giving the authorities sweeping powers to deny or withdraw publication permits, suspend or close down papers, and punish journalists (Ayalon, 1995). The law was amended several times, and in 1933 and 1939, emergency regulations were introduced, restricting freedom of press even further. With the outbreak of the Arab rebellion in 1936, emergency regulations required that all papers submit galley proofs for censorship (Musallam, 2008).

Following the 1929 crisis, the Arabic language press adopted an increasingly militant position and played an important role in the growing Arab nationalist movement. Several papers became dailies with the Jaffa-based *Filastine* and *Al-Jami'ah Al-Arabiah* in Jerusalem. The most important papers established in the 1930s were published in Jaffa, including *Al-Difa* – “Defense” an organ of the Istiqlal Party, and *Al-Jami'a Al-Islamiah* – “Islamic Union” (Figure 6), that appeared from 1932 to 1937. *Al-Liwa'* – “The Flag” (Figure 7) representing the dominant party, the Arab Party, was established in Jerusalem in 1933. The British authorities responded with harsher measures against the increasingly nationalistic and political tone of the Arabic language newspapers. As Najjar (1975) documents many major newspapers, such as *Falastin*, *Al-Difa*, *Al-Liwa*, *Al-Sirat Al-Mustaqim*, and others, were confiscated for extended periods of time in 1937 and 1938. With the outbreak of World War II and introduction of new emergency laws, the British ordered the closure of almost all papers. Only *Filastin* and *al-Difa'* were able to survive by adopting a moderate nationalist tone and publishing closely censored news.

Project Goals

The collection at the Al-Aqsa Mosque Library includes major Palestinian newspapers and periodicals from the pre-war and the British Mandate periods, such as *Filastine*, *Mirat Al-Sharq*, *Al-Jami'ah Al-Arabiah*, *Al-Jami'a Al-Islamiah*, *Al-Difa*, and others. The collection is housed at the Al-Aqsa Mosque Library along with other library materials posing many preservation and access challenges. Walravens (2008) identifies preservation and access as major issues in managing newspaper collections, noting that “the challenge is greater than with other library materials” (p. 1). The digitization project undertaken at the Al-Aqsa Mosque Library in 2008 aimed at addressing preservation of this unique historical collection, but also at expanding access to a wider community of scholars and students.

Preservation

The primary goal of the project was to create digital archival copies of rare papers in order to safeguard the collection housed at Al-Aqsa Mosque Library from the risk of physical deterioration and destruction. The copies at the Al-Aqsa Mosque Library have been deteriorating rapidly because of their use, poor environmental conditions, the lack of a preservation program, and the shortage of staff trained in conservation and preservation methods (Figure 8 and 9). The Al-Aqsa Mosque Library has only print copies of the periodicals, since microfilming as a preservation method was not considered in the past. The print copies of newspapers and periodicals served as a source for creating a digitized version of the collection. Digitization was selected as a conversion method and a way of creating digital copies to reduce the handling of the fragile print materials.

Access

The secondary goal of the project was to create multiple derivative digital copies to make the collection more accessible and visible and address the issue of limited access to the Al-Aqsa Library. In addition to expanding access to the collection, the project also aimed at enhancing the indexing and searchability of the newspapers by creating searchable text through Optical Character Recognition (OCR) technology and providing full-text keyword search. Original newspapers in the library are organized by title and date, but have no indexes that would enable subject access. Interestingly, several of the early magazines, such as *Al-Muqtabas* (1906-1912)

were published in bound volumes with a table of contents that provided access to all issues in a given year. The digitized version of *Al-Muqtabas*, in addition to providing searchable text, maintains this original arrangement of the published volumes.

The Selection of Titles

The periodical collection at the Al-Aqsa Mosque Library consists of historical newspapers, journals, and magazines in multiple formats. 24 titles, including 13 newspapers and 11 journals and magazines, were selected for the digitization project. Most of the periodicals were published in Palestine during the British Mandate Period (1917-1948), but among the selected titles there is also a publication from the time of the Ottoman Empire, *Al-Jinan* (1874), and a few publications from the pre-war period, such as *Al-Mahaba* (1901), *Al Hasna* (1909-1912), *Tazwir Afkar* (1909), and *Al-Muqtabas* (1908-1916). Table 1. includes the list of the selected titles and their publication dates.

No.	Title in English	Title in Arabic	Periodical Type	Coverage
1	Majalet Rawdat al-Ma'arif	فراعمل ا قضاور ةل جم	Magazine	1922-1923; 1932; 1934
2	Al-Kuliyya al-Arabia	ةي برعل ا ةيل كل ا	Magazine	1927-1938
3	Al-Houkouk	قووق حل ا	Magazine	1923-1928
4	Al-Moktubas (Al-Muqtabas)	سبب قمل ا	Magazine	1907-1912
5	Al-Arab	برعل ا	Magazine	1933-1934
6	Al-Jinan	ن ان ج ا	Magazine	1874
7	Al-Mahaba	ةب ح م ا	Magazine	1901
8	Al-Hasna	ء ان س ح ا	Magazine	1909-1912
9	Al-Zahrah	ةره ز ل ا	Magazine	1922-1926
10	Rawdat al-Maaref	فراعمل ا قضاور	Magazine	1326-1327 AH
11	Al-Fajr	ر ج فل ا	Magazine	1935
12	Al-Jami'a Al-Islamiah	ةي م ال س ال ا ة عم ا ج ا	Newspaper	1932-1938
13	Al-Jami'ah Al-Arabiah	ةي برعل ا ة عم ا ج ا	Newspaper	1932-1938
14	Al-Sirat Al-Mustaqim	م ي ق ت س م ل ا طار ص ل ا	Newspaper	1928-1936
15	Sawt al-sha'b	ب ع ش ل ا ت و ص	Newspaper	1928-1930; 1934
16	Al-Awqat Al-'Arabiah	ةي برعل ا ت اق و ال ا	Newspaper	1935
17	Al-Liwa	ء اول ل ا	Newspaper	1935-1937
18	Tazwir Afkar	را ك ف ا ر ي و ص ت	Newspaper	1909
19	Al-Muqtabas	سبب قمل ا	Newspaper	1908-1912; 1915-1916
20	Al-Qabas	سبب ق ل ا	Newspaper	1913-1914
21	Al-Difa'	ع اف دل ا	Newspaper	1934-1951
22	Falastin (Filastin)	ن ي ط س ل ف	Newspaper	1923-1937; 1947-1951
23	Al-Iqdam	م ادق ال ا	Newspaper	1935-1936
24	Mirat Al-Shark	ق ر ش ل ا ة ا ر م	Newspaper	1922-1936

Table 1. List of Selected Titles

In addition to the major newspapers that played an active role in the Arab nationalist movement during the British Mandate period and often represented different political factions, like *Filastin* or *Al-Jami'a Al-Islamiah*, the selection also includes a number of cultural, literary, educational journals, and women's magazines. The digitized collection contains 33 issues of

Al-Hasna, a women's literary and social magazine, published in Beirut from 1909 and 1912 and distributed to the reading public in Palestine. *Al-Zahra* was a literary magazine published in Haifa in the 1920s. *Al-Fajr*, published in Jaffa in the mid-1930s, was a weekly cultural magazine. Its cover often featured a famous foreign actress, which was quite unusual for the Arabic language press of that time (Figure 10). The collection also presents several scholarly journals, such as *Al-Houkuk*, a monthly legal and scientific journal, published by Fahmi Al-Husseini in Jaffa, or an educational journal *Al-Kuliyya al-Arabia*, published by Arab College of Jerusalem, with a well-known Palestinian educator, Ahmad al-Khalidi as its chief editor. Most magazines in bound volumes survived in a relatively good condition, but newspapers, printed on poor quality paper, posed many challenges during the digitization process.

Digitization Process

Several researchers and practitioners point out that newspaper digitization projects are especially challenging because of large format, complex page layout, and poor quality of print (Gilboe, 2005; King, 2005; Klijn, 2008), requiring many libraries to outsource the scanning process. Because of the historical nature of the collection and the location of the Al-Aqsa Mosque Library, outsourcing was not an option and the image capture process had to be performed in-house. The scanning was conducted from the original paper copies since microfilm copies were not available. ATIZ BOOK Drive system with two digital cameras was used to capture images of newspapers. The initial output of the ATIZ BOOK Drive system is in RAW format, which required conversion to TIFF format for archiving purposes. The digitization guidelines were established at the beginning of the project and were based on the general copying guidelines available to the Endangered Archives Programme participants (Endangered Archives Programme, 2009) and technical guidelines of the National Digital Newspaper Program (Library of Congress, 2009).

The digitization guidelines for the project assume a use-neutral approach and are based on digital library standards, best practices, and general principles for building digital collections. The goal of the project was to build a repository of digital master files in the TIFF format for archiving purposes and provide derivative files in the PDF format for current use. The use-neutral approach includes the notion of digital master files and derivatives.

Archival Master Files

Digital master files were created as a direct result of the scanning process. General recommendations for digital master files include:

- Scan at the highest quality affordable; minimum 300 dpi resolution
- Use lossless compression
- Save in a non-proprietary format, such as TIFF
- Use a consistent file naming convention

The process of creating digital masters usually results in large file size. Their primary function is to serve as a long-term archival file and a source for derivative files. The digital master files created as a result of this digitization project constitute the digital periodical repository. One set of digital master files is stored at the Al-Aqsa Library. The second was deposited at the British Library, according to the Endangered Archives Programme requirements. The digital masters can serve not only as preservation copies, but also as a source for creating multiple derivative copies in the future.

A consistent file naming convention was established in order to manage the project effectively. File names for digital masters and PDF derivatives were established prior to the scanning process. Each title was assigned a unique three letter Scan ID. For this digitization project the following file naming convention has been established:

project code_ three letter Scan ID + publication date (or issue number)_page numbers (two or three digit page number starting with zero)

EAP119_three letter Scan ID + four digit year + two digit month + two digit day_two digit page number starting with zero, for example: EAP119_arb19330414_01 for the first page of the issue of Al-Arab published on April 14, 1933

Derivative Files and the OCR Process

Derivative files were created from digital master files for access. For the purpose of this project derivative files were created in the PDF format. Readiris Pro 11 Middle East edition software, capable of recognizing Arabic language characters was used to perform Optical Character Recognition (OCR), to convert images into searchable files, and to create derivative files in the PDF format. The OCR process was fully automated without any manual editing due to a large volume of files. Quality control of the processed text files, however, demonstrated that the accuracy of the OCR performed with Readiris Pro 11 is relatively low. OCR accuracy for the Arabic language can be generally lower than for Latin characters, but other factors could have contributed to this problem. The output of the OCR is affected by the quality of images, which to a large extent depends on the condition of the original paper. The scanning software and hardware play a role as well as the resolution, but the best scanner or digital camera cannot make up for tears, speckles, poor printing, or bleeding through. In addition, newspapers pose problems for scanning and OCR because of a complex page layout and variety of font types and sizes with titles and headlines typically in much larger letters. Although search and retrieval is not very accurate, Pdf files, created as a result of this project, are available for browsing and reading.

The collection is not available online at this point, but the project team is exploring options for presenting the collection on the Web and making it available to a wider audience. The Al-Aqsa Library does not have an appropriate infrastructure for presenting a large online collection, but it is possible that a different non-profit or academic institution will agree to host the collection.

Preservation and Documentation

Digital images may prove not to be as stable as microfilm for preservation purposes, but nevertheless digitization provides an opportunity to create multiple surrogate copies of endangered materials when other preservation methods are not available. Multiple derivative files of digitized materials also contribute to conservation efforts by providing options for viewing and printing of PDF versions, thereby reducing the handling of deteriorating paper originals. Copies of the publications in the PDF format are also stored at the Al-Aqsa Mosque Library and are available in-house to library users.

In addition to the PDF version, two sets of digital archival copies (in the TIFF format) of the digitized newspapers and periodicals were created. The first set is stored at the Al-Aqsa Mosque Library; the second was deposited at the British Library. Documentation of the

collection, the project, and the individual publications was also created and deposited at the British Library. The documentation regarding the newspapers and periodicals includes basic descriptive information about each title, such as the title in the Arabic and Latin alphabets, dates and frequency of publication, name of publisher, place of publication, language, and format of the original. The documentation also provides information about the extent and medium of the digitized version as well as an explanation of the system of arrangement of digital files and a reference ID. A number of reference sources were used in the research process to determine the publication titles, dates, and publishing history. Yusuf Q. Khoury's work (Khoury, 1986) was used as a primary source in the research process.

Conclusion

The project faced a number of challenges due to external factors as well as those directly related to undertaking a large digitization project of historical newspapers. The quality of the original papers, including different text characters, irregular fonts, text density, torn or smudged pages, and a variety in layout posed many challenges during the image capture process. The project team also realized that the digitization process for long-term preservation is very challenging and time-consuming, taking much longer to scan and create digital master files than originally expected. In addition, the project faced a shortage of trained staff and significant budget shortfalls because of the global economic downturn. Despite these challenges, the project team was able to complete the conversion process and prepare an extensive documentation describing the digitized titles. The digitization project provided a unique opportunity to conduct research on the development of the Arabic language press in Palestine and collect information about individual publications and their publishers. The historical newspaper and periodical collection at the Al-Aqsa Mosque Library now exist in multiple formats and is available for research to students and scholars.

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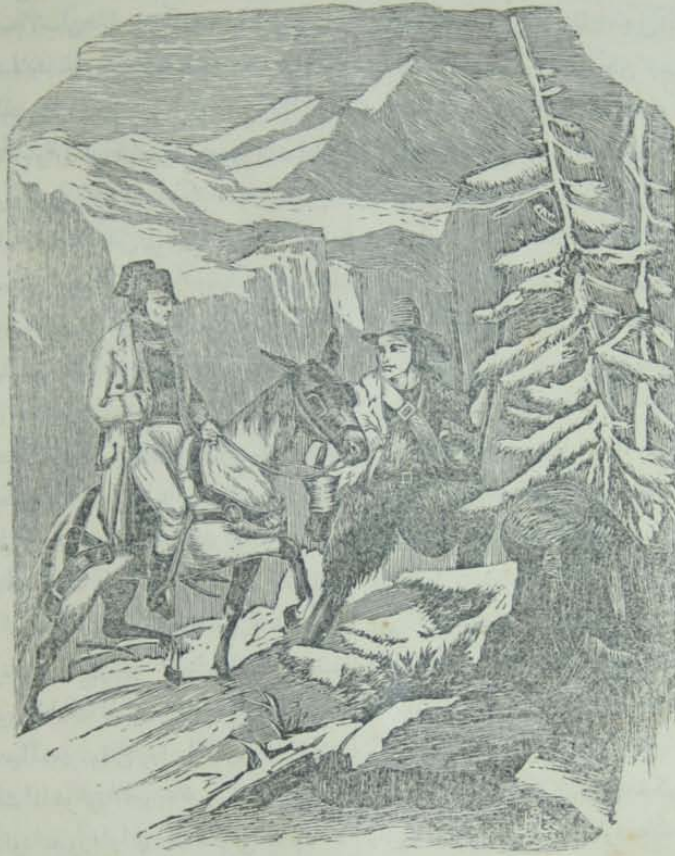
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Figures

1. Page from *Al-Jinan* magazine published in Beirut in 1874
2. Title page of *Filastine*, January 1, 1933
3. Title page of *Mirat Al-Sharq*, November 11, 1922
4. Title page of *Al-Jami'ah Al-Arabiah*, January 27, 1927
5. *Al-Sirat Al-Mustaqim* (The True Path), February 29, 1928
6. Title page of *Al-Jami'a Al-Islamiah*, November 30, 1932
7. *Al-Liwa'* February 17, 1936, organ of the Arab Party
8. Damaged title page of *Al-Difa*, June 4, 1934
9. Page from the *Al-Zahra* magazine (November 1923), damaged because of the use of adhesive tape
10. Cover page of *Al-Fajr* magazine, June 1, 1935

Tables

1. List of Selected Titles for the Digitization Project



صعود بونايرت على جبال الالب

الى مدير اعمال الجيش في الجهة الاخرى فذهب بها
ولما اعطاها المدير تعجب عندما قال له انك كنت
دليل بونايرت وانه قد كتب الي بان اعطيك بيتنا
وارضاهة وهكذا تمكن من الاقتران بالفتاة التي
كان يجيها ومن الحصول على ما كان يشتهي قلبه .

الفصل الثامن عشر

حروب وقلبات

وبعد ان وصل الجيش الى سهول ابضا لياسار
بسرعة لا مزيد عليها في شاطي نهر الاوسطا وكان
سانرا في وادي جويل جدا فيو من الخضراء والمياه
ما يروق للعين النظار اليو . وكان النسايون
ولا ريب في انه لولا شدة كرامة اخلاق بونايرت
وحنوة لما اعنى بان يجول افكاره المشغلة بتلك
المام العظيمة الى التلذذ بمساعدة فني فلاح على الحصول
على محبوبته . وكان موت هذا الرجل منذ اقل من

Figure 1

عدد فلسطين الممتاز

عدد فلسطين الممتاز

حنا شكري
"LA PALESTINE"
جريدة يومية سياسية أدبية إخبارية مطبوعة

طنوس اخوان

وكلاء عموميون لسيارات جنرال موتورز
القدس - يافا - ميفها

شـ فـ رـ لـ يـ هـ
بـ دـ فـ وـ رـ د
فـ وـ كـ سـ هـ وـ ل
اـ وـ بـ لـ

بوجيات A-C الشهيرة - بطاريات ديلكو DELCO الحخرية
سييدبانك هايكو HYCOE

عدد فلسطين المصور الممتاز
« الثمن ١٠ ملات »

Figure 2

اقرأ في هذا العدد
هل قامت انكلترا بالشق الثاني
من وعد بلفور
الباب المفتوح
بين الامس واليوم
الحالة السياسية

مِرْيَاتُ الشَّرْكِ

جريدة عربية سياسية حرة تصدر مرتين في اسبوع بوليا
مستقلة كجريدة في ادارة البوسطة الفلسطينية القدس

MERJAT AL-SHERK

مرآة الشرق
تصدر مرتين في الاسبوع
الادارة باب الخليل داخل البوابة
بدل اشراكها
١٠٠ غرض في الداخل
١٢٥ غرضاً في الخارج
محررها ومديرها للقول
يونس شعاده

القدس الشريف ٢٧ تشرين الثاني سنة ١٩٢٧ (الاربعاء) ٢٤ ربيع الثاني

هل قامت انكلترا بالشق الثاني من وعد بلفور الضربة الاولى ٣ لغات رسمية في البلاد

ترضا في العدد السابق حالة البلاد
لرويه وينا ان الاكثري في البلاد تسمى
ان يورد الحكم التركي لا حياً بذلك العهد
لي أيضاً وتخلصاً من الحالة الحاضرة التي
بالت اليها الامة في مدة ٤ سنوات . لما
السبب لكل ذلك فهو وعد بلفور وهذا
نحن نرجع الى نصه مرة اخرى اخرى ما
فيه . وهذا هو
« حكومة جلالة الملك تنظيم برلمان
لأشغال وطن قومي اليهود في فلسطين
بشرط ان لا يس ذلك بحق العرب
العربية والسياسية والدينية »
لما الشق الاول فلا نعلم المراد منه
بل لا نعلم بن رجلا في الارض يستطيع
ان يشرح معنى كلمة الوطن القومي . لهذا
في كل يوم شرح جديد بحسب ارتفاع
الزوموت في فلسطين وعبثهم . فلتعرب
معنا عن الشق الاول وانأت الى الشق
الثاني الذي بنى السبرويادهم ديدس
مذكوره بخصوص المجلس التشريعي عليه
اذ قل ان الاشتراك في انتخاب المجلس
التشريعي ضروري ليمافظ الوطنيون العرب
على الشق الثاني من وعد بلفور
كما نحب ان نحافظ الحكومة المتعددة
على هذا الشق ولكنها لم تقبل ولها اقتصد
بذلك ان تملأ هذه القاعة وهي في من
لم يطالب بحد لا ينال . وهذا نحن نرى
قناعي . كيف عشت انكلترا بالشق الثاني فضع
بشرط الشق الاول ما يقيد على ان

لها ٣ لغات ودية . الصلي ايها الحكومة
التي تدعين حياً . اعذا هو مقدار سيك
وهل هذا مبدل بما فعلت على حقوق اهل
البلاد السياسية . او ليس من العزل الفاشل
ان تحصل هذه البلاد لغات ٣ لغات
رسمية ؟ لو اقتضت الحكومة مقدار ما
تنتفعه على الترحيل والادواق والمعلومات
لكان لديها في كل سنة مبلغ وافر لترقى
به البلاد في سنوات قليلة . ترى هل تقبل
انكلترا وهي البلاد القوية الكثرة انت
يكون فيها ٣ لغات رسمية . قلت هي لا
تقبل بذلك نظراً لثريد ان تلم اهالي
فلسطين بما لا يقبل عقل ولا منطق ولا
فهمية صوابية ولا طورية رشيقة .
هذه هي القضية الاولى التي ضربت
انكلترا بها البلاد بل هذا هو اليرعات
المرح على ان انكلترا لم تعمر الشق
الثاني من وعد بلفور . وسأنت في الاعداد
القادمة في بنية الصيريات العشر التي
زلت على هذه البلاد فقراً لها القاري .
واعصب ولبك ان تتنطق بلغة واحدة

الباب المفتوح

خطر بالناس ان يفتح هذا الباب
للاعلام الكتاب منذ صدور العدد الاول من
هذه الجريدة فكانت يفت في طريقنا ما
تراه من عدم استعداد الامة لقبول بعض
الحقائق التي قد لا توافق مصالحها . اما
اليوم وقد ارتقت الامة في مبدات الحياة
السياسية فما نحن نفتح هذا الباب اسوة
بالمزاند المصرية التي يشتر فيها ما لها وما
عليها من ذون ان تحصل ثمنه ما يشتره
حرة النشر من حقوق الصحافة
وكل امرئ حر ان ينشر وايه لان ليس
بين افراد الامة من هو كبير ومن هو صغير
من له حقوق ومن ليس له . من هو صاحب
راي ومن ليس بصاحب راي . الكل

اطلب دأثاد طان وسجاير ~~بلدور~~ اخوان ~~بمجد~~ في جميع انحاء فلسطين
حسون - مالوكي - ابو ريمح - معلن - اكتر - برنس - زويو وجوليت

Figure 3

صاحب الامتياز ورئيس التحرير للدكتور

منفي الحيني

بمقرها قبة من الفضلاء

ورجال العلم والادب والسياسة

الجامعة العربية

جريدة عامة تصدر مرتين في الاسبوع مؤتمرا

مركز الادارة : باب الخليل شارع منارة
عمارة سكاكوك

رقم التلغرام : ٢٥٦ و ٣٢٠

مصدر البريد : ٧١٩

الاعلامات : يتفق عليها مع الادارة

الموافق ٢٧ كانون الثاني سنة ١٩٢٧ (م)

العدد ٣

القدس الشريف في ٢٤ رجب سنة ١٣٤٥ (هـ)

الى المونسنيو بونسو مندوب فرنسا السامي في سورية

ان ماجرى ويجرى اليوم في سورية من
الفظائع التي تشعر لاهولها الابدان وتأنف منها مبادي
العدل والانسانية من تخريب وتقتيل وتدمير
وتحريق ومخضبة وارقاة دماء طاهرة وافزع
نفس آمنة مطمئنة ، لما يحمل فلسطين ، الشقيقة
الصغرى لسورية على ان توجه اليكم اشد
الاحتجاج بصفتم المعتمد السامي لجمهورية فرنسا
التي سببت هذا الفظائع ارضاء للجشع الاستعماري .
وانها لتألم لكل خطوة تخطونها على ارضها ولكل
نسمة تستنشقونها من هوائها . وهي تشارك سورية
الشهيدة بالآلام واحزنها وامانيها القومية .

A Monsieur Ponsot Haut Commissaire de la République Française en Syrie.

La Politique de Colonisation qui se manifeste depuis sept ans en Syrie par la violence et par l'atrocité contraire à la plus simple Princesse de l'humanité et de la Justice, cette politique qui s'accompagne par la destruction des villes et des villages causant des grandes pertes matérielles et des victimes innocents qui sont tués sous les décombres ou par les bombardement nous incite à réitérer nos protestations les plus vives.

La Palestine arabe saisit l'occasion de l'arrivée de Mr. le Haut Commissaire Français à Jérusalem pour déclarer à haute voix son indignation de la Conduite Criminelle des bourreaux Français en Syrie et fraternise avec la Syrie martyre et en courage ses revendications nationales et sa lutte patriotique.

Figure 4

مجلس الطلبة ومدرسيه
وتيسر تحريرها
بالتعاون
بمساعدة التوصلات الأنا كانت محترمة
ومرفوعة من مدير الادارة

الجامعة الإسلامية

مجلة يومية سياسية

مدير الادارة
مدون العدد ٢٥٢
العدد ٨٧٧
شروط الاشتراك والاعلامات في الصفحة الثالثة



مجلس من مجلسي جامعة اسلامية الكبرى في الكويت في كفة الروضة في المسجد الكبير في الكويت
تصوير بصور (الجامعة الإسلامية) الخاص

السلطة تشجع روح ال (Anti-British) جامعة اكسفورد

مزال الغرض - "الابيش برمكال" - بوليس بسرق

اراحت الحكومة على شخص او
في صفة، وهو ربما يانه يعمل على
الادوية "الابيش برمكال" في بعض
الانكليزي البلاء وهو والتعباء بريه
وكل الحكومة في التي بسوق الشعب
الغالب على هذا وتعليم يتق الامال
بكرهها وافتقار ذلك كما هو
الموطن، وفضل من الانسان، اذا
انت فيه الضيق بمرور ذلك وكنت
بالانسان، الحكومة لا سيما ان فكر
ان هذه الروح قد عنت طغافا الشعب
وان بكر ليس في سلطتها نحن اعلى
البلاد من غير ذلك والروح، ووقفت
الحكومة تسميا، اول انفس لما ملتوها
لمكرت وهذا الامر يحرمي بالتكبر .
البلاد بق ان الضرائب البائسة
وبير البائسة فتمتعه ولا يرضى مصلحته
سلطت على الموانع الجركي والضرائب
البائسة وبير البائسة
على البلاد يشاء الا ان يراهم في
عدهم وخطوه منه على بلونه على الاشغال
العامة، ثم يطول عليه البائسة والحاجيات
الميلقة لاجد عذرا لا يجد في
التاجر، وقد كسفت عما يجرؤونه
الطروف الاقتصادية بتره، وعقرت
على السياسة باسعاد من طقت ورسوم
فيونانم تاق .
البلاد شتي، بانس، في تبيع عليه
جاء الحكومة البلاط الشداء، ثم لا يجد
ما يأكل ولا ما يلبس ولا ما يولد
تصويره لقول بعض اللاجئين لبعض
مراسيلنا انه اذا دخل الماء يته لا يشي
ولكن اذا كان الماء لا يشي من بيت
مؤونه، والحكومة لا تشتم من بيت ماله
بيل الوظف قدته نظر لانه يرى
الكفاءة قد من والحق بيت جوار العدل
السيارة قد من والحق بيت جوار العدل
واختبار اخرى الى كبر في كنهاتك
البراب .

جامعة اكسفورد

شرفت جامعة أكسفورد بمرور
بملاذ كرت به ان جامعة اكسفورد
اعلى لزمه ماله لرحمة وانها الان في
سجل الاعمال، وذلك لاسباب موارد
الحكومة المذكورة منذ أكثر من ١٨٩٠
العالية، وكذلك اوجت دعم المساعدة
للالية التي كانت تلتها جوار الاقتصاد
ولماتت الخريفة من التورين من
العز والخبين لرب سلبوا جامعة
اكسفورد، عزت سلطته الخلاص من
انتميا، ويتهه الثالثة لكر ان موارد
الحكومة المذكورة ثانيا من ١٠ - ١٠
الاراض والغازات الوفيرة عليها -
جزء من ارباخ ترك كالمثلين ٣٠ -
امالت من الكليات ورسوم الخلق
الثقة - - - - -
الحكومة تشجع روح ال (Anti-British)
جامعة اكسفورد
شرفت جامعة أكسفورد بمرور
بملاذ كرت به ان جامعة اكسفورد
اعلى لزمه ماله لرحمة وانها الان في
سجل الاعمال، وذلك لاسباب موارد
الحكومة المذكورة منذ أكثر من ١٨٩٠
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انتميا، ويتهه الثالثة لكر ان موارد
الحكومة المذكورة ثانيا من ١٠ - ١٠
الاراض والغازات الوفيرة عليها -
جزء من ارباخ ترك كالمثلين ٣٠ -
امالت من الكليات ورسوم الخلق
الثقة - - - - -

اشياء

بريطانيا تقترح !!

في العهد الاخير من سنة ١٩١٧
بوت استوصي القوت اقتراحات البريطانية
في سنة ١٩١٧ - ١٩١٨
اقبل البريطانيون
الحكومة واليه مكتب ترمح السخ في
حيث يدرس اقتراحات البريطانية .
١ - اقتراحات العسكرية .
٢ - اقتراحات الاقتصادية .
٣ - اقتراحات السياسية .
٤ - اقتراحات الاجتماعية .
٥ - اقتراحات الثقافية .
٦ - اقتراحات التعليمية .
٧ - اقتراحات الصحية .
٨ - اقتراحات الفنون .
٩ - اقتراحات الرياضة .

السياسة الدولية

مغزى المعاهدة الفرنسية الروسية الاخيرة

سادت في وقت الامم ان مجلس
التورين الاخير، وان من موانع
سما لا
والله اعلم
١ - اقتراحات الاقتصادية .
٢ - اقتراحات السياسية .
٣ - اقتراحات الاجتماعية .
٤ - اقتراحات الثقافية .
٥ - اقتراحات التعليمية .
٦ - اقتراحات الصحية .
٧ - اقتراحات الفنون .
٨ - اقتراحات الرياضة .

والفنادق تخرج ...

بعد اصحاب الفنادق في القدس
انما فروا في ان ينجوا من اذرة
فمن ذلك داود لانيا لانس عن مقدم
الزمين، وتحت يوم من يورلسين
قن في ذلك ما يرضى التعاضدات
الخط
وقد اصحت ادارة الفندق
هذا الاستماع الصارخ، وحيث
تقرب من الخارج، منهم من مصر
ومن سويسرا ومن بلجيكا، مع
فلسطين فيما يتل هذا الطرز
ومع ان الحكومة تيد الهجرة فهي
تصرح لادارة فندق الملك داود بان
تستقدم من تزيد من الخارج
سبيل وويل!
قدم اول أسس على البصرة بقرتوب
التامة لشركة التجرة ترانسيتو (٢٣٣)
مباراً يهودياً .
١ - اقتراحات الاقتصادية .
٢ - اقتراحات السياسية .
٣ - اقتراحات الاجتماعية .
٤ - اقتراحات الثقافية .
٥ - اقتراحات التعليمية .
٦ - اقتراحات الصحية .
٧ - اقتراحات الفنون .
٨ - اقتراحات الرياضة .

والفنادق تخرج ...

بعد اصحاب الفنادق في القدس
انما فروا في ان ينجوا من اذرة
فمن ذلك داود لانيا لانس عن مقدم
الزمين، وتحت يوم من يورلسين
قن في ذلك ما يرضى التعاضدات
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وقد اصحت ادارة الفندق
هذا الاستماع الصارخ، وحيث
تقرب من الخارج، منهم من مصر
ومن سويسرا ومن بلجيكا، مع
فلسطين فيما يتل هذا الطرز
ومع ان الحكومة تيد الهجرة فهي
تصرح لادارة فندق الملك داود بان
تستقدم من تزيد من الخارج
سبيل وويل!
قدم اول أسس على البصرة بقرتوب
التامة لشركة التجرة ترانسيتو (٢٣٣)
مباراً يهودياً .
١ - اقتراحات الاقتصادية .
٢ - اقتراحات السياسية .
٣ - اقتراحات الاجتماعية .
٤ - اقتراحات الثقافية .
٥ - اقتراحات التعليمية .
٦ - اقتراحات الصحية .
٧ - اقتراحات الفنون .
٨ - اقتراحات الرياضة .

مزال الغرض

الحكومة ليست حسنة النية، فقد
لا تكون ما بين اربعة اشهر
ظلم في اعراض الشعب واستخراج
البلاد برسر زورقة الى الحكومة كريمة
الامن العام
١ - اقتراحات الاقتصادية .
٢ - اقتراحات السياسية .
٣ - اقتراحات الاجتماعية .
٤ - اقتراحات الثقافية .
٥ - اقتراحات التعليمية .
٦ - اقتراحات الصحية .
٧ - اقتراحات الفنون .
٨ - اقتراحات الرياضة .

Figure 6

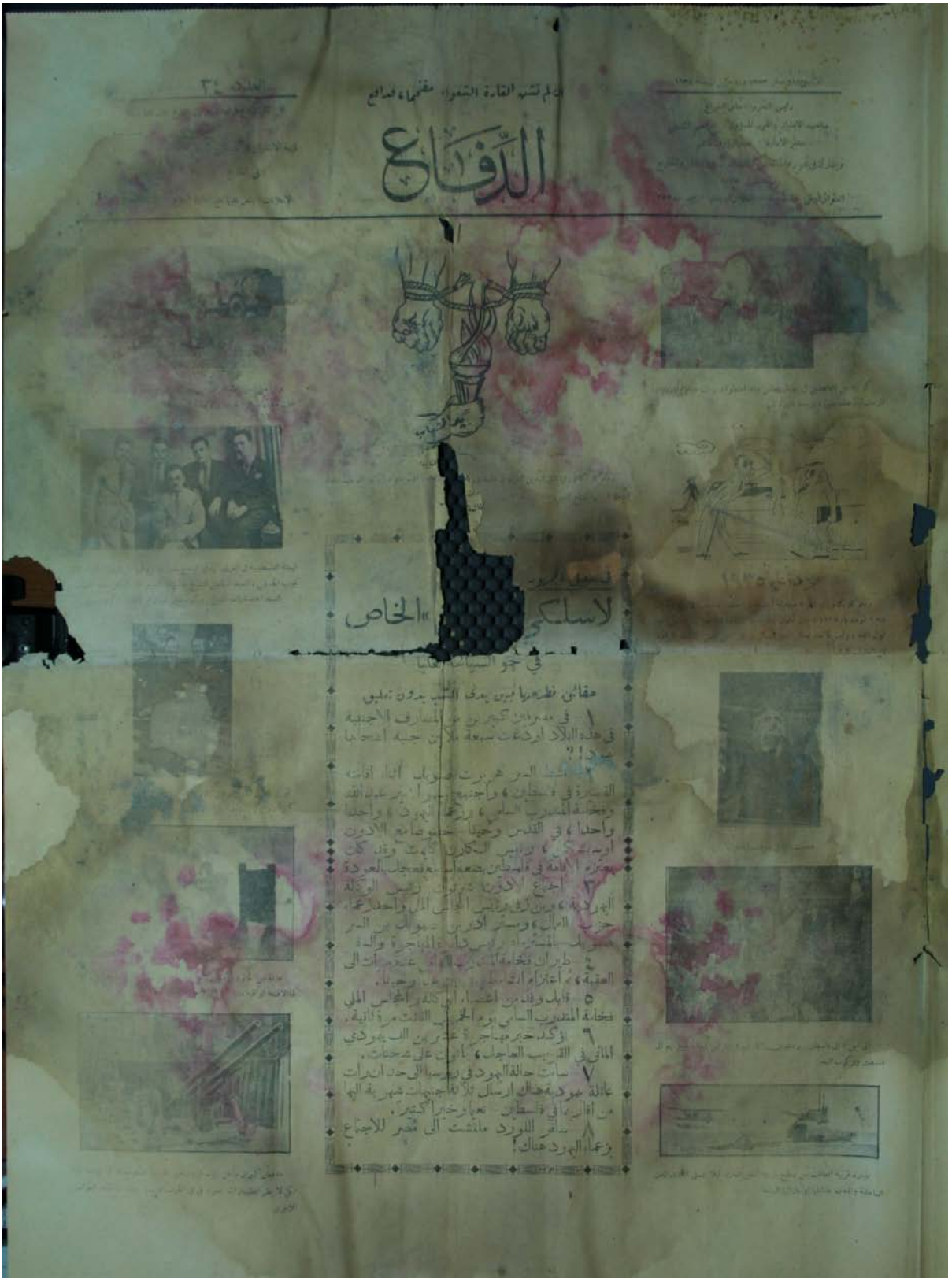


Figure 8

عام
٢١٢٩

السنة الثالثة

العدد ٩-١٠



الاشتراك تصدرها مرتين في الشهر موقفاً

في الخارج
٧٥ غرشاً مصرياً

المكتبة الوطنية

في حيفا وناسطين
٦٠ غرشاً مصرياً

شهر تشرين الثاني سنة ١٩٢٣

القسم الأول رواية :

الملك

مأساة أدبية تمثيلية ذات ثلاثة فصول — بقلم ا.ث.

مركز الأبحاث

القسم الثاني

نظير الزهرة - حيفا

Figure 9



Figure 10