

# DIGITIZING THE ARCHIVES: TRENDS, INNOVATIONS, AND BEST PRACTICES

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- to discuss pressing issues and concerns that necessitate the digitization of archival materials;
- to present latest technologies in digitization; and
- •to cite practical and innovative projects involving digitization in special and academic library setting

# QUESTIONS TO ANSWER •WHY do we digitize? WHAT do we digitize?

- •HOW do we digitize?
- WHAT IS NEXT after digitization?

# REVIEW OF CONCEPTS

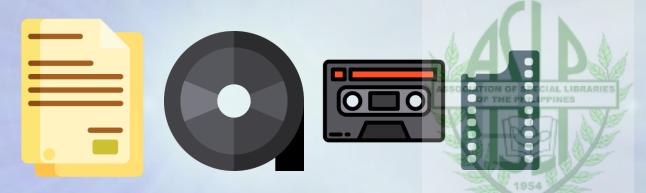


- Archives
- Digitization
- Digital Object
- Digital Repository / Digital Archives
- Digital Preservation

# TYPES OF RECORDS/DATA



#### **ANALOG**



Paper; Magnetic tapes / Audio tapes; Vinyl or Phonograph record; VHS / Betamax;
Microforms; Microfilms

#### **DIGITAL**



Born digital; Digitized

# WHAT IS DIGITIZATION?



means of converting hard-copy or non-digital [analog] records into digital format. (ISO/TR 13028:2010)



•is the creation of digital objects from physical, analogue originals by means of a scanner, camera or other electronic device. (UNESCO, n.d.)

# DIGITAL OBJECT



Synonyms: digital image, digital assets, digital documents, digital content

•Electronic snapshots taken of a scene or scanned from documents, such as photographs, manuscripts, printed texts, and artwork.

# DIGITAL REPOSITORY



- Synonyms: digital archives
- •A combination of people, processes and technologies which together provide the means to capture, preserve and provide access to digital objects.
- Where digital objects are stored and can be searched and retrieved for later use.





# DRIVERS FOR DIGITIZATION



#### • LIBRARIES

- 1. Technologies for reduction of cost and streamlining of services
- 2. Rethinking of library spaces: libraries without walls
- / digital information spaces
- 3. Changing information landscape and role of librarians





- ARCHIVES (Oliver, 2012)
- 1. Changing usage and user profile of archives
- 2. Reformatting as a preservation strategy
- 3. Ability to crowdsource and harness user power





#### **PRESERVATION**

#### **ACCESS**

- Digitization as a reformatting (but not as a replacement) strategy, wherein the use of the surrogates enables the originals to be protected
- Digitization, through the surrogates, restores the usefulness of the records as information resources, and facilitates continued access to these





- Capacity of more than 1 person to access the record concurrently;
- Networked access enabling access from multiple (distant)
   locations at any time;
- Greater integration with business information systems;
- Capacity to transmit records within a structured workflow, thus assisting work processing;
- Elimination of hybrid systems which can cause confusion to users who requires access to the whole history of a matter;





- Capacity to re-use existing resources limited in their re-use by their format;
- Application of consistent classification and indexing for document retrieval particularly for hybrid files
- Integration with existing organizational disaster recovery and back-up regimes;
- Provision of a protected and secured rendition;
- Potential to reduce physical storage space occupied by hard-copy records





- Potential to increase organizational productivity
- Protection of rare and fragile items from handling
- Ability to reuse and analyze content in new and innovative ways using digital tools and methods
- Enhance images and see details not readily visible in the original item
- Reunite dispersed records





- Short-term cost savings in space may be negated when balanced with longer-term costs in maintaining the accessibility of digital objects over time
- Technology and technical standards used to create digital objects may significantly affect longevity and capacity to re-use the records in the future
- Legislative, regulatory or other requirements to maintain authentic and reliable representations of non-digital source records may limit the capacity to deploy commonly offered digitization features (e.g. image manipulation)

#### POTENTIAL RISKS



- It may not be appropriate to destroy the non-digital source records after the digitization process, especially where there are good reasons to retain the records in their non-digital form (e.g. records with importance for national or personal identity or other societal or cultural significance)
- It may not be permissible to destroy the non-digital source records after the digitization process for legislative reasons (disposition schedule)

# ADVANTAGES





























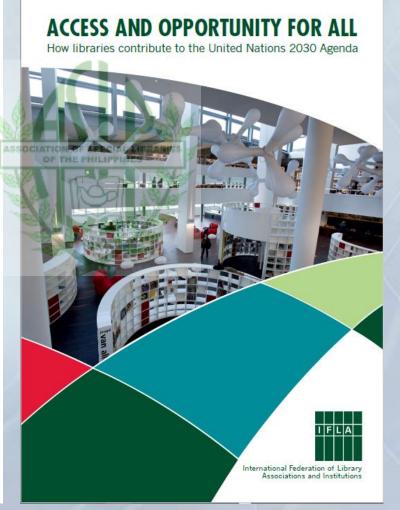












Digitization has aid libraries in contributing to the UN 2030 Agenda



# FROM ANALOG TO DIGITAL



#### **ANALOG**



Paper; Magnetic tapes / Audio tapes; Vinyl or Phonograph record; VHS / Betamax;
Microforms; Microfilms

#### DIGITAL



Digitized

# WHAT IS HERITAGE?



- •It is "our legacy from the past, what we live with today, and what we pass on to future generations."
- A heritage is something that is, or should be, passed from generation to generation because it is valued.

Source: UNESCO Concept of Digital Heritage

#### WHAT IS DOCUMENTARY HERITAGE?



- Document an object comprising analogue or digital informational content and carrier on which it resides.
- Content may comprise signs or codes (such as text),
   images (still or moving) and sounds, which can be copied or migrated.
- <u>Carrier</u> the physical medium in or on which content is stored.

Source: Revised Draft Recommendation concerning the Preservation of, & Access to, Documentary Heritage in the Digital Era (2015)

#### WHAT IS DOCUMENTARY HERITAGE?



•It comprises those single documents — or groups of documents — of significant and enduring value to a community, a culture, a country or to humanity generally, and whose deterioration or loss would be a harmful impoverishment.

Source: Revised Draft Recommendation concerning the Preservation of, & Access to, Documentary Heritage in the Digital Era (2015)

## ARCHIVES









Materials: the noncurrent records of an organization or institution preserved because of their continuing or enduring value.

## MANUSCRIPTS



- Handwritten or typed document, including a letterpress or carbon copy, or any document annotated in handwriting or typescript.
- [Personal Papers] Natural accumulation of documents created or accumulated by an individual or family belonging to him or her and subject to his or her disposition.





- Segregated materials from the general collection rare books, manuscripts, papers, and other items that are:
  - (1) of a certain form,
  - (2) on a certain subject,
  - (3) of a certain time period or geographic area,
  - (4) in fragile or poor condition, or
  - (5) especially valuable.
- Such materials are not allowed to circulate and access to them may be restricted.





- "a book which copies are scare and hard to obtain" (Traister, 2003)
- Filipiniana Rare Books "all Filipiniana books printed or published before 1945. It includes original manuscripts, exceptional collections, and other publications of historical importance" (IRR of the National Cultural Heritage Act of 2009)

# MAJOR CONSIDERATIONS



- Prioritize the digitization of unstable and at risk carries (acetate film, brittle paper etc).
- Transfer of analog and digital single carrier audio and video contents to digital files. The time window left for the replay of audio and video originals may only be 15 years.



#### BASIC FACILITIES & REQUIREMENTS



#### **Equipment/ Hardware**

- Scanners, computers and storage devices
- Audio and video capture equipment (if you are handling recordings)





#### Software

- Scanning
- Optical character recognition
- Word processing

- Spellchecking
- Image management
  - Video and audio capture (if you are handling recordings)





#### **Personnel**

- Manager
- Staff to do the scanning, OCR, proofreading & layout
- Staff assigning metadata
- Logistical & secretarial staff







- Identification of material to be digitized and rights related thereto
- Assessment of resources needed
- Decisions on standards
- Definition of methods and timing of quality control
- Assessment of risks, including current and future drawbacks





- The selection of materials to be digitized
- Quality control of the objects to be digitized an assessment of their state of preservation and need of cleaning
- Prioritization of digitization
- Any treatment that may be required or possible
- The collection of metadata (especially descriptive and structural metadata)
- Bibliographic and archival preparation





- Digitization
- Availability of professional equipment
- Quality control
- The creation of digital masters from which access copies are made

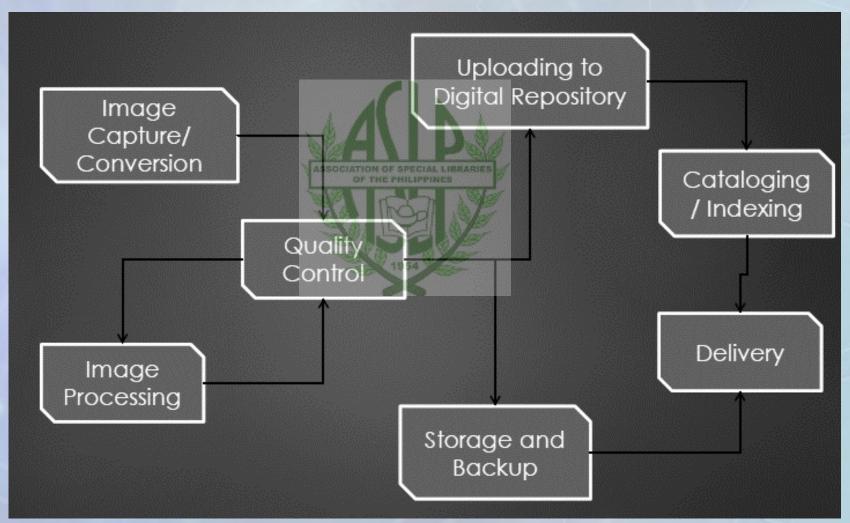




- Control of metadata related to long-term preservation
- Submission of information to delivery and repository systems, data collection and management
- Making digitized copies and metadata available online
- Assessment and evaluation of the project
- Quality control

# SAMPLE WORKFLOW









- Digitization is NOT a method of preservation.
- Documents with text and images that are to be kept as originals after digitization may be digitized to a higher or lower level of detail, in consideration of costs, production flow as well as the long-term preservation.
- For audio and video, digitization is the only viable method for long-term preservation, because, apart from carrier instability, dedicated replay equipment is rapidly vanishing.





- Audiovisuals must be digitized with appropriate digital resolution, and that capture resolution must equal or exceed the quality of original as, in the long-term, the digital master file will be the only version available.
- Film preservation is adopting digitization out of necessity as manufacture of analog photochemical film is fading.
- Digital master files as the facsimile of the original, must
   NOT be enhanced, restored, or otherwise altered.
- Digitized materials should enjoy the same intellectual property copyright protection level as the original.

# FUNDAMENTALS



- Primary consideration should be accorded to accessibility
  and traceability of information when digitizing important
  items. This is accomplished through the development of
  complete and detailed metadata, as well as
  documentation of the process including technical
  specifications and resolution settings.
- Digitization is also NOT a method for the intellectual property protection of documentary heritage; it should consider and be done in respect of intellectual property law.





- When digitizing material, preference should be given to openly defined formats which are widely used and supported, suitable for long-term preservation that can be easily migrated as when the need arises.
- Ideally, multiple copies should be made and stored in professional repositories at different locations and regularly checked.
- The budget allocation for digitization must allocate funds for long-term preservation. The digitized collection will require permanent management to ensure its safety.





- IFLA- Guidelines for Digitization Projects
  <a href="http://archive.ifla.org/VII/s19/pubs/digit-guide.pdf">http://archive.ifla.org/VII/s19/pubs/digit-guide.pdf</a>
- Guidelines for the preservation of digital heritage:
   <a href="http://unesdoc.unesco.org/fmages/0013/001300/130071e.pdf">http://unesdoc.unesco.org/fmages/0013/001300/130071e.pdf</a>
- ISO 13008:2012 Information and documentation Digital records conversion and migration process.

https://www.iso.org/standard/52326.html

• ISO/TR 13028:2010 Information and documentation - Implementation guidelines for digitization of records.

https://www.iso.org/standard/52391.html

# FILE FORMATS



- Consist of both the bits that comprise the image and header information on how to read and interpret the file.
- File formats vary in terms of resolution, bit-depth, color capabilities, and support for compression and metadata.
- Common digital image formats: TIFF, RAW, JPEG, PDF



# FILE FORMATS



- Digital Images
  - TIFF (digitized materials)
  - JPEG/RAW (capture from MP3 Digital Camera)
  - PDF (digitized or born) digital)

- Digital Audio
  - WAV
- Digital Video
  - MPEG/MPEG-4





#### **IN-HOUSE**

Requires (gives the opportunity for) an organization to develop and acquire all the equipment and expertise necessary to digitize and integrate the digitized outputs into their own systems

#### **OUTSOURCED**

Outsourcing the digitization to a third party contracted to perform this service on behalf of the organization





#### **BATCH PROCESSING**

 Collecting of source documents into sequences prior to digitizing until documents have been accumulated in numbers sufficient to provide efficiencies of scale in undertaking the digitization process

#### **ON-DEMAND**

On-demand imaging or digitizing is where individual documents are being processed as they arrive in the digitizing facility





#### **CENTRALIZED**

# Involves establishing a single site for digitizing in which all records to be processed are accumulated prior to digitizing

#### **DECENTRALIZED**

Involves placing multiple
 digitizing stations in different
 locations throughout the
 organization

# ENHANCEMENT TECHNIQUES



#### IMAGE ENHANCEMENT ANOTATION MANAGEMENT

 Use of techniques that enhance the digitized image to make it have a more exact resemblance to the non-digital source record (e.g. by sharpening, clipping, blurring, spotting or de-speckling)

 Software is employed to manage digital images after capture that enables additions of annotation to images such as highlighting, stamps, redaction or notes that can be managed as overlays and don't change the actual image





#### **IMAGE QUALITY**

#### **STORAGE MEDIA**

- The display of the digital image should be in a manner, and to a quality, acceptable for the business being conducted which involves reviewing of equipment specifications
- After digitization, response time for retrieval of digitized image can be dependent on the storage media considerations

# PLATFORMS















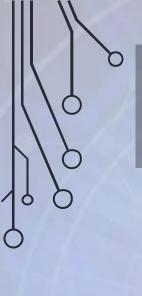












# PLATFORM CONSIDERATIONS



#### **OPEN SOURCE**

#### COMMERCIAL

- DSpace
- Eprints
- Fedora

- Digital Commons
- Open Repository
- CONTENT dm®
- DigiTool







THE SOFTWARE OF CHOICE FOR ACADEMIC, NON-PROFIT & COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS BUILDING OPEN DIGITAL REPOSITORIES









# DSPACE



- Developed between 2000-2002 by Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Hewlett-Packard (HP)
- Is far and above the most common repository platform implemented worldwide
- Preeminent position in the repository platforms in the United
   States







#### **PROS**

# CONS

- Has the largest support group in the world
- Significant technical skills are required
- The best online support available
- Use statistics are inadequate (in 2010)
- The large user base means many people are working on new features and add-ons
- High degree of customization allowed

# E-PRINTS



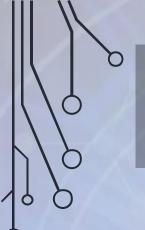


# E-PRINTS





- Released in 2000
- Developed at the School of Electronics and Computer
   Science at the University of Southampton, UK
- Holds 2<sup>nd</sup> place among repository platforms
- Most common choice in Europe



# E-PRINTS



#### **PROS**

- Easy to install
- Various support
   packages make it an
   option for a variety of
   institutions

# **CONS**

- Making changes to the repository, including adding new groups, is involved
- Use statistics modules are difficult to implement
- It is not, by strict definition, an open source platform
- Do not allow access and modification of the code
- It is possible, however, to contribute plug-ins and scripts.

# DIGITAL COMMONS







# DIGITAL COMMONS



- A commercial platform offered by Bepress.
- Bepress (Berkeley Electronic Press) was originally formed to create a journal publishing platform at the University of California, Berkeley.
- Bepress has the full responsibility for servers for Digital Commons repositories
- Digital Commons structure is similar to that of DSpace.
- 2004 to July 2007, Digital Commons was licensed exclusively by ProQuest Information and Learning and benefited from the latter's extensive working with libraries
- July 2007, bepress resumed licensing Digital Commons directly to subscribers
- August 2017, Elsevier acquired bepress
- Over 500 institutions use Digital Commons







#### **PROS**

- No onsite servers or technical support are required.
- There is a significant user community for advise and support.
- The journal publishing support is unique and well tested
- A repository can be made live quickly
- Regular automated delivery of statistics to authors helps sell the IR to contributors.

# **CONS**

- Is not cheap
- While institutional branding is easy, other customization seems to be increasingly discouraged and inflexible templates more common.
- Bepress formed a working partnership with ProQuest and benefited from the latter's extensive working with libraries
- As with any commercial provided, there is always vulnerability to mergers and acquisitions.

# CONTENTOM®





- A product of OCLC
  - Offers the benefits of years of development with close consultation with libraries
- Full asset management application, typically employed for an institution's entire set of digital collections, not just for IR
- However, It was built for and works well only with images





#### **PROS**

- The different licenses and hosting solutions make it a flexible option
- The large library user community
- The tie-ins with other OCLC products and services add value for library implementers.
- For repositories with an emphasis on image files, there may be no better choice.

# CONS

- Is priced as a digital collection management system.
- For those not already employing, it may be a prohibitively expensive option
- The need for acquisition software for submissions makes decentralized submission problematic
- Creation and manipulation of the hierarchical structure are limited
- Support for text and other content types has not been well developed (as of 2010)



# NATURE OF DIGITAL OBJECTS



- Digital Objects can be considered as physical, logical or conceptual objects.
  - As **physical objects**, consisting of 'inscriptions' on carrier media (as artifact)
  - As logical objects consisting of computer readable code, whose existence at any particular time depends on the physical inscriptions but is not tied to any particular carrier
  - As conceptual objects that have meaning to humans
- As bundles of essential elements (significant properties) that embody the message, purpose, or features for which the material was chosen for preservation

# DATA LOSS & HERITAGE











- There are threats to our digital collections.
- Continuity of the digital collections and heritage is profoundly important in the face of many threats.
- Digital Continuity includes:
  - continuity of production,
  - continuity of survival, and
  - continuity of accessibility.
- Continuity requires sustained, direct action rather than passive 'benign neglect.'

Source: UNESCO Guidelines for the Preservation of Digital Heritage (2003)

# DIGITAL PRESERVATION



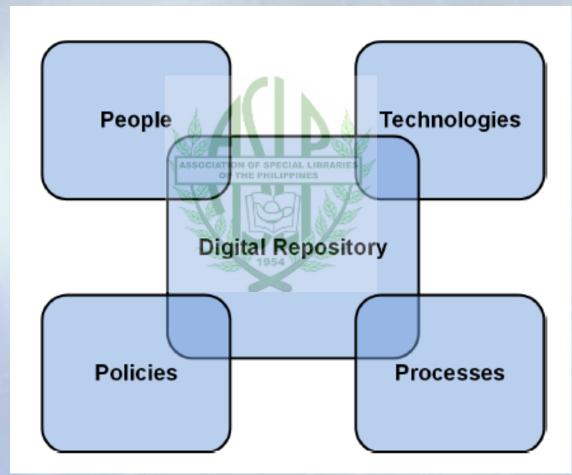
• The series of managed activities necessary to ensure continued access to digital materials for as long as necessary.

• Digital preservation refers to all of the actions required to maintain access to [authentic] digital materials beyond the limits of media failure or technological and organizational change.

Source: Digital Preservation Handbook, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition

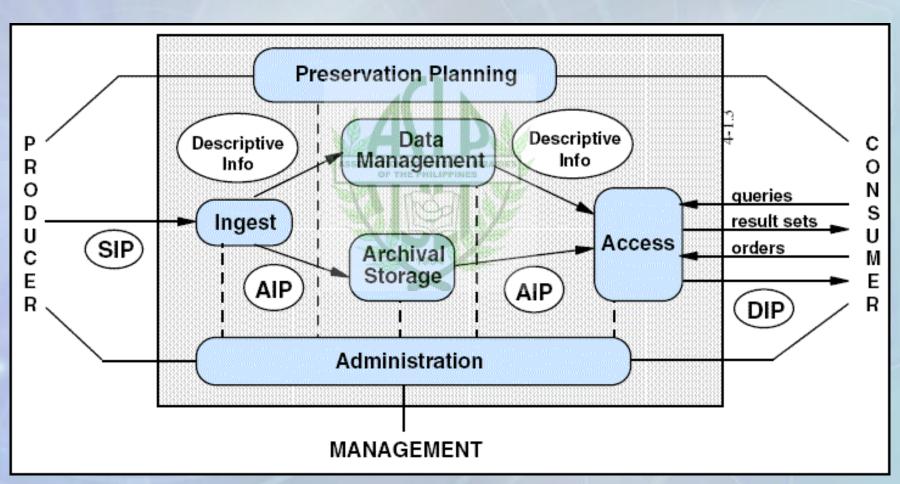
# ELEMENTS

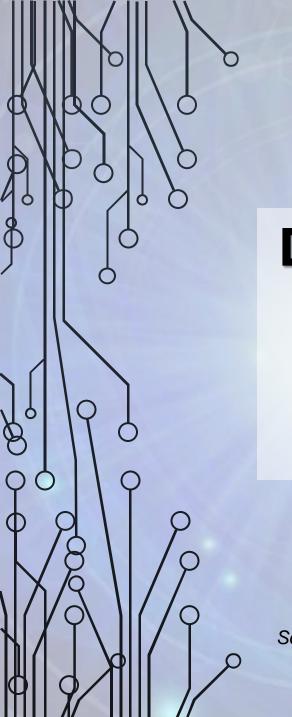




Source: Digital Preservation Handbook, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition

# OPEN ARCHIVAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (OAIS) REFERENCE MODEL





# DIGITIZATION AND DIGITAL LIBRARY INITIATIVES OF SELECTED LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES

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Martin Julius V. Perez, Chito N. Angeles

School of Library and Information Studies, University of the Philippines - Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines

# PHILIPPINE ELIB



- The Philippine eLib is a collaborative project of
  - National Library of the Philippines (NLP)
  - University of the Philippines (UP)
  - Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
  - Department of Agriculture (DA)
  - Commission on Higher Education (CHED)



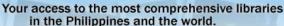












More than a million Bibliographic Records...
25 million pages of Philippine Materials...
29,000 full-text journals...



- Funded through the e-Government Fund of the Philippine

  Government, the project hopes to provide for the information needs

  of all sectors of society in a convenient, affordable, and efficient

  way of delivery.
- Available resources include:
  - Union catalog of the five partners;
  - Digitized Filipiniana materials including theses and dissertations;
  - Special collection/researches of the five partners; and,
  - Online resources/subscription to electronic databases.

## INTEGRATED PHILIPPINE ELIB





Source: UP Diliman University Library

## NATIONAL LIBRARY OF THE PHILIPPINES



- NLP undertook digitization activity of its rare books, rare maps, rare photographs, Philippine presidential papers and speeches, theses and dissertations and other materials that pertain to the cultural and historical heritage of the country (NLP, 2007).
- It aimed to increase access to Filipiniana materials and contribute to the preservation of heritage materials by decreasing physical handling of the fragile original physical resources.

## NATIONAL LIBRARY OF THE PHILIPPINES





Collection	Scope	Content
Aggie Trends	100 M	Full
Agricultural Commercial Industrial Life CLAR LIFE	RARIES	Limited Access
Amado V. Hernandez	7	Full
The American	100	Full
Atang dela Rama	No.	Full
Balita	May .	Limited Access
Ang Bayang Kahapishapis	1899	Full
Bibliographies of works from specific places	-	Full
Bibliographies of works from specific subjects		Full
Biblioteca Nacional Filipina Revista Historica		Full
Bulletin of the Philippine Library	ı.	Full
Business Mirror		Limited Access
BusinessWorld	ı.	Limited Access
Cambridge Core Collection		Limited Access
Cartographic Collection of NLP		Full
Cavite Provincial Resolutions and Ordinances		Full
CCP Materials	į.	Full
CHED Materials		Full
COMELEC Materials		Full
Consumer Health Information (Tagalog )		Limited Access

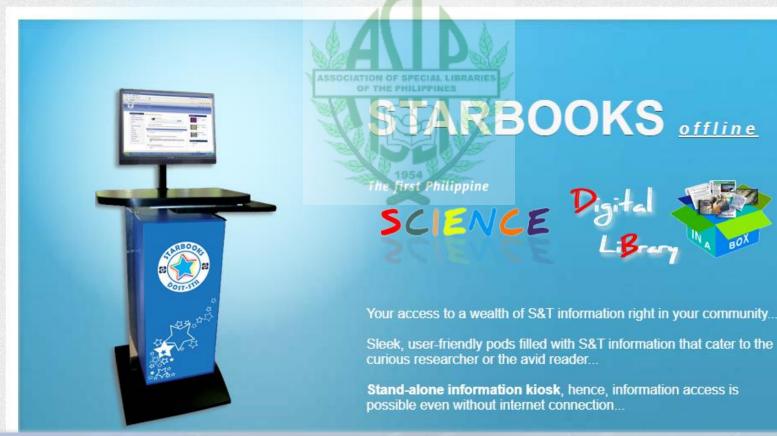
# DOST'S STARBOOKS





Science and Technology A cademic and R easearch-B ased O penly O perated Kiosks









• contains thousands of digitized science and technology resources in various formats (text and video/audio) placed in specially designed "pods" set in a user-friendly interface.

special features:

a standalone Information kiosk

information access is possible even without internet connection;

Information available is read-only;

A compendium of S&T information gathered from all over the world a one stop S&T information source; and

It features videos dubbed "Tamang DOSTkarte Livelihood Videos" to stimulate every Filipino's entrepreneurial capacity





- Special Citation
  - 2015 American Library Association (ALA) Presidential Citation for Innovative International Library Project



## SUPREME COURT E-LIBRARY





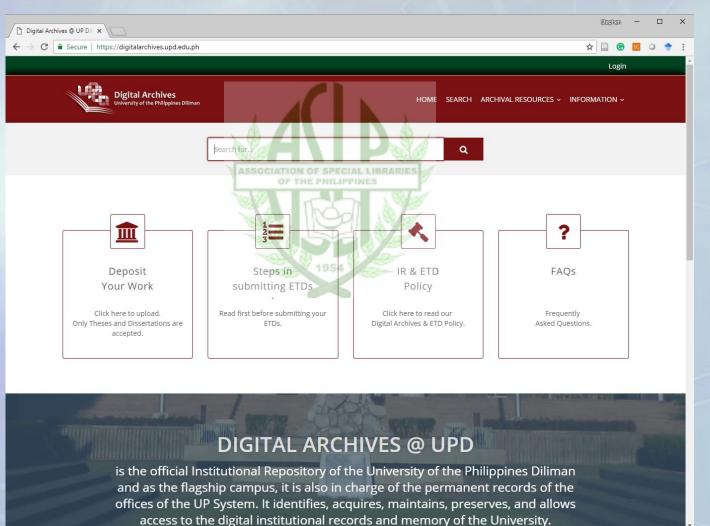




- www.elibrary.judiciary.gov.ph
- part of the Judicial Reform Support Project (JRSP) of the Supreme Court
- conceived in 2004
- it has the complete compilation of the sources of laws, statutes and jurisprudences
- it aims to be the primary research tool in the speedy delivery of justice, to serve the entire Judiciary, and to support legal education.

## DIGITAL ARCHIVES @ UPD



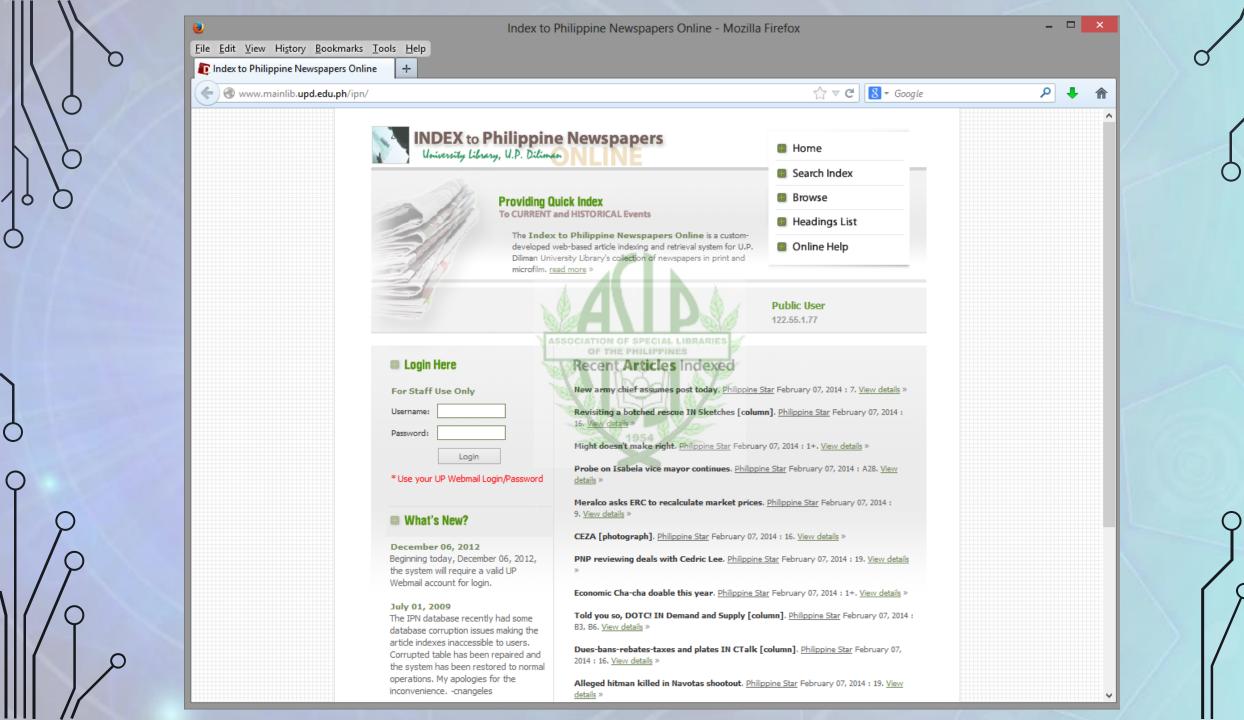


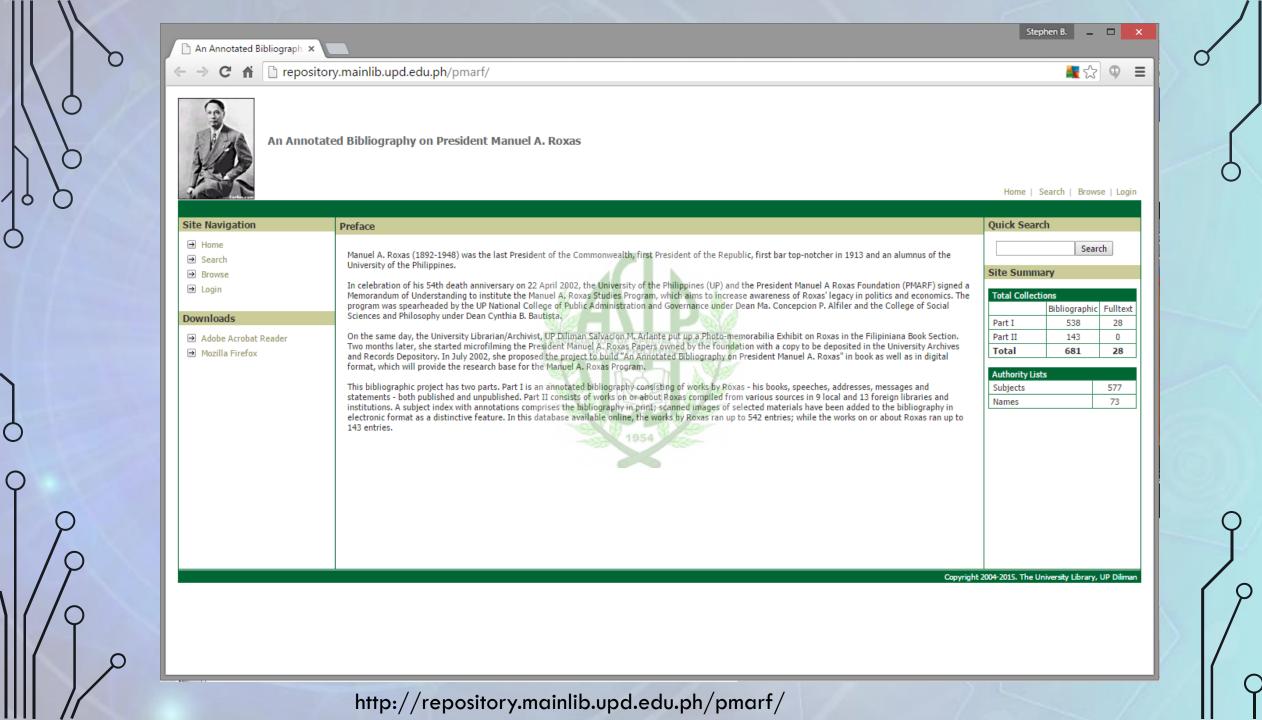




- Began in 2011 as a response to the call of AUNILO: Libraries of the ASEAN University Network to have an interconnected network of library resources across all AUNILO members.
- Platform used was E-Prints and the IR was named University Archives and Records Depository (UARD).
- In 2014, IR was revived and implemented using Dspace platform.
   Content was limited to digitized theses/dissertations and a few university publications.
- In May 2017, the IR was officially launched and was officially named Digital Archives@UP Diliman or DA@UP

Source: Prof. Chito Angeles







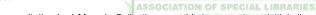
## UP Center for Ethnomusicology

www.upcenom.com

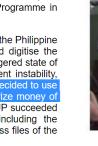
← → C 🐧 🗋 www.phonogrammarchiv.at/wwwnew/jose\_maceda\_coll\_e.htm

#### The José Maceda Collection and its digitisation

José Maceda (1917-2004), composer, ethnomusicologist and National Artist of the Philippines, was the pioneer of ethnomusicological research in the Philippines and South East Asia. From the 1950s onward, he systematically recorded traditional music in the region, thereby building up a collection of sound documents comprising around 2,000 hours of recordings on reel to reel tapes and cassettes. This collection is the main holding of the University of the Philippines (UP) Center for Ethnomusicology, founded in 1997 by José Maceda himself. Due to its universal significance, the collection was inscribed on the International Register of the Memory of the World Programme in 2007.



As a result, the José Maceda Collection was able to generate an initial allocation from the Philippine government to start the implementation of its long-standing plan to rehabilitate and digitise the sound archive, which has reached the end of its analogue lifespan and is in an endangered state of deterioration. In view of the international importance of the collection and its inherent instability, mainly due to the prevailing adverse climatic conditions, the Phonogrammarchiv has decided to use the Jikji Prize money to contribute to the safeguarding of this collection. Since the prize money of JSD 30,000 would not have covered the entire costs of safeguarding the collection, UP succeeded in raising additional funds sufficient to secure the entire digitisation process, including the commitment from UP to take care of the further maintenance of the archival and access files of the collection after digitisation.





Workshop Dietrich Schüller

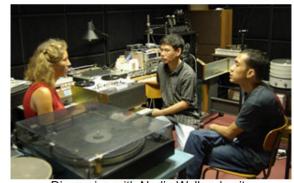


#### Training the Filipino sound engineers Phonogrammarchiv:

← → C ↑ www.phonogrammarchiv.at/wwwnew/jose\_maced



Calibrating analogue tape machines



Discussion with Nadja Wallaszkovits

## DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES



- De La Salle University Archives has digitized
  - its theses collection as early as in 1998.
    - doctoral dissertation in CDs,
    - master's theses in CDs,
    - born-digital theses received from the Registrar's office.
- Yearbook collection from the 1920s to 1961 were digitized, and from 1998 onwards, *Green and White* came in both print and CD versions.

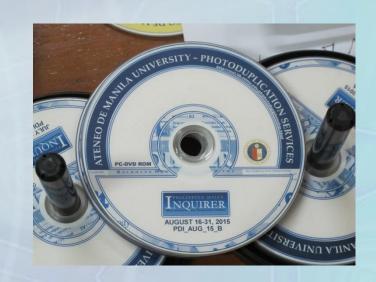
## ATENEO DE MANILA UNIVERSITY

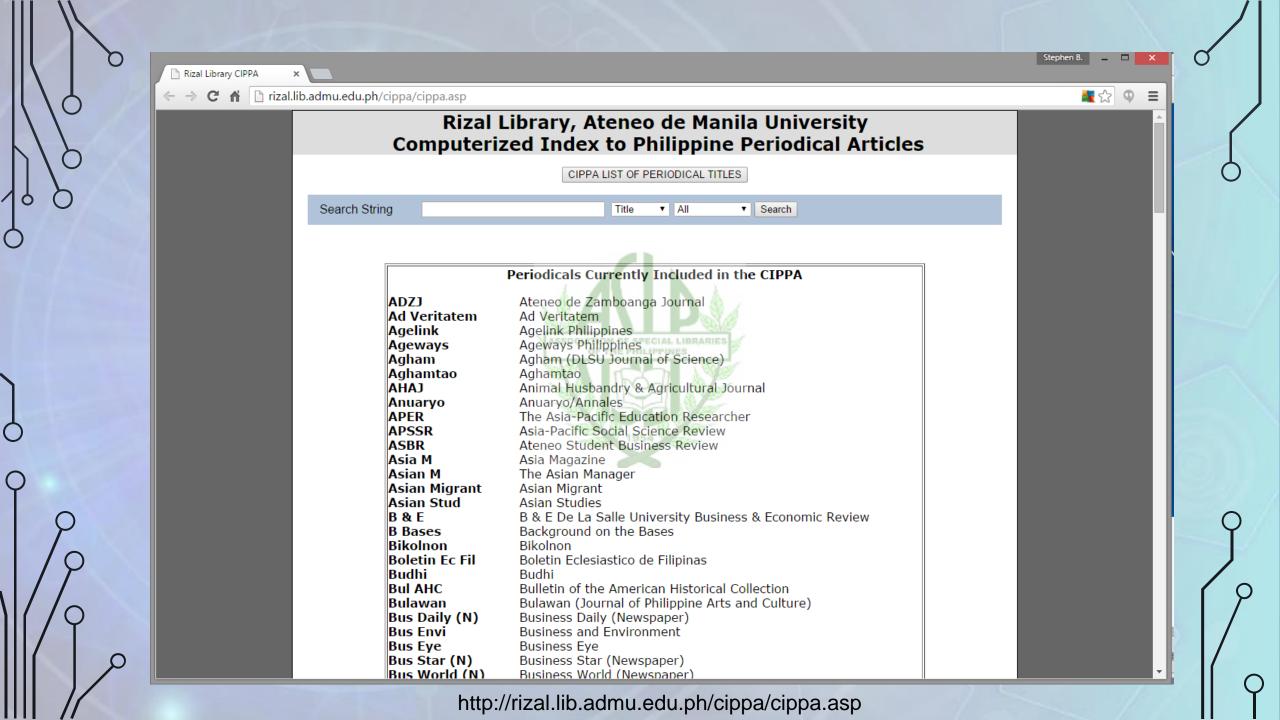


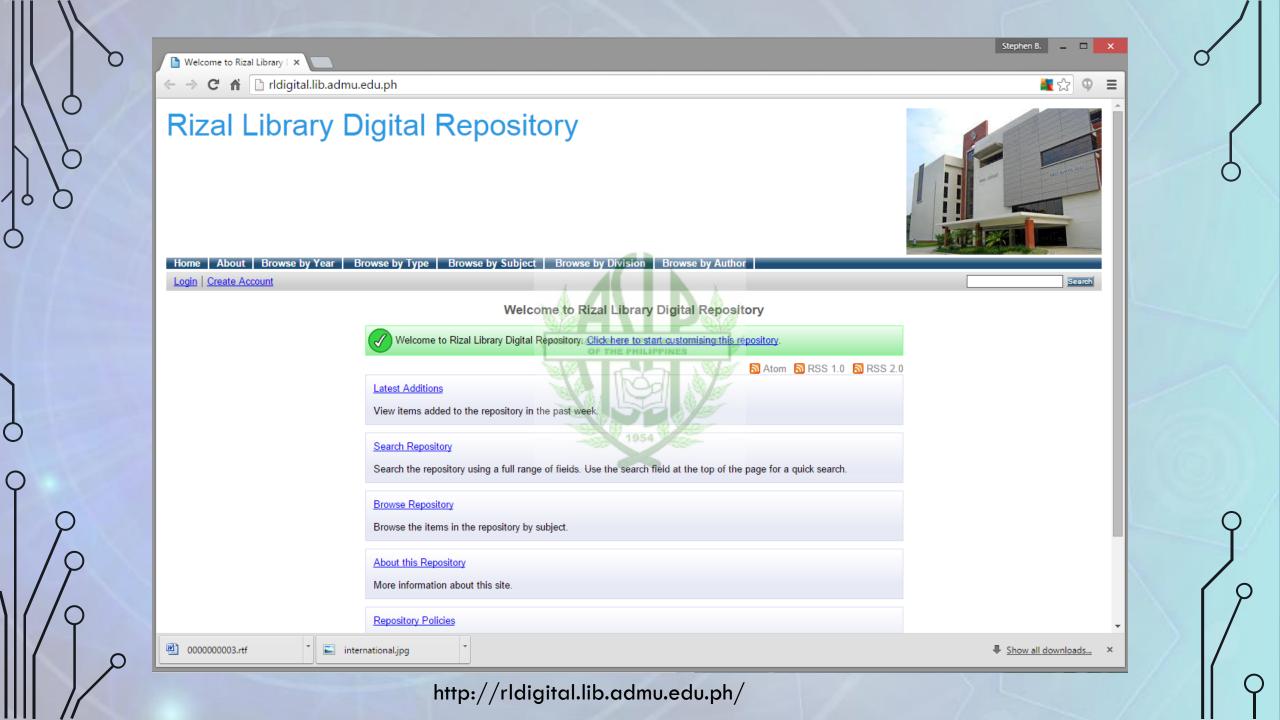
- Ateneo de Manila University Rizal Library
  - digitization of four major dailies:
    - Philippine Daily Inquirer
    - The Philippine Star
    - The Manila Times
    - Malaya

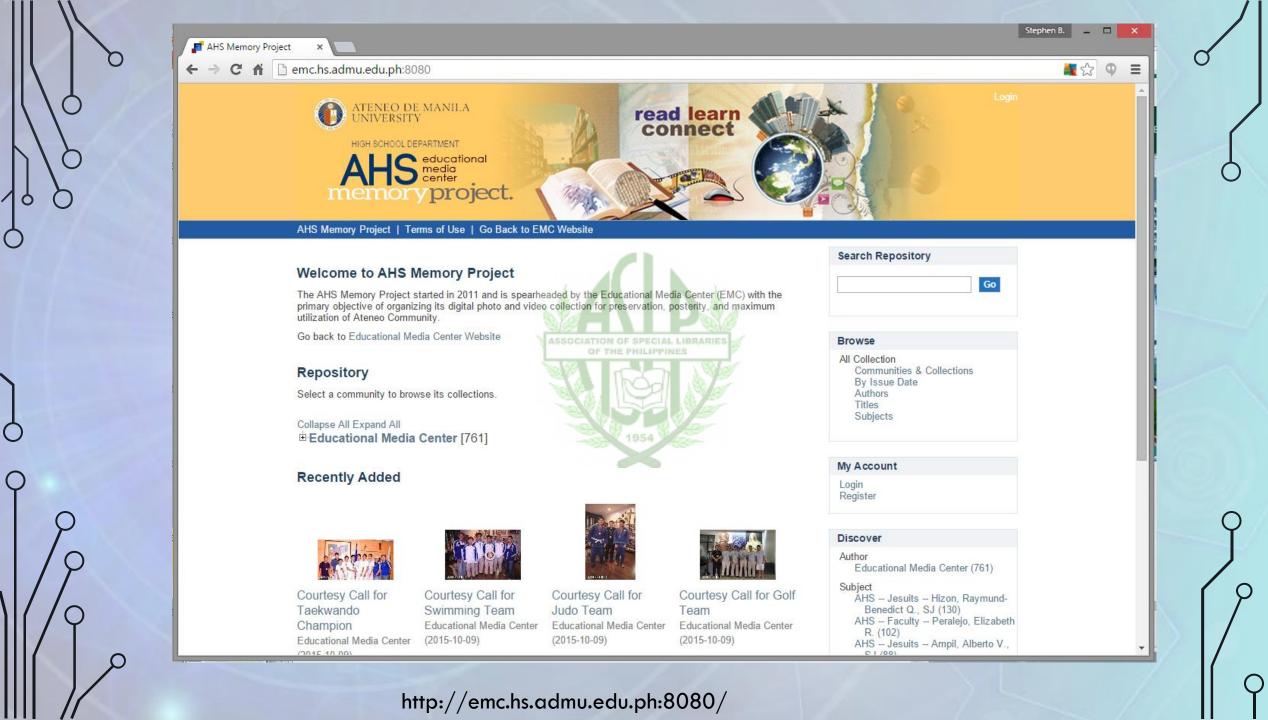


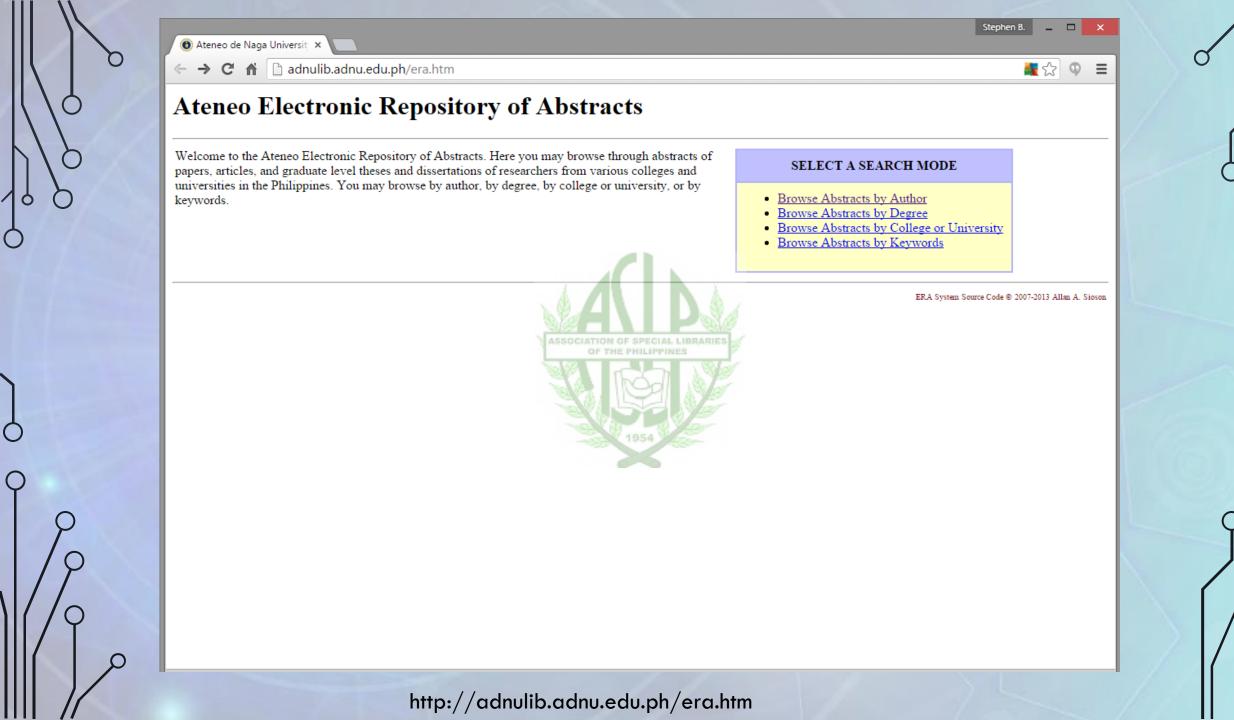
 The Current Newspaper Project in Digital Format is distributed in DVDs with a software for searching and an index





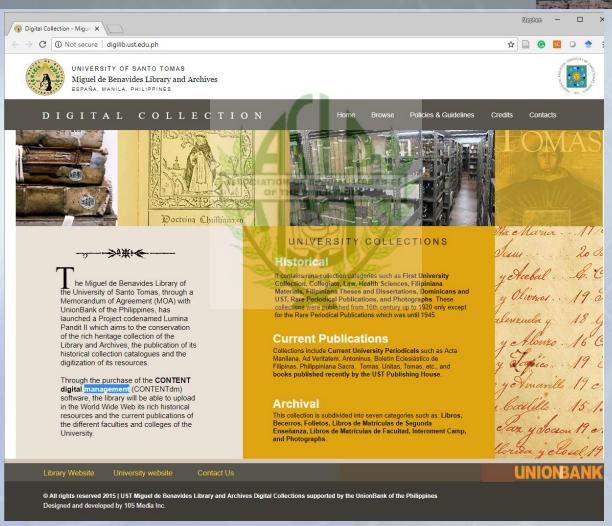


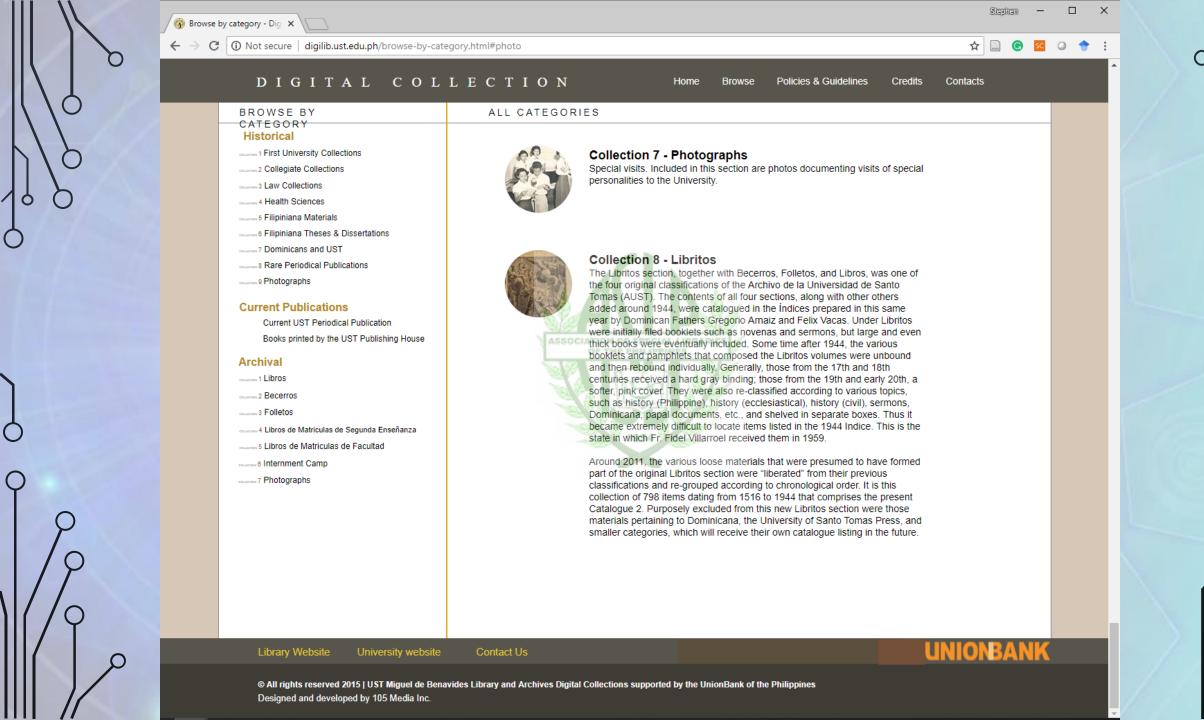




## UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS







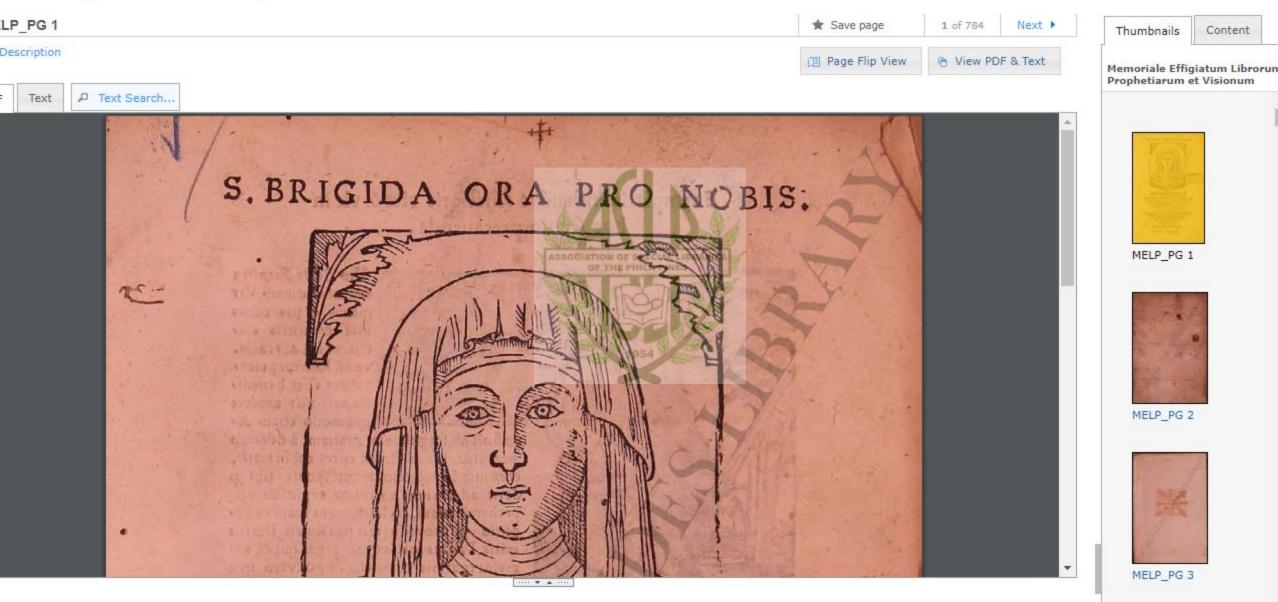
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© Comment

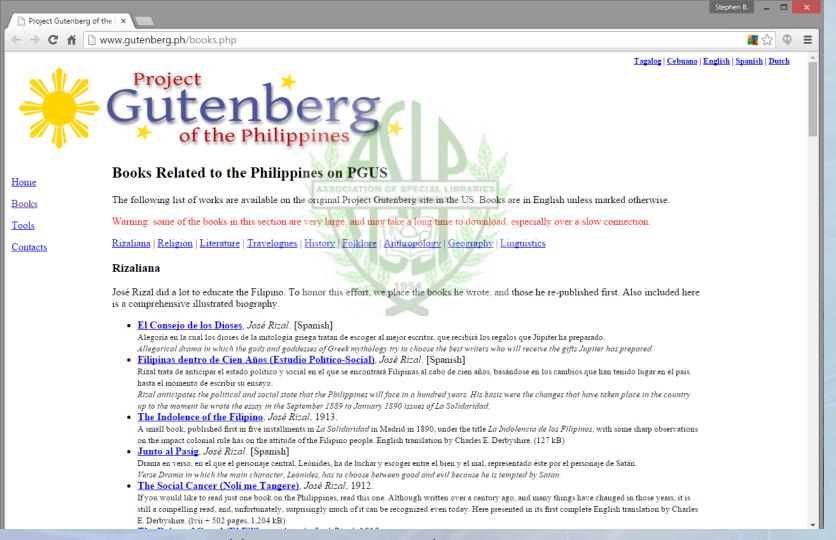
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### oriale Effigiatum Librorum Prophetiarum et Visionum



## PROJECT GUTENBERG PHILIPPINES



http://www.gutenberg.ph/books.php

### FILIPINAS HERITAGE LIBRARY



- Ulahingan is a major epic of the Manobo indigenous group in Mindanao,
   Philippines, with 4,000-6,000 lines per episode and 79 episodes on average
- The epic was orally recorded on an estimated 1,200 audio reels and cassette tapes and compiled by the late Silliman University professor Dr. Elena Maquiso.

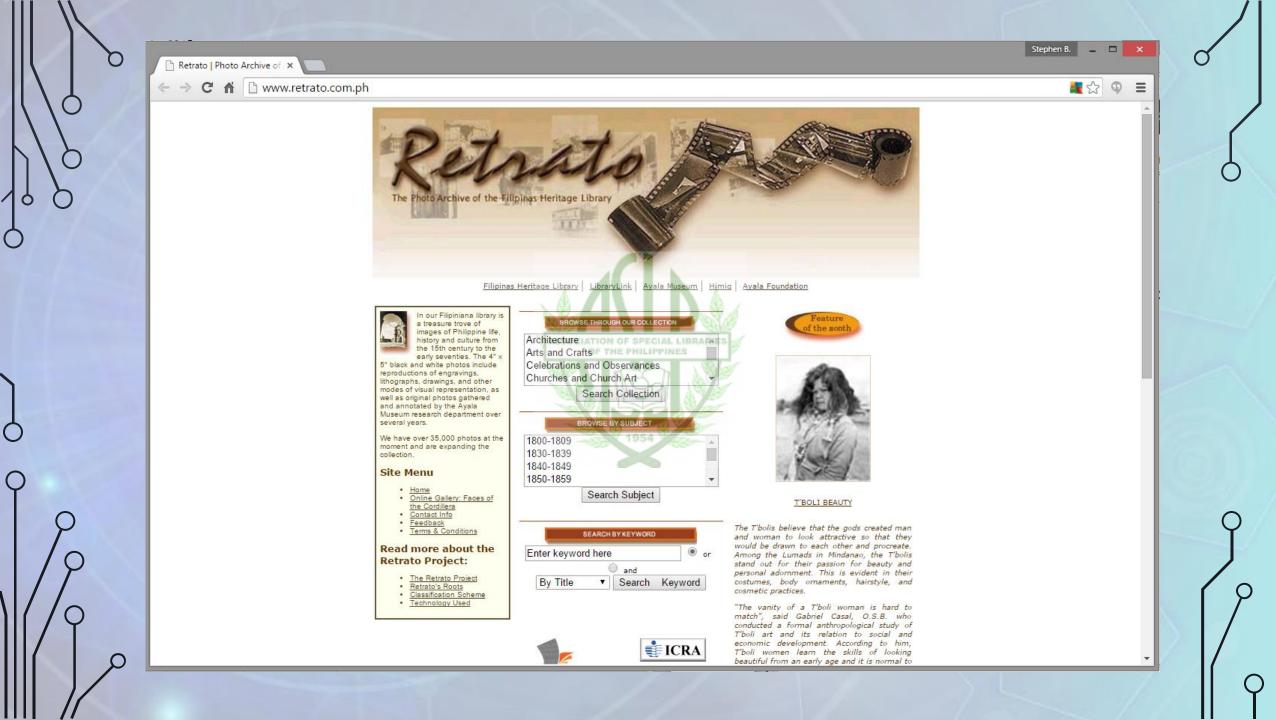
Photo Credit: Filipinas Heritage Library



## FILIPINAS HERITAGE LIBRARY

 The Ulahingan project will convert these into playable digital sound files, as the old media storage formats are expected to last only two to three more years before they deteriorate.





## LOPEZ MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

- Mission
  - to further engage audiences and safeguard our collective patrimony
    - embarked digitization project
    - strengthen public programming
    - established a conservation center.
- Roberto M. Lopez Conservation Center
  - committed to the restoration and preservation of Lopez museum and library collections
    - specializing accordingly in paintings on canvas and wood, artworks and artifacts on paper, and books.



- To facilitate conservation and enable online access
  - digitization project started in 2007 to complement microfilming of the library holdings.



### ABS-CBN FILM ARCHIVES

- the country's pioneer in locally restoring and remastering films
- started restoring films in late 2011 in partnership with Central Digital Lab
- it has already restored a total of 63 films that were produced from 1976 to 2011

# ABS-CBN preserves classic Filipino films

posted November 19, 2014 at 05:20 pm by The Standard Showbitz











the World

### Memory of the World

UNESCO » Communication and Information » Memory of the World » Register » Access by region and country » Philippines



#### Memory of the World

Homepage

About the programme

UNESCO/Jikji prize

#### Register

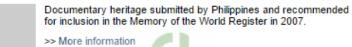
- Full list of Registered Heritage
- Access by International Days
- Access by region and country
- Access by organization
- Access by year
- Photos Memory of the World Register

**Projects** 

Resources

### Philippines

#### José Maceda Collection



#### Philippine Paleographs (Hanungo, Buid, Tagbanua and Pala'wan)

=4=4=044 =วนวนร้าย ニゼルゼルネゼム 140:37938

VISDOSTO

Documentary heritage submitted by Philippines and recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 1999.

>> More information

#### Presidential Papers of Manuel L. Quezon



Documentary heritage submitted by Philippines and recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 2011.

>> More information

Documentary heritage submitted by Philippines and recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 2003.

#### MEMORY OF THE WORLD RESOURCES



Memory of the World Register Full list of documentary heritage inscribed to the Memory of the



Meeting documents Meetings of the International Advisory Committees of the Memory of the

Programme and its Bureau and Memory of the World Conferences

30	20	
	791	-
100	658	Sta
-	545	-

Memory of the World Photos Selection of photos that illustrate the Memory of the World Programme.



Other Memory of the World documents All the forms. guidelines, publications, promotional documents, etc.



>> More information

# TABLE 1. TYPE OF MATERIALS DIGITIZED IN SELECTED LIBRARIES, ARCHIVE AND MUSEUM IN THE PHILIPPINES

	Books /Mono- graphs	Manus- cript	Company Records	Audio Visual	Thesis/ Dissertation	Published work	Correspond ences	Unpublished works	Photos	Other s
APSL					x					
HPAM			x	x	CI.		x			x
LMLM	x	x	Ì	A	/ I D	x			x	x
LPU-JPLDC	x		į	ASSOCIATION OF TH	OF SPECIAL LIBRARII				x	
MO	x			30		x	x	×	x	
Official Gazette			x		1954					x
SEAFDEC/AQ D	x	X	x			x	x		X	
UERMMCI			x						×	x
UPCE		x		x					x	
UP-UARD					x				х	

# IR / DIGITAL LIBRARY SOFTWARE USED IN SELECTED LIBRARIES, ARCHIVE AND MUSEUM IN THE PHILIPPINES

University/ Institution	Software	IR Name	URL	Birth Year	No. of Items
BSU	Greenstone	BSU Digital Library	digilib.bsu.edu.ph	2010	1,424
SLU	DSpace	SLU DSpace	dspace.slu.edu.ph*	2006	341
IRRI	DSpace	DSpace at IRRI	dspace.irri.org:8080/dspace*	2010	1,347
UP - Diliman	EPrints	UP University Archives and Records Depository	uard.mainlib.upd.edu.ph	-	277
SEAFDEC/AQD	DSpace	SEAFDEC/AQD Institutional Repository (SAIR)	repository.seafdec.org.ph*	2011	1,218
SEAFDEC/AQD	Greenstone	SEAFDEC/AQD Digital Library	In-house access	2009	-
ADMU	EPrints	Rizal Library Digital Repository	rldigital.lib.admu.edu.ph	-	-
APS	Greenstone	APSL Digital Library	In-house access	-	-
ADMHS	DSpace	Educational Media Center Digital.Space	emc.hs.admu.edu.ph:8080	2011	-
DA-BAR	DSpace	PhilAgriNet Database	203.131.67.235:8080/xmlui	2012	72
DOST	DSpace	DSpace at DOST	dspace.stii.dost.gov.ph (unknown status)	-	-
		PREGINET Digital Library and in ROAR (http://roar.eprints.org) Ianila High School; DA-BAR-PhilAgriNet - Department of A	library.asti.dost.gov.ph/gsdl/digili griculture - Bureau of Agricultural Research - Philippine	2012 Agricultural Ne	- etwork;

PREGINET - Philippine Research, Education and Government Information Network

# CONCLUSION



- Digitization has transformed human society and our economies and raised questions about one of our most durable institutions, libraries and archives.
- We don't end in digitization. Sustainability and digital continuity are the next steps to discuss and think about.



# THANK YOU VERY MUCH! © GOD BLESS YOU ALL! ©

"Of all the national assets, archives are the most precious: they are the gift of one generation to another, and the extent of our care of them marks the extent of our civilization."

-Arthur Doughty Dominion Archivist of Canada 1904-1935



# WORKSHOP



- 1. Identify an ongoing or proposed digitization project (of your institution / organization) among your group. If there's no, identify a collection within your institution that can be subject to a digitization project.
- 2. Identify 2 issues and trend that should be addressed based on my presentation.
- 3. Brainstorm. Share experiences and insights. Propose solutions and possible action to undertake.