

HERDING BIG CATS

African experience of
collaboration

DLF Fall Forum 2005



The lion sleeps...

- Transformation objectives
- Organisational structures
- Aligning context with content
- Partnerships



DISA: Digital Imaging South Africa

- National collaboration
- Transformation objectives
- Project objectives
- Workflow





Digital Imaging Project of South Africa



21,100 VISITORS
SINCE APRIL 29, 2002

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The Inception



A workshop on Digital Imaging, held at the [University of the Witwatersrand](#), Johannesburg in September 1997, and sponsored by the [Andrew W Mellon Foundation](#), was the starting point of the DISA initiative to undertake an imaging project in this country.

The aim of the DISA project, which is expected to last three years, is to make accessible to scholars and researchers world-wide, South African material of high socio-political interest which would otherwise be difficult to locate and use. In addition the project aims to provide experience and develop knowledge and expertise in digital imaging amongst archivists and librarians in this country. It is

intended that DISA be the first in a series of projects dealing with South Africa's fascinating social and political history. If successful, the [Committee](#) hopes to tackle more ambitious projects in subsequent phases.

Much time, creative thought and debate went into the selection of the content, taking into account a number of criteria established by the Committee. Many journals of historic importance,

Project objectives

- Pilot feasibility study
- Technological advancement
- Skills development
- Access



Transformation objectives

South Africa's Struggle for Democracy: Anti-Apartheid Periodicals 1960-1990

- Opposition to apartheid rule
- Black consciousness movements
- Spectrum of political views
- Diversity of subject areas
- Social and political history of the period



Production Workflow

Mass detentions, now a curfew

USING the special powers granted to it by the declaration of a State of Emergency, the South African Police has declared a curfew in a number of Eastern Cape townships.

The police is also attempting to crack the school boycotts, which in some areas have been on the go since October last year, by bringing in special resources which allow it to control school pupils. Special 'control over petrol' regulations are also being enforced.

In terms of the emergency order, the 10 pm to 4 am curfew applies to eleven townships around Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Port Shepstone. These are: New Brighton, KwaNobelo, Zwide, Wilshire, KwaNobelo, Kaka, Lange, Pinedrive, Taxi, Makana and Jomo.

Although, this is the first time that a curfew has been legally declared, workers in many areas affected by the State of Emergency have reported that an informal curfew has existed in the townships since July 20.

At a Special Control Committee meeting held on August 2, regional representatives from the Eastern Cape and the

Transvaal said that groups of night-shift workers returning home were being attacked by police.

Because of this, many factories in the Eastern Cape have demanded that management adjust the shifts. In one company where this has been successful, day-shift workers are allowed to leave before 4 pm and the night-shift workers now arrive at that time.

In terms of the new orders controlling school boycotts, students may not leave their classrooms 'unless it is during a prescribed break, or except for the purposes of visiting the dressing room or to change class'.

And a virtual 'street curfew' also applies to 'registered pupils' who do not attend classes — a special law virtually bans them from leaving their homes.

Students are also not allowed to take part in any activity at a school which is not supervised by a teacher and which does not have a 'street hearing' on normal school activities. Only students and staff are allowed on the school's premises.

Botha's new 'weapon'

PRESIDENT P W Botha has introduced a new weapon in his attempt to control the increasing number of strikes and economic sanctions against South Africa.

He has threatened to send home all the migrant workers from neighbouring states and cut all economic links with these countries.

It is highly unlikely that President Botha would put this threat into action but if he did so, the worst hit industry would be the mines.

The mines employ nearly

300 000 foreign workers — 40 per cent of its workforce. Nearly half of these are from Lesotho and the rest are from Mozambique, Botswana, Malawi and Swaziland.

Many of families in these countries depend upon the wages sent home by migrant workers for their survival. Last year the mines sent R424 million in wages back to the home countries of foreign workers.

The declaration of the State of Emergency and the mass detentions has led to increased

pressure being brought to bear on residents and youths to take some form of economic action against South Africa.

Since November last year in the United States of America thousands of people, including huge numbers of union members, have been demonstrating against apartheid.

Recently, the biggest anti-apartheid demonstration yet held took place in Washington when thousands of people carrying 50 black cardboard coffins in a symbolic funeral procession marched to the State Department.

These school boycott orders apply in the 11 Eastern Cape townships in 30 magisterial Districts areas, 13 East Rand townships and seven on the West Rand.

Once again, Eastern Cape workers reported that the police were taking action against students before these new orders were announced.

They said that it had been announced in the townships that the police expected students to be in the class rooms between 1 pm and 2 pm and at night to be at home.

The special 'control over petrol' now in force on the West Rand and in the South Western Districts bans the possession of petrol in any container 'violating the petrol tank of a motor vehicle'.

And 'no person shall siphon petrol tank from the petrol tank of a motor vehicle into a container of whatever nature' except with the written permission of a member of the security forces.

These 'control over petrol' measures have virtually been introduced in an attempt to stop petrol being used for 'acts of violence'.

Over 1 500 detained since July 20

ONE of the major reasons for the State President, P W Botha, declaring a State of Emergency in 30 magisterial districts was to justify the mass detention of some 1 500 people since July 20.

The government already have the powers to detain people without reasons under the Internal Security Act, however the detention of so many people would have provoked a more widespread condemnation both internationally and locally than has been seen thus far.

Most conservative governments and their supporters believe that the State of Emergency is necessary in order to 'normalise' the situation in this country's townships.

The detentions are part of this process.

Few people are able to see that the iron fist of repression is no solution to the growing dissatisfaction with the government's false reforms.

Those detained have been mainly from civic associations, students and youths' organisations, political organisations and trade unions.

There are a number of FORATU organisers, shop stewards and members among those who have been detained.

These are: James Tshepo (the first) who was arrested at General Matsieng's farm; Patrick Williams (first full time shop steward); Wilson (first full time shop steward); Mkhale Ndaba (IFAWU organiser); Dan Thabane (SA Breweries shop steward); Isaac Kgomo (Shabini Farms shop steward);

Stella Madiqane (CWU shop steward); Isaac Sotsewa (SPAWU member); L Maseko (shop steward); J Lebelo (IFAWU shop steward); and S Madikela (untrenched MAWU member from Somerset). Some of these have been released.

Another 'advantage' of the State of Emergency has been that now any member of the security forces (army or police) can detain someone for at least 14 days without a warrant. This 14 days can be extended by the Minister of Law and Order.

Under the Internal Security Act a person could only be detained after a warrant had been signed by a high ranking police officer.

Also, in terms of the Emergency regulations, detainees are not allowed to be released after a warrant had been signed by a high ranking police officer.

Even whistling and singing are an offence under these regulations and can be punished by either forced labour duties, a fine, corporal punishment, or the taking away of one or more meals.

The State of Emergency also makes it possible for the security forces to restrict what is printed in the press about the situation. It is a criminal offence to report the detention of anyone held without the permission of the Minister.

Newspapers have been forced to rely on the lists of detainees being handed out by the police. There is no knowing whether the list contains the names of all the detainees.

- Text scanning & OCR
- Tiff images
- Journal mark up by issue - TEI
- Keyword indexing
- Web presentation — XML/XSLT
- XML preservation format
- Full text searching
- OSS

30 000 in KwaThema funeral march



FIFTEEN coffins were carried in a mass procession of over 30 000 people to the graveyard in the Springs township of KwaThema on July 25. This was the first funeral to be held after the State of Emergency had been declared. Most of people wanting to attend the funeral must have been wondering whether the police would intervene using the new powers they now had under the Emergency regulations. At 10 am, when it was scheduled to start, only a handful of people were present. But, as the coffin began to arrive the KwaThema stadium quickly filled up. Hundreds of workers obviously took time off work to attend, judging from the large number of people wearing FORATU union T-shirts. Young men and women in union T-shirts stood guard alongside the 15 coffins with flags raised. In one of the coffins was Motal

and Allied Workers Union member Elias Nqomo who was shot dead by police on his way home from visiting a friend. Everyone from the youngest to the oldest fervently sang Freedom songs while they waited for the procession to begin. MAWU organisers, Moses Mayekiso told the crowd, 'We can see that Freedom is near. You must unite. You must not be scared.' Bishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, concluded the funeral by leading the mourners in a mass recital. 'We dedicate ourselves now to the struggle for Freedom for it was only as the members drew nearer to the graveyard that the police presence became more obvious. About 200 Communist were parked nearby and police watched the proceedings through binoculars.

FORATU Worker News page 2

Aluka

- Regional collaborative
- Ithaka Harbors, Inc.
- Struggles for Freedom in Southern Africa



The lion awakes...

aligning content and context

- Partnerships with:
- users to build context
- Individuals & institutions to provide content
- DL workflow



Aligning context

- Participatory culture of accretion
- Scholarly engagement
- Subject architecture

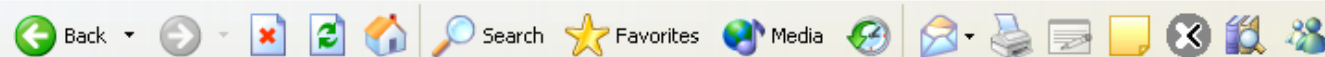




Aligning content

- Public & private collections
- Agreements
- Equipment & training
- Distributed production
- Workflow





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DISA - Dublin Core Metadata Generator

Please fill in the relevant fields, making use of the drop down lists where applicable. Once you have completed the form, press the Preview the Dublin Core Record button once.

Title(required)**Identifier**(required)Repository Collection Folder **Creator** *Enter one per field*[Add another value](#)**Contributor** *Enter one per field*[Add another value](#)**Publisher****Description**(required)**Language** *Choose one from the drop down list*English [Add another value](#)**Subject** *Enter one per field* Please only select terms from the DISA thesaurus[Add another value](#)**Coverage** *Enter one per field* Where utilised, please only select terms from the DISA thesaurus[Add another value](#)**Date**

DISA 2 Production Workflow

- Sign scholars
- Track scholars' submissions
- Approve scholars' submissions
- Pay scholars
- Production agreement
- Sign MoA
- Submission and QC
- METS wrapper
- Fedora ingest
- Secure IP rights
- Publish to the Web – XML/XSLT
- XML preservation format
- Full text searching



The lion roars..

- Appropriation of African heritage
- Commodification
- Dissemination across Africa
- Competition to archives
- Sustainability



Partnerships

- Library capacity building in Africa, or the exportation of technology?
- Grant funding models
- Mutual benefit



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