Preservation and Access of Illinois Newspapers
Conference on Illinois History, Springfield, IL
October 6\textsuperscript{th}, 2017

Panelists:
• Kyle Rimkus, \textit{The Preservation of Illinois Newspapers}
• Marek Sroka, \textit{Polish-American Newspapers and Periodicals in American and Polish Digital Collections}
• William Schlaack, \textit{NDNP, and USNP, and IDCN, Oh My!}
• Anna Oates, \textit{NDNP Phase IV}
The Preservation of Illinois Newspapers

Kyle Rimkus

Preservation Librarian
Assistant Professor
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Library

Conference on Illinois History
October 6, 2017
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library
Springfield, Illinois
Newspaper Publishing in Illinois

Number of Individual Titles from Illinois in the US Newspaper Directory:

8,896

Source: [http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/search/titles/](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/search/titles/)

Source: [http://www.library.illinois.edu/inp/](http://www.library.illinois.edu/inp/)
Newspaper Preservation Risks

From the *Preservation Self-Assessment Format Guide*: “Wood pulp paper is a soft, off-white paper primarily composed of ground wood pulp. It can range in quality from reasonably durable papers used in the production of mass-market paperbacks to more ephemeral papers used in newspapers....

When exposed to UV light and heat, ground wood pulp papers deteriorate rapidly, becoming yellow and brittle. Severely deteriorated wood pulp papers will flake and ‘shatter’ when handled. Items on newsprint are often large-format and may have been stored folded. If folded, the paper will fracture more easily along the path of the folds. Newsprint may also develop tears from poor handling.”

- [https://psap.library.illinois.edu/collection-id-guide/paper#newsprint](https://psap.library.illinois.edu/collection-id-guide/paper#newsprint)
The Microfilm Era

Microfilm is comprised of a plastic support (nitrate, acetate, or polyester) with a silver-gelatin emulsion. It is typically unperforated 16mm or 35mm roll film.... Rolls are often stored on an open reel or, in some cases, on a cartridge or cassette. A 16mm film roll may be 100 feet, 130 feet, or 215 feet in length; it is used to film legal size or smaller documents. Standard 35mm roll film length is 100 feet and is used to film larger documents.

- [https://psap.library.illinois.edu/collection-id-guide/microform#microfilm](https://psap.library.illinois.edu/collection-id-guide/microform#microfilm)
Microfilm for Access to Information

“Microfilm’s rise to popularity began in 1935 when Recordak, a division of Kodak, used a 35mm microfilm camera to film and publish the New York Times on microfilm. Microfilm was quickly adopted as a solution to the many preservation and storage issues inherent in newspaper collections, and it was also widely used for government records.”

- [https://psap.library.illinois.edu/collection-id-guide/microform#microfilm](https://psap.library.illinois.edu/collection-id-guide/microform#microfilm)
Microfilm for Preservation

“Polyester film is inert, considered archival, and has a life expectancy of 500+ years under proper storage conditions.”
Envisioning the Future

“Consider a future device for individual use, which is a sort of mechanized private file and library. It needs a name, and, to coin one at random, "memex" will do. A memex is a device in which an individual stores all his books, records, and communications, and which is mechanized so that it may be consulted with exceeding speed and flexibility. It is an enlarged intimate supplement to his memory.”

- Vanevar Bush, As We May Think, July 1945 in The Atlantic
“It consists of a desk.... On the top are slanting translucent screens, on which material can be projected for convenient reading. There is a keyboard, and sets of buttons and levers.... In one end is the stored material. The matter of bulk is well taken care of by improved microfilm.”
Microfilming for Newspapers

• Illinois Newspaper Project began in 1987, as part of the United States Newspaper Program (USNP) funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)
• Led to Illinois-wide inventory of newspaper holdings in a database:
• Led to extensive microfilming of Illinois newspapers
• Precursor to 2010-present National Digital Newspaper Project to digitize from film
Chronicling America

http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/

- Hosted by Library of Congress
- 2,312 newspapers from nearly all states
- Features rich full-text search feature
Illinois Digital Newspaper Collections

http://idnc.library.illinois.edu/
- 111 titles, 102 from Illinois
- Includes all Illinois Chronicling America newspapers, and others not available there
- Features strengths in
  - Illinois small town newspapers
  - Farm newspapers
  - Vaudeville newspapers
  - Eastern European language newspapers (coming soon)
Scope of Newspaper Digitization in Illinois

Number of Individual Titles from Illinois in the US Newspaper Directory:
- 8,896
- Source: [http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/search/titles/](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/search/titles/)

Number of Individual Titles from Illinois in the Illinois Digital Newspaper Collections:
- 102
- Source: [http://idnc.library.illinois.edu/](http://idnc.library.illinois.edu/)
Google Book Digitization

- In 2006, Google Books partnered with libraries with the goal of digitizing Google’s estimate of the 129,864,880 books in existence
- They ended up digitizing 25,000,000 titles from several academic libraries (and continue to digitize more)
- The project has withstood several lawsuits, which have altered the overall vision for the project

HathiTrust

• A partnership of 128 libraries providing access point for public domain materials digitized by Google, Internet Archive, and the libraries themselves: https://www.hathitrust.org/

• Currently contains 15,125,873 total volumes
Google’s News Archive

• Began with similar ambitions to Google Books
• Launched 2008, ended 2011, after digitizing about 2,000 titles
• Reason for abandoning the project unclear
Where things stand

• Not all newspapers have been filmed; some remain on brittle paper and pose a preservation challenge
• Not all filmed newspapers have been digitized
• Gaps exist, especially for foreign-language newspapers
• Federal funding for newspaper digitization continues, but is uncertain
• Libraries are exploring-private partnerships with entities like newspapers.com
Our Goal

• Build our Illinois Digital Newspaper Collections as the most comprehensive resource for historical newspaper research in the state of Illinois, for scholars researching Illinois history
• New titles regularly added at http://idnc.library.illinois.edu/
• Questions or suggestions? Email idnc@library.illinois.edu
Polish-American Newspapers and Periodicals in American and Polish Digital Collections

Marek Sroka

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Ethnic press has long been recognized as a vital resource for historical research, especially for historians of immigration and ethnicity, and a rich source of information of the structure, developments, and issues in ethnic communities. Polish-American press and publishing developed in the cities with the largest *Polonia* (Polish immigrant diaspora) communities, including Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, New York, and Pittsburgh. According to Anna D. Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann, editor of *Letters from Readers in the Polish American Press, 1902-1969* (Lanham: Lexington Books, 2014), the Polish-language press in America “has always played a crucial role in tying the community together and connecting it to the larger Polish immigrant Diaspora” by serving “as a source of information about the homeland, the United States, and the Polish American community.” The earliest Polish-language newspapers in America were created in the 1860s and 1870s, but the period of their fastest growth coincided with the arrival of Polish immigrants at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century. According to some estimates (Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann), Polish-American community “could boast of over two hundred titles by the end of the nineteenth century, over 450 titles in the first decade of the twentieth century, and close to seven hundred by its second decade.” In 1925 the combined circulation of the twenty daily newspapers was about 410,000, while that of the more than sixty weeklies was 800,000 (Kuzniewski). The total circulation of the press might have been as high as a million and a half at the peak of development in the 1920s. By the 1960s, like most European immigrant presses, the Polish-language press went into decline with several popular titles closed for good, and other titles initiating a switch to the bilingual or English-only editions. The total number of Polish-American newspapers shrank to about forty in the early 1960s and to about half that number by the early 1980s, and most of them were weeklies and monthlies. Today only one metropolitan Polish-language daily survived, Chicago’s *Dziennik Związkowy.* New York’s daily *Nowy Dziennik* has been published as weekly since 2016.
Examples of Polish-American Press Titles in American Digital Collections and Databases

Foreign Language Press Survey (open access)

The Chicago Foreign Language Press Survey was published in 1942 by the Chicago Public Library Omnibus Project of the Works Progress Administration of Illinois. The purpose of the project was to translate and classify selected news articles that appeared in the foreign language press from 1855 to 1938. The project consists of 120,000 typewritten pages translated from newspapers of 22 different foreign language communities of Chicago. (a digitized typewritten card) http://flps.newberry.org/

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

TEN YEARS OF SERVICE FOR THE CAUSE AND FOR POLAND

(2iald)

Ten years of existence on foreign soil is no mean accomplishment for a Polish daily newspaper. Even in Poland, few daily papers, though supported at times by strong political parties, have been able to exist so long. But perhaps because Dziennik Związkowy has served no party in particular, serving only the Polish cause in its purest sense, or because it has never forewarned its watchwords, following steadily the path laid out by its organizers, it has been able not only to hold its own but also to grow; and considering the years of its existence and the costs of publishing, it is now the richest Polish daily newspaper not only in America but in the whole world.

The political viewpoint of Dziennik Związkowy is completely in accord with that of the Polish National Alliance. Just as the Alliance itself never
Examples of Polish-American Press Titles in American Digital Collections and Databases

Ethnic NewsWatch (ProQuest commercial)
http://www.proquest.com/products-services/ethnic_newswatch.html

America’s Historical Newspapers Ethnic American Newspapers, 1799-1971 (Readex commercial)
Includes searchable full text and digitized page images of 46 issues of weekly *Ognisko* (from July 1887 to June 1889), a liberal social and literary magazine.
http://www.readex.com/content/american-ethnic-newspapers
Digital Collections  http://www.crl.edu/electronic-resources/collections

*Dziennik Związkowy* (some issues have parallel title: *Polish Daily Zgoda* or *Alliance Daily*) is Chicago’s largest Polish-language newspaper, was established by the Polish National Alliance (*Polski Związek Narodowy*) (PNA) in 1908. It continues to be published today by Alliance Printers & Publishers of Chicago and since 2009 it has been the only Polish-language daily in Chicago: http://dziennikzwiazkowy.com

The first ten years (1908-1917) and 1936 December issues of *Dziennik Związkowy* were digitized by the CRL under a grant award provided by the Illinois State Library, a Division of the Office of Secretary of State, using funds provided by the Institute of Museum and Library Services, under the federal Library Services and Technology Act. Microfilm copies of *Dziennik Związkowy* (1908-1992) are available through CRL: http://catalog.crl.edu/record=b1336327~S1
Front page of Dziennik Związkowy (December 1, 1936) as digitized by CRL: https://dds.crl.edu/crldelivery/15857 (PDF page images with OCR when possible (uncorrected))
Examples of Divided Polish-American Press Collections between Polish (Wrocław-Ossolineum) and Ukrainian (Lviv-National Vasyl Stefanyk Scientific Library of Ukraine) Libraries


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tytuł</th>
<th>Miejsce Wydania</th>
<th>ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bieże Boże : tygodnik humanistyczny : organ Związku Socjalistów Polskich.</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>5099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dziennik Chicagowski : pismo polityczne, poświęcone interesom Polaków w Stanach Zjednoczonych Ameryki Północnej.</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dziennik Ludowy : pismo poświęcone interesom klasy pracującej / [Związek Polskiej Partii Socjalistycznej]</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dziennik Polski</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dziennik Związkowy Zgoda=Alliance Daily Zgoda / Związek Narodowy Polski</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>3119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazeta Chicagowska (Dziennik Polski)</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazeta Katolik: czasopismo tygodniowe, poświęcone interesom polskim w Ameryce / Polskie Literackie Towarzystwo w Chicago</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazeta Polska w Chicago : pismo ludowe dla Polonii w Ameryce.</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazeta Robotnicza : organ Związku Robotników Polskich w Stanach Zjednoczonych Ameryki Północnej.</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Głos Polek : pismo tygodniowe, poświęcone sprawom społecznym, narodowym i oświatowym kobiet polskich w Stanach Zjednoczonych Ameryki Północnej : organ Związku Polek w Ameryce.</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>3409</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dziennik Chicagowski [bibliographic record]
1896 issues 1-21 of *Gazeta Chicagowska* digitized by the Ossolineum Library in Poland
Gazeta Chicagowska

Numer 8

Przegląd

Polityki Zagranicznej i Krajowej

Kronika Miejskowa

Ni Tłowo.

W sprawie budowy

Piwnej Towarzystwa

niemowlęcego...
1925 issues 153-178 of *Dziennik Związkowy* digitized by the Ossolineum Library in Poland
CZĘŚĆ 2-ga

Dziennik Związkowy
POLISH DAILY ZGODA

PART 2-nd

Chicago, Illinois, Piątek 3-go Lipca, (July) 1925

JUTRO MANIFESTACJA POD POMNIKIEM KOŚCIUSZKI

PRZED MANIFESTACJĄ OBĘDZIE
SIĘ WYمارس Z PRZED DOMU
Z. N. P. DO PARKU HUMBOLDTA

Poczętek wymarszu punktualnie o godzinie 2.30 po poludniu,
Arcyztostwa pod pomnikiem a goół. Jej popodobni

Julio Piękny Niepodległość Stała:
Zgodność, zdrowy sens, właściwości ewoluujący, który
rozegrał się na placach Polski.

W dniu tej manifestacji odbędzie się, jak zwykle, o godzinie 2.30, w mniej lub bardziej zamożnym, jak to wynika z poniższych, które są w stanie pokazać, jak wyglądał obywatel Polski w tym czasie.

Kwiaty dla pułkownika Coolidge’a

POWODŁA TU WOJSKA
NA POPISY W DNIU
OBRONY KRAJOWEJ

Al. Ins. Skrzyński w Ameryce

Pogrzeb wojny w Ameryce. Skrzyński w Ameryce, ściśle związany z legionami, postawił na czele patriotyczne, które są w stanie pokazać, jak wyglądał obywatel Polski w tym czasie.
Digitized issues of *Dziennik Związkowy* can be downloaded either in DjVu or PDF formats

Digital Unification

Collections and original documentary cultural heritage objects have, over time and due to a wide variety of circumstances, found their homes in countries and memory institutions which were not the original producers of these objects. The technological advances over the past decades now make it possible to digitally bring together collections which can provide a fuller view of an interconnecting culture and history and give access to citizens and researchers wherever they may be.

From IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions) [https://www.ifla.org/node/11200](https://www.ifla.org/node/11200)
Gateways to Digital Collections

Federation of Digital Libraries (*Federacja Bibliotek Cyfrowych-FBC*) provides access to digital collections of 117 Polish cultural and scientific institutions: [http://fbc.pionier.net.pl/](http://fbc.pionier.net.pl/)

Europeana (also known as Europeana Collections): [http://www.europeana.eu/portal/en](http://www.europeana.eu/portal/en)
Access to and Searchability of Digital Collections

Many Polish digital libraries are built on the dLibra platform, which was developed by the Poznań Supercomputing and Networking Center. It allows for some uniformity with respect to the interface design and the content display. The digital content is displayed either as PDF or DjVu with older content mostly in DjVu.

Full-text searchability is rather limited, with the exception of the "Polona" National Digital Library. "Polona" allows for full-text keyword searching of some titles and search results can be limited to full-text by choosing the dostępne z OCR (OCRRed text available) option. Some titles are Google-searchable.
Non-English Content in *Chronicling America*

There are already non-English language titles present in the Library of Congress *Chronicling America* database, including 24 German-language titles with over 150,000 digitized pages, such as the *Minnesota Staats-Zeitung* (from Saint Paul, Minnesota) and *Der Tägliche Demokrat* (from Davenport, Iowa), as well as 36 Spanish language and bilingual newspapers, totaling 71,404 pages, including *La Voz del Pueblo* (from Santa Fe, New Mexico) and *Gazeta de Puerto Rico* (from San Juan, Puerto Rico).

Until recently, languages such as Polish, Czech, and Lithuanian were excluded from the digital newspaper content of *Chronicling America*. In 2015 language criteria for 2016-18 awards were changed allowing for more non-English content.
Selected Bibliography


Online Library Guide to Digitized Polish Historic Newspapers and Periodicals
[http://guides.library.illinois.edu/digitizedpolish](http://guides.library.illinois.edu/digitizedpolish) (UIUC Library)
NDNP, and USNP, and IDNC, Oh My!

William Schlaack
Preservation and Access of Historic Illinois Newspapers
IHPA 2017 Conference on Illinois History
Springfield, Illinois
Overview

• Talk on the following points
  – History of the United States Newspaper Project (USNP) and National Digital Newspaper Project (NDNP)
  – Illinois involvement in NDNP and other digitization efforts
  – NDNP “Phase IV” (2016-2018) project overview, progress, and goals
    • Chicago immigrant community newspapers and outreach
“No other primary source conveys the sensibility of an era or the feel of a place like a local newspaper,”
- Mary Stewart, former Head of History, Philosophy, and Newspaper Library at UIUC

http://www.library.illinois.edu/hpnl/blog/national-digital-newspaper-program-grant-award/
Before there was NDNP there was USNP

• Started as an outgrowth of the United States Newspaper Program (USNP) – began in 1982
• NEH funded in all 50 states, DC, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands
• Working with state’s largest newspaper repository to catalog
  – Coordinating/visiting public libraries, courthouses, historical societies, archives, etc.
• Microfilming to nationally set standards
  – Content circulated through inter-library loan
USNP in Illinois

• Started in 1987
  – Partnership between UIUC, the Chicago Historical Society (now Chicago History Museum), Illinois State Historical Library (now Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library) – various times (UIUC in 1995)

• Cataloged over 20,500 titles

• Resulted in the creation of the Illinois Newspaper Project Database
  – [http://www.library.illinois.edu/inp/database.php](http://www.library.illinois.edu/inp/database.php)
  – Development of History, Philosophy, and Newspaper Library (HPNL) and Preservation Services partnership at UIUC
Illinois Newspaper Project

“Preserving Illinois Heritage as part of the U.S. Newspaper Program”

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign & Chicago History Museum

www.library.uiuc.edu/inp

INP Team Travels in Illinois

We visit libraries, historical and genealogical societies, private organizations, publishers, and individuals to inventory and catalog newspapers. Our goal is to facilitate access to Illinois newspapers.

DONATE YOUR PAPERS

Have historic Illinois newspapers that you want to donate to the INP? Contact us for more information.

"THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR GUARDING AND SHARING THIS FAMILY TREASURE FOR ALL TO READ."
- GRATEFUL ILLINOIS CITIZEN

HAVE WE VISITED YOU?

HELP US PRESERVE ILLINOIS NEWSPRINT

If the INP team has not visited you, please contact us. If you have Illinois newspapers we have not cataloged, please let us know. Browse the Participant Locator and INP Database on our web site to discover places we have already visited and newspapers we have cataloged.

FREE NEWSPAPER DATABASE

Visit our web site to search the INP Database. This free resource holds information about Illinois newspapers we have found throughout the state. Search by county, city, title, and/or year of publication. You can find information about newspapers owned by Illinois repositories.

HAVE A QUESTION?

THE INP HAS ANSWERS

PHONE: 217.265.8192  EMAIL: inpmail@library.uiuc.edu

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE INP

VISIT OUR NEW WEB SITE AT www.library.uiuc.edu/inf/ TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE ILLINOIS NEWSPAPER PROJECT

The original press of the Union Banner published in Carlyle (Clinton County), Illinois. This press is now located in the collection of the Clinton County Historical Society Museum.
Newspaper Digitization in Illinois

• Mix of commercial and library efforts:
  – Commercial
    • *Chicago Defender* and *Chicago Tribune* – ProQuest
    • *Nineteenth Century US Newspaper Database* – Gale Cengage
  – Library-based
    • Quincy Public Library (2002)
    • Flora Digital Newspaper Collection
    • Center for Research Libraries (CRL)
    • Funding and support provided by the Illinois State Library and the Institute for Museum and Library Services (IMLS)
Basics of the NDNP

• Partnership with the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and the Library of Congress (LC) coordinating with awardees (one in each state: universities, historical societies, state libraries)
• Stated goal of working with awardees in all 50 states
  – Currently 45 states and one territory have participated
• Two goals: accessibility and innovate newspaper content for researchers and scholars
Current NDNP Components

• Two year awards (up to $325,000) to digitize from microfilm (usually) to specific digital file standards
  – 100,000 page quota
  – Currently 1690-1963

• Selection guidelines focus on: historic significance, film quality, and completeness

• LC uses records created by USNP along with digital files to host content on Chronicling America

• States may host their digitized content on their own platforms as well
  – UIUC does at the Illinois Digital Newspaper Collection (IDNC): http://idnc.library.illinois.edu/ (currently 1.4 million pages and growing!)
NDNP in Illinois

• Building off the success of USNP
• Goal: to build web-accessible delivery of content that represents a wide variety of geographic, temporal, and demographic groups.
  – Labor newspapers
  – African-American newspapers
  – Non-English newspapers
Current NDNP Work

• One of the most exciting developments: non-English content
  – Currently the only institution to submit a full “batch” (~100K pages) of strictly non-English content
• Balance of what was requested by the selection committee and technical and or item limitations
• Title essay requirements
• Digital file standards - Federal Agencies Digital Guidelines Initiative (FADGI)
Chicagoland Immigrant Titles

• Worked on a number of languages for previous extension
  – German, Slovenian, Croatian, Polish
• Focus on Chicagoland titles
• Copyright perplexities
Community Microcosm: Lithuanians

• “A major achievement of Lithuanian cultural life was the organization of its own press.” – David Fainhauz

• “Through our newspaper we shall be instructed and shall become more aware because we shall experience more news....we will be able to send home to our brothers publications from so far away and boast that in America nobody prohibits us to print or to read whatever is useful.” – Mykolas Tvarauskas, ed. Gazieta Lietuwiszka
Case Study: The Jungle

Working with non-English Content

• Unique benefits that come from working with non-English newspapers
  – Outreach (Internal and external)
  – Networking
  – Learn from a different point of view
References

• Fainhauz, David (1977). Lithuanians in Multi-ethnic Chicago until World War II.


NDNP Phase IV
Anna Oates
NDNP Graduate Assistant
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Library
Outline

• NDNP workflow

• Challenges working with non-English content

• Community outreach
NDNP Workflow

- Title selection
- Microfilm duplication
- Quality control
- Digitization
- Quality review
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher Location</th>
<th>Years of Publication</th>
<th>LCCN</th>
<th>OCLC Number</th>
<th>Approx. Number of Reels to Digitize</th>
<th>Years Selected to Digitize</th>
<th>Post-1922 is public domain</th>
<th>Non-English Content</th>
<th>Continued from Prior Award</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Draugas (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>Draugas Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>1917-current</td>
<td>sn83045087</td>
<td>9426502</td>
<td>101917-1922</td>
<td>na</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lithuanian</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dziennik Chicagoski = Chicago daily news (Polish.)</td>
<td>Społka Nakład. Wydawn. Polsk., Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>1890-1971</td>
<td>sn83045747</td>
<td>9861885</td>
<td>981890-1922</td>
<td>na</td>
<td></td>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glas svobode (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>M.V. Konda, Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>1902-1931</td>
<td>sn83045703</td>
<td>935309</td>
<td>51917-1922</td>
<td>na</td>
<td></td>
<td>Slovenian</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Głos polek (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>Women's Voice Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>1902-current</td>
<td>sn79007943</td>
<td>5537512</td>
<td>81902-1922</td>
<td>na</td>
<td></td>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hlasatel (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>[s.n.], Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>1891-1994</td>
<td>sn82002636</td>
<td>8483026</td>
<td>11920</td>
<td>na</td>
<td></td>
<td>Czech</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tydenní hlasatel (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>[s.n.], Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>1892-17</td>
<td>sn98021761</td>
<td>40274928</td>
<td>11892-1893</td>
<td>na</td>
<td></td>
<td>Czech</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zgoda = unity, volume (Milwaukee, Wis.)</td>
<td>Polish National Alliance, Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>1881-current</td>
<td>sn91037345</td>
<td>24369630</td>
<td>61893-1922</td>
<td>na</td>
<td></td>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Title Selection: Technical Criteria**
Technical Criteria

• Low reduction ratio
  – 20:1 or 20x

• Resolution of 5.0 or higher

• Printing negative
First page of first issue scanned to microfilm reel

First page of second issue scanned to microfilm reel

Microfilm Duplication

Camera Negative

Printing Negative

Service Copies
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LCCN</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Frequency (daily, weekly)</th>
<th>Issue Date</th>
<th>Issue Date As Labeled</th>
<th>Volume Number</th>
<th>Issue Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sn83045087</td>
<td>Draugas (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>Daily, except Sundays</td>
<td>1917-11-23</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sn83045087</td>
<td>Draugas (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>Daily, except Sundays</td>
<td>1917-11-24</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sn83045087</td>
<td>Draugas (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>Daily, except Sundays</td>
<td>1917-11-25</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sn83045087</td>
<td>Draugas (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>Daily, except Sundays</td>
<td>1917-11-27</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sn83045087</td>
<td>Draugas (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>Daily, except Sundays</td>
<td>1917-11-28</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sn83045087</td>
<td>Draugas (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>Daily, except Sundays</td>
<td>1917-11-30</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sn83045087</td>
<td>Draugas (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>Daily, except Sundays</td>
<td>1917-12-01</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sn83045087</td>
<td>Draugas (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>Daily, except Sundays</td>
<td>1917-12-03</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sn83045087</td>
<td>Draugas (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>Daily, except Sundays</td>
<td>1917-12-04</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sn83045087</td>
<td>Draugas (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>Daily, except Sundays</td>
<td>1917-12-05</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sn83045087</td>
<td>Draugas (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>Daily, except Sundays</td>
<td>1917-12-06</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sn83045087</td>
<td>Draugas (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>Daily, except Sundays</td>
<td>1917-12-07</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sn83045087</td>
<td>Draugas (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>Daily, except Sundays</td>
<td>1917-12-10</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sn83045087</td>
<td>Draugas (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>Daily, except Sundays</td>
<td>1917-12-11</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sn83045087</td>
<td>Draugas (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>Daily, except Sundays</td>
<td>1917-12-12</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sn83045087</td>
<td>Draugas (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>Daily, except Sundays</td>
<td>1917-12-13</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sn83045087</td>
<td>Draugas (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>Daily, except Sundays</td>
<td>1917-12-14</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sn83045087</td>
<td>Draugas (Chicago, Ill.)</td>
<td>Daily, except Sundays</td>
<td>1917-12-15</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Digitization

- 300-400 dpi
- Microfilm targets
- Uncompressed TIFF 6.0
- 8-bit grayscale
- Cropped to include edge and up to ¼” beyond
Digitization

JPEG 2000
- ISO 15444-1:2000

PDF
- Standard Type1
- Flate decode
- ISO 19005-1 recommended

ALTO XML
Digitization

University Library
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Quality Review
Non-English Content
Demokratie und Sozialismus


Aber es ist wichtig zu beachten, dass der Sozialismus nicht nur einer Idee von gerechter Verteilung der Ressourcen entspricht, sondern auch einer Idee von Freiheit und Menschenrechten. Der Sozialismus ist eine Idee, die auf einer solidarischen Basis aufbaut, und die Bevölkerung ist an der Entscheidungsfindung beteiligt.


Aber es ist wichtig, dass der Sozialismus nicht nur eine Idee von gerechter Verteilung der Ressourcen ist, sondern auch eine Idee von Freiheit und Menschenrechten. Der Sozialismus ist eine Idee, die auf einer solidarischen Basis aufbaut, und die Bevölkerung ist an der Entscheidungsfindung beteiligt.


Die Demokratie und der Sozialismus sind ein Einheit, ohne die der eine nicht existiert. Demokratie ist die Grundlage des Sozialismus.

Aber es ist wichtig zu beachten, dass der Sozialismus nicht nur einer Idee von gerechter Verteilung der Ressourcen entspricht, sondern auch einer Idee von Freiheit und Menschenrechten. Der Sozialismus ist eine Idee, die auf einer solidarischen Basis aufbaut, und die Bevölkerung ist an der Entscheidungsfindung beteiligt.

Language Analysis Support

- Arabic
- Armenian
- Basque
- Bulgarian
- Burmese
- Catalan
- Chinese
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Finnish
- French
- Galician
- German
- Greek
- Hebrew
- Hindi
- Hungarian
- Indonesian
- Irish
- Italian
- Japanese
- Khmer
- Korean
- Lao
- Latvian
- Norwegian
- Persian / Farsi
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Russian
- Spanish
- Swedish
- Thai
- Turkish
Vsem srodnikom in narocnikom na znanje!

Z današnjico izdajo "Proletarač" so slovenski zavedni delavec v Ameriki stopili v javnost, ustanovili so list, ki je v resnici lastnina vseh zavednih slovenskih delavcev, ki so organizirani v ameriških socialističnih klubih.

Do danes slovenski delavec v Ameriki niso imeli lista, v katerem bi lahko povedali odprto svoje misli, ker je vsaki lastnik slov. ameriških časnikov pravilno le to pridobil, kar ke z revolucionarno vsebujo razširjejo tudi v Carskem selu.

Tudi poljezni v Petrogradu že odpovedujejo pokorčino. Le kozaki v carju še zvesti. Le ti so se va v vojni z Japonci pokazali kot pravci strahe, ki bodo pred revolucionarji, ako bode le te podpirali tudi vojaške, tako bežali, kolikor jih bodo nesli njih unirjenči.

V Meklenburgu ni protestantovskim popom vseč, da mrlje sejažajo. Višji pope so pač menjajo, da bode na sodnji dan bog 'ožje iz trohnenih kostij kakor iz pepela obadi ljude v življenje. Ti farji so v resnici vredniki, ker so krivci, ki so provzročili bankroty, zamnenili močanski politikarji.

Stara pesem Kadar se sre v večerem, je zamrza v cilindru in črnuce, tedaj pravica za tiste oboce.

— V Toledu, Ohio, so zaprli Chas. M. Gardner, predščelica "Colonial Insurance Union", kar je poneveril denar zavarovanec. Tako se razširjo stebrni današnje znajle slovenske družbe!

— Senator Chaceey M. Depew, znani govornik pri božjih pojedinci ameriških milijoners, se je zaščital za ravnateljske službe pri zaposlitvah pod pravnimi kotli. Tudi jih je obogoal. Komaj je zvrlj to "imenito" delo, so lopato takoj zdrobili na drobne koščice, in jih razdelili med možtvom kot relikvijo.

Mi Američani — posebno republikani se smemo klečepleadcem, ki se vlačijo na kolenih pred evropskimi knezi, kralji in cesarji! Mi pa mislimo, da ni nobene razlike mej evropskih in ameriških klečepledev. V Evropi se trgajo klečepleadci za ostatke od smodk, katere mečejo "vi-sokorodni" postopaci proč, pri nas v svobodi Ameriki se pa trguje za ostanke honte, katero je predsednik imel slabšno v rokah.
Croatian vs Slovenian

Č Č Ć
Title Essays

• Language specialist
Questions