PROHUB Protecting Oral Histories Using Blockchain and the NIOD

Victor-Jan Vos, Head of Collections and Services

NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocidestudies, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

v.vos@niod.knaw.nl

instituut voor oorlogs-, holocausten genocidestudies



Collections of the NIOD

400 archives about The Netherlands and World War II, holocaust, persecution etc. (about 4 km)

175,000 images of The Netherlands in World War II

1,800 war diaries

13 meters of letters and correspondence

on average 25 researchers per day

state archives as a loan of the Dutch National Archives









30 WOENSD G Engelsche chin dem nach borsen amot

Engeloche confetti, intgeworpen in den nacht van 29 0p30 april, boven anoterdam.

wen amoterdam.

Kevig africeri

NIOD Amsterdam - collectie 244 Europese dagboeker

NIOD Collections

contains sensitive personal data: religion, race, arrests, collaboration, convictions

Einstellungsjahr 194/	Tr. St. 91. 91: 4/6
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. 01 5	44. Open-
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2. Familienname:	Boews
3. Bornamen: (Kulname unterstreichen)	6. y. 1909 Rotherdam
4. Geburtstag und sort:	
5. Religiofes Befenntnis:	Wed How.
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(vgl. Str. B, Selte)	
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Access control

The majority of the collections is access controlled: only for research or personal reasons archives can be consulted.

No photography is allowed, digitisation only for personal use.

Some restrictions disappear in 2025; concern for privacy stays!

Databases for improved access to facilitate users, for internal use only

A lot of documents and datasets therefore cannot be shown online, even though they are digitised.



Four types of access restrictions

- Dutch Archival Law (Archiefwet)
- GDPR
- Copyright
- Contractual agreements with donors



So, how can we control, check and restrict access to and use of digital and digitised documents?



Collections

- Diary archives 2000 diaries, 37.4 meters and 35 meter digitised
- 15 meter of personal accounts in archives about concentration camps and prisons in and outside of The Netherlands
- Ravensbrück Concentration camp: testimonies, minutes etc. 1.6 meter



ACTIONS	PUBLIC	NOT PUBLIC						
	Open access	Soft restriction:			Hard restriction:			
		GDPR	NA policy	Copyright	GDPR	NA Policy	Copyright	
Inspection of scan in secured system		Allowed after signing an archivedeclaration	Allowed after signing an archive-declaration	Allowed	Allowed after one is granted permission	Allowed after one is granted permission	Allowed after one is granted permission	
Download Share re-use	Allowed provided that this complies with the general GDPR regulations. Responsibility for the researcher.	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	
Privatecopy homecopy	Allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Allowed under specific conditions	Not allowed	Not allowed	allowed	
Quotation-right		Allowed under specific conditions	Allowed under specific conditions	Allowed under specific conditions	Allowed under specific conditions	Allowed	Allowed	

Thank you!

Victor-Jan Vos Head of Collections and Services NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies Amsterdam

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PROHUB

Protecting Oral Histories Using Blockchain

Recording, 09.01.2023





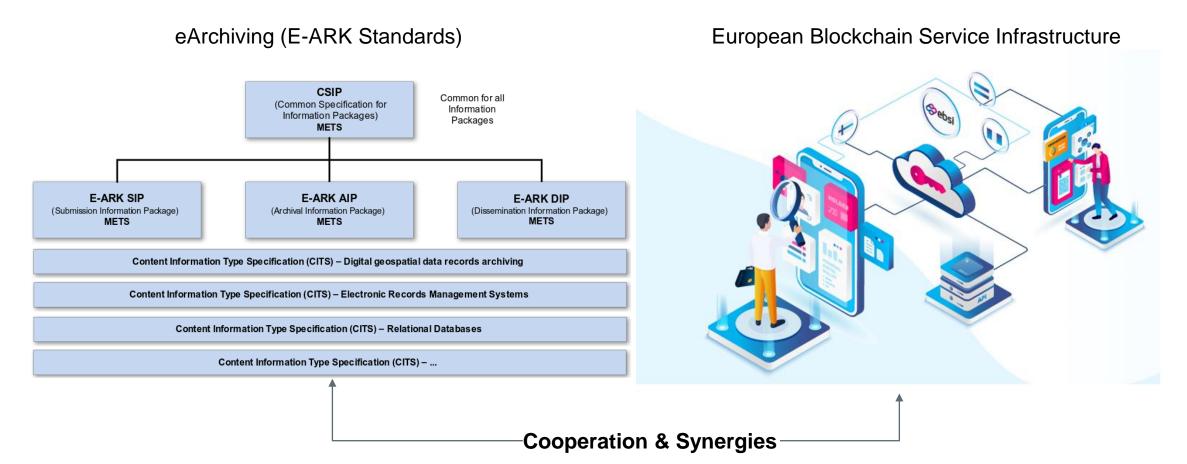
OVERVIEW

- Concept, Principles, and Use Case
- Stakeholder and Collections
- eArchiving Use Case
- Managing and Persisting Resource Access Information
- Blockchain-verifiable Resource Access Metadata



E-ARK STANDARDS & EUROPEAN BLOCKCHAIN SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE









NIOD'S COLLECTIONS

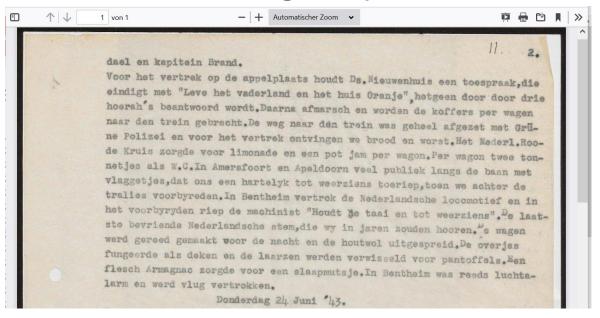
- The NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies provided several collections to test the concept of E-ARK/EBSI based access mechanisms.
 - Archive 244 European Diaries and Egodocuments
 - Diaries reporting stories of pain and loss, fear and hunger and moments of levity while facing greatest misery.
 - Archive 250D Concentration Camps and Prisons
 - Personal accounts of former prisoners of concentration camps.
 - Archive 250K Concentration Camps outside the Netherlands.
 - Records by private persons, interest groups of former inmates and organizations with the task to determine the fate of missing persons.
 - Archive 817 Ravensbrück Women's Concentration Camp
 - The collection includes personal Statements of former prisoners of Ravensbrück.



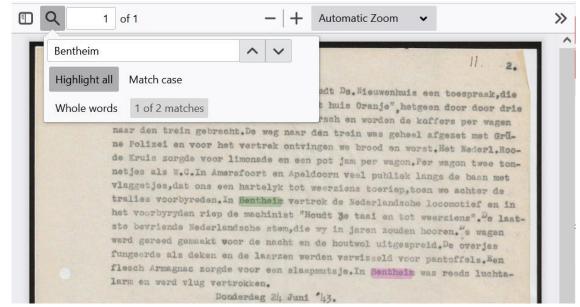


MASTER/DISSEMINATION REPRESENTATION

MASTER Image Representation



Searchable PDF Representation



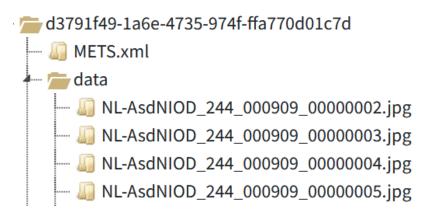




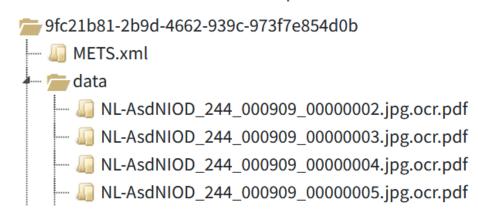


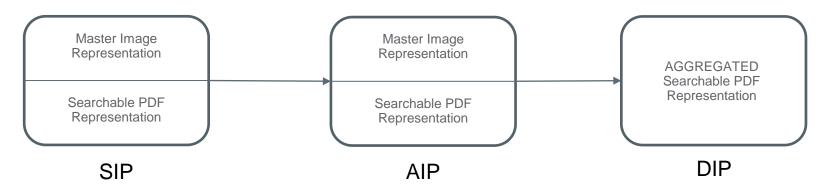
MASTER/DISSEMINATION REPRESENTATION

Master Image Representation



Searchable PDF Representation

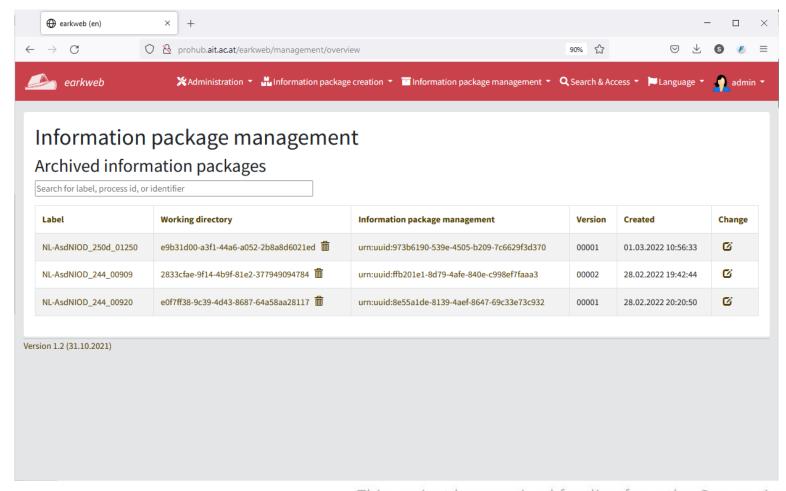






E-ARK REPOSITORY REFRENCE IMPLEMENTATION

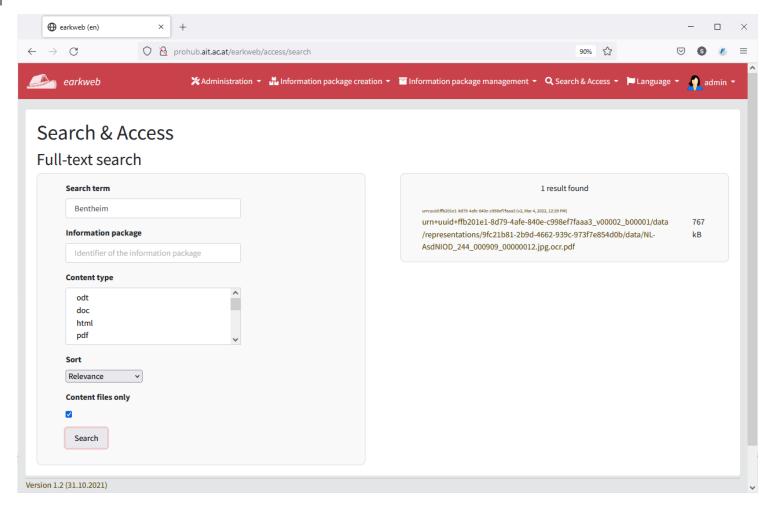








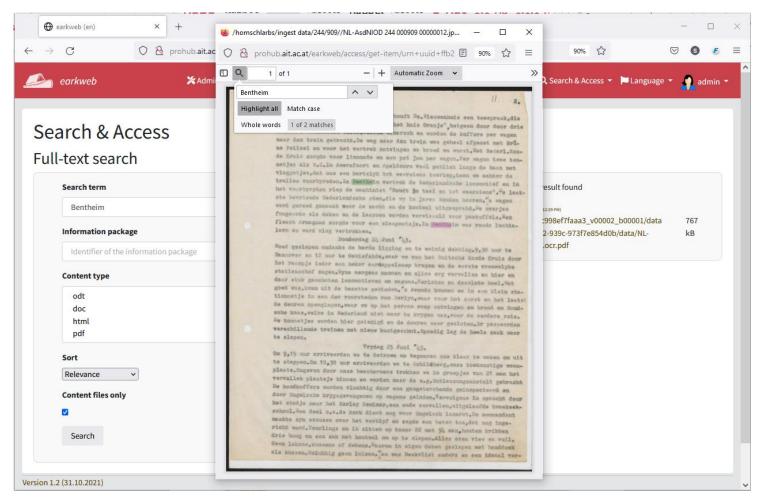
SEARCH







SEARCH

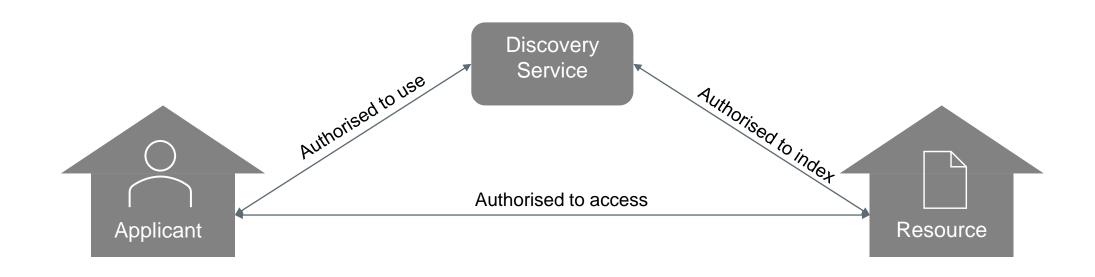








RESOURCE ACCESS AUTHORISATION

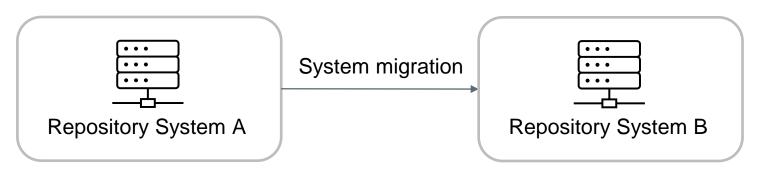


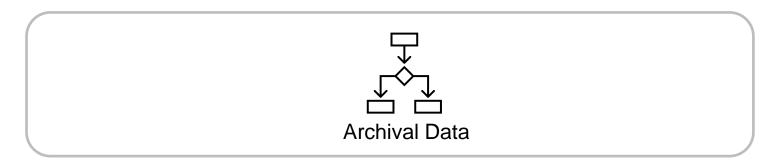






Why do we want to include authorisation metadata in the information package?





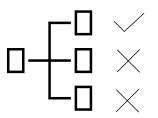
- Problem: Re-configuring authorization settings in a new system is labour-intensive and time-consuming.
- Approach: Authorization metadata and licenses remain valid after system migration – signatures, and licenses are interpreted by the new system

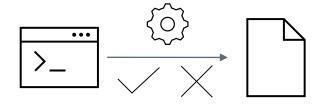


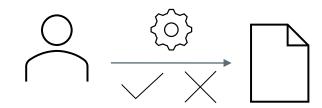


REQUIREMENTS

- 1. It must be possible to define *rights* statements on **information** package, representation, or file level.
- 2. It must be possible to define *rights* statements related to the application of **software agents** enabling information retrieval, such as Optical Character Recognition (OCR) or full-text indexing software, for example.
- 3. It must be possible to define *rights* statements regarding information applicants.













premis:object

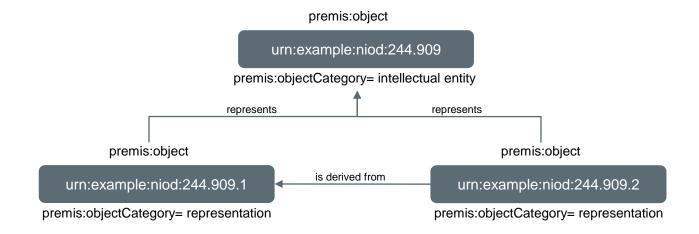
urn:example:niod:244.909

premis:objectCategory= intellectual entity





REQUIREMENT 1: OBJECT LEVELS

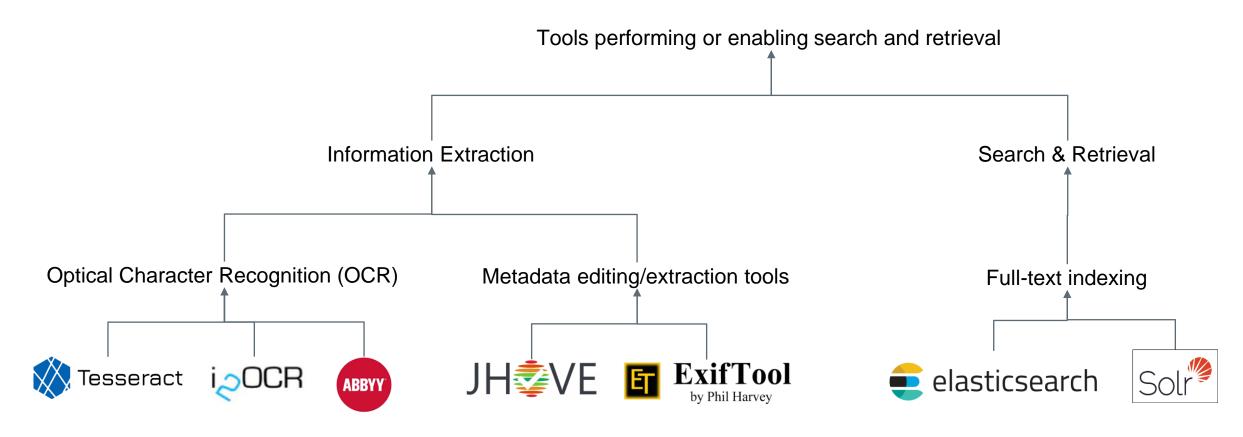


PREMIS Objects for the information package, representation, or file level can be defined and therefore rights statements can relate to the objects at these levels.



PROHUB

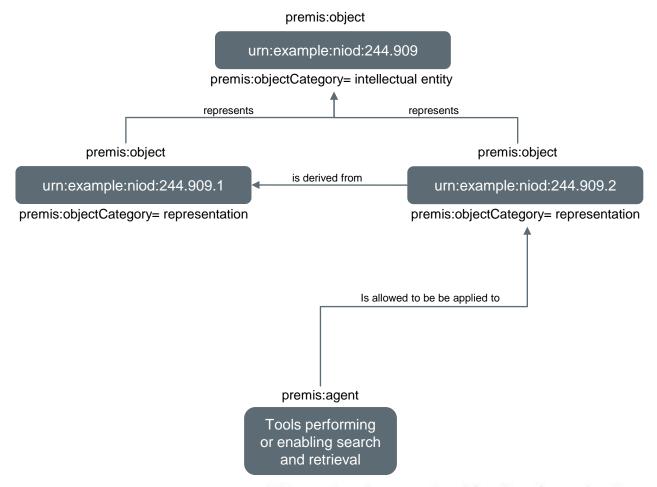
REQUIREMENT 2: SOFTWARE AGENTS







REQUIREMENT 2: SOFTWARE AGENTS

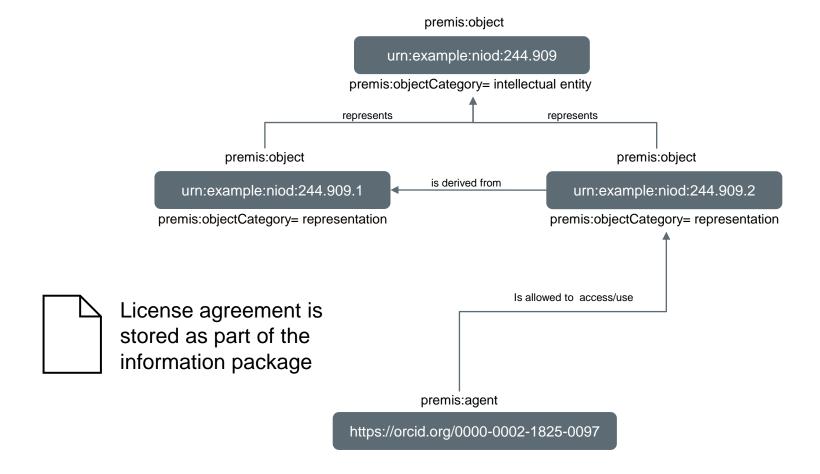


This project has received funding from the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) Telecom programme by the 2020-EU-IA-0185 eArchiving grant



PROHUB

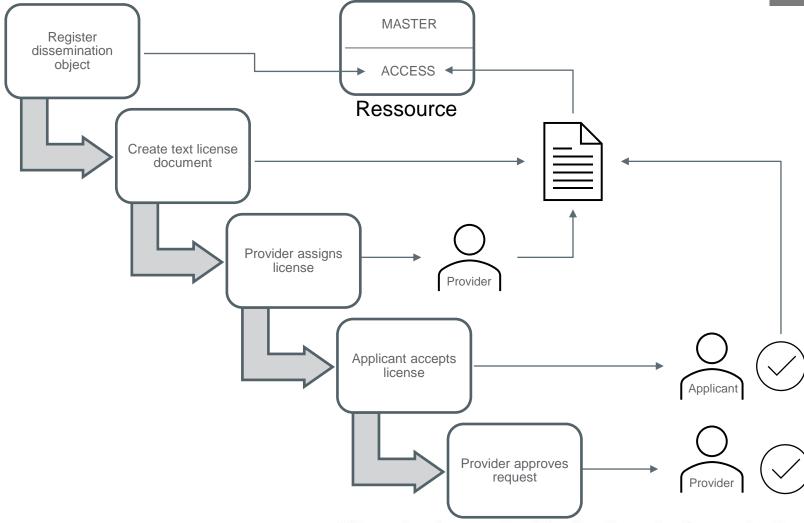
REQUIREMENT 3: APPLICANT





BLOCKCHAIN OBJECT REGISTRATION AND LICENSE AGREEMENT PROCESS





This project has received funding from the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) Telecom programme by the 2020-EU-IA-0185 eArchiving grant



EUROPEAN BLOCKCHAIN SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE (EBSI)



What is EBSI?

The European Blockchain Services
Infrastructure (EBSI) is a market-friendly
distributed blockchain network based on
open standards and transparent governance
model.



Source: https://ec.europa.eu/digital-building-blocks/wikis/display/EBSI/What+is+ebsi



EBSI USE CASES



Identity

Diploma

Social security

Document traceability

(Coming soon)



Document traceability

The Document traceability Use Case aims to leverage blockchain to create trusted digital audit trails, automate compliance checks – for example in time-sensitive processes - and to prove data integrity. The intention is also to serve as generic registration and traceability capabilities for other EBSI Use cases.



Source: https://ec.europa.eu/digital-building-blocks/wikis/display/EBSI/Use+cases

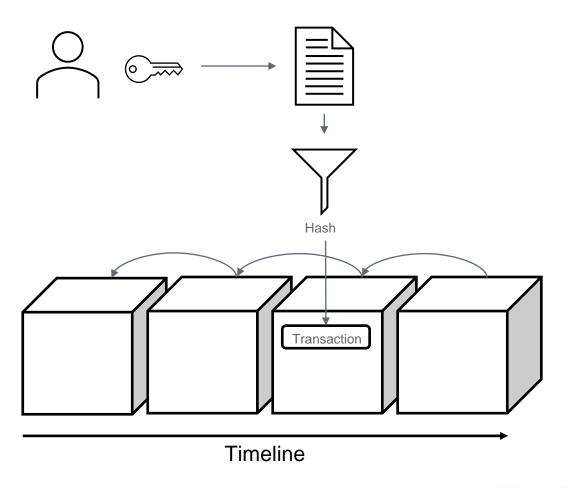








BLOCKCHAIN NOTARY

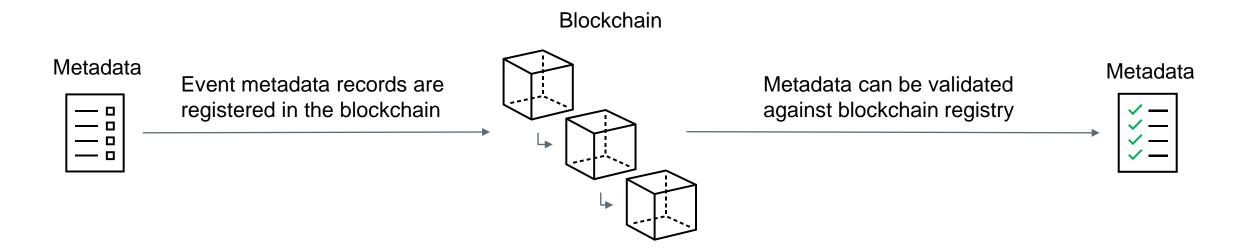


- Fingerprint (hash) of document(s) and optionally signatures is stored
 - impossible to derive the original document from the hash value only
- Transaction stores the hash value with a timestamp when it was performed
- The hash value may represent a single document or multiple documents
- Documents may be signed or hashed together with signature files
- Proof of existence and (optionally) proof of authenticity





BLOCKCHAIN BACKED METADATA



- Integrity and authenticity
- Protection against manipulation

of resource access and authorization metadata



BENEFITS IN MANY ASPECTS





Security

Information security is enhanced by using blockchain-based digital identity, authentication, and authorisation mechanisms.



Transparency

The use of international, open, and widely adopted standards to record restrictions and conditions for access and license agreement processes



Accountability

Making sure that any event of changing data or metadata can be reported and explained in a trustworthy manner.



Authenticity

Making sure that collection items can be clearly attributed, while the integrity of the digital object is always guaranteed.



Cost effectiveness

By using existing EU infrastructure and services, technical means can be leveraged to build solutions in a very costeffective manner.





THANK YOU!

https://prohub.ait.ac.at

