TELEVISION ARCHIVES: CONTENT DESCRIPTION OF THE COLLECTIONS OF TELEVISION ARCHIVES

Documentary film is a broad category of visual expression that is based on the attempt to document the reality. Stock footage is used intended to make some aspect of reality but the shots have to be used in the correct context.

THE AIM

The purpose of the paper presented at BAAC conference in Riga , October 4-6, 2010 , is to give those of you who are working with catalogues some ideas about how to improve the standard of the content of the catalogues. We all need to return the attention to some basic rules for making the catalogues independent about the format of the catalogue. Those of you who are still working with card catalogues only might also profit getting some information about how to improve the standard of the catalogues. Knowledge of the new digital technology is not needed to understand my point of views about making the content of the collections more attractive for researchers and librarians and the most important users: The Media journalists, the Television producers and the Heads of the department for future production of documentaries made be archival footage.



THE BANK- THE ARCHIVE- THE LIBRARY

Due to the fact that the word "Archive" has been evaluated as a passive word for years or a

concept only appealing to negative attitudes among people, the concept "Bank" will replace the word "Archive" in my present presentation. Television banks are parts of the production of different television programmes and must never be regarded as final sites for information not to be used. No. There is a difference between radio and television banks and the traditional national archives: TV is facing a daily demand of making new products and programmes for national transmissions. Therefore the collections of former transmitted programmes have to be catalogues for easy access and to be used in new productions. The national libraries are not producers of literature but sites where the literature is kept for generations to come.

REASONS FOR MAKING THE COLLECTIONS ACCESSIBLE FOR NEW TELEVISION PRODUCTIONS

- For economic reasons only. It is less expensive making copies of film made during the Battle of Stalingrad than making a reconstruction of the battle.
- To make moviegoers aware of the time of the historical events dealt with in films.
- To avoid making reconstructions of the events in television or film studios.
- Because the reality is better on television news than news made in the studio.
- Copyright is no problem when it comes to use German made films from the WWII.
- To portrait a person by using real shots of the person might make the programme better than using expensive actors.
- Statements made by official persons are important to portrait the persons later on.

THE CORRECT CONTENT DESCRIPTION

It is not an easy task for any of you to make correct content descriptions of film- and radio programmes transmitted. It is even more difficult to do the work if you have no information given to you about the films and the programmes. Old films do content important historical facts easy to report about if you know the content. Films made fifty years ago are an easy task to report about for those who knew the time and the events. Old archival footage made during the Spanish-American War of 1887-1889 on Cuba is a reporting task for professional historians rather that a young librarian whose interest is in the history after the Second World War. But old archival footage about the America Rough Riders and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the later President of United States, is important footage for the bank and new productions.

WHY IS CORRECT INFORMATION ABOUT ARCHIVAL FOOTAGE IMPORTANT?

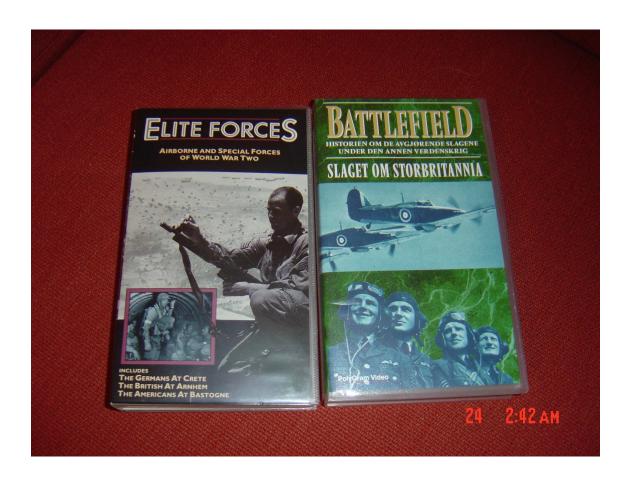
"... Take it easy. It is just a television programme or a movie made for entertainment only. Be happy. Don't worry. A plane is a plane is a plane and we do not care about what plane we are viewing. I don't care. Sorry..."—well-known remarks made be even many who are working with documentaries in television companies and private film corporations. My opinion about the statements mentioned is: I disagree with the statements and the attitude revealed about reusing policy of archival historical footage. Let me explain my statements by showing a result of the careless approach to correct moving image information used in future Television programmes and movies too.

...Documentary film contenting stock footage only is an attempt to document reality...

BRITISH SOLDIERS IN ACTION -SOME CAME RUNNING

Two different documentaries have been studied and viewed by me: "The Battle of Britain" and "Elite Forces". To my surprise I discover that a shot of running British soldiers are used in both films. I do not know the correct facts of the event of the running soldiers. Is the site of the event Dunkerque, France in year 1940 or Arnhem, Holland in 1944? The running soldiers are used in the film "The Battle of Britain" to show the fighting before the evacuation of British, French and Allied soldiers at Dunkerque in year 1940. In the film titled "Elite Forces" the action takes place close to Arnhem in Holland in year 1944. Both films are objects for studies and education. Mistakes are made and we do not trust the documentaries any more. Sorry. It is important to approach different films as a source for studies and education in the same way as we do with written papers.





COMBAT AIRCRAFTS - ARCHIVAL FOOTAGE MISUSED



The shot: Sabre dance.

F-86 Sabre

Not all you are interested in aircrafts. For many of you an aircraft is an aircraft and I do not care about what type of aircraft I am viewing and reporting about. Sorry. I do enjoy viewing documentaries about planes and I have some programmes in my private film collections at home. I can enjoy the beauty of the planes. My favourite aircraft beauties are the



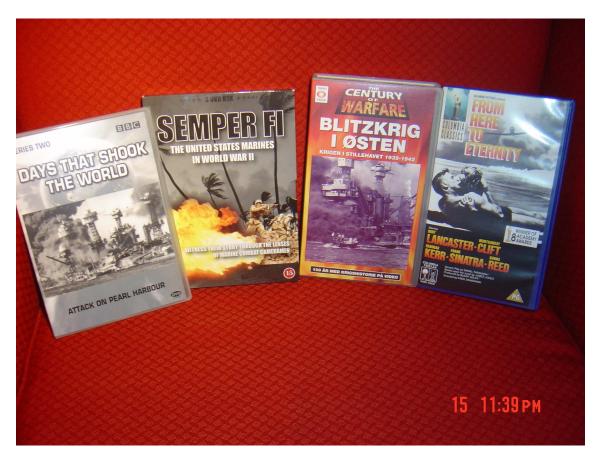
British made Spitfire and the American F-86 Sabre A photo of Supermarine Spitfire.

.I get irritated when I see wrong planes used in movies where the planes are misplaced by the producer because for him a plane is a plane is a plane only. The film: "The Hunters "contents splendid shots of F-86 SABRE in action. But wrong archival footage has been used to show an accident. We are facing a F-86

SABRE making preparations for landing but the plane which is blown up is not the aircraft you are viewing but a North American F-100 SUPER SABRE. The shot of the accident of the SUPER SABRE is a famous shot called "Sabre dance because the plane is dancing in the air before being blown up.

THE CENTURY OF WARFARE, FROM HERE TO ETERNITY, SEMPER FI: THE UNITED STATES MARINES IN WORLD WAR II AND DAYS THAT SHOCK THE WORLD: ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOUR

- ...to document the reality is the aim of documentary filmsdocumentary film which contents archival footage only is a broad category of moving pictures intended to document some aspect of reality....
- ...A "documentary film" was originally a movie shot on film stock but now includes video and digital productions.



The use of archival footage is a must for any documentary. "The Century of Warfare", "SEMPER FI: The United States Marines in World War II" and "Days that shock the world: Attack on Pearl Harbour" are documentaries about the Second World War. "From here to Eternity "is a famous American movie. What do they all have in common? The answer is: Wrong use of archival footage contenting shots of American combat aircrafts in actions. It is also the same shots used in all four productions. But it is difficult for a person with no knowledge of combat aircrafts to see the difference between the American planes and the Japanese planes. We are viewing three American combat aircrafts in action. The official name of the American dive-bombers is: Douglas SBN Dauntless. We are not viewing the Japanese aircrafts. Archival footage used in the movie "From here to Eternity" shows that American aircrafts are bombing Pearl Harbour. What is at stake? We do not believe in movies or historical documentaries when we see that the shots are not reliable. Sorry. If the bank has not made a correct description of the stored archival material, mistakes takes place and we see that programme after programme are continuing informing you about events using wrong films.

Douglas SBN Dautless in action. American Dive-bombers.





WALCHEREN 1944 - NORWEGIAN COMMANDO SOLDIERS IN ACTION

Some Days ago I went to The Norwegian Defence Media Centre situated in Oslo at the Akershus Castle. The reason for paying the Media Centre a visit was some shots I had seen than might indicate that Norwegian soldiers took part in the evacuation of British, French and Allied soldiers at Dunkerque in France in year 1940. I had viewed the film "The Battle of Britain" again and again to be sure about the shots I saw. But I was not sure. A dvd of the film "Norske commandos på Walcheren" (Norwegian commandos at Walcheren) was presented to me. To my surprise, I saw shots already used in the documentary mentioned.

No Norwegian soldiers took part in the evacuation of Dunkerque in 1940. The Norwegian commandos took part in the attack on the island Walcheren in 1944. But that is a different story. We need to be critical to the use of archival footage and we need to trust the sources used whether the facts are taken from written documents or films.



THE TOP HAT AND THE PRESIDENT AND UNKNOWN FILMS



Viewing archival footage to make a correct content description means to understand the photos and news reels and unknown shots forwarded the television bank. The more you know about the events published, the better for the reporting work of the films. An American president and his body language and an ordinary top hat can tell you more about power and leadership than many official documents. Why did John F. Kennedy greeted his father, Joe Kennedy, at the inauguration of the President of United States of America, standing up in his car passing his father and taking off his top hat as an official recognition of Joe Kennedy?





The answer is not a complicated matter. Without Joseph P. Kennedy- the father of John F. Kennedy – and his support, John F. Kennedy would not made it being elected President of the United States of America. The greeting to his father by taking off his top hat was a symbolic act and a message to all about the power of Joe Kennedy (1888- 1969). It is important to understand the photos and making a detailed report in the catalogue about what you as a media librarian discovered by viewing the films in your bank. A piece of work called media archaeology.

HISTORICAL MISTAKES IN MOVIES AND DOCUMENTARIES.

A challenge to media librarians and media historians to improve the catalogues.



Let me introduce you to a movie I appreciate to view: "Druids ". The story is the fight between Julius Caesar and Vercingetorix. Julius Caesar is played by the actor Klaus Maria Brandauer and Vercingetorix is played by the actor Christopher Lambert. A conversation takes place between the two men who made history. The talk and the scene never took place in reality. Julius Caesar makes a statement about his own career so far and the statement is reported later on. "... when Alexander the Great was ten years younger than I am today he had conquered the entire civilised world ... and in the movie Vercingetorix answered him in this way: "...at your age he was dead ...". According to historical reports the statement was made by Julius Caesar. About year 68 he saw a statue of Alexander the Great in the temple of Hercules in Grades in Spain and he made the famous remark: "...he had as yet performed no Memorable act whereas at his age – 33 years old – Alexander the Great had already conquered the whole world ..."

Julius Caesar is not a forgotten Roman politician. No. He is a popular person to portrait in both television productions and in movie productions. Correct information about him is important to make a good story about his life.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Research work after stock shots is a time consuming business. Media librarians who are doing the work for television journalists, know how difficult the task is if the catalogues are not correct with reference to content descriptions. We have all seen some shots about a matter but we have forgotten the title of the programme transmitted and the date for the transmission

[&]quot;...There is myth that, once digitized, a document or moving image is preserved forever... The answers to the long-term storage files will only be answered in the long term..." so far Andrea Kalas, former president of the Association of Moving Image Archivists (AMIA).

We do not know much about the life time of files, tapes, films and photos. We know that there is no eternal life for any of the mentioned formats. The content of the files and the tapes is a matter of great importance for future work. The different formats stored in television banks should not be a problem for a correct content description. No. We have seen examples of stock shots where the content of the shots is not correct and the shots have been used in a wrong way in new productions. We do not believe in programmes where information is based on unreliable facts. The work of making a good content description of a programme is time consuming and therefore a subject for selection of the facts. My recommendation is that the content description is done by the journalists who made the product. The work has to be done during the shooting of the films and the media librarians can add further information to the work done. It is also important to cooperate with universities where you find scholars experts in different fields. An old film which is made about 50 years ago is a difficult task for the librarians to report about. Historians working in the field might assist you in getting the correct information and facts about the events described in the film.

Thank you for your attention and good luck with the work.

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