



Cluster of Excellence  
**ASIA AND EUROPE**  
IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT



**UNIVERSITÄT  
HEIDELBERG**  
ZUKUNFT  
SEIT 1386

# Workshop: Annotation of audio-visual data

Matthias Arnold | Heidelberg University | HCH19 | 2019-07-17

# Centre for Asian and Transcultural Studies



Foto: © Rothe / RNZ 16.05.2019

<https://cats.uni-heidelberg.de>

# Video annotation systems - Requirements

# Group work

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- What is video annotation?
- What should it do (for you and in general)?
- What do you expect?
- Form groups and note down keywords (no sentences)



# A diverse field

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Linguistic analysis: *ELAN, ANVIL, Advене, EXMARaLDA*

Media institutes/Archives: *LinkedTV, MediaGlobe*

E-Learning, Portals: *Catool, AAV/Opencast Matterhorn, Alexander Street*

Streaming Plattformen: *Kaltura, (AV Portal)*

Music/Performance: *trAVis, MyStoryPlayer, PM2GO*

Video: *Mediathread, Pan.do/ra*

Interactive storytelling: *Klynt, HyperImage*

Subtitling: *Speedtrans, DotSub*

Service based analysis: *Semex, Videana*

=> All tools offer annotation functions; most are tailored for specific tasks; no one-for-all solution.

notes	Self-statement (from website)	developed by
cf. pan.do/ra entwine + SWITCH; based on and for the open source media capture platform Matterhorn, player adapter API on GitHub: <a href="https://github.com/entwinemedia/annotations/">https://github.com/entwinemedia/annotations/</a>	Movie database with full text search within movies, and instant previews of search results.  Since January 2012, Entwine has collaborated with SWITCH on the Annotating Academic Video (AAV) project with the goal of creating a standardized, open and flexible tool/framework to enable Swiss University faculty, staff and students to annotate video across a mix of platforms including players, video management and learning management systems.  It aims at providing a model and a format to share annotations about digital video documents (movies, courses, conferences...), as well as tools to edit and visualize the hypervideos generated from both the annotations and the audiovisual documents. <i>cross-platform Advans: comments and analyses of video documents; definition of time-aligned annotations and</i>	Entwine; funded by SWITCH, the Swiss research and education network org

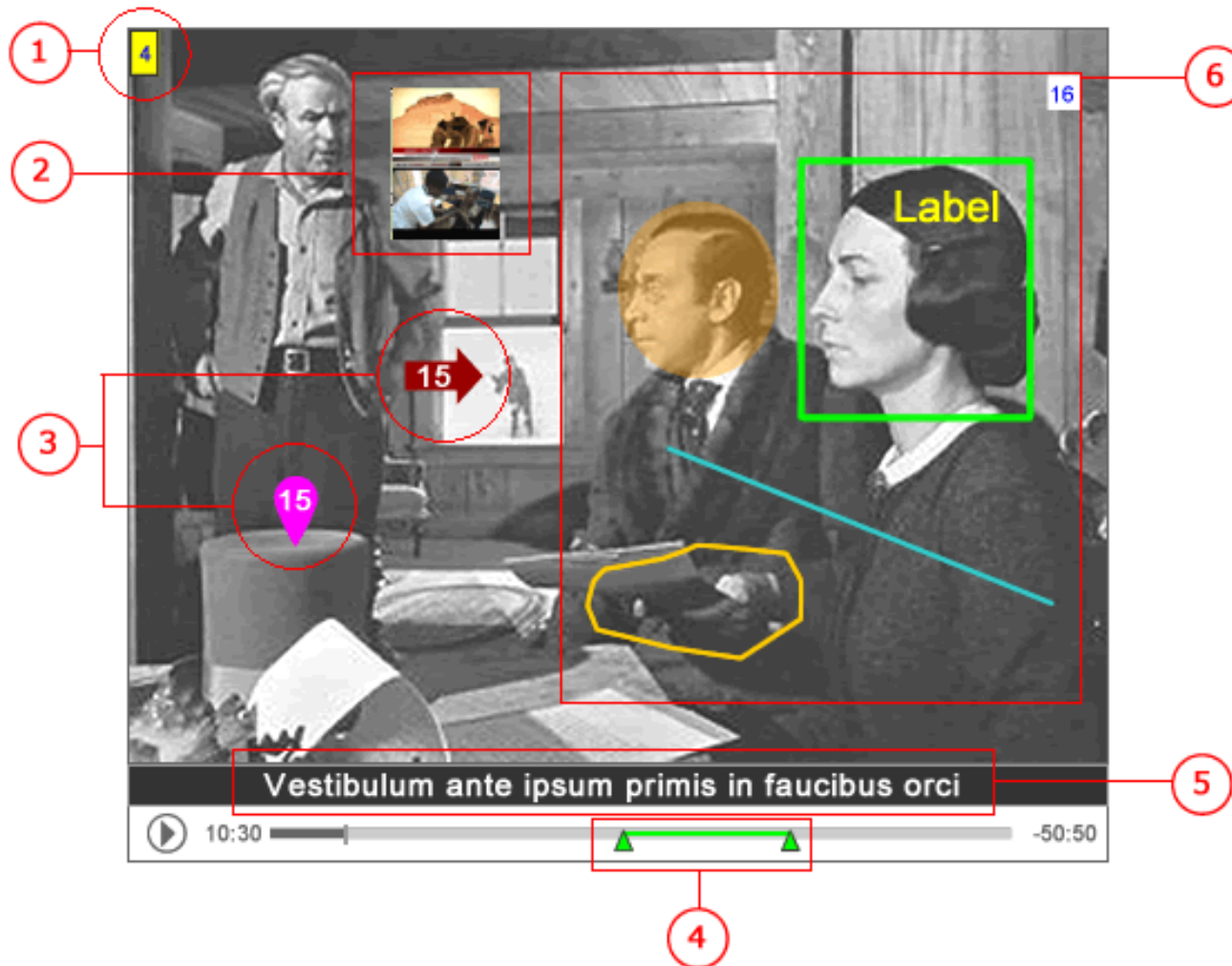
## List of 50+ programs/platforms related to video annotation

### References used

<b>Bamboo</b>	<a href="http://dirt.projectbamboo.org/tags/video">http://dirt.projectbamboo.org/tags/video</a>	2011-12
<b>Harvard</b>	<a href="http://www.annotations.harvard.edu/icb/icb.do?keyword=k80243&amp;pageid=icb.page466612">http://www.annotations.harvard.edu/icb/icb.do?keyword=k80243&amp;pageid=icb.page466612</a>	2010
<b>Jost et al. 2013</b>	Jost, Christofer, Daniel Klug, Axel Schmidt, Klaus Neumann-Braun, and Armin Reautschnig. Computergestützte Analyse von audiovisuellen Medienprodukten. Qualitative Sozialforschung 22. Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden, 2013. <a href="http://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-531-19459-2">http://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-531-19459-2</a> .	2013
<b>Linked TV</b>	LinkedTV, Evlampios Apostolidis, Michail Dimopoulos, Vasileios Mezaris, Daniel Stein, Jaap Blom, Ivo Lasek, et al. State of The Art and Requirements Analysis for Hypervideo. Pdf. LinkedTV - Television Linked To The Web, September 30, 2012. <a href="http://www.slideshare.net/linkedtv/linked-tv-d11state-of-the-art-and-requirements-analysis-for-hypervideo">http://www.slideshare.net/linkedtv/linked-tv-d11state-of-the-art-and-requirements-analysis-for-hypervideo</a> .	2012
<b>UCLA-KB</b>	<a href="http://kb.ucla.edu/articles/video-annotation-tools">http://kb.ucla.edu/articles/video-annotation-tools</a>	28.04.2009

Access (please comment / expand!): <http://bit.ly/loUYPNH>

	browser based, one-stop, self contained system for creating and viewing subtitles for videos in multiple languages across all platforms. developed own player for embedding Watch videos with subtitles in any language, •upload your videos, •create your own subtitles; free basic version, also enterprise solution	Dotsub
	create, edit, visualize and search annotations for video and audio data language, sign language, and gesture	Arnold, Wübbena, Decker 2014



- 1 – Annotation of entire video
- 2 – Sound visualisation (detail highlights)
- 3 - User-defined custom annotation markers
- 4 - A time range for each annotation
- 5 - Automatic captioning of spoken word as baseline annotations
- 6 - Overlays of user-generated annotation:
  - graphics for basic shapes
  - stroke and fill properties
  - short text tags with formatting
  - placement and positioning of graphic objects should be dependent upon the graphed waveform and zooming level [MA: Text altered]

Requirements of a Video Annotation System (Annotations at Harvard, 2010)

<http://www.annotations.harvard.edu/icb/icb.do?keyword=k80243&pageid=icb> Arnold, Wübbena, Decker 2014

# More recent developments

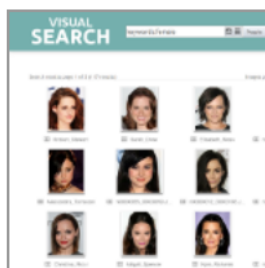


Type	Domain in which the tool originated	Tools <sup>a</sup>	Film/TV studies reporting use of these tools
Professional video annotation tool	Communication studies/linguistics	ANVIL, * ELAN, * EXMARaLDA *	<sup>b,c</sup>
	Computer science (discipline agnostic)	YUMA	Not found
	Education/research (several domains)	Advene, Clipper *	Not found
	Film/media studies	Cinematics, * Lignes de temps, Videana	<sup>d,e</sup>
	Oral history	OHMS: Oral History Metadata Synchronizer *	Not found
	Performative arts	Rekall, * PM2Go *	Not found
QDA software	Social sciences	Atlas.ti, * MaxQDA, * NVivo, * Transana *	<sup>f</sup>
Nonlinear editing systems	Media production	Adobe Premiere ProCC <sup>g</sup>	<sup>h</sup>
Automatic image and video analysis tools	Information and computer science, media studies, scientific domain	ImageJ, * MATLAB *	<sup>i,j,k,l</sup>
Audiovisual collection-specific browsers and/or web publishing platforms <sup>m</sup>	Film/media studies	YouTube, * LinkedTV Editor Tool, * MyEUScreen, * Semantic Annotation Tool (SAT), * MediaThread, <sup>n</sup> INA Video Dataset for Research, * CLARIAH MediaSuite *	<sup>o,p</sup>
Customized applications for crowdsourcing projects	Information sciences, cultural heritage	Waisda	<sup>q,r</sup>

Estrada et al. "Film Analysis as Annotation: Exploring Current Tools" In: *The Moving Image*, 17.2 (2017), p. 40–70.

## Software

### New & Popular



#### VGG Face Finder

A web-based engine for running on-the-fly face searches over user-defined datasets.



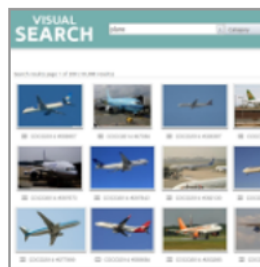
#### You said that?

Synthesising talking faces from video.



#### VGG Image Annotator

An standalone image annotator application packaged as a single HTML file (< 200 KB) that runs on most modern web browsers.



#### VGG Image Classification Engine

A web-based engine for running on-the-fly image classification queries over user-defined datasets.



#### VGG Image Search Engine

A standalone application that can be used to make a large number of image queries by using image regions as query.

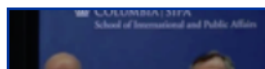


#### VGG Face Descriptor

Software to train the VGG face network. The software contains

Cascade DPM based face detector and VGG face descriptor. Markin et al, BMVC 2015

<https://www.robots.ox.ac.uk/~vgg/software/>



#### Lip synchronisation

Software for correcting lip sync



#### Personalizing Human Video Pose Estimation



## Distant Viewing Lab

### PAPERS

Distant Viewing: Analyzing Large Visual Corpora  
Visual Style in Two Network-Era Sitcoms

### SOFTWARE

Distant Viewing Toolkit (DVT) for Moving Images

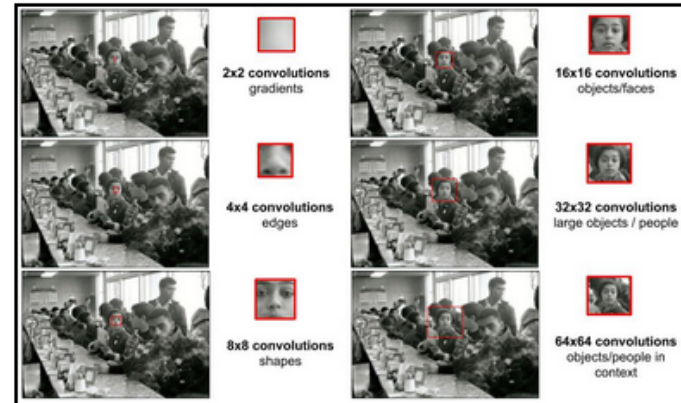
### TUTORIALS

Deep Learning for Analyzing Large Image Corpora  
HILT2019: Image Analysis with Deep Learning

With support from:



## Distant Viewing with Deep Learning: An Introduction to Analyzing Large Corpora of Images



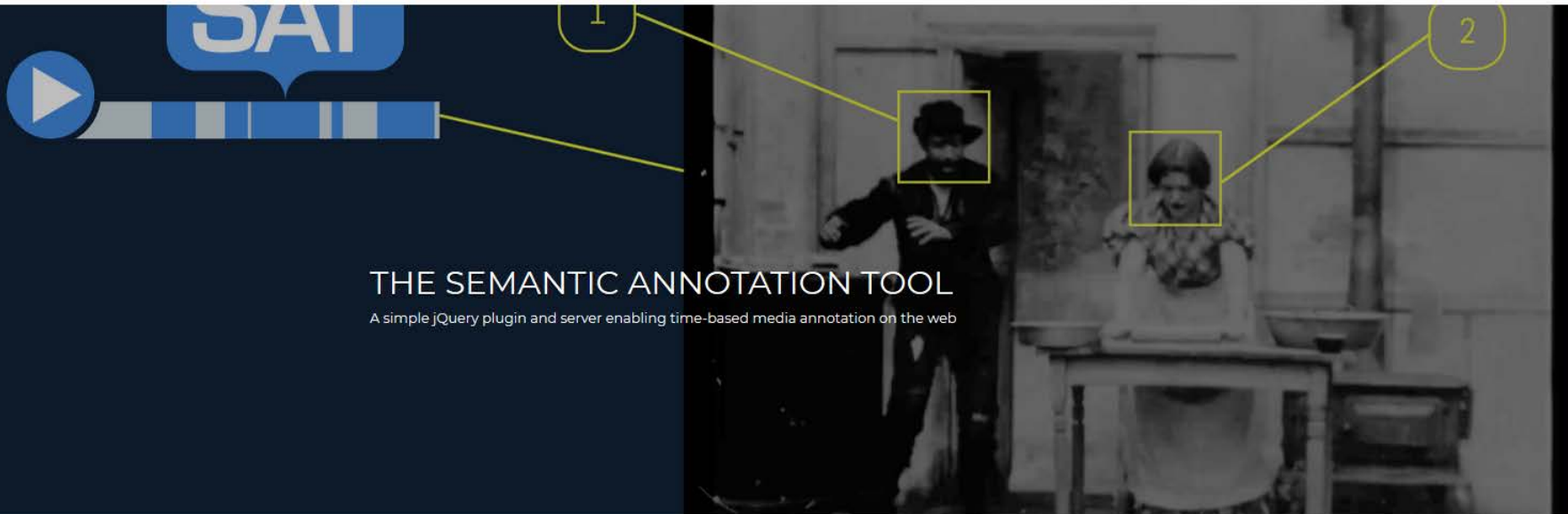
Original image: [Dany Lyon. "Atlanta, Georgia. A Toddle House sit-in." (1960)]

This page contains materials related to the workshop that Taylor Arnold and Lauren Tilton gave at CMU and DH2018 - Mexico City. All of the materials for the workshop are available here. The abstract for the workshop is as follows.

*This tutorial provides a hands-on introduction to the use of deep learning techniques in the study of large image corpora. The tensorflow and keras libraries within the Python programming language are used to facilitate this analysis. No prior programming experience is required.*

*Image analysis tasks covered in the tutorial include object detection, facial recognition, image similarity, and image clustering. We will make three types of image corpora available to participants (photo archives, still frames from moving images, and scanned works of art) available in order to test these methods. Alternatively, participants may bring and use an image dataset of interest to them. At the conclusion of the tutorial, participants will have created an interactive website running locally on their machines. This website will provide tools for analyzing their selected dataset. Additional instructions for making the website publicly available will be provided.*

<https://www.distantviewing.org>



## THE SEMANTIC ANNOTATION TOOL

A simple jQuery plugin and server enabling time-based media annotation on the web

The Media Ecology Project (MEP) is a digital lab at Dartmouth College directed by Prof. Mark Williams that enables researcher access to archival moving image collections and contribution of critical analysis back to the archival and research communities. The Media Ecology Project enables new research capacities toward the critical understanding of historical media and facilitates expanded research context bridging technical, disciplinary, and epistemological boundaries.

### Latest news from MEP

[Digital Tools for Moving Image Analysis Symposium: May 8-10, 2019](#)

[MEP receives NEH grant to build online resource exploring early cinema history](#)

[MEP receives NEH grant to make archival civil rights footage accessible](#)



PROJECTS



TECHNOLOGY



ABOUT US

<http://mediaecology.dartmouth.edu/wp/>



DARTMOUTH



The Media Suite is a research environment of the Dutch infrastructure for digital humanities and social sciences (CLARIAH). It facilitates access to key Dutch audio-visual and contextual collections with advanced mixed media search and analysis tools.

[READ MORE >](#)

### Data

Access important Dutch audio-visual collections (radio, television, films, oral history interviews) and contextual material. All available collections and their data are registered in a common inventory.

[CHECKOUT THE DATA >](#)

### Tools

Use some of the CLARIAH open source tools that allow researchers to perform search, annotation, automatic speech recognition, and other analysis tasks with the available data.

[USE THE TOOLS >](#)

### Workspace

Functional work space and experimental Jupyter notebooks to work with your corpus and user data (bookmarks, annotations, queries, search sessions, and user collections).

[DISCOVER YOUR WORKSPACE >](#)

# <https://mediasuite.clariah.nl/>



The Media Suite is one of the CLARIAH research environments. CLARIAH is a project funded by the NWO that aims at the realisation of a common infrastructure for the humanities and social sciences.

## Audio-visual rhetorics of affect



Audio-Visual Rhetorics of Affect

Image Credit: Mariano Mantel flickr CC BY-NC 2.0

**Junior research group “Audio-visual rhetorics of affect”, funded by the federal ministry of education and research (Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung – BMBF)**

‘Crisis’ as a mode and sujet of societal communication seems to be omnipresent. But considering the dynamics behind crises and their media representations, we immediately encounter more general questions regarding media communication and its role within modern democracies: How are the challenges a media community faces shaped by audio-visual images? Are those images per se ‘neutral’ representations, or do they draw on rhetorical strategies? How do moving images and their – aesthetical as well as compositional – features influence moods and feelings we associate with certain topics, events, or phenomena? And what role would rhetorical strategies aiming at emotional attitudes play with regard to our ideas on, perceptions of, and engagement within media communities?

The junior research group “Audio-visual rhetorics of affect” attempts to answer these questions with the help of a systematic-empirical study of staging patterns in feature films, documentaries and TV-reports on the global financial crisis since 2007. On the one hand, fundamental questions regarding the affective qualities of audio-visual images as well as their persuasive potentials are being addressed – a particular research which we have not been doing before. On the other hand, we are developing a systematic approach to the analysis of audio-visual rhetorics and their affective qualities

that includes [digital methods](#) like video annotation, semantic knowledge structures and machine learning. Hence, the project is being carried out as a cooperation between Freie Universität Berlin’s film studies department (Seminar für Filmwissenschaft) and the Hasso-Plattner-Institut for Digital Engineering (Potsdam).

GEFÖRDERT VOM



Bundesministerium  
für Bildung  
und Forschung



Hasso  
Plattner  
Institut

IT Systems Engineering | Universität Potsdam

### NEWS

[AdA @ DH 2019](#)

Jul 08, 2019 | [Audio-visual rhetorics of affect](#)

[AdA @ Necs 2019](#)

Jun 05, 2019 | [Audio-visual rhetorics of affect](#)

[AdA @ Methodenworkshop der AG Filmwissenschaft](#)

May 01, 2019 | [Audio-visual rhetorics of affect](#)



<http://www.ada.cinepoetics.fu-berlin.de/en/index.html>

## Movies

Select: [All](#) | [None](#)Expand: [Categories](#) | [All](#) | [None](#)

- ☒ Documentary
- ☐ Feature Film
- ☐ TV News

## Annotation Types and Values

Select: [All](#) | [None](#)Expand: [Level](#) | [All](#) | [None](#)

- ☒ Segmentation (3)
- ☒ Language (25)
- ☒ Image Composition (176)
- ☒ Camera (97)
- ☒ Montage (97)
- ☒ Acoustics (73)
- ☒ Bodily Expressivity (30)
- ☒ Motifs (78)

Welcome to the [Ada Annotation Explorer](#), the current prototype of our web-based application for querying, analyzing and visualizing semantic video annotations. To visualize annotations, select scenes from one or more movies and then one or more annotation types and values. The numbers in the annotation type tree indicate the number of annotations to load. Please be **careful** if you select large amounts of annotations as they will slow down your browser. Please note that for copyright reasons we can only grant public access to the public domain video "[Occupy Wall Street](#)". The application does not work with Internet Explorer.

For questions please contact [Henning Agt-Rickauer](#)

Occupy Wall Street &gt; Filter Scenes:

As | Sound Segment

As | Soundwave

BodExp | Body Language Emotion

Cam | Camera Angle

Cam | Camera Movement Direction

Cam | Camera Movement Speed

Cam | Recording/Playback Speed

Annotations



Transcript

unverständlich?  
We wait.  
**This is the face of the new america.**  
**Keep moving so that other pedestrians can pass by.**  
The bill of rights is...  
I'd say every day it is more people here.  
Allright.  
So.  
Third  
Third day. Where you from?  
No scare.  
Iowa.  
You're from Iowa?  
Yep.  
Yeah. Don't be afraid. We're on (unintelligible)  
I'm an interpretive reporter.  
You're an interpretive reporter?

No, I work at wall street.

really? Cool.

Yeah.

Look at all the food.

It's all donated.

Donated by who?

By everyone that is...participating in this event.

00:17  
01:3700:00:17  
00:01:37

<http://ada.filmontology.org/explorer/>





# Advene

Video annotation and hypervideo authoring

advene project  
download  
example hypervideos  
features  
research  
screenshots  
screenshots  
support  
news

## Advene project



**Annotate Digital  
Video, Exchange on  
the NÉt**

(but also to be added to something or become a part  
of it, though inessential).

<https://www.advene.org>

## Project presentation

Advene (Annotate Digital Video, Exchange on the NÉt) is an ongoing project aiming at providing a model and a format to share annotations about digital video documents (movies, courses, conferences...), as well as tools to edit and visualize the hypervideos generated from both the annotations and the audiovisual documents. Teachers, moviegoers, researchers, etc. can use them to exchange multimedia comments and analyses about video documents.

The project also aims at studying the way that communities of users (teachers, moviegoers, students...) will use these self-publishing tools to



Advene - Tim Berners-Lee at TED: The next Web of open, linked data

Édition Vues Lecteur Recueils Aide

Aucune vue dynamique active

Popups Visualiseur ...

http://localhost:1234/packages/advene/view/index

Home | Transcription | 4<sup>e</sup> Summary | RDF

## Tim Berners-Lee at TED: The next Web of open, linked data

This website is about [Tim Berners-Lee's talk at TED](#) in February 2009. It has been generated with [Advene](#) and demonstrates how it enables some of the ideas put forward by Tim in his talk.

### About the talk

from TED's website  
 "20 years ago, Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web. For his next project, he's building a web for open, linked data that could do for numbers what the Web did for words, pictures, video: unlock our data and reframe the way we use it together."

You can read the [full text transcription](#) of the talk. If you have [Advene installed](#), clicking in a sentence in that transcription will play this part of the talk, or [watch a 4' summary](#) of the talk.

### Advene and Raw Data Now

From the beginning, one of the leading ideas of the Advene project was to exchange video annotation not only as hyperdocuments (like the one you are reading right now), but also as

Raw Data

00:04:04.540

Lecture

42% Pas de défilement

00:00:00.000|00:00:37.221|00:01:14.442|00:01:51.663|00:02:28.884|00:03:06.105|00:03:43.326|00:04:20.547|00:04:57.768|00:05:34.989|00:06:12.210|00:06:49.431|00:07:26.652|00:08:03.873|00:08:41.094|00:09:18.315|00:09:55.536|00:10:32.757|00:11:10.000

Text annotation

transcript

Time No So g But e! So, I b I wa The So tha I halt So, if y Well, c But i I co No Whe All S And th TH a A!t were Turns WWI Hans p So he O! But in f H e And t And H So I wa First thing is Second rule. Thi

text=H

Origin of the Web: frustration A grassroots movement The importance of data The principles of Linked Data

So g I halt So, if y T!S I a A I wa First t Secor Thi

ots 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 4 41 43 44 4 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

link and \*bing\*, there will be another hypertext page. ... impressive, you know, we've seen that, we've got things on ... hypertext on CD-ROMs. ... What was difficult was to get t ... to imagine. So imagine that that link could have gone to virtu ... any document you could imagine. ... All right? That is the ... is the leap that was very difficult for people to make. Well, so ... people did. ... So yes, it was difficult to explain, but it was ... grassroots movement. ... And that is what made it has m ... it most of- most fun. That was the most exciting thing, not ... technology, not the things people'd done with it, but actual ... community, the spirit of all these people getting together, ... sending e-mails. ... That's what it was like, then. Do you kn ... what, it's funny but right now it's kind of like that again. ... ask everybody more or less to put their documents, say "C ... you put your documents on this Web thing. ... And you c ... thanks. ... It were- it's been a blast, hasn't it. I mean, it's- ... been quite interesting because we found out that the things ... that happened with the Web really blew(?) us away. They're ... much more than we'd eventually(?) imagined, when we put ... together the little web- you know, the initial website that we ... started off with. ... Now, I want you to put your data on th ... Web. ... Turns out that there is still huge unlocked potenti ... There is still a huge frustration that people have because we ... haven't got data on the Web as data. ... What do you me ... "data", what's the difference, documents, data? ... Well ... documents you read, OK? ... More or less, you can read ... them, you can put a link from them and that's it. ... Data, ... can do all kinds of stuffs with the computer. ... Who was ... or, don't know, has seen Hans Rosling's talk. ... When Ha ... Rosling was at Ted, yeah, one of the- great, yes, a lot of peo ... has seen it, cause it was one of the greatest Ted's talks. ... Hans put up this presentation in which he shows, for vario ... different countries in various different colours, he shows inc ... level on one axis and he showed infant mortality, and he ... showed this thing animated from time. ... So he'd taken t ... data, made a presentation which just shattered a lot of myt ... that people have about the economics in the developing wo

[https://www.advene.org/examples/tbl\\_linked\\_data\\_html5/index.html](https://www.advene.org/examples/tbl_linked_data_html5/index.html)

# More recent approaches

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- Flückiger, Filmwissenschaft, Zürich: VIAN (Film colors)
- Visual Geometry Group, Oxford: VGG Image Annotator
- Arnold/Tilton, Richmond: Distant Viewing Lab
- Media Ecology Project, Dartmouth: SAT (Semantic annotation tool)
- Clariah.nl: Media Suite (public access Summer 2019)
- JRG A/V Rhetorics of Affect, Berlin: filmontology
- Advene.org

# **pan.do/ra use-cases**

**Analysis and linking of (parts of) video/audio material**

# Collaborative annotation of videos and image sequences

## Separate layers for various types of annotation (description, transcription, keywords, locations), expandable

Video Annotation Database

Back to Videos View: Editor Sort: Name Find: All 01:05:31

Investigation of the Lord Lytton Mission into the Manchurian Incident

Actions...

On the Way to Mukden from Tsitsihar, the Experts inspected Angangchi, Tahsing, Nenkiang River, etc. where Severe Fighting took place between Manchurian's Army and the Japanese, November, 1931.

00:36:34.000

00:36:54.000 00:37:14.000

Contributors

Locations

No Locations

Keywords

destroyed bridges; Open Question

Descriptions

Civil dressed people and officers visit a landscape. The train stopped in an empty landscape. Officers (see: Open Question) explain a map to the commissioners. Right (man with hat and glasses): maybe Isaburo Yoshida, the Japanese assessor. Later: Soldier guarding the train or watching the landscape. The commissioners standing and watching near a bridge and a river (see: Open Question: Nenkiang River)

by Felix Nothdurft, 2011-06-11

Open Question: Accurate location unclear - Area of Angangchi, Tahsing, Nenkiang River

by Julian Wettengel, 2012-01-17

Open Question: Who are the officers explaining a map, Japanese or S.M.R.? - Military clothes, no indications of their position and affiliation.

by Julian Wettengel, 2012-01-17

Persons shown can't be the commissioners (didn't travel to Tsitsihar) - must be the commission's experts (title screen)

by Julian Wettengel, 2012-01-19

The destroyed bridges are a significant point in the Japanese argumentation. Read more at <http://kjc-fs2.kjc.uni-heidelberg.de/omeka/destroyed-bridges-at-the-nenkiang-river>

by Julian Wettengel, 2012-01-24

Transcripts

No Transcripts



# Movie in context

GLOBAL POLITICS ON SCREEN  
THE MANCHURIAN INCIDENT AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

[Advanced Search](#)

[Home](#) > The Manchurian Incident and the League of Nations

## THE MANCHURIAN INCIDENT AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS



*China and Japan (Source: League of Nations (ed.): Appeal by the Chinese Government. Report of the Commission of Enquiry. Appendix, Map No. 1, Geneva: League of Nations, 1932)*

On September 18, 1931, an explosion of dynamite destroyed a railway line of the South Manchurian Railway Company (S.M.R. 南滿洲鐵道株式会社) outside the city of Mukden. This so-called Manchurian Incident (also Mukden Incident) paved the way to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria and initiated the path to the Second World War. Founded to watch over international lawfulness and security, the League of Nations soon became the central arena of debates and negotiations in the Sino-Japanese conflict of 1931/32. In early 1932, the League's international Commission of Enquiry, the so-called Lytton

Commission, began investigations. The Commission travelled to Japan, China and Manchuria and, during parts of their journey, were accompanied by a Japanese film team.

This section provides a short introduction to the complex situation in Manchuria in 1931-32 and the involvement of the League of Nations in the conflict, followed by a basic chronology which documents the process of international diplomatic negotiations.

A Japanese Film on the  
Lytton Commission in 1932

The Manchurian Incident  
and the League of Nations

Manchuria, 1931-32

The League of  
Nations starts its  
"conciliation  
machinery"

Short Chronology

The Film

Themes: The Lytton  
Commission

Themes: The Legitimation of  
Manchukuo

Bibliography

Contact

# Presentation and content analysis

GLOBAL POLITICS ON SCREEN  
DESTROYED BRIDGES AT THE NENKIANG RIVER

## Home > Themes: The Legitimation of Manchukuo > Destroyed bridges at the Nenkiang River DESTROYED BRIDGES AT THE NENKIANG RIVER

Several exceptionally detailed and long sections of the film present destroyed bridges at the Nenkiang River 嫩江. Why was this issue of destroying and rebuilding bridges important for the Japanese producers of the documentary? Three aspects seem relevant here: Firstly, bridges were destroyed by the Japanese opponent General Ma, which damaged Manchurian infrastructure. Secondly, various fights and clashes occurred over bridges. The film gives the impression that these conflicts were a continuation or consequence of activities of Ma and his "soldier-bandits" in Manchuria. And thirdly, the bridges were rebuilt by the Japanese, who appear as the constructive power putting things in order again. This serves to underline the sharp dichotomy of good and evil – the Japanese and Ma.



Still from the Film

Scenes in the film related to this argumentation are marked with the keyword **destroyed bridges**. Please follow the link and use the G key on your keyboard to navigate through the results within the video annotation database.



Still from the Film

The incidents at the Nenkiang bridges occurred in October and November 1931. General Zhang Haipeng (Chang Hai-peng, 張海鵬), a Chinese rival of General Ma, was secretly supported by the Japanese in order to seize the provincial government of Heilongjiang 黑龙江. As the troops of Zhang Haipeng approached, Ma ordered the destruction of the bridges as an act of self-defense. The Japanese authorities realised that their economic interests were affected by the destruction of the railway bridges. In

order to repair the bridges, they devised a new strategy of pressurising both General Zhang and General Ma to withdraw their troops. Ma denied this demand, thus causing several new clashes, which forced him to retreat northwards in the end while the Japanese occupied Tsitsihar (League of Nations (ed.): *Appeal by the Chinese Government. Report of the Commission of Enquiry*. Geneva, League of Nations: 1932, 72-75). The Japanese presented themselves as generous rebuilders of destroyed infrastructure, although the incident had been the cause of the clashes and destructions. To sum up, the theme of the destroyed bridges is an illuminative example for the constant strategy of turning the facts for propagandistic purposes.

A Japanese Film on the  
Lytton Commission in 1932

The Manchurian Incident  
and the League of Nations

The Film

Themes: The Lytton  
Commission

Themes: The Legitimation of  
Manchukuo

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Video Annotation Database

Back to Videos View: Editor Sort: Name Find: All

Investigation of the Lord Lytton Mission into the Manchurian Incident 01:05:31

Actions

Contributors

Locations

No Locations

Keywords

destroyed bridges; Open Question

Descriptions

A destroyed bridge from two perspectives.

by eric, 2011-08-26

Open Question: Accurate location of Bridge No.17 - Railway bridge of Taonan-Angangchi Line at Nenkiang River

by Julian Wettengel, 2012-01-17

River bank, destroyed bridge. (Two perspectives on the bridge: From the railway track and from the side; second one more dramatic than the first one).

by Felix Nothdurft, 2011-06-11

The destroyed bridges are a significant point in the Japanese argumentation. Read more at <http://kjc-fs2.kjc.uni-heidelberg.de/omeka/destroyed-bridges-at-the-nenkiang-river>

by eric, 2012-01-06

Transcripts

No Transcripts

Video Annotation Database

Back to Videos View: Editor Sort: Name Find: All

Investigation of the Lord Lytton Mission into the Manchurian Incident 01:05:31

Actions

Contributors

Locations

No Locations

Keywords

destroyed bridges; Open Question

Descriptions

Open Question: Location unclear - Most likely in the area of Angangchi, Tahsing, Nenkiang River, one of the destroyed bridges also shown later in the film

by Julian Wettengel, 2012-01-19

Railway bridge, train with freight cars crossing the bridge. People on the roof of the train, waving Japanese flags.

by Felix Nothdurft, 2011-06-11

The destroyed bridges are a significant point in the Japanese argumentation. Read more at <http://kjc-fs2.kjc.uni-heidelberg.de/omeka/destroyed-bridges-at-the-nenkiang-river>

by Julian Wettengel, 2012-01-24

Transcripts

No Transcripts

A Japanese Film on the Lytton Commission in 1932		The Manchurian Incident and the League of Nations ▶		Watch the Film	Background to the Film ▶
Approaching Film Analysis		Analysing Key Themes of the Film ▶		Bibliography ▶	Contact
Browse Items					



*The website is currently under construction; please do not cite without permission of the authors.*

In the run-up towards the Second World War in Asia, perhaps one of the most striking episodes is the Sino-Japanese dispute over Manchuria. In September 1931 bilateral tensions between China and Japan escalated in what became known as the Manchurian Incident, representing a major challenge for those trying to manage the international system and strive for global peace. In an attempt to investigate the situation, the League of Nations sent the so-called Lytton Commission to Manchuria early in 1932.

This website presents an introduction to the efforts of the League of Nations to investigate in the Sino-Japanese conflict about Manchuria. Our starting point is a Japanese silent propaganda film from the early 1930s about the work of the so-called Lytton Commission of the League of Nations, which visualises events of international politics for a global public.

Students of [Heidelberg University's History Department](#) and scholars of the [Cluster Asia-Europe](#) have examined this film by using a film annotations database (originally developed and used for the [pad.ma project](#) and has in the meantime been updated to its successor [pan.do/ra](#)). Exploring the potential of new technological tools, our project seeks to combine established models of historical interpretation with new opportunities provided by digital humanities and is committed to collaborative research.

While there have been several film versions of nowadays varying quality of preservation and accessibility, our focus is on one version entitled *Investigation of the Lord Lytton Mission into the Manchurian Incident*, which seems to have been designed for an international audience.

This film raises numerous questions: How is the situation in Manchuria portrayed? What is the film's attitude towards the Commission? Did Japanese propaganda try to instrumentalise the Lytton Commission to make it part of a founding myth of the puppet state of Manchukuo? And what new dimensions does including the film into a historical analysis offer?

In the pursuit to shed light on this issue, we analyse how the film portrays the situation in Manchuria and the work of the Commission, what it tries to achieve and therefore what the implications are.

In doing so, we face a number of challenges. Methodologically we have to incorporate the specific demands of analysing a film into a broader historical analysis. Regarding perspective we are aware that we are dealing with a number of frictional topics that cannot easily, if at all, be woven into a single, unambiguous narrative. For instance, we argue that the League of Nations was being used for Japanese propaganda purposes, but at the same time it had power of its own, which it used in ambivalent ways. Exposing the film as a piece of propaganda does not automatically result in a positive narrative about the League. We do not aim to neat or gloss over any ambiguities, contrasts or contradictions but offer a juxtaposition of data, hypotheses and perspectives in the hope that they prove useful and interesting to our readers.

For an [annotated version of the film](#) please visit the Cluster's installation of the [video annotation database](#)

<https://gpos.omeka.net/>



UNIVERSITÄT  
HEIDELBERG  
GRÜNDUNG  
SEIT 1386



Universität  
Basel



# THE LEGITIMATION OF MANCHUKUO

The film *Investigation of the Lord Lytton Mission into the Manchurian Incident* purports to document the travels of the League of Nation's Lytton Commission in Manchuria. Yet on many levels, the documentary takes this visit as an opportunity to present the newly-proclaimed state of Manchukuo to the world in a number of specific contexts. Interestingly, the issue of legitimacy is not treated as the still open question that it was to the Commission but as a claim that is asserted throughout the film.

This section provides an analysis of a number of different aspects and topics used by the producers to promote the idea of a new, sovereign and rightfully established state which, supported by the Japanese, seems to be on the way towards international acknowledgement. We will examine the question of responsibilities for the conflicts in the region and the symbolic use of national flags in order to identify the ways in which new media supported the legitimation of 'the new-born state of Manchukuo'.



Still from the Film

## RESPONSIBILITIES: SOLDIER-BANDITS

Fenghuangcheng on Antung-Mukden Line, right after the Attack by the Chinese Soldier-Bandits.  
( PHOTO. Dec. 26, 1931. )

Still from the Film

The film documents an international inquiry whose aim was to collect information in order to bring political and military tensions down to the bargaining table. The film, in contrast, at once decided over responsibilities, taking advantage of the complex situation of power in Manchuria. Deliberately, the film plays with the idea that Manchuria is characterised by elements of a frontier region (Duara 2003: 48-49) in urgent need of stability and control after years of upheavals under warlord domination. Therefore, through the lenses of the S.M.R., the answer of who was responsible for the 'attack' on the railway was clear: 'soldier-bandits', sometimes called 'bandit-soldiers', were to be blamed for the damages of the S.M.R. railroad. What type of agent is the soldier-bandit, and what is meant by these terms in context of the following military conflicts? In order to answer these questions, two different levels of the problem can be distinguished: first, the use of the term for propaganda purposes, and second, the involvement of bandits in the military conflict.

### 'Evidence'

The mysterious 'soldier-bandit' is represented in the film on different levels of argumentation. First of all, soldier-bandits are charged with the serious damages of the S.M.R. railroad. The reasoning about the different crimes in the film is quite simple and obviously constructed. Besides a [general description of damages](#) at several places

[along the Antung-Mukden Line](#), there are sequences which visualise the permanent threats posed by soldier-bandits.

A bullet [hole in a window](#) as proof of evidence for the violence of soldier-bandits.

A Japanese police station after an attack. The only visible sign of a conflict is an [entrance door](#) which boarded up.

A Japanese shop plundered. A [torn-off wall and smoke](#) is displayed.

The freed prisoners of a Chinese jail. As evidence for this case, [destroyed hand- and foot cuffs](#) are presented. This seems to indicate where the bandits which were responsible for the Manchurian Incident came from – they were freed from prisons by other bandit gangs in order to bring about chaos in the region.

<https://gpos.omeka.net/themes-the-legitimation-of-manchukuo>

# Visual Pilgrim: Embedded video sequences



Cluster of Excellence  
University of Heidelberg

## Visual Pilgrim

Mapping Popular Visuality and Devotional Media at Sufi Shrines  
and Other Islamic Institutions in South Asia

Asia and Europe in  
a Global Context:  
Shifting Asymmetries  
in Cultural Flows

[Home](#)[Sitemap](#)[About The Project](#)[Essays](#)[Bibliography](#)

### *Tasveer-e Aqeedat: The Image of Devotion*

A video presentation on the popular visual culture around the Sufi shrine of Nizamuddin Aulia at Delhi.

(Please play the video film on the right window by clicking on the Play button.

As the video progresses, you can read its transcripts and other details in the window below it.

Also, on the left, you can watch the different geographic locations the video is referring to.)



### *Tasveer-e Aqeedat*



#### Transcript

This is the shrine of the thirteenth century Sufi Nizamuddin Aulia in India's capital city New Delhi. One of the most popular Muslim pilgrimage centres in South Asia, it attracts thousands of pilgrims of many faiths from all over India and abroad. The

#### Description

HR49: Cluster of Excellence: Asia and Europe in Global Context, Heidelberg University, Germany

es and Other Islamic Institutions in South Asia  
elberg University, Germany

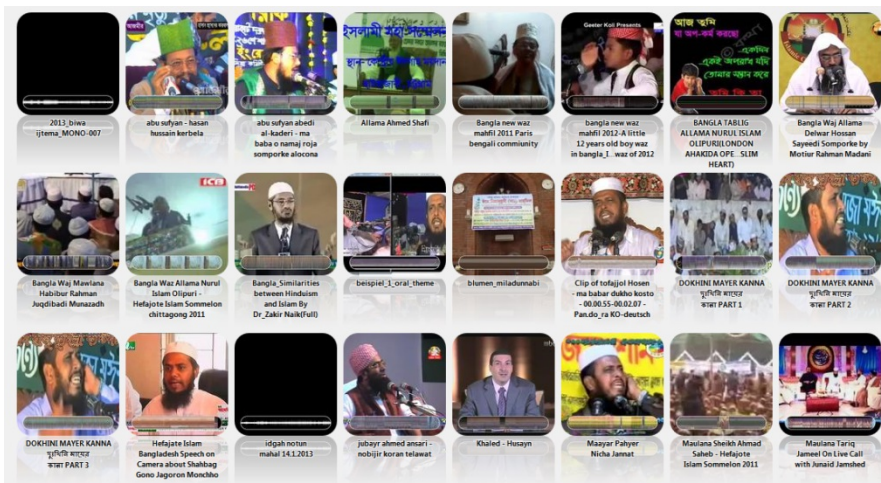




## Visual language in Japanese Visual Kei videos



## Analysis of Islamic sermons



## **0x2620**

Collaborative Archiving and Networked Distribution e.V., Berlin

<http://0x2620.org>

**Pad.ma** - Public Access Digital Media Archive, <http://pad.ma/>

Since 2008, Material of independent film makers, esp. from Mumbai and Bangalore

**Successor pan.do/ra** (user-client, since end of 2011)

Open Source, GNU General Public License

<https://wiki.0x2620.org/wiki/pandora>

## **API:**

via Ox.App (Ox.js)  or pandora\_client (Python)

annotations in **HTML5** (e.g. embedding of images)

video formats: WebM, Ogg Theora

Search for inside sorting by 

Record 1



of 7 records found in resources/Annotated Videos

[List view](#)

1

Record Location resources/Annotated Videos



Record Format MODS

Creator and Director Yousuf Saeed ([find all records](#))

Title Tasveer-e Aqeedat

Extent 00:15:00.0764

URL <http://padma.uni-hd.de/Vsmdmw51>

Constituent (Transcription:) Titles (Extent: 00:00:00.0001-00:00:06.0040) (Topics: Tasveer-e Aqeedat, The Image of Devotion)

Constituent (Description:) HRA9: Cluster of Excellence: Asia and Europe in Global Context, Heidelberg University, Germany (Extent: 00:00:00.0001-00:15:00.0000)

▶ Title Words

▶ Names

▶ Dates

▶ Subjects

▶ Languages

▶ Genres

Constituent

(Transcription:) This is the shrine of the thirteenth century Sufi **Nizamuddin** Aulia in India's capital city New Delhi. One of the most popular Muslim pilgrimage centres in South Asia, it attracts thousands of pilgrims of many faiths from all over India and abroad. The Chishti Sufi order to which **Nizamuddin** Aulia belonged was brought by Saint Moinuddin from Chisht, a small town near Herat in Central Asia, in the 12th century, to Ajmer, Rajasthan, and spread in turn all over India by his disciples. The popularity of **Nizamuddin** Aulia and his hospice during his lifetime spread so much that even his contemporary king Alauddin Khalji felt threatened by it. (Extent: 00:00:06.0041-00:01:03.0140) (Topics: Sufi shrine, 13 century, **Nizamuddin** Aulia, Delhi, India, Muslim pilgrimage centre, South Asia, Chishti order)

(Transcription:) The devotees continue to throng the place today, often considering **Nizamuddin** to be the real Sultan or ruler of India even after his death. The visitors come here not only to pay their respects to the saint, but also to request him to pray for their problems and

# Annotations in MODS XML

---

Export annotations as structured note in MODS

Proof-of-concept implementation

```
<relatedItem type="constituent">
  <titleInfo>
    <title supplied="yes">constituent</title>
  </titleInfo>
  <subject>
    <topic>[TOPIC1, TOPIC2, ...] </topic>
  </subject>
  <place>
    <placeTerm>[NAME-OF-LOCATION] </placeTerm>
  </place>
  <note type="transcription">[CONTENT-OF-TRANSCRIPTION] </note>
  <part>
    <physicalDescription>
      <extent>
        <start>[START-TIME] </start>
        <end>[END-TIME] </end>
        <total>[TOTAL-TIME] </total>
      </extent>
    </physicalDescription>
  </part>
</relatedItem>
```

Firefox

http://kjc-sv016.kj...347740d79&clean=yes

kjc-sv016.kjc.uni-heidelberg.de:8080/exist/apps/tamboti/modules/search/source.xql?id=uuid-0b67cc47-a6ea-5c6b-bbe

Google

```
</physicalDescription>
</part>
</relatedItem>
- <relatedItem type="constituent">
  - <titleInfo>
    <title supplied="yes">constituent</title>
  </titleInfo>
  - <subject>
    - <topic>
      Sufi shrine, 13 century, Nizamuddin Aulia, Delhi, India, Muslim pilgrimage centre, South Asia, Chishti order
    </topic>
  </subject>
  - <place>
    <placeTerm>Tomb of Nizamuddin</placeTerm>
  </place>
  - <note type="transcription">
    This is the shrine of the thirteenth century Sufi Nizamuddin Aulia in India's capital city New Delhi. One of the most popular Muslim pilgrimage centres in South Asia, it attracts thousands of pilgrims of many faiths from all over India and abroad. The Chishti Sufi order to which Nizamuddin Aulia belonged was brought by Saint Moinuddin from Chisht, a small town near Herat in Central Asia, in the 12th century, to Ajmer, Rajasthan, and spread in turn all over India by his disciples. The popularity of Nizamuddin Aulia and his hospice during his lifetime spread so much that even his contemporary king Alauddin Khalji felt threatened by it.
  </note>
  - <part>
    - <physicalDescription>
      - <extent>
        <start>00:00:06.0041</start>
        <end>00:01:03.0140</end>
        <total>00:00:57.0099</total>
      </extent>
    </physicalDescription>
  </part>
</relatedItem>
- <relatedItem type="constituent">
  - <titleInfo>
    <title supplied="yes">constituent</title>
  </titleInfo>
```



# Recent use cases

---

1. Research project Islamic sermons
2. Movie annotation
3. Video library

More details in article

*“Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der Videoannotation mit Pan.do/ra - Forschung, Lehre und institutionelles Repositorium”*

(authors Matthias Arnold, Hans Martin Krämer, Hanno Lecher, Jan Scholz, Max Stille, Sebastian Vogt)

edited volume *Bilddaten in den digitalen Geisteswissenschaften*  
(in print, 2019)

# Hands-on

# Getting things from Youtube

---

- Video download, e.g.
  - Video Download helper (local install)
  - ddownr (online <https://ddownr.com/>)
- Subtitle download
  - LilSubs <http://www.lilsubs.com/>  
subtitle files and auto generated translations

# LilSUBS

## SUBTITLE DOWNLOADER

Enter video link to download its subtitle. e.g <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DPEJB-FCItk>

Download

### Information

YouTube Rewind 2018 but it's actually good  
Lilsubs.com

YouTube Rewind 2018  
but it's actually good

Download Links

Videos

(Right click->Save As)

HD720 Video

360P Video

Subtitles

Arabic Subtitle

Chinese (Taiwan) Subtitle

Czech Subtitle

Danish Subtitle

Dutch Subtitle

English Subtitle

English (auto-generated) Subtitle

English (Canada) Subtitle

English (United Kingdom) Subtitle

- Home
- Settings
- Downloads
- F.A.Q.
- Contact
- Statistics

The Majority of the Server issues have been resolved! Service should get more stable over time now :)



### YouTube Rewind 2018: Everyone Controls Rewind | #YouTubeRewind (YouTube)

Started: 16/7/2019 @ 13:53:20

Playlist range: 1 - 25

Status: Finished

100%



### YouTube Rewind 2018 but it's actually good (PewDiePie)

Started: 16/7/2019 @ 14:04:36

Playlist range: 1 - 25

Status: Finished

100%



## Head over to Vidloadr.com

and try the best YouTube Downloader available

### Youtube & more

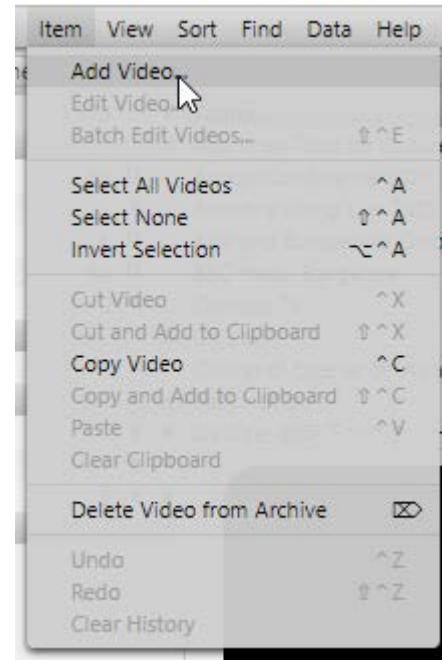
Vidloadr allows you to download content from many more sites than just YouTube!



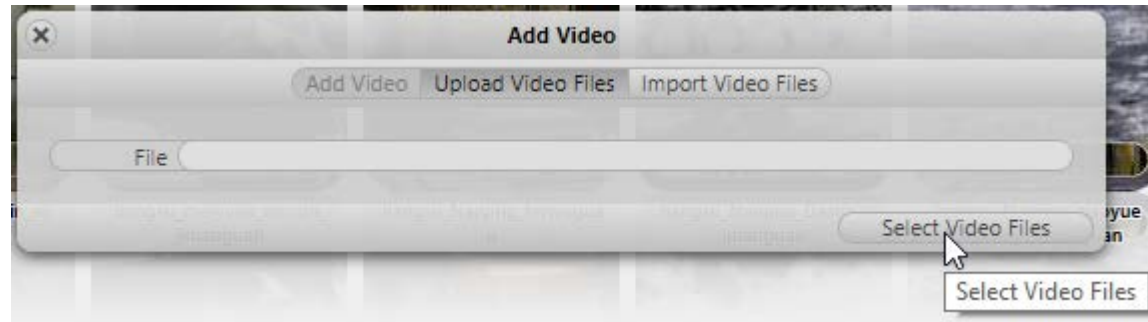


# Add Video

1. “Item” -> “Add Video”



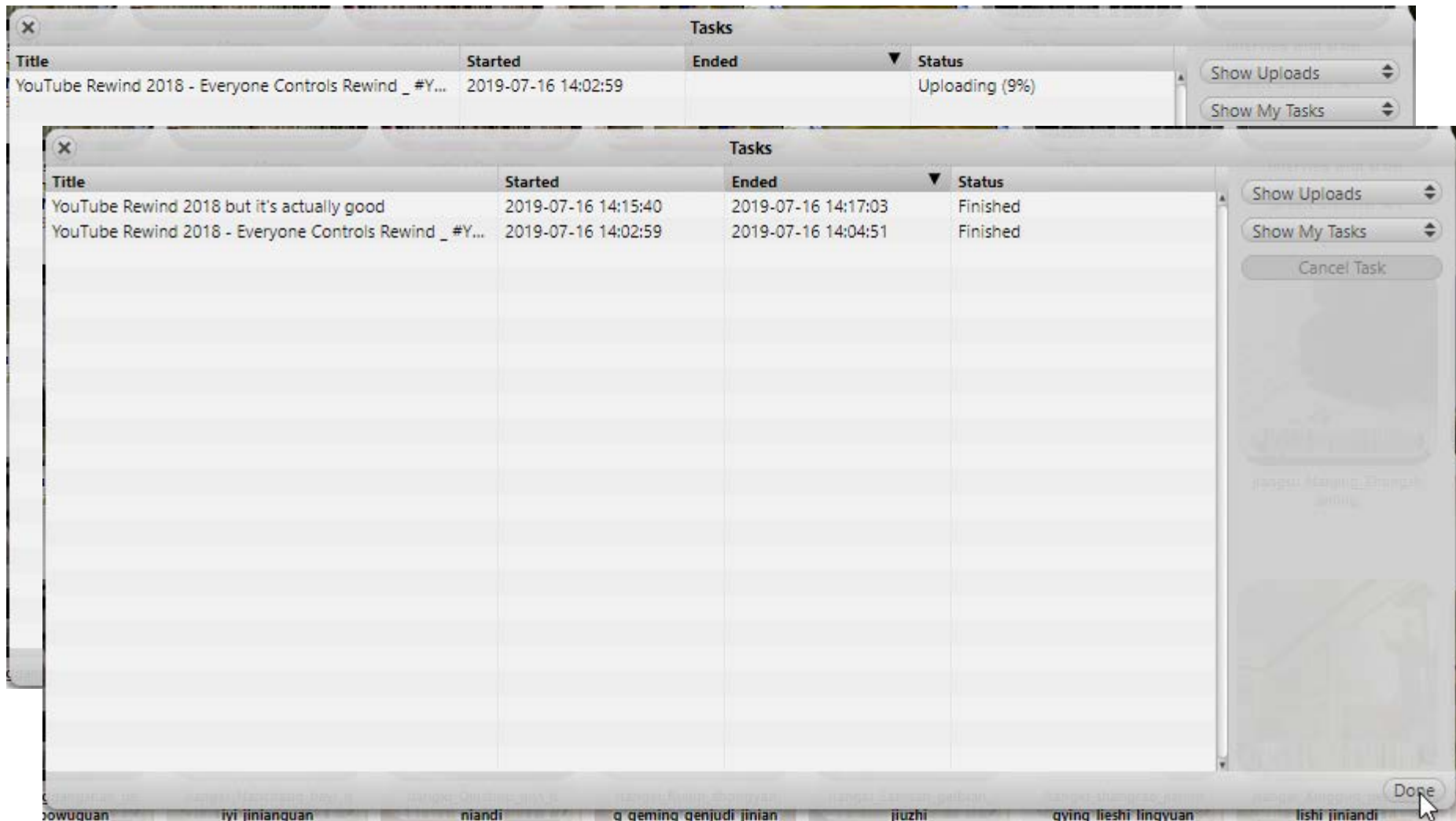
2. Select Video Files

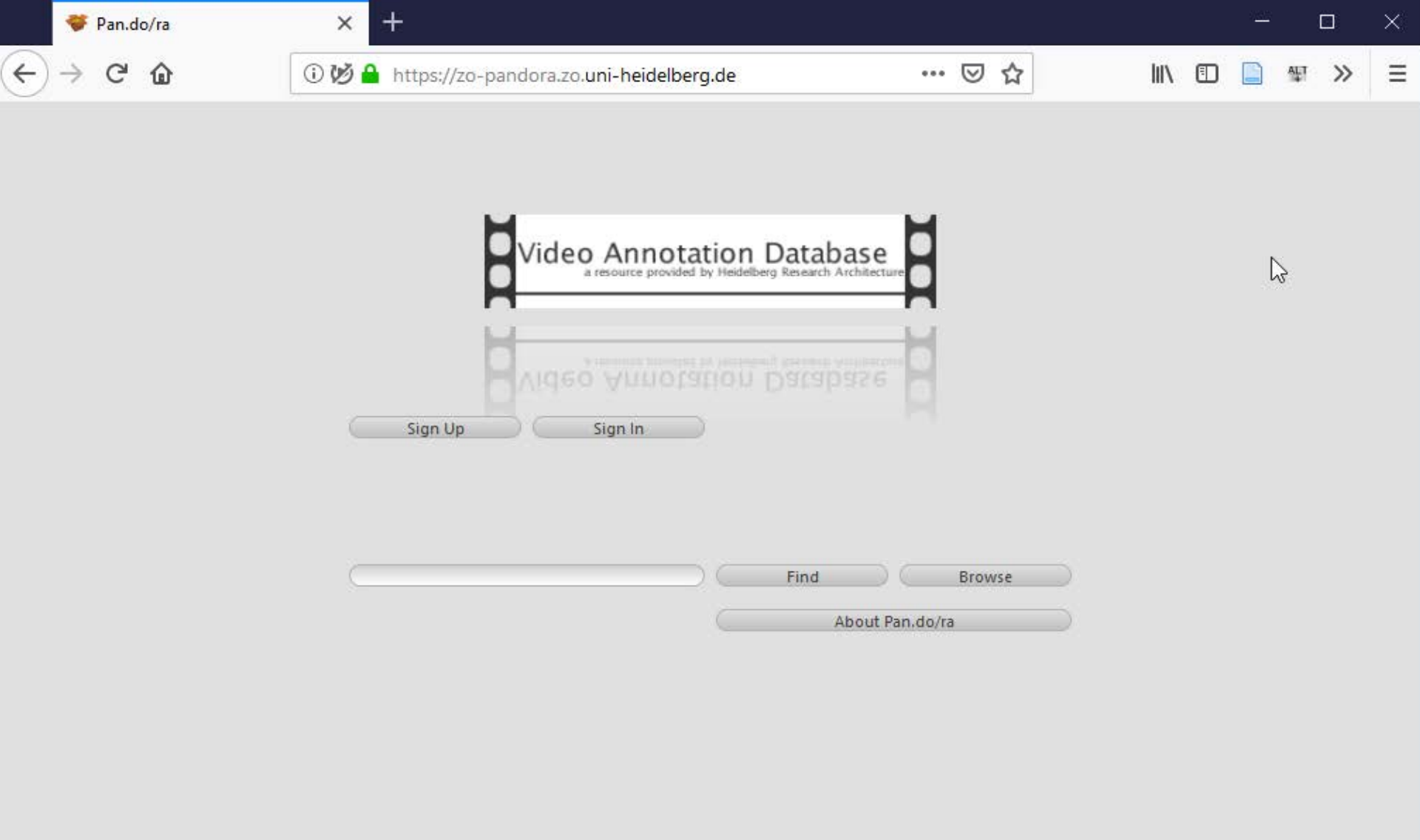


### 3. Upload

[illegible]

#### 4. Click “Done” when upload has finished





<https://vad.uni-hd.de>





... [Icons] ahamad.fair [User Icon]

All Videos

#	Topic	#	People	#	Keywords	#
7	many readings	4	Suboor Bakht	14	Music	2
13	One ceremony	4	Matthias Arnold	8		1
1	Chinese Women's Magazines datab...	3	Christoph Bertolo	8	99 Superheroes	1
5	Ziziphus	2	Frank Pfeiffer	6	banner	1
3	Abou Naddara Collection	1	Max Stille	4	Bollywood	1
2	HRA	1	Yousuf Saeed	3	Caricatures	1
35	HyperImage	1	Eric Decker	2	Chadur, shrine, crowd, qawwali	1
4	Popular visual culture	1	Danylo Demutsky	2	chadurs, crowd, qawwali.	1
	Tamboti	1	Alexander Dovzhenko	2	Chello	1
	Wiki Slideshows	1	Nikolas Jaspert	1	Comics	1

## Facets / content categories

All Videos

#	Topic	#	People
7	many readings	4	Suboor Bakht
13	One ceremony	4	Matthias Arnold
1	Chinese Women's Magazines database	3	Christoph Bertolo
7	Ziziphus	2	Frank Pfeiffer
5	Abou Naddara Collection	1	Max Stille
3	HRA	1	Yousuf Saeed
2	HyperImage	1	Eric Decker
35	Popular visual culture	1	Danylo Demutsky
4	Tamboti	1	Alexander Dovzhenko
	Wiki Slideshows	1	Nikolas Jaspert

Arrows: change column

- Clear Filter
- Clear All Filters
- Source
- Project
- ✓ Topic
- People
- Featuring
- Language
- Location
- Places
- Events
- Keywords
- User
- License

View as Grid

Sort by Title

## View mode and sorting

Find Data Help

View as Grid

Sort by Title

View as List

✓ View as Gr

View with

View with

[View as CI](#)

[View on M](#)

[View on C](#)

screencast

Shree Cassettes

Arrows:  
change view

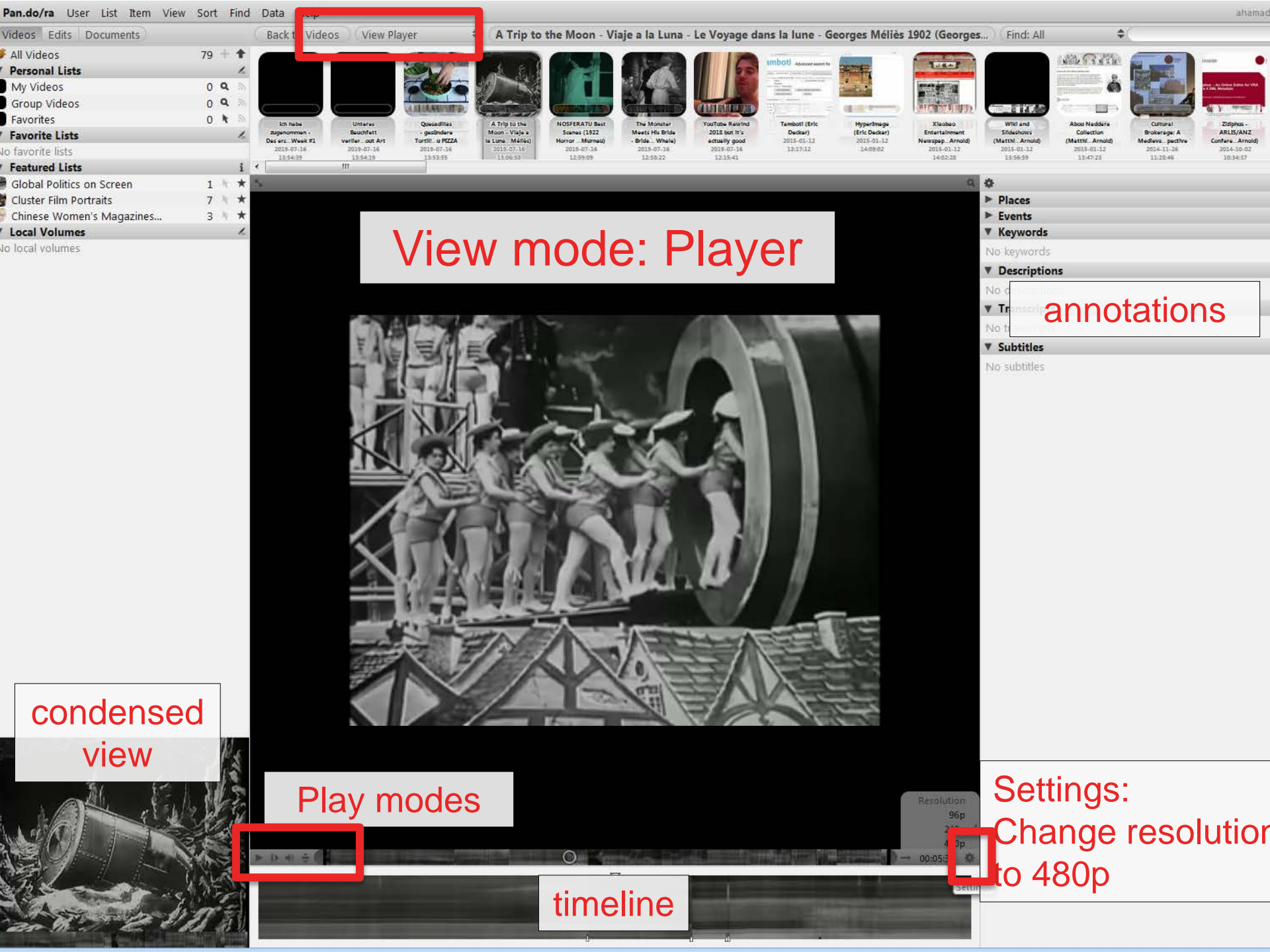
76 Vertov KE  
pioneers silent

77 Vertov KE  
shopper silent

78 Vertov KE pioneer  
troop silent

79 Vertov KE young  
Leninists silent





Back to Videos View Player

A Trip to the Moon - Viaje a la Luna - Le Voyage dans la lune - Georges Méliès 1902 (Georges... Find: All

- All Videos 79
- Personal Lists
- My Videos 0
- Group Videos 0
- Favorites 0
- Favorite Lists
- No favorite lists
- Featured Lists
- Global Politics on Screen 1
- Cluster Film Portraits 7
- Chinese Women's Magazines... 3
- Local Volumes
- No local volumes



View mode: Player



condensed view



Play modes



timeline

Settings:  
Change resolution  
to 480p



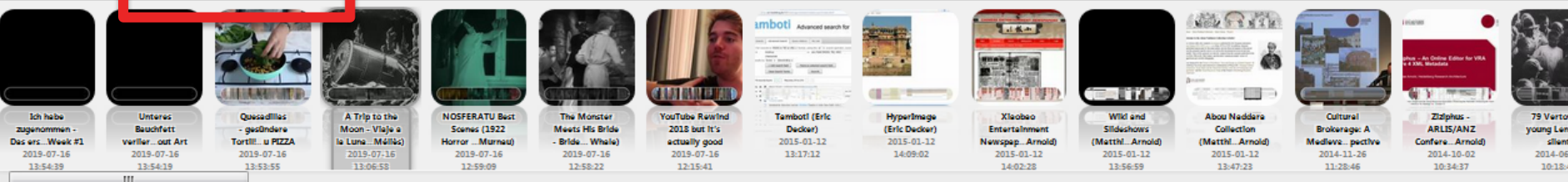
Resolution

- 96p
- 240p
- 480p
- 720p
- 1080p

Settings

- Places
- Events
- Keywords
- No keywords
- Descriptions
- No descriptions
- Transcripts
- No transcripts
- Subtitles
- No subtitles

annotations



Source: [YouTube](#)

Project: [HCH19](#)

No Project Description

Project data

## A Trip to the Moon - Viaje a la Luna - Le Voyage dans la lune - Georges Méliès 1902 (Georges...

**Location:** unknown; **Date:** 1902; **Language:** (silent)

**Director:** Georges Méliès; **Featuring:** Georges Méliès, Bleuette Bernon, François Lallement, Henri...

**Topic:** unknown

A Trip to the Moon (French: Le Voyage dans la Lune) is a 1902 French adventure film directed by Georges Méliès. Inspired by a wide variety of sources, including Jules Verne's novels From the Earth to the Moon and Around the Moon, the film follows a group of astronomers who travel to the Moon in a cannon-propelled capsule, explore the Moon's surface, escape from an underground group of Selenites (lunar inhabitants), and return to Earth with a captive Selenite. It features an ensemble cast of French theatrical performers, led by Méliès himself in the main role of Professor Barbenfouillis, and is filmed in the over-the-top theatrical style for which Méliès became famous.

The film was an internationally popular success on its release, and was extensively pirated by other studios, especially in the United States. Its unusual length, lavish production values, innovative special effects, and emphasis on storytelling were markedly influential on other film-makers and ultimately on the development of narrative film as a whole.

Scholars have commented upon the film's extensive use of patafizism and anti-imperialist satire, and its influence on the development of the French theatrical féerie tradition. After the film's disappearance into obscurity after Méliès's retirement from the film industry, it was rediscovered around 1930 when Méliès's importance to the history of cinema was beginning to be recognized by film devotees. An original nitrate print was discovered in 1993 and restored in 2011.

(Source: [Wikipedia](#), 2019-07-16)

**License:** unknown

View mode: Info

Basic film statistics

Rights and groups

**Duration**  
12m 52s

**Aspect Ratio**  
1.778:1

**Hue**  
100.146

**Saturation**  
0.023

**Lightness**  
0.219

**Volume**  
0.164

**Cuts per Minute**  
2.488

**Rights Level**  
Private  
Guest  
Member  
Staff  
Admin

**User**  
matz

**Groups**  
HCH19

**Date Created**  
July 16, 2019

**Last Modified**  
July 16, 2019

**Notes**  
No notes



Back to Videos

View Timeline

WoMag: Main Features (Matthias Arnold)

Find: All



Chinese Women's Magazines in the Late Qing and Early Republican Periods

http://womag.uni-hd.de

tp 01.02.2019

View mode:  
Timeline



Places

Events

Keywords

No keywords

Descriptions

No descriptions

Transcripts

Chinese Women's Magazines in the Late Qing and Early Republican Periods

<http://womag.uni-hd.de>

Four important Chinese women's magazines (1904-37)

Texts introduce their significance and characteristics.

All available issues are digitized and stored in a database.

Browse issues and annotations

Open the issue to view individual pages...

...flip through an issue in double page view...

...or have a look at the 'Issues' contents.

Reading the magazines:

Browsing page contents

Open individual pages...

...to explore metadata and annotations.

Information is provided in Chinese and English.

Use our content analysis to further explore the database.

Links on persons lead to a summary page...

...where all items relating to this person are displayed.

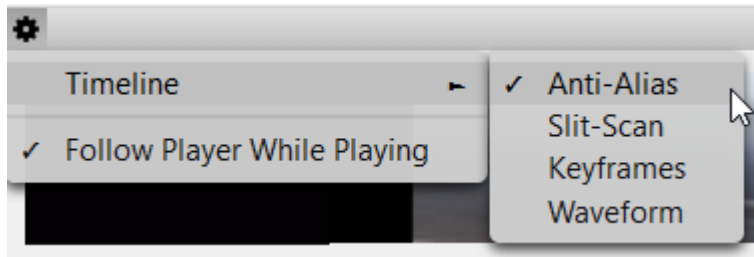
Use the Large Size view to read the Chinese text in its original form.

Content analysis and annotations:

Browse persons, keywords, and genres

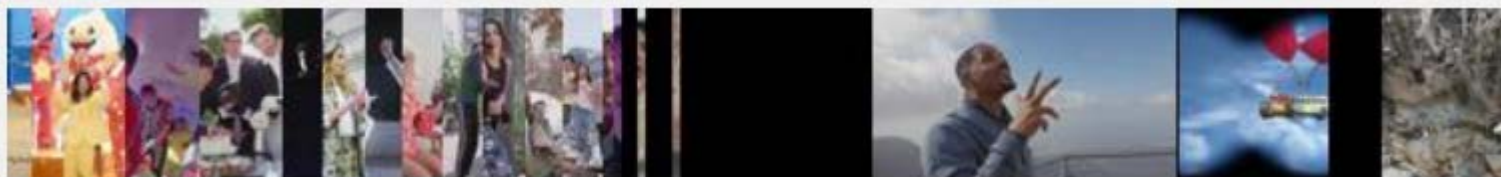
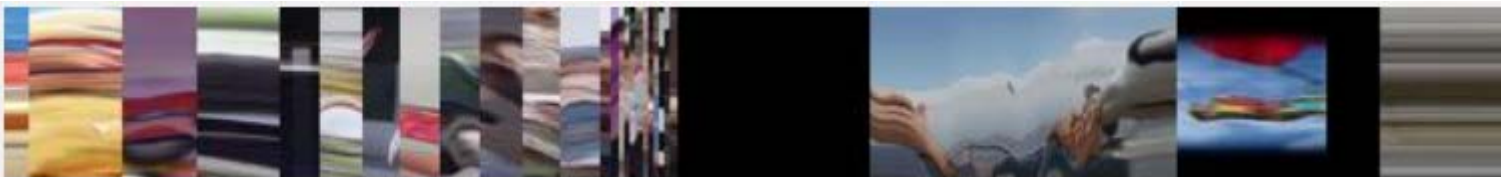
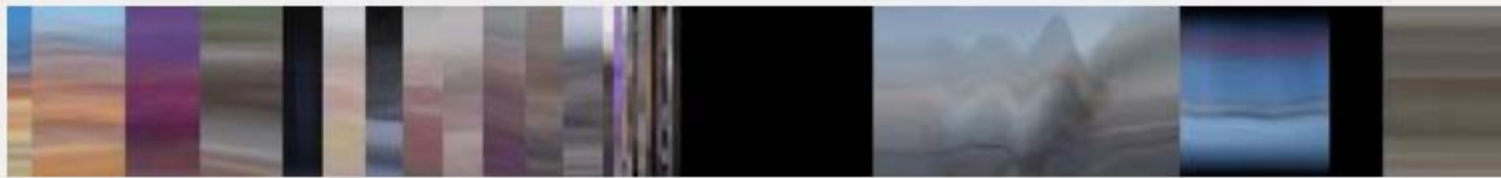


# Excursus: timeline visualisations



1&2: each frame reduced to 1x64px

- 1) Average color full frame width
- 2) Color of frame center pixels
- 3) Thumbs of key frames



Other example: <https://0xdb.org/0062480/timeline/00:15:53.600>

Back to Videos View Clips Find: All Find Clips

Sort by Position

Chinese Women's Magazines in the Late Qing and Early Republican Periods  
http://womag.uni-hd.de  
00:00:00 - 00:00:13

Four important Chinese women's magazines (1904-37).  
00:00:13 - 00:00:18

Texts introduce their significance and characteristics.  
00:00:18 - 00:00:26

All available issues are digitized and stored in a database.  
00:00:26 - 00:00:29

Browse issues in chronological order.  
00:00:29 - 00:00:38

Open the issue to view individual pages...  
00:00:38 - 00:00:50

...flip through an issue in double page view...  
00:00:50 - 00:00:56

...or have a closer look at this issues' contents.  
00:00:56 - 00:01:08

Reading the magazines: Browsing page contents  
00:01:08 - 00:01:15

Open individual pages...  
00:01:15 - 00:01:20

...to explore metadata and annotations.  
00:01:20 - 00:01:25

Information is provided in Chinese and English.  
00:01:25 - 00:01:31

Use our content analysis to further explore the database.  
00:01:31 - 00:01:36

Links on persons lead to a summary page...  
00:01:36 - 00:01:41

...where all items relating to this person are displayed.  
00:01:41 - 00:01:51

Use the Large Size view to read the Chinese text in its original form.  
00:01:51 - 00:02:02

Content analysis and annotations: Browse persons, keywords, and genres  
00:02:02 - 00:02:13

Browse data on individuals from all four magazines.  
00:02:13 - 00:02:29

The keywords list provides subject-oriented access to the data.  
00:02:29 - 00:02:42

Genres for articles, images and ads are listed separately.  
00:02:42 - 00:03:09

Finding information: The search function  
00:03:09 - 00:03:16

Enter search terms in Chinese, English, or Pinyin.  
00:03:16 - 00:03:25

Restrict your search to a magazine or to a specific category.  
00:03:25 - 00:03:56

http://womag.uni-hd.de  
00:03:56 - 00:04:03

View mode: Clips

Each annotation becomes a clip (can be referenced)



Manage Places

Find in List

Find on Map

Indischer Ozean

Name Indischer Ozean

Alternative Names

Geoname Indischer Ozean

Type Feature

Latitude -30.51179800

Longitude 80.00244695

South -71.44219960

West 13.08822710

North 10.41860360

East 146.91666680

Area 107,262,140 km<sup>2</sup>

Matches 0

Google

Click inside the rectangle, move central point, zoom in and adjust edges

Keyboard shortcuts  
l = labels  
c = controls

251 Places

Manage Events...

Add Place

New Place

Export Places... Done

Name	Latitude
Ardash	29.513
KJC Heidelberg	49.410
Kathmandu Valley	27.687
Nepal	28.429
SAI Heidelberg	49.418
Heidelberg	49.403
Nepal, Kathmandu, Kalanki	27.695
Kathmandu	27.710
Nepal, Kathmandu, Kalimati	27.699
Bhaktapur	27.671
Mukden	41.807
Harbin	45.844
Antung	22.275
Changchun	43.811
Hoshigaura	43.008
Fenghuangcheng	39.631
Fushun	41.886
Anshan	41.104
Nizamuddin basti	28.591
Tomb of Nizamuddin	28.591
Lakkarpur, Faridabad	28.487
Nizamuddin dargah market	28.591
Heidelberg, Karl-Jaspers-...	49.410
Panipat, Haryana	29.389
India, Mangalore	12.897
Chennai	13.060
Great Wall, China	37.540
Pagoda in Rangoon, Burma	16.818
Taj Mahal, Indien	27.173
KJC, Heidelberg	49.410
Mannheim	49.485
Mangalore	12.869
Nepal, Bhaktapur, Srijana...	27.674
Kungchuling	43.437
Tsitsihar	47.339
Liutlaokou	41.533
Port Arthur	38.852
Taumadi Square, Bhaktapur	27.684
London	51.522
Behraich, UP and Old Fort...	28.610
Behraich, UP	27.562
Karbala, Iraq, Scenes from...	32.618
Delhi	28.635
Bhopal	23.260

To add new places you will need higher priviledges.

# Selecting a sequence



# Selecting a sequence

The image displays a video editing software interface with two rows of video preview windows and a timeline. The top row shows three preview windows: the first is labeled "(old) IN" and shows a dark, arched interior; the second is labeled "current" and shows a bright, outdoor scene with a boat; the third is labeled "(old) OUT" and shows a dark, arched interior. Below these are three timeline thumbnails. The middle thumbnail in the top row is highlighted with a red box. A red text box with the text "Find the starting frame of the sequence" points to this highlighted thumbnail. The bottom row shows three preview windows, all showing the same bright, outdoor scene as the "current" window. The first window is labeled "(new) IN". Below these are three timeline thumbnails. The middle thumbnail in the bottom row is highlighted with a red box. A red text box with the text "„i“ sets the IN-point" points to this highlighted thumbnail.

(old) IN

current

(old) OUT

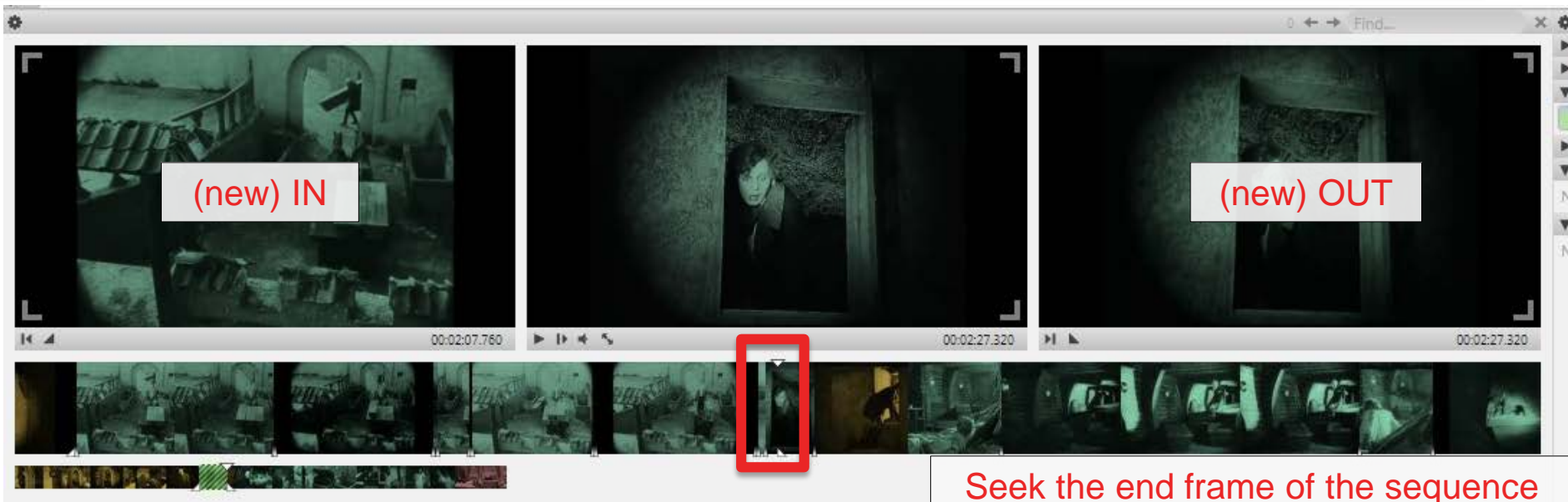
Find the starting frame of the sequence

(new) IN

„i“ sets the IN-point



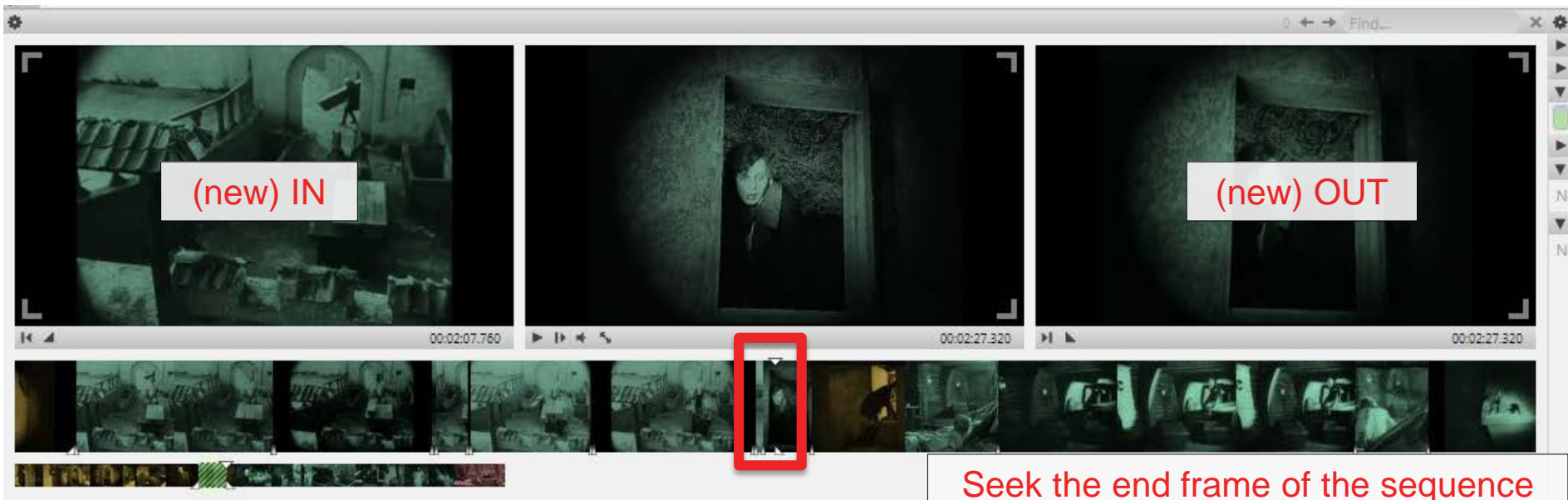
# Selecting a sequence



Seek the end frame of the sequence

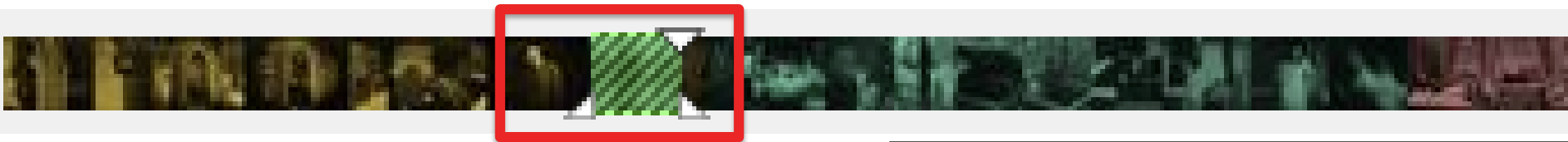
„o“ sets the OUT-point

# Selecting a sequence



Seek the end frame of the sequence

„o“ sets the OUT-point

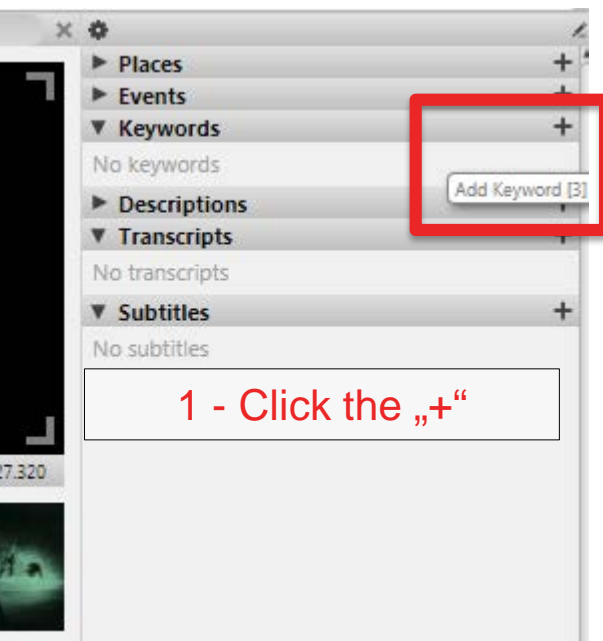


Sequence is now marked as selected

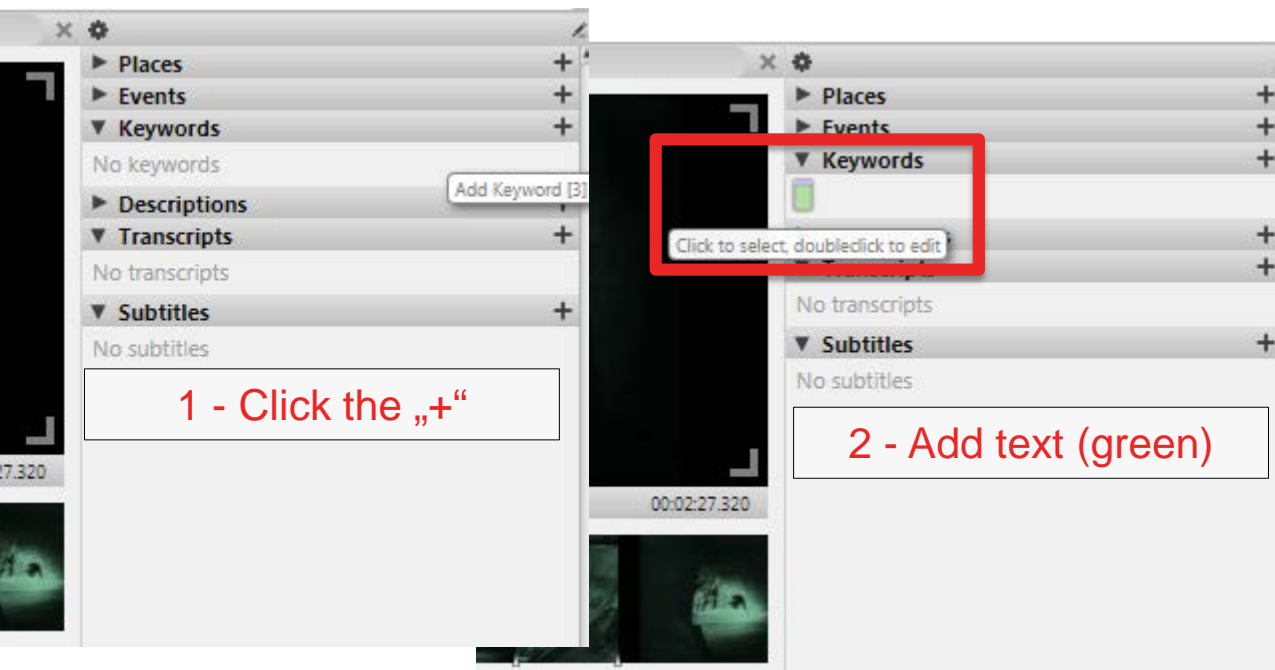
# Adding an annotation to a sequence



# Adding an annotation to a sequence

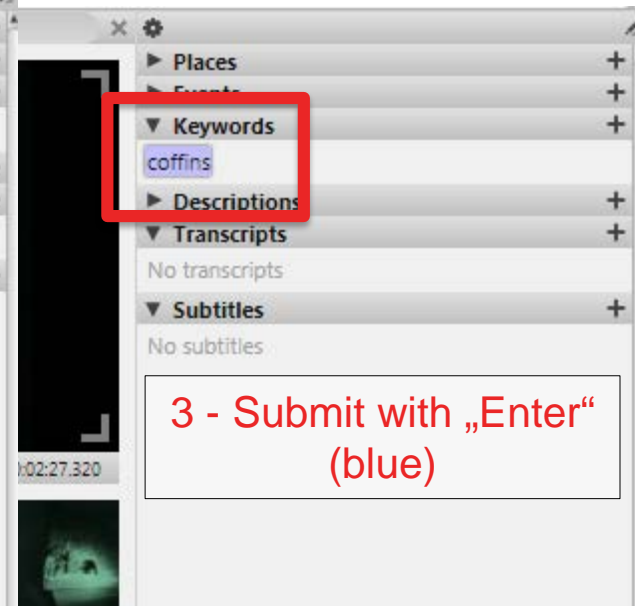
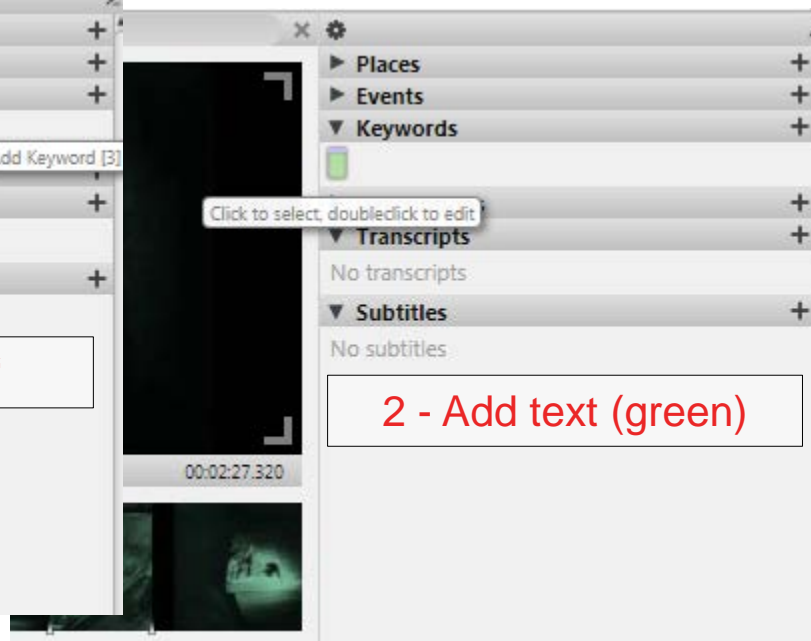
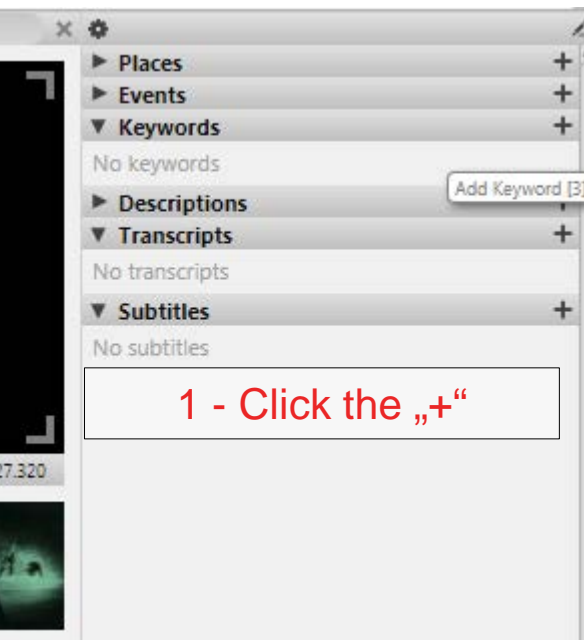


# Adding an annotation to a sequence





# Adding an annotation to a sequence



# Embedding external documents

---

1. Annotations may contain HTML, so (accessible) external material can be embedded, e.g. images.

2. We recommend:

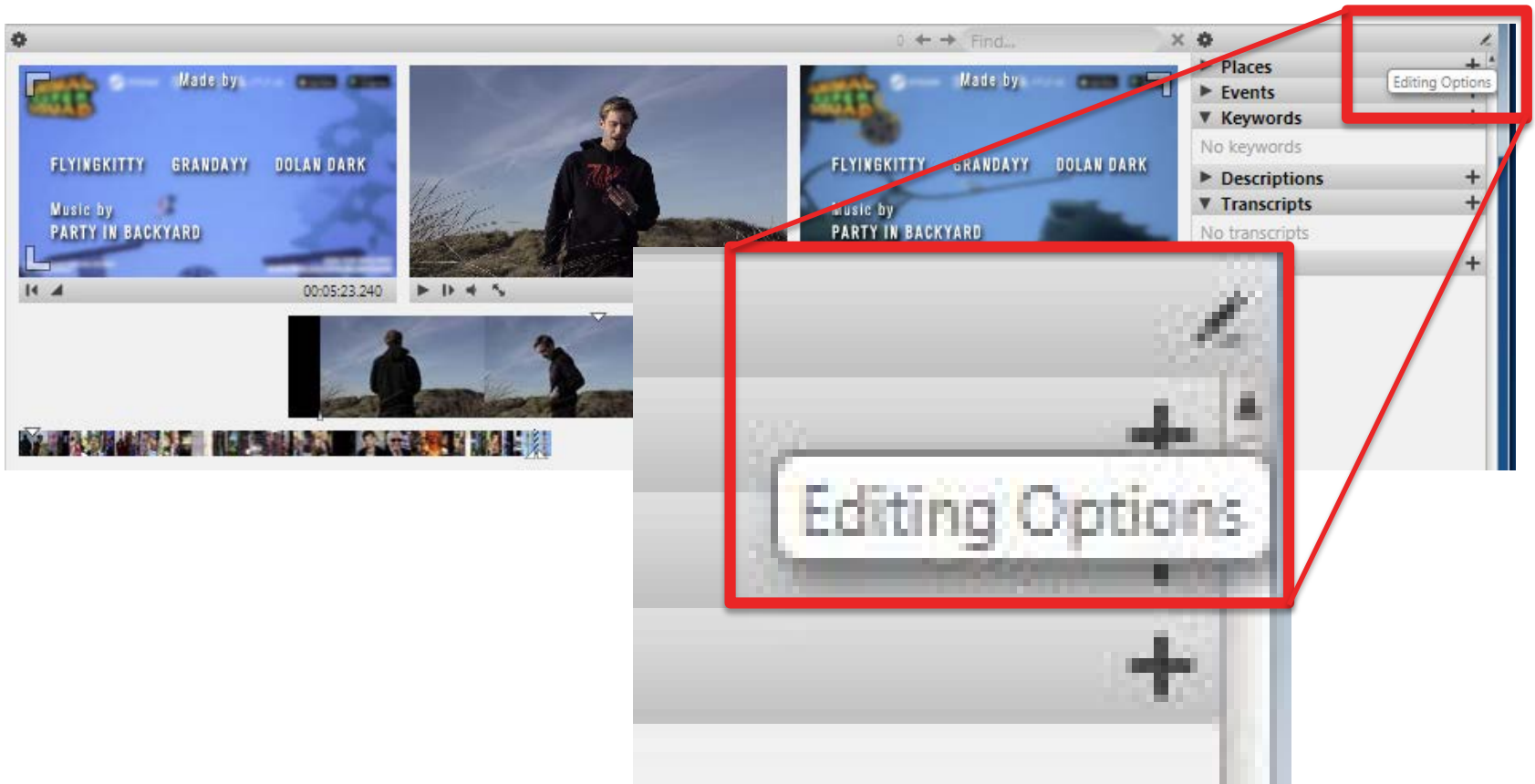
```
<figure>
    
    <figcaption>[text]</figcaption>
</figure>
```

3. Example:

```
<figure>
    
    <figcaption>Calendar of West Bengal Stores showing the "Howrah
    Bridge", the "Hoogly" river and the traffic.</figcaption>
</figure>
```

# Importing subtitles (srt)

1. Select a movie
2. In „View Editor“ select (very small) pen icon for „Editing Options“

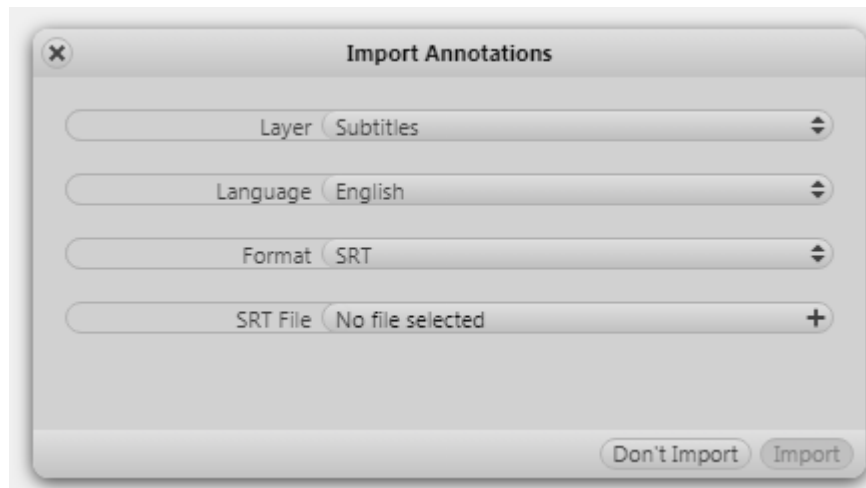
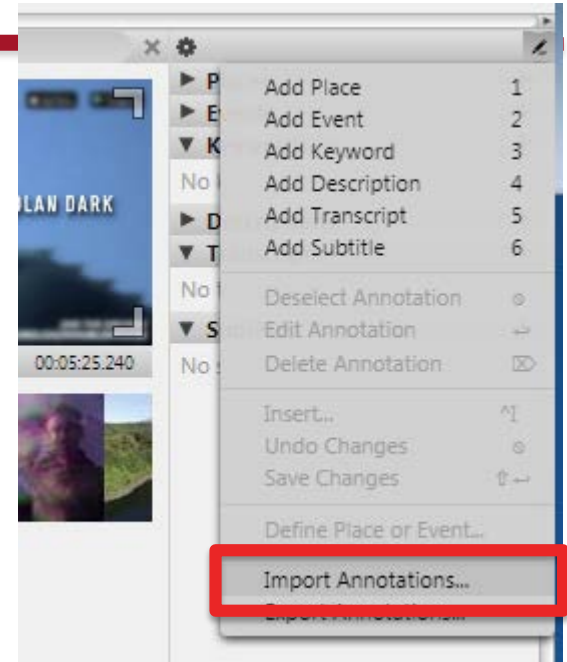


# Importing subtitles

3. Select „Import Annotations...”

4. In the following dialog

set „Layer“ = „Subtitles“  
set „Format“ = „SRT“  
set the desired language  
select the .srt file

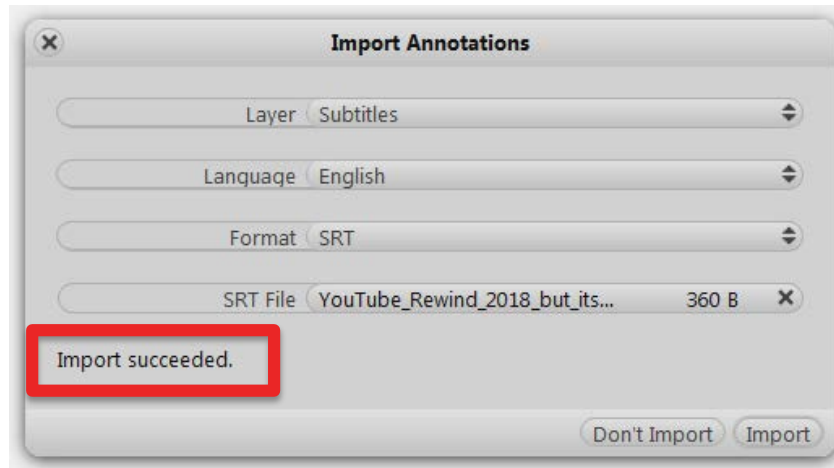


...then hit „Import“

# Importing subtitles

---

## 5. Wait for the success message



To delete individual annotations, select them and hit the „Delete“ key.



# Referencing annotations

1. Annotations can be referenced by URL. All you need to do is to find out the link to your annotation.
2. Switch to „View Clips“, select the annotation and double-click it.

The screenshot displays the YouTube Rewind 2018 interface. At the top, a navigation bar includes a 'Back to Videos' button and a 'View Clips' button, which is highlighted with a red rectangle. The main content area shows a grid of video thumbnails. One thumbnail, titled 'YouTube Rewind 2018 but it's actually good', is highlighted with a red rectangle. Below this thumbnail, a text annotation is visible, also highlighted with a red rectangle. The annotation reads: 'You know, if I could control Rewind, I would want it to be... an actual rewind.' with a timestamp of '00:00:11 - 00:00:17'. The interface also features a search bar at the top right and a 'Sort by Position' dropdown at the bottom left.

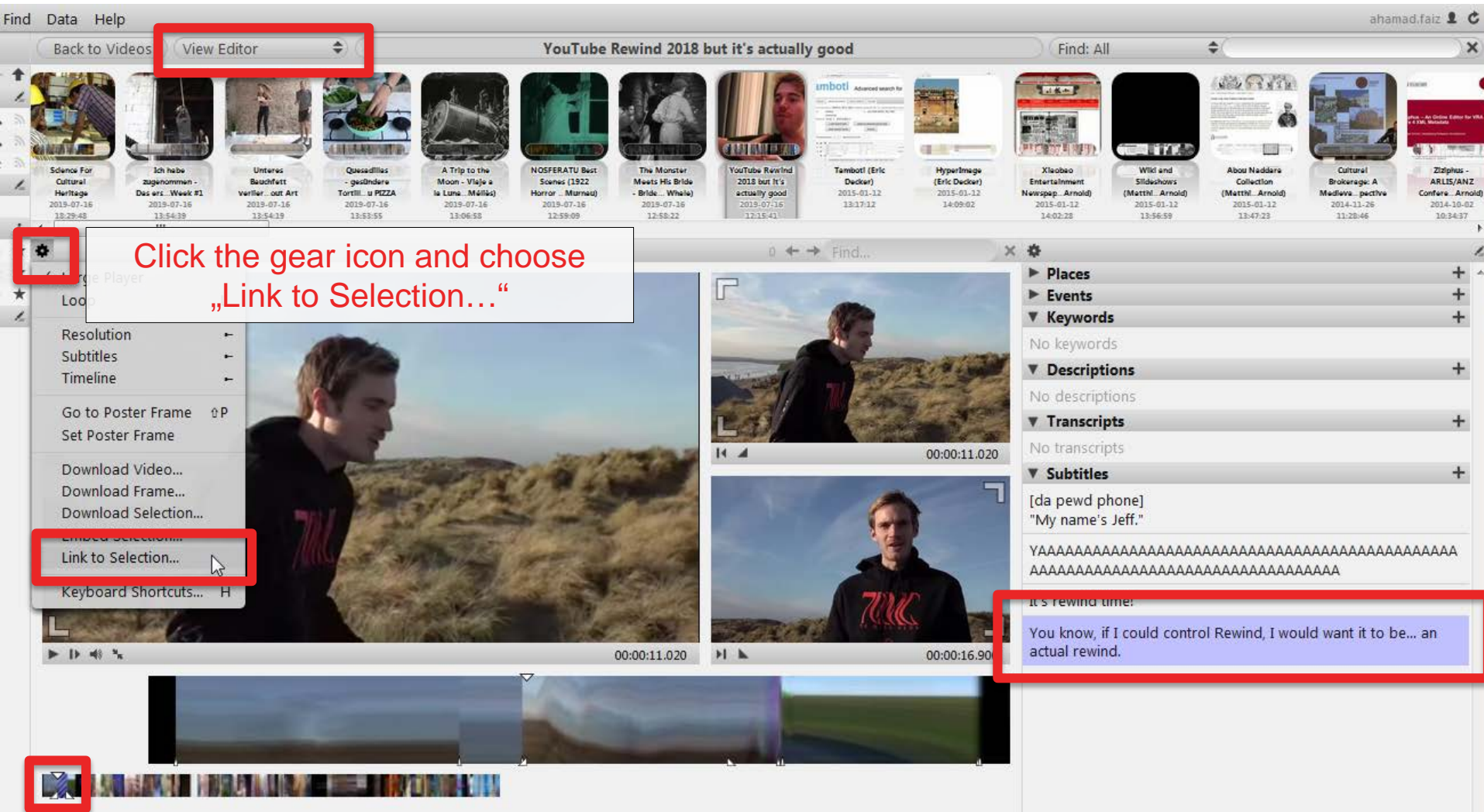
Back to Videos View Clips YouTube Rewind 2018 but it's actually good Find: All

Science For Cultural Heritage 2019-07-16 18:29:48  
Ich habe zugenommen - Das ers... Week #1 2019-07-16 13:54:39  
Unterres Bauchfett verlieren... out Art 2019-07-16 13:54:19  
Quesadillas - geständene Tortilla... u PIZZA 2019-07-16 13:53:55  
A Trip to the Moon - Viaje a la Luna... Málaga 2019-07-16 13:06:58  
NOSFERATU Best Scenes (1922 Horror... Marnaud 2019-07-16 12:59:09  
The Monster Meets His Bride - Bride... Whale 2019-07-16 12:58:22  
YouTube Rewind 2018 but it's actually good 2019-07-16 12:15:41  
Tamboti! (Eric Decker) 2015-01-12 13:17:12  
HyperImage (Eric Decker) 2015-01-12 14:09:02  
Xiaobao Entertainment Newspaper... Arnold 2015-01-12 14:02:28  
Wild and Silly Shows (Matthi... Arnold) 2015-01-12 13:56:59  
About Neddara Collection (Matthi... Arnold) 2015-01-12 13:47:23  
Cultural Brokerage: A Medieva... pective 2014-11-26 11:28:46  
Zizaphus - ARLIS/ANZ Confere... Arnold 2014-10-02 10:14:37

Sort by Position Find Clips

00:00:00 - 00:00:05  
[da pewd phone] "My name's Jeff." 00:00:02 - 00:00:04  
YAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA AAAAAA AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA AAAAAA AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA AAAAAA  
It's rewind time! 00:00:09 - 00:00:11  
You know, if I could control Rewind, I would want it to be... an actual rewind. 00:00:11 - 00:00:17  
00:01:00 - 00:01:05  
00:02:00 - 00:02:05  
00:03:00 - 00:03:05  
now back to memes 00:04:00 - 00:04:05  
00:05:00 - 00:05:05

---

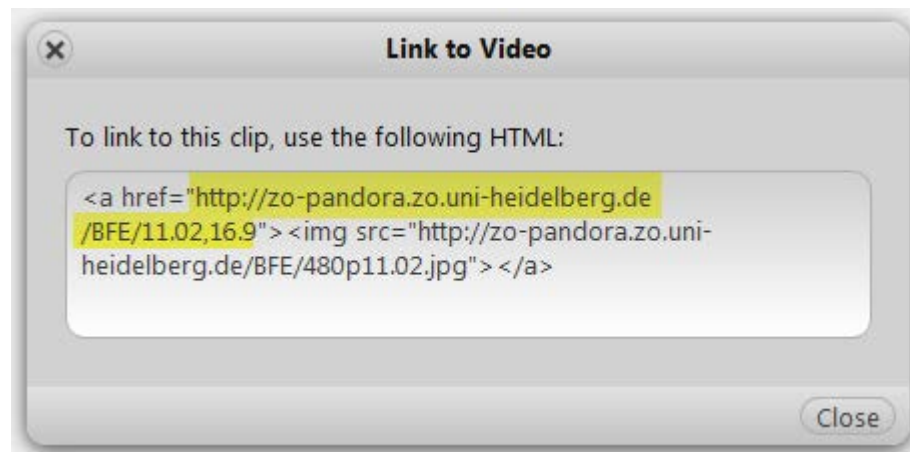


# Referencing annotations

4. Copy the URL from the @href value.

In this example:

<http://zo-pandora.zo.uni-heidelberg.de/BFE/11.02,16.9>



5. This URL points directly to the annotated sequence of the full video.
6. To make sure that only the sequence is played in „Player“ mode, use the „Play In to Out“ instead of the „normal“ „Play“.



# Embedding videos

---

## 1. With player (iframe)

```
<iframe width="513" height="360"  
src="https://zo-pandora.zo.uni-heidelberg.de/ON/player#embed"  
frameborder="0" allowfullscreen></iframe>
```

## 2. Link with explicit resolution

480p, 240p, 96p

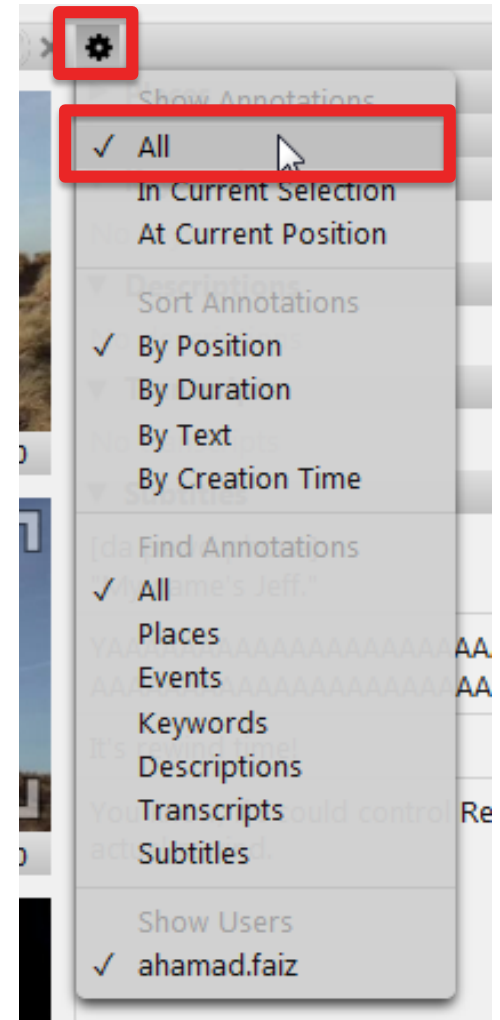
```
<video width="640" height="360"  
src="https://zo-pandora.zo.uni-heidelberg.de/ON/480p.webm"  
controls autobuffer>
```

Direct link

<https://zo-pandora.zo.uni-heidelberg.de/ON/480p.webm>

# Exporting annotations

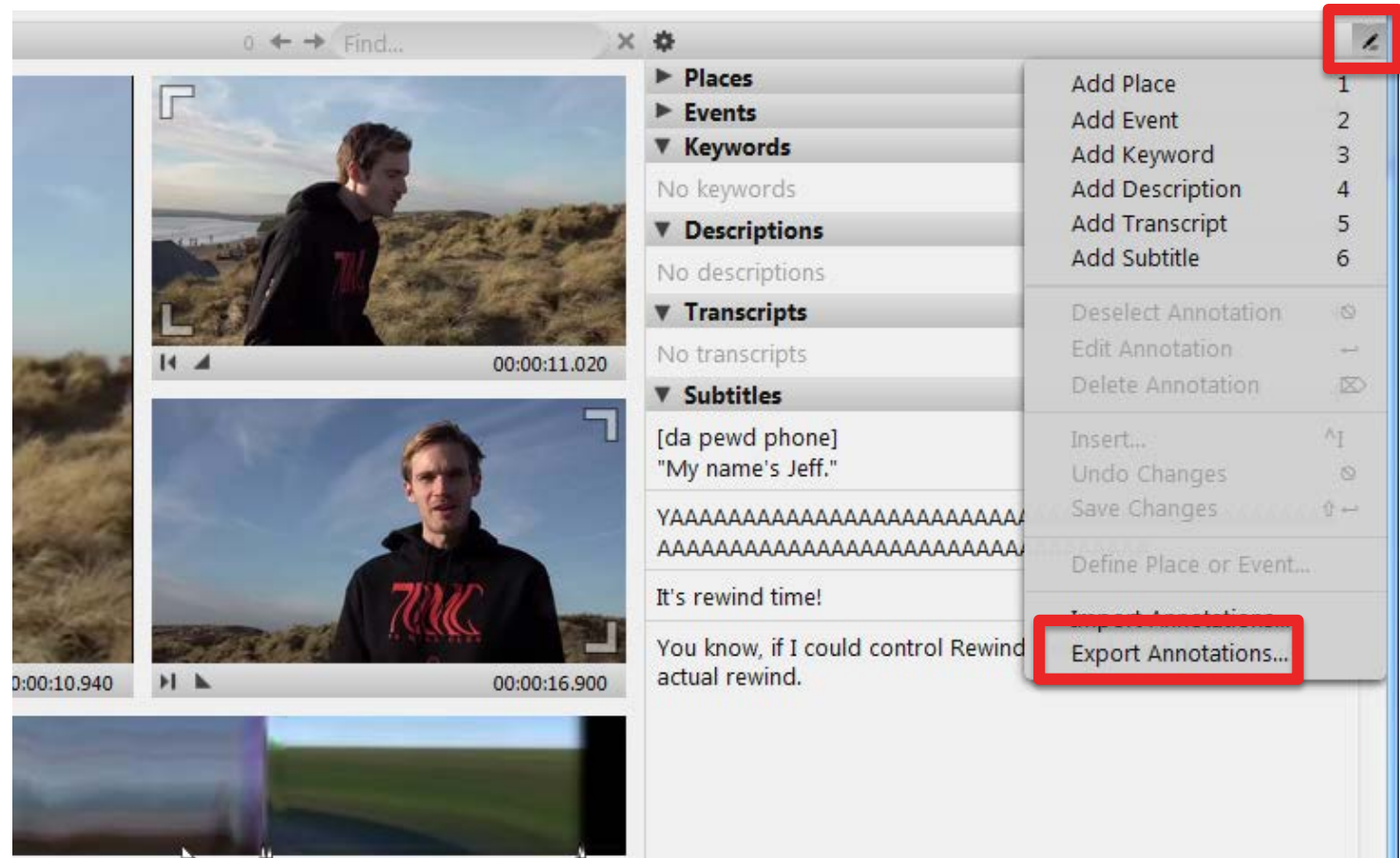
1. All annotations can be exported (per layer) in either .srt or .json format.
2. In „Editor“ mode make sure, all annotations you wish to export are visible.
3. You can export „All“ annotations, or just those assigned to the current selection, or just those at the current position.  
It is also possible to only export annotations of individual users.





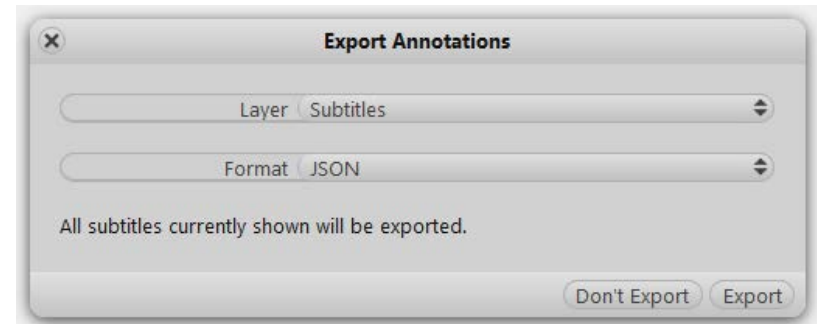
# Exporting annotations

4. In „Editor“ mode find the pen icon and select „Export annotations...“



# Exporting annotations

3. In the following dialog select layer and format, then hit „Export“.



```
1 [
2 {
3   "in": 2.24,
4   "out": 4.02,
5   "text": "[da pewd phone]<br>\n\"My name's
6   Jeff.\""}
7 },
8 {
9   "in": 6,
10  "out": 8.4,
11  "text":
12  "YAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
13  AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA"
14 },
15 {
16   "in": 8.86,
17   "out": 10.88,
18   "text": "It's rewind time!"
19 },
20 {
21   "in": 11.02,
22   "out": 16.9,
23   "text": "You know, if I could control
24   Rewind, I would want it to be... an actual
25   rewind."
26 }
27 ]
```

output.srt

```
1 1
2 00:00:02,240 --> 00:00:04,020
3 [da pewd phone]
4 "My name's Jeff."
5
6 2
7 00:00:06,000 --> 00:00:08,400
8 YAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
9 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
10
11 3
12 00:00:08,860 --> 00:00:10,880
13 It's rewind time!
14
15 4
16 00:00:11,020 --> 00:00:16,900
17 You know, if I could control Rewind, I would want
18 it to be... an actual rewind.
```

output.json

# Multilingual annotations

---

1. Annotations can be provided in multiple languages. When the clip is playing, users can switch between different languages.
2. Multilingual versions of annotations can be added in 2 ways:
  1. Importing annotations in individual languages (by layer, from .srt)
  2. Specifying the language of annotations (by annotation, in html)
    1. `<span lang="de">Das ist Deutsch.</span>`
    2. `<span lang="en">This is English.</span>`
    3. `<span lang="zh">這是中文.</span>`
3. <https://wiki.0x2620.org/wiki/pandora/MultilingualAnnotations#MultilingualAnnotations>

**Wrap-up**



# Group work

---

- What is video annotation?
- What should it do (for you and in general)?
- What do you expect?
- Form groups and note down keywords (no sentences)

# Download material and contact

---

Download sample movies and data files

<https://heibox.uni-heidelberg.de/d/6db6d789a7/>

## Contact

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**Thank You!**