

Annex 1

Description of Work ***(Targeted Projects)***

Grant Agreement 538025

Judaica Europeana



eContentplus

Table of contents

0	PROJECT SUMMARY	3
1	RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES	3
	1.1 Description of the issue addressed and the current situation (baseline)	3
	1.2 Description of the project objectives	4
	1.3 Expected results	4
	1.4 List of participants	6
2	CONTRIBUTION TO PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES	7
3	EUROPEAN DIMENSION	7
4	CONTENT	9
	4.1 Underlying content	9
	4.2 IPR issues	17
	4.3 Multilingual and/or multicultural aspects	17
5	IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY	19
	5.1 Analysis of demand	19
	5.2 Target users and their needs	20
	5.3 Critical Mass	21
	5.4 Sustainability	22
6	PERFORMANCE MONITORING	23
	6.1 Success indicators	23
	6.2 Performance measurement and evaluation	24
7	PROJECT WORK PLAN	25
	7.1 Description of work and roles	25
	7.2 Technologies and Standards	25
	Project plan	28
	7.3 Work package and labour effort overview	29
	7.4 Work package description	30
	7.5 Deliverables List	39
8	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	41
	8.1 Project Management Structure and Responsibilities	41
	8.2 Project communication mechanisms	42
	8.3 Risk Analysis and Risk Management	42
	8.4 Quality Assurance	43
9	DISSEMINATION AND AWARENESS	44
	9.1 Events and Meetings	47
10	OTHER CONTRACTUAL CONDITIONS	48
	10.1 Subcontracting	48
	10.2 Other specific costs	48
	10.3 Indicative budget distribution & pre-financing schedule	49
11	APPENDICES	50
	11.1 Consortium description	50
	11.2 Background and reference documents	62

0 **Project Summary**

JUDAICA EUROPEANA supports Europeana, the European Digital Library, to reach a comprehensive coverage of the theme of Cities. Jews occupied a central role in the evolution of the modern city; their presence and stake in urban culture have been so great as to make them the symbolic equivalent of the city itself. The project is anchored in a network of leading European institutions with substantial content holdings that document Jewish contribution to the development of European cities. Its objectives are:

- To encourage and support holders of Jewish content to identify elements of their collections that document the role, creativity and self-expression of Jews in European cities so that this content may be processed and integrated into Europeana under the theme of Cities.
- To support the digitisation of such content (when required) and its aggregation into a virtual coherent thematic collection able to be fully integrated into Europeana.
- To coordinate standards across the participating institutions and holders of such thematic content in view of their harmonization to the metadata and interoperability requirements of Europeana.
- To identify, evaluate and support the implementation of a set of knowledge management tools. The deployment of such tools will enable the underlying community of practice to adapt and apply controlled vocabularies, thesauri and ontologies for the indexing, retrieval and re-use of the aggregated content in the area of interest.

JUDAICA EUROPEANA will deliver recommendations and guidelines focusing on the digitisation workflow, multilingual access, IPR issues and business models that will support the participant institutions in making their content available and integrated into Europeana.

JUDAICA will work closely with existing projects (e.g. Europeana V.1; Europeana Connect; ATHENA; ASPECT; * Europeana Local; MultiMatch; MOSAICA; CLEF; etc). It will seek to set itself as a matrix into which additional content related to its main theme may be continuously identified and integrated into Europeana.

1 **Rationale and Objectives**

1.1 **Description of the issue addressed and the current situation (baseline)**

Jews have played a central role in the evolution of the modern city; their presence and stake in urban culture have been so great as to make them the symbolic equivalent of the city itself.

“Modernization is about everyone becoming urban, mobile, literate, articulate, intellectually intricate, physically fastidious, and occupationally flexible. It is about learning how to cultivate people and symbols, not fields and herds. It is about pursuing wealth for the sake of learning, learning for the sake of wealth, and both wealth and learning for their own sake. It is about transforming peasants and princes into merchants and priests, replacing inherited privilege with acquired prestige, and dismantling social estates for the benefit of individuals, nuclear families, and book-reading tribes (nations). Modernization, in other words, is about everyone becoming Jewish.” (Slezkine, 2004)¹.

Ever since they had settled in Europe, the Jews, because of the medieval prohibition on their owning land, had been predominantly urban. Urbanisation and occupational specialization has led to the identification of Jews with specific places, streets, neighbourhoods, buildings and characteristic urban phenomena in specific cities. Jewish musicians transformed Vienna in a music capital; Jews were identified as owners of small stores or pioneers in the development of department stores; they were the main Social Democratic faction at

¹ Yuri Slezkine, *The Jewish Century*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2004. For the first chapter see <http://press.princeton.edu/chapters/s7819.html>

the end of the 19th century in Eastern Europe; exponents in the main liberal political parties in Germany and other countries; medical doctors everywhere; operators of low cost reaching out psychoanalytic clinics in the twenties in Germany and Austria; prominent as intellectuals, journalists and writers acting as opinion leaders; owners of newspapers chains and publishing houses.

Jewish urban expressions may be outlined graphically from a community core to exclusively individual expressions: the way Jewish communities managed their internal affairs (mutual help, education, politics, theatre, music, newspapers); through the Jewish expression in the urban landscape, occupations and enterprises seen by their neighbours as characteristic of Jews; and finally, in their fully individual expression as celebrities.

These plentiful expressions of cultural creations are well documented through thousands of documents – photos, films, books, pictures, documents, texts, works of art, monuments, archaeological excavations, buildings, cemeteries all over Europe. Nevertheless, there are many obstacles when trying to locate them and still more difficulties in placing them in their original context of creation.¹

1.2 Description of the project objectives

A search in The European Library that integrates access to all European National libraries demonstrates the present problems of access to documentation related to Jewish urban expression in the European culture. This service is a precursor of Europeana. In its present state it presents very meagre results in a search for “Jews” and for “Jewish”. The term “Jews” provides a mean (n=27) of 507 results through several national libraries networks. The term “Jewish” provides a mean (n=25) of 803 results. Many of these results are in Hebrew (and thus inaccessible to most of the European public) and are mostly related to ritual and religious matters. They do not help those wishing to engage with Jewish expressions in the wider European culture and city. However, in contrast with such findings, large troves of relevant content are available in a dispersed and fragmented form through hundreds of museum, libraries archives and other databases – see the contents that JUDAICA will digitise and also other content in footnote 2.

The objective and the main challenge of the present project are to provide integrated access, at the level of individual cultural objects part of the European Jewish Cultural heritage. Such access should take place, in their proper context of creation and use, that of the wider European civilization – EUROPEANA. For further details see section 11.2.3 below.

1.3 Expected results

JUDAICA will (1) provide substantial digitised resources for EUROPEANA (2) increase the re-use of such resources through an energetic dissemination (3) disseminate the use of standards assuring the compatibility of content to EUROPEANA requirements and demonstrate semantic interoperability (4) Involve the relevant community of knowledge and practice in a pilot that will demonstrate the added value of digital access in the thematic domain for scholarship and curatorial purposes.

JUDAICA will digitise several millions of pages from books, newspapers and archives and press clippings. It will also digitise 10,500 photos, 1,500 postcards and 7,150 recordings. It will also seek to involve additional Associate Partners who hold additional digitised resources on the thematic domain – some of them are listed in Appendix. JUDAICA will increase the use and re-use of such resources by the target populations as

¹ See an extended description in section 11.2.3 below.

² Some examples of European Jewish culture collections to which access is presently fragmented:
 MICHAEL UK: <http://www.michael-culture.org.uk/mpf/pub-uk/results.html?q=jewish&from1=search&search=Go>
 Compact Memory (Germany): <http://www.compactmemory.de/>
 Germania Judaica (Germany): <http://www.stbib-koeln.de/judaica/>
 Review of Italian Jewish Archives by Micaela Procaccia: http://www.morasha.it/zehut/mpr01_archivicomunita.html
 Nouvelle Gallia Judaica: <http://ngj.vjf.cnrs.fr/> and <http://ngj.vjf.cnrs.fr/collaboration.htm>
 Centropa: <http://www.centropa.org>
 YIVO: <http://www.yivoinsitute.org>

detailed below described below in section 5.2 Target users and their needs. A partial indicative figure is the 180,000 persons who participated in 2006 in the European Day of Jewish Culture.

1.4 List of participants

List of Participants

Partic. No ¹	Participant full name	Participant short name	Country	Role in the project ²	Date enter project	Date exit project
1	Johan Wolfgang Goethe Universität	UB-FFM	DE	Coordination , Content provider	M0	-
2	Association Européenne pour la Culture Juive	EAJC	FR	Management , dissemination	M0	-
3	Alliance Israélite Universelle	AIU	FR	Content provider	M0	-
4	EBPAIKO MOYΣEIO EΛΛAΔOΣ -The Jewish Museum of Greece	JMG	GR	Content provider	M0	-
5	Magyarországi Zsidó Hitközségek Szövetsége	MAZSIHISZ	HU	Content provider	M0	-
6	Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali	MIBAC	IT	Content provider	M0	-
7	Amitié srl	Amitié	IT	Pedagogical expert, evaluation, dissemination	M0	-
8	Żydowski Instytut Historyczny Instytut Naukowo-Badawczy	JHI	PL	Content provider	M0	-
9	The Jewish Museum, London	JMLondon	UK	Content provider	M0	-
10	British Library	BL	UK	Technology, Dissemination	M0	-
Associated 1	Advancing CMC Applications in Education, Culture and Science	MAKASH	IL	Technology, Dissemination	M0	-
Associated 2	Central Zionist Archive	CZA	IL	Content provider	M0	-

¹ Participant number 2 is the **Project Coordinator**. The remaining participants are beneficiaries.

² The main operational role that the participant plays in the proposed project. For example: content provider, technology provider, pedagogical expert, standardisation body, evaluation, dissemination etc.

2 Contribution to programme objectives

JUDAICA brings together content under the EUROPEANA theme of Cities. It is content brought from different countries and held by diverse cultural institutions (libraries, museums and archives). JUDAICA, Jews in European Cities, enables a deeper understanding of recent European history and the opportunities and strains set by processes of modernization and globalisation – issues of interest for a very wide public.

This theme can be tackled only at European level as collections held in different countries are complementary to each other. In fact it is impossible to establish a substantial and significant collection on this theme while restricting the range to institutions at the national level. For example, resources illustrating the role of Jews in Polish towns are held in Germany and elsewhere. The archives of the Alliance Israelite Universelle in France hold the best documentation available about Jews in the Balkan cities. Other Rachel libraries document Eastern European cities. Such disparate resources, when integrated, create a critical mass that establishes the capacity of this virtual collection to enrich EUROPEANA.

The participating institutions bring together substantial complementary financial resources that are being applied in their present programs. They hold the scholarly and curatorial expertise that will be collated through their collaboration in JUDAICA.

3 European dimension

JUDAICA will result in a critical mass of complementary content that will immediately be made accessible through EUROPEANA as specified in item 5.3 of the eContentplus 2008 Work Programme. Substantial European added value will be achieved also for already digitised collections through the exploitation of the EUROPEANA API that is to provide open access. It enables JUDAICA to assist its Partners and future Associated Partners to enrich their offerings through mash-up integrating JUDAICA with additional EUROPEANA contents.

The consortium includes substantial content providers (paragraph 4.1 below). It set channels for inputs from users from the different target populations. The EAJC brings an extensive European dimension of cultural activities and networks related to the Jewish heritage. By itself it is a channel for reaching out to very wide publics, non-Jewish as well as Jewish, which has shown through the years of its activities a consistent interest in the chosen theme.

JUDAICA contributes to wider European policies:

JUDAICA makes digital content in Europe more accessible, usable and exploitable by digitising available collections and putting in place the tools required for their better exploitation by the partners and diversified target populations. It deals with multicultural and multilingual aspects supporting a wide range of European languages and exposing the culture of a transnational European minority. It will use most up-to-date proven state of the art technical solutions that are now being issued and tested at the cutting edge RTD and application programs supported by the Commission.

In addition to the i2010 and the eContentplus policies, JUDAICA will contribute to the implementation of: The Culture Council in its Conclusions of November 2006, acknowledged the importance of the Recommendations on The Digitisation and Online Accessibility of Cultural Material and Digital Preservation issued by the European Commission in 24th August 2006. The Council recommended the provision of integrated access to decentralised catalogues and digitised resources of European libraries. Furthermore, it noticed work under way with cultural institutions to create a multilingual common access point to Europe's dispersed digital cultural heritage.

Contribution to economic development and social objectives

The resources brought by JUDAICA partners to EUROPEANA will serve a very broad range of target populations of users. It is a critical resource for European research; it supports business and enterprise through its contribution to knowledge transfer, creativity and innovation; several of the partners are first class cultural institutions with a vital role as holders of European Jewish memory.

JUDAICA will contribute, by itself and through its substantial contribution to EUROPEANA, to extending access to the collections of Europe's memory institutions to everyone with Internet access. It is no longer necessary to travel far and away to access key documents and cultural treasures. This is the point made by the following Communication of the Commission:

“... cultural material is an important value for new added value services. The measures recommended will contribute to enhancing growth in related high value-added sectors as tourism, education and media. High-quality digital content is a key driver for larger scale industrial activities.”

Cultural Diversity Policies

JUDAICA, by expressing one of the multiple facets of European culture, contributes to the policies of the European Union related to cultural diversity. Such policies are well expressed in The European Year of Intercultural Dialogue (EYID) 2008 that recognises Europe's great cultural diversity as representing a unique advantage. It encourages all those living in Europe to explore the benefits of our rich cultural heritage and the opportunities to learn from different cultural traditions. It was established by Decision N° 1983/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. (18 December 2006). This is part of a long and consistent policy expressed in the founding principles of the European model, the Treaty in its article 151; in the Charter of the Fundamental Rights of the European Union under Article 22. The adoption and promotion by the EU of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 2001 and the declaration on Cultural Diversity and GATS unanimously adopted by the European Regional Ministers for Culture and Education in 18th October 2002.

Standards

The proposed project will align diversified metadata schema presently applied by the content providers to the standards being adopted by EUROPEANA. In particular, the project will take care to provide its resources at a minimum with unqualified Dublin Core metadata; it will support and encourage its partners to provide more elaborated metadata according to the limited number of EUROPEANA supported schemas. Its partners will act as OAI-PMH repositories complying with the requirements of version 2.0 of the protocol. It adopts the approach promoted by the Commission in many initiatives and projects as part of the Semantic Web vision with the representation of its controlled vocabularies in RDF/SKOS (developed under the SWAD EC supported program of the W3C) for the purpose of assuring semantic interoperability and complying with EUROPEANA requirements.

4 Content

4.1 Underlying content

The following table provides a list of the digital objects which the consortium undertakes to make available:

Quantity and Quality of the Content								
Provider ¹	Type ²	Quantity & Definition ³	Format & Quality ⁴	IPR ⁵	Current Use ⁶	Existing Metadata ⁷	Language	Additional comments
UB-FFM	Text	735 Yiddish Books 200.000 pages	Microfilm- Silverhalogenid JPEG- 600ppi	public domain	Scholars, teachers, researchers of Jewish studies worldwide, with emphasis on USA, Israel. Ca. 3.000 hits per month	Bibliographical records exist for 100% of the titles only in transliteration. These are according to ISBD, Dublin core, Pica-system, RAK-WB	Yiddish	Pages are seen as graphics. The bibliographical records need to be recorded in the original language: Yiddish Access through German transliteration of Yiddish titles is very difficult

¹ Short name of the participant who provides the content

² E.g. Text, image, movie, sound, music etc.

³ E.g. 1,000 film clips, 2 million pages, 20,000 books etc.

⁴ E.g. Format - JPEG, MPEG, QuickTime, HTML, PDF etc., Quality – Resolution, sampling rate, colour/greyscale etc.

⁵ Access rights to use the content in the proposed project e.g. public domain or license

⁶ Describe current users of the content, including the number (e.g. registered users)

⁷ Describe fields, languages and structure of the metadata

UB-FFM	Text	120 German-Jewish periodicals 700.000 pages	Microfilm-Silverhalogenid JPEG- 600ppi	public domain	Scholars, teachers, researchers of Jewish studies, and all other studies: history, literature, German Studies, economics, sociology etc. Ca. 500.000 hits per month.	Bibliographical records exist for all periodicals and articles of 8 selected journals. These are according to ISBD, Dublin core, Pica-system, RAK-WB	German Hebrew	Texts are available partly as full-text, or as graphic documents with index options and expanded search machine.
UB-FFM in cooperation with University Aachen	Text	18.000 books with 2 million pages	Microfilm-Silverhalogenid JPEG- 600ppi	public domain	Scholars, teachers, researchers of Jewish studies, and all other disciplines. Have to come to the library to Frankfurt or elsewhere, use with restriction. Ca. 500 users a year	Bibliographical records exist for 2.000 books. These are according to ISBD, Dublin core, Pica-system, RAK-WB	German and European Languages, Latin and some Hebrew	This project is in work, started 2007, funding has been secured for the first range. Collection was partly destroyed and books have to be located and collected in other libraries throughout Germany.
UB-FFM	Text	1000 books	Microfilm-Silverhalogenid JPEG- 600ppi	public domain	Scholars of Jewish History, theology, teachers, genealogists, 750 users a year	Bibliographical records in image card catalogue in old, out of use transliteration	Hebrew	Valuable historic Hebrew books missing correct indexation and therefore are accessed with great difficulties
AIU	Image	5 000 photographs	To Be Digitised	license	AIU Alumni, Historians	File Maker Pro Database: Name, Places, dates, Image description	French	TIFF+JPG (thumbnails) Grey 300 DPI
AIU	Archives	From Turkey, Bulgaria 400 000 images	TBD	license	C	XML Database: Fonds, Ref. number, Place, Name, general description	French, German, many languages	Microfilms to digitize
AIU	Archives	From Greece 200 000 images	TBD	license	Microfilms to digitize	XML Database: Fonds, Ref. number, Place, Name, general description	French, Greek, Italian	Microfilms to digitize in cooperation with Greek Partner

AIU	Archives	From European countries (Germany, England, Poland, Switzerland, USSR, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark)	TBD	License	Historians, researchers, AIU Alumni	XML Database: Fonds, Ref. number, Place, Name, general description	French, German, many languages	Digitize and microfilm from original paper
AIU	Archives	Antisemitism in Europe 10 000 views	Digitised, JPG, grey	Public domain	Historians, researchers	Inventories on XML DTD/EAD for part of it	Mainly French	
AIU	Press	300 000 pages	TBD	Public domain	Historians, researchers	- 0-	French mainly	
AIU	Newspapers and journals	400 000 pages	TBD	Public domain	Historians, researchers	Rachel online catalogue: search according to Author, title, subject, place of publication, year of publication, ISBN	French, Judeo-Spanish	
AIU	Books	225 000 images	TBD	Public domain	Historians, researchers	Rachel online catalogue	French, many languages, Yiddish	
AIU (MCY-Medem)	Music tapes	7 000 sounds of 4 minutes each	- 3500 sounds MP3 ; - 3500 TBD	10 % free of rights.		Rachel online catalogue :	Yiddish	
AIU (MCY-Medem)	Image writers	1 000 pictures	TBD	Free of rights		No catalogue yet		
AIU (MCY-Medem)	Archive newspapers	100 000 sheets	TBD	Free of rights		Partly (70%) catalogued on Excel	Yiddish, French, English, Hebrew, Polish	
AIU (MCY-Medem)	Books Music scores	2500 pages recto-verso = 5 000 pages	TBD	TBD		Rachel online catalogue :	Yiddish and Hebrew	
Jewish Museum of Greece	Books	400 Prayer books and Commentaries	various	©JMG	Visiting scholars, specialists., historians, museum curators etc.	Museum database (handwritten and digital)	Greek and English	
Jewish Museum of Greece	Manuscripts	85 Texts, letters	various	©JMG	Visiting scholars, specialists., historians, museum curators etc	Museum database (handwritten and digital)	Greek and English	

Jewish Museum of Greece	Religious documents	110 Kettuboth, alephioth, shivitis etc.	various	©JMG	Visiting scholars, specialists., historians, museum curators etc	Museum database (handwritten and digital)	Greek and English	
Jewish Museum of Greece	Postcards	55 Mostly from Thessaloniki	various	©JMG	Visiting scholars, specialists., historians, museum curators etc	Museum database (handwritten and digital)	Greek and English	
Jewish Museum of Greece	Religious artifacts	470 Of synagogues and domestic use	various	©JMG	Visiting scholars, specialists., historians, museum curators etc	Museum database (handwritten and digital)	Greek and English	
Jewish Museum of Greece	Religious textiles	350 Of synagogues and domestic use	various	©JMG	Visiting scholars, specialists., historians, museum curators etc	Museum database (handwritten and digital)	Greek and English	
Jewish Museum of Greece	Clothing	230 Costumes and articles of clothing	various	©JMG	Visiting scholars, specialists., historians, museum curators etc	Museum database (handwritten and digital)	Greek and English	
Jewish Museum of Greece	Domestic bed and table linen	250 Mostly trousseau items	various	©JMG	Visiting scholars, specialists., historians, museum curators etc	Museum database (handwritten and digital)	Greek and English	
Jewish Museum of Greece	The Jewish Museum of Greece will seek to establish arrangements for the digitisation of Jewish Greek cultural resources presently hold by archives outside Greece. If successful such arrangements will allow the digitisation, storage of resulting files in the JMG database and the uploading of the relevant metadata to Europeana. One option to be considered are the holdings at the Central Archives of the Jewish People, e.g.: Original material: Files from the community archives of Athens (1916-1941), Cavalla (1897-1938), Comotini (1914-1941), Thessalonika (1700, 1908-1943), Volos (1910-1958), Xante (1913-1958) and Yanina (1814-1944), together with a number of files from other collections referring to the Jews of Rhodes (19th-20th centuries). The largest of the above collections is from Thessalonika. Microfilms: Correspondence files of the Alliance Israélite Universelle head office in Paris relating to Alliance schools in Greece, and other AIU archives on Jewish life in Greek cities. Letters from Greek communities to the Chacham Bashi [Chief Rabbi] in Turkey (19th-20th centuries); isolated microfilms from the records of the British Foreign Office, held at the Public Record Office in London; files from the German Foreign Office (1914-1919) and the Russian State Archives in Moscow (19th century). Languages: Greek, English, French, German, Russian.							
MAZSIHIS Z	Text	6000 pages contains more than 30.000 entries	To be scanned jpg	MZSL (Hungarian Jewish Archives)	Historians, researchers, family-tree researchers	Not described with metadata	Hungarian, German	Organised, but still to be

MAZSIHIS Z	Postcards	2000 items	To be scanned, jpg	MZSL (Hungarian Jewish Archives)	Historians, art- historians	Search after type, authors, artists, publishers, subjects, available for 850 item	Hungarian, English	registered, listed, to be digitalised
MiBAC (DGA and AS Venezia)	Text	13 filze 1750-1797 Quarantia criminal, Presidenti sopra uffici, Ebrei	JPEG, MPEG, PDF	Public domain	700 per year	Inventory in Italian.	Latin and Italian	
MiBAC (DGA and AS Venezia)	Text	Filze 8 1677-1797 Quarantia criminal, Presidenti sopra uffici, Processi e altri docu. Sopra Ebrei	JPEG, MPEG, PDF	Public domain	710 per year	Inventory in Italian.	Latin and Italian	
MiBAC (DGA and AS Venezia)	Text	Volumes 9 (1705- 1795) Ufficiali al Cattaver, Processi contro Ebrei	JPEG, MPEG, PDF	Public domain	900 per year	Inventory in Italian.	Latin and Italian	
MiBAC (DGA and AS Venezia)	Text	Register 1, 1632, Ufficiali al Cattaver, Libro Grande, Università degli Ebrei	JPEG, MPEG, PDF	Public domain	750 per year	Description in Italian	Italian	
MiBAC (DGA and AS Venezia)	Text	Register 67 (1582- 1797). Ufficiali al Cattaver, Ebreorum	JPEG, MPEG, PDF	Public domain	800 per year	Inventory in Italian.	Latin	
MiBAC (DGA and AS Venezia)	Text	Volumes 50 (1722- 1797), Inquisitori sopra l'Università degli Ebrei, with documents since XV Century	JPEG, MPEG, PDF	Public domain	800 per year	Inventory in Italian	Latin	
MiBAC (DGA and AS Venezia)	Text	Volumes 22 (XV Century-1802) Processi in originale e in copia	JPEG, MPEG, PDF	Public domain	900 per year	Inventory in Italian	Latin and Italian	

MiBAC (DGA and AS Venezia)	Text	Volumes 9 (1581-1840) Opere Pie, di assistenza, e beneficenza, Ospedali, Scuole piccolo e suffragi, Fraterna della misericordia degli ebrei tedeschi di Venezia	JPEG, MPEG, PDF	Public domain	700 per year	Inventory in Italian	Italian	Jewish charities
Jewish Historical Institute	Image	3,208 documents – 180.000 pages to be scanned (60% of the whole collection which consists of 320.000 pages)	to be digitized	public domain	- scholars and researchers, - holders and staff of collections of Jewish interest worldwide, - staff and reference personnel at worldwide libraries and archives, - genealogy interest groups	Catalogue in Polish and German in FileMaker program	Polish, German, Hebrew, Yiddish	
Jewish Museum London	Sound	150 audio recordings	MPEG, PDF	© Jewish Museum	Available to onsite researchers	Adlib Museum database	English	
Jewish Museum London	Image	1500 images	JPEG	© Jewish Museum	80% available online; 20% available to onsite researchers	Adlib Museum database	English	
Jewish Museum London	Text	1500 pages	JPEG	© Jewish Museum	80% available online; 20% available to onsite researchers	Adlib Museum database	English	
Jewish Museum London	Objects	30 objects	JPEG	© Jewish Museum	Available to onsite researchers	Adlib Museum database	English	

CZA	Text documents, photographs, posters	30,000+ items	various	Public domain	Scholars, historians, museum curators, teachers	CZA Archive metadata	Mainly German, English and French Also Czech, Polish, Yiddish, Hebrew	See description in Annex

Collection Development Policy

The following aspects will guide the JUDAICA collection development policy:

- **Subject Content:** the proposed digitised collections purposes should be consistent with the mission of JUDAICA. Preference should be given to the digitisation of those portions of the collections that best support this mission. The leading question will be - What resources in the collection best document the themes that are important to JUDAICA?
- **Intended Audience:** Who are the intended audiences for JUDAICA? How best the digitised materials can be embedded in those activities for which we expect a substantial demand from specific audiences?

Subject Content

JUDAICA strives to document Jewish presence in European cities and the contribution of Jews to European urban civilization. It will seek to identify and digitise cultural objects like documents, photos, films, pictures, books, maps, postcards, posters, monuments, buildings, archaeological findings, cemeteries (tombstones). Digitisation will enable such objects to be included in Europeana, easily accessed and embedded in a variety of new ways of cultural creation.

The objects to be chosen for digitisation should be those that document three main areas of Jewish European urban expression:

- **Jewish urban life.** The way urban Jewish communities managed their internal affairs and created cultural expressions addressed to a Jewish public. Examples include: Jewish theatre, film, music, arts, newspapers; Jewish politics and social movements; Jewish representation and self management; mutual help institutions and social services; the educational systems and their variety of orientations; burial societies and cemeteries; synagogues, the diversity of religious movements and orientations, Jewish rituals; Jewish higher learning, historical and social research.
- **Jewish expressions in the European urban space.** Specific urban phenomena, areas, neighbourhoods, professions and occupations were identified with Jews in European cities. Jews were identified with specific places, streets, buildings, department stores, political movements, occupations - musicians, medical doctors, psychoanalysis, journalists, politicians, opinion leaders, owners of newspaper chains, publishing houses and the like.
- **Jews as urban celebrities.** Many Jews fully integrated in the societies in which they lived have excelled and reached full individual expression in different areas of universal activity. They became recognized celebrities and their environment continued to identify them as Jews and look for the Jewish roots of their creation. Some examples include names like Freud, Einstein, Schoenberg, Zweig, Benjamin even if these personalities did not necessarily see their work as having a specifically Jewish content. This observation applies also in case of Marx, Heine, Disraeli or Mendelssohn, who were baptized and did not belong formally to the Jewish community.

Leading historians whose main focus is modern Jewish history have been consulted concerning the project proposal and its collection development policy including Profs. **Steven J. Zipperstein**, Antony **Polonsky**, **David Ruderman** and **Gershon David Hundert**. Prof. Hundert published in 2008, to great acclaim, *The YIVO Encyclopedia of Jews in Eastern Europe*¹; he suggested as a possible tool for achieving thematic coherence in the collection development policy the Synoptic Outline he developed with the support of a knowledge management expert before defining the entries in the Encyclopedia and engaging the writers. The project will adopt this suggestion and will consider other similar tools.²

Relevance of the contents to the policy

In section 11.2.1 below we have included a more detailed description by the content partners of their holdings and the ways they support this collection selection policy.

¹ Gershon D. Hundert (2008). *The YIVO Encyclopedia of Jews in Eastern Europe*, Prepared at YIVO for publication by Yale University Press. <http://yivo.org/publications/index.php?tid=109&aid=269>

² Synoptic Outline of the YIVO Encyclopedia of Jews in Eastern Europe http://www.yivo.org/uploads/files/synoptic_outline.pdf

Intended Audience

The content to be digitised should be selected keeping in mind the needs of the specified JUDAICA audiences. Section 5.2 below details the intended target users, their needs and their possible involvement and role in the project.

Having such tasks in mind while selecting resources for digitisation will “ipso facto” provide resources for other JUDAICA target audiences: holders of collections; users, staff and reference personnel at European libraries; curators at cultural heritage institutions; schools, teachers and students; Jewish tourists; cultural routes tourists; Jewish festivals organizers; genealogy interest groups.

4.2 IPR issues

Appropriate licensing policies are needed in order to create trust both on the producer and on the consumer side. The terms and conditions of use even of freely accessible objects need to be clearly defined. Licensing approaches such as Creative Commons are very promising for coping with such issues. In the longer term, a legal framework for access protection and relevant implementation methods are also needed. Remuneration processes may need to be introduced for copyright holders (e.g. publishers).

Much of the content provided by JUDAICA as described now by its content partners is likely to be in the public domain. Making available to the user a description of the rights attaching to the content, as part of its metadata, will be essential from the outset. As Europeana, develops access or usage rights for some items or parts of collections usage may need to be restricted due to ownership, licensing or intellectual property rights. The role of authentication data may also therefore become an important issue with implications for JUDAICA.

JUDAICA will test, adopt and promote the outcome of the work of Europeana and related projects * in this context. EuropeanaConnect is committed to provide an implementable Europeana Content License by November 2009 and after its validation is should deliver a Europeana Content License by January 2010. JUDAICA will assist its content providers in adopting and implementing these guidelines.

JUDAICA will stimulate its partners to adopt Creative Commons¹ licenses and their expression in their metadata as the proper solution for indicating Rights and fair use practices concerning their contents.

The consortium agreement to be signed between the partners will set appropriate licensing or clearing arrangements for any Intellectual Property Rights arising from the project output so as to ensure the wide use and dissemination of the project results.

4.3 Multilingual and/or multicultural aspects

JUDAICA partners and their collections cover a substantial share of European countries reflecting the multicultural aspects of the continent. The EAJC supported over 150 culture projects in 22 European countries and organized a number of international conferences and seminars on European Jewish culture and heritage. The partners are providing substantial content that document not only the countries in which they are presently located but substantial additional areas. As an example, the AIU archives, part of the Rachel network, document in great depth Jewish life in the Balkan countries. The University of Frankfurt collections document extensively East European countries and so on.

JUDAICA will be providing content in at least 11 languages: English, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Hungarian, Italian, Judeo-Spanish, Latin, Polish and Yiddish. Some partners have indicated availability of content in several additional non-specified languages.

The specifications already published in Chapter 5 of the deliverable D 2.2 of EDLnet (Initial Semantic and Technical Interoperability Requirements) are relevant in this context. They envisage that with SKOSification and alignment of multilingual thesauri and ontologies a multilingual backbone could be created for EUROPEANA providing the user with native language support at the interface, browse and result level. JUDAICA work plan includes both a survey of available controlled vocabularies in the thematic domain as

¹ <http://creativecommons.org/>

well as their expression in SKOS; this will provide the additional elements necessary to be aligned with EUROPEANA planned multilingual support.

JUDAICA will provide access to substantial digital objects expressing the very wide spectrum of European multicultural history. The documents to be digitised include 2.65 million pages of books; 1,5 million of newspaper pages; some 3.7 million pages of archives (including among them an estimate of about 973 thousand of MiBAC relevant archival holdings); 10,500 images/photos and 7,150 sound objects. These documents provide an extensive multicultural coverage of all Europe: the substantial mutual interaction and interdependence between Jewish communities across Europe went hand-in-hand with reflecting the culture of their close environments, their towns, regions and countries. One of the substantial developments in the recent historiography of Jews in European Cities is the demonstration that deep processes of acculturation to local conditions did not lead to complete assimilation and disappearance of the communities; instead it is well shown that they developed their own culture reflecting the surrounding one. These multicultural phenomena will be well documented by JUDAICA.

5 Impact and sustainability

5.1 Analysis of demand

The increasing recognition of the role of Cultural Heritage in the economy is expressed in the renewed Lisbon Programme of 2005¹. Good reviews on the economic impact are available through the Heritage Impact symposia organized since 2005 by the University of Brighton and the EPOCH network of excellence². The combined workforce of the Creative Sector in 31 European countries is estimated as higher than 4.7 million people or ~2.5% of the total European workforce; the gross market value is estimated as 380 billion Euros with a share of 23% for public bodies³. Libraries, archives and museums are major sectors of activity in terms of employment and investment. They employ 336,673 full time equivalent staff and have more than 138 million users (30% of the population) and more than 14 billion Euros are spent on libraries. Once digitised, Europe's cultural and scientific heritage can be a rich source of raw material for added-value services and products in sectors such as tourism, and the cultural industries. Following digitisation of its archives the reuse of audiovisual material of the RAI increased 85% over three years.⁴ In 2006 the percentage of households in the EU-27 countries having access to a personal computer was 60% and to the Internet 49% while those using a broadband connexion was 30%⁵ The percentage of persons having read a book in the last 12 months at least once was 71% and more than 5 times 37% (EU-27). Those participating in cultural activities in the last 12 months for the EU-27 countries are also high: 54% visited historical monuments; 41% visited museums or galleries; 35% visited a public library. The share of cultural expenditure at the end of the 1990s varied from 2.7% in Greece and Lithuania to 5.6% in Sweden and 5.8% in Denmark. Picture, sound and computer use took 24% of this household budget while the corresponding equipment 22% (see last footnote)

These figures indicate that a large potential market for JUDAICA is available. Within this market the potential users are those who have (1) economic means (2) access and (3) interest in the digitised resources and value added services to be offered by JUDAICA. This is the target market for JUDAICA that may be segmented among the following groups: Scholars and researchers in the area of Jewish Studies; Scholars and researchers in the area of urban studies and other related scholarly disciplines: sociology, anthropology, economics history, literature; holders and staff of collections of Jewish interest in Europe; staff and reference personnel at European libraries and archives; staff and curators in cultural heritage institutions; schools, teachers and students; cultural routes tourists; Jewish tourists; Jewish festivals organizers and participants; genealogy interest groups. An initial partial indicator for the extent of this target population is the participants in the European Day of Jewish Culture that in its seventh edition in 2006 attracted an estimated number of 180,000 visitors⁶

¹ Common Actions for Growth and Employment: The Community Lisbon Programme - COM(2005) 330 final
http://ec.europa.eu/growthandjobs/pdf/COM2005_330_en.pdf

² Heritage Impact Symposia on the Socio-Economic Impact of Cultural Heritage:
(2005) <http://www.cmis.brighton.ac.uk/staff/epoch/index2005.php>
(2006) <http://www.cmis.brighton.ac.uk/staff/epoch/index2006.php>
(2007) <http://www.cmis.brighton.ac.uk/staff/epoch/>

³ The Creative Sector – An Engine for Diversity, Growth and Jobs in Europe, Andreas Wiesand with Michael Sondermann, European Cultural Foundation, September 2005 <http://www.eurocult.org/uploads/docs/114.pdf> (other documents at: <http://www.eurocult.org/we-advocate/research-education/>)

⁴ Commission staff working document, annex to the Communication from the Commission "i2010: Digital Libraries", COM(2005) 465 final http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/communication/annex1_en.pdf (other documents at: http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/timeline/index_en.htm)

⁵ Cultural statistics: Eurostat Pocket Books
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-77-07-296/EN/KS-77-07-296-EN.PDF

⁶ 7th edition of the European Day of Jewish Culture, September 3rd 2006 <http://www.jewishheritage.org/jh/index.php>

5.2 Target users and their needs

Target user description	Needs	Involvement & Role	Country coverage
Scholars and researchers in the area of Jewish Studies	Access to primary sources and other content for research and teaching High quality metadata enabling pinpointed retrieval of content	Content selection advisory committee Content providers Users Focus group for knowledge management application	All European countries Worldwide community of practice in Jewish studies with strong presence in the US and Israel
Scholars and researchers in the area of urban studies and other related scholarly disciplines: sociology, anthropology, economics history, literature.	Access to primary sources and other content for research and teaching High quality metadata enabling pinpointed retrieval of content	Users Focus group for knowledge management application	All European countries Worldwide – scholars interested in issues of modernization and urbanization
Holders and staff of collections of Jewish interest in Europe	Access to high quality information about cultural heritage objects in their contextual environment European wide thematic content adequate for setting virtual exhibitions and catalogues publication Guidelines and good practice examples of indexing adequate to the requirements of Europeana	Users of content Web development; content identification to avoid duplication of digitisation efforts Users of Knowledge Management facilities	All countries of Europe
Staff and reference personnel at European libraries and archives	Access to high quality information about cultural heritage objects in their contextual environment	Users of content Web development; content identification to avoid duplication of digitisation efforts Users of Knowledge Management facilities	All countries of Europe Possible extension to the US, Israel and some other countries
Staff and curators in cultural heritage institutions	Access to high quality information about cultural heritage objects in their contextual environment European wide thematic content adequate for setting virtual exhibitions and catalogues publication Guidelines and good practice examples of indexing adequate to the requirements of Europeana	Users of content Web development; content identification to avoid duplication of digitisation efforts Users of Knowledge Management facilities	All countries of Europe Possible extension to the US, Israel and some other countries

Schools, teachers and students	In depth information about specific aspects of their towns and cities Resources for teaching history, geography, social studies Resources for the development of learning objects to be included in virtual learning environments Resources for local studies projects; intercultural and cultural diversity programs	Users of content Active developers of new aggregates and learning experiences like: Unesco – sights and sounds of my city Embedding the thematic information in twinning programs EUN – Ministries of Education for ICT in Education: integration of content in European wide and national educational portals and various content programming	All countries of Europe Possible extension to the US, Israel and some other countries
Jewish tourists	Thematic overviews and geographical focused information	Users of the information Information providers (as part of Europeana Web 2.0 facilities)	All countries of Europe Possible extension to the US, Israel and some other countries
Cultural routes tourists	Thematic overviews and geographical focused information		All countries of Europe Possible extension to the US, Israel and some other countries
Jewish festivals organizers	Access to high quality information about cultural heritage objects in their contextual environment European wide thematic content adequate for setting virtual exhibitions and catalogues publication	Users of the information Information providers (as part of Europeana Web 2.0 facilities)	All countries of Europe
Genealogy interest groups	Thematic overviews and geographical focused information	Users of the information Information providers (as part of Europeana Web 2.0 facilities)	All countries of Europe Possible extension to the US, Israel and some other countries

5.3 Critical Mass

EUROPEANA set as its goal to provide approx. 2,000,000 digital objects in 2010 and 6,000,000 by 2011. The granularity of these goals regarding text is not clear (what would count as a digital object - a whole book? an archive folder? a newspaper daily issue? or the individual digitised pages). However it is clear that by any account the accretion of the JUDAICA digitised resources will contribute critically to the attainment of EUROPEANA goals. The resources brought by JUDAICA - millions of text pages (books, newspapers, documents, photographs, digitised sound will make a critical difference for the potential population of users. They will guarantee that for scholars, professionals, teachers or tourists there will be a diversified and extensive coverage of the EUROPEANA theme of Cities under the specific subject area of Jews in European Cities. These resources will establish JUDAICA as the primary place to visit for target audiences.

JUDAICA will also draw on the resources from EAJC's ongoing project on the mapping and registration of Jewish content collections in the Multilingual Inventory of Cultural Heritage in Europe, MICHAEL.

5.4 Sustainability

JUDAICA will create value for its partners and content providers. Such value is expressed in:

- Increased exposure of its holdings increasing the number of visitors and other customers
- Content enrichment with Metadata adequate for setting its digital contents in EUROPEANA
- Normalised terminological tools for improved indexing and access tools: thesauri and ontologies in the domain of interest
- Improved retrieval facilities for producing value added products: virtual exhibits, learning objects, catalogues, books
- Enlarged customer catching network
- Knowledge management facilities that will improve the capabilities of the institutions to carry out their mission and attend to the needs of sophisticated users

A sustainable resource is one that will continue to exist long after its initial project funding has ended. An exit strategy is the plan that details a project's options for the future after the project ends. It will be defined as part of the project tasks; here we consider two basic scenarios.

Basic sustainability

The content to be digitised in JUDAICA originates from well-established institutions. The digitised content will be maintained at these institutions, its metadata adapted and uploaded to a flagship project of the European Commission, EUROPEANA.

Each of these institutions operates in its own specific institutional environment. It gets support through inputs and provides value to that environment and is able to mobilize the resources from funding sources, visitors to their facilities, customers of its services, sales of its products etc. The digitalized resources will continue to be maintained as part of the life cycle of such institutions and be accessed through EUROPEANA. The outreach of these institutions to additional target populations – like online visitors, multimedia producers, researching scholars, education users like schools, teachers and students – will enable these institutions to develop new business models and so maintain the digitised resources, update their metadata as required by evolving standards while maintaining their interoperability with EUROPEANA and adopt long term preservation measures for their digital assets as they become better understood and widely available.

JUDAICA as support for European Jewish Culture Content Providers

An alternative model of sustainability may be considered depending on the developments during the life cycle of JUDAICA. The participating partners and expected additional content providers share a deep interest and commitment to the preservation and re-use of European Jewish content. The digital environment both requires and provides new opportunities that require technological sophistication, updates of standards, maintenance of controlled vocabularies, professional development of staff and related matters. The life cycle of JUDAICA provides the opportunity to test the commonality of shared values among the partners, the quality of their relationships, the extent to which collaboration may enhance the attainment of the specific goals of each partner. If this happens then it may warrant the establishment of a continuing support organisational framework. A possible model may be that of the UK Museums Documentation Association (lately renamed the Collections Trust).¹ The Collections Trust associates more than 600 organizations. It is responsible for developing standards used to improve the practices of organisations across the cultural sector. It supports collections management software applications; it advocates networks and communities as the best way of sharing information and expertise and promoting best practice; is expert in planning, designing and implementing digital projects; and last year has seen a significant increase in sales across the full range of products and services including printed materials and CDs.²

¹ Collections Trust (former Museums Documentation Association) <http://www.mda.org.uk/corporate>

² MDA 2007 Annual Report <http://www.mda.org.uk/annrep07.pdf>

6 Performance monitoring

6.1 Success indicators

Objective - expected result	Indicators – <i>Targeted Projects</i>	Expected Progress	
		Year 1	Year 2
Aggregate and make interoperable a critical mass of content	Content aggregated	100.000 pages, folios, photos	3 millions
Dissemination	Project web site hits	1,000 per month between month 6-12	2,000 per month on average
Developing the use of the digitised content by scholars and professionals	Number of scholars and cultural heritage professionals participants in knowledge management activities	8	10
Disseminating the use of the digitised content	Two online thematic exhibitions per country of partners on Web sites telling stories that express contribution of Jews in European Cities using digitised contents from JUDAICA.	7	7
Application of knowledge management tools by scholars and other professional	Involvement of at least two scholars/researchers per country partners in JUDAICA online activities using the knowledge management tools.	8	8
Disseminating the use of the digitised content in higher education	Involvement of at least two university level courses in partner countries in using some of the primary sources digitised in the framework of JUDAICA. The preferred courses should be in Jewish related areas (e.g. History, Cultural Studies, Social Studies etc)	7	7
Disseminating the use of the digitised content in k12 education	Engage and support at least two k12 schools in participating in the Unesco program, <u>Scenes and Sounds of my City</u> or a similar program per partner countries using the digitised resources of JUDAICA.	7	7
Increasing the content aggregated by Judaica Europeana for EUROPEANA	Joining of content providers in the thematic area in addition to the members of the consortium	5	10
Increasing the content aggregated by Judaica Europeana for EUROPEANA	Identification of relevant thematic content already digitised, adaptation of its Metadata to the requirements and connexion to Europeana	20%	50%
Increasing the content aggregated by Judaica Europeana for EUROPEANA	Identification of relevant thematic non digitised content, digitisation, metadata indexing and connexion to Europeana	20%	50%

6.2 Performance measurement and evaluation

The indicators connected to the visibility of the project and its increased European dimension will be directly measured and monitored by the Coordination Team, through specific projects to count hits on the web, and recording the offline and online sending of dissemination materials. Each partner organising local awareness and dissemination events will support the project coordinator and project manager to collect indicators of performance for these events.

7 Project work plan

7.1 Description of work and roles

The work programme will be organised with work packages, work package leaders, milestones and deliverables. In addition to the Project Manager there will be a Technical Manager and an Administrative Manager who will constitute the Coordination Team as the overall technical and managerial body of the project. The work and governance elements of the project are described below (page 41).

There are 5 work packages covering the various aspects of establishing, managing and monitoring a coherent work flow. The functional elements include the management of the project and its evaluation; the selection of content and metadata alignment; the technical aspects related to digitisation, collaborative facilities, Web management, API use for added value mash-ups and knowledge management facilities; and carrying out an energetic awareness and dissemination drive assuring the wide application of the project results. Work will be defined in the following areas:

WP1: Project Management

WP2: Content selection, metadata alignment and knowledge management

WP3: Technical package: digitisation, metadata entry facilities, API and web.

WP4: Awareness and dissemination.

WP5: Assessment and evaluation

Work Package 2 brings together all the content providers in a joint effort to identify in their diverse collections, digitised and non-digitised content, that belong to the chosen thematic domain of Jews in European Cities. The partners in this work package will work on the alignment of the metadata with that of EUROPEANA and on content enrichment by expert indexers. It will survey relevant controlled vocabularies that may improve the indexing and retrieval in this domain; adapt and express them in RDF/SKOS with the support of WP3 and integrate (through an experiment it will carry out) with a pilot knowledge management system involving scholars and curators.

Work Package 3 will provide the technical support for the digitisation procedures to be carried out by the partners; it will assure the compliance of the metadata, object surrogates, harvesting and search with the requirements of EUROPEANA; it will install a Content Management System to support the project Web management and the development of value-added services; it will install facilities for knowledge management in a collaborative open source scholarship device for researchers and curators use.

WP 4 will implement an energetic awareness and dissemination drive and WP5 will be in charge of assessing and evaluating the project impact and results.

WP 5 will carry the evaluation seeking to document whether this addition of content leads to an improved practice in the discovery, delivery, integration of cultural heritage resources for European, multilingual, multicultural by the different target populations.

WP1 is a supporting function managing the whole process and assuring that all products and milestones are delivered according to the work plan.

7.2 Technologies and Standards

JUDAICA will need to deal with the following technological issues to attain its objectives:

- The Digitisation Process *stricto sensu*
- Metadata transformation including its extraction, normalisation and enrichment
- Repository installation and population
- Metadata harvesting
- Maintenance of the project Web site/portal and support for the partners

- Establishing and supporting knowledge management facilities for the community of practice

Digitisation Process

The JUDAICA content partners (five out of seven) have ongoing digitisation programs being carried out with the help of local contractors. Such contractors have been selected in competition with other contractors to provide the most cost-efficient solution. A summary description of these ongoing programs and procedures is available in section 11.2.2. JUDAICA will orient its partners and in particular those partners taking the initial steps in the process of digitisation of their holdings to some good practice guidelines in this area. The following two documents are foremost among them in covering the phases of selection of materials to be digitised; the physical preparation of materials; and the digitisation process itself:

The “Technical Guidelines for Digital Cultural Content Creation Programmes” Version 2.01 was published by MINERVA on September 2008. It was prepared by an editorial committee composed by leading experts in digitisation of culture. The managers of digitisation programs should also be necessarily aware of the NISO/IMSL Framework of Guidance for Building Good Digital Collections from December 2007. It provides an overview of some of the major components and activities involved in creating good digital collections and it identifies existing resources that support the development of sound local practices for creating and managing good digital collections.

The ongoing digitisation programs of the partners enabled them to acquire considerable experience that guarantees the quality of the process. In addition, the WP3 description below expressly indicates the responsibilities of two large institutions, in addition to UBFF, the project and WP3 coordinator, in assuring the quality of the digitisation:

MiBAC is the coordinator of the ATHENA project and as such is orchestrating the massive ingestion of content to EUROPEANA while assuring the quality of the digitised material and its metadata; the leading partner of MiBAC in ATHENA, NTUA (National Technical University of Athens) has already put in place ingestion arrangements for the content to be supplied by the ATHENA partners. MiBAC has committed itself to provide the same tools for the use in the ingestion of JUDAICA EUROPEANA contents.

The British Library (BL) leads the IMPACT Sub-Project Operational Context which is producing the Digitisation Decision and Planning Toolkit and the Operational Guidelines for mass digitisation.² The inclusion of the BL among the JUDAICA partners will facilitate access to the expertise expressed in such documents.

Metadata transformation

Metadata transformation is the process of moving data from its source collection management system, mapping to a target metadata profile, normalizing content attributes and enriching the metadata through automatic, semi-automatic and manual techniques. In February 2009 EUROPEANA has published its specifications for metadata elements. These are the specifications according to which the metadata of the collections from the content partners should be transformed.

The content partners with ongoing digitisation programs (as far as we could assess them) are using standard forms of metadata. One of JUDAICA tasks is to assure that such metadata are normalised (standardized), enriched and aligned to the EUROPEANA specifications. The schema of metadata used by the content partners in their different collections is described in section 11.2.2 below. As part of the work of WP 2 the documentation for such schemes will be collated and they will be mapped unto ESE (EUROPEANA Semantic Elements).

Metadata normalization is the process of harmonizing attributes which express the same information with different formatting and/or notations in order to ensure that the data required supporting EUROPEANA functionality is present in each record. This is necessary to allow interoperability between content which originates in heterogeneous sources.

¹ <http://www.minervaeurope.org/publications/technicalguidelines.htm>

² <http://www.impact-project.eu/taa/operational-context-oc/>

Vocabularies

As part of the metadata enrichment process JUDAICA WP 2 will check the feasibility of representing relevant vocabularies in its area of interest in the SKOS RDF format (Simple Knowledge Organization System). Such vocabularies so represented can then be used for filling the DC subject that is part of the ESE elements. Such representation in SKOS may support the expansion of the results provided to searches through the enlarged interoperability possibilities it presents.

Repository installation and population

EUROPEANA is based on architecture of distributed repositories of metadata that are harvested. Such repositories should be compliant with the OAI-PMH standard. One of the tasks of JUDAICA as a thematic aggregator of content is to establish an aggregator OAI-PMH repository that will harvest the content of its content partners and additional content providers in the content area of interest. As aggregator JUDAICA will have the responsibility to transform and enrich such metadata that will then be harvested by EUROPEANA.

The first step in such process is to install repository software locally or to enable and configure repository software which already exists in the local collection management system. The repository should be configured to work with the existing web server functionality and it should be ensured that the OAI-PMH web service protocol complies with requests from external harvesting repositories.

MiBAC as part of its support to EUROPEANA is committed to install local OAI-PMH repositories for content providers and is ready to offer such service in its own facilities for national and thematic aggregators of content.

Metadata harvesting

The preferred method for harvesting metadata from the partners will be through the installation of local OAI-PMH repositories that will be periodically and routinely updated. The metadata can be then periodically harvested for further processing and enrichment. Alternative arrangements are also possible for metadata delivery through HTTP or FTP upload/download although we hope that these alternatives will not be required. Regular harvesting of metadata will require versioning control to identify new instances of metadata that require further transformation and enrichment.

Maintenance of the project Web site/portal and support for the partners

The JUDAICA Web site/portal will serve two main purposes:

- As a communication tool and rallying point for the project participants and the related communities of interest – potential content providers and the target user populations of scholars, curators, educators, officers and the general public. The deliverables and other products of the project will be published there; regular updates on developments pertaining to the project and in related areas will be broadcast through the web site. Registration facilities will be included in an effort to track the user population and seek to get its feedback and definition of expectations from the project.
- The portal will be the entry point for carrying searches and getting its results over the aggregated repository of metadata to be harvested by the project.

The web site maintenance team will also support the partners in filling the requirements for producing at least two virtual online exhibitions in the life time of the project and applying for this purpose the planned public API of Europeana that is intended to support mash up applications.

Establishing and supporting knowledge management facilities for the community of practice

JUDAICA will use for its knowledge management pilot the system developed as part of the COST A32 Action: Open Scholarly Communities on the Web¹. The action is dedicated to creating a research infrastructure for humanities scholarship on the Web and an advanced e-learning system for graduate students and young researchers. It employs Talia², a semantic digital web library system, designed to help researchers and scholars in their work with digital content and provide them with all the resources needed for their work. Talia uses Semantic Web technology, meaning that it can easily store any kind of descriptive information about the documents, as well as describe the relations between them. It offers a web interface that can be customised for the needs of different user communities. Talia will also be a publishing platform, allowing the scholars to publish new findings directly in the system, using a traditional peer-reviewed publication process. Talia has the advantage of being open source. An additional possibility to be considered is to use the Semantic Annotation tools and the ontology developed in the framework of MOSAICA³.

Project plan

	Month0	M6	M12	M18	M24
Project Management					
Consortium Meetings	X	X	X	X	X
Periodic Reporting		D1.1	D1.2	D1.3	
Final Reporting					D1.4
Content selection, metadata alignment, knowledge management					
Content identification and selection		D2.1a		D2.1b	
Metadata survey and alignment			D2.2	D2.5	
Controlled vocabularies				D2.3	
Semantic interoperability				D2.4	
Knowledge management					D2.6
Digitisation, metadata entry, API and web					
Digitisation processing			D3.1a		D3.1b
Metadata, object surrogate, harvesting			D3.2		
CMS, Web management and API/mash-up				D3.3	
RDF / SKOS				D3.4	
Knowledge management					D3.5
Dissemination					
Developing the web site		D4.1			
Preparation of tools		D4.2	D4.5		D4.9
Dissemination activities and newsletter		D4.3	D4.4	D4.6	D4.7
					D4.8
Assessment and Evaluation					
Identification of evaluation instruments		D5.1			
Report on findings					D5.2

	Start-Up	First Review	Final Review
--	----------	--------------	--------------

¹ <http://www.cost-a32.eu/>

² <http://www.talia.discovery-project.eu/wp-content/uploads/2007/11/talia-rti.pdf>

³ <http://www.mosaica-project.eu>

7.3 Work package and labour effort overview

Work Package and Labour Effort Overview

WP No	Work package title	Lead Applicant No	Start month	End month	Total Person months	Person months effort per workpackage per applicant										
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	WP1: Project Management	1	0	24	40	4	8	3	6	2	6	5	4	2	0	
2	WP2: Content selection, metadata alignment and knowledge management	2	0	24	108	25	8	10	19	4	15	10	15	1	1.2	
3	WP3: Digitisation, metadata entry facilities, API and web	3	4	24	273	35	12	24	56	6	50	20	60	8	2	
4	WP4: Awareness and dissemination	1	0	24	130	19	18	8	24	5	11	20	24	1	0	
5	WP5: Assessment and Evaluation	7	0	24	51	7	5	3	6	2	8	12	8	0	0	
					Total	602	90	51	48	111	19	90	67	111	12	3

7.4 Work package description

Work package Description

Work package number :	1	Start date:	0	End date:	24
Work package title:	Project Management				

Objectives

To effectively manage the project to deliver the solutions developed in the Work Packages on time, to maintain cost and quality in accordance with the requirements of the grant agreement between the Commission and the project consortium. This will be done by providing: internal management and financial/administrative control of the project; planning of external strategic co-operation activities; building of both informal and formal relationships with other relevant projects and initiatives.

Description of work

Structure, approach, tools: This WP is led by partner 1 EAJC. Working in close co-operation with WP leaders, the Project Manager, together with the Technical Manager and the Administrative Manager will continuously evaluate the progress of the project and take corrective actions as soon as any difficulty is detected. A Project Coordination Team is the overall technical and managerial body. It meets at least twice a year.

Communication among partners is via Web-based collaborative tools, document repository, and audio/video conferencing and email.

Risks and conflicts: Risk assessments are carried out by WP leaders working with the Project Coordination Team. Conflict resolution is handled by the PMC and is detailed in the project Consortium Agreement, a copy of which will be submitted to the Commission.

Quality control: The Technical Manager has overall responsibility for quality control procedures within the project.

Progress monitoring and reporting: The Project Manager will organise the preparation of all project reports and arrange for their distribution. The Project Manager will also ensure that summaries of progress on the project are posted on the project web site.

Liaison with Europeana: the Project Manager will liaise with the Project Manager at Europeana and the Co-Ordination Team will participate in Europeana Work Groups.

Budget control and financial reporting: The Project Manager and the Administrative Manager will handle administrative procedures for the collection and processing of information submitted in reports by the project partners. The Project Co-Ordinator will submit the reports and cost statements to the EC Project Officer as listed under Deliverables below. The Project Coordinator will be responsible for the disbursement of funds received from the Commission amongst the project partners according to the indications in the project budget.

(Inter-) Dependencies, milestones and expected result

Management of all project work packages. Results:
Month 24 – Final Report at the end of the project.

Deliverables

- D1.1 Gantt chart of project activities with critical path (M1)
- D1.2 First progress report (M7)
- D1.3 Second progress report (M13)
- D1.4 Annual Report (M13)
- D1.5 Pre-financing request (M13)
- D1.6 Third progress report (M19)

D1.7 Fourth progress report (M25)
D1.8 Final Project Report (M25)
D1.9 Final Financial Statement (M25)

Work package Description

Work package number :	2	Start date:	0	End date:	24
Work package title:	Content selection, metadata alignment, knowledge management				

Objectives

To provide EUROPEANA with a critical mass of content:

- To identify and select in the collections of the partners and Associated Partners a critical mass of cultural heritage resources that belong to the thematic domain, “Jews in European Cities” to be digitised.
- To identify already digitised resources that belongs to the same domain.

To align the metadata for this content to the EUROPEANA metadata requirements.

- To survey the existing metadata schema that are now being applied by the partners for the description of their digitised resources;
- Define and implement the necessary steps to align these schemas to the Metadata requirements defined for EUROPEANA
- To implement the required alignment through the work of experienced indexers.

To survey and identify existing controlled vocabularies in the thematic domain area and establish and disseminate them throughout the domain:

- To adapt and implement controlled vocabularies (taxonomies, thesauri and ontologies) for advanced indexing and retrieval of the content, and to adapt them to the semantic interoperability requirements defined for EUROPEANA.
- To test the adequacy of the metadata and semantic interoperability in a pilot knowledge management system that will support the work of a community of practice of scholars and cultural heritage professionals in the thematic domain area.

Description of work

This WP is coordinated by partner 1 UB-FFM supported by partner 12 BL and in particular its experts in Data Modelling¹. All the content partners will provide experienced indexers to align their metadata to Europeana; they will carry the required metadata cleaning and content enrichment. All partners will take part in the process of identifying relevant vocabularies. They will also engage in the procedures expressing them in the format set by Europeana for semantics web support. Each partner will obtain the commitment of at least two scholars or professionals for active engagement in the community(ies) using the knowledge management system to be set by WP2.

T2.1 Content identification and selection

- Detailed audit, assessment and selection of content to be digitised at the partner institutions collections. Including analysis of quality and types of resources/assets, copyright and IPR issues, quantified targets for digitisation.
- Detailed audit of available digitised resources.
- Establishment of an Advisory Group of Thematic Domain experts that will support the process of content selection according to set criteria.

T2.2 Metadata survey and alignment

- Survey the existing metadata schema that are currently being applied by the partners for the description

¹ <http://www.bl.uk/bibliographic/meeting.html> and <http://www.bl.uk/bibliographic/pdfs/datamodel-agreed-outcomes.pdf>

of their digitised resources;

- Definition of requirements for aligning these diverse Metadata schema to requirements defined for EUROPEANA

T2.3 Content indexing

- Content enriched by experienced indexers with metadata aligned to the EUROPEANA metadata requirements using the content indexing and enrichment tools developed by WP3

T2.4 Controlled vocabularies survey, adaptation and semantic interoperability application

Identification and selection of existing controlled vocabularies in the thematic domain area, establishing and disseminating them throughout the domain:

- Adaptation of the selected vocabularies for JUDAICA purposes.
- Adaptation of the chosen controlled vocabularies (taxonomies, thesauri and ontologies) for advanced indexing and retrieval of the content and to the semantic interoperability requirements defined for EUROPEANA (their representation in RDF/SKOS). With support of the technical WP3.

T2.5 Application of semantic interoperability tools in a pilot knowledge management system

- Identification and evaluation of a sample of knowledge management tools currently being issued as a result of cultural heritage semantic interoperability projects like EDLnet, MultiMatch, Mosaica, Athena and others.
- Selection of a sample of scholars and cultural heritage professionals willing to experiment with a knowledge management system applied in one of the sub-themes to be defined under the main domain of Jews in European Cities.
- Implementation of the pilot testing the adequacy of the metadata and the semantic interoperability tools in the chosen pilot knowledge management system that will support the work of a community of practice of scholars and cultural heritage professionals in the thematic domain area.

(Inter-) Dependencies, milestones and expected result

WP2 requires inputs from WP3 and specifically: (1) Metadata entry – a content enrichment interface to be used by the expert indexers while aligning the existing Metadata to the requirements of EUROPEANA. (2) For provided controlled vocabularies in the RDF/SKOS format for purposes of semantic interoperability and for inclusion among the tools of the knowledge management system. (3)

WP2 collaborates with and receives support from WP4 for identifying and mobilizing additional Associate Partners that will provide additional content. WP4 should also participate in identifying suitable participants in the knowledge management pilot.

WP2 provides support to WP3 in identifying the contents to be digitised.

Deliverables

- D2.1 Audit report on JUDAICA content including metadata, 1st version (M4)
- D2.2 First report on content metadata alignment with EUROPEANA requirements (M12)
- D2.3 Audit report on JUDAICA content including metadata, updated and final version (M18)
- D2.4 Survey of controlled vocabularies relevant to the thematic domain (M21)
- D2.5 Semantic interoperability report with representation of selected controlled vocabularies in RDF/SKOS (M21)
- D2.6 Second report on content metadata alignment with EUROPEANA requirements (M21)
- D2.7 Report on the deployment of the knowledge management system with a pilot focus group (M24)

Work package Description

Work package number :	3	Start date:	4	End date:	24
Work package title:	Digitisation, metadata entry, API and web				

Objectives

WP3 will put in place the technical tools required for JUDAICA tasks and provide support for Partners and Associated Partners. It includes support for: (1) The digitisation process and issues concerning hardware, software, file formats, design and presentation, storage (2) Content enrichment facilities through an metadata entry system (3) Advanced web management facilities based open source CMS and associated DBMS supporting mash-up from the EUROPEANA open API (4) Semantic interoperability including the representation of controlled vocabularies in RDF/SKOS (5) Selection, installation and support for the use of an open source knowledge management package.

Description of work

This WP is coordinated by partner 3 AIU. It will be closely supported with technical capabilities provided by partner 6 MiBAC, its partners in the ATHENA project and its contractors. Partner 12 BL will contribute to the work of this package by bringing in particular its expertise as coordinator of the sub-project Operational Context in IMPACT for cutting-edge mass digitization technologies.

T3.1 Digitisation processing

- Supporting the Partners in digitising the resources in their physical collections selected under the thematic domain. Support will provided concerning workflow planning, hardware and software selection, file formats, design and presentation and storage.

T3.2 Metadata, object surrogate, harvesting and search support

- Adapting the metadata entry systems of partners for the requirements of EUROPEANA (content enrichment) and when required by one or more Partners to provide and install such system from scratch.
- Assure that the digital object surrogates and the metadata are compliant with the technical requirements guidelines of EUROPEANA: preparation of thumbnails; the provision of identifiers; the access to the digital objects (ftp); the character sets used for the contents of the digital objects; data transfer based on XML structured files; enabling the harvesting of the metadata records via OAI-PMH; supporting the integration of available protocols for search of the collections to those supported by EUROPEANA.

T3.3 CMS, Web management and API/mash-up

- Installing, maintaining and supporting the use of an open source CMS for Web management (Joomla) including the supporting DBMS.
- Applying the open API to be issued by EUROPEANA into mash-up applications. Such applications may be required by the Partners for the enrichment of their own offerings with JUDAICA/EUROPEANA content and for the provision of JUDAICA added value services.

T3.4 Semantic Interoperability: RDF/SKOS expression of controlled vocabularies

- Expressing the controlled vocabularies relevant to the thematic domain in RDF/SKOS
- Integrating them in the semantic interoperability facilities now being defined for EUROPEANA through EDLnet and related initiatives.

T3.5 Knowledge management and collaborative scholarship/curatorship

- Selecting and installing facilities for collaborative, open source scholarship, a peer-to-peer Semantic Web application that traffics in metadata. Integrate the metadata and the controlled vocabularies RDF/SKOS in the facility; supporting the provision of scholarly and/or professional contributions of the participants and access to the contributions of its peers.

(Inter-) Dependencies, milestones and expected result

WP3 needs inputs from WP2 in the following:

For task T3.1 it requires the results of the content survey among the Partners and Associate Partners.

For task T3.2 it requires the results of the metadata.

For tasks T3.4 and T3.5 it requires the actual controlled vocabularies to be expressed in RDF/SKOS as well as the clearance of such vocabularies for be so expressed and applied for the purposes of JUDAICA and EUROPEANA.

For task T3.3 it requires the development and provision of open access to the EUROPEANA API.

Deliverables

D3.1 Report on the digitisation of the resources provided by partners, 1st version (M12)

D3.2 Report on the metadata entry systems of the partners and the procedures for adapting JUDAICA metadata to EUROPEANA requirements (M12)

D3.3 Report on the JUDAICA web facilities and mash-up developments based on EUROPEANA API (M18)

D3.4 JUDAICA controlled vocabularies expressed in RDF/SKOS (M21)

D3.5 Report on the selection, installation and operation of the knowledge management for collaborative scholarship/curatorship (M24)

D3.6 Report on the digitisation of the resources provided by partners, final version (M24)

Work package Description

Work package number :	4	Start date:	0	End date:	24
Work package title:	Awareness and Dissemination				

Objectives

To raise awareness of the project and promote its results.

To promote the JUDAICA content to the different constituencies across Europe and motivate scholars, teachers and students, cultural heritage professionals to turn to JUDAICA as their primary resource.

To promote the JUDAICA system and EUROPEANA to a wider group of public and private content owners and to secure the support of Associate Partners that will contribute additional resources/assets to the project.

To ensure synergy between the JUDAICA dissemination and EUROPEANA – The European Digital Library.

Description of work

This WP is coordinated by partner 1 EAJC and will be supported by all the partners. In particular partners will (1) Organize at least two thematic exhibitions per country (2) each partner will involve at least two scholars/researchers/curators in using Judaica knowledge management tools (3) involve at least two university level courses per partner country in using primary sources from Judaica (4) engage at least two schools in participating in the Unesco Scenes and Sounds of my City program or equivalent.

Partner 12 BL will include Judaica contents and activities among those it disseminates through its higher education program. Partner 9 JML will provide support to partners on developing educational activities and will provide curatorial advice on virtual exhibitions.

- The JML will help in WP4 with Education/schools in the UK and provide models and advice to other partners in securing this deliverable.
- Provide curatorial expertise and advice on Virtual Exhibitions to other partners, collaborate on exhibitions as necessary
- Run with the EAJC a Workshop / seminar for museum professionals in the UK on potential use of the Judaica archive (we may be able to do this also at a future conference of AEJM)

An awareness and dissemination plan will be developed in month 3 [see below D4.3], and will be reviewed at six-monthly intervals, taking special note of major national and international initiatives related to cultural heritage digitisation and the application of digitised resources in museum, archives, libraries and multimedia; scholarship, education and tourism. Work to be carried out includes:

T4.1 General promotion and dissemination of JUDAICA project 1-24

- Development of awareness and dissemination plan
- Development of project presentation and web site with general information on the project
- Translation of key dissemination materials by each partner
- Project and partner participation at relevant events – seminars, workshops, conferences.
- Preparation of articles and technical papers on project's achievements and results
- Contribution to standards by participation in relevant bodies including: Europeana Communications Group and other Working Groups; CEN/ISSS Cultural Diversity Steering Group; standard related

clustering activities with other eContentplus projects (e.g. ATHENA, Europeana Local etc).

T4.2 Promotion of JUDAICA portal and system month 6-24

- Development of publicity materials
- Press releases and news features on JUDAICA for partners' newsletters, other relevant institutions and umbrella organizations that deal with the thematic domain area
- FAQs, support materials, communities made available on JUDAICA portal
- Brochure and workshops at conferences (at least two): the European Association of Jewish Studies, the World Association of Jewish Studies, Association for European Jewish Museums.
- Special events via JUDAICA and partner portals

T4.3 Promotion of JUDAICA system to MoCs and Associate Partners month 6-24

- Presentations to general and Jewish European Associations of Archives, Museums, Libraries and other relevant bodies including: EUROCITIES, MICHAEL AISBL (Ministries of Culture and related institutions) of Europe, the European Jewish Cultural Routes, the European Day of Jewish Culture, etc.
- Development of relationships with international initiatives including: The Foundation for Jewish Culture (US); YIVO Institute for documentation of East Europe Jewry, and others.
- Recruitment of JUDAICA Associate Partners (APs)
- Development of Initial (internal deliverable) and Final Exploitation plans

(Inter-) Dependencies, milestones and expected result

This WP will promote the JUDAICA content and system developed and deployed in WP2 and made visible to the different constituencies via the JUDAICA portal developed in WP3. Milestones for production of awareness and dissemination materials will also correspond to the launch of major versions of the JUDAICA portal in months 6 and 12 and to subsequent updates.

The expected result is high levels of awareness of the project in all partner countries (and beyond, including internationally), the widespread and sustained use of the JUDAICA system by large numbers of users across Europe and the establishment of a substantial group of JUDAICA Associate Partners.

Deliverables

- D4.1 Project public web site (M3)
- D4.2 Multimedia project presentation (M3)
- D4.3 Dissemination plan (M3)
- D4.4 First Newsletter (M6)
- D4.5 Project brochure and the 1st of the two Workshops to be held at major conferences (M9)
- D4.6 Second Newsletter (M12)
- D4.7 Third Newsletter (M18)
- D4.8 2nd of the two Workshops to be held at major conferences (M24)
- D4.9 Final Exploitation Plan (M24)
- D4.10 Multimedia Project Presentation (results) (M24)

Work package Description

Work package number :	5	Start date:	0	End date:	24
Work package title:	Assessment and Evaluation				

Objectives

To carry out a comprehensive evaluation showing how the addition of the thematic domain content by JUDAICA leads to an improved practice in the discovery, delivery, integration of cultural heritage resources for European, multilingual, multicultural use by the different target populations: scholars, cultural heritage professionals, education users, cultural tourists and the general public.

To carry out in collaboration with other work packages a process-oriented project evaluation and report on the findings.

Description of work

This WP is coordinated by partner 7 Amitie with the participation of all partners.

WP5 will perform the following tasks:

T5.1 Identification of success factors. The strategy for monitoring performance and the achievement of results (see Section 6.1) will be elaborated in collaboration with WP1, WP2, and WP4. This will include the definition of priorities and timing in achieving these results. **Months 1-4**

T5.2 Identification of evaluation instruments and planning in month 5-7. Evaluation instruments will be identified together with their availability requirements in line with the three main evaluation points/periods: before any use of the system, in **months 8-10**, and **months 20-22**.

T5.3 Analysis of quantitative and qualitative data. The quantitative data will be gathered from the following sources: (a) log files, (b) the answers to closed questions of questionnaires, and (c) observations: **months 10-21**. The numbers of school students involved in *Sound and Sights of the City* projects and visitors to virtual exhibitions will be monitored. Internally, the Advisory Academic Group will be asked to comment on the quality of virtual exhibitions and workshops.

T5.4 Report on findings. The findings will be consolidated, reported and discussed with other Work Packages at the end of the first year as well as at the end of the project: **months 10-12, 21-23**.

An internal discussion document/report on the performance and success indicators will be provided to project partners in **month 2**.

(Inter-) Dependencies, milestones and expected result

This WP collaborates with **other** WPs to organise and interpret the evaluations of the **use** of JUDAICA system.

Milestones: the developed evaluation instruments in month 6 and project reports in months 12, and 23.

Deliverables

D5.1 Evaluation methodology & targets (M6)

D5.2 Evaluation report measuring the cross-border, multilingual and multicultural use of JUDAICA resources (M24)

7.5 Deliverables List

Deliverable No ¹	Deliverable title	Delivery date ²	Nature ³	Dissemination level ⁴
D1.1	Gantt chart of project activities with critical path	M1	R	CO
D4.1	Project public web site	M3	O	PU
D4.2	Multimedia project presentation	M3	O	PU
D4.3	Dissemination plan	M3	O	PU
D2.1	Audit report on JUDAICA content including metadata (1 st version)	M4	R	PU
D4.4	First Newsletter	M6	O	PU
D5.1	Evaluation methodology & targets	M6	R	PU
D1.2	First progress report	M7	R	CO
D4.5	Project brochure and the 1 st of the Workshops to be held at a major conference	M9	O	PU
D2.2	First report of content metadata alignment with EUROPEANA requirements	M12	R	PU
D3.1	Report on the digitisation of the resources provided by partners (1 st version)	M12	R	PU
D3.2	Report on the metadata entry systems of the partners and the procedures for adapting JUDAICA metadata to EUROPEANA requirements	M12	R	PU
D4.6	Second Newsletter	M12	O	PU
D1.3	Second progress report	M13	R	CO
D1.4	Annual Report	M13	R	PU
D1.5	Pre-financing request	M13	R	CO
D2.3	Audit report on JUDAICA content including metadata (updated and final version)	M18	R	PU
D3.3	Report on the JUDAICA web facilities and mash-up developments based on EUROPEANA API	M18	R	PU
D4.7	Third Newsletter	M18	O	PU
D1.6	Third progress report	M19	R	CO

¹ Deliverable numbers in order of delivery dates: D1 – Dn. Deliverable numbers must indicate which work package they relate to, e.g. D2.1 for the first deliverable from work package 2).

² Month in which the deliverables will be available. Month 0 marking the start of the project, and all delivery dates being relative to this start date.

³ Please indicate the nature of the deliverable using one of the following codes:

R = Report
P = Service/Product
D = Demonstrator/Prototype
O = Other

⁴ Please indicate the dissemination level using one of the following codes:

PU = Public
PP = Restricted to other programme participants (including Commission services and project reviewers).
CO = Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including Commission services and project reviewers).

D2.4	Survey of controlled vocabularies relevant to the thematic domain	M21	R	PU
D2.5	Semantic interoperability report with representation of selected controlled vocabularies in RDF/SKOS	M21	R	PU
D2.6	Second report on content metadata alignment with EUROPEANA requirements	M21	R	PU
D3.4	JUDAICA controlled vocabularies expressed in RDF/SKOS	M21	R	PU
D4.8	The 2nd of the Workshops to be held at a major conference.	M24	O	PU
D2.7	Report on the deployment of the knowledge management system with a pilot focus group	M24	R	PU
D3.5	Report on the selection, installation and operation of the knowledge management for collaborative scholarship/curatorship	M24	R	PU
D3.6	Report on the digitisation of the resources provided by partners (final version)	M24	R	PU
D4.9	Final Exploitation Plan	M24	R	PU
D4.10	Multimedia Project Presentation (results)	M24	O	PU
D5.2	Evaluation report measuring the cross-border, multilingual and multicultural use of JUDAICA resources	M24	R	PU
D1.7	Fourth progress report	M25	R	CO
D1.8	Final Project Report	M25	R	PU
D1.9	Final Financial Statement	M25	R	CO

8 Project management

8.1 Project Management Structure and Responsibilities

The goal of the project management is to ensure that the project objectives will be achieved within the planned time and the allocated budget. This requires a permanent and close contact with all partners of the project and a sound communication with external actors in the area of culture and/or involved in the eContentplus programme. The nature of the project itself requests an intensive work of co-ordination, to guarantee the correct achievement of the expected results.

The project will be managed by the management structure based on the following functions:

Name	Functions
Steering Committee (SC)	Participants: one representative per partner. It is chaired by the Project Manager. The Steering Committee meets periodically on the occasion of the plenary meetings, and when called by the Project Co-ordinator and Project Manager. The SC takes strategic decisions, on the basis of majority vote. Members of the Co-Ordination Team are invited to the SC meetings.
Project Manager (PM)	The Project Manager represents the Consortium to the European Commission and reports on progress while the Project Co-Ordinator represents the Consortium to the EC on contractual matters. The Project Manager is responsible for the correct execution of the contract. She/he chairs the Steering Committee. He/she appoints the Technical Manager and an Administrative Manager to support her in the development of the project.
Technical Manager	He/She is appointed by the PM, to assure the coherence of the activities developed by the project. In particular he/she is responsible for the development of the Project Work Plan.
Administrative Manager	He/She is appointed by the PM, to manage all the administrative issues related to the project. In particular he/she is responsible for the development of the Financial Statements.
Coordination Team	It is composed of the Project Manager, the Technical Manager and the Administrative Manager
WP Leaders	The WP Leaders lead and co-ordinate their respective Work Packages as defined in the JUDAICA work programme. WP Leaders communicate regularly with the Coordination Team, about results and achievements of their respective Working Groups.
Peer reviewers	They are appointed by the Project Manager in consultation with the WP leaders to provide an independent advice on the quality of the deliverables developed by the project.
Internal Evaluator (IE)	The role of the Internal Evaluator is to define the evaluation framework to be applied within the project. The IE collects and analyses the information received from each member, and produces monitoring reports, including the solutions to the problems and the corrective actions identified. This function is performed by the Coordination Team composed of the Project Manager, the Technical Manager and the Administrative Manager.
Advisory Academic Group (AAG)	This group of academics or researchers will be invited by the Project Manager, acting in consultation with WP leaders, to provide advice on content selection criteria and other aspects of the project as necessary.
Members of the Network	The Network includes the project partners and a group of cultural institutions, which are the external members of this network. Their role will be to make available their digital collections in order to achieve a wide European set of digital collections for pilot testing, tuning and refining of the proposed solutions, and will also contribute the expertise of their staff.

The Project Manager has the following responsibilities:

- to run the project in a team-oriented and motivated way;
- to remain in close contact with the Project Co-ordinator and the European Commission regarding all contractual aspects of the project;
- to maintain close contact with the partners and to keep them informed about all relevant developments to ensure the progress and smooth running of the project;
- to organise Consortium and Steering Committee meetings.

The Technical Manager has the following responsibilities:

- to ensure proper procedures for the efficient management of the project's working groups, to follow up progress related to Working Groups' action list, revisions and refinements to tasks allocation and scheduling;
- to maintain a continuous liaison with the Project Manager;
- to collect partners' reports;
- to supervise the development of the WP activities.

The Administrative Manager has the following responsibilities:

- to maintain accurate records of costs, financial and human resources and time sheets of the project, to ensure that progress and financial reports are delivered on time and to monitor time-scales;
- to maintain a continuous liaison with the Project Manager;
- to consolidate the individual cost statements of the partners that will be submitted to the EC;
- to collate, prepare and distribute all the reports and deliverables, to ensure that all documents are submitted on time, and be responsible for quality management.

WP Leaders

- The management of each WP will include one or two WP leaders and a group of partners supporting the leaders in the decision-making process.

8.2 Project communication mechanisms

A Consortium Agreement will be prepared and processed by the Co-ordinator. It will be signed by the Co-ordinator and each member, and will contain clear indications on the criteria for membership of the Consortium and how decisions are taken on admission to membership or suspension / termination of membership, as well as a description of the Consortium's internal rules on allocation of the travel budget.

Communication

Meetings will be held only when necessary for the good management of the project.

Audio conferences and e-mail communications should replace meetings whenever it is possible.

Project website and groupware management will be exploited as much as possible as complementary communication services.

Reporting

Bi-monthly reports: These are intended as an internal document, to be used by the partners to circulate information about their respective tasks. They are not deliverables to be sent to the European Commission.

WP Leaders collect tasks reports, aggregate them and transfer their respective reports to the Coordination Team.

Periodical reports and cost claims: These are the official reports to be delivered to the European Commission, as per contractual provisions.

8.3 Risk Analysis and Risk Management

The possible risk factors for a project of these dimensions are:

- The awareness and disseminations are not effective and the visibility of the project remains too low
- Technical skills for the development of the application are higher than estimated and are not available in the partner group
- The progress of the project activities show incompatibilities which were not discovered at the time of the preparation of the proposal
- The testing of the outputs on a more extended sample of data shows incompatibilities which were not discovered at the time of the testing

- The partners do not have a clear vision of stakeholders that should be involved for the long term running of the service
- The partners are not committed to continue with the continuous updating of the service
- The partners are not ready to commit to all aspects of the project.

It is evident that the direct involvement of top cultural institutions in all the partner countries highly reduces the risks connected to a low visibility of the project and a low level of commitment from the partner bodies. Similarly, the partner groups were set-up to provide the technical skills necessary for the development of identified solutions and to achieve the proposed objectives. The strategies for managing the possible outlined above risks will be as follows:

- To use the subcontracting resources to buy the service for the development of the project web site and an appropriate communication strategy.
- To use the official and institutional channels to raise visibility on the media.
- To foresee enough time for possible recycling and fixing of technical discrepancies.
- To use the partners network to enlarge the target beneficiaries and audience.
- To establish agreements and cooperation with other international networks, projects, events.
- We envisage that support for digitization will continue at national and European levels which should assist in the continuation of the project.

8.4 Quality Assurance

Which quality-related activities are planned, how is Quality of work measured and controlled?

Each document will report the names of the readers (peer reviewers), who have assessed the quality of the deliverables and who take responsibility for its contents, i.e.:

- the concerned WP Leaders
- at least one second reader, appointed by the Coordination team.

The Internal Evaluator IE will develop an evaluation framework, set up and monitored centrally, but implemented in a decentralised way. Each activity and working group, according to its specific characteristics and objectives, will have its own evaluation resources, directed and customised according to emerging specificity. Periodic evaluation reports will be fed back to the project, together with informal presentations, workshops and working papers. The Internal Evaluator will be responsible for ensuring the coherence with the original project. He/she will study the conditions for further exploitations of the solutions validated within the project and will be responsible for preparing an action plan to disseminate the adopted solutions.

9 Dissemination and awareness

The plans for dissemination and development of awareness concerning JUDAICA will be tailored to the different constituencies to be reached: Academics and researchers; cultural heritage institutions and professionals; the educational sector; tourists. The various activities will include the establishment and maintenance of the project web site; RSS services; email distribution lists; press releases and articles in the general and specialized press; presentations and lectures at relevant events; organization of special JUDAICA events. Some examples follow:

Workshops at Conferences: Jews in European Cities

Two workshops will be organized by JUDAICA, both at major conferences with substantial participation of professionals with the potential to multiply the dissemination effects of such efforts. The first workshop will be scheduled at the end of the first year of the project and the other in the second year. Potential conferences are the European Association for Jewish Studies conference in 2010, the Association of European Jewish Museums, the EVA Minerva conferences and others. (Awareness of the proposed JUDAICA Europeana project has already been promoted at the World Conference on Jewish Studies and the Association of European Jewish Museums Conference in 2009.)

Cultural Heritage Institutions and Professionals

European Association for Jewish Culture, the organization responsible for the management and dissemination of the JUDAICA project, has commissioned and supported some 150 culture projects in 16 European countries and organized a number of international conferences and seminars on European Jewish culture and heritage.

The EAJC joined the **MICHAEL Culture Foundation** with the purpose to lead a drive to register in MICHAEL the European Jewish Cultural Heritage collections. This registry includes details of the institutions holding such collections and relevant events. This effort will complement the existing directories of the EAJC which are well focussed on the relevant target population and can support the planned dissemination.¹

Museums and other Memory Institutions. There are hundreds of thousands of museums, archives and libraries in Europe. A comprehensive statistical analysis is provided by the European Group of Museum Statistics² and other sources.³ We expect that interest on the JUDAICA digitised resources may be especially high in those institutions seeking to provide a multicultural view of the cities and localities they document. Contact information databases⁴ and Museum associations will be deployed to make these institutions aware of the project.

Projects supported by the European Commission. The projects in the area of Cultural Heritage supported by the European Commission are another venue for dissemination and awareness of JUDAICA that will be employed. In the framework of programs like eContentplus, IST in the FP7 Program and the European Cultural Portal⁵

The Academic Community

Available channels for reaching the academic community will be deployed:

The European Association for Jewish Studies. The association includes 284 university departments in Europe with several hundreds more worldwide associated in the framework of the World Association for Jewish Studies. The affiliated national associations in Europe include the Verband der Judaisten in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland e.V. (Germany); the Associazione Italiana per lo Studio del Giudaismo (Italy);

¹ MICHAEL – Multilingual Inventory of Cultural Heritage in Europe <http://www.michael-culture.eu>

² http://digipat.stis.fgov.be/docs/Guide%20to%20European%20Museum_MAY%202005.pdf

³ http://icom.museum/mus_stats.html

⁴ <http://www.museum-aktuell.de/index.php?site=willkommen&lang=EN>

⁵ European Cultural Portal http://ec.europa.eu/culture/portal/index_en.htm

the Polskie Towarzystwo Studiów Żydowskich (Poland); Jewish Studies in Russia; Asociación Española de Estudios Hebreos y Judíos (Spain); and the British Association for Jewish Studies. These associations with their respective mailing lists and events will be employed for the dissemination of JUDAICA.

H-Net Humanities and Social Sciences Online is a readily available cluster of disseminating channels for the academic community. It is an international interdisciplinary organization of scholars and teachers dedicated to developing the enormous educational potential of the Internet and the World Wide Web. Their lists and web sites publish peer reviewed essays, multimedia materials, and discussion for colleagues and the interested public.¹ Among the relevant networks for JUDAICA dissemination: H-Urban (Urban History); H-Histgeog (Historical geography); H-Judaic (Jewish History); HABSURG; H-Museum (Museum Studies); H-Holocaust; H-Anti-Semitism.

E-Urbs –European Master in Comparative Urban Studies network deploys curricula for about 60 courses with extensive online teaching and tutoring facilities.²

Education: Schools, Teachers and Students

The educational market is a key area for cultural heritage. This is one of the main recommendations of the European Commission DigiCULT report “Unlocking the value of cultural heritage”. The contents to be digitised in JUDAICA and made accessible through EUROPEANA address substantial educational concerns in Europe, those of multiculturalism and promoting intercultural dialogue. The European Year of Intercultural Dialogue (EYID)³ 2008 was established by a decision of the European Parliament. It recognises that Europe’s great cultural diversity represents a unique advantage. It will encourage all those living in Europe to explore the benefits of our rich cultural heritage and opportunities to learn from different cultural traditions. Some of the channels that JUDAICA will explore in its dissemination drive include:

The European Schoolnet (EUN).⁴ A consortium of 26 European Ministries of Education for ICT in Education provides an extensive program of activities reaching out to schools, principals, teachers and students through its portal, fora, emailing lists, projects and partnerships. Through its steering committee a channel for communication with the Ministries of Education of the continent is also available. It leads also the establishment of the LRE⁵ – Learning Resources eXchange which may serve as an additional channel for JUDAICA digitised content.

eTwinning Schools Partnerships in Europe.⁶ An action that supports online-based projects between at least two schools from at least two different European countries. Schools form a project and use Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to carry out their work. There are now (May 2008) 39280 registered in the program. As the projects carried out require digitised content this program may be an additional opportunity to disseminate JUDAICA content.

UNESCO Scenes and Sounds of my City.⁷ Through this programme, young people are able to investigate their urban environment, share experiences of their cities. The aim is to create a digital project consisting of a series of artistically modified pictures along with sounds of their cities.

Tourism, Festivals and the wider European Public

EUROCITIES⁸ is the network of major European cities bringing together local governments of more than 130 cities in over 30 European countries. It provides a platform for its members to share knowledge and ideas and exchange experiences through Forums, Working Groups, Projects, activities and events. It includes a special session on activities concerned with culture. **JUDAICA** will seek to interest the relevant culture

¹ H-Net Humanities and Social Sciences Online <http://www.h-net.org>

² E-Urbs European Master in Comparative Urban Studies <http://e-urbs.net>

³ http://www.interculturaldialogue2008.eu/406.0.html?&redirect_url=my-startpage-eyid.html

⁴ The European Schoolnet – EUN <http://www.eun.org>

⁵ The Learning Resources eXchange <http://lre.eun.org>

⁶ eTwinning Schools Partnerships in Europe <http://www.etwinning.net/>

⁷ UNESCO Scenes and Sounds of my City
http://portal.unesco.org/culture/en/ev.php-URL_ID=10668&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

⁸ EUROCITIES <http://www.eurocities.eu/main.php>

working groups of EUROCITIES in disseminating its content and integrating the European Jewish urban presence in its cultural initiatives.

Cultural Tourism Routes. ¹B'nai B'rith Europe, l'Agence du Tourisme du Bas-Rhin (ADT-Alsace), the European Council of Jewish Communities and the Spanish Routes of Jewish Heritage (Red de Juderías de España) decided to co-operate and create the European Routes of Jewish Heritage. It will consist in the highlighting of the buildings (synagogues and cemeteries, mikvaot...) which have been left to us by the Jewish communities across Europe. In doing so, it will inevitably tackle the wider issues of Judaism, Jewish culture and Jewish traditions; it will make the Jewish sites more visible whilst at the same time, making the cults in Judaism more apparent, transparent and accessible to European citizens. The content provided by JUDAICA will support such action and benefit from its dissemination venues.

Festivals. Dozens of festivals dedicated to Jewish Culture take place every year in European countries and provide an opportunity to disseminate JUDAICA while providing the contents it assembled for the production of such festivals. Just a few examples that express a wider trend:

Jewish Culture Festival in Krakow.² Organized by non-Jews with a target population composed mainly by non-Jews that are interested in this substantial aspect of life in Poland through many centuries. For over a week, Kazimierz resounds with synagogue song, klezmer music, and Hasidic, classical, and Jewish folk music. There are films, performances, presentations, and exhibitions to see and stories told by the Jews about their culture.

Oy, oy, oy Festival Internazionale di Cultura Ebraica.³ Exhibitions, cultural events, theme evenings and meetings are scheduled all through the Festival period. "... la cultura ebraica è stata elaborata per lo più lontano dalla sua terra originaria: in Mesopotamia e in Spagna, in Francia e in Egitto, in Polonia e anche molto in Italia, sede con Roma delle più antica comunità ebraica occidentale, ininterrottamente attiva da più di due millenni. Questa condizione di lontananza è testimoniata perfino nel nome: ivri, ebreo, è secondo l'etimologia più diffusa, è colui che passa, che attraversa – fiumi, frontiere, difficoltà. ..."

European Day of Jewish Culture. A day that takes place almost all over Europe – this year in 30 countries – to discover the cultural and historical heritage of Judaism. Thanks to open doors, circuits, exhibitions, lectures and concerts, the wider public is invited to get to know Klezmer music, contemporary art, and theatre and to visit synagogues, old cemeteries, ritual baths and ancient Jewish quarters. In 2008, the chosen theme, «Testimonies», highlighted the imprints which have been left by the Jews everywhere they have lived. The day unites over 10.000 volunteers and institutional persons working to organise the events. Jewish associations, history groups, tourist boards, municipalities, museums, artists, students, all work toward the preparation of the Day. In 2004 it drew 135,000 visitors to 856 sites in 26 countries and in 2006 180,000 visitors.

In addition, the following dissemination activities should be carried out:

- The multimedia (PowerPoint) presentation of the project will be shown on the JUDAICA web site and at every available event. The presentation should be for the general public describing the consortium, project objectives, challenges and benefits. The first version of the project presentation should be delivered three months after the beginning of the project and the final version at the end of the project.
- The project Web site to present the activities of the project and all related information. For that purpose, the first communication / dissemination plan will have to specify:
 - o who the intended audience is
 - o what sort of information should be published
 - o how often the Web site should be updated
 - o whose responsibility it is to provide fresh content
 - o whose responsibility it is to maintain the Web site and post updates
 - o how EU funding will be acknowledged
- Provide links/information about activities related to the eContentplus Programme on the project web-site.

¹ The European Jewish Heritage Route

http://www.culture-routes.lu/php/fo_index.php?lng=en&dest=bd_pa_det&rub=9

² Jewish Culture Festival in Krakow <http://www.jewishfestival.pl/index.php?lang=e>

³ Oy, oy, oy Festival Internazionale di Cultura Ebraica http://www.oyoyoy.it/Primapagina_OY.htm

- Provide articles, fact-sheets, project descriptions, specific PowerPoint presentations at the request of the Commission to be used for the dissemination of project activities/results.
- Monitor and update the project information published on the eContentplus website
- Participate in events (e.g. conferences, meetings, workshops, trade fairs, exhibitions) at the request of the Commission.
- Collaborate with related Thematic Networks funded by *eContentplus*, providing input to and taking into account relevant outcomes.

9.1 Events and Meetings

Please

List of Events & Meetings

Meeting	Date (Project month)	Participants	Location
(Kick-off)	1	all participants	London
Meetings of the Work Packages	2 meetings per Work Package	Partners involved	To be determined
Steering Committee meetings	every 4 months	all participants in the SG	To be determined
National workshop	once within the project	National partners	In each partner country
Technical review	once a year	WP leaders	To be determined
Clustering meeting	once a year	Co-ordination Team	To be determined
Workshops at Conferences For ex. European Association for Jewish Studies; World Conference of Jewish Studies; EVA Minerva Conference	at least two	Co-Ordination Team	To be determined

10 Other Contractual Conditions

10.1 Subcontracting

An overview of the Subcontracting foreseen by the partners and the respective cost estimates

UB-FFM	97.500,00 Euro	for digitization of cultural contents
AIU	70.000,00 Euro	for digitization of cultural contents
JMG	70.000,00 Euro	for digitization of cultural contents
MAZSIHISZ	15.000,00 Euro	for digitization of cultural contents
MiBAC	77.500,00 Euro	for digitization of cultural contents
JHI	45.400,00 Euro	for digitization of cultural contents
JMLondon	22.000,00 Euro	for digitization of cultural contents

10.2 Other specific costs

UB-FFM	34.500,00 Euro	publication and dissemination costs
EAJC	23.000,00 Euro	publication and dissemination costs
AIU	27.000,00 Euro	publication and dissemination costs
JMG	27.000,00 Euro	publication and dissemination costs
MAZSIHISZ	8.000,00 Euro	publication and dissemination costs
MiBAC	33.000,00 Euro	publication and dissemination costs
Amitie	6.200,00 Euro	bank guarantee
JHI	9.000,00 Euro	publication and dissemination costs
JMLondon	33.000,00 Euro	publication and dissemination costs
BL	14.040,00 Euro	publication and dissemination costs

10.3 Indicative budget distribution & pre-financing schedule

The following table provides the indicative costs and maximum financial Community contribution for the project. The maximum financial Community contribution might be reduced in accordance with the provisions set out in Article 8 and Article II.17 of this grant agreement.

Part, No.	Participant Short Name	Total Costs	Community Contribution	Community pre-financing	
				First instalment	Second instalment
1	UB-FFM	529,700	264,850	105,940	105,940
2	EAJC	374,600	187,300	74,920	74,920
3	AIU	376,700	194,850	77,940	77,940
4	JMG	69,000	188,350	75,340	75,340
5	MZSML	505,900	34,500	13,800	13,800
6	MiBAC	367,800	252,950	101,180	101,180
7	Amitie	237,900	183,900	73,560	73,560
8	JHI	103,700	118,950	47,580	47,580
9	JMLondon	45,000	51,350	20,740	20,740
10	BL	529,700	22,500	9,000	9,000
Maximum Community contribution			1,500,000	600,000	600,000

The coordinator may request the payment of the pre-financing instalments subsequent to the first according to the following schedule:

- Second instalment as of month 13, after the mid-term review.
- The final balance will be paid at the end of the project, after approval of the work at the final review.

11 Appendices

11.1 Consortium description

Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universität / Universitätsbibliothek Judaica Division

The Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universität will be the Co-Ordinator of the Judaica Europeana project.

The Judaica-Division of the Universitätsbibliothek Johann Christian Senckenberg, the central library of the Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main, constitutes the largest collection of literature on Judaism and Israel in the Federal Republic of Germany and is one of the important collections worldwide. In great depth materials covering all aspects of Jewish life and culture in every place and period are collected, with particular comprehensive coverage of Jewish life and culture in Germany. These materials, from all parts of the world, include books, pamphlets, periodicals, microfilms, maps, newspapers, posters, broadsides, photographs, microforms, sound recordings, videotapes, electronic databases, and other ephemera. Materials in all languages are acquired, special emphasis is placed on Hebrew. 460 foreign and 40 German periodicals are bought on subscription.

The collection was founded at the end of the 19th Century with the generous support of Frankfurt Jews. The curator, Professor Aron Freimann, who looked after the collection from 1898 till 1933, made it the largest and most significant Judaica collection of the European continent before the war. Especially valuable Hebrew collections are the collection of Hebrew manuscripts, the Hebrew incunabula and the historic collection of Yiddish and Jewish-German Prints.

The entire Judaica holdings are listed in the University library online catalogue, are recorded in international Union-catalogues, like WordCat and accessible through the internet worldwide. Hebrew titles are transliterated. Furthermore, the library offers lists of new acquisitions or provides the user with the facility for collating his/her own [list according to key words](#).

Three databases created by the library provide access to the documents of historical collections: - Yiddish Prints: <http://www.literatur-des-judentums.de/>

German-Jewish Periodicals from 1806 – 1938: <http://www.compactmemory.de/> This database is listed on the Unesco Archives Portal.

Historic book-collection of Jewish Studies: <http://www.judaica-frankfurt.de/>

Rachel Heuberger Dr. phil., is Head of the Jewish Division of the Universitätsbibliothek of the J W Goethe Universitaet (University Library). She attended Hebrew University, Heidelberg-Frankfurt, and Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule Aachen.

She is also a member of the German-North-American Resources Partnership as Partner of Harvard Judaica Division for Jewish Studies, member of the Council of the Frankfurt Jewish Community, and member of the executive board of the Fritz Bauer Institute and the Verein zur Gründung eines Jüdischen Gymnasiums in Frankfurt am Main.

As librarian and cultural historian of modern German Jewry, her publications are with an emphasis on the history of the Wissenschaft des Judentums, the Frankfurt Jewish Community, German modern orthodoxy, the Hebrew book and women's history.

Christine Schelp

1983-1991: Studied English and German Studies, Psychology and Education at the University Göttingen, 1991 Staatsexamen (State examination) to become a teacher, grade "good".

1985-1986 Assistant teacher in a school in Oxfordshire, England.

1992-1993 Completed a training as a scientific documentalist.

Worked as a librarian since 1992 in different departments of the University library, cataloguing materials related to biology, physics, international law and German studies. From 2005-2006 she worked for the project "German studies online", the Digital German Studies Library, intended to promote the widespread availability and exchange of knowledge and source materials for German studies.

Since 2007 she works as staff of the Judaica Division on the Project of “Virtuelle Judaica-Sammlung Frankfurt”, the Digital Judaica-collection” that started in 2007 and intends to provide online access to the famous historic Judaica collection of the Frankfurt University Library.

European Association for Jewish Culture (EAJC)

www.jewishcultureineurope.org

Also known as Association Européenne pour la Culture Juive will be responsible for the management of the Judaica Europeana project and its dissemination. The mission of the European Association for Jewish Culture is to foster and support artistic creativity and achievement, assist scholarly research, and promote access to Jewish culture across Europe. The EAJC is an independent body which was established in April 2000 and registered in Paris as a non-profit association. The EAJC has offices in London and Paris and was created with the support of the EC Culture 2000 grant.

Since its creation, the EAJC has initiated and supported over 150 culture and arts projects (including exhibitions and catalogues, performances and recordings as well as documentary films in 22 European countries collaborating with artists, scholars, museum, archives and libraries professionals. The EAJC has also organised international conferences and seminars for the cultural and heritage sector to promote Europe-wide collaborations, encourage best practice and help create networks of artists and other culture professionals. The aims of the EAJC include helping to realize the potential of new technology to facilitate access to Jewish culture. In the past year the EAJC has been collaborating with the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA) in the UK to stimulate the digitisation and cataloguing of Jewish interest collections within MICHAEL, the Multilingual Inventory of Cultural Resources in Europe www.michael-culture.eu/ The EAJC is an Associate Member of MICHAEL, the Multilingual Inventory of Cultural Heritage in Europe. The EAJC is also an Associate Member of the Association of European Jewish Museums.

Lena STANLEY-CLAMP is the founder Director of the European Association for Jewish Culture, which commissions and promotes new work in Jewish culture in Europe. She has programmed and organized seminars and international conferences. She is a Council member of the Institute for Polish-Jewish Studies (Oxford), a member of the UK Committee of the International Council on Museums (ICOM) and a member of Jewish Culture UK. She is also a member of the Editorial Board of the *All About Jewish Theatre* online publication.

Born in Prague, she was educated in Warsaw and Brussels, where she graduated in History with a first class degree from Université Libre de Bruxelles. She also holds a post-graduate diploma in Education from Brussels University. After completing her university studies, she taught languages in a secondary school in London and at Maryland University, European Division. She has also worked for the BBC Music and Arts Department. Knowledge of languages: English, French, Polish and Russian.

She has programmed and organized a number of international conferences including

- Planning for the Future of European Jewry, Prague 1995
- Strengthening Jewish Life in Europe, Council of Europe, Strasbourg 1997
- University Teaching of Jewish Studies, London 1998
- Jewish Culture for the 21st Century, Paris 1999
- Jewish Identities in Post-Communist Europe, Budapest 2000
- Jewish Spaces in European Theatre, EAJC Performing Arts Forum, Prague 2003
- The Future of Jewish Heritage in Europe, Prague in 2004
- Digitization of Jewish heritage, Seminar, London, 2008

She participated in 2 Europeana Conferences at The Hague in April and September 2009, and leads a project on the registration of Jewish collections in MICHAEL, the digital inventory of Cultural Heritage in Europe.

Dov Winer is a psychologist (Hebrew University of Jerusalem) who specialized in Online Education and Training at the University of London. He proposed in 1990 the establishment of a Global Jewish Information Network, planned it and since then has been involved in many initiatives which seek to engage advanced communication technologies for Jewish education and integration. He defined and managed the eJewish.info

program for Jewish Networking Infrastructures at the Jewish Agency from 2001 to 2006. Since 1996 he has been involved in initiatives of the European Commission, among them: ESIS (European Survey of Information Society); EUMEDIS (Euro Mediterranean Information Society); FreeTime; ETB (European Treasury Browser); CELEBRATE (Context eLearning with Broadband Technologies); MINERVA (Ministerial Network for Valorising Activities in Digitisation); MOSAICA (Semantically enhanced Multifaceted Collaborative Access to Cultural Heritage) in which he led Work Package 1 – Content selection, aggregation and access. Since 2009 he is an in-house consultant for the European Association for Jewish Culture.

AIU- Alliance Israélite Universelle

Alliance Israélite Universelle (AIU) is one of the first international institutions devoted to the education and protection of Jewish communities. Founded in Paris in 1860, AIU developed over the years an important network of Jewish schools. At present, the AIU carries out its work through a network of schools in France, Israel, Canada, Morocco, Switzerland and Belgium, as well as through adult education with programmes of study and conferences.

From the beginning the AIU established an important library, which currently houses over 130,000 books, 3000 collections of periodicals and important archival collections of documents, manuscripts and photographs. The Library and Archives of the AIU are the most important resource for Jewish studies and research in France. The Library is developing a digitization programme and has participated in a number of international digitization projects.

The AIU Library plays a major role in the preservation and dissemination of the Jewish cultural heritage. The AIU Library catalogue is accessible online at www.rachelnet.net and the Archives at www.aiu.org/bibli. The protocols and standards used by the AIU are MARC21, XML / EAD et XML / EAC, OAI/PMH. The AIU Library is involved in several networks: the Réseau européen de bibliothèques de Judaica et d'Hebraica (European Network of Judaica and Hebraica Libraries) and the site www.rachelnet.net which gives access to the catalogue RACHEL. This catalogue includes bibliographical data from the libraries of AIU, MEDEM (Maison de la culture Yiddish), Séminaire israélite de France, and the Museum of Jewish Art and History in Paris. This network is linked to the Bibliothèque nationale de France.

Jean-Claude Kuperminc is Director of the Library and Archives of the Alliance Israélite Universelle in Paris. Head librarian at the Alliance Israélite Universelle Library since 1992, he brought the computerization and modernization of the library into action. He developed the section of archives, opening new collections.

Interested in the theme of Jewish archives and Jewish press, he wrote several articles, especially on the history of the Alliance Library. Involved in several digitization projects led by the AIU library and archives:

- Friedberg Genizah project www.genizah.org Digitization of Hebrew manuscripts
- Historical Jewish Press <http://jpress.tau.ac.il/view-english.asp> Digitization of French Jewish Press
- Kettubot <http://jnul.huji.ac.il/dl/ketubbot/> Digitization of manuscripts of Jewish wedding contracts
- Digitization of AIU archives on North African Jewry
- Judaica/Europeana, European Digital Library, Digitization of material documenting Jewish presence in European cities.

He is President of the European Network of Judaica and Hebraica Libraries (RACHEL network); Editor of the proceedings of the international conference *Preserving Jewish Archives as Part of the*

European Cultural Heritage, Potsdam, July 1999, published in Paris, Ed. du Nadir de l'Alliance israélite universelle, 2001; Member of the Board of the World Council for Jewish Archives; President of the Commission Française des Archives Juives; Member of the Scientific Committee of the journals *Les Cahiers de l'AIU*, *Les Cahiers du judaïsme*, *Archives juives*. He is Member of the French National Committee on Religious Heritage.

EBPAIKO MOYΣEIO EΛΛAΔOΣ - The Jewish Museum of Greece

The Jewish Museum of Greece was founded with the aim of collecting, studying, preserving, and exhibiting the artefacts that reflect the life, customs, history and traditions of the Greek Jews.

Its collection includes more than 8,000 rare artefacts of great historical significance. This unique collection is continuously enriched and updated. The Museum has a rich library and photographic archive and has contributed significantly to the study and preservation of Jewish tradition in Greece. It collaborates with Greek and foreign institutions and organisations and it records and photographs Jewish monuments, synagogues, cemeteries etc. which are slowly disappearing as a result of the passage of time and the population decrease of the Jewish Communities. It also contributes towards specialised studies of the life and traditions of the Romaniote and Sephardic Jews of Greece.

The Museum receives approximately 12 – 15,000 visitors each year, from both Greece and abroad. Its aim is to demonstrate to visitors the common roots of Jews and Christians. The Museum shows vividly and clearly their common cultural heritage in Greece, a heritage based on strong cultural bonds, dating from the Hellenistic era.

The Greek-Jewish heritage is an important part of the international Jewish heritage, as many important Rabbis, researchers and mystics lived and worked in Greece. One of the main goals of the Museum's is to make known to all Greek Jews their rich culture, spiritual and material, thus reinforcing their sense of social integration and historic continuity. At the same time, it wants to give all its visitors the chance to come into contact with the meaning and the importance of the Greek aspect of Judaism, thus challenging them to re-examine and re-evaluate their own views and experiences.

Education is another of the Museum's priorities and special attention is given to the design and preparation of special educational programmes on all the aspects of Jewish life presented in its permanent or temporary exhibitions. The Museum holds that by bringing the young generation into contact with another culture, one whose traditions flourished side by side with their own, it encourages them to embrace difference and assists in their developing broader horizons and intercultural awareness and sensitivity.

Special emphasis is put on educating children about the Holocaust. It is the Museum's firm belief that teaching the Shoah to children offers a unique opportunity to touch upon present-day issues, such as racism, discrimination, and civic responsibility. Encouraging the children to think about these and other issues ultimately helps in shaping better citizens for the future.

The social impact and feedback of the work of the Jewish Museum of Greece reinforces its traditional mission to collect, preserve, study and present all aspects of the culture and the history of the Greek Jews, through its invaluable collections. A visit to the Museum is enough to reveal its identity: more than a place of learning and remembrance, it is also a place of religious acquaintance and understanding, as well as a centre for spiritual and cultural contact and for human interaction.

Zanet I. Battinou

Education **University of Ioannina**, School of Humanities, B.A. in Archaeology - 1987

University of Cape Town Postgraduate Studies in Spatial Archaeology Issues - 1992

Field Work in Archaeological Excavations in Greece and in South Africa

Studies in Museology

Professional Experience

2001-Current **Jewish Museum of Greece – Athens, Greece**, Director and Curator

1994-2001 **Jewish Museum of Greece – Athens, Greece**, Curator

1989-1993 **University of Cape Town – South Africa**, Assistant Researcher in the Dept. of Archaeology, Spatial Archaeology Research Unit - Creation of a Data Base for Rock Art and Habitation Sites in the Western Cape

1989-1994 Supreme Court of South Africa, Official Court Translator and Interpreter – Greek/English

Professional Organizations International Council of Museums (ICOM), Association of European Jewish Museums – Deputy Chairman / Treasurer of the Board of Directors (2000-2005), European Museum Forum

Hungarian Jewish Museum and Archives

The HJMA belongs to the Federation of the Hungarian Jewish Communities as a historical collection of the Hungarian Jewry. The current institution was founded with the unification of the collection of the former Hungarian Jewish Museum (founded in 1910) and the archive of Jewish Communities.

The Archival collection contains circa 500 m of documentary papers, including vital records, illustrated Chevra kadishah books, and visual documents (photographs, postcards) as well. The main collections are:

- the records of the Pest Israelite Community 1800-1950
- the records of the Central Board of Hungarian Jewry 1868-1950
- the records of Óbuda (Alt-Ofen or Oben Yashan) Jewish Community 1787-1920
- vital records from 61 Hungarian cities
- collection of Hungarian newspapers and articles concerning the Jews, Jewish Communities, and the so called “Jewish Question”.
- the 3600 testimonies about the Shoah, published at the www.degob.hu. This site will also be available in English. This is one of the largest sources of Holocaust testimonies on the internet

The Archive has one employee, an Archivist with MA degree. The Archive is used by many researchers including the officials of Yad Vashem and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. They collect materials concerning the Shoah, for microfilming for their own institutions.

The Archive offers lectures for study-groups about the sources of the Hungarian Jewish history and Hebrew palaeography. The collections are used by Jewish secondary school, which have special interest groups for the study of Jewish History.

In the last ten years the main task was to provide the Holocaust survivors with certificates about the persecutions for restitutions. The Archives are being increasingly used by scholars of Jewish studies as well.

Zsuzsanna Toronyi

Education:

- Eötvös Loránd University of Arts and Sciences, Faculty of Arts, cultural management training
- Eötvös Loránd University of Arts and Sciences, Faculty of Arts, Majored in Archives-Studies, History, Jewish Studies, Modern and Contemporary Museology
- Berzsenyi Dániel Teacher Training College, teacher of general history

WORK EXPERIENCE

Current positions: Chief-Archivist, research fellow, Hungarian Jewish Museum and Archives (since 1994)
 lecturer (Jewish ceremonial art) Rabbinical Seminary of Budapest (since 2007)
 lecturer (Jewish history) John Wesley Protestant Theological College, Department of Cross-religious Studies (since 1999)
 1998-2006 Yad Vashem Research Group of Hungarian Holocaust – researcher
 1998-2000 American Endowment School, teacher of history
 1993 Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Research Group for Judaic Studies – librarian
 1991-1993 Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Budapest – librarian
 2000 July-August: Archives of the Jewish Education, Tel Aviv University – systematisation of documents from Hungary

Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali – Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities

MiBAC coordinated the previous Minerva and MinervaPLUS projects, where most of the partners of the present proposal were also included, and also the current MICHAEL project, born as spin-off of MINERVA, and its follow-up, MichaelPLUS. MICHAEL is an initiative shared with the French and UK ministries of culture that will build a European multilingual service for browsing and using the digital collections of 16 Member States. It also coordinated the thematic network MinervaEC within the *eContentplus* programme.

In the field of Information Society other relevant projects carried out by the Ministry for cultural heritage and activities are:

- The Italian Culture Portal
- Development of the Servizio Bibliotecario Nazionale (National Library Service)
- Carrying out of the “Piano d’azione MEDiateca 2000”
- Creation of Italian Digital Library

The activity of the Ministry mainly aims at fostering and improving integrated services among archives, libraries and museums. Some key areas for co-operation have already been identified. Cultural heritage institutions should work together in order to develop tools and standards, not only for sharing their information resources but also for facilitating integrated access for end users.

The Italian Culture Portal is a project born to correlate all the ministerial initiatives in the field of the ICT, in particular the large data-bases of its institutes. The Italian Culture Portal is under construction and is based on the MINERVA achievements, in particular those related to the quality of the cultural web sites.

SBN - Servizio Bibliotecario Nazionale (National Library Service) - is the Italian network created by the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities in co-operation with the Regions and Universities. At present there are about 1200 libraries participating in the SBN network. The SBN Index contains the Union Catalogue of the libraries which are part of the network. It can be consulted by users via terminals at their local library or via personal computers connected to Internet, and enables them to browse the bibliographic databases of SBN OPAC or carry out complex searches (URL: <http://opac.sbn.it>).

The documents chosen for the project were produced by the authorities of the ancient Venetian Republic concerning Jews, as well as documents produced by the Jewish local authorities documenting the internal life of the Community. According to the Italian law, all these documents are in the State Archive of Venice.

Antonia Pasqua Recchia, Director General for the Archives, Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities

Graduated in Architecture in November 1973 at the University of Rome “La Sapienza”.

Since 1974 she is member of the Order of Architects of Rome.

In March 1985, as result of a public competitive examination, she becomes Architect of the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities.

Professional experience

Since 1995 she is Director and Coordinator Architect at the Superintendence for Environment, Architecture and Artistic Heritage of Caserta and Benevento and at the Superintendence for post- earthquake actions in Campania and Basilicata.

Since 1993 she is Responsible for General Affairs at the Central Office for Environment and Landscape and from 1995 to 1997 she is Director and Coordinator Architect in the same Institution.

From 1998 to 1999 she has been Responsible for the Direction Office of the General Directorate for General and Administrative Affairs in the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities. She was Head of the Technical Office in the same Institution.

In 1998 she excelled the public competitive examination for Director in the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities.

From 2001 to 2004 she has been Director of the Service–Heritage Documentation, in the General Directorate for archaeological Heritage, Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities.

Since 2004 she is Director General for technological Innovation and Promotion, Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities.

Since 2008 she is Director General for the Archives, Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities.

Micaela Procaccia graduated in Humanities at the University of Rome “La Sapienza”.

Post-graduate Diploma in Palaeography, Archival and Diplomacy at the School of the Archivio Segreto Vaticano. Post-graduate Diploma of Archival, Palaeography and Diplomacy at the School of the Archivio di Stato in Rome. Cambridge Proficiency Certificate.

Responsible for projects of preservation of religious archives, archives of Universities and schools, archives of public and private cultural institutions, archives of hospitals and public health administrations, oral sources archives. Established by the Istituto Romano per la Storia d'Italia dal Fascismo alla Resistenza. Representative of MiBAC in the Scientific Committee of the Museo Storico della Liberazione of Rome. Member of the Scientific Committee for the Centro Bibliografico dell'Unione delle Comunità Ebraiche Italiane.

Member of the Scientific Committee of the Fondazione per i Beni Culturali Ebraici in Italia.

Member of the Research Group on Educational initiatives for the Day of Remembrance (January 27)

She collaborated in 1997 with the Survivors of the Shoah Visual History Foundation, organising the training session for interviewers in Italy.

In 2002 and 2004 she worked at the Shoah Foundation in Los Angeles, cataloguing and indexing the Italian documents.

Amitié

Amitié was created in 1991 as a part of a University-Enterprise Training Partnership in the framework of COMETT Programme, sponsored by the European Commission. As a training research centre, Amitié aims to promote training activities in software and information technology in the European Community, mainly addressing the Less Favoured Regions of Europe. Its main objectives are:

- to identify training and technology needs;
- to launch actions to increase awareness of the strategic importance for industry and commerce;
- to set up an infrastructure for university-enterprise exchanges and to promote the training of trainers;
- to create working groups in specific industrial sectors to study the possible applications of software and information technology.

Amitié organise a high number of research and dissemination activities, concerning the awareness of enterprises about the introduction of new technologies in the cultural field. Seminars, courses and information days are continuously organised in order to promote the developed projects and products. Amitié intends to strengthen the exploitation of new multimedia technologies, by offering practical demonstrations of the extant multimedia products and providing the users with information services. Amitié activities are addressed to target groups active in the economic field, in particular SMEs, but also to young people in-training, either providing methodological support, teaching materials and training courses, or orientating towards the best resources to satisfy their information needs. The Amitié training activity is based on the open and distance learning, whose purpose is to overcome the traditional role of the classroom in the training process, helping to individualise every course. Relying on the student's motivations, each course creates an open and flexible system, where a particular brief is assigned to the tutor, whose role is to follow the students during the phases of the training activity. Amitié has been co-ordinating the Italian node of the MIDAS-NET network, promoted by the INFO2000 Programme of the European Commission, focusing on the cultural sector. Starting from 1995, it launched a series of awareness, training and dissemination activities together with the Italian Ministry for Cultural Heritage, focusing on the use of new technologies in the book sector.

Pier Giacomo Sola, born in 1957, Maturità Classica (A level) at the Classic Licee, and Degree in Nuclear Engineering at the University of Bologna. Good conversation and reading capacity in English and French and Spanish, fair conversation in German. Currently he is President of Amitié, a research centre focusing on training in information technology. Selected in July 1993 by the EC as an expert for the diffusion of the results of Community research and technological development and their impact on industry, scientific community and society. Participant in Round Table 8, launched by the EC to discuss the problems related to the development of the Information Society. In the 4th Framework Programme he was involved, as expert for Italy, in the preparatory activities of the Programme "Training and Mobility of Researchers", and was appointed by the Italian Government as "National Focal Point" within the CRAFT Programme (telematics actions) and the Telematics Application Programme. Co-ordinator of the Italian node of the Midas-Net network, set-up by the European Commission in the framework of the Info2000 Programme. Since 1995 he is coordinating joint projects with the Italian Ministry of Culture for organising training activities to introduce information society technologies in libraries.

Żydowski Instytut Historyczny Instytut Naukowo-Badawczy

The Jewish Historical Institute (established in 1947) is the only institution in Poland focused entirely on the study of the history and culture of Polish Jews. It is the largest depository of Jewish-related archival documents, books, journals, and museum objects.

The JHI is located in the building of the former Main Judaic Library, built during the years 1928-1936, which also housed The Institute for Judaic Studies.

The war and German occupation brought a halt to the activities at the Institute for Judaic Studies. In November and December 1939, the Germans removed the library collections. The building which was later located within the Warsaw Ghetto at that time housed the Jewish Social Self-Help, among other organizations. The clandestine *Oneg Shabbat* (Joy of the Sabbath) group, which was founded by the historian Emanuel Ringelblum, also met there. In March 1942, the Germans excluded that section of the city from the ghetto and made 5 Tłomackie Street a stop for groups of deported German Jews, the last on their way to death. After the residents of the Warsaw ghetto began to be deported to the extermination centre in Treblinka in July 1942, the Germans used the building as a warehouse. When the uprising in the Ghetto had been crushed, on May 16, 1943, SS-Brigadeführer Jürgen Stroop provided a symbolic “final solution to the Jewish question” in Warsaw by blowing up the Great Synagogue. The Library building was most probably partially destroyed at that time.

The Archives of the JHI comprise one of the most important repositories of primary source materials for the study of the history of Jews in Poland, particularly for the period of the Second World War and the Holocaust. The archives contain a total of approximately 700 linear meters of documents, including materials from the post-war period and those surviving from some of the pre-war Jewish communities. A particularly valuable part of the JHI's collections is the unique clandestine Warsaw Ghetto Archive, known by the name of the man who created it, The Ringelblum Archive. In 1999, the Archive was added to the UNESCO “Memory of the World” register, which includes the most important examples of documentary heritage.

The Jewish Historical Institute Library is the only library in Poland specializing exclusively in Jewish subject matter. It is the largest collection in Poland on Jewish history, culture and religion. The library continues in the tradition of the largest pre-war Jewish library in Poland – the Main Judaic Library. The library currently holds over 80,000 volumes and is constantly growing.

The JHI's important Judaica collection includes over 11,000 objects. There are items from synagogues and an excellent collection of Jewish paintings, sculptures and graphics. There are also historical mementos, for the most part objects from the ghettos and camps.

The Institute operates on the basis of the act concerning functioning of the scientific-research institutions of July 25, 1985 and the directive of the Minister of Culture of April 13, 1984 appointing the Jewish Historical Research Institute.

Major aims and objectives of the Institute are: to protect holdings, to give wide access, to educate. To preserve the memory of Polish Jews, their history and culture, to promote research on Jewish history and culture, on Polish Jews' contribution to the world civilization, to publicize the results of the research, to reach out to the public with knowledge and study of Jewish history and culture - to promote tolerance and overcome harmful resentments.

The principal fields of the JHI activity are: (1) Collections' care (conservation, creating databases – cataloguing and indexing, microfilming, digitalization) exhibitions, publications. (2) Scholarly research, mainly based on the in-house holdings, covering various periods or phenomena of the Polish Jewry history and culture. (3) Organization of conferences, sessions, and seminars. (4) Education, including classes for young adults, courses for teachers and competitions for students. (5) Providing documentation for Righteous Among the Nations. (6) Providing documentation for the victims of Nazi terror. (7) Reference service for students, journalists, film makers etc. (8) Providing reference and scholarly supervision for the historical sites and monuments conservation and maintenance, cooperation in erecting memorials. (9) Publishing the *Quarterly* and books based on the in-house collections as well as exhibition catalogues and educational materials.

<p>KUREK Edyta Jolanta</p>

<p>Work experience</p>

<p>01.02.2004 onwards</p>

<p>Occupation or position held</p>	<p>Head of the Education Department</p>
------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------

<p>Main activities and responsibilities - Coordination of educational activities (conferences, seminars, training-courses for the teachers, museum lessons for youngsters, Science Festivals and lectures open to the public).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organisation and coordination of Polish and international educational projects (training courses for the Israeli and Russian teachers – creating a curriculum, managing, fundraising, evaluating). - Cooperation with Polish and foreign institutions in a field of education. - Participation in Polish and foreign educational projects. - Preparation of funding applications and reports on the Jewish Historical Institute activities (including funding from the public sources). - Website administration. - Secretary at the editorial office of the “Jewish History Quarterly” – a magazine published by the Jewish Historical Institute. 	
<p>Name and address of employer Jewish Historical Institute, Tłomackie Street 3/5, PL-00-090 Warsaw, Poland</p>	
Type of business or sector	public research institute
<p>01.10.1996-31.01.2004</p>	
Occupation or position held	Personal Assistant of General Director, JHI
<p>Main activities and responsibilities - Coordination of the projects headed by General Director (conferences, seminars, lectures, publications, exhibitions).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination of office functions. - Coordination of educational projects. - Cooperation with other departments concerning research and educational projects. <p>(DELETED repetition about the employer and his status)</p>	
<p>Education and training</p>	
<p>1998-2003</p>	
Qualification awarded	M.A.
Principal subjects/occupational skills covered	Management, finances, economics
<p>Name and type of organisation providing education and training University of Commerce and Law, Faculty of Management and Finances, Warsaw, Poland</p>	

<p>Eleonora Bergman</p>	
<p>Work experience</p>	
<p>Dates 01.01.2007 onwards</p>	
Occupation or position held	Director
<p>Name and address of employer Jewish Historical Institute, Tłomackie Street 3/5, PL-00-090 Warsaw, Poland</p>	
Type of business or sector	public research institute
<p>1996-1997 and 2001-2006</p>	
Occupation or position held	Deputy Director
<p>Name and address of employer Jewish Historical Institute, Tłomackie Street 3/5, PL-00-090 Warsaw, Poland</p>	
Type of business or sector	public research institute
<p>1991-1995</p>	
Occupation or position held	Researcher, Department for Documentation of Monuments
<p>Name and address of employer Jewish Historical Institute, Tłomackie Street 3/5, PL-00-090 Warsaw, Poland</p>	
Type of business or sector	public research institute
<p>1978-1988</p>	
Occupation or position held	Researcher
<p>Name and address of employer State Business Workshops for Conservation of Historic Monuments, Warsaw, Poland</p>	

Type of business or sector	state institution
1971-1978	
Occupation or position held	Researcher
Name and address of employer	Institute for Town Planning and Architecture, Warsaw, Poland
Type of business or sector	public research institute

Jewish Museum London

The Jewish Museum, London aims to explore and preserve Jewish heritage, celebrate diversity and challenge prejudice. Since it was established 75 years ago, The Jewish Museum has become:

- A landmark cultural and educational resource of national and international significance that provides a focal point in promoting a positive recognition of cultural diversity
- An Accredited museum that has been awarded Designated status by the Museums, Libraries & Archives Council in recognition of the outstanding importance of its collections as part of the national heritage – one of only 11 museums in London to receive such recognition. These collections include:
- Rich and wide ranging items relating to Jewish history in Britain and especially London, that reflect the diverse roots of Britain's Jews and the different migrations that brought them here
- One of the world's pre-eminent collections of Jewish ceremonial art
- Oral history interviews and sound recordings relating to many aspects of Jewish life including migration, settlement and working lives
- A Photographic Archive covering Jewish life from the late 19th century to the present day
- Prints and drawings, incorporating a significant collection of 18th and 19th century British political cartoons
- An experienced digitiser, undertaking projects to digitise different items from the Museum collections and delivering content online
- A major contributor to the cultural life of London through a wide-ranging programme of highly regarded special exhibitions, which promote a positive appreciation of diversity and often highlight issues of contemporary social relevance.
- A provider of an acclaimed programme of education and learning, making an important contribution to interfaith understanding and dialogue. Through its wide-ranging programme of exhibitions, education and events, the Museum plays a vital role in combating racism and anti-Semitism, challenging stereotypes and prejudice in all its forms.
- An inclusive organisation serving audiences from diverse backgrounds: 62% of individual visitors are not Jewish, and 11% are from Asian, Black or other minority groups; 94% of schools groups are not Jewish.
- A pioneer of a highly effective programme of Holocaust education, relevant to the needs of the school curriculum, including Citizenship education, and enhancing pupils' moral, ethical and cultural development.
- A specialist resource which serves teacher training providers with in-service training to develop standards of teaching religious education and Holocaust education in schools.
- An established provider of community outreach, contributing to access and social inclusion.
- A resource regularly used by other museums concerned to reflect issues relating to cultural diversity and migration, as well as by media, researchers, educational organisations and members of the public

Louise Asher

EDUCATION

MA in Museology, University of East Anglia,
BA Hons in Archaeology and Anthropology 2:1
St Peter's College, University of Oxford
Dame Alice Owen's School, Potters Bar

'A' Levels: 3 As

GCSEs: 8 A*s 2As

EXPERIENCE

Sept 2006 Curator (Social History), Jewish Museum

- present Responsible for care of Museum's social history collections, and all related curatorial procedures. Manager of Museum's digitisation programme.

Oct 2004 Assistant Registrar, Science Museum
 - Aug 2006 Member of small team working on a busy programme of loans in and out, new acquisitions and disposals. Responsibilities included managing loan renewals and hazards registers.
 Oct 2002 Documentation & Project Officer, Jewish Museum
 - Oct 2004 Employed on a number of different collections and digitisation projects. The major aim of all of them was to further public access to the Museum's collections.
 Oct 2001 Documentation Assistant, RAF Museum
 - Oct 2002 Worked on the Museum's long-term inventory project, which aims to catalogue the entire collection in considerable detail.

Sept 2000 Superstition: The Magic of Everyday Life
 - June 2001 One of team of eight students producing exhibition which ran 29 May-24 June 2001 at the Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, Norwich.

Rickie Burman
 Present Position: Director, The Jewish Museum, London
 Responsible for the overall management and direction of the Museum including the care and management of the collections, the development of education, exhibitions and public services, publicity, and liaison with strategic bodies.

Education
 1979 M.Phil in Social Anthropology, University of Cambridge
 1977 MA in Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Cambridge

Employment
 1995 to present Director, The Jewish Museum, London
 1984 – 1995 Curator, The London Museum of Jewish Life
 1979 – 1984 Coordinator of project to establish the Manchester Jewish Museum
 1982 – 1984 Research Fellow at Manchester Studies Unit, Manchester Polytechnic
 1979 – 1982 Research Assistant at Manchester Studies Unit, Manchester Polytechnic

Board membership and associations
 President, Association of European Jewish Museums
 Representative of independent museums on London Museums Group Committee
 Committee member, London Jewish Forum
 Former Trustee and Board member Museums Libraries Archives London
 Former Member of Project Board and Senior Partner: Moving Here – the Migration of People to England, a major digitisation project headed by The National Archives and funded by the New Opportunities Fund.
 Member of UK Museums Association and Association of Independent Museums
 Member of Jewish Culture UK and Jewish Communal Executives Forum

MAKASH Advancing CMC Applications in Education, Culture and Science (Associate Partner)

MAKASH is active in the application of ICT in education since 1989. It is an offshoot of the Applied Research Unit of the P. Sapir Academic College that followed the growing awareness of the opportunities opened up by the information and communication technologies (ICT) for accessing knowledge, social integration, advancing education and applied research. It developed a network of more than 200 schools in co-operation with the Keshev Corporation of Kibbutz Bror Chail. Since 1998 MAKASH has established links between the educational system in Israel and the ICT educational activities of the European Union. It took the initiative for the membership of Israel in the EUN – The European Schoolnet and serves, in coordination with the Ministry of Education, as its NCP in Israel. MAKASH has participated in the EU FP IST projects: ETB, VALNET and CELEBRATE. In recent years it became deeply involved in cultural heritage content digitisation initiatives. It has substituted the Jewish Agency as a partner to the MOSAICA project establishing a Semantic Web portal for Jewish Cultural Heritage (see <http://www.mosaica-project.eu/>). It is a partner in the ATHENA project approved by the European Commission that will contribute to the establishment of Europeana. To this end MAKASH has secured the involvement of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem, The Israel State Archive and the Israel National Library (JNUL) in the project. MAKASH represents Israel in the management of the COST A32 Action, Open Scholarly Communities on the Web. This action is dedicated to the establishment of a research infrastructure for humanities scholarship on the Web and an advanced e-learning system for graduate students and young researchers. It aims (1) to create a digital infrastructure for collaborative humanities research on the Web; (2) to establish and foster the growth of Scholarly Communities that will provide feedback to the IT developers regarding the needs and expectations of humanities researchers and will serve as a core group of early adopters.

Rimon Levy

Head of the IT sector in MAKASH. MBA in Information Science, School of Management, Tel Aviv University (1990) and B.Sc. in Chemistry, Ben Gurion University (1974). CIO (Chief Information Officer) of the P. Sapir Shaar Hanegev Educational Campus (From 1994). Chairman of the Israel Chapter of the Internet Society (from 2007).

The Central Zionist Archives at the World Zionist Organization (Associate Partner)

The CZA is the archives of the Zionist movement. Its records cover the years 1880-1970 and document the growth of the Zionist movement worldwide, the development of the Jewish Home in Palestine and various aspects of the history of the Jewish people in the last 120 years.

In particular, the Archives aim to collect, preserve and encourage the use of the archives of the World Zionist Organization, the Jewish Agency, the Jewish National Fund and Keren Hayesod, as well as the archives of the World Jewish Congress and various other bodies. The CZA also holds the private papers of individuals active in the Zionist movement and in the development of Palestine and Israel.

In addition, the CZA houses over half a million photographs, 50,000 maps and plans, over 18,000 posters and announcements, a large collection of ephemera, 13,000 newspapers and periodicals, a library and a microfilm collection. Along with the Hebrew University, the CZA also runs the Steven Spielberg Jewish Film Archive, which houses over 3,000 film and video titles.

Motti Friedman

Dr. Motti Friedman is the Academic Director of the Central Zionist Archives and the director of the Herzl Museum in Jerusalem. He holds a PhD. on Educational Administration/Organizational Behaviour from the Teachers College, University of Columbia, Kappa, Delta Phi (1985). He studied Jewish Philosophy and Talmud (B.A., University of Tel Aviv) and Jewish Communal Service (M.A. University Brandeis).

He was the director of the Pedagogic Center at the Department of Education of the Jewish Agency for Israel (JAFI) (1995-2006); Educational Director, Partnership 2000 at the Israel Department, JAFI, from 1998; Director of the Jerusalem Seminar Center, Aliyah Department, JAFI (1991-1995); National Director, Institute of Students and Faculty of Israel, New York (1981-1985).

Rachel Rubinstein

Rachel Rubinstein is the deputy director of the Central Zionist Archives in Jerusalem. She holds an M.A. on Information Sciences with an specialization on Archives from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. She is a member of the Committee on Information Technologies for Archives from the Israel Archives and Information Association (<http://www.archives.org.il>)

BL – The British Library

The **British Library** (BL) is the national library of the United Kingdom and one of the world's greatest libraries. The Library receives a copy of every publication produced in the UK and Ireland in a collection which includes 150 million items, in most known languages and grows by approximately three million new items every year. It has been involved in digitising items from its collection since 1993 and has developed great expertise in text and image digitisation of items created over the last 2000 years.

The Library has been involved as a partner in many projects funded at national, European and international levels. An example being The European Library (TEL), which started as a British Library led, European Commission funded project from 2000–2005, established with the express aim of giving the virtual user access to the digital and non-digital collections of the National Libraries of Europe. The Library continues to have representation on the Management Committee and steering group of TEL. Current projects include PLANETS (coordinated by the BL), EDL and UKWAC (web archiving). The Library supports Higher Education through its collections, services, partnerships and strategic activities. BL has Independent Research Organisation status with the Arts & Humanities Research Council (AHRC). BL's Higher Education team currently collaborate on research projects such as Italian Academies and Digital Lives.

Dr Joanna Newman is Head of Higher Education at the British Library. Her previous post at BL was as Head of Strategic Partnerships, Higher Education. Her previous career includes teaching history at University College London and Warwick University, journalist for the Wall Street Journal Europe and ARD German Broadcasting and executive director of the London Jewish Cultural Centre, where she led the development of an ambitious arts and education programme, gaining broad ranging support for its innovative and creative programmes of literature, spoken word events and festivals.

She studied at the University of Southampton where her PhD researched the untold story of refugees and the British Caribbean during the Second World War. The story was turned into 'A Caribbean Jerusalem' which she presented for BBC Radio 4's the Archive Hour. She is a Fellow of the Royal Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce; an Honorary Fellow at the University of Southampton, Honorary Secretary of the Jewish Historical Society of England, a trustee of Artsdepot, Council Member of the Wiener Library and Council member of Jewish Book Week. She is the editor of *Holocaust and the Moving Image: Representations of Film and Television since 1933* (Wallflower Press 2005).

11.2 Background and reference documents**11.2.1 Details on the collection selection policy of the project Judaica Europeana**

We hereby provide further details on the considerations of the content partners in selecting collections from their holdings that are of special interest to issues concerning "Jews in European Cities".

A. GUF - Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universitaet

The collections of the Judaica Division of the Frankfurt University Library are uniquely comprehensive in covering printed material that reflects Jewish culture in European cities. Most of these sources are in Yiddish and German, being the two main languages of Jews of Central European cities from the Middle Ages until

World War II. The collections are divided in 4 different parts, each of them having its own unique character, but together giving the whole picture of Jewish European urban culture, thus being a prototype for European culture in the cities in general.

1. Collection of Yiddish Prints :

The dates of the prints range from the 16th to the beginning of the 20th century. This collection portrays the daily life of European Jewry in all its different spheres and contains the whole spectrum of Yiddish texts, including religious folk literature, customs and rituals, women's bibles in Yiddish translation, liturgy, practical guide books, science and education, works on religious customs, legends and chronicles. The collection is remarkable because of its comprehensiveness and the impressive number of extremely rare editions.

As the collection is in Yiddish, it shows the inner structure of Jewry in its transformation process from a medieval body into a minority segment of modern European city.

Quantity: 200.000 pages

Current users: Scholars, teachers, Academic researchers of Jewish studies worldwide, of women studies, students and graduate students of higher education.

Access: via public domain: www.jewish-literature.de

See: screenshot of page of typical text



2. Collection of German-Jewish periodicals:

Periodicals are extremely important as a source of direct information, because they were published to report on and inform their readers about Jewish life at the time. Thus the articles in the periodicals give the perspective of the time in which they were compiled and offer an actual description of the situation and mental development of the time. They allow researchers to go back virtually into different time and space. Jewish periodicals do have a special value of information, due to the destruction politic of the Nazis and thus are an outstanding source for the once flourishing Jewish life in European cities. The periodicals do reflect all different types of political, religious and social currents and are an important research tool for modern urban Jewish studies.

These periodicals are not to be found today any longer in their entirety in one library, but are dispersed around the world. Any user would have to go to various libraries, in order to gather that information.

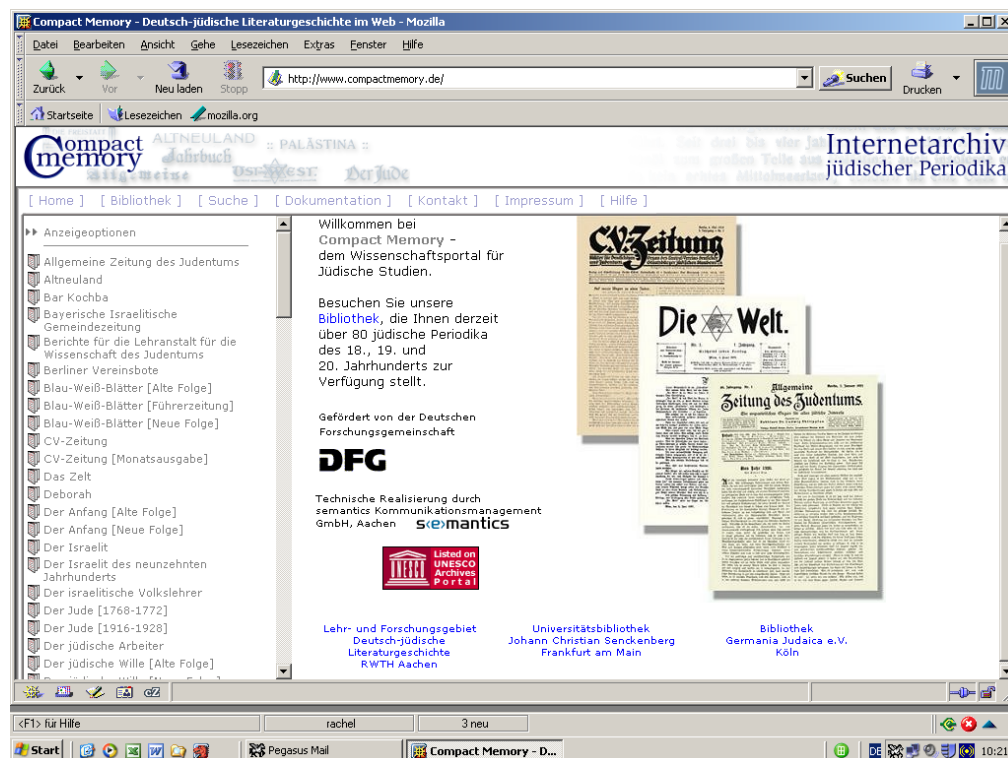
Thus completing all the periodicals through digitisation, a virtual collection is created with a new quality, as this collection does not exist like this anymore in reality.

Quantity: 120 German-Jewish periodicals with 700.000 pages – **with many more waiting to be digitised.**

500.000 hits per month – Google ranking of 7.

This digital library of German-Jewish periodicals has a very elaborate database, offering a user friendly, very sophisticated search engine. One can browse through the periodicals by titles, issues and pages. One can also search for specific information with different search strategies, from simple search to advanced search, looking for author, title, topic, but also formal text description as notes, book review, image etc. Thus a very narrow defined and effective search for the photo of a certain person, the notes of a certain song, the book review of a certain title is possible. The results can be downloaded or printed out directly.

The database with the url: <http://www.compactmemory.de/> is used by scholars of all disciplines, humanities as well as social studies and science, in addition to the academic public, journalist, local historians, genealogists, teachers, students, graduate students as well as high school pupils.



3. The historical Judaica collection

The collection comprises the historical "Freimann-Collection", named after its curator for many years (from 1898-1933) Prof. Dr. Aron Freimann. It comprises about 18.000 titles of texts (books, booklets, separate prints, articles) that were part of the historical collection of the Judaica-Division of the Frankfurt University Library until 1993. That collection was the largest and most significant Judaica collection on the European continent before 1933. Most of the books have been saved and are in the Library today, about 20% have been destroyed because of various reasons (war turmoil, unfit storage during World War II, permanent use etc). Freimann compiled a catalogue with all the titles in 1932, this catalogue was reprinted in 1968 with slight changes because of its value as the best existing bibliography for German Jewish studies.

Most of the books are in German, being the language of the Science of Judaism until 1933. The collection is outstanding because of its scope and thus the spectrum of Jewish studies until 1933. As a historical resource this collection cannot be overestimated. The texts reflect Jewish life in European cities and portray the inner circles of Jewish communities as well as the relations of Jews to non-Jews in pre- and after Emancipation times.

The collection has been partly digitised: 3.000 titles until present. The aim is to complete the collection virtually by adding scans of the books that were lost in the war, and thus recreate the complete collection as a comprehensive resource.



Example of title page:

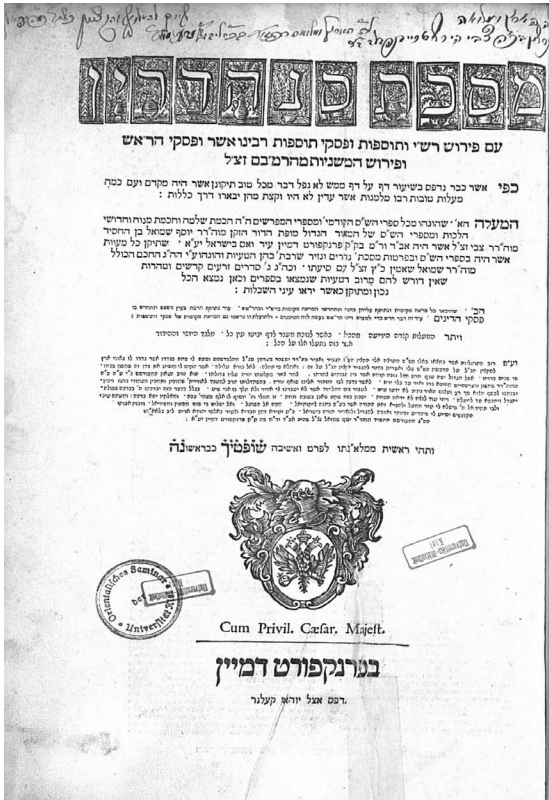


4. The historical Hebraica collection

The collection consists of several thousands historic Hebrew books of the famous pre-war Hebraica collection. The books in Hebrew portray the inner life circle of the Jewish population with emphasis on religious ritual, liturgy and the part Jewish religion played in the development of modern European thought and philosophy.

Bibliographical records exist in an image card catalogue. They have to be converted automatically into modern OPACs. The transliteration is the old German version and has to be converted into modern European standard.

The collection is important for scholars of Jewish History, Theology, Philosophy, Linguistics, Humanities in general, for teachers, genealogists, university and high school students. See example:



B. AIU Alliance Israélite Universelle

The AIU Library and archives contain the most important Jewish collections in France. AIU and its partners in the Rachel network offer the largest possible selection of relevant content to the JUDAICA project. Our main problem was to select the content and limit ourselves since most of our material is dealing with Jews in cities.

1. Library of the Alliance Israélite Universelle.

- This is the largest library of the network. It's worth noting that it also includes the largest collection of archives. As a network of schools throughout Europe, AIU offers especially relevant material on Jewish life in the major cities of this area.
- Our selection includes the largest and most original collection of pictures on Jewish life in cities
- Collection of newspapers, both popular and scholarly publications.
- Numerous books on Jewish life of various communities in France and Europe
- AIU library is the most frequented library of the Rachel network, mainly by academics and researchers

2. MEDEM Library

- This is the largest Yiddish collection in Europe
- Our selection of material includes the largest and most original of newspapers depicting everyday life of Jewish communities in European cities.
- Archives of various mutual help institutions and social services as well as professional associations.
- Selection of material on cultural life (theatre posters and programmes)
- A large collection of audio material of most popular songs in central European cities.

C. The Jewish Museum of Greece

JMG's contribution to this program lies mainly in the special Jewish traditions that can be found among the Jewish communities of Greece. The Greek-speaking Romaniote and the Spanish/Ladino-speaking Sephardic communities developed unique religious art and artifacts, literature, fashion, furnishings and in all the other expressions of human life and culture. It must be mentioned that the Greek Jews were almost in their entirety an urban group that established communities in most of the cities and towns of mainland and island Greece. They were active in urban professions, crafts and trades, and they engaged in urban pastimes and entertainment. Having relatives or business contacts in other countries, they travelled, received visitors and had rich social lives, thus becoming beacons of novelty and innovation in their societies. Another point of interest lies on the fact that the Greek Jewish Communities are the oldest in the European continent, having been established as early as the 3rd century B.C.E. We therefore believe that the contribution of our museum to this important project will be significant in presenting a well rounded and comprehensive image of Jewish life in European cities.

1. Digital collection development policy

In order to highlight the role, creativity and self expression of the Greek Jews within the Greek urban societies we are going to choose among our collections the following relevant artifact categories:

Books – religious and secular book printing started in Greece with the advent of the Sephardic immigrants at the end of the 15th century.

Manuscripts – of varied content pertaining to various aspects of Greek urban life.

Religious documents – drawn up in the unique Greek-Jewish manner.

Postcards – a favourite Jewish way of capturing and disseminating images of everyday life.

Religious artifacts – of synagogal and domestic use, characteristic to the urban orientation of the great majority of the population.

Religious textiles - of synagogal and domestic use.

Clothing – male and female costumes reveal fashions and preferences through the ages.

Domestic bed and table linen – mostly articles belonging to trousseau sets of the 19th and early 20th century.

2. Target user populations

Among the groups that are target for the JMG digitised contents the most important are academic and post-graduate researchers, museum curators, website specialists, professors and teachers, students and pupils. Further to those, it would also reach descendants of ex-patriot Greek Jews, who are to be found the world over, and who are always looking to learn more about the cultural life of their ancestors.

D. Hungarian Jewish Archives

1. General Purpose

The Hungarian Jewish Archives (HJA) is a public archive, and belongs to the Federation of Hungarian Jewish Communities. Its main aim is to collect and organize documentary material, and make them available to the public.

The Archive was founded after the Holocaust, while collecting the abandoned Jewish community materials, and all documentation concerning the history of the Jews in Hungary. In the Communist period the collection was mostly closed for any scholarly or educational purposes. Between 1994 and 2008 the Archive was combined with the Hungarian Jewish Museum (at the level of director). Since January 2009 the Archive is an independent department of the Federation of Hungarian Jewish Communities.

3. General Subject Boundaries

The main priority of the HJA is to collect all documentary evidence created by Jewish Organizations (Communities, Central Boards, Associations, Jewish Schools, Hospitals, Elderly Homes etc.). It collects the written and visual material on Jewish personalities if they were employees of the Community (Rabbis, Hazans, Bookkeepers, and Librarians etc.) or were important in the fields related to or concerning Jewish

scholarship. The HJA also collect all materials concerning anti-Semitism, anti-Jewish Laws and the Holocaust.

4. Geographical Areas

The Archives aim to collect documentation of Hungarian Jewry. It means that we have to collect historical material from Hungary and from the former Hungarian territories (before 1920). The Archives also collect documentation of Jews who emigrated from or to Hungary.

5. Languages

The main languages of the documentations are: Hungarian, German, Hebrew and Judendeutsch. There are some documents written in other languages such as French, English and the languages of former Hungary: Rumanian, Slovakian, Serb and Russian.

6. Types of Materials Collected

These include:

- Archival documentation of the Central Organizations of Hungarian Jewry
- Archival documentation of Hungarian Jewish Communities
- Archival documentation of Hevra Kadischas (Burial Societies)
- Archival documentation of Jewish Civil Societies, Associations etc.
- Archival and printed documentation concerning the Shoah.
- Legacies of private members of the Jewish Communities
- Photographic documentation of Hungarian the Heritage of Hungarian Jewish Buildings, Personalities, Religious Events etc.
- Printed materials of Hungarian Jewish Communities, Societies and Associations (basic reports, printed financial balances etc.)
- Maps of ghettos, Jewish districts, etc.
- Musical documentation of Synagogues
- Visual documents of the Jewish Culture
- Microfilms of Holocaust- related documentation from Hungarian Archives and Museums.

7. Format of Materials Collected

The main aim of the HJA is to collect original archival documentation. Beyond the original documentation the HJA collect also:

- Microfilms (security microfilms of the HJA documentation as well as microfilmed collections of other institutions)
- Scanned photographs on CD or DVD, if the original version is not available.
- Xerox copies of family legacies, if the original version is not available.
- Xerox copies of printed works and university theses based on the HJA materials.
- Audiovisual documents (mostly oral history testimonies) on VHS, CD or DVD.

The HJA is planning to build a Digital Data Archive (see: Selection of material for digitisation in the Hungarian Jewish Archive 2009-2012)

8. Special Collections and Manuscripts

The HJA has special collections of:

- Rare Hebrew books printed in Hungary before 1867.
- Illustrated Hebrew manuscripts
- Newspaper clippings 1916-1950.
- Postcards-collection of V. Kohn.
- Wax copies of seals.

9. Other Resources Available

The electronic resources of the Budapest City Library and the Budapest City Archive are available in the reading room of the Archive.

10. Lists of Documents and Finding Aids

The description and search facility of the Archive holdings is temporarily not available on-line. From May 2009 onwards it will be published the new homepage of the HJA. Detailed lists of special collections, and of the contents of the holdings are available in print at the Reading Room of the HJA. The list of Holocaust-related materials is available on-line at: <http://mzslfinding.uw.hu> The site is password protected because of the Hungarian law of data protecting. (Password: Stockler1944) .The catalogue of the manuscript collection is available at: <http://bpjewmus.virgosystems.hu>

11. Legal aspects of the collection

The HJA follows the Hungarian law concerning public Archives (1995: LXVI.), data protection (1992: LXIII.) and the regulation of the Ministry of Culture (10/2002) as well, as the main halachic issues concerning documentation, archives, genizot etc. In accordance with UNESCO regulations, the HJA doesn't accept materials of uncertain origin, and never accept or buy stolen documents. After 1990, the provenance-research and the restitution of documentation is the main task of the Archives.

Selection of material for digitisation in the Hungarian Jewish Archive 2009-2012

Digitisation is not yet a routine activity at our Archive. Existing collection material selected for digitisation generally falls into one or more of the following categories:

- Items of particular historical and/or cultural significance;
- Unique collection material;
- Collections in high demand;
- Items selected for publication or exhibition by the Archive or borrowed by other Institutions.
- Material that may otherwise be restricted due to its condition, value, vulnerability or location; and
- Collection material that is relatively unknown, for which digital access could increase interest in and use of the items.
- Material which describes the whole community rather than single persons or groups.

Digitisation plan for 2009–2012:

- Digitisation of the newspaper clipping collection of an unknown donator.
- Digitisation of the postcards collection of V. Kohn
- Digitisation of conscriptions of Pest Jews from the years 1820-1850.
- Digitisation of the protocols of the Pest Jewish Community 1820-1851.
- Digitisation of the conscription of the Hungarian Jewry in April 1944. (available in print)

Selection rationale:

All of the materials to be digitized will be part of

- the NDA (National Digital Data Archive) and the web-sources about the population of the city of Budapest (shared with the City Library and City Archive).

- Europeana as part of the Joint Digitized Collection concerning Jews in European Cities.

As Jewish Community Institution the Hungarian Jewish Archive has two important public relations objectives: to reach the local (Hungarian) population and the global Jewish world. We have to provide our digital content for:

- Researchers in the fields of Jewish Studies, Hungarian and General History, Art-History, Gender Studies etc.
- Museum curators in the National, Ethnographic and Art Museums
- Genealogy researchers from all of the world
- Students in Higher Education and
- K12 Education, specially for students of communication studies, history, visual arts.

Postcard collection:

- The collection contains circa 2000 items, various postcards from the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. This type of documents – whether written and sent or not – are a very good contribution to the project, because the postcard is considered as an urban medium of communication generally and among the Jews.
- For ingestion into Europeana we have to: 1. scan and digitize the pictures, 2. describe them using the Archival Digital Object Ingestion 3. index them 4. prepare surrogates and ingest them into Europeana.
- The quality of the items is good enough to digitize. The digitization of the collection is noted in our Archives digitization policy, because of the high interest. A short selection of the postcards was already published, the book is out of print.

Registry of tax-payers of Pest and seat owners at the Synagogues of Budapest

- The collection contains seven volumes including circa 6000 pages, which contains more than 30.000 entries. The document provides very important information concerning the Jewish inhabitants of Pest. The documents contain data from the beginning of the 19th century till 1950. Among the people appearing on the pages, we can note the famous Hungarian Jews as well as the ordinary community members.
- For ingestion into Europeana we have to: 1. scan and digitize the pages 2. describe them using the Archival Digital Object Ingestion 3. index them 4. prepare surrogates and ingest them into Europeana.
- The quality of the volumes is good enough to digitize. The digitization of the collection is noted in our Archives digitization policy, because of the high interest of scholarly research as well as family researchers. For easier access to the documents we have to provide help to read the old handwriting.

E. MiBAC-DGA and AS Venezia

The history of the Jews in Italy is predominantly urban. The hundreds of Jewish settlements in the peninsula were all located in towns, maybe small ones, but always towns. There are different explanations for this situation (Jews were invited and encouraged to settle by the municipalities in the Middle Ages, because of their professional activities as merchants and bankers etc.). Thus the history of Italian Jews is almost always closely bound with the history of the Italian cities, mainly in Central and Northern areas.

Trying to identify meaningful archival collections to be digitised, we focused on the two most important settlements with a continuous history since the Early Middle Ages to the present day: Rome and Venice. Of course, the two cities are of dramatic importance for general history and it is not by chance that they became important centres of Jewish life.

The Republic of Venice played a unique role, among the Italian cities, from an economic point of view, but also in culture and art. Jews played a role in Venetian history and were represented in literature and culture. Jewish books were printed in Venice and the Republic of Venice inspired Jewish philosophers. The history of the Jews in Venice is well testified by the documents held in the State Archive. At the same time, Venice

played an important international political role during part of its history, while the so-called "universal" role of Rome is strongly connected with the presence of the Pope which presents several problems of historical interpretation. As a consequence, we decided to focus on Venice. We selected the archival collections that hold documents concerning the relations between the city and the Jews, including the trials of Jews that very often illustrate the close relationship in the city between the Christian majority and the Jewish minority.

All these archival documents (and all the documents preserved in the State Archive of Venice) are considered among the most important for historians, scholars, Ph.D. students etc. As part of a collection concerning the Jews in European Cities these documents together with the other collections to be digitized, will make it possible to compare and to study differences and similarities in the different cities, allowing researchers to discover new perspectives both on the history of the cities and on the Jews in Europe.

F. Żydowski Instytut Historyczny im. Emanuela Ringelbluma w Warszawie (The Emanuel Ringelblum Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw)

Collection: Synagogen Gemeinde zu Breslau – The Jewish Community of Wrocław

Period: 1792-1942

No. of documents: 3,208 archival units (31 running meters)

No. of pages: 320,000

The Jewish Community of Wrocław (Breslau) was established in 11th century and existed till 1938. The community was not only a religious center (with 24,000 members) but also research, cultural, and educational place. The archives of the community were established in 1924 by Dr. Aron Hoeffler (rabbi of Kozmin). Also documents of other Jewish communities in Silesia region as well as various Jewish foundations, associations, private holdings were collected there.

In March 1938 Gestapo confiscated all holdings. In November 1938 the Jewish community offices were closed definitive. Part of the collection survived probably because of the Nazi order of collecting the data for Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA – The Central SS Reich's Security Office) or the Institute for Research on Jewish Question (Institut zur Erforschung der Judenfrage). The documents were hidden in Wrocław at the Jewish cemetery office building. After the war the collection was delivered to the Central Jewish Historical Commission and in 1947 to the newly established Jewish Historical Institute.

The collection consists of 3,208 archival units (approx. 320,000 pages, 31 running meters) documenting life and fate of one of the biggest Jewish communities in pre-war Europe. The earliest documents come from 1792 – the last from 1942. It is the only one collection documenting history of Wrocław Jews in the world that survived the Holocaust. It is also the most important source for research on the history of the Jews in Lower Silesia.

Among the documents collected in the Jewish Community of Wrocław files are:

- protocols from meetings of the Community Board (1922-1939),
- correspondence (1796-1939),
- lists of the community members ([1792] 1814-1847, 1933),
- files of the elections to the community board (1828-1900, 1925-1930),
- community investments: purchases, rents, maintenance of the community properties,
- files of the various commissions: religious, relief, etc.,
- personal files of the community employees (1872-1942),
- private testaments, legacies, foundations for the community or Jewish hospital, Jewish schools (1789-1790, 1813-1919),
- files concerning marriages of the community members (1868-1869, 1891-1930),

- genealogical research files (1832-1839, 1903-1937),
- Jewish hospital files including correspondence, personal files of the patients and employees (1818-1942),
- lists of objects confiscated by the Nazis (1942),
- files of the community library (1901-1902, 1910-1923, 1931-1933),
- files of various societies and organizations: Union of Jewish Maids, Society of Brothers, Hebrew Society of Friends (including list of collections from the Jewish Museum in Wrocław, 1933), Chevra Kadisha, Jewish Theological Seminar.

The collection has its electronic catalogue which was prepared in two languages: Polish and German. The program which was used to prepare catalogue is FileMaker.

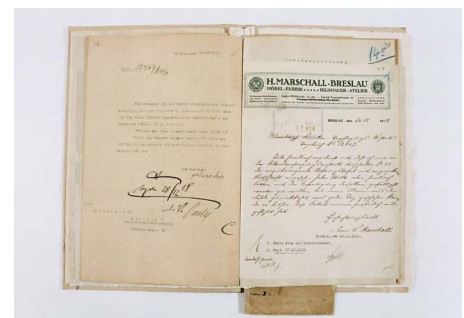
The conservation works were done concerning some of the documents due to a terrible condition. The collection was never digitized.

Samples:



Sample 1

Sample 2



Sample 3

G. Jewish Museum, London

The collections of the Jewish Museum, London provide a unique record of the experiences and role of one of Britain's oldest minorities. The collections reflect the generally urban experiences of Britain's Jewish populations and focus largely on London, with the addition of material from other communities including Manchester and Leeds.

Around 11500 items from the Museum's collections can be viewed on our website: <http://www.jewishmuseum.org.uk/AdlibWebApp/>

The Museum has also contributed substantial quantities of digital material to the digitisation partnerships Moving Here: <http://www.movinghere.org.uk/> and Exploring 20th Century London: <http://www.20thcenturylondon.org.uk/index.php>

1. Sound

The Museum has been collecting sound recordings and oral history interviews since the early 1980s and has built up a collection of around 500 cassette tapes – approx 750 hours of audio. These relate to a wide range of subjects but their usual format – individual oral history interviews – means that they provide a fascinating insight into the experiences of many different Jews living very different lives in Britain in the 20th Century.

150 of these interviews will be selected for digitisation, covering a range of periods and focusing on, amongst other things, migration to new cities, the trades that at different times have been particularly common amongst Jewish people and the political engagement of the Jewish community.

As well as being converted into digital audio (MPEG) files, the interviews will be transcribed, to maximise the accessibility and usability of the material, and to enable detailed indexing.

This material is currently only available onsite at the Jewish Museum, London and so delivering it online will hugely increase its accessibility and the numbers of academics, researchers, students and family historians who can benefit from its content.

2. Images & Text

The Museum's collection of images is exceedingly diverse including paintings, prints (an international collection of c.1600 prints with a Jewish theme) and photographs (2500 original prints, 8000 negatives and 1000 purely digital images). The Museum also holds a large archive of 12000 documents and 500 books.

3000 items (1500 images and 1500 pages of text) will be chosen for the project that particularly illuminate the topic of Jews in cities. They will focus on the processes of migration, the creation and development of diaspora communities and the experiences of Jewish domestic and working life across time. Particular highlights will include 18th century trade cards, 18th/19th century prints of Jewish markets and street sellers, images documenting the development of different Jewish diaspora communities in the second half of the 20th century and images of Holocaust survivors and their offspring in the late 20th/early 21st century.

A significant proportion of these items are not yet available online and so their inclusion in the project will bring them to a huge worldwide audience. Moreover the development of accompanying indexing and metadata will bring new connections and ways of interpreting them to the fore.

3. Objects

The Museum has around 6000 3D objects in its collections, and a significant proportion of these are available digitally online.

For this project 30 key objects will be selected to undergo detailed 3D photography. Each item will be carefully selected to represent a significant event, period or development in the story of Jewish experiences of British urban life.

The selection will require some research once the project has begun, but one item almost certainly to be included is the medieval mikveh (ritual bath), which was constructed in the cellar of a Jewish home in the mid 13th century in the City of London.

H. CZA – Central Zionist Archives

The CZA has been engaged for several years now in the extensive digitisation of its assets. For the purpose of the present project, Jews in European Cities, it will select those resources best able demonstrate this theme and serve the diverse target populations expected to make use of them. Among these we can make reference to scholars, historians, museum curators, genealogists, teachers and the general public. In the Annex we present an extract of those collections at the CZA with the best potential to complement the collections of other partners in the project.

Some examples include a sample of personal archives of personalities like: Moses Hess, a friend and collaborator of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Hess converted Engels to Communism, and introduced Marx to social and economic problems; Theodor Herzl, journalist in the Viennese *Die Welt* magazine and the founder of the Zionist Movement; Max Nordau, a correspondent for *Die Neue Freie Presse* in Paris and author of *The Conventional Lies of Our Civilisation* (1883), *Degeneration* (1892) a polemic against the effects of rapid urbanization and its perceived effects on the human body; Franz Oppenheimer, physician, economist, and holder of the first chair of Sociology in Germany (at the Goethe University in Frankfurt) – teacher of Ludwig Erhard, who was strongly influenced by Oppenheimer's ideas of "liberal socialist" economic policy. Other such personal archives may be found of relevance and included among the contents of "Jews in European Cities"

Other relevant collections include documents from the Offices and Representatives of the Immigration Department in the main European cities; offices of congresses held in European cities; the holdings of the offices of the Palestine Foundation in Europe; archives and remnants of archives from organizations from several European cities; holdings from the offices of the World Jewish Congress offices (of particular interest as they document the Jewish communities it represents) and other general Jewish organizations in Europe; copies of archival material in other repositories – Austria, Czech Republic, Russian Federation (holdings from Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Belgium); Ukrainian holdings on Lvov - formerly part of Austrian Galicia and later Poland.

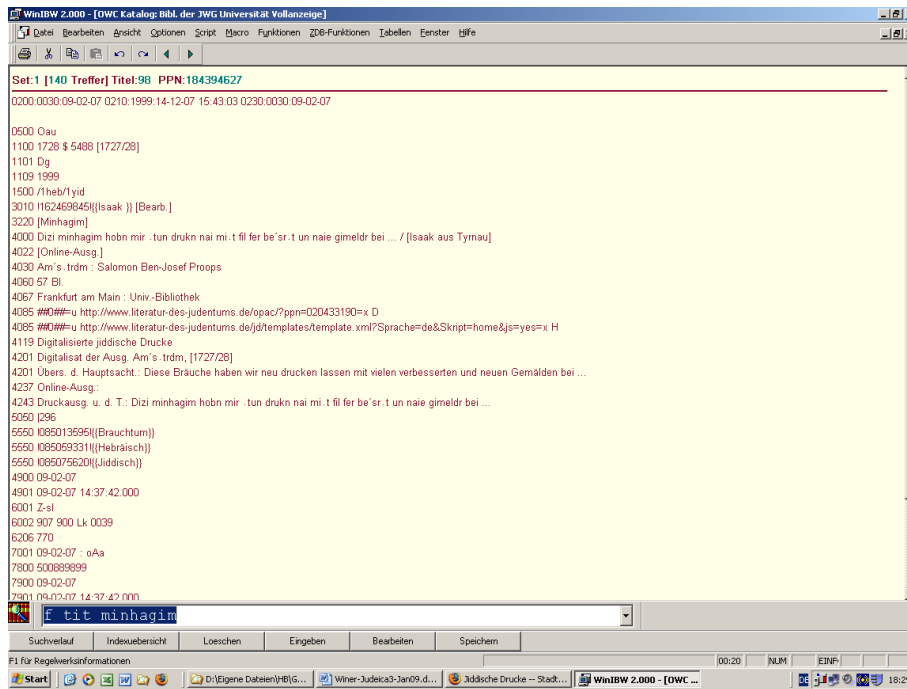
11.2.1 Details on technical aspects and metadata schema presently applied in the digitisation programs of the content partners

I. GUF - Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universitaet

1. Collection of Yiddish Prints Software

Metadata

Metadata are Dublin Core records in MAB (The German equivalent for MARC). Metadata have to be transformed into MARC and enriched with Metada in Original Yiddish Letters (via Israeli or American collections) so that they are accessible in Yiddish original and English transliteration and not only in German transliteration. The protocol used is Z39.50. We did use local controlled vocabularies / authority files in the metadata for bibliographical description, personal name authority (PND – according to the National German Library), geographic names according to the SWD (German National Library rules of subject headings).



Software

Metadata are provided by conversion of metadata into XML-data and Export with the help "XML-supported SQL"; Data operation through Stylesheets, XSLT und ASPX-coding into HTML-documents.

The graphics are converted with the help of online-tools from Tiff-format online into .jpg-, .gif- oder .png- files.

Software used : Library Image Composer; Abbey FineReader 6.0 as OCR-Software; HTML-Editors like Dreamweaver and Frontpage; ACDSee Powerpack as Imagingsoftware und graphicviewer.

Serversoftware Windows 2003 Server with IIS 5 and .NET Framework, Microsoft SQL Server 2000 (as database-server); Tivoli-Backup-Software TSM (file-securing in local datacenter).

Development-software Visual Studio.NET as developmenttool for ASPX-programming in order to implement the search interfaces and the resultpages; Visual Studio.Net and .NET-technologiey as developmenttool for creating ASP- pages for the input-interfaces; XMLSpy as XML-Editor and developmenttool for creating XML-files and stylesheets.

2. The historical Judaica collection

Metadata are according to Dublin Core, MAB and RAK-WB (German Cataloguing Rules).

The texts have bibliographical description of 4 different kinds:

- DDC – according to Dewey international standard
- the German standard of SWD (Schlagwortnormdatei),
- the original code of the Freimann catalogue
- the local system of the University Library (Eppelsheimer System)

The online-resource does have a persistent identifier – URN- that is hosted by the German National Library (Deutsche Nationalbibliothek). The URN is created automatically and added into the bibliographical description.

The database is online in public domain under: <http://www.judaica-frankfurt.de/>

The content (left – Inhalt) shows the Freimann classification of ten topics and the number in parenthesis shows the number of titles actually in the database. This is still a work in progress.

The database can be browsed according to titles in the various parts or can be search according to different terms.

The texts can be downloaded, the bibliographical information can be accessed via Wikipedia and information about modern publications regarding this topic can be viewed by the connection to the Frankfurt University Library.

Metadata are provided by conversion of metadata into XML-data and Export with the help "XML-supported SQL"; Data operation through Stylesheets, XSLT und ASPX-coding into HTML-documents.

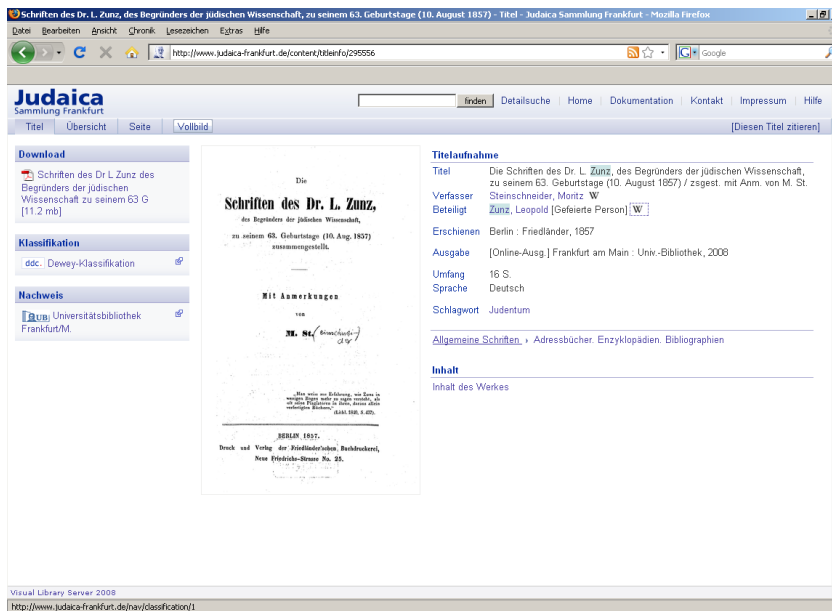
The graphics are converted with the help of online-tools from Tiff-format online into .jpg-, .gif- oder .png-files.

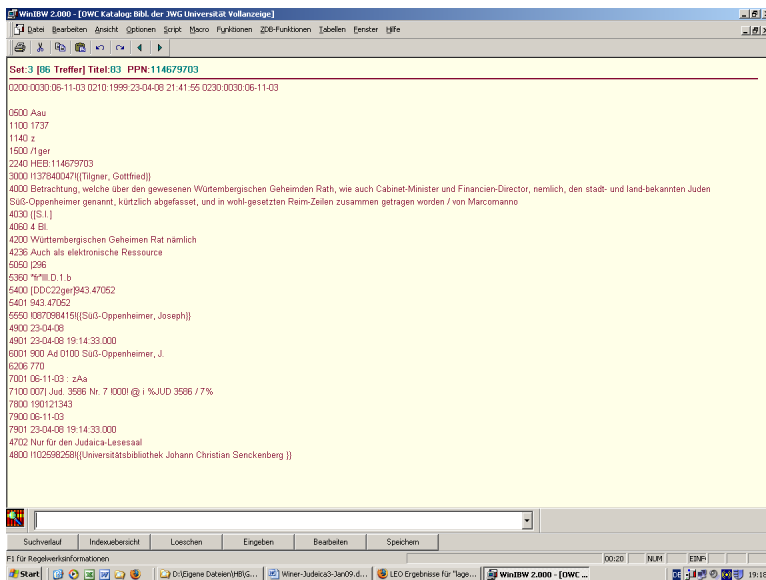
Software used : Library Image Composer; Abbey FineReader 6.0 as OCR-Software; HTML-Editors like Dreamweaver and Frontpage; ACDSee Powerpack as Imagingsoftware und graphicviewer.

Serversoftware Windows 2003 Server with IIS 5 and .NET Framework, Microsoft SQL Server 2000 (as database-server); Tivoli-Backup-Software TSM (file-securing in local datacenter).

Development-software Visual Studio.NET as developmenttool for ASPX-programming in order to implement the search interfaces and the resultpages; Visual Studio.Net and .NET-technology as developmenttool for creating ASP- pages for the input-interfaces; XMLSpy as XML-Editor and developmenttool for creating XML-files and stylesheets.

See following example pages:





3. The historical Hebraica collection

Digitisation Process for all texts: The texts are scanned in Black/White Modus (if needed gray-scale or colour), are saved as TIFF G4-Format, resp. LZW. Films are produced in order to secure long term back up in 35 mm Silverhalogenid-archival film according to relevant DIN Norms. The system as well as the Metadata are reached from outside via OAI-protocol and Z39.50.

J. AIU Alliance Israélite Universelle

Together with its partners in the Rachel network (Seminaire Israelite de France, MEDEM Library), the AIU has carried out in the last few years digitisation projects which provide substantial experience in this field. As far as the content and techniques are concerned, the AIU will involve its partners in the Rachel network in Judaica. Among the current projects we are running are:

1. Digitisation of the card catalogue

This program is part of a 3-year partnership with the Bibliothèque Nationale de France and a special arrangement with the National Library of Israel. 300 000 cards were digitised and then uploaded to a special program we developed so as to become available to a team of 30 cataloguers in Jerusalem who worked on it and then input it to the Rachel online catalogue. One of the challenges in this program was how to handle several kinds of alphabets (Latin; Hebrew, Arabic, Greek, Cyrillic etc.).

2. Interactive version of the Jewish Bible online

This can be seen at the following address: <http://www.sefarim.fr>. The digitisation was carried out by a local French company. (Azentis SA). The viewer software was developed by Rachel. This application gives full search capacity throughout the 21 719 lines of the text. It operates in French, English, and Hebrew.

3. RACHEL Electronic Library

We have developed a special electronic library project including the tools. See: <http://www.sefarim.fr/hamore>. It is designed to host large collection of periodicals and offer full search capacities. Digitisation is carried out by a French company, (Azentis SA).

The library software was tested on the collection of the Hamore magazine (holdings of 50 years). In the near futures we will make available online the full collection of the *Revue des Etudes Juives* 1830 => 1947, 30,000 folios. This is part of the digitisation program in full cooperation with the Bibliothèque Nationale de France.

4. Back office indexation tool

This application enables the quick and efficient indexations of articles based on the digitisation of tables of content.

Digitisation Workflow at AIU

	ACTION	DEFINITION	WHO	WHEN	HOW LONG	COMMENTS
1	Selection	This is the content selection step. Decisions made on what material is to be digitised, according to the readers/researchers priorities	Librarians and project manager	Every two months	Meeting sessions	The online catalog provides useful information on what is most demanded.
2	Collection	The localization of the material is identified and is assembled together as a complete collection of issues.	Operator	As Step 1 is over	< 1 week	The information is provided by the online catalog.
3	Bulletinage	A complete and detailed list of issues is produced with all relevant information. Number of pages, size, missing issues, duplicate issues, etc...	Operator	Alongside Step 1	Depends on the collection. 3 weeks for the Revue des Etudes Juives. 35000 pages. 3200 articles)	This is the essential document. The end result of the work depends on it.
4	Naming chart	A naming chart is defined. It set the rules for naming the images file produced at the step 5	Project Manager	At the end of step 3	2 days	This is a very sensitive issue. Images are being uploaded on the basis of this naming. Mis-naming a file is like misplacing a book on the shelves - it's lost forever.
5	Digitisation	The paper pages are processed. Each page is generated in Tiff and PDF format.	Subcontracting companies, for large series. In house for isolated books.	At the end of step 4	3 weeks in the case of REJ. See above.	There is an increasing number of companies operating in this field. Special attention to be paid to the quality of the production.

6	Processing	The Tiff pages are processed to generate spatial X,Y, localisation of beginning and end of words.	Subcontracting companies.	At the end of step 5	< 1 week	This is a well mastered technology. (Alto protocol) The difficulty arises from non-Latin character recognition that is not fully mastered at this point.
7	Integration tool	Images are uploaded on a hosting platform, and index (step 3) is integrated in the inhouse indexing platform. 2 systems linked.	Project manager, computer manager	At the end of step 6	1/2 days	This is a sensitive part of the work. Very time consuming if the naming chart (Step 4) and digitisation (step 5) is not properly done.
8	Indexation	Each article is reviewed by an operator. Checking paper with digital information. Titles, spelling, page number also checked.	Several operators in house or subcontracted	At the end of step 7	5 weeks in the case of REJ	The quality of the final work depends very much on this manual indexation.
9	Test. Quality contrôle	The final database is checked at random and with several systematic test.	Project manager	At the end of step 8	1/2 days	
10	Validation	If problem(s) detected, the process is reinitialized at the relevant step.	Project Manager + relevant actor			The quality control is a key factor of success
11	Production	The book is added to the platform and open to public access	Project manager	Final step.	--	

K. Jewish Museum of Greece

The museum does not have an ongoing digitisation program. The digitisation of its resources will be carried out as part of the present project. Consultancy and other assistance in the digitisation process will be obtained through a call for proposals in an open tender.

L. MZSML - Hungarian Jewish Archives

The Hungarian Jewish Archives does not have an ongoing digitisation program. The digitisation of its resources will be carried out as part of the present project. Consultancy and other assistance in the digitisation process will be obtained through a call for proposals in an open tender.

M. MiBAC – Ministero pe i Beni e le Attivita Culturali

MiBAC has an ongoing program for digitisation of archives holdings. It has also established, starting in the year 2000, the SIUSA program -Il **Sistema Informativo Unificato per le Soprintendenze Archivistiche**. The **Sistema Informativo Unificato per le Soprintendenze Archivistiche** (Unified Information System for the Supervision Agencies) better known as SIUSA, intends to be the primary access node to non state archival documents, both public and private, which are not kept by State Archives. See: <http://siusa.archivi.beniculturali.it/>

The system describes the *archival fonds* according to a multi-level description; the *creators* (*bodies, people and families*) who produced the documents performing their activities; those (person or body) who preserve (custody) the archives.

General historical, administrative and archival informations are provided, to allow a better comprehension of the context. SIUSA includes also some **thematic paths**, concerning several projects promoted by the [Direzione generale per gli archivi](#) (General Directorate for Archives) on a nationwide level, in cooperation with the Supervision Agencies, using common criteria to describe the items. Eventually, SIUSA hosts also **Projects** describing non state archives as a result of the cooperation with different institutions. SIUSA was developed by the General Administration for Archives in collaboration with SIGNUM Center for Informatics Research in the Humanities of the Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa (<http://www.signum.sns.it/>)

MiBAC is also in charge of the portal of Italian Culture (PICO Portale della Cultura Italiana - see: <http://www.culturaitalia.it/>). The portal is being developed and maintained by experts from the ICCU/MiBAC and a team from the Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa: http://download.sns.it/master/volterra/IB_portale_volterra_23_10_06.pdf in particular pages 3 and 4.

The ICCU/MiBAC team of PICO with the support of the Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa will be the technical backbone of our present project.

N. JHI – Jewish Historical Institute, Warsaw

The Archives of the The Jewish Community of Wrocław for the period: 1792-1942 have not been digitized. The catalogue is in Polish and German using the FileMaker program. The digitisation of its resources will be carried out as part of the present project. Consultancy and other assistance in the digitisation process will be obtained through a call for proposals in an open tender.

O. JMLondon – The Jewish Museum, London

The museum assets, digitised or not, are catalogued through the Adlib Museum database. The complementary digitisation of the resources will be carried out as part of the present project. Consultancy and other assistance in the digitisation process will be obtained through a call for proposals in an open tender.

P. The CZA – Central Zionist Archives

In the recent years the CZA has been engaged in an intensive digitisation program resulting in several millions of documents, photographs, posters and maps being digitised. The storage for the digitised files and the catalogue is based on an in-house Oracle database with the application developed with Magic 8.1. Metadata format compatible with ISAD(G); Little metadata on administration, accessioning, preservation, and use of collections; No metadata on the digitisation process; Metadata content: no keywords and no thesaurus (free text Boolean search). See: <http://filelibrary.unitedapps.com/0/file967.pdf>

11.2.2 Extended Rationale for JUDAICA

Jews have occupied a central role in the evolution of the modern city; their presence and stake in urban culture has been so high as to render them the symbolic equivalent of the city itself.

“Modernization is about everyone becoming urban, mobile, literate, articulate, intellectually intricate, physically fastidious, and occupationally flexible. It is about learning how to cultivate people and symbols, not fields and herds. It is about pursuing wealth for the sake of learning,

learning for the sake of wealth, and both wealth and learning for their own sake. It is about transforming peasants and princes into merchants and priests, replacing inherited privilege with acquired prestige, and dismantling social estates for the benefit of individuals, nuclear families, and book-reading tribes (nations). Modernization, in other words, is about everyone becoming Jewish.” (Slezkine, 2004)¹.

Ever since they had settled in Europe, the Jews, because of the medieval prohibition on their owning land, had been predominantly urban. In the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, they constituted, by the middle of the eighteenth century, nearly half of the urban population. In the nineteenth century, new industrial or commercial centres, like Warsaw, Odessa and Lodz, began to develop and soon had mass Jewish populations. In Warsaw, for instance, in 1914, out of a total population of 885,000, Jews constituted 38.1 per cent.

During the nineteenth century, European governments, with the support of a significant proportion of the Jewish elite, attempted to transform their Jewish populations into citizens, differing from the remainder of their fellow-countrymen only by their religion.

In Western Europe, where the Jewish communities were small, where parliamentary institutions and constitutional government became firmly established in the course of the century the process of Jewish integration was, by and large, successful. In Central Europe, where constitutional government was less firmly rooted, the pre-industrial social elements, above all the landed aristocracy, more entrenched, the process of Jewish integration was less complete. As a result, in the German Empire, established in 1870, and in the more advanced parts of the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy, the Jews achieved political, but not social integration. They were faced from the third decade of the century by renewed questioning of the legal equality they had been granted.²

In the more backward areas of Austria-Hungary, Romania and, above all, the Tsarist Empire, the Jewish communities were too large (numbering in 1881 over 7 million), the local middle class too small and constitutional values too weakly established to make possible Jewish integration on a large scale. By the late nineteenth century, the majority of the Jews in such regions had come to define themselves and to be defined by their neighbours as well as by the governmental authorities as a proto-national group.³

Urbanization and occupational specialization has led to the identification of Jews with specific places, streets, neighborhoods, buildings and characteristic urban phenomena in specific cities. Jewish musicians transformed Vienna in a music capital; Jews were identified as owners of small stores or pioneers in the development of department stores; they were the main Social Democratic faction at the end of the 19th century in Eastern Europe; were also active in the main liberal political parties in Germany and Italy; medical doctors everywhere; operators of low cost reaching out psychoanalytic clinics in the twenties in Germany and Austria; salient as intellectuals, journalists and writers acting as opinion leaders; owners of newspapers chains and publishing houses.

Jewish urban expressions may be outlined graphically from a community core to exclusively individual expressions: the way the Jewish communities managed their internal affairs (mutual help, education, politics, theatre, music, newspapers); through the Jewish expression in the urban landscape, occupations and enterprises seen by their neighbors as characteristic of Jews; and finally, in their fully individual expression as eminent personalities.

A broad brush review of such instances can be accessed in a publication such as “Le Guide culturel des juifs d’Europe”⁴ or the site of the European Day of Jewish Culture⁵. In-depth comprehensive studies are also readily available. Steven Zipperstein in his seminal article 'Jewish Historiography and the Modern City: Recent Writing on European Jewry' identified in 1987 a significant transition from a tendentious anti-urban

¹ Yuri Slezkine, *The Jewish Century*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2004. For the first chapter see <http://press.princeton.edu/chapters/s7819.html>

² Dr. Antony Polonsky, *A History of the Jews in Warsaw, Lodz, Vilna and Odessa*. Retrieved May 4, 2008 from: <http://www.jewish-heritage.org/spp8.htm>

³ Dr. Antony Polonsky, *A History of the Jews in Warsaw, Lodz, Vilna and Odessa*. Retrieved May 4, 2008 from: <http://www.jewish-heritage.org/spp8.htm>

⁴ *Le Guide culturel des juifs d’Europe* / Jean-Yves Camus [et al.] ; avec la collaboration de Denis Levy-Willard. Paris : Seuil / Fondation Jacques et Jacqueline Levy-Willard, c2002.

⁵ European Day of Jewish Culture <http://www.jewishheritage.org/jh/index.php>

historiography to a more balanced one. The result is a rich body of research that Zipperstein reviews and which has been much enriched since then.^{1 2}

These plentiful expressions of cultural creations are well documented through thousands of documents – photos, films, books, pictures, documents, texts, works of art, monuments, archeological excavations, buildings, cemeteries all over the whole of Europe. Still there are many obstacles when trying to seamlessly reach them and still more difficulties in putting them in their original context of creation.

A search in The European Library that integrates access to all European National libraries demonstrates the present problems of access to documentation related to Jewish urban expression in European culture.

A search for “Jews” and for “Jewish” produces meager results in this precursor of Europeana. The term “Jews” provides a mean (n=27) of 507 results through several libraries networks with a median of 296 and a maximum of 2500 results at the Danish Collections. The term “Jewish” provides a mean (n=25) of 803

-
- ¹ Zipperstein, S. (1987). *Jewish Historiography and the Modern City*. *Jewish History* vol.2 (1987), pp.77-88. Zipperstein lists the following works that haven't been included in his review: Yisrael Klausner, *Vilna: Yerushalayim de-lita*, 2 vols. (n.p., 1983); Isadore Twersky, ed., *Danzig, Between East and West: Aspects of Modern Jewish History* (Cambridge, Mass., 1985), a stimulating collection of essays that use Danzig as a springboard for discussion of other themes. Danzig is dealt directly by Moshe J. Rosman, “Polish Jews in the Gdansk trade in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.” An outstanding analysis of Parisian Jewry can be found in Michael Graetz's complex and most valuable monograph on nineteenth-century French Jewish communal and intellectual trends, *Ha-periferiah haytah le-merkaz: perakim le-toledot yahadut tsarfat ba-me'ah ha-XIX* (Jerusalem, 1982). Also see Nancy L. Green, *The Pletzl of Paris: Jewish Immigrant Workers in the Belle Epoque* (New York, 1986). Jewish urbanization is discussed in Calvin Goldscheider and Alan S. Zuckerman, *The Transformation of the Jews* (Chicago, 1984). pp. 82–85 and passim. Other references on Jews and European Cities include the following: A later review edited by Ezra Mendelshoh, *People of the City: Jews and the Urban Challenge*, Oxford University Press, New York, 1999. Frojimovic, K. Et al., *Jewish Budapest: Monuments, Rites, History.*, Budapest: Central European University Press, 1999. See in Google Books. Tony Kushner, University of Southampton: *Bill Williams and Jewish Historiography: Past, Present and Future with a particular reference to The Making of Manchester Jewry, 1740-1875* (1976). See: [http://www.mucjs.org/MELILAH/2006/Kushner%20Melilah%202006\(1\).pdf](http://www.mucjs.org/MELILAH/2006/Kushner%20Melilah%202006(1).pdf) Mark Mazower, *Salonica City of Ghosts Christians, Muslims and Jews 1430-1950*. Alfred A. Knopf., 2004. Some latest monographs related to this theme: Deborah Hertz, *Jewish High Society in Old Regime Berlin*. Modern Jewish History Series. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 2005. Marion Kaplan, ed. *Geschichte des jüdischen Alltags in Deutschland vom 17. Jahrhundert bis 1945*. Munich: CH/Beck, 2003. Matt Erlin. *Berlin's Forgotten Future: City, History and Enlightenment in Eighteenth-Century Germany*. The University of North Carolina Press, Benjamin Nathans. *Beyond the Pale: The Jewish Encounter with Late Imperial Russia*. Berkeley and London: University of California Press, 2002. *Last Century of a Sephardic Community: The Jews of Monastir, 1839-1943*. New York: Foundation for the Advancement of Sephardic Studies and Culture, 2003. *Secret City: The Hidden Jews of Warsaw, 1940-1945*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2002. J.C.H. Bloom et al. (eds.). *The History of Jews in the Netherlands*. Portland, Oregon: Litman Library of Jewish Civilization, 2002. Till van Rahden. *Juden and andere Breslauer: Die Beziehungen zwischen Juden, Protestanten und Katholiken in einer deutschen Großstadt von 1860 bis 1925*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, 2000. Robert C. Davis and Benjamin Ravid (eds.). *The Jews of Early Modern Venice*. Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001. Cathleen M. Giustino. *Tearing Down Prague's Jewish Town: ghetto Clearance and the Legacy of Middle-Class Ethnic Politics around 1900*. Boulder: Columbia University Press.
- ² While preparing this proposal we met Prof. Steven Zipperstein who suggested the following historians, currently working in this thematic domain as possible members of the Advisory Committee of JUDAICA: Michael Brenner (Germany) Professor of Jewish History and Culture at the University of Munich http://www.tjchf.org/default_II.asp?p=c&b=3&s=42; David Cesarani, Research professor in history at Royal Holloway, University of London and an expert on modern Jewish history, http://commentisfree.guardian.co.uk/david_cesarani/profile.html http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Cesarani; Hillel Kieval (Austria), Chair of History, Gloria M. Goldstein Professor of Jewish Thought, Washington University in St. Louis <http://artsci.wustl.edu/~relst/kieval.htm>; Eli Lederhendler, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Co-editor, *Studies in Contemporary Jewry*, 1998 – present, *Jewish Responses to Modernity* (New York: New York University Press, 1994) <http://icj.huji.ac.il/EliLederhendler.asp>; Aron Rodrigue (France), Professor of History; Eva Chernov Lokey Professor in Jewish Studies; Chair, Department of History http://www.stanford.edu/dept/history/people/rodrigue_aron.html; Michael Silber (Hungary), Department of History of the Jewish People, Hebrew University of Jerusalem http://jewishhistory.huji.ac.il/Profs/HU/Jewish%20History/michael_k_silber.htm http://jewish.huji.ac.il/faculty/history_faculty/silber.html; Steven J. Zipperstein, Daniel E. Koshland Professor in Jewish Culture and History at Stanford http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~nelc/faculty/zipperstein_visiting.htm

results per libraries network with a median of 453 (maximum 2979 at the Italian libraries network). Many of these results are in Hebrew (and thus inaccessible to most European public) and are mostly related to ritual and religious matters. This is far off from the interest of a European public that may wish to engage with and understand the Jewish expression in the wider European culture and city. However, in contrast with such findings, large troves of relevant content are available in a dispersed and fragmented form through hundreds of museum, libraries archives and other databases – see footnote.¹

The main challenge of the present project is to provide integrated access, at the level of individual cultural objects that are part of the European Jewish Cultural heritage in its proper context of creation and use, that of the wider European civilization – Europeana.

The present project proposes to integrate in Europeana elements of the different collections around the Europeana chosen theme of Cities. The Europeana team has further detailed this overall theme in the following: cities of the future/cities of the past; migration and diasporas; trade and industry; design, shopping and urban cool; pox, cholera and the plague: the route to urban health; archaeology and architecture; utopias and cities of the imagination; riot and disorder; palaces and politics; siege, bombardment and defence. Each one of these is appropriate for identifying European Jewish related content now fragmented in dispersed databases and re-integrates it both across a whole European dimension and as part of their original cities context - in which they were originally integrated.

List of Potential Associated Partners

Some of the institutions with very substantial digitised resources in the thematic domain area are listed below. They are prime candidates to be invited as Associated Partners to JUDAICA and take this opportunity to substantially enlarge the public that may enjoy their collections. Most of them, although holding European content, are not located in European countries.

YIVO: Founded in 1925 in Vilna, Poland (Wilno, Poland; now Vilnius, Lithuania), as the Yiddish Scientific Institute, the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research is dedicated to the history and culture of Ashkenazi Jewry and to its influence in the Americas. The YIVO Library holds 360,000 volumes and the Archives contains more than 23,000,000 pieces including manuscripts, documents, photographs, sound recordings, art works, films, posters, sheet music, and other artifacts. We identified there 17 Online galleries; 107 photographs in 5 Photo Albums; link to the photo database People of a Thousand Towns, accessible online (with prior authorization) with 17,000 digitised photos: <http://www.yivoinstitute.org>

Spielberg Jewish Film Archive: The Steven Spielberg Jewish Film Archive at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem holds over 10,000 titles on film and video, constituting one of the largest collections of Jewish documentary film footage in the world. It now offers direct access to 400 Virtual Film clips. The catalogue provides access to the description of more than 10,000 descriptions of film and video titles. <http://ssjfa.huji.ac.il/main.htm>

The JNUL – Israel National Library. It includes very extensive digital holdings. For the thematic domain of Jews in European Cities two digital collections are of particular interest: **Historic Cities Maps**

This site contains maps, literature, documents, books and other relevant material concerning the past, present and future of historic cities and facilitates the location of similar content on the web. project. <http://historic-cities.huji.ac.il/>. **The National Sound Archives at the JNUL** holds a very large collection of ethnographic recordings with a substantial share documenting European communities. In 2008 it began a project to digitise more than 20,000 hours of these collections.

Yad Vashem. <http://www.yadvashem.org.il> Very large digitised holdings documenting Jewish communities in Europe.

¹ Some examples of European Jewish culture collections to which access is presently fragmented:
 MICHAEL UK: <http://www.michael-culture.org.uk/mpf/pub-uk/results.html?q=jewish&from1=search&search=Go>
 Compact Memory (Germany): <http://www.compactmemory.de/>
 Germania Judaica (Germany): <http://www.stbib-koeln.de/judaica/>
 Review of Italian Jewish Archives by Micaela Procaccia: http://www.morasha.it/zehut/mpr01_archivicomunita.html
 Nouvelle Gallia Judaica: <http://ngj.vjf.cnrs.fr/> and <http://ngj.vjf.cnrs.fr/collaboration.htm>
 Centropa: <http://www.centropa.org>
 YIVO: <http://www.yivoinstitute.org>

Ghetto Fighters Museum <http://www.gfh.org.il> A substantial digitisation program that is providing access to World War II documents.

Centropa: 1,000 biographies; 20,000 images - direct access provided to 4,693 annotated photographs by European countries; 38 historical excerpts; 14 film clips; 10 multimedia shows - <http://www.centropa.org>