

Israel

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A. DIGITISATION AND ONLINE ACCESSIBILITY

Israel has a substantial sector of its economy related to ICT. Having been approved for membership in the OECD comparative statistics are now available at <http://www1.cbs.gov.il/oecd/oecdistrn.htm>. The ICT share in total manufacturing added value was 21.8 in 2006; the share value added of telecommunication in total business services was 6.3 and that of other ICT services was 11.7 percent. Internet penetration among the population aged 20 or more was 60.65% with wide disparities among different sectors: 10.12% among the ultra-orthodox up to 71.66% among non-observant (secular) Jewish population.

A1. Progress on the systematic gathering of information about current and planned digitisation of books, journals, newspapers, photographs, museum objects, archival documents, audiovisual material and the availability of overviews of such digitisation in order to prevent duplication of efforts and promote collaboration and synergies at European level.

The Israel MINERVA network has been submitting the NRG reports on digitisation of cultural heritage since 2003¹. The present template set the opportunity for systematic gathering of information. It was distributed to the network at the end of January 2008 with a deadline for the end of February. The Israel State Archive team adapted, translated and distributed the template to all archives. Other national institutions distributed the translated template among their affiliates. We notice the readiness of all parties involved to cooperate in assembling the information. We present hereby data assembled by the Israel State Archive; the Israel National Library²; the Forum of Creators and Documentary Producers for the Preservation of Israel Multimedia Heritage; the Israel Museum in Jerusalem³; the MALMAD IUCC (Inter University Computing Centre);⁴ and two public libraries.

Questionnaires were also distributed by the Division of Culture⁵ at the Ministry of Science, Culture and Sports through the Department of Public Libraries and the Department of Museums and Visual Arts; the Association of Museums and ICOM⁶; The Second Authority for Television and Radio⁷; The Union of Local Authorities in Israel⁸; Israel Antiquities Authority⁹; Ministry of Education¹⁰. However the short time did not allow these questionnaires to be returned until the deadline expired. Data gathering will continue in the coming weeks so as to publish an updated version of this report locally, still in 2008.

A2. Progress on the development of quantitative targets for the digitisation of analogue material in archives, libraries and museums, indicating the expected increase in digitised material which could form part of the European Digital Library and the budgets allocated by public authorities.

Israel State Archive (ISA)

The main collections of ISA include:

- 1) the census books and documents collections from the Ottoman period 1798 up to 1918
- 2) the archives of the German consulates in Eretz Israel (Palestine) 1820-1939
- 3) the official records of the Mandate Government 1918-1948
- 4) documents of the State of Israel government from 1948
- 5) private collections, among them photograph collections; negatives; and collections of film clips. About 700 000 pages have been already digitised, mainly from the collections of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In the year 2007 the ISA digitised 100 000 images from the German consulates; 300 hours of recordings in format mp3 from the Israel Broadcasting Authority; 50 hours or recordings of films from the collection of former President Navon.

For the year 2008 the ISA plans to digitised: 500 000 images from the Mandate period, documents from the Chief Secretary of the Mandate Government; 10 000 photographs and negatives from the Kluger Collection; 700 hours of audio in format mp3 from the Navon Collections and from the Israel Broadcasting Authority; 380 hours of films including British News; Geva, Fuchs and Carmel-Herzlyia Diaries; films related to Hanna Arendt; the Eichman trial and more. There are plans for a pilot with 100 pages of documents and memorial books including OCR processing to be uploaded to the Internet.

Israel Parliament (Knesset) Archive

In the year 2007 the Archive has digitised 400 000 images. It includes the miniaturization, scanning and OCR processing of documents from the Temporary Council of State (that preceded the Parliament upon the establishment of the State of Israel) up to the 14th Parliament. It includes the Parliament (Knesset) Protocols; the official publications of the completed by legislation that became Law; law proposals approved in first instance (but not necessarily completed by the legislation process); protocols of the Parliament (Knesset) committees.

For the year 2008 there are plans for the digitisation of an additional batch of 200 000 images including the Parliament Committees protocols up to the end of the 14th parliament; the Official Journal 1948-1949.

Israel National Library¹¹

The Israel National Library has for several years now carried out a consistent program of digitisation.

The results are accessible in the following pages:

- Manuscripts, <http://jnul.huji.ac.il/d1/mss/index_eng.html>
- Digitised books (~800), <<http://www.jnul.huji.ac.il/eng/digibook.html>>
- Treasures of the Library, <http://jnul.huji.ac.il/d1/mss/html/rambam_1.htm>

The last substantial projects include:

- The Frankfurt Memorbuch, <http://jnul.huji.ac.il/d1/mss/hebl072/index_eng.html>
- The Mahzor Nurenberg, <<http://jnul.huji.ac.il/d1/mss-pr/mahzor-nuremberg/index.html>>

For 2008 several digitisation projects of wide scope are expected:

- Systematic digitisation of the complete National Sound Archives from 1930 to 2007. Cataloguing, digitisation and establishment of a multimedia lab for 25 000 hours of ethno-musical recordings.
- Historic Jewish Press (see below in PPP) – 120 000 additional pages

The Israel Museum in Jerusalem¹²

In 2007 the Museum documented digitally 7 000 artists in the Israel Art Archive with 150 documents in Hebrew and 150 in English; 10 Video, 30 Quicktime and 2 Virtual Walkthroughs; Museum object digitised include 2 000 in English and 1 000 in Hebrew; Books and magazines included 5 indexes of Dada and Surrealism in pdf. For 2008 there are plans to digitise 10 videos; Museum objects – 3 000 in English and 1 000 in Hebrew.

Haifa University Libraries¹³

The libraries have an intensive program of digitisation: In 2007, 50 from among 450 folders of the Haifa City Theatre have been digitised and 500 dissertations; 58 000 items from the photographs collections were digitised; the digitisation of audio archives was started; 12 books from the rare books collection; and the Huliote journal.

For 2008 the library is planning to digitise another 50 theatre production folders from the Haifa City Theatre; all recent dissertations are kept in digital format and in 2008 they intend to complete the digitisation of all PhD thesis; 10 000 photographs from different archives; 3 books from the rare books collections; 5 journals as part of a pilot project for the digitisation and establishment of an archive of professional journals published in Hebrew.

Small digitisation programs

The Eviezer Levin Archive on Jewish Education in Israel and the Diaspora reports the digitisation of 455 images in 2007 and its intention to continue the process in 2008.

The Ben Gurion University Library reports the digitisation of 1 600 images from diverse documents; 500 dissertations and thesis that are now accessible through the library catalogue; a small experiment with film and recordings

in the course on the Digital Library. The Central Archives of the Jewish People occasionally digitise documents upon the request of specific researchers.

The Beit Ariela Shaar Zion Tel Aviv Central Library digitised in 2007 3 000 documents and 4 000 theatre scenario designs; 700 negatives with pictures of actors; 36 audio cassettes and 7 films. For 2008 they plan to digitise 1 000 pages of documentation

and 1 000 theatre scenario designs; 350 negative with actors pictures; 34 audio cassettes for a total of 55 hours.

The Hod Hasharon Yad Labanim City Library has digitised since 2004 up to 2007 11 000 pages of books in collaboration with the Rishon Lezion City Library. They plan to digitise in 2008 about 22 000 pages.

Survey carried out by the Forum of Creators and Documentary Producers for the Preservation of Multimedia Heritage in Israel

Institution	Video	Audio	Photo	Other	Digitisation
IDF and security establishment Archive	10 100 units	67 000 hours	500 000	1 000 posters 9.5 million folders	67 000 photos 5 000 hours of audio 5 million documents
The Labor Movement and Pioneer Research Institute Archive	3 400 units		552 500	60 000 books 2 500 posters 133 000 document folders (1 million documents)	24 000 photos (4%) 1 260 posters
Steven Spielberg Jewish Film Archive	13 655 video and film		4 000	45 000 documents	45 000 documents 4 000 photos 460 films from 5' up to 70' Ambitions digitization program
Israel Film Archive – Jerusalem Cinematheque	46 000 video and film	40 000 hours as part of films			In five years all Israeli films to be digitised in MPG2 format
Israel Publications Agency (Governmental Publicity)	11 400 units		300		New material is digitised
Israel Educational Television Archive	61 050 units				35 000 BETA-SP are now in the beginning of the process of cataloguing and digitization and preservation
Israel Film Service	14 835 units			20 posters and 70 documents	Initial considerations for budgeting digitization for preservation

Institution	Video	Audio	Photo	Other	Digitisation
Government Press Office – The National Photo Collection	2 200 units about 1 480 hours		1 million photos and negatives and about 250 thousand glass plates		80 000 originally non digital 60 000 from the years '95 born digital 700 glass plates Total: 140 000 For 2008 plans for tapeless archive
The Central Zionist Archives	In the Spielberg Archive	1 900 units	500 000 photos and hundreds of thousands negatives	4 000 posters 22 000 proclamations 10 km of documents 60 000 maps Unknown architecture plans	4 000 posters 1 900 audio units 5 million documents scanned -7% of the collection
Israel Radio – Kol Israel Archive					Digitisation in MPEG2 and tender completed for MP3 digitisation by the Ness Corporation
Jabotinsky Institute in Israel	918 units about 200 hours	2 126 units about 600 hours	48 000 photos	2 000 posters 1 million documents 1 000 stamps 18 800 books and magazines 300 maps	10 000 photos 300 000 documents Gradual digitization program continue
The Jewish National Fund – KKL	Unknown number in Spielber + 100 and unknown number in the Message Corp.		368 000 photos	Maps are kept in the Central Zionist Archives	55 000 photos scanned at an high level (each 5 to 12 Mb). Second phase planned

Other archives partially surveyed:

- Yad Vashem – digitisation program for photos in 300 dpi and negatives in 1200 dpi; films in MPG2 – about a third of the films in the archive. Kept in the servers and backed up in CDs and in an additional server in another location
- Channel 10 News Archive – digitization for compression and editing purposes only. Then deleted and the content kept in video cassettes
- Channel 10 Program Archive – since February 2007 all broadcasts are digitized and kept at an high broadcast quality format
- The Israel News Company – Channel 2 – digitization carried out only for editing purposes. After broadcasting they are deleted and kept in Beta cassettes
- Reshet Archives – all new materials are digitized and kept in the local server. Moving to a tapeless system to be completed in half an year. The present system, DIVA, is able to host 20 000 hours of broadcasting and additional storage is already being planned. Keshet Archives – only the materials uploaded to the Internet site are digitized, they are kept for a few months and then deleted
- Telad – the History Channel – digitization of the materials broadcast in the cable channels MGM , E! and the History Channel. Copies are kept in a local server as part of broadcast preparations; backup on CD in MPG 2 format. The materials broadcast in Channel 2 are not digitized and there are no plans to digitise them
- United Studio Archives – Herzlyia – no digitization carried out and no plans
- The Labor Party Moshe Sharret Archives – photos are scanned in forma jpg at 150 and 300 dpi; documents in format tif also at 150 and 300 dpi. They would like to enter an ambitious program of digitization however are flooded by the constant flow of new materials to the archive.

A3. Progress on partnerships between cultural institutions and the private sector in order to create new ways of funding digitisation of cultural material.

The main identified partnerships include:

The Israel State Archive is cooperating with the Holocaust Museum in Washington for the digitisation of documents of mutual interest funded by the American partner.

The Israel National Library has several programs for digitisation in partnership with the private sector and/or other institutions:

- *The Historic Jewish Press project.* It creates a joint platform with Tel Aviv University for the digitisation and OCR processing of the press from Jewish communities around the world. It will be soon opened to the public with an initial batch of 80 000 pages; for 2008 another 120 000 pages are to be processed with the goal to reach gradually a total of 400 000 pages. This is a cooperative model in which Jewish institutions are asked to upload their holdings into a joint site where all titles will be concentrated and searchable. This is also a PPP initiative with the participation of the OLIVE corporation. Google has also agreed to upload the digitised resources to Google News.
- *The Newton project for the digitisation of 45 of its non scientific manuscripts.* The project is a joint endeavour with the University of Sussex. See: <http://jnul.huji.ac.il/d1/mss/newton/about_exhibition_eng.html> and <<http://www.newtonproject.sussex.ac.uk/>>.
- *The project for digitisation of the writings of the Zionist movement leaders and Founding Fathers.* It includes thousands of excerpts of their writings chosen by leading scholars experts on each one of these personalities. It is based on a matrix of 10 horizontal issues that express the Zionist thought and action. The project includes links and references to hundreds of primary archival sources – manuscripts, photographs, documents etc). One of the layers deal with pedagogy issues and lesson plans. The project is a joint initiative with the Center for Educational Technology. See: <<http://avot.cet.ac.il>>.

A4. Progress on the set-up and sustaining of large scale digitisation facilities.

The Israel National Library following its new incorporation subsequent to the National Library Law that entered in force from January 1st, 2008 is now engaged in the establishment of a large digitisation laboratory for the National Sound Archives. The new facility is budgeted by several different sources and will become operational through 2008.

The director of the Israel National Library in concert with the Israel State Archivist addressed at the end of 2007 the Prime Minister office on the issue of digitisation of cultural heritage. They proposed the establishment of a large scale digitisation program. The framework proposed is that of a foundation to be

endowed jointly by the government, official and private funds, to support the establishment of a crash digitisation program and related facilities on the order of 10 US\$ million per year for the next four years.

A5. Progress of cultural institutions, as well as publishers and other rightholders to make their digitised material searchable through the European Digital Library. Describe in particular the progress on the application of common digitisation criteria by cultural institutions and, where relevant, private companies, in order to achieve interoperability with the European Digital Library and to facilitate cross-language searchability.

Israel is seeking to keep its digitisation efforts compatible with interoperability with the European Digital Library. An early effort has been the active participation of Israel experts in the MINERVA Plus and MINERVA EC working groups; these experts belong to the main national cultural institutions. In addition to this venue Israel applied for establishing a MICHAEL national instance and connecting it to the network, one of the components of the envisaged EDL. A MICHAEL node has been established at the Israel National Library, some funding obtained from the Israel Committee for Unesco and the process of registering the collections is about to begin with the full cooperation of the members of the Israel MINERVA network. Israel is a non funded partner of the ATHENA eContentPlus proposal lately being negotiated with the Commission and part of the stitching European Digital Library. The partner is MAKASH¹⁴ and the content partners are the Israel State Archive; the Israel National Library; and the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. The contents that Israel will contribute include about a million pages of text; more than 6 000 hours of music recordings; archival databases of manuscripts, contract marriages, maps and photographs; and many museum objects. The Israel National Library is now completing application procedures for participation in the EDLnet thematic network. The network will build consensus to create the European Digital Library; Israel intends to be active in WP2 Technical and Semantic Interoperability.

A6a. Progress on mechanisms to facilitate the use of orphan works.

Following agreement with the institutions which deposited orphan works, the Israel State Archives enables access to information about these documents to the public – photographs, audio and film. The public is able to consult the orphan documents at the ISA venue. Presently there is no national program to facilitate the use of orphan works.

A6d. Progress on the identification of barriers in your legislation to the online accessibility and subsequent use of cultural material that is in the public domain – and the steps taken to remove them.

Following legislation of the Copyright Law 2007 the Minister of Justice should publish regulatory guidelines governing access to works whose digitisation for conservation purposes has been established in the new law.

B. DIGITAL PRESERVATION

B1. Progress on national strategies for the long-term preservation of and access to digital material. Describe the organisational approach, indicating the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved as well as the allocated resources. Describe the specific action plans outlining the objectives and a time-table for the specific targets to be met.

The statutory responsibility for long-term preservation of and access to digital material resides with the Israel State Archives¹⁵ that is subordinated to the Prime Minister Office. The ISA intends to begin in 2008 a strategic computerization program that will include long-term preservation elements. There is a very well developed eGovernment program in Israel that includes web facilities for all ministries; dynamic interaction for tenders, filling forms and payments; an horizontal ERP infrastructure that is being deployed through the system; a secured system for digital signature through Intelligent Cards. This program is managed by the deputy general comptroller of the Ministry of Finance¹⁶. The comptroller intend to include in its 2008 work programme for implementing the new government offices management software package the reference model for long-term preservation and access to digital material. It will be an integral part of the definition of requirements, the ensuing tender.

They are considering the appointment of an officer to be trained and assume digital long-term preservation responsibilities in the eGovernment program. The Israel National Library is establishing a first (in Israel) Trusted Repository of its digitised holdings for the purpose of long-term preservation.

B2. Progress on exchange of information with other Member States on your strategies and action plans.

The MINERVA¹⁷ network in Israel has been instrumental in the process of exchange of information with Member States. In the EVA/MINERVA 2006 Jerusalem International Conference on Digitisation of Cultural Heritage a session on long-term preservation was included with presentations by the partners of the CASPAR project and examples of work being carried out at the Israel State Archives and the National Library. Later, in February 2007, a workshop was convened at the Ministry of Finance HQ for the eGovernment program in which David Giaretta, the leader in the development of the OAIS reference model and the CASPAR project presented the model and subsequent work to key officer holders in the government and cultural institutions. The EVA/MINERVA 2007 Conference included presentations of the present Commission supported projects in the area of long-term preservation: CASPAR, the Planets and DPE. The Israel National Library (JNUL) is completing the procedure to become a partner of DPE. It has also accepted the offer of DPE and its CIO will participate in the exchange program on long-term preservation. The eGovernment program at the Ministry of Finance is also interested in taking part in the exchange program.

B3. Progress on legal provisions for multiple copying and migration of digital cultural material by public institutions for preservation purposes.¹⁸

Adv. Amit Ashkenazi¹⁹ from the Authority for Law, Technology and Information at the Ministry of Justice was the reference officer in the process of legislation of the new Copyright Act, 2007. He alerted stakeholders to express their concerns in the process of legislation and in particular regarding issues of preservation. Following their participation in the discussion at the committee on Law and Constitution of the Parliament (Knesset) the committee instructed the Authority to enlarge the exceptions regarding

copying rights for the purpose of preservation of digital content in the final draft of the Law. Paragraph 30 of the Copyright Act 2007 enables the Minister of Justice to publish prescriptions for copying for purposes of preservation:

§30 – (c) Copying of a work by entities of the type prescribed by the Minister, for purposes of preservation, is permitted; The Minister may prescribe types of works which will be subject to this sub-section, conditions for the execution of copying as well as conditions for the grant of public access to copies that were made in accordance with this sub-section.

Adv. Ashkenazi pointed out that paragraph 23 of the National Library Law – 2007 do not require special prescriptions from the Minister for the purpose of preservation. However the law still requires such prescriptions for accessibility to the contents:

§23 – (a) – In spite of anything established by any kind of law, the National Library is authorized to take the following action for the following purposes: (3) Copy for the purpose of preservation, in any way, of a work whose copy is in hand of the National Library or that the Library has access to it, provided that no use be made of the preservation copy as a copy in addition to the copies in the Library and in case of works to which the Library has access – while the Library still has such access to the work.

B4. Progress on policies and procedures for the deposit of born-digital material. Please note how you are taking into account developments in other Member States in order to prevent a wide divergence in depositing arrangements.

The Books Law 2000 (5761)²⁰ requires that anyone who published a book, newspaper, or any other print article in Israel, provide two copies of it to The Jewish National & University Library (since January 1st 2008 the Israel National Library) within a month of publication, free of charge. This law was amended and as of June 2001 it includes also publications which are not printed on paper, such as audio and video recordings and publications on CDs. Among the publications required to be deposited by Law: *Publications distributed in any existing or future medium: books, journals, newspapers, pamphlets, collections of pictures, music*

sheets, sketches, photographs, maps, audio and video tapes, CDs, diskettes, films, microfilms, slides and more.

Editions, Updates, Reprints, Translations, Adaptations and Dubbing - The law requires the deposit of:

(1) *Any new edition which is in any way different than the previous editions in content or in shape: whether the change is in the text; whether it is on the title page such as the publisher, date or series are different from those in the previous edition; whether it is in the physical shape, such as the type of binding, size or medium have changed.* (2) *An update or a new version of a database. ...* (5) *A movie which was re-dubbed.*

B5. Progress on legal provisions for the preservation of web-content by mandated institutions.

The National Library Law – 2007 include provision for copying of Internet websites for preservation purposes and its implementation require prescriptions to be issued by the Minister of Justice:

§23 – (a) – In spite of anything established by any kind of law, the National Library is authorized to take the following action for the following purposes:

(4) Copy for the purpose of preservation of Internet web sites or works stored in such sites; access by the public to copies made according to the present paragraph, will be carried out following the conditions and the restrictions to be established by the Minister of Justice, and following his agreement; such prescriptions will be determined by taking into account, among other factors, their consequences for the copyright owners on such works.

The National Library has carried out an experimental project related to the national elections of November 2006. The project archived 80 web sites of political parties, government sites, press sites including blogs and forums. The archive is reachable only from local computer terminals at the library venue.

1 See Israel NRG reports:

<http://www.minervaisrael.org.il/nrg_reports.html>; for the Israel MINERVA network contact Dov Winer dovw@savion.huji.ac.il.

2 <<http://jnul.huji.ac.il>>.

3 <<http://www.imj.org.il>>.

4 <http://www.iucc.ac.il/html/framesets_eng/malmaid_iucc.html>.

5 <<http://www.most.gov.il/NR/exeres/98BE46C4-CBC1-4E44-AB66-60BB5280FC44.htm>>.

6 <<http://www.icom.org.il/>>.

7 <<http://www.rashut2.org.il/>>.

8 <<http://www.ulai.org.il/>>.

9 <http://www.antiquities.org.il/home_eng.asp>.

10 <<http://www.education.gov.il>>.

11 Directly responsible for the digitisation program are Elhanan Adler deputy director for IT elhanana@savion.huji.ac.il and Orly Simon, CIO, orlysi@savion.huji.ac.il.

12 Susan Hazan, Curator for New Media and responsible for Internet Services shazan@imj.org.il; Allison Kupietzki, IMJ Collections Database Manager allison@imj.org.il.

13 Ora Zehavi, Librarian ora@univ.haifa.ac.il.

14 <<http://www.makash.org.il>>.

15 The Israel State Archivist is Yehoshua Freundlich; Assaf Tractinski, head of the Department of Information and Registration assaft@archives.gov.il; Ilana Ben Yacov, CIO, ilanaby@archives.gov.il.

16 The deputy general comptroller at the Ministry of Finance is Yariv Nechama; Ron Garfil, CPA, Chief Consultant.

17 MINERVA Israel network,

<<http://www.minervaisrael.org.il>>;

2006 EVA/MINERVA Jerusalem Conference Program,

<<http://www.minervaisrael.org.il/program.html>>; 2007

EVA/MINERVA Jerusalem Conference Program,

<<http://www.minervaisrael.org.il/program07.html>>.

18 Amalyah Keshet IPR expert from the Israel Museum in Jerusalem contributed to this paragraph akeshet@IMJ.ORG.IL.

19 Amit Ashkenazi, amita@justice.gov.il

20 Legal Deposit Department of the Israel National Library, <<http://jnul.huji.ac.il/eng/lgd.html>>.