cultural and educational contexts. There is also a need for correct right labels for films available on portals like The European Film Gateway and Europeana.

The most relevant problem, making the whole issue on audiovisual rights in Europe so complicated, is the lack of a solid, structured and EU-wide rights information resource. The FORWARD project responds to this need by creating a system to assess and register the rights status of audiovisual works across Europe, with a focus on orphans. Taking into account the requirements for diligent searches according to European legislation on Orphan Works, users will get a clear indication whether a work is public domain, in-copyright or orphan.

FORWARD will be implemented through a collaboration of 13 partners, among them 1O Film Heritage Institutions and a commercial AV library. Europe's FHI play a crucial role in the process of rights clearing, because they provide the most extensive information resources. FORWARD is coordinated by the Cinémathèque royale de Belgique and co-funded by the Community programme ICT-PSP.

FORWARD – Framework for a EU-wide Audiovisual Orphan Works Registry
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Mapping the Kabbalah- Digital Challenges in History Mapping Project

Yoed Kadary

Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

This paper will discuss the challenges of which face the inaugural stages in preparing and designing architecture for the "Mapping the Kabbalah" project. The aim of this project is to provide scholars with a powerful computer based tool that will enable searching, comparisons and statistics on the meta-data of the Kabbalah literature.

The meta-data that will be searchable and will be present in different visualizations formats, for example maps, graphs, timelines and lists. These will enable an almost aerial view of complicated processes involving big data on an unprecedented scale.

This tool will enable empirical answers for such basic research questions that surprisingly, remain unanswered: How many Kabbalistic compositions were written? How many in each genre? Where most of them were written? What century was the most productive? How was one book spread from one area to another? Which Kabbalistic book was copied the most? Who is the most prolific Kabbalistic writer?

This paper will discuss those problems together with the technological challenges of importing existing meta-data from other databases to the project technological environment.
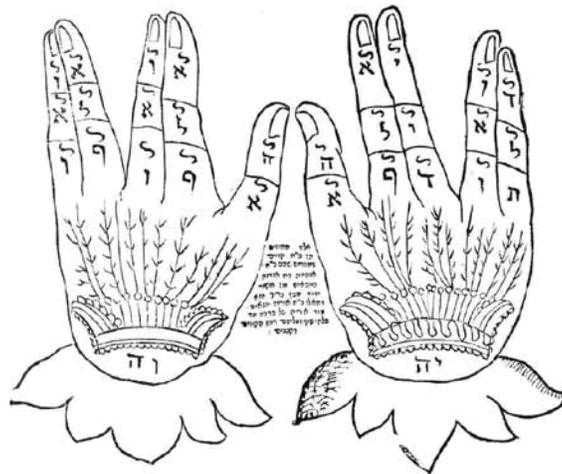
In the 16-17th centuries Kabbalah was popularized through a new genre
of ethical literature, related to Kabbalistic meditation
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Digitization in Jewish Studies and its Contribution to Identifying Tiny Manuscript Fragments

Dr. Menachem Katz

The Open University of Israel; Genazim