

DigiCULT .Info

Issue 1 A Newsletter on Digital Culture

July 2002



WELCOME TO THE NEWLY LAUNCHED DigiCULT.INFO NEWSLETTER

DigiCULT.Info, the newsletter of the DigiCULT Forum project, presents a mix of news items, announcements and articles that cover technologies development and culture. In this issue, you will find a summary of the first DigiCULT Forum, that took place in Barcelona on May 6th, dealing with the topic, "Integrity and Authenticity of Digital Objects". An interview with one of the Forum participants, Luciana Duranti, draws attention to the urgency in solving the problems related to this subject.

Note that the second Forum, on Digital Asset Management Systems (DAMS), will take place on September 3rd, in Essen, Germany, within the context of the AIIM Conference @ DMS EXPO Europe. Please see further for details.

DigiCULT Forum has in place a Steering Committee to monitor and advise on the progress of the project. In this issue, Paolo Buonora, Italian State Archives, a member of this Steering Committee, will provide his thoughts on where the focus of the DigiCULT Forum should lie.

On behalf of the DigiCULT-team,

Guntram Geser, John Pereira, Friso Visser

DigiCULT TECHNOLOGY WATCH

DigiCULT Forum, launched in March of this year, as an IST Support Measure (IST-2001-34898), will establish a regular technology watch for the cultural and scientific heritage sector. Based on the results of the strategic study 'Technological Landscapes for Tomorrow's Cultural Economy' (named DigiCULT), and building on the knowledge and expertise of over 50 cultural heritage and technology experts, DigiCULT Forum will monitor the technological developments relevant to, and in the cultural and scientific heritage sector.

The DigiCULT Forum, will discuss and analyse current and future trends in several technology domains, that have or will have, an impact on digital culture. Along with monitoring technological developments, DigiCULT Forum will also broaden its scope to include, organisational and financial aspects, exploitation, as well as future trends in the area of new services and user demands, pertaining to the cultural domain.



*All photographs of Barcelona were taken by John Pereira,
© Salzburg Research.*

INTERVIEW

'The fast pace with which technology for creating and recording of information is developing, threatens the authenticity of records. Archivists, and governments, and other institutions, who rely on these records are losing control, I would not hesitate to call the situation disastrous', states **Luciana Duranti**.

Find interview on page 3

DigiCULT FORUM 1: INTEGRITY AND AUTHENTICITY OF DIGITAL OBJECTS

FROM ARCHIVING TO DIGITAL ASSET MANAGEMENT

There was common agreement at the DigiCULT Forum expert round table, that the traditional archiving methods no longer suffice in preserving digital objects, nor in maintaining their continuing identity and integrity. The observation was made, that the demands of rapid technological advancement is shifting the traditional preserver/archivist role, from the silent detached collector into the role of a media asset manager, integrated in the natural workflow of digital objects. The challenge will come in combining the traditional methods with the new processes and systems, in preserving digital objects. Such preservation processes will function automatically and behind the scenes. For example, the automatic generation of preservation essential metadata at the time of creation. For an indepth look into this topic please refer to the upcoming DigiCULT Thematic Issue.

DIGITAL PRESERVATION — WHAT THE EXPERTS HAD TO SAY

Major goals ahead



Combining the advantages of a traditional paper archive - tenability, identity and integrity, with those of an electronic archive - accessibility, ease of use:

'It will take some time, possibly some decades, before a stable symbiosis has been realised. But, eventually, it will happen. I am an optimist. Archives have survived 1000 or more years, so I trust we can use digitalisation to our advantage as well.'

Hartmut Weber

President, Bundesarchiv, Germany

Co-operation deemed inevitable



Developing the necessary data structures through co-operation and co-ordination:

'The sensible thing to do is to try and develop standards, predefined structures, meta-data and interchangeable formats, through co-operation between the public sector and industry. Not on a local or national level, but on a European and international level. Only through co-operation and co-ordination, can we realise the goal that 'electronic archives are the memory of the information society', as Commissioner Erkki Liikanen has put it.'

Ulrich Kampffmeyer,

Member of the Board of Directors of AIIM International,
President of Project Consult, Germany

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Further information including the DigiCULT final report 2001, 'Technological Landscapes for Tomorrow's Cultural Economy', can be found at

<http://www.digicult.info>

Interviews with Mr. Weber and Mr. Kampffmeyer will be included in the upcoming DigiCULT Thematic Issue on 'Integrity and Authenticity of Digital Objects', August 2002.

HOW SERIOUS IS THE THREAT?

AN INTERVIEW WITH PROF. DR. LUCIANA DURANTI, PROJECT DIRECTOR INTERPARES,
PREPARED BY JOOST VAN KASTEREN

‘The fast pace with which technology for creating and recording of information is developing, threatens the authenticity of records. Archivists, and governments, and other institutions, who rely on these records are losing control, I would not hesitate to call the situation disastrous, states Luciana Duranti, professor at the School of Library, Archival and Information Studies at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver (Can.) and director of the International Research on Permanent Authentic Records in Electronic Systems, InterPARES.

Duranti, states, ‘Records are generated by society and need to be preserved, sometimes permanently as instruments of accountability. They are a means of protecting the rights of individuals, companies and corporations, and serve as a source of information for historians. Hence, it is very important that their authenticity be guaranteed.’

Authenticity, has two components or aspects, one is the identity of the record, i.e. is it what it claims to be. Is that card in the Land Registry, indeed a record of your ownership of a piece of land. The second aspect is integrity; the completeness of the record. For instance, does it show that your neighbour has the right to cross your land to go to his barn. Records and the way they are kept – the archives – have to live up to a judicial ‘rigueur de control’, i.e. a judge must be able to establish their authenticity beyond any doubt. Duranti: ‘If you cannot prove the authenticity of a record in the Land



Luciana Duranti in Barcelona: ‘I would not hesitate to call the situation disastrous...’

Registry, that can have enormous financial consequences. You can say, that the authenticity of records, and the ability to prove it, are essential in the functioning of any society.’

The authenticity of records is threatened by the ease with which records can be changed, without leaving any trace. Duranti: ‘Everyone knows it is very easy to erase the wrinkles on a digital photograph. You can also delete whole chapters from a text without leaving any trace, or change the date on a document. There is also the growing need to make record creation as convenient as possible, for instance many local governments are introducing interactive record creation where a user can request and receive planning permission completely online. The planning permission may still be stored in paper form, but the whole creation process up to the issuing of the paper form may be

performed electronically.’

Duranti, makes the point that, ‘...these technologies are introduced in our offices without anyone so much as wondering about the possible consequences. No one is telling civil servants that they have to scrupulously register changes in documents and other records, and that these registrations should be audited. Nor is it, that they deliberately tamper with records – although that happens as well – but through their actions they jeopardize the authenticity of records.’

Such an example, was the Canadian Commission of Inquiry into the Deployment of Canadian Forces to Somalia. In investigating the database which stored all the message traffic between headquarters and troops in the field, the commission discovered that some entries

Continued next page

SOME WORDS FROM THE DigiCULT FORUM - STEERING COMMITTEE

‘For cultural heritage organisations collecting and storing is no longer sufficient. The changing dynamics in the demand for access, requires closer attention on the changing user needs. And not just the traditional users of creators, preservers and historical researchers, but also the undefined users of tomorrow, especially in the commercial context.

Cultural heritage organisations charged

with the preservation of our common history, must, along with the onus of ensuring the authenticity and integrity of their objects, also react to the challenge of making possible or at least leaving open, every potential future use of their objects.

As a member of the Steering Committee in the DigiCULT Forum project, I am honoured and pleased, to carry on from the remarkable work of the initial

DigiCULT work, embodied in the Final Report of 2001. I look forward to the contribution the DigiCULT Forum project will make through their ‘technology watch dog’ role, in assisting the cultural sector, in facing these technological challenges and opportunities.

*Paolo Buonora,
Italian State Archives*

Continued from page 3:

How Serious is the Threat?

contained no information, that serial numbers were missing or used twice for different messages, along with other anomalies. The result being, that the Commission could not prove nor disprove whether the data had been tampered with, leading to the dismissal of the database as a reliable source of record keeping.

‘In general it is very easy to tamper with electronic data’, states Duranti. ‘Even a 14 year old kid can get into a poorly secured system, which most systems are. And, they do it, because the development of ethics has not kept up to pace with the advances in technology, as the spread



of computer viruses around the world reflects. As a system manager, you can never be sure that records retrieved from the system are the same as the records that you stored. It is very difficult if not impossible to prove that the record had not been tampered with.’

Because, most governments and other institutions have no systems in place to guarantee the identity and integrity of records, Duranti, is against plans to destroy

paper records, once they have been migrated to electronic media.

‘Organisations –including governments– do so, to save storage space, but that is very short-sighted. If you keep the records on paper, you will still have something when your electronic records have become unreadable due to obsolescent technology

or the media used. If you do want to save space, migrate the documents to microfilm. It might be old-fashioned in the age of digitisation but in terms of authenticity it is a proven technology.’

Microfilm and paper will have to do until systems and protocols have been developed that can guarantee the authenticity of records, not just for the time being, but for the next 500 years or so. Duranti: ‘A lot of research as to be done to develop criteria and guidelines for authenticity, and specify them for different kinds of electronic records. InterPARES with its involvement of 25 governments can also play a role in implementing these specifications. We have to succeed. If not, chances are that societies may come to a grinding halt, because the authenticity of official records cannot be guaranteed anymore. That is how serious it is, at the moment.’

The first DigiCULT Forum was held in Barcelona on the day pre-ceding the **DLM-Forum**. A report on the DLM-Forum 2002 is available (for subscribers to their newsletter) through Project-Consult.

<http://www.project-consult.com>

From the conclusions of the European DLM-Forum 2002 @ccess & Preservation of Electronic Information: best practices and solutions Barcelona, May, 6th-8th, 2002

The successful DLM-Forum 2002 confirmed its role as the leading event for archivists, records and information managers of the European public sector. Since the mid 1990’s the DLM-Forum has evolved as a platform for multi-disciplinary cooperation between archivists, public administration, research and the ICT industry, with a view to identifying and promoting best practices and concrete solutions. This 3rd DLM-Forum extended the participating community and thereby enriched the exchange of information and expertise on electronic document and records management. This event brought a new quality of partnership, in particular with the ICT industry. The Forum also launched the European DLM network initiative. The acronym DLM was newly interpreted as ‘Document Lifecycle Management’ to reflect the broadened scope of this initiative.

<http://www.dlmforum2002.org>



THE NEXT DigiCULT FORUM

Digital asset management systems (DAMS), empowering cultural heritage institutions in unlocking the value of their collections

I believe that DAMS is a concept, a metaphor for managing different data sources, formats etc. Just take a look at all the "assets" floating around in any organisation (and cultural organisations are no different) and the possibilities of re-use and exploitation and accelerating any digital access and production chain. Integration here is a keyword. When I still worked in the museum I argued in favour of such an integrated approach.

For example, there is this curator, he works on a newly acquired collection. He looks at different books, documents, articles, takes notes, consults some colleagues, experts, in other words he documents it, and enters the object data (mostly only basic data) as object record into the collection management system. Some objects are photographed, and some

restored. Again, both photographer and restorer document as well. A press release and short article are published. Later on they are exhibited in a specific exhibition. The context is further elaborated, more research is done. A catalogue is produced, lectures are given, models, drawings, interactive displays are introduced. The design department digitises all assets to be included in the exhibits. Educational material for schools are produced the same way. The insurance files are applied. The objects are disinfected. Some of them are lent out to an other museum. More contextual information is gathered and produced elsewhere. The financial administration has to make sure the accounts are complete. There are records of the management meetings where the decision to buy this collection have been recorded. There is a

license agreement, the museum makes copies, and companies reproduce replicas. These are then sold through the museum shop and online.

From this actual story, I can tell you more then 80% gets lost! The curator only has his bibliography recorded in a catalogue. Very selectively. The displays of the exhibition etc. are disposed off afterwards, no one can store it. Often the original scripts of the catalogue are not even kept. When there is a relational DBMS running, maybe some things are linked, but not the whole context can be recovered. The administrative records could match up but...'

*Friso Visser, PricewaterhouseCoopers
DigiCULT Forum project partner*

The DigiCULT Forum on DAMS will take place on September 3rd within the context of the AIIM Conference @ DMS EXPO at the DMS EXPO Europe (3rd – 5th of September) in Essen, Germany.

AIIM International Europe will be holding the AIIM Conference @ DMS EXPO in Essen as part of the DMS EXPO. The main conference with plenum events and three parallel sessions will take place during the trade fair. Some of the topics in the plenum are the legal issues surrounding content management, e-business and the archiving environment with a focus on digital rights management, the legal recognition of electronic documents in court and the European-wide use of electronic signatures as well as the

visions of leading providers using key note speeches. The three parallel sessions will concentrate on the latest market topics: enterprise content management (ECM), business process management (BPM) and document related technologies (DRT). The third day of the conference features an overview in Dutch of the use of IT solutions in the Benelux countries. AIIM International Europe and the European Commission are also planning on holding two series of seminars on MoReq, the new standard for records management in public administration archives, and E-TERM, the European training program for information managers, archivists, documentalists and records managers in public administration.

You can find more information in German at <http://www.aiim.dmsexpo.de> or in English at <http://www.aiim.org>

DMS EXPO EUROPE 2002

The DMS EXPO Europe is the European trade fair for knowledge, information, content and document management. The fair is held every September in Essen, Germany. Approximately 18,000 visitors came to see 385 exhibitors last year and learned more about the latest developments and solutions in the above-mentioned subject areas. The motto of this year's DMS EXPO is "Content meets Knowledge."

Exhibitors will be presenting specialized solutions for the three competence centres: automotive, public health and financial services.

You can find more information about the DMS EXPO at <http://www.dmsexpo.de>

NEWS | INITIATIVES | PROJECTS

Football News from Japan and Korea!

Coinciding with the World Cup, being held in Japan and Korea, Robocup 2002 is the largest-ever international football competition for robots, attracting over 200 teams from about 30 different countries. Divided into five leagues, ranging from small-sized robots to humanoid and four-legged ones, the event is designed to accelerate the union between robotics and artificial intelligence.

RoboCup is an international research and education initiative. Its goal is to foster artificial intelligence and robotics research by providing a standard problem where a wide range of technologies can be examined and integrated. The concept of soccer-playing robots was first introduced in 1993. Following a two-year feasibility study, in August 1995, an announcement was made to introduce the first international conferences and soccer games. In July 1997, the first official conference and game was held in Nagoya, Japan. Followed by Paris, Stockholm, Melbourne and Seattle, the annual events attracted many participants. The 6th RoboCup is held in Fukuoka, Japan in cooperation with Busan, Korea in June, 2002. This RoboCup coincides with the "2002 World Cup Korea/Japan". Today, more than 3,000 researchers from 35 countries and regions are participating in various projects such as international games, conferences, research and educational programs.
<http://www.robocup2002.org/>

Liberty Alliance Project Adds New Members

The Liberty Alliance Project is an alliance formed to develop and deploy open, federated, network identification specifications that support all current and emerging network devices in the digital



economy. Federated identity will help drive the next generation of the Internet, offering businesses and consumers convenience, choice and control. Membership is open to all commercial and non-commercial organizations. Founding members of the Alliance are companies such as American Express, AOL Time Warner, France Telecom, Hewlett-Packard Company, Nokia, NTT DoCoMo, Sony Corporation, Sun Microsystems and Vodafone. The Liberty Alliance plans to release the first phase of its specification this summer.
<http://www.projectliberty.org/>

NOIE: The National Office for the Information Economy

Australia's information and communications technology industry is one of the fastest growing and innovative sectors in the Australian economy. To showcase the strengths and capabilities of the Australian ICT industry, NOIE has commissioned a series of case studies of companies in the sector. NOIE is also managing a major initiative to strengthen the R&D capability of the sector - the ICT Centre of Excellence.
<http://www.noie.gov.au/Projects/CaseStudies/ICT/index.htm>

South Africa

South Africa contemplates the convergence of cultural content with information and communication technology. Guy Berger, May 2001, Chapter for a forthcoming book, based on panel discussion at ICT 2000 conference in August 2000, Link Centre, Wits Graduate School of Business, Johannesburg
<http://journ.ru.ac.za/staff/guy/Research/New%20Media/culture.htm>

The Electronic Visualization Laboratory

How about VR, Tele-immersion and art? Research at the Electronic Visualization Laboratory (EVL) at the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC). Have a look at what is done there
<http://www.evl.uic.edu/home.html>

NEWS | INITIATIVES | PROJECTS

DAVID Project: Digital Archiving in Flemish Institutions and Administrations

A research project in Flanders about digital durability in a governmental environment. It is a project of the Foundation for Scientific Research within the scope of the Max Wildiers Foundation and is a cooperation between the Antwerp City Archives and the Interdisciplinary Centre for Law and Informatics of the K.U.Leuven.

A manual with guidelines for archiving digital records will be made available end of 2003. That will also be the final date of the DAVID-project.

<http://www.dma.be/david/>

US: Ninch

During 2002 the US NINCH will publish its Guide to Good Practice in the Digital Representation & Management of Cultural Heritage Materials. It will be an online handbook in decision-tree format for members of the community who are digitizing and networking cultural resources. The Guide will be available initially on their web site as an html document. In the next phase of production, it will deploy an innovative presentation interface enabling users to navigate the text through a layered format. For more, see their Tools for Today section. Further publication information will be made available through the NINCH website <http://www.ninch.org/programs/tools.html>

Museums, Archives & Libraries Encouraged to Apply for High Performance Internet Connection Funds

The US Directorate for Computer and Information Science and Engineering (CISE) High Performance Network Connections for Science and Engineering

Research (HPNC) has announced that it encourages additional U.S. institutions of higher education and institutions with significant research and education missions to establish high performance Internet connections (at or above 45mbits per second) where required to facilitate cutting edge science and engineering research.

<http://www.interact.nsf.gov/cise/>

Budapest Open Access Initiative

The Budapest Open Access Initiative arises from a small but lively meeting convened in Budapest by the Open Society Institute (OSI) on December 1-2, 2001.

The purpose of the meeting was to accelerate progress in the international effort to make research articles in all academic

fields freely available on the internet. Also OSI announces grants for open access journals.

<http://www.soros.org/openaccess/grants-journals.shtml>

InterPARES 2 Launched

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) has granted a second phase of the InterPARES Project. InterPARES 2: Experiential, Interactive and Dynamic Records began on January 1, 2002 and will continue until December 31, 2006. It is based on the findings of the original InterPARES Project.

<http://www.sshrc.ca/>

http://www.interpares.org/ip2_index.cfm



NEW PRODUCTS:



XLImage® 2.0

There is a new possibility for digital collections of Cultural Institutions: XLImage® 2.0. It is an Internet Image Server developed by the young Italian company Centrica (www.centrica.it) that enables all Internet users to view high resolution images quickly and interactively. XLImage® 2.0 integrates three fundamental functions: Internet/Intranet/2,5/3G users can view high resolution images interactively (zoom) with high colour fidelity (color) and enabling copyright protection policies (digital watermarking). XLImage® 2.0 is a standalone application server, which works in conjunction with a web server in order to increase operational efficiencies for serving images. Unlike web servers, image servers are only concerned with the serving of images, and are therefore able to introduce new methods and applications for efficient imaging across networks.

Images are memorised in multiresolution format, in a device-independent colour space. This is an abstract colour space called YCbCr (compliant with the CIR-601 standard). Inside XLImage® 2.0 it is possible to create image catalogues and correspondent XML files with the metadata related to the images. The XML is compliant with DIG35 standard. The watermark technology is based on patented algorithms of DET (Department of Electronic and Telecommunications) of the University of Florence. It is available for the following platforms: Windows NT/2000/XP, Linux, SOLARIS.

XLImage® 2.0 technology is already at the basis of several European Projects (TRADEX, SCULPTEUR, TNT) and has been chosen by important cultural institutions in Italy (Minister of Cultural Heritage, ICCD - Central Institute of Cataloguing and Documentation, Uffizi Gallery, Tuscany Region).

More information and an on-line demo are available on the web site: www.xlimage.it

PUBLICATIONS IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Next generation internet: INTERNET2?

'Internet 2, A supercharged new network with true tele-presence puts the needs of science first', by Brad Lemley; article in DISCOVER, Vol. 23, No. 5 (May 2002)

http://www.discover.com/may_02/featinternet2.html

Reports on the XML Europe Conference

Reports from the XML Europe Conference held in Barcelona during May 2002 are available online at <http://www.xml.com/pub/a/2002/05/22/deviant-en-espana.html>

How to Manage Your Images (Literally)?

Architect views expressed in an article by Deborah Snoonian, P.E: 'Photographs of past projects are marketing tools you should protect like other assets. For some firms, digital image libraries are the solution.'

http://archrecord.construction.com/DIGITAL/DA_ARTIC/DA03_01_2.ASP

RLG and OCLC have released a new report on long-term preservation of and access to research materials in digital form.

<http://www.rlg.org/pr/pr2002-repositories.html>

'Trusted Digital Repositories: Attributes and Responsibilities'

This report is now available at the RLG web site: <http://www.rlg.org/longterm/repositories.pdf>

US: Building a National Strategy for Preservation

The (US) Council on Library and Information Resources and the Library of Congress published in April 2002 'Building a National Strategy for Preservation: Issues in Digital Media Archiving'. Commissioned for and sponsored by the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program, Library of Congress.

<http://www.clir.org/pubs/reports/pub106/contents.html>

A Eurobarometer Survey

Europeans' participation in cultural activities; report issued April 2002 http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/archives/eb/eb_158_en.pdf

EVENTS:

JUNE - JULY

Fifth International Digitisation Summer School

June 30 - July 5

Participants in the course will examine the advantages of developing digital collections of heritage materials, as well as investigate issues involved in creating, curating and managing access to such collections. The lectures will be supplemented by seminars and practical exercises. In these, participants will apply the practical skills they acquire to the digitisation of an analogue collection which they have selected (print, image e.g. photographic or slide, music manuscripts, or map). The focus will be on working with primary source material not otherwise available in digital form.

The Humanities Advanced Technology and Information Institute (HATII), University of Glasgow, Scotland, UK
<http://www.hatii.arts.gla.ac.uk/DigiSS02/>

Technotopias: Texts, identities & Technological Cultures

July 10-12

University of Strathclyde, Scotland, UK
<http://www.strath.ac.uk/ecloga/technotopiascfp2.htm>

Digital Cultural Heritage IV: Networked Virtual Museums and Memory Institutions

July 10-13

Amsterdam-Maastricht Summer University, Maastricht, The Netherlands
<http://www.amsu.edu/courses/media/media12002.htm>

ACH/ALLC Conference

July 13-19

University of Tübingen, Germany
<http://www.uni-tuebingen.de/allcach2002>

AUGUST

68th IFLA Council and General Conference

August 18-24

Glasgow, Scotland, UK
<http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla68/index.htm>

Society of American Archivists Annual Meeting

August 19-25

Birmingham, Alabama
<http://www.archivists.org/conference/index.asp>

CRIS Conference 2002: Gaining Insight from research information

August 29-31

Kassel, Germany
CRIS 2002 is aimed at promoting inter-European scientific cooperation, discussion and information exchange. It also should encourage the sharing of experience among developers, producers and users of research information systems. For further information contact: Annemarie Nase, Social Science Information Centre, Lennéstr. 30, D-53113 Bonn; Fax: +49 228 2281 173; email: cris2002@bonn.iz-soz.de or visit: <http://www.eurocris.org/cris2002>

SEPTEMBER

NB: the Documenta 11

Open until September 15!

Kassel, Germany
<http://www.documenta.de/>

Museum Documentation Association (MDA) Annual Meeting: "Common Threads"

September 4-6

Birmingham, United Kingdom
<http://www.mda.org.uk/conference2002/>

Museum Computer Network Conference

September 4-7

Toronto, Ontario, Canada
<http://www.mcn.edu/conf.htm>

Festival Ars Electronica

September 7-12

<http://www.aec.at/festival2002>

Digital Resources for the Humanities Conference

September 8-11

University of Edinburgh, Scotland, UK
<http://www.drh2002.lib.ed.ac.uk/>

ECDL 2002

September 16-18

6th European Conference on Research and Advanced Technology for Digital Libraries
Pontifical Gregorian University, Rome, Italy
<http://www.ecdl2002.org/>

OCTOBER

ISMIR 2002: Third International Conference on Music Information Retrieval

October 13-17

Paris, France
<http://ismir2002.ircam.fr/>

Association of Research Libraries Annual Meeting

October 15-18

Washington, D.C.
<http://www.arl.org/arl/meetings/schedule.html>

EVENTS:

VII Conference on European culture October 23-26

Pamplona, Spain

The main sections at the conference will be dedicated to globalisation and culture, new times for cultural management and perspectives for the European university. Interdisciplinary sections will deal with issues such as European identity, visions of Europe and European culture, education and citizenship, the role of museums and other cultural institutions, an open Europe towards Central and Eastern Europe.

Other specific sections will also be available such as cinema and audio-visual, literature, education, etc. For further information contact: Centro de Estudios Europeos, Universidad de Navarra, E-31080 Pamplona; Tel.: +34 948 425 56 34; Fax: +34 948 42 56 22; email: ebanus@unav.es;

<http://www.unav.es/cee/viicongre.html>

IEEE Visualization Conference October 27 - November 1

Boston, Massachusetts

<http://vis.computer.org/vis2002/>

NOVEMBER

Conference on Sixth Framework Programme

November 11-13

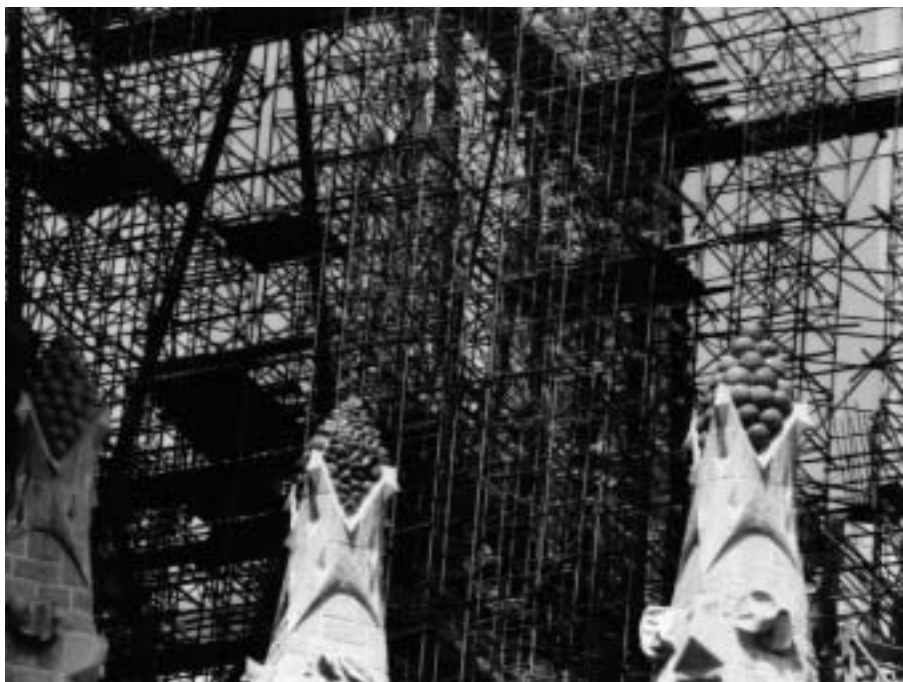
Brussels, Belgium

The European Commission, DG Research, will be holding a major conference to mark the launch of the Sixth Framework Programme, 2002-2006. Priority of research and rules of participation will be presented at the various sessions. For further information contact the European Commission:

Tel.: +32 2 295 99 71

email: rtd-conference2002@cec.eu.int or visit

<http://europa.eu.int/research/conferences/2002>



KM Europe 2002 November 13-15

London, UK

A comprehensive exploration of the most compelling issues currently facing the knowledge management community will place the discipline in a context in which success is quantified by practical business gains.

For further information contact: arkgroup, 4th Floor, Zeeta House, 200 Upper Richmond Road, London SW15 2SH, United Kingdom, Tel.: +44 20 8785 2700; Fax: +44 20 8785 9373; email: kmeurope@ark-group.com;
<http://www.kmeurope.com/home/default.asp>

Computers and the History of Art (CHArt)

November 14-15

Digital Art History? - Exploring Practice in a Network Society. CHArt returns to the theme of digital art history, this time adding a question mark! Papers will explore developments both in terms of innovation and of building good practice. For more information contact: Prof. Will Vaughan, History of Art, Birkbeck, University of London, 43 Gordon Square, London WC1 OPD. Tel: 0207 631 6127; or email w.vaughan@bbk.ac.uk
The British Academy, London, UK
<http://www.chart.ac.uk/>

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The next newsletter will be available in October 2002.