State-of-the-Art Analyse
E-Humanities
Version 0.1

AP 1.1

[Stand: Juli 2008]

1 State-of-the-art Analyse

1.1 Auftrag

AP 1.1: Studie über existierende (nationale, internationale) e-Humanities-Zentren, andere Initiativen bzw. Ansätze in diesem Bereich

Eine Studie über bereits existierende nationale und internationale e-Humanities-Zentren wird per Desktop Research und gezielten eMail-Anfragen erstellt.

Die Studie wertet besonders die Internetauftritte der jeweiligen Organisationen aus und erfasst per Online-Recherche Materialien, die besonders über die Kriterien Organisation, Zusammenarbeit mit den Fach-Communities, Daten- und Volltextlieferungen, Standards und Finanzierung Auskunft geben. Es ist geplant, im nächsten Schritt durch Telefoninterviews und persönliche Befragungen bei Konferenzen die Daten zu verifizieren und zu ergänzen.

1.2 Vorgehensweise

Katja Meffert stellt mit Unterstützung von Janina Duwe ein Papier mit den im DFG-Antrag 2007 benannten E-Humanities-Initiativen sowie weiteren Initiativen und Zentren vor. Gegliedert sind die Organisationen nach:

- Daten- und Kompetenzzentren für e-Humanities
- Fach-Communities
- Allgemeine Infrastrukturprogramme

Unter Daten- und Kompetenzzentren für e-Humanities werden alle Initiativen, Zentren und Organisationseinheiten verstanden, die sich an einer zentralen Stelle zum koordinierten Online-Netzwerk für die Geisteswissenschaften zusammenschließen. Basis bilden in der Regel digitale Repositorien und eine Serie von analytischen Tools, mittels derer Frameworks, Forschungsprozesse und Publikationsalternativen geschaffen werden. Fach-Communities sind Online-Netzwerke, die inhaltlich nur von einem einzelnen Fachbereich gegründet wurden bzw. nur ein eng definiertes Themenfeld abdecken, etwa Datenbanken mit soziodemografischen Daten. Allgemeine Infrastrukturprogramme sind eher strategisch ausgerichtete Konzepte und Roadmaps (meist) auf europäischer Ebene, die aus einer aggregierten Perspektive die Entwicklung im Bereich der digitalen Forschungsumgebung für die Sozial- und Geisteswissenschaften für die nächsten Jahrzehnte planen.

Die einzelnen Organisationstypen werden nach unterschiedlichen Kriterienkatalogen untersucht. Der Fokus liegt auf der ausführlichen Analyse von Daten- und Kompetenzzentren für e-Humanities, während für den Bereich der Fach-Communities und allgemeinen Infrastrukturprogramme nur ausgesuchte Fragestellungen von Interesse sind.

1.3 Betrachtung der E-Humanities Zentren nach definierten Kriterien

Im Folgenden werden die Kriterien zur Analyse der E-Humanities Zentren aufgelistet und stichpunktartig beschrieben. Es erfolgt in diesem Stadium noch keine Gewichtung nach Wichtigkeit. Anhand dieser Kriterien werden Anhaltspunkte für die konzeptionelle Entwicklung einer deutschen Forschungsinfrastruktur für die Geisteswissenschaften gewonnen und die Grundlage für das Konzept und die Roadmap zum Aufbau einer e-Humanities Forschungsinfrastruktur erarbeitet.

1.3.1 List of Criteria and their Sense

E-Humanities Data- and Competence Centres

Criteria	Sense / Purpose
URL	Uniform resource locator
Profile	Centre profile
Organization	Organization – functional: organization as a function of how entities like businesses or state authorities are used (organization as a permanent structure). Organization – institutional: an entity is an organization (organization as an actual purposeful structure within a social context) Organizational structures (Pyramids/hierarchies, Committees, staff organization, matrix organizations) Leadership in organizations (divisions, departments, sections, positions)
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice	Collaborative Partnerships, teams by sharing knowledge and building consensus, affiliations, networking and communities, Cooperation
Business model	Open source, Membership, Licences, Business models (support, commercial licenses, professional services, documentation, training, certification, partner programs, references, use cases); peer review processes
Strategy	General strategy, long term plan of action, Strategy, vision, mission
Target audiences	Primary group of user; researcher; faculty; provider who offers access to content or related services, software developer who designs the system
Content (primary data, format availability)	Table of contents, Resources, primary data, format availability (full text providing), tools, services, features, functions, search, 'service only' organization
Standards	Technical standards (norm, requirements), uniform engineering, technical criteria, methods, processes and practices; Standard specification, standard procedure/practice, standard guide, standard definition.
Financing	Capital (funds), Sources of funding (donations, subsidies, fees)
Status	State, situation, status quo, history, next steps, milestones
Advices	Opinion, recommendation offered as a guide to action

Communities of subject areas [keypoints]

Criteria	Sense / Purpose
URL	Uniform resource locator
Profile	Community profile
Resources	Text archives, Data archives, Image archives, Archival records (letters, diaries, newspapers, photographs), Generated or collected data (surveys, field samples), Multimedia, Artefacts
Tools	Application programs, which creates, manipulates, modifies, or analyzes data (information management, data integration, textual analysis, statistic analysis)

Standards	Universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for interoperability, technical specification, mechanism for optimising use of resources
Liability	In reference to how long the system/project/archive can be expected to be usefully productive

General Infrastructure Programme [keypoints]

Criteria	**Sense / Purpose**
URL	Uniform resource locator
Profile	Infrastructure profile
Organization	Superordinate (organizational) structures that enhance the development of e-Humanities infrastructures

1.3.2 List of Centres

E-Humanities Data- and Competence Centres

1.4.1.1	Digital Humanities	Digital Humanities (Wikipedia von CenterNet)	http://digitalhumanities.pbwiki.com
1.4.1.2	AHDS	Arts and Humanities Data Service	http://ahds.ac.uk/
1.4.1.2.1	CeRch	Centre for e-Research	http://www.kcl.ac.uk/iss/cerch
1.4.1.3	AHeSSC	The Arts and Humanities e-Science Support Centre	http://www.ahessc.ac.uk/
1.4.1.4	AAH	The Australian Academy of the Humanities	http://www.humanities.org.au/home.htm
1.4.1.5	DANS	Data Archiving and Networked Services	http://www.dans.knaw.nl/
1.4.1.6	DARIAH	Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities	http://www.dariah.eu/
1.4.1.7	HASTAC	Humanities, Arts, Science, and Technology Advanced Collaboratory	http://www.hastac.org/about
1.4.1.8	HRI Digital	Specialising in the Digital Arts and Humanities at the Humanities Research Institute, University of Sheffield	http://hridigital.shef.ac.uk/index.php/
1.4.1.9	NINES	Networked Infrastructure for Nineteenth-century Electronic Scholarship	http://www.nines.org/
1.4.1.10	rch	Research in Computing for Humanities	http://www.rch.uky.edu/
1.4.1.11	SSHRC	The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	http://www.sshrc.ca/web/home_e.asp

Communities of subject areas

1.4.2.1	ADHO	Alliance of Digital Humanities Organisations	http://www.digitalhumanities.org/
1.4.2.1.1	ACH	Association for Computers and the Humanities	http.//www.ach.org/
1.4.2.1.2	ALLC	Association for Literary and Linguistic Computing	http://www.allc.org/
1.4.2.2	CESSDA	Council of European Social Science Data Archives	http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/home.html
1.4.2.3	EGEE	Enabling Grids for E-Science [Hochenergie-Physik / Biowissenschaften]	http://www.eu-egee.de/fzk/idcplg?IdcService=FZK&node=2715
1.4.2.4	ELRA	European Language Resources Association	http://www.elra.info/
1.4.2.5	ESS	European Social Survey	http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org
1.4.2.6	LDC	Linguistic Data Consortium	http://www.ldc.upenn.edu/
1.4.2.7	SDH-SEMI	The Society for Digital Humanities / Société pour l'étude des medias interactifs	http://www.sdh-semi.org/
1.4.2.8	SHARE	Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe	http://www.share-project.org/
1.4.2.9	TAPoR	Text Analysis Portal for Research	http://www.tapor.ca/home.html
1.4.2.10	TEI	Text Encoding Initiative Consortium	http://www.tei-c.org

General Infrastructure Programmes

1.4.3.1	ACLS	American Council of Learned Societies: Cyberinfrastructure for the Humanities and Social Sciences. December 2006	http://www.acls.org/cyberinfrastructure/index.htm
1.4.3.2	CLARIN	Common Language Resources and	http://www.mpi.nl/clarin

		Technology Infrastructure	
1.4.3.3	DRIVER	Digital Repository Infrastructure Vision for European Research	http://www.driver-repository.eu/
1.4.3.4	e-IRG	e-Infrastructure Reflection Group	http://www.e-irg.org/
1.4.3.5	EROHS	European Resource observatory for the Humanities and Social Sciences	http://www.erohs.org
1.4.3.6	eSciDoc	eSciDoc	http://www.escidoc.de
1.4.3.7	ESF	European Science Foundation, SCH-Standing Committee for the Humanities	http://www.esf.org/research-areas/humanities7about/standing-commitee.html
1.4.3.8	ESFRI	European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures/European Roadmap for Research Infrastructures	http://cordis.europa.eu/esfri/ http://www.eubuero.de/arbeitsbereiche/infrastrukturen/esfri/Download/dat_/fil_2076
1.4.3.9	EU Commission Fokusbereich e-infrastructure	EU Commission Fokusbereich e-infrastructure	http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ict/e-infrastructure/publications_en.html
1.4.3.10	EU Commission Fokusbereich Grids	EU Commission Fokusbereich Grids	http://cordis.europa.eu/ist/grids/
1.4.3.11	EURAB	EURAB Recommendations on the European Research Area and SSH, January 2004 Commission on Cyberinfrastructure for the Humanities & Social Sciences	http://ec.europa.eu/research/eurab/pdf/recommendations8.pdf
1.4.3.12	Expert Group on the Humanities	Expert Group on the Humanities: Positioning Humanities Research in the 7th Framework Programme	http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/pdf/egh_final_report_2007_en.pdf
1.4.3.13	HERA	Humanities in the European Research Area	http://www.heranet.info/
1.4.4.14	JISC	e-Infrastructure-Programme 2006-2009, Joint Information Systems Committee	http://www.jisc.ac.uk/whatwedo/programmes/programme_einfrastructure.aspx
1.4.4.15	OCLC	The world's libraries. Connected. (RLG Research Libraries Group merged with OCLC)	http://www.oclc.org/de/de/default.htm

1.4 Betrachtung der einzelnen Zentren

Im Folgenden werden die unter 1.3.2 aufgelisteten Zentren nach den unter 1.3.1 aufgeführten Kriterien betrachtet.

1.4.1 E-Humanities Centers of data, services and competence

1.4.1.1 Digital Humanities

Criteria	Description
URL	http://digitalhumanities.pbwiki.com
Profile	Digital Humanities is the centerNet Wikipedia. CenterNet is an international network of digital humanities centers formed for cooperative and collaborative action that will benefit digital humanities and allied fields in general, and centers as humanities cyberinfrastructure in particular.
Organization	Wikipedia
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice	**Collaborations/ Centers, that were part of the Building of CenterNet/ Digital Humanities Wiki** CenterNet – Developer of the Digital Humanities Wiki – links to the “Toolcenterpage”, part of the “exploring and collecting history online” web page (a project by the George Mason University's Center for History and New Media.) Collaborating Centers are (mentioned as Attendants of the Digital Humanities Centers Summit): • Center for Literary Computing, West Virginia • Center for New Design in Learning and Scolarship, Georgetown • Wesley Center for new Media Research and Education, Georgia Tech • Center for Computing in the Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences (CHASS), University of Illinois at Urbana- Campaign • Center for History and new Media (CHNM), George Mason University • Scholarly Technology group (STG), Brown University • Maryland Institute for Technology in the Humanities (MITH), University of Maryland • HASTAC – Humanities, Arts, Sciences, and Technology Advanced Collaboratory, University of southern California • Virginia Center for Digital History, University of Virginia • Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities (IATH), University of Virginia • Early Modern Center, University of California, Santa Barbara • MATRIX – The Center for Humane Arts, Letters, and Social Sciences Online, Michigan State University • Research in Computing for the

	Humanities (RCH), University of Kentucky • Stanford Humanities Lab, Stanford • Institute for Future of Book, University of Southern California • Center for Digital Research in the Humanities (CDRH), University of Nebraska • Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Illinois at Urbana – Campaign • Center for Digital Humanities, UCLA
Business model	
Strategy	Single place online to locate information about centres, projects, tools, standards, and other aspects of the digital humanities.
Target audiences	Centers as well as individual scholars and others working in the field of digital humanities
Content (primary data, format availability)	Structured list of departments, centres, institutes and other institutional forms that variously instantiate humanities computing; for each entry a link is provided to the relevant site on the www; a brief description is given Functions: cannot be edited anonymously, Autorisation/Password by Dan Cohen Entities: • Centers: summaries, names only, map/timeline, search, search by country • Conferences: alphabetic list, map/timeline, search • Funding sources: alphabetic list, search • Journals: search • Bibliographic resources: search • Tools Web sites: • All types: map/timeline, search • Blogs: map/timeline, search, alphabetic list • Wikis: map/timeline, search • Portals: map/timeline, search Wiki pages (to be converted to database): Professional societies, national and international organisations, discussion groups The list represents an ongoing attempt to derive a basic typology from a complex variety of activities; so it provides institutional models for the field; national academic conventions vary quite widely; cultural differences make comparisons difficult / hazardous Wiki-QuickStart: Create a new page, Create a classroom, Create a syllabus, Create a group project,

	Use another template
Standards	
Financing	**FUNDING ORGANISATIONS**: NSF; NEH; Internet2; Library of Congress; Google; National Endowment for the Humanities; National Science Foundation; J. Paul Getty Trust; US Dept. of Education Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education; Henry Luce Foundation; Mellon Foundation; Department of Energy, Office of Science; Institute Museum and Library Services; Macarthur Foundation; Sloan Foundation; American Council of Learned Societies.
Status	The site arose out of a common need expressed at the digital humanities centers summit at NEH in April, 2007.
Advices	The intention is not to define what is happening in the field world-wide, rather it is to provoke discussion leading either to consensus or at least to an improved understanding of the conditions under which computing humanists work; no judgment is expressed or implied as to the worth of the centres under consideration; is to provide some measure of their participation in the fundamental activities of institutionalised scholarship

1.4.1.2 AHDS (Arts and Humanities Data Service)

Criteria	**Description**
URL	http://ahds.ac.uk/
Profile	The AHDS collects, preserves and promotes electronic resources in the arts and humanities (King's College London); national service funded by the JISC (Joint Information Systems Committee) and AHRC (Arts & Humanities Research Council). Through its five Centres, the AHDS manages and provides access to a wide range of high-quality digital resources developed by researchers, teachers and practitioners throughout the arts and humanities. The Centres collect, preserve, catalogue, and distribute digital resources which are relevant to their subject areas, facilitate good practice in their creation and use, and offer some user services.
Organization	The Executive of AHDS is located at King's College in London and it benefits from the Support of the Library, the Computing Service, and the School of Humanities, and from the presence at King's of the internationally recognised Centre for Computing in the Humanities, the AHRC-funded Methods Network and several major computer-based humanities research projects. **Executive & number of Centres:** AHDS Executive, AHDS Archaeology, AHDS History, AHDS Literature, Language and Linguistics, AHDS Performing Arts, AHDS Visual Arts
Collaboration with communities of	Projects by topic:

interest and communities of practice	Advice on Digital Creation, Learning & Teaching, Research in Humanities Computing, Preservation & Archiving, Digital Content Creation, Resource Discovery, User Authentication, E-Science, Other Collaborated with several organisations and Institutions; mostly as the major Data Provider Collaborations between AHDS and other Organisations in some Projects: • GeoGeo!: EDINA (Data Library, University of Edinburgh) and the UK Data Archive (University of Essex). Project completed 2003.JISC funded • GeoXwalk: one year JISC funded, EDINA (Data Library, University of Edinburgh) and the UK Data Archive (University of Essex). Project completed 2003 • PIXUS: project managed by the Scottish Cultural Resources Network (SCRAN). Participating collections: AHDS Visual Arts, AMICO, British Geological Survey (BGS), Bristol Biomed, HELIX, Resources (RLS), SCRAN and the Wellcome Trust Medical Photographic Library. Project completed 2003 • Hybrid Archives Project: Project to better organise data for JISC. Project completed 2003 • Making it happen: HEIRNET, the ADS, EDINA and the RCAHMS. Content made available by the ADS, RCAHMS, Portable Antiquities Scheme, English Heritage, SCRAN, Durham County Council and others. Project completed 2003 • Contemporary and Historical Census Collection: MIMAS, other partners were the Leeds School of Geography, the Cathie Marsh Centre for Census and Survey Research, AHDS History, the LTSN Subject Centre for History, Classics and Archaeology and the Data Archive. Project completed 2003 • QA Focus: UKOLN (University of Bath) and the AHDS. Project completed 2004 • -NOF Technical advisory service: UKOLN and the AHDS, on behalf of the New Opportunities Fund and in association with the People's Network. Project completed 2004 • PICTIVA: AHDS Visual Arts, in partnership with the Institute for Image Data Research (IIDR) at the University of Northumbria at Newcastle and funded by the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC). Project completed 2005 • SHERPA: led by the University of Nottingham and composed of seven development partners (Nottingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Oxford, White Rose, British Library & AHDS) and six associate partners (Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Newcastle & London LEAP. Project

	completed 2005 • OASIS: strategic partners: the Archaeology Data Service, the Archaeological Investigations Project (AIP) of Bournemouth University, the Archaeology Commissions Section of English Heritage, the National Monuments Record of English Heritage, Historic Scotland and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland under the umbrella of the University of York. Current Project • DAAT: The project's primary development partners will be the Digital Archives Department at ULCC and the AHDS, with ULCC acting as the lead institution for JISC. Current Project • SHERPA DP: Arts and Humanities Data Service (a SHERPA Development Partner and part of King's College London) with the University of Nottingham, (the lead institution for the SHERPA Project) as the named project partner. The SHERPA project is funded by JISC and CURL under the FAIR Programme. Current Project • InSPECT: Arts & Humanities Data Service (King's College London), The National Archives (TNA). Current Project.) [Interview] We work closely together with the UK's National Grid Service on serveral data storage projects such as our dark archive and iRODs test cycles.
Business model	[Interview] Open source software is used wherever possible.
Strategy	By preserving collections made in the arts and humanities, the AHDS encourages research and educational use of its collections and makes information about them available through online catalogues.
Target audiences	Research and teaching in the arts and humanties; Archeology, history, literary, linguistic and other textual studies, visual arts, performing arts
Content (primary data, format availability)	Holdings, Services to users, Services to data creators and depositors, Services to Funding and Other Agencies Search Collections, Creating Resources, Depositing Resources, News and Events, Current and past projects involving the AHDS and its Centres, AHDS Publications/Strategic Plans/Policies/Annual Reports/Centre Reports, Vacancies Historical Databases, literary texts, linguistic corpora, performing arts multi-media collections, various other collections, individual records relating to archaeology images [Interview] The AHDS currently hosts 1000+ collections, consisting of disparate data types. The size and complexity will differ between each collection. Many

	collections consist of one or more types of resource, including images, datasets, textual analysis, moving images, and interactive resources. The data formats in which they are deposited is also diverse, chosen by the academic according to their requirements. The management strategy developed by the AHDS recommends that preservation activities are performed on ingest into the repository. On receipt, AHDS staff analyse data formats provided by the depositor and normalise the content to an appropriate preservation format, e.g. database tables are exported to tab-delimited text, etc. The suitability of a preservation format is assessed by the legal status (e.g. open, proprietary) and ability of the preservation format to contain the intellectual content. The original is also migrated to a suitable file format for distribution. Technology watch is performed each year, to ascertain that the normalised and migrated file formats remain accessible. Collection storage system is based on CX300 RAID, manufactured by EMC. All collections are mirrored to a remote dark archive that uses SRB (Storage Resource Broker).
Standards	The identification and promotion of shared standards is critical to the AHDS's work. Preserving and exchanging digital information relies upon their widespread adoption and so does a more integrated approach to resource discovery which may help our users to find the resources they require irrespective of where they are located or how they are stored. Guides to Good Practice, Information Papers, training programme. [Interview] The AHDS uses a home-grown metadata scheme called the Common Metadata Framework (CMF), supplemented by TEI and DDI extensions. Metadata is packaged in the METS schema.
Financing	**Funding Organisations:** JISC, AHRC (Arts and Humanities Research Council) Funding depends on specific projects
Status	1995 funded
Advices	

1.4.1.2.1 CeRch (The Centre for e-Research)

Criteria	**Description**
URL	http://www.kcl.ac.uk/iss/cerch
Profile	The Centre for e-Research (CeRch) is located in Information Services and Systems with a broad remit to work across discipline areas. The Centre for e-Research (CeRch) has been established by King's College London

	and will be developed as an international Centre of Excellence for e-Research methods and infrastructures. The Centre works at the intersection between research methods and practice, digital informatics, and e-infrastructure development and practice. The Centre incorporates the AHDS Executive and its projects. [Interview] CeRch is a research department with a strong service component. AHDS was a service with (some, but limited) research.
Organization	The Centre incorporates the AHDS Executive and its projects. [Interview] CeRch has about 25 people working for it. This should be less than the AHDS, as the AHDS included all those centres.
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice	<u>Collaborative projects</u> Collaborative partnerships/research and project development are at the core of the CeRch research strategy. CeRch is involved in a number of collaborative projects with national and international centres of excellence in e-Research. Some ongoing projects are listed below. Both the AHDS and the AHRC ICT Methods Network have a proven track record of collaboration and partnership with national and international centres of excellence, and CeRch will be building on this work as part of their strategy. -Enabling Uptake of E-Infrastructures: CeRch, NESC and NCeSS . -Research cluster on Innovative Media for a Digital Economy: University of Oxford King's College, London, University of Lancaster, University of Nottingham, Goldsmith's College, University of Edinburgh, University of Sussex, University College, London And the following commercial partners: KorteQ, Orange, tangerine, AIG, NHS Direct, BT, Transport Research Centre, Heligon -Architecture for a Shibboleth-Protected iRODS System (ASPiS): the Science and Technology Facilities Council A number of national and international services are based at CeRch, which support the development of e-Research in the arts and humanities, and engage with national and international communities of practitioners. • the Arts and Humanities e-Science Support Centre (AHESSC), funded by JISC to support the AHRC-EPSRC-JISC Arts and Humanities e-Science Initiative, and to raise awareness about

	e-Science tools and methods for the arts and humanities • The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) has an extensive collection of materials related to the creation, management and preservation of digital resources for the arts and humanities, and CeRCH maintains access to these resources • The AHRC ICT Methods Network has left an important legacy of materials promoting and supporting the use of advanced ICT methods for arts and humanities research. CeRch will maintain access to these materials. • DARIAH – Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities is a European initiative to provide the research infrastructure for digital research and preservation and thus, bring information users, information managers and information providers within countries and across Europe together, and support e-research and e-learning activities.
Business model	CeRch operates across five main areas: • As a department within ISS contributing to the College wide e-research and teaching agenda, and developing a virtual research environment for King's • As a research centre researching into e-infrastructures, e-research methods, and digital informatics, including the application of e-science to research • As a centre offering post graduate teaching and training in digital asset management • As a host for National and International projects and services, including e-science support, ICTGuides, arts-humanities.net, and the EU DARIAH project • As a provider of consultancy, training, and services for data creation, curation, and preservation
Strategy	The research strategy of CeRch is configured around several core topics, including: • e-Research methods for digital scholarship, specifically, the impact of ICT on scholarship and development of new knowledge, and the formalization of research methods though the use of ICT. • Data Repositories and Grid intersections, specifically focusing on the application of arts and humanities e-Science. • The role of the digital library in research practice. • All components of the digital life cycle - including digitization, preservation, access and use of digital resources, provenance and trust.
Target audiences	

Content (primary data, format availability)	CeRch, together with the Dept of English, is leading on a project to create a state of the art suite of rooms for performance research and digital scholarship. Working with the King's Estates department the anatomy museum, lecture theatre, and adjoining rooms will be refurbished and equipped with the latest digital technologies, including an access grid. The project will ensure that the space, rich in association and architectural texture, retains a sense of history and the patina of accumulated use whilst operating as high-tech virtual laboratory. [Interview] The current data holdings are about 14TB.
Standards	
Financing	[Interview] The budget of CeRch might be a secret, but what is not a secret is that we have currently more than £2 mil pounds of research funding.
Status	The strategic and operational plans for the Centre for e-Research are currently under development. [Interview] CeRch has currently 12 projects (+1 if you include DARIAH): Digital libraries, e-Science and e-Research (in Arts and Humanities), Repositories.
Advices	

1.4.1.3 AHeSSC (The Arts and Humanities e-Science Support Centre)

Criteria	Description
URL	http://www.ahessc.ac.uk/
Profile	The Arts and Humanities e-Science Initiative aims to enable research practitioners to embed the advanced use of ICT in their research and teaching practices. It will also facilitate collaboration across traditional subject and discipline boundaries. The Arts and Humanities e-Science Support Centre (AHeSSC) forms a critical part of the AHRC-EPSRC-JISC initiative on e-Science in Arts and Humanities research. AHeSSC exists to support, co-ordinate and promote e-Science in all arts and humanities disciplines, and to liaise with the e-Science and e-Social Science communities, computing, and information sciences.
Organization	The Centre is hosted by King's College London and located at the Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) and the AHRC ICT Methods Network. Staff: 2 Directors, 2 Research Fellows, 1 Research Associate, 1 Associate from ICT, 1 Associate from the art-humanities.net.
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of	Projects: • AHDS e-Science scoping study (user

practice	requirements); Principal investigator: AHDS, Funded by AHRC • E-Curator: 3D colour scans for remote object identification and assessment (Data Deluge); Principal Investigator: University College London; Funded by: AHRC, EPSRC, JISC Arts and Humanities e-Science Initiative • Archaeotools (Generating Knowledge); Principal Investigator: University of New York; Funded by: AHRC, EPSRC, JISC Arts and Humanities e-Science Initiative • Purcell Plus: Exploring an e-Science Methodology for Musicologists (Musicology); Principal Investigator: University of London; Funded by: AHRC, EPSRC, JISC Arts and Humanities e-Science Initiative • E-Dance (Collaboration in Performance); Principal Investigator: University of Bedfordshire; Funded by: AHRC, EPSRC, JISC Arts and Humanities e-Science Initiative • Virtual Workspace for the Study on Ancient Documents (Virtual Workbench); Principal Investigator: University of Oxford; Funded by EPSRC
Business model	
Strategy	AHeSSC services include: • Practical assistance and liaison to bring together arts and humanities researchers who wish to use grid infrastructure, tools, and technologies with the e-Science infrastructure. • Advisory and training activities in support of e-Science in the arts and humanities. • Outreach activities to promote e-Science within the arts and humanities academic community. • Facilitation of interdisciplinary work and the exchange of expertise. • Supporting projects funded under the AHRC/JISC Arts and Humanities e-Science Initiative.
Target audiences	Research practitioners in the Arts and Humanities
Content (primary data, format availability)	• **Projects:** Projects cover a wide range of subjects in both the arts and the humanities, from dance and music to museum studies, archaeology, classics and Byzantine history, and a wide range of e-Science technologies. A central feature of all is the substantial involvement of computer scientists alongside arts and humanities researchers. • **News & events** (with News Aggregator): Information about E-Science All Hands Meetings, Workshops, Events, Arts and Humanities e-Science Theme, Partner Events (EGEE, HASTAC, NESC Training, NCESS, AHeSSC Community, Access Grid Support Centre, E-

	Dance Community Feed, NESC Events, National Grid Support, ICEAGE-Courses, Methods Network, IBM resources, AHDS) • **Community Forum**: - AHessc collaborates in the Methods Network funded online community arts-humanities.net. - Link to Digital Arts & Humanities Blog: "share and discuss ideas, promote your research and discover the digital arts and humanities" (The site supports blogs for individual users and groups, wikis, discussion fora and multi-media content and can aggregate content from other sites via RSS. To facilitate networking there are an events calendar and user Profilees. Groups can use space on Digital Arts & Humanities with tools including wikis, fora and blogs and feed this content back into their websites – keeping their identity and gaining a larger audience to interact with and technical support. Digital Arts & Humanities will help to build contacts and to stay up to date with what others are doing in this dynamic and dispersed field. All content can be tagged, which makes it easy to find interesting materials and even to integrate it into other websites. - Link to Digital Arts & Humanities Forums - Link to Digital Arts & Humanities Wiki (This wiki is open to contributions from all members of Digital Arts & Humanities (it was originally based on a series of working papers written by Neil Grindley, Methods Network). Members can comment on existing articles, make changes and create wiki articles. • **Find out about:** - Case Studies: These case studies showcase projects working with e-Science tools and methods in the Arts and Humanities. - Glossary - Knowledge Base: In collaboration with the e-Science scoping study Ahessc have developed a small knowledge base containing information about tools, projects and methods in the e-Science world. Users are able to browse this information and decide for themselves which approaches are appropriate for their project. The list has an abstract and a classification according to e-Science keywords and the AHDS methods taxonomy.

	- Matching agency: In collaboration with the AHRC ICT Methods Network, Ahessc offer a database with contact information of arts and humanities researchers as well as computing experts that are interested in collaborating with each other. Users can get access to this database by joining the online community site Digital Arts & Humanities - registration will only take a minute. After registration, you can search the Profilees of other members, follow discussions in the forums of the different groups of practitioners that use the site and promote your own research. - Briefing Papers: These briefing papers give an overview on topics related to e-Science and Grid technologies and provide an accessible general introduction to the topic. • **Getting Started & Funding:** - Getting Funding: AHeSSC is currently attempting to gauge interest in European funding opportunities in the UK A&H e-Science community. The EU's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) brings together all research-related EU initiatives. Its programme will stretch from 2007 to 2013. It offers 50bn Euros funding with so-called Cooperative Projects taking about 60% of this funding. Among the Cooperative Funding the thematic area of ICT will get the highest funding percentage with 17% of total funds allocated to FP7. For ICT, FP7 has identified as likely thematic areas: - ICT Technology - Integration of Technologies - Applications Research - International Cooperation - Emgering Needs Humanities will form together with the Socio-Economic Sciences another thematic focus. Among the topics here are: - Growth, employment and competiveness in a knowledge society - Europe in the World - The Citizen in the European Union - Foresight Activities - Link to GridCafé: it is developed at CERN, it explains to non-experts - in a simple and stimulating fashion - what the Grid is and what it could soon be. The Strategy is to inform and to provide a broad and

	balanced introduction to Grid technology. • **Training & Learning:** AHeSSC delivers education to anybody interested in e-Science within the arts and humanities. AHeSSC offer different training events. AHeSSC represents the arts and humanities in the the UK EduTrain forum, where it liaises with other communities on best practice and implementation for training and awareness raising. This forum also produces a newsletter. AHeSSC has received funding from the e-Science Institute to hold a 'theme' in 2007/8. This will include training activities in the areas of: Induction: introduction to e-science terms and concepts, activities, what e-science can do for you (aimed at post-grads) Access Grid for the arts and humanities Ontolgies/semantics Collaborative text editing and annotation Introduction to terminology Teaching and Learning Link to eScience Digital Library (ICEAGE Library): Digital library search for the use of educational resources related to the ICEAGE project. Link to ICEAGE Summer Schools
Standards	
Financing	The Arts and Humanities e-Science Initiative is jointly funded by the AHRC, EPSRC and JISC, hosted by King's College London, University of London
Status	Launch: 01.01.2006.
Advices	

1.4.1.4 AAH (The Australian Academy of the Humanities)

Criteria	Description
URL	[http://www.humanities.org.au/Policy/HumTech/]
Profile	The Academy aims to advance knowledge of, and the pursuit of excellence in, the Humanities. The general disciplinary areas of the Academy include: Prehistory and Archaeology; Asian Studies; Classical Studies; English; European Languages and Cultures; History; Linguistics and Philology; Philosophy, Religion and the History of Ideas; Cultural and Communication Studies; The Arts. Project: Humanities Technologies: research methods and ICT

	use in Australian humanities research: Scoping study to determine the nature of research methodologies and infrastructure requirements in the humanities.
Organization	Project
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice	Online survey
Business model	
Strategy	The Australian Academy of the Humanities has been awarded a grant by the Australian Research Council, under the Linkage – Learned Academies Special Projects program, to undertake a scoping study to determine the nature of research methodologies and infrastructure requirements in the humanities. The project, Humanities Technologies, aims to discover how humanities research is currently conducted in Australia, how important information and communication technologies (ICTs) are to humanities researchers, and how humanities researchers would like to be conducting their research in the future. Online survey asks about current research methods, including of ICT (information and communications technology) and future needs.
Target audiences	Humanities researchers
Content (primary data, format availability)	
Standards	
Financing	
Status	The first phase of the project was an online survey of humanities researchers, conducted in April, the results of which are currently being analysed. The results of the survey will be tested and further developed in a second phase, through short interviews conducted by telephone or email (or in person, where possible). All humanities researchers interested in this research project are invited to participate in the online survey and/or by contacting us to propose a discussion.
Advices	

1.4.1.4 DANS (Data Archiving and Networked Services)

Criteria	**Description**
URL	http://www.dans.knaw.nl/
Profile	DANS is the national organisation responsible for storing and providing permanent access to research data from the humanities and social sciences. To this end DANS collaborates with researchers and encourages them to work in partnership with one another. DANS operates as a network, with a centre responsible for organising the data infrastructure. DANS – Data Archiving and Networked Services – is an

	institute under the auspices of Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) which is also supported by the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO). DANS has been storing and making research data in the arts and humanities and social sciences permanently accessible. To this end DANS itself develops permanent archiving services, stimulates others to follow suit, works closely with data managers to ensure as much data as possible is made freely available for use in scientific research.
Organization	A total of approximately 35 people work on the realisation of tasks and projects at DANS; most are permanently employed, but a substantial number also work on a temporary and/or freelance basis. National Organization: • Staff members (1 Director, 1 Deputy Director, 1 Office Manager, 21 Employees, 4 External: 1 Management advisor, 1 Communications advisor, 1 Software usability advisor, 1 Projectleader Archeology) • (Inter)national co-operation (partners and memberships): DANS collaborates on a structural basis/is member of a number of national and international organisations in the field of data curation, preservation and accessibility. Also, DANS participates in a number (inter)national projects in this field. - (inter)national partners: Academy of Athens, ADS, AHC, AHDS, Archives, Athema, CNRS, FIZ Karlsruhe, INZ, IRCHSS, MPDL, RBI, SUB Göttingen - (inter)national memberships: CESSDA, DDI Alliance, IASSIST, ICPSR, IFDO, VGI [Interview] Fixed employees 20. Temporary & project employees, including part timers: also about 20.
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice	DANS takes part in numerous projects to make data accessible or conserves it for scientific research. Retro-archiving projects are carried out on assignment. This involves ordering and making older data and data that is difficult to access available. DANS has a specialised department for research and development that can also carry out activities for research groups. DANS is a partner in international data organisations and can therefore ensure that Dutch researchers gain easy access to databases from abroad. DANS acts as project leader or participant, main contractor, sub contractor. These projects may include the archive facility or infrastructure in a particular research area. They may also relate to availability, to the software used or to technical aspects of the desired data infrastructure. An important DANS project is MIXED, in which a

	permanent format for storage and reuse of data sets is being developed. A large international project in which DANS participates with a series of foreign partners is DARIAH. Its aim is to set up a European data infrastructure. [Interview 1] The project list shows projects in different stages (from in acquisition to current and finished). The overview is in Dutch, but you'll see that we are involved in quite a few projects, although our participation is small in many projects. [Interview 2] Collections are hosted on a variety of different systems: - Mirrored Storage Area Network, currently holding approximately 1 TB, - 15 Terabyte RAID 5 Array, - Grid-storage, holding a redundantly stored mirror of the 15 TB RAID array. Software we use for the storage of data varies as well: - Electronic Archiving System (EASY), developed in-house as open source - Use of VMWare for compatibility of HP MSA 1510 RAID array with Scientific Linux - gLite and Globus Toolkits (both Open Source) for access to the grid We are able to use the Dutch-grid facility, which will very soon be merged with the Big-Grid project. These grids use the gLite and Globus middleware packages. We do not have resources dedicated to the grid, but we are considering it.
Business model	Data from the DANS collections are free of charge. EASY - Electronic Archiving System is open to all researchers in the arts and humanities and social sciences. It allows them to permanently store their data and to search data themselves. This includes data from the former socio-scientific Steinmetz Archive and the former Netherlands Historic Data Archive. Archaeologists can also make use of EASY to incorporate the data sets of their current research and research from the recent past. The objective of EASY is become the electronic repository for data from the social sciences and the arts and humanities.
Strategy	An important activity carried out by DANS is the setting up, managing and continued improvement of the user friendly archiving system EASY. DANS provides other services such as offering access to the files of large data managers, both national and international. Storing and making research data in the arts and humanities and social sciences permanently accessible. DANS itself develops permanent archiving services,

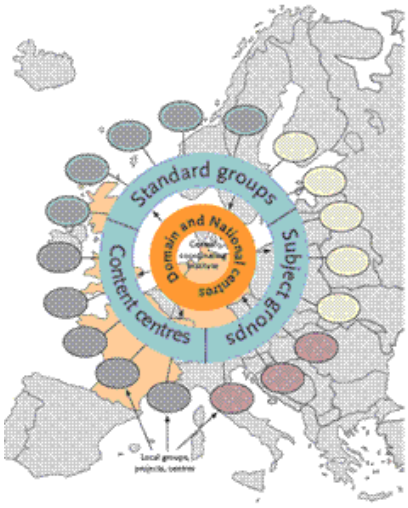
	stimulates others to follow suit, works closely with data managers to ensure as much data as possible is made freely available for use in scientific research.
Target audiences	Dutch researchers in the arts and humanities and social sciences (included Archaeologists)
Content (primary data, format availability)	**Searching data:** The DANS collection contains the datasets of the Netherlands Historical Data Archive (NHDA), the Steinmetz Archive (STAR), the Scientific Statistical Agency (WSA) and the e-Depot Dutch Archaeology (eDNA). It concerns data from the following scientific disciplines: • Humanities • Socio-cultural Sciences • Social Sciences • Behavioural Sciences • Life Sciences and Medicine **Archiving data:** DANS is responsible for providing permanent access to research material from the humanities and social sciences. The DANS seal of approval, based on the criteria that guarantee digital sustainability, is central to this task. In addition to managing existing data archives, DANS encourages researchers and institutions to transfer their datasets to the DANS archives, and assists in data-archiving projects and Thematic Development Programmes (TDPs). [Interview] DANS measure data holdings in terms of studies: Archaeology (322), Arts (34), History (308), Language and literature studies (10), Palaeography, bibliology, bibliography, library science (0), Philosophy (0), Theology and religious sciences (7), Economics (85), Environmental studies (26), Political and administrative sciences (215), Science of law (63), Traffic and transport studies (37), Gerontology (15), Pedagogics (35), Psychology (87), Science of education (235), Communication sciences (115), Cultural anthropology (8), Demography (20), Development studies (1), Leisure and recreation studies (60), Personnel administration and management (6), Social geography (32), Social security studies (11), Sociology (726), Urban and rural planning (34), Women's studies (40), Health Sciences (77). One study can encompass one data file, but also a whole cluster of them. In addition to this, we maintain a number of project websites with substantial amounts of data, which may count as just one "study" in the list above, for example, the website www.volkstellingen.nl with many hundreds of

	files on the Dutch historical censuses. In terms of bytes we are currently archiving about 12 Tb, but the storage should be at least doubled because we keep more than one version and copy. Moreover, the majority of the terabytes was added last year (hi-res images), and we are expecting that the amount of Tb will double this year. [Interview] The following formats are present in the archive: Dataperfect, Foxpro, Clarion, Paradox, Filemaker Pro, Lotus 1-2-3, Quattro Pro, Tabular ASCII, PDF(/A), MS Access/Excel, Dbase (III and IV), SPSS (both normal, -X and Portable), SAS, STATA, AutoCAD / SVG, ArcView / ArcGis / Mapinfo / GML, Grass / Indrisi / Surfer / Mapinfo Grid (Vertical Mapper), TIFF / Gif / JPEG, CorelDraw / Illustrator / Freehand, VRML, WAV, MP3, MPEG, AVI, Tilia, Grappa
Standards	To permanently store and access data, the location where the data is stored is much less important than the way it is stored. To ensure that archived data can still be accessed, recognised and used in the future, DANS developed the DATA hallmark. This hallmark can be requested and granted to research that meets a number of clear criteria in the field of quality, permanence and accessibility of the data and provides the research financers with the guarantee that research results remain accessible for reuse. Minimum standards of quality, traceability, accessibility and usability of data to guarantee digital sustainability. DANS compliance (Quality guidelines) is a set of this criteria to ensure the long-term accessibility of databases. [Interview] At metadata level: we use Qualified Dublin Core metadata for all our datasets. Metadata can differ between disciplines (e.g. archaeology needs other information than history) but a core-set of metadata elements is present in each metadata record. At file level: Currently, our MIXED project is addressing interoperability and preservation by developing a generic data format in XML. Existing datasets will be converted to this format for long term storage. Furthermore, this resulting software will allow cross-conversion to supported formats.
Financing	DANS archives and disseminates research data from the humanities and social sciences. To this end, DANS negotiates (licence and user) agreements with persons and/or institutions who wish to provide their research data to or via DANS, or who wish to utilise the research data archived at DANS. In principle, DANS does not alter the content of the datasets deposited in its care. Some use(r) restrictions may apply to certain datasets.

	In certain cases DANS can offer limited financial support. DANS takes part in numerous projects with the aim of promoting the scientific data infrastructure in the Netherlands and Europe. Sometimes as project leader, on other occasions as main contractor, and yet again as sub-contractor or supplier of a specific service. These projects are financed in a variety of ways. For example, DANS cooperates in projects for which subsidy has been requested from the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO), Senter Novem or the European Union, but also partly or fully Financing other projects from its own budget. DANS' contribution to a project can vary from the supply of ICT services to mapping the data needs within an entire discipline. [Interview] PKD: stable budget 2.5 M Euro; project budget about 1,2 M Euro.
Status	Establishment in 2005; view also declaration of Berlin, Oktober 2003 (signed by KNAW, NWO, SURF, 4 universities of NL)
Advices	In addition to managing existing data archives, DANS encourages researchers and institutions to transfer their datasets to the DANS archives, and assists in data-archiving projects and Thematic Development Programmes (TDPs)

1.4.1.5 DARIAH (Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities)

Criteria	**Description**
URL	http://www.dariah.eu/
Profile	DARIAH – Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities is a project to support the digitization of data. They will provide the research infrastructure for digital research and preservation and thus, bring information users, information managers and information providers within countries and across Europe together. The grand vision for DARIAH is to facilitate long-term preservation of and access to arts and humanities research data.
Organization	The organisational model for DARIAH is based on a three-tiered structure. The structure will need to be flexible and responsive to future developments, especially expansion as more partners will be involved. It will build on reciprocal relationships and subsidiarity. At the local or thematic (domain) level, research and digitization projects, resource centres, communities of practice and other subject coalitions will form the basis for DARIAH. At the national level DARIAH partners will provide services ensuring permanent access to digital resources. They will also contribute significantly to stimulating best

	practices and standards. At the European level DARIAH will have several key functions: • Enabling, coordinating and funding Setting best practice and standards • Harvesting, harmonisation and combination of digital resources 
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice	The DARIAH project was established by 4 partners: • Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS), United Kingdom • Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), France • Data Archiving and Networked Services (DANS), Netherlands • Max-Planck-Gesellschaft – Max Planck Digital Library (MPG), Germany 9 partners joined DARIAH in 2007: • University of Copenhagen – Department of Scandinavian Research (NFI), Denmark • University of Goettingen – State and University Library (UGOE), Germany • Academy of Athens (AoA), Greece • Archaeology Data Service (ADS), United Kingdom • Athena – Research and Innovation Center in Information, • Communication & Knowledge Technologies (RCA), Greece • European University Cyprus (EUC), Cyprus • Irish Research Council for the Humanities and Social Sciences (IRCHSS), Ireland • Institute for Contemporary History (ICH),

	Slovenia • Ruder Boskovic Institute (RBI), Croatia 1 partner joined DARIAH in 2008: • Oxford University Computing Services - Oxford Text Archive (OUCS-OTA), United Kingdom Current partners: • ADS - Archaeology Data Service, United Kingdom • AHDS - Arts and Humanities Data Service, United Kingdom • AoA - Academy of Athens, Greece • DANS - Data Archiving and Networked Services, Netherlands • DCU - Digital Curation Unit, Athena Research Centre, Greece • EUC - European University Cyprus, Cyprus • ICH - Institute for Contemporary History, Slovenia • IRCHSS - Irish Research Council for the Humanities and Social Sciences (IRCHSS), Ireland • MPG - Max-Planck-Gesellschaft – Max Planck Digital Library, Germany • NFI - University of Copenhagen – Department of Scandinavian Research, Denmark • OUCS - Oxford University Computing Services – Oxford Text Archive, United Kingdom • RBI - Ruder Boskovic Institute, Croatia • UGOE - University of Goettingen – State and University Library, Germany • CNRS - Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France Other Organisations involved in the Preparatory Phase: Ministry of Science, Education and Sports, Croatia (Funding body, will contribute to the strategic and financial work), Research Promotion Foundation, Cyprus (Idem), Forsknings- og Innovationsstyrelsen, Denmark (Idem), Ministere de'Education Nationale, de l'Enseignement Superieur et de la Recherche, France (Idem), German Science Foundation, Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung, Germany (Idem), Ministry of Economy and Finance, Greece (Idem), Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research, Netherlands (Idem), Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology, Slovenia (Idem), Joint Information Systems Commitee, United Kingdom (Funding body for ICT supporting education and research, will contribute to the strategic, financial and technical work), Croatian State Archieves Museum Documentation Centre, Croatia (Data centres, will contribute to the startegic and technical work), Oxford University – Oxford Internet Institute, United Kingdom (Centre for the multidisciplinary of the Internet and society, will provide legal advice

	regarding Internet Data Access. [Interview] The Academy is not linked up to any infrastructure initiatives.
Business model	Public part is planed as open-source, “members only” part (for communication among the consortium). Circle: User input and needs (digitise – curate – preserve) – Enrichment (discover – access – deliver) – Usage (connect – collaborate – use)
Strategy	The grand vision for DARIAH is to facilitate long-term preservation of and access to arts and humanities research data. The general objective of DARIAH is to facilitate the use of digital humanities and cultural heritage (DH&CH) information. Sharing of expertise, tools, and ICT methods for creation, curation, preservation, access and dissemination are key elements in the infrastructure. DARIAH aims to reach its objective by building capacity for: • digitising digital humanities and cultural heritage information (DH&CH) to quality standards and following best practice • the expert curation and preservation of DH&CH information • the dissemination, presentation and publication of DH&CH information And by promoting: • the cross-fertilisation of ideas, methods and expertise • transfer of competence from one domain to another • coordination of activities • national, regional and institutional infrastructure investment for digital humanities and cultural heritage information across Europe • the development of common policies and technology standards • use of best practices and standards that will ensure interoperability across collections
Target audiences	People of different professions (researchers, computer scientists, archivists etc.) within the Arts and Humanities. European Arts and Humanities Scholars.
Content (primary data, format availability)	Scholars can use DARIAH to: • find and use a wide range of digital content from across Europe • find and use tools that aid data interpretation • participate in experimentation and innovation with other scholars from across multiple domains • seek advice, and exchange ideas and knowledge on all aspects of digital scholarship • ensure that they work to accepted standards and best practices • ensure the long-term preservation of data

	Future activities Preparatory work Construction of a large-scale infrastructure such as DARIAH requires serious preparatory work. This has also been acknowledged by the European Commission. Therefore, the EC will fund a significant part of the preparatory work. To that end a proposal for the 2-year preparatory project "Preparing DARIAH" has been submitted. The preparatory project will start in early 2008. The actual construction of DARIAH is expected to start in early 2010. Preparing DARIAH aims to remove all hindrances to the construction of DARIAH. Project deliverables include a business plan and committed partners. The work in the preparatory project addresses different types of activities: • strategic • financial • governance and logistical • legal • technical The activities in the preparatory phase vary from desk research, agenda setting meetings and forums, to surveys, mailings and testing of prototype technologies. The aim for DARIAH is to preserve, disseminate and publicate digital humanities and cultural information. Also common policies and technological standards should be developed across Europe, that will ensure the interoperability across collections. Tools to support e-learning and e-research activities. DARIAH should be used to find and use a wide range of digital content from across Europe, find and use tools that aid data interpretation, participate in experimentation and innovation with other scholars from across multiple domains, seek advice, and exchange ideas and knowledge on all aspects of digital scholarship, ensure that they work to accepted standards and best practices, ensure the long-term preservation of data.
Standards	Use of best practices and standards that will ensure interoperability across collections.
Financing	Operational phase is funded by ESFRI (incl. 2010) and national partners. Preparation phase is funded by European Commission (3,788 k€), DANS Budget 863k€. **Coordination Activity: Dissemination** (WP2: Raise awareness, Sharing Ideas and Knowledge, disseminate

	project results and other relevant developments, leaded by NFI, Budget 512k€, 366 k€ davon bei der EC beantragt); **strategic work** (WP3: context and background in which DARIAH will operate, identify key stakeholder groups, develop functional specifications for DARIAH products and services…Leaded by AHDS, Budget 784k€, 524k€ requested from EC); **financial work** (WP4: Cost and funding models, leaded by MPG, 561k€ Budget, 337k€ requested from EC); **Governance and logistical work** (WP5: specifies the location for the DARIAH central office, management structure and the role of involved institutions, define the timing, the procedures and a financial plan for the construction and the operational phase, leaded by CNRS, 672k€ Budget, 449k€ requested from EC); **Legal work** (WP6: Agreements and Contracts, leaded by DANS, 431 k€ Budget, 291k€ requested from EC); **Technical reference architecture** (WP7: Get an overview of technologies that could be used for DARIAH, specify the implementation plan, leaded by AHDS, Budget 725 k€, requested from EC 414k€); **Conceptual modelling** (WP8: Specifies the aims for the development of a service and toolkit layer for the establishment of the virtual infrastructure, leaded by UGOE, Budget 552 k€, 414 k€ requested from EC); **Pre-prepatory Work** (maintain the momentum gained with the launch of the ESFRI roadmap, all partners involved, Budget 200k€)**.**
Status	The history of DARIAH has seen a number of important events which have taken DARIAH from a bold idea shared by a few pioneers to what now is a clear and united vision of many organisations across Europe: • January 2006: Start FP7 – Infrastructures call • October 2006: DARIAH on ESFRI Roadmap • Summer 2007: proposal evaluation • May 2007: Submission Preparing DARIAH proposal • Q4 2007: Invitation contract negotiations • Q1 2008: Kick off Preparing DARIAH Start of Project 2008: 2 years Preparation Phase, DARIAH should be constructed by 2010, construction Phase can last 10 years, when finally constructed an operation phase will follow.
Advices	

1.4.1.6 HASTAC (Humanities, Arts, Science, And Technology Advanced Collaboratory)

Criteria	Description
URL	http://www.hastac.org/about
Profile	A consortium of humanists, artists, scientists, and engineers, of leading researchers and nonprofit research institutions, HASTAC ("Haystack") is committed to new forms of collaboration across communities and

	disciplines fostered by creative uses of technology. Since 2003, we have been developing tools for multimedia archiving and social interaction, gaming environments for teaching, innovative educational programs in information science and information studies, virtual museums, and other digital projects. HASTAC is dedicated to creative use and critical understanding of new technologies in life, learning, and society.
Organization	- Staff: 1 Needle editor, 1 Project Manager, 1 Webmaster - Leadership: Steering Committee (2006-07). 15 members
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice	HASTAC leaders have served as consultants to U.S. and international organizations and governments on grid computing and cyberinfrastructure. The HASTAC network consists of more than eighty institutions principally located in the US and reaches over 30,000 people worldwide. In reality, it is more a network of networks, located at the intersection of technology, engineering, and computing on one hand, and the humanities, arts and social sciences on the other. - **Following Centers are affiliated with HASTAC**: Annenberg Center for Communication (ACC); Beall Center for the Art + Technology; Berkeley Electronic Press; Center for Advanced Research Technology in the Arts and the Humanities (CARTAH); Center for Computation & Technology (CCT) Laboratory for Creative Arts & Technologies; Center for Cultural Analysis (CCA); Center for Digital Arts & Experimental Media (DXARTS); Center for Genome Ethics, Law & Policy (GELP); Center for History and New Media; Center for Research on Women & Social Justice; Center for the Study of the Public Domain; Department of Communication, University of Washington; Department of Computer Science & Engineering, University of Washington; Department of Computer Science, Cornell University; Department of English, Wayne State University; Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Wayne State University; Duke University Libraries; Fitzpatrick Center for Photonics; Franklin Humanities Institute; Humanities Research Center at Rice University; Information Science + Information Studies (ISIS); Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities (IATH); Institute for African American eCulture; Institute for Multimedia Literacy (IML); Institute for Native American Studies; Institute for the Future of the Book; Institute for the Humanities, University of Michigan; Integrated Media Systems Center (IMSC); Jenkins Collaboratory; John Hope Franklin Center for Interdisciplinary Studies and International Studies; Krannert Center for the Performing Arts; Law in Slavery and Freedom Project; Maryland Institute for Technology in the Humanities (MITH); MATRIX - Center for the

	Humane Arts, Letters, and Social Sciences Online; Meadow Brook Hall, Oakland University; Nasher Museum of Art; Network & Academic Computing Services (NACS): Research Computing Support Group; National University Community Research Institute (NUCRI); Rackham Graduate School; School of Cinema-Television, USC; School of Humanities, UC Irvine; School of Information, University of Michigan; Shoah Foundation Institute for Visual History and Education; Simpson Center for the Humanities; Stanford Humanities Center; Stanford Humanities Lab; Stanford University Libraries (SUL); The Humanities Center, Wayne State University (WSU); The Information School, University of Washington; University of California Humanities Research Institute (UCHRI); University of Washington Libraries; University of Washington Press; Vectors; Wayne State University (WSU) Libraries Digital Collections. -**Following Institutions are affiliated with HASTAC**: American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS); Bethune-Cookman College; Boston University; California Digital Library (CDL), University of California; California Institute for Telecommunications and Information Technology (Calit2); California State University, Los Angeles; Center for Information Technology in the Interest of Society (CITRIS); Clark Atlanta University; Coalition for Networked Information (CNI); Cornell University; Creative Commons (cc); D-Q University; Detroit Historical Museum; Drew University; Duke University; Florida International University (FIU); George Mason University; Hampton University; Henry Ford Museum; Louisiana State University (LSU); Michigan State University; Microsoft Research; National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR); National Center for High Technology, Costa Rica (CENAT); National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA); National Humanities Center (NHC); National University; New York University (NYU); Norfolk State University; North Carolina Museum of Life and Science (NCMLS); Oakland University; Our Lady of the Lake University; Prairie View A&M University; Renaissance Computing Initiative (RENCI); Rice University; Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences; Rutgers - The State University of New Jersey; San Diego Supercomputer Center (SDSC); Sinte Gleska University; Stanford University; Tabor Communications; TANDBERG; University of California, San Diego; University of California, Santa Barbara; University of California, Berkeley; University of California, Irvine (UCI); University of California, Office of the President (UCOP); University of Georgia; University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign (UIUC); University of Maryland, College Park; University of Michigan; University of Southern California (USC); University of Virginia (UVA); University of Washington; Van Fleet & Associates; Wayne State University (WSU);

	Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation; Worldwide Universities Network (WUN). **HASTAC Project Collaborations**: - The National Science Digital Library: A Collaboration between over 200 institutions and library projects. Most HASTAC Projects are Collaborations of the affiliated Centers and Institutions. **FINANCIAL SUPPORT:** **Digital Promise**, National Science Foundation (**NSF**), The John D. and Catherine T. **MacArthur Foundation**
Business model	
Strategy	HASTAC's mission is to ensure that humanistic and humane considerations are never far removed from technological advances; and to push education and learning to the forefront of digital innovation. Similarly, HASTAC is dedicated to the idea that this complex and world-changing digital environment requires all the lessons of history, introspection, theory, and equity that the modern humanities (broadly defined) have to offer. Our aim is to promote expansive models for research, teaching, and thinking.
Target audiences	The primary members are universities, supercomputing centers, grid and teragrid associations, humanities institutes, museums, libraries, and other civic institutions.
Content (primary data, format availability)	
Standards	
Financing	Funding for HASTAC has come from grants from the National Science Foundation, the Digital Promise Initiative, and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, as well as the incredible generosity and support of its member institutions. In the past, collaborative teams at each "site" (more a network than a precise physical locale) have raised funds for their specific events, which were then coordinated by a centralized HASTAC team providing administrative, technical, and communication support. In particular, the infrastructure of HASTAC has been supported by Duke University and the University of California Humanities Research Institute (UCHRI). Through programs such as Information Science + Information Studies (ISIS) and the John Hope Franklin Center for Interdisciplinary and International Studies at Duke and UCHRI's system-wide extensive research, HASTAC has been supported by universities of exemplary quality and unusual risk-taking vision. Duke and the UC system have taken early leadership roles in the study and propagation of "net sciences": the computational, social, and humanistic understanding of the role of networked, digitally supported relationships that extend throughout education, community-based learning organizations, business, and global partnerships.

Status	HASTAC is a voluntary consortium of leading researchers from over a dozen institutions who, together, have been co-developing software, hardware, and cyberinfrastructure systems since early 2003. It was founded by Cathy N. Davidson, former Vice Provost for Interdisciplinary Studies and co-founder of the John Hope Franklin Humanities Institute at Duke University, and by David Theo Goldberg, Director of the University of California's state-wide Humanities Research Institute. At a meeting of humanities leaders held by the Mellon Foundation in 2002, it was clear that Davidson and Goldberg had been working on a variety of projects with leading scientists and engineers dedicated to expanding the innovative uses of technology and to thinking together about social, ethical, and access issues of cyberinfrastructure in parallel with the process of creating it. Each of them also knew of leaders at other institutions who shared that vision and, within a few months, the HASTAC consortium was born. Members have been meeting twice a year--writing grants, holding forums, and developing new research initiatives, both at their individual institutions and across them. These disparate projects often eventually culminate in a full network series of events.
Advices	

1.4.1.7 HRI Digital (Specialising in the Digital Arts and Humanities at the Humanities Research Institute, University of Sheffield

Criteria	Description
URL	http://hridigital.shef.ac.uk/
Profile	HRI Digital is a leading provider of research and development services for the digital Arts and Humanities.
Organization	The team of HRI Digital are just a small sample of the staff and expertise available within the Humanities Research Institute: 1 Director of Research, Arts and Humanities Division, and Director of the HRI, 1 Chair of the Advisory Committee, 3 Developer, 1 Research Support Co-ordinator, 1 Research & Development Officer
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice	HRI Digital actively pursues knowledge exchange with businesses, organisations and the wider community through a range of funding programmes and initiatives. HRI Digital is available for consultancy and sub-contract work, tender invitations and knowledge exchange partnerships within the public and private sectors. • business within the education, cultural, library information or creative industries, seeking to exploit Arts and Humanities content and technology expertise

	• Business within the technology or information management sectors, wishing to explore the innovative adaptation of products and services for new markets.
Business model	The development services can be charged on a consultancy basis or HRI Digital participates in the project as a fully-costed partner or co-investigator. When applying to a research council they generally prefer to participate as a full partner in the project since they believe that ICT, where it is used, should play an integral role within the formulation and exploration of research questions. The advices are “often free”.
Strategy	With over 16 years experience, their mission is to support the innovative use of technology within Arts and Humanities research as both a method of inquiry and a means of dissemination. A key activity of HRI Digital is collaboration on research projects in the Arts and Humanities in which there is an ICT component or a digital output.
Target audiences	Provides support and expertise to a wide range of clients from the University of Sheffield, other academic institutions (schools, colleges and universities), libraries, museums, galleries, archives, societies and the creative industries
Content (primary data, format availability)	They perform a range of activities as part of the award-winning Humanities Research Institute at the University of Sheffield: 1. Partnership with internal and external clients on projects in the Arts and Humanities in which there is an ICT component or digital output. This includes: o Assistance with project conception and proposal development (incl. specifications such as the AHRC's Technical Appendix). o Planning and day-to-day management of the project's data development process. o Training research staff in all necessary ICT and data development skills. 2. Development of the digital output, from the prototype to the final deliverable. 3. Online publishing services for high-quality Arts and Humanities research resources which need to be peer-reviewed and made freely available to the public. 4. Guidance on data development standards for preservation, interoperability and re-use; including recommendations on best practice and feasibility studies. 5. Facilitating knowledge exchange between ICT-related research in the Arts and Humanities and businesses within the education, cultural, library information and creative industries.

	6. Exploring the impact of the digital Arts and Humanities and the relevance of new technologies for delivering next-generation research resources. 7. Applying technology within the education, cultural, library information and creative sectors, especially the development, delivery and use of complex datasets using industry standards. 8. Developing electronic publications and interactive learning resources for the web, CD-ROM, DVD and DVD Video. 9. Building applications to robust industry standards for data mining, search and retrieval or information modelling. 10. Developing or re-purposing high quality, academic content for different contexts and user communities, such as schools, colleges, museums and other learning providers. 11. Advising on the development and delivery of learning content, ensuring that products and services fulfill the requirements of their target market. 12. Building applications to robust industry standards for data mining, search and retrieval or information modelling. 13. Developing bespoke content management systems for handling large and complex datasets.
Standards	HRI Digital provides advice to a range of clients on all aspects of the use and significance of the digital Arts and Humanities, drawing upon the expertise of staff at the award-winning Humanities Research Institute and the University of Sheffield. In particular, we provide pragmatic, plain English guidance on: 1. Proposal development, from identifying the most appropriate source of funding to ensuring that your submission meets the funding body's criteria. Our experience of research councils, charities, societies, knowledge exchange schemes and corporate social responsibility programmes will improve your project's chance of being funded. 2. Data and interface development standards which will improve the preservation, interoperability and re-use of your digital resource. We can advise on a host of data formats, metadata standards, interface technologies and delivery media: o From XML to MySQL, from METS to MODS, from content management systems to applications written in Java. 1. XML and information standards such as TEI, METS, MODS, Dublin Core, MIX, MADS, MARCXML, PREMIS, IMS, RDF. o For content which is text, image, video, sound or multimedia.

	o For interfaces which are to be delivered online or via CD-ROM, DVD or DVD Video. 3. Best practice in project planning, management, resource provision, data development and realisation of the final deliverable. We are able to draw upon our wide range of past and current projects. 4. Additionally, we can conduct feasibility studies, exploring how your project plan or unique dataset might be developed for real, thereby identifying timescales and risks which can inform your project planning.
Financing	Department at the Humanities Research Institute, University of Sheffield
Status	
Advices	

1.4.1.8 NINES (Networked Infrastructure for Nineteenth-century Electronic Scholarship)

Criteria	**Description**
URL	http://www.nines.org/
Profile	The Networked Infrastructure for Nineteenth-Century Electronic Scholarship (NINES) aims to protect, sustain, and enhance digital scholarship and criticism in "the long 19th century" by federating peer-reviewed digital scholarship for research and analysis in an innovative discovery, collaboration, and publication environment.
Organization	
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice	NINES is powered by Collex, a free, open-source tool designed for scholars, developed by the ARP (Applied Research in 'Patacriticism) Group at the University of Virginia. **AFFILIATES**: • ARP: Applied Research in 'Patacriticism • SpecLab: Speculative Computing @ UVA (Both Affiliates are responsible for the Tools available on the NINES Website, SpecLAb is the Affiliate of ARP at the University of Virginia) • IATH: Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities • MITH: Maryland Institute for Technology in the Humanities • NITLE: National Institute for Technology and Liberal Education • CCH: Centre for Computing in the Humanities • TEI Consortium: Text Encoding Initiative • Society for the Study of American Women Writers
Business model	
Strategy	Scholarly initiative to establish a coordinated network of

	peer-reviewed content and useful tools; establish an aggregated body of scholarly and educational materials within those existing professional frameworks and organizations that monitor and accredit professional publication.
Target audiences	Pedagogical researchers
Content (primary data, format availability)	Pedagogical and research materials developed by educators and scholars working in 19th-century British and American literary and cultural studies. Organizational and interpretive Tools
Standards	For Nines Content: encode texts in XML (rather than HTML) and in accordance with widely-accepted TEI standards for markup of humanities material. That said, TEI markup is not a prerequisite for participation in NINES. Attention to markup standards in the early phases of your project will simply facilitate the production and formatting of necessary metadata for inclusion in NINES.
Financing	NINES is supported by the generosity of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, which awarded NINES initiator Jerome McGann a Mellon Distinguished Achievement Award in 2002 and generously extended its funding for a further two years of work, beginning in 2006. Mellon monies are chiefly being used to fund ARP (a group for Applied Research in 'Patacriticism), which develops NINES metadata standards, tools, and interfaces. **Sponsors:** • NASSR: North American Society for the Study of Romanticism • NAVSA: North American Victorian Studies Association • ASA: the American Studies Association • ALA: the American Literature Association • SHARP: the Society for the History of Authorship, Reading & Publishing.
Status	
Advices	

1.4.1.9 rch (Research in Computing for Humanities)

Criteria	**Description**
URL	http://www.rch.uky.edu/
Profile	The **Collaboratory for Research in Computing for Humanities** (RCH) was founded at the University of Kentucky in 2001. Under the interim directorship of Mark Richard Lauersdorf, the mission of RCH is to provide infrastructure, technical assistance, and grant writing assistance to university faculty who wish to undertake

	humanities computing projects, and to encourage and support interdisciplinary projects among individuals and groups from UK and around the world.
Organization	
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice	A "collaboratory" of computer scientists and humanities scholars investigating humanities research problems that provide intriguing challenges for computer science, and developing new applications of computer technology to research in the humanities; sponsors a lecture series in conjunction with the UK Center for Computational Sciences. **Stoa Consortium for Electronic Publication in the Humanities** and work closely with the **Special Collections and Digital Programs Division of the University of Kentucky Libraries** and the **Center for Visualization & Virtual Environments**, support from **UK's Center for Computational Sciences**. **Sponsors/Collaborators:** The **Center for Computational Sciences** (http://www.ccs.uky.edu/) is a major sponsor, providing system administration, research assistantships, and participation in a visiting speaker program. Other major sponsors include the **President's Office**, the **Vice President** for Information Technology, Research and Graduate Studies, the **College of Arts and Sciences,** and the **Departments of Computer Science and Modern and Classical Languages**. **The William T. Young Library** provides internet access through Ethernet and the high-capacity **ATM network**, and the **College of Engineering** provides system administration in the RCH lab. **On-campus collaborators** **The Stoa Consortium** (http://www.stoa.org/) **Special Collections & Digital Programs**, Margaret I. King Building (http://www.uky.edu/Libraries/Special/UKDP/) **Center for Visualization & Virtual Environments** (http://www.vis.uky.edu/) **Off-campus collaborators** **Harvard's Center for Hellenic Studies** (http://www.chs.harvard.edu/) **Perseus Digital Library** (http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/) **Ancient World Mapping Center**, UNC Chapel Hill (http://www.unc.edu/awmc/index.html)
Business model	
Strategy	
Target audiences	
Content (primary data, format availability)	
Standards	
Financing	

Status	
Advices	

1.4.1.10 SSHRC (The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada)

Criteria	Description
URL	http://www.sshrc.ca/web/home_e.asp
Profile	The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) is the federal agency that promotes and supports university-based research and training in the humanities and social sciences. Through its programs and policies, the Council enables the highest levels of research excellence in Canada, and facilitates knowledge sharing and collaboration across research disciplines, universities and all sectors of society. Created by an act of Parliament in 1977, SSHRC is governed by a 22-member Council that reports to Parliament through the Minister of Industry.
Organization	
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice	SSHRC partners with a variety of government, business and non-profit organizations to develop and fund strategic research programs. These Joint Initiatives (e.g. with the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) Canadian Forest Service (CFS); the Canadian Institutes for Health Research (CIHR)) build knowledge and expertise on key social, cultural and economic issues.
Business model	
Strategy	
Target audiences	
Content (primary data, format availability)	
Standards	
Financing	SSHRC's Grants and scholarships budget for 2007-08 is $312.7 million (excluding the Indirect Costs program and the one-time program Centres of Excellence for Commercialization and Research). SSHRC's budget is determined each year by Parliament. SSHRC reports to Parliament annually on how it spends its budget, but the Council has full authority to set its priorities, policies and funding programs and to make granting decisions.
Status	
Advices	

1.4.2 Communities of subject areas

Criteria	Sense / Purpose
Resources	Text archives, Data archives, Image archives, Archival records (letters, diaries, newspapers, photographs), Generated or collected data (surveys, field samples), Multimedia, Artefacts
Tools	Application programs, which creates, manipulates, modifies, or analyzes data (information management, data integration, textual analysis, statistic analysis)
Standards	universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for interoperability, technical specification, mechanism for optimising use of resources
Liability	In reference to how long the system/project/archive can be expected to be usefully productive

1.4.2.1 ADHO (Alliance of Digital Humanities Organisations)

Criteria	Description
URL	http://www.digitalhumanities.org/
Profile	An „Umbrella“ Organisation, which coordinates the Activities of the ACH and the ALLC.
Resources	The ADHO Publications Committee oversees the ongoing improvement of ADHO publications: - Peer reviewed journals - Books and book series - Conference Papers - Guides to good practice
Tools	A Link to the ACH Job database and the TAPoR Website (Text Analysis Portal for Research), where tools for text analysis can be downloaded or used directly via webpage. There is also a search Function that doesn’t seem to work. A Blog Section where Blogs from probable members can be viewed. A Link to the Text Analysis Developers Website (Tada) where tools for text analysis can be downloaded, used and their development can be discussed. The BusaPrize is awarded every 3 years. There is an ALLC Project Support Programme, where registered Members of ALLC can try to participate. Only a small Amount of Money can be given to support the best project. A Database with texts that are generated from external URL’S. A Catalogue of Institutional Models for Humanities Computing.
Standards	
Liability	

Organization	The ADHO is administered by a steering committee that represents the association for Literary and Linguistic Computing ALLC), the Association for Computers ad Humanities (ACH) and the Society for Digital Humanities (SDH-SEMI) Online Organization
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice	The ADHO is administered by a steering committee that represents the association for Literary and Linguistic Computing ALLC), the Association for Computers ad Humanities (ACH) and the Society for Digital Humanities (SDH-SEMI) Membership: Steering Committees members are voting members (5), Non-voting members (6).
Business model	You can get a membership by Subscribing to the *Literary and Linguistic Computing* journal; most of the linked texts are free to public.
Strategy	
Target audiences	
Content (primary data, format availability)	- publications (look at Resources) - Community: List of community activities (Call for Papers, seminars, conferences, Blogs, Prizes) - Resources: Essays in Humanities Computing (fulltext) - search: text body, topic title, both body and title, all public webs
Financing	Membership by paying the subscription fee to *Literary and Linguistic Computing* (Oxford journals webpage).
Status	The Idea of ADHO was formed at an ALLC/ACH Conference in Tuebingen, 2002.

1.4.2.1.1 ACH (Association for Computers and the Humanities)

Criteria	**Description**
URL	http.//www.ach.org/
Profile	International membership organisation for people who are working with computer-aided research, especially research involving the manipulation and analysis of textual material.
Resources	Links to the latest issues of journal that can only be viewed with correct log-in information (the journal “Literary and Linguistic Computing” can be viewed on the oxford journals webpage as fulltext or pdf). By paying the subscription fee you get a membership to the Association. There is also a searchable database with ACH/ALLC and ALLC/ACH conference abstracts available on the site, which allows you to search the Abstracts and the fulltext Versions. Searchfunction doesn’t seem to work.

Tools	Database for Jobs in the field of humanities computing, a free public service. You can search the database, also you can make an entry, if you have a position to fill. Link to the “Humanist” Discussion group, where the Entries can be viewed. It seems that you can only join this group as member. Link to a “Member-database”, where you can log in and see the names of all current members. There is also a search-function available on the site, but it doesn’t seem to work correctly.
Standards	
Liability	
Organization	The Officers of the Association are an elected president and an elected vice-president. Both of them are also part of the Executive Council, which also contains an Executive Secretary, a Treasurer, an editor and twelve members. Online-Organisation with no Office, but regular meetings.
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice	Affiliates with ADHO (Alliance of Digital Humanities Organisations), CHWP (Computing in the Humanities Working Papers), ALLC (Association for Literary and Linguistic Computing), MLA (Modern Language Association), ACL (Association for Computational Linguistics), TEI (The Text encoding Initiative).
Business model	Membership by annual subscription
Strategy	
Target audiences	People who are working with computer-aided research, and who are willing to pay the fees.
Content (primary data, format availability)	The BusaPrize is awarded every 3 years (see ALLC Homepage). You can find an application form for Bursaries on the site.
Standards	
Financing	Financed by Membership fees
Status	Founded in 1978.

1.4.2.1.2 ALLC (Association for Literary and Linguistic Computing)

Criteria	**Description**
URL	http://www.allc.org/
Profile	
Resources	Links to online- journals. A Pisa Report with a Roadmap for Humanities Computing can be viewed. There is a great collection of Links for Institutional Models for Humanities Computing. A link to the Humanist Discussion group. A List with all ALLC conferences, that can also be viewed with Google earth
Tools	

Standards	
Liability	
Organization	Online-Organisation. Staff is a President, a Chair, a secretary, a treasurer, an Editor (LLC), and two associate Editors (LLC). There is also an Executive Committee with elected members.
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice	Affiliates with ACH, ADHO, ACL, TEI, ELRA, ACO*HUM
Business model	Membership via Subscription to the Literary and Linguistic Computing journal (Oxford university press).
Strategy	
Target audiences	Students or scholars from all humanities disciplines, international.
Content (primary data, format availability)	The BusaPrize is awarded every 3 years, also there is a AALC Student Prize, witch is awarded annually.
Standards	
Financing	
Status	Founded in1973

1.4.2.2 CESSDA (Council of European Social Science Data Archives)

Criteria	**Description**
URL	http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/home.html
Profile (CESSDA Interview)	"Primarily, it is an infrastructure for digital resources and databases but one could also say that there is a networking element to it." Generally, data organizations actively engage in archiving data and provide the social science community with computerized numeric information, data, documentation and with support for secondary analysis.
Resources (CESSDA Interview)	Data and associated metadata for social science and humanities research. This includes both quantitative and qualitative material.
Tools (CESSDA Interview)	Technical development is limited. We will be developing management and maintenance processes for the ELSST thesaurus and will plan the enhancement the CESSDA portal. We expect to build prototypes for version control, user authentication, an internal database for classification and conversion information and thesaurus management software.
Standards (CESSDA Interview)	Discussion about standards and a decision on it is part of the work of the PPP so we probably won't have definitive answers until late next year.
Liability (CESSDA Interview)	I don't think this question is relevant yet (but please clarify if you think I have misunderstood it). The Infrastructure currently functions as an informal grouping and is not a legal entity. The PPP will discuss and decide on a legal framework and we expect liability to be a part

	of this discussion.
Organization	CESSDA is an umbrella organisation for social science data archives across Europe. The General Assembly meets annually and is composed of one voting representative assigned by each member organization. The business of CESSDA between meetings of the GA is conducted by the Executive Committee. Current Committee members are Kevin Schürer (UKDA), Sami Borg (FSD), Hans Jørgen Marker (DDA) and Chryssa Kappi (GSDB). Membership is limited to those institutions and organizations within Europe having the capacity and expertise to further the CESSDA objectives.
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice	The network now extends to 20+ countries across Europe and also has associate partners in many of the emerging member states. Collectively the constituent CESSDA member organisations serve some 30,000+ social science and humanities researchers within the European Research Area each year, providing access to and delivering over 50,000 data collections per annum and acquiring a further 1,000 data collections each year. In addition, the CESSDA organisations provide access gateways to important data materials and EU investments such as the European Social Survey, the Eurobarometers, the International Social Survey Programme and the European Values Surveys.
Business model	
Strategy	• To promote the acquisition, archiving and distribution of data throughout Europe • To promote projects and procedures for enhancing exchange of data and technologies among data organizations • To stimulate the development and the use of these procedures throughout Europe • To encourage new data organizations to further these objectives • To promote the integration of the European database • To associate and cooperate with other international organizations sharing similar objectives
Target audiences	
Content (primary data, format availability)	The CESSDA portal allows easy access to the catalogues of member organisations and provides a central news forum about its activities and other relevant information.
Standards	
Financing	
Status	Since the 1970s the members have worked together to improve access to data for researchers and students.

1.4.2.3 EGEE (Enabling Grids for E-Science)

Criteria	Description
URL	http://www.eu-egee.de/fzk/idcplg?IdcService=FZK&node=2715
Profile	Enabling Grids for E-sciencE (EGEE) is a multi-disciplinary grid infrastructure worldwide, which brings together more than 120 organisations to produce a reliable and scalable computing resource available to the European and global research community. EGEE is a project that aims to integrate current national, regional and thematic Grid efforts, in order to create a seamless Grid infrastructure for the support of scientific research. The infrastructure will support distributed research communities, which share common Grid computing needs and are prepared to integrate their own computing infrastructures and agree on common access policies. Mostly funded by EU funding agencies, this project has a world-wide mission and receives important contributions from the US, Russia and other non EU partners.
Resources	Researchers in academia and industry already benefit from the EGEE Infrastructure, which simultaneously supports many applications from diverse domains. This is achived by providing a common pool of resources, independent of geographic location, with round-the-clock access to major storage, compute and networking facilities.
Tools	• Simplified access - EGEE will reduce the overhead of separate accounting systems by providing means for users to join virtual organisations with access to a Grid containing all the operational resources the user needs. • On demand computing - By allocating resources efficiently, the Grid promises greatly reduced waiting times for access to resources. • Pervasive access - The infrastructure will be accessible from any geographic location with good network connectivity, making resources more widely available. • Large scale resources - Through coordination of resources and user groups EGEE will be able to provide application areas with access to resources of a scale that no single computer centre can provide. • Sharing of software and data - By providing a unified computational fabric the EGEE will allow widespread user communities to share software, software development, and databases in a transparent way. • Improved support - By making use of the expertise of all the partners EGEE will be able to

	offer in-depth support for all key applications. To help the user community take advantage of the benefits of grid computing, EGEE provides a range of support services to its users: direct user support, Virtual Organization (VO) support, and application porting support. Through other activities, the project also provides beginner and expert training on various topics. The Direct User Support Team indexes and reviews the available documentation to ensure users have the information they need to effectively use the grid. In addition, the project maintains a list of high-level services (RESPECT program) that work well with gLite to help minimize the effort of moving to the grid.
Standards	Members of EGEE-II are involved in developing and applying standards in many areas of Grid computing. NA5 is responsible for tracking EGEE-II's standardisation work. <u>Standards and standardisation working groups:</u> - CAOPS-WG: Certification Authority Operations - ET-CG: Education and Training Community Group - GIN-CG: Grid Interoperation Now Community Group - GLUE-WG: Grid Laboratory Uniform Environment - GSM-WG: Grid Storage Management - INFOD-WG: Information Dissemination - IPAW: International Provenance and Annotation - JSDL-WG: Job Submission Description Language - NM-WG: Network Measurements - OGSA AUTHZ-WG: Open Grid Service Architecture Authorization - OGSA-BES-WG: Open Grid Service Architecture Basic Execution Service - OGSA-DMI-WG: Open Grid Service Architecture Data Movement Interface - RUS-WG: Resource Usage Service - SAGA-CORE-WG: Simple API for Grid Applications Core - UR-WG: Usage Record - Organisational roles - OGF Advisory Committee : Lennart Johnsson - OGF Applications Area Director : Dieter Kranzlmuller - OGF Data Area Director : Erwin Laure - OGF Security Area Director: David Groep
Liability	• 600 man-days (2 years)

Organization	The EGEE-II Project is organised into ten "activities", which come under three main areas: • Networking Activities (NA) are the management and coordination of all the communication aspects of the project • Service Activities (SA) are the support, operation and management of the Grid as well as the provision of network resources • Research Activities (JRA) concentrate on Grid research and development **EGEE Networking Activities (NA)** The Networking Activities are divided into five different areas: **Activity Name** — **Activity Description** NA1: Management of the Consortium. NA2: Information Dissemination and Outreach and includes tasks such as running the external website, organising conferences and managing the distribution of publications. NA3: User Training and Induction and includes tasks such as organising on-site training and producing training and course material. NA4: User Community Support and Expansion. This includes tasks such as supporting applications and identifying new users. NA5: Policy and International Cooperation and includes tasks such as liaising with parties interested in the EGEE project on an international level. **EGEE Service Activities (SA)** Service Activities which are divided into two different areas: **Activity Name** — **Activity Description** SA1: European Grid Support, Operation and Management and includes tasks such as grid monitoring and control and resource and user support. SA2: Networking support and includes tasks such as policies and service level

	agreements. SA3: Integration, testing and certification. The goal of the SA3 activity is to manage the process of building deployable and documented middleware distributions, starting by integrating middleware packages and components from a variety of sources. **EGEE Joint Research Activities (JRA)** Joint Research Activities which are divided into four different areas: **Activity Name** / **Activity Description** JRA1: Middleware Re-engineering and includes tasks such as re-engineering existing middleware, integrating middleware, testing and validation.
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice	The EGEE Collaborating Projects Liaison Office is a point of contact for projects which are collaborating with EGEE, and facilitates the relationships between those projects and the EGEE activities. Furthermore, EGEE is active in helping projects interact and share their experiences. This is a continuation of work begun at EU-sponsored "concertation" meetings and carried on at EGEE project conferences. EGEE also has a number of more formal relationships with other projects and initiatives. For many projects, the first step in collaborating is receiving a Letter of Support from EGEE to accompany their proposal. Other projects have drawn up a Memorandum of Understanding, stating explicitly what they will need from EGEE and what they will offer in return. Collaborative activities range from technical work on interoperability to community activities such as organising joint training events and dissemination material. Depending on the issue at hand, different forms of co-operation might be appropriate and EGEE is open to suggestions and initiatives from any project that wants to help move Grid computing forward. An Application Identification and Support Activity will support the induction of new users and new scientific communities to EGEE's Grid infrastructure. This activity will operate a pro-active procedure of identifying and supporting early users from a broad range of academic and industrial fields, as well as through proposals submitted by representatives of specific research communities to an EGEE Generic Applications Advisory Panel (EGAAP). This panel will use the criteria such as scientific interest, Grid added value, Grid awareness and make its

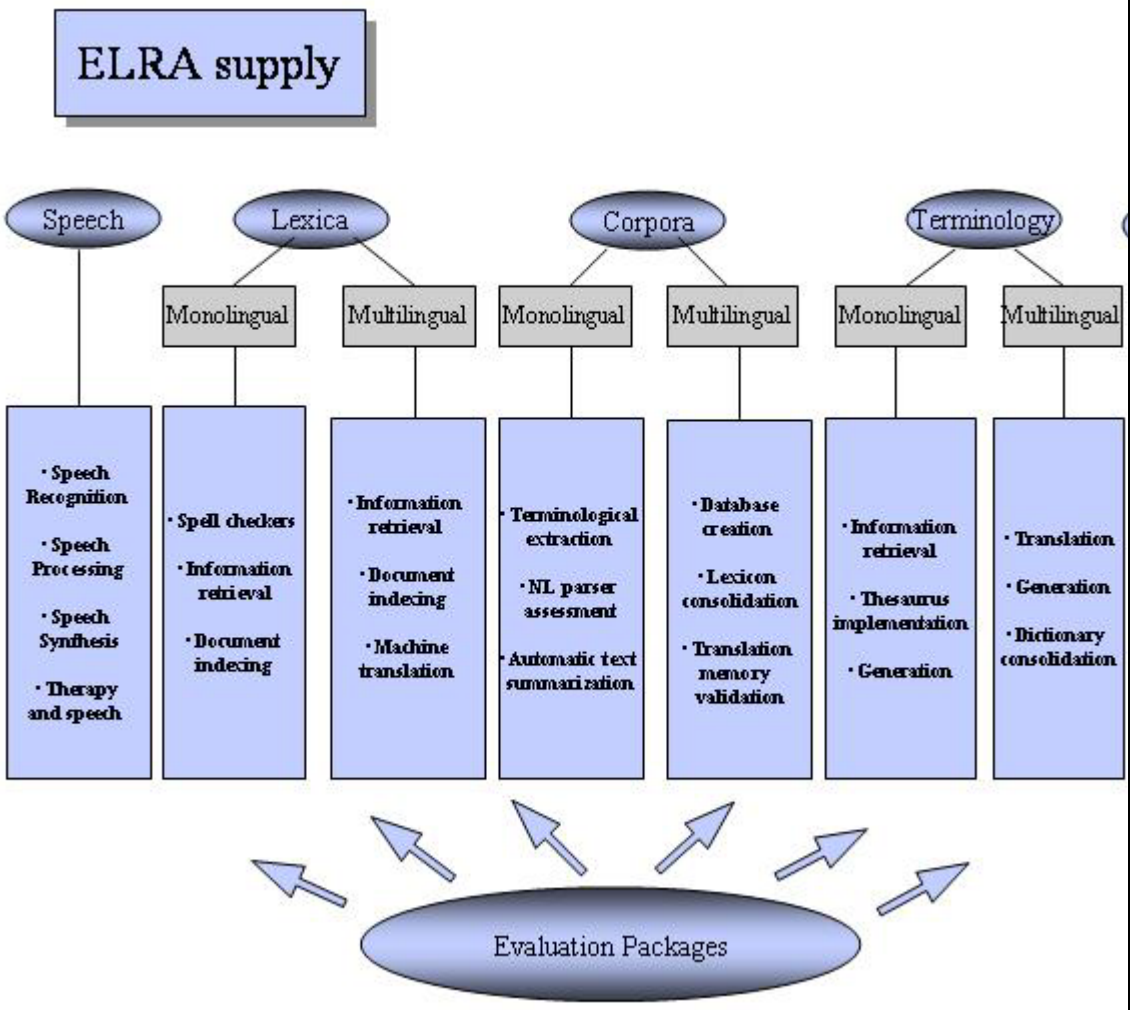
	recommendations to the EGEE Project Executive Board. Successful applicants will receive support for adapting their scientific software to the Grid environment.
Business model	EGEE-II consists of Networking, Service and Joint Research Activities. In response to the more mature state of Grid technology, the project is increasing the proportion of funding going to Service and Networking activities. This will allow the project to accommodate new countries, user communities and sites joining the infrastructure as well as expand efforts in dissemination, training and application support. Efforts in software development have been concentrated on Grid foundation components and integrating the third party components from other projects and sources. The Networking Activities include Project Management, Dissemination, Outreach and Communication, User Training and Induction, Application Identification and Support, Policy and International Cooperation. The Service Activities consists of Grid Operations, Support and Mangement, Networking Support, Middleware Integration, Testing and Certification, combines software elements from a variety of sources to provide integrated releases for deployment on the infrastructure. Joint Research Activities consists of Middleware Re-Engineering, continues to develop and support the gLite middleware; Quality Assurance, manages quality throughout the project, including overall security and coordination. EGEE has a Business Forum: EGEE's Business Forum reaches out to private & public sector organisations that are looking at Grid for their innovation. The Forum interacts with current and new users, highlighting the benefits of Grid through user case studies and evaluating adoption potential across diverse vertical markets. The Forum is chartered with assisting businesses, new & old, to capitalise on EGEE's Open Source Grid Technologies, demonstrating the major value delivered by Grid: * Improving business performance * Helping to get products to market faster * Enabling companies to do new things.
Strategy	The EGEE project brings together experts from more than 50 countries with the common aim of building on recent advances in Grid technology and developing a service Grid infrastructure which is available to scientists 24 hours-a-day. The project provides researchers in academia and business with access to a production level Grid

	infrastructure, independent of their geographic location. The EGEE project also focuses on attracting a wide range of new users to the Grid. • To expand and optimise Europe's largest production Grid infrastructure, namely EGEE, by continuous operation of the infrastructure, support for more user communities, and addition of further computational and data resources. • To prepare the migration of the existing production European Grid from a project-based model to a sustainable federated infrastructure based on National Grid Initiatives for multi-disciplinary use.
Target audiences	Any discipline which currently relies on advanced scientific computing resources will benefit. In practice, two pilot applications areas have been selected to guide the initial implementation and certify the performance and functionality of the evolving Grid infrastructure. One is the Large Hadron Collider Computing Grid (LCG), which relies on a Grid infrastructure in order to store and analyse petabytes (1015 terabytes) of real and simulated data from high-energy physics experiments at CERN. The other is Biomedical Grids, where several communities are facing equally daunting challenges, for example for data mining of genomic databases, and the indexing of medical databases in hospitals, which amount to several terabytes of data per hospital per year.
Content (primary data, format availability)	At present, it consists of 250 sites in 48 countries and more than 68,000 CPUs available to some 8,000 users 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Several large- and small-scale communities already use the EGEE infrastructure as an every-day tool for their work. Applications deployed come from High Energy Physics, Life Sciences, Fusion, Earth Sciences (including the industrial application EGEODE), Astronomy and Astrophysics, Condensed Matter Physics, Computational Fluid Dynamics, Computer Science/Tools, Computational Chemistry, Civil Protection and Finance (through the Industry task Force). EGEE-II constantly works to expand the portfolio of supported applications to new disciplines.
Financing	**Funding** • EU-Commission with 32 Mio. Euro • Partnerinvestments
Status	EGEE is a two-year project conceived as part of a four-year programme which officially started on 1 April 2004. It has "hit the ground running" and deployed basic services, initiated middleware and dissemination activities before the formal start of the project. The

	available resources and user groups will rapidly expand during the course of the project. A second two-year project is anticipated to follow on from EGEE, in which industry will progressively take up the operations and maintenance of a stable Grid infrastructure from the academic community. This is analogous to the way that GEANT, a multi-gigabit pan-European data communications network for research and education, has progressively transferred operations from the public to the private sector.

1.4.2.4 ELRA (European Language Resources Association)

Criteria	Description
URL	http://www.elra.info/
Profile	**ELRA** is the driving force to make available the language resources for language engineering and to evaluate language engineering technologies. In order to achieve this Strategy, ELRA is active in identification, distribution, collection, validation, standardisation, improvement, in promoting the production of language resources, in supporting the infrastructure to perform evaluation campaigns and in developing a scientific field of language resources and evaluation.
Resources	**The Language Resources and their Applications:**



The resources of the Association are made up by :
1. membership subscription fees paid by the active members ;
2. public and private subventions ;
3. the products of generosity, the use of which has been accepted ;
4. the products of its activities and of its publications.

Tools	● The catalogue of Resources : The databases available on the ELRA catalogue are divided into 3 groups : Speech, Written Lexica/Corpora & Terminology. The databases are sold on a pay-per-resource basis and detailed information on the resources can be found both on the ELDA and ELRA Web sites. The resources can be ordered directly from ELDA, by members as well as non-members. ● Identification and distribution of LRs : Apart from the wide range of resources in the catalogue, members can at any time turn to ELRA for information on other databases available or databases being developed. In addition, ELRA members willing to negotiate a resource with a producer or to obtain information on any other contractual or legal matter are offered legal and contractual assistance by a set of co-operating experts. ● Legal assistance : ELRA enjoys close cooperation with legal experts in the field. Assistance can be offered when acquiring or distributing databases, or in negotiations with parties when LRs are involved. ● Production of new LRs on demand : When commissioned by one of its members,

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>ELRA can produce and/or package LRs at favorable pricing conditions. In addition, LRs produced by ELRA, and LRs whose production is commissioned to ELRA, will be exclusively available from ELRA, with substantial price discounts for the ELRA members.

● Evaluation : ELRA participates in evaluation campaigns both by supplying the language resources appropriate for evaluation and testing, and by getting involved in the evaluation process itself (evaluation of tools, systems, applications, etc.). ELRA members can benefit from both LR evaluation packages at discounted prices and HLT evaluation services (including evaluation of member's technology or system) at favorable pricing conditions.

● Information : The ELRA Newsletter is published on a quarterly basis, with updates on the association activities and articles reflecting subjects from the different HLT areas. An information bulletin, the "Members' News", is also distributed in an electronic format to ELRA members every month. Other ELRA publications are also disseminated, including publications on legal and commercial aspects of the distribution of Language Resources and market surveys. ELRA collects information, facts and figures on the HLT/LR markets throughout the world, capitalizing on the experience of the ELRA members, along with that of other sources. Regular market surveys provide useful information on specific topics for members of the organization.

● LREC : Registration to the Language Resources and Evaluation Conference is offered at a discounted price for ELRA members. Other events (workshops, meetings, etc.) organized by ELRA are opened to ELRA members.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Standards</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Liability</td><td>No member of the Association may be held liable for commitments made by the Association. The Association shall only be liable for any and all commitments undertaken up to the amount of its own financial resources.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Organization</td><td>As a non-profit organisation, the management of ELRA is entrusted to a Board. The Board consists of 12 elected members (6 officers and 6 board members), who represent three sectors of significant interest: speech, terminology and text. They are elected by an open vote of all the ELRA members.

The activities are achieved through ELRA's operational body ELDA (Evaluation & Language resources Distribution Agency). ELDA, the Evaluations and Language resources Distribution Agency, was created in parallel to ELRA, European Language Resources Association, in February 1995. Incorporated as a company in order to handle all the commercial and business-oriented tasks of the association, ELDA is ELRA's operational body, and is in charge of the development and the implementation of ELRA's missions and tasks as defined by the board of the association.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice</td><td>ELRA membership is open to any organisation, public or private, European or non-European. However, full membership, with voting rights, is available only to organisations legally established in Europe.

The annual membership fees depend on the type of organisation and are as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Type of organisation</th><th>Annual fees</th></tr>
<tr><td>Non-profit making organisation</td><td>750 €</td></tr>
<tr><td>European small/medium-sized companies (< 50 employees)</td><td>1000 €</td></tr>
<tr><td>European profit making organisations (>= 50 employees)</td><td>1500 €</td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-European profit making organisations</td><td>5000 €</td></tr>
</table>
Please note that the membership year runs from 1 January to 31 December.</td></tr>
</table>

Business model	
Strategy	ELRA's missions are to promote language resources for the Human Language Technology (HLT) sector, and to evaluate language engineering technologies. To achieve these two major missions, they offer a range of services, listed below and described in the "Services around Language Resources" section : - Identification of language resources - Promotion of the production of language resources - Production of language resources - Validation of language resources - Evaluation of systems, products, tools, etc., related to language resources - Distribution of language resources - Standardisation The promotion of the production of language resources also includes the support of the infrastructure for evaluation campaigns and their support in developing a scientific field of language resources and evaluation, e.g. via the LREC conference. Many of these tasks among which distribution and evaluation are being carried out by their distribution agency ELDA (Evaluations and Language resources Distribution Agency). ELRA also regularly conducts market studies and surveys in the field of HLT, and publishes a quarterly newsletter, distributed not only to its members but also to a large number of people in the HLT community. In doing so, ELRA participates in the development of HLT and promotes HLT among the players on national, European and international levels.
Target audiences	ELRA members include institutions (academic groups and research laboratories) and companies (industrial and commercial organisations) from all over the world (nearly all the countries of the European Union are represented). These institutions and companies belong to sectors like telecommunication, marketing, multilingual business, etc., and deal with Human Language Technologies (HLT), especially with speech, text and terminology. ELRA membership is open to any organisation, public or private, European or non-European. However, full membership, with voting rights, is available only to organisations legally established in Europe.
Content (primary data, format availability)	
Financing	
Status	The European Language Resources Association (ELRA) was established as a non-profit organisation in Luxembourg in February, 1995.

1.4.2.5 ESS (**European Social Survey)**

Criteria	Description
URL	http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org
Profile	Surveys in over 30 European Nations to chart and explain the Interaction between Europe's changing Institutes ant the Attitudes of the European people.
Resources	Bibliographies, that list ESS- related texts. Only Abstracts can be viewed but there is a function that links direct to Google. Own Abstracts can be added to bibliographies via an online form.
Tools	There is a Bibliography and an online-Bibliography available on the Website that lists ESS- related publications and their abstracts. In the Online-Bibliography you can also search the Article you have chosen via Google. On the linked Databank you can analyse data online. There is also a link to edu.net website, where a tool for analysing data can be downloaded and used as demo version. There is an Intranet on the Website, that can only be used with valid log in Information and is for National Co-ordinators and the members of the ESS's Central Coordinating Team only. The Website has a searchfunction. A data archive maintained by the team at Norwegian Social Science Data Service (NSD) with Survey data, Survey and fieldwork documentation, contextual data und guidance for data users.
Standards	Standards for the Surveys: respondent's and partner's occupation: recorded verbatim and coded according to ISCO88.com; respondent's and partner's education: coded according to modified version of ISCED-97; respondent's industry: coded according to NACE Rev.1, 2-digit version; parents' occupations: recorded verbatim and deposited as a separate text file; respondent's first (and, where appropriate, second); language: coded according to ISO-639-2; country of origin: coded according to ISO 3166-1; religion: coded according to a common ESS code frame.
Liability	There is a Survey (round 4) planed in 2008, data release is planed for End of September 08.
Organization	A structure with combined tight central- organisation and strong participation from the involved countries. The Central Coordination Team Centre can be found at the City University, UK.
Centre classification	The Central Coordination Team Centre can be found at the City University, UK.
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice	
Business model	A free Registration is needed for Data access (some Data can be viewed without registration).
Strategy	

Target audiences	
Content (primary data, format availability)	Surveys about the changing attitudes in Europe. Data can be viewed and analysed on database of Webpage.
Financing	Was initiated and seed-funded by the European Science Foundation, the central coordination and design has been funded through the European Commission's Fifth and Sixth Framework Programmes and the European Science Foundation. The Surveys and the Interviewers are funded by each country's national scientific funding bodies, also the ESS receives funding to support it's infrastructure and was awarded in 2005.
Status	The first round of Surveys started in 2002.

1.4.2.6 LDC (Linguistic Data Consortium)

Criteria	**Description**
URL	http://www.ldc.upenn.edu/
Profile	The Linguistic Data Consortium supports language-related education, research and technology development by creating and sharing linguistic resources: data, tools and standards. The Linguistic Data Consortium is an open consortium of universities, companies and government research laboratories. It creates, collects and distributes speech and text databases, lexicons, and other resources for research and development purposes. The University of Pennsylvania is the LDC's host institution. The LDC was founded in 1992 with a grant from the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), and is partly supported by grant IRI-9528587 from the Information and Intelligent Systems division of the National Science Foundation.
Resources	A **search function** using AltaVista and the University of Pennsylvania search script is usable. The LDC web site is re-indexed every two weeks. **Free Jobs** are listed; full time jobs at the University of Pennsylvania are linked. There is a password protected Intranet for LDC's Staff. The LDC **Intranet** contains a 'Customer Profile' page which provides information regarding what corpora your organization has licensed, as well as the 'Corpora Available for Download' service for corpora which are small enough for electronic delivery. LDC maintains several systems supporting the following functions: - Computer Cluster: 8 Opteron blade server with 8 GB of RAM -Web Server: Xeon server with 2 GB of RAM - Database Servers: MySQL - Itanium server with 2 GB RAM; MySQL - Dual Pentium III server with 1 GB of RAM; Oracle - Dual Sparc64 server with 1 GB of RAM - File Servers: Multiple servers supporting 45 TB of storage

	- Dynamic File server: 2 Dual Opterons with 2 GB of RAM - Static Data File servers: 12 Dual Opterons with 2 GB of RAM - Backup System: Tape robot supporting 60 TB of backup via 4 tape drives; Backup server capable of 4 tape/2 disk simultaneous backups - Administrative: Mail Directory server - 1 Dual Opteron with 2 GB of RAM; Admin Directory space - Restricted Access Storage Area - Network: Public: 5 switched 100 Mbps Ethernet ports Optic fibre to the Internet; CIDR /23 network (equivalent to 2 class-C networks); Private: 192 fully switched Gigabit Ethernet ports. In addition there are approximately seventy (70) Annotation/Transcription workstations running various operating systems such as Solaris, Windows, FreeBSD, and linux. Sixty of these workstations are collected in four common work areas of varying size. The **LDC's Catalog** contains hundreds of corpora of language data. You can use the navigation bar above or the links below to explore the various views of the catalog: by type and source (a list of all corpora sorted by data type and data source); by year (a list of all corpora sorted by release year (includes information on LDC catalog numbers)); top ten corpora (the ten most-purchased LDC corpora); projects (all of the projects contributed to by the LDC); search (a simple search form for searching the catalog by name, catalog number, language, etc). **LCD Online** contains an indexed collection of Arabic, Chinese and English newswire text, millions of words of English telephone speech from the Switchboard and Fisher collections and the American English Spoken Lexicon, as well as the full text of the Brown corpus. With LDC Online, users can search textual data and play audio extracts for transcribed utterances on standard web browsers. **LDC Online is a free service for LDC current year members.** To use LDC Online, you need an individual user account. If you don't have an account yet, you can sign up for a guest account. Once your account is approved by your organization's administrator, you will be granted full member access to LDC Online. Even if your organization is not an LDC member, you can get a guest account which provides access to a subset of data and functions. There is also a **Documentation/ Tutorial** on how to create Data Resources, but not completed yet. **Publications** of LDC'S Members can be viewed free as pdf.
Tools	

Standards	There are four major objectives for released corpora: - The data must fulfil some need within the research community - The LDC must have Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) agreements with the data provider - The data must be internally consistent in presentation and representation, or if that is not possible or desirable, then the level of quality control must be noted in the documentation - The LDC must provide sufficient documentation to permit our customers to determine the usability of the data and to understand the various components of the corpus If one is interested in having the LDC publish his/her corpus, contact ldc@ldc.upenn.edu with: Name of the corpus and whether this will be a multiple version corpus; The name(s) of any source data provider(s) as well as any other persons or organizations who may have an IPR interest in the corpus; Name of the Project (if any) for which the corpus was developed; Rough size of the corpus (in K or MB; hours of speech or video data; number of unique words and total number of words for text, etc.); Description of the corpus and suggested use(s); Information on when and where the corpus might be needed; Primary contact person. After the initial inquiry is received with the information above, it will be review and an initial determination if the LDC can publish the corpus will be made. Submitted Data should be in following formats: doc directory with readme file including following information (publication title, including version number: Authors; data type (text, speech, video, etc); data sources (broadcast, newswire, newspaper, microphone, telephone, etc.), years of data collection and collection procedures; languages; special license, if applicable (discussed with the IPR Coordinator); grant number and funding agency, if applicable; copyright; description of the corpus structure and data attributes: data type (text, speech, video, etc.) and file formats number of files, size of the data (if compressed, size of the data before and after compression, and utility used for compression) for text: file format, character encoding, number of unique words, total number of words, size in (K, M or G)bytes for speech (and video): file format, channel count, sampling rate, sampling format, number of hours, size in MB; URL to the project page, for additional documentation or tools, etc. (if applicable); quality control. All data submitted must meet the following specifications: all files should be submitted as 664 (rw-rw-r--), and directories as 775 (rwxrwxr-x); empty files or directories are not allowed, if there are any empty files or directories necessary for the distribution, there should be a note of explanation about them in the readme.txt file; no ~ or . files; all the links have to work; no file names like this: filename.txt and Filename.txt; file/directory

	names may not contain spaces and may not contain any non-ASCII characters.
Liability	
Organization	The Linguistic Data Consortium has its offices on the top floor of 3600 Market Street in Philadelphia's University City Science Center. The eighth floor suite, with over 11,000 usable square feet, was configured specifically for LDC with 22 single, double and triple offices, large and small conference rooms, a recording booth, a focus group room and six laboratories including separate labs for broadcast news collection, participant recruiting, annotation and publications plus specially equipped telecommunications and data closets, corpus packaging workroom/mailroom and pantry.
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice	The University of Pennsylvania is the LDC's host institution.
Business model	The Data (Audio, texts, etc.) is often distributed on CD/DVD; sometimes it is available on the I-Net. All of the Data is charged.
Strategy	To support language researchers, the LDC collects, annotates and distributes all of these types of material: interviews, customer service interactions, lectures, radio and television broadcasts, news wires, web sites, books, magazines, newpapers, court transcripts and even telephone conversations.
Target audiences	Individual Researchers or Institutions that work with language.
Content (primary data, format availability)	The LDC distributes corpora in two ways: CD- or DVD-ROM's shipped to users, and UNIX TAR files made available to users via E-Mail or anonymous FTP transfers.(Programmes to handle Tar-files are not available on site but linked).
Standards	
Financing	LDC is supported in part by grant IRI-9528587 from the Information and Intelligent Systems division and grant 9982201 from the Human Computer Interaction Program of the National Science Foundation. LDC's corpus creation efforts are powered in part by Academic Equipment Grant 7826-990 237-US from Sun Microsystems.
Status	Founded 1992.

1.4.2.7 SDH- SEMI (The Society for Digital Humanities/ Société pour l'ètude des medias interactifs)

Criteria	**Description**
URL	http://www.sdh-semi.org/
Profile	Network that brings together humanists, that are engaged in digital and Computer assisted work.

Resources	
Tools	There is a list of upcoming events and conferences. As a Member you will receive a newsletter, old issues of newsletters can be viewed on site. Publications are linked, there are no publications available on website. Is part of the TAPoR Project. There are links to teaching programmes. An annual conference is held. As Member you are invited to these annual conferences.
Standards	
Liability	
Organization	Staff consists of President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary, all of them elected. Seems to be an online-Organisation, though website is developed at the University of Victoria, Canada.
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice	Affiliates with ADHO, ACH, ALLC and the Canadian Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences
Business model	Linked Publications are part free and fulltext, part can be seen for subscribers only (*Literary and Linguistic Computing)*.
Strategy	
Target audiences	Humanists, who are engaged with digital and computer-aided research and teaching.
Content (primary data, format availability)	
Financing	Through Membership to *Literary and Linguistic Computing.*
Status	Founded 1986 as the Consortium for Computers in the Humanities.

1.4.2.8 SHARE (Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe)

Criteria	**Description**
URL	http://www.share-project.org/
Profile	Multidisciplinary and cross-national database of micro data on health, socio-economic status and social and family networks of more than 30,000 individuals aged 50 or over, data from eleven countries.
Resources	
Tools	Survey data is available to the entire research community for no costs. You can download the full paper version of the questionnaire 2004 in all languages, also the Specifications for the different countries. You can download an original paper for your country and fill it.

	Data can be downloaded after registration from external website (CentERdata). The Data is provided in STATA and SPSS format. The CentERdata website is specialised in Survey data collection, analysing the data and Searchfunction and a Intranet Log-In.
Standards	For registration a statement needs to be signed, that no data will be used to other purposes as purely scientific purposes. The Interview data is collected in a computer assisted personal Interview (CAPI).
Liability	Data Collection of the third wave will outlast to 2009.
Organization	Main office (Mannheim Research Institute); every participating country has its own “Country team”. Coordinated at the Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Aging (University of Mannheim).
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice	
Business model	To access the Data you have to register, registration is free and open to everyone.
Strategy	
Target audiences	
Content (primary data, format availability)	You can view and save a copy of the Documentation of the Baseline study 2004 (this one can be viewed and saved in chapters or in fullversion), the Methodology (both as pdf) and some pdf’s about collecting data in the survey. A Summery of the Survey can be downloaded in all languages af the participating countries. Also there is a list of publications that work with the data from the Surveys. Some of them can be viewed as fulltext (pdf), some of them are just listed.
Financing	Primary founded by the European Commission through the 5th Framework Programme, additional Funding from the U.S. National Institute on Ageing. First Surveys were funded by participating countries. There is further Support by the European Commission through the 6th Framework program.
Status	Baseline study started 2004

1.4.2.9 TAPoR (Text Analysis Portal for Research)

Criteria	**Description**
URL	http://www.tapor.ca/home.html
Profile	TAPoR will build a unique human and computing infrastructure for text analysis across the country by establishing six regional centers to form one national text analysis research portal. This portal will be a gateway to

	tools for sophisticated analysis and retrieval, along with representative texts for experimentation. The local centers will include text research laboratories with best-of-breed software and full-text servers that are coordinated into a vertical portal for the study of electronic texts. Each center will be integrated into its local research culture and, thus, some variation will exist from center to center.
Resources	The six centers will provide repositories for data and tools and those data and tools. The project site offers a tapor live cd image that can be downloaded and then burned on CD for free (fully functioning and autonomous Linux operating system). The Portal site (http://portal.tapor.ca/portal/portal) is offering the access to tools that can be used online and also to a great amount of data (text, audio etc.). Many Sites at the TAPor Portal are linked from the TADA (Text Analysis Developer's Alliance) Website from McMaster University, such as tadawiki (where several projects are listed and linked), TaporRecipes (tutorials), and the main TAPor Tutorial. There is also are TAPor Training site linked, where you can watch tutorial-videos one several topics how to use TAPor. As registered user you can use the account to use every text, which is available in an electronic format (texts that are available on any website or texts that you just typed in yourself).
Tools	Text analysis tools are available on the beta portal site (http://portal.tapor.ca/portal/portal), most of them for free online use. Some of them are linked from other pages, where they can be used free and online. Few of them can be downloaded. One the Beta portal site you have access to a free tutorial which shows you how to use the portal for text analysis.
Standards	
Liability	
Organization	6 regional centers (within Canada) to form one national text analysis research portal. The Centers will have a laboratory available to the research community at the participating university. The laboratory will be at least 100 square feet in size and will house 5 networked workstations with scanners, media acquisition devices, and software. The software suite will include software to scan documents, optical character recognition (OCR) software to create electronic texts from images of documents, multimedia manipulation software for media associated with texts, software for encoding texts with structural and interpretative information, personal computer text analysis tools, and exporting tools for transferring electronic texts to the server in standard forms like XML (extensible markup

	language) and PDF (portable document format). The laboratories at individual sites will vary as they are integrated into the local research culture. REGIONAL SERVERS: Each center will run a text server for the local community and the region. This server will have the disk space (half a terabyte per server) to store large, media-rich text databases and it will be configured to be easy to maintain and capable of sustaining significant use. The servers will run locally developed text tools and a suite of common tools available to all users through an open research portal. For projects that are sharing electronic texts with a wider research community and need reliable access, there will be mirroring of functionality and resources between servers, thus allowing projects to scale from the local to public access. PORTAL: A key element of TAPoR is the vertical portal that will be developed for unified access to the resources and tools. The portal will handle security, access and rights management; provide an e-commerce-like application for the management of e-texts; facilitate the interconnectivity of the six servers including the interoperability among the text databases; and provide a common global access to TAPoR that can be linked to international partners. TAPoR will make the best practices of experienced computing humanists available to the larger humanities research community through this portal. SPECIAL EXPERTISE: Each center will provide local expertise to the portal. **THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO** will have two labs; one will be an interaction lab for capturing video, audio, screen shots and eye gaze of test users for researching usability of text applications and digital library solutions, and the second lab will be a lexical analysis lab. **THE UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA** will have a multimedia laboratory suitable for research into multimedia enrichment and acquisition because many texts, to be of use to the research community, need embedded multimedia evidence. **THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK** will have a lab that specializes in metadata for resource discovery. **THE UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL** will have a lab focused on public access and intellectual property issues around legal documents. At **THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA**, a new computing research lab is planned in association with Gary Kelly, the new, distinguished senior Canadian Research Chair. This will enable the production, archiving, and distribution of electronic texts, through the TAPoR portal, under the general heading of “Culture and the Modern State.” At **MCMASTER UNIVERSITY** we will have facilities related to the portal development and maintenance.
Collaboration with communities of	The TAPor (Text-Analysis Portal) project is based at

interest and communities of practice	McMaster University, and consists of a network of six of the leading Humanities computing centres in Canada: McMaster, University of Victoria (in collaboration with Malaspina UC), University of Alberta, University of Toronto, Université de Montreal (law) and University of New Brunswick. TaAPor is still looking for collaborationpartners that are interested in the development of linguistic and literacy text tools for the TAPor Portal, the development of mechanisms that adapt TAPor expertise and technologies for application outside the academy, including commercialisation and the development of activities that further the research community in this interdisciplinary area. The Portal was developed by Open Sky Solution and also the team at McMaster University.
Business model	Tools and Data are Open source, for a “my TAPor - Account” one needs to register (that seems to be also free and open to everyone, as long as it is clear that the person wants to use the account for research). As registered user you can use a customised workbench, that remembers the texts and tools one is working with.
Strategy	Form six centers at different universities with laboratories on text analysis. The research at these centers will help to provide texts, tools and services for the TAPor Portal, which can be used by researchers all over the world.
Target audiences	Researchers that work with text-analysis. TAPor itself suggest that there is no real target audience, as long as the people are planning to do research with tapor. On some of the Tapor sites (almost each hosting University has an additional own site) there are examples for diverse people who use Tapor and there is everyone represented: from student to professor to people who work in private enterprises.
Content (primary data, format availability)	The available data on the portal (http://portal.tapor.ca/portal/portal) has following formats: plain-text, TARL, html, xml, xtext, pdf, docbook and TEI.
Financing	The total budget for the project is $6,784,740 with a CFI (Canadian Foundation for Innovation) contribution of $2,629,223. The partner institutions (MacMaster University, University of Toronto, University of Alberta, University of Victoria, University of Montreal, University of New Brunswick) and provincial funds (Ontario Innovation Trust, British Columbia Knowledge Development Fund, Ministère de l’éducation du Quèbec) are contributing the remaining $4.15 million.
Status	4 year project, it is not clear in which year the project started. Copyright © 2003-2006 TAPoR, McMaster University for the TAPor Portal.

1.4.2.10 TEI (Text Encoding Initiative Consortium)

Criteria	Description
URL	http://www.tei-c.org
Profile	A membership consortium to support the maintenance and continuing work of the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI). The TEI is an international project to develop guidelines for the preparation and interchange of electronic texts for scholarly research, and to satisfy a broad range of uses by the language industries more generally.
Resources	You can view a huge list of projects, which are working with TEI guidelines; there is also a short description and a link to the project. Also you can view and search in the TEIwiki, where tools are listed and linked. You can download various documents from the site (meeting reports, minutes, guidelines, etc.).
Tools	Tools for creating, editing, transforming, and publishing TEI documents and schemas are an essential part of using the TEI Guidelines. Because the TEI is expressed in XML, TEI users can take advantage of the abundance of XML tools now being developed for general use. In addition, the TEI community develops and distributes TEI-specific tools. All tools distributed by the TEI are open-source and are provided under a GNU public license unless otherwise indicated. Available Tools: - **ROMA**: a web-based application which allows TEI users to generate P5-compatible schemas and documentation. - **Stylesheets**: a library of stylesheets, which can convert TEI XML files to HTML, LaTeX, or XSL:FO Documents. - **Other Tools** are listed and described in the TEIwiki, you also can get the link where to download the external tools.
Standards	The TEI *Guidelines for Electronic Text Encoding and Interchange* define and document a markup language for representing the structural, renditional, and conceptual features of texts. They focus (though not exclusively) on the encoding of documents in the humanities and social sciences, and in particular on the representation of primary source materials for research and analysis. They are expressed as a modular, extensible XML schema, accompanied by detailed documentation, and are published under an open-source license. The Guidelines are maintained and developed by the TEI Consortium, through its Council and editors, with the support and participation of the TEI community.
Liability	
Organization	The TEI Consortium is organized as a non-profit membership consortium, whose members and subscribers are institutions such as universities, libraries, academic projects, research units, and individuals. It is supported financially and logistically by four host

	institutions, which make an annual host contribution of cash and in-kind services in support of the TEI's activities. With the exception of the TEI editors and some basic administrative functions, all of the TEI's activities are conducted on a volunteer basis. The Consortium is led by a **twelve-person Board of Directors**, which provides strategic direction and fiscal oversight, organizes the TEI's main activities, and coordinates fundraising and member recruiting. The board is composed of both elected and non-elected representatives. Four of its members represent the four TEI host institutions. The Executive Director and Treasurer are appointed by the Board. The remainder of the TEI board is elected by the TEI membership and serve for two-year terms. There are Officers for the Board of Directors (a Chair, a Vice-Chair, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Council Chair. The Board of Directors may also select additional officers as it deems necessary or appropriate from time to time). The technical direction of the TEI Consortium is guided by the **TEI Council**, a twelve-person body whose members are elected by the TEI membership. The Chair of the Board of Directors and one other Board member serve on the Council; the other members are elected to staggered two-year terms by the TEI membership at the annual Members' Meeting. The Council meets once or twice a year in person, and holds a telephone conference call roughly every other month. The TEI Council commissions **working groups** to develop and revise specific portions of the TEI Guidelines and to undertake other aspects of the TEI's technical development (the technical development of the TEI DTD; recommends, evaluates, and implements new features and modifications of existing features, and supervises the overall development of each new version of the Guidelines). It also reviews the work of the working groups and provides technical advice and expertise to support the ongoing development of the Guidelines. At the TEI annual members' meeting, it presents a report on current work, and reports are available from the meetings of the Council as well. Council members serve for two-year terms. The **working groups** consist of something between 5-15 members and are leaded by a chair. The Personography WG and the physical bibliography WG are still active, following groups have concluded their work: Character Encoding WG, Metalanguage WG, Migration WG, Stand-Off Marking WG, Manuscript Description Task Force. Also there is the ISO/ TEI Feature Structure Work Group, a joint TEI and ISO TC37/SC4 Activity on Feature Structures (Activities ended 2005).
Collaboration with communities of interest and communities of practice	TEI is hosted by four different institutions: Brown University (Women Writers Project, Center for Digital Initiatives); Nancy, France (Loria, ATILF, INIST); Oxford University (Research Technologies Services at Oxford

	University Computing Service) and the University of Virginia (Institute for advanced Technologies in the Humanities, University of Virginia Library). Also there is a huge list of Members Institutions and projects.
Business model	The Guidelines and the tools are open-source.
Strategy	The mission of the Text Encoding Initiative is to develop and maintain a set of high-quality guidelines for the encoding of humanities texts, and to support their use by a wide community of projects, institutions, and individuals. The Community surrounding the TEI is one of its greatest assets and also the reason for its ongoing vitality. This community is loosely bound together through a variety of forums, virtual and actual (Meetings, discussion list, etc.).
Target audiences	Individuals, projects and institutions who work with the encoding of texts. The Humanities and Social Sciences are focused, but the guidelines, tools and the TEI community is open for everyone. One of the Goals of the TEI is to be both international and interdisciplinary.
Content (primary data, format availability)	The Guidelines can be viewed as online-version or downloaded as zipped html data. The reports and minutes can be viewed online. The Hole site can be viewed either in XML, in HTML or as printable version. **TEI Special Interest Groups** (SIGs) provide an opportunity for TEI enthusiasts with similar interests to meet and exchange ideas. The TEI provides each SIG with web space, wiki space, a mailing list, and opportunities to meet at the Annual Members' Meeting. SIG activity might lead to any number of outputs, including training courses or documentation; proposals for extension or modification to the Guidelines, etc., no particular outcomes are required or expected. All SIGs are open to the public. Anyone with an idea for a fresh area of activity or collaboration is invited to propose a new SIG. Currently Active SIGs: Education (Conveners: Susan Schreibman and Werner Wegstein), Libraries (Conveners: Michelle Dalmau and Perry Willett), Manuscripts (Conveners: Elena Pierazzo, Malte Rehbein, and Amanda Gailey), Music (Convener: Raffaele Viglianti), Ontologies (Convener: Oyvind Eide), Text and Graphics (Conveners: Dot Porter and John Walsh) and Tools (Convener: Matt Zimmerman).
Financing	Members of the Consortium (academic institutions, research projects, and individual scholars from around the world) contribute financially to the Consortium. The Consortium is supported financially by four host institutions, which make an annual host contribution of $5000 in cash and $5000 of in-kind services or support to the TEI. You can participate to TEI in three different ways: 1. Membership (for non-profit institutions. Fees are based on institutional size); 2. Subscription (for Individuals, $50/equivalent in € per year) and 3.

	Sponsorship (commercial organizations, fees are negotiated on a case-by-case basis).
Status	The TEI Consortium as membership organization was proposed 1999, the first Board members took office during January of 2001.

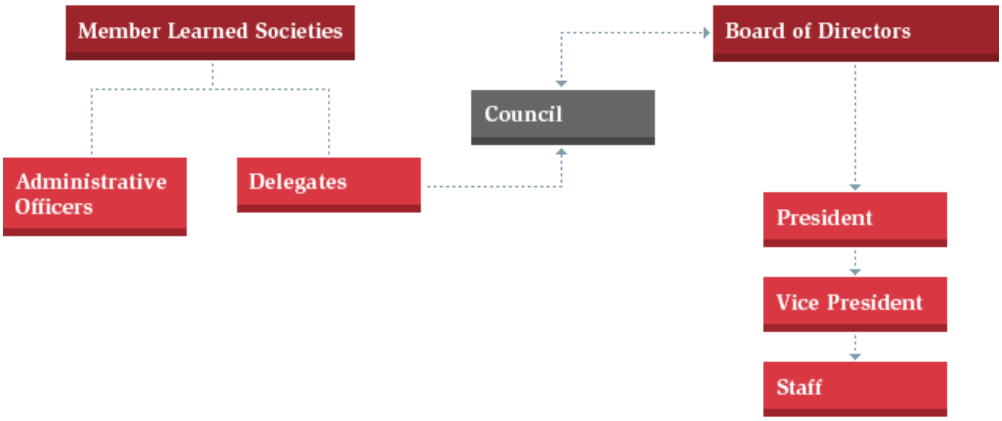
1.4.3 General Infrastructure Programmes

The term “e-Infrastructure” describes the vision for the development of a next generation of trans-national ICT Research Infrastructures across Europe. Researchers should have controlled, secure, seamless, easy and economical access to shared science and engineering resources. The Concept of a new research environment enables an integrated information and communication infrastructure.

“Infrastructure means a facility, a resource (or a coherent set of them) together with the related services, that are used by the scientific community to conduct research.” (FP7 Grant Agreement: ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/docs/fp7-ga-annex3-infra_en.pdf, page 1)

1.4.3.1 ACLS (American Council of Learned Societies: Cyberinfrastructure for the Humanities and Social Sciences. December 2006)

Criteria	Description
URL	ACLS Commission on Cyberinfrastructure http://www.acls.org/programs/Default.aspx?id=644
Profile	The mission of the American Council of Learned Societies is "the advancement of humanistic studies in all fields of learning in the humanities and the social sciences and the maintenance and strengthening of relations among the national societies devoted to such studies." As early as 1964, ACLS developed a program of grants and fellowships designed to encourage new and significant use of computers in humanistic research, an effort that continues today with their Digital Innovation Fellowships. *Our Cultural Commonwealth*, the report of the ACLS Commission on Cyberinfrastructure for the Humanities and Social Sciences, issued in 2006, recommended steps toward a more digital humanities that would make use of new forms of research, reading, and writing. The Commission gathered Information through hearings, consultations and research. It was appointed and sponsored by the ACLS. (The Collection of Information took place in 2004, in 2005 they published their first report, that was open to comments and in 2006 their final report was released.) The ACLS defines the Humanities as the following: language (modern and classical), linguistics, literature, history, jurisprudence, philosophy, archaeology, comparative religion, ethics, the history, criticism and theory of the arts, aspects of social sciences that have humanistic content and employ humanistic methods and the study of the Humanities to the human environment with attention to reflect our diverse heritage, traditions and history.
Organization	The ACLS Constitution defines the Council as a 15-member Board of Directors and one Delegate from each constituent society. **Structure & Governance:**



Council responsibilities:
- holds an Annual Meeting
- elects officers and members of the Board of Directors
- provides general and fiscal oversight
- assisted by the Executive Committee of the Delegates
- admits new members

Board of Directors responsibilities:
- working with the President
- establishes overall direction and policy
- allocates funds
- oversees investments
- reports on all major decisions to the constituent societies

Executive Committee:
- an elected, seven-member Executive Committee discharges the major responsibilities of the Delegates
- functions as the advisory committee on admissions of new societies and affiliates
- the Chair of the Executive Committee of the Delegates serves ex officio as a member of the Board of Directors

Delegates responsibilities:
- selected by their societies they serve four-year-terms

The principal administrator from each of the constituent learned societies serves as a member of the Conference of Administrative Officers (CAO). The CAO similarly elects a seven-member Executive Committee, whose Chair also serves *ex officio* as a member of the Board of Directors.

Board & Committees structure:
- Board of Directors (15 members)
- Investment Committee (9 members)
- Executive Committee of the Delegates (7 members)
- Executive Committee of the Conference of Administrative Officers (CAO) (7 members)

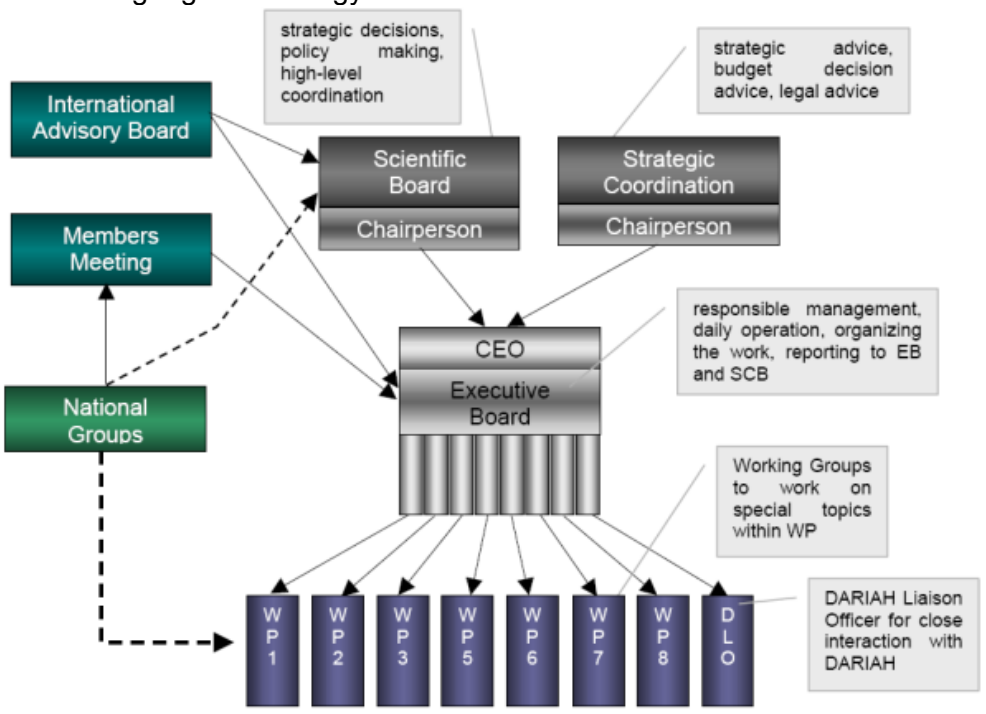
Society Representatives:
- 69 members/national scholarly organizations (preeminent representative of American scholarship in the humanities and related social sciences
- Each society is represented by one Administrative Officer who is the society

	contact. **Associates:** - nearly 200 colleges, universities, research libraries, and other scholarly institutions - give support to ACLS - each year, they signal their commitment to the work of the Council through their financial contributions - thirty-two of these member institutions have joined the Research University Consortium and committed additional financial support to ACLS - associates are invited to send representatives to the Annual Meeting - Organizations interested in becoming Associates are invited to consult membership information. **Affiliates:** - 14 members - Affiliates are organizations and institutions whose Strategys and purposes are so closely linked to those of ACLS that a formal connection is desirable for both parties. - Affilitate members serve to increase the community and the effectiveness of those actively working for the humanities under the ACLS umbrella - Affiliate membership offers a formal institution connection with ACLS which includes the benefit of working with the Conference of Administrative Officers (CAO) - ongoing contact with the ACLS staff on matters of interest to the scholarly community - continued involvement in the crucial network of contacts with which ACLS works - Affiliates are invited to attend the ACLS Annual Meeting and meetings of the CAO, ex officio, and at their own expense - they pay an annual membership fee of $ 1,100 **Staff (areas of responsibility):** - Main Content Area - Office of the President - Office of the Vice President - Fellowships & Grants Programs - International Programs - ACLS Humanities E-Book - Finance & Administration - Web & Information Systems
E-Humanities program / initiative	**The national Commission on Cyberinfrastructure appointed by the ACLS:** ACLS Commission on Cyberinfrastructure is a program respectively an initiative of ACLS. The Commission consisted of various Professors and Assistants from American Universities: - 10 Commission Members - 9 Advisors to the Commission - 1 Editor Their charges were: - Describe and analyze the current state of humanities and social science cyberinfrastructure - Articulate the requirements and the potential contributions of the humanities and the social sciences in developing a cyberinfrastructure for information,

	teaching, and research - Recommend areas of emphasis and coordination for the various agencies and institutions, public and private, that contribute to the development of this cyberinfrastructure Their research work consisted of: - inviting expert testimony in public meetings, in writing, or in personal interviews - examining and documenting ongoing practices and projects - administering a web-based survey - reading broadly in recent literature on scholarly publishing, libraries and archives, intellectual property, and other relevant topics - consulting with foundations and funding agencies.
Finance	ACLS, a private, nonprofit federation of sixty-nine national scholarly organizations, is the preeminent representative of American scholarship in the humanities and related social sciences. Funding: ACLS is funded by - public and private grants - endowment income - annual subscriptions from university and college associates - dues from constituent societies and affiliates - government contracts - individual gifts. Launched in 1997, the ACLS Fellowship Campaign seeks contributions to enlarge the ACLS endowment devoted to fellowships and thereby to raise significantly fellowship stipends.
Status	**The national Commission on Cyberinfrastructure:** Research lasted during 2004; final report was released in 2006.
Contact ACLS	American Council of Learned Societies 633 Third Avenue, 8th floor (40th - 41st Streets) New York, NY 10017-6795

1.4.3.2 CLARIN (Common Language Resources and Technology Infrastructure)

Criteria	**Description**
URL	http://www.clarin.eu/
Profile	The CLARIN project is a large-scale pan-European collaborative effort to create, coordinate and make language resources and technology available and readily useable. CLARIN offers scholars the tools to allow computer-aided language processing, addressing one or more of the multiple roles language plays (i.e. carrier of cultural content and knowledge, instrument of communication, component of identity and object of study) in the Humanities and Social Sciences.
Organization	**Overall Organizational Framework** CLARIN proposes to create a European Resources Infrastructure that will

	be based on an open European Federation of strong service centres and repositories that jointly provide the whole European Humanities (and Social Sciences) community with (i) knowledge about the existence of language resources, (ii) coordinated creation of, archiving of, and access to such resources, (iii) access to services and tools that would allow scholars to operate on such resources, (iv) bundling of and access to expertise related to specific language processing problems CLARIN will be built on the existing national infrastructures and all the knowledge gathered from the European funded projects in our domain. At the European level an efficient umbrella organization has to be set-up that will be responsible for the unification and organizations at the European level. CLARIN will also link up closely with appropriate infrastructures in other humanities disciplines. CLARIN sees itself as a research infrastructure that will offer specialized resources, tools/services and knowledge and will easily join with other complementary initiatives in the humanities area. **Structure:** CLARIN is a pan-European community of institutions emerged from an open and bottom-up driven formation process. It is not exclusive and open for extensions. CLARIN is built on: - institutions in Europe that have already exhibited their strengths and that are supported by the national bodies - the expertise that has been developed in the European community over the last decades - knowledge experts that already have created language resources, language technology and small-scale infrastructures  *(dashed lines indicate that in general members of the SB and working groups will be recruited from the national CLARIN groups)*

	Supervisory Board responsibilities: - overall strategy - budget - contains domain experts to be selected during the bi-annual members meeting - selects the Executive Board to carry out the work based on its strategic and budget decisions **Scientific Board responsibilities:** - consists of high-level scientists, one from each participating country, appointed by the national funding agency - monitor the execution of the programme - ensure the overall scientific soundness, coherence, completeness, consistency and feasibility - determines the overall scientific strategy and reviews the project deliverables - Structure: 1 chairperson, 1 vice chairperson **Strategic Coordination Board responsibilities:** - consists of representatives appointed by the funding agencies, one per country - monitor the execution of the programme of work with a view to compliance with national governments' and funding agencies' policies. - Determines the overall governance and financial strategy - Review all project deliverables - The Executive Board reports to the Scientific Board and the Strategic Coordination Board. **Executive Board responsibilities:** - consists of 8 experts covering the required expertise - take care of all operational issues along the strategic decisions of the Supervisory Board **The International Advisory Board responsibilities:** - consists of high-ranking international experts - give advice to the Executive, Scientific and Strategic Coordination Boards on issues of common interest, such as opportunities for collaboration, coordination and harmonization with initiatives at the international level **Members/Membership:** - total number of members: 109 - Number of countries involved. 32 - an institution has to support the CLARIN mission to become a member - has to have a strong national and international position to be able to contribute to the CLARIN mission - has to be represented by an expert who is known for his/her

	contributions to the field - is expected therefore that the mission statement will be signed by the director of the institution and that the type of contribution is indicated - The membership is expected to be active - At each LREC conference a members meeting will be organized to discuss all topics of interest and to select the Supervisory Board. **Working Groups responsibilities:** - Working Groups (WGs) are the main instrument for the project to carry out shared tasks. They are set up in each Work Package by the WP leaders. - content oriented work - WGs consist of two types of members: Core members and associated members - Full members will contribute to the working groups, but also associate members and individual experts can be asked to join the working groups - Core members: staff from partner organisations that are contractually committed to executing part of the work programme; they can only resign from a WG on the basis of bilateral agreement between WG leader and partner site manager; are entitled to reimbursement of labour and travel within the limits of their partner organisation's CLARIN budget. - Associated members: staff from CLARIN partner and member sites or other organisations who have committed themselves voluntarily to participating in the execution of the tasks of the Working Group. In case they want to reseign they will have to notify the WG leader. Activities could include (but are not limited to); reading plans, reports and their drafts, commenting on such documents and otherwise taking part in the discussion, and contributing with their own work, e.g. concerning their own country or organization; are not entitled to any form of reimbursement of travel or labour from the CLARIN project budget. Associated WG members are urged to seek financial support from their national CLARIN funds or from their own organisation. - Members of WGs can be appointed in different ways: if a project partner has a contractual task in the activities of the WG the partner has the right to appoint one or more of their staff; the WG leader can invite individuals from partner, member and other sites to join; for each WG the leader will issue a call for participation to all CLARIN members; the call has to specify the expertise required to join and the way in which this expertise has to be documented; the WG leader decides whether you can join the WG List of work packages (8 WP): - Management and overall coordination (Management and coordination of the project and its work packages) - Technical infrastructure (Specification, design and Prototypical Implementations of the Technical Infrastructure as core of CLARIN) - Humanities Overview (Outreach to Humanities communities, explore potential user needs in Humanities research through scoping and

	impact studies and direct collaboration with some Humanities projects) - LRT Overview (Exploration of the LRT Field at Large to Determine Requirements for the Technical Infrastructure and Gaps in LRT Services. Implementing concrete User Scenarios and filling Gaps in LRT Services) - Dissemination (Active Dissemination and Education of all CLARIN Aspects involving Researchers and Students) - IPR and Business Models (Studying IPR and legal Issues with respect to LRT and study business models) - Construction and Exploitation Agreement (Establishing a legal, organizational and administrational framework for the follow-up phases of CLARIN) **The annual Members Meeting:** - In this meeting the Executive Board presents its annual report about progress, problems and planning for the future - All registered members are invited to participate in the meeting and to ask questions, give advice and propose actions - International partners will be invited to participate in the members meeting **National Groups:** -. While all mentioned bodies act at the European level, every national CLARIN group is expected to define an appropriate national coordination structure
E-Humanities program / initiative	The CLARIN infrastructure is proposed to the ESFRI Boards. The management structure will be worked out in more detail to satisfy the needs of the phases of the practical work. It will make use of the expertise of similar type of infrastructures such as GEANT/DANTE. At this moment CLARIN is driven and funded by the Members.
Financing	**Budget** • The overall costs for the CLARIN Research Infrastructure are estimated with 165 Mio € covering all European countries. In some countries already powerful institutions are available at regional and national level that may form the pillars of the CLARIN research infrastructure. o 20 Mio € resource repository formation process o 18 Mio € knowledge centre formation process o 25 Mio € setting up a pan-European service infrastructure o 20 Mio € gathering, converting and encapsulating resources o 20 Mio € gathering, adapting and encapsulating technology o 10 Mio € developing sample applications and services o 16 Mio € comprehensive training and education programs o 30 Mio € operating the infrastructure (repositories, services) o 6 Mio € management • For the member states the costs for establishing and maintaining (10 years) a national research infrastructure with widely overlapping Strategies compared to CLARIN will vary. Depending on several factors, such as the ambition, envisaged decentralization and existing infrastructure, we assume it will vary from 2 up to 10 Mio €. Of course

	some countries have a more decentralized structure resulting in a number of such centres, others have a more centralized structure and again other states may want to share centres crossing the national boundaries to share the burden. For the estimated 20 national infrastructures we end up at about 120 Mio €, leaving about 45 Mio € for the pan-European efforts. This estimate includes European wide aspects such as comprehensive training and education programs.
Status	**Preparation Phase** Given the mature state of interactions, standardization and experience by earlier projects, such as in the field of applying Grid technology, CLARIN will need a preparatory phase of one year to work out a realistic work plan and to do the required organizational and management preparations.

1.4.3.3 DRIVER (Digital Repository Infrastructure Vision for European Research)

Criteria	**Description**
URL	http://www.driver-repository.eu/
Profile	DRIVER will be helping countries to create networks of openly-accessible repositories for research information. Driver will in its inception focus on the infrastructure aspect, i.e., open, clearly defined interfaces to the content network, which allow any qualified service-provider to build services on top of it.
Organization	An International Partnership that aims to build a large-scale public infrastructure for research information across Europe. The aims of DRIVER are: • that any form of scientific-content resource, including scientific/technical reports, research articles, experimental or observational data, rich media and other digital objects should be freely accessible through simple Internet-based infrastructures; • one large-scale virtual content resource for over five countries (Belgium, the Netherlands, France, the U.K. and Germany) to be created to access and integrate individual repositories. Driver builds upon various existing national networks. • to establish the successful interoperation of both data network and knowledge repositories as integral parts of the E-infrastructure for research and education in Europe. Early in the project, the current state of repositories in Europe will be reported followed by professional guides on topics like technical standards, data curation and others. DRIVER' s aim is to optimise the use of the technical infrastructure GEANT by delivering all types of content resources, to contribute to the creation of a new Europe wide infrastructure for knowledge and to aggregate and present the knowledge base of European research to the world (the three key strategic objectives of the EC programme for research infrastructures). It will not build a specific digital repository system with pre-defined services, based on a specific technology and serving dedicated communities.
E-Humanities	

program / initiative	
Centre classification	The Partnership of the DRIVER Project consists of following members: • The **University of Athens** will give scientific, technological and management support to the project. It will act as the project coordinator, enhance and maintain the services provided by DRIVER-II, provide support for enhanced publications; and provide support and training to users. • The **University of Bielefeld** serves as testbed for new OAI-software like the "OAIResource Toolkit", a beta-version of a generic software solution to collect digital resources described by OAI-PMH records. • The **Institute of Information Science and Technologies of the Italian National Research Council** will ensure the scientific and technological coordination of the project. It will also enhance and maintain both development and production releases of the DRIVER infrastructure; give support to developers willing to build and register service-based applications over the infrastructure; and design and implement infrastructural services for Complex Objects storage and access. • The **SURF- Foundation**, which includes a “Joint Research Unit” consisting of various Dutch university members (responsible for research and developing in various fields. Also they are responsible for clarifying metadata creation; processing and transport (interoperability via OAI-PMH or other similar protocols); and representation mechanisms. Special attention will be paid to the solutions for long term preservation.) • The **University of Nottingham** co-ordinates the pan-European awareness programme within DRIVER and produces the advice and information to support the needs of the user community. • The **Centre national de la recherche scientifique** is involved in the field of access to research output. • The **University of Bath**, • The **University of Warsaw ,** • The **University Library of Ghent** played a leading role in the formation of a national network of IRs (DRIVER content providers), and will continue to do so. • The **Goettingen State and University Library,** • **Danmarks Tekniske Universitet (DTU)**, • The **University of Minho** and the **National and University Library of the Republic of Slovenia**. In Phase I and II the Administrative & Financial Coordination was managed by Prof. Hatzopoulos, University of Athens. In Phase I Technical & and Scientific Coordination was assumed by Dr. Lossau, State and University Library Göttingen. Dr. Lossau is also responsible for Scientific Coordination in Phase II, Technical Coordination is assumed by Donatella Castelli, Institute of Information Science and Technologies of the Italian National Research Council.
Content (primary data, format availability)	The plan is, to organise in an incremental process networks of institutional repositories on the national level, exploit them and take them from there to the European level. A Network exists that reaches to 51 repositories of five initial participating countries and their own various types of Networks and databases.

Tools	Services that are available on the DRIVER Network: collection service, Profileing, recommendation.
Standards	Builds on the GEANT2 Network and grid-enabled middleware. Aim is to promote and create standards on metadata (OAI, URN), technology (Web service Definition Language and XML Schema) and institutional repository (IR) organisational level (see the DINI certificate for IRs) both through practical, incremental large scale implementation and active feeding into international standardisation bodies such as ISO. The Driver Network is based on Open- Access. Not only new publications shall be open to public, but also older publications. That is why DRIVER tries to build new Relationships to Publishers. The Network functionality will be partitioned into a set of interoperable services, each with a well-defined protocol specifying the interface to that service. DRIVER draws on the experience of developing digital repository/library technology (SCHOLNET and OpenDLib (IT)) as well as of existing repository networks (DARE (NL) and SHERPA (UK)), whose coordinators are represented in the consortium. These partners provide substantial expertise, which ensures that the technical and organisational Strategys of the project will be met. DRIVER exploits existing state-of-the-art digital library and repository technologies. More concrete, it will integrate management middleware as part of both a "collective service" (CS) and an "enabling services" (ES). The collective layer is responsible for processing metadata records and full text from distributed providers as a result of harvesting, to support indexing and browsing. The "enabling service" provides the basic services (such as "metadata schema registry"), which support the interactions between the DRIVER management middleware (objective 2) and services, available to the end-user (objective 3). DRIVER emphasises the implementation of nominal, globally accepted standards in a real-life system, with a focus on metadata (OAI-PMH), persistent identifiers (URN, handles) and some technology standards (SOA, web services).
Financing	Funded by the European Commission under the auspices of the "Research Infrastructure" unit. First Phase of Driver was funded by the EC Sixth Framework Programme; Phase two is funded by the EC seventh Framework Programme.
Status	The first Phase (Research Networking, Test-bed) of the Driver project started in June 2006 and lasted till end of November 2007. Now Driver is in the second Phase (Research Infrastructure) that started December 2007 and will end November 2009.

1.4.3.4 e-IRG (e-Infrastructure Reflection Group)

Criteria	**Description**
URL	http://www.e-irg.org/
Profile	The main objective of the e-IRG is to support the creation of a framework (political, technological and administrative) for the easy and cost-effective shared use of distributed electronic resources across Europe - particularly for grid computing, storage and networking. It was founded to describe best practices for the (pan-) European grid efforts. This is done to support collaboration across technological, administrative and national domains and

	on the political, advisory and monitoring level. A high-level policy is strongly focused. Current Issues of the e-IRG are: e-infrastructures in FP7; a policy for resource sharing; a registry/repository for European resources; coordination of new national and EU funding programs; better links and synergies between Europe and other regions (e.g. USA, Japan) engaged in similar activities.
Organization	The e-Infrastructure Reflection group consists of official government delegates from all EU countries (EU Member States, Associated States to the EU Research Framework Programme and the European Commission). The e-IRG is a self regulated and independent body. Delegates representing a state are officially appointed by their national government directly through the ministry (or ministries) responsible for science and research, or their equivalent. Also EC-Officials are Members. The Group consists of one Chair, one Co-Chair, two Vice-Chairs, one invited Expert, 55 Members and three Observers.
Centre classification	The executive board consists of a chair elected by the members and three board members representing the rotating EU Presidency (past – current – future presidencies each deliver one board member).
E-Humanities program / initiative	
Tools	With the e-IRG support Programme a secretariat in The Hague was given to the e-IRG by the EC. It is responsible for the publishing of Documents. (2005-2007). With the e-IRG support Programme 2 a support framework will be given to the Group by the EC: an inter-governmental policy organisation consisting of 30 member states (2008-2010).
Data- and Full text providing	Published Documents (Reports and Papers) are free to public.
Financing	The cost of the Secretariat may be covered by funding received from the European Commission and by voluntary contributions from individual e-IRG members.
Status	The e-IRG was founded in 2003 in Athens during the Greek presidency of the European Union.

1.4.3.5 EROHS (European Resource observatory for the Humanities and Social Sciences)

Criteria	**Description**
URL	http://www.erohs.org
Profile	An Observatory to guarantee the existence, accessibility and comparability of data from the Humanities and the social sciences at a European level. Also it should promote and ensure cooperation and integration of data, technologies and policies. EROHS aim's are: - to facilitate the access to existing European and national data (by linking existing data more efficiently), - to develop improved standards and documentation, - to generate new data (e.g. by collecting and digitalising new data), - to facilitate research training programmes, - to strengthen interdisciplinary and cross-border collaboration and

	- to enhance the building of infrastructure capacity in less resourced European countries. The Instruments for EROHS will be: Digitalisation, Survey Technology (to compare the situation between the European countries), exploratory Instruments, Corpora – exemplified language resources. These Instruments will be supplemented by: - Standards, Methodology and Infrastructure and also by community, Communication and Training.
Organization	Organised like a physical Centre, a main Office – the Hub – and other observatories spread through Europe- the Nodes- that are lead by the Hub. EROHS has to be self-governed according to excellence. The coordinating Hub will have these governing bodies: -**The Council** (with responsibility for strategic decision making functions, appointment of the Director and the board of Directors, setting out of policies in scientific, technical and administrative matters, adopting budgets, approving activities and reviewing expenditure) shall consist of two official delegates (one for representation of the government's administration, one for the national scientific interests) from each member state of the EU. - **The Science Committee** (whose responsibilities are to ensure the communication between the research countries, making recommendations to the scientific activities). The Members will be Scientists appointed by the Council (the basis of Appointment shall be the scientific eminence without reference to nationality). - **The Director and Directorate** (being responsible for the Management of EROHS and accountable to the Board). The Director and the Directorate- team shall be internationally high-respected scientific figures. Still there could be more bodies, e.g. a Finance Committee or an Audit Board. These Possibilities need to be further explored.
Centre classification	"The Hub" will be based at one location and will be responsible for: - the Coordination of the work of EROHS; - negotiation and cooperation; - communication; - scientific support and improving the scientific and methodological data provision; - technological support (the development and application of Grid-technologies) and - administrative support assisting the governing bodies and distributing funds to the nodes. The Nodes will be spread throughout Europe and represent different scientific fields. They are all specialised and together -with Hub- they will build a Unit.
E-Humanities program / initiative	
Financing	Construction costs are estimated to 27, 5 € Million over two years (alternatively there is mentioned costs are up to 25 Million € a year and expected to rise gradually with the extended and deepened activities of EROHS). Funding should come from the EU (top-off Funding based on national

	investments already made). Later there should also be additional funding, but the core financing shall come from the EU.
Status	EROHS is a proposal from the ESFRI Working Group on Research Infrastructures in the Humanities and Social Sciences (RISSH). As Preparation for EROHS and Milestones following is planed: the setting up of a Consortium bringing together the major stakeholders to facilitate the creation of EROHS, the Creation of the Hub with Focus on sharing of existing data, raising quality and providing training programmes; the Development of EROHS with the Focus on the Generation of new data. The Timeframe for these Milestones are 5 to 7 years. The Preparation has not started yet.

1.4.3.6 eSciDoc

Criteria	**Description**
URL	http://www.escidoc.de
Profile	The Aim of eSciDoc is to realise a next-generation platform for communication and publication in research organizations. Open and persistent access to the Max-Planck-Society Materials shall be secured, at the same time it shall provide access on materials for Max-Planck Researchers. Also it will support scientific collaboration and interdisciplinary research. The functional requirements for eSciDoc in developing a technical base for cyberinfrastructure are: providing community specific solutions; providing standardized Interfaces for other communities to re- use data and providing adequate user interfaces and viewing environments where necessary.
Organization	A Joint-project of the Max-Planck-Society and FIZ Karlsruhe.
E-Humanities program / initiative	
Content (primary data, format availability)	eSciDoc is a middleware build as a service-oriented Architecture (SOA) implementing a service infrastructure for re-usage, scaling and extensions. It fosters the reuse of existing services; it also can become a block of a greater infrastructure.
Funktionen, Services, Features (Ausgestaltung)	The service Infrastructure is eSciDoc is grouped into basic, intermediate and application services. Services available are: Object Manager, Organisational Unit Handler, Search, Security, Content Model Manager, Semantic Store Handler, PID Manager, Statistics, Workflow Manager, Validation, Digilib Service and a Duplication Detection Service. Solutions (Applications based on eSciDoc) already developed are: • Publication Management (provides a “Search and Query” Component, that supports the discovery of stored publication items by a user interface as well as via SRU/SRW-interfaces; full-text search within attached files; a “Browse and Display”-component; the Administration of the System also provides adequate workspaces and administering functionalities, such as ingestion mechanisms, batch modifications or alert mechanisms.) • and the Scholarly Workbench (distributed collaborative environment, where users can submit, annotate, and publish collections and bundles of multiple objects, such as images,

	manuscripts, drawings, transcriptions and annotations, which can be related by structural and semantic relations. Annotations and comments to semantic units enrich the published artifacts.). At the Time, the Scholarly Workbench is not fully developed, but there is a small part of it, FACES, that focuses on Images.
Standards	The core technology used to implement a set of loosely-coupled services is based on Java and XML. It integrates open-source services, witch already exist instead of building new services “from the scratch”. Simple scripting and "Web 2.0"-style mash-ups are supported. The Infrastructure is mainly built out of existing open-source software packages. Main components are PostgreSQL, JBoss Application Server, and Tomcat Servlet Container. The eSciDoc Content Repository is based on Fedora (Flexible Extensible Digital Object Repository Architecture). Fedora comes with a Semantic Store (Kowari Triplestore or MPTStore), which allows for the efficient administration of statements about objects and their relations, expressed in RDF (Resource Description Framework). Related objects form a graph, which can then be queried or used to infer new facts, based on existing RDF. The eSciDoc Infrastructure is implemented as a Java Enterprise Application (J2EE). It can be roughly differentiated into the Enterprise Context and a Persistence Layer. The Enterprise Context is deployed to the JBoss Application Server and the Tomcat Servlet Container. The Spring Framework provides a centralized, automated configuration and wiring of the application objects by Dependency Injection and Inversion of Control. The service layer offers web services with REST and SOAP interfaces. The Persistence Layer encompasses specialized solutions for the different types of data: an RDBMS for structured data, Fedora for unstructured data, and MPTStore for semantic data.
Financing	funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF).
Status	

1.4.3.7 ESF (European Science Foundation, SCH-Standing Committee for the Humanities)

	manuscripts, drawings, transcriptions and annotations, which can be related by structural and semantic relations. Annotations and
URL	http://www.esf.org/research-areas/humanities7about/standing-commitee.html
Profile	Cross-national research Infrastructures for the Humanities shall be developed. Aims for the Standing- Committee are: • to encourage interdisciplinary work through the evaluation of collaborative research proposals; • to identify priority research areas and to play an integrative and co-ordinating role by creating links between research communities; • to contribute to the development of the ESF science policy agenda and to provide expert advice on science policy actions at the European level in the field of its responsibilities. Humanities mentioned by ESF: History; Archaeology; Literary Studies; Art & Art History; Music & Musicology; Psychology; Philosophy; Anthropology,

	Ethnology and Folklore; Religious Studies and Theology; Language and Linguistics; Oriental and African Studies; Classical Studies, Cognitive Science and Paedagogical and educational research. Humanities is engaged in newly-structured, broad fields of study, such as: Area studies (African, American, Asian, Australasian, European studies); Cultural and Media Studies; Gender Studies; Heritage Studies and Humanities Computing. Humanities is contributing to the development of emerging, trans-disciplinary research areas, such as: Complexity Research; Cognitive Science; Development, Environmental and Landscape Studies; Health and Welfare Research; Migration Studies; Studies into Culture and Technology and Man-Machine Interaction.
Organization	The **European Science Foundation's** main organisational part is • the Assembly, which meets once in a year and where every Member Organisation is presented. President Vice-President and Chief Executive are appointed here; also the annual Reports of the governing Council, the Committees and the Chief Executive are approved. It is responsible for the budget; also it is a platform for the Interaction between the different Organisations. • The Governing Council is responsible for the overall strategy of the Foundation. It is chaired by the President and is composed of one representative from each 'national group' of Member Organisations (Heads of organisations within the ESF membership). The Council meets twice a year. Next to the President, the Vice-President and three Observers there are about 27 Members meeting. • The Science Advisory Board is responsible for the quality of Science Operations and advising the CEO. It is composed of six independent high level scientists (including the Chair) as well as the Chairs of ESF's five Standing Committees. • There are five standing committees: European Medical Research Councils (EMRC) (33 Memebers, 8 Observers); Humanities (SCH) (32 Members; 5 Observer, 1 Subject Representative, 1 Advisory Expert); Life, Earth and Environmentla Sciences (LESC) (34 Members; 6 Observers); Physical and Engineering Sciences (PESC) (32 Members, 8 Observers) and the Social Sciences (SCSS) (36 Members) • Also there are five Expert Boards that provide advice and initiate strategic developments: Committee on Radio Astronomy Frequencies (CRAF); European Space Sciences Committee (ESSC) ; Marine Board – ESF (MB_ESF); Nuclear Physics European Collaboration Committee (NuPECC) and the European Polar Board (EPB). • The ESF Office is based in Strasbourg and manages the day-to-day business. It is directed by the Chief Executive, which is assisted by international staff. (10 staff Members for the Chief Executive Office; 16 Members for Administration and Finance; 6 Members for Human Resources; 11 Members for Life, Earth and Environmental Sciences; 4 Members fort the Marine Board; 2 for the European Polar Board; 2 for EuroBio Fund; 11 for Physical and Engineering Sciences; 2 for the European Space Sciences Committee; 7 for the Humanities; 6 for Medical Sciences; 5 for Social

	Sciences; 6 for ESF Research Conferences; for Exploratory Workshops and for Scientific Networks Coordination there is one and six members for Communications. • Cost (European Coordination in the Field of Scientific and Technical Research) is European intergovernmental network for the coordination of nationally funded research activities. It is supporting the scientific communities of 35 countries in the cooperation in research activities. The Main Part of COST is the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) and consists of Representatives of all COST-Countries. The Domain Committees (DC) also consist of representatives of COST-Countries and are responsible for a particular research domain. The Management Committees (MC) are responsible for particular actions and are formed by national experts nominated by the countries participating in that action. The Secretariat to the CSO is provided by the Secretariat General of the Council of the European Union. The scientific and the administrative Secretariat to the COST DC's and to the Action provided by the ESF through a COST Office based in Brussels. There are currently 99 full time employees in total at the ESF across Strasbourg and Brussels. A further 30 people are employed by ESF in Brussels in support of COST. The **SCH-Standing Committee** consists of leading scientists nominated by the ESF's Member Organisations. The Scientific Standing Committee is responsible for identifying scientific priorities, formulating strategies, developing research agendas and conducting peer review. Also the SCH seeks for interconnectivity between different currents and traditions of Humanities.
Funktionen, Services, Features (Ausgestaltung)	ERIH (European Reference Index for the Humanities), a "bookmark" that will include full publications like books and other formats, shall build the backbone of a research infrastructure still yet to come. (funded by the ESF as part of HERA)
E-Humanities program / initiative	
Financing	Some of the ESF Programmes receive part funding of the EC Framework
Status	

1.4.3.8 ESFRI (European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures/European Roadmap for Research Infrastructures)

Criteria	Description
URL	http://cordis.europa.eu/esfri/
Profile	ESFRI'S Aim is to support a coherent approach to policy-making on research infrastructures in Europe, and to act as an incubator for international negotiations about concrete initiatives.

	It brings together representatives of EU Member States and Associated States, appointed by Ministers in charge of Research, and one representative of the European Commission. ESFRI-ROADMAP: The objective of the ESFRI Roadmap is to provide **an overview** of the needs for research infrastructures of pan-European interest. This will be used to **facilitate decision-making by Member States and by the European Commission**. The ESFRI roadmap is an on-going process; therefore this roadmap will be periodically updated and its subsequent revisions will be considered by the different Member states as well as by the European Commission to better define priority projects to be supported at national and Community level.
Organization	ESFRI consists of representatives of EU Member States and Associated States, appointed by Ministers in charge of Research, and one representative of the European Commission. ESFRI brings together one or two senior science policy officials representing the EU Member and Associated States and a senior science policy official of the European Commission. The members of each delegation are nominated by their Minister(s) for two years and may be reconfirmed whenever appropriate. ESFRI is leaded by a Chair, appointed from among the ESFRI delegates, for a two-year non renewable term. The Executive Board consists of the Chair, one commission representative (EC) and three ESFRI members, who a selected for a two-year non-renewable term. The ESFRI secretariat is provided by the EC.ESFRI consists of several Working groups, e.g.: the Roadmap Working groups (Physical Science and Engineering, Biological and Medical Science, Social Science and Humanities, Environmental and the e-Infrastructure transverse Working group). ESFRI can set-up working Groups when needed to research on a particulate topicv and to report to ESFRI. The Chair of the Working groups shall be a ESFRI Member. Also ESFRI works together with several institutions such as the e-IRG and the ESF.
E-Humanities program / initiative	
Financing	The Secretariat is provided by the EC, the Forum has no Budget; each Delegation should provide their own costs.
Status	Was founded April 2002 by the EU-Member States

1.4.3.9 EU Commission Fokusbereich e-infrastructure

Criteria	**Description**
URL	http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ict/e-infrastructure/publications_en.html
Profile	The Research e-Infrastructures “Unit” (part of the 7th Framework Capacities Programme) is working on the GEANT Infrastructure; their aim is to strengthen multidisciplinary grid and supercomputing infrastructures; expand scientific data infrastructure; encourage the adoption of e-Infrastructure by an increasing number of user communities; stimulate new organisational models and to support the construction of new computation

	and data treatment facilities (petaflop supercomputing).
Organization	.
E-Humanities program / initiative	
Financing	EC.
Status	

1.4.3.10 EU Commission Fokusbereich Grids

Criteria	Description
URL	http://cordis.europa.eu/ist/grids/index.html URL for the web pages that will be developed during 7th framework: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ict/ssai/home_en.html
Profile	GRID Technologies web pages – part of the CORDIS Internet pages – were developed during the 5th and 6th Framework Programme (2002 – 2006; Work will continue during 7th Framework on other Web pages). The Web pages are maintained by Unit F2 of DG Information Society and Media, the European Commission team responsible for overseeing these EU-funded RTD activities.
Organization	The CORDIS Internet pages are a source for Information on Funding opportunities offered by the 7th Framework Programme by the EC. CORDIS is the official Information Service for the Implementation of the European Union's research Framework Programmes.
Financing	.EC.
Status	

1.4.3.11 EURAB EURAB Recommendations on the European Research Area and SSH, January 2004 Commission on Cyberinfrastructure for the Humanities & Social Sciences

Criteria	Description
URL	http://ec.europa.eu/research/eurab/pdf/recommendations8.pdf
Profile	EURAB is a high-level, independent, advisory committee created by the Commission to provide advice on the design and implementation of EU research policy. It focuses on the Realisation of the European Research Area (ERA) and the use of policy instruments. EURAB delivers advice at the request of the Commission or on its own initiative. The board is free to cooperate with organisations and institutions interested in European research, to create working groups on specific themes, to hold workshops and to consult with other experts.
Organization	EURAB (European Research advisory board) consists of 45 Members, witch are top- experts from EU Countries and beyond and appointed by the EC. EURAB is chaired by one person (elected by members), also it consists of an vice-Chair (elected by members), and of 5 elected members. All together they form the Bureau of EURAB. All Members meet three times a year.
E-Humanities program /	

initiative	
Financing	Funded by EC
Status	Created 2001

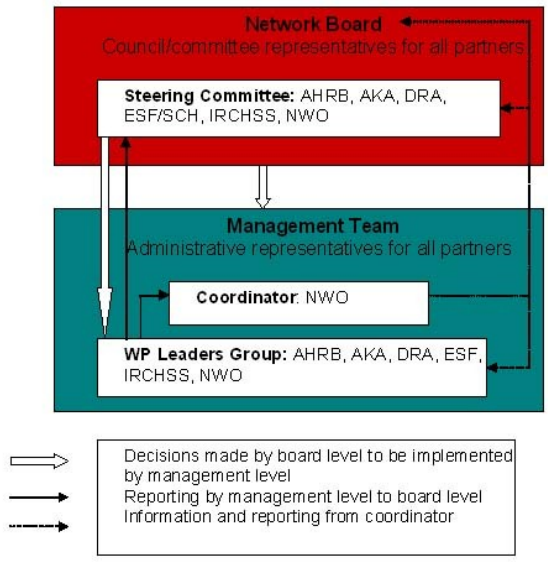
1.4.3.12 Expert Group on the Humanities: Positioning Humanities Research in the 7th Framework Programme

Criteria	Description
URL	http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/pdf/egh_final_report_2007_en.pdf
Profile	In February 2006, the Directorate-General for Research set up an Expert Group on the Humanities as part of the Commission's strategy to fully integrate the Humanities into the 7th Framework Programme (FP7). The Group, comprised of eleven scholars and chaired by Professor Wolfgang Mackiewicz (Freie Universität Berlin), was given the remit to advise the Commission on how to design research topics in a way that would make them attractive to researchers in the Humanities across Europe, and would help researchers better to understand the opportunities inherent in FP research. The final report of the Group, delivered in March 2007, identifies and highlights the contributions that the Humanities can make to policy-oriented research; moreover, it makes a number of recommendations for the future of Theme 8 - "Socio-Economic Sciences and the Humanities" – of the specific programme "Cooperation".
Organization	The Expert Group consisted of 11 Members from 10 EU states and from the USA. They were Experts in several disciplines, such as: • Language and Literature • Political Philosophy and Political Theory • History • Economic and Industrial History • Historical Anthropology • Ethnology • Cognitive Psychology • Pedagogy: Gender Studies and Heritage Management. Also there are disciplines mentioned with humanistic content, such as: • modern and classical languages • linguistics • jurisprudence • philosophy • archaeology • comparative Religion • ethics • the history, theory and criticism of the arts • media and cultural studies • aspects of social sciences which have humanistic content and finally the study and application of the humanities to the human environment.

1.4.3.13 HERA (Humanities in the European Research Area)

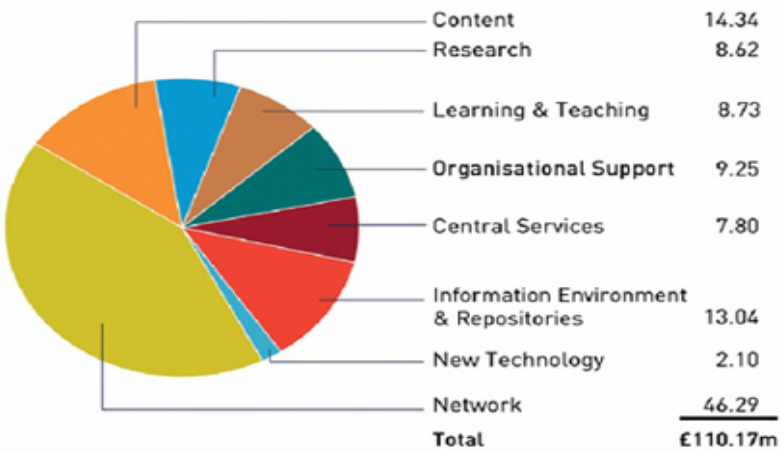
Criteria	Description
URL	http://www.heranet.info/
Profile	The main objective of HERA is to ensure that the European Research Area can fully benefit from key contributions consequent on humanities research. Because of the varied and yet essential nature of the field, a Europe-wide structuring initiative is particularly important for attaining such objectives. This aspiration will be accomplished through a number of supporting general objectives: • to stimulate transnational research cooperation within the humanities; • to enable the humanities to play an appropriate and dynamic role in the ERA and within EU Framework Programmes, • to overcome fragmentation of research in the humanities, to advance new and innovative collaborative research agendas, • to improve cooperation between a large number of research funding agencies in Europe, • to attract more funding to research in the humanities by raising the Profilee of the humanities. These general objectives are complemented by a number of specific objectives: • to serve as a forum for the exchange of operational expertise and policy initiatives between research councils for the humanities, leading to a systematic exchange of information on research policies, procedures, best practice, infrastructures, etc.; • to initiate activities aimed at developing efficient and accessible research infrastructure initiatives in the humanities by making full use of ICT developments; • to coordinate existing national research activities 1) through closer cooperation between existing nationally funded research programmes, 2) by topping-up funds for parallel programmes that add a comparative or European dimension to nationally focused programmes, 3) through preparation of joint calls for transnational research programmes. Hera consists of 13 national research funding and the pan-european organisation “Europe Science Foundation”. Also there are three associated organisations. **Research Funding Organisations**: • The Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC), UK • Academy of Finland (AKA) • The Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (ASCR) • The Danish Research Council for the Humanities (DRCH) • European Science Foundation (ESF) • Estonian Science Foundation (ETF) • Austrian Science Fund (FWF) -The National Fund for Scientific Research (F.W.O.), Belgium • The Irish Research Council for the Humanities and Social Sciences

	(IRCHSS) • Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) • Ministry of Higher Education Science and Technology (MHEST), Slovenia • Rannís - The Icelandic Centre for Research • Research Council of Norway • The Swedish Research Council **Associated organisations**: • Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) • The National Fund for Scientific Research (FNRS), Belgium -Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), France **Work Plan**: The Hera Project is based on 9 Work Packages: **Step I: Establishing and managing the network (WP1 & WP2):** • Network construction and establishment of an organisational structure • Integration of new partners • Constructing an e-mail and web-based communication system • Dissemination and communication with external partners • Establishment of HERA as a forum for research-funding agencies and, in particular, for the research programme managers, e.g. through an exchange of managers **Step II: Exchanging information (WP3 & WP4):** • Exchange of information and joint surveys on best practice in peer review systems • providing input for the coordination of research activities **Step III: Strategic activities concerning the work of HERA (WP5, WP6, WP7):** • Organisation of conferences aimed at identifying priority areas, strategy papers, objectives, research programme topics, etc. • Organisation of seminars and drafting of thematic reports as position papers • Development of research infrastructures **Step IV: Linking of existing research programmes (WP8):** • Cooperation within current, nationally-funded, targeted research programmes on cognate topics, e.g. through the exchange of programme managers and organisation of joint workshops and/or conferences between the different programmes **Step V: Topping-up of existing national programmes (WP8):** • Adding a comparative perspective to programmes with a common theme that have a primarily national focus by funding additional activities related to current programmes **Step VI: Joint research initiatives (WP9):** • Investigation of legal and administrative barriers to joint research activities • Formulation of joint research programmes, including preparation of joint calls for proposals, common evaluation, etc.

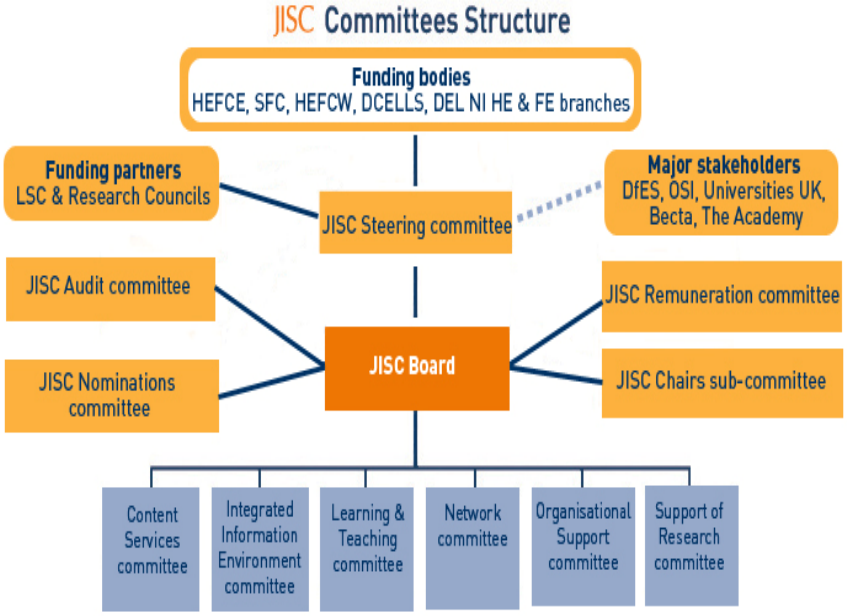
Organization	A partnership between fifteen European humanities research Councils and the European Science Foundation. **Network Board**: Each Partner's Chair is Member of the NB, one of them is elected as Chair of the NB. Responsibilities of the NB: Decisions on internal operations; budgetary management; approve documents, results and approaches related to HERA activities; advice on science issues for HERA Members and review objectives and milestones. **Steering Committee**: The SC is the Executive Committee for the NB. It consists of the NB- representatives from each of the six partners holding responsibility as Work Package Leader. SC meets twice a year. Responsibilities: agree on plans and Implementation of HERA- Activities and monitor progress. **Management Team**: the MT consists of one representative (director level) from each funding agency. It meets twice a year in conjunction with ST meetings. It is chaired by the Network Coordinator. Responsibilities: Network Management decisions, implementing network objectives, dissemination and information. **Group of Work Package Leaders**: staff of the six core group partners bearing responsibilities as work package leader. They meet 4 times a year to discuss the progress of the project. Responsibilities: coordinate work packages; cooperate with their coordinator in drafting management reports and coordinating activities. **Coordinatior**: Responsibilities: Coordination of Network activities; support for NB and SC; Assisting WP Leaders and Task Leaders in coordinating their tasks; preparing board meetings and MT Meetings; internal network Communication; daily management of the network; the account including distribution of funds and drafting financial statements and management and final reports. 
Financing	HERA is financed by the EU Framework programme 6's ERA-NET scheme.
Status	HERA was established 2004 (official launch 2005) from the ERA-NET ERCH (European Network for research Councils in the Humanities)

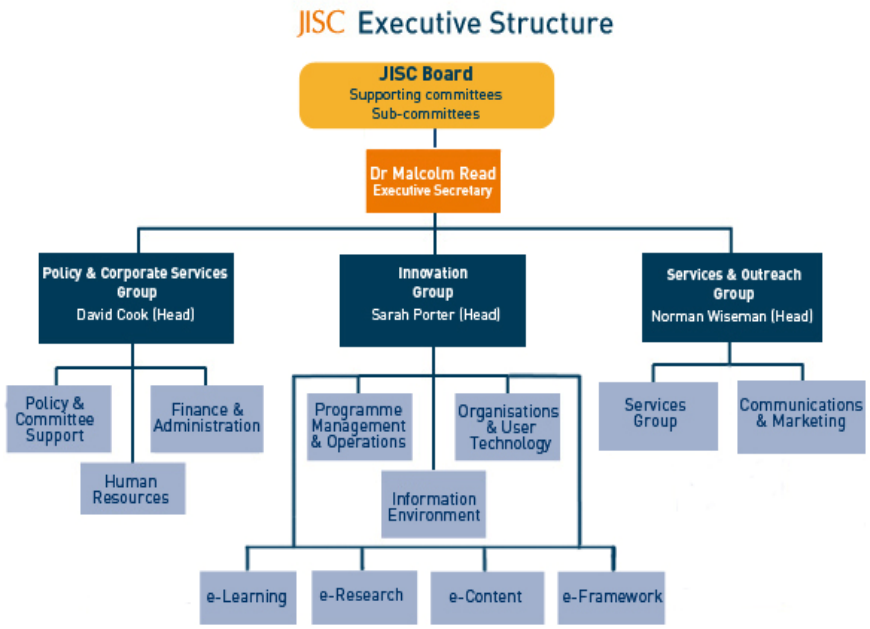
	formulated by the Danish, Dutch and Irish Research Councils.

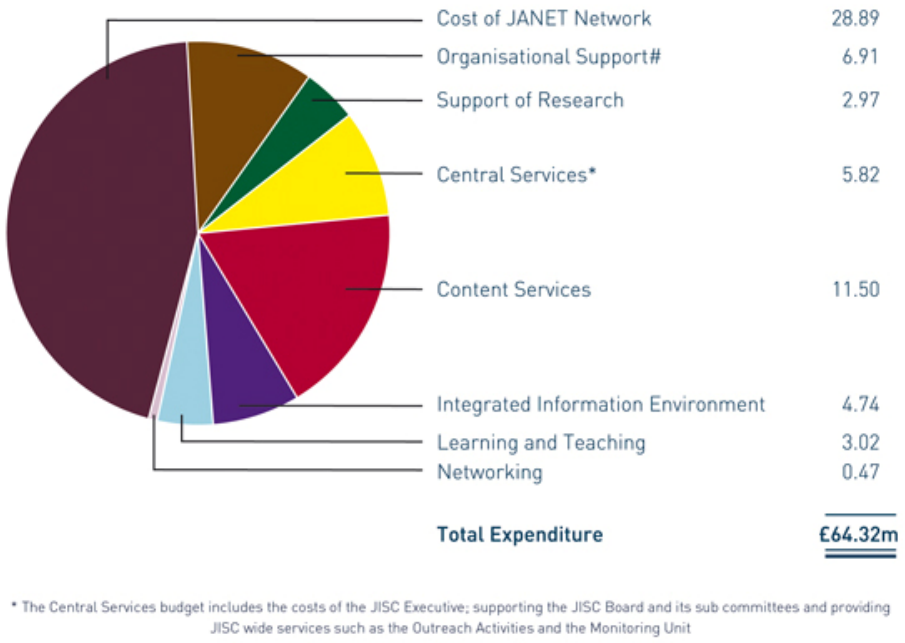
1.4.4.14 JISC (e-Infrastructure-Programme 2006-2009, Joint Information Systems Committee)

Criteria	Description
URL	http://www.jisc.ac.uk/whatwedo/programmes/programme_einfrastructure.aspx
Profile	The mission of the Joint Information Systems Committee JISC funds a national services portfolio (e.g. JANET) and a range of programmes (e.g. Cross-institutional use of e-learning to support lifelong learners) and projects (e.g. British Cartoon Archive digitisation project). JISC focuses on **8 strategic themes**: • Network • Access management • Information environment • e-Resources • e-Learning • e-Research • e-Administration • Business and community engagement. The Aims of JISC are: • innovative and sustainable ICT infrastructure, services and practice that support institutions in meeting their mission, • promoting the development, uptake and effective use of ICT to support learning and teaching, • promoting the development, uptake and effective use of ICT to support research, • promoting the development, uptake and effective use of ICT within institutions and in support of their management, • developing and implementing a programme to support institutions' engagement with the wider community, • continuing to improve its own working practices. A breakdown of the predicted spend on JISC's main activities in 2007/08 **JISC Expenditure 2007/08** 
Organization	The Members and Staff of JISC are all are senior managers, academics and

	technology experts working in UK further and higher education. JISC consists of the JISC Board (1 Chair, 14 Members, 1 Secretary and 1 assistant secretary). Responsible for: • advise the UK post-16 and higher education funding bodies on innovation and the implementation of their policies based on the needs of their communities (colleges, universities, their staff and learners) and on the policies of UK governments, • provide vision and leadership to the UK further and higher education, research, and lifelong learning and skills communities in the innovative application and use of ICT, • provide production, development and advisory services to these communities and manage innovation programmes where the activity: - is ICT based, - provides a UK-wide benefit and adds value beyond that which could be achieved by institutions acting individually or collectively - supports the strategic priorities of the funding bodies - is not possible, or unlikely, without central support - delivers a clear output is delivered with improved value for money - could not be performed as well or more appropriately by institutions themselves or by another public or commercial body • be informed by and take an active role in relevant international activities. • There is an Executive Board that is divided in three groups (policy and corporate services, Innovation and Services and Outreach). The Responsibilities for the Executive Board are: • liaise with and report to funding bodies, also liaise with external organisations, • financial management of the JISC Budget, • lead activities within JISC's strategic themes • support the implementation of the JISC strategy • direct and manage innovation programmes and initiatives that result in: - enhanced capacity, knowledge and skills to enable positive and informed change in the sector (through piloting new technologies and approaches) - guidance to the sector on 'best practice' models for using technology that can be used at departmental, institutional, regional or national levels - strategic leadership to the sector and other bodies in specialist areas and to influence national and international agendas - knowledge and experience as a basis for future funding decisions for the JISC and its sub-committees - new or enhanced services, infrastructure, standards or applications that may be used at departmental, institutional, regional or national levels • provide expertise in programme and project management • promote JISC and its services • ensure the provision of JISC support activities • ensure the provision of advisory services, as defined by the JISC, to institutions

	JISC also contains several Subcommittees (Content Service, Integrated Information Environment, Learning and Teaching, Network, Organisational Support, support of Research). The Responsibilities for the SubCommittees are: • facilitate policy and strategy for the JISC and its Sub-committees, • support the JISC and its Sub-committees and where necessary working groups, • liase • provide advice to policy makers and funding agencies • in education and encourage strategic alignment • advise other JISC sub-committees as appropriate and • provide a report to each JISC meeting • make provision for the appropriate dissemination of key • outputs from work funded by the sub-committee • undertake appropriate independent evaluation of the • work funded by the sub-committee • consider the financial implications and risk issues as • they affect sub-committee decisions 

	 Collaborates with the EC and with several European funding agencies organisations, policy consortia and forums, as well as with Organisations in the United states and in Asia. JISC has 3 offices: • HEFCE Bristol (staff for Policy and Corporate: 15,1 assistant secretary) • Central Bristol (staff for Policy and Corporate: 1, staff for Innovation: 22, staff for Service and Outreach: 25) • London (staff for Innovation: 18, staff for Service and Outreach: 9, staff for Development: 1).
Financing	Jisc is founded by the Higher Education Funding Council (HEFCE), the Scottish Funding Council (SFC), the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales (HEFCW), the Department for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills (DCELLS) and the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL). Also JISC works together with the Learning and Skills Council and the Research Councils.

1.4.4.15 OCLC (The world's libraries. Connected.)

Criteria	Description
URL	http://www.oclc.org/de/de/default.htm
Profile	• nonprofit, membership, computer library service and research organization dedicated to the public purposes of furthering access to the world's information and reducing information costs. • More than 60,000 libraries in 112 countries and territories around the world have used OCLC services for cataloging, reference, resource sharing, eContent, preservation, library management and Web services. • OCLC and its member libraries cooperatively produce and maintain WorldCat, making it the world's largest and richest database of bibliographic information. • OCLC publishes the Dewey Decimal Classification system, the most widely used library classification system in the world. • OCLC is headquartered in Dublin, Ohio, USA and has over 1200 employees worldwide.
Organization	• Members • Members with voting power • Board of Trustees (15 members) • OCLC Members Council (60 delegates, 6 international delegates)