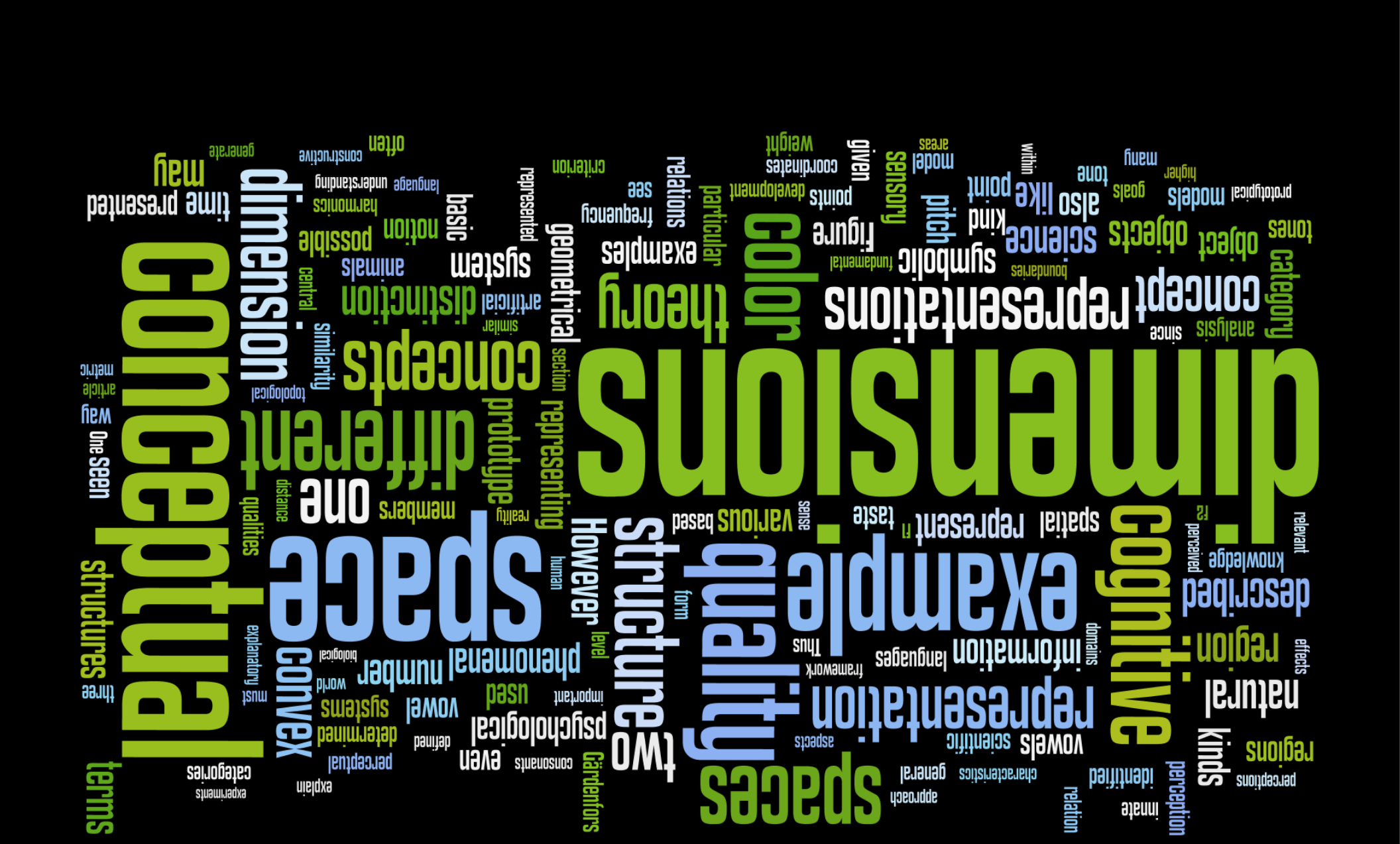


Conceptual Spaces at Work

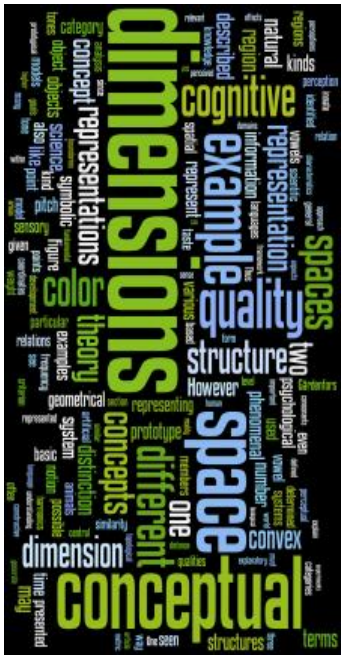
24-26 May 2012 http://tinyurl.com/CSatWork

Conceptual Spaces at Work

Lund University, Sweden

May 24-26, 2012

http://tinyurl/CSatWork



Contents

Sponsors

Kungl. Vitterhetsakademien — Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien

Vetenskapsrådet

Lunds Universitet

Program

Thursday, May 24				*Chair*
	09:15	09:30	**Coffee (Kungshuset, Ground Floor)**	
	09:30	09:40	**Welcome**	
	09:40	10:20	Paradis	Parthemore
	10:25	11:15	Dessalles	Paradis
	11:20	12:00	Geuder	Dessalles
	12:00	13:15	**Lunch (Tegner's)**	
	13:20	14:00	Gärdenfors, Warglien & Westera	Geuder
	14:05	14:45	Zwarts	Gärdenfors
	14:50	15:30	Warglien & Gärdenfors	Zwarts
	15:30	16:00	**Coffee**	
	16:05	16:45	Chella	Warglien
	16:50	17:30	Johanning	Chella
	19:00		**Dinner (Kungshuset, Room 318)**	
Friday, May 25				
	09:15	09:35	**Coffee (Kungshuset, Ground Floor)**	
	09:40	10:20	Douven	Johanning
	10:25	11:15	Dietz	Douven
	11:20	12:00	Gauker	Dietz
	12:00	13:15	**Lunch (Tegner's)**	
	13:20	14:00	Steels	Gauker
	14:05	14:45	Vogt	Steels
	14:50	15:30	Gärdenfors & Zenker	Vogt
	15:30	16:00	**Coffee**	
	16:05	16:45	Gabora	Zenker
	16:50	17:30	Guizzardi	Gabora
	19:00		**Conference Dinner (Kungshuset, Room 318)**	
Saturday, May 26				
	10:00	10:20	**Coffee (Kungshuset, kitchen, 3rd floor)**	
	10:25	11:15	Adams & Raubal	Guizzardi
	11:20	12:00	Kuhn	Adams
	12:00	13:15	**Lunch (kitchen)**	
	13:20	14:00	Bruza	Kuhn
	14:05	14:45	Brodaric	Bruza
	14:50	15:30	Hautamäkii & Kaipainen	Brodaric
	15:30	16:00	**Coffee**	
	16:05	16:45	Aisbett & Gibbon	Hautamäkii
	16:50	17:30	Parthemore	Aisbett
	19:00		**Dinner (Kungshuset, Room 318)**	
	40 minute slots! Leave ≥ 15 mins for discussion! 5 mins break!			

Abstracts

Formalizing Conceptual Spaces for Web Semantics

BENJAMIN ADAMS & MARTIN RAUBAL
Cognitive Science, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA /ETH Zurich, Switzerland

One of the key deficiencies of the Semantic Web is its lack of cognitive plausibility. We argue that by accounting for people's reasoning mechanisms and cognitive representations, the usefulness of information coming from the Semantic Web will be enhanced. More specifically, the utilization and integration of conceptual spaces is proposed as a knowledge representation that affords two important human cognitive mechanisms, i.e., semantic similarity and concept combination. Formal conceptual space algebra serves as the basis for the Conceptual Space Markup Language (CSML), which facilitates the engineering of ontologies using a geometric framework. Using a reification function and a threshold-based similarity class connective, we demonstrate how representations described in CSML can be mapped to contextualized OWL ontologies for use in the Semantic Web (Adams & Janowicz 2011). We demonstrate the usefulness of the approach through a concrete example and suggest directions for future work (Raubal 2004, 2005, 2008; Adams & Raubal 2009 a, b; Raubal & Adams 2011).

Type-2 Fuzzy Sets as Functions on Space

JANET AISBETT & GREG GIBBON
University of Newcastle, Australia

Our approach extends the theory of conceptual spaces using type-2 fuzzy sets. Conceptual spaces provide a rich interpretation for computing with words. Concepts (words) summarize and organize information into hierarchies of meaning. Conceptual space modeling specifies how words are manipulated, through the operations based on subsethood. In fuzzy conceptual spaces, domains are defined as sets with a measure, properties as fuzzy sets on domains, contexts as sets of properties, and concepts as type-2 fuzzy sets on pairs of properties in a context. An observation is a family of fuzzy sets on the domains that are relevant to a context. Membership of an observation in a property is a Type-2 fuzzy set on the collection of observations. We show how type-2 fuzzy set structures can be derived and manipulated using subsethood. Incorporation of type-2 fuzziness strengthens the performance of conceptual systems, as is illustrated on examples including land use assessments and financial prediction (Aisbett, Rickard & Morgenthaler 2010).

The Non-Compositionality of Conceptual Combinations

PETER BRUZA
Science and Technology Studies, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia

Concept combinations cover a broad range of compound phrases ranging from the everyday "black cat" to novel compound nominals such as "cactus fish". In cognitive science and philosophy there has been some debate whether the semantics of a concept combination are compositional. In the emerging field of quantum cognition several articles have speculated that concepts in human conceptual space may sometimes behave like quantum entangled particles and hence comprise a non-compositional composite system. Utilising probabilistic methods developed for analysing composite systems in quantum theory, we show that it is possible to provide a dividing line between compositional and non-compositional semantics for conceptual combinations. Whilst the examples used will shed light on the supposed compositionality of conceptual representation in natural language, the analytic methods are more generally applicable.

Geoscience Concept Development in Conceptual Spaces

BOYAN BRODARIC
Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa

A geoscientific region is a partition of some terrain, such as a geologic formation. Discovering a region involves not only delimiting its physical boundaries, but also developing a prototypical concept used to classify it. Both the boundaries and concept are typically developed simultaneously during in-situ observation, often with no known exemplars. In empirical studies of such region development (Brodaric et al., 2002, 2004, 2007), observations and prototypical concepts are projected into a conceptual space, and analyzed using neural networks and a novel distance measure. The results suggest concept (dis)similarity amongst observers, the use of different development strategies, and the construction of different kinds of concepts.

Jazz and Conceptual Spaces

ANTONIO CHELLA
Department of Chemical, Management, Computer, Mechanical Engineering, U. of Palermo, Italy

The design and the implementation of autonomous robots based on conceptual spaces pose theoretical and scientific issues. Some challenges of autonomous robotics, i.e., embodiment and situatedness, imitation, emotions, experience, are discussed in the framework of conceptual spaces by considering a particular robot skill, namely jazz improvisation. Some forms of cognition seem in facts to be necessary for the creative process of music improvisation. A more interesting form of Turing test is therefore discussed and based on the capability for a robot to produce jazz improvisations at the same level of an expert jazz musician.

From Conceptual Spaces to Predicates

JEAN-LOUIS DESSALLES
Telecom ParisTech, Paris, France

Why is a red face not really red? How do we decide that this prawn is a king prawn or not? Conceptual spaces provide the medium on which these computations are performed, but an additional operator is needed: Contrast. By contrasting a reddish face with a prototypical face, one gets a prototypical ‘red’. By contrasting this prawn with a prototypical king prawn, one gets a prototypical ‘smallness’ or ‘shrinking’. Dynamic contrasting is an essential operator for converting perceptions into predicates. The existence of dynamic contrasting may contribute to explaining why static concepts are convex regions of conceptual spaces. While conceptual spaces may be shared with other animals, the contrast operator may be specific to the human species (Dessalles et al. 2003, 2009).

Comparative Concepts

RICHARD DIETZ
Philosophy, University of Tokio, Japan

Comparative concepts such as ‘being greener than’ or ‘being higher than’ are ways of ordering objects. The aim of this talk is to outline a theoretical approach to comparative concepts that bears both on the account of naturalness for comparative concepts and on the theory of gradable concepts. The approach is novel in that it carries some basic assumptions from Peter Gärdenfors’ conceptual spaces account of categorical concepts over to comparative concepts. The offered approach is more general in that it supplies a framework of graded categorisation that includes Gärdenfors’ categorisation rule as a limiting case (Dietz 2010; Dietz & Douven 2010).

What is Graded Membership?

LIEVEN DECOCK & IGOR DOUVEN
Philosophy, University of Groningen & Free University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

It has seemed natural to model phenomena related to vagueness in terms of graded membership. However, so far no satisfactory answer has been given to the question of what graded membership is nor has any attempt been made to describe in detail a procedure for determining degrees of membership. We seek to remedy these lacunae by building on recent work on typicality and graded membership in cognitive science and combining some of the results obtained there with a version of the conceptual spaces framework.

Modeling the Transformation of Conceptual Spaces through Insight

LIANE GABORA
Psychology, University of British Columbia, Canada

Most thoughts and experiences have little effect on our worldviews. However, the occasional thought or experience triggers another, which triggers an 'avalanche' of conceptual change, resulting in massive restructuring of conceptual space. The restructuring that occurs during insight is modeled using (1) the notion of self-organized criticality (Bak, Tang & Weisenfeld, 1988), and (2) the State-Context-Property (SCOP) theory of concepts, which does an excellent job of capturing the contextuality and noncompositionality exhibited in studies of how humans use concepts (Aerts & Gabora 2005; Aerts 2009). In SCOP, insight can be modeled as a series of self-triggered 'collapse' events.

Can Judgments be Constructed from Points and Regions in Similarity Space? (No)

CHRISTOPHER GAUKER
Department of Philosophy, University of Cincinnati, & Institute for Philosophy, University of Vienna

Concepts, it is generally agreed, are the building blocks of judgments. Accordingly, concepts can be modeled as regions of similarity space only if judgments can be modeled as structures composed of points and regions in similarity space. This presentation will question whether judgments can be so modeled. One problem has to do with tracking concepts across changes in a person's judgment (e.g., in passing from judging that all dogs bark to judging that some dogs do not bark). Another problem has to do with judgments formed on the basis of what other people tell us. (If someone tells me, "Most of the students are from Ohio," there is no particular change I can make to my representations in similarity space to reflect what I have learned). Finally, it is hard to see how logically complex judgments (such as "Every birdsnest is built by a bird") can be modeled in similarity space.

Event Structure, Conceptual Spaces and the Semantics of Verbs

PETER GÄRDENFORS, MASSIMO WARGLIEN & MATTHIJS WESTERA
Cognitive Science, Lund University, Sweden
Advanced School of Ecomomics, University of Venice, Italy
ILLC, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

The aim of this paper is to integrate spatial cognition with lexical semantics. We develop cognitive models of actions and events based on conceptual spaces and vectors on them. The models are then used to present a semantic theory of verbs. We propose a two-vector model of events including a force vector and a result vector. We argue that our framework provides a unified account for a multiplicity of linguistic phenomena related to verbs. Among other things it provides a cognitive explanation for

the lexico-semantic constraint regarding manner vs. result and for polysemy caused by intentionality. It also generates a unified definition of aspect.

Reconstructing Scientific Frameworks with Conceptual Spaces
PETER GÄRDENFORS & FRANK ZENKER
Cognitive Science and Philosophy, Lund University, Sweden

Gärdenfors and Zenker (2010, 2012), Zenker (2011) have applied conceptual spaces to provide an account that renders the historical development of natural science concepts (e.g., in modern physics) continuous, and define change operations on a space's dimensions so that it is meaningful to speak of an increasingly severe changes to a scientific framework. We contrast this account with the incommensurability issue. Against followers of the Kuhnian thesis ("scientific revolutions"), we maintain that the incommensurability of theoretical frameworks is driven by ontological factors rather than those pertaining to the cognitive representation of conceptual knowledge.

Manner Modification and the Representation of Event Concepts
WILHELM GEUDER
Institute for Language and Information, University of Düsseldorf, Germany

One of the applications of Conceptual Spaces pointed out by Gärdenfors (2000) is as a model for the semantics of modification: modifiers can be taken to restrict the set of admissible feature values in a conceptual space. In this talk, I consider several different types of adverbial modification as a probe into the ways in which a conceptual representation of events (and hence, verb meanings) should be designed. The approach to modifiers in terms of restrictions on feature values indeed proves useful in that it is able to render distinctions between manner modifiers and various other types of event-related adverbs which have been difficult to delineate in standard event-semantic approaches. On the other hand, it is not clear that such conceptual representations could profit from the "geometrical" approach advocated by Gärdenfors (2000), since the modifiers often involve very high levels of abstraction and may crucially rely on constraints and correlations between feature values as have been described in Barsalou's (1992) Frame Theory. As a tentative conclusion, attribute-value structures like those of Barsalou (1992) will be able to provide enough conceptual detail for a treatment of modifiers.

Ontospaces: A Perspectivist Approach to Conceptual Spaces
MAURI KAIPAINEN AND ANTTI HAUTAMÄKI
Communication, Media & IT, Södertörn University, Sweden
Agora Center, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

We argue for a perspectivist approach to conceptual spaces by means a non-standard division of labour between epistemology and ontology. In our treatment ontology is dissociated from concept, and instead conceptualization is left up to the epistemic activity of interactive concept support system. The system provides an ontology model that supports multiple perspective-relative conceptual projections of the same domain. With examples we demonstrate applications beyond a theoretical model in knowledge systems, education and narrative media.

Conceptual Spaces as a Reference Theory for the Data Domain in Conceptual Modeling
GIANCARLO GUIZZARDI
Ontology & Conceptual Modeling Research Group, University of Espirito Santo, Brazil

In a number of publications, Guizzardi et al. have been applying theories from Formal Ontology, Cognitive Science, Linguistics and Philosophical Logic to provide foundations for representation languages, methodologies, Engineering Patterns and tools in Conceptual Modeling. In this research program, conceptual spaces have been used to provide a foundational for datatypes, i.e., abstract structures that delimit the value space for data attributes in Conceptual Modeling. This application of conceptual spaces supports an elaborated structuring mechanism for datatypes which, in turn, brings in some additional benefits to other conceptual modeling constructs such as Formal Relations.

The Geometry of Rhythmic Surface
SIMON JOHANNING
Computer Science, University of Leipzig, Germany

Johanning (2011) generalizes the spatial representation of rhythmical patterns of Desain & Honing (2002, 2003) to represent arbitrary rhythmical patterns as a point in a n-dimensional space (representing rhythmical patterns with n+1 onsets), in which each axis describes the IOI-time between two successive notes. Out of this he shows how higher-level musical properties such as timing, metre and tempo emerge. Although not bound to the frame work of conceptual spaces for this representation, we discuss the relation of this ‚pattern structure space', conceptual spaces and ‚higher level spaces' such as the ‚strategic' and the ‚cultural/social' space.

Grounding Conceptual Spaces
WERNER KUHN
Institute for Geoinformatics, University of Muenster, Germany

Conceptual spaces provide a geometric structure to construct higher-level concepts from more elementary ones. As such, they face the challenge of grounding, i.e., of anchoring concepts in something else than an infinite recursion of dimensions. Through an analogy with spatial reference systems, we have shown that inter-subjectively shareable observations can solve the grounding problem for geometric properties (Scheider and Kuhn 2011). This idea of a semantic datum, anchoring free parameters of measurement scales in physical observations, is proposed as a central grounding mechanism for conceptual spaces.

White aromas and subtle oak spices: From sensory experiences to language through conceptual spaces
CARITA PARADIS
Center for Language and Literature, Lund University, Sweden

This paper makes use of a large database of wine reviews from the American magazine, The Wine Advocate, for the investigation of how experiences of sensory perceptions in the domains of VISION, SMELL, TASTE and TOUCH are recontextualized and recast into text and discourse. In spite of all the challenges involved in describing perceptions, we expect professional wine reviewers to be able to give a persuasive and understandable account of their experiences of the wines, and to frame the descriptions so that they appeal to readers' sensoria.

The paper explores the reviews with focus on the different types of descriptors and the way their meanings are construed. It gives an account of the use of property expressions, such as hard, sweet, dry and of some common types of imagery, e.g.[the wine] caresses the palate, smells like an old

hippy haven. It pays particular attention to the cross-modal use of descriptors, such as white aromas and subtle oak spices, and argues that the ontological cross-over of sensory modalities are to be considered as symptoms of 'synesthesia' in the wine tasting event and monosemy at the conceptual level. In contrast to the standard view of the meanings of words for sensory perceptions, the contention of this paper is that it is not the case that, for instance, sharp in sharp smell primarily evokes a notion of touch; rather sharp spans the experiences of sharpness in all the sensory perceptions of VISION, SMELL, TASTE and TOUCH. The lexical syncretism is grounded in how the conceptualization of our sensorium functions. Under normal circumstances, we cannot taste something without smelling something and we cannot taste something without feeling something and over and above everything is the sight of this something.

Empirical Investigations in Conceptual Spaces Theory and the Unified Conceptual Space
JOEL PARTHEMORE
Semiotics, University of Lund, Sweden

Recent years have seen a number of competing theories of concepts within philosophy of mind, surplanting the classical definitionist and imagist accounts: among them, Jerry Fodor's informational atomism, Jesse Prinz's proxytypes theory, and—of course—conceptual spaces theory (CST). Some empirical investigation into CST has been done but, on the whole, there has been little such investigation into the competing theories' merits. Some philosophers would claim that theories of concepts, by their nature, cannot be tested empirically. In this talk, I will argue that, although it is true that theories of concepts cannot be tested directly and conclusively, nonetheless indirect methods of investigation can provide strong circumstantial evidence for or against a theory such as CST, and I will outline a research plan for doing so. Indeed, I will argue that an extension of CST I call unified conceptual spaces theory (UCST) is better placed than the competition when it comes to such testing

Conceptual Spaces for Embodied Cognitive Semantics in Robots
LUC STEELS
IBE (UPF-CSIC) Barcelona & Sony CSL Paris

Embodied cognitive semantics assumes the basic building blocks of cognitive semantics (such as conceptual spaces, perspective, images schemata, etc.) but employs them in a way that the semantics become grounded in the world through a sensory-motor embodiment. I will present a system called IRL that makes it possible to operationalize cognitive semantics to a point where it can be used on real robots. The system is fully operational and can be freely used. The talk will present examples of IRL for the domain of color, space and time and gives some demonstrations of its use.

Self-Organisation of Quality Dimensions in Conceptual Spaces
PAUL VOGT
Communication and Information Sciences, Tilburg University, The Netherlands

Vogt (2005, 2007) has investigated how conceptual spaces can develop in populations of virtual robots by means of engaging in so-called language games. During these language games, the robots built up their concepts from scratch and align them with each other through language use and adaptations. The studies have shown that by negotiating conventions, the robots' conceptual spaces develop such that quality dimensions organize themselves as linguistic categories, such that they reflect the structures observed in the robots environment. These studies suggest that grammatical structures in language can emerge through an interaction between individual, social adaptations, ecological properties and embodiment.

Meaning Negotiation in Conceptual Spaces

MASSIMO WARGLIEN & PETER GÄRDENFORS
Advanced School of Ecomomics, University of Venice, Italy
Cognitive Science, Lund University, Sweden

The notion of "meaning negotiation" has been recently spreading in many fields, from artificial intelligence to web semantics, from design theory to ethnography. We suggest that the theory of conceptual spaces and the approach to interactive semantics developed in our joint "meeting of minds" paper (2011) provide natural foundations for understanding the nature of meaning negotiation. In this presentation, we show how convexity and changes in dimensionality of conceptual spaces allow to characterize a rich set of "bargaining over meaning" phenomena.

Constructing Conceptual Spaces for Lexical Semantics

JOOST ZWARTS
Linguistics, University of Utrecht, The Netherlands

In Zwarts (2008) I argued that there are different ways to construct a conceptual space for a lexical domain, each with their own pros and cons. The similarity structure of a conceptual space can be determined using lexical data or pile sorting, but it can also be based on some sort of analysis of the values involved. Using the work of Geeraerts et al. (1994) on Dutch clothing terminology, Zwarts (2010) demonstrates how a space of "shirts" can be constructed (either using graph or MDS techniques) along such lines, with fruitful results.

Getting to Lund
Most international connections are through **Copenhagen airport** (CPH) or **Copenhagen main station**. At either location, find red/grey vending machines to obtain single or group train tickets to **Lund Central** (via the Öresund Bridge) with your credit card, else buy from the booth nearby. Trains are frequent, and **reach Lund within 40 minutes**. Find the schedule at http://www.skanetrafiken.se. If you land at **Malmö airport** (MMX), you reach Lund by bus (40 minutes). See http://www.flygbussarna.se/ .

Hotel (for speakers only, participants, please see below)
Rooms include breakfast at **Hotel Duxiana** (St Petri Kyrkogata 7, http://www.lund.hotelduxiana.com/), in the center of town, and at **Hotel Finn** (DALBYVÄGEN 20 LUND, http://www.hotelfinn.se/), slightly outside the center. See the map and the **reservation note** next to the **list of speakers**, below.

You can **walk** from the station to the **Duxiana**, and should rely on **bus lines 3** (green colored city bus) and **6** (yellow colored overland bus) to reach **Hotel Finn** within **10 minutes**. Busses leave from the **east side of the station**. Train tickets to Lund purchased at CPH airport or CPH central station are valid for this ride. Else, use your **credit card on line 6**, or purchase your **ticket** (better yet, obtain a **rebate charge card called JoJo** if you plan to make **several bus rides**) from the **Skånetrafiken office** at the Northeast side of Lund station), or use a taxi (around 170 SEK). You **cannot pay cash** on the city buses.

Plan a **15-20 minute walk** between hotel Finn and the conference venue (see map).

Venue
We start with coffee **at 9:15** on **Thursday morning** on the **ground floor** of **Kungshuset**, the red brick building just **north of the dome**, Lund's landmark. All talks are in **room 104** on the ground floor. **Slots are 40 minutes**, including at least **15 minutes for discussion**, followed by a five minute break. There is a **projector** and a **laptop computer**. Bring your presentation on a **USB stick** or **e-mail it** ahead, same if you need **handouts**, to frank.zenker@fil.lu.se **by May 22nd**. **Mac users,** please bring a **video adapter**.

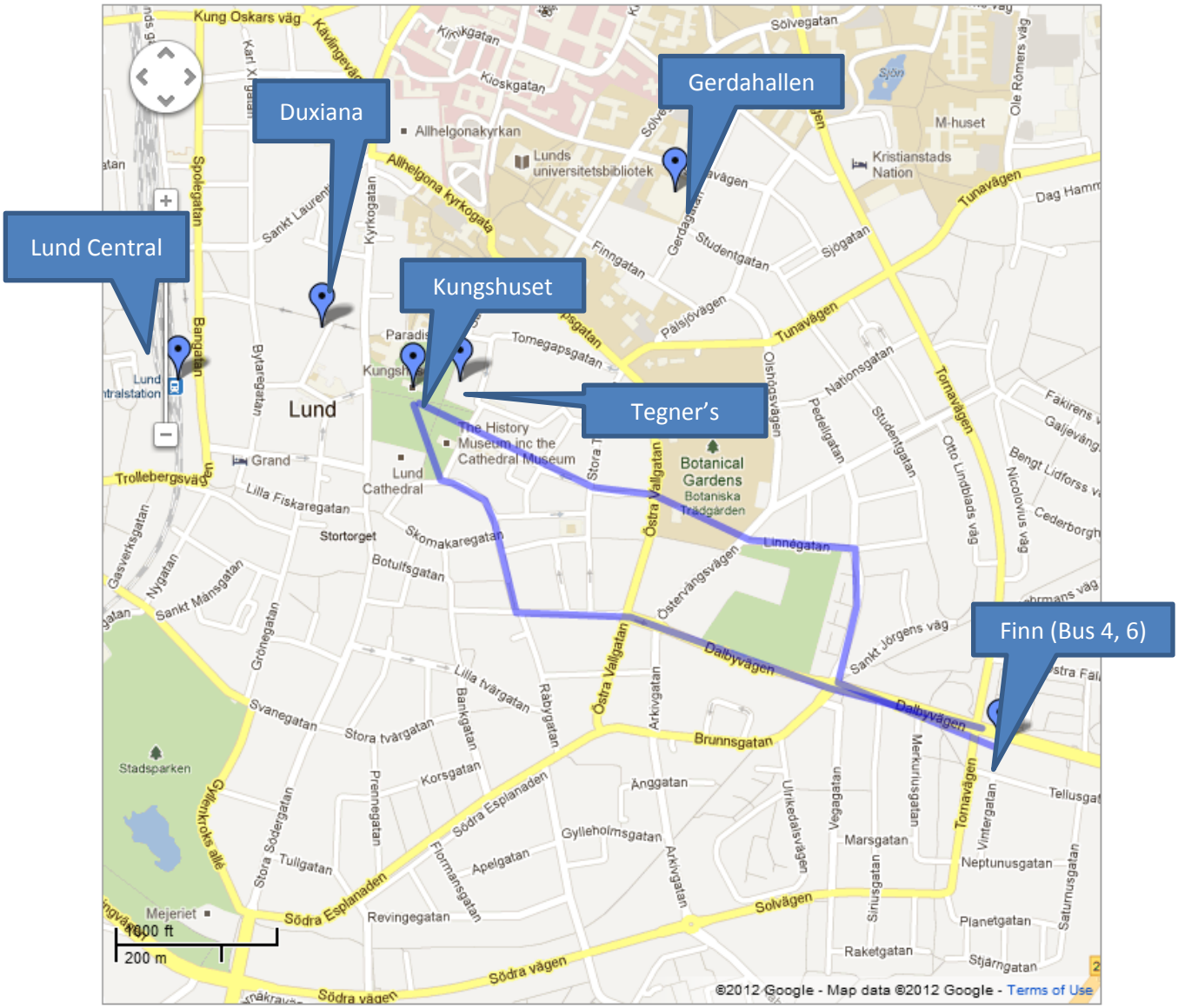
Food
Lunches on **Thursday** and **Friday** are at **Tegner's Matsalar** (see map), close by; we have catered lunch on **Saturday,** and **all dinners,** at **Kungshuset, room 318**. The "conference dinner" is on Friday. By default, **speakers and conference-participants** are assumed to participate in **three lunches** and **three dinners** as **carnivores** ("meat eaters") enjoying **wine/beer**. To change this to **vegetarian**, to **add/delete meals** (because you bring someone, or cannot be present), please send a brief e-mail **no later than May 13th** to frank.zenker@fil.lu.se. To order meals as a participant, please go to https://csatwork.eventwax.com/conceptual-spaces-at-work/register

Wifi, Gym, Shopping, etc.
You have **wifi at the hotels** and the **conference site**, and can use the service **Eduroam** (if your university is a member; see http://www.eduroam.org/). Several **coffeeshops** also offer wifi. The gym, **Gerdahallen** (http://www.gerdahallen.lu.se/), is a five minute walk north of the conference site. The pool, **Delphinbadet** (http://actic.se/se/Site/Vara-gym-och-priser/Skane/Lund/Delphinenbadet1/) can be reached by bus. There are several yoga studios around town.

Except for supermarkets and restaurants, **shops close around 6 pm**, and around 4 pm on Saturday, same in Malmö, the next biggest city south of Lund. Sweden is on **240 Volts**; the telephone country codes is **0046**; legal tender is the **Swedish Crown** (10 SEK = 1.12 EUR = 1.59 GBP = 1.47 USD on April 11, 2012), **credit cards** are widely accepted. **Also see** the links further below.

Participant Cost
There is no **conference fee**, but lots of coffee, tea, etc.! **Participants** (but not speakers) are **charged at cost** for lunches (120 SEK each) and dinners (Thursday 300 SEK, Friday 360 SEK, Saturday 200 SEK), including soft drinks and wine/beer at dinners.

Map



See this map online at http://g.co/maps/rxjbs

Accommodation (for participants)
Youth Hostel (close-by, spartan, value): http://www.trainhostel.com/eng-pres.asp
Bed and Breakfast Arrangements (locations vary, value):
http://www.lund.se/en/Tourist-Information/Accomodation/Bed-and-Breakfast/
Guest house (close-by, midrange, few places): http://www.guesthouse.se/en
Hotel Ahlstroem (close-by, midrange): http://eng.graddhyllan.dana1.se/216-201-welcome.htm
Hotel Sparta (comfortable, midrange, 13 minute walk or 5 min bus ride):
http://www.spartahotell.se/e/index.html
Hotel Duxiana (close-by, upper end): http://www.lund.hotelduxiana.com/
Hotel Lundia (close by, upper end): http://www.lundia.se/?id=832
Hotel Concordia (7 minute walk, upper end): http://www.concordia.se/start_en.asp
Hotel Oscar (close-by, upper end): http://www.hotelloskar.com/English/tabid/299/Default.aspx
Grand Hotel (close-by, top end): http://grandilund.com/

Restaurants
Grand i Lund (upscale): http://grandilund.se/
Klostergatans Wine and Deli (mid-range): http://www.klostergatan.se/
Klostergatan's Fisk (mid-range): http://www.klostergatansfisk.se/
Brogratan (mid-range): http://www.brogatan.com/start_lund.aspx
Italia (mid-range, Italian, with separate Pizzeria), http://www.italia-ilristorante.com/
Vespa (mid-range, Italian), http://www.vespa.nu/
New Delhi (mid range, Indian; order from the menu, avoid the buffet):
http://www.restaurangkartan.se/020279/New_Delhi_Tandoor
Viggo (basic, Burger Bar), next to Central Station, Bangatan 1

Also see http://www.lund.se/Turist--kongress/Mat-och-nojen/Restauranger/

Speakers

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Antonio Chella	University of Palermo	Italy	antonio.chella@unipa.it	D
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Benjamin Adams	UC Santa Barbara	USA	badams@cs.ucsb.edu	F
Boyan Brodaric	Geological Survey of Canada	Canada	Boyan.Brodaric@NRCan-RNCan.gc.ca	D
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Giancarlo Guizzardi	University of Espirito Santo	Brazil	gguizzardi@inf.ufes.br	D
Greg Gibbon	University of Newcastle	Australia	greg.gibbon@newcastle.edu.au	D
Igor Douven	University of Groningen	Netherlands	i.e.j.douven@rug.nl	F
Janet Aisbett	University of Newcastle	Australia	Janet.Aisbett@newcastle.edu.au	D
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Joel Parthemore	Lund University	Sweden	joel.parthemore@semiotik.lu.se	n.a.
Joost Zwarts	University of Utrecht	Netherlands	J.Zwarts@uu.nl	D
Liane Gabora	University of British Columbia	Canada	liane.gabora@ubc.ca	D
Luc Steels	IBE Barcelona & Sony CSL Paris	Belgium	steels@arti.vub.ac.be	F
Martin Raubal	ETH Zurich	Switzerland	mraubal@ethz.ch	F
Massimo Warglien	University of Venice	Italy	massimo.warglien@gmail.com	D
Mauri Kaipainen	Södertörn University	Sweden	mauri.kaipainen@sh.se	F
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