

Archive 3.0, the new dimension of memory

For some years the various professions related to the information have been overwhelmed by a set of new concepts from the world of the information and communication technology, producing a dramatic change in our way of thinking and acting. *Semantic Web* and *Big Data* are not the most trivial, they do not go unnoticed: the resulting technologies can generate relationships, analysis and alternative routes. Archivists and records managers could have never thought of their potential, even though our job is to establish relationships, decide from analysis and search for alternative routes. In the same way, these technologies have modified all personal and professional behavior including that of governments, administrations and culture institutions. *Open Data*, *Transparency*, *Linked Data*, *Governance* are terms that are already part of our everyday vocabulary.

But not just of our everyday vocabulary, but also of our regulation context. Governments and government associations have devoted themselves to the production of rules on eGovernment, transparency, Open Data, to establish a legal framework in order to keep under control this presumably uncontrolled reality. We couldn't be more wrong: under its apparent disorder and exuberance there are some stringent game rules – detailed algorithms, technical standards, emerging languages, parallel databases – that do not always match up with the legal requirements. They even alter them and turn their back on them, establishing at the same time a more and more enriching and a more and more intelligent order.

For us, archivists and records managers, always operating on the frontiers of ignorance, an approach to these environments, both technical and legal, becomes imperative, to the extent that our main working tool, that “not knowing, or “not always knowing”, can become a “smart not knowing”, in a “big not knowing”, in the Smart, Big Recordkeeping. Always under more and more fit to reality laws.

This monograph of *Tabula* is designed precisely to show some of the technological, legal and conceptual mechanisms that better explain the way to increase, while enhancing it, our best weapon: ignorance.

Martín Álvarez Espinar opens the monograph with an excellent introduction to the concepts of semantic web and linked data. Starting with a brief historical overview, he delves into the domain of the smart data and explores the opportunities that it may provide the archivist and the records manager with.

Blanca Desantes Fernández and Ricard Pérez Alcázar, very close to the approach explained at the beginning, are focused on the active re-use of public sector information. After a careful legal analysis, they discuss the re-use of cultural information and open a set of questions which it is worth to keep on deepening.

Josu Aramberri Miranda, on the other hand, addresses the issue of open access to digital heritage, with special emphasis on the photographic heritage and on the persisting cultural and legal restrictions, although he envisions a future in which such restrictions will be put aside.

Ana Belén Ríos Hilario and Yolanda Martín González, through a thorough conceptual exploration and analysis of the results of a specific project, the LOD Cloud Diagram, emphasize, from another perspective, the importance of the open government, the open data and the linked open data. Therefore it is not by chance that so many and so prominent authors are just interested in the approach of this introduction.

Finally, Charles Blair describes a specific use of the previously discussed concepts: the way, in which the University of Chicago Library has introduced, using emerging and established tools, a mechanism of integration and compatibility with Europeana.

The articles comprising this monograph merge making up a homogeneous set of articles which, although not strictly focused on the technologies and the legal challenges triggered by them, can be considered very open, from a political perspective. Can an archivist avoid politics today? Aurelio Martín Nájera explores the Historical Archive of the Spanish Socialist Workers' party, focused on the Pablo Iglesias Foundation. Likewise Victoria Ramos Bello works with respect to the archive of the Communist Party of Spain. The Movement 15M Archive, for its part, describe, the not always conventional way, in which the records generated by the Movement are kept and managed. Finally, Estefania Roderó Sanz, using Podemos as an example, joins the prospect of a political records management, of the activist archivist.

In this issue of *Tabula*, the *Varia* section is composed of two different articles, which close brilliantly a smart, open and transparent volume. Gorka Díaz Majada describes in detail the operation of the ICA-AtoM free software, promoted by the International Council on Archives. For his part, Javier González Cachafeiro explores the Sierra Pambley Foundation Archive as a mechanism of opening a memory that archivists do not always take into account, the personal memory.

One of the authors contributing to this issue quotes the novelist Arturo Pérez-Reverte: “it was not easy to see the records. They were hidden away in the archive of the Academy, and Lola Pemán, the archivist, belonged to that class of Cerberus for whom the ideal way to preserve a document is not allowing anyone to consult it”.

The aim of this monograph is to wear completely down this vision of the archivist that still remains in the collective imagination.

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