

BMVA News

The Newsletter of the British Machine Vision Association and
Society for Pattern Recognition

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<http://www.bmva.ac.uk/>

BMVA News¹ is published every three months. Contributions on any activity related to machine vision or pattern recognition are eagerly sought. These could include reports on technical activities such as conferences, workshops or other meetings. Items of timely or topical interest are also particularly welcome; these might include details of funding initiatives, programmatic reports from ongoing projects and standards activities. Items for the next edition should reach the editor by 1 September 2008.

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Editorial: *Journal Roles and Ratings*

The other day I set about upgrading my talk on *Low-Level Vision* for the BMVA Summer School, and found it a virtually impossible task – how can one cover such a subject properly in 1½ hours? However, I then reasoned that with a suitable handout, I could guide the students carefully through crucial, more advanced topics. After all, it’s not just the 1½ hours that are important but also the ensuing weeks and months, so a handout could produce a very significant amplifying effect. So I proceeded to develop the SIFT (scale invariant feature transform) concept and found a whole set of papers dating from 1998 to 2006 which were not only relevant but remarkably closely interlinked – parallel strands and cross-fertilisation being evident as well as natural sequential development.

The set of 13 papers I came up with were themselves remarkable in their outlets: 6 in IJCV, 3 in ECCV, 2 in BMVC, 1 in ICCV, and just 1 in PAMI. The contrast between IJCV and PAMI was interesting, as my personal mindset had it that PAMI is the most respected journal in our area; and the fact that significant numbers of authors chose ECCV and BMVC (conferences rather than journals) as the prime outlets for new advances is also salutary.

Should we be surprised by this indication of the supremacy of IJCV over PAMI? Well, looking at the most recent list of impact factors (see table overleaf), one would have to say “Yes”, though the difference in impact factors is actually miniscule – 3.381 and 3.579 respectively. But maybe these journals have different roles. I have sometimes heard PAMI being described as an ‘archival journal’ (is that one which is used to store material at the end of its development cycle?). And by the same token maybe we should regard IJCV as a

workhorse journal, where ‘hot’ material that hasn’t yet settled down is placed, in the likelihood that it will soon be replaced by even more exciting work. (I jest a little – though maybe not by much).

Rather than develop this binary argument further, let us look at the impact factors for journals that are of relevance to BMVA. First, it is unfortunately the case that the new and in my opinion excellent IET journals IP and CV are absent because they were introduced too recently to have impact factors. Next, I have included a number of medical and physics titles as controls – and so that one can see the giddy heights to which some journals aspire.

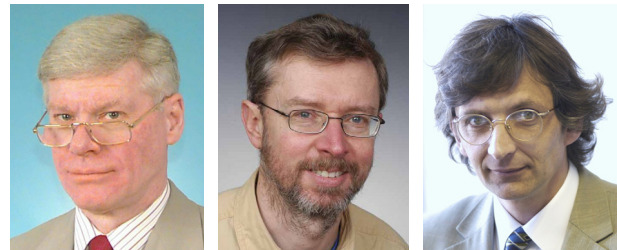
Reviews of Modern Physics	38.403
Nature	28.751
Lancet	28.638
Nature Medicine	26.382
Science	26.372
Physical Review Letters	6.944
J Vision	3.791
Cognitive Brain Research	3.769
Applied Physics Letters	3.596
IEEE T PAMI	3.579
Int J Computer Vision	3.381
IEEE T Medical Imaging	3.275
IEEE Signal Proc Magazine	2.907
IEEE T Neural Networks	2.769
IEEE T Image Process	2.462
Real-Time Imaging	2.270
J MRI	2.209
Vision Research	2.055
Pattern Recognition	2.019
IEEE T Computers	1.680
IEEE T Signal Processing	1.640
IEEE T Vis Computer Graphics	1.600
Comput Vision Image Understanding	1.417
IEEE T Systems Man Cybern B	1.353
Measurement Science Technology	1.297
IEEE Signal Processing Letters	1.115
J Modern Optics	1.074
Image Vision Computing	1.027
Electronics Letters	1.009
IEEE Spectrum	0.933
IEEE T Systems Man Cybern A	0.868
Pattern Recognition Letters	0.853
Applied Maths Computing	0.821
Signal Processing	0.737
Machine Vision Applications	0.682
Microprocessors Microsystems	0.524
Int J Pattern Recognition	0.374

Obviously, reducing journals to numbers in this way is artificial and even misleading because of its mono-dimensionality. Also, the figures are given to three decimal places (not my doing), but note that the impact

factor of one journal changed from 0.576 to 1.138 to 0.952 to 0.853 over four years – indicating that the error bars may be as high as ± 0.3 . Actually, I understand that such variations are liable to arise because even one highly cited article can significantly affect the scores. Think about it: that article could be yours! Indeed, your paper could change the scoring system by which it will eventually be judged!

Professor Roy Davies
Editor, BMVA News
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IAPR Fellowships Awarded



Roy Davies

Bob Fisher

Mark Nixon

The BMVA has just been successful in having three of its members selected as 2008 Fellows of the International Association of Pattern Recognition (IAPR)² in recognition of their ‘scientific/engineering excellence’ and ‘well-known international achievements in the field of pattern recognition’. The three have long associations with the BMVA, having organised many conferences, meetings and publications, and all have been on the Executive Committee or (in Bob Fisher’s case) have been responsible for the Northern Chapter of the BMVA.

The BMVA would like to present its own congratulations to Professors Davies, Fisher and Nixon on having their work recognised internationally with this prestigious award.

The BMVA is indebted to Professor Edwin Hancock for handling the nomination and endorsement process of the successful Fellows on its behalf.

Dr Majid Mirmehdi
University of Bristol
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² It may not be generally known to BMVA members that the Association is affiliated to the IAPR, which is in effect its mother-organisation.

BMVC 2008 – Call for Participation



British Machine Vision Conference 2008, Leeds, UK, 1–4 September.

<http://www.comp.leeds.ac.uk/bmvc2008/>

The British Machine Vision Conference is the main UK conference on machine vision and related areas. Organised by the British Machine Vision Association, the 19th BMVC will be held 1–4 September 2008 at the University of Leeds, Leeds, UK.

The conference will present 120 high-quality papers in the field of computer vision, in single-track oral and poster sessions. Topics of the oral sessions include:

- 2D/3D Tracking
- Object & Scene Recognition
- 3D Geometry, Reconstruction & Registration
- Video, Biometrics & Activity Understanding
- Image Representation & Reconstruction
- Vision meets Graphics

In addition to the contributed papers, the conference will include keynote presentations by Ramin Zabih, Professor of Computer Science and Radiology at Cornell University, USA, and Cordelia Schmid, INRIA Research Director at INRIA Rhones-Alpes, France.

Professor Philip Torr of Oxford Brookes University, UK will give the conference tutorial on the topic of “Markov Random Fields for Vision & Graphics”.

BMVC will also host the First International Workshop on Tracking Humans for the Evaluation of Motion in Image Sequences (THEMIS 2008).

Residential and non-residential registration is available. The deadline for early-bird registration is 1 August 2008. For further details please see the conference website.

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Personal Chair for Majid Mirmehdi!



Dr Majid Mirmehdi has been promoted to a personal chair at the University of Bristol, taking up the post on 1 August. He has a broad range of interests in computer vision including colour texture analysis, active contours, and tracking. He has developed new techniques in these areas in application to medical and social imaging, quality inspection, and scene analysis, amongst others. Current projects include prior-less shape extraction, scene segmentation for the blind, and tracking text in natural scenes, as well as applications in heart and brain imaging. An edited book entitled *Handbook of Texture Analysis* is due out later this year. Last but not least, Majid has been Chair of the BMVA since late 2005.

Finally, let me say that it has been a pleasure to work alongside Majid for the past few years: his quiet efficiency has been matched by new initiatives and due attention to all the other matters that have helped to make BMVA what it is. I am sure you will all join with me in congratulating Majid on his well-deserved promotion!

Professor Roy Davies
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Human Action Video Data for All

As part of the EPSRC-funded REASON project, we have generated a large body of virtual human action video data for the evaluation of silhouette-based action recognition methods. This dataset is now available for download by researchers in the computer vision community at: <http://dipersec.king.ac.uk/VIHASI>

We have already used the data for the evaluation of our action recognition method: the corresponding paper will be published in a few months.

We are also working on the production of ground-truth skeletons for the silhouettes in the dataset, for which there might also be considerable demand, for instance for pose recovery from silhouette. This will be reported in due course.

Finally we are also putting together a dataset of real actions recorded with multiple cameras. We welcome help from the community to help us derive the ground truth for this dataset: please contact Sergio Velastin about this.

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A View on ISBI 2008

I recently attended the 5th IEEE International Symposium on Biomedical Imaging: From Nano to Macro. In its first occurrence outside of the USA, this event crossed the Atlantic into a pleasantly warm Paris, between 14 and 17 May. This year, 140 contributed papers for oral presentation and 240 for poster presentation represented about 52% of the submissions, along with 36 invited papers presented in special sessions. The programme reflected the diverse nature of research in biomedical imaging, covering the physical, mathematical, and computational aspects of image formation, processing, analysis, and visualisation, in a great variety of molecular, cellular, anatomical, and functional imaging applications.

The conference formally started on the morning of 15 May, with a captivating plenary session by Dr Gaudenz Danuser on computer vision of cellular life, punctuated by colourful symphonic analogies. I then attended the presentations potentially more relevant to my own work, on analysis of breast-tissue microarrays. Naturally, this represented only a fraction of all the talks that took place, as the oral sessions always ran in four parallel tracks. A few presentations are summarised below, identified for simplicity by the name of each paper's first author.

The session on Variational Methods in Microscopy began with Silveira's method for segmentation of dermoscopy images, using region-based level sets and a probabilistic model for lesion and skin regions. Bernard then presented a formulation where the level set is modelled as a continuous parametric function, for fast segmentation of biomedical images from various fields. This talk included a clear explanation of the classic level-set formalism. Also interesting within the level-set

framework was Ali's improved boundary-detection algorithm for accurate segmentation of multiple cells (e.g. HeLa cells) in brightfield-microscope images.

In the special session on Computational Histopathology, Can presented a sequential technique enabling brightfield and fluorescent imaging on the same tissue section, tested on breast-cancer tissue. Datar reported on an intuitive approach for segmenting molecular-pathology images of prostate sections using HSOMs, introducing the use of unsupervised clustering based on colour and texture features. Ruiz proposed an interesting approach that exploits the processing power and memory bandwidth of GPUs, to implement algorithms for analysis of histopathological images of neuroblastoma. Teverovskiy then discussed a system for localisation and quantification of the expression of protein biomarkers in immunofluorescence microscopic images, including a method for discriminating the biomarker signal from background. This work was applied to prediction of prostate-cancer recurrence.

The session on Classification in Microscopy began with Artan's cost-sensitive 2v-SVM classification scheme, to separate diseased regions from healthy tissue in images of cervical-cancer lesions. This work involved the use of STAPLE to estimate hidden true segmentations. Kurugol then presented a multi-scale classifier with adaptive texture features, for detection of the epidermis/dermis boundary in reflectance confocal images. The session closed with Doyle's approach using spectral clustering with textural and architectural features for grading of digitised breast-cancer histopathology.

In the session on Segmentation in Microscopy, Marcuzzo reported on a watershed-based method for segmentation of cells in time-lapse confocal microscopy images of the *Arabidopsis* root. The session on Cancer Imaging included Gavrielides's proposal of a method for quantitative assessment of HER2 expression in breast-cancer digital microscopy. This talk gave rise to an interesting discussion on noisy truth and the evaluation of observer performance. The last session I attended was that on Microscopic Image Analysis, of which I point out Herold's machine learning-based method for flexible synapse detection in fluorescence micrographs of neural tissue, allowing direct integration of human expertise. This work included a study of intra-observer variability.

The quality of the presentations was generally very good, those by Kurugol, Debeir, and Fitch relying on particularly visual and concise slides that dispensed with excessive formulae. The talks most relevant to my work were those by Naik, Teverovskiy, Doyle, Kurugol, and Gavrielides, of which I found the latter two

particularly good. In addition, Marcuzzo presented work relevant for some researchers in Dundee who are tackling the same problem. On a personal note, I was pleased to find in the technical programme a handful of oral presentations and posters from Portuguese research teams.

Each day, the oral sessions alternated with three poster sessions of about one hour, held in the conference's atrium (perhaps a bit confined for the large numbers of posters and delegates). From the wide range of topics, I paid some special attention to High-Throughput Imaging and Screening, and to Computer-Aided Detection and Diagnosis. The session on Biological Image Analysis included my poster, on probabilistic classification of breast-TMA spots through features that formalise the Quickscore system used by pathologists. The presentation was a valuable experience and I was glad that the subject triggered the interest of a number of fellow students and also a couple of academics and delegates from industry.

Next year, the meeting will take place in Boston in the USA, before returning to Europe in 2010, to be held in Rotterdam in the Netherlands. I would like to congratulate the organisers of the conference, and thank the BMVA and the Leng Trust Fund for sponsoring my participation in this outstanding event.

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Smart Environments Symposium

A one-day symposium on Smart Environments was held on 6 June at the British Computer Society in London. The symposium was chaired by Professor Maria Petrou from Imperial College and talks were given to an audience from industry and academia. Presentations were given by researchers from the Universities of Dundee, Lancaster, Southampton and Surrey, and from Imperial College and Queen Mary, University of London.

Some examples of smart environments include cars that drive themselves, robots that find their way around in complex environments, public places with auto-responsive surveillance systems and care-homes assisting elderly and disabled people in their daily activities. To build such smart environments, there are several tasks that have to be carried out, such as detecting motion, people, events, intention and behaviour.

Researchers from the University of Southampton gave an interesting talk on the use of gait for biometrics and presented a technique called view-invariant gait monitoring. They have also introduced two other projects: front-view identification that achieves 97% recognition rate and behaviour monitoring with two cameras.

The second talk focused on microphone array processing for sound source localisation, separation and room boundary detection. Recent developments in the array processing technology and their applications were highlighted. At the end of the talk the audience watched a real-time demonstration of an acoustic source separation system developed at the University of Surrey.

The subject of the next talk was automated assistive technology for the elderly that aims to increase the independence of people with cognitive and physical disabilities and decrease the burden on care takers with noninvasive, adaptive and generalisable solutions. A probabilistic temporal model of a system was presented that models both a dynamic process and uncertainties. A demonstration of a system was shown that assists elderly with dementia for washing their hands and measures their awareness, responsiveness and the dementia level during this process.

The final talk before lunch was about adaptive user modelling for smart wheelchairs. A system was presented that models humans to predict their intentions and assists wheelchair users by generating trajectories and navigating an environment.

The keynote speaker on the day was Professor Eric Yeatman of Imperial College. He gave a talk on Micro-technologies for Pervasive Sensing and covered various sensor technologies and their applications, such as smart buildings, smart infrastructures and body sensor networks. He also addressed the challenges such as power requirements and building 3D structures, and discussed recent developments in the field.

The next two talks were on tracking and recognising body and face gestures, and facial actions. Detection, description and classification algorithms were explained and an example video of the system was played that worked even in partial occlusion. The importance of the temporal dynamics of facial muscle actions was highlighted for analysis of mood, spontaneous expressions and discriminating between different types of pain.

Tracking people for video applications was the topic of next talk. Techniques for background subtraction and foreground modelling, detection and tracking were presented for video applications. A tracking technique

that uses an iterative clustering algorithm giving the optimal number of clusters was presented.

The final talk of the day focused on lip reading, expression recognition and action detection for translation of sign language. Different techniques such as using data gloves, coloured glove tracking, static shape detection, hand shape matching and action and gesture detection were mentioned. A technique that is based on the use of visemes has been proposed similar to the use of phonemes for speech recognition.

Overall, the symposium covered a wide range of research fields related to smart environments and facilitated an open environment for discussing recent developments, problems and challenges in audio/video processing and sensor technologies.

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Nominations for BMVA Executive Committee

Nominations are requested for the forthcoming election of Executive Committee members of the BMVA.

Nominees must be paid-up members of the Association and agree to serve for a period of two years. A member of the Committee is expected to participate in the bimonthly committee meetings taking place in a location deemed mutually most convenient to committee members. Completed nomination forms should be sent to the BMVA at the address below and must be received by 31 July 2008.

This request for nomination must be signed by the individual standing and by one other member. The nomination should also include a brief biographical statement for distribution to BMVA members.

The elected committee consists of ten elected members, five of whom are elected each year. Details of the current members may be found at:

<http://www.bmva.ac.uk/admin/exco.html>

The members elected in 2006 who will stand down this year are:

- Professor Mike Chantler
- Dr Adrian Clark

- Professor Tim Cootes
- Dr Aphrodite Galata
- Professor John Illingworth

So there will therefore be five elected places available this year. If more than five nominations are received for the elected places then a postal ballot will be held. Voting papers will be sent out in early August and will need to be returned by 1 September. Each member will be able to vote for up to five candidates. The results will be announced at BMVC 2008 at the University of Leeds and in BMVA News.

Dr Majid Mirmehdi
University of Bristol
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Book for Review

The following book is on offer for review. As always, it will be sent out on a first come–first served basis, so contact me immediately if you would like to review it. (If you are doubtful, go for the *quick view* option, and then return the book to me if you would rather not do the review.)³

Zygmunt Pizlo. *3D Shape: Its Unique Place in Visual Perception*. MIT Press, May 2008. 312 pp., 68 illustrations, £24.95, cloth, 978-0-262-16251-7, Classification: vision/cognitive science/neuroscience.

This book gives an account of how we perceive the 3D shapes of objects and how to design machines that can see shapes the way we do.

The uniqueness of shape as a perceptual property lies in the fact that it is both complex and structured. Shapes are perceived veridically – as they really are in the physical world, regardless of the orientation from which they are viewed. The constancy of the shape percept is the *sine qua non* of shape perception; you are not actually studying shape if constancy cannot be achieved with the stimulus you are using. Shape is the only perceptual attribute of an object that allows unambiguous identification. In this first book devoted exclusively to the perception of shape by humans and machines, Zygmunt Pizlo describes how we perceive shapes and how to design machines that can see shapes as we do. He reviews the long history of the subject,

³I am exceptionally including a publisher's review because it provides an interesting discussion of what the book contains: it must be emphasised that this does not represent my or the BMVA's view of the book, and it will be up to an independent reviewer to give an accurate account of the value of the work. – Ed.

allowing the reader to understand why it has taken so long to understand shape perception, and offers a new theory of shape.

Until recently, shape was treated in combination with such other perceptual properties as depth, motion, speed, and color. This resulted in apparently contradictory findings, which made a coherent theoretical treatment of shape impossible. Pizlo argues that once shape is understood to be unique among visual attributes and the perceptual mechanisms underlying shape are seen to be different from other perceptual mechanisms, research on shape becomes coherent and experimental findings no longer seem to contradict each other. A single theory of shape perception is thus possible, and Pizlo offers a theoretical treatment that explains how a three-dimensional shape percept is produced from a two-dimensional retinal image, assuming only that the image has been organized into two-dimensional shapes.

Pizlo focuses on discussion of the main concepts, telling the story of shape without interruption. Appendixes provide the basic mathematical and computational information necessary for a technical understanding of the argument. References point the way to more in-depth reading in geometry and computational vision.

Zygmunt Pizlo is Professor of Psychological Sciences and Electrical and Computer Engineering (by courtesy) at Purdue University.

Carrie Stewart
Promotion and Marketing Assistant
The MIT Press
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Machine Learning – Call for Participation

One-day BMVA symposium in London, UK on 29 October 2008

www.bmva.ac.uk/meetings

Chair: Maria Petrou, Communications and Signal processing Group, Imperial College London

In recent years, Machine Learning has been a very active field of research. From the traditional methods of supervised and unsupervised classifiers, through neural networks of all kinds, and artificial intelligence methodologies, such as case-based reasoning, version reasoning, and naturalistic decision making, machine

learning encompasses a very broad spectrum of technologies. It has been recognised for some time that integrated systems with feed-back loops that allow the interaction between high level reasoning and sensor manipulation is the way forward. If you work on any of these topics or any other related topic, or if you are interested in applying or learning about some of these technologies, do participate to the meeting and possibly present your work, even if it is not yet fully developed or complete. The meeting is designed as a forum where new (and old!) ideas may be presented and discussed.

The keynote speaker will be Professor Sergios Theodoridis who has written one of the most popular Pattern Recognition books in recent years.

Please submit an extended summary of about one page A4 (maximum two pages), preferably in PDF format. Send contributions by email attachment (max 1Mb) to Maria Petrou by 15 September 2008.

Professor Maria Petrou
Imperial College
email: maria.petrou@imperial.ac.uk





Fifth International Conference on Visual Information Engineering

29 July – 1 August 2008, Xi'an, China

VIE'08 aims to bring together leading international researchers, developers, creators, educators, and practitioners in networked media, image processing, machine vision, computer graphics, virtual and augmented environments, and visual communications to share our latest achievements and explore future directions and synergies.

The scientific program of VIE'08 will include presentations by invited internationally-renowned speakers (Aggelos Katsaggelos, Tieniu Tan and Zongben Xu), special sessions, and tutorial and regular sessions with contributed papers. Tutorials will cover Concept-based Video Search, Sports Video Content Analysis, Statistical Design of Quantitative Vision Systems, and How to Ensure Acceptance of a Paper.

Local information

The conference will be held in Xi'an, one of the Four Great Ancient Capitals of China and among one of the most beautiful and historical cities of the country. A major attraction of Xi'an is the famous terracotta army discovered in the area near the city.

China is currently living a period of great social, cultural and economical animation. 2008 is the best year to visit this country due to the additional momentum given to this process by the Olympic Games in Beijing.

Additionally, on 1 August 2008 (the last day of the conference), Xi'an is one of the best places on earth to see the rare and spectacular event of a total solar eclipse. For further details, see:

http://vie08.qmul.net/vie2008_local_information.htm

General Co-chairs

Ebroul Izquierdo (Queen Mary, Univ. of London, UK)
Guizhong Liu (Xi'an Jiaotong Univ., China)

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Personal Chair for Stephen McKenna!



Dr Stephen McKenna was promoted to a personal chair at the University of Dundee on 1 January 2008. After postdoctoral positions in Italy and London, he took a lectureship at Dundee in 1998. His research has impacted a range of applications from video analysis of human motion to biomedical applications. Current projects include content-based image browsing of textile and art collections, analysis of breast tissue microarrays, and estimation of plant growth from confocal microscopy sequences. Funders of his research have included EPSRC, BBSRC, MRC, TSB, Scottish Enterprise and charities. He is an Associate Editor for the MVA and PAA journals. Last but not least, he is chairing the MIUA 2008 conference at Dundee this July. I'm sure a great many of you know Stephen and will be pleased to join me in passing him our warm congratulations!

Professor Roy Davies
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New Developments with the Annals

Currently, the role of the Annals of the BMVA is being reconsidered. Earlier in the year, we started allowing speakers at BMVA Technical Meetings to submit individual papers directly to myself (as EiC) if they found that a Special Issue was not being organised by the meeting chair. Now it has been decided to allow individual submissions to be made, irrespective of any Technical Meeting.

The exact mechanism for achieving this is still in the process of being worked out, and full guidelines will be available within a month or two (see the website for details as they become available). Meanwhile, any member wishing to submit a paper to the Annals should

approach me directly with either an enquiry or a full paper. Papers will ultimately need to comply with the required format for Annals papers, using the Latex and Word templates available on the BMVA website at:

<http://www.bmva.org/annals/index.html>

The above templates are short and give little help regarding the formatting of references. In this respect please follow the citation and reference format given in the following paper in the Annals:

<http://www.bmva.org/annals/2007/2007-0004.pdf>

In particular, papers should be cited in the order they appear in the text, using the notation [1], [2], ...

Up to now, Annals papers had to adhere to a maximum length of 10 pages in the prescribed format. We intend this to remain the target length (our future guidelines will spell out the situation in more detail), but almost certainly the rule will be applied more flexibly.

Anyone who is thinking of submitting a paper can write to me for advice on this matter. We are already in a position to welcome papers under the new individual submission scheme, and I look forward to hearing from any of you soon!

Professor Roy Davies
 Editor-in-Chief, Annals of the BMVA
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Forthcoming BMVA meetings

The following technical meetings are scheduled:

- 29 October 2008: Machine Learning in Vision
- 19 November 2008: Imaging Tissue Regions and Anatomical Structures in Medical Data
- 21 January 2009: Group theory in vision
- 20 May 2009: Vision for Automotive Applications
- 3 June 2009: Human Articulated Motion

For these and other meetings, it is always advisable to keep up to date with BMVA activities via the website, as dates and venues can change at short notice:

<http://www.bmva.org/meetings/>

Dr Dimitrios Makris
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BMVA News – Items for Inclusion

Possibilities for inclusion include anything that members will find interesting and relevant:

- news (awards, events, developments ...)
- reports on meetings
- articles and reviews
- conference information
- BMVA activity information
- crosswords, puzzles, pictures, cartoons, ...
- responses to previous editorials!

Poster Session Ever More Important at Summer School

The annual BMVA/EPSRC Summer School has just taken place, this time at the University of Essex where it was organised by Dr Adrian Clark. This time he arranged that the poster session was not only a useful training exercise but an event in which the students taught each other about aspects of their work. This is well illustrated by the photographs Adrian and I (Editor) were able to take, which appear below. As usual, the event was capped by a deserving winner being awarded the means to further his studies!



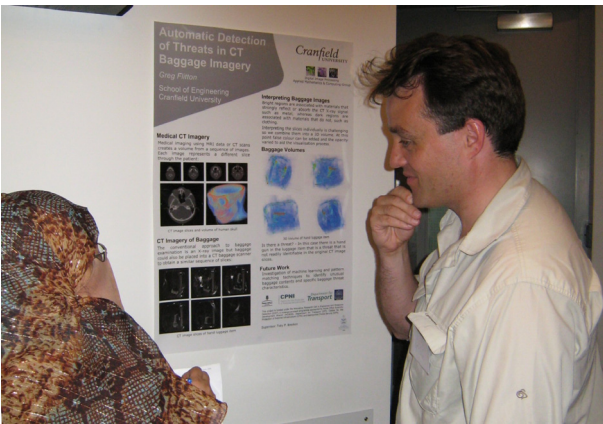
Anna-Louise Ellis's latest data overflowed her poster!



Robert Dawes (BBC Research and Innovation)



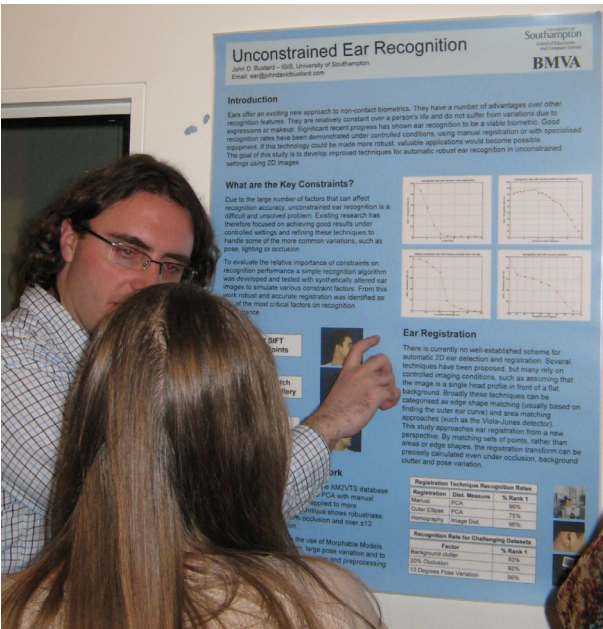
Michal Lewandowski (Kingston University)



Greg Flitton (Cranfield University)



Jacob Newman (UEA)



John Bustard (Southampton University) + winning poster



John Bustard receives his well-deserved poster prize.