

Digital Humanities 2019 Conference - Wednesday, 10/Jul/2019  
Utrecht, The Netherlands #DH2019. [P11: Society, Media, Politics, Engagement](#)

# Twining Digital Humanities and Humanidades Digitales: A Set of Actual Experiences from the South

Amelia Sanz, Domenico Fiormonte, Ernesto Priego,  
Teresa Numerico, Nuria Rodríguez-Ortega and  
Eugenia Siapera



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The slides included in this document were created to support the presentations prepared for the session held on Wednesday, 10/Jul/2019 4:00-5:30pm as the [Panel 11: Society, Media, Politics, Engagement](#), “Twining Digital Humanities and Humanidades Digitales: A Set of Actual Experiences from the South”, chaired by Amelia Sanz at the Pandora Zaal room at the Digital Humanities 2019 conference, DH2019, in Utrecht, the Netherlands.

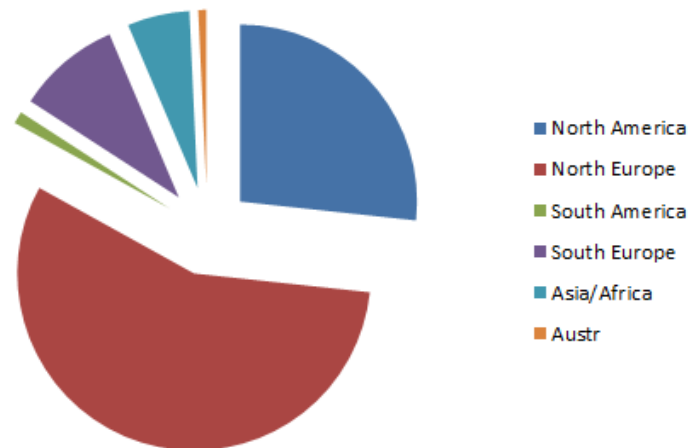
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**Amelia Sanz**  
**Complutense University, Spain**

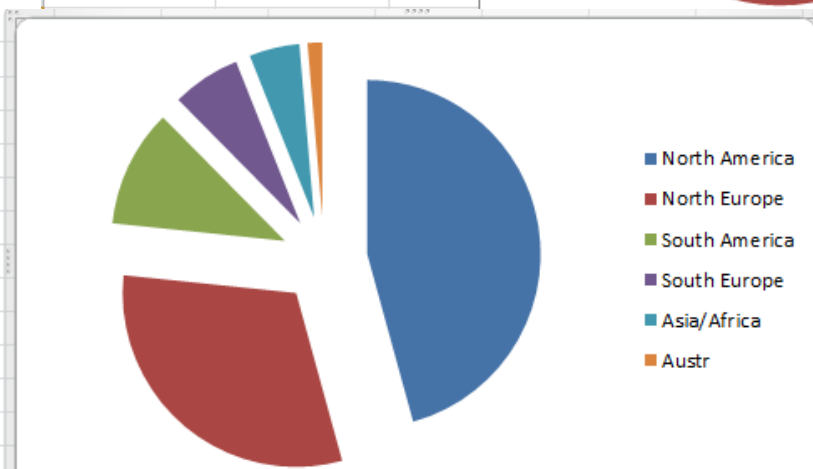
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North Europe	614
South America	12
South Europe	103
Asia/Africa	62
Austr	8
	<b>1090</b>

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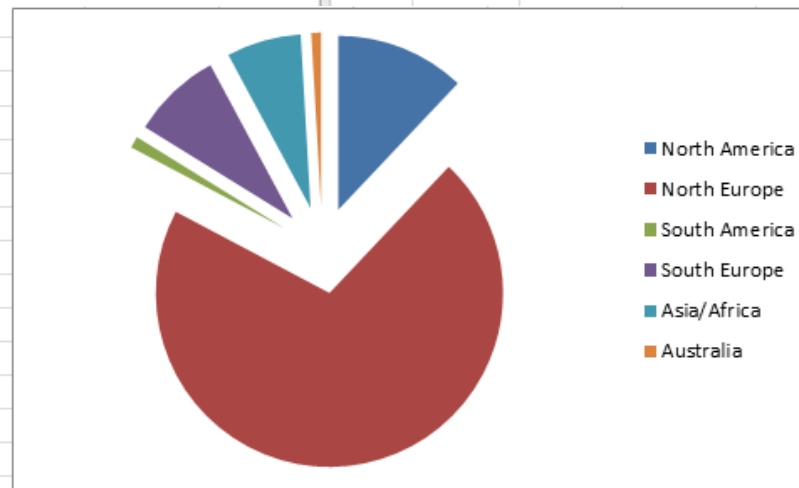
North America	401
North Europe	271
South America	96
South Europe	56
Asia/Africa	41
Austr	12
	<b>877</b>

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North America	146
North Europe	855
South America	13
South Europe	101
Asia/Africa	84
Australia	11
	<b>1210</b>

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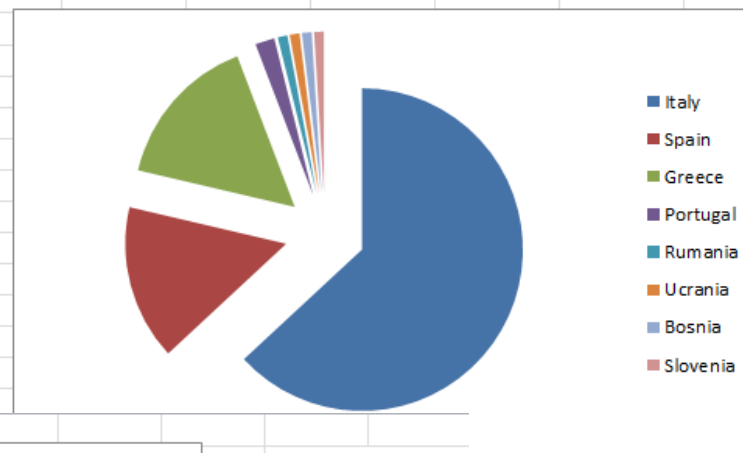




# **SOUTH EUROPE**

Italy	65
Spain	16
Greece	16
Portugal	2
Rumania	1
Ucrania	1
Bosnia	1
Slovenia	1

103

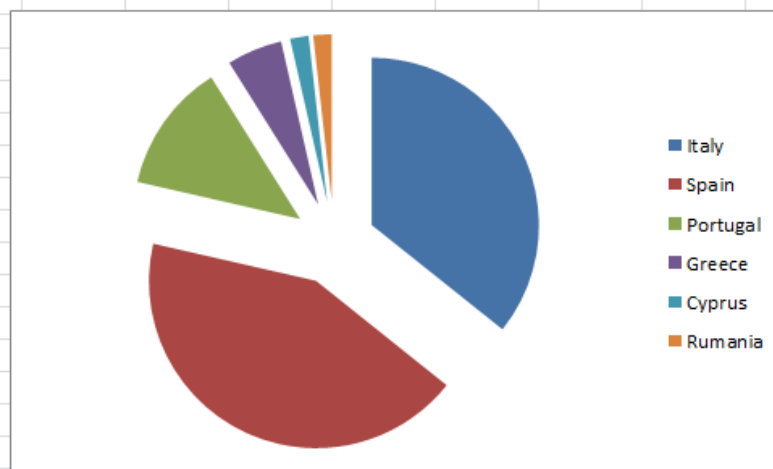


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# **SOUTH EUROPE**

Italy	20
Spain	24
Portugal	7
Greece	3
Cyprus	1
Rumania	1

56

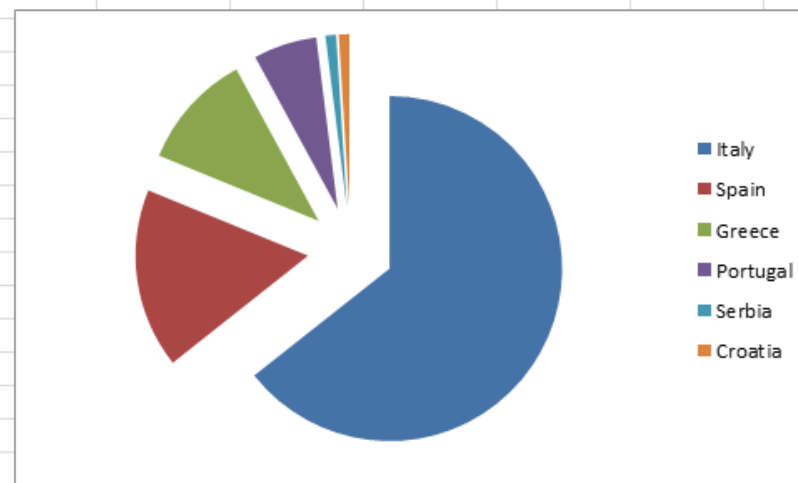


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# **SOUTH EUROPE**

Italy	65
Spain	17
Greece	11
Portugal	6
Serbia	1
Croatia	1

101



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# ASIA/AFRICA

Japan	34
China	8
Taiwan	7
Israel	4
Turkey	2
India	2
Iran	2
Mongolia	1
Singapore	1
Senegal	1

62



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# ASIA/AFRICA

Japan	21
Taiwan	6
Israel	5
Arab. Emir.	4
Singapore	2
Corea	1
China	1
Ghana	1

41

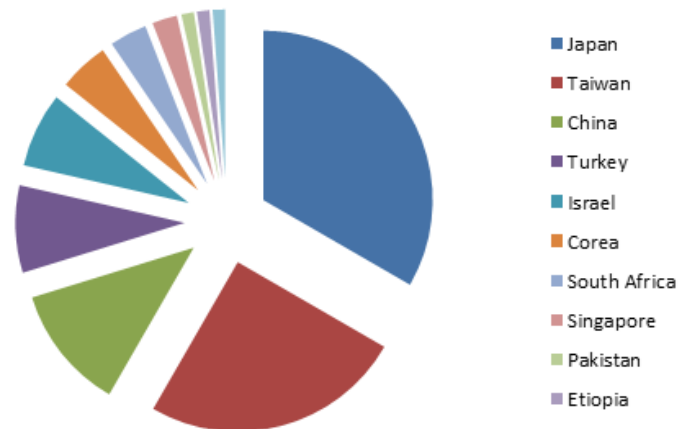


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# ASIA/AFRICA

Japan	28
Taiwan	21
China	10
Turkey	7
Israel	6
Corea	4
South Africa	3
Singapore	2
Pakistan	1
Etiopia	1
Iran	1

84



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# SOUTH AMERICA

México	4
Argentina	5
BrEsil	3
	12

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# SOUTH AMERICA

Mexico	55
Colombia	16
Peru	9
Bresil	9
Argentina	3
Cuba	3
Chile	1
	96

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# SOUTH AMERICA

Mexico	6
Bresil	6
Argentina	1
	13

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400-500	7
490-600	18
620-800	32
804-1000	17
1005-1300	9
1312-1600	10
1700-2000	5

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0	3
100-300	25
301-500	17
501-600	5
601-900	3
901-1000	3
1001-1500	16
1501-1700	14
1701-2000	19
2001-2500	5
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4100+	1

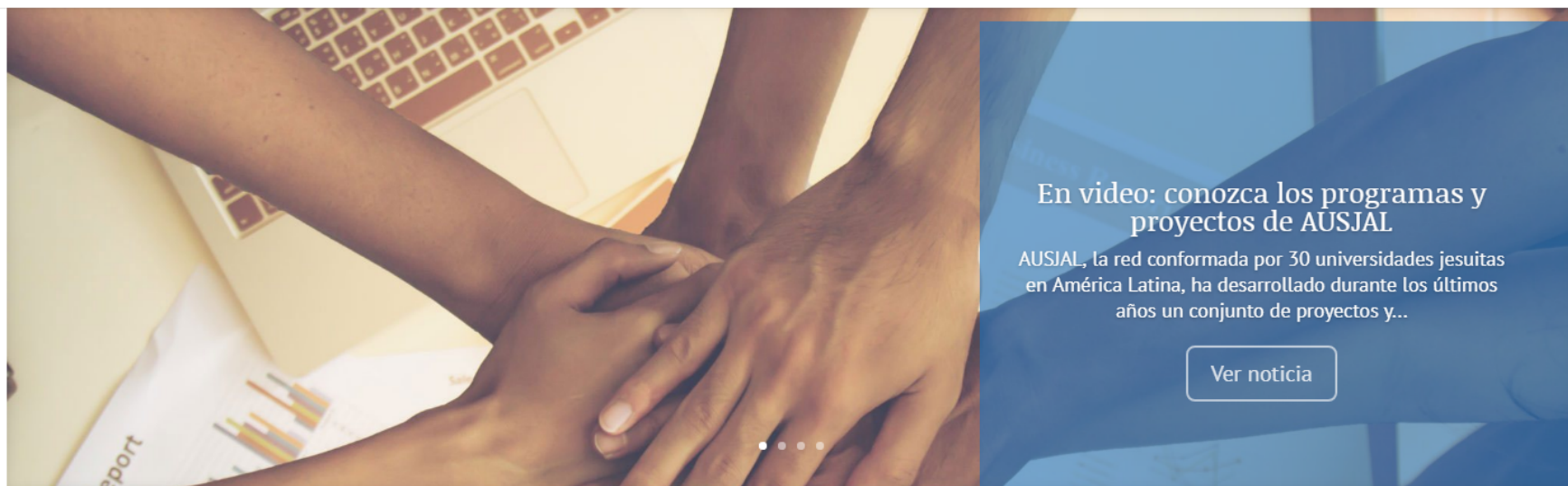
Ernesto Priego, "The Cost of Attending a Conference. Data from A Digital Humanities 2014 Survey"





!?





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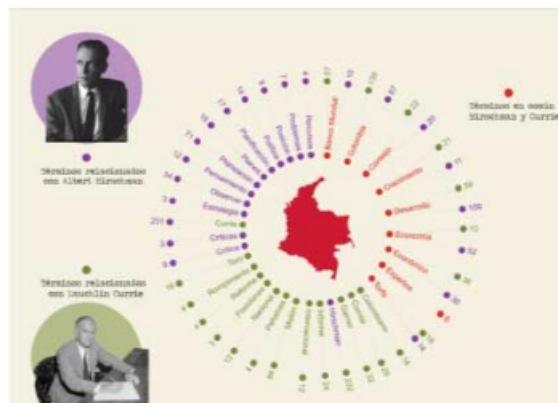
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- Atribuciones y funciones
- Resoluciones
- Directorio Sistema de la ONEI

**Sistema estadístico nacional**

- SIEN - 2019
- SIEN - 2018
- Territorial
- Complementario
- Disciplina Informativa

**Registros y clasificadores**

- Registros
- Clasificadores y codificadores

**Estadísticas Territoriales**

- Pinar del Río
- Artemisa
- La Habana
- Mayabeque
- Matanzas
- Villa Clara
- Cienfuegos
- Sancti Spiritus
- Ciego de Avila
- Camagüey
- Las Tunas
- Holguín
- Granma
- Santiago de Cuba
- Guantánamo
- Isla de la Juventud

**Estadísticas de Cuba**

- Territorio
- Medio Ambiente
- Población
- Organización Institucional
- Cuentas Nacionales
- Finanzas
- Empleo y salarios
- Sector Externo
- Agricultura, Ganadería, Silvicultura y Pesca
- Minería y Energía
- Industria Manufacturera
- Construcción e Inversiones
- Transporte
- Comercio Interno
- Turismo
- Ciencia y Tecnología
- Tecnologías de la Información y las Comunicaciones
- Educación
- Salud Pública y Asistencia Social
- Cultura
- Deporte y Cultura Física
- Proceso Electoral en Cuba
- Accidentes del Tránsito

**SERIES ESTADÍSTICAS**

- Censo 2012
- Publicaciones
- Mensuales
- Trimestrales
- Semestrales
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- Ocasionales
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Nuevo!!! Anuario Estadístico de Cuba 2018-Minería y Energía y Proceso Electoral en Cuba

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L	M	M	J	V	S	D
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

**JUNIO**

L	M	M	J	V	S	D
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

**JULIO**

L	M	M	J	V	S	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

**DECRETO No. 65 DEL COMITE EJECUTIVO DEL CONSEJO DE MINISTROS**  
Copia fiel del original publicado en la Gaceta Oficial

**DECRETO-LEY No. 281-DEL SISTEMA DE INFORMACION DEL GOBIERNO**

**Resolución No.67 de 2016**  
**Modificación al SACLAP**  
Junio 2016

**Resolución No.70 de 2016**  
**NORMAS DEL SISTEMA ESTADISTICO NACIONAL**  
Junio 2016

**Lo último en el Sitio**

**Estudios y Datos de la Población. Cuba y sus territorios 2018**  
Julio 2019  
**Nuevo!!!**

**Protección del Trabajo. Indicadores seleccionados.- Enero-Diciembre 2018**  
Julio 2019

**Seguridad Social. Indicadores seleccionados.- Enero-Diciembre 2018**  
Junio 2019

**Sector agropecuario. Indicadores seleccionados.- Enero-Marzo 2019**  
Junio 2019

**Principales publicaciones**

**Anuario Estadístico de Cuba 2018**  
Situación demográfica, económica y social de Cuba  
Edición 2019  
**Nuevo!!!**

**Anuario Demográfico de Cuba 2017**  
Edición 2018

**Anuarios Estadísticos Provinciales 2017**  
Situación demográfica, económica y social de las provincias del país  
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**Anuarios Estadísticos Provinciales y Municipales 2017**  
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clases  
2019-20](#)

[Admisión  
y  
matrícula](#)

[Coordinación  
y Profesorado](#)

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[Sugerencias y  
reclamaciones](#)



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Twine was originally created by [Chris Klimas](#) in 2009 and is now maintained by a whole bunch of people at [several different repositories](#).



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## Apuntes de El Ponderal

Revista sobre el patrimonio de la Sierra de Hoyo de Manzanares

COMITÉ EDITORIAL ▾ EDICIONES ANTERIORES ▾ ACERCA DE CON

### Apuntes de El Ponderal 1 (2018)



Conferencia sobre el cuadro 'Cacería de jabalíes en El

## 5ª CAMPAÑA DE EXCAVACIÓN



la cabilda  
YACIMIENTO ARQUEOLÓGICO  
HOYO DE MANZANARES



Discusión

### yo de Manzanares

ra la sierra del mismo nombre, véase *Sierra de Hoyo de Manzanares*.

**de Manzanares** es un municipio español de la Comunidad de Madrid. Se sitúa al noroeste de dicha Comunidad, en la ladera sur de la homónima **Sierra de Hoyo de Manzanares**, uno de los montes-ísla más antes de la vertiente sur de la Sierra de Guadarrama, de la que dista unos diez kilómetros.

una superficie aproximada de 45,31 km² y se encuentra situado a una altitud media de 1.001 msnm. Limita por el oeste y norte con el municipio de Moralzarzal y con el de Becerril de la Sierra, por el este con el de nar Viejo y por el sur con el de Madrid y con el de Torreldones. En su vértice territorial sureste confluye en un hito, además de con los mencionados términos de Moralzarzal y Torreldones, también con el de Jagar<sup>1</sup>.

lación estable llega a los 8.032 habitantes (INE 2017), con una densidad de 177,27 hab/km²<sup>2</sup>, si bien la cifra aumenta en verano debido a la afluencia de familias con segunda residencia en esta localidad, aunque ndencia es cada vez menor ya que una gran parte de los propietarios están eligiendo el pueblo como domicilio habitual.

l término municipal se encuentra dentro del Parque Regional de la Cuenca Alta del Manzanares que, con una extensión de 52.796 hectáreas, fue creado por la Comunidad de Madrid en 1985. Además, este espacio serva de la Biosfera desde el 15 de febrero de 1993, y está catalogado como Lugar de Importancia Comunitaria en cumplimiento de la Directiva de Hábitats.

icipal está dividido en cinco núcleos de población: el pueblo histórico, la Ciudad Residencial La Berzosa, la Urbanización Parque de Las Colinas, la colonia de El Berzalejo y la Academia de Ingenieros del Ejército. icipal vía de comunicación es la carretera M-618 que lo comunica con Torreldones y Colmenar Viejo y que vertebrará todos los núcleos citados excepto la Ciudad Residencial La Berzosa, con la que el pueblo se a mediante una segunda carretera que tiene consideración de avenida.

a sus fiestas patronales a primeros de septiembre en honor de la **Virgen de la Encina**. Entre los diversos festejos destaca la tradicional Fiesta de la Caloreta, **Fiesta de Interés Turístico Regional**<sup>3</sup>, ancestral ón de siglos entre los ganaderos y pastores segovianos, en la que se invita a todos los asistentes a degustar, en torno a los famosos calderos en la plaza Mayor, el guiso de toro de lidia, cuya receta de ajos, aceite, y algún ingrediente más constituye uno de los secretos mejor guardados de la localidad<sup>4</sup>. Su prestigio atrae a gentes de toda el área metropolitana de Madrid<sup>5</sup>.

Índice [ocultar]

- Historia
- Geografía
- Demografía
- Política
- Administración
- 5.1 Administración municipal
- 5.2 Administración autonómica



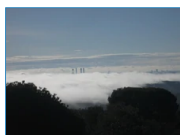
## Wiki Hoyo de Manzanares

RIQUEZA NATURAL ▾ DESCUBRE HOYO ▾ COMUNIDAD ▾ EXPLORA ▾ DISCUTE

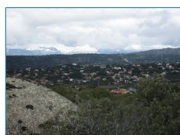
ent: Toponimia, Rutas, Senderismo, Paseos

## Rutas de senderismo y paseos en Hoyo de Manzanares

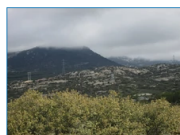
EDITAR



Vista de Madrid desde la sierra hoyense



Vista de La Berzosa y la Sierra de Guadarrama desde el camino del Berzalejo



Sierra de Hoyo desde el mirador de Cuevas del Mar



Camino entre Hoyo y Madrid por El Pardo

Añadir una imagen a esta galería

Hoyo de Manzanares es un lugar privilegiado para pasear y practicar senderismo. Al estar enclavado en un monte isla entre la Sierra de Guadarrama y la cuenca de Madrid, ofrece miradores naturales a los que se puede acceder por su extensa red de caminos públicos.

### Hoyo de Manzanares

municipio de España



Bandera



Escudo



La casa consistorial en la plaza Mayor





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# **2019 Pacific Neighborhood Consortium Annual Conference and Joint Meetings**

***Regionality and Digital Humanities: South-South Connections***

**15–18 October, 2019**

**Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore**



**Domenico Fiormonte**  
**Università Roma Tre, Italy**

# The Geopolitics of DH: Subalternity and Cultural Hegemonies

*The case of scholarly journals (2009-2014)*

Domenico Fiormonte, Università Roma Tre  
DH2019 Utrecht

An alternative title could have been: “Subalternity and DH academic production”...

[An article based on these data will be published in a forthcoming book edited by Dorothy Kim: *Alternative Genealogies of Digital Humanities*, New York, Punctum Books ]

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LA INVESTIGACIÓN CIENTÍFICA, LOS MONOPOLIOS DEL CONOCIMIENTO Y LAS HUMANIDADES DIGITALES.  
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Universit  Roma Tre, 24-25 de octubre de 2018  
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COMMENTS

Res menes de las conferencias  
“Los PIIGS del conocimiento”  
23/10/2018  
Encuentro internacional “Los PIIGS del conocimiento” en la Universidad Roma Tre  
03/10/2018  
Vdeos de la Mesa Redonda

Ok, Amelia has already said who we are and where we come from. But I’d like to draw your attention on an **important point**: we are a group of Southern European scholars from Greece, Spain, Italy, Portugal and also from the Global South (as Ernesto and Barbara Bordalejo who participated in a previous conference). You can see in this slide the latest event we organized last year in Rome about the “PIIGS of Knowledge”. Our common ground is that we were all affected, in various degrees, by the harsh austerity policies carried out by the EU in agreement with other international financial organizations. Too often our Northern colleagues forget that in the South of Europe educational systems were severely affected by these policies. And that’s explains why we can’t afford expensive conferences like this one...

So we have been struggling against these policies and tried to create alternative spaces for debating Global and Local South issues, like inequalities in research opportunity, the effect of oligopolies on academic production, the preservation of linguistic and cultural diversity, the development and strengthening of local epistemologies, etc. But perhaps the most difficult task is to make more visible the innovative contributions of the South...!

# Cultural Hegemony

It is a concept that identifies the various forms of «cultural dominion» and intellectual and moral tendencies («direzione intellettuale e morale») adopted by a group or class that is capable of imposing to other groups, by means of everyday practices and shared beliefs, its points of view until they are interiorized and therefore create the basis for a complex system of control.



Antonio Gramsci is one of the great marxist theorist of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Interestingly for this talk (and for our Southern research group) he was born in a small town of Sardinia, in those times one of the poorest region of Europe... He studied in Turin, but never forgot his Sardinian roots and Southern perspective which are both reflected in many of his writings...

I can anticipate that the case study I'll present here aims at showing that is possible to apply Gramsci's hegemony theory to the world of the scientific production, and especially to the mechanisms of legitimization of "real" or "good" science and research; I'll try to show that this is also what happens in DH publication, although in the last four of five years many new non-English DH journals appeared, and it will be interesting of course to collect new data.

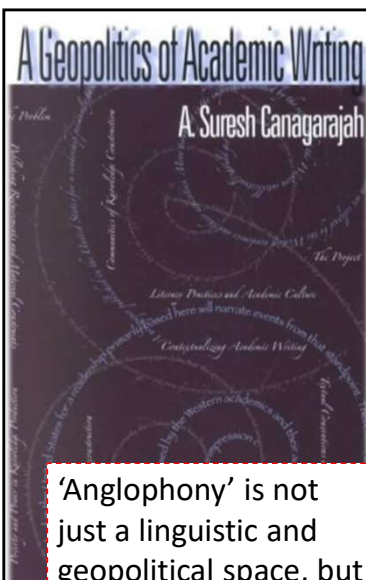
# A “pedagogical” relationship

- “Ogni rapporto di egemonia è necessariamente un **rapporto pedagogico** e si verifica non solo all’interno di una nazione, tra le diverse forze che la compongono, ma nell’intero campo internazionale e mondiale, tra complessi di civiltà nazionali e continentali.” (Gramsci, *Quaderni del carcere*, 10, II)

A key concept related to cultural hegemony is what he called a “pedagogical relationship”. A pedagogical relationship basically means that there is a “teacher” and a “disciple”, which in terms of traditional pedagogy is clearly a subaltern relationship (don’t forget Gramsci wrote between 1929 and 1935). So there are nations that tell other nations what to do and how to do it, and also what is good for them and what is not good for them, but in doing so they also shape the mind of the “subaltern”. Frantz Fanon about thirty years later would coin a powerful statement that resonates with Gramsci: “in the process of colonization what eventually will happen is that the colonized wants to become like the colonizer”! I think this is also what is happening in Digital Humanities today: everybody wants to be part of the élite and get a share of the its power, either in terms of we usually term “visibility” (what Bourdieu described as “symbolic capital”). We’re talking about cultural and social values, cognitive and epistemological styles, and finally research methodologies: all these things are shaped by the elites and absorbed, in variable terms, by the subalterns. This absorption can be slow and also flexible. And of course there can be also resistance. But as Foucault reminds us, power produces also “pleasure”. That’s why we obey it, and justifies it. Because legitimation produces pleasure... Besides flexibility and resistance are tolerated as far as the elites can thrive and keep control of the symbolic capital

(i.e. cultural hegemony).





'Anglophony' is not just a linguistic and geopolitical space, but a set of cognitive styles and epistemological hegemonies

- “What precise role does writing play in the academic cultures of peripheric communities?”
- What other modes of knowledge production and dissemination are practiced in these communities?
- How are the conventions of academic communication in periphery disciplinary communities different from those of center communities?
- What discursive and communicative challenges do periphery academics face in adopting the textual conventions of the center?”
- **In what ways periphery experience and knowledge get reconstructed (...)?**

As far as I know Suresh Canagarajah was the first scholar who tried to analyze the world of scientific publication and its rhetorical forms from a postcolonial and geopolitical perspective. He explained very clearly that publishing in English *is not enough*: you need to absorb and apply to your material a set of unwritten rules that will structure your discourse in a legitimate fashion. This set of rules is a long process that will eventually shapes and changes your argument, and often force to change what you originally wanted to say in your native language. And, guess what? Which is the best “discourse” available? But of course the Anglophone discourse, the tool that reflects and embodies the current hegemonic epistemologies.

Canagarajah, A. S. (2002). *A Geopolitics of Academic Writing (Pittsburgh Series in Composition, Literacy, and Culture)*. University of Pittsburgh Press, p.101

Journal	Table 1. Number and percentage of sources in the most common languages									
	English		French		Spanish		German		Italian	
	Sources	% of the total journal sources								Total sources of
<i>Digital Humanities Quarterly</i>	4,630	97%	17	0.4%	77	2%	13	0.3%	15	0.3%
<i>Jahrbuch für Computerphilologie</i>	326	39%	11	1%	1		497	59%		
<i>Informatica Umanistica</i>	263	46%	7	1%	8	1%			297	51%
<i>Digital Studies / Le champ numérique</i>	2,213	97%	66	3%	1					
<i>Caracteres</i>	649	41%	19	1%	875	56%	11	1%	11	1%
<i>Digital Medievalist</i>	357	83%	23	5%	7	2%	13	3%	4	1%
<i>Literary and Linguistic Computing</i>	5,706	94%	76	1%	63	1%	111	2%	28	0.5%

So how does everything boil down to DH - and especially DH publications? I will show data from a research that we carried out in 2015, using data available between 2009 and 2014. This research has been published recently in Spanish and Italian, but not in English.

In the beginning our experiment was to collect information about the language (or languages) of the sources used by authors published in six journals that at that time represented DH in Europe and North America: *Characters* (CA); *Digital Humanities Quarterly* (DHQ); *Digital Medievalist* (DM); *Digital Studies / Le champ numérique* (DSCN); *Jahrbuch für Computerphilologie* (JCP); *Informatica umanistica* (IU); *Literary and Linguistic Computing* (published as *Digital Scholarship in the Humanities* starting with 2014).

As I said before this is a preliminary study, but I think it shows clearly the basic trends of how subaltern mechanisms work in the world of DH research. These data show the effects of cultural and linguistic hegemony in DH publication.

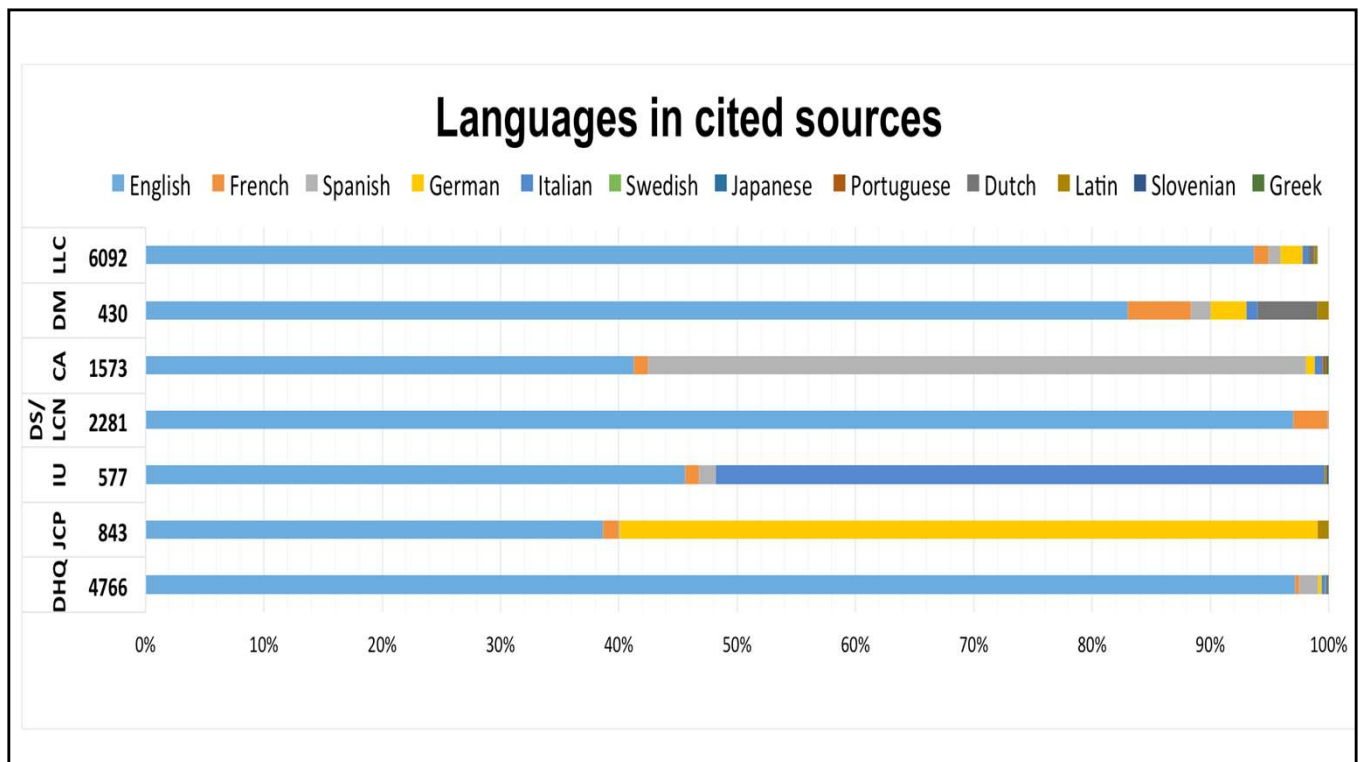
Journal	Table 1. Number and percentage of sources in the most common languages										
	English		French		Spanish		German		Italian		Total sources of
	Sources	% of the total journal sources									
<i>Digital Humanities Quarterly</i>	4,630	97%	17	0.4%	77	2%	13	0.3%	15	0.3%	4,762
<i>Jahrbuch für Computerphilologie</i>	326	39%	11	1%	1		497	59%			841
<i>Informatica Umanistica</i>	263	46%	7	1%	8	1%			297	51%	578
<i>Digital Studies / Le champ numérique</i>	2,213	97%	66	3%	1						2,280
<i>Caracteres</i>	649	41%	19	1%	875	56%	11	1%	11	1%	1,575
<i>Digital Medievalist</i>	357	83%	23	5%	7	2%	13	3%	4	1%	437
<i>Literary and Linguistic Computing</i>	5,706	94%	76	1%	63	1%	111	2%	28	0.5%	6,085

If look at this table we can see that the three non-English journals, IU, JCP and CA, show a balance between the reference language of the journal itself and English, while in the other four journals **the percentage of sources in English is overwhelming**: 94% in LLC, the oldest and most “international” publication of the group; 97% in DHQ and DSCN (Canadian); and 83% in DM.

Already from the first analysis a fact emerges: **the problem is not only that the English is the main language DH publications** (and in general of all academic publications), **but also that Anglophones rarely cite sources in languages other than English**. So who is more provincial? There is no doubt that, at least in the Humanities and Social Sciences, increasing the number of languages that you can manage in your sources would make your scholarship stronger...

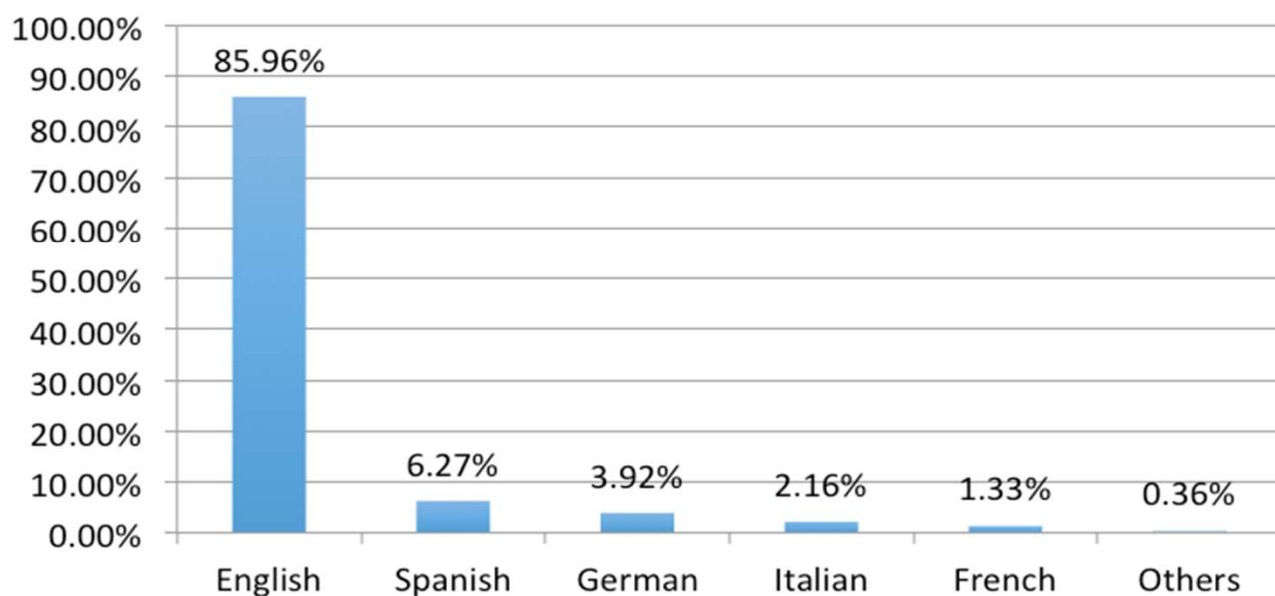
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<i>Digital Studies / Le champ numérique</i>	2,213	97%	66	3%	1						2,280
<i>Caracteres</i>	649	41%	19	1%	875	56%	11	1%	11	1%	1,565
<i>Digital Medievalist</i>	357	83%	23	5%	7	2%	13	3%	4	1%	417
<i>Literary and Linguistic Computing</i>	5,706	94%	76	1%	63	1%	111	2%	28	0.5%	6,085

It also seems interesting that French and Spanish, the second and third most used languages in the seven journals, albeit at astronomical distances from English, reach 5% and 2% respectively in *Digital Medievalist* (which, however, has 3% of the sources in German and 5% in Dutch). But more surprising, overall, is the low percentage of sources in French in the Canadian magazine *DSCN*...



This is another way for visualising the previous data, but here you can see more languages, but also we can see better how European journals like CA, IU and JCP have a balance between using sources in the local language (SP, IT and German) and in English...

## Main languages of cited sources

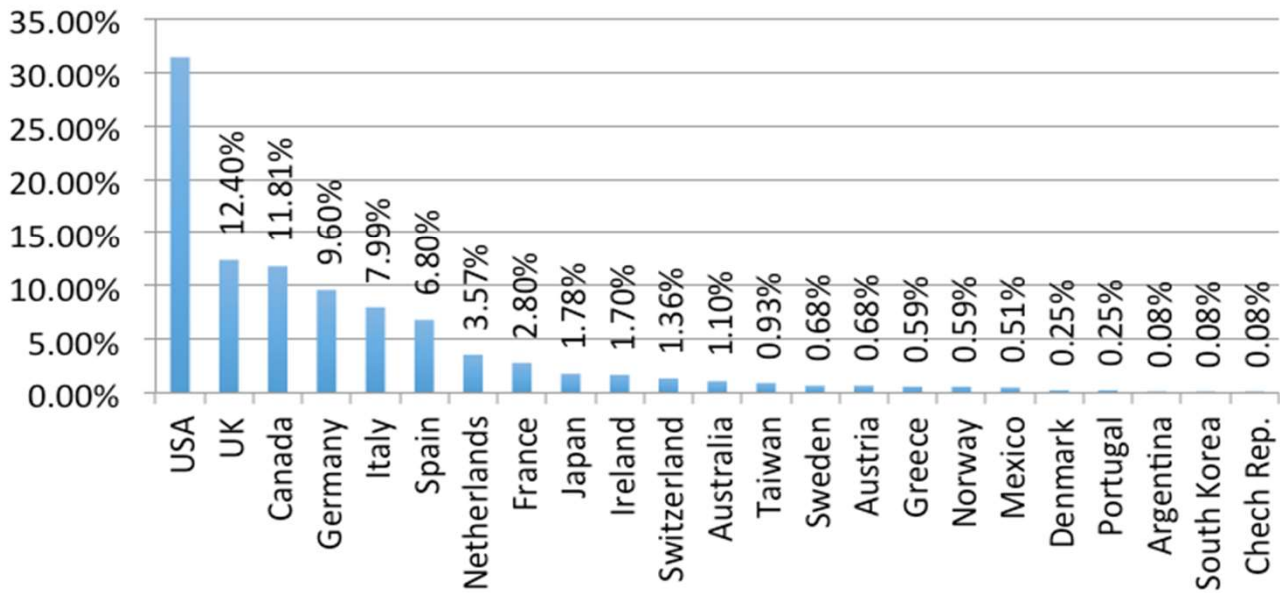


Finally, this slide shows the total of sources in all seven journals... As you can see the % of English sources skyrocket...

Journal	Table 2. Institutional affiliation of the authors														
	USA		UK		Canada		France		Italy		Spain		Germany		
	number of affiliations	% Percent of total of journal												Total affiliations	
Digital Humanities Quarterly	186	69%	17	6%	24	9%	2	1%	2	1%	2	1%	5	2%	270
Jahrbuch für Computerphilologie	2	2%	4	5%	1			2%					59	69%	86
Informatica Umanistica	5	6%	5	6%	1	1%			78	88%					89
Digital Studies / Le champ numérique	59	36%	25	15%	78	48%									163
Caracteres	13	14%	4	4%	2				3	3%	63	69%			91
Digital Medievalist	14	25%	7	12%	2	4%	21	37%	1	1.7%	1	1.7%	3	5%	57
Literary and Linguistic Computing	91	22%	84	20%	34	8%	10	2%	10	2%	14	3%	46	11%	421

It is also interesting to note the information on the **affiliations** of the authors in each journal: what we mean by affiliation is the place where the author works that is showed in his or her paper. Clearly Anglo-American journals are more attractive to researchers, and very few authors from Anglophone institutions publish in national or local journals. In other words, local DH journals do not attract Anglophone or Angloamerican-based researchers. Only *Digital Medievalist* reflects a better balance between the various countries: 25% of authors work in US institutions, 12% in the UK, 37% in France, 5% in Germany.

## Affiliation of authors by country



The global data on the countries of membership (total 756 institutions for all journals) confirms that most researchers work in Anglo-American institutions: US, UK, Canada, Ireland, and Australia have 62% of the affiliations.



# Conclusions and proposals

- Create a decentralized and federated organization that represents the various geopolitical and linguistic areas of DH
- Develop several forms of a “linguistic tax” to counteract the disadvantage or degree of exclusion of non-anglophones
- Create a multilingual OA journal which would include the possibility of annotating and translating articles, commentaries, and reviews, etc. into other languages
- Apply the concept of “pluricentric standards” to English in DH publications as to mitigate the negative impact of centralized policy (authors and editors mostly from the USA and the UK)

I'm aware that the style of Anglophone presentations requires some “positivity” (criticizing leaves everyone sad...), so in my conclusions I'll make also some proposals. Actually I've been saying these things from a long time, so I hope today our audience will be more receptive and that everybody there will engage in a conversation with these ideas!

# Conclusions and proposals

- Connect the question of digital representation and encoding to technological choices, standards, and hence to cultural and linguistic issues
- Translate websites, materials, and resources connected with the organization or its various initiatives and publications into several languages
- Create a collection of OA texts, calling on Anglophone communities to undertake the *translation and circulation* of studies from marginalized or disadvantaged regions
- Organize multi-layered conferences according to geopolitical, epistemological and socio-economical needs, expectations, demands

# Thanks!



- This book offers a critical introduction to the core technologies underlying the Internet from a humanistic perspective...
- The book raises awareness of, and calls for, the digital humanities to address the challenges posed by **the linguistic and cultural divides in computing, the clash between communication and control, and the biases inherent in networked technologies**

**Ernesto Priego**  
**City, University of London, UK**

Twining Digital Humanities and Humanidades Digitales:  
A Set of Actual Experiences from the South

***Oligopolies of Knowledge,  
{Digital Humanities} and Open Access:  
Looking at Scopus from the Global  
South...  
[form the North]***

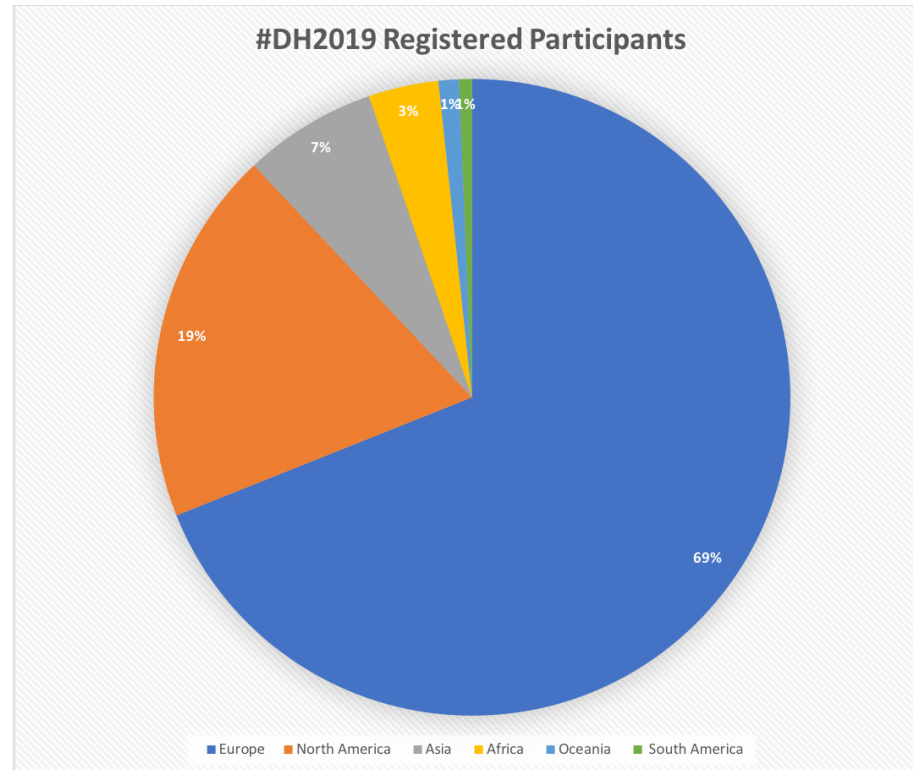
Dr Ernesto Priego  
@ernestopriego

Centre for Human-Computer Interaction Design, City,  
University of London

#DH2019, Utrecht, Wednesday 10 July 2019



**“A total of 1066. We couldn’t be more proud!”**



source: @DH2019\_NL, 3:05 PM BST - 7 Jul 2019 [https://twitter.com/DH2019\\_NL/status/1147869155321929728](https://twitter.com/DH2019_NL/status/1147869155321929728)

# Oligopolies of Knowledge

- The academic publishing market that Elsevier leads has an annual revenue of **\$25.2 billion**.
- In 2013 Elsevier reported a higher percentage of profit than Apple, Inc.
- **94 Million Pounds** is what the top 10 academic publishers received in subscription revenues from UK academic libraries in 2014 alone.
- Hybrid Publishing has allowed commercial publishers to subsume Open Access into their portfolio, transforming it into a business model and limiting its scope.

(Priego & Fiormonte 2018)

# Scopus – An Elsevier/RELX Business

- Scopus is “the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature: scientific journals, books and conference proceedings. It covers international research output in the fields of science, technology, medicine, social sciences, and arts and humanities and has smart tools to track, analyse and visualise research.”
- It is a proprietary database owned by Elsevier, part of the RELX Group.
- Scopus is often used to calculate authors'  $h$ -index. University rankings and promotion criteria are often based on indicators from Scopus and Web of Science (also proprietary).



# Scopus Costs Money and Creates Hierarchies

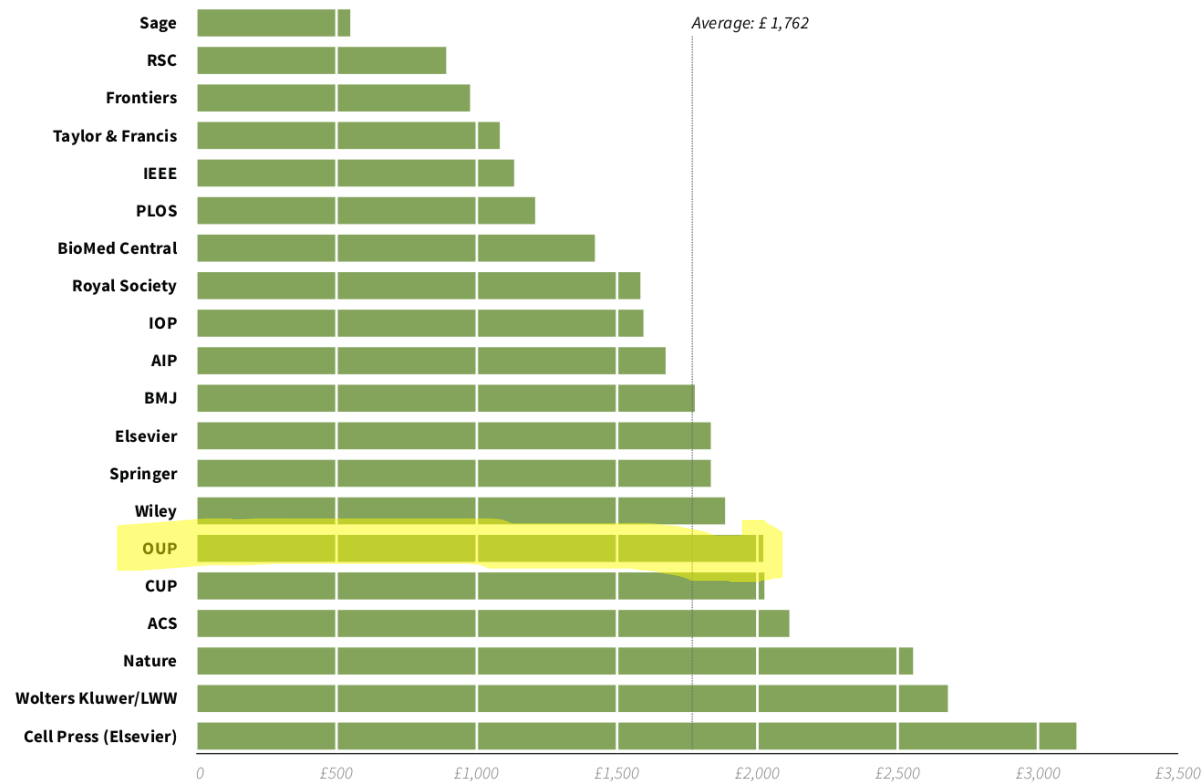
- It is available as an annual subscription. “Under the terms of the Elsevier agreement, Scopus can be used by anyone who accesses it from within a subscribing institution or organization. Remote access and/or access by walk-in users may be granted at the discretion of the library and is an option within the Scopus agreement. The subscription price for Scopus varies according to the size and research output of the institution or organization, as well as by geographic location.”
- There is a conflict of interest from those who index and measure and those who publish through specific business models (paywalls; APCs) and profit from what is indexed and measured.

<https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/support/activating-scopus>

Subscription expenditure of UK higher education institutions with ten publishers, 2010-14 (Lawson, Meghreblian & Brook, 2015)

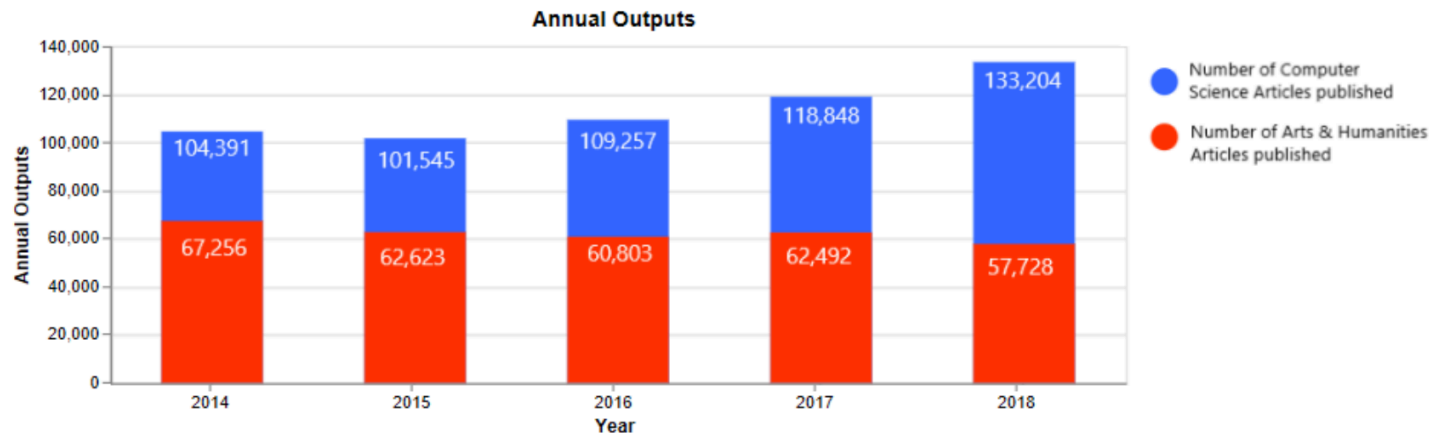
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Elsevier	£34,177,020	£36,781,827	£39,079,332	£39,476,813	£39,812,145
Wiley	£13,460,226	£14,662,250	£15,616,311	£16,369,917	£16,875,190
Springer	£7,311,046	£7,309,094	£7,906,177	£7,940,116	£8,542,997
Taylor & Francis	£8,319,095	£9,140,572	£9,710,528	£10,084,350	£10,828,334
Sage	£4,495,313	£5,085,196	£5,608,296	£5,869,791	£5,990,818
Oxford University Press	£1,996,163	£2,163,242	£2,395,136	£2,669,757	£2,925,607
Cambridge University Press	£1,447,978	£1,462,214	£1,690,078	£1,832,177	£1,885,485
Nature Publishing Group	£2,998,040	£3,593,308	£4,066,962	£4,273,822	£4,430,900
Royal Society of Chemistry	£806,129	£867,752	£1,062,237	£1,062,948	£1,101,860
Institute of Physics Publishing	£1,091,517	£1,119,070	£1,197,958	£1,279,691	£1,373,533
<b>Total for these 10 publishers</b>	<b>£76,102,528</b>	<b>£82,184,527</b>	<b>£88,333,015</b>	<b>£90,859,384</b>	<b>£93,766,870</b>

Average APC price  
paid to publishers by  
UK institutions, 2015



(Lawson et al, 2015)

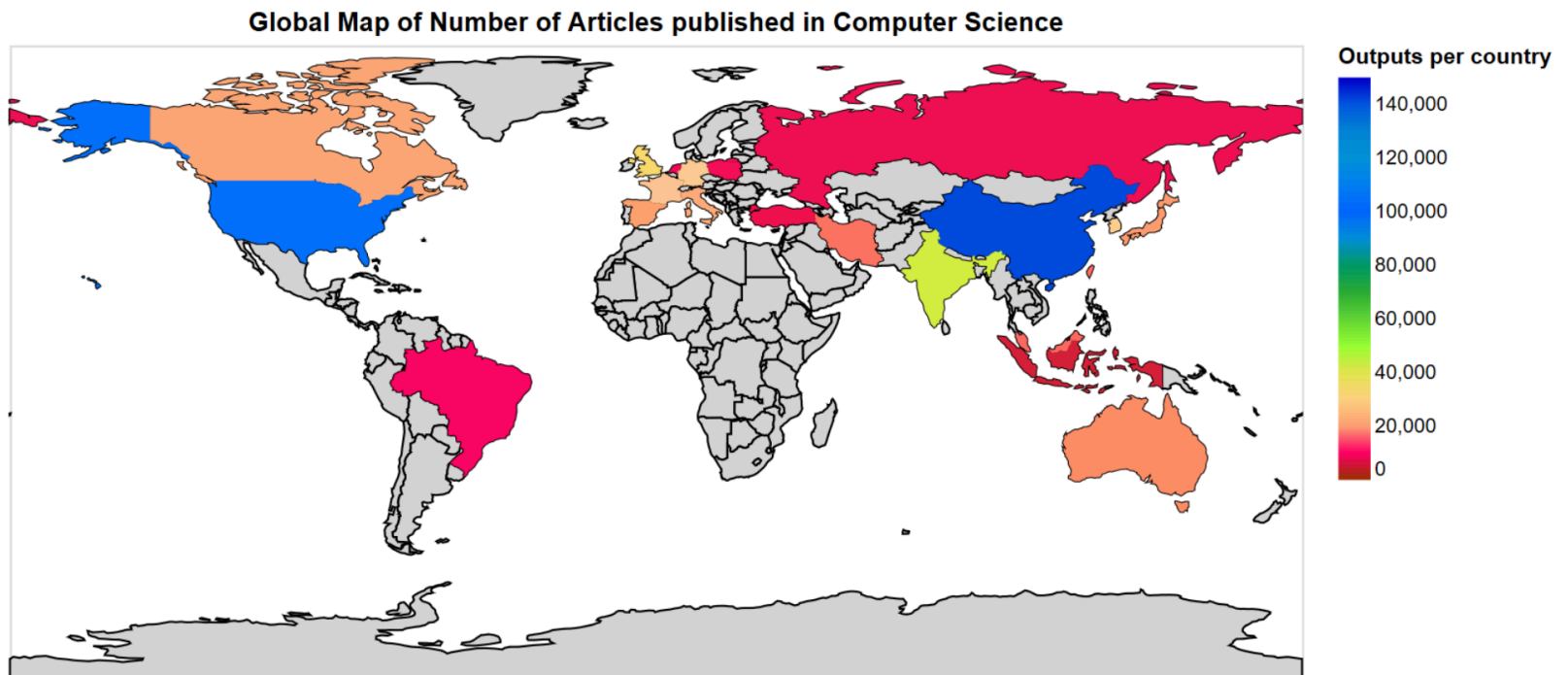
# Annual Documents in Computer Science and Arts & Humanities in Scopus, 2014-2018



During the last 5 complete years, Computer Science saw an increase of **21%** in published articles

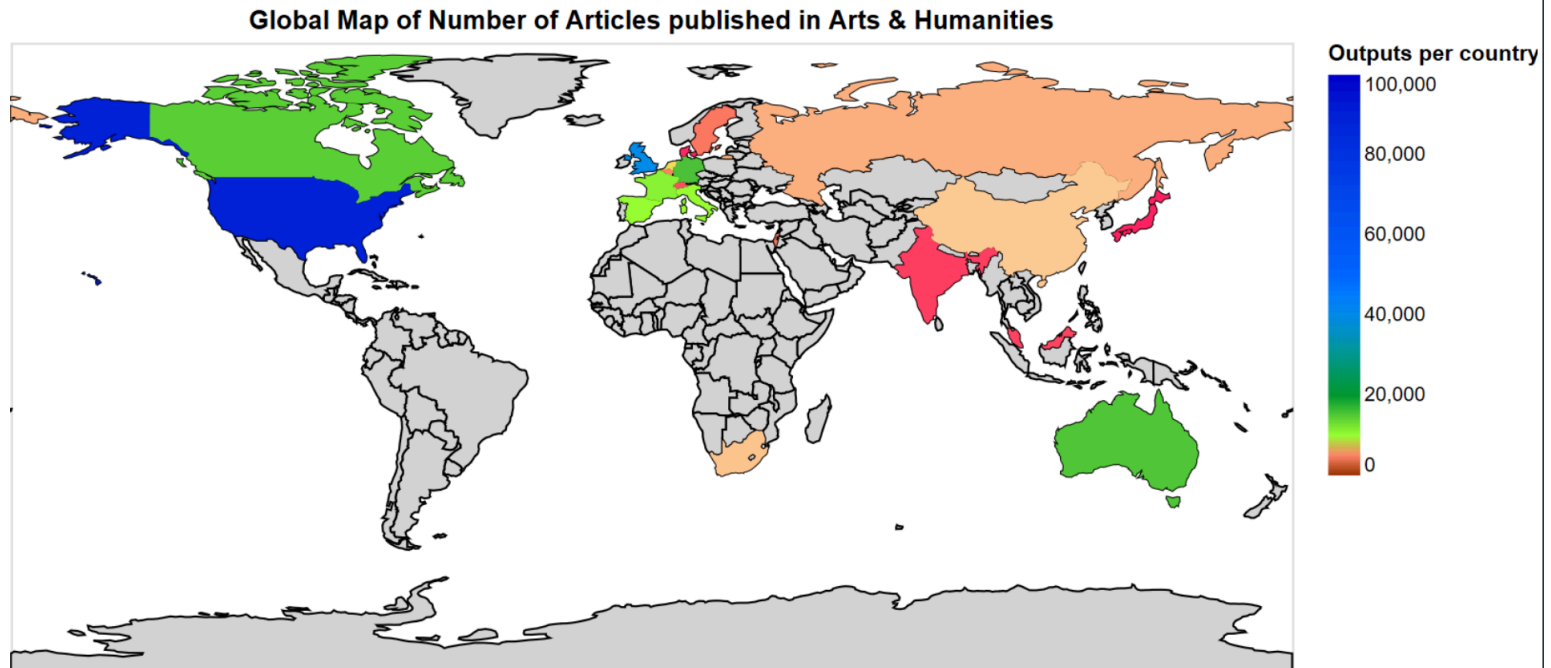
While Arts & Humanities had a decline of **-16.5%** in their published articles

# Scopus, 2014-2018



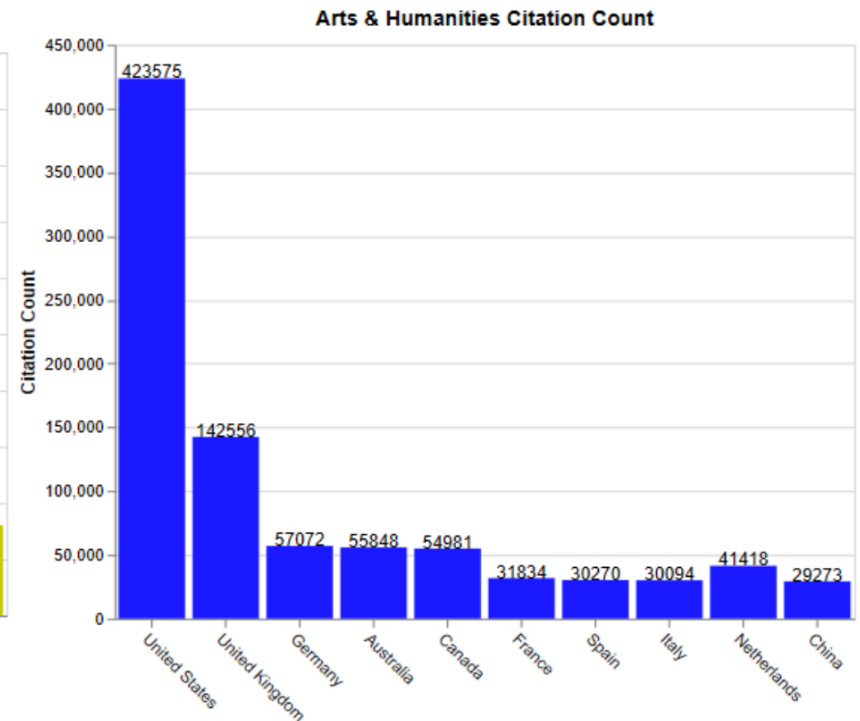
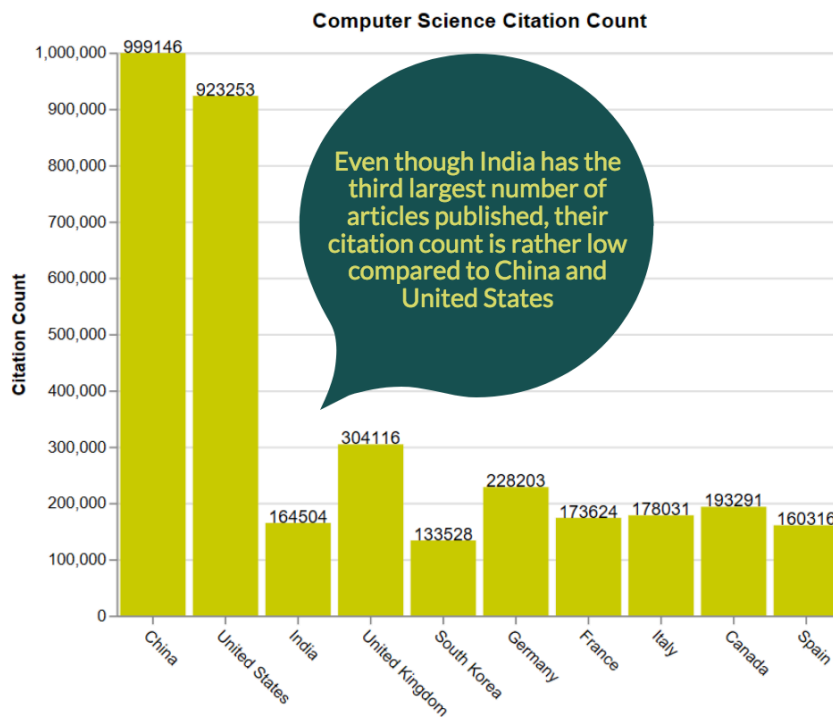
Priego & Ziura, 2019

# Scopus, 2014-2018



Priego & Ziura, 2019

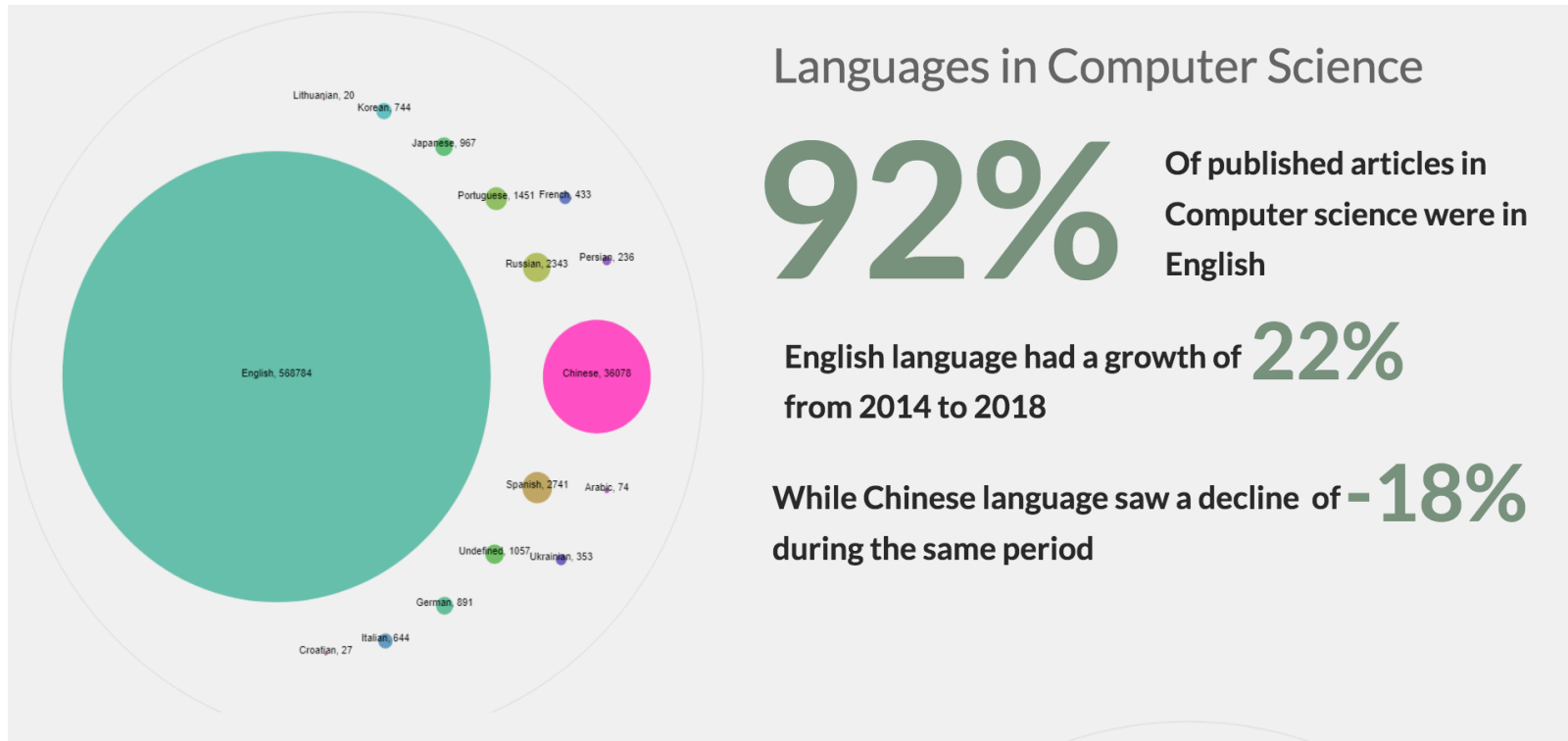
# Citation Dominance - What Happens with India?



Priego & Ziura, 2019



# Dominance of the English Language, 2014-2018



Priego & Ziura, 2019

# Dominance of the English Language, 2014-2018

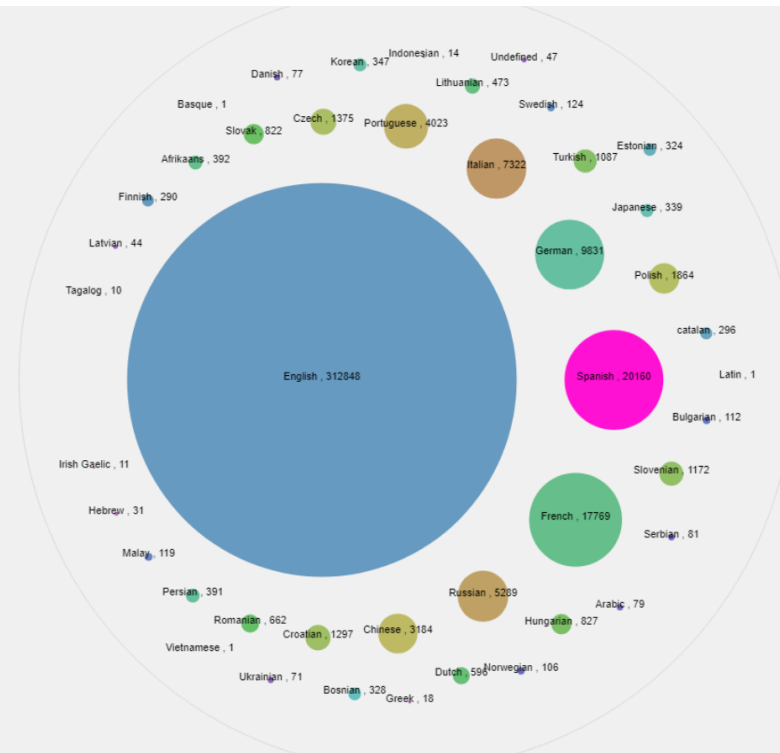
## Languages in Arts & Humanities

79%

Of published articles in  
Arts&Humanities were in  
English

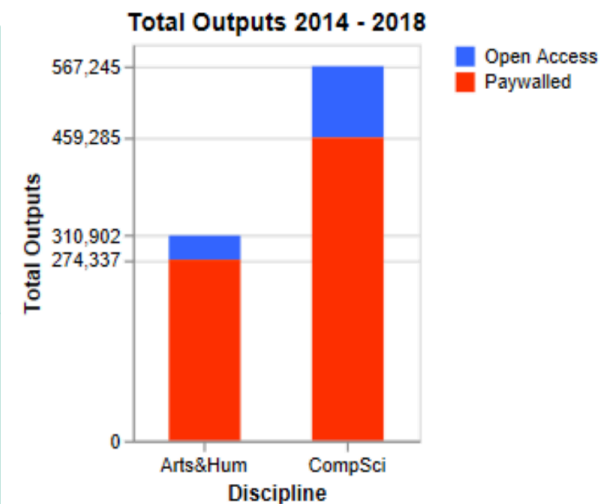
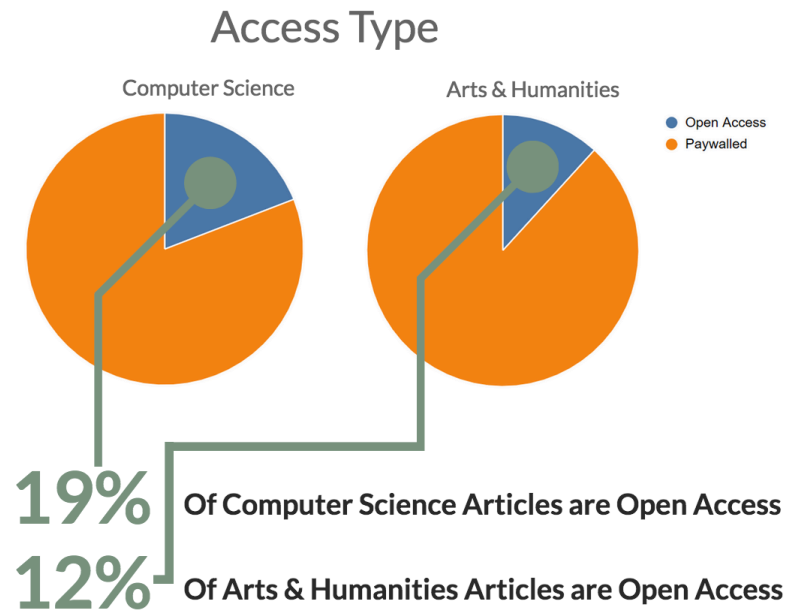
28

More languages than Computer  
science



Priego & Ziura, 2019

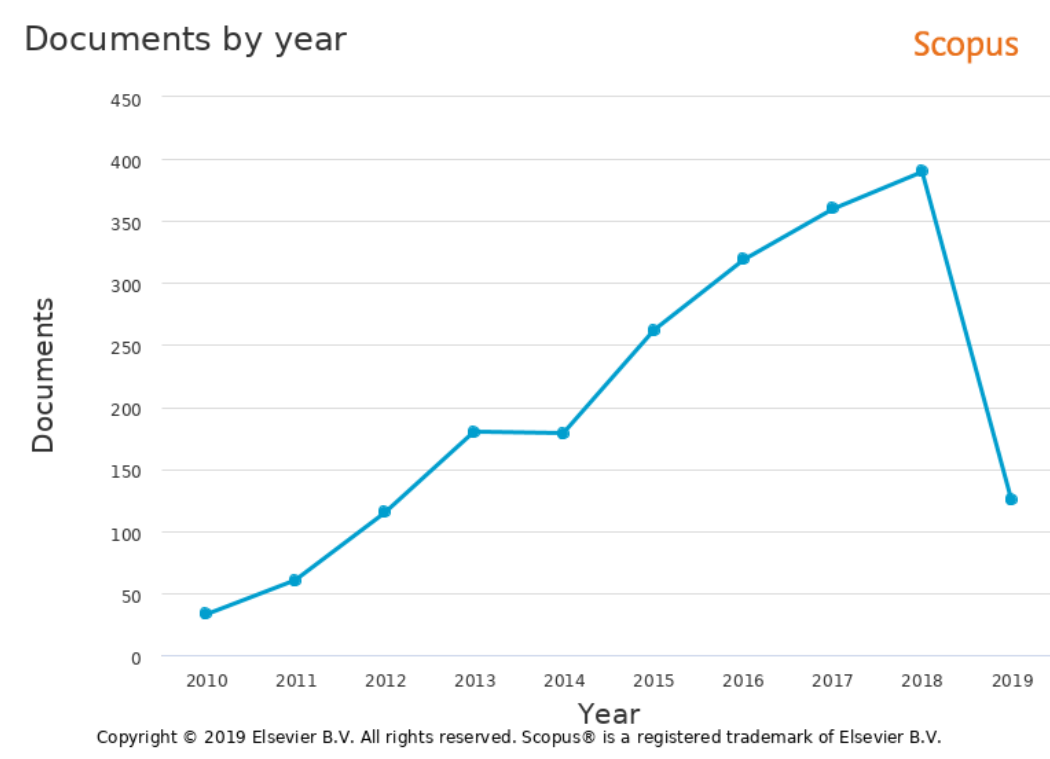
# More Closed than Open (2014-2018)



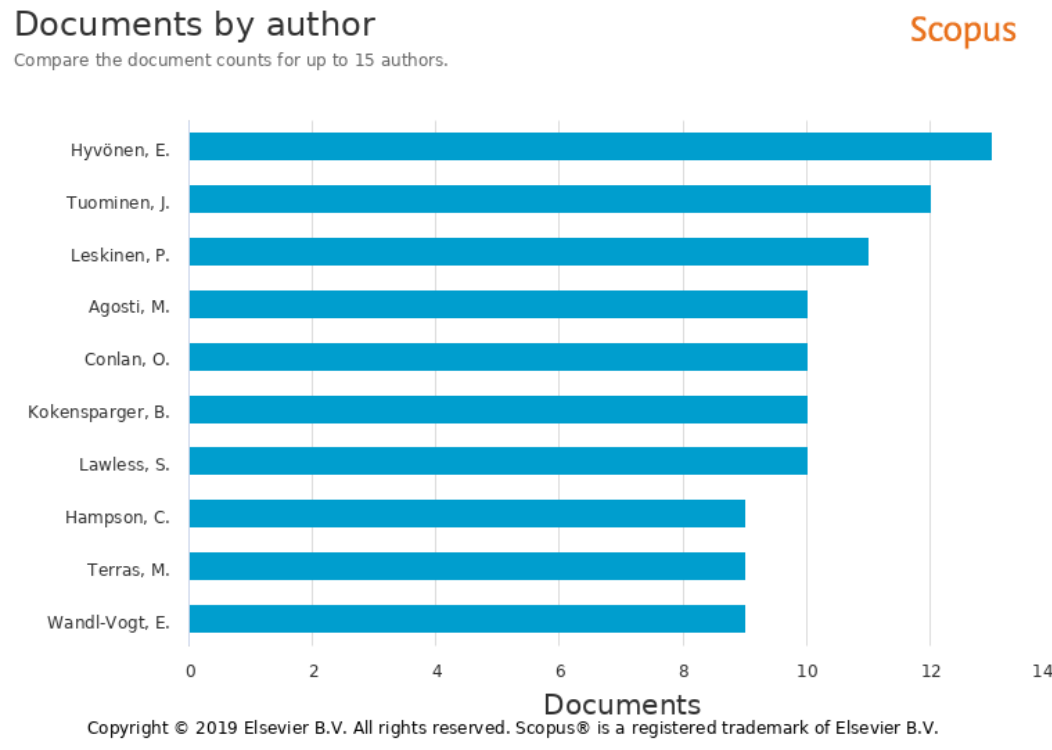
**45%** More articles published in Computer Science compared to Arts & Humanities

Priego & Ziura, 2019

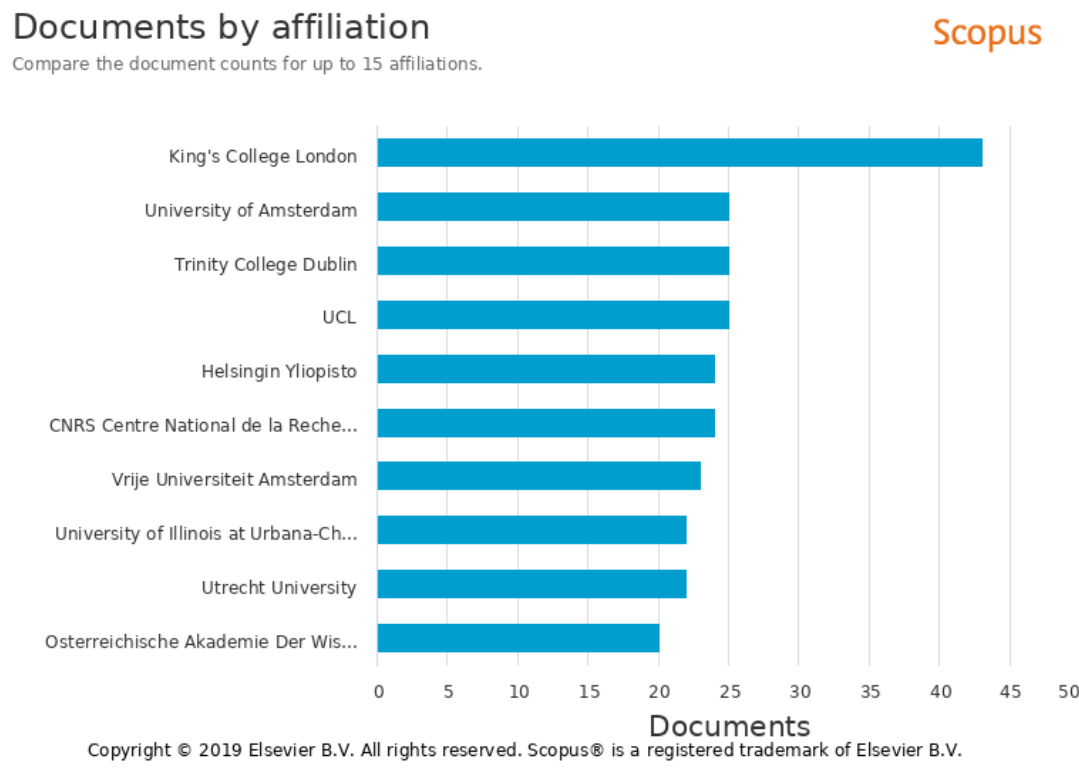
# Number of Documents with {Digital Humanities} in Title, Keywords and/or Abstract, 2010-2019



# Top Ten Authors with Most Documents with {Digital Humanities} in Title, Keywords and/or Abstract, 2010-2019

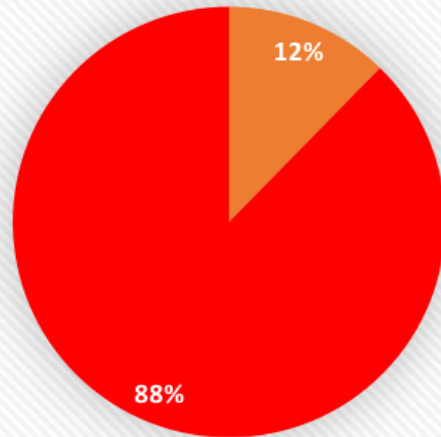


# Top Ten Affiliations of Main Author of Documents with {Digital Humanities} in Title, Keywords and/or Abstract, 2010-2019



# 88% of {Digital Humanities} Documents are Closed

{Digital Humanities} 2009- Present



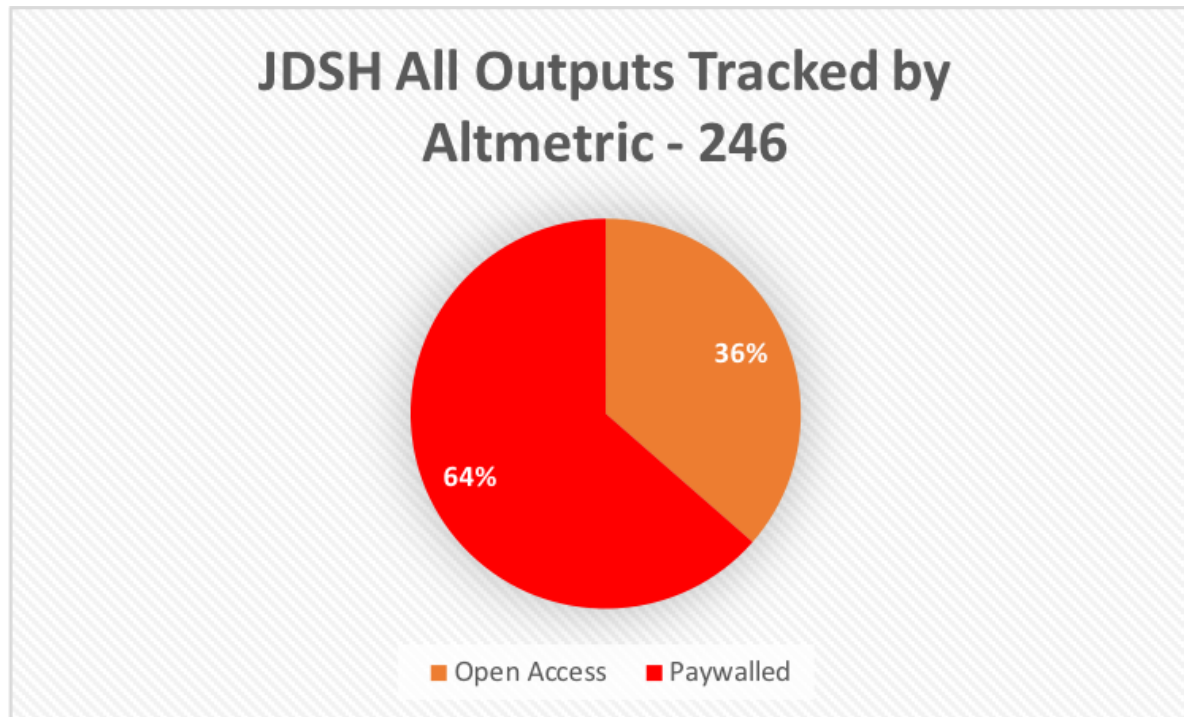
■ Open Access ■ Paywalled ("Other")

Access types currently available in Scopus are:

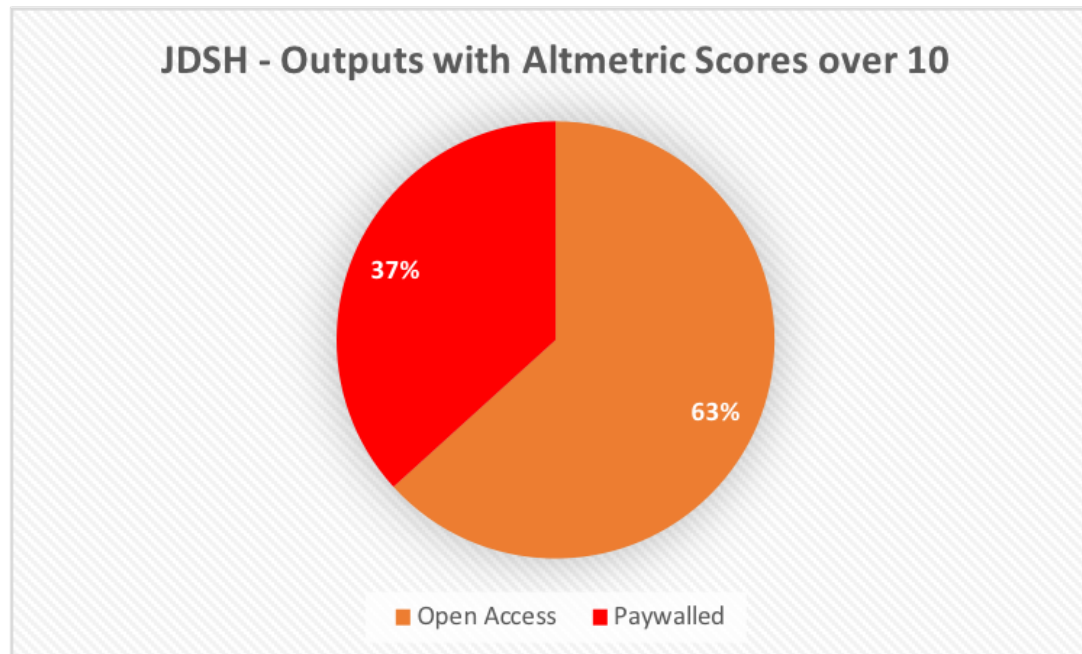
- **Open Access:** Articles published in "Gold" OA, including full OA journals, Hybrids, Open Archive and Promotional Access
- **Other:** Any other type of access including Subscription or Green OA (not yet supported in Scopus)



# All JDSH Outputs Tracked by Altmetric by Access Type




# Most Mentioned JDSH Articles According to Altmetric, All Time



# Cost of JDSH APC Article Processing Fee

- CC BY: £1800 / \$3200 / €2750
- CC BY-NC: £1800/ \$3200 / €2750
- Reduced Rate Developing country charge\*: £900/ \$1600 / €1375
- Free Developing country charge\*: £0 / \$0 / €0
- \*Visit developing countries page (click [here](#) for a list of qualifying countries). Please note that these charges are in addition to any colour/page charges that may apply.
- Orders from the UK will be subject to the current UK VAT charge. For orders from the rest of the European Union, OUP will assume that the service is provided for business purposes. Please provide a VAT number for yourself or your institution and ensure you account for your own local VAT correctly.

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One journal found when searched for: **digital scholarship in the humanities**

Journal:	<a href="#">Digital Scholarship in the Humanities</a> (ISSN: 2055-7671, ESSN: 2055-768X) [Formerly Literary and Linguistic Computing]
RoMEO:	This is a <a href="#">RoMEO green</a> journal
Paid OA:	This journal is not in the list for the paid open access option.
Author's Pre-print:	✓ author <b>can</b> archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
Author's Post-print:	✓ author <b>can</b> archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
Publisher's Version/PDF:	✗ author <b>cannot</b> archive publisher's version/PDF
General Conditions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pre-print can only be posted prior to acceptance</li><li>• Pre-print must be accompanied by set statement (see link)</li><li>• Pre-print must not be replaced with post-print, instead a link to published version with amended set statement should be made</li><li>• Pre-print on author's personal website, employer website, free public server or pre-prints in subject area</li><li>• Post-print on authors personal website immediately</li><li>• Post-print on institutional repositories or central repositories after 2 years embargo</li><li>• Publisher's version/PDF cannot be used</li><li>• Published source must be acknowledged</li><li>• Must link to publisher version</li><li>• Set phrase to accompany archived copy (see policy)</li></ul>
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Paid Open Access:	<a href="#">Oxford Open</a> - Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License
Notes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Publisher last contacted on 13/01/2017</li><li>• Authors may deposit in their institutional repository immediately, as long as the article is not made publicly available until after embargo period</li><li>• Authors are not permitted to deposit in Research Gate or Academia.edu</li></ul>
Copyright:	<a href="#">Policy E - publication rights</a> - <a href="#">NIH policy</a> - <a href="#">Other funding agencies</a>
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[https://academic.oup.com/journals/pages/access\\_purchase/rights\\_and\\_permissions/self\\_archiving\\_policy\\_e](https://academic.oup.com/journals/pages/access_purchase/rights_and_permissions/self_archiving_policy_e)  
<http://sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/search.php>

# The Biggest Challenge...

- Until now the under-privileged (also called 'the scholarly poor') want belong to the privileged elites: to have libraries that subscribe to the same journals, to publish in those same journals, to be succeed in the paradigms defined by Global North hegemony.
- This is one of the many reasons why open access lacks more traction in the Global South.
- It is easy to blame the Evil Multinational Corporations for all the inequalities in scholarly communications, but what are we as scholars at least trying to do differently to avoid the perpetuation of the same?

# Insights/ Recommendations

- Scopus does not capture all the scholarly production in a given field. Proprietary indexing creates hierarchies.
- Scopus is used to obtain metrics to take promotion decisions, rankings, reputational management, metricate citations, discover research
- Content not indexed by Scopus risks invisibility if Scopus is used as main source
- English language and a few institutions and countries are overrepresented
- Open Access still a minority- but Open Access outputs get more online mentions- this does not mean all OA outputs do
- APC is free for developing nations- but reason for underrepresentation is not financial – assessment/review criteria need to be redesigned to allow epistemological and linguistic differences that produce different types of work
- Digital Humanities requires a transformation of scholarly communications, digital outputs as process, result and dissemination- why are we stuck with such traditional, proprietary and exclusionary methods of dissemination and assessment?

# Some References

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- Priego, E. et al. 2017. Scholarly Publishing, Freedom of Information and Academic Self-Determination: The UNAM-Elsevier Case. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.5632657.v1>



**Thanks! ¡Gracias! Bedankt! etc.**

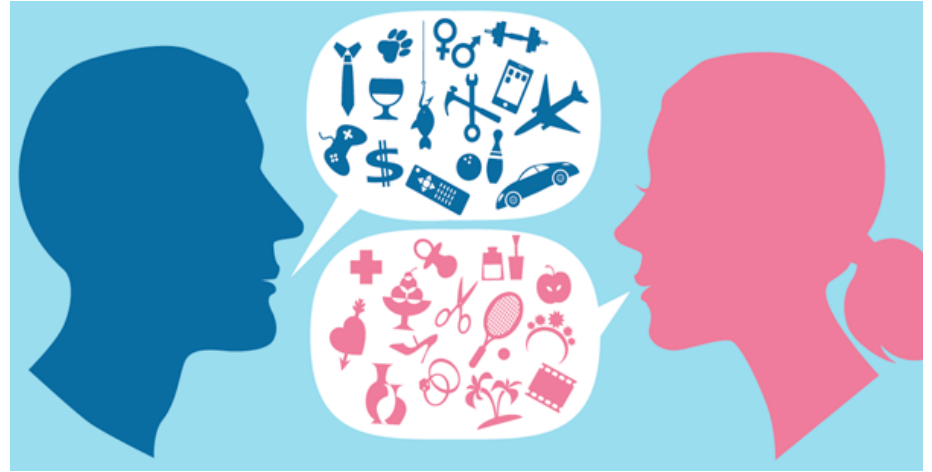
Questions, comments

@ernestopriego

#DH2019



**Teresa Numerico**  
**City, Universita Roma Tre, Italy**



# **The cultural and epistemological bias of algorithms**

Examples and reflections

Teresa Numerico

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# Words meaning and context

- The founding hypothesis of natural language processing is that we can gather words meanings from the context
- This general assertion does not entail that to grasp the context correctly it is sufficient to predict word distance, as in distributional semantics
- Human speech is implicitly charged with biases that are reflected in corpora

# GloVe and cultural biases on gender and ethnic origins

- GloVe is a machine learning algorithm used in NLP that shows biases similar to those of humans
- The number, variety and substantive importance of our results raise the possibility that all implicit human biases are reflected in the statistical properties of language.
- Our work has implication for AI and machine learning because of the concern that these technologies may perpetuate cultural stereotypes.



Caliskan, Bryson Narayanan 2017, 185

# Machines' responsibilities and cultural stereotypes

- Our findings suggest that if we build an intelligent system that learns enough about the properties of language to be able to understand and produce it, in the process it will also acquire historical cultural associations, some of which can be objectionable.
- Further concerns may arise as AI is given agency in our society. If machine learning technologies used for say résumé screening were to imbibe cultural stereotypes, it may result in prejudiced outcomes

Caliskan, Bryson Narayanan 2017, 185

The unity of speech is a  
complex not a homogeneous  
unity

- The relation of thought to word is not a thing but a process, a continual movement back and forth from thought to word and from word to thought.
- Thought is not merely expressed in words; it comes into existence through them.
- Every thought tends to connect something with something else, to establish a relation between things.

Lev Vygotsky *Thought and language* (1934) p. 218

# are algorithms dominating our life?

- The great weakness of the machine – the weakness that saves us from being dominated by it – is that it cannot yet take into account the vast range of probability that characterizes the human situation.
- The dominance of the machine presupposes a society in the last stages of increasing entropy, where probability is negligible and where the statistical differences among individuals are nil. Fortunately we have not yet reached such a state

Wiener 1950/1954, p. 181



# Texts are not data

- Texts are not data per se, they are organized according to research aims (O'Neil 2016, Pasquale 2015) and portability necessity (Leonelli 2016). Are we aware of the data building process as the result of interpretations?
- NLP algorithms measure probability of words reiteration and intertwining using induction hypothesis and similarity principle for categorization. Can we consider them safe and accountable? (Fiormonte, Numerico 2015)
- Words are connected to concepts via complex dynamic, singular negotiations in each mind
- The singularity of contingent thoughts allows plurality, creativity and innovation

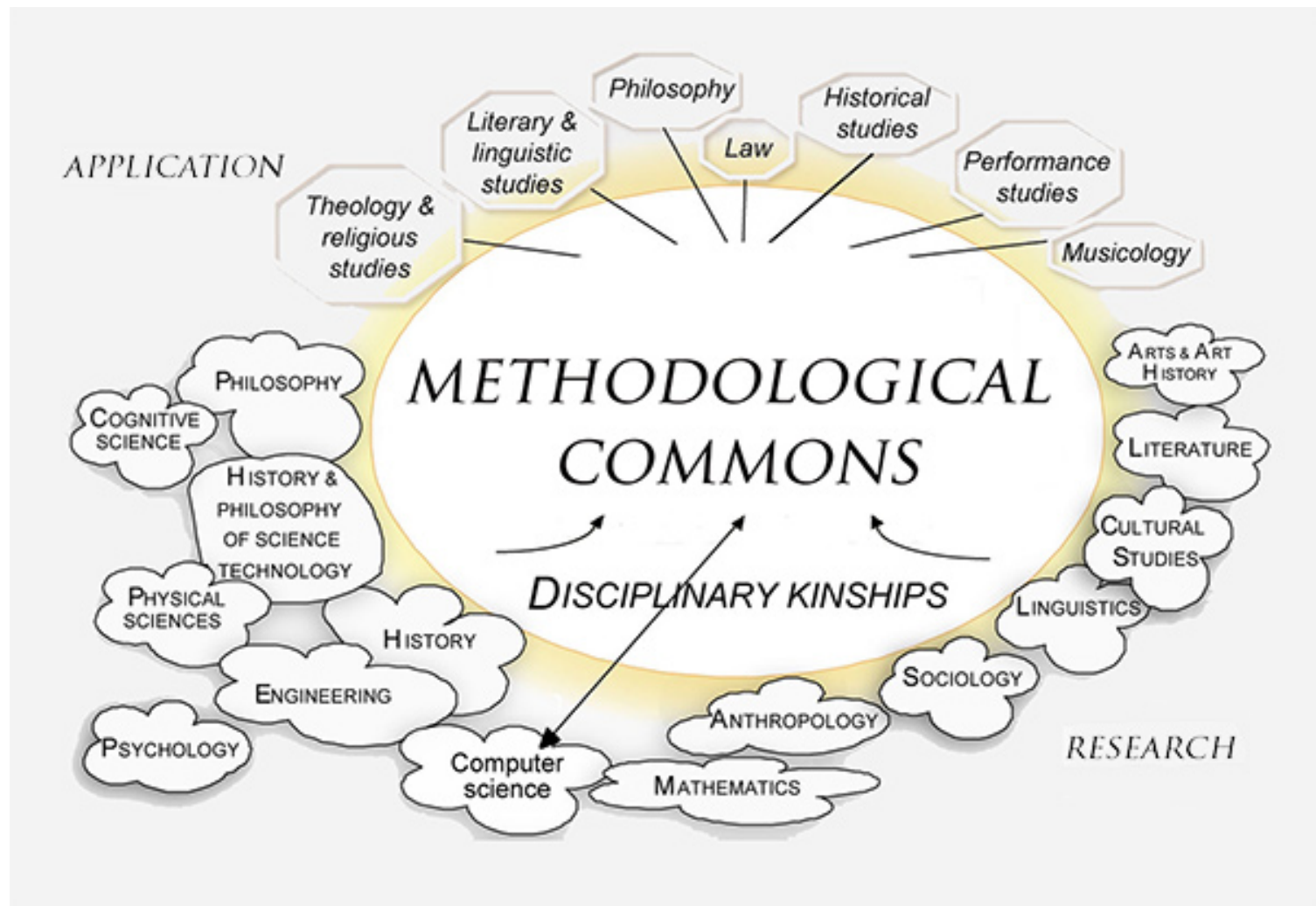
# Algorithms, gender, ethnic biases and the south

- Algorithms are sociotechnical system invented in precise geopolitical places: i.e. GloVe at Stanford and Word2Vec directly at Google
- they are like bridges: they can connect regions or forbid access (see Southern State Parkway Bridges)
- Algorithms can discriminate ethnic group and offer a stereotyped vision of gender and ethnic origins etc.
- We need to check what is happening from the south because from the margins we can comprehend the big picture better
- We are less implied in the system and our marginality allows more freedom in evaluating their premises and outputs



**Nuria Rodríguez-Ortega**  
**Universidad de Málaga, Spain**

1. Displacement from the idea of Digital Humanities  
to a new Humanism



Diagramming the methodological commons. Cortesía de Willard McCarty y Harold Short.

Nuria Rodríguez Ortega (2013). «It's Time to Rethink and Expand Art History for the Digital Age» - <http://blogs.getty.edu/iris/its-time-to-rethink-and-expand-art-history-for-the-digital-age/#sthash.5LTi0Ti3.dpuf>

# Humanidades Digitales

Space of thought, criticism and action that allows us to problematise the techno-episteme that defines our current era and the socio-technological ecology of our time in relation to the processes of production, representation, communication and circulation of knowledge about the cultural facts of Humanity

How do we reformulate the fundamental questions about the cultural historical development of Humanity and how we address its problems and circumstances in the techno-epistemic and socio-technological paradigm that defines our current era?

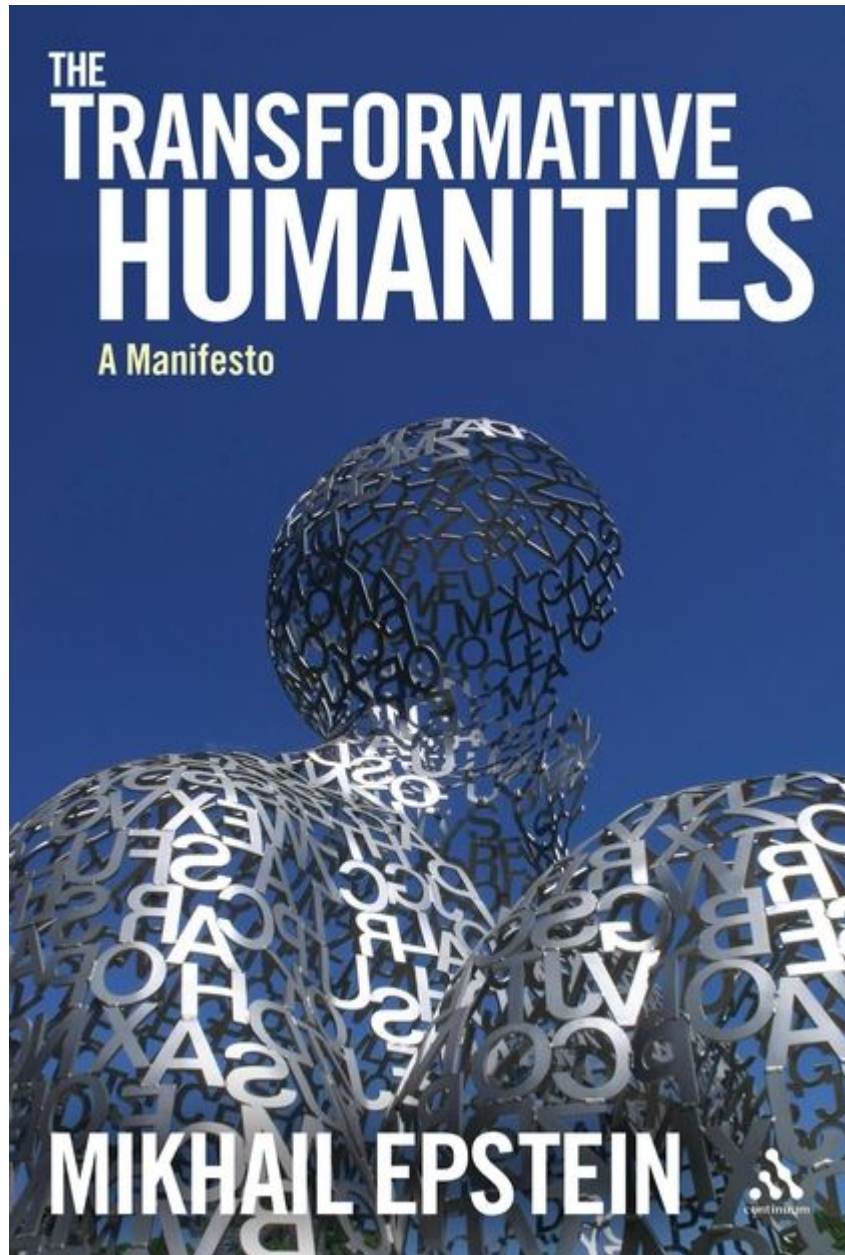
Digital Humanities as a project to build a new humanism that responds the challenges of the hypertechnologized 21st century?



What does it mean being  
a human being in the 21st century?

## 2. Human-Centered Thought and Ethical Commitments

How can we TRANSFORM the world?



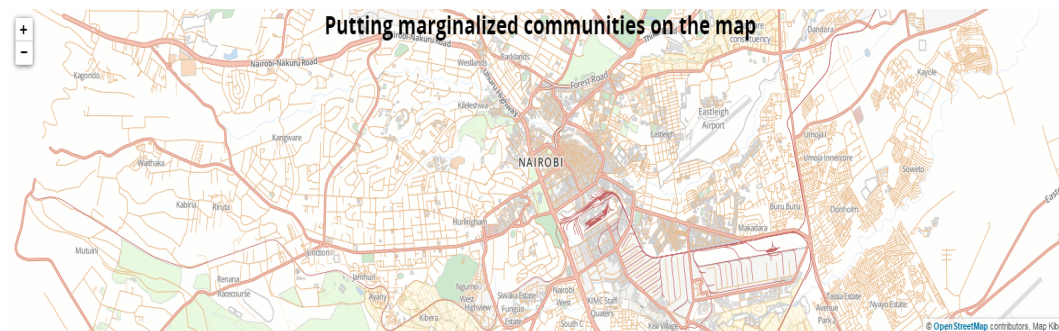
Paradigma acción

A thick orange rectangular frame with a white interior, partially enclosing the text on the left side.

**#CSHDSUR**



Kibera in Nairobi, Kenya, was a blank spot on the map until November 2009, when young Kiberans created the first free and open digital map of their own community. Map Kibera has now grown into a complete interactive community information project. We work in **Kibera**, **Mathare** and **Mukuru**, use all these **tools**. **Get in touch!**



Latest Blog Post:  
**Occupy Playground results in Title Deeds for Public Schools**



### 3. The Notion of the South or seeking a territory of human emancipation

Decentralisation of a mental, cognitive and subjective nature, that is to say, the consciousness and the mind of the subjects as primary territories that must be decolonised in order to make subalternity and hegemony emerge as states of subjective interiorisation



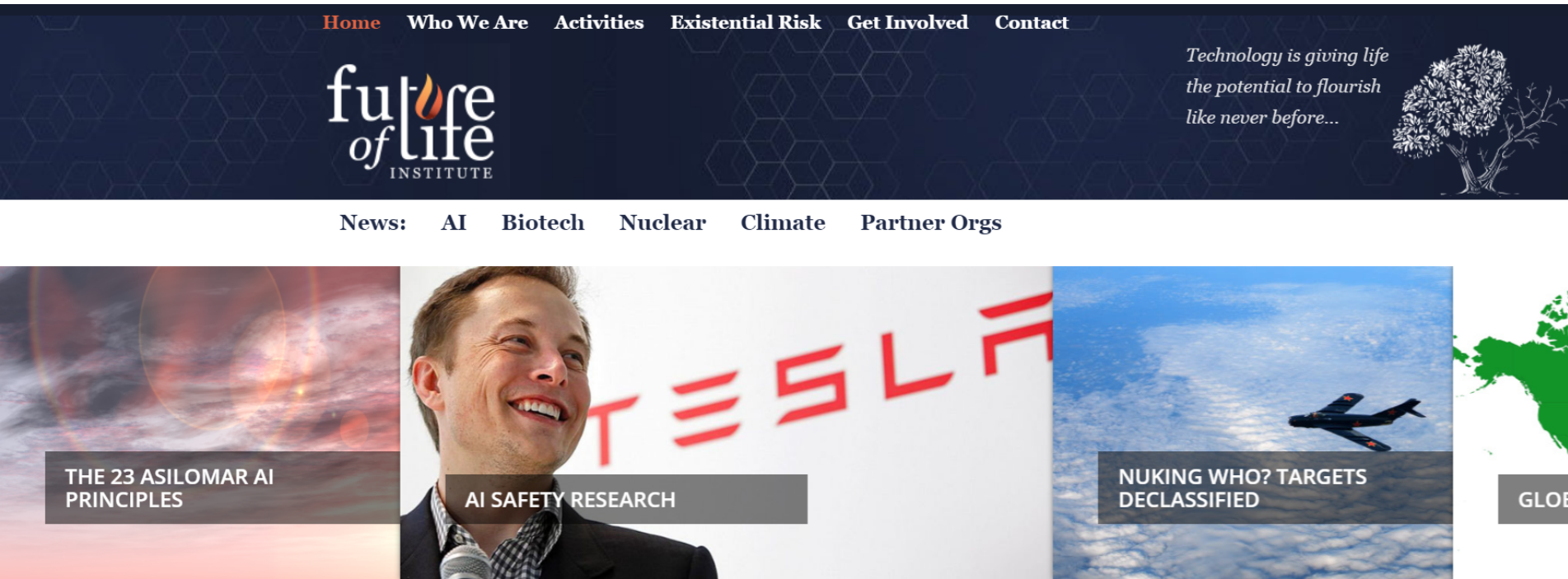
To create the conditions that make it possible to  
achieve a mental emancipation that allows us  
to access real freedom of action

How do we all live together in a global space?

How do we build a common space in which we  
all feel represented and in which we all find  
ourselves on an equal footing?

## 4. Discourses about the Future and Education as the big challenge of our times

# «Movement for a beneficial AI»



How do we educate human beings to cope with the ethical challenges of our hyper-technologised future?

Educating in a new relationship with technology

Profound reflection on the role of education in our society  
and on the reason for learning;

it demands that we ask ourselves why and for what purpose  
we learn what we learn.

The problem is not about technology  
It is about Humanity

**Eugenia Siapera**  
**University College Dublin, Ireland**



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# Ambiguities of knowledge production under austerity

Eugenia Siapera,  
University College Dublin



# Outline

- Why ambiguities
- Tensions
- Conclusions



# Ambiguities

- Ambiguities or outright negativity?  
“Where there is danger some  
Salvation grows there too.” (Holderlin, Patmos)
- A choice to focus on tensions and contradictions and their  
potential future resolution
- A recognition that the present time is crucial for the future



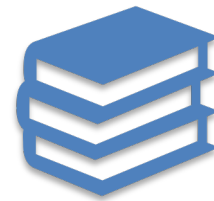
# Three (related) sources of tensions



The political economy of  
knowledge production



The role of the EU and its  
main research instruments



The new publishing regime





**-63%**

over 8 years  
in nominal terms  
(-56% for 2008 to 2015)



**'Declining' system  
under pressure**

Funding cuts outpace decline  
in student numbers



**-65%**

over 8 years  
in real terms  
(-58% for 2008 to 2015)

## I. Political economies of knowledge production

National funding for education in Greece declined  
dramatically in the last few years  
(source: EUA, 2017)



# Political economies



**Share of GDP**

Miniscule levels of investment/funding of the tertiary education sector (compare to almost 2.6% spending for defence)



## Immediate effects of low funding

- Everyday functioning difficult
  - Cleanliness, heating, technical equipment (e.g. computers)
- Access to books, journals, databases, archives difficult
  - People crowdsourcing journal articles/data etc



# Political economies III: labour

- Declining number of academics (full time – permanent) – a decline of 4.3% from 2014 to 2016
- Increasing reliance on either precariously employed research staff or on free labour by PhD students
- Declining pay calculated as 30-40% loss of net pay in the years 2010-2017

	Net pay 2010	Net pay 2017
Full Professor (30 years)	3029	2077
Lecturer (5 years)	1647	1227

Source: POSDEP union, 2017





# Labour conditions

- Pressured academics look for extra income through second jobs
  - More teaching, less research
  - Push towards developing external sources of income (e.g. through recruiting foreign students through MA programmes, organising training events, or industry workshops)
  - Academics use research money as extra salaries
  - Research offices 'shave' 25% of the whole budget of externally funded projects (but without providing any services) – more on this later
- Precariously employed researchers in dire circumstances
  - Often not get paid for months after their work is finished while they have to be taxes upon earnings in advance
- 'Slave' labour of PhD students
  - E.g. they are required to have a certain amount of teaching experience in order to graduate (but which is never paid)



# The EU research policy



## EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA

Coordination of Research Programmes

- Since 1984 “research and innovation activities are funded to promote the scientific and technological development of European industry and its competitiveness”
- How? Through competitive funding calls on specific topics that the EU has prioritised
- Focus on integration and value added research within a European Research Area, defined as ‘a unified research area [...] through which the frameworks conditions for competitive research and innovation in Europe are improved.’



# Progress of Greece towards ERA Roadmap

	Indicator		Performance				Growth				
	Name	Reference year	Score	Cluster	Lead/Gap (Δ %)	EU-28	Reference Period	CAGR	Trend (2005–2015)	Lead/Gap (Δ % pt)	EU-28
Across Priorities	1 – Adjusted Research Excellence	2013	28.7	3	-35	44.4	2010–2013	5.5%		-0.8	6.4%
	2A – GBARD to transnatl coop (EUR/researcher)	2014	1,098	3	-56	2,507	2010–2014	-12.6%		-20.4	7.8%
	2B – Roadmap for ESFRI projects	National roadmap implemented in 2014, ESFRI projects identified									
	3 – EURAXESS job ads per 1 000 researchers	2014	78.8	2	67	47.0	2012–2014	-8.8%		-16.6	7.8%
	4 – Share of women among Grade A HES	2014	20.4%	3	-13	23.5%	2007–2014	4.3%		1.0	3.4%
	5A – Research institute–private collaboration	2012	15.7%	1	116	7.3%	2008–2012	:			3.5%
	5A – Higher education–private collaboration	2012	18.6%	1	55	12.0%	2008–2012	:			1.3%
	5B – Share of papers in Open Access (Total)	2014	52.0%	3	0	52.2%	Not computed				
	6 – Collab papers w/non-ERA per 1 000 researchers	2014	21.2	3	-58	50.7	2005–2014	:			4.1%
	Headline Composite	2016	48	3	-4	50	Not computed				

Source: ERA, 2017

## Research policy

- For a unified research area to exist, national disparities have to be addressed – this is formally recognized by ERA
- Greece underperforming in almost all priority areas



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But...

- It is not (only) that Greece is lagging behind
- The impact of this effort to create an integrated research area has been broader:
  - Emphasis on mobility and international collaboration in practice means brain drain
  - Reliance on EU funding has:
    - Created a system of dependencies
    - Research priority topic areas that may have little relevance or meaning in Greece



# Moreover

- Funding instruments such as the ERC create a hierarchy, supposedly of excellence, where the funded elite researcher relies upon and mobilises a small army of dependent researchers on whose intellectual labour the project relies
- While the ERC grant holder gets rewarded with a permanent contract (if they don't have one already) everyone else just gets another job to put on their CV



# Main issues

- 'Excellence'
- 'Excellence' in practice is measured through proxies such as publications in Q1 Scopus, citations, prizes, previous grants etc
- Additionally, the language and write up of grant proposals has to follow certain styles and conventions, which means that a whole team is required to put in a single 'researcher-led' ERC proposal
  - This in turn favours experienced universities with large research offices
- No surprises here:
- In the U.K., France, Germany and the Netherlands 15 percent of their submitted proposals succeed. (top: Switzerland at 24 percent).
- Italy, Spain, and Greece succeeded only 2 to 7 percent of the time.
- 'Reverse Robin Hood scheme'



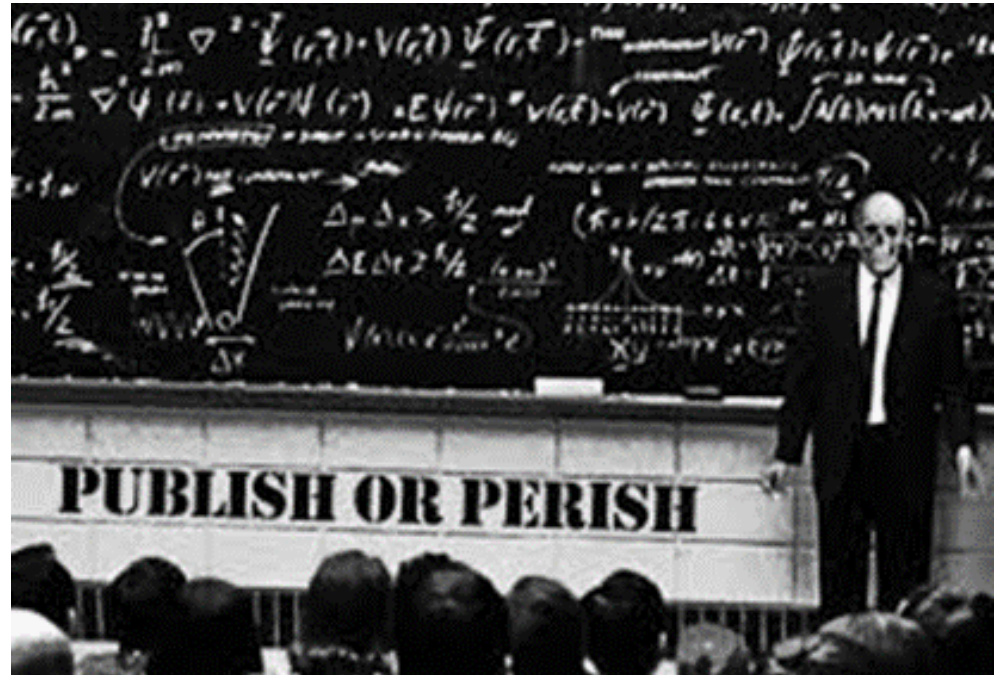
# Combined effects

- Of the austerity budgets and ERA:
    - Intensification of inequalities both between countries and among researchers at different stages and different areas
    - Reduction (to almost total annihilation) of any agenda for autonomous research on topics of concern within the researchers' own countries
    - No concern for any form of permanence offered to researchers who are rendered mobile whether they want it or not
- ⇒ Main question emerging: what kind of knowledge is produced under these circumstances and who stands to gain most from it?
- ⇒ Should skewed notions of 'excellence' drive research or a quest to diminish inequalities and pursue social justice (in Europe and beyond)?



# Publishers

- One of the (unintended?) consequences of austerity, privatization and need to develop a metrics approach to 'excellence' is the current publishing model and its instruments (Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar etc)
- The focus on publishing:
  - Puts pressure on researchers
  - Creates new hierarchies and solidifies existing inequalities





@tandf.co.uk>

Thu 8 Mar, 10:01



to me ▼

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As you are contributing your article to a journal to be translated there will be a permissions fee to the new publisher.

For print and electronic rights to translated the full article the fee totals \$972.00 USD.

Please can you clarify if the new journal that you are contributing to is published under a creative commons licence, if so which one?

Please let me know if you have any further queries.

Kind Regards

– Permissions Administrator, Journals



# Conclusion

## S

- Most of the problems in Greek academia are shared by other countries (mostly in the Global South)
- But local pathologies, such as entrenched clientelism, patriarchal gender relations and the tendency to view the educational system from within a narrowly political frame have exacerbated the problems
- Saving power?
  - Greece's experiences of austerity forced society to begin an introspection
  - 'Greece' as a topic and object of study for a brief moment contributed to the rise in the status and interest in the work of Greek researchers
  - The open publishing and wider circulation of papers, books and (some) data have contributed positively to the circulation of knowledge
  - Grains of a new solidarity emerging among researchers of the South
- Will it be enough?



# Thank You! Grazie! ¡Gracias! Bedankt!

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please go to <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.8874998>

