Equity in Digital Access and Digital Humanities in Latin America

Gimena del Rio Riande (CONICET)
World scaled by number of documents published in 2017 with authors from each country (publications counted once per country)
Physical Centres in Digital Humanities Across the Globe

114 Centers in 24 Countries

Digital Humanities in the World
A Companion to Digital Humanities

Notes on Contributors
Foreword: Perspectives on the Digital Humanities
The Digital Humanities and Humanities Computing: An Introduction

Part I: History
1. The History of Humanities Computing
2. Computing for Archaeologists
3. Art History
4. Classics and the Computer: An End of the History
5. Computing and the Historical Imagination
6. Lexicography
7. Linguistics Meets Exact Sciences
8. Literary Studies
9. Music
10. Multimedia
11. Performing Arts

Part II: Principles
13. How the Computer Works
14. Classification and Its Structures
15. Databases
16. Marking Texts of Many Dimensions
17. Text Encoding
18. Electronic Texts: Audiences and Purposes
19. Modeling: A Study in Words and Meanings

Part III: Applications
20. Stylistic Analysis and Authorship Studies
21. Preparation and Analysis of Linguistic Corpora
22. Electronic Scholarly Editing
23. Textual Analysis
24. Thematic Research Collections
25. Print Scholarship and Digital Resources
26. Digital Media and the Analysis of Film
27. Cognitive Stylistics and the Literary Imagination
28. Multivariate Narratives
Call for Proposals, Digital Humanities 2015

Call for Proposals

Digital Humanities 2015: Global Digital Humanities

Save the Date

12 Sep 2016

Save the Date!

Global Digital Humanities Symposium

March 16-17, 2017 Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan Find information and updates at digitalhumanities.msu.edu

Free and open to the public. CFP and further details will be forthcoming in the next few weeks.

This day and a half symposium looks to continue in the critical and global spirit of examining digital humanities established at the inaugural Global DH Symposium in April 2016 (find out more at http://msuglobaldh.org/)
Global, adj. Tomado en conjunto.

Diccionario de la Lengua Española, 1936

global. adj. Se dice de algo tomado en conjunto.

[globalización. f. Acción y efecto de globalizar. || Método didáctico que consiste en aprehender una totalidad para luego comprender los elementos que la integran.

[globalizar. tr. Integrar una serie de datos, hechos, referencias, etc., en un planteamiento global.

Diccionario de la Lengua Española, 1984
The term ‘global’ refers both to the processes and to the results of globalization, and what we call globalization is always the successful globalization of one particular localism (De Sousa Santos, 2012)
Paradoxes of global publishing

Global Monolingualism and DH
CAREFUL, IT'S EXTREMELY UNBALANCED!
ISI (Institute for Scientific Information) perpetuated the notion of ‘core journals’ and the impact factor became a yardstick for ‘excellence’ in a publishing system in which the English language became progressively dominant.

Fernanda Beigel (2014)
Find open access journals & articles.

- Journals
- Articles

Search: In all fields

- 80 Languages
- 125 Countries Represented
- 11,675 Journals without APCs
- 16,217 Journals
- 5,909,807 Article Records
• Journals in DOAJ: 15.037
  o English monolingual: 6.689
  o Spanish monolingual: 1.040
  o Portuguese monolingual: 740
Argentinian journals in DOAJ

- Total revistas (98%)
- Revistas en Argentina (2%)
• Spanish monolingual: 141 journals
• Spanish-English: 68 journals
• Spanish-Portuguese: 44 journals
• Spanish-Portuguese-English: 21 journals
• Spanish-Portuguese-Italian: 1 journal
• Spanish-Portuguese-Italian-French: 5 journals
5.2.5. Multilingualism – full text and metadata

SciELO is multilingual in all dimensions of scholarly communication.

Regarding the articles’ language, journals in the SciELO Brazil Collection may publish all articles in a single language, all articles simultaneously in more than one language, some articles in one language and others in another language, and still other articles simultaneously in more than one language. The most used languages are English, Portuguese and Spanish. However, German, French and Italian are also used mainly in the large area of literature and linguistics.

As of 2020, multilingual versions of the same article each receive their own DOI identifier.

Articles must contain title, abstract and keywords in the original article language and in English, when that is not the original language. The same criterion applies for the visual summary.

SciELO’s priority internationalization action line seeks to maximize the number of original and review articles in English according to its thematic area. Table 4 details the minimum annual percentages of original and review articles in English and the percentage of recommended articles in English or Spanish or French or Italian or German the set of SciELO journals must abide by thematic area and the collection.
ONE WAY
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<th>Revista</th>
<th>Número y porcentaje de las fuentes en las lenguas más usadas</th>
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<td>Literary and Linguistic Computing (DSH)</td>
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• Most anglophone colleagues hardly cite sources in languages other than English.
• Anglophone journals are more attractive to researchers, yet very few Anglophone authors publish in 'foreign' journals.
• Diversity is local?: the less Anglophone the journal, the greater the degree of attention to the ‘global’ DH
Open Access, Open Science

Latin American Perspectives
Open access

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

It is not to be confused with Open source. For other uses, see Open access (disambiguation).

Open access (OA) is a set of principles and a range of practices through which research outputs are distributed online, free of cost or other access barriers.[1] With open access strictly defined (according to the 2001 definition), or libre open access, barriers to copying or reuse are also reduced or removed by applying an open license for copyright.[1]

The main focus of the open access movement is "peer reviewed research literature."[2] Historically, this has centered mainly on print-based academic journals. Whereas conventional (non-open access) journals cover publishing costs through access tolls such as subscriptions, site licenses or pay-per-view charges, open-access journals are characterised by funding models which do not require the reader to pay to read the journal's contents or they rely on public funding. Open access can be applied to all forms of published research output, including peer-reviewed and non peer-reviewed academic journal articles, conference papers, theses,[3] book chapters,[1] monographs,[4] and images.[5]
An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good. The old tradition is the willingness of scientists and scholars to publish the fruits of their research in scholarly journals without payment, for the sake of inquiry and knowledge. The new technology is the internet. The public good they make possible is the world-wide electronic distribution of the peer-reviewed journal literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it by all scientists, scholars, teachers, students, and other curious minds. Removing access barriers to this literature will accelerate research, enrich education, share the learning of the rich with the poor and the poor with the rich, make this literature as useful as it can be, and lay the foundation for uniting humanity in a common intellectual conversation and quest for knowledge.

The digital is the realm of the open source, open resources, open access. Anything that attempts to close this space should be recognized for what it is: the enemy.
The publishing model in Latin America

1. Community-led
   Publications, repositories managed by scholars

2. Non-commercial
   Funded by governments, higher education institutions
   Free to read, free to publish

3. Collaborative
   Networks of editors, librarians
   Open Access platforms

knowledge as a common good
OA regional initiatives

- latindex
- SciELO
- redalyc.org

1995
1998
2002

- CLACSO
- LA Referencia

1998
2012
Open Science represents a new approach to the scientific process based on cooperative work and new ways of diffusing knowledge by using digital technologies and new collaborative tools (European Commission, 2016b:33)
What do we mean when we talk about Open Science?

Image courtesy of Robin Champieux
La science ouverte comme outil de développement du pouvoir d’agir et de la justice cognitive en Haïti et en Afrique francophone.

La science ouverte dans une perspective de justice cognitive, une nouvelle façon de construire et partager les savoirs des suds.

https://www.projetsoha.org/
The Declaration is focused on the idea that open science is a concept that includes not only the development of more infrastructure, interoperable systems, open access publications or open research data projects. Moreover, open science implies a cultural change, especially when it comes to the relationship between scientific and academic community and society. For instance, we believe that we need to create a network of regional laboratories that allows the creation of an agenda of open science collaborative projects, among other critical points.

The Panama Declaration is not finished yet. The document -available here- will be open to comments from the community until December 14th. We encourage people to participate in this initiative to boost truly meaningful open science policies to reduce asymmetries between countries.
Open, Equitable DH

A Latin American Case
Grupo responsable

- Gimena del Río Riande
- Romina De León
- Nidia Hernández

http://hdlab.space/

Grupo colaborador

- Juliana Gandini
- Virginia Brussa
- Gabriela Striker
- Gabriel Calarco
- Marisol Fila
- Carina Zubillaga
- Leonardo Funes
- Diego Ferreyra

http://hdlab.space/
Ley 26.899 de Creación de Repositorios Digitales Institucionales de Acceso Abierto
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Fuente: CEPAL (2019)
Corpus and software

Collaboration and co-creation, credit

Data availability, interoperability and preservation

Online free open, reusable deliverables

OA publishing
Desobediencia tecnológica / Arquitectura de la necesidad. Ernesto Oroza
The Pelagios Network connects researchers, scientists and curators to link and explore the history of places.
Recogito

• Semantic and geo annotation tool
• Visualization tool
• Open source
• User friendly
COUNCIL OF THE GODS.

Now Neptune had gone off to the Ethiopians, who are at the world's end, and lie in two halves, the one looking West and the other East." He had gone there to accept a hecatomb of sheep and oxen, and was enjoying himself at his festival; but the other gods met in the house of Olympian Jove, and the sire of gods and men spoke first. At that moment he was thinking of Agisthenes, who had been killed by Agamemnon's son Orestes; so he said to the other gods:

"See now, how men lay blame upon gods for what is after all nothing but their own folly. Look at Agisthenes; he must needs make love to Agamemnon's wife unrighteously and then kill Agamemnon, though he knew it would be the death of him; for I sent Mercury to warn him not to do either of these things, insomuch as Orestes would be sure to take his revenge when he grew up and wanted to return home. Mercury told him this in all good will, but he would not listen, and now he has paid for everything in full."

Then Minerva said, "Father, son of Saturn, King of kings, it served Agisthenes right, and so it would any one else who does as he did; but Agisthenes is neither here nor there; it is for Ulysses that my heart bleeds, when I think of his sufferings in that lonely sea-girt island, far away, poor man, from all his friends. It is an island covered with forest, in the very middle of the sea, and a goddess lives there, daughter of the magician Atlas who looks after the bottom of the sea, and carries the great columns that keep heaven and earth asunder. This daughter of Atlas has got hold of poor unhappy Ulysses, and keeps trying by every kind of blandishment to make him forget his home, so that he is tired of life, and thinks of nothing but how he may once more see the smoke of his own chimneys. You, sir, take no heed of this, and yet when Ulysses was before Troy did he not propitiate you with many a burnt sacrifice? Why then should you keep on being so angry with him?"

And Minerva said, "Father, son of Saturn, King of kings, if, then, the gods now mean that Ulysses should get home, we should first send Mercury to the Ogygian island to tell Calypso that we have made up our minds and that he is to return. In the meantime I will go to Ithaca, to put heart into Ulysses' son Telemachus; I will embolden him to call the Achaeans in assembly, and speak out to the suitors of his mother Penelope, who persist in eating up any number of his sheep and oxen; I will also conduct him to Sparta and to Pylos, to see if he can hear anything about the return of his dear father- for this will make people speak well of him."
Pelagios al Sur

- *Comentarios* (de Pero Hernández) a *Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca* (1542/1555)
- *Viaje al Río de la Plata* - Ulrico Schmidl (1ed. 1567)
- *La Argentina* - Martín del Barco Centenera (1ed. 1602)
- *La Argentina manuscrita ó Historia Argentina del descubrimiento, población y conquista de las provincias del Río de la Plata* - Ruy Díaz de Guzmán (1ed. 1612)
- *Un Informe de un viaje por el Río de la Plata y desde allí por tierra a Perú...* - Acarete du Biscay (1ed. 1672)
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La Argentina

Dedicatoria

A don Alonso Pérez de Guzmán, el bueno, mi señor; Duque...
y los religiosos de la Merced, tienen cada uno un convento. También hay un hospital, pero hay tan pocos pobres en estos países, que sirve de poco.

**Viaje desde Buenos Aires hasta el Perú**

Salí de Buenos Aires y tomé el camino de Córdoba, dejando a Santa Fe a mi derecha, de cuyo lugar hay un convento español dependiente de Buenos Aires, y no hace nada sino por cierto pueblo. Es un pueblito que comprende un par de casas y algunas casas de personas ni guarnición, distante ochenta leguas de Buenos Aires, situado sobre el Río de la Plata, y si no fuera por un enorme buque que habita más arriba de Buenos Aires. A pesar de que es el único paso desde el Perú, Chile y Tucumán hacia el Paraguay y en cierta manera el depósito de las mercaderías
Texto anotado en Recogito
El relato de Acarete disponible en una plataforma de anotación colaborativa

Voyant Tools
Estadísticas textuales y visualizaciones de Relación de un viaje al Río de la Plata

Flora y fauna
Árboles, plantas y animales mencionados en el texto de Acarete

Búsqueda
Herramienta de búsqueda textual

Descargas
Texto integral disponible en diversos formatos
Scholarly XML

Scholarly XML is a VSCode extension with a RELAX NG validator and autocomplete with features typically needed by academic encoding projects.

Unlike most XML VSCode extensions, Scholarly XML does not require Java. The extension builds on a fork of Salve, a TypeScript RELAX NG implementation. This makes Scholarly XML easy to install for use with students, in workshops, and in minimal computing projects.

Features

- Checks if XML is well-formed.
- Validates XML with associated RELAX NG schema (via `<?xml-model?>`) when you open or modify a file.
- Diamond Open Access journal
- Spain-Argentina-Mexico
- Multilingual (Spanish, Portuguese, English, French, Italian)
- Committees with diversity and representation
- Textual typologies (interviews, data articles)
- Tadirah taxonomy
- Credit taxonomy
- DH Lab
Gracias a Romina De León, Nidia Hernández, Gabriel Calarco, porque nada de lo que muestro aquí se puede hacer sin HD CAICYT Lab; a Scann por sus recomendaciones en el uso de licencias CC y recursos Wikimedia, a Raff Viglianti, por ayudarnos a abrir aún más nuestras ediciones digitales, y a Ivonne Lujano, que me ayuda a ser mejor embajadora de DOAJ.