Project Number: **770299**

NewsEye:

A Digital Investigator for Historical Newspapers

Research and Innovation Action
Call H2020-SC-CULT-COOP-2016-2017

D6.11: Use of project results for the general public (b) (final)

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The NewsEye Consortium partner responsible for this deliverable has addressed all comments received, making changes as necessary. Changes to this document are detailed in the change log table below.

Change Log

Date	Version	Editor	Summary of changes made
10/04/2021	1.0	Nejma Omari (UPVM)	First draft
11/04/2021	1.1	Martin Gasteiner (UNIVIE)	Some additions and further explanations
14/04/2021	1.2	Jani Marjanen (UH-DH) Sarah Oberbichler (UIBK-ICH)	Additions, editing and restructuring
14/04/2021	1.3	Eva Pfanzelter (UIBK-ICH leader WP6)	Proofreading and editing
26/04/2021	2.0	Stefan Hechl Eva Pfanzelter (UIBK-ICH leader WP6)	Proofreading, final version sent to quality manager and PI
30/04/2021	3.0	Antoine Doucet (ULR)	Minor adjustments towards submission

Executive summary

Within the project 'NewsEye: A Digital Investigator for Historical Newspapers', researchers from computer science and digital humanities have collaborated with the three national libraries of Finland, France, and Austria in order to develop methods and tools for effective exploration and exploitation of digital newspaper collections. The aim is to improve the ways researchers and experts, as well as the interested general public, study European cultural heritage. To make these rich resources of cultural heritage better accessible by means of new technologies and 'big data' approaches, qualitative and quantitative methods of digital humanities have been investigated and combined.

Deliverable D6.11 is the final deliverable of Task T6.3 'Use of project results for the general public'. It focuses on the online activities of the digital humanities (DH) group members over the last 36 months reporting on their contributions to the outreach efforts of the NewsEye project via its website, which include case study descriptions, blog posts, podcasts and screencasts/videocasts. The report also includes information about the promotion of the groups contributions as well as other NewsEye related issues (e.g. conferences, workshops and internal meetings) on social media (Twitter, YouTube). In addition, the sharing of the NewsEye project on universities' and national libraries' websites is discussed. Finally, an outlook on further action points regarding the prospective dissemination of project results in Wikipedia entries is presented.

Contents

1 Introduction

Disseminating project results and achievements to the general public was an important deliverable of the DH group within the NewsEye project. In addition to academic research on different case studies and the testing of tools, this report demonstrates that the tasks of academic research and dissemination often overlap for DH scholars, and it underlines the importance of the use of designated channels to reach out to the general public as well as the importance of raising awareness for the work done in the 'ivory towers' of academia..

In order to do so, DH group members in Innsbruck (UIBK-ICH), Helsinki (UH-DH), Montpellier (UPVM) and Vienna (UNIVIE) worked in close collaboration with WP7[1] to disseminate content and activities on various platforms. On the one hand, the results were posted on the project's website in different forms, such podcasts, social media (Twitter, YouTube) and blog posts. On the other hand, contributions to the websites of universities, national libraries, as well as the Wikipedia collaborative encyclopedia enabled the DH group members to enlarge the audience of the project. Furthermore, project results as well as the participation in external events (conferences, workshops) and internal meetings were actively promoted on Twitter using the project's official Twitter account and the NewsEye project members (personal Twitter accounts). Finally, flyers and leaflets with some basic information about the case studies were produced in printed form, enabling easy distribution at various occasions (although this form of dissemination ultimately had to be done online due to Covid-19).

The project website (see Figure 1 and https://www.newseye.eu/) serves a large number of purposes[2]. Its main task is to update and inform the general public, specific target groups, and stakeholders about the NewsEye project.

Figure 1: Project website landing page

The project website includes text, audio and visual material, such as blog posts and podcasts, as well as references to upcoming events and social media activities. Information about the latest blog posts

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[1] For details on all the activities carried out by WP7, see public Deliverable D7.12 'Dissemination, communication and exploitation of results (e)'.

[2] For more details about the website and consultation statistics, see public Deliverable D7.12 'Dissemination, communication and exploitation of results e)'.

and podcasts is placed prominently on the website's landing page. Furthermore, descriptions of the case studies and some subtopics the DH group members are currently dealing with are available on the project website.

2 Dissemination through NewsEye channels

2.1 Podcast

The central concerns of the podcast are and were the following: 1. An exchange with an interested public and with scholars about the NewsEye project and its specific aims. 2. Getting to know the actors, their backgrounds and academic interests. The podcast series was produced by Martin Gasteiner (UNIVIE), who conducted the interviews and created the podcast together with Tonica Hunter (ONB). The podcast episodes were regularly published on the NewsEye website. The idea and aim of the podcast series was to get to know the researchers, who often seem to be hidden behind their academic papers. It was an attempt to get to know them, to understand how they became the researchers they are now, and how their fascination with their disciplines and the project developed. On the one hand, this served as a networking site within the research network of NewsEye, where the tasks of its members became clearer. On the other hand, it should also facilitate the formation of networks with the outside world and help to describe the object of research from different perspectives. Since the podcasts focus on the researchers, they can be seen as complimentary to the written blog posts and case study descriptions, which usually focus on research output.

The NewsEye podcasts were published on the University of Vienna's website [1] as well as the NewsEye project website and SoundCloud [2]. The latter was added in May 2019 as an additional social media channel. The long term preservation of the podcasts will be done via the platform PHAIDRA at the University of Vienna.

The programme for the podcasts is as follows:

- Perspectives at the start of the project
- Work package leaders at various stages of the project
- Half time report with the principal investigator of the project
- Specific focus on the digital humanities case studies and their analysis with tools and data
- Interviews on the development of educational material
- Interviews with representatives of the different disciplines and libraries
- Closing statements by the work package leaders at the end of the project
- Expert interviews on the telegraph and journalism

Because of the possibility of a more detailed measurement of listener numbers, statistics and figures, the podcast was also listed on Spotify and Apple Podcasts. s Figure 2 provides numbers since May 2019 for the already published podcasts, and it shows an expected peak during the holiday seasons. The highest rating for an episode by far was received by the episode with computer scientist Hannu Toivonen. This is not surprising, as he has published 200 scientific papers and has been cited over 20,000 times.

The strategy to build up a stronger user base is still ongoing and will continue until the end of the project extension period in January 2022.
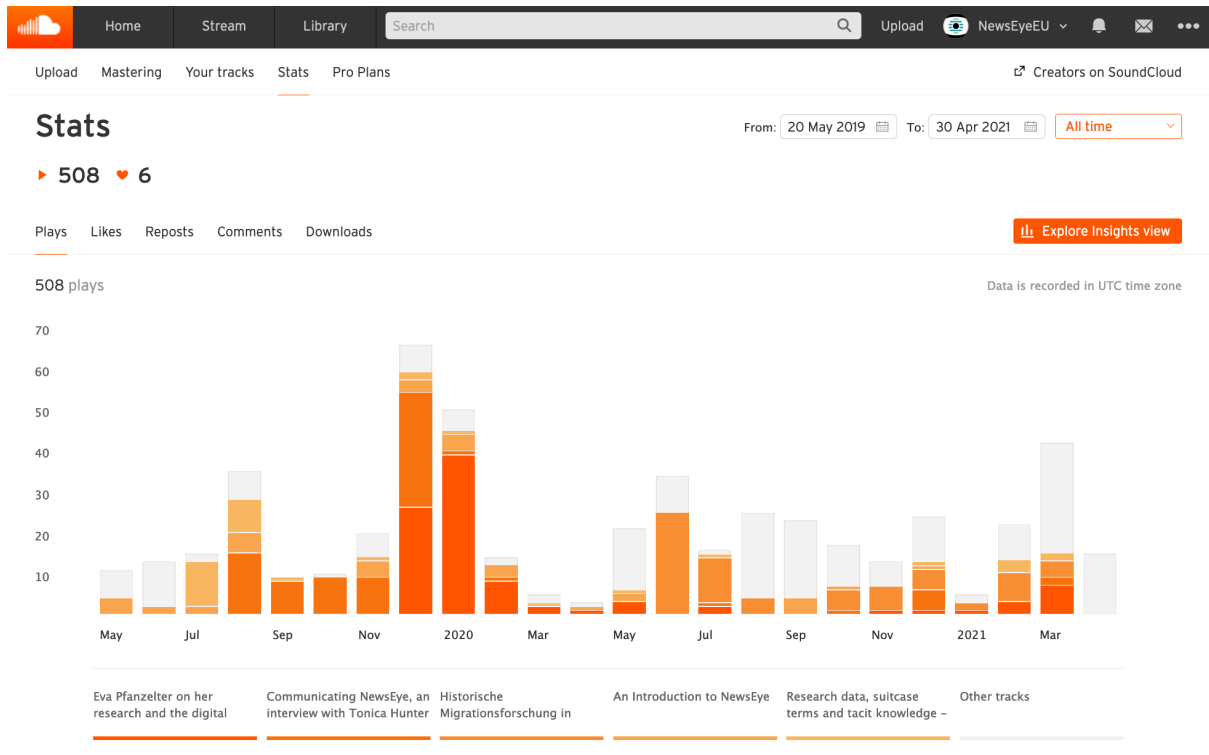
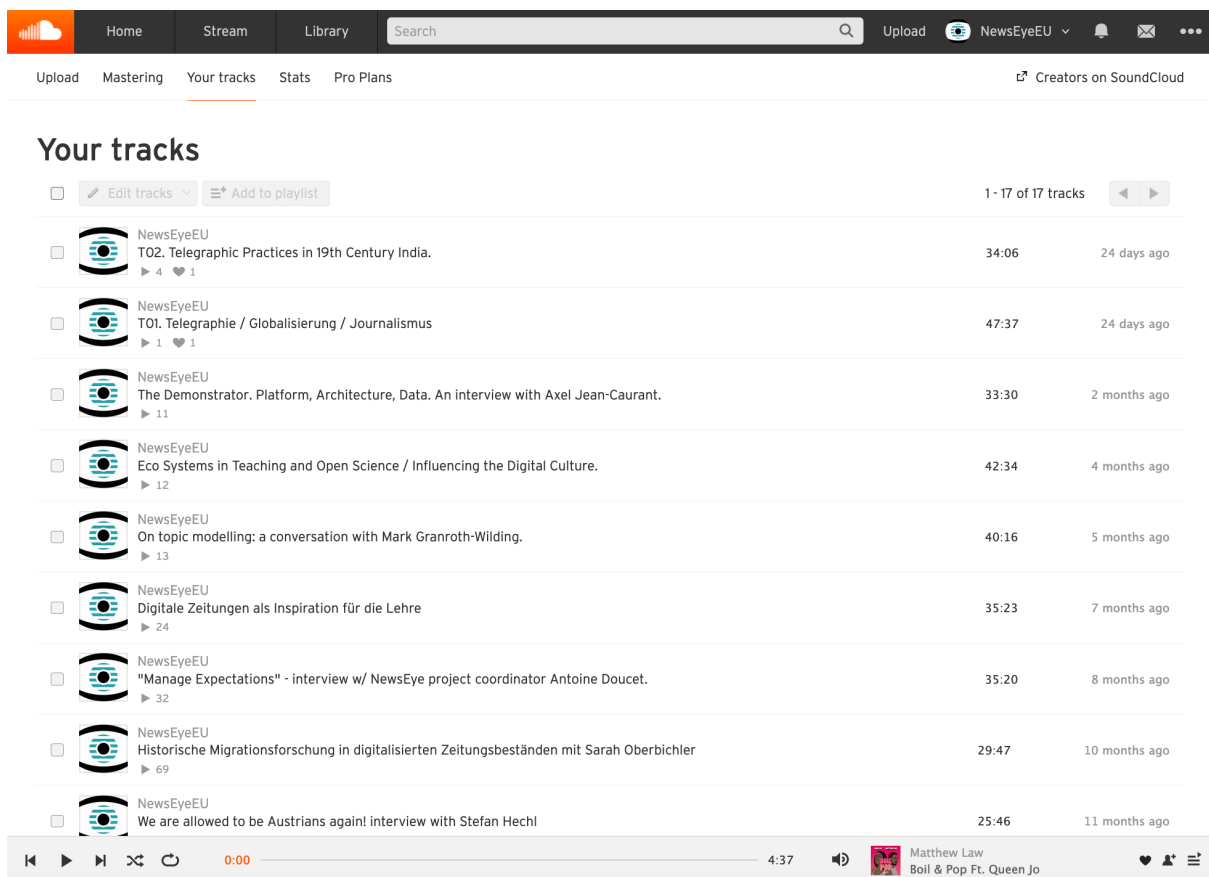Figure 2: Podcast usage statistics on SoundCloud.

Figure 3: List of NewsEye podcasts on Soundcloud.

Figure 3 gives an overview for some of the already uploaded podcasts from the NewsEye project. It also includes information on how often these podcasts have been played (play symbol) and liked (heart symbol) on the left side, as well as their duration and how long ago they were published (e.g. 2 months).
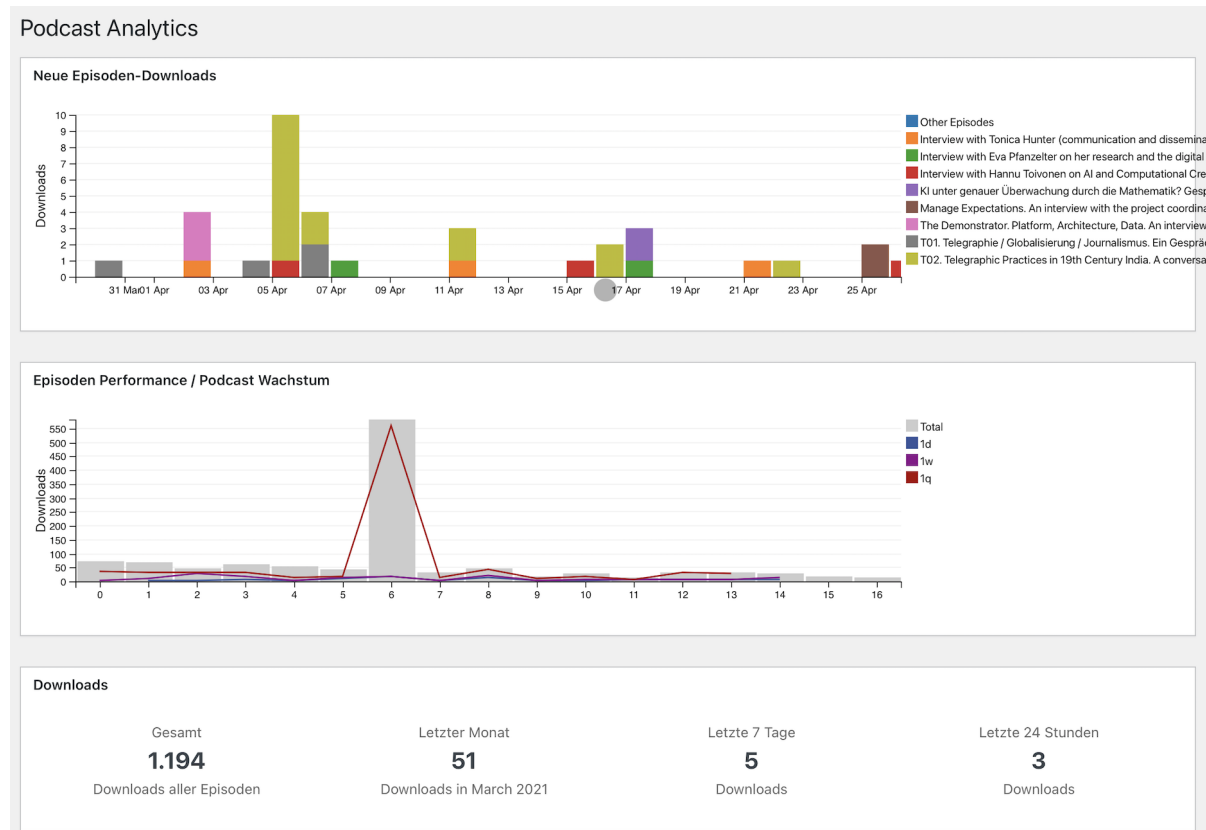
Figure 4: Usage information for the podcasts hosted at the University of Vienna.

In Figure 4, the statistical tool of the podcast platform Wordpress at https://www.univie.ac.at/newseye using the Podlove plugin shows the following details: Podcast clients used browsers such as Chrome and Firefox most of the time. For 95% of the listeners, the web player is the first choice, which can lead to the conclusion that the podcast is not consumed on the go, but rather in offices or at home.

Expert interviews on the telegraph and journalism

In this five-part podcast series in the context of NewsEye, the focus is on the telegraph, a technology that fundamentally changed the work of journalism in the 19th century. It focuses specifically on the situation of journalism and the appropriation of emerging technologies. However, the newspaper and the newsroom as agencies for journalism remain at the heart of the issue. The series starts with four interviews with experts who approach the topic from different perspectives. The interview partners are:

- Dr. Ronald Wenzlhuemer / University of Munich (German)
- Dr. Amelia Bonea / University of Heidelberg (English)
- Dr. Wolfgang Pensold / Technical Museum Vienna (German)
- Dr. Arndt Niebisch / IBM/University of Vienna (German)

At the end of the interview series, there will be a podcast essay on the topic using excerpts from the

interviews and highlighting the topic using newspaper data and insights into its processing. The podcast essay will be published in English and German.

2.2 Blog posts

The project blog, which is managed and edited by the communications expert at ONB, is open to entries from all project members. Currently, many of the blog posts have been written by DH group members and hence they cover a wide range of topics. Additionally, the degree of complexity of the blog posts varies. While some of them use a more technical or computational language, others try to simplify complex issues and make them comprehensible for a lay audience.

For example, the blog post 'NewsEye goes to school: A first look at our educational material' (22/06/2020) written by Stefan Hechl and Benedikt Kapferer (both UIBK-ICH) is the most-viewed blog post. This demonstrates the interest of both teachers and the public in educational content created by the DH group, and bodes well for many downloads. Also, the large number of views for blog posts on the topic of the Spanish flu shows that the links between the digitised historical press and current events are of particular interest to the public. Finally, the posts dealing specifically with the case studies carried out by the project also attracted particular attention, as detailed in the public Deliverable 'D6.12: Showcase case studies (b)'.

On the NewsEye website, it is possible to view content in different languages, i.e. English, French, Finnish and German. Interestingly, several visitors to the NewsEye homepage also tried out these functions relating to blog posts. In some cases, these figures indicate a need or at least an interest in a specific blog post in another language. This is especially striking in the case of the blog post '#WomenInPants' (10/01/2019) by Nejma Omari. 64 people tried to view this blog post in French.

Until April 2021, 19 entries were entirely or partly created by DH group members (see table). They include detailed findings from subtopics and reflections on methods, as well as information on digitised newspapers and digitisation in general, and on the results of surveys conducted by DH team members. While most of the entries are in English, some were written in German and Finnish. Several French entries are not listed in this section, because for increased dissemination they are published on the websites of the National Library of France (BNF) and are detailed in Section 3.1.

2.2.1 Blog posts on detailed findings of sub-topics

Findings of sub-topics		
The fire of Wöllersdorf (1918) in Austrian Newspapers (29/08/2019)	B. Klaus	English
'Von 'billigen Preisen', Landarbeitern und Auswandereragenten: Migrationsdiskurse in historischen, österreichischen Zeitungen (1850 bis 1950)' (05/05/2020)	S. Oberbichler and E. Pfanzelter	German
Newspapers as 'social' media: Crowd-sourcing and user-generated content in historical perspective (29/10/2020)	B. Kapferer	English and German
'An unsere Leser': The interaction between newspaper and readership and the journalistic self-image (24/08/2020)	B. Kapferer	English and German
Identifying the 'right' widow in WW1 newspapers (14/04/2020)	B. Klaus	English
Of 'difficult' and 'modern' times. The development of journalism in historical newspapers (03/09/2020)	B. Kapferer	English and German
Kuinka suomalainen oli Suomen ensimmäinen sanomalehti? (15/01/2021)	J. Marjanen	Finnish
Miten lakkasimme olemasta entisiä ruotsalaisia? (12/10/2020)	J. Marjanen	Finnish

2.2.2 Blog posts that explain or reflect on digital methods

Digital methods		
What's the frequency, Kenneth? (23/07/2019)	J. Marjanen	English
Bringing together what belongs together: Thematic grouping of newspaper clippings using LDA and JSD (29/10/2020)	S. Oberbichler and E. Pfanzelter	English
British drug advertising in the 19th century through the prism of gender (06/06/2020)	N. Omari	English

2.2.3 Blog posts that reflect on digitisation and newspapers in general

Digitisation in general		
How digitalisation changes history (and maybe also historical research) (03/12/2018)	J. Marjanen	English
A perspective on research on digitised newspapers at DH2019 (23/07/19)	M. Tolonen	English

2.2.4 Blog posts that relate to current topics

Current topics		
Go out wearing masks! A media history of face masks (15/06/2020)	N. Omari	English
Als eine andere Epidemie die Welt in Atem hielt: Die Spanischen Grippe 1918/19 in der österreichischen Presse (05/05/2020)	S. Oberbichler, S. Hechl and E. Pfanzelter	German
From the Spanish flu to Covid-19: the remedies claiming to work miracles (07/07/2020)	N. Omari	English
Curfew and inflammatory media coverage: spotlight on an exceptional measure (02/02/2021)	N. Omari	English

2.2.5 Blog posts that reflect on educational material and on a newspaper interface survey

Educational material / Survey		
NewsEye goes to school: A first look at our educational material (22/06/2020)	S. Hechl and B. Kapferer	German and English
Online research of digital newspapers of three national libraries: A survey. (28/01/2019)	S. Oberbichler, S. Hechl, B. Klaus et al.	English

To conclude, the constantly rising number of clicks proves that the public awareness of the NewsEye project has risen since the first year, and also that the blog post format is being well received. Further blog posts will be published during the extension of the project until January 2022. DH group members are currently working on upcoming blog posts about, for example, Mother's Day in newspapers, along with entries on advertisements, emigrants, media, and infrastructure during the late 19th century.

2.3 Case Study Descriptions

Apart from the already mentioned blog posts, DH group members have the opportunity to give further insight into their research in the section 'Case Studies'. This section consists of short descriptions of the four case studies (Migration, Gender, Nationalism and Revolutions, as well as Media and Journalism) and links to more extensive reports about subtopics that belong to these case studies. Most case studies consist of three to four subtopics. The page presenting the case studies has received 1,532 visits in English since its inception, as well as 400 views in French, 76 in German, and 16 in Finnish. Besides a general description, these texts include suggestions on how the NewsEye project could improve research regarding the subtopics. These should appeal to researchers, lay historians and other individuals who are interested in the case studies and subtopics. More details about these texts can be found in report 'D6.12 Showcase case studies (b)'.

Figure 5: Website Case Studies (detail).

The information given under the website's 'Case Studies' tab is illustrated in Figure 5. Currently, four extensive subtopic reports have been written by DH group members. These are:

- 'Return migration between 1850 and 1950' (Case Study: Migration, published: 09/2018, author: Sarah Oberbichler),
- 'Women in Pants' (Case Study: Gender, published: 12/2018, author: Nejma Omari),
- 'The 'dark sides of war' (1914-1918)' (Case Study: Nationalism and Revolutions, published: 08/2019, author: Barbara Klaus),
- 'Interaction between Newspapers and Readers' (Case Study: Media and Journalism, published 09/2020, author: Benedikt Kapferer),
- 'Telegraph and Journalism' (Case Study: Media and Journalism, published 09/2020, author: Martin Gasteiner)

2.4 Leaflets

Leaflets were created at the beginning of 2021, highlighting information on each case study and each key developed tool of the project. The goal of these assets was to summarise and visually portray the project's key outputs and research areas for Computer Science and Digital Humanities target audiences. There are four leaflets for the CS tools and four leaflets for the DH case studies (Figure 6) to give a visual overview of how those workflow components function and what they do. The leaflets were created in each of the four languages of the project to broaden our outreach and to illustrate how multilingual and multidisciplinary the project is, as well as offering links to datasets and comparative tools in several languages. The leaflets were intended to be used in a printed format to be distributed at networking events and conferences, but due to the severe reduction of physical meetings and events due to Covid-19, we mainly created these assets to be read and downloaded online and printed at the viewer's discretion at home, work or school (details to be found in public Deliverable 'D7.12: Dissemination, communication and exploitation of results (e)').

Figure 6: The DH group's case studies leaflets in English

2.5 Twitter

The World Wide Web offers a large number of different social media platforms, such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. For the NewsEye project, the social network Twitter is used as the main channel besides the NewsEye homepage to disseminate the NewsEye project online. Indeed, Twitter is one of the leading platforms for information dissemination and communication [3]. The massive amount of tweets enables users to be quickly updated about real-world events and to broaden their perspect-

ives [3].

2.5.1 Twitter accounts used for dissemination

The Twitter profile for the project was created in May 2018. It currently (April 2021) has 1,716 followers, itself following 1,338 other Twitter users, and it has posted 464 tweets, as shown in Figure 7. Hashtags are continuously created and used by the communications expert and other NewsEye team members to promote the NewsEye project, join conversations and make the project more visible for other Twitter users.

Figure 7: NewsEye Twitter profile.

The NewsEye Twitter profile shows NewsEye related speeches at conferences, workshops and internal meetings, but it is also used to disseminate the results of research to the general public. Indeed, tweets promoting blog posts, screencasts, or even research articles produced by the DH team are numerous and have obtained many impressions.

For example, a tweet posted 06/09/2020, which promotes a blog post by NewsEye DH team members, received more than 4,000 impressions:

'What do COVID-19 and the Spanish Flu have in common...(or not)? Our latest blogpost written (in German) by @StefanHechl, @EvaPfanzelter, @SOberbichler of @ContHistUIBK

The project's twitter account also regularly shares tweets from members of the DH team who present the results obtained during the project. While these mainly concern the academic results of research on case studies, they also share technical progress in terms of handling the digital tools developed by the project. This type of content also makes it possible to show that it is feasible for a researcher in the humanities to handle IT tools and to promote the project. This is for example the case with this tweet by Sarah Oberbichler, retweeted by the main project account, which received more than 3,000 impressions:

> Article separation of historical newspapers is still a very experimental field, so that researchers are often confronted with over-segmentation. Some of my first experiments show that text mining methods could help to merge over-segmented text blocks.... `@NewsEyeEU`

Also, the Twitter activity of NewsEye team members can be defined as one of the key successes in the dissemination of the NewsEye project online. The DH group members who actively promote the NewsEye project on Twitter are the following: Stefan Hechl (@StefanHechl), Nejma Omari (@NejmaOmari), Mikko Tolonen (@mikko_tolonen), Benedikt Kapferer (@b_kapferer), Marie-Ève Therenty (@marievetherenty), Sarah Oberbichler (@SOberbichler), Eva Pfanzelter (@EvaPfanzelter), Jani Marjanen (@janimarjanen), Barbara Klaus (@Barbarella91), and Martin Gasteiner (@martingasteiner).

2.5.2 Twitter threads

Twitter threads, which consist of a series of tweets, are also a helpful means of showing the general public the value digitised historical newspapers can have as primary sources. In particular, they can be useful for understanding and deciphering current events, as some threads of DH team members have shown. The Twitter threads were published by DH researchers and shared by the NewsEye project. In addition to threads dealing specifically with our case studies, others were produced on topics related to current affairs, so as to promote the activities of the project and demonstrate the value of research in the digitised press.

The threads have been published in several languages, so as to multiply the impressions (with the additional possibility offered by Twitter to translate the tweets):

French-language threads

- En ce 46ème anniversaire de la loi Veil, et à l'heure où des millions de femmes n'ont toujours pas librement accès à l'IVG, retour sur les étapes et figures marquantes de cette lutte pour le droit à l'avortement,
- En cette journée internationale de lutte contre les #ViolencesFaitesAuxFemmes, voici le prospectus du 'Courrier de l'hymen' (1791), un journal qui proposait aux femmes victimes de violences conjugales un espace pour témoigner anonymement,
- le 15 mai 1940, il y a 80 ans, le gouvernement français organisait la rafle de « femmes indésirables » appelées dans la presse « les femmes de mai ». Elle conduira à l'internement au camp de Gurs de ressortissantes allemandes (mais pas seulement), jusqu'à l'été 1940,
- Depuis hier, un nouveau #CouvreFeu national est en place. Cette mesure est loin d'être neutre et fait écho aux plus sombres heures de notre histoire (occupation, guerre d'Algérie). Retour sur cette restriction à travers la presse ancienne via Gallica,
- CORONAVIRUS : CE QUE NOUS APPREND LA PRESSE D'IL Y A 100 ANS.

In these threads, Nejma Omari (UPVM) traces the history of important events for women's rights using the newspapers digitised by Gallica, the digital library of the National Library of France (BNF). The threads, which are part of the case study on gender, look at the right to abortion, at domestic violence, or even certain little-known episodes in history such as 'the roundup of unwanted women' during World War II.

Other threads draw parallels between the current health crisis and the Spanish flu of 1918–1919. Articles about protective masks, fake news, miracle cures, as well as travel restrictions that can be found in the digital press of the twentieth century show that many of today's crisis discourses are not new. These current topics have greatly interested the general public. Indeed, the latter was very well received, as figures indicate. The thread comparing media discourses about the Spanish Flu in 1918 and Covid-19 today was posted on 13/03/2020. As of 08/04/2021, it had received over 692,989 impressions, 59,869 engagements, as well as over 3,000 likes and 1,870 retweets. It strikingly illustrates the potential success of tweets about hot topics, combined with historical content. A newspaper article by Nejma Omari (UPVM) and Antoine Doucet (ULR) regarding this topic was published on the online media The Conversation in May 2020. As of 25 April 2020, it had 24,863 reads, was mentioned in 63 tweets and shared 1,623 times in Facebook.

Figure 8: Thread about the Spanish flu and Covid-19 in French newspapers.

The twitter threads in other languages also received public attention. These were:

German-language threads

- Wie wurde vor knapp 100 Jahren über die Spanische Grippe berichtet – und wie findet man das heraus? Ein Recherche mit Beispielen
  In this thread, Stefan Hechl (UIBK-ICH), analysed coverage of the Spanish Flu pandemic of 1918-1919 by using qualitative and quantitative methods.
- Todesstrafe für „Hamsterei" und eine mögliche Antwort, warum wir Klopapier horten. Eine historische Zeitreise durch die Geschichte des Hamsterns mit Hilfe digitaler österreichischer Zeitungen http://anno.onb.ac.at
  In this thread, Sarah Oberbichler (UIBK-ICH) analysed the news coverage on 'hoarding' of toilet

paper using relative frequencies, search strategies, and close reading.

- **Heute vor 75 Jahren erschien mit der „Österreichischen Zeitung" in Wien die erste Zeitung des befreiten Österreich, herausgegeben von der Roten Armee. Sie erschien bis 1955, die Redaktion war mit sowjetischen und österreichischen Journalist*innen besetzt**
  Stefan Hechl (UIBK-ICH) created an 'On this day...'-style thread on the reestablishment of a free and democratic Austrian press after the end of World War II. He underlined his statements with co-occurrence and diachronic frequency analyses.

Finnish-language threads

- **Tiedättekö sen A. I. Arwidssonin lentävän lauseen 'Ruotsalaisia emme ole, venäläisiksi emme tahdo tulla, olkaamme siis suomalaisia'? No, se ei ole Arwidssonin kynästä, mutta sen käyttöön 1800-luvulla liittyy mielenkiintoisia muunnelmia ja intohimoja.**
  In this thread, Jani Marjanen discusses the history of the popular Finnish phrase 'We are not Swedes, we do not want to become Russians, let us be Finns' and connects it to different political and ethnic tensions that relate to nation-building in Finland in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Threads reflecting on broader implications of our research

- **Our article 'The expansion of '-isms', 1820–1917' is published. It links to previous work on isms/ideology, but in this project we got the opportunity to do something more computationally oriented**
  Here Jani Marjanen (UH-DH) discusses an article on isms and the use of word embeddings as a method for digital history. The English-speaking thread discusses concrete methods as well as what kind of historical reasoning is possible based on quantitative analysis of text.

2.6 YouTube

The communications expert has also used YouTube to disseminate output of the NewsEye project. Nowadays, YouTube is one of the most popular video-sharing platforms [4] used by two billion logged-in unique users globally every month [5].

The YouTube channel for the NewsEye project was created at the beginning of the project in July 2018, but content was added only in Year 2. Among the videos published are screencasts on how to use the NewsEye demonstrator and tutorials about the Austrian National Library's digital newspaper collection (ANNO), as well as basic introductions to digital methods and concepts (Figure 9). The DH team actively participated in the creation and publication of these videos. Indeed, eight videos among the twelve available at the time of writing were produced by members of the DH team (sometimes in collaboration with IT specialists) in order to share the project results with the general public.

The videos co-produced by DH team members are:

Six screencasts:

- **NewsEye Demonstrator in action: creating and managing datasets**, (in English) by Sarah Oberbichler and Axel Jean-Caurant (recorded by Tonica Hunter), (01/10/2020).

- 3 screencasts (in German) by Stefan Hechl (recorded by Verena Hechenblaikner): Forschen und Lernen mit ANNO: Zeitungs- und Jahresübersicht; Forschen und Lernen mit ANNO: Erweiterte Suche; Forschen und Lernen mit ANNO: Einfache Volltextsuche, (24/11/2020).
- Using Named Entities in the NewsEye Platform (Women suffrage), (in English) by Nejma Omari and Axel Jean-Caurant (recorded by Amanda Maunoury), (25/02/2021).
- A Digital History Workflow – Emigration and economic benefits/advertising between 1850 and 1950, (in English) by Sarah Oberbichler (13/04/2021).

Two videos about DH and multidisciplinary collaboration:

- An introduction to OCR in Digital Humanities (in English) by Jani Marjanen, (01/02/2021).
- Multidisciplinary Collaboration – an example from the NewsEye project, (in English) by Mikko Tolonen), (01/02/2021).

It can be expected that the promotion of the videos on the NewsEye project website and Twitter will support the dissemination effort beyond the project's duration. More details about the YouTube channel are provided in public Deliverable 'D7.12: Dissemination, communication and exploitation of results (e)'.
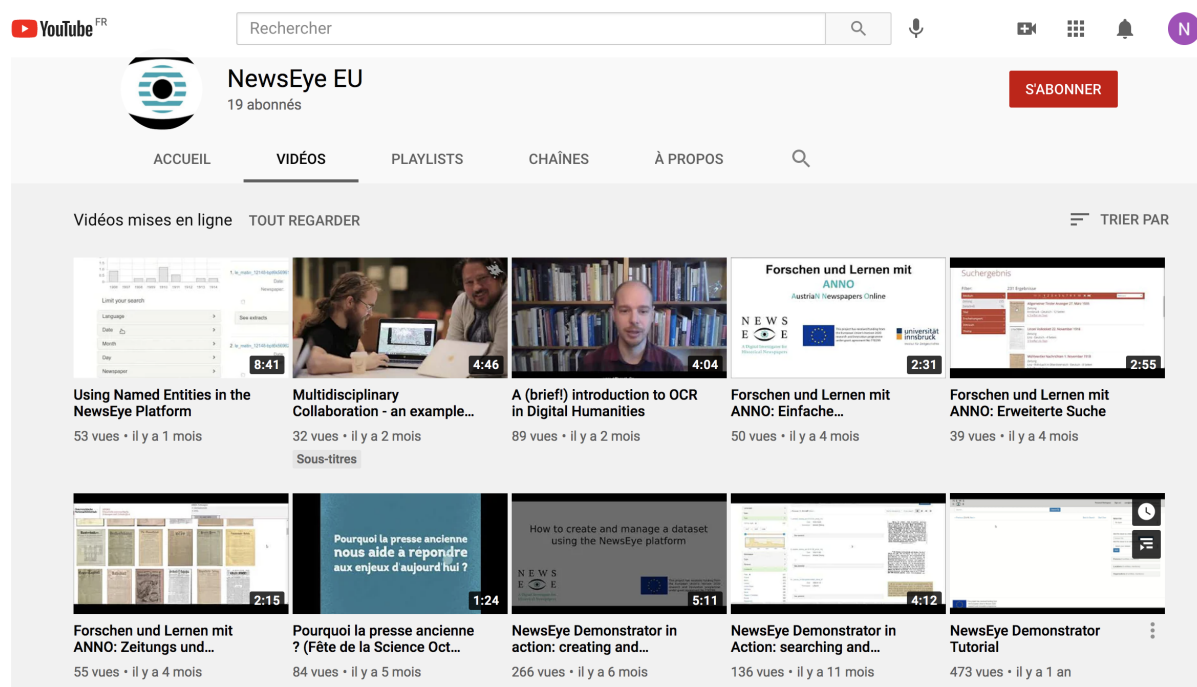
Figure 9: NewsEye EU YouTube channel.

3 Sharing on the websites of project partners

Information regarding the NewsEye project is regularly shared on several universities' and national libraries' websites, namely those that are partners of the NewsEye project. These include, for example, the websites of the University of Innsbruck [6], the University of Vienna and the University of Helsinki [7]. The dissemination of the NewsEye project regarding the information given on the BNF websites, the ANNO website managed by the Austrian National Library, and the National Library of Finland website will be discussed in the following paragraphs.

3.1 Dissemination on the BNF websites

The websites of the national libraries involved in the project are also valuable intermediaries for the dissemination of the case studies carried out within the framework of the project. Writing blog posts on the themes addressed by the DH group reaches a wider audience and promotes the NewsEye project. The blog of the National Library of France and its partners (`https://gallica.bnf.fr/blog`) has collected numerous posts aimed at offering the general public a lively approach to digitised sources (Figure 10 and Figure 11). The posts are therefore intended as a living archive, which can be featured on its homepage and on social networks in case of news or anniversaries.

Seven blog posts, written in French by Nejma Omari (UPVM), were published on the BNF website. While some specifically concern the case study on gender, conducted by the Montpellier DH team, others focus on the different uses of the digital press based on themes related to current affairs. Some of these articles have been translated for the project website, thus making it possible to multiply the dissemination of project results. All articles are linked to the project website and bear the mention of the European project.

- 'Comment consultez-vous la presse numérisée ? Les résultats !', 26/09/2019.
- Les Françaises font les zouaves à bicyclette, 07/03/2020.
- Les Françaises vont à la plage en pantalon. . . de pyjama, 09/03/2020.
- De la grippe espagnole au Covid-19, ces remèdes qui promettent des miracles, 06/05/2020.
- Sortez masqués ! Histoire médiatique du masque de protection, 12/05/2020.
- L'invention de la fête des mères : origines, histoire médiatique et idées cadeaux, 05/06/2020.
- Couvre-feu et embrasement médiatique : lumière sur une mesure exceptionnelle, 15/12/2020.

These posts have a total of more than 21,500 views. The articles related to health news are the most visited. For example, the post on protective masks has 9,083 views (as of March 2021), while the one on miracle cures has been viewed 5,439 times. Gallica BNF's Twitter account (83,700 followers) mentions and shares these entries, which provides additional visibility. In addition, publication on these blogs makes it possible to reach an audience that is not present on social networks, but is nevertheless interested in the use of newspapers as primary sources.

The BNF's commercial subsidiary, RetroNews[3], is also interested in a similar collaboration with the members of the NewsEye project. Thus, an article on the writer George Sand intended for the use of the press in an educational context is planned to be published soon in the section of Retronews reserved for educational content.

3.2 Dissemination with ANNO (AustriaN Newspapers Online, ONB)

In the course of a multilingual user survey (German, French, Finnish) [8], conducted in the fall of 2018 by the DH group members, the link to the survey and the logo of the NewsEye project appeared prominently on the ANNO (AustriaN Newspapers Online) homepage. In early 2020, a feedback and exchange meeting, which also included the presentation and discussion of the results of this survey, took place in Vienna between DH group members (Vienna, Innsbruck) and colleagues of the NewsEye project partner ANNO/ONB. The question of how tools that are being created in the NewsEye project could be added to ANNO or ONB Labs was discussed. ONB will also publish the educational material, produced

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[3]`https://www.retronews.fr/`

Figure 10: Gallica blog posts

by the NewsEye DH group members, once the new ANNO website is launched (planned for summer 2021).

3.3 Dissemination with the National Library of Finland (NLF)

As in the case of ANNO/ONB, there is also a great willingness to add and integrate material from the NewsEye project to the websites of the National Library of Finland. These include, for example, educational material for pupils, students and lay historians, as well as developed tools (e.g. topic modelling and frequency analysis). The NewsEye project has a page on the National Library of Finland's website[4], which is available in Finnish and English.

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[4] 'NewsEye: A Digital Investigator for Historical Newspapers', *Kansalliskirjasto*, https://www.kansalliskirjasto.fi/fi/projektit/newseye-a-digital-investigator-for-historical-newspapers.

Figure 11: Gallica blog posts

4 Outlook: Wikipedia entries

As the detailed descriptions above show, the DH team members' contribution to dissemination efforts for a general audience have been numerous. Lately, it has also been one of the teams' intentions to use Wikipedia for outreach purposes. Although these efforts will not be finished by the end of the reporting period, using Wikipedia as a platform that can bridge the gap between general users and academia shall at least be addressed as an outlook in this report.

Wikipedia is a collective, universal, multilingual online encyclopedia which aims to offer freely reusable, objective and verifiable content everyone can modify and improve. The editors of Wikipedia articles are volunteers who offer free content (and opinions), without advertising and without resorting to users' personal data. While there has been a long academic debate on the reliability of the information present on Wikipedia, several studies [9] have revealed that it is a valid scientific model, notably thanks to the continuous evaluation of the contents and the participative vigilance of regular contributors and readers.

One of the main challenges of the NewsEye project is that of open science, and Wikipedia is a great platform to disseminate our results to the general public. We are exploring ways to feed the collaborative encyclopedia in three different ways:

- creating Wikipedia entries linked to our case studies by writing, for example, an article for each of our subtopics where there is no preexisting article, e.g. 'women and pants' (work in progress),
- introducing links to the NewsEye website and our case studies on existing pages,
- ideally contributing to Wikidata (e.g. with personal names we extract from the newspapers).

It is the second point that we have begun to undertake. Thus, as shown in Figures 12, 13 and 14, links to our case studies have been added as references and footnotes to French language articles in the collaborative encyclopedia. For example, for the case study on gender, the studies carried out by the project have been mentioned on numerous pages: 'droit des femmes', 'condition féminine', 'inégalités hommes-femmes', 'Histoire des femmes', 'femmes de lettres', 'Histoire du féminisme', 'Chronologie du statut des femmes', 'Histoire féministe', 'Égalité des sexes', 'Genre', etc.

Notes et références [modifier | modifier le code]

1. ↑ **(en)** Hosken, Fran P., *'Towards a Definition of Women's Rights' in Human Rights Quarterl*, mai 1981, p. Vol. 3, No. 2. pp. 1–10.
2. ↑ **(en)** Lockwood, Bert B., « Women's Rights: A "Human Rights Quarterly" Reader », *Johns Hopkins University Press*, 2006 (ISBN 978-0-8018-8374-3)
3. ↑ En janvier 2015, 5 pays n'ont aucune femme dans leur Parlement : la Micronésie, les Palaos, le Qatar, les Tonga et le Vanuatu. 8 pays (Bosnie-Herzégovine, Brunei, Hongrie, Pakistan, Arabie saoudite, Slovaquie, Tonga et Vanuatu) ne comptent aucune femme dans leur gouvernement - Women Make Progress in Politics, But Glass Ceiling Remains Unbreakable » [archive] sur ipsnews.net, 15 mars 2015
4. ↑ Programme prévisionnel du colloque « *Femmes et Fonction publique d'État* » [archive] ; mercredi 2 mars 2016
5. ↑ « Women in pants » sur newseye.eu [archive]
6. ↑ *Étude sur la liberté de religion ou de conviction et la condition de la femme au regard de la religion et des traditions*, Commission des droits de l'Homme, ONU, 2002 [1] [archive]

Figure 12: Case study linking in the Wikipedia entry 'Droits des femmes'.

Liens externes [modifier | modifier le code]

- Notices d'autorité ✎ : Bibliothèque nationale de France (données)
- **(en)** WomenWatch [archive], site de l'ONU consacré à la condition féminine dans le monde
- Quelques chiffres. [archive]
- De l'assujettissement des femmes, du philosophe anglais John Stuart Mill
- Convention sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard des femmes (CEDAW). [archive]
- Être une femme selon Beauvoir [archive] sur ina.fr
- Témoignage d'une femme au temps de l'enfant otage [archive]
- La lutte inachevée des femmes scandinaves [archive] Égalité des pays Scandinaves.
- Whomen 2010, Mixité Homme Femme, source de performance en entreprise [archive]
- Histoire de l'entrée des femmes en médecine : étude avec une introduction par Natalie Pigeard-Micault [archive] textes numérisés par la BIUM (Bibliothèque interuniversitaire de médecine et d'odontologie, Paris) collection Medic@ [archive].
- Étude de cas sur les femmes et le port du pantalon [archive], réalisée par le projet Européen H2020 Newseye

Figure 13: Case study linking in the Wikipedia entry 'Condition féminine'.

This has been done with different case studies in French and could be adapted in other languages (14).

Dans l'Empire austro-hongrois

L'identité binationale en Autriche-Hongrie crée une situation particulière dans cet État, Empire central en Europe. Les germanophones et les Magyars étant les communautés linguistiquement, culturellement, socialement, économiquement et politiquement dominantes, l'Empire est ressenti par les autres peuples regroupés sous l'autorité des Habsbourg et de l'aristocratie autrichienne et hongroise, comme un État étranger à eux et oppresseur. De ce fait, le XIXe siècle voit la naissance ou l'affirmation de sentiments nationaux opposés aux Habsbourg, centrifuges et/ou irrédentistes, avec la « Renaissance nationale » tchèque (publication du *Dictionnaire tchéquo-allemand* dans les années 1840 par Josef Jungmann) et le Panslavisme chez les autres slaves de l'Empire, tandis que les Italiens et Roumains regardent respectivement vers l'Italie et la Roumanie auxquelles ils espèrent être un jour rattachés. Cette situation mènera à la dissolution de cet empire à l'issue de la Première Guerre mondiale[57].

En Belgique

🔍 Article détaillé : Belgicanisme.

📁 Site web	**Modifier**
(en) Barbara Klaus, « "The dark sides of war" » , sur *newseye.eu*	

En Espagne

Figure 14: Case study linking in the Wikipedia entry 'Nationalisme', section 'Dans l'Empire austro-hongrois.

It is also possible to populate the 'Wikinews'[5] pages, which refer to news related to our subjects of study. For instance, for the subtopic 'Women and Pants', the rather recent (2013) repeal of the ordinance of the prefecture of Paris prohibiting women from wearing pants makes it a topical theme, which was the subject of an article on Wikinews (see Figure 15. It is thus possible to link it to the NewsEye project.

It will be in the interest of the DH team members to continue this effort, especially since the humanities' case studies can be disseminated even more easily to a general audience in Wikipedia.

References

[1] Martin Gasteiner. *NewsEye Podcast*. URL: https://www.univie.ac.at/newseye/.

[2] Martin Gasteiner. *NewsEyeEU Podcast*. URL: https://soundcloud.com/newseyeeu.

[3] Shoubin Kong, Fei Ye, Ling Feng and Zhe Zhao. 'Towards the Prediction Problems of Bursting Hashtags on Twitter'. In: *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology* 66.12 (Dec. 2015), pp. 2566–2579.

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[5]Wikinews is a multilingual news collection entirely written by volunteers on the Internet.

Figure 15: Wikinews page about the 'repeal of the ban on pants for women'.

[4] Arienne Ferchaud, Jenna Grzeslo, Stephanie Orme and Jared Lagroue. 'Parasocial attributes and YouTube personalities: Exploring content trends across the most subscribed YouTube channels'. In: *Computers in Human Behavior* 80 (Mar. 2018), pp. 88–96.

[5] Todd Spangler. 'YouTube Now Has 2 Billion Monthly Users, Who Watch 250 Million Hours on TV Screens Daily'. In: *Variety* (May 2019). URL: https://variety.com/2019/digital/news/youtube-2-billion-users-tv-screen-watch-time-hours-1203204267/.

[6] Eva Pfanzelter and Stefan Hechl. *„NewsEye": Digitale Erschließung von Zeitungsarchiven*. June 2018. URL: https://www.uibk.ac.at/newsroom/newseye-digitale-erschliessung-von-zeitungsarchiven.html.de (visited on 12/03/2020).

[7] Minna Meriläinen-Tenhu. *The digital newseye reads stories about past occurrences and even explains them to new readers*. May 2018. URL: https://www.helsinki.fi/ru/node/52971 (visited on 12/03/2020).

[8] Sarah Oberbichler, Stefan Hechl, Barbara Klaus, Minna Kaukonen, Tuula Pääkkönen and Marion Ansel. *Online research of digital newspapers of three national libraries: A survey*. Jan. 2019. URL: https://www.newseye.eu/blog/news/online-research-of-digital-newspapers-of-three-national-libraries-a-survey-by-sarah-oberbichler-stef/ (visited on 12/03/2020).

[9] Adam Brown. 'Wikipedia as a Data Source for Political Scientists: Accuracy and Completeness of Coverage'. In: *Political Science & Politics* 44.2 (Apr. 2011), pp. 339–343. URL: https://adambrown.info/docs/research/brown-2011-wikipedia-as-a-data-source.pdf (visited on 18/03/2020).