

Academic and Social Media in the Humanities

From Open Science to social networks





History in the making: the end of Twitter as a social network?







Massive brain drain from Twitter



Picture in context

<u>Is an other Digital World possible?</u>





A step backwards: social networks and Open Science

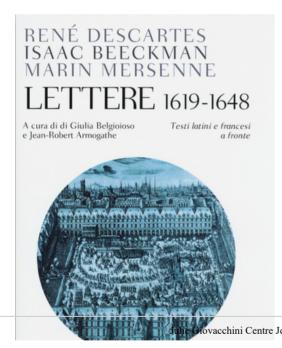
Open science is the movement to make scientific research (including publications, data, physical samples, and software) and its dissemination accessible to **all levels** of society, amateur or professional. Open science is transparent and accessible knowledge that is shared and developed through collaborative networks. It encompasses practices such as publishing open research, campaigning for open access, encouraging scientists to practice open-notebook science, broader dissemination and engagement in science and generally making it easier to publish, access and communicate scientific knowledge. Wikipedia: Open Science





The scholarly correspondences, ancestors of the social network?

Peer-to-peer dialogue is the historical fuel for scientific research.











Nils Forsberg (1842-1934) After Pierre-Louis Dumesnil the Younger (1698-1781) Dispute of Queen Cristina Vasa and René Descartes

From left to right: Queen Christina, Prince of Condé, Elizabeth of the Palatinate, Descartes, Marin Mersenne.



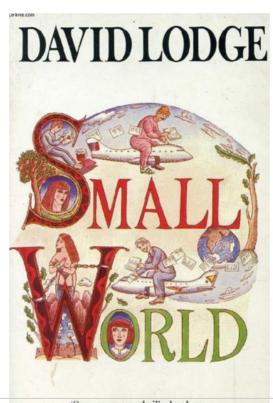




Modern scholar as a socialite?

David Lodge, (interview 1999)

I was intrigued by the conjunction of high-level academic discussion with a certain amount of partying and tourism; by the mixture of cultures; and by the idea of people, all of whom know each other, converging from all over the world on various exotic places to talk about fairly esoteric subjects, and then flying off, only to meet each other again in another exotic venue.









Traditional scientific media

 $BRILL \quad \textit{Over three centuries of scholarly publishing}$

Phronesis

A Journal for Ancient Philosophy

Founded in 1955, Phronesis is the oldest and most authoritative scholarly journal for the study of ancient Greek and Roman thought (ancient philosophy, metaphysics, epistemology, logic and the philosophy of science and medicine) from its origins down to the end of the sixth century A.D. Phronesis offers the reader specialist articles and book notes from top international scholars. It publishes work in English, French, German, and Italian.

All queries regarding new submissions should be directed to Dr. Alexander Long. Please see the Instructions for Authors in the Submit an Article tab.

European Science Foundation Ranking A

BRILL Over three centuries of scholarly publishing

Proceedings of the Boston Area Colloquium in Ancient Philosophy

Editor-in-Chief: Gary M. Gurtler

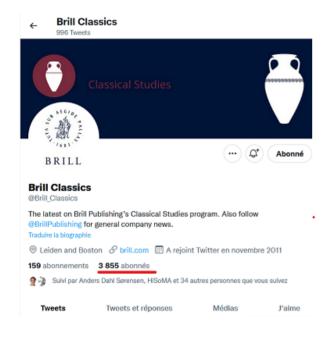
The Proceedings of the Boston Area Colloquium in Ancient Philosophy are published annually. Each volume brings together the papers and commentaries to reflect the dialogical spirit that characterizes the meetings of the Boston Area Colloquium. The authors are encouraged to revise their presentations in the light of discussion, and their papers are sent to external referees for peer review.

This is the electronic version of the yearbook of the same name. Each volume presents the papers of the colloquia of the year in question with the responses given. The new e-journal contains all previously published back volumes as well as each new volume as it is published. See also Proceedings of the Boston Area Colloquium in Ancient Philosophy [Hardback].





Social network as a game changer









Twitter, paradigm of social network for scholars

- a laboratory for academic uses of a social media
- allows all the different uses mentioned above: social networking, leisure, scientific exchange between peers, science popularization





The material conditions for change: CMS technology

CMS (=Content Management System) are used by all the social applications we use to converse and exchange online. Understanding how they work can also give us some insight into our digital behaviour.

A CMS is a software (or a software suite) designed to **produce dynamic web content**, making it possible to collaborate simultaneously on the same content, to structure this content, to moderate interventions on this content, and to **dissociate back-end and front-end**.

=> the CMS has created a revolution in the production and distribution of written content comparable to the invention of the printing press.



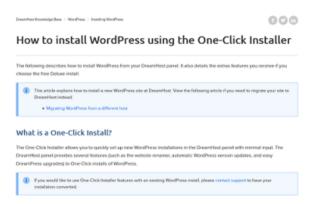


How does it work?

Three simple technical principles:

- web interfaces => no local installation + data output format is standard (HTML and related mark-up languages).
- the back-end database is dissociated from the front-end web application: the developer/administrator/writer works in the back-end and the user/reader only accesses the front-end.
- the database is not built, hosted and maintained by the user, who only intervenes in the web directory and the content of the fields.

=> CMS allows us to publish without having to program.







A somewhat misleading easiness

Hosting and building a website yourself is complex. SEO also requires skills to make your work visible. Using a CMS solves all or part of these problems: appearance, structure, referencing, hosting are all supported.

Two consequences:

- keeping users in a situation of technical ignorance
- a form of enslavement to monopolistic and unethical tools and infrastructures





Specific features on Twitter

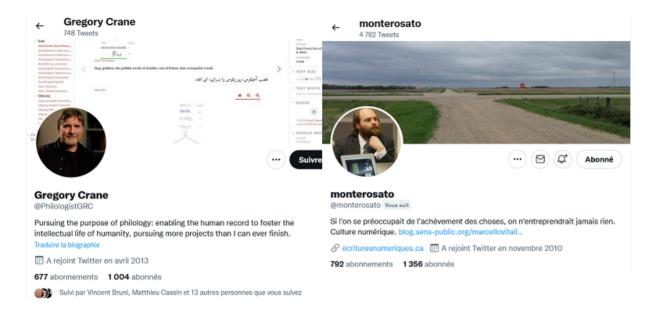
- use of # as pointers for a specific topic or trend topic
- shortness: as Twitter is intended for micro-blogging, for a long time the maximum size of a tweet was 140 characters; this size has recently been increased and one can now write tweets of 280 characters.
- no possibility of editing a tweet
- anybody can follow and interact with a public account
- in addition to the *like* option, there are two different features for sharing a tweet: the retweet, or the quote with a comment (which is a feature used for both cheering and criticizing, and is therefore involved in most of the violent controversies on the network).

As such, Twitter is a network that promotes immediacy, publicity, accessibility and the social construction of continuous academic *performance*.





Scholar's staging of the self







From authority to expertise?

The **scholar** has authority on a subject and is therefore allowed to speak in his field of competence; the **expert**, on the other hand, is expressly asked to give his opinion.

On social networks, the passage from one to the other of these positions is frequent, sometimes imperceptible, and sometimes also dangerous.

Sometimes the expert is asked to give his opinion for the wrong reasons; sometimes the scholar allows himself to speak in a field that is not his own.

It also happens that the expert presents a false discourse, which only other experts are able to discredit. In this situation in particular, the social network is a place of validation or invalidation where markers of legitimacy and credibility will clash, some of which are visible to the general public, others not.







The Didier Raoult case: a model of false credibility

An expert? ...







... Or a fraud!



Why are there so few deaths among COVID-19 patient in the hospital where Didier Raoult gives them all hydroxychloroquine? Because it has no ICU, so if someone gets badly sick they are sent to other hospitals, and if they die they are counted in those hospitals' numbers.

Traduire le Tweet

Mathieu M.J.E. Rebeaud @Damkyan_Omega - 8 oct. 2020

"L'établissement spécialisé faisant partie intégrante de l'AP-HM, les cas graves de Covid-19 sont transférés en réanimation dans les services appropriés de l'AP-HM. De quoi expliquer le taux très faible de mortalité liée au Covid-19 à l'IHU Méditerranée." actu.orange.fr/france/marseil...

Afficher cette discussion

7:06 PM · 8 oct. 2020 · Twitter Web App

60 Retweets 7 Tweets cités 200 J'aime



Prof. Peter C Gøtzsche @PGtzsche1

Didier Raoult has sued a leading expert in scientific misconduct and harassed her seriously in other ways. Her fault? She correctly pointed out that Raoult's "study" on hydroxycholoroquine for COVID-19 is seriously flawed and totally worthless

Traduire le Tweet



theguardian.com

World expert in scientific misconduct faces legal action for challenging integrity...

Australian and international scientists publish open letter defending Dr Elisabeth
Bik and calling for science whistleblowers to be protected

3:58 PM · 24 mai 2021 · Twitter Web App

196 Retweets 35 Tweets cités 538 l'aime

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The trap of adversarial debate: should science be debated?

Should we debate with flat-Earthists? should we debate about climate change?

How can we establish a scientific discourse that does not rely solely on authoritative arguments or external markers of credibility that are sometimes fallible, but that can be addressed to people who do not have our disciplinary habits and who will not approach the discussion with the same expectations and methods as we do?





Eternal paradox of scientific popularization

- Either science is for experts, or it is not;
- If it is, popularization can only be based on authoritative arguments;
- If it is not, the expert must accept to lose control of his method of discussion and his expertise.





A real community: twitter as the academic coffee break

An example: the "paleography help" community

=> jokes and real co-working





Works in progress and self-documentation

Emily Wilson's translation of Odyssey







Disseminate and Communicate: personal and institutional communication

<u>@EnDirectDuLabo</u>: a researcher, often a doctoral or post-doctoral student, explains and describes his/her work for a whole week.

<u>DH2022</u> #: follow a big event in Digital Humanities community from the beginning to the end

DiSSGeA





From communication to Data Science

A good structuring of the information flow on twitter, which systematically uses # and unambiguous character strings, can allow relational, semantic, lexical, etc. data extractions and analyses quite easily.

One of the best programming libraries (in Python) for this is twarc2 which allows to query the twitter API with a command line. Twitter now offers researchers to apply for an academic account allowing them to query the full API archive for free. With a simple user account, one only has access to the archives for the past week.



Dark side of the CMS: how and why should we leave an "Elon Musk social media"?

Facebook, Twitter, Academia, ResearchGate => mass media for the academic world, increasingly easy to use in an increasingly controlled environment.

CMS farms and the economic monopoly of a few very large web giants were already a retreat from the original spirit of the documentary internet.







Let's talk about Net Neutrality

Net neutrality is the general principle that prohibits Internet service providers from limiting or controlling the quality of the Internet according to the economic weight of the users, their equipment or the use they make of the service. For the moment, this material neutrality is only very occasionally questioned. Should access to certain bandwidth-hungry services, such as video streaming, be limited? Should certain accesses be regulated to deal with security threats, for example?

A more problematic infringement of net neutrality, and one that is likely to be singularly increased for twitter if the takeover by Elon Musk is confirmed, is the growing **concentration and centralisation** of services.





The problem with centralisation

"The Internet was designed to be decentralised, to have lots of small units sharing information and exchanging information with each other and not at all to have a big unit at the centre; that's the Minitel model, in fact, a big unit at the centre and things around it. And it's quite unexpected to find ourselves in this situation. We really had our heads turned upside down at one point and we find ourselves faced with players who are now insane, against whom, perhaps, we didn't know how to fight at one point when it was still possible. Today we are faced with huge things. " (Oriane Piquer-Louis. Translated from French)

Today, concentrations are not only technical, at the level of access providers; they also concern applications, services and content. This multiplies the risks of service failure on the one hand, and of political control, unethical use of personal data, censorship, etc. on the other.







Mastodon, a decentralized alternative to Twitter

"Mastodon is a microblogging platform akin to others you may have seen, such as Twitter, but instead of being centralised it is a federated network which operates in a similar way to email." source: Mastodon Blog



