

AM Team 7 (Middle East & Africa)

Lab Notebook

Source collection for 5 July

Middle East Sources

- "humanities" and publication(The Jordan Times); 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017
- "humanities" and publication(Kuwait Times); 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017
- "humanities" and publication(Gulf Times Qatar); 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017
- "humanities" and publication(The Saudi Gazette); 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017
- "humanities" and publication(Emirates News Agency WAM); 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017
- "humanities" and publication(Iran Daily); 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017
- "humanities" and publication(Iranian Students News Agency ISNA); 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017
- "humanities" and publication(Palestine News & Information Agency WAFA); 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017
- "humanities" and publication(Dawn Pakistan); 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017
- "humanities" and publication(The Times of Israel); 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017

African Sources

- "humanities" and publication(Cape Argus); 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017
- "humanities" and publication(Capital Ethiopia); 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017
- "humanities" and publication(The Independent Kampala, Uganda); 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017
- "humanities" and publication(The Herald Harare); 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017
- "humanities" and publication(This Day Lagos); 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017
- "humanities" and publication(The New Times Kigali); 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017
- "humanities" and publication(The Nation Nigeria); 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017
- "humanities" and publication(The Mercury South Africa); 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017
- "humanities" and publication(Egypt Independent); 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017
- "humanities" and publication(Ghanaian Chronicle Accra); 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017

Research questions:

- How do phrases like "liberal arts" and "the arts" interact with "humanities"? Do they appear together, separately?
- Are press freedom rankings a factor in the appearance of the above terms?

- Is there a measurable difference between “local” and “foreign” sources (i.e., sources written by native inhabitants of a country and those writing on behalf of a country, often to international readers)?
- What other databases might have additional sources?

Guest entry by Alanna Bartolini (AM Team 3 - Asia): Alanna (Asia Team) and Tyler Shoemaker (Middle East Team) consulted about the overlap of countries the UN system (which is the system of classification both teams have been using) considers to be both Western Asian and Middle Eastern. Alanna and Tyler decided to use LexisNexis’s own definition of the region in question, which is listed here: Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates.

NB We recognize that “regionality” is abstraction. For the purposes of our task - data collection - neither team has any interest in making claims about these abstractions. The sole purpose of this regional definition is simply to ensure clear and effective communication about which teams are responsible for which countries, to ascertain all countries in the region are accounted for in the data, and to avoid the inefficient pitfalls of poor communication (such as two teams double covering a single country, for example).

In other words, the fact that Armenia is covered by the Asia team is not in any way a statement/opinion/ideation about Armenia at all. It is a box on a checklist that needs to be ticked - the only thing we care about, really, is that the box not go unticked, or equally as undesirable, that it be ticked twice.