Plan Overview

A Data Management Plan created using DMPTuuli

Title: Common cause? Transnational feminism and Croatian, Finnish, Icelandic and Polish women's media, 1890s-1930s

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Funder: The Research Council of Finland (former The Academy of Finland)

Template: Academy of Finland data management plan guidelines

Project abstract:

The project Common cause? Transnational feminism and Croatian, Finnish, Icelandic and Polish women's media, 1890s – 1930s addresses the highly topical research fields of transnational history of feminisms, on the one hand, and feminist media history, on the other hand, and based on this innovative combination produces new knowledge about the active role of media in the complex construction of feminist international communities and identities. The starting point of the proposed project is our claim that the picture of feminist internationalism has to be broadened and its meanings reassessed by turning attention to activism in and of feminists from those areas that have remained in the margin of scholarly interest. Adopting transnational and comparative perspectives, the project emphasizes the complexity of Europe and asks, how was the conception of feminism as an international community and the related sense of a collective feminist identity constructed in Northern, Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe from the late 19th century until the late 1930s. The aim is to analyze how this discourse and imaginary was articulated and circulated in feminist media, particularly periodicals, in, across and between these parts of Europe, and how was it connected to patterns of thought that were articulated among West-European, North American and Non-Western feminists. The proposed project is informed by feminist media history and in line with this scholarship, sees periodicals and radio as active vehicles in the articulation and circulation of ideas of an "international us". Periodicals constitute the main body of source material of the project but the attention paid to the role of radio in interwar societies opens up an innovative view on the entanglement of new technologies and internationalism. The project's focus on Croatian, Finnish, Icelandic and Polish national cases gives it a unique standing in the scholarship of historical feminisms. These national contexts were politically, culturally and socially different but shared a common feature – namely that none of the nations had an independent state before the First World War and all were located in borderland regions of European empires (Russian, Austro-Hungarian, German and Danish). The project itself is international with its personnel from the respective countries and its transnational network of communication and exchange, which it creates within the project and with its partner projects.

ID: 12964

Last modified: 28-04-2021

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Common cause? Transnational feminism and Croatian, Finnish, Icelandic and Polish women's media, 1890s-1930s

1. General description of data

1.1 What kinds of data is your research based on? What data will be collected, produced or reused? What file formats will the data be in? Also give a rough estimate of the size of the data produced or collected?

Women's/feminist periodicals constitute the main body of primary sources of the proposed project and they will be analyzed with qualitative research methods. The periodicals are all in printed form in various public libraries or archives in several European countries, some of the periodicals them can be found in digital form. In addition, the project charts feminist radio programmes or transcripts made of them, which are preserved in radioarchives or in printed form in journals and/or archives. The sources which will be used are publicly available and no data bank or registers will be created.

1.2 How will the consistency and quality of data be controlled?

The question is not relevant since the sources are available irrespective of the project.

2. Ethical and legal compliance

2.1 What ethical issues are related to your data management, for example, in handling sensitive data, protecting the identity of participants, or gaining consent for data sharing?

In this project, no ethical issues in terms of data management can be identified. No sensitive data is produced and the identity of the historical protagonists is not in need of protection as they were public actors.

2.2 How will data ownership, copyright and IPR issues be managed? Are there any copyrights, licences or other restrictions that prevent you from using or sharing the data?

These questions are not relevant for the proposed project.

3. Documentation and metadata

3.1 How will you document your data to make them findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable for you and others? What kinds of metadata standards, README files or other documentation will you use to help others understand and use your data?

The scholars will keep a record of how (e.g. with which search words) they found and collected their sources, identified and used relevant research literature and how the analysis was made. In other words, they explicate their research process and preserve this information e.g. in .txt.form.

4. Storage and backup during the research project

4.1 Where will your data be stored, and how will they be backed up?

Thid question is not relevant for the proposed project.

4.2 Who will be responsible for controlling access to your data, and how will secured access be controlled?

Each scholar will be responsible for collecting her sources.

5. Opening, publishing and archiving the data after the research project

5.1 What part of the data can be made openly available or published? Where and when will the data, or their metadata, be made available?

The sources to be used are already openly available in digital form or in libraries/archives. The metadata will be available in .txt.form.

5.2 Where will data with long-term value be archived, and for how long?

The question is not relevant. The sources are archived in and controlled by public memory organizations (libraries, arcives).

6. Data management responsibilities and resources

6.1. Who will be responsible for specific tasks of data management during the research project life cycle? Estimate also the resources (e.g. financial, time and effort) required for data management.

No resources are needed and there is no need for anybody to be responsible for data management.