

Hello! You will find in this document examples of THREE different successful HASTAC applications. (A note: the questions have changed since these applications were accepted. These examples reflect the kind of specificity and interest in digital tools we expect for HASTAC projects to engage with.)

We will be revising this document in early February with a full breakdown of our grading rubric. In the interim, however, please note that the following aspects of the projects are most important for our reviewers: Project Topic (concrete, specific, and novel in approach); Integration of a Digital Component into the Application (try to be as thorough as possible. Please consult the [IDAH workshops page](#), if you are unsure what digital method may apply to your project); Project Feasibility; Connection to the Applicant's Education and Professional Development; and the Broad Implications of the Project.

Example 1 — Mapping Project

Your Name: N/A

Your Department: Geography

Your IU Email Address: N/A

Status as of Fall 2021: Early Career PhD

Name(s) of Academic Advisor or Committee: N/A

10-month goals for the next academic year:

Tentative Project Title: Mapping the Mappers: The Origins and Proliferation of “Crime Mapping” in the United States

For this project, I will construct a story map using StoryMapJS—an open-source tool developed by Knight Lab at Northwestern University—to visualize and investigate the origins, development, and spread of “crime mapping” in the U.S. since the 1960s. This timeframe coincides with the introduction of the first geographic information system (GIS) developed by Roger Tomlinson in Canada. Crime mapping itself is a method employed by law enforcement agencies to locate, visualize, and analyze crime data, a process which mostly relies on GIS. Since GIS’s emergence in the 1960s, crime mapping has been a substantial component of research and development in GIScience, and a major selling point for companies like ESRI (GIS), Maxar (remote sensing), Palantir Technologies (big data analytics), and others. Thus, depictions of crime mapping paint it as a technological solution which enables law enforcement agencies to spatially identify and analyze crime with advanced, high-tech geospatial technologies.

In this project, I would take a critical perspective, understanding crime mapping not as the mapping of crime, but rather a representation of policing. Put differently, crime mapping does not depict crime, it depicts police activity in an area. Using a story map will enable me to “map the mappers,” so to speak, by visualizing the origins and proliferation of crime mapping as a practice used by law enforcement agencies. Furthermore, it would allow me to analyze how crime mapping, and GIS, help perpetuate historical inequalities and oppression in already-marginalized communities, particularly African Americans. This story map would employ a variety of sources to investigate these issues, including course catalogs from universities, advertising materials from companies like ESRI, governmental documentation of crime mapping, law enforcement manuals, GIS textbooks, and more. My goal for this story map, then, is to highlight, analyze, and visualize the development of crime mapping from a critical perspective using a visual, public-oriented medium.

To make this project more accessible, I would use StoryMapJS, a free and open-source story mapping tool. There are a few advantages to this. First, StoryMapJS removes financial barriers to access which are imposed by proprietary (and costly) GIS software like ESRI’s ArcGIS. And second, an open-source model would give future researchers working on similar projects a template which they can borrow from and expand upon. Furthermore, this project would be an

example of interdisciplinary scholarship which brings historical analysis, digital mapping, and Abolition Geography into conversation with each other. Thus, this project would intervene in pressing issues of policing and carcerality in the U.S. and beyond.

How does this project fit with your educational and professional goals?

This project would enable me to expand skills I will need as a professor in a geography (or related) department who researches Critical GIS. At this time, I am experienced in GIS—especially QGIS and ArcGIS—through my completion of a graduate certificate in Geographic Information Science and work at the remote sensing company DigitalGlobe. But, while I have a deep familiarity with ArcGIS Story Maps through past research, this project would allow me to improve my skills in open-source web GIS. Specifically, this project would help me hone my abilities with HTML and JavaScript, as well as any other tools necessary. Not only that, but it will also help me practice and improve my ability to present GIS-based research to a wider audience.

This project would advance my research in Critical GIS, as the dissertation project I have proposed is a comparative analysis of the historical development and use of geospatial technologies, specifically GIS, in the prison industrial complex versus at the U.S.-Mexico border. In this dissertation project, I am interested in critically assessing crime mapping and understanding how it perpetuates the prison industrial complex, particularly by showing GIS's complicity in producing criminality. As such, this story map has a direct link with my research, although my research would delve into the topic more deeply. My hope is that this project can be used as a jumping off point for my dissertation project.

How does this project contribute to broader conversations that are happening at the university, in your discipline, or in the public sphere?

This project would contribute to recent work in geography within the burgeoning subfield of Abolition Geography and the more established subfields of Critical Cartography and Critical GIS (Critical Cartography/GIS). Abolition Geography, as an introduction, is dedicated to exposing, analyzing, intervening in, and transforming the spatial logics which underpin the prison industrial complex. Critically assessing crime mapping offers an opportunity to directly connect Critical Cartography/GIS and Abolition Geography by highlighting how mapping, specifically using GIS, is employed to reinforce state power. At a broader level, this project would contribute to public scholarship concerning police brutality and movements to defund, or abolish, the police. As a public facing project, illuminating the development of crime mapping would offer spatial and temporal context for our currently political crises, as well as historicize the role(s) mapping and GIS play in the prison industrial complex.

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Example 2 — Digital Archive Project

Your Name: N/A

Your Department: Folklore and Ethnomusicology

Your IU Email Address: N/A

Status as of Fall 2021: Late Career PhD

Name(s) of Academic Advisor or Committee: N/A

10-month goals for the next academic year:

Between 1963 and 1968, George List - ethnomusicologist and former director of the Archives of Traditional Music at Indiana University - traveled multiple times to different regions in Latin America and Colombia. It was from 1964 that List focused his attention to a particular musical practice in Evitar, a small town in Northern Colombia where Afro Colombian, indigenous and mestizo populations shared a space. It took more than 10 years for List to publish his book "Music and Poetry in a Colombian Village: A Tricultural Heritage" (1983). And, more than ten years later, in 1994, his book was translated into Spanish, and its introduction to the Spanish speaking audience in Colombia established a new paradigm on music research in Colombia. Scholars from different fields have made wonderful critical analysis of List's work, but we are yet to understand how the network of scholars, diplomats, and agencies enhanced, and indirectly shaped, his scholarship.

Making use of List's collections housed at Indiana University (Field recordings located at the Archives of Traditional music, and correspondence located at Indiana University Archives), I aim to identify List's constellations of mobilities that made possible the publication of his work in English and Spanish. Such constellations will take into account space, networks, and capital; therefore I will use NetCreate, in order to visually represent and analyze the data, in a way that can be easily accessible to a broad audience, and that can tell us through the nodes the ways in which any of the relationships could have shaped, enhanced or restricted his research. On the other hand, parallel to this analysis I will curate materials that could be part of an online exhibition that showcases the findings of this research. I am aware that time might not be sufficient to materialize this exhibit, but it can provide a good base for future projects in the public sphere, that represent the multimodal nature of List's work and also reflects the rich variety of materials that are part of the collections at IU (sound, written, visual, and audiovisual).

How does this project fit with your educational and professional goals?

As an ethnomusicologist, I am very interested in using research as a tool for social justice, therefore during my time at IU I have been carefully preparing for gaining skills to ensure I have the ability to represent my research in multiple modes that can be accessible to a general audience. This project will be not only relevant but key for the completion of my PhD program, since I intend to expand on this research through my dissertation.

As an international student, it is important for me to represent the work I do in a way that can bridge the multiple places I am in between - academic/public, artistic/education, English/Spanish, Colombia/US. I strongly believe that only digital tools can assist me in this

endeavor, and build such bridges.

How does this project contribute to broader conversations that are happening at the university, in your discipline, or in the public sphere?

This work engages with multiple vital conversations in the fields of library studies, critical theory, and social justice.

First, it exemplifies the challenges that librarians, archivists, researchers and institutions face when archival collections are divided and housed in multiple places. I hope with this work to contribute to IU Libraries' efforts for making their collections accessible through digital platforms.

I see this project engaging in discussions about decolonization in at least two ways: a) Language, since the collections are bilingual therefore English will not be the dominant language or form of knowledge. b) Power relations in ethnographic fields, since it reflects the different factors (institutions, geopolitics, race, body politics) that had a direct influence on how the research was shaped.

This project also engages in discussions about racial justice, since List's work was conducted during the time of the civil rights movement in the US, a movement that resonated deeply with other social movements in Latin America and particularly Colombia. List closely collaborated with Afro-Colombian scholars who were fighting against racial discrimination in Colombia and whose work had a direct impact on the constitutional reform that took place in 1990 in Colombia, recognizing indigenous and Afro-Colombians as citizens deserving to be guaranteed special rights to land, education, and cultural heritage.

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Example 3 — Text Analysis Project

Example 2 — Digital Archive Project

Your Name: N/A

Your Department: Management + Human Organization; History

Your IU Email Address: N/A

Status as of Fall 2021: Late Career Undergraduate

Name(s) of Academic Advisor or Committee: N/A

10-month goals for the next academic year:

This project aims to better understand the place of Chinese-Americans in racial politics through an in-depth analysis on the community's news coverage in Summer 2020—during the height of the Black Lives Matter movement and a rise of anti-Asian sentiments. There will be a specific focus on elevating the viewpoints of first-generation immigrants whose voices often go unheard in U.S. media. As such, during the first five months, I will primarily gather, translate, and analyze related news articles, editorials, and opinions published online with traditional news outlets such as World Journal and Creader as well as social media platforms like WeChat. By the end of the ten months, I hope to create a public digital database with a summary of my findings.

How does this project fit with your educational and professional goals?

Last summer, I conducted research with Dr. Ellen Wu of Asian-American Studies and History departments, so this project will build on that existing research, which primarily focused on gathering relevant articles in the World Journal. As an undergraduate student researcher in the history department, my ultimate goal is to use my background knowledge about Asian-American history to provide context and digest the current events surrounding this community's place in racial politics; hopefully, I would be able to publish this research. Professionally, I hope to take what I learn from this project and apply it to my career as an aspiring civil rights attorney who can build bridges of understanding across racial and ethnic divides.

How does this project contribute to broader conversations that are happening at the university, in your discipline, or in the public sphere?

With regards to the discipline of Asian-American studies, this project uncovers a missing piece of the puzzle: The voice of first-generation Chinese immigrants. This population usually gets its news from outlets such as the World Journal, Creader, and WeChat, and they even mobilize on these platforms. As such, analyzing these discussions that often go untouched will broaden and contribute to our understanding of the role of Asian-Americans, specifically first-generation Chinese immigrants, in racial politics. It provides another perspective as to why this subset may stay silent or even condemn movements like Black Lives Matter. On the other hand, in light of

the recent Atlanta shootings that targeted Asian-American women, this research is important because it is an opportunity to assess the relationship between the targeted research group and other people of color (POC) communities during times of crises. Through this project, we can perhaps even find changes and continuities between the events of Summer 2020 for the African-American population and the current movement to eliminate anti-Asian sentiments.

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