

Archive ethnography and the depositivist style: Experiments with the Platform for Experimental Ethnography (PECE)

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Center for Ethnography

AirUCI

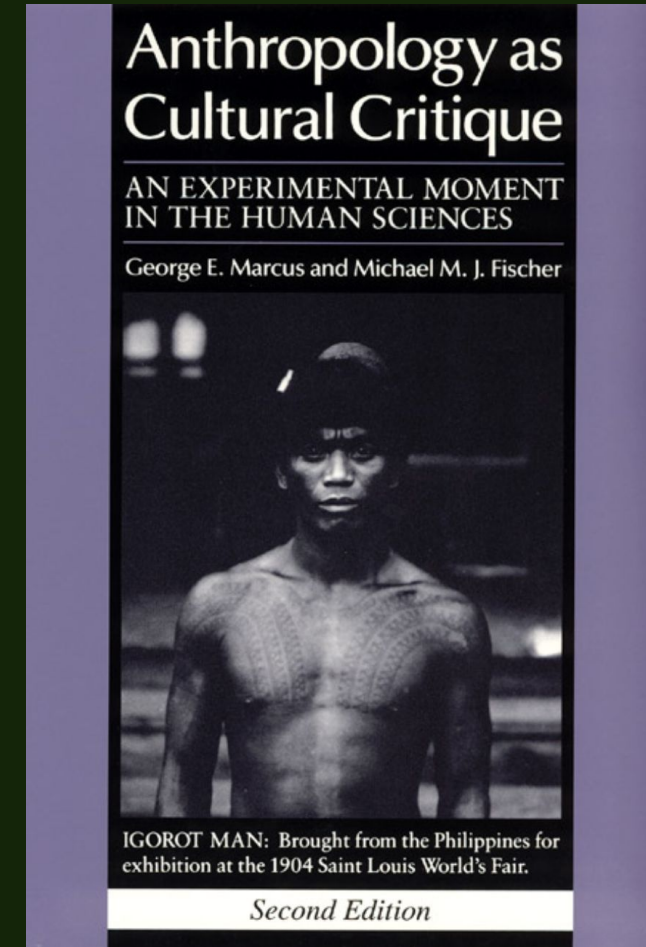
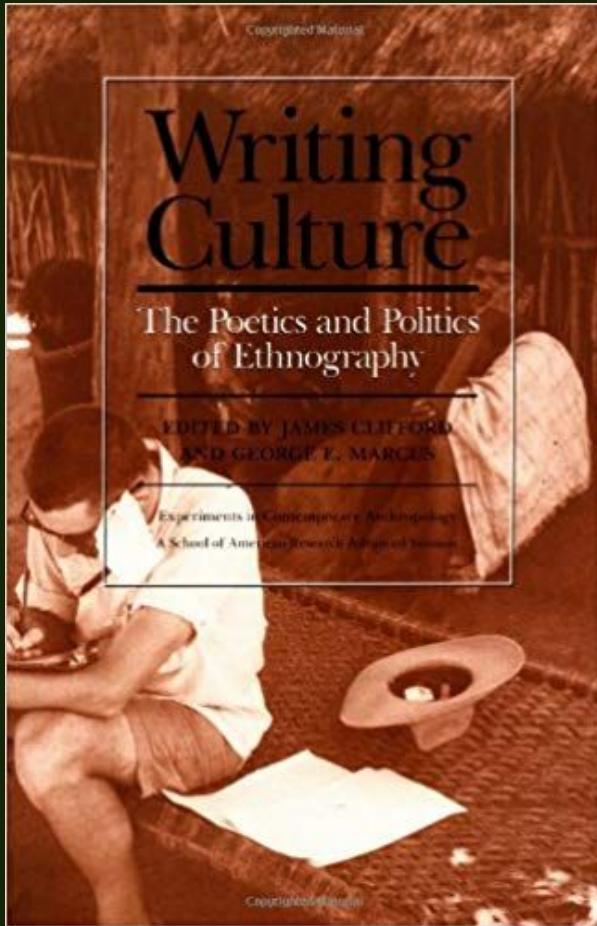
UC Irvine

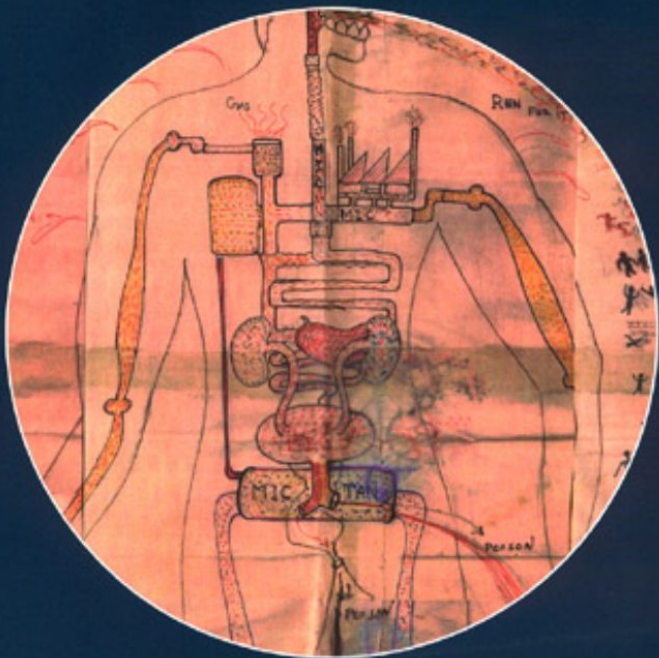
Framing

- on what infra/structures our anthropologies
- on what infra/structures experimentation and its infrastructure
- on data cultures, semiotic ideologies, and the Research Data Alliance (RDA)
- on the semiotics (politics and poetics) of middleware
- on readings and writings of archives/databases
- on the Platform for Experimental Collaborative Ethnography (PECE)
- on infra/structuring the ^{meta-}, ^{infra-} /slashed/, (parenthetical), marginal, and similarly differential sign(ificance)s into digital media coded in/as/by binary
- on ethnographic archives and the depositivist style

what infra/structures our anthropologies (of the sciences)

- both of us entered graduate programs in 1987 (Kim in anthropology at Rice, Mike in history of science at Harvard)
- “experimental moment” driven by interdisciplinarity, through (post)structuralist sensibilities from linguistics, philosophy, literature
- concern with materiality, limits, and excesses of signs/signifying systems (language ideologies, genre/styles of anthropological texts, performativity, etc.)





Advocacy AFTER Bhopal

Environmentalism, Disaster, New Global Orders

Kim Fortun



Kim Fortun



Find Out What's Happening in Your Neighborhood Using EPA's Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)

Do nearby industrial facilities release toxic chemicals?

What chemicals are they releasing?

What is being done to reduce chemical releases?

TRI can help you find the answers!

It's your RIGHT TO KNOW!

We all have the right to know about the chemicals we may be exposed to in our daily lives. The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 and the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 require certain industrial facilities across the country to report annually to EPA's **Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)** about chemicals they release* and what they're doing to prevent or reduce pollution.

TRI includes data about more than 21,000 facilities across the country and covers 770 chemicals and 33 chemical categories.

TRI can identify:

- Nearby industrial facilities that release chemicals into the air, water, and land
- Which chemicals each facility releases and how much
- Pollution prevention (P2) activities that reduce chemical releases
- Which facilities are reducing chemical releases
- Potential health impacts linked to the chemicals released

Visit www.epa.gov/tri/trisearch to learn about chemicals and facilities in your community

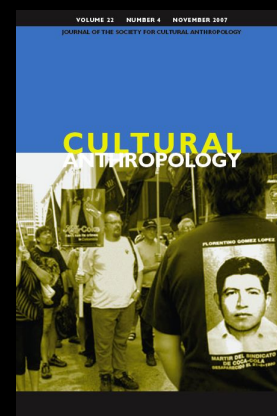
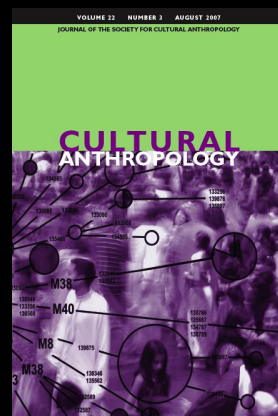
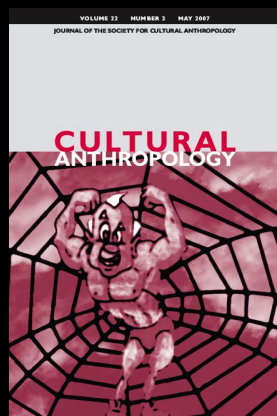
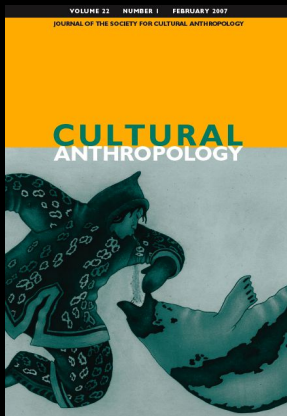
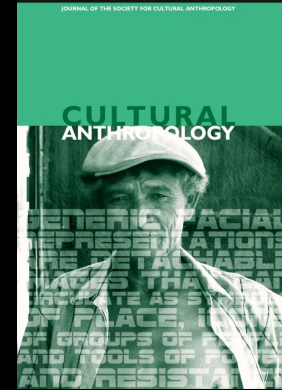
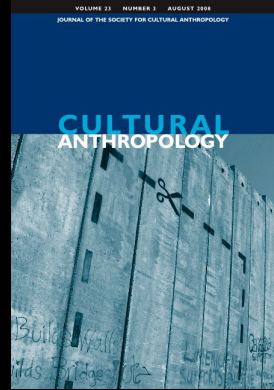
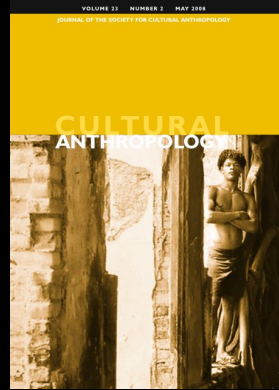
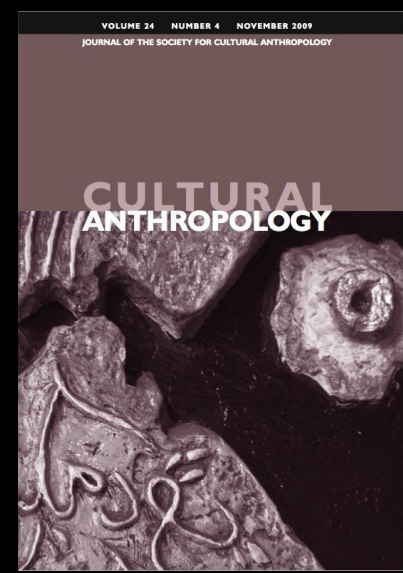
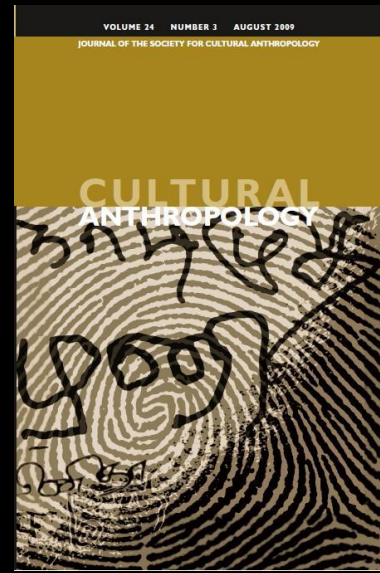
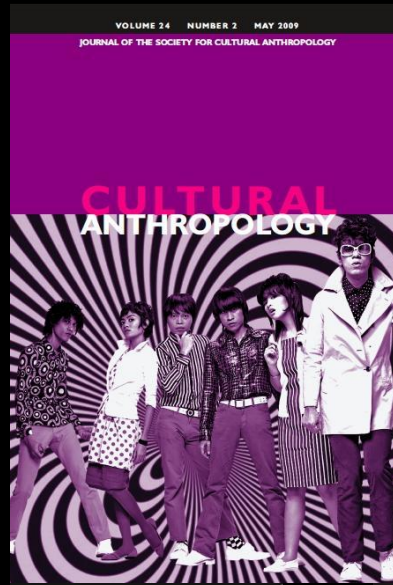
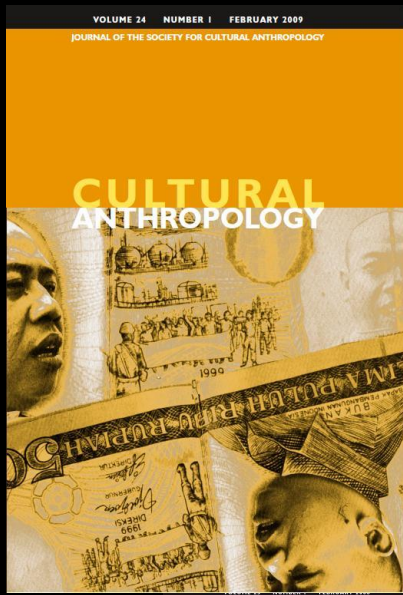


*A "release" is an emission or discharge to the air, water, and/or land.



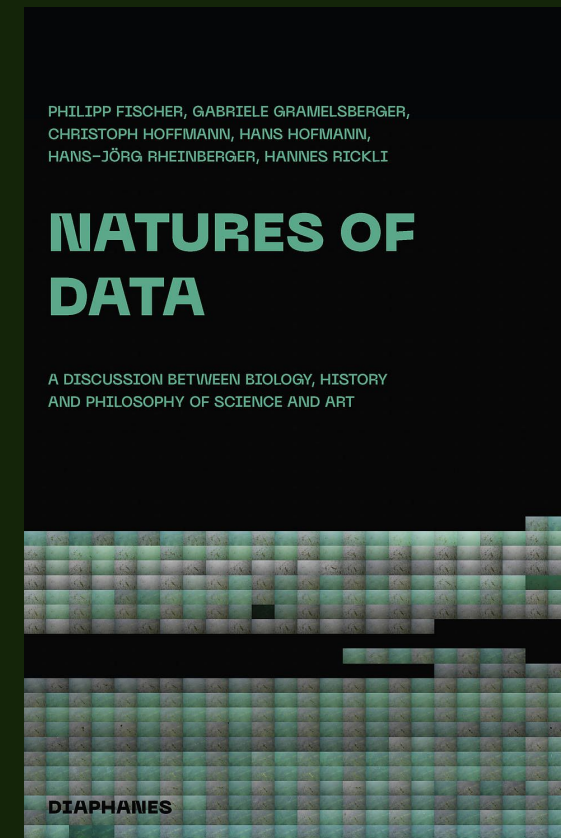
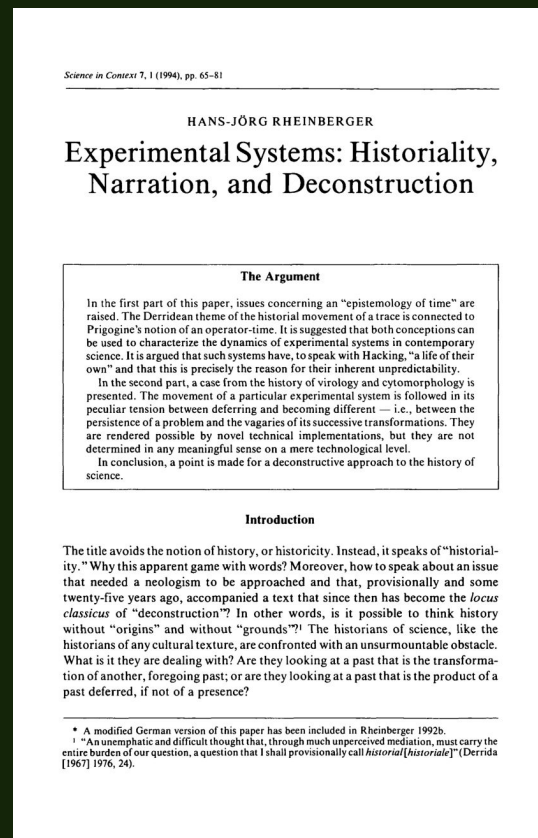
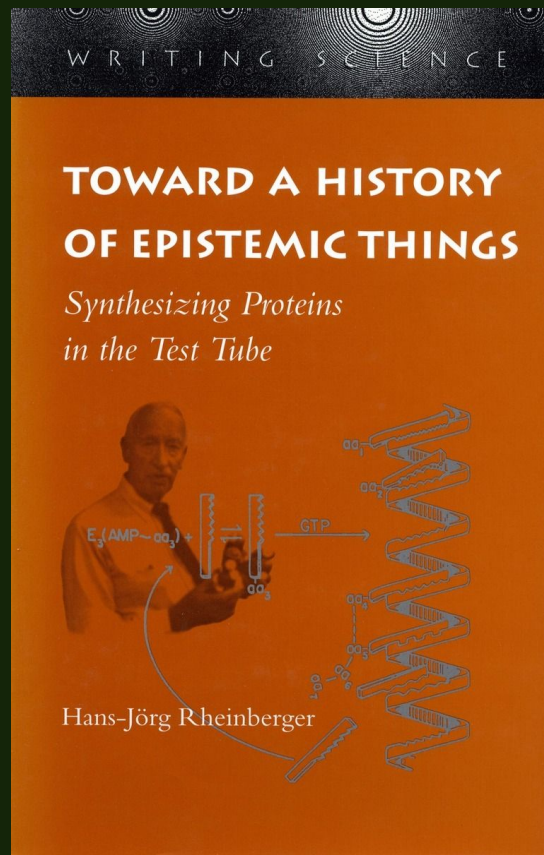
Is my health at risk because of toxic chemicals in my community?

- Although TRI can't tell you whether or to what extent you've been exposed to toxic chemicals, it can be used as a starting point in evaluating potential risks to the health of your community and the environment. Visit www.epa.gov/tri/risk to learn more.
- EPA, state and tribal governments implement environmental regulations to reduce potential risks to human health and the environment.
- Facilities are often required to use approved control technologies and methods to reduce or eliminate toxic releases.
- EPA also encourages facilities to prevent or reduce pollution at the source and to promote recycling whenever possible.



2007-2010

*“One never knows exactly where an experimental system will lead. As soon as one knows exactly what it produces it is no longer a research system. An experimental system in which a scientific object gradually takes on contours in the sense that certain signals can be handled in a reproducible way, has to simultaneously open windows in which new signals are visible. Once it is stabilised in one respect, it can and must be destabilised in another in order to arrive at new ‘results’. **Stabilisation and destabilisation are interdependent.** In order to remain productive, an experimental set-up has to be sufficiently open to produce unforeseeable signals and to let new technologies, instruments, and model substances seep in. If it becomes too rigid, it stops being a “machine for making the future”; it degenerates into a testing facility geared to production of standards or replicas. Thus, it loses its immediate function as a research tool.”*



The Research Data Alliance (RDA) builds the social and technical bridges to enable the open sharing and re-use of data.

The Research Data Alliance (RDA) was launched as a community-driven initiative in 2013 by the European Commission, the United States Government's National Science Foundation and National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the Australian Government's Department of Innovation with the goal of building the social and technical infrastructure to enable open sharing and re-use of data.

RDA has a grass-roots, inclusive approach covering all data lifecycle stages, engaging data producers, users and stewards, addressing data exchange, processing, and storage. It has succeeded in creating the neutral social platform where international research data experts meet to exchange views and to agree on topics including social hurdles on data sharing, education and training challenges, data management plans and certification of data repositories, disciplinary and interdisciplinary interoperability, as well as technological aspects.



Building the social and technical bridges to enable open data



MEMBERSHIP

Members: **7403**

Becoming a member of RDA is simple and open to both individuals and organizations

[Register now](#)

WORKING GROUPS

Groups: **94**

Discover what RDA Working and Interest Groups and all other Groups are up to and find out how to join them. [Explore Groups](#)


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Digital Practices in History and Ethnography IG

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IG

Group details

Status: Recognised & Endorsed
Chair (s): Kim Fortun, Mike Fortun, Jason Baird Jackson
Case Statement: [Download](#)
 IG Established

About
RDA's Digital Practices in History and Ethnography Interest Group (DPHP-IG) works to advance data standards, practices and infrastructure for historical and ethnographic research, contributing to broader efforts in the digital humanities and social sciences.

Goals
- Advance development of digital infrastructure for historical and ethnographic research

Digital Practices in History and Ethnography IG

Status: Recognised & Endorsed

Public - accessible to all site users

[Join Group](#)

Infra/structural Effects: Proliferating Archives and Metadata, c. 2000

Enduring Paradigm, New Opportunities:

The Value of the Archival Perspective
in the Digital Environment

by Anne J. Gilliland-Swetland
February 2000



COUNCIL ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION RESOURCES

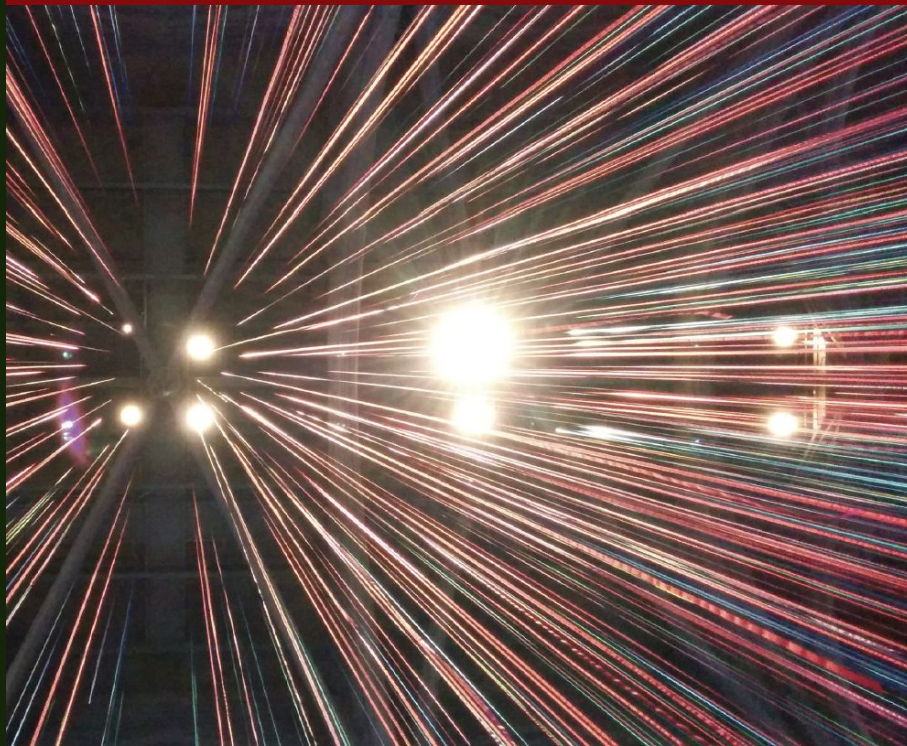
The drive to develop transparent, networked, multimedia, multi-repository resources has brought these professional communities and information creators into a new metacommunity. The members of this metacommunity are converging around issues of metadata standards and interoperability, electronic record-keeping systems design, interface design, intellectual property, and professional education. Each community brings a unique perspective developed out of its societal role and manifested in specialized paradigms and practices. As a result, convergence requires that each community learn the others' vocabularies and the principles and practices to which they relate and determine what needs to be accommodated and where new practices need to be devised or new principles articulated.

Proliferating Archival and Metadata Worlds c. 2016...

2017

Research in the **Archival Multiverse**

Edited by Anne J Gilliland, Sue McKemmish and Andrew J Lau



2018



Meanwhile in the Anthroverse c. 2016...

Interview with Deborah Winslow of the National Science Foundation

*Jerome W. Crowder, Mike Fortun, Rachel Besara,
and Lindsay Poirier*

© The Author(s) 2020
J. W. Crowder et al. (eds.), *Anthropological Data in the Digital
Age*, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-24925-0_11

And then, around this same time there were new White House initiatives to make basic data available to the public. In 2009, President Obama announced a new policy, the Open Government Initiative, and there also was a report [“Harnessing the Power of Digital Data for Science and Society”].

Consequently, NSF’s data management plan became an official requirement in the 2011 Grant Proposal Guide. In 2016, NSF announced the additional requirement that publications and peer-reviewed conference papers produced during an award, also be made available to the public. And boy has that been a work in progress for anthropologists!

Editors: [chuckling] Can you say more about that?

DW: Well, first of all, as you well know, anthropologists are a diverse bunch. There are those who collect a lot of quantitative data, particularly evolutionary anthropologists, and anthropologists who are looking at those embodied, physical effects of culture, or of context, or of practice, or of whatever, who collect a lot of anthropometric data. Those anthropologists actually have a good track record of making their data sets available. Ricardo Godoy at Brandeis has done that from research that has been funded in the lowland Amazonian basin with the Tsimane.⁴ But other than those folks, the very notion that what we do produces data has not always been accepted. What *are* data?

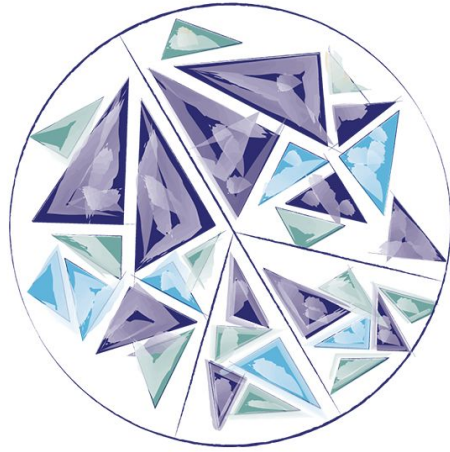
That workshop report got at what a range of things was encompassed by “data,” and a lot of the early data management plans we received looked very much like IRB applications: that is,

they were about how subjects would, excuse me, people with whom you collaborate, your interlocutors we call them these days, would be protected. And the AAA had, I don’t know if they still do, an online ethics handbook of case studies on things like the importance of using pseudonyms and disguising the location of your village, and how even if people wanted to be revealed—as often the people we study want their names in publications—that you shouldn’t do this, because they didn’t know what they were getting into, and that sort of thing. So a lot of anthropologists basically came back to us with that, and that kind of worked against any sharing.

Data: How is data given/made? What are data for? How do data signify?

Some elements of the language/semiotic/data ideologies of cultural anthropology that work against archiving data openly:

- research ethics and data practices organized around privacy/anonymity to protect vulnerable populations
- scholarly enclosure (**my** fieldnotes, **my** interlocutors, **my** etc....)
- anthropological exceptionalism that fetishizes the complexity and subtlety of the ethnographer's qualitative data and interpretive analysis ("only I who spent years in close relation with **my** community can make sense of **my** data...")
- enduring "othering" of sciences and their vocabularies, epistemologies, etc.



PECE

Platform for Experimental and Collaborative Ethnography



THE ASTHMA FILES



Disaster STS Network

STS
infrastructures



CENTER
for
ETHNOGRAPHY



WORLD PECE

More than an archive...

github.com/PECE-project/drupal-pece#readme

Why GitHub? ▾TeamEnterpriseExplore ▾MarketplacePricing ▾

PECE-project / drupal-pecePublic

<> Code

Issues26

Pull requests5

Actions

Projects2

Wiki

master ▾

183 branches

0 tags

revagomes

Revert "Update Search API module version to v1.x"

...

bfad626 on Nov 7, 2021

🕒 2,853 commits

config/server	Added libnotify-bin to playbook.	6 years ago
cypress	Fix permission to open text artifact.	2 years ago
docker	Update matomo docs.	9 months ago
gulp	Minor fix on gulp tasks.	2 years ago
src	Revert "Update Search API module version to v1.x"	2 months ago
tests	Update E2E test settings.	2 years ago
.bowerrc	Added Bower to manage front end dependencies.	6 years ago
.editorconfig	Added dot editorconfig file.	6 years ago
.env.example	Add docker-compose settings for Production servers.	3 years ago
.gitignore	Updating gitignore to ignore docket/database and .env files	16 months ago
.node-version	Added node version fixers.	6 years ago
.nvmrc	Added node version fixers.	6 years ago

Platform for Experimental and Collaborative Ethnography (PECE)

PECE is a Free and Open Source (Drupal-based) digital platform that supports multi-sited, cross-scale ethnographic and historical research. PECE is built as a [Drupal distribution](#) to be improved and extended like any other Drupal project.

This repository contains the **development code** for PECE. It has work in progress which is intended to be used by developers to suggest bug fixes and improvements, as well as a starting point for customizations of the platform. If you are a developer wishing to contribute to the development process, this is the repository you must use.

If you are an end-user looking for stable PECE releases, please access the repository [PECE-distro](#), which contains our installation package with the latest stable version. If you have general questions about the platform, please refer to our [complete documentation](#).

Go to file

Code ▾

About

PECE development repository

📖 Readme

📄 GPL-3.0 License

☆ 17 stars

👁 16 watching

🍴 25 forks

Releases

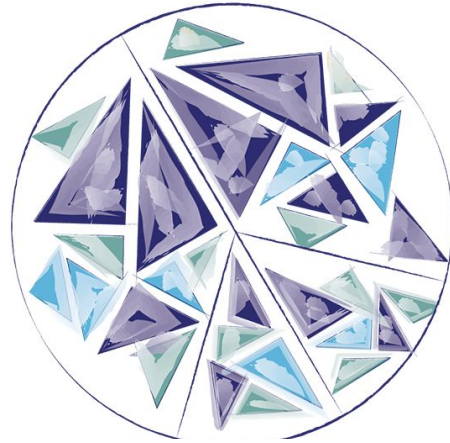
No releases published

Packages

No packages published

Contributors18

...PECE is
open source
infrastructure
for
archivization



PECE

Platform for Experimental and Collaborative Ethnography



Universität Hamburg
DER FORSCHUNG | DER LEHRE | DER BILDUNG

Cool Infrastructures: Life with Heat in the Off Grid City



The Energy Rights Project





ABOUT

ABOUT	PROJECTS	PEOPLE	SUBSTANTIVE LOGICS
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HAUNTOLOGY



CROSSING SCALES, WORKING DOUBLE BINDS



EXPLANATORY PLURALISM



JUXTAPOSITIONAL LOGICS



PURSUING DIFFERENTIAL REPRODUCTION



SCRUFFIE CONTOURS AND BLURRED FOCUS



TRANSMUTING AMBIVALENCES OF MEANING



VALUING NOISE

ABOUT

View	Edit
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ABOUT	PROJECTS	PEOPLE	DESIGN LOGICS
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ALT-ONTOLOGY



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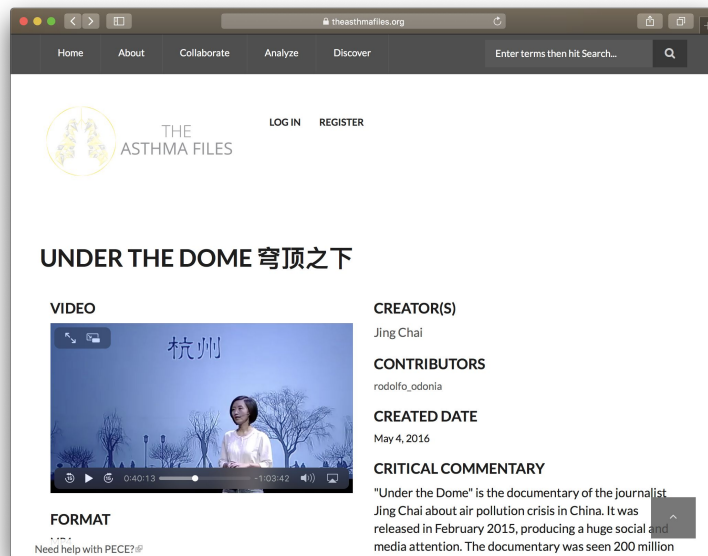


TRANSMUTING AMBIVALENCES OF MEANING

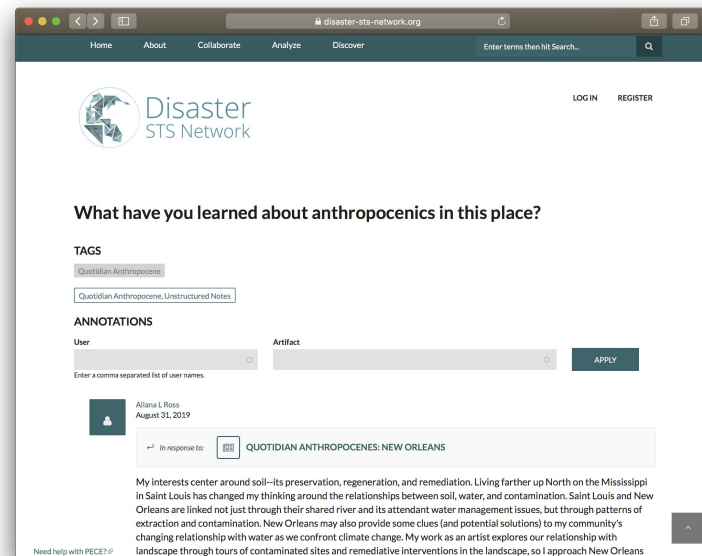
DESIGN LOGICS THAT TRAVEL

PECE as Triptych

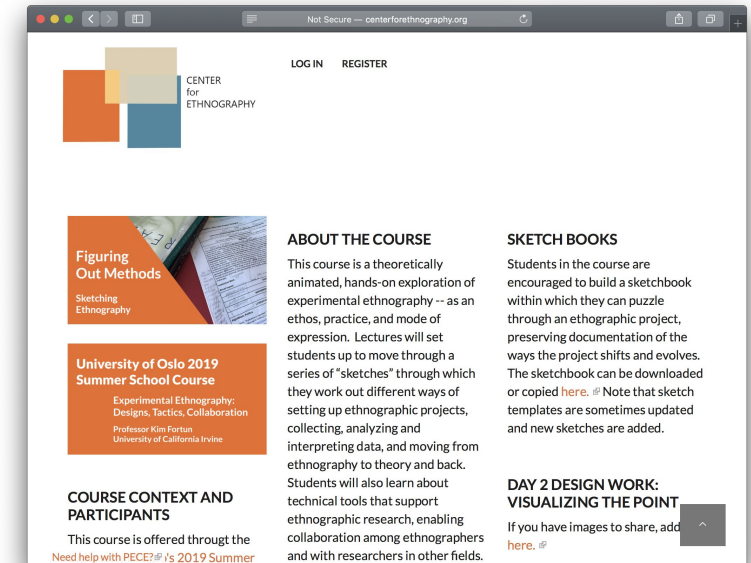
ARCHIVING



ANALYZING



PUBLISHING



DHQ: Digital Humanities Quarterly

2016

Volume 10 Number 2

The Why and How of Middleware

Johanna Drucker <drucker_at_gseis_dot_ucla_dot_edu>, UC Los Angeles

Patrik BO Svensson <patrik_dot_svensson_at_umu_dot_se>, Umeå University



We suggest that there are several obstacles that make the creation of critically aware, intellectually meaningful, and materially expressive and deliberately structured arguments challenging. Here they are.

1. Inattention to Material support of Knowledge Production

First, the humanities have a tendency not to be critically attuned to the material features of their own contemporary knowledge production...Who has looked seriously at the rhetorical structure that common platforms such as Scalar, Drupal, or WordPress impose on arguments? Scalar and Omeka have developed from within the digital humanities communities, and their features offer a good study of how their designs position them in relation to more domain-agnostic platforms like WordPress...whose market saturation is a testimony to their supposedly generic character.

PECE is middleware designed through ethnographic analysis of archival infrastructures

*“At stake in thinking about middleware directly is the need to **pay precise attention to the way tools structure our arguments** or express thinking in protocols programmed into the platform. Common platforms — Omeka, Scalar, PowerPoint, WordPress etc. — do not simply “display” content any more than a network (e.g. Gephi) diagram does. **Highly specific material conditions organize production at every level. The very nature of what constitutes a file, the smallest unit of semantic value, the syntax of connections and relations, means of manipulation or use of intellectual content is determined by the platform’s capacities. Middleware is a set of mediating and remediating protocols. It introduces semantic inflection through organization** (are files in trees, folders, flat structures, collections or linked through taxonomies?).”*

DHQ: Digital Humanities Quarterly

2016
Volume 10 Number 2

The Why and How of Middleware

Johanna Drucker <drucker_at_gseis_dot_ucla_dot_edu>, UC Los Angeles
Patrik BO Svensson <patrik_dot_svensson_at_umu_dot_se>, Umeå University

How Drupal Infra/structures Archivalization

DHQ: Digital Humanities Quarterly

2016
Volume 10 Number 2

The Why and How of Middleware

Johanna Drucker <drucker_at_gseis_dot_ucla_dot_edu>, UC Los Angeles
Patrik BO Svensson <patrik_dot_svensson_at_umu_dot_se>, Umeå University

Drupal has a concept identified as the “node” — which means any unit of content. That might be a digital asset (an image or other file). But it also might be a record (the structured, field-based form of entering text about assets or as an asset in its own right). Nodes are structural, but not semantic; they serve the purpose of giving the smallest unit of content an identity without constraining it according to what it contains. These units of content can be assembled in many ways.

So, if I have thirty-five images and thirty-five comments on them, I can store these as separate nodes and associate them by calling the fields “image” and “comment” through a query. This is basic database activity, and the Drupal environment can perform these kinds of operations down to the most detailed level of granularity provided the data is structured properly. Drupal’s “discursive modalities” are not reducible to this database... [but] there are statements that can be made and statements that cannot, given the constraints of design.”

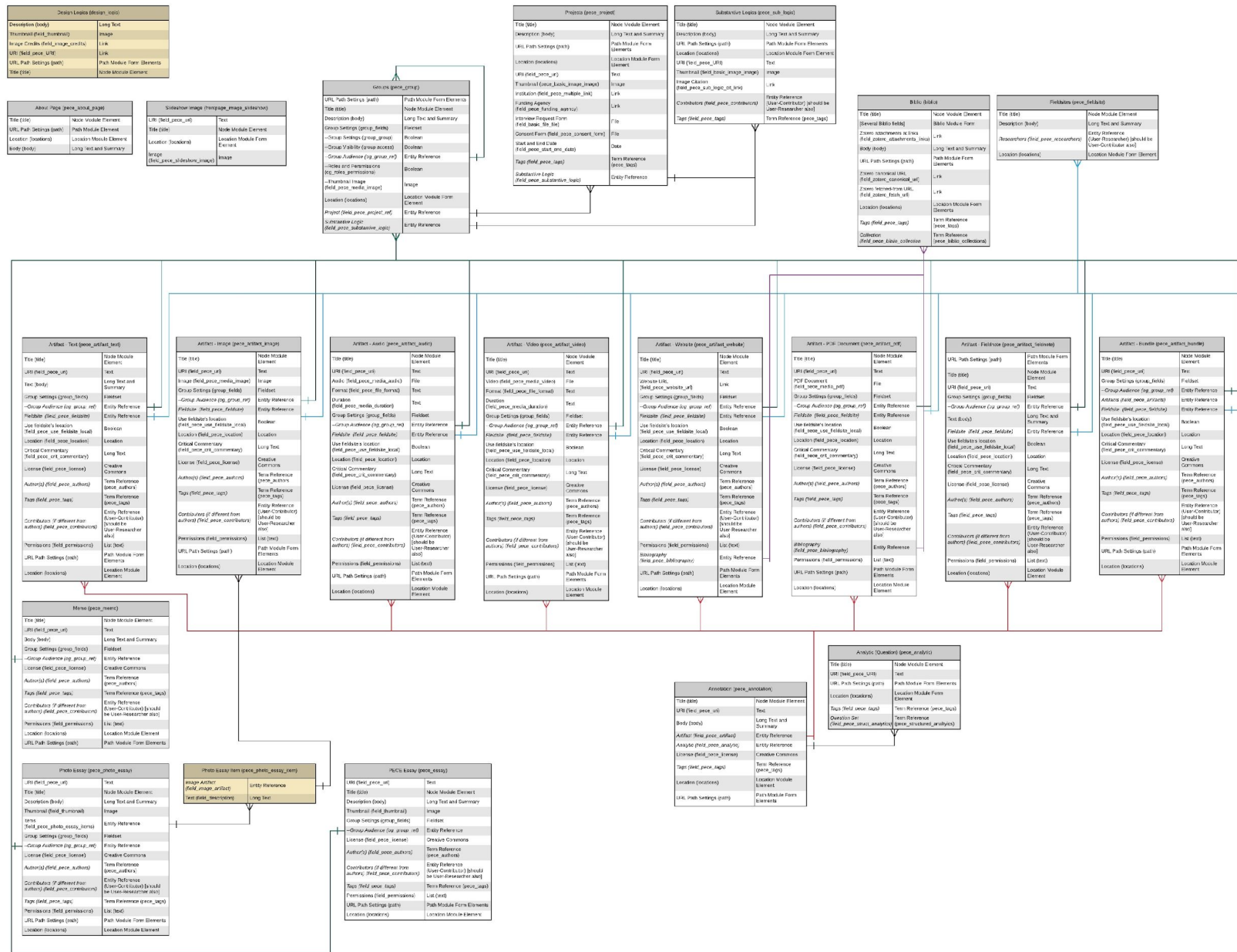
<https://worldpece.org/content/plone-or-not-plone-0>



Drupal, like any other semiotic structure, can be ab/used.

***For a system to be experimental,
“stabilisation and destabilisation are
interdependent.”
(Rheinberger)***

PECE data model



The syzygy surfer: (Ab)using the semantic web to inspire creativity

James Hendler

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“...breaking up all the ordered surfaces and all the planes with which we are accustomed to tame the wild profusion of existing things, and continuing long afterwards to disturb and threaten with collapse our age-old distinction between the Same and the Other.”

—Michel Foucault, *The Order of Things*

required, instead, is an underlying poetic sense of unity. Consider this quotation from Jorge-Luis Borges’ story *The Analytical Language of John Wilkins*, which describes ‘a certain Chinese Encyclopedia’, the *Celestial Emporium of Benevolent Knowledge*, in which it is written that animals are divided into:

- those that belong to the Emperor
- embalmed ones
- those that are trained
- suckling pigs
- mermaids
- fabulous ones
- stray dogs
- those included in the present classification
- those that tremble as if they were mad
- innumerable ones
- those drawn with a very fine camelhair brush
- others
- those that have just broken a flower vase
- those that from a long way off look like flies.

If the web could categorise resources into categories such as these, and deliver a set of responses that could deliver this level of charming surprise, and in a way that is creatively useful, then we have a tool which artists will really value.

The syzygy surfer: (Ab)using the semantic web to inspire creativity

James Hendler

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This leads us to the essential contradiction that the use of web knowledge for creativity requires us to overcome: the obviously creative categorisation of Borges is difficult, if not impossible, to directly build in such a way that a web system, reasoning using these, could do its job. Drucker (2009, p.7) makes the same point forcefully:

“Humanists are skilled at complexity and ambiguity. Computers, as is well known, are not. The distinction amounts to a clash of value systems in which fundamental epistemological and ideological differences arise.”

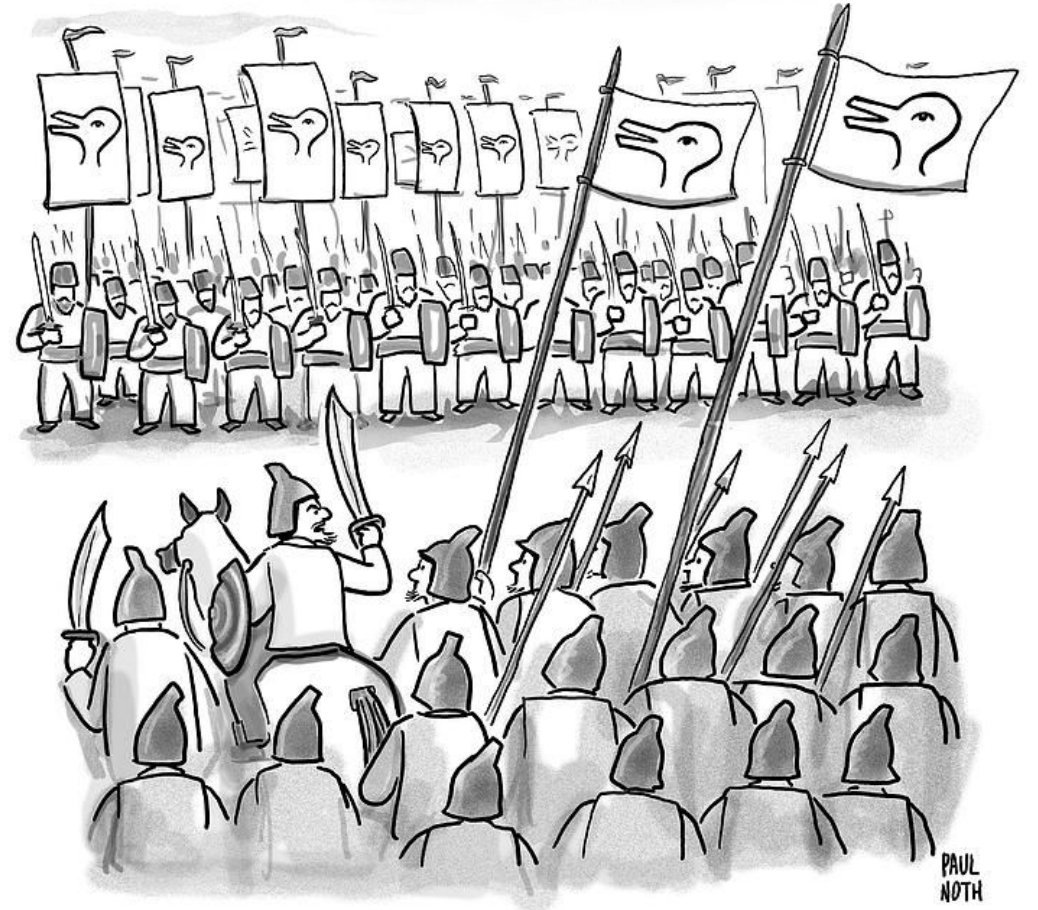
It is our contention, however, that this dichotomy can be used to enable the sort of creative encounter on the web that we are looking for. The trick is to find precise, unambiguous algorithms that the computer can apply to the growing metadata-based knowledge on the web, but which when realised can enable a human to envision the existence of relationships that the machine would not be to represent or use directly. This behaviour, properly done, should enable the machine to produce a non-random encounter that the human may see as either logical or surprising or both, but which will let the human conceptualise the inherent ambiguity that the machine is incapable of directly creating.

Deposivism

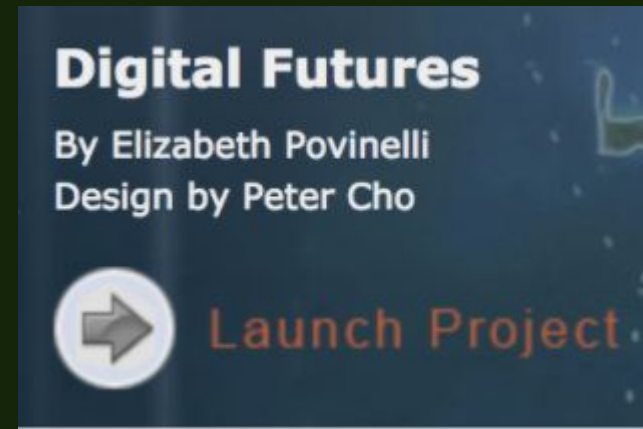
(Ab)use of digital infrastructure
towards a poststructuralist archival
ethnography

[Anthropological] accounts should be merological in that they recognize their own partialities; depending on the rhetoric used, such recognition could be described as either scientific or postmodern.

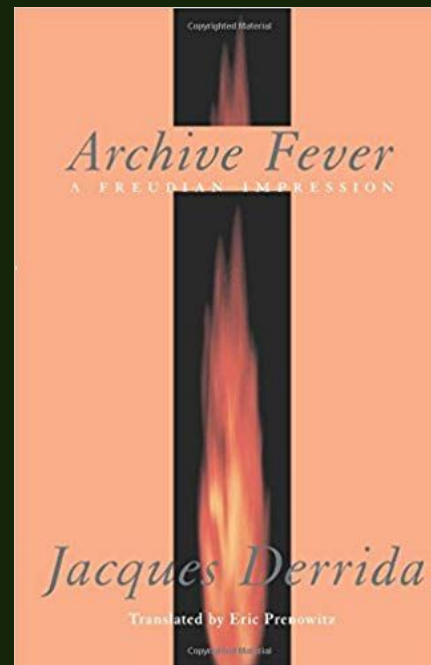
- David Zeitlyn, "Understanding anthropological understanding," *Anthropological Theory* 2009

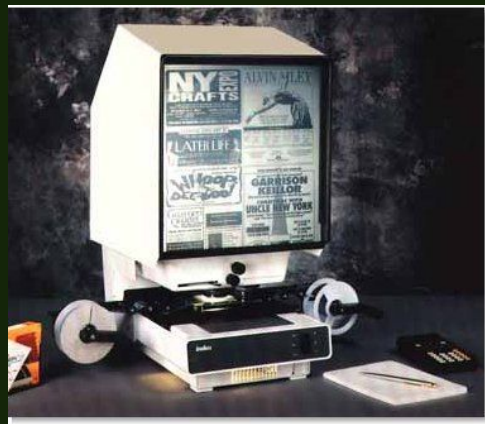


*"There can be no peace until they renounce their
Rabbit God and accept our Duck God."*



Reading Archival Infrastructures and Data Ideologies





HRAF

Data selection:
reproductive

Data curation:
extensive, rigid

Data structuration:
high

Data connectivity:
variable

Data interpretation:
low

Data narration:
off-site

Search

haunt

×

⚙

👤

Results For: *haunt*
Found 1938 paragraphs in 907 documents across 276 cultures (0.24 seconds)

Result Table

Cloud Overview

Map

SHOW FILTERS VIEW AS: SORT BY:

> **Africa** (320 paragraphs in 158 documents in 52 cultures)

> **Asia** (439 paragraphs in 199 documents in 58 cultures)

> **Europe** (162 paragraphs in 63 documents in 15 cultures)

> **Middle America and the Caribbean** (68 paragraphs in 37 documents in 13 cultures)

> **Middle East** (87 paragraphs in 35 documents in 9 cultures)

▼ **North America** (502 paragraphs in 257 documents in 64 cultures)

Subregion	Culture Name	OWC	Subsistence Type	Samples	Docs	Results
Arctic and Subarctic	Aleut	NA06	Hunter-gatherers	EA, SCCS	7	7
Arctic and Subarctic	Alutiig	NA10	Hunter-gatherers	EA, SRS	1	1
Arctic and Subarctic	Chipewyans	ND07	Hunter-gatherers	EA	5	14
Arctic and Subarctic	Copper Inuit	ND08	Hunter-gatherers	EA, PSF, SCCS	6	17
Arctic and Subarctic	Innu	NH06	Hunter-gatherers	EA, SCCS	7	17
Arctic and Subarctic	Kaska	ND12	Hunter-gatherers	EA, SCCS	1	1

PROJECT TOXICDOCS

Columbia University and the City University of New York

Millions of Pages of Previously Classified Documents on Industrial Poisons (and Counting)

Free of Charge. Open to All.



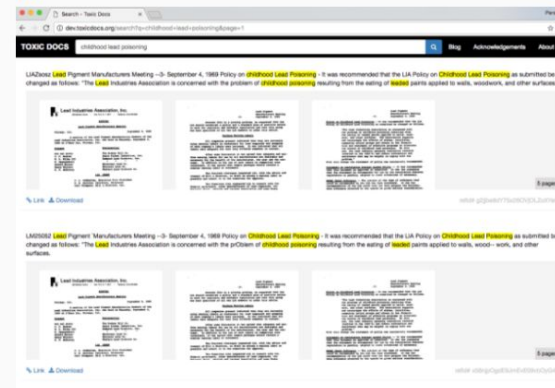
Advanced Search

Quick Start (5 minutes)

Blazingly fast searches of once-secret industry documents

Columbia University's Center for the History and Ethics of Public Health, located at its Mailman School of Public Health, and the City University of New York's Graduate Center are proud to jointly present ToxicDocs. This dataset and website contain millions of pages of previously secret documents about toxic substances. They include secret internal memoranda, emails, slides, board minutes, unpublished scientific studies, and expert witness reports -- among other kinds of documents -- that emerged in recent toxic tort litigation.

We're constantly adding material from lawsuits involving lead, asbestos, silica, and PCBs, among other dangerous substances. Innovations in parallel and cloud computing have made conversion of these documents into machine-readable, searchable text a far faster process than would have been the case just a decade ago.



Data selection:
FOIAed

Data curation:
minimal

Data structuration:
minimal

Data connectivity:
low

Data interpretation:
none

Data narration:
none

Toxic Corporate Data, with Shuffle

PROJECT TOXICDOCS

Columbia University and the City University of New York

Millions of Pages of Previously Classified Documents on Industrial Poisons (and Counting)

Free of Charge. Open to All.

Type anything here



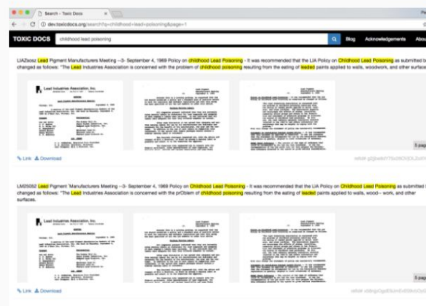
Advanced Search

Quick Start (5 minutes)

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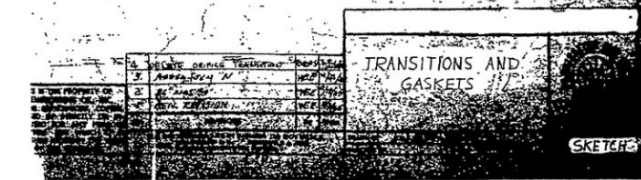


DETAIL A
SCALE 6"x10"

SPACE 1" W" PIPE
SCH. 40 X 1" L.G.
Y. 25.00.

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
ASA-1029

FL.	SIZE	QUAN.	MATL. TYPE	1.D.	O.D.	QUAN.	W"	X"	Y"
HR	1/2" DIA. X 1/2" DIA.	STL	12	1/2" DIA.	1/2" DIA.	25	4	3	4 1/2
HR	1/2" DIA. X 1/2" DIA.	STL	112	1/2" DIA.	1/2" DIA.	25	3 1/2	12	1" 5 1/2
HR	1/2" DIA. X 1/2" DIA.	STL	180	1/2" DIA.	1/2" DIA.	24 1/2	32	18	1" 5 1/2
HR	1/2" DIA. X 1/2" DIA.	STL	55	1/2" DIA.	1/2" DIA.	24 1/2	2 1/2	1	1
HR	1/2" DIA. X 1/2" DIA.	STL	72	1/2" DIA.	1/2" DIA.	24 1/2	2 1/2	2	1
HR	1/2" DIA. X 1/2" DIA.	STL	84	1/2" DIA.	1/2" DIA.	24 1/2	40	2	1
HR	1/2" DIA. X 1/2" DIA.	STL	144	1/2" DIA.	1/2" DIA.	24 1/2	4	1	1
HR	1/2" DIA. X 1/2" DIA.	STL	120	1/2" DIA.	1/2" DIA.	24 1/2	6	1	1
HR	1/2" DIA. X 1/2" DIA.	STL	32	1/2" DIA.	1/2" DIA.	24 1/2	24	2	1
HR	1/2" DIA. X 1/2" DIA.	STL	108	1/2" DIA.	1/2" DIA.	24 1/2	24 1/2	3	1
HR	1/2" DIA. X 1/2" DIA.	STL	55	1/2" DIA.	1/2" DIA.	24 1/2	28 1/2	2	1
HR	1/2" DIA. X 1/2" DIA.	STL	40	1/2" DIA.	1/2" DIA.	24 1/2	28 1/2	2	1
HR	1/2" DIA. X 1/2" DIA.	STL	80	1/2" DIA.	1/2" DIA.	24 1/2	27 1/2	4	1
HR	1/2" DIA. X 1/2" DIA.	STL	16	1/2" DIA.	1/2" DIA.	30 1/2	35 1/2	1	1



ASARCO ELP 0001318

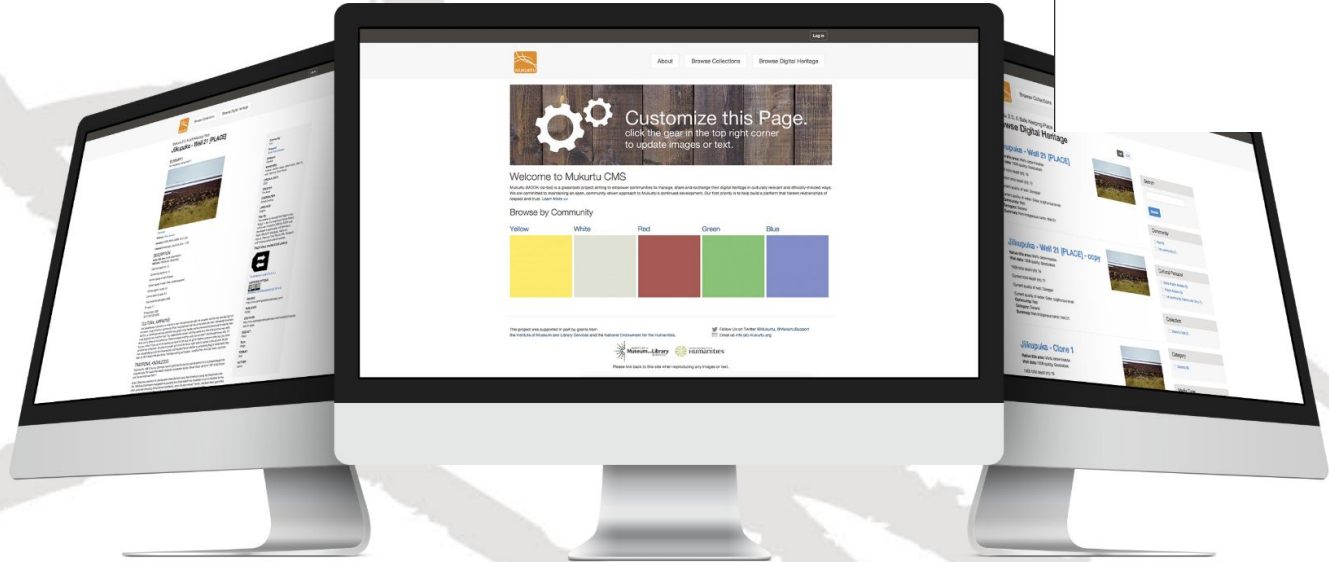
<https://www.toxicdocs.org/d/dabQ36pMJJOoORoYR97ywx95?lightb>



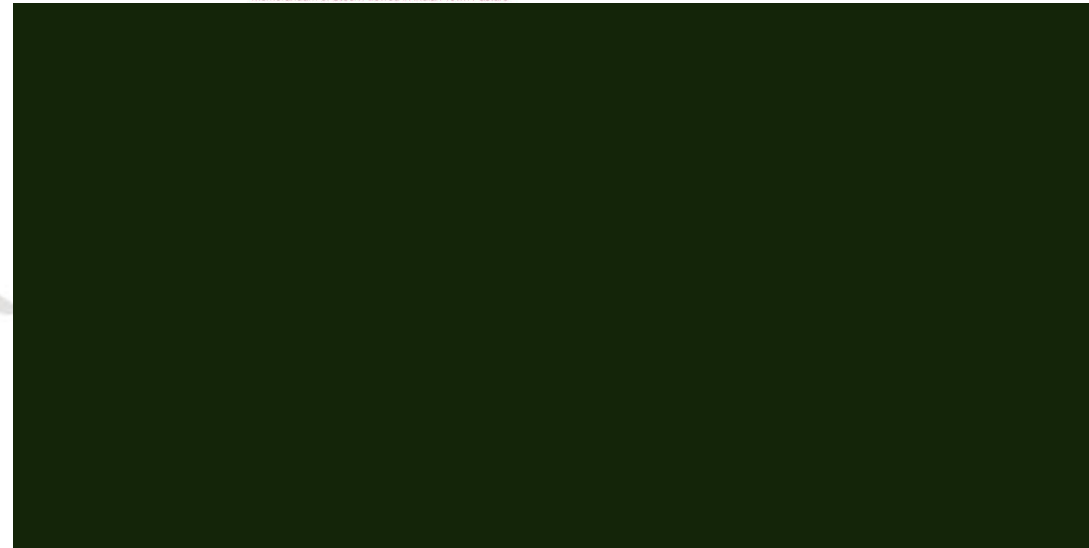
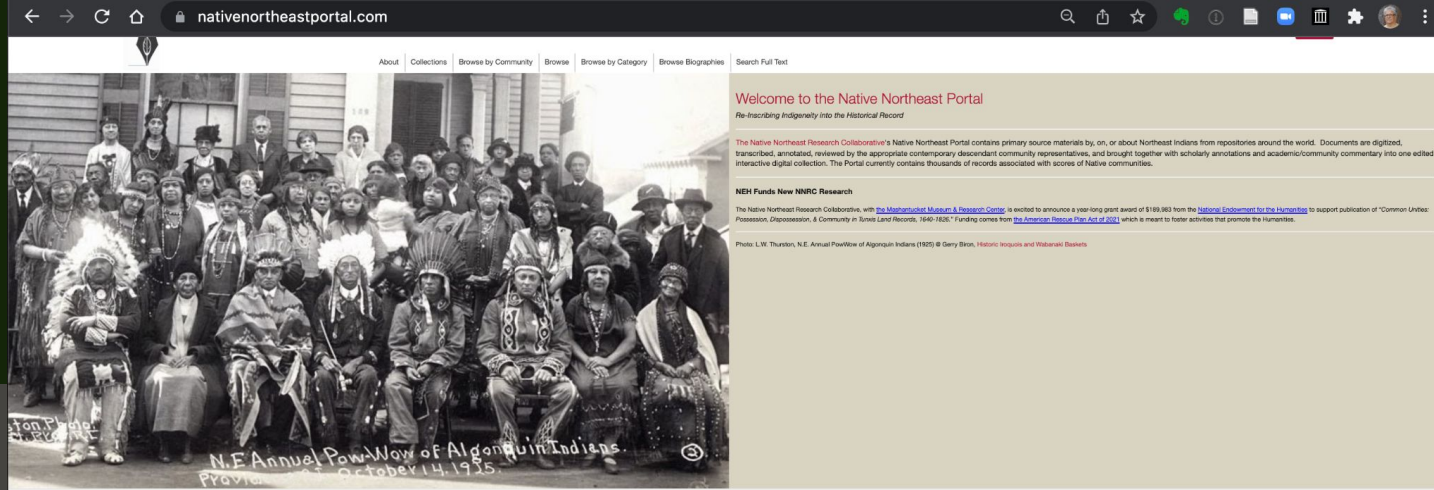
Learn About Get FAQs Showcase

Welcome Mukurtu CMS 2.0

A Safe Keeping Place

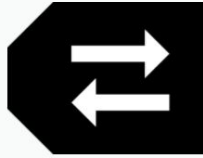


The free, mobile, and open source platform built with indigenous communities to manage and share digital cultural heritage.



Click on a TK Label below to learn more about its usage.

Haz click en las Etiquetas de CT a continuación para aprender más acerca de su uso.



TK Attribution
(TK A)



TK Clan
(TK CL)



TK Family
(TK F)



TK Multiple
Communities
(TK MC)



TK Community
Voice
(TK CV)



TK Creative
(TK CR)



TK Verified
(TK V)



TK Non-Verified
(TK NV)



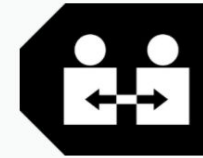
TK Seasonal
(TK S)



TK Women
General
(TK WG)



TK Men General
(TK MG)



TK Men
Restricted
(TK MR)



TK Women
Restricted
(TK WR)



TK Culturally
Sensitive
(TK CS)



TK Secret /
Sacred
(TK SS)



TK Open to
Commercialization
(TK OC)



TK Non-
Commercial
(TK NC)



TK Community
Use Only
(TK CO)



TK Outreach
(TK O)



TK Open to
Collaboration

Mukurtu

Data selection:
emic


Data curation:
high

Data structuration:
high

Data connectivity:
low

Data interpretation:
low

Data narration:
low



Hosted by Edmonton Public Library


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Walter Callingbull's Story

SUMMARY:
Walter Callingbull shares his story.



0:24 / 3:09


PEOPLE:
Callingbull, Walter

COMMUNITY:
Edmonton Public Library

PROTOCOL:
Public

CATEGORY:
Personal Stories

CONTRIBUTOR:
Walter Callingbull

LICENSING OPTIONS:

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PUBLISHER:
Walter Callingbull

AUTHOR:
raquel.mann

PECE as research infrastructure/middleware

ARCHIVING

UNDER THE DOME 穹顶之下

VIDEO



0:00 / 0:40

FORMAT

MP4

DURATION

104 mins.

LICENSE

CC BY-SA

ANNOTATE

AUTHOR(S)

Jing Chai

CONTRIBUTORS

rodolfo_odonila

CREATED DATE


May 4, 2016

CRITICAL COMMENTARY

"Under the Dome" is the documentary of the journalist Jing Chai about air pollution crisis in China. It was released in February 2015, producing a huge social and media attention. The documentary was seen 200 million times in the popular website Youku.com, and widely debated in the social network Weibo. The documentary is the result of Chai's journalistic reports and personal experience of air pollution in China. In front of an audience of mainly young people, Chai exposes how air pollution is the result of China's unprecedented economic growth from 1980's at the expense of the environmental destruction and energy consumption. It is perhaps the personal display of the exposition that makes this documentary different, connecting Chai to millions of people who didn't know until recently that the "fog" over many of cities was smog. The government reaction was first a rare enthusiasm, expressed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection, inviting people to watch it. However, after some days the video was banned. The government seemed not to agree on Chai's reference to official inability to place the environmental protection over economic development, and a lack of stricter and modern environmental management. The documentary can be watched on Youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T6X2uwlQGQM>

ANALYZING

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 THE ASTHMA FILES [LOG IN](#) [REGISTER](#)

neemay - NYC OpenData Law Annotations

Where is the data policy document hosted? [Profiling a Data Policy](#)

Monday, September 26, 2016 - 4:24pm

The Open Data Law is hosted on the NYC.gov website under the Department of Information Technology & Telecommunications Initiatives page.

[View](#)

Does the policy include language to protect itself from liabilities? Describe this language. [Profiling a Data Policy](#)

Monday, September 26, 2016 - 4:22pm

The data policy has a section titled "Open data legal policy" which protects itself from certain liabilities. In this section, the policy explains that the data sets made available are "for information purposes" and that the city "does not warranty the completeness, accuracy, content or fitness" of this data for any purpose. It also explains that the city isn't liable for any deficiencies in the data. Lastly, it explains that "failure to comply with this chapter shall not result in liability to an agency."


[View](#)

How does the policy address data privacy or security? [Profiling a Data Policy](#)


Monday, September 26, 2016 - 4:13pm

The policy does not address privacy and security of the actual data once it is published. However, the legislation outlines things that not included in the scope of a "public data set" and often, these restrictions are a result of privacy and security concerns. For example, any data that reflects internal processes of an agency (such as hiring, position negotiations, and future procurements), data stored on an agency-owned personal

PUBLISHING

 MY ACCOUNT DASHBOARD LOG OUT


KALEIDOSCOPE PERSPECTIVE




(AB)USE AND PECE

In both, ab - use stresses bending or manipulating an existing interpretation of a term, framework, or concept for one's own purposes without "abusing" the original interpretation. Both suggest that juxtaposing diverse epistemologies can be generative. (For Hender and Huggill, in designing a search... [Read more](#))

IN PURSUIT OF DIFFERENTIAL REPRODUCTION




ANNOTATION IN PECE




0:00 / 2:56

LIGHT STRUCTURE IN PECE



PECE offers "light structures" - digital infrastructures designed to create opportunities for play in the space between openness and closure. Light structures support collaboration between researchers and the making of many different, and distinctive projects within the larger project structure. Like the festival, they offer shape without over-determining content.

EXPERIMENTAL ETHNOGRAPHY ONLINE



INTERVIEW WITH PECE DESIGN TEAM

0:00 / 4:14

[RETURN TO PECE ESSAY METADATA](#)

"[O]ne never knows exactly where it leads. As soon as one knows exactly what it produces, it is not longer a research system. An experimental system in which a scientific object gathers contours and becomes stabilized, at the same time must open windows for the emergence of unprecedented events."

Hans-Jorg Rheinberger, "Experimental Systems, Graphematic Spaces," *lin|inscribing*



ABOUT

ABOUT PECE

PROJECTS

PEOPLE

SUBSTANTIVE LOGICS

DESIGN LOGICS



HAUNTOLOGY



CROSSING SCALES, WORKING DOUBLE BINDS



EXPLANATORY PLURALISM



JUXTAPOSITIONAL LOGICS



PURSUING DIFFERENTIAL REPRODUCTION



SCRUFFIE CONTOURS AND BLURRED FOCUS



TRANSMUTING AMBIVALENCES OF MEANING



VALUING NOISE

[T]he mechanism of collage can serve as a helpful paradigm.... The cuts and sutures of the research process are left visible; there is no smoothing over or blending of the work's raw "data" into a homogeneous representation. To write ethnographies on the model of collage would be to avoid the portrayal of cultures as organic wholes, or as unified...worlds subject to a continuous explanatory discourse...The ethnography as collage would leave manifest the constructivist procedures of ethnographic knowledge; it would be an assemblage containing voices other than the ethnographer's, as well as examples of "found" evidence, data not fully integrated within the work's governing interpretation.

James Clifford, "On Ethnographic Surrealism," Comparative Studies in Society and History 23:4(1981):539-564.

Social anthropology has one trick up its sleeve: the deliberate attempt to generate more data than the investigator is aware of at the time of collection. Anthropologists deploy open-ended, non-linear methods of data collection which they call ethnography...Rather than devising protocols that will purify the data in advance of analysis, the anthropologist embarks on a participatory exercise which yields materials for which analytic protocols are often devised after the fact. In the field the ethnographer may work by indirection, creating tangents from which the principal subject can be observed (through the "wider social context"). But what is tangent at one stage may become central at the next. --Marilyn Strathern Commons and Borderlands: working Papers on Interdisciplinarity, Accountability, and the Flow of Knowledge. Oxon, UK, Sean Kingston Publishing. 2004.



MY ACCOUNT DA

SAVE

Where did you find this artifact?

Creator(s)

Who created this artifact?

Format

In what file format is this artifact?

Language

- None -

In what language is this artifact?

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☐ Use fieldsite's location

Check this to copy the location from the referenced fieldsite, if any.

LOCATIONLocation name

e.g. a place of business, venue, meeting point

Street

Additional

CityState/ProvincePostal codeCountry

License *

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Permissions*

Private

● Restricted

Open

- GROUP SETTINGS

Groups audience

- None -

Critical Data Mapping
6+ Cities Research Space
China/中国

TAF Project Management PrivateGroup content visibility *

Use group defaults

Tags

- PUBLISHING OPTIONS

Expiration date

Time date to consider the node expired. Format: 03/18/2018 (m/d/Y).

Revision information

New revision

Revision log message

Provide an explanation of the changes you are making. This will help other authors understand your motivations.

g Sweet Tea.jpg

PECE

Ab/use of search and annotation functions

Home

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Analyze

Discover

Enter terms then hit Search...

Q



MY ACCOUNT

DASHBOARD

LOG OUT

SEARCH RESULTS: 28 ITEMS MATCHED STYLE

Enter your keywords

style

SEARCH

VISUALIZING TOXIC SUBJECTS STYLE GUIDE

This essay will provide instructions to participants in the 2019 Visualizing Toxics Subjects project (sponsored by UCI's Center for Ethnography), serving as a Project Style Guide.

ANDERSON, BARBARA (2015): STYLE AND SELFMAKING. STRINGBAG

Need help with PECE? [IN](#) Join the PECE Slack channel [NEA HIGHLANDS.](#)

FILTER BY TYPE

- Annotation (9)
- Artifact - Text (7)
- Artifact - Image (5)
- Artifact - PDF Document (2)
- Group (2)
- Photo Essay (2)
- PECE Essay (1)



RABACH VTP ANNOTATION: ETHNOGRAPHIC VISUALIZATIONS - WILMA

My mind is floating to paranoia. The paranoid style—a form of thinking often pushed to the margins—is part and parcel with the epistemology of the humanities and social sciences more generally. AND maybe of tireless researches like Wilma in the photo? Though some are ins...

VISUALIZING TOXIC SUBJECTS

This group will serve as a collaborative workspace for participants of Visualizing Toxic Subjects -- the design project component of the Center for Ethnography's 2018-2019 annual program,

JAMES ADAMS: BAUWERK T

The absence of color, the heavy reliance on wood for scaffolding, ladders, and other equipment, along with the style of clothing and absence of safety gear all point to the fact that the photograph was taken many decades ago. The caption further explains that the photo...

RABACHK ON HOPE AND HEALING

The cover for "Hope and Healing in Urban Education," seems to be modeled after an old political or community organizing poster. HOPE and HEALING are in bold, colorful lettering—green and red. The background of the image is a light yellow or even gold. Outlines of what s...

THE UNCONSCIOUS IN ISLAM

<p>- </p><p>What does it mean, I ask, to think through psychoanalysis
and Islam together, not as a "problem" but as a creative encounter of ethical
engagement?

EXPERIMENTAL ETHNOGRAPHY SUMMER 2019

This group supports work by students in a 2019 University of Oslo summer course, "Experimental Ethnography." See the assignment and style sheet for practice digital essays.

WILFUL WIKIS

Wikis (not Wikipedia) are presented as a compromise between collaborative scientific publishing and encyclopedic initiatives: open platforms edited by a large group of users with content control by a core group (people who have accumulated trust and expertise through su...

SENDERHANNAH_GESTURES

The interplay between visualisations' style, content and origin show the uncomfortable mixing of the political, the environmental, and the social. Like toxic air, the story of Delhi's air pollution slips easily across different conceptual boundaries. The story is one ab...

TASSARA, DANIELLE: QUESTIONING AN ETHNOGRAPHIC TEXT: INHORN, MARCIA: INFERTILITY AND PATRIARCHY

Danielle Tassara, Fall 2019Department of Anthropology, University of California IrvineAnthro 215A / "Ethnographic Methods" / Professor Kim FortunInfertility and Patriarchy: The Cultural Politics of Gender and Family Life in Egypt by Marcia C. Inhorn / University of Penn...

WHAT KIND OF IMAGE IS THIS?

Google Earth and ethnographer's own.The image on the right is fairly low quality. Are there better versions? The images themselves don't complement each other too well side by side, but as I say in another comment, I like the style of the image on the left as a hidden c...

KELLER, E. DYNAMIC OBJECTIVITY QUOTES

For this, I want to return to Shapiro's Autonomy and Rigid Character (1981), as well as to his earlier work, Neurotic Styles (1965). In the latter work, Shapiro described the cognitive counterparts of obsessive-compulsive and paranoid psychology; for completeness, I wi...

ARCHIVES AND THE UNION OF KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION

This is a short review by Chris Kelty (2009) discussing two books written by the anthropologist Johannes Fabian. The review focuses primarily on Ethnography as Commentary: Writing from the Virtual Archive (published in 2008, notably before social media really took off)...

PRECIADO, EMANUEL: QUESTIONING AN ETHNOGRAPHIC TEXT: MORA, MARIANA: KUXLEJAL POLITICS

Ab/use of annotation functions

← → ↺ 🏠 worldpece.org/content/plone-or-not-plone-0 🔍 📄 ☆ 🗨️ ⓘ 📁 🗑️ 🛠️ 👤 Update ⋮

PECE DOCUMENT CONTRIBUTORS MY ACCOUNT DASHBOARD LOG OUT

Annotate

Question set selection | Question selection | Annotate

ANNOTATION INFO:

- **Artifact:** To Plone or Not to Plone
- **Question set:** Reading Qual Data Repository Platforms

- None -
< Create new >

✓ General: Who was the system built to serve, and why?

General: What functions does the system provide?

General: How are functions technically supported?

General: What other systems, platforms, or modules does the system rely on? Do other systems or platforms rely on it?

Data: What kinds/types of data have users entered?

Data: How is the data stored (backend technologies, data formats)?

Data: Where is the data stored on the platform? In what structure is it stored? Describe the structure.

Data: How is data organized?

Data: How does data move through the system? What functions allow for data discovery?

Data: What user data is captured and displayed?

Data: Are there different levels of access to the data? (what are the terms of use and licensing?)

Use: How is the system actually used, and what accounts for divergence between intended and actual use?

Use: Who uses the system and how many/how regularly? What quantity and quality of data is on the system?

Use: Has any of the data been updated since it was originally entered? (i.e. is there ongoing maintenance and upkeep of data or versioning?)

Use: When did the system go live?

Use: What pathways are users directed to take through the system?

Use: What other pathways through the system seem to have emerged?

Use: What opportunities are there for user feedback?

Use: To what extent is the work done on the system visible or transparent? What processes appear to be hidden?

Use: Are there protocols in place for managing the use of the systems, and if so, are they are following industry standards or had internal groups defining policies?

Use: How do users reference their use of the system? (by paying for it, by citing it as one would an academic paper?)

Origin: Who built the system, with what skills, and with what kinds of social or commercial commitments?

Sustainability: What is the business model?

Sustainability: What can we tell about the sustainability (and plans for) of this system?

Sustainability: Who responds to platform issues/breakdowns/bugs?

Sustainability: Where are the servers hosted? (Geographically and Institutionally)

Style: What assumptions about language and knowledge are built in?

Style: How does collaboration seem to be conceived and how is it implemented?

Style: Does the system have explicit partners? Who?

Governance: What additional documentation is available to guide or instruct use of the system?

Governance: What best practices are outlined by the system developers or existing users? Where are they captured and how are they shared/published?

BACK CONTINUE CANCEL

Need help

PECE

Ab/use of annotation functions

How is data collected?

Data Collecting and Reporting


ANNOTATIONS

User

Enter a comma separated list of user names.


Artifact

APPLY



Mikefortun
November 9, 2017

↩ In response to:





Delhi air Nov 2017 4

Make Time for Joy! Christmas Spectacular! Now I am truly embarrassed, absolutely wallowing in guilt and a million miles from joy...

Meanwhile, "A man meditates as the Lodhi garden is engulfed in heavy smog in New Delhi." He doesn't appear to be very joyful, either, and perhaps he suffers his own guilt thinking about his relationship (or lack thereof) to the homeless man in the previous photo. Maybe that's what he's meditating on, watching his breath and trying not to think about what's actually passing through his lungs: a volatile mix of air and particles hundreds of times worse than what the World Health Organization can conscience...


It took me about five minutes to produce each piece of data you see here: pulling up the copyrighted image on my screen, screenshotting the photo-ad complex into a new piece of data, uploading it to this platform, putting in the metadata, and saving it to create the artefacts visualized in this slide show. I tagged all of these artefacts not only not only so they would appear in our India and Delhi groups, but for our "Critical Data Mapping" group as well. So that took about an hour. But then I still had to go in and write an annotation for each, that then became this text for the slideshow. In the PECE system, that makes this not just "text for the slideshow," that makes this data...

 Edit Annotation




Savannarae
August 21, 2016

↩ In response to:




Air Emission Plants in Philadelphia

PASDA is a free storage platform for data and metadata and is collected through their partners. Partners can be government agencies, local and regional governments, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions. Some of these partners include: PA Department of Environmental Protection, PennDOT, PA Fish and Boat Commission, PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Allegheny County, the DCNR PAMAP Program, and the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission. The process to share data is to: contact PASDA, who will then review it to ensure compliance and make any necessary updates. When this is complete, the data needs to then be sent to PASDA where it will be reviewed and made available to the public.



Jordan Robbins
April 28, 2017


↩ In response to:



LOWER NORTH TREE DENSITY


The Azavea platform is open-source and collaborative. It requires continual updating from community members to maintain timely information. The platform allows any individual to:

- Add individual street or private trees or bulk upload tree datasets
- Add green infrastructure features
- Search trees by species, location, stewardship activities, diameter, and other tree characteristics
- Export data to perform in-depth analyses
- Add photo and share them through social media
- Automatically calculate the ecosystem benefits generated by your urban forest each time you add a tree



Jordan Robbins
April 28, 2017

↩ In response to:




Heat Concentration Map

Data for this Heat Map is collected via open-source Landsat data. NASA and the U.S. Geological Survey first launched Landsat satellites in 1972. The satellites capture Earth-reflected sunlight and infrared radiation. This data is not inherently indicative of temperature; it is then converted via an atmospheric correction algorithm.

Further explanation of the technology and conversion methodology can be found at:


<https://landsat.usgs.gov/what-landsat-and-when-did-it-begin>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uDQo2a5e7dM>




Alanna DiGioia
July 29, 2016

↩ In response to:




Animation Showing Decrease in Nitrogen Dioxide over I-95 Corridor

Data is collected from NASA's Ozone Monitoring Instrument (OMI) on the Aura Satellite. The OMI measures air quality by detecting aerosols and ozone in the Earth's atmosphere. An update can be seen everyday [here](#). Learn more about Aura [here](#).



Machay
April 27, 2016

↩ In response to:



Open Data Policy Philadelphia

Data sets are submitted directly to the platform from city government offices.



LOG IN REGISTER

FORMOSA PLASTICS GLOBAL ARCHIVE

台灣塑膠檔案館



Image by Anna Berti Suman/Sensjus Project[©], Paul Jobin[©], Hannah Chalew[©], Hai Le[©], and Tim Schütz.

OVERVIEW

The **Formosa Plastics Global Archive** supports a transnational network of people concerned about the operations of the Formosa Plastics Corporation, one of the world's largest petrochemical companies.

The material includes public coverage of Formosa Plastics, as well as documentation collected by activists over many years of work.

台塑集團工業區對環境、健康與社會之長期影響，北美、東亞、東南亞行動者皆蒐集豐富資料。然在缺乏完善資訊整合平台下，資料與經驗難以流通廣傳。本檔案館之目的，在於建置公共資訊平台、彙整累積相關資訊，促進跨國比較研究、公眾教育與行動串連。

PLACES

CALHOUN COUNTY, TEXAS, USA



[VIEW ESSAY](#)

FORMOSA PLASTICS CORP, TAIWAN



[VIEW ESSAY](#)

KAOHSIUNG CITY, TAIWAN



[VIEW ESSAY](#)

YUNLIN COUNTY, TAIWAN



[VIEW ESSAY](#)

CHANGHUA COUNTY, TAIWAN 彰化縣



[VIEW ESSAY](#)

YILAN COUNTY, TAIWAN



[VIEW ESSAY](#)

ST JAMES PARISH, LOUISIANA, USA



[VIEW ESSAY](#)

FORMOSA HA TINH STEEL, VIETNAM



[VIEW ESSAY](#)

SIHANOUKVILLE, CAMBODIA



[VIEW ESSAY](#)

BACKSTORIES

WHERE DOES THE MATERIAL COME FROM?
WHO RUNS THE ARCHIVE?
HOW CAN I ACCESS THE MATERIAL?
HOW CAN I JOIN THE PROJECT?
WHAT IS THE DISASTER-STS NETWORK?
WHAT SOFTWARE ARE YOU USING?

Environmental activists from the United States, Taiwan and Vietnam have donated data they collected over many years of work. Additional material comes from public sources and freedom of information (FOIA) requests.

ANALYSIS

The archive links with a series of research questions that help characterize civic data capacity and environmental injustice.

ADVOCACY

The archive is an ongoing effort in bringing together affected community members. Material has been used for creative advocacy efforts, including exhibitions and "virtual toxic tours."

SHARED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Click to access the shared bibliography [#] [#] for the Formosa Plastics Archive.

If you would like to contribute readings, register for Zotero [#] and apply for the Disaster STS Group [#].

COLLABORATION ETHICS

The Formosa Plastics Archive is a non-profit project with an education mandate. The project contributes to and runs in the spirit of a creative commons [#], expansively conceived. It is designed to create public knowledge resources and new methods and infrastructure for creating such resources. As such, it depends on deep cooperation among participants, openness to diverse ideas and generous investment in the public good.

The archive is led by a Design Group, itself led by a chair or co-chairs, including rotating position for community members. The Design Group chairs have the responsibility and authority to oversee participation in the project, intervening as needed to meet project goals.

CONTACT

DESIGN TEAM | 設計

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CITE AS | 引註

Tim Schütz, Shan-Ya Su, Hung-Yang Lin, Chia-Liang Shih, Wen-Ling Tu, Paul Jobin and Kim Fortun. 2021. Formosa Plastics Archive. Disaster STS Research Network.

[RETURN TO PECE ESSAY LANDING PAGE](#)

PECE
essays



LOG IN REGISTER

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHIVING KENYA'S PAST AND FUTURES

RETURN TO PECE ESSAY LANDING PAGE

Cite as:

Okune, Angela. 2019. *Proceedings of Archiving Kenya's Past and Futures*, November 12, 2019: Nairobi, Kenya. <https://www.researchdatashare.org/content/event-archiving-kenya%E2%80%99s-past-and-futures-nov-12-2019/essay>.

ABOUT QUOTIDIAN DATA

Quotidian Data (QD) is a research institute focused on advancing understanding of the socio-technical layers of knowledge production and stewardship, especially related to data. QD conducts research and training around critical studies of science, technology and society in Africa....

Read more

NEXT STEPS

RESEARCH DATA KE WORKING GROUP

<https://forms.gle/TEVZWwXNRqnNrsiM9>

JOURNAL: RESEARCH DATA SHARE KE DESIGN TEAM

MARCH 11, 2021

Attendees: Aurelia, Angela, Wambui, Hawi

Agenda/Notes

0) Catch up

Meghan M. interview reveals the structure of the monarchy

Draft ...

Read more

ABOUT THE EVENT

This workshop held on November 12, 2019 brought together fifty researchers, archival specialists, open data technologists, and government representatives to think about the intersection between open data technologies, digital humanities and research data practices in Kenya.

The event ran from 9:30 AM - 3:30 PM and was organized around an opening presentation by Angela Okune and Leonida Mutuku followed by three panel sessions which explored how diverse institutions have attempted to support student interests in research and archiving; raised questions about existing forms of scholarly knowledge outputs; and dove into the politics and geographies of data localisation and governance.

MATERIALS

EVENTBRITE INVITATION TO "ARCHIVING KENYA'S PAST AND FUTURES"

NOVEMBER 12, 2019 PROGRAM AGENDA

NOV. 12, 2019 CONSENT FORM

NOV. 12, 2019 COLLABORATIVE ANALYTIC QUESTIONS

TRANSCRIPTS

TRANSCRIPT: OPENING REMARKS AT ARCHIVING KENYA'S PAST AND FUTURES

Transcript of Opening Remarks at "Archiving Kenya's Past and Futures: Stewardship and Care of Research Data"

November 12, 2019

Venue: McMillan Library

Speakers:

Angela Okune

Leonida Mutuku

Initial transcript done by...

Read more

EVENT PROCEEDINGS

PHOTOS FROM "ARCHIVING KENYA'S PAST AND FUTURES"



VIEW ESSAY

OKUNE & MUTUKU. 2019. OPENING REMARKS AT "ARCHIVING KENYA'S PAST AND FUTURES" NOVEMBER 12, 2019. MCMILLAN LIBRARY, NAIROBI, KENYA.

VIDEO PROCEEDINGS - OPENING REMARKS

<https://youtu.be/MahWbS8JhPw>

VIDEO PROCEEDINGS - PANEL 1

<https://www.youtube.com/watch#>

VIDEO PROCEEDINGS - PANEL 2

<https://www.youtube.com/watch#>

VIDEO PROCEEDINGS - PANEL 3

https://youtu.be/KBdpWpDxo_A

VIDEO PROCEEDINGS - CLOSING REMARKS

<https://youtu.be/rzAJW6DqnN4>



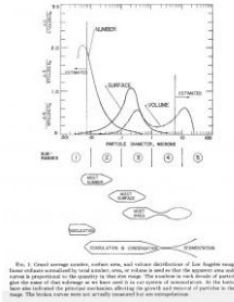
WHAT KIND OF A THING IS PM2.5?

PM2.5 is a thing these days. But what kind of a thing is it? And what kind of an answer, beyond "particulate matter in the air that is smaller than 2.5 microns in diameter," would be a good answer to that question?

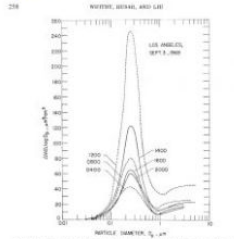
You probably already know that PM2.5 is not a good thing*, that it's not filtered out in your nasal passages or by the mucus in your upper lungs when you breathe but gets much further down into the smaller branches of your lungs, that it makes people sick and shortens their lives, that it's one of the "criterion pollutants" along with things like ozone and sulfur dioxide that governments around the globe monitor for and try, with varying degrees of dedication, to regulate. And those are all good things to know.

But thinking harder than that about the kind of thing that PM2.5 is--and thinking harder about what kind of a thing *any* thing is--is important for people to be able to do, we think. For a couple of reasons: one, we're

WHITBY ET AL 1972 FIG 1



WHITBY ET AL 1972 FIG 12 PM2.5



AEROSOL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: HISTORY AND REVIEWS

Found trying to track down a history of PM2.5, searching on "Minnesota Aerosol Analyzing System"

Read more

JOIN THE BATTLE AGAINST AIR POLLUTION



HISTORY OF THE U.S. NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

SIZE CONSIDERATIONS FOR ESTABLISHING A STANDARD FOR INHALABLE PARTICLES

EVOLUTION OF PM2.5 MEASUREMENTS AND STANDARDS IN THE U.S. AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES FOR CHINA

Found document on a google search for "history of PM2.5"

Read more

TEXT FOR GENEALOGY OF PM2.5

The text in this artifact is just

archival infrastructure

“The question of ~~the archive~~ is not...a question of the past...



...It is a question of the future...of a promise and of a responsibility for tomorrow. The archive: if we want to know what that will have meant, we will only know in times to come. Perhaps. Not tomorrow but in times to come, later on or perhaps never. A spectral messianicity is at work in the concept of the archive and ties it, like religion, like history, like science itself, to a very singular experience of the promise.”

—Derrida , Archive Fever

DEPOSITIVISM IN PRACTICE

DATA MAKING

data is found,
created,
recollected

data is creatively
and expansively
conceived

DATA STRUCTURATION

data is added to
digital platform
with critical
commentary and
other metadata,
possibly also with
tags, given and
created

DATA ANNOTATION

data is annotated
by multiple users,
responding to
multiple questions
and question sets
(which continue to
be elaborated)

DATA COMPOSITION

data is composed
into timelines,
photo essays and
shadow box-like
PECE essay, playing
with what is figure,
ground, persuasive,
and not

DATA NARRATION

data is rendered
into narratives,
linked to both
source and
supplemental data

source data
evidences
narrative
supplemental data
keeps it current

PRIVATE

SELECT GROUPS (SMALL OR LARGE)

PLATFORM PUBLIC

WORLD

SHIFTING OBJECTIVITIES, KALEIDOSCOPICS AND DEPOSITIVISM

	before 1820 genial depiction	1820-1920 mechanical objectivity	1920-1980 judgemental objectivity	1990-2015 informed objectivity	2015- disseminated objectivity
persona	genius	manufacturer	expert	digital cartographer	digital archivist; depositivist
practice	intervention	transfer	conditioned judgement	mapping, layering	data curation and sharing; kaleidoscops; deutero learning
image	metaphysical	mechanical	interpreted	mapped	read
ontology	universals, truth to nature	individual standing for type	families of objects	structured; pattern recognition; granularity	light, (ab)used structure; multiverse; shifting, scaled world views; patterns that connect



PECE DESIGN GROUP

Mike Fortun, Brandon Costelloe-Kuehn, Lindsey Poirier, Kim Fortun,
Reva Gomes, Angela Okune, Brian Callahan, Alison Kenner,
Aalok Khandekar, Alli Morgan, Lina Franken, Tim Schütz