

Originally, I learned about surveillance programs against Muslim Americans from an article one of my friends shared with me from NPR (Fadel 2021). In ANTH412, we started learning about the monitoring and regulation of bodies by the state during the War on Drugs. Here, I noticed a connection between the surveillance of Black people during the War on Drugs and Muslim people during the War on Terrorism. I decided I wanted to learn more about surveillance of Muslims by further exploring the connection between the domestic aspects of the War on Terrorism and those of the War on Drugs.

To begin learning more about surveillance in general against Muslim communities, I utilized advanced keyword searches on the UMD Libraries search engine and Google Scholar and performed a general Google search to find relevant materials. Some keywords included “Muslim,” “surveillance,” “United States,” and “post-9/11.” The UMD Libraries search engine led me to a documentary film (*Mosque Crawlers: Monitoring U.S. Muslims for NYPD*) and books such as *Race and Arab Americans before and after 9/11: From Invisible Citizens to Visible Subjects* and *Patriot acts: narratives of post-9/11 injustice*. I checked out these books and others. I also performed a general Google Search, which provided papers by Alimahomed-Wilson (2019) and Shamas, Diala, and Arastu (2013).

To ensure an anthropological backing, I utilized anthropological theories (the body politic, penalty/logic of punishment) I learned in ANTH412 and research papers (e.g. Hinton 2016) provided by my professor. My professor provided valuable feedback in narrowing the scope of my paper and other anthropological theories to consider. She also provided guidance on anthropological writing style and structure, along with encouragement to continue moving forward with my topic and argument.

As I wrote a draft of my paper, I performed additional UMD Library and Google Scholar searches to find more sources. Some things I filtered for were peer-reviewed articles and articles that discussed “race” or “racialization.” I also utilized Connected Papers, a database that finds articles cited by or related to the inputted research paper, to find articles that were similar to Alimahomed-Wilson’s (2019) for example. For selected materials found on all of the websites, I reviewed the citations to see if there were any earlier-published materials of interest and also checked articles that cited the article of interest to see what additional work had been done since then. Since I wanted to find articles about the health impacts on Muslim Americans, I performed a search on Google Scholar which provided research papers such as ones by Abu-Ras and Abu-Bader (2009) and Sirin, Choi, and Tugberk (2021). In addition, I aimed to find the original papers that defined the utilized anthropological concepts, eventually finding Krieger (2001) and Singer (2004).

Aside from papers that were directly related to the topic at hand, I selected papers based on how well they met my evaluation criteria and considered the diversity of academic fields represented to ensure a multi-disciplinary approach. For research papers, I evaluated them based on whether they were peer-reviewed, primary research, the research question, sample size, study population, and study limitations; for non-scholarly sources, based on whether the information was corroborated by another source and the credibility of the authors/organization. All but one research paper in my paper were peer-reviewed, and most are primary research articles. While I did not remove sources that were secondary, I prioritized primary sources to secondary ones. In addition, if an article referred to another source, I aimed to find the original, primary source. For example, Shamas and Arastu (2013) referred to a report by Silber and Bhatt (2007). I found the original report, reviewed it, and cited it instead. Lastly, I aimed to incorporate a diversity of

sources, in terms of fields represented. Thus, my paper is grounded in traditional anthropological theory, but draws on the disciplines of sociology, im/migration studies, criminal justice, psychiatry, and more.

In terms of citation creation and management, I utilized the Writing Center, Purdue OWL, MyBib citation generator, UMD Libraries' "cite" feature for guidance. Since I was not very familiar with citing in Chicago Style, I utilized the Purdue OWL website for guidance. For a few material types, I was unsure of how to correctly cite the sources, so I went to the Writing Center for assistance. I cross-referenced my citation structures with the citation created by MyBib, the UMD Libraries' generated citation, and Purdue OWL.

Looking back on my research experience, I would use Zotero for improved citation management and meet with the Anthropology department's subject matter specialist. I learned that searching for new sources and learning from them is a continual action throughout the research process. To better keep track of the sources I read, I would instead use a more advanced citation management platform where I can save all the papers that I read rather than just the ones that I definitely will cite. Doing so will aid me in my professional career as I write other research papers, so that I don't have to go hunting through my search history to find a paper that I had read but didn't note down. Second, I would schedule a meeting with the Anthropology department's library contact in order to streamline the process of finding the authors who defined anthropological frameworks and theories. While I did have to search on multiple platforms to track down some of those original papers, I learned the importance of searching in multiple search engines/databases for supporting material. I believe this is important for my career since doing so will ensure that I am not missing out on papers that are only available in certain databases. One way UMD Libraries could help is if their search engine had a feature that linked

or listed papers that the article cited and also articles that cite the current article, allowing one to find related papers easier. |