Everybody Searches
Today:

How to explore academic sources on your selected concepts

How to document selected sources
Access Library Resources with UMNet ID and Password

https://signum.identity.umanitoba.ca/claim

For Any Questions, Contact IST:
To Chat: https://stx.ad.umanitoba.ca/i3Root-Stage-IST/
Contact via e-mail: Servicedesk@Umanitoba.ca
Access to Libraries & Services During COVID-19

While our print collections remain closed, the library staff are delivering research support and resources online – Ask Us!

Discover the latest updates to our services during the COVID-19 closure.

Quick Links: Access Books & Digitized Copies | Learn at the Libraries | Find Study Spaces | Contact Your Librarian

Last update: September 3, 2020
Monday to Thursday
   - Support Staff – 9am to 8pm
   - On Call Librarians – 9am to 4pm

Friday
   - Support Staff – 9am to 6pm
   - On Call Librarians – 9am-4pm

Saturday & Sunday
   - Support Staff - 1pm to 4pm
   - No librarian on call.
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Last update: September 3, 2020
Databases on Women's and Gender Studies

by Asako Yoshida | Subjects Women's and Gender Studies

Key Women's and Gender Studies Databases Women & the Law (Peggy) A collection that brings together books, biographies and periodicals dedicated to the role of women in society and the law. Key Women's and Gender Studies Databases Women's Studies Archive Focusing on the 19th and 20th centuries, Women's Studies Archive provides a history of the social, political, and professional aspects of women's lives and offers a look at the roles, experiences, and achievements of women in society. Includes the collection: Women's Issues and Identities.

https://libguides.lib.umanitoba.ca/c.php?g=297568&p=1985950

Books | Databases | Multimedia on Women's and Gender Studies

Finding resources/information for research

by Asako Yoshida | Subjects Women's and Gender Studies

Key Women's and Gender Studies Databases Scopus Please Note: Scopus has limited functionality with Safari. Key Women's and Gender Studies Databases Women and Social Movements in the United States 1600-2000 This collection brings together books, images, documents, scholarly essays, commentaries and bibliographies documenting the multiplicity of women's reform activities. Key Women's and Gender Studies Databases Women's Studies International Coverage: 1881 - present Women's Studies International is an indexing and abstracts database of publications covering core disciplines in...
Women's and Gender Studies: Databases

Key Women's and Gender Studies Databases

- Academic Search Complete
- Alternative Press Index
- Alternative Press Index Archive
- Canadian Business & Current Affairs Database (CBCA)
- Defining Gender
- EBSCOhost EJournals Text
- JSTOR
- PsycINFO
- Scopus
- Women & the Law (Peggy)
- Women's Studies Archive
- Women's Studies International
- Women and Social Movements in the United States 1600-2000

Librarian for Women’s & Gender Studies

Asako Yoshida

Email Me

Schedule Appointment

Contact:
Online only during the COVID-19 closure.
• The majority is published in electronic format.
• Many are peer-reviewed
• Periodically published: Monthly, Quarterly, Bimonthly, or Semi-annually, etc.
• Contains journal articles

Mapping the Margins: Intersectionality, Identity Politics, and Violence against Women of Color

Kimberle Crenshaw

INTRODUCTION

Over the last two decades, women have organized against the almost routine violence that shapes their lives. Drawing from the strength of shared experience, women have recognized that the political demands of millions speak more powerfully than the pleas of a few isolated voices. This politicization in turn has transformed the way we understand violence against women. For example, battering and rape, once seen as private (family matters) and aberrational (errant sexual aggression), are now largely recognized as part of a broad-scale system of domination that affects women as a class. This process of recognizing as social and systemic what was for-
POSITION PAPER

Indigenous Feminisms in Canada

CHERYL SUZACK

Departments of English and Aboriginal Studies, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

Abstract This essay explores three case studies that show how Indigenous women enact the principles of Indigenous feminism by deploying the concept of active silence to bring attention to the social justice goals of Indigenous communities in Canada. It begins by defining Indigenous feminism and its broader objectives before turning to a discussion of the Sahtu Dene’s efforts to restore land polluted through uranium mining, Heiltsuk resistance to the Northern Gateway Pipeline Project, and Canada’s Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Indigenous feminism represents a critical paradigm that analyses how gender injustice against Indigenous women emerges from colonial policies and patriarchal practices that inscribe gendered power dynamics to the detriment of Indigenous women. It focuses on the intersections between colonialism and patriarchy to examine how race and gender systems overlap to create conditions in which Indigenous women are subjected to forms of social disempowerment that arise out of historical and contemporary practices of colonialism, racism, sexism, and patriarchy leading to social patterns of “discrimination within discrimination” (Kirkness, 1987–1988, p. 13) that disproportionately affect Indigenous women. Its objective is to achieve “gender justice” (Kirkness, 1987–1988; Smith, 2005) for Indigenous women by analysing how they have been marginalized “not just as women but also as subjects marked by racism, [sexism], and colonialism” (Dhamoon, 2011, 1932). The political project becomes paramount for Indigenous activism in the context of decolonization.
Peer-Reviewed Publication

• Selected for publication by the peers in a given scholarly community, often accompanied by editorial or content feedback for revisions.
  ▪ e.g., scholarly journals (articles), books, and conference papers.
How do you start your search?

- Brainstorm Keywords
- Create a Search String
- **Browse/Explore Search Results**
- Repeat Above Steps by Revising the Search String
  - Be Flexible
Where Do I Start?

- What Keywords/concepts???

For Assignment #1
- indigenizing
- biopower
- womanist

For Assignment #2
- "reproductive choice"
- power
- "gender roles"
- patriarchy
indigenizing

indigenous
indigenization

truncation symbol *

indigen*
Explore synonyms (similar concepts)

colonialism

anti-colonialism
How to String Keywords?

Boolean Logic

AND

Both terms

puppy  kitten

OR

Either term

puppy  kitten

NOT

Just one term

puppy  kitten

source: Instructional Technology, School District of Onalaska
indigen* OR (colonialism OR anti-colonial*)

feminism OR feminist

feminis*

indigen* AND feminis* AND activism

indigen* AND (feminism OR feminist)
Demonstration

- Academic Search Complete (EbscoHost Platform)
- JSTOR
- Library System
Research & Writing is a Process

- Make a Lot of Notes.
- Writing helps you read the sources and refer to them using your own words, note where your information came from, and generate your ideas.
- **Assignment #1** guides you to read, digest, and cite your sources.
How do you document the sources in APA?

A citation style provides a set of rules for publications.

- Citation Elements
  - References List
  - In-Text Citations
- Tools & Resources
Citation Elements:

(1) Author.
(2) “Title of source.”
(3) Title of Container,
(4) Other contributors,
(5) Version,
(6) Number,
(7) Publisher,
(8) Publication date,
(9) Location.
Journal Article:


Note: Journal title (*Title of Periodical*) is *italicized*. 
With APA Style, when the article is written by more than 20 authors, list all authors up to the first 19 authors, followed by an ellipsis and finishes with the last author without "&."
Books in APA Style:

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle*. Publisher Name. DOI (if available)


Editor, E. E. (Ed.). (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle*. Publisher. DOI (if available)

Chapter in a Book:

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year of publication). Title of chapter. In E. E. Editor & F. F. Editor (Eds.), Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle (pp. pages of chapter). Publisher. DOI (if available)

References


Quotations must be identical to the original, using a narrow segment of the source. They must match the source document word for word and must be attributed to the original author.

Paraphrasing involves putting a passage from source material into your own words. A paraphrase must also be attributed to the original source. Paraphrased material is usually shorter than the original passage, taking a somewhat broader segment of the source and condensing it slightly.

Summarizing involves putting the main idea(s) into your own words, including only the main point(s). Once again, it is necessary to attribute summarized ideas to the original source. Summaries are significantly shorter than the original and take a broad overview of the source material.

Source: Purdue Online Writing Lab -
https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/using_research/quoting_paraphrasing_and_summarizing/index.html
Why do you cite the sources?

• It's about intellectual honesty by acknowledging the source from which you got the idea or information.

• **Helps your writing by:**
  
  • Providing support for claims or add credibility to your writing
  • Referring to work that leads up to the work you are now doing
  • Giving examples of several points of view on a subject
  • Calling attention to a position that you wish to agree or disagree with
  • Highlighting a particularly striking phrase, sentence, or passage by quoting the original
  • Distancing yourself from the original by quoting it in order to cue readers that the words are not your own
  • Expanding the breadth or depth of your writing

Source: Purdue Online Writing Lab
According to Jones (1998), "students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time" (p. 199).

Jones (1998) found "students often had difficulty using APA style" (p. 199); what implications does this have for teachers?

Jones (1998) found a variety of causes for student dissatisfaction with prevailing citation practices (paras. 4–5).
A longer quotation:

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vivamus imperdiet id velit cursus varius. Morbi tristique convallis sapien a suscipit. Maecenas aliquam erat ac tellus sagittis, sed fringilla nibh iaculis. Vestibulum ex nisi, ultrices nec velit at, rutrum sodales sem. Donec nulla enim, luctus id ligula sit amet, semper consectetur felis. Pellentesque eleifend egestas ligula at fringilla. In at dictum urna. Jones’s (1998) study found the following:

Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time citing sources. This difficulty could be attributed to the fact that many students failed to purchase a style manual or ask their teacher for help. Nulla egestas facilisis sagittis.

Suspendisse auctor tincidunt purus, ac efficitur lectus eleifend ac. Morbi eleifend posuere ipsum, eget molestie arcu tincidunt eu. (p. 199)

Orci varius natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes. nascetur ridiculus mus. Donec
The number of authors:

**Two authors:**

Research by Wegener and Petty (1994) supports...

(Wegener & Petty, 1994)

**Three or more authors:**

Kernis et al. (1993) suggest...

(Kernis et al., 1993)
For Writing Support:

**Writing Tutors Program @ the Academic Learning Center**

- Make an Appointment with the Writing Tutor
- Share Your Assignment Description with the Tutor
- Receive Feedback to Your Draft
- Visit Their Website for More Information
OWL Writing Lab:

- APA Style Guide
APA Site

https://apastyle.apa.org/

UM Libraries' APA Documentation Examples Handout:


ZoteroBib

- https://zbib.org/
Mapping the Margins: Intersectionality, Identity Politics, and Violence against Women of Color

Kimberle Crenshaw

INTRODUCTION

Over the last two decades, women have organized against the almost routine violence that shapes their lives.¹ Drawing from the strength of shared experience, women have recognized that the political demands of millions speak more powerfully than the pleas of a few isolated voices. This politicization in turn has transformed the way we understand violence against women. For example, battering and rape, once seen as private (family matters) and aberrational (errant sexual aggression), are now largely recognized as part of a broad-scale system of domination that affects women as a class.² This process of recognizing as social and systemic what was for-