



AFRO FREE CULTURE CROWDSOURCING WIKIMEDIA

# MIND THE GAP

ADDRESSING STRUCTURAL EQUITY AND  
INCLUSION ON WIKIPEDIA



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# MIND THE GAP

## WIKIPEDIA AND ITS GAPS

- The first section of this presentation covers the mission and purpose of Wikipedia, analyzes both the quantity and quality of its information (including what it covers well and does not cover well), and then discusses issues of structural equity and inclusion (what Wikipedia refers to as “systemic bias”)

## RESPONSES ON WIKIPEDIA

- The second section discusses major responses to the gaps and systemic bias problems on Wikipedia by looking at three critical gaps (gender, race, and geography) while also discussing more general responses designed to increase the number of editors that (sometimes indirectly) help address the gaps

## WHAT UTA IS DOING

- The third and final section discusses what UTA is doing to fill the gaps through the lenses of its three major areas of engagement with Wikipedia and Wikimedia: “Learn to Edit” workshops and resources, Wikipedia Meetups and content creation on Wikipedia, and uploading images to Wikimedia Commons

# WIKIPEDIA AND ITS GAPS

ANALYZING SYSTEMIC CONTENT GAPS ON WIKIPEDIA IN LIGHT OF ITS MISSION AND PURPOSE



# THE MISSION AND PURPOSE OF WIKIPEDIA

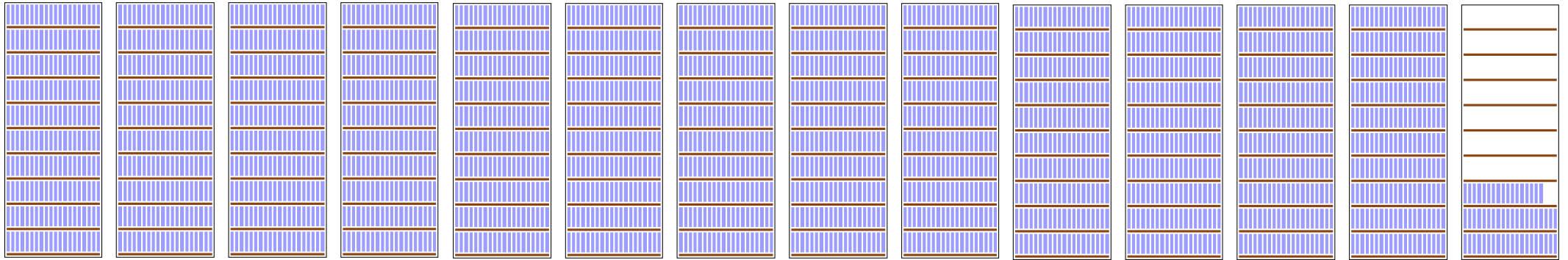
- In 2004, Wikipedia co-founder Jimmy Wales made the following remark about Wikipedia in a [Slashdot article](#) that has become the unofficial mission and purpose of Wikipedia:
  - “Imagine a world in which every single person on the planet is given free access to the sum of all human knowledge. That's what we're doing.”
- [Wikipedia's “purpose” page](#) outlines its purpose as follows:
  - “Wikipedia's purpose is to benefit readers by acting as an encyclopedia, a comprehensive written compendium that contains information on all branches of knowledge. The goal of a Wikipedia article is to present a neutrally written summary of existing mainstream knowledge in a fair and accurate manner with a straightforward, ‘just-the-facts style.’ Articles should have an encyclopedic style with a formal tone instead of essay-like, argumentative, promotional or opinionated writing.”



# QUANTITY OF INFORMATION ON WIKIPEDIA

- As of this month, the English Wikipedia:
  - Has over 6.1 million articles
  - Has over 3.6 billion words
  - Would comprise over 2,700 volumes if printed in the same physical format as *Encyclopedia Britannica*
- As of this month, all Wikipedias collectively:
  - Have over 54 million articles
  - Exist in over 300 languages
- For comparison:
  - The final (2013) print version of *Britannica* has about 40,000 articles (0.6% the size of English Wikipedia)
  - The final (2009) deluxe edition of *Microsoft Encarta* has about 62,000 articles (1.0% the size of English Wikipedia)
  - The online version of *Britannica* currently has about 120,000 articles (1.9% the size of English Wikipedia)

2657 volumes  
14 stacks



Depiction of the size of a hypothetical printed English Wikipedia as of January 2020, if printed in the same physical format as the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. At that time, if printed, it would total 2,657 volumes and take up 13 full standard-sized shelving units plus part of a 14<sup>th</sup>. [According to updated statistics](#), as of this month, English Wikipedia has expanded to a hypothetical 2,775 printed volumes.

# QUALITY OF INFORMATION ON WIKIPEDIA

- Strengths of Wikipedia's content:

- Computer technology/history
- Hard sciences (biology, chemistry, physics, etc.)
- Meteorology
- Military history
- Numismatics (coins)
- Science fiction
- Video games
- Western Europe, North America, Australia, and New Zealand

- Weaknesses of Wikipedia's content:

- Africa (especially sub-Saharan Africa)
- Asia (except for East Asia)
- Latin America
- Non-Western culture (art, literature, music, etc.)
- Non-Western politics
- Minority communities in many countries
- Women's history





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# Peak oil

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is an **old revision** of this page, as edited by **Platinumshore** (talk | contribs) at 00:09, 14 June 2011 (→*Effects of rising oil prices: Re-added section, note that citations already exist and land-export model does have price at it's centre as it's revenue based model - see citations/wikipedia/oil drum website*). The present address (URL) is a **permanent link** to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.

(diff) ← Previous revision | Latest revision (diff) | Newer revision → (diff)

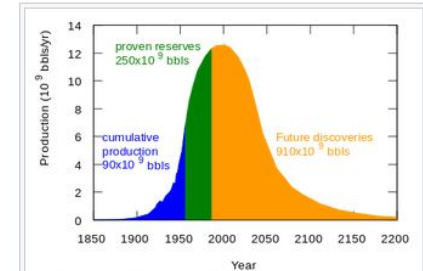
**Peak oil** is the point in time when the maximum rate of global **petroleum extraction** is reached, after which the rate of production enters terminal decline. This concept is based on the observed production rates of individual oil wells, and the combined production rate of a field of related oil wells. The **aggregate** production rate from an **oil field** over time usually grows exponentially until the rate peaks and then declines—sometimes rapidly—until the field is depleted. This concept is derived from the **Hubbert curve**, and has been shown to be applicable to the sum of a nation's domestic production rate, and is similarly applied to the global rate of petroleum production. Peak oil is often confused with **oil depletion**; peak oil is the point of maximum production while depletion refers to a period of falling reserves and supply.

M. King Hubbert created and first used the models behind peak oil in 1956 to accurately predict that United States oil production would peak between 1965 and 1970.<sup>[1]</sup> His logistic model, now called **Hubbert peak theory**, and its variants have described with reasonable accuracy the peak and decline of production from **oil wells**, **fields**, regions, and countries,<sup>[2]</sup> and has also proved useful in other limited-resource production-domains. According to the Hubbert model, the production rate of a limited resource will follow a roughly symmetrical **logistic distribution curve** (sometimes incorrectly compared to a **bell-shaped curve**) based on the limits of exploitability and market pressures.

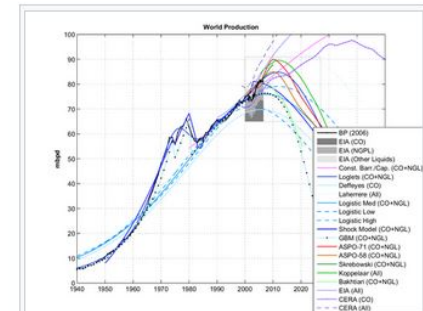
Some observers, such as petroleum industry experts **Kenneth S. Deffeyes** and **Matthew Simmons**, believe the high dependence of most modern industrial **transport**, **agricultural**, and **industrial** systems on the relative low cost and high availability of oil will cause the post-peak production decline and possible severe increases in the **price of oil** to have negative implications for the **global economy**. Predictions vary greatly as to what exactly these negative effects would be. If political and economic changes only occur in reaction to high prices and shortages rather than in reaction to the threat of a peak, then the degree of economic damage to importing countries will largely depend on how rapidly oil imports decline post-peak.

Optimistic estimations of peak production forecast the global decline will begin by 2020 or later, and assume major **investments** in **alternatives** will occur before a crisis, without requiring major changes in the lifestyle of heavily oil-consuming nations. These models show the **price** of oil at first escalating and then retreating as other types of **fuel** and energy sources are used.<sup>[3]</sup> Pessimistic predictions of future oil production operate on the thesis that either the peak has already occurred,<sup>[4][5][6][7]</sup> that oil production is on the cusp of the peak, or that it will occur shortly.<sup>[8][9]</sup> The **International Energy Agency** (IEA) says production of conventional crude oil peaked in 2006.<sup>[10][11]</sup> Throughout the first two quarters of 2008, there were signs that a **global recession** was being made worse by a series of record oil prices.<sup>[12]</sup>

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1	Demand for oil
1.1	Population
1.1.1	Agricultural effects and population limits
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2.1	Discoveries



A logistic distribution shaped production curve, as originally suggested by M. King Hubbert in 1956.



Peak oil depletion scenarios graph, which depicts cumulative published depletion studies by various organizations.

The Wikipedia article “Peak oil” as it appeared in 2011. Note the green “plus” symbol in the top right corner, noting it is a Good Article, the second-highest level of quality on Wikipedia (after Featured Articles). As an undergraduate student at the University of Michigan, I was assigned this article as part of required reading for a geological sciences course that I took. This is an example of one of Wikipedia’s strengths.





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# Sundiata Keita

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**This is an old revision of this page, as edited by Jaraalbe (talk | contribs) at 23:18, 10 November 2008 (date category). The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.**  
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**Sundiata Keita** or **Sundjata Keyita** or **Mari Djata I** (c. 1217 - c. 1255) was the founder of the **Mali Empire** and celebrated as a hero of the **Malinke people** people of **West Africa** in the semi-historical Epic of Sundiata.

Sundjata is also known by the name **Sogolon Djata**. The name Sogolon is taken from his mother, the buffalo woman (so called because of her ugliness and hunchback), and *Jata*, meaning "lion". A common Mande naming practice combines the mother's name with the personal name to give Sonjata or Sunjata. The last name Keita is a clan name more than a surname.

The story of Sundiata is primarily known through **oral tradition**, transmitted by generations of traditional **Mandinka griots**.The epic itself also provided a loose base for **Disney's The Lion King**.

## Contents [hide]

- Sundiata's Life
- The Epic of Sundiata
- Historical Context and Significance
- Mansa
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## Sundiata's Life

Sundiata was the son of Nare and Sogolon Conde. Growing up, the Mandinkas were conquered by king Sumanguru Kante of the Ghanaian kingdom. He devoted his life to building an army to overthrow the king and liberating his homeland.

When he was older and had a strong army, Sundiata did overthrow the king and became king of the Mali Empire. He understood that if he were to have a kingdom, he'd need it to be prosperous as to keep strong. He had crops such as beans and rice, grown and soon introduced cotton. With the crops selling, the Mali Empire became very wealthy.

Sundiata supported religion and soon took the title *Mansa*. After he died, many rulers also took the title *mansa*, to show their role and authority in society.

## The Epic of Sundiata

In the Epic of Sundiata (also spelled Son-Jara or Sundjata):

**Naré Maghann Konaté** (also called Maghan Kon Fatta or Maghan the Handsome) was a Mandinka king who one day received a divine hunter at his court. The hunter predicted that if Konaté married an ugly woman, she would give him a son who

The Wikipedia article "Sundiata Keita" as it appeared in 2008. As an undergraduate student at the University of Michigan, my professor told our pre-modern African history class not to trust Wikipedia for topics related to Africa. The subject of this article was a major topic in the class. This is an example of one of Wikipedia's weaknesses.

# SYSTEMIC BIAS ON WIKIPEDIA

- A great example of geographical systemic bias on Wikipedia is the “rough evaluation of coverage” used by WikiProject Countering Systemic Bias to address both [history](#) and [politics](#):
  - Excellent: North America, Western Europe, Australia and New Zealand
  - Good: East Asia, Japan, Eastern Europe
  - Mediocre: Latin America, Middle East, North Africa, South Asia
  - Poor: Sub-Saharan Africa
- Wikipedia’s gender bias, which along with its geographic bias is often considered one of its two greatest flaws, can be seen clearly in two areas:
  - Content: 18.6% of biographies in the English Wikipedia are currently about women
    - Note that this is [up from 15.5% in 2014](#), and also that there are [over 1.8 million biographies](#) on English Wikipedia
  - Contributors: 8-15% of Wikipedians are female
    - [The number varies from survey to survey](#): a 2018 survey found 13.6% female editors on English Wikipedia, but just 8.8% female editors on all Wikipedias, while a 2015 survey found 15% of American Wikipedians were female



Rough evaluation of coverage:

Coverage	Region
Excellent	North America, Western Europe, Australia & NZ
Good	East Asia, Japan, Eastern Europe
Mediocre	Latin America, Middle East, North Africa, South Asia
Poor	Sub-Saharan Africa

Screenshot from the Wikipedia project page “Wikipedia:WikiProject Countering systemic bias/History” showing a color-coded table giving the “rough evaluation of coverage” for history-related topics on English Wikipedia. An identical table appears on the project page “Wikipedia:WikiProject Countering systemic bias/Politics.”

# RESPONSES ON WIKIPEDIA

VARIOUS RESPONSES TO BIASES RELATED TO GENDER, RACE, AND GEOGRAPHY ON WIKIPEDIA

# RESPONSES TO GENDER BIAS

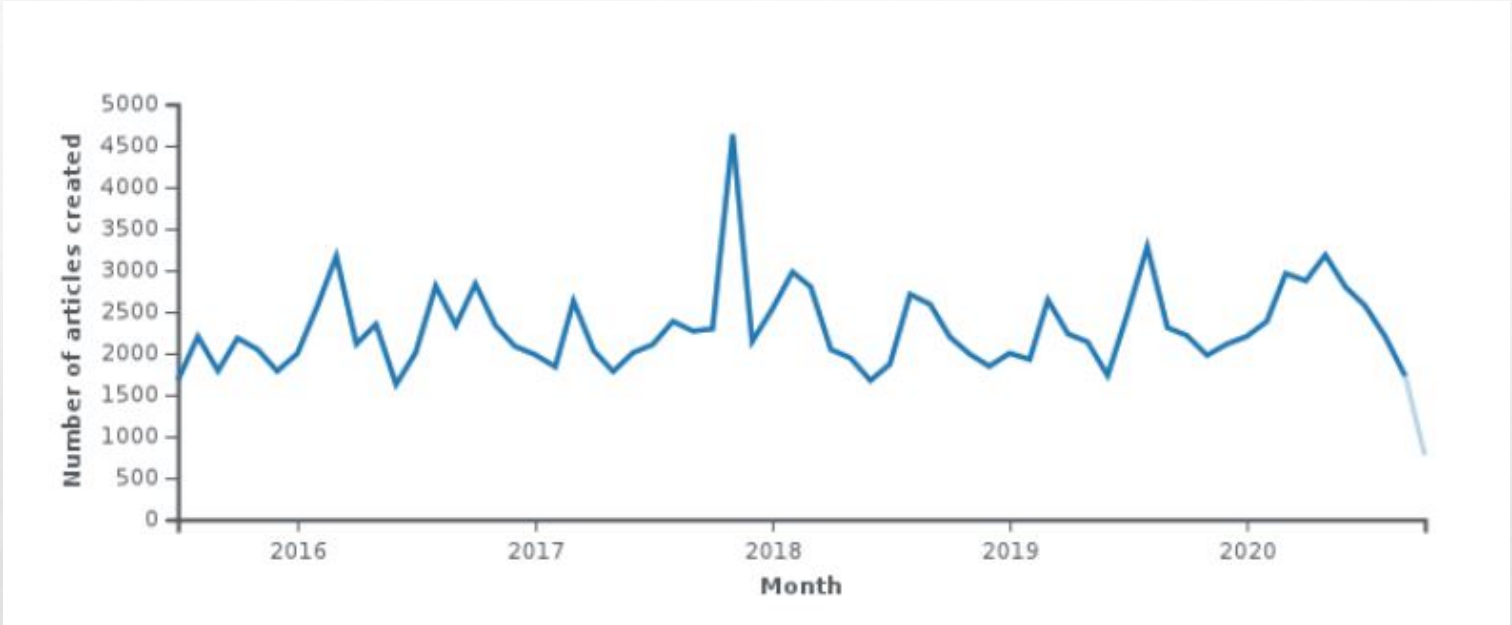


# WIKIPROJECT WOMEN IN RED

- Perhaps the most notable and effective of all Wikipedia efforts to counter systemic bias, WikiProject Women in Red is a [WikiProject](#), which is “a group of contributors who want to work together as a team to improve Wikipedia” and “often focus on a specific topic area.”
- The name “[Women in Red](#)” refers to wikilinks (hyperlinks) on Wikipedia articles that link to articles on women that do not (yet) exist. Wikilinks display as blue if their target page exists, but as red if it does not.

# WIKIPROJECT WOMEN IN RED

- WikiProject Women in Red was founded in 2015 by Rosie Stephenson-Goodknight and Roger Bamkin. Emily Temple-Wood joined shortly thereafter, and she has become famous in the Wikipedia community for creating a new Wikipedia biography on a female scientist every time she is harassed about her editing. At Wikimania 2016, Stephenson-Goodknight and Temple-Wood were named Wikipedians of the Year. (Wikimania is the main international conference for Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.)
- The WikiProject hosts both virtual and in-person edit-a-thons to improve the coverage of women on Wikipedia. Its work has substantially increased the percentage of biographies of women on Wikipedia, from 15.5% in October 2014 (before it was formed) to 18.6% by September 2020.



Screenshot from the Wikipedia project page “Wikipedia:WikiProject Women in Red” showing a line chart giving the number of new articles they have created each month since the project was created in 2015. Note the sheer amount of content they are creating, on average between 2,000 and 3,000 new biographies every month.





A Wikipedia meetup/edit-a-thon at Newnham College, Cambridge, held to coincide with International Women's Day and in conjunction with the Women in Red WikiProject. March 8, 2017.

# ART+FEMINISM EDIT-A-THONS

- Founded in 2014, [Art+Feminism](#) is a series of global edit-a-thons that focus on improving Wikipedia's coverage of female artists.
- Art+Feminism was founded by Siân Evans, Jacqueline Mabey, Michael Mandiberg, and Laurel Ptak, a group of artists and librarians.
- After hosting 30 separate edit-a-thons that engaged over 600 volunteers in its first year (2014), it has grown extensively. As of 2020, over 18,000 people have participated in over 1,200 Art+Feminism edit-a-thons around the world, creating or improving roughly 84,000 Wikipedia articles about female artists.





The University of Zambia Art+Feminism Edit-A-Thon, a four-day event to address the information gender gap. March 6, 2020.

# RESPONSES TO RACIAL BIAS



# BLACK WIKIHISTORY MONTH

- In February 2015, the first Black WikiHistory Month was [celebrated with multiple edit-a-thons](#) in the United States, including at the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture (Harlem, New York City), the Brooklyn Public Library, Howard University (in Washington, D.C.), and NPR's headquarters (also in Washington, D.C.).
- [Black WikiHistory Month](#) has been celebrated annually with multiple events every February since 2015. In addition to frequent events in New York City and Washington, D.C., numerous states have hosted multiple events, including California, Missouri, Tennessee, and Washington (state).



Wikimedia UK's Black History Month Edit-A-Thon in the map room of the Geography Department at University College London. October 26, 2012.



# AFROCROWD AND BLACK LUNCH TABLE

- [AfroCROWD](#) was founded in New York City in 2015 by Alice Backer with the goal of improving Wikipedia's content on Black culture and history.
- It regularly hosts edit-a-thons in the New York City metropolitan area.
- It has partnered with other organizations, such as the Haiti Cultural Exchange, to host edit-a-thons.
- AfroCROWD also partners with [Black Lunch Table](#) (BLT), which focuses on creating oral histories with Black artists and which also organizes Wikipedia edit-a-thons of its own.



AfroCROWD Panel presenting at Wikimania 2017 in Montreal. Wikimania is the main international Wikipedia and Wikimedia conference. August 13, 2017.





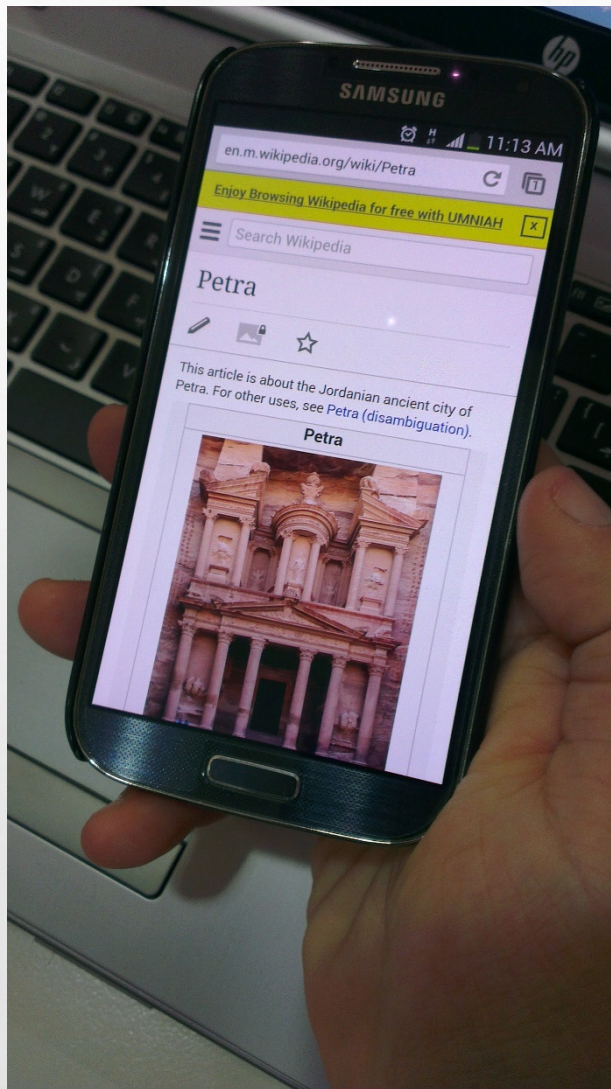
New Wikipedians learning to edit at Black Lunch Table's Black History Everyday edit-a-thon at the Staten Island Museum. February 9, 2019.

# RESPONSES TO GEOGRAPHIC BIAS

# WIKIPEDIA ZERO

- [Wikipedia Zero](#) was a Wikimedia Foundation project that provided free access to Wikipedia on mobile phones, mostly in developing countries.
- It used the “[zero-rating](#)” technique of providing access to content without cost, which was made possible by subsidies that exempt Wikipedia content from a user’s mobile data allowance.
- The goal of Wikipedia Zero, which was based on Facebook’s similar zero-rating project Facebook Zero, was to increase access to Wikipedia in developing countries.
- From its launch in 2012 until its end in 2018, Wikipedia Zero provided Wikipedia content to over 800 million people in 72 countries via 97 different mobile plan operators.
- While it received a South by Southwest Interactive Award for activism in 2013, it was frequently criticized for violating the principle of net neutrality and experienced lack of growth before its termination in 2018.





A smartphone accessing the English Wikipedia article “Petra” via Wikipedia Zero through Umniah, a Jordanian mobile network operator that participated in Wikipedia Zero while it existed. October 7, 2013.

# WIKIMEDIA MOVEMENT AFFILIATES

- There are numerous Wikimedia affiliate groups around the world, including 39 **Wikimedia chapters** (“incorporated independent non-profits”) that mostly represent the wealthy countries of the global north, such as Germany, France, Canada, and South Korea. However, there are also chapters in middle-income developing countries such as Argentina, India, Mexico, Thailand, and South Africa.
- There are a further 134 **Wikimedia user groups** (“open membership groups...designed to be easy to form”) that provide even greater representation from the global south. Examples range broadly, from Benin to Iraq and Nepal to the Caribbean. There are also non-geographic, thematic user groups like AfroCROWD and Art+Feminism.
- All movement affiliates exist to organize Wikipedians in their respective areas (either geographic or topical) and to support Wikipedia, generally by editing and creating new content. Some affiliates, especially major global north Wikimedia chapters such as those in Germany, France, and the United Kingdom, also support Wikipedia and Wikimedia projects through donations and even technical support (as in the case of Wikidata).









Group photograph of attendees at Wikimania 2012 in Washington, D.C. Photo taken in University Yard at George Washington University. July 14, 2012.



# GENERAL RESPONSES RELATED TO BIAS

# VISUALEDITOR

- Long a dream on Wikipedia, [VisualEditor](#) is a “what you see is what you get” (WYSIWYG) editing interface that allows Wikipedians to edit Wikipedia easily. It looks similar to the editing interface on a blog or a word processor, and it is much easier to use than writing in wikitext markup, the simplified form of hypertext markup language (HTML) that was the only way to edit Wikipedia for over a decade (2001-13).
- VisualEditor was implemented in 2013. After receiving pushback from many existing editors, it was made an opt-in choice until it was refined and further developed and ultimately restored to being an opt-out feature in 2015.
- While not explicitly designed to address systemic bias or lack of diversity among Wikipedians, VisualEditor does benefit Wikipedia’s efforts to recruit more female, minority, and developing-world editors just as it does all other potential editors because it makes editing the site substantially easier for all new users, lowering the bar to entry.





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# Tarrant County

Coordinates: 32.77°N 97.29°W

**Tarrant County** is located in the county seat is Fort Worth.<sup>[2]</sup> ad a population of 1,809,034.<sup>[1]</sup> It is Texas' third-most populous county and the 15th-most populous in the United States. Its

Tarrant County, one of 26 counties created out of the Peters Colony, was established in 1849 and organized the next year.<sup>[3]</sup> It was named in honor of General Edward H. Tarrant of the Republic of Texas militia.<sup>[4]</sup>

Tarrant County is part of the Dallas–Fort Worth–Arlington, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area.

## Geography

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has an area of 902 square miles (2,340 km<sup>2</sup>), of which 864 square miles (2,240 km<sup>2</sup>) is land and 39 square miles (100 km<sup>2</sup>) (4.3%) is water.<sup>[5]</sup>

### Adjacent counties

- Denton County (north)
- Dallas County (east)
- Ellis County (southeast)
- Johnson County (south)
- Parker County (west)
- Wise County (northwest)

## Demographics

### 2015 Texas Population Estimate Program

As of the 2015 Texas Population Estimate Program, the population of the county was 1,960,741: 916,941 non-Hispanic whites (46.8%); 299,637 Black Americans (15.3%); 158,299 other non-Hispanic Americans (8.1%); 585,864 Hispanics and Latinos, of any race (29.9%).<sup>[6]</sup>

### 2010 Census

As of the census of 2010, there were 1,809,034 people. Tarrant County is currently the second most populous county in the Dallas-Ft. Worth Metropolitan Statistical Area.

### Tarrant County

County

Tarrant County



Sundance Square, Tarrant Courthouse



Flag



Seal

Screenshot showing the English Wikipedia article “Tarrant County, Texas” being edited with the VisualEditor. The text format menu is selected in this screenshot. Note how closely this editing interface resembles the appearance of live Wikipedia articles.



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## Editing Tarrant County, Texas

**You are not logged in.** Your IP address will be publicly visible if you make any edits. If you [log in](#) or [create an account](#), your edits will be attributed to a user name, among other benefits.

*Content that violates any copyrights will be deleted. Encyclopedic content must be verifiable. Work submitted to Wikipedia can be edited, used, and redistributed—by anyone—subject to certain terms and conditions.*

**B** *I* > [Advanced](#) > [Special characters](#) > [Help](#) > [Cite](#)

```
{{Infobox U.S. county
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| state = Texas
| flag=Flag of Tarrant County, Texas.svg
| type=[[County (United States)|County]]
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| founded date =
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| seat wl = Fort Worth
| largest city wl = Fort Worth
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| area_land_sq_mi = 864
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| web = www.tarrantcounty.com
| ex image = {{Photomontage
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| photo2a          = Tarrant Court House (1 of 1).jpg
| spacing          = 2
| position         = center
```

Insert



Cite your sources:

Screenshot showing the exact same page being edited with traditional wikitext markup, illustrating the difference that VisualEditor makes for increasing the ease of editing on Wikipedia and reducing the learning curve for new Wikipedians.

# WIKIPEDIA TEAHOUSE

- Another Wikipedia project begun to help all new editors is the [Wikipedia Teahouse](#), which is designed to be a friendly, unintimidating place for new Wikipedians to ask questions.
- The Teahouse is run by a series of experienced Wikipedians known as “[hosts](#),” who volunteer to mentor new Wikipedians and answer their questions as they begin editing.
- As with the VisualEditor, the Teahouse was not explicitly created to address systemic bias on Wikipedia, but it provides support and encouragement for all users that new female, minority, and developing-world Wikipedians can benefit from as much as anyone else.





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# Wikipedia:Teahouse

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



## Welcome to the Teahouse!

A friendly place where you can ask questions to get help with using and editing Wikipedia

Ask a question

Question forum
Meet your hosts
Articles to improve
Become a host

**Shortcuts**

[WP:TEA](#)

[WP:TH](#)



ColinFine, a Teahouse host

*New to Wikipedia? See our [tutorial for new editors](#) or [introduction to contributing page](#).*

*Note: Newer questions appear at the **bottom** of the Teahouse. Completed questions are archived within 3 days.*

*Please remember to **sign your posts** by typing four keyboard tildes like this: ~~~~.*

To read the newest questions, [skip to bottom](#) · [About the Teahouse](#)

## Please review my drafts [\[ edit \]](#)

Hello, I wonder if someone can review [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Draft:Saath\\_Nibhaana\\_Saathiya\\_2](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Draft:Saath_Nibhaana_Saathiya_2) and [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Draft:Ghum\\_Hai\\_Kisikey\\_Pyaar\\_Mein](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Draft:Ghum_Hai_Kisikey_Pyaar_Mein) let me know your feedback on what's missing, how to improve it and more. Thank you. [Unknownreasonn \(talk\)](#)—Preceding undated comment added 12:47, 7 October 2020 (UTC)

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- 3 Stale non declared drafts in userspace
- 4 Citing Research When Internet Can't Help
- 5 Question about user categories and adding them to/with new userboxes



Screenshot showing the English Wikipedia project page “Wikipedia:Teahouse.” Note how “ask a question” is prioritized, but there are also clearly marked buttons for “meet your hosts” and “articles to improve,” both of which are also important to new Wikipedians, both in terms of where to look for help as well as where to look to start editing articles.

# WHAT UTA IS DOING

# BUILDING A MORE DIVERSE USER COMMUNITY THROUGH “LEARN TO EDIT” WORKSHOPS AND RESOURCES

- Since I started working at UTA in April 2019, I have helped to build a more diverse Wikipedia community here at the university, in three closely interrelated ways, by providing:
  - Occasional formal two-hour-long “Learn to Edit Wikipedia” workshops, such as the [one at the 2019 UTA Open Access Week](#)
  - [“Learn to Edit Wikipedia” LibGuide](#), based off the content of the workshops, which is continually available online to anyone interested in learning to edit Wikipedia
  - One-on-one, one-hour-long “Learn to Edit Wikipedia” trainings conducted via Microsoft Teams, which have been especially popular since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic



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VisualEditor](#)[A Brief Introduction to Wiktext  
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Articles](#)[How to Add Images to Articles](#)[Learning More Advanced Editing  
Skills](#)[UTA Wikipedia Meetup](#)

### Welcome!

Welcome to the **Learn to Edit Wikipedia** LibGuide! Created and maintained by Michael Barera, a Wikipedian with over a decade of experience as well as the University and Labor Archivist at the University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.



### Ask me about Wikipedia!



Screenshot of the home page of the UTA “Learn to Edit Wikipedia” LibGuide, which I created and continue to maintain. It is designed to teach a prospective future Wikipedian the fundamentals of Wikipedia editing in about one hour.

# UTA WIKIPEDIA MEETUPS AND DIVERSE CONTENT CREATION ON WIKIPEDIA

- I have also begun leading a UTA Wikipedia Meetup, which meets twice every long term (September, November, February, and April) for two hours around lunchtime on a Friday to collaborate on an article (generally a new article created from scratch, unless otherwise noted):
  - November 2019 (inaugural Wikipedia Meetup): [Lady Movin' Mavs wheelchair basketball team](#)
  - February 2020: [Emerson Emory](#)
  - April 2020: [Climate of Dallas](#) (improvements to an existing article)
  - September 2020: [Santa Fe Freight Building in Fort Worth](#)
  - November 2020: TBD (likely a biography about a cartographer whose works are held in Special Collections)
- Informally last year and more formally going forward, the February meetup is and will be tied in to the other Black History Month events celebrated by the UTA Libraries.





# UT Arlington Mavericks women's wheelchair basketball

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **UT Arlington Mavericks women's wheelchair basketball team**, commonly known as the **Lady Movin' Mavs**, is the women's college wheelchair basketball team representing the **University of Texas at Arlington** (UTA). Established in 2013, the team plays under the auspices of the **National Wheelchair Basketball Association** (NWBA). It has been coached by **Jason Nelms** since its establishment.

The Lady Movin' Mavs have won two National Intercollegiate Wheelchair Basketball Tournament (NIWBT) national championships, in 2016 and 2018. Two of its players, **Abby Dunkin** and **Rose Hollermann**, have played for the United States Paralympic wheelchair basketball team. Two additional players of international note who have played for the Lady Movin' Mavs are Australian **Annabelle Lindsay** and Canadian **Élodie Tessier**.

## Contents [hide]

- 1 History
- 2 Roster
- 3 Coaches
- 4 Season-by-season results
- 5 References
- 6 External links

## History [edit]

The Lady Movin' Mavs were established in 2013.<sup>[1][2]</sup> **Jason Nelms** was named its head coach. He previously played as a member of UTA's men's wheelchair basketball team, the Movin' Mavs, from 2000 to 2005 and also competed in three Paralympic Games.<sup>[3]</sup> During its inaugural 2013–14 season, the team had no substitute players, instead playing all five of its players for the full 40 minutes of each game.<sup>[2][4]</sup> The Lady Movin' Mavs played their first games against the **University of Alabama** and **University of Illinois** during a tournament in late October 2013.<sup>[3]</sup> They also played in the National Wheelchair Basketball Association Tournament (NWBAT) in their first season, but were disqualified because one of their players fell sick before the tournament and the team could not field a five-player lineup.<sup>[5]</sup> In April 2014, the team signed **Rose Hollermann** and **Josie Aslakson** in its first recruiting class.<sup>[6]</sup>

The Lady Movin' Mavs were initially a sports club at UTA and transitioned to full intercollegiate team status once sufficient funds had been raised.<sup>[7]</sup> It plays under the auspices of the **National Wheelchair Basketball Association** (NWBA), which organizes intercollegiate wheelchair basketball tournaments across the United States. During the 2014–15 season, the team's roster grew from five to nine players, which allowed the team greater flexibility with strategy and opportunities to rest players.<sup>[8]</sup> That season, the team played in the National Intercollegiate Wheelchair Basketball Tournament (NIWBT), where it lost to the University of Illinois in its first game and then lost to the **University of Wisconsin–Whitewater** in the third-place game.<sup>[9]</sup>

During the 2015–16 season, just the third season in the team's existence, it won its first national championship by beating the University of Alabama and then the University of Illinois in the NIWBT.<sup>[10][11]</sup> The Lady Movin' Mavs finished with a 19–5 record on the season.<sup>[10]</sup> That summer, it also had its first two players make the United States Paralympic wheelchair basketball team roster for the **2016 Summer Paralympics**: **Abby Dunkin** and **Rose Hollermann**.<sup>[12]</sup>

The Lady Movin' Mavs finished the 2016–17 season with a 57–48 loss to the University of Alabama in the championship game of the NIWBT after they beat the University of Illinois 68–19 in their first-round game.<sup>[13]</sup>



The Lady Movin' Mavs in action against the Great Britain national team in 2019

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Screenshot of the English Wikipedia article “UT Arlington Mavericks women’s basketball team” (the “Lady Movin’ Mavs”), which was created during the inaugural UTA Wikipedia Meetup in November 2019.





# Emerson Emory

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Emerson Emory** (January 29, 1925 – January 28, 2003) was an American *internist* and *psychiatrist* from Dallas, Texas. Aspiring to be a doctor from an early age, he attended *Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College* before serving in the *Quartermaster Corps* of the *United States Army* during *World War II*. After studying at *Lincoln University* in Pennsylvania and *Meharry Medical College* in Nashville, Tennessee, Emory conducted his residency at St. Paul's Hospital, which was the first major hospital in Dallas to grant staff privileges to African American doctors.

Emory was a staff physician at *United States Department of Veterans Affairs* (VA) medical centers in Dallas and McKinney, Texas, before beginning a private practice specializing in internal medicine in South Dallas in 1960. Starting in 1966, he specialized in psychiatry at the *University of Texas Southwestern Medical School* in Dallas, the *Terrell State Hospital*, and the *Federal Correctional Institution* in Seagoville, Texas, before ultimately resuming private practice as a specialist in both internal medicine and psychiatry.

Emory was also active in politics and the community. Although he was never elected, he ran for office several times, including twice for *Mayor of Dallas*, once for the *Dallas City Council*, and once for the *Texas Legislature*. He was a member of the *Texas State Convention of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World*, the *Southern Christian Leadership Conference* (SCLC)'s Dallas branch, and the *United Service Organizations* (USO)'s Dallas Council. He was also a member of the *Sons of Confederate Veterans*.

## Contents [hide]

- 1 Early life and education
- 2 Military service
- 3 Medical career
- 4 Politics and community involvement
- 5 Personal life
- 6 Honors and legacy
- 7 References
- 8 External links

## Early life and education [ edit ]

Emerson Emory was born in Dallas on January 29, 1925 to Corry Bates Emory and Louise (Linthicum) Emory. His father, Corry, was a veteran of *World War I*. His family raised him as a *Roman Catholic*. From an early age, Emory aspired to become a doctor.<sup>[1]</sup>

In 1940, Emory graduated from *Booker T. Washington High School* in Dallas. He then attended *Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College* between 1940 and 1942.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Military service [ edit ]



Emerson Emory

<b>Born</b>	January 29, 1925 Dallas, Texas, United States
<b>Died</b>	January 28, 2003 (aged 77) Dallas, Texas, United States
<b>Nationality</b>	American
<b>Occupation</b>	Physician ( <i>internist</i> and <i>psychiatrist</i> )

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Screenshot of the English Wikipedia article “Emerson Emory,” which was created during the UTA Wikipedia Meetup in February 2020. Although not officially a Black History Month event as celebrated by the UTA Libraries, the topic of the article was specifically chosen because February is Black History Month.

# CONTRIBUTING DIVERSE CONTENT TO WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

- Since last year, the UTA Libraries has also been uploading images from numerous already-digitized collections to Wikimedia Commons and then integrating them into Wikipedia articles.
- While the largest collections in terms of raw numbers are the [UTA Photograph Collection](#), [UTA News Service Photograph Collection](#), and [maps](#), there are three collections documenting people of color that have also been contributed already:
  - [Pancho Medrano Papers](#)
  - [Emerson Emory Papers](#)
  - [Elzie and Ruby Odom Papers](#)



# Category:Pancho Medrano Papers at the University of Texas at Arlington Libraries

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository

**i** This category is not shown on its member pages unless the appropriate user preference is set.

## Media in category "Pancho Medrano Papers at the University of Texas at Arlington Libraries"

The following 15 files are in this category, out of 15 total.



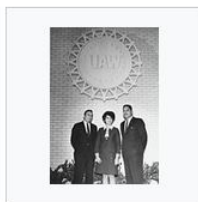
Francisco Medrano speaking on grape boycott with other activists. (10001181).jpg  
1,231 × 940; 356 KB



Francisco Pancho Medrano in boxing attire (10019449).jpg  
837 × 1,409; 664 KB



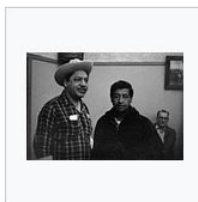
Hubert Humphrey in a large crowd. (10001182).jpg  
2,155 × 1,702; 1.13 MB



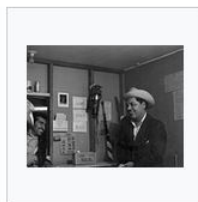
Nova Howard, Suzy Medrano, and Pancho Medrano (10019452).jpg  
1,205 × 1,743; 1.09 MB



Pancho Medrano (10019452) (cropped).jpg  
224 × 261; 49 KB



Pancho Medrano (left) and Cesar Chavez, Rio Grande City, Texas (10010577).jpg  
2,382 × 1,636; 1.2 MB



Pancho Medrano and Baldemar Diaz headquarters, Texas (10004033).jpg  
2,304 × 1,789; 1.13 MB



Pancho Medrano and others (10019445).jpg  
1,751 × 1,398; 1.04 MB



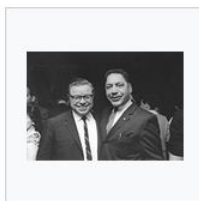
Pancho Medrano campaign leaflets, Sergeant at Arms for UAW Local 645 (10019439).jpg  
855 × 1,200; 900 KB



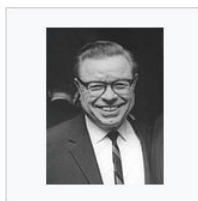
Pancho Medrano campaign leaflets, Sergeant at Arms for UAW Local 645



Pancho Medrano campaign leaflets, Sergeant at Arms for UAW Local 645



Pancho Medrano with Ray Reuther (10004034).jpg  
2,312 × 1,593; 609 KB



Roy Reuther (10004034).jpg  
727 × 972; 148 KB



The AFL-CIO strikers picketing, Laredo, Texas march, June 1967 (10002758).jpg



United Farm Workers protest (10007782).jpg  
2,150 × 1,684; 752 KB

Screenshot of the Wikimedia Commons category "Pancho Medrano Papers at the University of Texas at Arlington Libraries," which consists of all the already-existing digitized photographs and documents from the Pancho Medrano Papers that were already available on UTA's Digital Gallery.

## Category:Emerson Emory Papers at the University of Texas at Arlington Libraries

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository

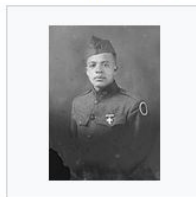
This category is not shown on its member pages unless the appropriate user preference is set.

### Media in category "Emerson Emory Papers at the University of Texas at Arlington Libraries"

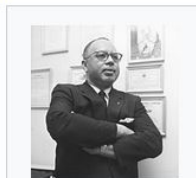
The following 11 files are in this category, out of 11 total.



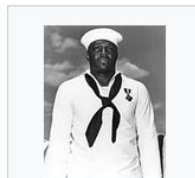
Admiral Chester W. Nimitz awards The Navy Cross to SC2 Doris (Dorie) Miller for heroism on U.S.S. West Virginia battleship (10006683).jpg  
1,829 × 2,280; 621 KB



Corry Bates Emory in uniform, World War I (10006688).jpg  
1,486 × 2,080; 820 KB



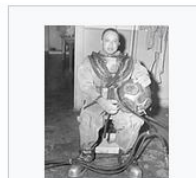
Doctor Emerson Emory, internist, Dallas, Texas (10006687).jpg  
1,898 × 1,988; 678 KB



Doris (Dorie) Miller in uniform at Pearl Harbor (10006682).jpg  
1,709 × 2,161; 561 KB



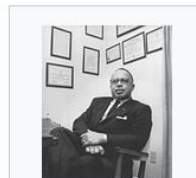
Emerson Emory in Army uniform, World War II (10006686).jpg  
1,918 × 2,097; 1.09 MB



Emerson Emory in diving suit (10005636).jpg  
1,833 × 2,280; 924 KB



Emerson Emory in kindergarten (10011658).jpg  
2,320 × 1,800; 2.13 MB



Emerson Emory seated in office (10005638).jpg  
1,505 × 1,791; 499 KB



Emerson Emory's great grandmother (10005637).jpg  
1,762 × 1,787; 905 KB



Smith Drug Store, Dallas, Texas (State-Thomas)



U.S.S. West Virginia battleship, moored in

Screenshot of the Wikimedia Commons category "Emerson Emory Papers at the University of Texas at Arlington Libraries," which consists of all the already-existing digitized photographs and documents from the Emerson Emory Papers that were already available on UTA's Digital Gallery.



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# QUESTIONS?

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