Wikipedia Edit-a-thon

Art & Feminism
Basic Editing Training
& Gender Gap

Toulouse France
March 2020
What is an edit-a-thon?
Why have edit-a-thons?
Who is Art & Feminism?
What is the Gender Gap?
WHAT IS AN “EDIT-A-THON?”

AN EDIT-A-THON /AKA/ EDITATHON
[FROM EDIT AND MARATHON]

AN ORGANIZED EVENT WHERE PEOPLE COME TOGETHER AT
A SCHEDULED TIME TO CREATE OR EDIT WIKIPEDIA ENTRIES
ON A SPECIFIC TOPIC.

SOMETIMES WE MIGHT WORK TO IMPROVE EXISTING
ARTICLES OR MAKE MINOR EDITS.
Art+Feminism builds a community of activists that is committed to closing information gaps related to gender, feminism, and the arts, beginning with Wikipedia.
Introduction: The Gender Gap

Basic Rules
Copyright and Wikipedia


Making Simple Edits
Userpages
Why have edit-a-thons?
What is the Gender Gap?

Do women have to be naked to get into the Met. Museum?

Less than 5% of the artists in the Modern Art Sections are women, but 85% of the nudes are female.

GUERRILLA GIRLS  Box 1056  Cooper Sia NY NY 10276
CONSCIENCE OF THE ART WORLD
GUERRILLA GIRLS’ POP QUIZ.

Q. If February is Black History Month and March is Women’s History Month, what happens the rest of the year?

A. Discrimination.

Normalizing discrimination. Normalizing white male dominance.
Wikipedia’s gender trouble is well documented. In a 2011 survey, the Wikimedia Foundation found that less than 10% of its contributors identify as female. Further, data analysis tools and computational linguistics studies have concluded that Wikipedia has fewer and less extensive articles on women; those same tools have shown gender biases in biographical articles.

This is a problem.

Art+Feminism co-founder, Michael Mandiberg, is currently leading internal research that looks at the impact of Art+Feminism on addressing Wikipedia’s ongoing gender gap problem. In 2014 approximately 10-15% of the editor community were women, trans and non-binary people and only 15% of all biographies were about women, trans and non-binary people. Six years of many community initiatives to bridge this gap increased the overall percentage of biographies to 18%. The project seeks to better understand the contours of this change, by
YOU'RE SEEING LESS THAN HALF THE PICTURE

WITHOUT THE VISION OF WOMEN ARTISTS AND ARTISTS OF COLOR.

Please send $ and comments to: Guerrilla Girls, Box 1056 Cooper Sta NY, NY 10276
White Male Genius
"EVERYTHING WHICH IS USUAL APPEARS NATURAL. 
THE SUBJECTION OF WOMEN TO MEN BEING A UNIVERSAL CUSTOM, ANY DEPARTURE FROM IT QUITE NATURALLY APPEARS UNNATURAL."

-JOHN STUART MILL
"THE SUBJECTION OF WOMEN" (1869)
Since 2014, over 20,000 people at more than 1,500 events around the world have participated in our edit-a-thons, resulting in the creation and improvement of more than 100,000 articles on Wikipedia and its sister projects.

ArtandFeminism.org
Do women have to be naked to get into the Met. Museum?

Less than 5% of the artists in the Modern Art Sections are women, but 85% of the nudes are female.

Guerrilla Girls
Box 1035
Cooper Station
NY, NY 10276
Conscience of the Art World
An ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO

LINDA NOCHLIN'S
“WHY HAVE THERE BEEN NO GREAT WOMEN ARTISTS?”

BY TIERNAN MORGAN & LAUREN PURJE
The fault lies not in our stars, our hormones, our menstrual cycles, or our empty internal spaces, but in our institutions and our education.

-- Linda Nochlin, 1971
Historically, women were not permitted in art academies or studios.

Once admitted in the 19th c women were still not permitted to study from nude models.
Even if you were lucky enough to have a wealthy, supportive father who paid for a private painting tutor...[who then raped you...]

Artemisia Gentileschi, *Judith Beheading Holofernes*, 1620-21
Even when women do meet notability standards, it's often overlooked
Anglophone Wikipedia includes “1.5 million biographies” about notable men in all fields, “less than 19%...are about women.

October 8, 2018

On Oct. 2, when Donna Strickland won a Nobel Prize in physics — the committee recognized her work on a method of generating laser beams with ultrashort pulses — she was only the third woman in history to do so. That day, she finally got a Wikipedia page of her own.

The long delay was not for lack of trying. Last May, an editor had rejected a submitted entry on Strickland, saying the subject did not meet Wikipedia’s notability requirement. Strickland’s biography went up shortly after her award was announced. If you click on the “history” tab to view the page’s edits, you can replay the process of a woman scientist finally gaining widespread recognition, in real time.

As a biology professor who edits Wikipedia, Strickland’s story did not surprise me: According to the Wikimedia Foundation, as of 2016, only 17 percent of the reference project’s biographies were about women.
Because women’s biographies face additional hurdles to remain active pages, groups committed to closing the gender gap must bear that burden. These findings also shed light on how women’s contributions to society are contested in the twenty-first century and the extent to which a person’s gender affects their perceived significance (emphasis added).

Editing Basics
SIGN UP FOR AN ACCOUNT
BUT USE A NOM DE GUERRE...

Why?

• Your edits are more likely to be taken seriously if not submitted anonymously.

• An account name unconnected to your identity IRL is less subjected to rejection on the basis of gender or race; also less subjected to harassment from “Boys Club” Wiki editors.

• Do not “share” accounts or have more than one person edit in your account Name or risk being suspended for “sockpuppetry.”
Basic Rules: Core Content Policies

**Neutral point of view** – All Wikipedia articles and other encyclopedic content must be written from a neutral point of view, representing significant views fairly, proportionately and without bias.
Verifiability – Material challenged or likely to be challenged, and all quotations, must be attributed to a reliable, published source. In Wikipedia, verifiability means that people reading and editing the encyclopedia can check that information comes from a reliable source.
Basic Rules: Core Content Policies

No original research – Wikipedia does not publish original unpublished thought: All material in Wikipedia must be attributable to a reliable, published source. Articles may not contain any new analysis or synthesis of published material that serves to advance a position not clearly advanced by the sources.
Basic Rules: Conflict of Interest

- No self-promotions
- No self-edited articles
- No editing entries on friends, employers, colleagues, family

If you think you have a Conflict Of Interest (COI), don’t create the article, post that someone else should create it on a related talk page.
If available, academic and peer-reviewed publications are usually the most reliable sources.

**Other reliable sources include:**
- university-level textbooks
- books published by respected publishing houses
- magazines
- journals
- mainstream newspapers

Basic Rules: Notability

On Wikipedia, **notability** is a test used by editors to decide whether a given topic warrants its own article. Information on Wikipedia must be **verifiable**; if no reliable third-party sources can be found on a topic, then it should not have a separate article. Wikipedia’s concept of notability applies this basic standard to avoid **indiscriminate inclusion** of topics. Article and list topics must be notable, or "worthy of notice". Determining notability does not necessarily depend on things such as fame, importance, or popularity—although those may enhance the acceptability of a subject that meets the guidelines explained below.

A topic is presumed to merit an article if:

1. It meets either the general notability guideline below or the criteria outlined in a subject-specific guideline listed in the box on the right.
2. It is not excluded under the **What Wikipedia is not policy**.

What if notability guidelines reproduce structural sexism and racism? How can we address and amend this?
A person is notable if

The person is regarded as an important figure or is widely cited by peers or successors.
The person is known for originating a significant new concept, theory or technique.
The person has created, or played a major role in co-creating, a significant or well-known work, or collective body of work, that has been the subject of an independent book or feature-length film, or of multiple independent periodical articles or reviews.
The person's work (or works) either:
  - has become a significant monument,
  - has been a substantial part of a significant exhibition,
  - has won significant critical attention, or
  - Is represented within the permanent collections of several notable galleries or museums.

Notability Guidelines for: Authors, editors, journalists, filmmakers, photographers, artists, architects, and other creative professionals: [Wikipedia:Notability (people)#Creative professionals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Notability_(people)#Creative_professionals)
THEREIN LIES THE RUB...

WHEN RACISM & SEXISM ARE NO LONGER FASHIONABLE, WHAT WILL YOUR ART COLLECTION BE WORTH?

The art market won’t bestow mega-buck prices on the work of a few white males forever. For the 17.7 million you just spent on a single Jasper Johns painting, you could have bought at least one work by all of these women and artists of color.

Bernice Abbott  Arni Albert  Anna Albers  Arleen Angueloff  Diane Arbus  Harry Bell  Isabell Bishop  Rhea Berghofer  Elizabeth Bougereau  Margaret Bourke-White  Ramona Brooks  Julio Bermejo  Carmen D’Aversa  Elizabeth Botes  Constance Wood Chappel  Jennifer Cunningham  Sonja Delovery

THEREIN LIES THE RUB...

• If women and BIPOC artists are historically excluded from making art;
• Are not shown in galleries, museums, or collected by collectors;
• Ergo are not being written about;
• Ergo are neither seen nor heard;
• Then how are they supposed to be justified as “Notable?”

Welcome to the “Gender Gap”
INTRA-WIKI LINKS ARE YOUR FRIEND!
Anatomy of a Wikipedia Page
Every page edit is publicly visible. Every page edit you make is traceable to your user account. Talk pages are Wikipedia's version of peer review. A lot of extra information is available in the View History tab.
Anatomy of a Wikipedia Page: View History

Bell hooks: Revision history

View logs for this page

Browse history
From year (and earlier): 2016  From month (and earlier): all  Tag filter: Show

For any version listed below, click on its date to view it. For more help, see Help:Page history and Help:Edit summary.
External tools: Revision history statistics • Revision history search • Edits by user • Number of watchers • Page view statistics

(c) = difference from current version, (p) = difference from preceding version, m = minor edit, = section edit, = automatic edit summary (newest | oldest) View (newer 60 | older 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

Compare selected revisions
- (cur | prev) 17:37, 30 January 2016 SteveLehman (talk | contribs) (...) (→Influences: cleanup for WikiProject Ken Dike
- (cur | prev) 07:13, 25 January 2016 BG19bot (talk | contribs) m (53,670 bytes) (0) (→Criticism: WP:CHECKWiki error fix for #61: Please exists - using AWB (1842) (undo)
- (cur | prev) 21:12, 26 January 2016 Belen Sianetha (talk | contribs) m (53,670 bytes) (0) (→Influences: misspelling correction (undo)
- (cur | prev) 21:11, 26 January 2016 Belen Sianetha (talk | contribs) m (53,672 bytes) (0) (→Influences: added citation on Martin Lu
- (cur | prev) Visual edit
- (cur | prev) 21:09, 26 January 2016 Belen Sianetha (talk | contribs) m (53,295 bytes) (260) (→Influences: added citation on martin luther
- (cur | prev) edit)
- (cur | prev) 21:06, 26 January 2016 Belen Sianetha (talk | contribs) m (53,035 bytes) (535) (→Influences: added citation in regard to i
- (cur | prev) 21:04, 26 January 2016 Mia Ja Mia (talk | contribs) m (52,500 bytes) (291) (→Criticism: criticism from bell hooks' interview
- (cur | prev) undo
- (cur | prev) 16:26, 28 January 2016 MCmattle (talk | contribs) m (52,209 bytes) (3) (→Reverted 1 edit by 161.185.150.180 (talk) to last
- (cur | prev) (undo)
- (cur | prev) 16:10, 28 January 2016 161.185.150.180 (talk) m (52,212 bytes) (3) (→→Career (undo)
Anatomy of a Wikipedia Page: Edit

Select Edit to use the Visual Editor

Editing Bell hooks

Gloria Jean Watkins (born September 25, 1952), better known by her pen name bell hooks (sig), is an American author, feminist, and social activist. The name "bell hooks" is derived from that of her maternal great-grandmother, Bell Blair Hooks, a woman known for speaking her mind.

Hooks's writing has focused on the inter/intraity of race, capitalism, and gender, and what she describes as their ability to produce and perpetuate systems of oppression and class domination. She has published over 30 books and numerous scholarly articles, appeared in documentary films, and participated in public lectures. Primarily through a postmodern perspective, she has addressed race, class, and gender in education, art, history, sexuality, mass media, and feminism. In 2014 she founded the bell hooks institute at Berea College in Berea, Kentucky.

Biography

Early life

Hooks was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky to a working-class family. Her father, Veodis Watkins, was a custodian and her mother, Rosa Bell Watkins, a homemaker. She had five sisters and one brother. "An avid reader, she was educated in racially segregated public schools, and wrote of great adversities when making the transition to an integrated school, where teachers and students were predominantly white.

She graduated from Hopkinsville High School in Hopkinsville, Kentucky. She obtained her B.A. in English from Stanford University in 1973, and her M.A. in English from the University of Wisconsin–Madison in 1976. In 1983, after several years of teaching and writing, she completed her doctorate in literature at the University of California, Santa Cruz, with a dissertation on author Toni Morrison.

Career

Hooks's teaching career began in 1976 as an English professor and senior lecturer in Ethnic Studies at the University of Southern California. During her three years there, Gotham (a Los Angeles publisher) released her first published work, a chapbook of poems titled "And There We Went" (1978), written under her pen name, "bell hooks." She adopted her grandmother's name as a pen name because her grandmother "was known for her snappy and bold tongue, which [she] greatly admired."
Anatomy of a Wikipedia Page: 

**Edit Source**

Select **Edit Source** to view wikitext markup.
You can enter an explanation of your changes in the Edit summary box, which will pop up when you click “Save Page” in the Visual Editor, and you'll find below the edit window in “Edit Source”.
If the change you have made to a page is minor, check the box "This is a minor edit."
If you’re using the Edit Source option, you should always use the Show preview button. After you’ve entered a change in the edit box for the sandbox, click the Show preview. This lets you see what the page will look like after your edit, before you actually save.
Making Simple Edits
Click on your Username in the top left to view your User Page. Select **Edit** to make edits to your User Page.
References and Citation: Footnote
Automatic: You can enter a URL or an ISBN

Manual: citation templates for websites, news articles, journal articles, and books
Copyright and Wikipedia
Do not copy-paste text from a website directly into Wikipedia. Paraphrasing and citation is necessary.

Most of Wikipedia's text and many of its images are co-licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License (CC BY-SA) and the GNU Free Documentation License (GFDL).
Adding Citations
INTERNAL LINKS TO OTHER WIKI ENTRIES

Pryde Brown

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Pryde Brown is an American photographer. She is known for her portrait and wedding photography. As a young girl, Brown was taught how to use a 35 millimeter Bolsa camera. She opened her own portrait and wedding photography studio in Princeton, NJ, in 1970.

Life and career

Brown married literary critic Donald McPhee in May 1957. They had four children: photographer Laura Sullivan, and three sons, all named after their favorite painter, Erik, Ulli, and Stelz. McPhee was a professional musician until she took a few photography classes with Uriel Metzler, and was inspired to go to the Hebrides for his subsequent music series. He died in 1971.

After his death, Brown offered to take over the business. Despite feeling that great photos was not being noticed, she pursued a career photographing Princeton. Archival photographs are taken black and white prints. Archival photographs are taken.
• **The more internal links an article has, the harder it is to delete it.**

• **Legitimates by proxy and proximity**
  
  *Easy, effective, and oh so satisfying!*
INSERTING CITATIONS / FOOTNOTES

Betty Hahn
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Betty Hahn (born 1940) is an American photographer known for working in alternative and early photographic processes.[1] She completed both her BFA (1963) and MFA (1966) at Indiana University. Initially, Hahn worked in other two-dimensional art mediums before focusing on photography in graduate school.[2] She is well-recognized due to her experimentation with experimental photographic methods which incorporate different forms of media.[3] By transcending traditional concepts of photography, Hahn challenges the viewer not only to assess the content of the image, but also to contemplate the photographic object itself.

Biography
Betty Hahn was born on October 11, 1940 in Chicago, Illinois where she also grew up.[4] At the age of ten, Hahn was given her first camera by an aunt. Hahn later went on to graduate from Ss.ceaoma Memorial Catholic High School. Soon after, she enrolled at Indiana University with a full scholarship where she furthered her studies in Fine Arts, receiving both her BFA (1963) and her MFA (1966).[5][6] Throughout her undergraduate years, she concentrated in drawing and painting; however, as she entered graduate study, she worked in photography. During this important developmental period, Hahn studied under one of the most well-known photography teachers of the time, Harry Holmes Smith, who encouraged Hahn’s work in alternative processes.[6][7]

Once she graduated, Hahn moved to Rochester where she taught at the Rochester Institute of Technology until 1975. Hahn then relocated to Albuquerque where she was professor at University of New Mexico until her retirement in 1999.[8]

Work
Hahn is best known for her explorations of alternative processes in photography, using both older methods of darkroom developing such as gum-bichromate and cyanotypes, with other art mediums, including hand-painting and even embroidery. She is noted as one of the first photographers to successfully integrate such a variety of art mediums.[9][10]

Hahn encourages the viewer to think more deeply through not only the use of different physical processes in her artwork, but also through the multiplicity of meanings in her photographs. In most of her work, Hahn integrates humor and irony as she explores the meanings generated by formal combinations. Some of her prints include the spoked haloes of the 35mm negative, which allude to its 20mm film origins; but by hand coloring with bright paints, she draws attention to the mixture of craft with industrial mediums.[11]

Once she started experimenting with the gum-bichromate process, Hahn started stitching into her photographs. Printing onto canvases and other fabrics allowed her to use

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[2] According to the photography reference
[4] According to the biography
[5] According to the biography
[6] According to the biography
[7] According to the biography
[8] According to the biography
[9] According to the biography
[10] According to the biography

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© Wikipedia / Betty Hahn

Betty Hahn
Born
October 11, 1940 (age 81)
Chicago, Illinois
Nationality
American
Education
Henry Holmes Smith, Nathan Lyons
Alma mater
Indiana University
Known for
Photography, mixed media
INSERTING CITATIONS

Work

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Once she started experimenting with the gum-bichromate process, Hahn started stitching into her photographs. Printing onto canvas and other fabrics allowed her to use thread to highlight certain aspects of the photograph. In combining her photographs with conventional practices, Hahn successfully intertwines formal and conceptual aspects. Not only does she speak to the mundane tasks of everyday life, but also about routine and normality. In highlighting the ordinary in her work, Hahn elevates and revives that which has been lost in the practice of daily life. Embroidery references feminity, as Hahn underlines the feminist issue of the anonymity of women’s handicraft. Her embroidery often emphasized flowers with its three-dimensionality, furthering the idea of femininity; she later on pursued this as a symbol and incorporated it in several of her other series.[6]

Art and Feminism

In her work, Hahn delivers a powerful message in regards to women and embroidery. It is quite evident through time that women’s labor is needlework, and that their labor is frequently undervalued as craft both when dissimilar and alike to men’s work.[7] In a time period where men overshadowed women in the traditional art, such as painting and sculpture, women oftentimes revered to other mediums like textiles.[8]

It has been suggested that women’s work, especially in embroidery, is of little value in the art field since it is considered a craft.[8] Since “arts and crafts” are more often than not paired together, it is obvious they are in the same category; however, there is a clear distinction. For 300 years, women have been taught needlework through practice and tradition, and in inadvertently, promoted obedience and household effeminate behavior. As a result, instead of regarding stitching as an art, many viewed it as a thoughtless skill, lacking originality.[7] On the contrary, however, it is far more than evident that the hand of woman is more than a mindless and conforming thing, it is one of sensitivity, thought, patience, perseverance, and strength. By incorporating embroidery and stitching, Betty Hahn pushes the audience to acknowledge the work of women not as craft or tradition, but as meticulous, creative and unique.
INSERTING CITATIONS

Photography: A Critical Introduction
Edited By Liz Wells
Copyright Year 2015

ISBN 9780415854290
Published March 27, 2015 by Routledge
442 Pages

Request Inspection Copy
Available on Taylor & Francis eBooks
Preview this title

Book Description

Photography: A Critical Introduction was the first introductory textbook to examine key debates in photographic theory and place them in their social and political contexts, and is now established as one of the leading textbooks in its field. Written especially for students in higher education and for introductory college courses, this fully revised edition provides a coherent introduction to the nature of photographic seeing.

Individual chapters cover:
- Key debates in photographic theory and history
- Documentary photography and photojournalism
- Personal and popular photography
- Photography and the human body
Betty Hahn

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Betty Hahn (born 1940) is an American photographer known for working in alternative and early photographic processes.[2] She is well-recognized due to her experimentation with forms of media.[4] By transcending traditional concepts of the content of the image, but also to contemplate the photographic...
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INSERTING CITATIONS

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2. ↑ 2.0 2.1 2.2 Griffiths, Alan. "Luminous-Lint – Photographer – Betty Hahn."
Asking for Help and Resolving Disputes
Post a question on the talk page of another Wikipedia User's talk page.

Ask a question to the Wikipedia Teahouse question board.

Resolving disputes; Wikipedia:Dispute resolution, Wikipedia:Etiquette, Wikipedia:Staying cool when the editing gets hot.

Email info@art.plusfeminism.org with specific Wikipedia editing questions if you can't find what you need on Wikipedia.
HOW TO ADD A NEW ENTRY

• **That’s for the next training!**

• **Become proficient in editing and test drive new entries in your sandbox!**

• **Welcome and enjoy!**
• Look to these pages for resources and inspiration

  • Women in Red WikiProject

  • Celebrate Women! [International Women’s Day & Women’s History Month
    * [https://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Celebrate_Women](https://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Celebrate_Women)

  • Black Lunch Table
    * [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Lunch_Table](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Lunch_Table)

  • BLT Task List
    * [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Meetup/Black_Lunch_Table/Lists_of_Articles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Meetup/Black_Lunch_Table/Lists_of_Articles)

  • Starter editing projects

    Organized by level of experience from “all editors” to intermediate, advanced, ambitious, and bilingual editors

• Feminism 101 – Crowdsourced project
  * [https://finallyfeminism101.wordpress.com/purpose/](https://finallyfeminism101.wordpress.com/purpose/)
  * [https://finallyfeminism101.wordpress.com/tag/crowdsourcing/](https://finallyfeminism101.wordpress.com/tag/crowdsourcing/)