

Wikipedia as an arena for public scholarship



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Editing Wikipedia ground rules

- No original research
- Conflict of interest editing monitored and enforced
- Notability requirements

Enter thinking creatively about public scholarship..



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia



**Putting expertise into
action where it counts**

Alvin Ratz Kaufman [edit]

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Canadian industrialist, philanthropist, birth control advocate and eugenicist (Wikidata · Import · Edit and import)

Alvin Ratz "A. R." Kaufman (February 11, 1885 – February 1, 1979) was a Canadian industrialist, philanthropist, **birth control** advocate and **eugenicist** from in **Kitchener, Ontario**. In 1920 he became president of the **Kaufman Rubber Company** following the death of his father, Jacob Kaufman, with whom he founded the company in 1908. He held the position until 1964 with his time in the role marked by a strong and persistent opposition to organized labour. An active member of the municipal activities in Kitchener, he chaired the city's planning commission and was a significant supporter the local **YMCA** and **YWCA**. Kaufman was also a member of the **University of Waterloo's** first Board of Governors.

Beyond his civic engagements, Kaufman was a member of the Eugenics Society of Canada and a vocal advocate of birth control for address social and economic hardship. He founded the Parents' Information Bureau in the early 1930s to distribute information about birth control and provide access to sterilization services. In 1936 one of the Bureau's employees, **Dorothea Palmer**, was arrested and charged under section 207 of the Criminal Code, which outlawed the selling or advertising of contraceptives. Her legal fees covered by Kaufman, Palmer was acquitted on the basis that her actions had passed the criminal code's **pro bono publico** clause.

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Alvin Ratz Kaufman



Born	February 11, 1885 Berlin, Ontario, Canada
Died	February 1, 1979 (aged 93) Kitchener, Ontario, Canada
Burial place	Woodland Cemetery, Kitchener
Parents	Jacob Kaufman (father) Mary Ratz Kaufman (mother)
Relatives	Emma Kaufman (sister)



Rules for Archival Description [\[edit \]](#)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Archival descriptive standard ([Edit](#))

The **Rules for Archival Description** (RAD) is the Canadian archival descriptive standard. It provides a set of rules based on traditional archival principles, whose purpose is to provide a consistent and commonly shared descriptive foundation for describing archival materials within a given fonds.^[1] RAD was first published in 1990 after being developed by the Bureau of Canadian Archivists' (BCA) Planning Committee on Descriptive Standards.^[2] It is currently overseen by the Canadian Committee on Archival Description of the Canadian Council of Archives.^[3] RAD was last revised in 2008.^{[2][4]}



Developing plain language communication skills

Mechanical filter [edit]

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Type of signal processing filter (Edit)

This article is about the electronics component. For the particulate filter, see [Mechanical filter \(respirator\)](#).

A **mechanical filter** is a [signal processing filter](#) usually used in place of an [electronic filter](#) at [radio frequencies](#). Its purpose is the same as that of a normal electronic filter: to pass a range of signal frequencies, but to block others. The filter acts on mechanical vibrations which are the analogue of the electrical signal. At the input and output of the filter, [transducers](#) convert the electrical signal into, and then back from, these mechanical vibrations.

The components of a mechanical filter are all directly analogous to the various elements found in electrical circuits. The mechanical elements obey mathematical functions which are identical to their corresponding electrical elements. This makes it possible to apply electrical network analysis and filter design methods to mechanical filters. Electrical theory has developed a large library of mathematical forms that produce useful filter [frequency responses](#) and the mechanical filter designer is able to make direct use of these. It is only necessary to set the mechanical components to appropriate values to produce a filter with an identical response to the electrical counterpart.

[Steel alloys](#) and [iron–nickel alloys](#) are common materials for mechanical filter components; nickel is sometimes used for the input and output couplings. Resonators in the filter made from these materials need to be machined to precisely adjust their [resonance frequency](#) before final assembly.



Figure 1. A mechanical filter made by the Kokusai Electric Company intended for selecting the narrow 2 kHz bandwidth signals in SSB radio receivers. It operates at 455 kHz, a common IF for these receivers, and is dimensioned 45×15×15 mm ($1\frac{3}{4}\times\frac{7}{12}\times\frac{7}{12}$ in).

Black American Sign Language [edit]



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Dialect of American Sign Language (Edit)

Black American Sign Language (BASL) or **Black Sign Variation (BSV)** is a dialect of **American Sign Language (ASL)**^[1] used most commonly by deaf **African Americans** in the United States. The divergence from ASL was influenced largely by the **segregation** of schools in the **American South**. Like other schools at the time, schools for the deaf were segregated based upon race, creating two language communities among deaf signers: White deaf signers at White schools and Black deaf signers at Black schools. Today, BASL is still used by signers in the South despite public schools having been legally **desegregated** since 1954.

Linguistically, BASL differs from other varieties of ASL in its **phonology**, **syntax**, and **vocabulary**. BASL tends to have a larger signing space, meaning that some signs are produced further away from the body than in other dialects. Signers of BASL also tend to prefer two-handed variants of signs, while signers of ASL tend to prefer one-handed variants. Some signs are different in BASL as well, with some borrowings from **African American English**.

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History [edit]

Like many educational institutions for hearing children during the 1800s and early 1900s, schools for deaf children were **segregated** based on race.^[2] The first school

Black American Sign Language



Fingerspelling of "BASL"

Native to	United States
Region	North America
Language family	French Sign–based (possibly a creole) <ul style="list-style-type: none">American Sign LanguageBlack American Sign Language

Language codes

ISO 639-3	–
Glottolog	<i>None</i>



**Boost the representation of
colleagues from
underrepresented
communities at Waterloo
(and on Wikipedia)**

Lori Campbell [edit]

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Cree-Métis educator (Edit)

Lori Campbell is a [Two-Spirit Cree-Métis](#) educator and advocate from [Treaty 6](#) territory in Northern [Saskatchewan](#).^[1] She is the Director of Shatitsirótha' Waterloo Indigenous Student Centre at the [University of Waterloo](#) and an Indigenous Studies instructor at [St. Paul's University College](#).^[1] Campbell holds undergraduate degrees in Indigenous Studies and Psychology and a Master's degree in Adult Education from [First Nations University of Canada](#) and the [University of Regina](#). Her MA thesis, completed in 2016, was titled *Nikawiy: A Cree Woman's Experience*.^[2] She is currently pursuing a PhD in Social Justice Education at the University of Toronto's [Ontario Institute for Studies in Education](#).^[3]

Campbell is one of the estimated 20,000 [Indigenous peoples in Canada](#) to have lived through the [Sixties Scoop](#). Born in [Regina, Saskatchewan](#) she was placed into foster care by child welfare officials at 14-months-old and was later adopted by a white family.^[4] Although she grew up in rural Saskatchewan knowing she was Métis, she wasn't encouraged by her family to learn about her heritage.^{[5][6]} She began the search for her family in 1991, after returning to Regina to attend university. It took eight years to locate her mother, Brenda Campbell.^[5] Reconnecting with her mother led to decades long search for 6 younger siblings, who were also taken from her mother and placed in the child welfare system.^{[7][4]} After locating five of her six siblings, she turned to social media in 2014 for assistance finding a brother that had been adopted in the mid-1970s. A Facebook post requesting help finding him was shared more than 20,000 times and eventually led to locating him in Northern Ontario.^[7]

Campbell was nominated as the federal NDP candidate for the [electoral district of Waterloo](#) in July 2019.^{[1][8][9]} At the time of her nomination, she was believed to be the first Two-Spirit person to seek election to the House of Commons.^{[1][10]} Campbell placed third in the riding, receiving 15.17% of the popular vote.^[11]

Lori Campbell

Born	Regina, Saskatchewan
Education	First Nations University of Canada University of Regina
Employer	University of Waterloo

Melanie Campbell [edit]

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

professor of physics (Wikidata · Import · Edit and import)

Melanie Crombie Williams Campbell is a professor of [physics](#) at the [University of Waterloo](#). Cross-appointed with the [School of Optometry and Vision Science](#), she is known for the development of light activated treatments for eye disease and non-invasive imaging techniques for the detection of [Alzheimer's disease](#) through the identification of retinal [amyloids](#).

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Career [edit]

Campbell obtained a bachelor of science in chemical physics from the [University of Toronto](#) in 1975 and a master of science in physics from the [University of Waterloo](#) in 1977. She completed her PhD at the [Australian National University](#) in 1982 where she was the first female graduate student to study in the department of Applied Mathematics.^{[1][2][3][4]} Her PhD thesis, titled *Gradient refractive index optics and image quality in the rat eye*, was completed under the supervision of Austin Hughes, Colin Pask and Allan Snyder.^{[5]:v}

Campbell is a professor of physics at the University of Waterloo where she is cross-appointed with the [School of Optometry and Vision Science](#) and is a member of the [Waterloo Institute for Nanotechnology](#).^[2] Her career in physics began with the study of the optics of the eye. Over time her work has taken on an multidisciplinary approach, in which she blends physics and biology as a way to develop and improve disease diagnostics.^[6]

Melanie Campbell

Nationality	Canadian
Education	University of Toronto, BSc University of Waterloo MSc Australian National University PhD

Scientific career

Institutions	University of Waterloo
Thesis	<i>Gradient refractive index optics and image quality in the rat eye</i> ↗ (1982)
Website	uwaterloo.ca/campbell-labs/people-profiles/melanie-campbell ↗



Further reading

- [Help:Wikipedia editing for researchers, scholars, and academics](#)
- [Why we're editing women scientists onto Wikipedia](#)
- [Indigenous scholar's work informs new Columbia University + Wikipedia Initiatives](#)
- [Unforgetting Women Architects: From the Pritzker to Wikipedia](#)
- [Doing the work: Editing Wikipedia as an act of reconciliation](#)