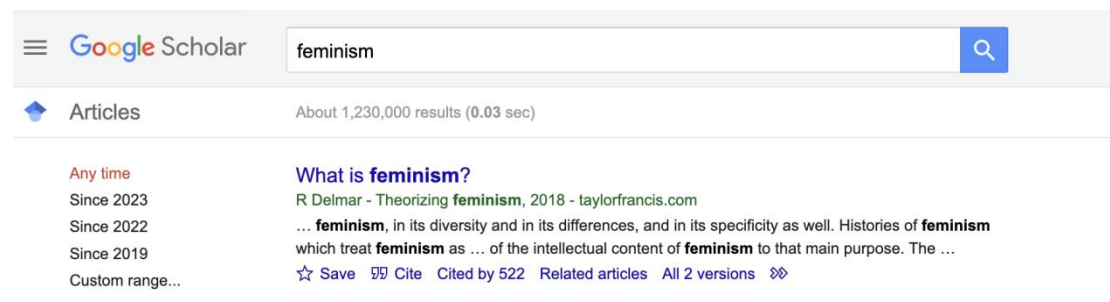


# Week12

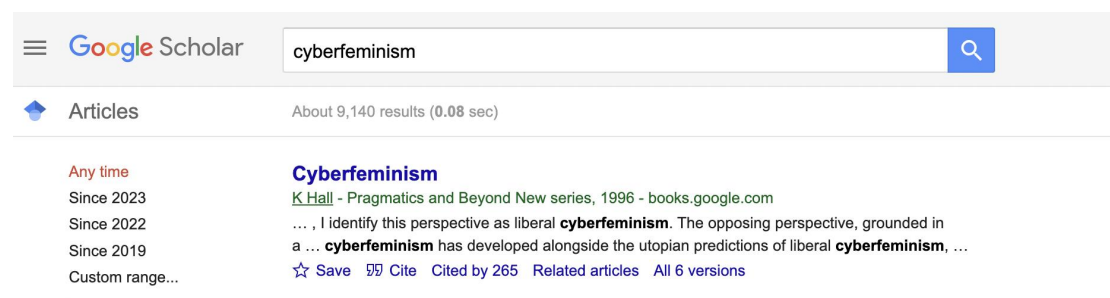
## Journal Entry One

I intend to develop a broad topic and then gradually focus it down, in accordance with Conducting Research in Conservation: Social Science Methodology and Practice.

The subject of my literature search is feminism. When I first searched for "feminism" because I wanted to learn more about it, 1,230,000 items were returned.



It's obviously too much information for me to read, so I focused on cyberfeminism because that's what I'm interested in, and there were 9140 results.



Still a very large number, I consider how to narrow the word down even further. As I sought advice from my teacher Hunter, he suggested that I connect my interest with my own cultural framework, which is centred on the Chinese culture. I then looked up Chinese cyberfeminism. I keep refining my search phrases since it turns out there are 2,020 hits, which is a positive indication and shows that my method is effective.



Afterwards, when I make it specific to the certain social medium called Weibo which is popular in China, the results seem not that overwhelmed to me, which is 107 results.

Google Scholar search results for "Chinese cyberfeminism weibo". The search bar shows the query. Below the search bar, it says "Articles" and "About 107 results (0.10 sec)". On the left, there are filters for "Any time", "Since 2023", "Since 2022", "Since 2019", and "Custom range...". The main result is titled "Collective struggle: A case study of Chinese grassroots feminism in the digital age" by W Li - 2020 - summit.sfu.ca. The abstract mentions "the tactics deployed by Chinese feminists on Weibo, in order ... cyberfeminism, this study looks at online discourses of feminist activists in the Chinese context—to be specific, 320 Weibo ...". There are links for "Save", "Cite", "Cited by 2", "Related articles", and "More".

I switch the search query from Weibo to Douban since I also want to check out another well-known Chinese social network called Douban. And because there aren't enough relevant results, I can't find all the information I need, so I switch back to Weibo from Douban.

Google Scholar search results for "Chinese cyberfeminism douban". The search bar shows the query. Below the search bar, it says "Articles" and "12 results (0.08 sec)". On the left, there are filters for "Any time", "Since 2023", "Since 2022", "Since 2019", and "Custom range...". The main result is titled "From 'Non-governmental Organizing' to 'Outer-system'—Feminism and Feminist Resistance in Post-2000 China" by Q Wang - NORA-Nordic Journal of Feminist and Gender ..., 2018 - Taylor & Francis. The abstract mentions "This article addresses this 'paradigm shift' in Chinese feminism by examining the 'outer-... art, philanthropic volunteerism, and cyberfeminist articulations. These novel modes of feminist ...". There are links for "Save", "Cite", "Cited by 25", "Related articles", and "All 4 versions". A "[PDF]" link is also visible.

Last but not least, I restrict the search to the last five years, and it returns 70 items, which strikes me as a reasonable quantity.

Google Scholar search results for "Chinese cyberfeminism weibo" with a date range filter. The search bar shows the query. Below the search bar, it says "Articles" and "About 70 results (0.06 sec)". On the left, there are filters for "Any time", "Since 2023", "Since 2022", "Since 2019", and "Custom range...". The "Custom range..." filter is set to "2017" to "2023". The main result is the same as in the first screenshot: "Collective struggle: A case study of Chinese grassroots feminism in the digital age" by W Li - 2020 - summit.sfu.ca.

I go through each of these 70 results one at a time and select ten, including the most pertinent, captivating, and often mentioned articles. Now that the articles I wanted the most are all here, I can start reading without being interrupted.

## Journal Entry Two

As stated in the Crip Technoscience Manifesto, there are four commitments of crip technoscience, namely the commitment to disability justice, the commitment to access as friction, the commitment to interdependence as political technology, and the commitment to centering the work of disabled people as world-bulders. As a result, I shall base my creation of the new space station on these four promises.

1. The work of disabled persons as producers and knowers is centred in crip technoscience.

The space station has to engage more disabled designers to create a variety of barrier-free amenities utilised in daily life, such as cosmic wheelchairs, in order to fulfil this pledge. The new facility is not just for the disabled; healthy individuals can also utilise it. For instance, space walking can be done while using the cosmic wheelchair.

By putting the experiences of disabled people at the core of crip technoscience, we may provide convenience for all types of individuals. Also, we ought to recognise disabled people's epistemic capacity rather than just their remake experience. More rules that are supportive of underprivileged groups, including disabled individuals, should be established.

2. Crip technoscience is committed to access as friction

The word "access" has two frictional connotations according to its etymology: "an opportunity enabling contact" and "a form of attack," which, in my opinion, suggests that we should first fight the friction before achieving inclusion and accessibility. Thus, we should establish rules for the future space station that encourage individuals with disabilities to identify the inconveniences in their everyday lives and tap into the collective wisdom of humanity to address each annoyance problem individually.

For instance, if someone discovers a scenario that is problematic for disabled people and it is validated by a large number of disabled persons, the person should receive compensation. By doing this, the conflict will be viewed less as an offence and more as a chance to improve accessibility on board the space station.

3. Crip technoscience is committed to interdependence as political technology.

We should encourage people to promote "cross-disability consciousness" among all types of disabled persons in the new space station. Likewise, develop this "cross-disability consciousness" into a political technology. This collaboration will enable the disabled to oppose the unfair situation as a group.

I believe it is beneficial to have frequent gatherings and activities to enable the disabled people get to know one another and construct the collective identity when it comes to how to develop the interdependent awareness and form the access intimacy.

4. Crip technoscience is committed to disability justice.

Contrary to conventional belief, which holds that persons with disabilities are damaged, tragic, or in need of treatment, Crip Technoscience holds that the entire and broken can be held in constructive tension. The physical circumstances alter their thoughts and viewpoints, demonstrating their humanity and dignity as a result.

We should develop technology that make life easier for persons with disabilities if we are to fulfil our commitment to disability justice.