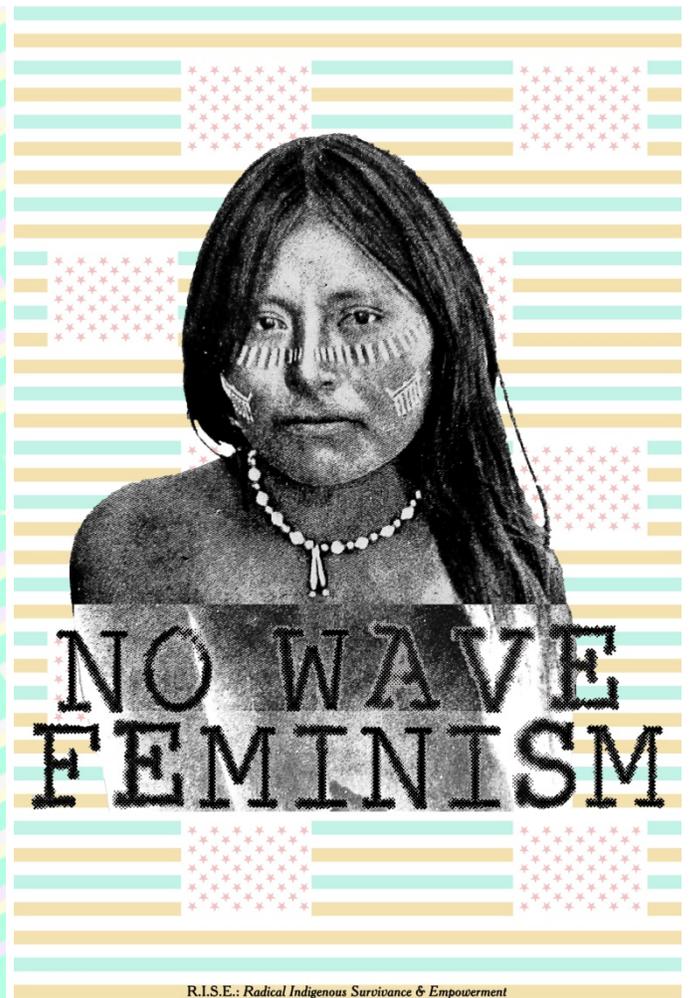
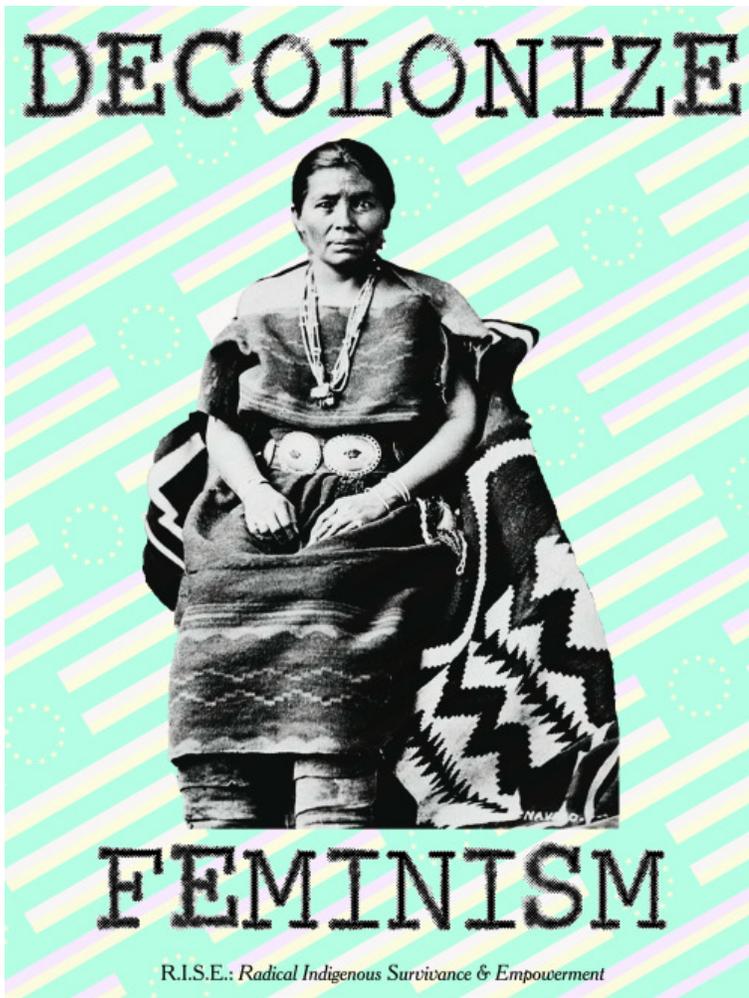


A Bibliography Research Plan

Indigenous Feminism



Source: R.I.S.E.: Radical Indigenous Survivance & Empowerment. *Bury My Art at Wounded Knee*. 2015.
<<http://bit.ly/1NTHMtN>> and <<http://bit.ly/1P8D78d>>

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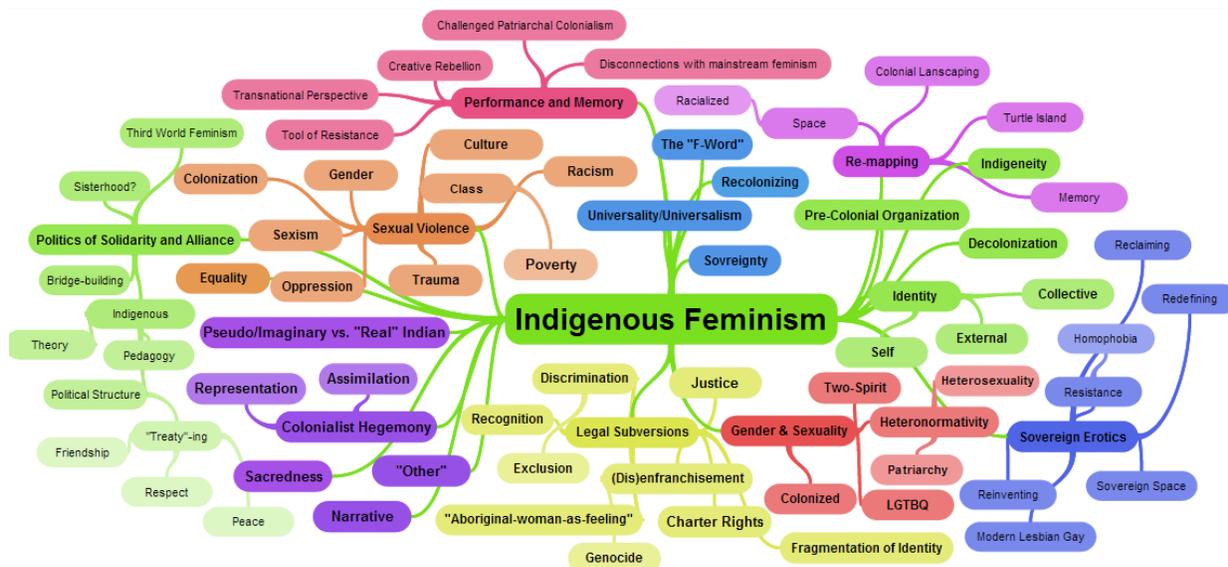
Introduction

Indigenous feminism is an umbrella term for theoretical and practical paradigms that link the issue of gender equality with that of decolonization and sovereignty for indigenous people. Indigenous feminism is both a theory—closely related to feminist theory but rejecting threads of oppression and exploitation that run through mainstream, western feminism—and an activist movement with cultural, economic, and political dimensions. Indigenous feminism aims to “maintain traditional Indigenist equality of status, self-determination and sovereignty” (Waters 266).

Some indigenous thinkers argue, in fact, that colonization introduced patriarchy into their societies and thus 1) their indigenous heritage offers more equitable models (Guerrero 360) and/or 2) any efforts to tackle sexism and cultural and political imperialism must be linked. Others argue that feminism is itself a colonizing force and push to develop alternatives rooted in indigenous identities and values. According to this view, as one scholar explains that she once believed, “organizing women of the world against gender inequality under a banner of universal sisterhood both minimize[s] and erase[s] social, economic and political differences between vastly different positioned women,” in effect reinforcing their marginalization (St. Denis 16).

Indigenous feminism can itself be considered a variety of feminism, but it encompasses a vast number of voices and perspectives that cannot be adequately represented in this brief introduction to the subject. Rather than attempt to engage specific issues of indigenous feminism in depth or survey the many indigenous peoples and communities affected by colonization, this plan will offer some search strategies and sources for gaining a basic understanding of what indigenous feminism is, how it differs from western feminism, how race and ethnicity intersect with gender in indigenous contexts, and the types of political and cultural critiques made by indigenous feminist thinkers. In order to demonstrate resources and approaches helpful for researching different varieties of indigenous feminism, this plan will also explore two subtopics: Native American feminism and Hawaiian feminism. The resources identified in this plan will introduce researchers to key components of indigenous thought and explore the question of whether feminism and indigenism are compatible.

While indigenous feminists have been writing and speaking out for decades if not longer, indigenous feminism as a widely recognized concept and a movement with global resonance is a fairly recent development within scholarship in women’s studies and related fields. Because indigenous feminism, explicitly identified as such, is still developing as a field of study and is often perceived as a niche topic, it does not have established terminology on which to base controlled vocabulary. The searches outlined in this bibliography plan are based on combinations of subject terms related to feminism and women’s issues, on the one hand, and indigenous cultures, politics, and civil rights, on the other. This plan aims to bring together resources from two areas more established within controlled vocabularies and reference sections, highlighting whenever possible materials that directly address the joint concept. This plan prioritizes searches built around the term *indigenous feminism*, because many current scholars’ work is coalescing around the phrase, but researchers should also use other suggested keywords and subject headings to explore intersections of feminism and indigenous identities. Keep in mind, too, that while *indigenous feminism* is a common term, you may encounter variations such as *native feminism*, *tribal feminism*, or *aboriginal feminism*.



A graphic showing some of the concepts linked to indigenous feminism. Source: “Conclusion: Final Reflections and Comments.” *GNDS 340 Group Project* [course website]. 2013. <<http://bit.ly/227YV9s>>

Audience

This research plan was prepared for the benefit of undergraduate students studying in the departments of political science, American studies, ethnic studies, and related fields, particularly those students enrolled in the University of Hawaii at Manoa’s classes on gender studies, feminist theory, indigenous politics, and race relations. This guide assumes some familiarity with feminist theory and the history of colonization.

Reference Sources

For background information on feminism and indigenous Hawaiian and Native American peoples, consult the reference section of Hamilton Library. Below are listed some reference sources, located by browsing within the call number ranges discussed later in this plan, that can be used to gain a basic understanding of terms and background issues.

- *Encyclopedia of Feminist Theories*, edited by Lorraine Code, 2000 (Call #: [HQ1190 .E63 2000](#)) Contains the following entries: “Indigenist Feminism” and “Native Women, Civil Rights, and Sovereignty.” Electronic version also available [here](#).
- “Native Hawaiian Women: A Bibliography of English Language, Written Materials Published since 1980,” by Ruhiyyah Napualani, 1991 (Call #: [DU624.65 .S597 1991](#))
- *The Native North American Almanac: A Reference Work on Native North Americans*, 1994 (Call #: [E75 .N38](#))
- *The No-Nonsense Guide to Indigenous Peoples*, by Lotte Hughes, 2003 (Call #: [GN380 .H833 2003](#))
- *Report on the Culture, Needs and Concerns of Native Hawaiians*, 1983 (Call #: [DU624.65 .N37 1983](#))

Citation Style

All citations in this bibliography plan follow the guidelines of the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* (7th edition).

Search Strategy

Instructions

As noted above, all controlled vocabulary subject headings will be written in all caps throughout this research plan, as will Boolean operators (such as AND and OR). Non-CV search terms will be italicized for easy identification, and natural-language strings will be placed in quotation marks.

Subject Headings

Library of Congress

To locate Library of Congress subject headings related to indigenous feminism, I browsed the most recent edition of the LCSH volumes, an electronic version of which can be found on the LOC website (<http://www.loc.gov/aba/publications/FreeLCSH/freelcsh.html>). I began by looking up *feminism* and selecting headings listed as NT (narrower terms) that are likely to contain information relevant to indigenous feminism or culturally oriented and place-based approaches to feminism. I made a strategic decision to exclude subject headings for feminist fiction and poetry from various regions of the world because my focus in this research plan is on the study and theory of indigenous feminism; if a researcher is interested in feminist art and writing, however, they can employ subject headings such as FEMINIST POETRY, BALINESE.

Primary subject headings:

FEMINISM	ALASKA NATIVES
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	HAWAIIANS
INDIGENOUS CIVIL RIGHTS	INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA
POSTCOLONIALISM	INDIGENOUS WOMEN
DECOLONIZATION	HAWAIIAN WOMEN

Alternate subject headings:

FEMINIST THEORY
FEMINIST GEOGRAPHY
FEMINISM—INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
FEMINIST ANTHROPOLOGY
FEMINIST POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY
INDIGENOUS PEOPLE—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
INDIGENOUS SOCIAL CONDITIONS
NATIONALISM AND FEMINISM

Dewey Decimal

While this research plan was built for students using the UHM Library, and academic library collections are likely better equipped for research on the topic of indigenous feminism, Dewey Decimal subject headings and call numbers might be helpful in developing additional keyword for searching or facilitating supplemental research in a public library.

COLONIZATION	NORTH AMERICAN NATIVE PEOPLES
DECOLONIZATION	POLYNESIANS
FEMINISM	WOMEN'S RIGHTS
INDIGEIOUS PEOPLES	WOMEN'S MOVEMENTS

Call Numbers

These call number ranges may contain sources helpful for researching indigenous feminism.

Library of Congress

Library of Congress call numbers were selected using *Library of Congress Subject Headings* (37th edition), which can be found at <https://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsol/lcco/>.

Hawaiians	DU620–DU629
Indians of North American	E75–E99
Indigenous peoples, ethnology	GN380
Feminism	HQ1101–HQ2030.7
Indigenous women	HQ1150–HQ1170
Indigenous peoples, colonization	JV305

Dewey Decimal

Dewey call numbers were identified using the *Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index* (22nd edition).

Women and women’s movements	305.4
Indigenous peoples	305.8
Human rights, civil rights, and women’s rights	323
Colonization and decolonization	325.3
Law and indigenous peoples	340.52
North American native peoples	970–79
Polynesians	994

Search Terms

Keywords

Below are keywords related to the topic of indigenous feminism, many of which were used to select appropriate CV for use in different resources and to develop Boolean searches. These keywords can also be helpful when doing full-text searches in databases. Some are truncated with an asterisk at the end, indicating that they can be used to search for variant words with different endings.

- *feminis** (feminism, feminisms, feminist)
- *indigen** (indigenous, indigeneity, indigenist, indigenism, indigenousness)
- *aborigin** (aboriginal, Aborigine)
- *intersectional** (intersectional, intersectionality)
- *postcolonial** (postcolonial, postcolonialism, postcolonization)
- *coloni** (colonization, colonialism)
- *native*
- *social justice*
- *race*
- *ethnicity*
- *gender*
- *women’s rights*
- *decolonization*
- *Africana womanism*
- *Native American*
- *First Nations*
- *Alaska Native*
- *American Indian*
- *Native American*
- *Hawaiian*
- *kanaka ‘o‘iwi*

Boolean expressions

- *women* AND *postcolonial**
- *indigenous* AND (*social justice* OR *rights*) AND *women*
- *intersectional feminism* AND *race*
- *feminism* AND *ethnicity*
- *feminism* AND (*Hawaii** OR *kanaka* OR *native* OR *indigenous*)

Natural language strings

- “women in indigenous communities”
- “alternatives to western [or white] feminism”
- “differences between indigenous and western feminism”
- “intersectional feminism in a postcolonial context”

Search Process

OPACs

UH Voyager

The Voyager interface might look a little clunky, and of course the results are only as good as the MARC records being searched, but Voyager is straightforward to use and has many powerful search and limiting features. While examining the records of highly relevant results from my CV search for FEMINISM AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (such as the book *Black Body: Women, Colonialism, and Space* (Mohanram), about indigenous feminist issues in Australia and New Zealand), I looked for additional CV that would be helpful in researching the topic. One tip is to add place names to the FEMINISM subject heading, which permits geographical subdivision, in order to locate sources on feminism from particular regions or nations (e.g., FEMINISM—AUSTRALIA and FEMINISM—NEW ZEALAND). I discovered that while Voyager responds to truncation in basic searches (e.g., *feminis**), attempts to combine truncated terms with other search terms (e.g., *feminis** AND *indigenous*) yield zero results.

After locating resources about the general topic of indigenous feminism, I narrowed by search to the subtopics Hawaiian feminism and Native American feminism. Searches using exclusively CV brought up very few results; the searches were more successful with a combination of KW and CV terms (e.g., FEMINISM AND *Native American*). This search produced a guide to indigenous methodologies that contains a chapter on anticolonial indigenous feminism (Denzin, et al.). Also successful (59 HR results) was a search for the single CV subject heading INDIGENOUS WOMEN, perhaps the only LCSH I found that combines the two major elements of the topic and the closest possible CV to the term “indigenous feminism,” commonly used in scholarship and activism but not yet a part of the LCSH. Unsurprisingly, many of the most relevant sets of results include records with many subject headings, making them more discoverable to researchers studying any of the topics referenced in the headings, whereas some records have only two CV headings, making it more difficult to pinpoint their existence and relevance in a search.

The Library of Congress

The LC Online Catalog provides access to information about to an enormous collection of items published in the U.S. and around the world and contains many authority records on which other

libraries base their cataloging. Searching the LC Online Catalog, like searching WorldCat, can be a good way to find out what sources exist beyond your local library's holdings; if you find a resource not available locally, you might be able to obtain a copy through inter-library loan. The advanced search interface allows Boolean searching across many different record fields. It is important to note that LC contains two different subject search options: KSUB performs a keyword search of all subject fields, while SKEY to pull up items cataloged under a particular authorized subject heading. Another important tip is that, as the search page notes, a question mark (?) is used for truncation rather than an asterisk. Note also that results are not sorted by relevance. The default order is alphabetical by title; you can opt to resort by date or author.

As with Voyager, my search for FEMINISM AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES turned up only two items—certainly relevant, but not sufficient to support in-depth research. A general keyword search for *feminism* AND *indigenous* produced more results, some of which were relevant, but many of which were tangentially related at best, coming up only because a keyword was used in passing in a table of contents or an abstract. Using the CV term INDIGENOUS CIVIL RIGHTS along with *women* gave more focus, yielding eight highly relevant results. Similarly, INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA AND *feminism* yielded a short (nine items) but helpful list. I noticed among the results the phrase “aboriginal feminism,” which I added to the above list of potential search terms. Overall, the most effective searches were those that somehow included the term *indigenous*, reflecting the frequent use of the term by writers and scholars who study the intersection of women's rights with indigenous identities and ideologies.

Databases and Indexes

JSTOR

JSTOR contains full-text backfiles for journals in disciplines like anthropology, political science, philosophy, history, and cultural studies. Unfortunately, JSTOR does not allow subject searches and lacks a CV and thesaurus, but I retrieved HR results by doing a full-text keyword search for *indigenous feminism* (using quotation marks to return the exact phrase). Browsing through the results, I found several reviews of the book *Making Space for Indigenous Feminism* (Green) and a 2009 special issue of the journal *Wicazo Sa Review* focused on native feminism and including an article about Hawaiian women and indigenous feminism. To retrieve even more focused results, I modified the search to include only article and books, thus eliminating introductions, front and back matter, and reviews that include the phrase but do not provide substantive information on the subject. This narrowed the results from 89 to 47. A further keyword search for *feminism* AND (*Hawaiian* OR *kanaka*) was less relevant. While some items would be of use, JSTOR also returned some results containing only the word *Hawaiian* and not *feminism* (despite JSTOR's search tutorial noting that Boolean operators are accepted).

EBSCO Academic Search Complete

Before beginning by searches in Academic Search Complete, I reviewed the database's list of subject terms and selected relevant CV: FEMINISM, FEMINISM & GLOBALIZATION, NATIONALISM & FEMINISM, FEMINISM—NATIVE AMERICAN INFLUENCES, CRITICAL RACE FEMINISM, HAWAIIAN WOMEN, and NATIVE AMERICAN WOMEN. Only one article was associated with FEMINISM—NATIVE AMERICAN INFLUENCES, but it turned out to be an important resource: published in 2000, it represents some of the earlier scholarship on intersections between feminism and indigenous identity (Mihe-suah). Other CV searches produced similarly brief lists of results, so my subsequent searches did not rely on CV.

The most successful EBSCO search, for *feminism* AND (*Hawaii** OR *kanaka* OR *native* OR *indigenous*) using no particular field code¹, yielded 426 results, easily narrowed to a more manageable 330 by limiting to English-language sources (though recognizing the irony of that given the subject, I expect it is what most students will be looking for) and academic journals. For resources on the subtopics of Native American feminism and Hawaiian feminism, researchers can add geographical limiters such as “Hawaii” and “United States.” EBSCO’s automatic “relevance” sort function works well; the first few pages of results were extremely useful even though some search results listed further down were not relevant. Searches involving the CV term CRITICAL RACE FEMINISM were not helpful, as most results related to black and Chicana feminism.

Studies on Women and Gender Abstracts

SWGA, a Taylor & Francis product, is an index to almost 43,000 abstracts from more than 1,300 sources. Because the focus of the index is already women and gender, my search strategy focused more on indigenous terms and concepts. In my searches, I opted to include all content rather than restricting results to content I have full access to through the UH Library. The SWGA advanced search fields that are of use for topic-based research are “search everything,” “abstract,” and “keywords.” Note that SWGA does not have a thesaurus or guide to subject terms and its indexing does not employ any CV, although there is a list of general subject areas that can be used to narrow searches; I did not use subject limiters because I was interested in resources from all disciplines.

To cast a wide net, I began by entering *feminism* AND (*Hawaii** OR *kanaka* OR *native* OR *indigenous*) into the “search everything” field; this returned more than 25,000 results, so I adjusted the search to target articles focused particularly on the topic rather than just those that might mention it in passing. I entered the entire search string indicated above into both the abstract and keyword fields, then linked them with OR. This produced 20 results with mixed levels of relevance; while some articles addressed topics like feminist theory and indigenous knowledge, many were narrowly focused on communities outside my audience’s scope or dealt minimally with one of the topics. One useful source is an article about parallels between indigenous knowledge and feminist thinking and their place in international relations (Tickner). Searches of all fields for the phrases *indigenous feminism*, *native feminism*, and *aboriginal feminism* produced a few helpful results, such as an article called “Cross-Border Feminism: Shifting the Terms of Debate for US and European Feminists” (Stone-Mediatore), about the need to broaden Western approaches of women’s rights and avoid viewing women’s rights in opposition to other peoples cultures. An abstract search for *indigenous* AND *women* was also fruitful. Overall, keyword searches of abstracts achieved the best results in SWGA because abstracts provided substantive material about articles without full text included in the database and because they highlight central vocabulary and concepts (as subject headings would if SWGA used them).

Hawaii Pacific Journal Index

The Hawaii Pacific Journal Index, maintained by the University of Hawaii at Manoa Library, contains citations for about 140 periodicals related to the Pacific. I include this index here as a source for indigenous Hawaiian approaches to feminism. The simple interface allows searching by title, date, abstract, or keyword anywhere, and does not allow the use of limiters in the initial search (results lists can later be limited by date range or language). Researchers can use Boolean operators

¹ I was not able to figure out by experimenting or by reading the database’s help guides exactly which fields are searched by default when none are selected. A full-text search with the same terms brought up more than 25,000 results, while searches of abstracts, author-supplied keywords, or subject terms produced far fewer than the 426 I discuss here.

and “?” for truncation. Use of truncation in search terms might be finicky: the keyword *women?* produced no results (I had hoped to search for both *women* and *women's*), but *wome?* worked as hoped.

A keyword search across all fields for *feminism* turned up only seven results, indicating that extreme specificity and multiple search terms are unlikely to be helpful or necessary. A search for *women* AND *native* primarily found articles about healthcare for Native Hawaiian women—a relevant topic but not framed in these sources as a feminist or indigenous topic. Searching for *wome?* AND *rights* did turn up one helpful (although not Hawaii-specific) item: an article about intellectual property and indigenous knowledge passed through maternal lines (Senituli). However, most sources that I found with various combinations of keywords related to women or feminism and indigenous or postcolonial perspectives were not relevant. The index includes many popular magazine articles that do not engage the theoretical or scholarly aspects of the topic, and the resource does not allow searching or limiting by source type. In general I would not recommend using the HPJI as a primary resource for studying the movement and theory of indigenous feminism. It is most useful as a source of local insight into topics of concern among indigenous women, as some magazine and newspaper articles highlight feminist initiatives and debates among Pacific Islanders.

ProQuest (Ethnic NewsWatch, Dissertations & Theses Global, MLA International Bibliography)

I combined these three databases into one entry because all are owned by ProQuest and can be searched simultaneously through the same interface. Knowing that this is possible when several potentially useful databases are operated by the same content provider can help students to search more efficiently. Ethnic NewsWatch provides full-text access to periodicals from minority presses. Publications by Pacific Islanders and other native communities are included. Dissertations & Theses Global is a remarkably comprehensive index that also includes full text for more recent work. Because indigenous feminism is still an emerging field and much of the scholarly work on the subject is recent, searching work by graduate students is a way to access new and transformative ideas. Finally, the MLA International Bibliography is an index to scholarship in language and literature disciplines, which frequently overlap with feminist theory, women's studies, and ethnic studies.

The subject terms found in the ProQuest thesaurus closely matched the LC subject headings listed above, with a few exceptions. While searching the ProQuest databases, I will use these revised CV terms: NATIVE NORTH AMERICANS, NATIVE WOMEN, and NATIVE RIGHTS. The MLA International Bibliography has its own thesaurus, which is extensive, with many terms beginning INDIGENOUS... or HAWAIIAN. In most cases, I believe keyword searches will be sufficient for the MLAIB, but some CV terms might be helpful: NATIVE HAWAIIAN WOMEN and INDIGENOUS WOMEN.

As I searched, ProQuest suggested related subject terms and keywords, which I pulled into my searches and which often helped to generate much more relevant results. A search for the CV term NATIVE NORTH AMERICANS AND *feminis** revealed two valuable sources that contextualize the development of indigenous feminism in the U.S. and highlight contemporary activism that has emerged: “Separate Roads to Feminism: Black, Chicana, and White Feminist Movements in America's Second Wave” (Garcia), and “Idle No More—Indigenous Activism and Feminism” (John). For a broad sweep of material explicitly tied to indigenous feminism as a specific concept, I searched for *indigenous feminism* and received 295 results; these can be limited by database or source type. Some searches that worked well in other databases were too broad here (e.g. *feminism* AND

(*Hawaii** OR *kanaka* OR *native* OR *indigenous*), which brought up 490 results, although only 74 were peer-reviewed). Additional articles of value were “Feminism and Indigenous Hawaiian Nationalism” (Trask) and “Decolonizing Feminism: Challenging Connections between Settler Colonialism and Heteropatriarchy” (Arvin et al.).

In all searches, most search results came from Dissertations & Theses Global and Ethnic NewsWatch, although the MLA International Bibliography was also the source of some highly relevant records. I achieved the best results in my search process by aiming for a few hundred initial results, then narrowing the list by with limiters like peer-review status, date, subject term, or database. An insight revealed by the graph display of publication dates within lists of ProQuest search results: although references to indigenous feminism occurred in the 1980s, they appear to have increased exponentially every decade since, suggesting that the field is growing and the last few years have brought a wealth of valuable scholarship.

Project MUSE

This database is a collection of scholarly journals and books (mostly in the humanities and other liberal arts disciplines) published by university presses. MUSE does not use CV or extensive metadata; the only fields available in an advanced search are content (essentially this means full text, when available, and abstracts and metadata otherwise), title, author, and publisher. Boolean expressions are acceptable, and limiters such as content type and research area can be applied after searching. When using Boolean, however, you must construct the expression using the form provided. Entering a Boolean expression with written-out operators into a single line of the advanced search form will result in zero hits.

The full-text component of the content search means it is difficult to keep search results to a reasonable number. A helpful strategy is to begin by entering keywords for a content search, then narrowing the results by research area in order to identify those most likely to be relevant. For example, my search for *feminism* AND (*Hawaii** OR *kanaka* OR *indigenous*) produced 3,287 results, but I was able to select the research area “Native American and Indigenous Studies” from the sidebar and review a more reasonable 89 hits or “Women’s Studies” for 457. Particularly relevant from the latter category is an article titled “Race, Tribal Nation, and Gender: A Native Feminist Approach to Belonging” (Ramirez).

ScholarSpace

After having little success with the Hawaii Pacific Journal Index, I turned to ScholarSpace as another source for resources focused on Hawaiian issues and perspectives. ScholarSpace is an institutional repository, a collection of scholarship produced by faculty and students at a particular university. It contains articles, data sets, works in progress, teaching materials, slideshows, and other documents that demonstrate the research activities underway at UH Manoa. Some ScholarSpace records do have subject headings, but they are applied inconsistently because authors often input their own metadata and do not follow established CV, so I avoided CV searches. There are not many limiters available to narrow down search results, so I managed results by adding additional keywords as needed until I could reasonably browse the list. Working with a small pool of material and limited metadata, I was not able to run any searches with generally highly relevant results. But nearly all searches retrieved some useful material, provided I was willing to browse for it.

Finding useful sources in ScholarSpace requires more vetting than some other databases. Because document types and formats vary and metadata is sometimes sparse, users may need to download

and review files to verify their relevance to the research topic. The most useful items I found in ScholarSpace were journal articles and dissertations. This means they are probably available through other channels as well, but ScholarSpace brought them together as examples of scholarship produced at UH and made their discoverable in a new context. Notable sources are an article from the early 1990s providing a framework for studying women in Hawaii and the Pacific (Ralston) and a dissertation about women's studies in Hawaii and the ways race and ethnicity shape approaches to feminism (Mironesco).

ebrary

ebrary contains scholarly ebooks from many subject areas, including the humanities and social sciences. Although ebrary is also a ProQuest resources like the databases discussed earlier, its interface and content different and warrants separate exploration. Within ebrary, users can browse by subject or perform advanced searches. The search interface is simple—just a series of rows consisting of a drop-down list of fields and a box for keywords—but allows many combinations of terms. Results are divided into books and chapters, giving access to relevant sections of books even the overall subject does not fit the search criteria; however, you must select a text search rather than a subject or title search in order to get chapter results, because ebrary does not maintain chapter-level metadata to make them discoverable. Although ebrary does not appear to have a thesaurus and CV, clicking on the subjects listed within a record allows browsing of a similar type.

The interface limited the types and complexity of searches I could do, but subject and full-text searches were both useful, bringing up fairly relevant results within large amounts of sifting and filtering required. I did notice that certain titles tended to appear again and again in my results. Some of these recurring and relevant books are *Indigenous Women and Work: From Labor to Activism* (Williams) and *Women's Rights as Multicultural Claims: Reconfiguring Gender and Diversity in Political Philosophy* (Mookherjee).

Films on Demand

Subscription databases like Films on Demand are helpful for finding reliable resources beyond the typical books and journal articles. This database provides streaming access to thousands of documentaries and other educational videos. The search options are quite different from those found in databases for text. The advanced search does not currently support Boolean operators (although an improved platform set to launch early next year will allow Boolean expressions); instead, users may indicate whether to return records containing all keywords entered (effectively a Boolean AND), some keywords (a rudimentary OR), or an exact phrase. The user must also select whether to search by segments, titles, or transcripts (unfortunately, searching across all three simultaneously is not an option). For the purposes of this research plan, I searched titles, because segments yielded only small clips (less than two minutes) that were not necessarily representative of the work as a whole, and most films in this database do not have full transcripts. Users can also select a custom list of subject areas to search, but I chose to search all for the most comprehensive results possible.

To gauge the amount of potentially relevant material in the database, I began by simply searching titles for *feminism* across all subject areas and video types. Films on Demand returned 59 results, few enough that I could easily scan through the list looking for titles that might relate to indigenous women. Although I found some interesting items about, say, Arabic feminism and Rwandan feminism, few of the videos seemed connected to indigenous issues and groups, with the exception of a documentary called *Status Quo? The Unfinished Business of Feminism in Canada*, which contains

segments about violence against First Nations women and the history of abuses perpetrated against them in government boarding schools. A title search for *indigenous* returns 246 videos, many of which are useful introductions to topics like indigenous rights and knowledge. After running a few keyword searches, I found some inefficient but useful alternative ways of browsing: after opening the link to a video, look for a list of subject areas noted as “Filed Under.” Each subject term is a clickable link to a longer list of titles in the same area (e.g., Women’s and Gender Studies or Native American Studies). Also, among the limiters that appear next to a list of results is a list of subject areas that is more extensive than the one that appears on the database main page and on the advanced search page. Selecting a subject heading here will further narrow the search. Overall, Films on Demand offers valuable content but inadequate support for searching. Researchers might be better off using the UH Library’s other streaming video services, Kanopy and Alexander Street Press.

Web Resources

Google Scholar

As a Google product, Google Scholar of course features powerful, intuitive search capabilities. The advantage of using Google Scholar over the regular search engine is that GS indexes and searches reliable channels for scholarly information, such as academic journals, patents, and institutional repositories. The UH Library also has access to a subscription version of GS that integrates with the library catalog and authentication process, but here I will search the free, open-web version of GS. First, click on the small arrow on the right side of the search box. An advanced search screen will appear, allowing some Boolean functions as well as author, journal titles, and date options. If entering Boolean expressions in the regular search box, keep in mind that you might need to write them differently. For example, AND is assumed when a series of terms is entered and NOT is indicated with a “-” immediately preceding the term. As is usually the case with Google searches, aiming to craft a search narrow enough that I could review the entire list of results was impractical, if not impossible. A more effective strategy was to be as precise as possible in my search terms, then focus on the first few, most relevant pages of results, taking advantage of Google’s generally accurate relevance sorting.

An initial full-text search for *feminism* AND (*indigenous* OR *aboriginal* OR *tribal* OR *native* OR *indigenist*) produced 219,000 hits, but the first 200 or so were most relevant. Subsequent searches, although narrowed somewhat in focus, followed the same pattern. In the results lists, where search terms are helpfully displayed within snippets of text for context, I encountered many citations I had not yet seen elsewhere and references to new topics and angles related to indigenous feminism. Helpful results include older texts in the field such as “Writing Postcoloniality and Feminism” (Minh-Ha) as well as more recent articles like “Feminism Is for Everybody” (St. Denis).

Google Books

Google Books allows full-text searches, snippet views, and (in some cases) substantial previews of scanned books, many of which are scholarly texts from academic libraries. The advanced search interface can be found here: https://books.google.com/advanced_book_search. The main fields and operators are similar to those in Google Scholar, but Google Books contains additional fields for book-specific information like ISBN. An initial broad search for *indigenous feminism* turned up more than 3,700 results, but the most relevant items were at the top of the list and easy to identify. Some of the top titles I had already encountered in my OPAC searches and book-review browsing, but others were entirely new and demonstrated the breadth of Google Books content.

Conclusion

Because indigenous feminism is a broad, multidisciplinary topic and a critical perspective still being defined and developed, CV terms were often not effective for searches. As Harpring has noted, “the most important functions of a controlled vocabulary are to gather together variant terms and synonyms for concepts and to link concepts in a logical order or sort them into categories” (12), and those databases that used CV did enable this valuable linking and sorting, but the CV systems I encountered often required creative (and sometimes awkward) combinations of terms. CV was best used in combination with keyword searches, particularly when searching databases with abstracts or full text. (For example: FEMINISM AND *indigenous*. This will capture any items containing the word *indigenous* that are classified under the broad subject category of feminism.) Keyword searches using NL terms and phrases were most successful overall.

I was reminded through the process of Nicholas Carr and his question about whether Google is making us stupid. For the purposes of searching out resources and information, at least, I think Google has made us smarter. The pervasiveness of search in everyday life for librarians and students means that although crafting effective queries require skill and practice, the basic logic of search, the need to think about synonyms and alternate phrasings, and the breaking down of topics into keywords are somewhat intuitive. My exploration of Google products did, admittedly, reveal their superior ability to link concepts and rank results by relevance, but even the more rigid systems are easier to use with Google experience.

I also thought about work by Connaway, et al. showing that researchers are driven to certain sources by three major factors: “familiarity with a resource, perceived ease of use, and physical proximity” (180). One of my goals for the project—both personally and for the intended audience—was to leave the comfort zone of familiar, convenient resources and explore some that might be more difficult to extract value from. In some cases the extra effort taken to find CV, learn an unusual interface, or browse through long lists of search results paid off; in others it did not. At some points I did not have enough time for full exploration of a potential source and found myself “satisficing” (Connaway, et al. 180): accepting and being satisfied with results that were not ideal but would suffice. Reality dictates that researchers must sometimes do this, but the more experienced the searcher, the more strategically such decisions can be made.

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Appendix I: Annotated Bibliography

Indigenous Feminism

Green, Joyce, ed. *Making Space for Indigenous Feminism*. Black Point, N.S.: Fernwood, 2007. Print. (Call #: [HQ1161 .M35 2007](#))

This essay collection grew out of a symposium on indigenous feminism and gathers together chapters from prominent scholars about theoretical and practical elements of indigenous feminism. Many chapters are case studies about particular communities and illustrate how feminist issues play out in different cultural and political contexts. A unifying theme is the idea, held by many of the indigenous writers in the book, that feminism and indigenous identity need not be at odds but can strengthen each other

Suzack, Carol, ed. *Indigenous Women and Feminism: Politics, Activism, Culture*. Vancouver: U British Columbia P, 2010. Print. (Call #: [HQ1155 .I64 2010](#))

Another essay collection, this slightly more recent book also highlights both broad theoretical inquiry and analysis of particular communities. The introduction is particularly valuable as a primer on the concept, history, and theory of indigenous feminism. As a whole, the essays illustrate the long history and the ideological breadth of indigenous feminism and raise important questions about the lives of indigenous women and whether feminism can promote sovereignty.

Newman, Louise. *White Women's Rights: The Racial Origins of Feminism in the United States*. Cary, NC: Oxford UP, 1999. *ProQuest ebrary*. Web. 14 Dec. 2015. <<http://bit.ly/1YIUYZS>>

This historical monograph, while not directly about indigenous feminism, contextualizes the theory and movement by examining the role of race in women's movements of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In particular, this book draws attention to the racist contradictions inherent in a movement that sought progress for white women but upheld patriarchy among classes of people seen as a primitive. Newman helps to illustrate why some indigenous feminists avoid identifying with mainstream feminism and prioritize their own work within their nations and communities over collaboration with white feminists.

Equality Archive. Equality Archive, 2015. Web. 14 Dec. 2015. <<http://equalityarchive.com>>

An open educational resource about feminist issues and the history of gender equality in the U.S., *Equality Archive* is authored by scholars and artists and brings together theoretical analysis of race and gender issues with multimedia content and calls for activism. The [entry on indigenous feminism](#) provides a concise overview of the concept along with lists of indigenous feminists to follow and related books to read.

Hawaiian Feminism

Hall, Lisa Kahaleole. "Navigating Our Own 'Sea of Islands': Remapping a Theoretical Space for Hawaiian Women and Indigenous Feminism." *Native Feminism*. Spec. issue of *Wicazo Sa Review* 24.2 (2009): 15–38. *JSTOR*. Web. 13. Dec. 2015. <<http://www.jstor.org/stable/40587779>>

Hall explains how certain heteronormative ideas about gender are used to frame and perpetuate U.S. imperialism in the Pacific and around the world and argues that alternative native feminisms are necessary. She argues that Native Hawaiian feminism has remained largely invisible even as feminists of color have written extensively about intersectionality—in part because Hawaiians tend to be swept into the broad API (Asian/Pacific Islander) category—and Hawaiian feminists must have

their voices heard in order to uphold indigenous sovereignty. The rest of this special issue on native feminism is also well worth reading.

Hall, Lisa Kahaleole. "Strategies of Erasure: U.S. Colonialism and Native Hawaiian Feminism." *American Quarterly* 60.2 (2008): 273–80. *Project MUSE*. Web. 15 Dec. 2015. <<http://bit.ly/1Qtxpz2>>. This article explores in more detail Hall's argument that Native Hawaiian feminism has been rendered largely invisible because of the separate spheres in which scholars tend to work, often overlooking underlying networks of relationships between indigeneity, imperialism, gender, and race. Hall argues pointedly for the importance of recovering and increasing consciousness of the past in order to decolonize and to reconstruct indigenous sovereignty. She also identifies issues of particular concern to Hawaiian feminists and links successful decolonization with spiritual, psychological, physical, and other types of safety in a holistic feminist project.

Trask, Haunani-Kay. "Feminism and Indigenous Hawaiian Nationalism." *Signs* 21.4 (1996): 906–16. *ProQuest*. Web. 15 Dec. 2015. <<http://dx.doi.org.eres.library.manoa.hawaii.edu/10.1086/495125>> Trask, an influential Hawaiian scholar and activist, explores in this article the particular history of gendered colonialism in Hawaii and the racial dynamics she encountered while growing up here as a native woman. Like Hall, Trask discusses the importance of history and genealogy, and she outlines the aspects of western feminism that she found incompatible when organizing among native communities: it was too aggressive and American, it neglected the oppression of all Hawaiians by focusing exclusively on women, it was too centered on individualism.

Native American Feminism

Mihesuah, Devon A. "A Few Cautions at the Millennium on the Merging of Feminist Studies with American Indian Women's Studies." *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture & Society* 25.4 (2000): 1247–51. *JSTOR*. Web. 14 Dec. 2015. <<http://www.jstor.org/stable/3175522>>

Mihesuah, a Choctaw scholar, argues in this article that while incorporating Native American voices and values into feminist studies is essential for complicating reductive ideas about women's experiences, researchers—particularly those studying a group they do not belong to—must exercise great care. This short article shows how scholars attempt to respectfully and productively link Native American studies and feminist studies and also offers advice for students and others beginning their own research on indigenous lives.

Mihesuah, Devon A. *Indigenous American Women: Decolonization, Empowerment, Activism*. Lincoln: U of Nebraska P, 2003. Print. (Call #: [E98.W8 M54 2003](#))

A detailed and compelling analysis of roles and identities among indigenous women in the U.S., this book serves as a useful overview of how Native American women have been perceived and portrayed, the patriarchal components of colonialism in a Native American context, and the rampant violence native women face. Like other resources suggested here, this book grapples with the question of how feminism applies to indigenous women and how indigenous activism differs from mainstream feminist activism.

Smith, Andrea. "Conquest: Sexual Violence and American Indian Genocide." Media & Democracy Lecture Series. Community Media Center, Grand Rapids, MI. 23 Apr. 2011. Lecture. <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Neg-RLbi764>>

Feminist scholar Andrea Smith recently became a controversial figure after it emerged that she may have fabricated her claims of Cherokee heritage. Nevertheless, she has been a prominent and influential thinker in the field of indigenous feminism, and her work articulates many key aspects of

anti-colonial activism. In this lecture, Smith frames sexual violence—extensively employed in the conquest and genocide of Native American populations—as fundamental a tool of colonization as well as patriarchy. In this view, treating sexual violence simply from a feminist, anti-misogynist perspective is insufficient; activists must also work to dismantle the colonialist project it reinforces.

Appendix II: Search Terms Relevancy Charts

Key to Search Field Codes

Databases differ in how they define and use these fields, but I have attempted to interpret and apply field codes consistently within these charts.

AB: abstract

E: everything available (record, metadata, full text if available)

FT: full text

SU or **SKEY** (LOC version): CV subject heading

KW or **GKEY** (LOC version): general keyword

UH Voyager

Search Terms	Number of Items Retrieved	Relevancy
SU: FEMINISM AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	2	HR
SU: FEMINISM—AUSTRALIA	12	U
SU: FEMINISM—NEW ZEALAND	9	U
KW: <i>indigenous feminism</i>	10	U
KW: <i>feminis*</i> AND <i>indigenous</i>	0	N/A
KW: <i>feminism</i> AND <i>native</i>	153	NR
SU: FEMINISM AND HAWAIIANS	2	HR
SU: FEMINISM AND INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA	2	NR
KW: <i>feminism</i> AND <i>Native American</i>	100	U
KW: <i>feminism</i> AND <i>Hawaiian</i>	12	U
SU: INDIGENOUS WOMEN	59	HR

Library of Congress

Search Terms	Number of Items Retrieved	Relevancy
SKEY: FEMINISM AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	2	HR
GKEY: <i>feminism</i> and <i>indigenous</i>	63	U
SKEY: INDIGENOUS CIVIL RIGHTS AND GKEY: <i>women</i>	8	HR
SKEY: INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA AND GKEY: <i>feminism</i>	9	HR
GKEY: <i>aboriginal feminism</i>	25	HR
GKEY: <i>native feminism</i>	25	U
GKEY: <i>social justice</i> AND <i>indigenous</i> AND <i>women</i>	42	U
GKEY: <i>social justice</i> AND <i>indigenous</i> AND <i>feminis?</i>	16	U
SKEY: HAWAIIANS AND GKEY: <i>feminism</i>	0	N/A
GKEY: <i>feminism</i> AND <i>decolonization</i>	26	U
GKEY: <i>decolonizē?</i> AND <i>women</i>	103	U
GKEY: <i>feminism</i> AND (<i>Hawaii*</i> OR <i>kanaka</i> OR <i>native</i> OR <i>indigenous</i>)	131	U
SKEY: FEMINIST THEORY AND GKEY: <i>indigen*</i> OR <i>aborigin*</i> OR <i>native</i>	14	U

JSTOR

Search Terms	Number of Items Retrieved	Relevancy
FT: <i>indigenous feminism</i>	89	HR
FT: <i>feminism</i> AND (<i>Hawaiian</i> OR <i>kanaka</i>)	1140	U
FT: <i>postcolonial feminism</i>	247	U
FT: <i>intersectional feminism</i> AND <i>postcolonialism</i>	0	N/A
FT: <i>intersectional feminism</i> AND <i>postcolonial</i> *	3	U
FT: <i>intersectionality</i> AND <i>indigenous</i>	671	NR

Academic Search Complete

Search Terms	Number of Items Retrieved	Relevancy
SU: FEMINISM AND HAWAIIAN WOMEN	0	N/A
SU: FEMINISM AND NATIVE AMERICAN WOMEN	2	U
SU: FEMINISM—NATIVE AMERICAN INFLUENCES	1	U
<i>feminism</i> AND (<i>Hawaii</i> * OR <i>kanaka</i> OR <i>native</i> OR <i>indigenous</i>)	426	HR
AB: <i>indigenous</i> AND (<i>social justice</i> OR <i>rights</i>) AND <i>women</i>	263	U
SU: CRITICAL RACE FEMINISM AND AB: (<i>Hawaii</i> * OR <i>kanaka</i> OR “ <i>Native American</i> ” OR “ <i>First Nations</i> ” OR “ <i>American Indian</i> ”)	0	N/A
SU: CRITICAL RACE FEMINISM	15	NR
SU: NATIONALISM & FEMINISM AND FT: <i>native</i> OR <i>indigenous</i>	18	NR

Studies on Women and Gender Abstracts

Search Terms	Number of Items Retrieved	Relevancy
E: <i>feminism</i> AND (<i>Hawaii</i> * OR <i>kanaka</i> OR <i>native</i> OR <i>indigenous</i>)	25,238	U
(AB: <i>feminism</i> AND (<i>Hawaii</i> * OR <i>kanaka</i> OR <i>native</i> OR <i>indigenous</i>)) OR (KW: <i>feminism</i> AND (<i>Hawaii</i> * OR <i>kanaka</i> OR <i>native</i> OR <i>indigenous</i>))	20	U
E: <i>indigenous feminism</i>	56	U
E: <i>native feminism</i> OR <i>aboriginal feminism</i>	9	U
AB: <i>indigenous</i> AND <i>women</i>	712	HR
AB: <i>feminis</i> * AND <i>postcoloni</i> *	266	HR
AB: <i>feminis</i> * AND <i>decoloni</i> * ₂	28	NR

Hawaii Pacific Journal Index

Search Terms	Number of Items Retrieved	Relevancy
KW: <i>feminism</i>	7	NR
KW: <i>feminis</i> ?	39	NR
KW: <i>women</i> ? AND <i>rights</i>	0	N/A
KW: <i>wome</i> ? AND <i>rights</i>	46	NR
KW: <i>women</i> AND <i>coloni</i> ?	12	NR
KW: <i>women</i> AND <i>native</i>	27	NR

ProQuest (Ethnic NewsWatch, Dissertations & Theses Global, MLA International Bibliography)

Search Terms	Number of Items Retrieved	Relevancy
SU: FEMINISM AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	2	U
SU: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND KW*: <i>feminism</i>	2	U
SU: NATIVE PEOPLES AND KW*: <i>feminism</i>	5	U
SU: NATIVE NORTH AMERICAN AND KW*: <i>feminis*</i>	20	HR
KW: <i>indigenous feminism</i>	295	HR
KW*: <i>feminism</i> AND (<i>Hawaii*</i> OR <i>kanaka</i> OR <i>native</i> OR <i>indigenous</i>)	490	HR

* Keyword search anywhere but full text.

Project MUSE

Search Terms	Number of Items Retrieved	Relevancy
FT: <i>feminism</i> AND (<i>Hawaii*</i> OR <i>kanaka</i> OR <i>indigenous</i>)	3,287	HR (after limiting)
FT: <i>indigenous feminism</i>	63	HR
FT: <i>indigenous</i> AND <i>women's rights</i>	641	U
FT: <i>indigenous</i> AND <i>feminism</i> AND <i>intersectional*</i>	194	HR
FT: <i>Native American</i> AND <i>feminism</i>	1,269	U
FT: <i>feminis*</i> AND <i>decoloni*</i> AND <i>Hawaii*</i>	225	U
FT: <i>aboriginal feminism</i> OR <i>native feminism</i>	19	HR
FT: <i>indigenous</i> AND (<i>social justice</i> OR <i>rights</i>) AND <i>women</i> AND <i>Hawaii*</i>	957	U

ScholarSpace

Search Terms	Number of Items Retrieved	Relevancy
KW: <i>indigenous</i> AND <i>feminism</i>	249	U
KW: <i>indigenous</i> AND <i>feminism</i> AND <i>Hawaiian</i>	150	U
KW: <i>women</i> AND <i>decoloni*</i>	38	NR
KW: <i>women's rights</i> AND <i>Hawaii</i>	138	U
KW: <i>Native American</i> AND <i>feminis*</i>	144	U
KW: <i>indigenous feminis*</i> OR <i>aboriginal feminis*</i> OR <i>native feminis*</i> OR <i>tribal feminis*</i>	6	U

ebrary

Search Terms	Number of Items Retrieved	Relevancy
SU: <i>feminism</i> AND <i>indigenous</i>	2	U
SU: <i>indigenous women</i>	5	U
SU: <i>women's rights</i>	180	U
SU: <i>women's rights</i> AND <i>indigenous</i>	2	U
SU: <i>women</i> AND <i>Hawaii*</i>	3	NR
FT: <i>indigenous feminism</i> OR <i>aboriginal feminism</i> OR <i>indigenist feminism</i> OR <i>native feminism</i> OR <i>tribal feminism</i>	102	HR
FT: <i>feminism</i> AND (<i>Hawaii*</i> OR <i>kanaka</i> OR <i>Native American</i> OR <i>American Indian</i>)	9,870	U
SU: <i>decolonization</i> AND <i>feminism</i>	1	U

Films on Demand

Search Terms	Number of Items Retrieved	Relevancy
KW: <i>indigenous</i> AND <i>feminism</i>	0	N/A
KW: <i>feminism</i>	59	NR
KW: <i>indigenous</i>	246	U
KW: <i>indigenous</i> AND <i>women</i>	11	U
KW: <i>Hawaii</i> AND <i>women</i>	2	NR
KW: <i>native</i> AND <i>women</i>	9	NR
KW: <i>aboriginal</i> OR <i>aborigine</i> OR <i>native</i>	307	U
KW: <i>postcolonial</i> OR <i>postcolonialism</i> OR <i>colonization</i> OR <i>decolonization</i> OR <i>sovereignty</i>	65	U

Google Scholar

Search Terms	Number of Items Retrieved	Relevancy
FT: <i>feminism</i> AND (<i>indigenous</i> OR <i>aboriginal</i> OR <i>tribal</i> OR <i>native</i> OR <i>indigenist</i>)	219,000	HR
FT: <i>feminism</i> AND <i>Hawaii</i> AND (<i>indigenous</i> OR <i>aboriginal</i> OR <i>tribal</i> OR <i>native</i> OR <i>indigenist</i>)	8,890	U
FT: <i>feminism</i> AND <i>Native American</i> AND (<i>indigenous</i> OR <i>aboriginal</i> OR <i>tribal</i> OR <i>native</i> OR <i>indigenist</i>)	15,500	HR
FT: <i>indigenous</i> AND <i>civil rights</i> AND <i>women</i>	17,600	HR
FT: <i>feminism</i> AND <i>kanaka 'oivi</i>	13	NR

Google Books

Search Terms	Number of Items Retrieved	Relevancy
FT: <i>indigenous feminism</i>	3,720	HR
FT: <i>indigenous</i> AND <i>civil rights</i> AND <i>women</i>	19,800	HR
FT: <i>intersectional feminism</i> AND <i>postcolonial</i> *	511	U
FT: <i>feminism</i> AND <i>Hawaii</i> AND (<i>indigenous</i> OR <i>aboriginal</i> OR <i>tribal</i> OR <i>native</i> OR <i>indigenist</i>)	6,830	U
FT: <i>feminism</i> AND <i>Native American</i> AND (<i>indigenous</i> OR <i>aboriginal</i> OR <i>tribal</i> OR <i>native</i> OR <i>indigenist</i>)	66,900	U