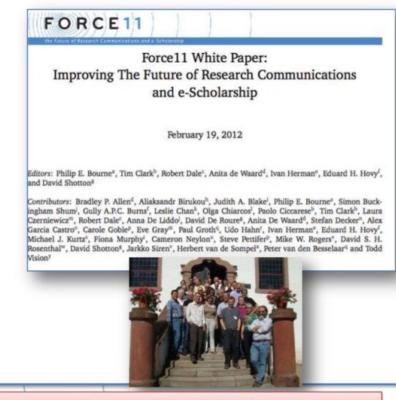


Beyond Diversity and Inclusion: Challenging Structural Racism and Systemic Biases in Academic Knowledge Production

Leslie Chan Global Development Studies Knowledge Equity Lab University of Toronto Scarborough @lesliekwchan @knowequitylab

What is FORCE11?

- Future of Research Communications and E-Scholarship
 - A grass roots effort to accelerate the pace and nature of scholarly communications and escholarship through technology, education and community
- Why 11? We were born in 2011 in Dagstuhl, Germany
- Principles laid out in the <u>FORCE11 Manifesto</u>
- FORCE11 launched in July 2012



FORCE11

Supported by a grant from the Sloan Foundation

Maryann Martone https://www.slideshare.net/maryannmartone1/force-11-future-of-research-communications-and-escholarship

Main points

Contemporary inequity in knowledge production has deep historical roots – tracing back to colonialism and the spread of imperial science

Addressing compositional diversity doesn't address the underlying problems of structural racism and systemic biases rooted in whiteness

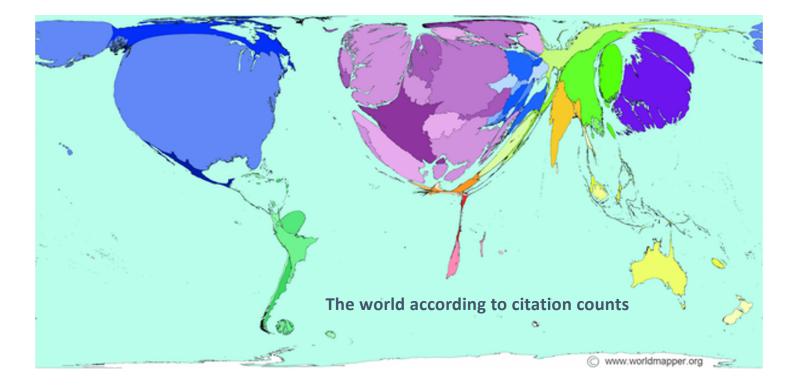
Structural racism is about the maintenance and reproduction of power

Uncritical acceptance of "openness" risks reproducing and amplifying existing inequities

Design principles based on epistemic justice and knowledge equity are possible – Centering Human Relations and Solidarity

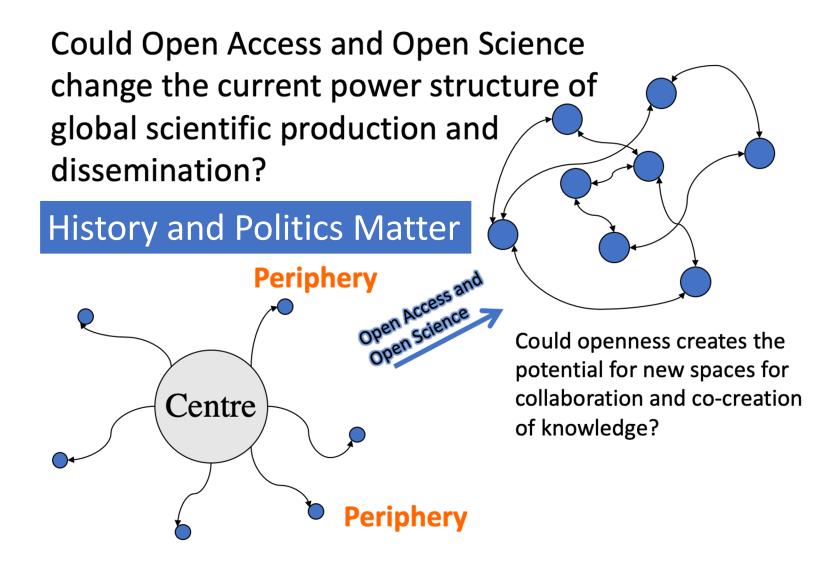
Contemporary inequity in knowledge production has deep historical roots

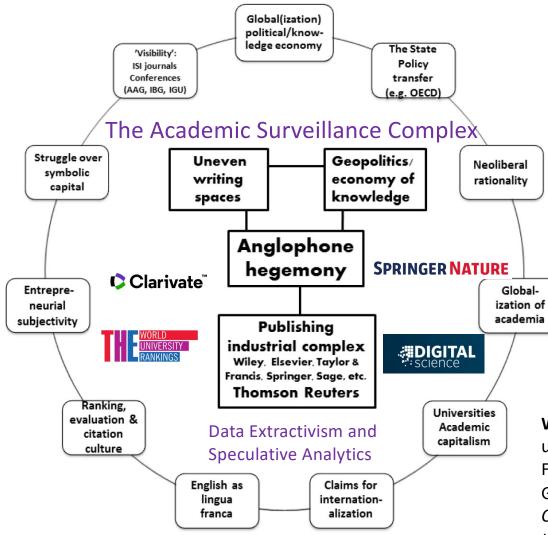
Unequal contribution and participation in Knowledge Production ?



Chan L, Kirsop B, Arunachalam S (2011) Towards Open and Equitable Access to Research and Knowledge for Development. PLoS Med 8(3): e1001016. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001016 http://127.0.0.1:8081/plosmedicine/article?id=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001016



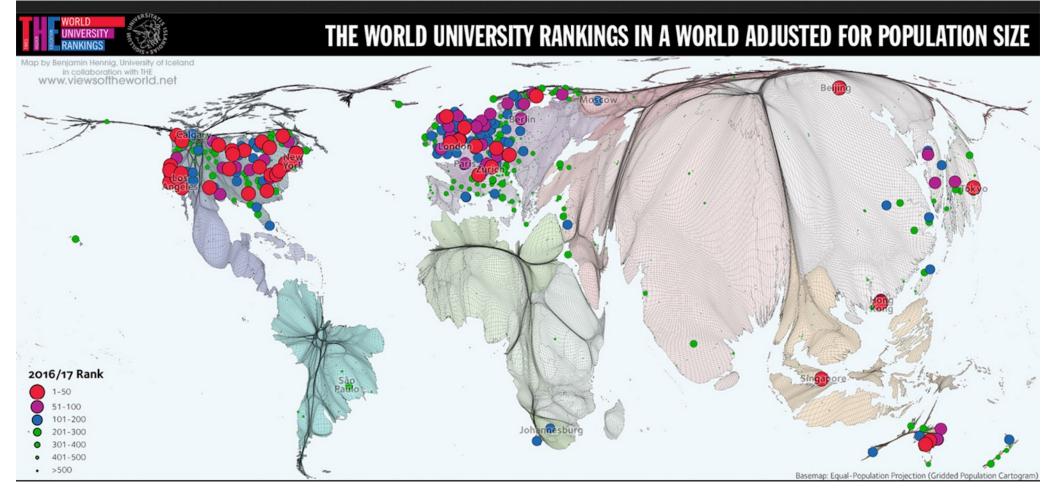




Wheel of power: a conceptual framework for

understanding the Anglophone hegemony From Paasi, A. (2015). Academic Capitalism and the Geopolitics of Knowledge. In *The Wiley Blackwell Companion to Political Geography* (pp. 507–523). John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118725771.ch37



<u>http://www.viewsoftheworld.net/wp-</u> content/uploads/2017/07/THE_WorldUniversityRankings201617_popmap.jpg

THE WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS IN A WORLD ADJUSTED FOR NATIONAL WEALTH

51-100 101-200 201-300 301-400 401-500

www.viewsoftheworld.ne

• >500

2016/17 Rank

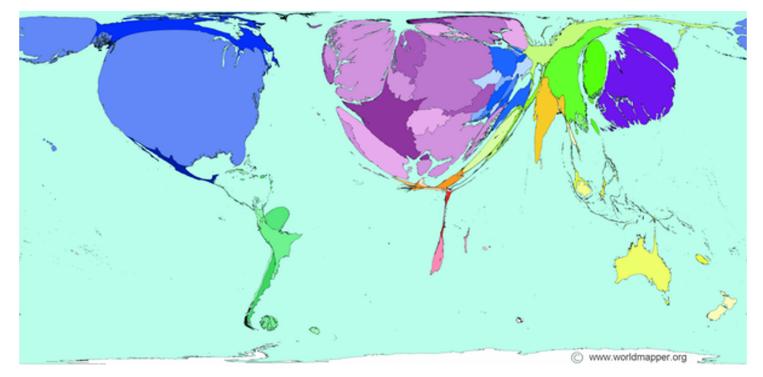
-50

http://www.viewsoftheworld.net/wpcontent/uploads/2017/07/THE_WorldUniversit

Essentially rankings measure the outcomes of *historical competitive advantage*. Elite universities and nations benefit from accumulated public or private wealth and investment over decades, if not centuries. They also benefit from attracting wealthy, high achieving students who graduate on time and have successful careers. Institutional reputation is too easily conflated with quality, and because reputation takes time to develop, this easy conflation advantages older, established institutions.

Hazelkorn, E. (2019, September 19). The Best Universities in the World: Global University Ranking Systems. *World Education News and Review*. <u>https://wenr.wes.org/2019/09/the-best-universities-in-the-world-can-global-university-ranking-systems-identify-guality-education</u>

rtogram)



This map reflects the legacy of colonialism and racism

Chan L, Kirsop B, Arunachalam S (2011) Towards Open and Equitable Access to Research and Knowledge for Development. PLoS Med 8(3): e1001016. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001016 http://127.0.0.1:8081/plosmedicine/article?id=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001016

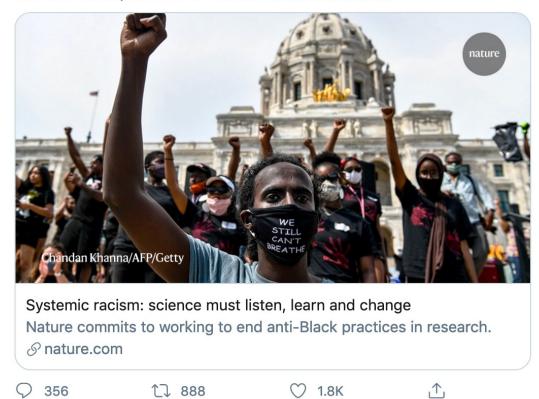


Addressing compositional diversity doesn't address the underlying problems of structural racism and systemic biases rooted in whiteness

nature news We r

Nature News & Comment 🤣 @NatureNews · Jun 10

We recognize that Nature is one of the white institutions that is responsible for bias in research and scholarship. We commit to working to end anti-Black practices in research. **#ShutdownStem**



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nature

EDITORIAL · 09 JUNE 2020

Systemic racism: science must listen, learn and change

Nature commits to working to end anti-Black practices in research.

- We recognize that *Nature* is one of the white institutions that is responsible for bias in research and scholarship. The enterprise of science has been — and remains — complicit in systemic racism, and it must strive harder to correct those injustices and amplify marginalized voices.
- At *Nature*, we will redouble our efforts to do so, and commit to establishing a process that will hold us to account on the many changes we need to make.
- In addition, we commit to producing a special issue of the journal, under the guidance of a guest editor, exploring systemic racism in research, research policy and publishing — including investigating *Nature*'s part in that.

http://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-020-01678-x

Editor-in-Chief of Nature since 1869

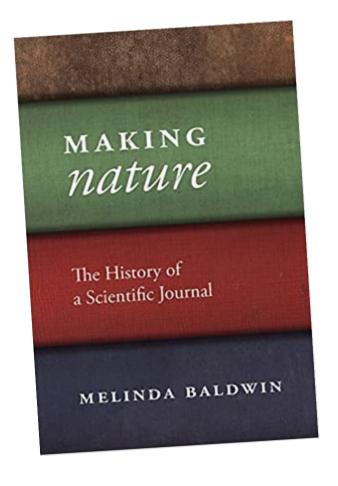
Editor-in-Chief of Nature since 1869

- Sir Norman Lockyer (1869-1919)
- Sir Richard Gregory (1919-1939),
- co-editors agronomist A.J.V Gale (1939-1962) and botanist L.J.F. Brimble (1939-1965)
- physicist Sir John Maddox (1966-1973)
- geophysicist David Davies (1973-1980)
- physicist Sir John Maddox (1980-1995)
- physicist Philip Campbell (1995-present)



Magdalena Skipper, the new editor-in-chief of Nature

2018-present



"there is a powerful school of thought, chiefly represented by the editors of journals, which holds that the scientific literature is and should be a passive means of communication- a mirror held up to the face of research in which people other than its authors can discover what is happening in laboratories the world over.

That, of course, is an idealization which is far from the truth."

(Maddox 1989, cited in Baldwin 2015:228)

Nature, as Baldwin demonstrates, helped define what science is and what it means to be a *scientist*

nature

WORLD VIEW · 28 JULY 2020

Too many senior white academics still resist recognizing racism



As a Black woman who is the chair of a university science department, people have questioned my right to exist at every stage.

Namandjé Bumpus 🖾

Namandjé Bumpus is director of the Department of Pharmacology and Molecular Sciences at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore, Maryland.

"Part of the centering of whiteness in academia is that white faculty members are deemed the arbiters of the existence, validity and impact of racism: racism exists when white people say it does. As a result, racism is often disregarded and excused in academic institutions, at the expense of Black people."

"...looking inwards, to wake up to how the culture in academic science is exclusionary."



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Top JAMA Editor on Leave in Fallout Over Racism Podcast

The move follows widespread criticism of the episode and its promotion, and the resignation of the podcast's host.



Shawna Williams Mar 26, 2021



© ISTOCK.COM.

MIXETTO

H oward Bauchner, the editor in chief of *JAMA*, was placed on administrative leave yesterday (March 25) amid continued criticism of the way the top medical journal has discussed racism in medicine.

Earlier this month, Twitter erupted with criticism of a podcast episode and attendant tweet published by JAMA. The tweet, since deleted, read in part, "No physician is racist, so how can there be structural racism in health care? An explanation of the idea by doctors for doctors . . ." In the February 23 podcast episode, also since taken down, host Ed Livingston, then *JAMA*'s deputy editor for clinical reviews and education, said, "Structural racism is an unfortunate term," according to *MedPage Today*. "Personally, I think taking racism out of the conversation will help. Many of us are offended by the concept that we are racist."

https://www.the-scientist.com/news-opinion/top-jama-editoron-leave-in-fallout-over-racism-podcast-68607 "In plain terms, structural racism shapes and affects the lives, wellbeing and life chances of people of colour. It normalises historical, cultural and institutional practices that benefit white people and disadvantage people of colour. It also stealthily replicates the racial hierarchy established more than 400 years ago through slavery and colonialism, placing white people at the top and Black people at the bottom."

Lander, V. (2021). Structural racism: What it is and how it works. *The Conversation*. <u>http://theconversation.com/structural-racism-what-it-is-and-how-it-works-158822</u>

Structural Racism

"All definitions make clear that racism is not simply the result of private prejudices held by individuals, but is also **produced and reproduced** by laws, rules, and practices, sanctioned and even implemented by various levels of government, and **embedded** in the economic system as well as in cultural and societal norms. Confronting racism, therefore, requires not only changing individual attitudes, but also transforming and dismantling the policies and institutions that undergird the U.S. racial hierarchy."

Bailey, Z. D., Feldman, J. M., & Bassett, M. T. (2021). How Structural Racism Works—Racist Policies as a Root Cause of U.S. Racial Health Inequities. *New England Journal of Medicine*, *384*(8), 768–773. <u>https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMms2025396</u>

Whiteness

"Whiteness,' like 'colour' and 'Blackness,' are essentially social constructs applied to human beings rather than veritable truths that have universal validity. The power of Whiteness, however, is manifested by the ways in which racialized Whiteness becomes transformed into social, political, economic, and cultural behaviour.

White culture, norms, and values in all these areas become normative natural. They become the standard against which all other cultures, groups, and individuals are measured and usually found to be inferior."

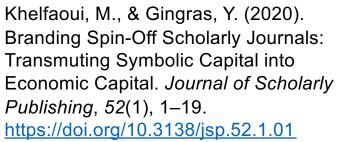
(<u>Henry & Tator, 2006, p. 46-47</u>, Cited by the Alberta Civil Liberties Research Centre https://www.aclrc.com/whiteness).

Whiteness

"whiteness is considered to be the universal ... and allows one to think and speak as if Whiteness described and defined the world" (<u>Henry &</u> <u>Tator, 2006, p. 327</u>).

"Science is considered to be the universal ... and allows one to think and speak as if Science described and defined the world"

Structural Racism is about the Consolidation and Reproduction of Power



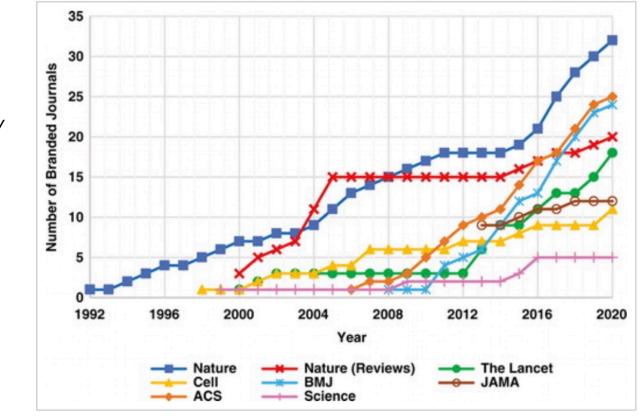
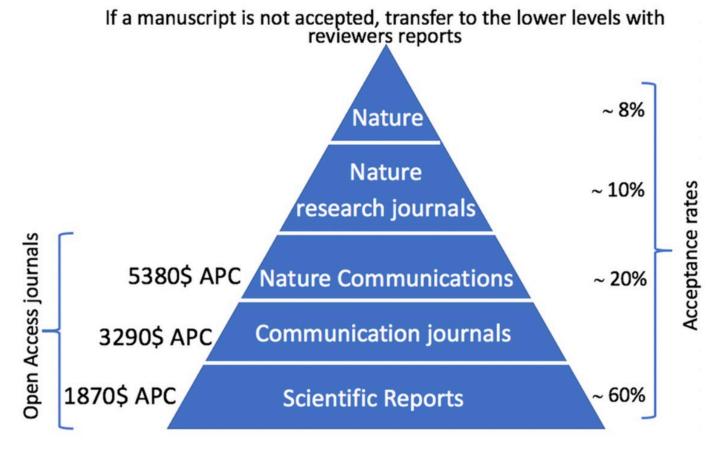
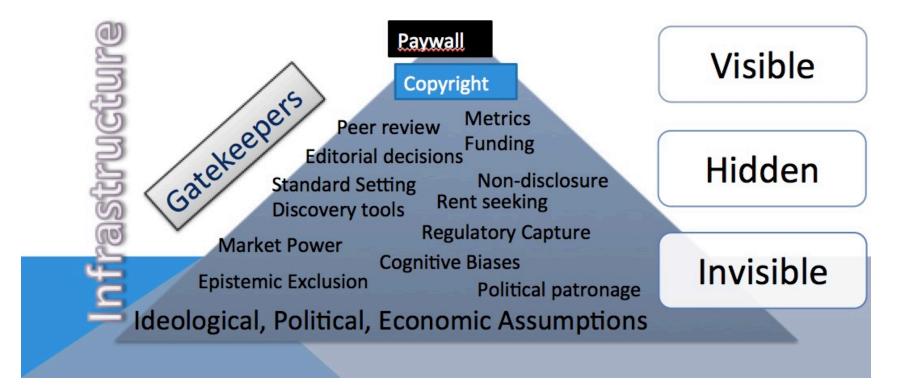


Figure 1. Trend in the number of branded journals derived from a prestigious parent.



Khelfaoui, M., & Gingras, Y. (2021.). Expanding Nature: Product line and brand extensions of a scientific journal. *Learned Publishing*, *n/a*(n/a). https://doi.org/10.1002/leap.1422

SYSTEM OF POWER IN KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION



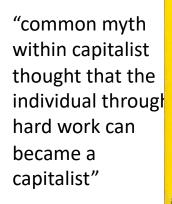


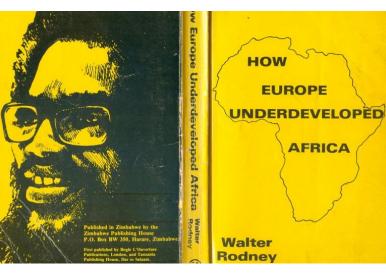
https://www.ted.com/talks/chimamanda_ngozi_adichie_the_d anger_of_a_single_story/transcript?language=en#t-37151 It is impossible to talk about the single story without talking about power. There is a word, an Igbo word, that I think about whenever I think about the power structures of the world, and it is "nkali." It's a noun that loosely translates to "to be greater than another." Like our economic and political worlds, stories too are defined by the principle of nkali: How they are told, who tells them, when they're told, how many stories are told, are really dependent on power.

Adichie, C. N. (1254877200). *The danger of a single story*. <u>https://www.ted.com/talks/chimamanda_ngozi_adichie_the_danger_of_a_single_st_ory</u> "Power is the ability not just to tell the story of another person, but to make it the definitive story of that person. The Palestinian poet Mourid Barghouti writes that if you want to dispossess a people, the simplest way to do it is to tell their story and to start with, "secondly." Start the story with the arrows of the Native Americans, and not with the arrival of the British, and you have an entirely different story. Start the story with the failure of the African state, and not with the colonial creation of the African state, and you have an entirely."

Adichie, C. N. (1254877200). *The danger of a single story*. <u>https://www.ted.com/talks/chimamanda_ngozi_adichie_the_danger_of_a_single_st_ory</u>

- Development of "underdevelopment"
 - India under colonial rule
 - Africa under colonial rule

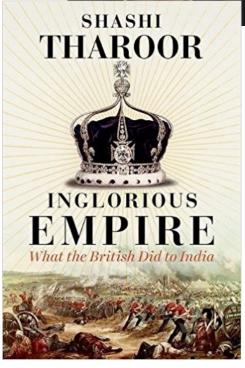




1972



"Britain came to one of the richest countries in the world and reduced it after 200 years of plunder to one of the poorest."

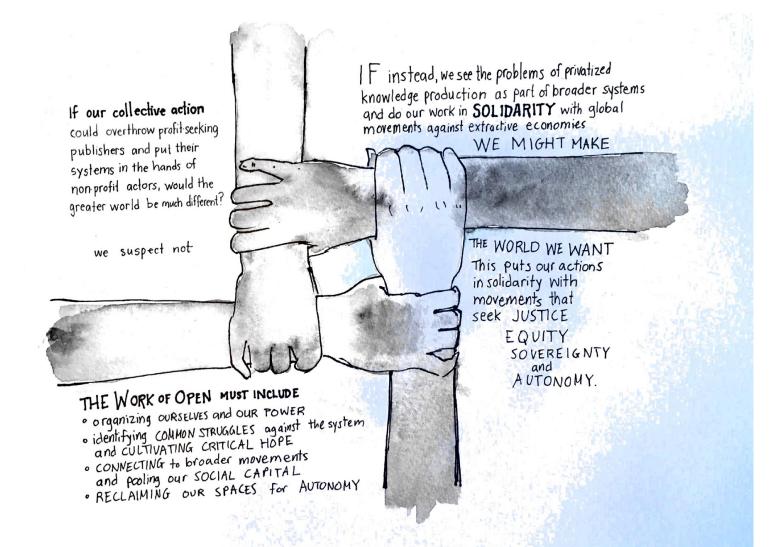


2017



http://bioline.org.br

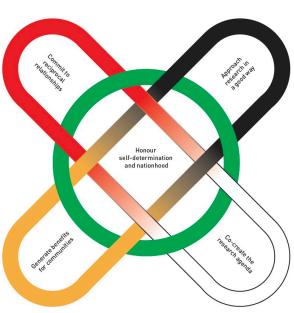
Paria



The Labor of Open by Danielle Cooper, Leslie Chan, Emily Drabinski, Lisa Janicke Hinchliffe, Jojo Karlin, Ela Przybylo (2019) <u>https://cuny.manifoldapp.org/projects/labor-of-open</u>



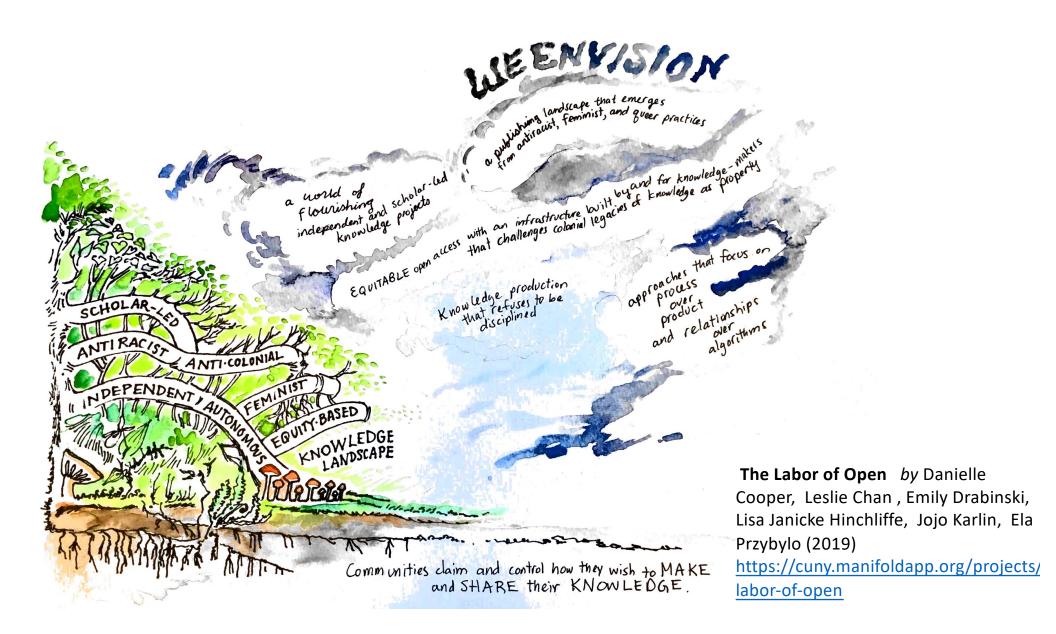
https://www.gida-global.org/care



Foundational principles for intercultural and international research with Indigenous and rural peoples: Connecting principles to Knowledge Mobilization Figure 1 : Five Research Principles as Interwoven Knot (design by P. Friedrichsen)

> Maureen G. Reed James P. Robson Amanda Lindgren Peter Friedrichsen Tegan Brock Iain Davidson-Hunt Gabriela Lichtenstein Sheona Shackleton Liette Vasseur Holly Worthen

UNESCO Chair in Biocultural Diversity Sustainability, Reconciliation, and Renewal, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan



Thank you!

Questions?