

## SKETCH B: Bibliodiversity Project

### PART I

1. Why am I writing this piece?

I am writing this piece because I have identified a relevant research question which has thus far not been addressed in the literature I intend to speak to. Also, I am writing this piece as part of my PhD (by publication).

- Why do I want to read it and what do I want to convey to someone who is looking at my bibliography?

I would like to read my piece because it deals with scientific and political power conflicts, which have always intrigued me, both from an academic and personal point of view.

My bibliography should demonstrate to my readers that I have an intimate knowledge of the literature that has been published on my research topic. It should further signal to my readers that I am capable of identifying key sources pertaining to my research topic.

2. Where am I planning to publish this?

If possible, I would like to publish my piece in *Science and Public Policy* or *Research Policy*.

- In what form and with what kind of licensing? Why?

I would like to publish open access as this would render my piece accessible free of cost, including for researchers from the Global South, and increase its visibility in the scholarly community.

- Who do I want to cite this work and why?

While conducting literature research for this piece, I widened my “filter” by looking into English, French and German language contributions to the research topic I am investigating. Yet I found few titles from the knowledge community of the Global South.

Typically, I cite work which helps me answer my research question and/or reconstruct my case studies.

3. Whose voices were foregrounded in this piece?

The case studies I investigate in my piece are science projects which are mainly funded by and situated in the EU. My bibliography therefore largely contains contributions from white European scholars.

4. Which institutions are the scholars I cite situated in intellectually and geographically?

For my analysis, I have chosen a sociological approach which has been developed by two American sociologists. This is why I cite them as well as several other American sociologists in my theory section. In my literature review, I refer to several history of science and STS pieces, mainly from scholars situated in Europe and America.

5. In what forms/genres were the works that I cited? Did I cite anything outside the journal article format?

I predominantly cite journal articles (about 60% of the total references). However, I also refer to book sections (from edited volumes) and entire books. In the empirical part of my paper, I further cite press releases, government documents, newspaper articles and, occasionally, web pages.

6. What are the national, racial, gender (and other) intersectional identities of the intellectuals I have cited?

As stated above, my bibliography largely contains contributions from white, male, European and American scholars. However, I also cite several white, female scholars from Europe and America. I would say the ratio in my bibliography is 40/60 between female and male scholars.

- Why/how/where (in the work)?

The case studies I investigate in my piece are science projects which are mainly funded by and situated in the EU. It is therefore unsurprising that the scholarship on these case studies predominantly stems from European researchers.

I would like to underline that bibliographies of my previous work, which has a distinct focus on world regions in the Global South (i.e. Iran, Cuba and India), reflect a wide range of voices from scholars situated outside of Europe and America.

The theoretical framework I chose for my piece was developed by two American researchers, which is why I mainly cite American voices in my theory section.

- Have I made clear how their contributions have been generative for my own arguments?

Yes, I have.

7. Do my citations include relevant material by black, indigenous, people of color, especially those working outside of Euro-American academic settings?

I am unaware of the scholars' origins and would argue that googling their ethical background for this sketch could potentially reinforce stereotypes.

8. Where the works cited published open access? If not, are there other ways to access the work?

I would say that half of the works cited in my piece were published open access. My host university's licenses provided me with access to the rest.

9. Where were the articles I am citing published? Is this a journal outside of the "big five" corporate publishers (Elsevier, Springer, Wiley-Blackwell, Taylor & Francis and Sage)?

About two-thirds of the articles I cite are from journals published by the "big five". The rest is "grey literature" (i.e. policy documents, newspaper articles and reports).

10. Am I citing works published in university presses or scholarly society journals based in/from the regions I am working in? Am I citing "grey literature"?

Yes, a majority of the work I cite stems from university presses and journals based in Europe. However, a significant portion of the contributions I cite has been published by American university presses and journals. As stated above, I also cite grey literature.

## **PART II**

### Recommended References

Acharya A (2014) Global International Relations (IR) and Regional Worlds. A New Agenda for International Studies. *International Studies Quarterly* 58(4): 647-659.

Eden M, da Costa Marques I and Holmes C (2014) Beyond Imported Magic: Essays on Science, Technology and Society in Latin America. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Lund BD (2021) Is Academic Research and Publishing Still Leaving Developing Countries Behind? Accountability in Research. 1-9.

Briefly write a narrative about these works that describes how they have shaped your thinking/your being/your practices/your ethics.

Early on in my studies, I developed a profound interest in area studies. Coming from the field of International Relations, I first got exposed to scholars, such as Amitav Acharya, who argue that the discipline does not “reflect the voices, experiences, knowledge claims, and contributions of the vast majority of the societies and states in the world” (Acharya, 2014: 647). His work left a considerable impression on me because it made me realize that my field of study largely reflects the voices, experiences and knowledge claims of a privileged minority. It also helped me to reflect on my own position and agency in my research area. For my PhD publications, in which I also intend to investigate the role of the Global South in Big Science and international research collaboration, I heavily draw on Acharya’s arguments and complement them by STS works, such as Eden et al.’s volume on “Science, Technology and Society in Latin America”. With my work, I hope to contribute to a more inclusive and global study of international research collaboration in general and Big Science as well as science diplomacy in particular. To do so, I think it is vital to draw on diverse voices and perspectives. Furthermore, similarly to Brady Lund, I would argue that it is essential to collaborate with scholars who are actually based in world regions which I would like to study because otherwise, I – as a white, European scholar – would fall victim to a “performative self-contradiction”.