

Editors Report



EDITORS REPORT

PEER REVIEW PROJECT:

Program to promote the publication of findings of researchers from the “South” in international peer reviewed journals in the field of sexual and reproductive rights and sexuality

Acknowledgements

As any creative endeavor, the present publication is the result of a collaborative research and writing effort that involves many people directly and indirectly. A whole community has participated to make this publication possible.

We owe the possibility for undertaking this research project mostly to the Ford Foundation. There, our primary and most active inspiration and instigator is Barbara Klugman of the New York office. I am especially grateful for her presence throughout the process providing invaluable resources and council.

Our research work was greatly enhanced by the dialogue with editors, staff and scholars. I would like to especially thank Peter Aggleton, Fran Althaus, Marge Berer, Lisa Bero, Gary Bologh, John DeLamater, Pat Donovan, Sofia Gruskin, Clare Hemmings, Osmo Kontula, Michelle Odayan, Friday Okonofua, Ken Plummer, Christina Scheibe, Agness Skamballis, John Swales and Fiona Thirlwell. Their collaboration with crucial data and information allowed us to better understand the field.

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Each and every one has brought forth marvelous intellectual and personal qualities, enriching the research and writing process in ways unimaginable. Thank you all very much.

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As always, Marisol Ulloa and José Vásquez, staff of the Instituto de Humanidades, have been an unlimited source of aid and energy through the research process.

I have already thanked María Rosa Maurizi as a colleague, but this cannot represent the immense gratitude I feel for her support and friendship. Throughout this process, she has been an infallible cornerstone that has allowed us to come through as a team.

Last, but not least, I would like to thank all of our families and friends for their love and support during this process.

Soledad Falabella Luco

Madison, 2007

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Introduction

Towards a more egalitarian and inclusive economy of knowledge

The field of sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender and sexuality faces multiple challenges posed by ideological, cultural and public-health barriers.¹ This is especially relevant when considering how knowledge is circulated. Paradoxically, lack of knowledge and information continues to be a pervasive barrier to many of the world's people despite the current availability of and access to new information technologies. The same problems that characterize globalization and market economies, namely the unequal distribution of wealth and the accumulation of wealth, also describe the distribution of knowledge, making knowledge into a new "economy."

Manuel Castells defines this new economy as "...an economy that is centered on knowledge and on information as bases of production, productivity and competitiveness. This is so for businesses and for regions, cities and countries." In this sense, it is critical to ask what types of transformations

are needed to promote a more inclusive and egalitarian exchange of knowledge.

The purpose of this project is to contribute to the development of strategies aimed at ensuring that the research published by peer-reviewed journals will be an effective vehicle for the circulation of the knowledge and information pertinent and vital to the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender and sexuality. Our study focuses on the fact that the most prestigious and influential peer-reviewed journals for sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender and sexuality are predominantly of northern² circulation and written and published in English-speaking countries. By definition these journals are very selective in reference to which authors and what subjects are published, which is to be expected if academic excellence and the circulation of pertinent knowledge are the objectives of peer-reviewed journals. However, a consequence of this selectivity is that authors who do not possess exceptional English-writing skills, or who lack knowledge of the norms of academic cultures, are

1.-Throughout the text we will use the term "sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender and sexuality," to encompass the whole of the field brought together by the six journals we are reviewing. We will also be using the acronym "SRRH" in accordance with their use in the journal being reviewed.

2.-Throughout this report we will use "North" and "the developed world", and "South" and "the developing world" interchangeably. We are aware of the limitations of both terms; however, for practical purposes we will use both. By "developed countries," we mean countries which have accumulated economic wealth and power and from which the six journals in this study originate. "Southern" and "developing countries" are used to denote nations and regions that have been traditionally excluded from economic wealth and power.

3.-PEER REVIEW PROJECT: Program sponsored by the Ford Foundation (Grant Number 1060-0619) to promote the publication of findings of researchers from the "South" in international peer reviewed journals in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender and sexuality. ESE:O, Santiago, Chile, 2006-2007

inadvertently excluded as knowledge producers and valid interlocutors.

The present **Editor's Report** is part of a research project aimed at better understanding this exclusion³ and developing strategies to contribute viable solutions. For this purpose, over the past six months, ESE:O researchers have read and reviewed six of the leading peer-reviewed journals in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender and sexuality.⁴ The **Journals** section of the report describes in their own words the six journals reviewed. **Culture, Health and Sexuality (CHS)**; **Health and Human Rights (HHR)**; **International Family Planning Perspectives (IFPP)**; **Journal of Sex Research (JSR)**; **Reproductive Health Matters**; and **Sexualities: Studies in Culture and Society (SSCS)**. In addition, for each journal we have included graphs that illustrate the location of the author's research institutions, the countries or regions referenced in the articles, and topics of the articles. A group of consulted experts selected the six journals we reviewed

based on their relevancy and prestige.

An additional criterion of selection was the fact that each journal represents a particular kind of academic discourse. The heterogeneity among the journals is refreshing and important to our study, for each journal offers diversity in language, approaches, and subjects.

In the **Research** section, we describe the main conceptual and methodological elements of our study. Our task was to read 15% of each journal's texts (editorials, reviews, essays and articles) in an effort to understand the publishing culture of the journal's discourse community, and to identify possible barriers for authors from the "South," or the "developing world." In addition to reading and reviewing texts we asked journal editors to share specific details related to the journals to assist the research process.

The **Findings** section reports both quantitative and qualitative analysis. The quantitative analysis consisted of the creation of a data base with information taken directly from the articles, as well as

4.-ESE:O, based in Chile, researches and teaches academic writing, supporting students, academics and researchers in preparing their findings for publication in journals (English and Spanish). ESE:O arose from the awareness of a specific lack in Chile and many other countries: basic writing skills, even and especially at university and postgraduate levels.

information extracted by a close reading and analysis of the texts. Qualitative research involved discourse analysis, framed by the work of John Swales and Norman Fairclough. The concepts afforded by these theorists allowed us to analyze various aspects of the structure of published texts, including methodology, argumentative style, and forms of legitimization.

Our preliminary results show that two types of barriers inhibit publication by authors from the "South."

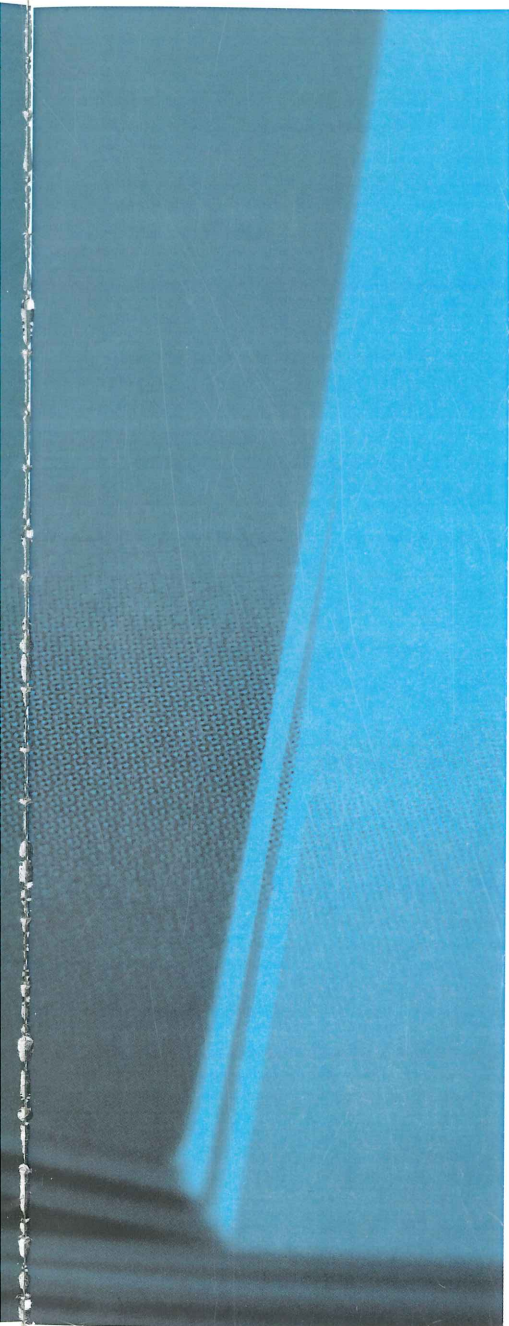
These are (1) **immediate barriers**, which include the level of academic English, argumentative style, and register of written language; and (2) **ongoing barriers**, which are expressed on a macro-structural level and are reflected in the ideology which permeates the discourse community involved. The present distribution of power results in long-term barriers relating to the prevalence of editors, authors, regions, subjects of study, and audience from the so-called "North," specifically from the United States, England and other English-speaking countries.

These ideological problems manifest as hegemonic relations in which privileged and subordinate groups exist. The purpose of this document and the meeting in Buenos Aires is to explore collectively possible solutions for each type of barrier.

The following report is a detailed review of ESE:O's research process and results. While the analysis has produced significant findings, which will assist in the creation of ESE:O writing workshops for the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender, and sexuality, we are aware that our findings alone are not enough. Your input as editors and experts is essential to the success of this project and we look forward to receiving your feedback.



The Journals



Culture, Health and Sexuality

Health and Human Rights

International Family Planning Perspectives

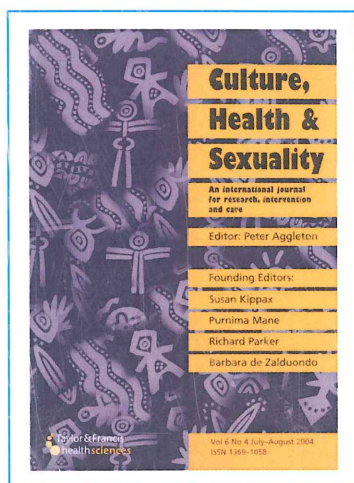
Journal of Sex Research

Reproductive Health Matters

Sexualities: Studies in Culture and Society

Culture, Health & Sexuality

An International Journal for Research, Intervention and Care



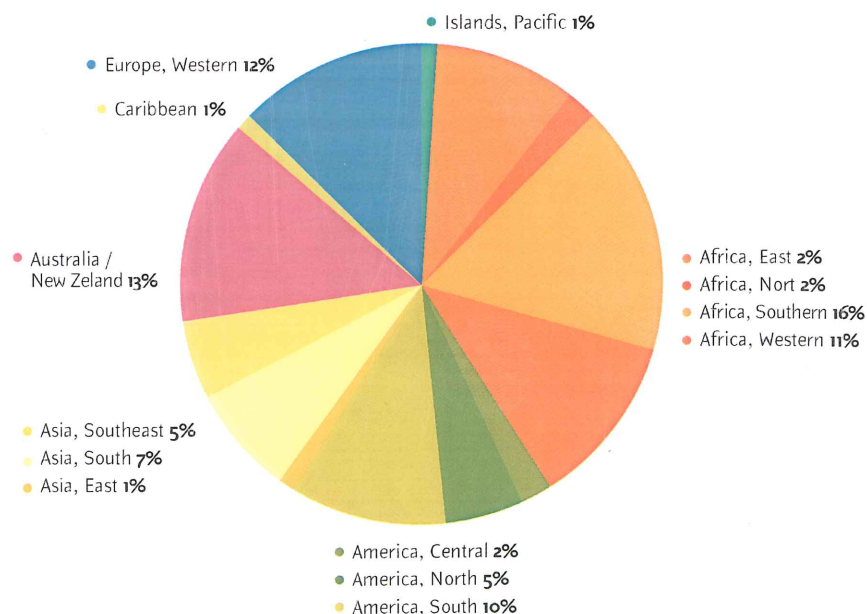
Culture, Health & Sexuality** is a leading international environment for the publication of scholarly papers in the fields of culture, health and sexuality.

The journal is broad and multi-disciplinary in focus, publishing papers that deal with methodological concerns as well as those that are empirical and conceptual in nature. It offers a forum for debates on policy and practice, and adopts a practitioner focus where appropriate. **Culture, Health and Sexuality** takes a genuinely international stance in its consideration of key issues and concerns, as reflected by the composition of the editorial board.

The journal aims to

- Provide an international forum for discussions of conceptual and methodological issues linked to an analysis of culture and health, health and beliefs and systems, social structures and divisions, and the implications for these for reproductive and sexual health, and individual, collective and community wellbeing.
- Provide an environment in which the policy and practice implications of recent research findings in the fields of culture and health, and culture and reproductive and sexual health can be considered.
- Offer a setting for critical scholarly debate about how best to analyze the cultural dimensions of health issues in general, and reproductive and sexual health issues in particular.

COUNTRIES REPRESENTED IN ARTICLES*

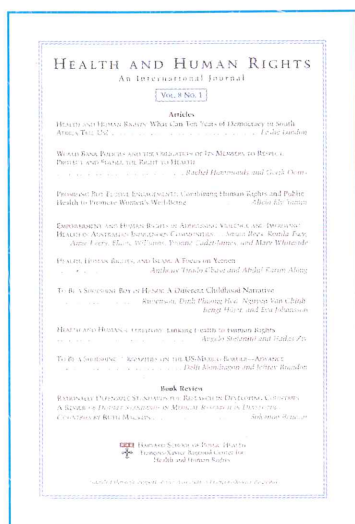


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Health and Human Rights

An International Journal

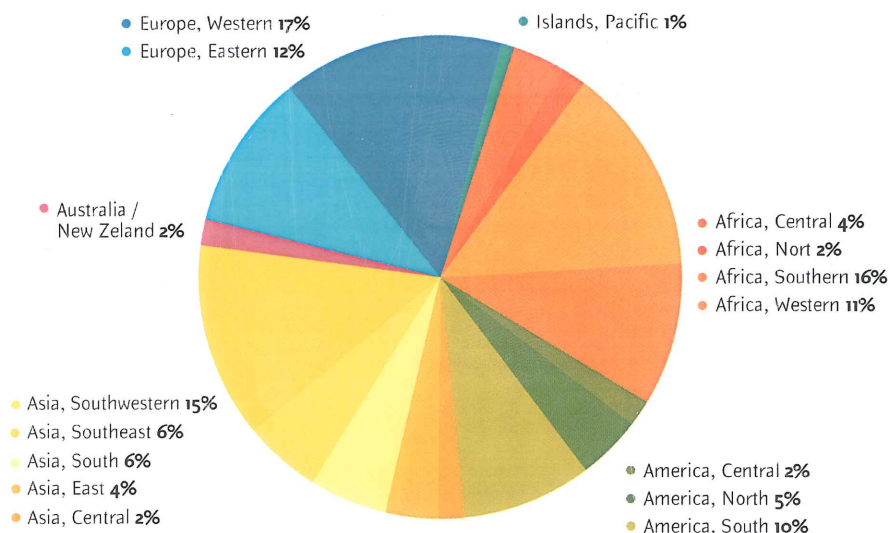


The FXB Center has published **Health and Human Rights**^{**} since 1994. The journal explores the reciprocal influences of health and human rights, including the impact public health programs and policies have on human rights, the consequences human rights violations have on health, the importance of health in realizing human rights, and the ways in which human rights can be integrated into public health strategies.

Peer-reviewed articles address a variety of topics that examine the connection between health and human rights. The journal publishes scholarly articles, commentaries and editorials, reports and profiles, and book reviews and bibliographies.

Health and Human Rights is published in English, with abstracts translated into French and Spanish.

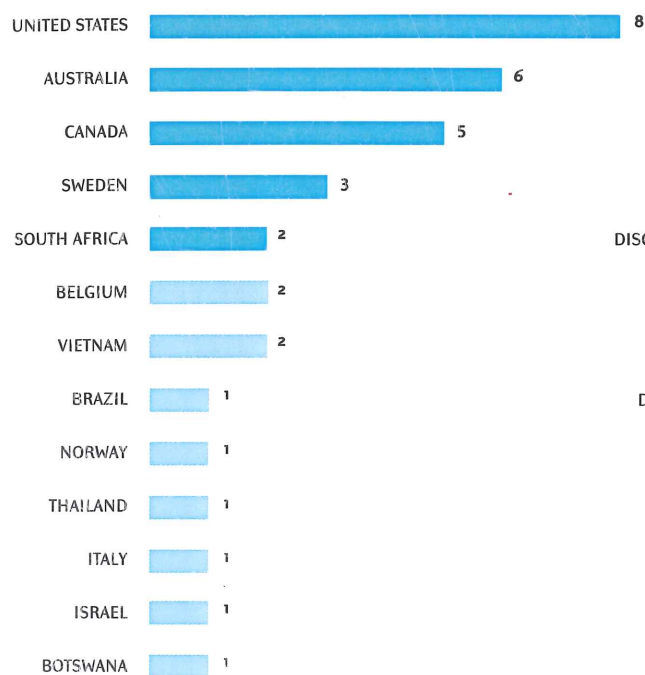
COUNTRIES REPRESENTED IN ARTICLES*



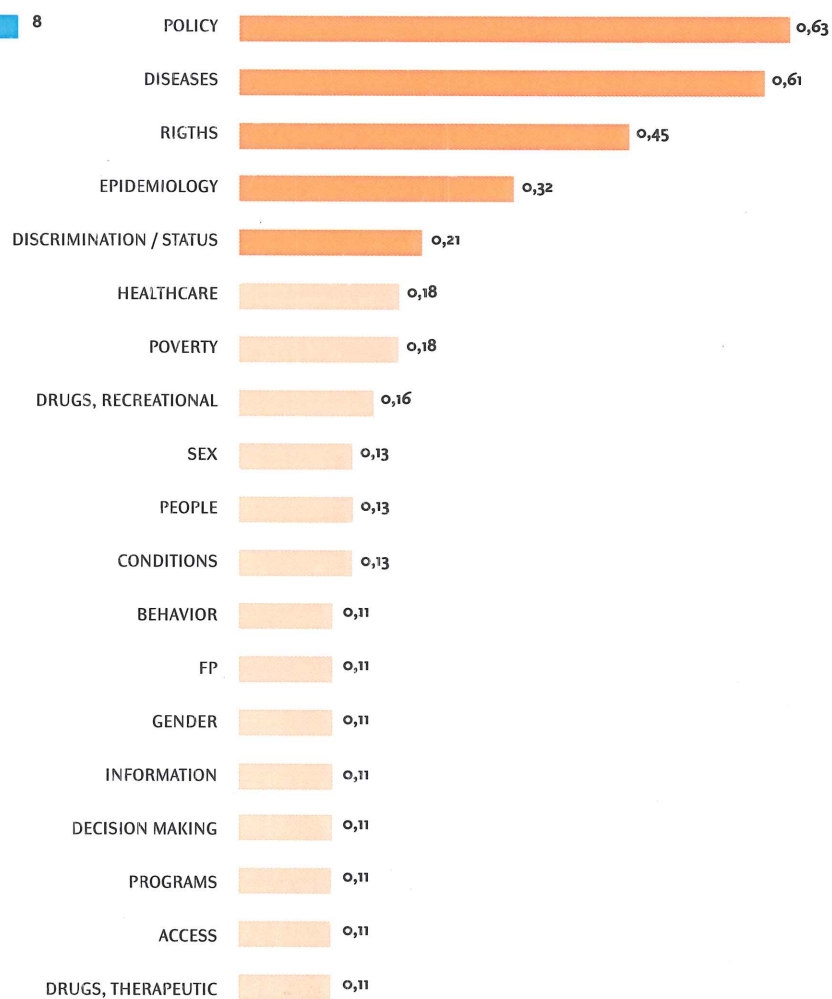
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** - This text was taken directly from the website of **Health and Human Rights**
<http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/fxbcenter/journal.htm>

COUNTRY WHERE AUTHOR'S INSTITUTION IS LOCATED*



ARTICLE SUBJECTS*



HHR has fewer articles, but nevertheless it covers a large range of countries (62). One article alone mentioned 32 different countries. It is relatively homogenous in terms of parts of the world it covers, and the subjects that are most frequent are associated with "Policy," and HIV/AIDS.

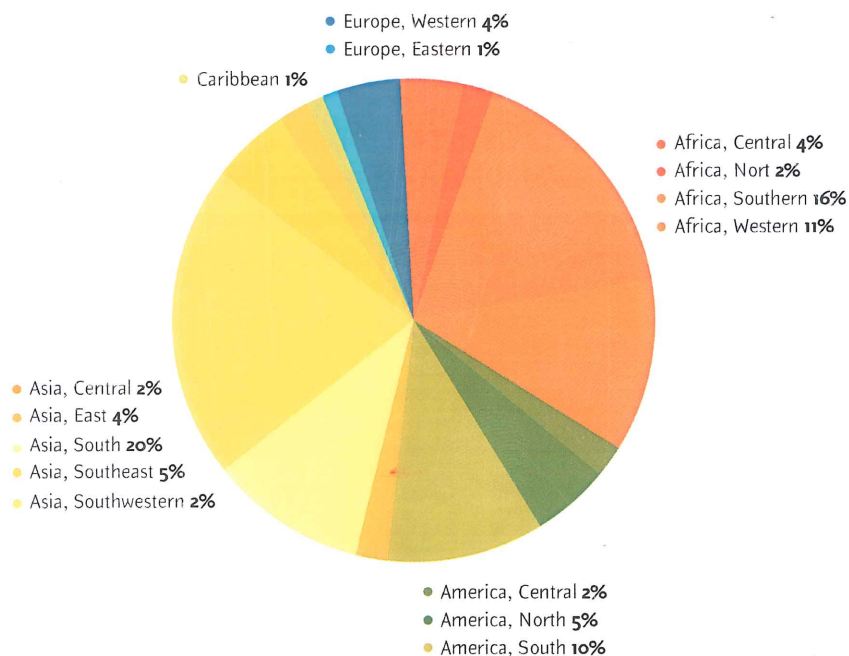
International Family Planning Perspectives



International Family Planning Perspectives** provides the latest peer-reviewed research on sexual and reproductive health and rights in Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and Asia. This quarterly emphasizes contraception, fertility, adolescent pregnancy, abortion, family planning policies and programs, sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and reproductive, maternal and child health.

Staff-written summaries help you keep up with new developments in the field, while special reports and viewpoint pieces inspire new approaches to shared problems. All articles include summaries in Spanish and French.

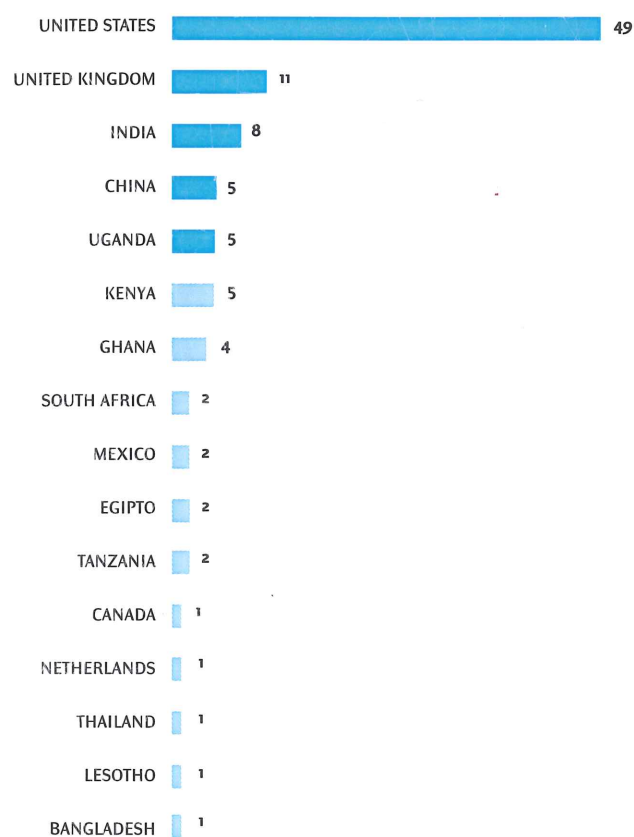
COUNTRIES REPRESENTED IN ARTICLES*



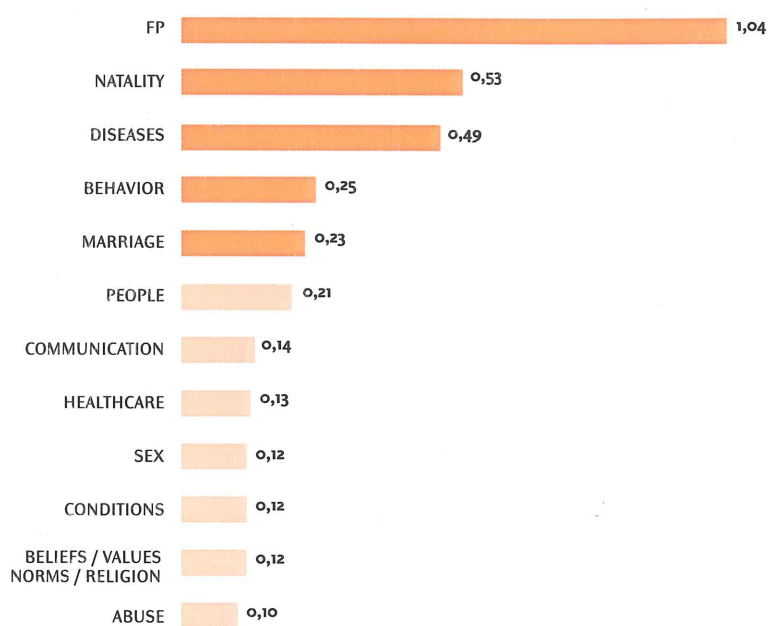
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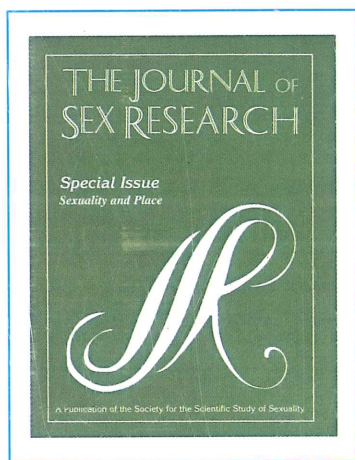
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ARTICLE SUBJECTS*



IFPP is one of the journals with the greatest quantity of articles and numbers; for the period between 2003–2005 there were 146. The frequency of articles by world region is not evenly distributed, with greatest emphasis on Africa and Asia. The subjects most frequently covered in its articles are condom use, pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, natality and fertility.

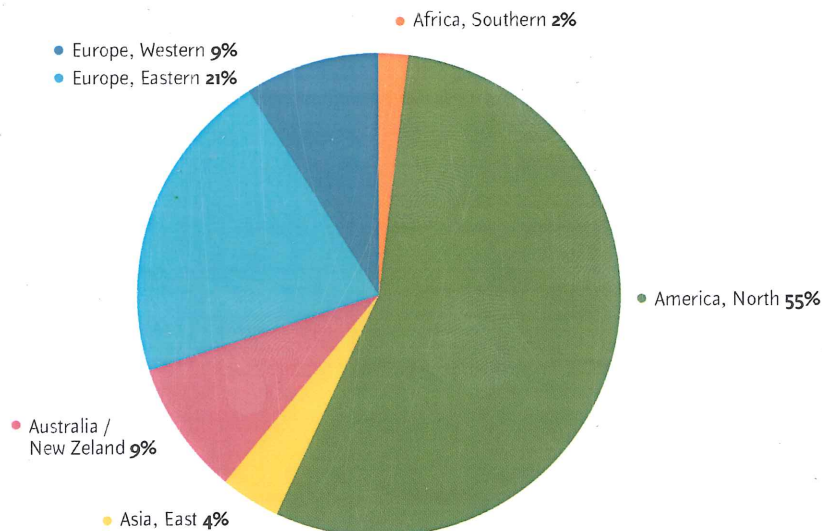


Journal of Sex Research

The Journal of Sex Research (JSR)** is a scholarly journal devoted to the publication of articles relevant to the variety of disciplines involved in the scientific study of sexuality. JSR is designed to stimulate research and to promote an interdisciplinary understanding of the diverse topics in contemporary sexual science.

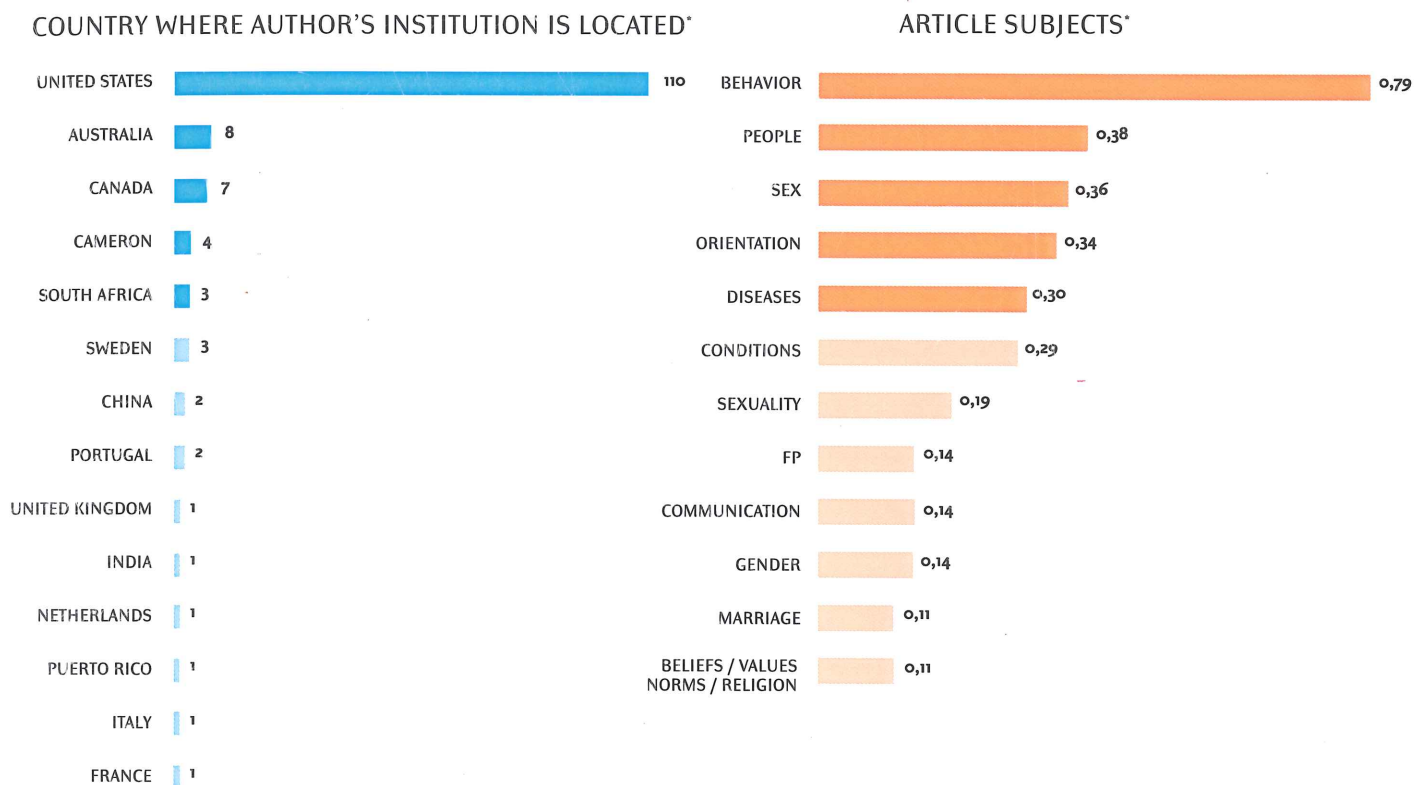
JSR publishes empirical reports, theoretical essays, literature reviews, methodological articles, historical articles, clinical reports, teaching papers, book reviews, and letters to the editor. JSR is published four times a year, and is indexed in numerous abstract and index services.

COUNTRIES REPRESENTED IN ARTICLES*

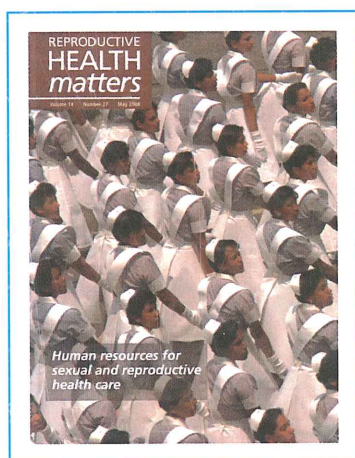


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** -This text was taken directly from the website of Journal of Sex Research http://www.sexscience.org/publications/index.php?category_id=439



More than 50% of the articles in JSR are about the United States. Africa, Asia and Latin America are virtually unrepresented, as well as a low frequency of articles about Eastern Europe. Overall, developed countries have more coverage in the journal.



Reproductive Health Matters

Reproductive Health Matters (RHM)** edits and produces publications with in-depth coverage of sexual and reproductive health and rights issues for a multi-disciplinary, international audience. These include:

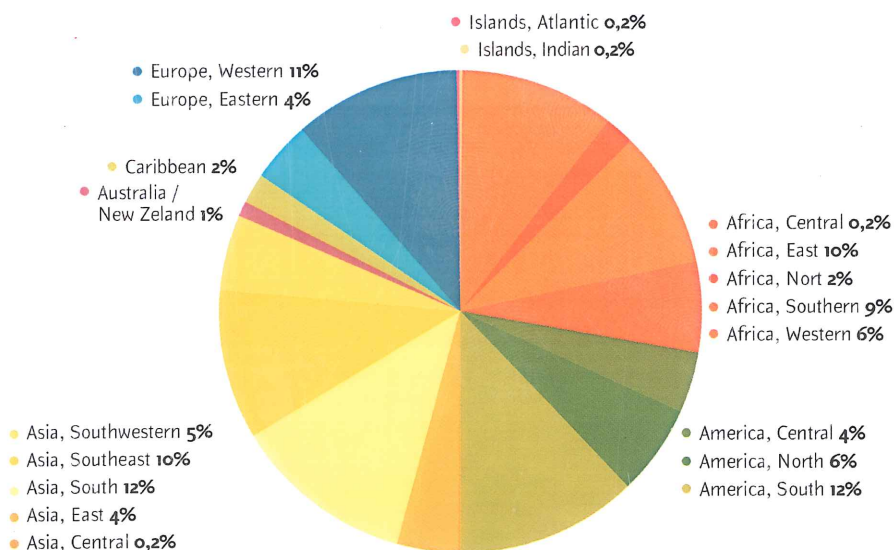
- A twice yearly, peer reviewed, international journal in English, with abstracts in English, French and Spanish (ISSN 0968-8080),
- Chinese edition of the **RHM** journal (produced by the National Research Institute for Family Planning in Beijing),
- Arabic edition of the **RHM** journal (produced by the New Woman Foundation in Cairo), and

- Spanish edition of the **RHM** journal (produced in Lima).

Aims and Scope

- To promote laws, policies, research and services that meet women's reproductive health needs and support women's right to decide whether, when and how to have children
 - To examine experiences, values, information and issues from the point of view of the women whose lives are affected
 - To motivate improvements in policy, services and practice to women's benefit
- To inspire new thinking and action in the field.

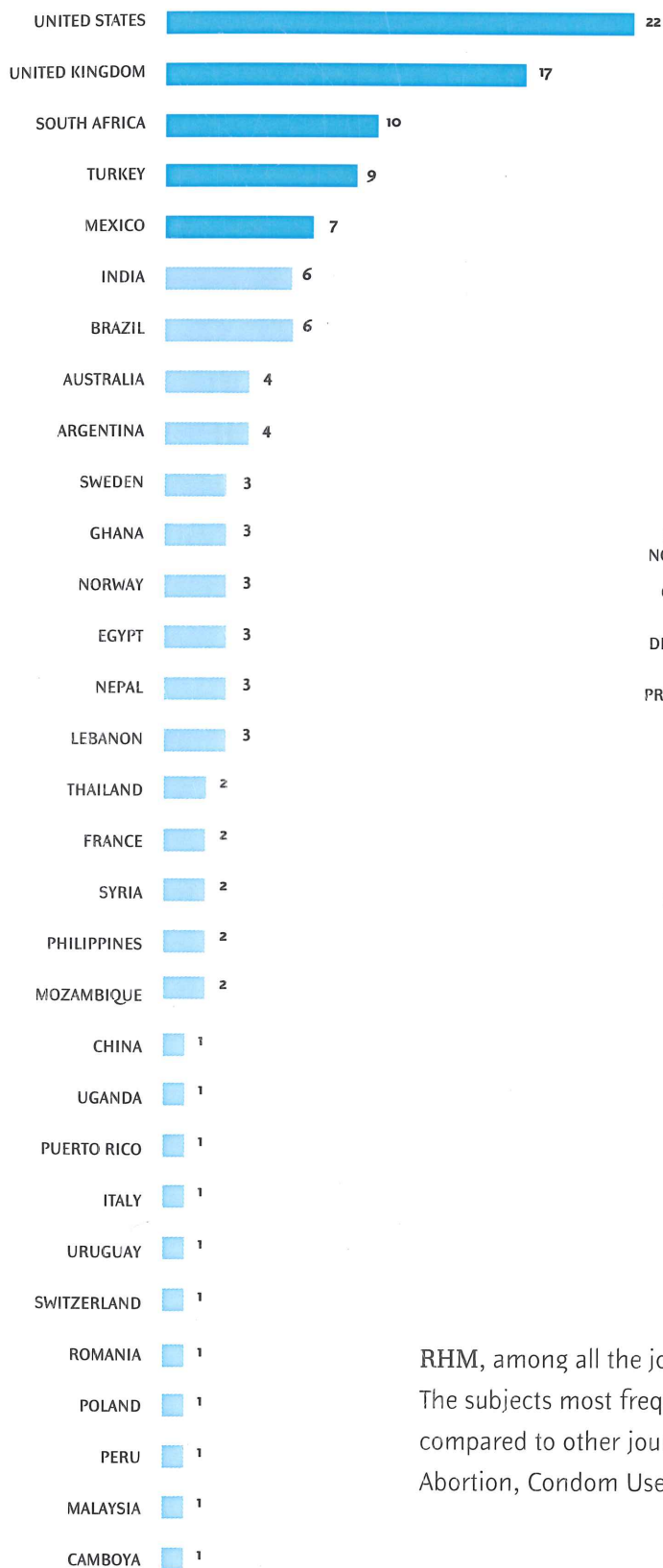
COUNTRIES REPRESENTED IN ARTICLES*



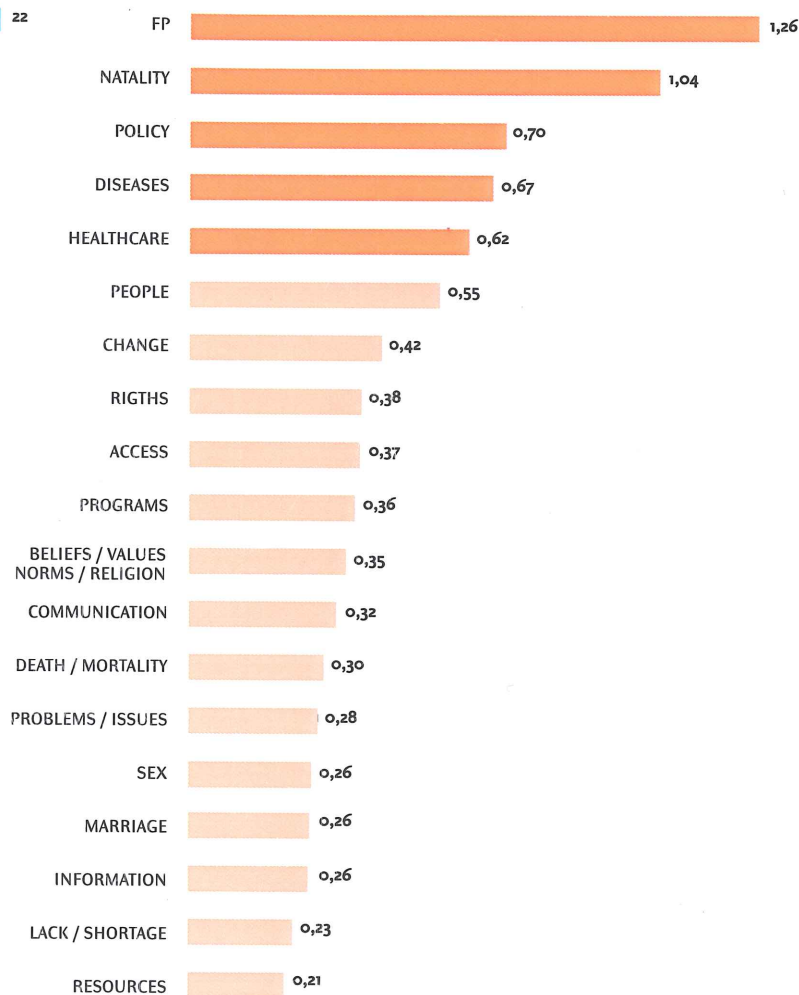
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COUNTRY WHERE AUTHOR'S INSTITUTION IS LOCATED*

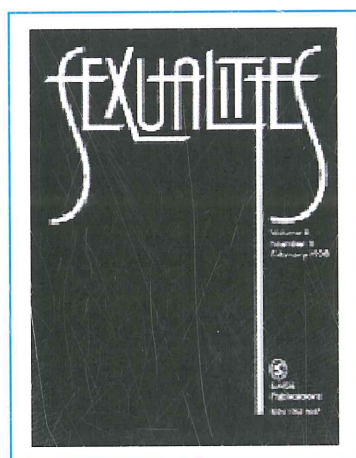


ARTICLE SUBJECTS*



RHM, among all the journals in the study, covers the greatest number of countries. The subjects most frequently covered in IFPP and also with the greatest frequency compared to other journals are Family Planning and associated subjects, such as Abortion, Condom Use, General Family Planning, and the Birth Control Pill.

Sexualities: Studies in Culture and Society



Sexualities** is an international journal which in a short time has established itself as an invaluable resource, publishing articles, reviews and scholarly comment on the shifting nature of human sexualities.

Sexualities adopts a broad, interdisciplinary perspective covering the whole of the social sciences, cultural history, cultural anthropology and social geography, as well as feminism, gender studies, cultural studies and lesbian and gay studies.

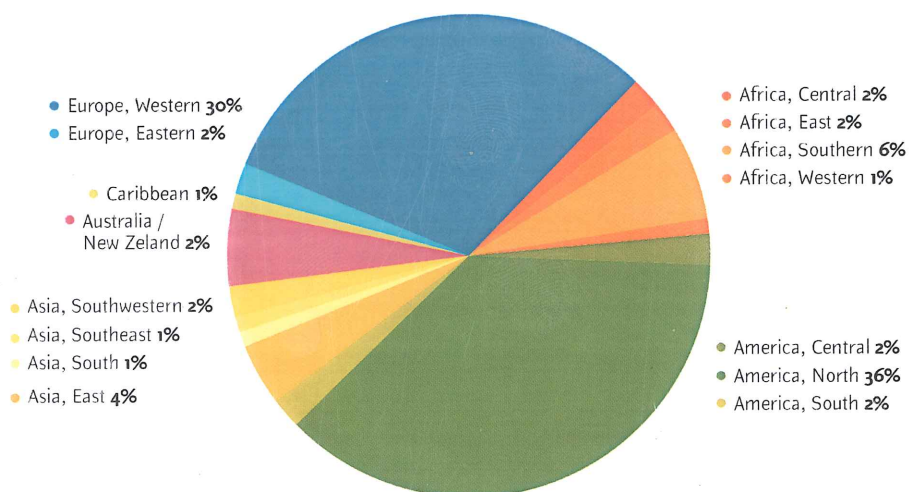
The journal publishes work of an analytic and ethnographic nature, which describes, analyses, theorizes and provides a critique on the changing nature of the social organization of human sexual experience in the late modern world.

The journal covers topics including:

- Hi-tech and the new technologies of sexualities

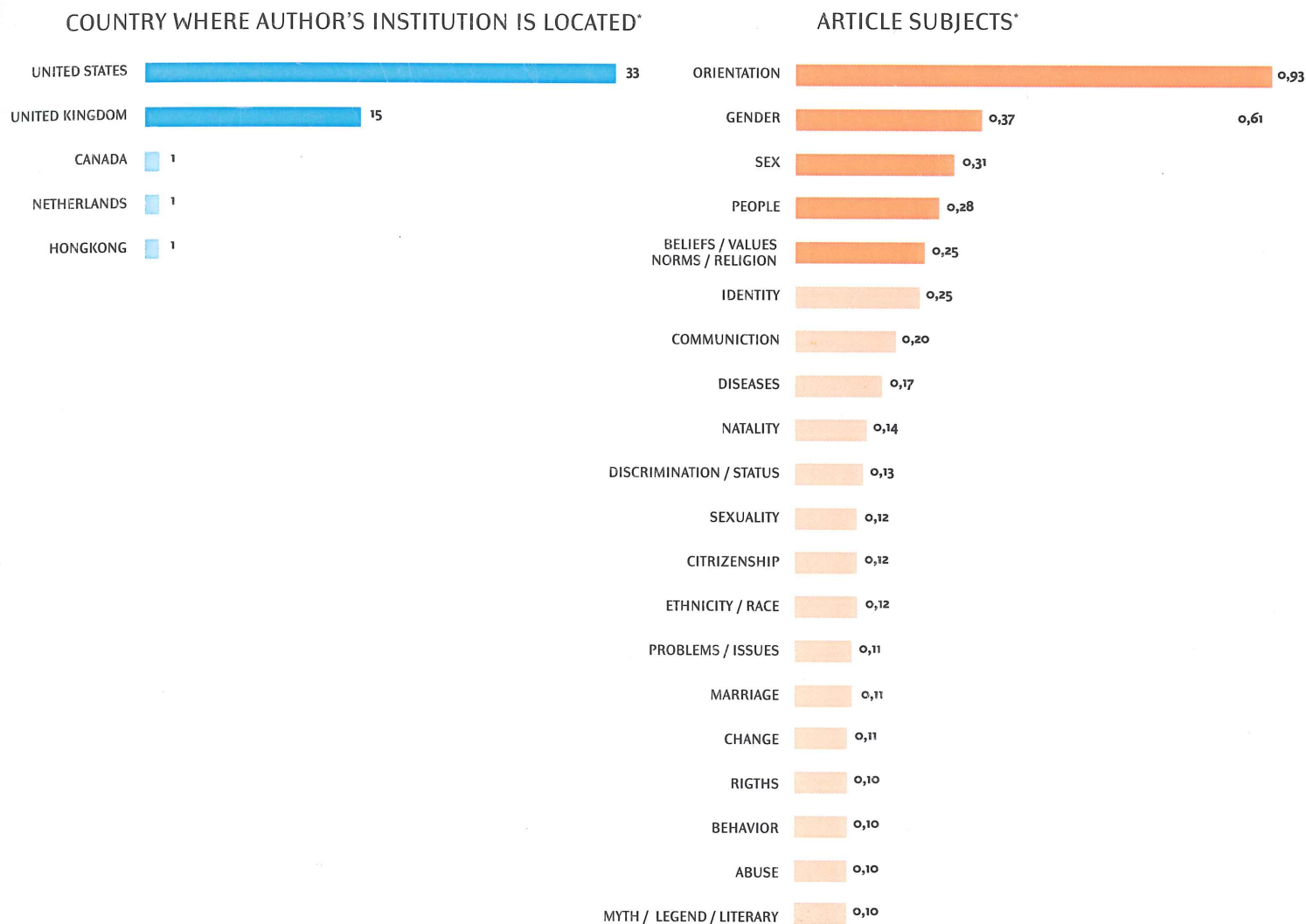
- The stratification of sexualities by class, race, gender and age
- Queer theory and lesbian and gay studies
- Sexualized identities
- Sexualized communities
- Globalization of sexualities
- Representations, pornography and mass media communication of sexualities
- Sex work and sex tourism
- Diversification of sexualities
- Methodologies of sex research
- Sexual politics
- Health and sexualities
- Construction and impact of sexualities through HIV and AIDS
- Key thinkers and theories

COUNTRIES REPRESENTED IN ARTICLES*

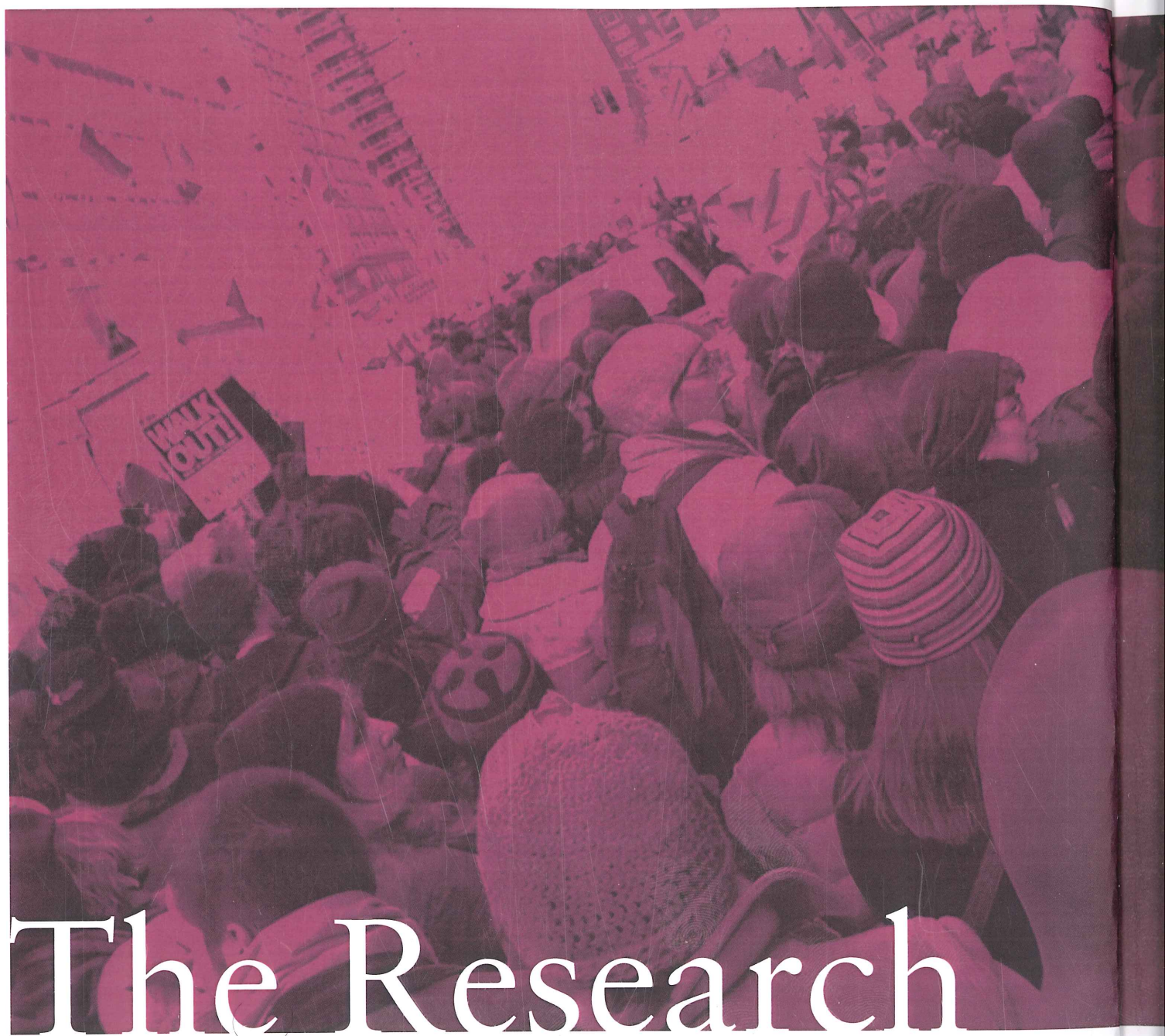


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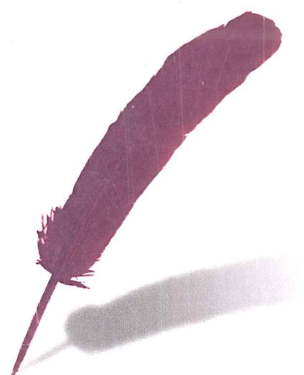
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Sexualities has the greatest number of articles in comparison with all of those used in the study (106). The countries that are covered with the most frequency are the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia and Canada. The subjects most frequently treated are associated with "Orientation" (sexual orientation), "Gender" and "Sex." Articles in Sexualities are mostly about developed countries that have strong cultures in the subjects previously mentioned (sexual orientation, gender, etc).



The Research



Discourse community

Power

Culture

Discourse

The prevalence of English

Qualitative discourse analysis

Quantitative discourse analysis

The objective of this section is to define the key concepts used in our research that constitute the foundation of our study: the role of power and its distribution in the creation of knowledge, and the barriers that this distribution generates. Below is a description of the main conceptual elements of our research (discourse community, power, culture and, discourse), "the prevalence of English," and the quantitative and qualitative analysis.

Discourse Communities

Swales defines discourse communities as “socio-rhetorical networks that form in order to work towards sets of common goals” (1990: 9). In accordance with Swales’ definition, we consider the journals, editors, reviewers, authors and readers of peer-reviewed sexual and reproductive rights and health, gender and sexuality journals as a single discourse community. These common goals are what define and bind a socio-rhetorical network, and are expressed in a shared communicative purpose. The communicative purpose drives the language activity of the community (papers, conferences, etc.), while at the same time determining the criteria for membership in the community and for what are considered appropriate ideologies, topics, approaches and styles within the community (Swales: 10).

Power

Relationships of power pervade every facet of human existence, and the academic publishing world is no exception (Foucault). One of the most significant criteria for academic legitimization and advancement is publishing, and more specifically publishing in the key journals in one’s field. This is why the editors are so powerful, as they not only determine who makes it into print and who does not, but also promote certain topics, legitimize certain kinds of knowledge,

and above all, create a common sense of what is considered sound reasoning, good methodology and important research. Finally, it is within the editor’s scope of power to transform the journal into a center that attracts critical knowledge and to empower the greater community with that knowledge.

Culture

An academic field’s gatekeepers—journal editors, editorial board members and advisors, and peer reviewers—thus wield enormous power, which can go so far as to define what is considered “natural,” “legitimate,” “normal” and “orthodox” in their respective fields. This power will define the “culture” of an academic field—its characteristics, taboos, boundaries, relationships, and so on—and thereby encourages academics to stay within the officially-sanctioned culture when researching and writing, in order simply to survive and (hopefully) to prosper (Swales 1990).

However, determining exactly what constitutes a given academic field’s culture can be a tremendous barrier for those who are far from the geographic centers of power in their discipline, who have limited access to the latest research, or who have little or no opportunity to interact with those who set the standard for their field’s culture.

Those who have not mastered their field’s

culture well enough to pass as a “native” tend to be considered outsiders, or at best harmless toilers who do not “get it.” As a result these outside knowledge-producers are excluded, in spite of the quality, importance, relevance or rigor of their research and writing.

Discourse

The present study is based on the concept that “discourse operates within conventions defined by communities, be they academic disciplines or social groups... that language use in a group is a form of social behavior, that discourse is a means of maintaining and extending the group’s knowledge and of initiating new members into the groups, and that discourse is epistemic or constitutive of the group’s knowledge” (Swales 1990).

Prevalence of English

The prevalent role of English in the international world of scholarship and research is indisputable (Jernud and Baldauf 1987). This role “... entails that the coming generation of the world’s researchers and scholars need- with relatively few exceptions in the arts and the humanities- to have more adequate skills in the English language if that generation is to make its way without linguistics disadvantage in its chosen world” (Swales 1990, 10). In this context it is important to remember that English operates as a second language in most of

the world. This situation generates exclusion and subordination of the knowledge producers from the “South.”

Furthermore, as John Swales points out, even a native-speaker level of English is not sufficient for academia, because the academic world functions at an even more sophisticated level of English (Swales 1990). Potential authors must instead “achieve a level of competence that, in career-related genres at least, surpasses that of the average native speaker. ... Rather, it is achieved when non-native speakers can operate as members of the Anglophone discourse communities that most likely dominate their research areas” (Swales 1990 10-11). This is an important challenge that should not be ignored when addressing the effects of the prevalence of English.

As a result, and contrary to what is commonly assumed, quasi-native English competence is not sufficient to achieve membership in an Anglophone discourse community. As useful as it may be, it is merely the starting point.

In order to operate in such discourse communities, which are “increasingly divided between... an advantaged northern hemisphere and a disadvantaged southern one” (Swales 1990 11), “southern” academics must become members of these communities. A basic requirement for membership is having access to the places where these communities

«...it is within the editor's scope of power to transform the journal into a center that attracts critical knowledge and to empower the greater community with that knowledge.»

meet, create and share their culture. In academic culture these are graduate study programs, conferences and journals. This is why publishing in their discipline's most important journals is so vital for academics. It is a sign of recognition, and that their research activities are legitimate, sound and important to the community. This is especially the case for peer-reviewed journals. Yet to publish in highly competitive peer-reviewed journals, authors must be able to produce texts which adhere to the journals' form and content requirements.

Teaching this competence, and promoting the access of local voices who can best speak to local problems and their solutions are the primary goal of ESE:O's writing programs.

Qualitative Discourse Analysis

The qualitative research involved discourse analysis, framed mainly by the work of

John Swales and Norman Fairclough, as explained throughout this document. Additionally critical theory authors such as Walter Mignolo, Michel Foucault and Immanuel Wallerstein contributed to our analysis.

To achieve the desired depth of qualitative discourse analysis of the journals, we used a sub-sample of 688 articles from the quantitative analysis (see below). The articles were divided into four categories to represent different subject matter, authorial goals and styles, including: editorials, main articles, review articles, and opinion pieces.

The sampling included 15% of each type of article from each journal where possible. When a journal contained less than 15% of a given article type (for example, the JSR sample contained only two editorials), all such articles were included. The sub-sample was selected using a random number generator (Devily 2004).

The details of the qualitative sub-sample are as follows:

	CHS	IFPP	RHM	SSCS	JSR	HHR	TOTAL
Editorial	5	5	5	5	2	2	24
Main	6	5	5	5	5	6	32
Review	5	5	5	5	5	2	27
Opinion	2	5	5	5	0	3	20
TOTAL	18	20	20	20	12	13	103

The linguistic research team then read, analyzed and interpreted the qualitative samples according to qualitative variables (see Appendix A for complete listing). This process served as the principal source of insight and observation about the journals' content, aimed at answering questions such as:

- How explicit and clear are the publishing guidelines? Are any barriers evident?
- Who are the explicit and implicit audiences?
- Is there any implicit ideology in the editorial section of the journal? Is this coherent with its explicit ideology?
- How do authors legitimize their knowledge?
- How explicit is the exposition of the methodology in the article? What does this say about the article and the journal?
- What was our experience in accessing the journals? What does this say about possible barriers?

Quantitative Discourse Analysis

The quantitative discourse analysis of the six journals used a sample consisting of all issues published in 2003, 2004 and 2005. The exception to this was *JSR*, for which the analysis used all issues from 2005 and 2006, as these were the only ones available in electronic form. The electronic issues were in either PDF or HTML format and were converted to plain text to facilitate their processing and subsequent analysis. It should be noted that the electronic text embedded in the *RHM* PDF files was unusable due to the high rate of OCR⁵ errors; this made it necessary to perform a new OCR process on these files.

After preparing the qualitative sample, the team analyzed the sample and entered the values of 43 variables in each article into the database (see Appendix A). The researchers then used the resulting data to perform a series of statistical analyses seeking to answer questions such as:

The details of the quantitative sample are as follows:

	CHS	IFPP	RHM	SSCS	JSR	HHR	TOTAL
Issues	17	12	7	12	7	5	60
Articles	123	160	179	115	70	41	688
Words	853,149	483,614	925,811	704,478	562,394	281,596	3,811,042

5.-OCR, or "Optical Character Recognition," is computer software designed to recognize and "translate" text (either handwritten, typed or scanned) into encodable characters for analysis.



- What nationality are the members of the editorial board? What is the official language of their respective countries?
- What nationalities are the authors?
- In what country is the institution for which each author works located? What is the country's official language?
- What are the topics of the articles?
- What geographic location is the subject of each article?
- From what vantage point or perspective is the article written?
 - a) Is it written locally?
 - b) At a local institution?

- c) Based on research conducted by the author or borrowing from other researchers' work?

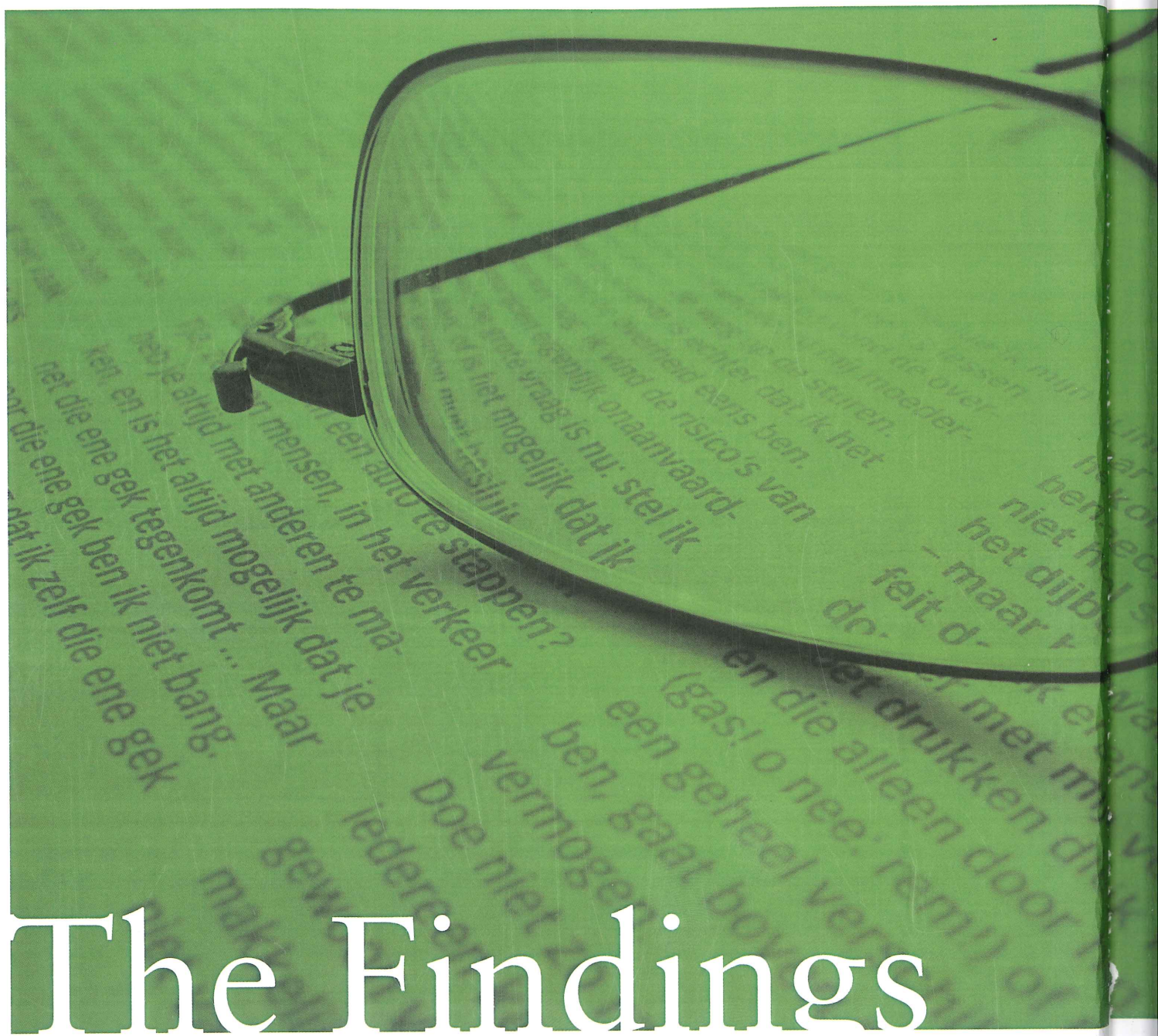
- What kinds of visual tools support the written text, such as graphs, photographs, numeric tables and lists?

Computational and Corpus Linguistic Analysis

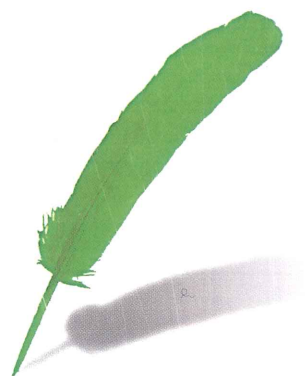
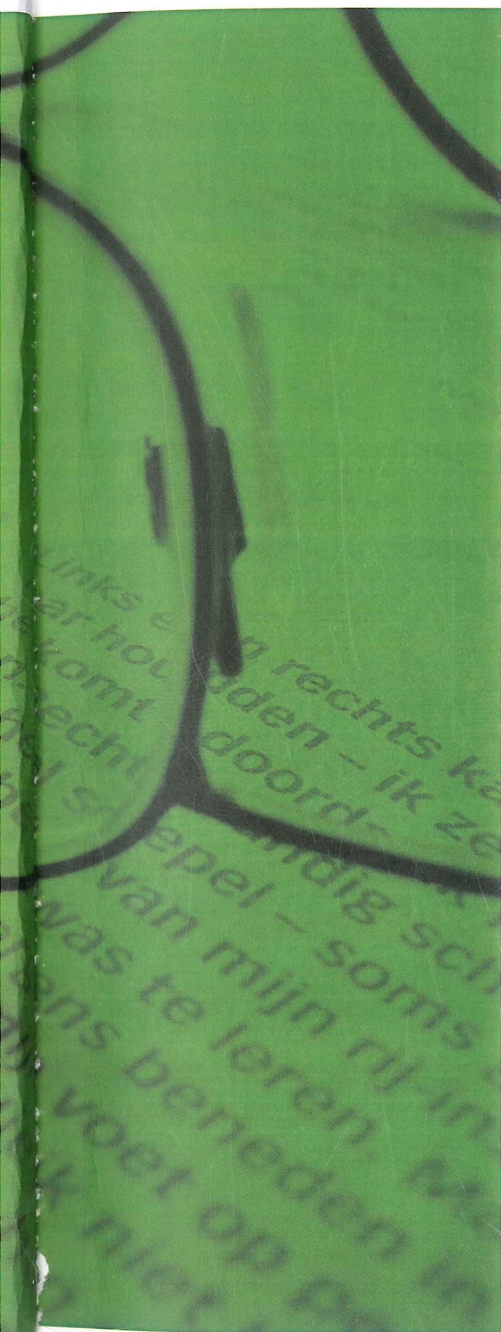
This analysis made use of techniques developed in the fields of computational and corpus linguistics. These closely-related disciplines focus in part on extracting useful information from massive quantities of text – quantities far too vast for the human mind to process meaningfully.

The purpose of the computational and corpus linguistic (CCL) analysis was to extract each journal's technical vocabulary, as well as information pertaining to how often each of these terms is used (lexical frequency) and in how many different articles each appears (lexical dispersion).

The CCL analysis serves several purposes. Firstly, it provides deep insight into what topics each journal truly addresses and what issues each believes to be important. Secondly, it sheds light on how the different journals conceptualize and problematize the topics they deal with. Finally, it can help potential authors harmonize their writing style, focus and subject matter choice with their target journal. See Appendix B for the top 10 words per journal.



The Findings



Guidelines for publication

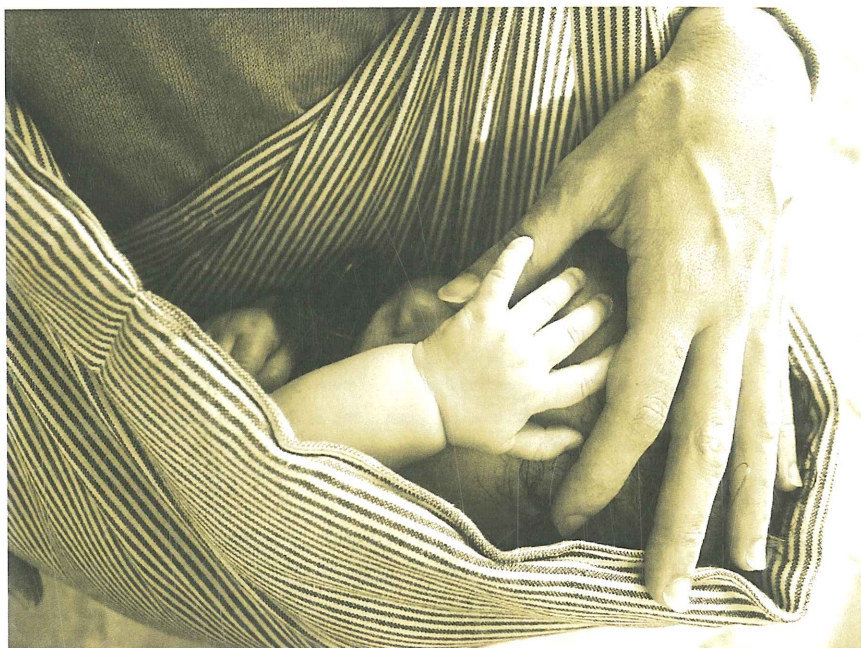
Editorials

Articles

This chapter will present the findings of the analysis. Our goals were to identify possible barriers to authors from the “South,” and to highlight examples of assets which could assist authors who are non-native English-speaking. The analysis included guidelines for publication, editorials, articles and information obtained from database analysis.

GUIDELINES FOR PUBLICATIONS

The guidelines for publication play an important role by providing the information required to submit a paper to an academic journal. It is essential that they be explicit, as failure to meet the journal's requirements could result in rejection of the submitted article. Following is a review of the general requirements for publishing in each of the journals and a conclusion which describes the prevalence of English and its consequences for what we call **logodiversity**. We propose to use the term logodiversity to name discursive practices which are self-reflective and conscious of the importance of locally-produced knowledge. This concept will be developed more fully below.



Each journal varies in the type and amount of information it provides regarding its publishing requirements. Some of the journals, such as **Sexualities** and **Reproductive Health Matters**, provide explicit, comprehensive guidelines for submission. **Reproductive Health Matters** even includes a guide entitled "How to write a journal article."⁶ Other journals, such as **Culture, Health and Sexuality**, include clear information and an extensive section on style and citations, but the procedure for publishing is more complicated because it requires the prospective contributor to create an account to access the site submissions.

On the other hand, **International Family Planning Perspectives** places great importance on the kind of research they seek, and on the sections to appear in each issue. **Health and Human Rights** gives information mainly about format and references. **Journal of Sex Research** gives very little information about publication

guidelines, specifying only that authors should follow the APA guidelines. This is an additional complication for those who are not familiar with this style, or for those who do not have access to the 5th edition of the APA Publication Manual recommended in the **Journal of Sex Research** guidelines.

Nonetheless, the most important barrier for publishing for authors from developing countries is the cultural distance, which is primarily represented by language. These barriers are real, and were recognized by the editors of **Reproductive Health Matters**: "...more authors from developed countries than from developing countries have access to the resources to publish in international journals" (RHM 28 2006). Although some of the journals include abstracts in languages besides English (RHM, HHR), all require that articles submitted for publication be written in English. Others, such as the **Journal of Sex Research**, do not address the issue of language at all, implying that English is the required language.

In reference to the type of English required, the journals request the use of a "clear, readable style" (SSCS), "active voice and plain English" (IFPP) and the avoidance of "specific jargon" (SSCS, RHM, IFPP). RHM, however, specifies the need to use "British English," an extra barrier for writers for whom English is already a foreign language. This is especially noteworthy considering that RHM explicitly states that it is committed to addressing the lack

6.-Elsevier Journals". **Reproductive Health Matters**. 28 Dec 2006 <http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/622668/authorinstructions>

«Since language is the means by which to express a given reality, writing in a single language by definition excludes different paradigms of reality.»

of representation and access for authors from developing countries. Finally, **Culture, Health and Sexuality** adds “conservative” to the British language requirement (“use conservative British spelling”). This requirement undermines the journal’s second request which is to avoid any “sexist, heterosexist and racist term” (CHS 28 2006).⁷

It is clear that these language requirements represent a considerable barrier for the free exchange of ideas and knowledge because they prevent the flow of knowledge from those who are not experts in written English. Since language is the means by which to express a given reality, writing in a single language by definition excludes different paradigms of reality.

As stated above, the term logodiversity refers to writing, editing and publishing practices which value and discuss the irreplaceable role of locally-produced knowledge in crafting viable solutions to problems that affect those communities. Analogous to biodiversity, logodiversity recognizes the need for linguistic heterogeneity, diversity in ways of reasoning and the production of a self-reflective and situated knowledge for a rich global dialogue. In this sense, as a practice, logodiversity is opposed to those practices which are uncritical and ethnocentric, be they conscious or unconscious.

area of academic journals. We emphasize linguistic diversity, not only in the sense of idiomatic variety, but also in different styles of academic writing or models of argumentation. Barriers to logodiversity impoverish the scope and reach of global dialogue in a given field.

Unless it addresses the need for logodiversity, the use of a single language, in this case English, is a threat to the fluidity and the complexity of global knowledge. There is real danger of reducing the categories for thinking and expressing the diverse realities of the Americas, Asia and Africa into one sole linguistic paradigm. This exclusion is profoundly significant in reference to non-native English-speaking communities; language reproduces and perpetuates the disparity already present in the dominant-subordinate relationships (economic, political, and social) between developed countries and developing countries.

One of the main areas where logodiversity can either be censured or exercised is in the

7.-“Taylor and Francis group”. *Culture, Health and Sexuality*. 28 Dec 2006 <<http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/authors/tchsaauth.asp>>

EDITORIAL ANALYSIS

The aim of the Editorial Analysis⁸ section is to better understand the complexities of the figure of the editor. The analysis included the editor's presence in the journal (strong or weak), the editor's role (active-guiding, directing, or passive-summarizing, etc.), and any further information about the journal's preferences, culture, language or other factors, both explicitly and implicitly stated. These factors were examined in light of whether they presented a barrier or an asset to potential authors from developing countries.

8.-The journals are presented in alphabetical order.

Culture, Health and Sexuality

The sample editorials reviewed demonstrate that CHS engages the editorial space as a means of promoting their favored social science paradigm over a biomedical one and using specific vocabulary to influence the dialogue in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender and sexuality. The editorials express the belief that academics, researchers and scientists should identify problems and work to solve them (which the editorials refer to as “intervention”). Science and research are an important means to support the ideas promoted by the journal, as part of a theoretical framework, a social or political agenda, or a specific program. Overall, these editorial trends presented both barriers and assets for potential authors.

Promoting a social science over a biomedical paradigm

CHS’s favored paradigm is rooted in a social sciences-based approach to sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender and sexuality issues, and further asserts that the biomedical paradigm’s predominance has been detrimental to the quest for diversity in the field. For example, Reid and Walker, referring to Africa, assert that ...
... the study of sexuality in Africa has been

dominated by biomedical discourse relating to women and reproduction, often infused with normative assumptions about women’s needs, again derived from a European context. A consequence of this perspective has been a dearth of research on sexuality and pleasure, especially for women. The HIV/AIDS pandemic in the sub-Saharan region has redefined understandings of sexuality and given a renewed impetus and urgency to the study of sexuality in all its complexity (2005 v7 3).

Reid and Walker go on to express their vision of what SRRH research in Africa should consist of, while asserting that the public-health paradigm and the biomedical approaches are too limited:

The role of contemporary research on sexualities in Africa is to challenge the dualities and dichotomies of the colonial gaze that has been so influential in shaping an understanding of African sexuality, as well as to deepen and broaden the narrow public health perspective that sees sexuality primarily as a medical issue (2005 v7 3).

This critique of the dominance of biomedical discourse, what the authors perceive as “normative assumptions,” alleged Euro-centrism, and the failure to consider research on sexuality and pleasures conveys the editor’s commitment to promoting and supporting local knowledge and more inclusive paradigms, is extremely significant for potential authors from developing countries. CHS seeks to change the current

paradigm in the field, calling openly for a “new scholarship.” This demonstrates openness to logodiversity. Furthermore, CHS sees itself as playing an important role in this movement; in the words of Herdt and van der Meer: “Now has come the time for this new scholarship, and we are pleased to present this collection of papers as an early contribution towards this purpose.” (2003 v5 2). Presumably, articles submitted for publication to this journal should follow the desired “new scholarship” paradigm; however, this is not stated in CHS’s publishing guidelines.

Importance of language as a vehicle of change

One of the objectives of the editorial section of CHS seems to be to influence policy by challenging and changing the vocabulary used when referring to various issues in the SRRH field. This goal appears to be based on the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis – the idea that the form and content of language influence speakers’ ways of thinking about and conceptualizing reality.

This is evident in Gilbert Herdt and Theo van der Meer’s editorial introduction “Homophobia and Anti-Gay violence — Contemporary Perspectives” (2003 v5 2), which states: “The coinage of ‘homophobia’ has also reinforced and legitimated hostility towards homosexuality...” The authors go on to assert that the use of language can have important political and social consequences:

...many [scholars] have expressed dissatisfaction with the term homophobia, as it seemed to individualize and pathologize those manifestations [of anti-gay violence], obscuring their societal and cultural origins and, consequently, failing to politically examine oppression (2003 v5 2).

The aim to influence policy by challenging vocabulary concurs with the journal’s guidelines for publishing, which state that “For all manuscripts non-discriminatory language is mandatory. Sexist, heterosexist, and racist terms should not be used.” The journal clearly seeks to influence the language of the field through the censorship of certain terms and the approval of others, in both explicit form on the submissions page and implicit form through its editorials. This strategy could also serve to make the journal’s ideas more accepted in the mainstream, while at the same time legitimizing its approach.

Regulating the use of language in the journal could serve both as a barrier and a facilitator to potential authors. It serves as a barrier when the words considered appropriate to the culture and goals are not explicitly stated. When explicitly stated, as some of the word guidelines are, the use of language helps potential scholars to understand exactly what is expected of them.

«CHS seeks to change the current paradigm in the field, calling openly for a “new scholarship.” This demonstrates openness to logodiversity.»



Conclusions

The research identified the use of a preferred or unique vocabulary in the journal, and a preferred, but not explicitly stated, social paradigm as possible barriers in CHS's editorials. The analysis also revealed an openness to logodiversity demonstrated by a call of and support for local knowledge, a criticism of Euro-centric viewpoints and research, and a recognition of the need to expand the topics of research according to paradigms other than biomedical ones.

Health and Human Rights

The editorials published in Health and Human Rights clearly support and promote the journal's role as one of effecting change on an institutional level through a human rights approach and portraying health care as a human rights issue. In addition, the editorials demonstrate the journal's independence from governments and government agencies. These aspects should facilitate access to the journal by potential authors from the “South.”

Defining healthcare as a human rights issue

HHR clearly promotes approaching the HIV/AIDS pandemic from a human rights-based standpoint, believing that this approach is necessary to address many aspects of this phenomenon. This paradigm focuses primarily on producing change in the institutions that can make a positive difference in fighting HIV/AIDS. In an editorial by Sofia Gruskin and Ralf Jurgens, this approach is justified on several levels:

...integration of human rights in HIV/AIDS work had allowed for the needed effect of adding attention to civil, political, economic, social, and cultural factors to the technical and operational aspects of HIV/AIDS interventions (2005 v8 2).

«...the editorial sample from HHR revealed its explicitly- and implicitly-stated stance aligning human rights with health care as an asset to potential authors, for it clearly and consistently communicates the journal's message and objectives.»

The journal's focus on using a human rights approach to effect change at an institutional level is again evident when Gruskin and Jurgens state:

By this point, framing HIV/AIDS public health strategies in human rights terms had also proved useful for highlighting the importance of legal efforts and the public accountability that governments and intergovernmental organizations have for their actions towards people in the context of AIDS. All of which boded well for the future (2005 v8 2).

HHR seeks to remove the right to health care from questions of ideology and partisanship in order to facilitate action where needed. Gruskin and Jurgens express the problem as follows:

What is at stake is not a matter of partisanship. To counter such opposition, we need to ensure that policymakers whose main concern is effectiveness in improving health outcomes have the evidence needed to promote and protect human rights as they are relevant to effective action (2005 v8 2).

Independence and ability to critique governmental policy

The editors of HHR demonstrate the journal's independence and the perception of the journal as an important means of highlighting and criticizing governmental policies which they feel are barriers to the human rights approach. This is clearly

evident in its criticism of the approach of the United States government, which, they argue, seeks to detach HIV/AIDS from the concept of human rights, as Gruskin and Jurgens assert: "... the US has pushed hard to drop the words 'human rights' from global consensus documents relevant to AIDS" (2005 v8 2).

HHR further declares that the influence of the US government's position goes beyond its own borders, thus extending HHR's advocacy to the global level. As Gruskin and Jurgens state:

The impact of the ideologies and politics of the current US administration is felt not only within the US but in all corners of the world. Recent developments, supported by the US administration, such as increasing federal funding for abstinence-until-marriage sex education programs that impede discussion about the health benefits of condom use in preventing unintended pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and HIV/AIDS present serious challenges to the work of organizations in all parts of the world (2005 v8 2).

It should be noted that HHR's strategy depends on changing the discourse and appearance of programs and strategies that are in conflict with US-sanctioned ideologies instead of on convincing the US administration of the perceived error of its ways. This could be considered a simple matter of public relations, or it could constitute a reframing of the debate in order to increase the likelihood of achieving results.



International Family Planning Perspectives

Analysis revealed that editorials in IFPP consist mostly of the editor presenting the journal via a summary of the articles it contains. This signifies a weak presence of the editor or editorial board and revealed neither strong barriers nor assets to potential authors. It was interesting to find that there are no individual names attributed to the editorials; rather, a group of editors is named as author. Whether this reflects an attempt to avoid hierarchy or the presence of a collective culture remains to be seen. Analysis revealed one possible barrier in the form of a lack of specific research information in one of the studies, which does not encourage transparency.

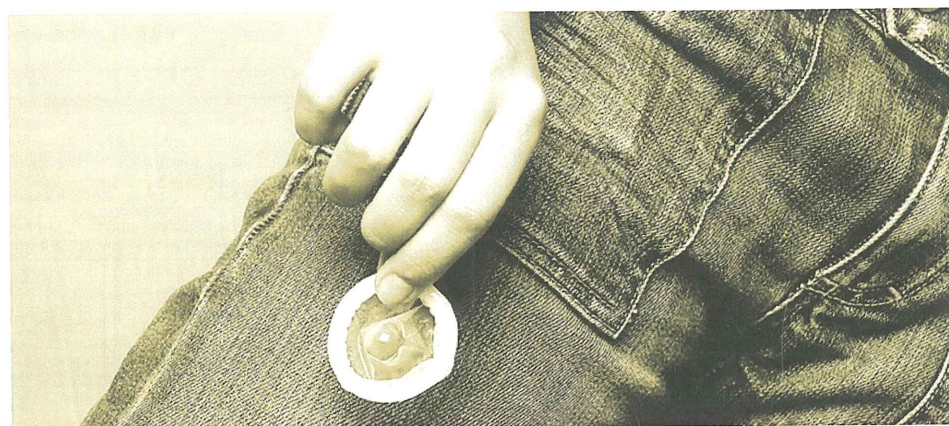
Absence of authors' names

The IFPP editorials reviewed attributed authorial ownership to "The Editors". This absence of names places responsibility on a somewhat generic group of editors. While this could be interpreted as avoidance of accountability, we believe that it could also communicate a collective culture within the editorial board; given the multiple professional responsibilities of editors we understand that editorials are often the product of multiple writers. In addition, the collective editorial board may be a means

Conclusions

Analysis of the editorial sample from **Health and Human Rights** revealed its explicitly- and implicitly-stated stance aligning human rights with health care as an asset to potential authors, for it clearly and consistently communicates the journal's message and objectives.

In addition, **HHR**'s unquestionable independence from government influence, even and especially from the US government (**HHR** is published in the US), is an important position for potential authors. They do not have to be concerned about censorship or about broaching topics which may be opposed to US governmental policies.



of promoting an egalitarian, rather than hierarchical, relationship in the journal.

Editorials summarize journal content and place emphasis on articles

The purpose of the “The Editors” in *International Family Planning Perspectives* tends to be to describe and place focus on articles included in the issue rather than a presentation of arguments. For example in the September 2004 issue, Volume 30, Number 3, the first paragraph briefly introduces the notion that there is a global lack of women’s reproductive health. The paragraphs that follow are mainly summaries of the articles included in the issue. For example, one paragraph begins, “Research on condom use has usually focused on respondents’ social and demographic characteristics ... [This article] explores that issue...” In the first sentence “research” is the subject, but we do not know by whom nor where; the purpose of

the sentence is therefore not to discuss the research but rather to introduce the summary of the article.

The focus on articles within the editorials is further evidenced by the accessibility of the articles via the Internet. Each time an article is introduced, a link follows, allowing the general public to access articles from the current issue.

Conclusions

The analysis did not reveal either strong barriers or strong assets for potential authors. The lack of individual responsibility for editorials could be interpreted as a lack of transparency; however, it could also be interpreted as conveying a non-hierarchical structure which places emphasis fully on the articles in the issue rather than the persons involved. The latter interpretation could be supported by both the “weak” presence of the editor in the editorials and the use of the editorial space to summarize and highlight articles.

«The fact that an entire issue of JSR deals with new viewpoints or viewpoints typically given little space in SRRH research further reinforces the idea of the journal's apparent flexibility and open-mindedness.»

Journal of Sex Research

A review of selected editorials from the Journal of Sex Research revealed a number of "user-friendly" qualities that may serve to attract non-native English speakers. Only a few items were encountered which could act as barriers. The general tone of the editorials presented an open minded, inclusive, flexible, approach. This was accomplished by specific vocabulary as well as an overall tone of intimacy in the writing style of the editorial staff. In addition, the journal seems to favor a multidisciplinary approach, which could again be attractive to writers from other disciplines. One potential barrier was a possible sense of ethnocentrism.

Open approach to subject matter and points of view

JSR makes the subject-matter standards for publication very explicit while remaining open to new approaches to these subjects. In an editorial presenting a special issue of JSR, co-editors Mindy Thompson-Fullilove and Moriah Thompson-Fullilove make this clear: "The usual sources of comparison—race, gender, and sexual orientation—are present, but will be seen in a new light as one reads across this collection of papers" (2005 2). The fact that an entire issue of JSR deals with new viewpoints or viewpoints typically given little space in SRRH research

further reinforces the idea of the journal's apparent flexibility and open-mindedness.

JSR also seeks to extend the scope of study in the SRRH field from the physical to the social; from sex acts per se to the context in which these occur. JSR's view is that this has implications for repressing or allowing various sexualities and for influencing the ways in which they are expressed. These ideas are expressed by Thompson-Fullilove and Thompson-Fullilove in the following terms:

... [this issue] presents papers that shift the gaze of the researcher and the reader from a narrow focus on the acts of sex to include the context within which people carry out their sexual lives. The place of sex is brought to the foreground, so that we may understand the broader social and spatial negotiations that not only permit or repress sexuality but also influence how it is expressed (2005 2).

JSR further expresses the need to take context into account in the same article, when it states "Loïc Wacquant, among others, has urged social scientists to deepen their appreciation of context, arguing that absent a sense of the social, political, economic, and cultural forces that shape behavior we risk misinterpreting what we are seeing" (2005 2).

Editorials project tone that is both friendly and authoritative

In the editorial that serves as an

introduction to a special issues with abstracts from the World Congress of Sexology 2005 (v43 1), the editor personally recommends reading the journal: "I urge readers to scan these abstracts." The use of the first person demonstrates the author's intent to make the reader feel considered and closer to the author by rejecting writers' usual distance and anonymity. It also implies that the editor reads these papers and considers them to be important and of merit. This testifies to the editor's personal involvement in this edition of the journal.

Sense of transparency and legitimacy

The editor legitimizes both him/herself and the articles that have been selected by creating a sense of transparency and authenticity in both the process and the criteria of selecting articles. This is clear in several passages taken from the same editorial mentioned above: "Eusebio Rubio-Aurioles, M.D., PhD, President of the Scientific Committee of the Congress and now President of the Association, working with others, selected the abstracts." By referring to the position of Eusebio Rubio-Aurioles and his academic degrees, the editor legitimizes the choice of abstracts, and also implies that the level of the publications is of high quality.

The editor continues to state that "The criteria for each presentation was based on empirical research and the abstract

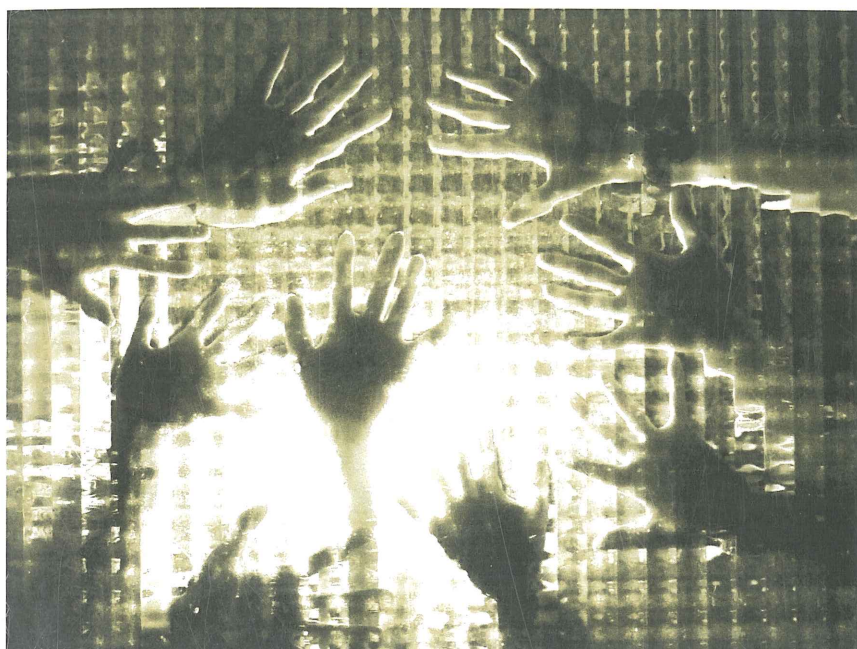
reported results." By specifying the criteria of selection, the editor injects transparency in the selection process. The transparent selection process with demanding requirements further legitimizes the level of the publication: "[The abstracts] represent the state of empirical research in sexology on the international level."

Multidisciplinary approach

Here, editors note that "researchers from several disciplines make important contributions to our understanding of sexuality; the best sexology is multidisciplinary" (v43 1 1). It is clearly important to the editors to present articles with a multidisciplinary focus. This is an asset to potential authors because it demonstrates flexibility and openness to new points of view.

Ethnocentric tendency

JSR shows a certain US-centric tendency in some of the language it uses and the concepts it invokes: "As the founders of the United States put it, 'The price of liberty is eternal vigilance'" (2005 2). While not necessarily insurmountable barriers for non-Americans, such tendencies may make comprehension more difficult for readers in the rest of the world, and may deter some potential authors if their native or second language is not North American English. This tendency may also make potential authors and readers feel excluded from the JSR community.



Conclusions

Analysis revealed several components in the editorials of the *Journal of Sex Research* that make the journal accessible to potential authors from developing countries, such as openness to different subject matter, a friendly, yet authoritative tone, a sense of transparency and a multidisciplinary approach. A potential barrier was found in the use of references to the United States, which could be prohibitive to authors from other countries.

Reproductive Health Matters

The editorial space in *Reproductive Health Matters* is not incidental to the journal, but clearly conceived as an active part of its overall message and mission; one in which the personal views and passions of the editor are very much present. Editorials are used to unify and advance arguments made by articles throughout the issue and to communicate the views of the editor on these subjects. The editorials demonstrate the journal's efforts to influence stakeholders, actively engaging such controversial topics as: the competition for funding between HIV /AIDS services and women's health services; abortion; and the definition of sexual and gender rights as human rights. Moreover, the editors use apparently uncontroversial linguistic tools to attempt to influence controversial policies. The articles selected for the journal also show an effort to highlight and promote research in developing countries. Each of these activist postures evidences a strong editorial presence in the journal. Interestingly and uniquely, photographs are also included in the editorial section, presumably in an attempt to communicate the journal's values on a level not reached by the written word. It is unclear if these various manifestations

«RHM's editorials take an active position on certain issues and arguments, which is then echoed by the articles in each issue.»

of a strong editorial presence function as barriers or assets to potential authors.

Journal's role influencing "stakeholders"

RHM understands its role as helping to make SRRH services integrated and comprehensive, and credits the degree of integration in the field to date to the persistence of women's health advocates, among which the editors presumably include RHM:

Proposals for making sexual and reproductive health services both integrated and comprehensive were initially put forward by women's health advocates some 20 years ago, and in the past decade have been accepted into mainstream thinking by many governments and other stakeholders (2003 vii 21).

Activist positions on controversial issues

RHM's editorials take an active position on certain issues and arguments, which is then echoed by the articles in each issue. In one particular editorial entitled "HIV/AIDS, Sexual and Reproductive Health: Intimately Related" (2003 vii 22), the editor argues that funding should go to joint HIV/AIDS and reproductive health services.

Given the increasingly sophisticated awareness of the connections between sex and reproduction, it seemed obvious that advocacy, health service provision, research and information on sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS would burgeon ... Yet

what has happened ... has been far more limited.

This type of editorial therefore functions as a space where the editor presents the journal's philosophy on a specific social issue, making its position clear for potential authors.

Attempt to influence controversial policies using non-controversial approach

RHM uses various linguistic strategies to promote the benefits of women's accessibility to medical abortion, a controversial procedure. One such strategy is defining it in terms of technological progress: "[Medical abortion] represents a particularly important advance in abortion technology because it is bringing women's access to safe abortion closer to home" (2005 vi3 26). Another such strategy is equating medical abortion with a natural process: inducing menstruation: "In many developing countries, where drugs can be purchased from pharmacies without a prescription, women have been buying a wide range of drugs to bring on their periods for many decades" (2005 vi3 26). This rhetorical strategy also side-steps ethical, moral, religious, political and other issues.

Promotion of research in developing countries

RHM places importance on research being done in developing countries. Editorials highlight papers published by scholars in Latin America and South Asia, as well

as countries ranging from Nepal, the Caribbean, South Africa and Turkey (2005 vi3 26).

Strong presence of the editor

Articles are described within the context that has been put forth by the editor, reflecting a very "present" editor. There is considerable research used to support the editorial; the articles do not stand alone.

The papers in this issue of RHM discuss sexual and reproductive health interventions, activities and perspectives whose aim is to 'interrupt HIV transmission, mitigate the epidemic's clinical and social effect, reduce stigma and vulnerability, and promote the rights and welfare of HIV-infected and uninfected people (Pison G. *Tous les pays du monde* (2003) *Population et Sociétés* 2003; 392) (2003 vi1 22).

In addition, the editor strengthens the appeal to advocacy by sharing a personal commitment to fight against inequality in reproductive health matters which the editor considers part of social rights. The editor uses the first person singular to convey a sense of urgency in a direct and personal way, inviting the reader to join the editor in this struggle: "And as yet I have not even managed to mention the subject of sexual pleasure nor the controversy and passionate beliefs that are aroused in discussions on who has a right to sexual pleasure" (2004 vi2 23).

Use of photographs to support articles and RHM ideology

Photographs are used extensively in RHM editorials in addition to other journal sections. The photographs may be a means of communicating stated and implied ideals and values held by the journal. This is evident in the fact that the majority of pictures are of women from developing countries, which reinforces the journal's presumed commitment to diversity and to serving women most at risk for negative outcomes, who are predominantly from developing countries.

Conclusions

The analysis of the editorials in RHM demonstrates a very involved editor who is very present in the editorials and in the journal. The editor conveys strong emotions and a strong commitment on all issues treated by the journal, even and especially those that may be controversial. The editorials also feature pictures, perhaps as a means of communicating emotionally with readers. It is unclear whether the editor's strong presence serves as a barrier or asset to potential authors. On one hand, this strong presence could serve to clearly communicate to potential authors what the journal finds important. On the other hand, a strong presence could deter potential authors who may not share the same opinions, or who want to offer other perspectives.

« Sexualities shows flexibility in publishing articles that are not necessarily compatible with its ideology, and which even go beyond what is considered to be the bounds of the field of sexuality studies itself.»

Sexualities: Studies in Culture and Society

The analysis of editorials in *Sexualities* revealed that, for the most part, the editorials projected a “user-friendly” style to potential authors: its subject matter is inclusive in nature, it demonstrates openness to new ideologies, and where it does fail to obtain diverse voices, in subject studies or authors, it is frank and apologetic about this failure. One potential barrier for authors who do not function well in the English-speaking academic culture is its use of and emphasis on culture – specific vocabulary, theories and methods. Although the editorials demonstrate that these are clearly desired, they are not treated in the formal submission guidelines.

Inclusive subject matter

Although at first glance *Sexualities* could be catalogued as a journal focusing preponderantly on homosexual males, further examination of the journal shows this not to be the case. *Sexualities* dedicated an entire issue to articles arising from a seminar hosted by the Centre for Women’s Studies at the University of York and the Centre for Interdisciplinary Gender Studies at the University of Leeds, and was guest edited by Stevi Jackson and Ann Kaloski of the CWS/UY (2004 v7 2).

Sexualities also

dedicated a special section to the 15th annual Women’s Studies Network (UK) conference, guest edited by Marysia Zalewski of the Centre for Women’s Studies at Queen’s University, Belfast, and Moya Lloyd, Deputy Director of the Centre for the Advancement of Women in Politics.

Openness to different ideologies

Sexualities shows flexibility in publishing articles that are not necessarily compatible with its ideology, and which even go beyond what is considered to be the bounds of the field of sexuality studies itself. In reference to an article by Myra Hird, guest editors Stevi Jackson and Ann Kaloski state:

Her article strays beyond the bounds of what is normally thought of as the field of sexuality, but we should remember that sexuality has historically been closely associated with reproduction and that, more recently, this has been tied into genetic inheritance as a means of normalizing heterosexuality and gender division (2004 v7 2).

A further example of *Sexualities*’s heterogeneity can be found in an article by Joanna Frueh, introduced by Zalewski and Lloyd as follows: “The last article was originally presented as a performance at the conference, namely ‘The Aesthetics of Orgasm’ by Professor Joanna Frueh, which has been re-written as an essay. It is a provocative, though contestable, celebration

of heterosexuality" (2003 v6 8).

Recognition of lack of diversity in article topics and authors

In the editorial entitled "New Parenting: Opportunities and Challenges," Catherine Donovan and Angela Ruth Wilson explain the way they selected the articles for the issue:

'The Overarching Theme of Opportunities and Challenges' aptly describes the process of bringing this collection together. It is the nature of academic journals that calls for abstracts and the sub-mission of papers target a specific audience and ask for a specific style of prose. While we tried to reach as many different networks as we could in order to attract as diverse a collection as possible, the final collection has significant gaps (2005 v8 2).

This last assertion could be the reason that the issue does not include a more diverse subject range in the studies published; the authors acknowledged that almost all the articles are about white middle-class men.

Finally, the editors openly acknowledge that the journal accepted only those articles that adhered to specific writing requirements: "We welcomed those writers who attempted to address issues of race and class within the confines of an academic writing style." (2005 v8 2).

Necessity to understand theoretical concepts, language

and vocabulary of the SSCS "culture"

In an editorial entitled 'Locating Sexualities: Politics, Identities and Space (2004 v7 4) authors Mark Casey, Janice McLaughlin and Diane Richardson show that readers should be familiar with certain theoretical concepts. In reference to the concept of "space" the author's state:

One particular theme that emerged as a strong site for capturing the interactions between questions of identity and questions of institutions, materiality and power was space and it is papers within this area that are the focus of the special issue. It brings to the fore the sites within which sexual identities, whether cultural, political or communal, are positioned, enacted and challenged. It is a vital aspect to understanding the processes involved in societal regulation of sexuality.

The study of "societal regulation of sexuality and the relationship between identity and institutions" recalls the work of philosopher and theorist Michel Foucault. While his work is not specifically mentioned it likely forms part of the editorial's theoretical base. This is important because it implies that readers and potential authors should be familiar and comfortable with this kind of theoretical language.

Importance of presence of "methods" and "theories" within articles

In the editorial "Re-presenting Sexualities in the media" Ken Plummer highlights the scientific status of the articles included in this issue.

Each of these articles hence provides a case study of a sexual 'story' along with a method for making such an analysis. As such they all constitute provocative and challenging essays on the future of sexuality and sexualities research (2003 v6).

These statements reinforce the presence of a method in academic articles, even when they seem to be just personal "stories." This structure, of a story framed by a method, is what makes these articles "provocative" according to Plummer.

The editorials in *Sexualities*, like some other journals, provide information about publication preferences not found in the guidelines for publication. For example, *Sexualities* (2004 v7 4) states that
It was particularly good to see several papers based on empirical work, using both innovative methods and drawing out rich discussion. Several papers sought to bring together what have been seen as queer priorities around representation, language and transgressive identities with issues related to institutions, materiality and power.

The praise of "empirical work" and "innovative methods" reveals that these are attributes of publishable articles. This information is not found on the webpage document entitled "Manuscript Submission

Guidelines" and therefore implies that authors must read beyond the guidelines available to the public. At present, the sample issue available online includes only one editorial, while there are 8 book reviews. This lack of information presents a considerable barrier for potential publishers from the "South" and could be remedied through additional information in the publication guidelines or links to sample editorials.

Conclusions

The review of editorials in *Sexualities* revealed several assets, and a few barriers. The barriers included information important to publication but not explicitly stated in the guidelines (such as the importance of methods and theories in articles), as well as the necessity to understand specific concepts widely used in the journal (such as queer studies, etc). In terms of assets, analysts found openness to inclusive subject matter and other ideologies, and, where the journal lacked diversity, public recognition of and apology for this fact. These factors prove to be strong assets to the journal's ability to attract authors from developing countries. In fact, analysts noted that authors of editorials in *Sexualities* are very straightforward in stating what the journal is seeking, to the point that the editorial appears to serve as a sort of extension of the guidelines for publication. This is not so in all of the journals. Whether this is intended or not could be a helpful issue for editorial staff to review.


ARTICLE ANALYSIS

As with the editorials, journal articles were shown to be an excellent means through which to better understand both explicitly- and implicitly-stated norms for the cultures, languages and policies particular to each journal. The following reviews illustrate the best examples of both assets and barriers to the practice of logodiversity from a wide variety of articles.⁹ All references to journals have been removed to allow the most objective reading possible

9.-Reference information available upon request.

Potential barriers observed

Lack of presence of local knowledge and different ways to address it



Many articles evidenced that the authors lacked local knowledge about the subject community. In the article “Stiki Lole: Language And The Mediation Of Desire In Auki, Malaita, Solomon Islands,” the authors define a number of cultural factors as having a negative impact on the spread of STIs, including HIV and teenage pregnancy in the Solomon Islands:

Lack of sex education and prevention information, multiple partners and low access to and use of condoms and contraception, have contributed to this increase and to rising rates of teenage pregnancy in urbanizing areas. ... Many socio-economic, political and cultural factors affect the vulnerability of people to STI and create the context for HIV to spread rapidly.

The authors identify cultural practices on the Solomon Islands as being counterproductive to beliefs and practices about sex and sex education, but neglect to explain that the sex and sex education practices which they promote are of European origin and practice, i.e., completely foreign (and perhaps inappropriate) to that of the Solomon Islands:

... most adults maintain that talking about sex is taboo. Kastom, glossed broadly in Solomon Islands Pijin as ‘cultural traditions and beliefs’, does not promote free conversations about sexuality between men and women. Lack of knowledge and confidence inhibits discussions between parents and children, and young people are afraid to talk to their parents about sexuality.

The term **kastom**, for example, which describes a set of local beliefs, is repeated several times in the article as a barrier to the solution proposed by the authors, namely sex education appropriate to European and North American communities. This contributes to the idea that the culture of the Solomon Islands is inherently opposed to, or incapable of, identifying problems in the community in the area of sexuality and finding ways to address them.

Of additional concern is that the authors show no evidence of having asked the community under study how or what they feel about the issue, for example, whether they themselves have defined the outcomes described above as negative and if they are invested in changing those outcomes.

Another article evidencing the lack of local knowledge is “Reproductive Health Risk and Protective Factors among Unmarried Youth in Ghana,” which focuses on a study the authors conducted regarding the relationship between Ghanaian youth



behavior and HIV/AIDS transmission. This study was carried out by individuals from US, Kenyan and Indian institutions and lacks local models to explain the Ghanaian context. 'Local models' refers to research conducted in Ghana by Ghanaian and/or foreign researchers. In fact, not only do the theoretical models used in the study come from US research, but examples that explain the Ghanaian context originate from studies of other Sub-Saharan African countries rather than Ghana. However, and in contrast to the above mentioned article on sexual custom in the Solomon Islands, the writers do explicitly recognize this lack as a problem in the argument of the article.

The study's purpose was to "identify factors associated with elevated risks of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infection among unmarried Ghanaian youth." In the main body of the text the authors list 12 different texts that deal with some aspect of sexual behavior in Ghana as a reference, yet state

that none of them are useful for their study.

Their fieldwork consisted of interviews conducted to study nine variables on how Ghanaian youth make decisions regarding sexual activity. In describing the variables, only one of 14 references is about Ghana; the others are from US studies about US youth populations or Sub-Sahara African countries other than Ghana.

The study does arrive at some conclusions; however, the authors recognize that "[m]ore research is needed" In this article the authors are aware of a lack of research specific to Ghana and the changes the culture is enduring at the current time. The use of US-based and non-Ghanaian-based studies to create methodological and interpretive models for this study reveals an obvious lack of pertinent local research. This is clearly an area where insight from local intellectuals and researchers is imperative in order to bring local knowledge and experience to the field of study.

A third article which exemplified the lack of local knowledge is "Socioeconomic factors and processes associated with domestic violence in rural Bangladesh." The author's strategy was to document thoroughly a method that combines quantitative and qualitative data, and to recognize and reflect on the limitations of its own results:

Despite these limitations, we believe this study contributes to our understanding of the prevalence and possible determinants



of domestic violence in rural Bangladesh. Generated by using specific reference periods and concrete, behavioral measures of domestic violence, these data on the prevalence and severity of physical abuse can be compared with findings from other studies in Bangladesh. By integrating qualitative and quantitative data and examining the relationships among possible factors, we can begin to understand the interplay of complex economic and social factors that influence women's risk of violence in the evolving context of Bangladesh.

The authors recognize the importance of a cross-cultural perspective and acknowledge the complexity of the problem of domestic

violence, without being judgmental or ethnocentric:

Numerous studies have identified possible determinants, or "triggers," of intimate partner violence, many of which are salient across diverse cultural and social contexts. Theories to explain intimate partner violence remain relatively limited, however. This lack of a theoretical perspective may limit efforts to better understand intimate partner violence and to respond to it effectively, particularly at the level of primary prevention.

The above argument reveals a point of view which is conscious of the importance of diversity and the production of local knowledge, as demonstrated through the author's criticism of the lack of visibility of local authorship.

Inferred ethnocentrism due to lack of pertinent information

The article "Effects of Alcohol, Expectancies, and Partner Type on Condom Use in College Males: Event-Level Analyses" reports on a study of 93 heterosexual college males and their level of knowledge regarding the risks of sex with casual partners and the disinhibiting role that alcohol plays in such situations. The article, while providing well-documented information and statistics on matters relevant to the study, does not state either the nationality of its participants or where the study took place. This is very unusual as such information is essential to

«...insight from local intellectuals and researchers is imperative in order to bring local knowledge and experience to the field of study.»

understand the problem and the research being reported, as well as the study's ability to be generalized to other communities.

Likewise, the "Participants" section of the article speaks only of "male college students," who are inadvertently essentialized as representatives of all college males throughout the world. The only indicators of the country in which these students reside is indirect: a footnote stating that funding for the research was provided by the United States Department of Education, and a list of the ethnic composition of study participants which includes the terms "Asian American" and "African American." However, nothing explicitly acknowledges that the study took place in the US.

Two factors may have influenced this omission. The first one is the preeminence of English as the privileged language through which to convey knowledge. Here, English is clearly operating as a hegemonic system, which acts so profoundly and is so deeply integrated in the knowledge-sharing system that the location of the research need not be explicitly mentioned. This basic omission of fundamental facts for the research at hand can be seen as a *lapsus*. As such, it functions as a strategy of concealment in the hegemonic system.

Another revealing fact about the underlying ideology is the unspoken assumption that the journal's readers are either from the US

or are interested in sex research about the US population. What is exposed is a world view where, on an implicit level, US culture is the "norm," and all others are a deviation from that norm. Supporting this kind of non self-reflexive writing has dangerous ideological consequences in the long run, as it reaffirms colonialist paradigms.

In juxtaposition to this article, it is interesting to note the review of a book entitled *Genders and Sexualities in Modern Thailand*. The book reviewed consists of 15 articles that critique "recent English-language interpretations of genders and sexualities in twentieth century Thailand." In the opening paragraph the author observes, "Most (18 of 21) of the authors are non-Thai, reflecting the intent to interrogate knowledge of Thai genders and sexualities as accrued through Western interpretations." In reviewing each article the author does not identify authors as Thai or non-Thai; however, he does critique a lack of "contextualization" in some of the articles. For example:

A team of anthropologists and sociologists in population studies headed by (authors named) contributed the next two chapters which also treat heterosexual relationships in and around marriage. ... The findings are reported, but not contextualized.

After briefly summarizing the study the author notes, "Corollary perspectives of women who become second or 'minor' wives, and identification of the conditions

that enable or favor their doing so, could help situate the attitudes in the contingencies of everyday life.” Here, the author does not critique the authors of this text for being non-Thai, but rather, the lack of inclusion of how the study relates to ‘everyday life’ in Thailand. In the closing paragraph the author states:

To fulfill its stated purpose, the book needs a conclusion that would explicate its use of the plural in its title, ‘genders and sexualities’, and would articulate relationships among sex, gender, and sexuality. Such a conclusion might also address the point made by both (authors named) that gender is secondary to status, merit, and wealth in organizing social relations in Thailand. That the sexualized gaze of Western scholarship has ignored these social forces in their interpretations of genders and sexualities in lowland Thai society fits the editors’ premise that the academic gaze is framed by orientalist fantasies.

The author ends the review on this note –that perhaps we should be as critical of the “orientalizing gaze” as of the “academic gaze” which results from non-contextualized perspectives.

This review presents an argument that echoes our concerns about the inclusion of southern writers into northern academia. At present local contexts and perspectives are most often represented by non-local academics, resulting in an absence of information that is detrimental

for both southern researchers and the global dialogue in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender and sexuality.

Potential assets observed:

Openness to non-native English speakers; primacy of content over form

In the article “World Bank Policies and the Obligation of its Members to Respect, Protect and Fulfill the Right to Health,” the authors use several phrases which appear to be non-native English, such as the following: “...we believe that under-funding of the health sector results in core obligations relating to health not being realized”(emphasis ours).

In traditional academic or vernacular English, obligations would be “fulfilled,” “complied with,” “met” or “upheld”. The use of the word “realized” here, which almost certainly reflects non-native English, indicates that the journal is open to contributions by authors whose first language is not English. This demonstrates the journal’s primacy of content over form, a vital component for increasing diversity in language use and authorship.

Another such example is the article “HIV Testing in the Era of Treatment Scale Up” treats certain ideological aspects of the human rights-based approach to SRRH. But unlike most articles reviewed, the author explains important aspects of certain key terminology used in the field:



The language of human rights was introduced into HIV/AIDS discourse somewhat later, when the World Health Organization's Special Programme on AIDS (later the Global Programme on AIDS) was being developed. AIDS exceptionalism and an emphasis on certain human rights aspects of HIV/AIDS became the international norm.

This brief paragraph provides critical information to scholars who may not have had access to all of the information in the field, whether they are entering the SRRH field or have already published in leading journals. This "reader-friendly" style is a praiseworthy pro-inclusion stance on the part of the author and the journal which could be introduced and/or increased in SRRH journals in general.

This kind of textual politics can also be observed in the same article, which treats an important SRRH issue in an academic

journal using a highly non-academic style. The article contains only 6 citations, all in the "References" section, is structured more like an essay than an academic article, and makes no mention of methodology or research. While scientific journals can be expected to demand papers that follow some basic research format, it is interesting to note that the journal does make space for articles that use alternative, and in this context, non-traditional formats.

This openness allows those with valid perspectives and useful knowledge and insights to share their academic production with the scientific community, despite the fact that their academic training and writing practices may differ from those typically preferred by the community's most important peer-reviewed publications.

The examples illustrated above offer ways to include diverse uses of the English language and to promote tolerance for stylistic



diversity. Such editorial practices may facilitate authors from under-represented countries to present a local viewpoint on important issues without compromising the quality of the article's content.

Logodiversity challenges dominant paradigms

In the article “‘Coming out of Your Skin:’ Circuit Parties, Pleasure and the Subject” the author provides an exemplary case of what we call **logodiversity**, that is, discursive practices that are critically conscious of the importance of locally-produced knowledge. The article addresses the issue of health promotion and examines the act of engaging in dangerous sexual behavior while fully aware of the risks involved. The author argues that the dominant paradigms in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender and sexuality are incapable of understanding such behavior because they do not take into account the

aspect of pleasure. He conceptualizes this as a “corporally embodied desire for social recognition.”

The author goes on to state that the public health paradigm's efforts center on a perceived universal fear of dying. This discounts those who do not manifest or share a desire for death-avoidance as “evidence of the subject's irrationality or moral depravity.” He further argues that this paradigm is incapable of dealing with such cases because it is unable to take into account the issue of pleasure. To support this argument he presents evidence that pleasure does indeed override death-avoidance with a certain frequency.

With respect to the biomedical paradigm within the SRRH field, and to a lesser extent the public health paradigm, the author states that they “think of the subject in highly individualized terms... [and] when social context is addressed... it is treated as an individual characteristic.” He then argues that this view leads to a belief in a rational actor with “autonomy from emotional states and bodily experiences” – an actor for whom pleasure is irrelevant when making behavioral choices.

«This openness allows those with valid perspectives and useful knowledge and insights to share their academic production with the scientific community...»

The author also addresses the human rights implications of the dominant paradigms:

When death avoidance is seen as natural or rational, risky practice is frequently interpreted as either irrational or irresponsible. The options for assisting the mad, immoral subject are few. Most centre on control and confinement, encouraging us to regulate or dismiss the mad, immoral subject – not necessarily understand or assist the subject.

The author's concern is clearly that the public health and biomedical paradigms can lead to human rights abuses which are rationalized by the idea that the lack of death-avoidance is a sign of mental illness or criminal recklessness.

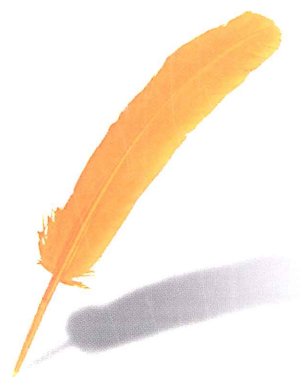
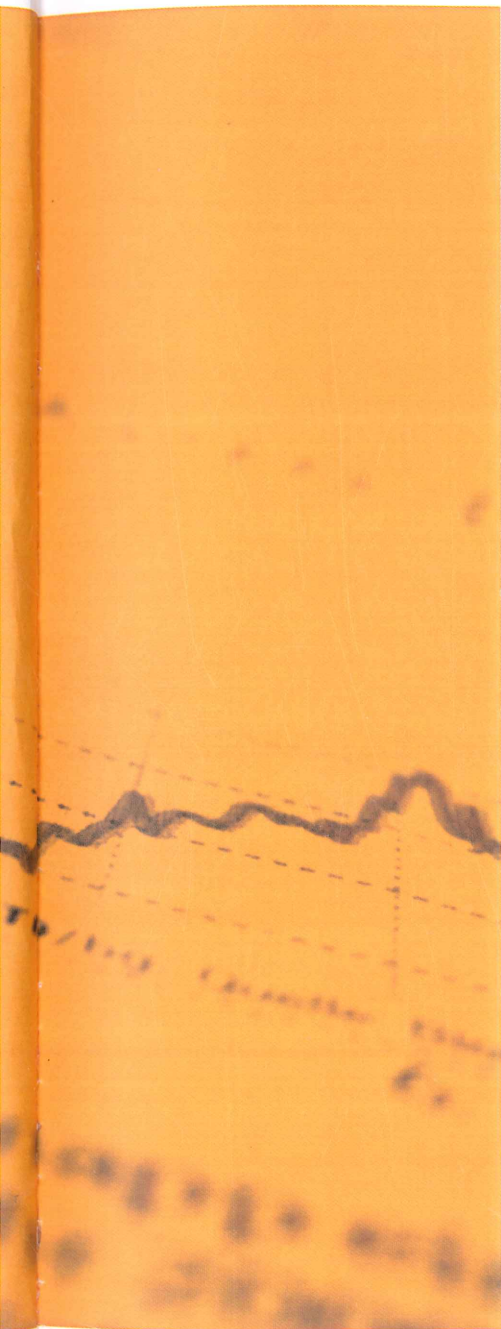
This article thus demonstrates a high degree of logodiversity by exploring the complex and difficult-to-grasp issue of pleasure, which he defines as "corporally embodied desire for social recognition." This is a clear example of an effort to work with the location itself, in this case the human body and the culture that emerges from the practice being analyzed. It is from this location that critical knowledge is produced. Indeed, the research presented in this

article is a contribution to the field that can promote further understanding of engaging in dangerous sexual behavior while fully aware of the risks involved. Though it is polemical, it addresses the arguments and axioms of the major SRRH paradigms to a greater or lesser extent, and provides arguments and evidence that the author believes discredits them.

This critical consciousness of the importance of producing knowledge which is locally-embedded makes the complexity of the issues at hand apparent. Furthermore, it foments passionate debate, and will surely be the inspiration for papers arguing both for and against various arguments and conclusions presented by the author, all of which contribute to the advancement of knowledge and understanding in the SRRH field.



Conclusions

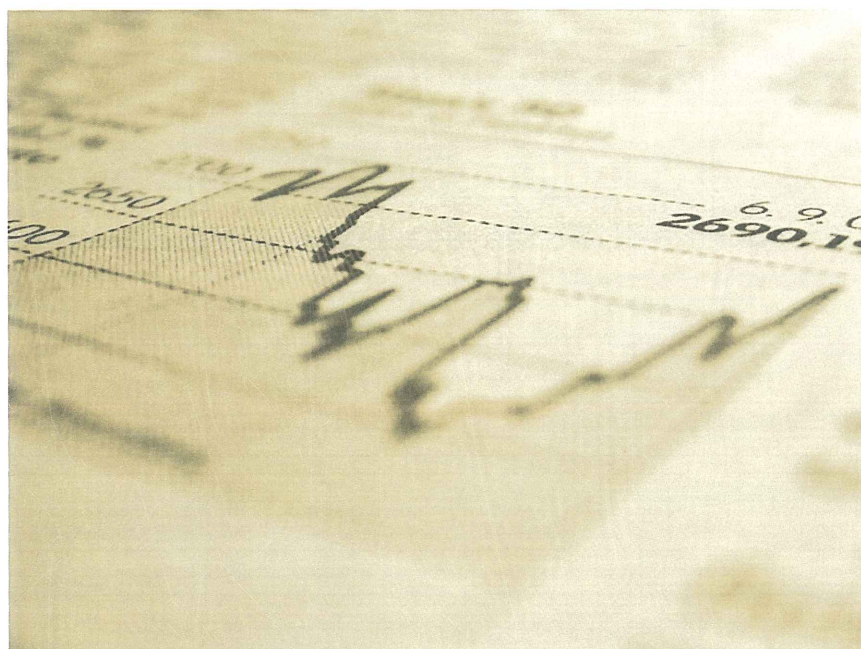


Unequal distribution of power

First barrier: The preeminence of English

Second barrier: Lack of locally-produced knowledge

The silent barrier: isolation



Unequal distribution of power

The dynamics of power inadvertently create “haves” and “have-nots,” whether we are speaking about material resources or knowledge. Power is inherently present in any human community. In the academy, power translates to the ability to determine what subject matter is considered worthy of attention, what kind of knowledge circulates, and what authors are able to contribute their views and solutions to the problems of a given field of research.

In the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender and sexuality, the academic “have nots” have, for the most

part, been excluded from contributing the irreplaceable knowledge and experience of their reality to the global dialogue. This has consequences both for local academics and for the global field. For local knowledge producers and actors, problems identified by external “experts” risk being incorrectly defined, and, since they come from outside, solutions may be inappropriate or unwanted by local actors. The conversation on a global level, dominated by a certain point of view, is also impoverished, for it represents just one vision of reality. In essence, the global dialogue becomes homogenous, and logodiversity risks extinction.

It is evident that the present power concentration is an impediment to the building of more egalitarian and inclusive discourse communities. Finding solutions to this disparate distribution of power is our priority.

The Peer Review Research Project has made visible the significant barriers that prevent authors from the “South” from actively participating in the most important conversations in their field. These barriers will be illustrated, with the help of graphs, below.

First barrier: the preeminence of English

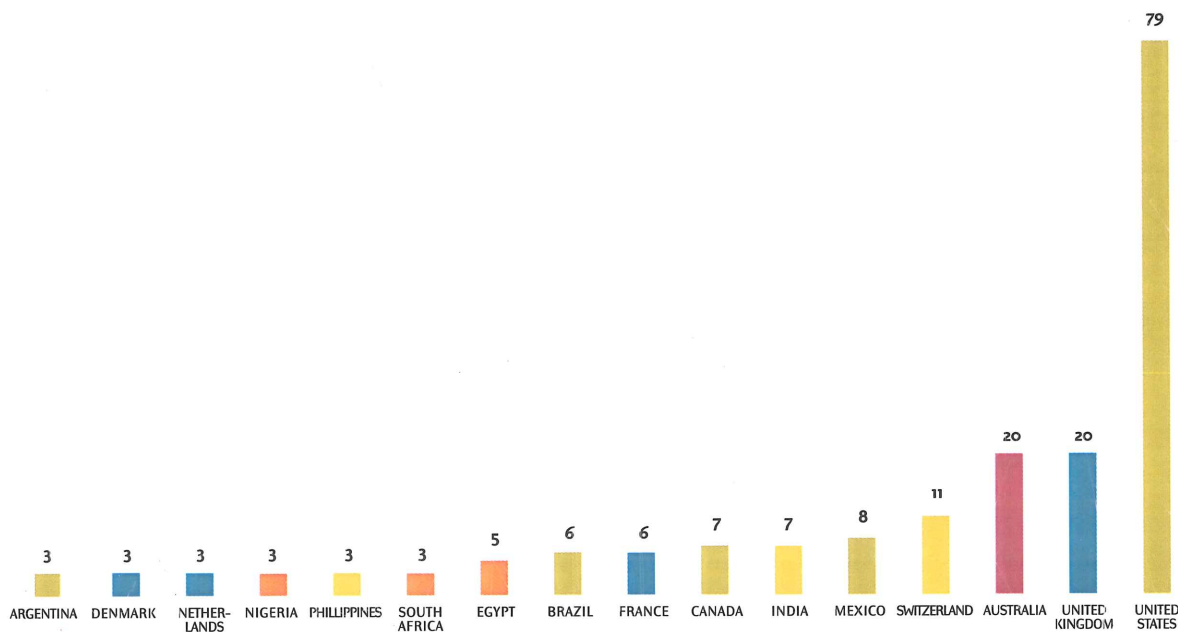
The Peer Review Research Project has revealed that there is an evident concentration of power linked to the preeminence of English. This barrier means that individuals who do not possess exceptional English-writing skills or knowledge of the norms of “northern” academic cultures are inadvertently excluded as authors. In fact, being from the developing world is only the first of many barriers. As this report documents, the preeminence of English creates a specific power concentration which becomes a barrier for all discourse communities external to English. English-speaking countries dominate most of the journals’ editorial boards, get the most coverage in the published articles, and host most of the authors.

Who are on the editorial boards?

The editorial boards of all journals which participated in this study consist of 223 individuals from 51 different countries. However, persons from English-speaking

countries compose over half of the board memberships, with 33% from the US, 9% from Great Britain and another 9% from Australia. Another 23% of editorial board members are from Switzerland, Mexico, Canada, India, France, Brazil, Egypt and South Africa (at least three of which use English, if not as a native language, then as a main language). The other 33% of board members are from the remaining 40 countries. Here, the preeminence of English as a hegemonic language is clearly confirmed, as illustrated by the following graph:

COUNTRIES BY QUANTITY OF MEMBERS ON THE EDITORIAL BOARD
(ONLY COUNTRIES WITH MORE THAN THREE REPRESENTATIVES)

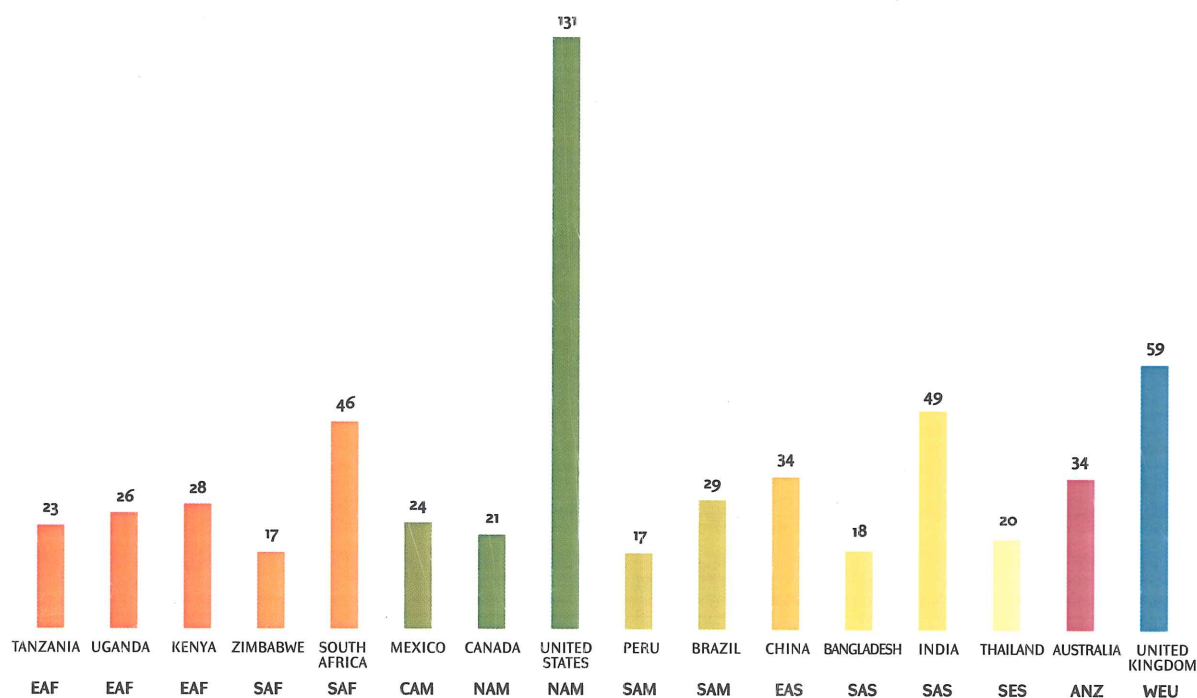


Fuente: ESE:O 2007

If we compare this majority presence of editors from English-speaking countries with the countries which are the subject of study in the articles, we see that there is an exact correlation. That is, the countries studied in the articles and those where editorial board membership is concentrated are all predominantly English-speaking.

By correlating English language, the powerful position of the editors and the circulation of pertinent knowledge, this analysis demonstrates a clear lack of logodiversity in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender and sexuality. According to these statistics, the power of editors affects and is reflected in their journals' publication policies.

THE 16 COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD THAT APPEAR
MOST FREQUENTLY AS THE SUBJECTS OF ARTICLES



Fuente: ESE:O 2007

As such, academics from English-speaking countries have a clear advantage over academics from the rest of the world (both “developing” and “developed”). In this sense the official use of the English language in a given country becomes a new division between the world of the “haves” and the “have-nots.” It is important to note that a country such as South Africa, which

is a developing country and clearly from the “South,” does not belong in the group of the excluded when it comes to representation in the discourse community of the journals reviewed. In fact, it is overrepresented as a topic in relation to China or India, countries that have a far greater population. As the case of South Africa demonstrates, the preeminence of English also creates a new

kind of exclusion, one that is made invisible if one merely speaks of "South" vs. "North" or "developing" and "developed."

Additionally, in accordance with Swales, authors who aspire to be published in academic journals must have a level of English competence that is above that of the average native speakers. This presents another barrier for writers from the "South" who are newcomers to the journals' discourse communities. Outsiders also have to be able to determine the culture of each journal, which is more difficult when there is geographical distance involved. All these barriers constitute a serious lack of access to the academic community in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender and sexuality.

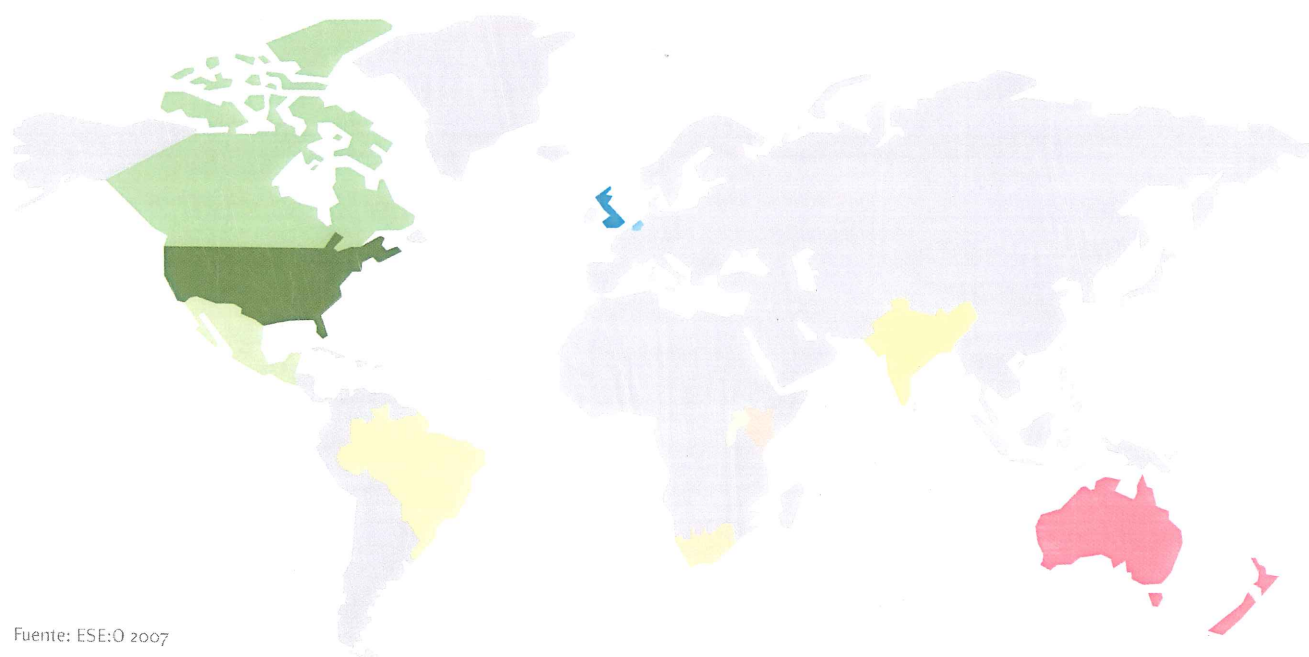
Another vital element to take into account is the fact that the power held by individuals and institutions belonging to English-speaking countries reinforces the preeminence and privilege that English receives as the language for the transmission of knowledge. If we accept the premise that a language is not only a medium of communication, but also represents the world vision of a community, this mono-idiomatic selection by definition

implies a narrow, ethnocentric world view.

In fact, this atrophy of the power distribution map is further enhanced if we look at the authors who publish in the journals reviewed. From the approximately 1000 authors who were involved in the publication of 675 articles in these 6 journals between the years 2003 and 2005, authors from the US have the greatest representation, with 33% of the total. They are followed by authors from the United Kingdom (11%) and Australia (6%).

This graph further illuminates the pervasive power of the English language among the authors of the articles surveyed: the United States, Great Britain, Australia, India and South Africa, all countries where English is the dominant language for official purposes.

QUANTITY OF AUTHORS AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
(COUNTRIES REPRESENTED BY MORE THAN 11 AUTHORS)



Fuente: ESE:O 2007

Kenya 11	India 34
Uganda 11	Canada 36
South Africa 15	Australia 57
Mexico 16	United Kingdom 110
Netherlands 18	United States 335
Brazil 23	

For whom do authors write?

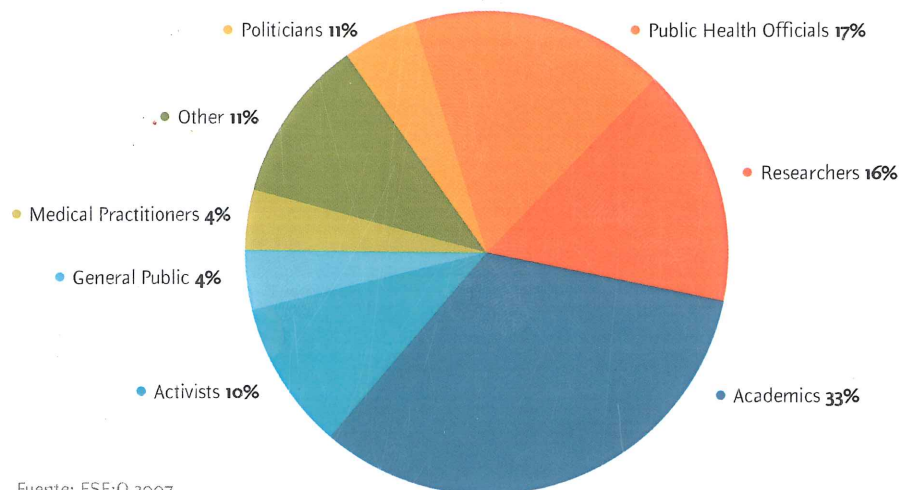
The question of the journal's audience is key to understanding how the culture of a discourse community works. The following graph shows the results of the qualitative analysis of the audience of the sample articles. Reading the texts revealed a broad scope of target audiences.

Indeed, the audience distribution represented in the graph is a pertinent and active part of the discourse community of sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender and sexuality. The analysis reveals that the articles were written for audiences composed of academics 33%; public health officials 17%; researchers 16%; activists 10%;

10%; politicians 5%; medical practitioners 4%; general public 4%; and others 11%. In this sense the journals are a clear part of an active and extensive community, where they serve as mediators of knowledge and cultural norms.

Furthermore, it is important to note that the journals are part of a competitive and many times market-oriented publishing reality. However, all journals in one way or another have different distribution policies and have developed ways to distribute their information to academics in developing countries, through specialized information networks such as HINARI¹⁰. In this sense, the journals seek to promote access to researchers and their institutions in the "South."

TARGETS AUDIENCES IN ARTICLES



10.-The Health InterNetwork Access to Research Initiative (HINARI) provides free or very low cost online access to the major journals in biomedical and related social sciences to local, not-for-profit institutions in developing countries.

<http://www.who.int/hinari/en/>

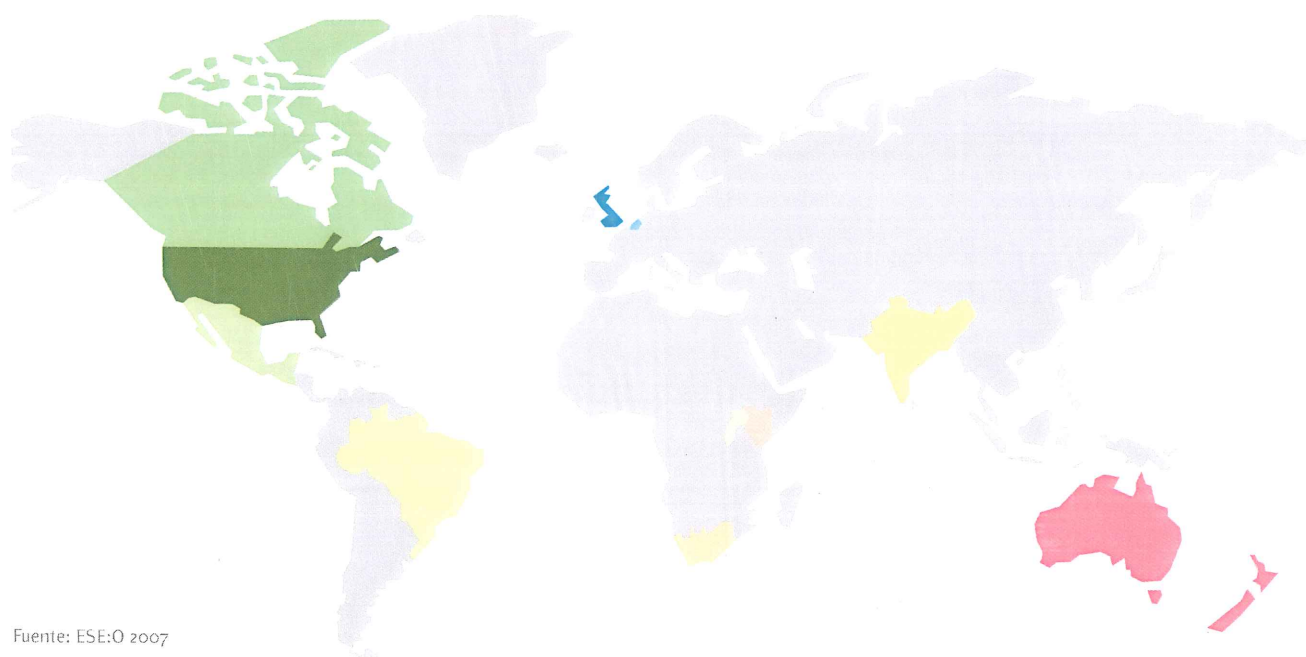
In sum, the power concentration which results from the preeminence of English has logical consequences: the editors will give priority and therefore privilege to the correct use of this language, which means that the most frequently-published authors are those who belong to the English language discourse community. This barrier tends to remain hidden when the terms northern vs. southern or developed vs. developing are used. Editorial boards hold the power to change this inequality, and have been actively doing so through implicit and explicit editorial practices and distribution programs.

Every journal has developed its own strategies to try to incorporate voices from the "South" and to provide free distribution to the most excluded communities. From this example and others it is obvious that editors hold the possibility of being great catalysts for a better way of life, committed to the promotion of human rights and the dignity of all persons. From these analyses the privileged position of editors to be catalysts for profound social change is evident.

Second barrier: lack of locally-produced knowledge capable of participating in the global dialogue

Another barrier to publishing that emerged from our analysis relates to the lack of locally-produced knowledge pertinent to the problems posed by the discourse community of the field. The analysis revealed several explanations for this deficiency. Publication guidelines, for instance, play an important role in explaining the rules of the game for authors from developing countries. Their explicitness is key to helping authors get published and to guiding possible authors on how to present their research. However, as the "Guidelines for publication" section reveals, not all journals are clear or explicit about the topics, regions or countries that are of interest to the publication.

QUANTITY OF AUTHORS AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
(COUNTRIES REPRESENTED BY MORE THAN 11 AUTHORS)



Fuente: ESE:O 2007

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Kenya 11 | India 34 |
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| Netherlands 18 | United States 335 |
| Brazil 23 | |

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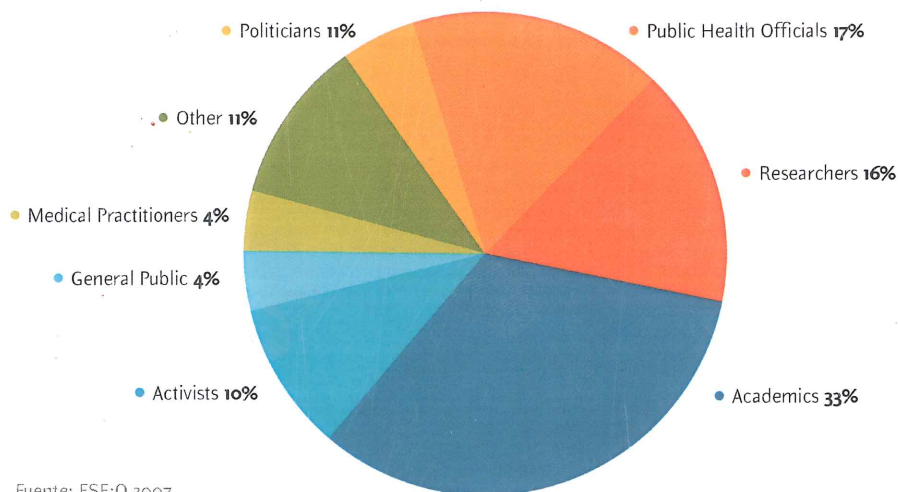
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Indeed, the audience distribution represented in the graph is a pertinent and active part of the discourse community of sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender and sexuality. The analysis reveals that the articles were written for audiences composed of academics 33%; public health officials 17%; researchers 16%; activists 10%;

10%; politicians 5%; medical practitioners 4%; general public 4%; and others 11%. In this sense the journals are a clear part of an active and extensive community, where they serve as mediators of knowledge and cultural norms.

Furthermore, it is important to note that the journals are part of a competitive and many times market-oriented publishing reality. However, all journals in one way or another have different distribution policies and have developed ways to distribute their information to academics in developing countries, through specialized information networks such as HINARI¹⁰. In this sense, the journals seek to promote access to researchers and their institutions in the "South."

TARGETS AUDIENCES IN ARTICLES



10.-The Health InterNetwork Access to Research Initiative (HINARI) provides free or very low cost online access to the major journals in biomedical and related social sciences to local, not-for-profit institutions in developing countries.

<http://www.who.int/hinari/en/>

In sum, the power concentration which results from the preeminence of English has logical consequences: the editors will give priority and therefore privilege to the correct use of this language, which means that the most frequently-published authors are those who belong to the English language discourse community. This barrier tends to remain hidden when the terms northern vs. southern or developed vs. developing are used. Editorial boards hold the power to change this inequality, and have been actively doing so through implicit and explicit editorial practices and distribution programs.

Every journal has developed its own strategies to try to incorporate voices from the "South" and to provide free distribution to the most excluded communities. From this example and others it is obvious that editors hold the possibility of being great catalysts for a better way of life, committed to the promotion of human rights and the dignity of all persons. From these analyses the privileged position of editors to be catalysts for profound social change is evident.

Second barrier: lack of locally-produced knowledge capable of participating in the global dialogue

Another barrier to publishing that emerged from our analysis relates to the lack of locally-produced knowledge pertinent to the problems posed by the discourse community of the field. The analysis revealed several explanations for this deficiency. Publication guidelines, for instance, play an important role in explaining the rules of the game for authors from developing countries. Their explicitness is key to helping authors get published and to guiding possible authors on how to present their research. However, as the "Guidelines for publication" section reveals, not all journals are clear or explicit about the topics, regions or countries that are of interest to the publication.

REGIONS OF THE WORLD REPRESENTED IN ARTICLES BY QUANTITY

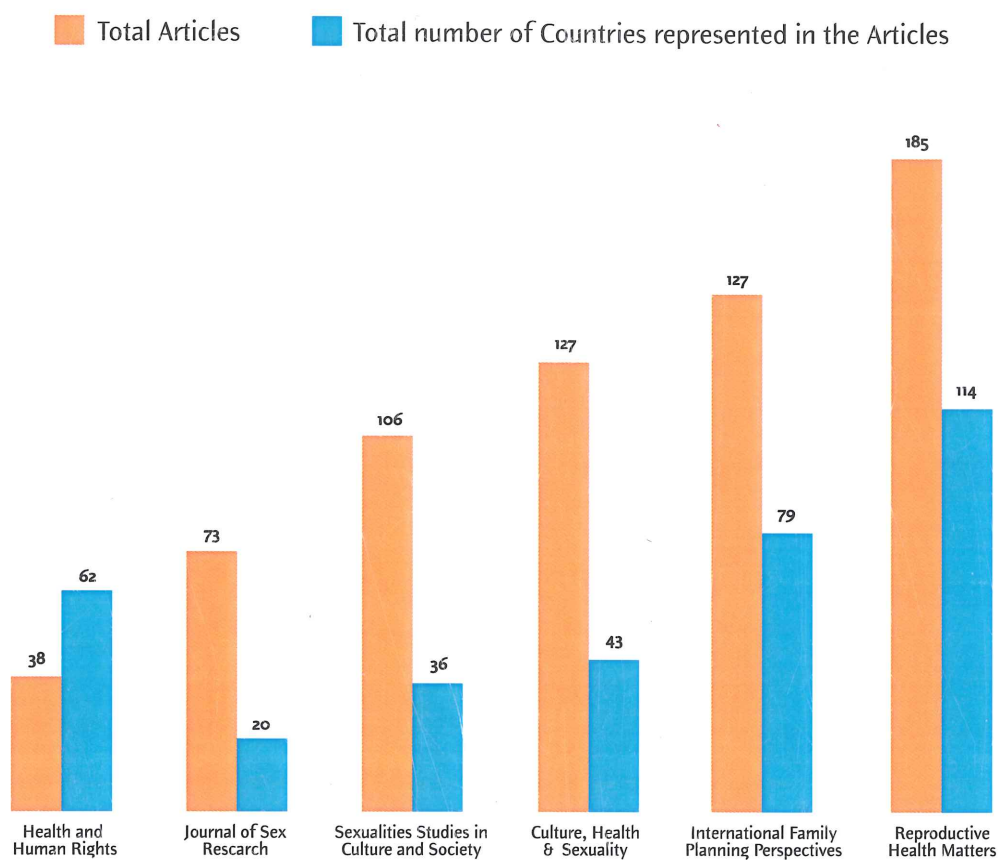


Fuente: ESE:O 2007

In fact, our quantitative analysis reflects a concentration of articles in which the location of the study or research is developed countries. We observe that North America, without Mexico, is the region most represented in the articles, followed by Western Europe and South Africa. Again, the hegemony of English is apparent.

Our analysis also reveals that the majority of the articles involve only one country; that is, the authors tend to write more about one particular country (for example, HIV in Tanzania) than from the perspective of a subject area which encompasses various countries (for example, HIV in East Africa). When we

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES REPRESENTED IN ARTICLES DIVIDED BY JOURNAL

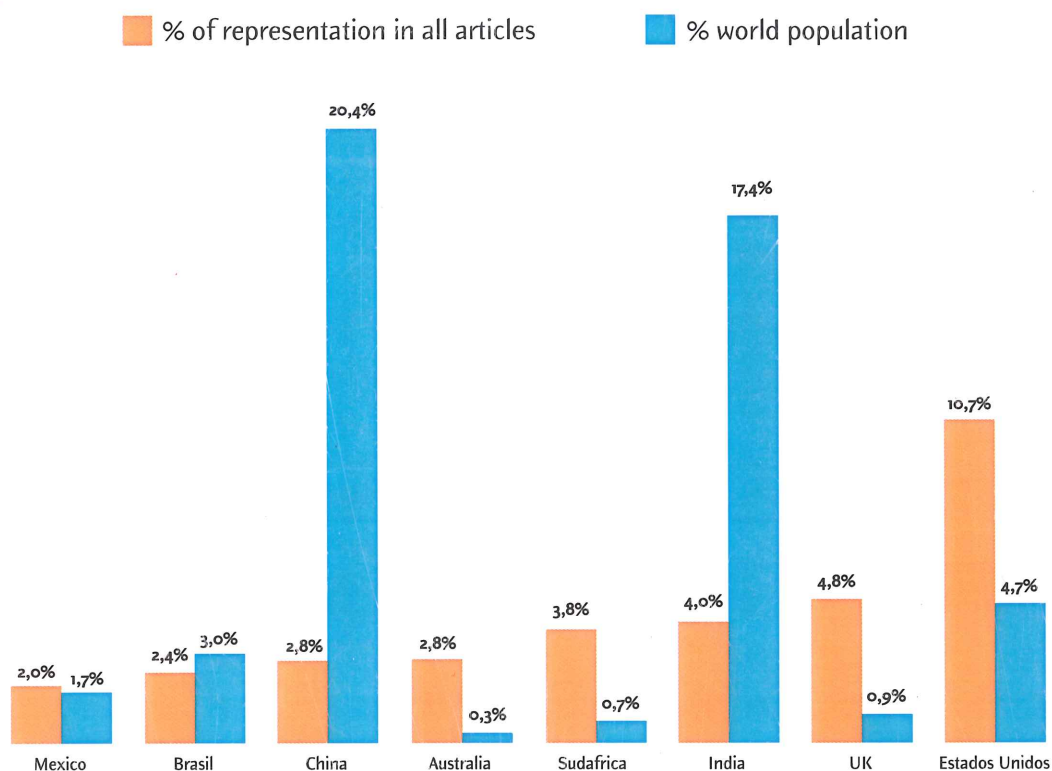


Fuente: ESE:O 2007

compare the journals with respect to these figures, we see that while **RHM** has the greatest number of countries as article subjects overall (114 in our sample), it is **HHR** that has the greatest quantity of countries per article. This reflects a more international publication policy at **HHR**.

Despite the diversity of subject countries in some journals, the preeminence of geographic areas whose language is English prevailed: after the United States and Great Britain, there is an overall tendency to work on African countries, with a notable presence of South Africa in articles from **CHS**, **HHR**, **IFPP** and **RHM**.

COUNTRIES REPRESENTED IN ALL ARTICLES COMPARED TO PERCENTAGE OF WORLD POPULATION



Fuente: ESE:O 2007

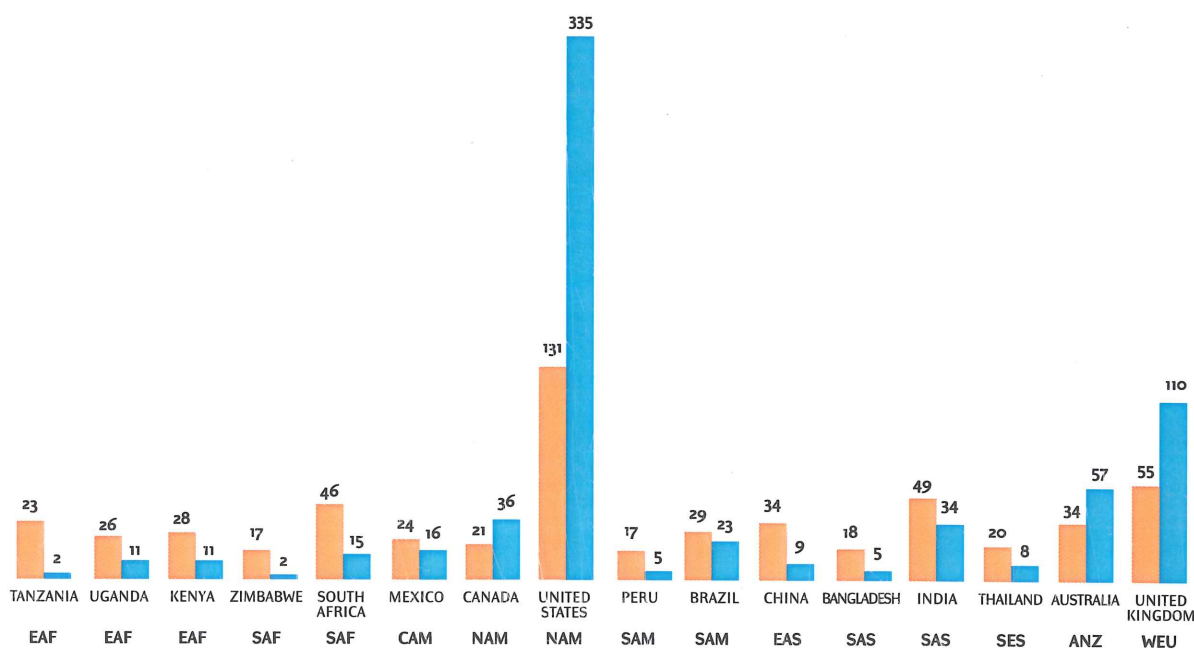
Our research showed that even though Asia is significantly represented, its correlation, considering its demographic statistics, is actually very low. The graphics illustrate this by contrasting the cases of China and Australia.

China represents 20,4% of the world population. However, it has the same representation as Australia, which has only 0,3% of the world population. This inequality may also be explained by the preeminence of English, which facilitates the ability of authors from countries where English is spoken to publish in the leading journals.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS COUNTRIES REPRESENTED BY QUANTITY OF AUTHORS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Frequency of articles that involve the country

Quantity of authors originating from that country



Fuente: ESE:O 2007

Distribution of "locally produced knowledge" and authorship

To analyze the relationship between what we call "locally-produced knowledge" or "situated knowledge" and the author's country, we attempt to identify the inclusion of subjects from a local perspective. The graph shows the relationship between the quantity of articles about a given country and the amount of authors located in that country.

The graph reveals that there is almost a duplication of authors by the quantity of articles whose subject is the author's country (for example, the US has 2.5 authors per article; the UK 1.8; Australia 1.6). This can be contrasted with other countries in which the number of local authors compared to the number of articles that report on that country is very small (for example Uganda has 0.39 local authors per article, Bangladesh 0.27 and Tanzania has only 0.08 local authors).

This relationship reflects the status of their academic culture and institutions; countries with strong institutions have more local authors being published. For this reason, when reviewing this information it is important to keep in mind the breadth of this analysis. A more specific study should be performed with different variables that include, for example, national scientific policies and the presence and characteristics of academic communities. This would allow a better understanding of what makes local academic discourse communities thrive.

In fact, one barrier to logodiversity is the fragility of academic cultures and institutions in developing countries. These countries, many in transition to "development" and democracy, currently face increasing pressure to decrease state institutions, including those of higher education. This results in the diminishing of state support for universities and research and the influx of market criteria into academic institutions.

To deepen this line of analysis, it would be interesting to further study the case of Tanzania, on the far left-hand side of the graph. It is the most extreme case, with 23 articles published about it in the collection of the journals, yet only 2 authors from the entire journal sample originating from that country. What are the local conditions that result in its low participation in the academic discourse community of the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights,

gender and sexuality? What constitutes the fragility of the local research community? Most importantly, how did the 2 published authors overcome the barriers and access the global dialogue? Are they part of a network? Wherein lies their resilience?

Interestingly, and in contrast to Tanzania, Mexico and Brazil are among the countries that demonstrate the correlations that denote more advanced development. It is important to note that in these cases the preeminence of English has not precluded the existence of vital local discourse communities, which actively participate in the global dialogue of the field. This means that researchers in Brazil and Mexico have partially overcome the main barrier we have mentioned in this study. These are developing countries with complex and challenging realities, and English is neither their official nor native language. Yet, these two countries present an explainable correlation in terms of demography, an internationally-recognized critical mass of authors and national scientific policies which are supportive of local scientific publications. In fact, the only peer-reviewed and indexed academic journal based outside of the English speaking world and that publishes in Spanish is from Brazil.¹¹ An important conclusion to be drawn from this study is that it is fundamental to work on the barriers not only with individual researchers, but also with institutions and networks. By looking at the cases of Brazil

11.-This journal is *Estudos Feministas*, which is participating in the present study and meeting. They are a Portuguese and Spanish bi-lingual publication.

and Mexico, it is possible to conclude that strong local networks and institutions allow for a readier access to the global dialogue.

The silent barrier: isolation

Both the first barrier and the second barrier give rise to a third, silent barrier: isolation. Isolation is the definitive barrier which ultimately prevents southern scholars from overcoming the other two. The authors who seek to hear their voices in a wider context must be integrated into international academic communities through their roles as readers and more actively, as authors. From this standpoint, the importance of scholars from developing countries being able to publish in relevant publications and to participate in scientific and academic networks in their field is clear. Current information and communication technology make both of these goals possible. While a lack of economic and material resources can limit a potential author's ability to achieve these goals, every day there are also more initiatives that enable and support scholars from developing countries to participate in the global academic network.

"Towards a more egalitarian and inclusive economy of knowledge: ESE:O's methodology"

ESE:O's methodology addresses all three barriers consciously and critically. Through ESE:O's writing programs, researchers will be able to work on their writing skills for the English language discourse community, develop social and cognitive skills for collective work, and participate in academic and social networks through the internet. In short, ESE:O's methodology enhances the development of social and cognitive skills for the global academy, by working on a web-based platform and building personal and collective networks in a virtual environment. This fosters a trans-territorial space where people from different parts of the globe can collectively participate in a thriving discursive community.

However, this effort will not be enough on its own. It urgently requires the support of the elite who currently control the conversation in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender and sexuality. Editors and editorial boards have the power to help search for ways to include more diverse authors, and therefore realities, on the pages of their journals. We welcome your critique of this research and your ideas as to how your journal can create more assets, instead of barriers, to welcome authors currently excluded from the conversation.

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APPENDIX A

VARIABLES USED IN QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

Quantitative Variables Analyzed

The following variables were studied in each of the journals as part of the quantitative analysis.

1. Name: Authors, editors, editorial board members
2. Sex: Authors, editors, editorial board members
3. Country of origin: Authors, editors, editorial board members
4. Institutions (Work): Authors, editors, editorial board members
5. Positions in institutions (Work): Authors, editors, editorial board members
6. Type of institution (Work): Authors, editors, editorial board members
7. Country of institution (Work): Authors, editors, editorial board members
8. Institutions (Education): Authors, editors, editorial board members
9. Country of institutions (Education): Authors, editors, editorial board members
10. Types of degrees (Education): Authors, editors, editorial board members
11. Fields of degrees (Education): Authors, editors, editorial board members
12. Author writing locally?
13. Author's writing based on experience?
14. Receptor
15. Special issue?
16. Number of graphics
17. Number of illustrations
18. Numbers of tables
19. Number of graphics (average per journal)
20. Number of illustrations (average per journal)
21. Numbers of tables (average per journal)
22. Number of technicisms
23. Publishing guidelines: Content
24. Obtain journal subscription data: Countries and Institutions
25. Obtain journal subscription data: Per

subscription type

26. Obtain journal subscription data: Countries subsidized
27. Where is journal indexed?
28. Editorial quality rating
29. Cost of annual subscription
30. Authors' institutions mentioned?
31. Authors' degrees mentioned?
32. Section headings present?
33. Has abstract?
34. Lists keywords?
35. Has a methodology section?
36. Has a discussion section?
37. Has a conclusions section?
38. Number of in-text cites?
39. Number of items in bibliography / references?
40. Country being written about?
41. Start page
42. End page
43. Word Count

Qualitative Variables Analyzed

1. Topics
2. Destinatary
3. Text Type
4. Register
5. Communicational purpose
6. Power and role of editor
7. Technical level
8. Publishing guidelines: Explicitness
9. Publishing guidelines: Barriers
10. Explicitness of methodology
11. What explicitness of methodology means, why it matters
12. Type of methodology
13. What type of methodology means, why it matters
14. Relationship: subscribers-topics-editors-author location-their knowledge
15. Barriers the previous point presents

APPENDIX B

THE JOURNAL WORDLISTS, CONTAINING THE 10 HIGHEST-RANKED TERMS IN EACH PUBLICATION:

CHS: LEXICAL FREQUENCY AND DISPERSION (TOP 10)

WORD	TEXTS	% TEXTS	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY/1MM WORDS
STIS	40	32,00	237	277,794
UNAIDS	29	23,20	176	206,295
TRANSGENDER	17	13,60	85	99,631
HETERONORMATIVE	12	9,60	15	17,582
HOMOSEXUALITIES	9	7,20	14	16,410
SOCIOMEDICAL	9	7,20	10	11,721
HOMOSEXUALLY	8	6,40	24	28,131
POSTCOLONIAL	8	6,40	11	12,893
INSERTIVE	7	5,60	30	35,164
COUNSELING	7	5,60	14	16,410

HHR: LEXICAL FREQUENCY AND DISPERSION (TOP 10)

WORD	TEXTS	% TEXTS	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY/1MM WORDS
COUNSELING	20	27,03	65	230,827
NON-GOVERNMENTAL	19	25,68	33	117,189
UNAIDS	17	22,97	78	276,993
RIGHTS-BASED	14	18,92	64	227,276
NON-DISCRIMINATION	12	16,22	39	138,496
GENDER-BASED	11	14,86	56	198,866
ARV	10	13,51	51	181,111
HIV-POSITIVE	9	12,16	70	248,583
NATION-STATE	9	12,16	12	42,614
MOTHER-TO-CHILD	8	10,81	12	42,614

IFPP: LEXICAL FREQUENCY AND DISPERSION (TOP 10)

WORD	TEXTS	% TEXTS	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY/ 1MM WORDS
COUNSELING	43	25,00	265	547,958
GONORRHEA	18	10,47	40	82,711
NON- GOVERNMENTAL	18	10,47	23	47,559
AMENORRHEA	12	6,98	30	62,033
NON-MARITAL	10	5,81	73	150,947
ICPD	9	5,23	52	107,524
VAGINOSIS	8	4,65	36	74,440
COUNSELED	8	4,65	10	20,678
NON-PREGNANT	8	4,65	9	18,610
COUNSELOR	7	4,07	38	78,575

JSR: LEXICAL FREQUENCY AND DISPERSION (TOP 10)

WORD	TEXTS	% TEXTS	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY/ 1MM WORDS
GENERALIZABILITY	15	20,00	20	35,562
TRANSGENDER	7	9,33	79	140,471
NON-SEXUAL	7	9,33	17	30,228
COUNSELING	7	9,33	13	23,115
ESTROGEN	6	8,00	21	37,340
SELF-REPORTED	5	6,67	8	14,225
TRANSGENDERED	5	6,67	8	14,225
SILDENAFIL	4	5,33	43	76,459
CYBERSEX	4	5,33	40	71,125
BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL	4	5,33	13	23,115

RHM: LEXICAL FREQUENCY AND DISPERSION (TOP 10)

WORD	TEXTS	% TEXTS	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY/ 1MM WORDS
NOOS	58	32,40	346	373,73
ICPD	52	29,05	265	286,24
PARTUM	36	20,11	153	165,26
GYNECOLOGY	18	10,06	35	37,80
MCH	17	9,50	102	110,17
PMTCT	14	7,20	63	68,05
AGERIAL	14	7,82	18	19,44
SYNDROMIC	13	7,26	32	34,56
MANDATORY	13	7,26	16	17,28
HJV	11	6,15	21	22,68

SSCS: LEXICAL FREQUENCY AND DISPERSION (TOP 10)

WORD	TEXTS	% TEXTS	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY/ 1MM WORDS
HETERONORMATIVE	28	22,22	100	141,95
TRANSGENDER	23	18,25	257	364,81
HETERONORMATIVITY	20	15,87	37	52,52
HETEROSEX	13	10,32	104	147,63
TRANSGENDERED	12	9,52	31	44,00
PEDOPHILE	10	7,94	86	122,08
PERFORMATIVITY	9	7,14	21	29,81
LIBERATORY	8	6,35	10	14,19
VIAGRA	7	5,56	204	289,58
NORMATIVITY	7	5,56	8	11,36

PEER REVIEW EDITORS REPORT

Research Team

Soledad Falabella L. Project Director and
Co-Research Coordinator

Maria Rosa Maurizi Co-Research
Coordinator and Editorial Coordination

Scott Sadowsky Co-Research Coordinator

Lorena Garrido Research Assistant

Allison Ramay Research Assistant

Rodrigo Marilef B. Research Assistant

Michaela Bruzzese Editorial Assistant

Thomas Hardy Quantitative Analysis
of Data Base · ARSChile

Manuel Correa Programmer Database
e-ducativa / Vitalsolutions

Erwin Velasco Graphic Designer
Carla Sepúlveda Designer Assistant
The GoodPrint

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José Zapiola 8240-D La Reina
Santiago, Chile
www.eseo.cl
info@eseo.cl

Report

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