How international are geography journals? Not international enough.

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Nadja Imhof (nadja.imhof@unil.ch | Department of Geography and Sustainability, University of Lausanne, Switzerland | ORCID: 0000-0002-5164-141X)
Martin Müller (martin@martin-muller.net | www.-martin-muller.net | Department of Geography and Sustainability, University of Lausanne, Switzerland | ORCID: 0000-0002-0734-4311)

Abstract
As English is advancing to become the world's academic *lingua franca*, English-language journals increasingly need to reflect knowledge production on a global scale. Our graphic shows how the majority of geography journals still remain strongly anchored in Anglophone countries. A few journals, however, lead the way in the decolonial imperative to decentre knowledge production.
Keywords
Geopolitics of knowledge, knowledge production, decoloniality, Anglophone hegemony, geography

Main text
English has quickly become the world's de facto *lingua franca* for academic exchange. English-language journals therefore have the opportunity, and the responsibility, to shape academic discourse and knowledge production on a global scale. Many of geography's leading journals bill themselves in their mission statements as 'international journals', 'striving for international authorship and readership' (*Social & Cultural Geography*: website). But how international are geography journals really? And to what extent do they reach beyond the Anglosphere?
In our 'universe of geography journals' in Figure 1, we examined 21 English-language journals in geography with regard to the participation of academics from non-Anglophone countries as authors (y-axis) and editorial board members (x-axis). While authors are the original producers of knowledge, board members, along with editors, act as crucial gatekeepers in the review and decision process. The scatter plot visualizes the position of journals in four quadrants, according to whether they are more or less Anglophone than the means for board members (71.22 % Anglophone authors; vertical line) and authors (80.43 % Anglophone editorial board members; horizontal line).
The majority of journals (12 journals) cluster in the small, top right quadrant of the Anglo-American core, where journals are more Anglophone than the mean for both authors and board members. There are only a handful of journals that are less Anglophone than average on both dimensions, represented as 'emerging cosmopolitans' in the large bottom left quadrant. A fair international representation, which would take as its yardstick the share of the Anglophone population in the world population (ca. 7%), would see journals cluster in the area marked as 'terra incognita'.

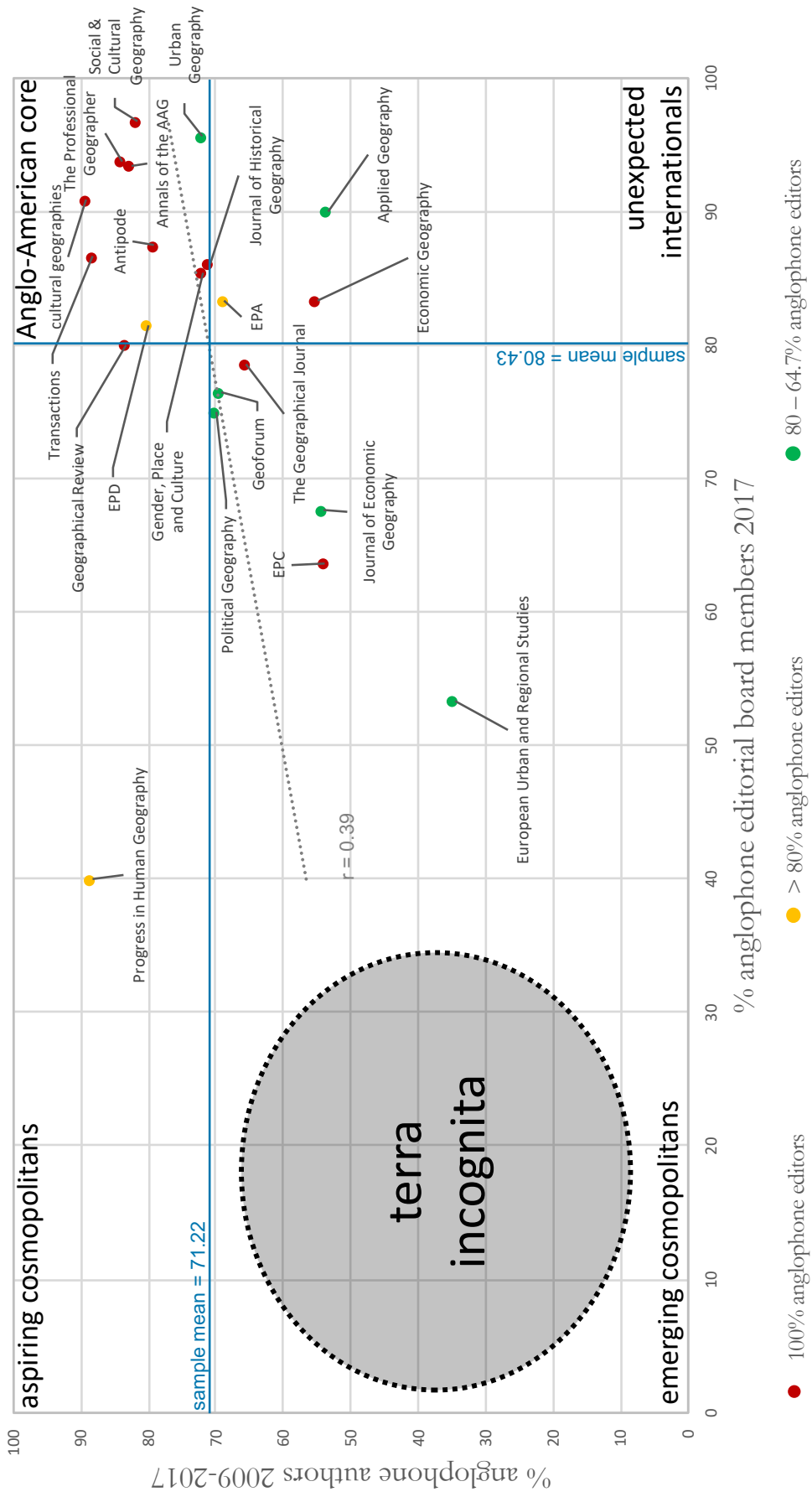

Figure 1: Universe of geography journals: scatterplot of proportion of Anglophone authors and board members in 21 English-language geography journals. Data sources: Our data for the affiliation of the editorial board members was taken directly from each journal or journal website of the last volume published in 2017 for each journal. For the authors, the data was collected from the Web of Science by analysing the number of affiliation of authors per journal.

The dotted regression line shows that the share of Anglophone board members is a positive predictor of the share of Anglophone authors. This suggests that putting more non-Anglophone academics in gatekeeping positions could help make authorship more international. Currently, however, only three journals (*Progress in Human Geography*, *Geographical Review*, *Transactions*) have editorial boards that are more international than authors and could lead the way in further internationalization.

Not all places in the world are therefore created equal when it comes to producing what counts as academic knowledge. Our graphic illustrates the existence of a 'geopolitics of knowledge' (Mignolo 2002) in which knowledge created in Anglophone countries is more visible than knowledge produced elsewhere. While journals have become somewhat less Anglophone than they were 20 years ago (Gutiérrez and López-Nieva 2001), they continue to reflect the existence of Anglophone hegemony (Paasi 2005; Ramon, Simonsen, and Vaiou 2006). This is despite a shift in global knowledge production towards the East and South (Gui et al. 2019). It is still a long way for English-language journals to give adequate voice to multiple global knowledges, in the plural; a move of utmost importance in a push to decentre knowledge production (Jazeel 2016; Roy 2009; Trubina et al. 2019).

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