

Faculty of Design

# <sup>2021</sup> Gleaning Racial Justice Futures: Confronting the past and incorporating plural everydays

Carey, Hillary, Costes, Chris and Bansal, Mihika

Suggested citation:

Carey, Hillary, Costes, Chris and Bansal, Mihika (2021) Gleaning Racial Justice Futures: Confronting the past and incorporating plural everydays. In: Proceedings of Relating Systems Thinking and Design (RSD10) 2021 Symposium, 2-6 Nov 2021, Delft, The Netherlands. Available at http://openresearch.ocadu.ca/id/eprint/3856/

Open Research is a publicly accessible, curated repository for the preservation and dissemination of scholarly and creative output of the OCAD University community. Material in Open Research is open access and made available via the consent of the author and/or rights holder on a non-exclusive basis.

The OCAD University Library is committed to accessibility as outlined in the <u>Ontario Human Rights Code</u> and the <u>Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA)</u> and is working to improve accessibility of the Open Research Repository collection. If you require an accessible version of a repository item contact us at <u>repository@ocadu.ca</u>.



Past promises and an unequal present

Hillary Carey, Chris Costes, Mihika Bansal

Visions of the future world we want to create help align people toward change. Such concepts are present within some racial justice advocacy groups. Still, we propose that the work of attaining equity might benefit from more use of future visions as an additional tool toward creating systems change. To understand how visions of possible futures show up in current racial justice work, we analysed the communications of fifteen organizations. We used website content to discern how these organizations describe the worlds they want to build-a technique to gather information without requiring any additional effort on their part. The collect future visions were a small portion of the online material, but they provided rich depictions of systems change. From looking at how organizations described possible futures, we identified themes about future objectives. We found making freedom, health, and safety more accessible for all people to be the most common intention for these futures. This analysis helps us begin to imagine how tools of futures studies might evolve to accommodate justice-oriented world-making. We found that such tools would need to account for the complexity of imagining futures from an inequitable present day: taking account of historic structures and acknowledging the plurality of present-day experiences.

Keywords: racial justice; futures; communication; liberatory futures; design justice

#### Introduction

Social design movements like Transition Design emphasize collaborative, long-term visions of preferable futures as a tool for enacting complex systems change. These shared, long-term goals can align competing constituents who may find common ground in a longer time horizon and help to overcome resistance to disrupting the status quo (Irwin 2015). As designers engage in community-based, systems-change work, building out visions of the world we want to achieve through long-term social changes can be a strong leverage point for shifting systems (Meadows 1999, Irwin 2015, Tonkinwise 2015, Ramos 2017, Escobar 2018). Such visions of equity, justice, and sustainability can guide and align design interventions in the present by backcasting to identify strategic opportunities to intervene.

Racial equity work is an active and continuous practice in systems change. However, in working toward racial justice in the United States, clear and specific descriptions of what a racially just society might look like are rare. Historian and activist Robin D. G. Kelley implores, "Without new visions, we don't know what to build, only what to knock down" (2002: xxi). Describing the outcome of such a transition is complex and nuanced. We can draw glimpses of that future from justice-centred organizations and critical race scholars. Yet, as far as a lasting image of a future world, Martin Luther King, Jr.'s iconic "I Have a Dream" speech continues to serve, sixty years later, as perhaps the most salient vision of a racially integrated and equitable world (Washington 1993).

A benefit of bringing designing into social impact spaces is the ability to imagine and explore ideas about the future: "Prototyping, prefiguring, speculative thinking, scenario-building, doing things differently, failing, and then starting all over again are all core components of design education" (White 2020:34). But design, as a field, still has much work to do in learning to work in equitable ways with communities. Being creative about learning from activists in this space indirectly, rather than asking for their time, was a way to practice equity-centred methods. Further, we can learn to adapt design tools toward liberatory engagement as we carefully practice equitable design.



## **Research Approach: Finding Future Visions**

The research described here is part of a more extensive investigation to create methods to engage people in creating descriptions of possible futures for a racially just society. For this project, we, as design students, sought a way to learn from people already working toward change. But in heeding the recommendations of liberatory research methods (e.g., Tuck 2009, Smith 2012, Light & Akama 2014, Noel 2016, Asad 2019), we did not want to ask for efforts from community members without being able to offer a long-term commitment. So, we considered the wealth of information already available to us in the communication materials of organizations working toward change. After studying the scholarship in Critical Race Theory (e.g., Omi & Winant 2002, Bonilla-Silva 2006), antiracism activism (e.g., Kendi 2019, Cullors & bandele 2018), and decolonizing futures (Vieira de Oliveira & Martins 2018, Mitchell & Chaudhury 2020), we began our analysis.



Figure 1. A word cloud generated in the analysis software representing the most commonly occurring words in the website texts relating to the futures they are working toward.

We analysed the communication material (limited to official websites) of fifteen racial justice organizations in the United States working toward forms of anti-racism at the beginning of 2021. We began by collecting a list of fifty organizations identified through a series of incognito Google searches of terms related to racial justice (e.g., anti-racism, racial justice organization). A random number generator selected fifteen organizations from that list to analyse. This process results in a sample set of primarily national, more prominent, more established non-profits; only two of the fifteen were regional. Their missions ranged from targeting specific policies (such as gun violence and immigration) to ending racism in different forms to increasing the representation of people of colour in media.

We began our analysis by establishing a codebook to identify occurrences of future descriptions, built on themes from Critical Race Theory (e.g., structural, interpersonal) and Futures Studies (e.g., prefigurative, speculative). We reviewed the overall layout, visuals, and story of each website. We then captured text from any page of the organization's website that described long-term objectives. The future visions were a small portion of the online material, often only a sentence or two amidst rich descriptions of present-day change. Two researchers coded that text in qualitative coding software (Atlas.ti), identifying sentences that addressed what a future state of society might look or feel like when their work is accomplished. For example, "We commit to this war until racism is abolished" (New Detroit). Or goals to "enable everyone, especially people of color, to be economically secure, live in healthy communities of opportunity, and benefit from a just society" (Policy Link). Or "fighting for a reimagined vision of policing in America— one that limits the scope, power, and responsibilities of police" (ACLU). With those phrases identified across twelve organizations (three did not mention a future vision), we moved to affinity diagramming and visual frameworks to identify patterns in the elements of the future concepts.



Coded Theme	#Orgs	Example Quote
Policy	9	"we envision a world in which children's rights and well-being are protected as they migrate alone in search of safety." (KIND)
Equality	8	"align our beliefs, actions, and institutions with the principles and values that this great nation was built on. In this, "Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness" will belong to all in equal measure and without failure." (New Detroit)
Harm	7	"a world in which no group or individual suffers from bias, discrimination or hate." (ADL)
Past Promises	7	"Unlocking the promise of the nation by unleashing the promise in us all." (Policy Link)
Justice	6	"By virtue of being born, each of us has the absolute right to people-centered humane justice, mediation, resolution and violence prevention." (Dream Defenders)
Term: America	6	"to fulfill America's promise of a caring, inclusive and just democracy." (Advancement Project)
Term: Future	6	"What's the future we are fighting for? The Freedom Papers illustrates our vision for a world that serves the everyday needs of its people - the one we all deserve." (Dream Defenders)
Race / ethnicity	5	"Protecting net neutrality, stopping government surveillance of black activists, achieving meaningful diversity and inclusion behind the scenes in Silicon Valley." (Color of Change)
Wellbeing	5	"enable everyone, especially people of color, to be economically secure, live in healthy communities of opportunity, and benefit from a just society." (Policy Link)
Ideology	4	"the opportunity to create and nurture a new personal life story, a new community story, a new organizational story – a whole new race narrative." (New Detroit)
Police	4	"a reimagined vision of policing in America — one that limits the scope, power, and responsibilities of police." (ACLU)
Structural	4	"Everyone will have equal access to affordable, high-quality health care, and racially disparate health outcomes will end." (NAACP)
Compassion	4	"to create a more human and less hostile world for Black people, and all people." (Color of Change)
Economics	3	"We must have an economy based on clean energy and the needs of the many – and not one based on war and destruction." (Dream Defenders)
Power	3	"We envision a future where people of color are free – where they can thrive, be safe and exercise power." (Advancement Project)

Table 1. A list of the coded themes that occurred most often in the descriptions of future visions. They are sorted by the number of organizations that made use of the code. We provide an example quote to illustrate each code.

Of note was that most of the future visions we identified were familiar rather than speculative or hard to imagine. Everyday futures include phrases such as, "to create a more human and less hostile world for Black people, and all people" (Color of Change), or "We can live in a world where people of colour aren't lost to gun violence and incarceration" (Live Free USA). These are not worlds that are difficult to understand. For many of us, this world is already available. Extending access to justice to \*all\* people is the crucial aspect that positions this world in the future. A second primary pattern was that most organizations focus on governance issues as a lever for systems change rather than personal or ideological change. For example, the ACLU states, "a reimagined vision of policing in America— one that limits the scope, power, and responsibilities of police." This emphasis on governance connects to an understanding of structural racism that is built into the history of the United States.



America's promises	A just society	Fighting policing	Repair and transformation	Fighting specific policies	Fighting the "isms"	Internalized Safety	Freedom & Joy
inally, we builtow that neutritical international, and memory internations of neuroparations and procession of the system and with align our selection and selection and a selection and selection and a selection and selection and selection and selection and selection and selection and sele	enable everyone, especially people of color; to be economically secure, live in healthy communities of opportunity, and benefit from a just acotety. In PolicyLink.docx	We can fixe in a workt where people of calor aivert bacts pign versions of the first version is by encourse that short? mapset, pignoit interface in the short? A short is the mapset of the short? mapset of the short? mapset of the short is the mapset of the short is the short is the short is the mapset of the short is the short is the short is the mapset of the short is the short is the short is the short is the mapset of the short is the short is the short is the short is the mapset of the short is the mapset of the short is the short	The Baca Justice Program structs to create a world where fee the people' truty mass at us — the structure demonstrating systemic cactors and working to regar cactors and working to regar cactors and working on a cactors and other markets of calor.	We are Kids in Need of Defense, and we envision a world in which children's rights and well-being are protected as they migrate alone in search of safety, in KIND.docx	We construct the time war well reaction to specify a significant to an end of the time of the specificant to an end of the time of the time of the specificant to an end of the time of the time of the specificant to an end of the time of the time of the specificant to an end of the time of the time of the specificant to an end of the time of the time of the specificant to an end of the time of the time of the specificant to an end of the time of the time of the specificant to an end of the time of the time of the specificant to an end of the time of the time of the specificant to an end of the time of the time of the specificant to an end of the time of the time of the specificant to an end of the time of the time of the time of the specificant to an end of the time of the time of the time of the specificant to an end of the time of the time of the time of the specificant to an end of the time of the time of the time of the specificant to an end of the time of the time of the time of the specificant to an end of the time of the time of the time of the specificant to an end of the time of the time of the time of the specificant to an end of the time of time of the t	Whole solver: SDNG creates space in which all of a period's affreed - no on is abad to priodicible and your the other, and no one is init behind; We believe in building reventing, and to substrate the solution, a significant solution in the Ground dock	The freedom to be is abo hing a life beyond surviv a life focused on fulfiling our wildest dreams and or most creative pursuits, rather than competing against one another for crumbs. In Dream Defenders.doc
Rooted in the great human rights struggles for equality and justice, we exist to hulfild America's promise of a caring, inclusive and just democracy. Advancement Project.docx	This is equity: just and fair inclusion into a society in which all can participate, prosper, and reach their full potential. Unlocking the promise of the nation by unleashing the promise in us all, in PolicyLink.docx	We can live in a world where the police don't kill people by limiting police interventions, improving community interactions, and ensuring accountability, in Campaign Zero.docx	A key bandit to participanting inductional and organizations will be the appoint of the create and the second seco	Protecting net mutically return susping government antimorg meaningful deviation and involuce behind the scores is Gistan Vallay Color of Churge Jant Jones	ADL is the first call when acts of antisemittim occur. ADL's ultimate goal is a world in which no group or individual suffers from blas, discrimination or hate.	By vistue of heing some each of in his the about which the line free dividence — freedom from vietnice by an important antonic police, a partner inside the from a partner inside the from a partner in their in a classroom, or a particle on the street. In Drawn Defendent-shock	See how we're building Black power, Black joy, and winning justic in Color Of Chang
When Chicago attorney Signund Linington founded Abb in 1913, the envisional and Abmica where those who caerned different wave not targits of discrementation and the easily, but were equality, worthy of shand opportunity and a place in the America on deaso. In Abb disco	When we move toward a society committed to health equip— we work to ensem that wergens, regardless of race, metgloothemat, for fair and equal access status, has fair and equal access to apportung.	In the value of the countless Black least our at the hands of policy, were intermediated and and fighting that a remained value of policy of the average in the that limits the scope power, and responsibilities of policy. In ACLUMENT	Our work is about transformation to a just, that and lawards activity that meets the needs of its people. SOMS choosis to copyrise a round longing, during, and hope before an of souther for on New Ground door	Color of Change Hollywood Is our initiative to change the rules in Hollywood by emauring accurate, diverse, emgathetic and human portrayols of Black geople on screen, in Color Of Change	SONG expects that members will not hinder the self-determination of externs, sessim, classism, homophobia, haterd, and intolerance. In Southerners on New Ground docx	Non-Dimon Enrorating and Exact Indiang Integrating and anyone and approximate and the set of the setting and anyone and the setting and interment and mayoling, and anyone and anyone and anyone and anyone anyone and anyone and anyone anyone anyone and anyone any	We annotion a factor when people of color are fiver, wh Bury can think, the state are exercise power. Even by th gravit of tentherary people and that movement, each with heat moviement, each of the statically transformed, in Additionent Physical Con-
Economic Sustainability A chance to live the American Dream for all Every person will have equal opportunity to achieve economic success, sustainability, and financial security. In NAACP.docx	to build an equitable economy, healthy community, and a just society, where it can participate and prosper. In PolicyLink.docx	Revenue of being toors, section where of the section of the sectio	That requires a bold reimagning of the role police pipities of the role is time to divest frem law enforcement and reinvest in the Black and Breven communities they anjustly target; in ACLUJOCK	By virtue of being born, each of us has the absolute right to voice in open elections, voting locations that are easily accessible, and voting days that are recognized buildings, in Dream Defenders.docx	That the Coalition of New Detroit, Inc. commits to eradicating racism, bigotry, hate and violence in any form.	to create a more human and less hostile world for Black people, and all people. Until justice is real. in Color Of Change.docx	
To realize the promise of equity, every policy and investment must provide significant, sustained support to the people henting most, and sisters as a second or an analysis of the contemp, an inclusive and contemp, an inclusive and contemp, an inclusive and contemp, an inclusive and the second of the second contemp and the second of the contemp and the second of the second of the contemp and the second of the second of the second of the contemp and the second of the second of the second of the contemp and the second of the second of the second of the contemp and the second of the second of the second of the contemp and the second of the second of the second of the second of t	our vision for a world that serves the everyday needs of its people - the one we all deserve. in Dream Defenders.docx	Disprepartionate incarceration, rescalay, motoseted polying transport, and reading transport, and reading, and mandatory minimum sertencing will end.	No shaki, yawa na waka waka ku	Every American will have free, open, equal, and protected access to the vote and fair representation at all levels of the political process.	ensure a society in which all individuals have equal rights without discrimination based on race. (NAACP)	_	
The ACLU dates to create a more perfect union — beyond one person, party.	By virtue of being born, each of us has the absolute	We are ushering in a new	We must have an economy	-			

Figure 2. One of the affinity diagrams from our research team's online synthesis sessions.

# **Implications: Plural Presents and Respect for the Past**

This research activity revealed that many of the visions of what a racially just future might look like are based on acknowledging the plurality of experiences of the present-day and fulfilling promises of the past.

#### Plural Presents: Descriptions of the Everyday

Far from speculative, many of the future visions call for a world that already exists for many, but not all. The organizations used instances of the everyday alongside broader and more utopian descriptions of a better world. For example, a comprehensive vision of the future would be "a future where justice is real" (Color of Change). While this vision is powerful, situating actions at the human scale can add realism. An instance of describing the quotidian is represented here: "SONG expects that members will not hinder the self-determination of others through acts of racism, sexism, classism, homophobia, hatred, and intolerance" (Southerners on New Ground). With the latter statement, organizations can begin enacting and prefiguring such a future immediately. A strength that design brings to futuring practices is to bring broad concepts about the future into tangible specificity (Kossoff 2011). To design in the everyday context means creating tangible visions that offer a glimpse of what life could look like in the future (Candy 2010).

However, a potential pitfall for designers when creating visions of daily life in the future is to design for a universal and normative experience. In our current world, situated in modernity, capitalism, patriarchy, and whiteness, it is easy to assume existence within this world is a neutral, shared experience (Vieira de Oliveira & Martins, 2018:106). Social impact designers need to recognize that current worlds are not the same for everyone. In examining common visions of the future in International Relations, Mitchell and Chaudhury (2020) "reject the Euro-centric notion that there is 'a' or 'the' single future, just as we reject the notion of a single world, now or never" (p. 310). In the same way, when designing for the everyday, designers need to be mindful that they are not creating realities that work to secure a "Eurocentric," "white-centred" everyday. It is crucial to consider how a future vision centers the voices of those that live on the margins and creates an equitable future (Ortiz Guzman, 2021). Does it work to secure a hegemonic future or establish a vision of diverse, multiple worlds?



In social justice work, where inequality and structural oppression are in primary focus, we need to take care to ask whose present is centred and cared for as the starting point for these visions of the future. Throughout the organizations' websites, there is an emphasis on creating a safe world for everyone, where all people live free from gun violence, where everyone can see themselves represented in media and board rooms. The NAACP website speaks of human needs: "Every person will have equal opportunity to achieve economic success, sustainability, and financial security." This future vision is necessary because those worlds do not currently exist for all people.

### Reckoning with the past to make space for the future

History defines the nature of the futures in progress in the visions we collected: the goals, limits, and whose experience receives attention. However, there is less time spent considering the past and its influence on the future within most design practice. For example, designers have adopted the Voros Cone (Hancock & Bezold 1994; Voros 2003, Dunne & Raby 2013) to map the many ways futures might unfold from the present. However, this model doesn't incorporate experiences or perspectives of the past—variables that might dramatically shift the cone's layout were they to be included (Kozubaev et al. 2020). The organizations we studied not only consider the past, but their futures directly reckon with it.

Many organizations call on language from America's foundational claims of freedom and equality to shape the purpose and structure of the future they work toward. For example, Advancement Project seeks "to fulfill America's promise of a caring, inclusive, and just democracy," the language of fulfilling a promise explicitly identifies the uneven distribution of these *common* freedoms. Policy Link also considers the importance of the past, "It requires that we understand the past, without being trapped in it... This is equity: just and fair inclusion into a society in which all can participate, prosper, and reach their full potential. Unlocking the promise of the nation." These organizations imagine that the future can be a world that upholds the vows of the past.

Design has begun to explore methods reconciling the past, such as the ways that Transition Design incorporates the Multi-Layer Perspective (Geels 2005) and Causal-Layer Analysis (Inayatullah 1998). It is essential to see that while there is a value in creating a new world that expands on current freedoms, the communication explored here reveals the priority of resolving the past. The wisdom of these visions comes from people embedded in the struggle, where the violence of the past is still present in the everyday.

# **Next Steps**

This research project is the beginning of several possible research strands. It would be fruitful to repeat this analysis with a set of local organizations to identify a wider variety of types of intervention and action than the national set we collected for this project. Additionally, we will begin conducting interviews with racial justice organizers to understand their internal use of future visions, information not captured by our study of public-facing communications. Ultimately, our research will facilitate organizations to develop their own visions of the futures they want to achieve and to make those visions feel vivid and tangible.

# Conclusion

These findings may help shape how social designers draw inspiration from people who are already doing important work. Analysing websites is a way to learn from the community without asking for more labour. This research revealed how much inspiration can be found from secondary sources, even in issues as current and applied as racial justice. Even in this small set of visions, essential questions about design futures arise: How is the past included? Do we recognize multiple everyday experiences? Futures Studies should seek to develop tools and processes that are more appropriate to social justice projects.

We see racial justice organizations as collectives who are actively practicing the application of theory and action. These organizations are on the ground, persuading others to work towards systems change through their calls for equitable everyday lived experiences. We hope that design futures practice can demonstrate the additional value of motivating people through visions of the better world that is possible.



# **Acknowledgments**

This research was conducted with support from Carnegie Mellon University's Graduate Small project Help (GuSH) Research Grant.

#### References

Advancement Project. (n.d.). https://advancementproject.org [Accessed on January 15, 2021]

American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). (n.d.). <u>https://aclu.org/</u> [Accessed on January 15, 2021]

Anti-Defamation League (ADL). (n.d.). https://adl.org/ [Accessed on January 15, 2021]

Asad, M. (2019). Prefigurative design as a method for research justice. *Proceedings of the ACM on Human-Computer Interaction*, *3*(CSCW), 1-18.

Bonilla-Silva, E. (2006). *Racism without racists: Color-blind racism and the persistence of racial inequality in the United States*. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.

Candy, S. (2010). *The Futures of Everyday Life : Politics and the Design of Experiential Scenarios* (Issue July). https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.1.1840.0248

Color of Change. (n.d.). https://colorofchange.org [Accessed on January 15, 2021]

Cullors, P. & bandele, a. (2018). When they call you a terrorist: A Black Lives Matter Memoir. St. Martin's Press.

Dream Defenders. (n.d.). https://dreamdefenders.org/ [Accessed on January 15, 2021]

Dunne, A., & Raby, F. (2013). Speculative everything: design, fiction, and social dreaming. MIT press.

Escobar, A. (2018). *Designs for the pluriverse: Radical interdependence, autonomy, and the making of worlds.* Duke University Press.

Geels, F. W. (2005) The dynamics of transitions in socio-technical systems: A multi-level analysis of the transition pathway from horse-drawn carriages to automobiles (1860–1930), *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, 17:4, 445-476.

Hancock, T. & Bezold, C. (1994). Possible futures, preferable futures. The Healthcare Forum journal. 37. 23-9.

Inayatullah, S. (1998). Causal layered analysis. *Futures*, 30(8), 815–829. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/s0016-3287(98)00086-x</u>

Irwin, T. (2015). Transition design: A proposal for a new area of design practice, study, and research. *Design and Culture*, *7*(2), 229-246.

Kelley, R. D. G. (2002). Freedom dreams: The black radical imagination. Beacon Press.

Kendi, I.X. (2019). *How to be an Antiracist*. One world.

Kids in Need of Defence (KIND). (n.d.). https://supportkind.org [Accessed on January 15, 2021]

Kossoff, G. (2011). Holism and the reconstitution of everyday life: a framework for transition to a sustainable society. *Grow small, think beautiful: Ideas for a sustainable world from Schumacher College*, 122-42.

Kozubaev, S., Elsden, C., Howell, N., Søndergaard, M. L. J., Merrill, N., Schulte, B., & Wong, R. Y. (2020). Expanding Modes of Reflection in Design Futuring. *Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems - Proceedings*. <u>https://doi.org/10.1145/3313831.3376526</u>



Light, A., & Akama, Y. (2014). Structuring future social relations: the politics of care in participatory practice. In *Proceedings of the 13th Participatory Design Conference: Research Papers-Volume 1* (pp. 151-160).

Live Free USA. (n.d.). https://livefreeusa.org/ [Accessed on January 15, 2021]

Meadows, D. H. (1999). Leverage points: Places to intervene in a system.

Mitchell, A., & Chaudhury, A. (2020). Worlding beyond 'the' 'end' of 'the world': white apocalyptic visions and BIPOC futurisms. *International Relations*, *34*(3), 309-332. <u>https://doi.org/10.1177/0047117820948936</u>

NAACP. (n.d.). https://naacp.org/ [Accessed on January 15, 2021]

New Detroit. (n.d.). https://newdetroit.org [Accessed on January 15, 2021]

Noel, L.-A. (2016). Promoting an emancipatory research paradigm in Design Education and Practice. *DRS2016: Future-Focused Thinking*, 2. <u>https://doi.org/10.21606/drs.2016.355</u>

Omi, M., & Winant, H. (2002). *Racial formation*. In Essed, P. J. M., & Goldberg, D. T (eds). *Race critical theories: Text and context*. Oxford Blackwell.

Ortiz Guzman, C. M. (2021). *The Problem with Problems: A guide for using problem definition as a tool for equity*. Equity Meets Design.

Policy Link. (n.d.). https://policylink.org/ [Accessed on January 15, 2021]

Ramos, J., 2017. Linking foresight and action: Toward a futures action research. In *The Palgrave international handbook of action research* (pp. 823-842). Palgrave Macmillan, New York.

Smith, L.T. (2012). Decolonizing methodologies: Research and indigenous peoples. Zed Books Ltd.

Southerners On New Ground (SONG). (n.d.). <u>https://southernersonnewground.org/</u> [Accessed on January 15, 2021]

Tonkinwise, C. (2015). Design for Transitions-from and to what?. Design Philosophy Papers, 13.1: 85-92.

Tuck, E. (2009). Suspending damage: A letter to communities. Harvard Educational Review, 79(3), 409-428.

Vieira de Oliveira, P. J. S., & Prado, L. de O. M. (2018). "Designer/Shapeshifter: A Decolonizing Redirection for Speculative and Critical Design." 2018. *Tricky Design: The Ethics of Things*. Bloomsbury Publishing.

Voros, J. (2013). Big History and anticipation: Using Big History as a framework for global foresight, in R Poli (ed.) *Handbook of anticipation: Theoretical and applied aspects of the use of future in decision making*, Springer International, Cham. doi:10.1007/978-3-319-31737-3\_95-1

Washington, D. A. (1993). "I Have a Dream": A Rhetorical Analysis. The Black Scholar, 23(2), 16-19.

White, D. (2020). Just transitions/design for transitions: preliminary notes on a design politics for a green new deal. *Capitalism nature socialism*, *31*(2), 20-39.

