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world. It is the leading cause of historical greenhouse-gas emissions, which are devastating lives and livelihoods in formerly colonized countries.

Every *Nature* reader will know that rigorous, authoritative and, frankly, honest science is research that studies, builds on but also acknowledges what came before. However, for too long, science's textbooks, along with the author and reference lists in research papers, have neglected to include Black, Indigenous and other historically marginalized peoples. That is why it is so important for science curricula, research and academic spaces to go through decolonization processes (see page 593). These are not political or ideological acts, but part of science itself – an example of science's self-correcting mechanism in the pursuit of truth.

Science must at the same time become open to bringing in new voices and new points of view, and to working genuinely collaboratively with scientists from Black, Indigenous and historically marginalized communities. There has to be space for more than one story, one explanation, one perspective. If this point can be fully appreciated, it will further open the aperture of the scientific imagination and set the world on course to finally eradicating the ways in which racism so devalues human lives.

It has been a new and enlightening experience for us to go behind the scenes in the production of this package. We appreciate the opportunity to speak collectively in our own voices and from our own experiences. It has been empowering, and we hope it will lead to concrete results. Through this process, we and the writers that *Nature* commissioned have lent our expertise and lived experience in the hope and expectation that the institution of science (researchers, universities, funders, policymakers, publishers) will accept the necessity of decolonizing research and work towards restorative justice and reconciliation.

This special collection is our message in a bottle. Alongside the broader research community, we hope more journals and publishers will find it, extract it and, together with *Nature*, use the power of their combined platforms to lift up more diverse voices. We are ready to play our part. This must be the start of the journey for that message, and not its final destination.

Melissa Nobles is a political scientist, chancellor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, USA, and author of Shades of Citizenship: Race and the Census in Modern Politics. Chad Womack is a scientist, vice-president of National STEM Programs and Tech Initiatives at the education philanthropic charity UNCF, in Washington DC, USA; and founder of the Ernest E. Just Life Science Initiative and Society. Ambroise Wonkam is a geneticist, professor and director of the McKusick–Nathans Institute and the Department of Genetic Medicine at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, USA. Elizabeth Wathuti is an environmentalist, climate activist and founder of the Green Generation Initiative in Nairobi, Kenya.

Disclaimer: The opinions in this article do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the authors' organizations or their governing bodies.

We are more committed than ever to helping to build a future in which science's shared experience is truly shared by all."

A thank you to our guest editors

This special issue is part of *Nature*'s commitment to change. We thank our inspiring guest editors for helping us to make it happen.









The guest editors, left to right: Chad Womack, Elizabeth Wathuti, Ambroise Wonkam and Melissa Nobles.

cience is "a shared experience, subject both to the best of what creativity and imagination have to offer and to humankind's worst excesses". So wrote the guest editors of this special issue of *Nature* — Melissa Nobles, Chad Womack, Ambroise Wonkam and Elizabeth Wathuti — in a June editorial announcing their involvement (M. Nobles *et al. Nature* **606**, 225–227; 2022).

Among those worst excesses is racism. For centuries, science has built a legacy of excluding people of colour and those from other historically marginalized groups from the scientific enterprise. This legacy extends to research used to underpin discriminatory thinking, and outputs that ignore and further disadvantage marginalized people.

Nature has had a role in creating this racist legacy (Nature **609**, 875–876; 2022). But after the killing of George Floyd by police in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 2020, Nature committed to becoming an agent of change, and helping to end discriminatory practices and systemic racism.

This special issue is part of that commitment, and the first in this journal's history to be guest edited. We are grateful to our guest editors for accepting our invitation to edit this special issue; for the time and care they have devoted to this project; and for their wise guidance at every step. They have inspired us.

We would also like to thank all those who contributed to this issue, including our two early editorial advisers, Craig Wilder, a historian at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, and Fauzia Ahmad, a sociologist at Goldsmiths, University of London (*Nature* **582**, 488; 2020). Their guidance was instrumental in shaping our June 2020 editorial (*Nature* **582**, 147; 2020).

This issue can only scratch the surface of such a vast topic, and will be followed by others that examine different facets of racism in science. This experience has changed us in more ways than we can know — and we are more committed than ever to playing our part in helping to build a future in which science's shared experience is truly shared by all.