

CAMBRIDGE

# Current Affairs

from Cambridge

**AMERICAN  
PRESIDENTS,  
DEPORTATIONS,  
AND HUMAN RIGHTS  
VIOLATIONS**

From Carter to Trump  
**BILL ONG HING**



**AMERICAN  
PRESIDENTS,  
DEPORTATIONS,  
AND HUMAN  
RIGHTS VIOLATIONS**

9781108459211  
Bill Ong Hing

*'Remarkably knowledgeable about immigration history and on-the-ground practice, Bill Ong Hing lets no one off the hook – not Clinton, not Bush, not Obama, not Trump – for the trauma the US has imposed on immigrants and immigrant communities.'*

Gerald P. López, author of *Rebellious Lawyering: One Chicano's Vision of Progressive Law Practice*

**DARKNESS**

*Patriarchy's Resurgence*

**NOW**

*and Feminist Resistance*

**VISIBLE**

CAROL GILLIGAN  
DAVID A. J. RICHARDS

**DARKNESS  
NOW VISIBLE**

9781108470650  
Carol Gilligan & David  
A. J. Richards

*'It is the sleight-of-hand of every unjust system to become the rule, and to make everyone else the exception. In Darkness Now Visible, Carol Gilligan and David A. J. Richards end the idea that patriarchy represents everybody, and show that feminism turns patriarchy into democracy.'*

Gloria Steinem

**THE  
TURNOUT  
GAP**

RACE, ETHNICITY, AND  
POLITICAL INEQUALITY IN  
A DIVERSIFYING AMERICA  
**BERNARD L. FRAGA**

**THE TURNOUT GAP**

9781108465922  
Bernard L. Fraga

*'Fraga's analysis is full of striking findings. He shows that the gap in turnout between whites and non-whites is larger than we thought; that running a non-white candidate does not really close the gap; and that voter identification laws have not consistently widened it.'*

John Sides, George Washington University

**WHITE  
IDENTITY  
POLITICS**

**ASHLEY JARDINA**

**WHITE IDENTITY  
POLITICS**

9781108468602  
Ashley Jardina

In *White Identity Politics*, Ashley Jardina offers a landmark analysis of emerging patterns of white identity and collective political behavior, drawing on sweeping data. Where past research on whites' racial attitudes emphasized out-group hostility, Jardina brings into focus the significance of in-group identity and favoritism.

Available February 2019

For details on these titles and more, visit  
[Cambridge.org](http://Cambridge.org)

**CAMBRIDGE**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

# ***Du Bois Review: Social Science Research on Race***

## **INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS**

### **Aims and Scope**

*Du Bois Review: Social Science Research on Race* (DBR) is an innovative periodical that presents and analyzes the best cutting-edge research on race from the social sciences. It provides a forum for discussion and increased understanding of race and society from a range of disciplines, including but not limited to economics, political science, sociology, anthropology, law, communications, public policy, psychology, and history. Each issue of DBR opens with remarks from the editors concerning the three subsequent and substantive sections: STATE OF THE DISCIPLINE, where broad-gauge essays and provocative think-pieces appear; STATE OF THE ART, dedicated to observations and analyses of empirical research; and STATE OF THE DISCOURSE, featuring expansive book reviews, special feature essays, and occasionally, debates. For more information about the *Du Bois Review* please visit our website at <http://hutchinscenter.fas.harvard.edu/du-bois-review> or find us on Facebook and Twitter.

### **Manuscript Submission**

DBR is a blind peer-reviewed journal. To be considered for publication in either STATE OF THE ART or STATE OF THE DISCIPLINE, an electronic copy of a manuscript (hard copies are not required) should be sent to: Managing Editor, *Du Bois Review*, Hutchins Center, Harvard University, 104 Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. Phone: (617) 384-8338; Fax: (617) 496-8511; E-mail: [dbreview@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:dbreview@fas.harvard.edu). In STATE OF THE DISCOURSE, the *Du Bois Review* publishes substantive (5–10,000 word) review essays of multiple (three or four) thematically related books. Proposals for review essays should be directed to the Managing Editor at [dbreview@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:dbreview@fas.harvard.edu).

### **Manuscript Originality**

The *Du Bois Review* publishes only original, previously unpublished (whether hard copy or electronic) work. Submitted manuscripts may not be under review for publication elsewhere while under consideration at DBR. Papers with multiple authors are reviewed under the assumption that all authors have approved the submitted manuscript and concur with its submission to the DBR.

### **Copyright**

Upon acceptance of your manuscript, a Copyright Transfer Agreement, with certain specified rights reserved by the author, must be signed and returned to the Managing Editor's office (see address under "Manuscript Submission" above). This is necessary for the wide distribution of research findings and the protection of both the authors and the Hutchins Center for African and African American Research at Harvard University.

### **Manuscript Preparations and Style**

Final manuscripts must be prepared in accordance with the DBR style sheet (see below) and the Chicago Manual of Style. Manuscripts requiring major reformatting will be returned to the author(s). Submitted manuscripts should be prepared as Word documents with captions, figures, graphs, illustrations, and tables (all in shades of black and white). The entire manuscript should be typed double-spaced throughout on 8½" × 11" paper. Pages should be numbered sequentially beginning with the Title Page. The *Title Page* should state the full title of the manuscript, the full names and affiliations of all authors, a detailed contact address with telephone and fax numbers, e-mail address, and the address for requests of reprints. At the top right provide a shortened title for the running head (up to thirty characters). The *Abstract* (up to 300 words) should appear on page 2 followed by up to eight *Keywords*. If an *Epigraph* is present, it should precede the start of the text on page 3. Appropriate heads and subheads should be used accordingly in the text. *Acknowledgments* are positioned in a section preceding the *References* section. Corresponding author's contact information should appear at the end of the body of the text. DBR prints no footnotes, and only contentful endnotes. (All citations to texts are made in the body of the text.) The *References* section should list only those works explicitly cited in the body of the text. *Figures*, figure captions, and *Tables* should appear on separate pages. *Appendices* should appear separately. **IMPORTANT:** Electronic copies of figures are to be provided, with the graphics appearing in TIFF, EPS, or PDF formats. Word (or .doc) files of figures not in digital format are not acceptable.

### **Corrections**

Corrections to proofs should be restricted to factual or typographical errors only. Rewriting of the copy is not permitted.

If the Harvard case makes it to the high court—and this is clearly Ed Blum’s intention—it could mean the end of race-conscious admissions. Brett Kavanaugh’s replacement of Justice Kennedy, a regular swing vote on these cases, is one factor. Another is that the Harvard case is historically unique: it is the first major challenge to affirmative action in higher education that features Asian American rather than White plaintiffs. SFFA’s claim of racial discrimination is potentially more powerful because the alleged victims are themselves “minorities.” Prima facie, it seems harder to justify admissions policies that help certain racial minorities if those same policies burden not just Whites but other racial minorities as well. Indeed, SFFA’s complaint analogizes Harvard’s race-conscious admissions program to Jim Crow in the U.S. South, suggesting that Asian Americans have displaced Blacks as the most disadvantaged group in society—that they are, in a phrase, *the new Blacks*.

— CLAIRE KIM

I will always support gay marriage and equal rights for all. But it really, really bothers me when gay rights groups equate civil rights and gay rights, or when gays say ‘gay is the new Black.’ No it isn’t and it never will be. Although I don’t think you can choose to be gay, I am living proof you can choose to *identify* as gay or not. I do that every time I go home. I do not have to deal with homophobia because I can choose not to tell people I’m gay if it will hurt me physically, economically, or emotionally. But I can’t ever choose not to be Black. My Blackness is written on me in ways being gay is not. I have to face racism. I don’t have to face homophobes... And I’m so glad we have gay marriage now so if I ever decide to marry I can. But gay marriage is not going to stop people from being homophobic. I still have to choose my battles.

— C. SHAWN MCGUFFEY

“Our results indicate that the racial hostility captured by the Racial Resentment Scale is firmly grounded in social considerations about racial group hierarchy. Appeals to the influence/threat of Blacks was the second most frequently used frame of reference for high-resentment respondents (39%), with 98% arguing that Blacks are a threat. Although we also find evidence of racial hostility ground in psychology acrimony, with 20% of high-resentment respondents appealing to a lack of sympathy/admiration for Blacks, this frame of reference is overshadowed by concerns about Blacks encroaching on Whites’ prerogatives”

— ALICA D. SIMMONS AND LAWRENCE D. BOBO

Importantly, the White urban regime is not disrupted by the ongoing “crisis” of Benton Harbor’s government—in fact, crises facilitate what I call an “extraction machine,” pulling assets from the city. In Glenn Bracey’s “critical race theory of state,” the state serves as an “instrument for maintaining White dominance,” with Whites’ structural position shaping their interest and actions: White dominance includes Whites’ power to “exclude people of color from normal politics.” The case of Michigan’s Emergency Manager law represents an interesting test, as elected Black officials were literally shut out from “normal politics.” But is “normal politics” state administration under the emergency management law, or White urban regime actions, or neither, or both?

— LOUISE SEAMSTER

In a period of rapidly declining home values and rising crime rates, White residents in the neighborhood began to see people of color, especially Black men and renters as the source of the problem, even though only two of the neighborhood’s reported forty-four burglaries, attempted break-ins, and suspected break-ins were confirmed to have involved Black men. As a result, Zimmerman had extra incentive to reinforce his masculine self-esteem by trying to live up to “the idealized masculinity” of a “heterosexual, white, and upper-middle-class” man by placing himself in the role of neighborhood watch captain. By doing so, Zimmerman took on the role of White male protector, performing his identity in ways that made him—that even would have made a Black man—an honorary White.

— ANGELA ONWUACHI-WILLIG

#### Cambridge Core

For further information about this journal please  
go to the journal website at:

[cambridge.org/dbr](https://www.cambridge.org/dbr)

**CAMBRIDGE**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS