

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. 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.

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The *Du Bois Review* publishes only original, previously unpublished (whether hard copy or electronic) work.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.

“This paper does not, however, ask simply about the impact of two main effects, Anglo/Latino contact and Anglos’ acknowledgment of hardships faced by Latinos. Rather, we ask how the two potential predictors may interact in shaping immigration policy opinion. These two factors may not be highly correlated. Difficulties in the lives of subordinate groups will not necessarily be salient in all instances of cross-group interaction. Even when friendship is involved, realities in the lives of subordinate group members may be invisible to dominant group interaction partners, for predictable reasons....In short, we need to learn more about the overall impact Anglo/Latino contact may have on Anglos’ immigration policy views, and about the impact of acknowledgment that Latinos face hardships and barriers. But the question about which we have the fewest answers is this: Might a pattern more complicated than joint main effects exist, with contact facilitating progressive opinion on immigration policy, but only among Anglos who are aware of the hardships Latinos face?”

— MARYLEE C. TAYLOR, MARIA KRYSAN AND MATTHEW HALL

“The prevailing categories used to analyze Black political actors have failed to capture Barack Obama’s approach to racial politics satisfactorily. While it is clear that Obama was never a partisan of the racialized Black nationalist tradition, his recognition of the continued impact of slavery, Jim Crow, and segregation on African Americans’ life outcomes as well as his commitment to racially targeted remedies makes any attempt to categorise him as a deracialized politician unsatisfactory.”

— RICHARD JOHNSON

“The names associated with the high-profile cases easily roll off the tongue: Eric Garner, Freddie Gray, and Tamir Rice. Other names, such as Jermaine Darden, Dontay Ivy, and Tommy Yancy, are not part of the national conversation; their names only ring out in the voices of their loved ones. How do particular cases within a broad class of events become part of the public consciousness? Communications scholars have long recognized the power of the news to set issues and events on the public agenda. However, the public agenda is a finite space, meaning that only some stories become fodder for public conversation, while others, and the particular sets of issues they raise, are relegated to the sidelines.”

— ALICIA D. SIMMONS

“There is also the more scholarly view, which suggests a more complicated and divergent view of African American progress. First, cross-sectional estimates of the extent of racial inequality indicate substantial improvements in the relative socioeconomic standings of African Americans from 1940 to 1980, but only marginal and fluctuating changes since 1980. It has been suggested further gains in employment and occupational advancement were limited by the growing opposition to affirmative action and other race-targeted programs coupled with economic restructuring beginning in the mid-1970s. Second, it is generally acknowledged that all segments of the African American population did not benefit from the expanded educational and occupational opportunities available in American society. Indeed, there is empirical evidence suggesting that approximately a third of the African American population is concentrated in areas of high poverty and crime, and limited educational and employment opportunities have resulted in little or no improvements in their socioeconomic circumstances.”

— FRANKLIN D. WILSON

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