

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The *Du Bois Review* publishes only original, previously unpublished (whether hard copy or electronic) work.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 as the first endnote, keyed to the subtitle of the manuscript. 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:** Hard and 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 and Offprints

Corrections to proofs should be restricted to factual or typographical errors only. Rewriting of the copy is not permitted. Offprints may be purchased by completing the order form sent in with the proofs. Also, authors can order up to ten copies of the issue that their article appeared in at the authors' discount listed on the offprint order form.

“[I]n an era in which the factors driving observed patterns of segregation are more complex and often hidden from view, the meaning and the desirability of integration becomes murkier. Indeed, all three terms related to this struggle—segregation, desegregation, and integration—are contested. This paper...offer[s] an alternative model of integration that would be less vulnerable to the longstanding critiques of Black nationalists, critical race theorists, and some academics in law, political theory, and sociology.”

— SHARON STANLEY

“School choice advocates contend that giving parents choices empowers them to influence public school curricula and practices since schools must then compete for students in order to survive....Yet only some of the parents experience empowerment, and then only a weak form of it. Strong empowerment was lacking as parents struggled to comprehend the array of school options, strained to fill out applications and visit schools, and confronted the barriers to access erected by the schools themselves. There was evidence of limited personal agency...but no evidence of agentic power, control, or a determinative say as they waited (sometimes in vain) to hear back from schools...”

— MARY PATTILLO

“[P]erceptions of race-neutral policies, such as those that pertain to criminal justice and poverty, are inextricably connected to perceptions about Blacks. This connection is forged in the minds of Whites by racial stereotypes and perceptions that Blacks are disproportionately involved in the criminal justice and welfare systems. Despite being race neutral, criminal justice statutes, unintentionally or not, become a code for communicating racial information without appearing overtly racist. Attitudes toward policies restoring the political rights of felons are expected to be similar to attitudes toward other race-neutral criminal justice issues and, more generally, to those of race-conscious policies.”

— DAVID C. WILSON, MICHAEL LEO OWENS, AND DARREN W. DAVIS

“For [Nicholas] Wade, it is “instinctual social behaviors” that explain why resource-poor countries like Japan and Iceland are wealthy while more richly endowed countries like Nigeria and Haiti are “beset by persistent poverty and corruption.” Wade is breathtakingly silent about the role of European conquest, slavery, and colonialism in producing these global inequities....He attribute[s] Western achievements to Europeans’ peaceful nature, thus ignoring the extreme violence entailed in enslaving Africans in order to build Western wealth on their exploited labor.”

— DOROTHY E. ROBERTS

“The racial essentialism that Nicholas Wade lays out, both in *A Troublesome Inheritance* and in much of his scientific reporting for *The New York Times*, is simply the latest incarnation of a centuries-old account of the world. In this new version, racial categories originate not in Europeans’ attempts to justify the colonization, exploitation, and oppression of those they considered “Other,” but rather simply in natural patterns of human genetic variation.”

— ANN MORNING

PLUS: Andrew J. Douglas; John Hagan, Gabriele Plickert, Alberto Palloni, and Spencer Headworth; Nicholas Vargas; Timothy Bates; Eve Garrow; and Carla Shedd

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