

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The *Du Bois Review* publishes only original, previously unpublished (whether hard copy or electronic) work.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

“Critical Environmental Justice Studies (CEJ) draws from the work of scholars across numerous fields that only periodically intersect, such as Environmental Justice Studies, Critical Race Theory, Critical Race Feminism, Ethnic Studies, Gender and Sexuality Studies, Political Ecology, Anti-Authoritarian/Anarchist Theory, and Ecological feminism. ...CEJ Studies is interdisciplinary, multi-methodological, and is activist-scholar inspired, (bridging boundaries) between the academy and community, theory and practice, analysis and action.”

— DAVID N. PELLOW

“[T]his study employs a unique combination of multilevel, longitudinal data to examine the long-term dynamics of environmental inequality from 1990 to 2009, focusing on racial and ethnic disparities in exposure to neighborhood air pollution and their micro- and macro-level determinants over time. ... (We find) that this environmental inequality operates down to the Census block level and across several distinct types of pollution, with Black and Latino individuals exposed (at levels)...significantly higher than those experienced by Whites.”

— NICOLE KRAVITZ-WIRTZ, KYLE CROWDER, ANJUM HAJAT, AND VICTORIA SASS

“Our theoretical framework posits lead toxicity as a major environmental pathway through which racial segregation has contributed to the legacy of racial inequality in the United States. Our findings support this hypothesis and show alarming racial disparities in toxic exposure. But at the same time, our longitudinal results show the power of public health policies to reduce racial inequities.”

— ROBERT J. SAMPSON AND ALIX S. WINTER

“[W]e focus on the lived experience of a generation of African American coal miners and their families who migrated into and out of central Appalachia during the twentieth century Great Migration. [T]heir subjectivities were largely conditioned in and through their relationship to the landscape and environment. ... This changing “landscape of meaning”—referring to historically specific and particular landscapes upon which the social emerges—is expressed, refashioned, and sustained through a variety of ongoing cultural formations and invented traditions....”

— KARIDA L. BROWN, MICHAEL W. MURPHY, AND APOLLONYA M. PORCELLI

“Our historical overview of Latino neighborhoods and park development in Los Angeles illustrates how the proximity of White neighborhoods to resources such as parks and beaches did not occur by chance. Rather, city planners, politicians, and White residents intentionally excluded people of color from parks, playgrounds, and neighborhoods through various means...in order to preserve their power and wealth.”

— JENNIFER J. GARCÍA, GILBERT C. GEE, AND MALIA JONES

**PLUS:** David T. Takeuchi, Lisa Sun-Hee Park, Yonette F. Thomas, and Samantha Teixeira; Amy J. Schultz, Graciela B. Mentz, Natalie Sampson, Melanie Ward, Rhonda Anderson, Ricardo de Majo, Barbara A. Israel, Toby C. Lewis, and Donele Wilkins; Stephen P. Gasteyer, Jennifer Lai, Brittany Tucker, Jennifer Carrera, and Julius Moss; Emily Walton and Mae Hardebeck; LeConté J. Dill, Orrienne Morrison, and Mercedes Dunn; Rashawn Ray, Dana Fisher, and Carley Fisher-Maltese; and Carla O'Connor