

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The *Du Bois Review* publishes only original, previously unpublished (whether hard copy or electronic) work.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

However, an understanding of community members' everyday resistance is critical for illuminating pathways toward more innovative systemic criminal justice transformation, for finding touchpoints that community members find the most dehumanizing or the least productive, and for building a legal structure that is more responsive to community concerns. A new agenda might stop seeing resistance as a problem that research can help police overcome and instead understand resistance as a response to an overzealous state. Instead of trying to "fix" resistance or simply to theorize it, scholars can try to really understand it in ways that might illuminate pathways forward for policymakers, decision makers, practitioners, and activists.

— MONICA C. BELL

What is the relationship between marginalization and voting behavior? Whereas traditional research on political participation has typically taken as given that voting is positively associated with socioeconomic status and privilege, there also are circumstances under which members of marginalized groups turn out at higher rates than their higher-status counterparts. We argue that these high rates of participation are the result, in part, of a phenomenon that we call political hypervigilance—a particular way in which threat acts as a motivator for members of marginalized groups.

— ALECIA J. MCGREGOR, LAURA M. BOGART,
MOLLY HIGGINS-BIDDLE, DARA Z. STROLOVITCH
AND BISOLA OJIKUTU

In short, Stand Your Ground was forged in response to a composite problem: the cost impositions of criminal prosecution and civil action, on one hand, and the risks they produce in the face of imminent peril, on the other. Criminal cases and civil disputes entail material loss and social alienation for the accused; private citizens face criminal violence. Fearing loss and alienation, private citizens hesitate to defend themselves when confronted by criminals, which increases their vulnerability to violent victimization.

— MARCUS LEE

There is no single dominant, legally entrenched rationale for race-conscious legislative districting in the way that there is for race-based affirmative action. But defenders of race-conscious districting see the aim of the practice as empowering minority voters. According to some conceptions of voting power, we can measure the extent to which a voter (or group of voters) is "empowered" by looking at one or more of the following factors: (1) the likelihood that their vote(s) will be decisive; (2) the likelihood that their vote(s) will be among those necessary for the winning candidate to win; (3) the likelihood that their candidate of choice is elected; or (4) the percentage of the winning vote total that their votes constitute. If voting power depends on any combination of these four factors, then minority voting power depends fundamentally on the percentage of voters in any given district who vote the same way as members of the relevant minority group, rather than the percentage of voters in the district who are members of that group, or whether minority candidates are elected to office.

— CHRISTOPHER LEWIS

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