

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The *Du Bois Review* publishes only original, previously unpublished (whether hard copy or electronic) work.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

In Chicago, widespread racial alienation among African Americans and resulting legal cynicism escalated in the early twentieth century during the Great Migration to Chicago's segregated south side "Black Belt." The political machine that Richard J. Daley led until his death in 1976 contributed to this alienation and cynicism by allowing—if not facilitating—events such as the police shooting of the young Black Panther leader Fred Hampton and the torture practices of police commander Jon Burge that coerced confessions from more than 200 Black suspects. Litigation in both cases lasted for years, and while the officers in the Hampton case were acquitted, the victims of police torture subsequently were awarded a seven figure financial settlement. Burge was eventually convicted and sentenced to prison, and the city paid nearly 100 million dollars in settlements and court costs. The long lingering effects of these cases are a stubborn legacy of racial alienation and legal cynicism.

— JOHN HAGAN, BILL McCARTHY, AND DANIEL HERDA

To make matters worse, in 1978, the United States Supreme Court issued a devastating decision that has wreaked havoc for Native victims who have the misfortune of being attacked by non-Indians. The Court ruled that tribal nations are forbidden to prosecute non-Indians for any crime, no matter how heinous. The decision unilaterally stripped recognition of tribal criminal authority over non-Indians. Many experts believe that this decision largely explains the disproportionate amount of crime committed by non-Indians against Indians. On many reservations, there are far more non-Indians than Indians, but none of them can be held criminally accountable by the tribal nation.

— SARA DEER

Despite the significant and unexpected crime drop in America, racial disparities in violent offending and victimization continue. The annual rate of homicide victimization was approximately six times greater among African Americans than among Whites for each year from 1999 through 2008. Parallel disparities in homicide offending have fluctuated between 6.7 and 8.1, landing on 7.26 in 2008. These trends in homicide victimization and offending suggest that the racial disparity in violent crime that we noted in 1995 constitutes a continuing empirical reality. The same conclusion holds for violent victimization.

— ROBERT J. SAMPSON, WILLIAM JULIUS WILSON, AND HANNA KATZ

Lopsided enforcement practices that target Latinos underscore the racialization embedded in them. They suggest an increasing reliance on legal status as a proxy for race and the centrality of racialization processes in immigration today. As such, "illegality" is not a race-neutral term; it has become synonymous with "Mexicanness" or being Latino—an association with deep historical roots. "Illegality," like race, has therefore become a central organizing axis of stratification. As Douglas Massey observes, the race-based enforcement system today affects Latinos/as in similar ways as the criminal justice system has impacted Blacks.

— CECILIA MENJÍVAR, WILLIAM PAUL SIMMONS, DANIEL ALVORD,
AND ELIZABETH SALERNO VALDEZ

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