

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. Content within each issue of *DBR* falls within three 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 <https://hutchinscenter.fas.harvard.edu/dubois-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, please send a copy of the manuscript via E-mail to the Managing Editor at the 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.

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The *Du Bois Review* publishes only original, previously unpublished (whether hard copy or electronic) work.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

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Manuscript Preparations and Style

Final manuscripts must be prepared in accordance with the *DBR* style sheet (see instructions for authors at cambridge.org/dbr) 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 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 number and E-mail address. 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 five 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 JPG, 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.

Once nearly eighty percent Black, South LA is now two-thirds Latino. [...] Black-Brown unity may be a new source of political strength but there is no denying that what was once considered to be Black space is becoming something else. This article lifts up the Black experience in that transition of space and politics and notes how a sense of loss can result from such a dramatic change in a place that was once an iconic and literal home for much of Black Los Angeles.

— PAMELA STEPHENS AND MANUEL PASTOR

Native nations are distinct political and cultural entities. Sovereignty ensures their continued political existence and enables them to govern their communities in accordance with their unique laws and traditions. Consistent with group position theory and empirical research focused on Native rights, our results suggest that [...] negative attitudes towards Native nation sovereignty are related to both belief in the casino Indian stereotype and perceptions that White Americans' interests conflict with the interests of Native Americans.

— LAUREL R. DAVIS-DELANO *et al.*

Our findings indicate that a state's decision to protect Confederate monuments causes Black state residents to feel a weaker sense of belonging, while having no effect on Whites. Critically, this indicates that Blacks feel excluded from their political communities when these communities take measures to protect exclusionary political symbols. In the contemporary debates about the political effects of Confederate monuments on racial minorities, especially Black Americans, these results show that Confederate monuments are *not* innocuous symbols. They have negative, measurable impacts on Black people.

— LUCY BRITT, EMILY WAGER, AND TYLER STEELMAN

By examining how *The New York Times* contributes to the racialized social representations of Latinx immigrants while using seemingly positive, race-neutral language, our research offers insight into the subtle ways race and racism continue to operate in contemporary society. We found that even newspaper articles that appear to advocate on behalf of Latinx immigrants contribute to their racialization, especially when compared to articles about non-Latinx immigrants.

— EMILY P. ESTRADA, EMILY R. CABANISS, AND SHELBY A. COURY

Recognizing the racialized nature of marijuana politics is important for understanding how and why opinions and laws surrounding marijuana are rapidly changing. For example, rather than highlighting the harm done by the War on Drugs in communities of color or the social justice aspects of marijuana legalization, marijuana legalization campaigns have hinged on promoting White middle-class entrepreneurship in the "cannabiz" to appeal to suburban voters. Whites in legal cannabis businesses are considered trailblazers, early adopters, and entrepreneurial pioneers, while Black Americans are essentially shut out from this burgeoning industry...

— JASON P. SMITH AND DAVID M. MEROLLA

PLUS: Michael J. Saman; Heather A. O'Connell and Danequa L. Forrest; Jelisa S. Clark; Hannah L. Walker, Loren Collingwood and Tehama Lopez Bunyasi

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