



Society for the
Study of Social
Problems

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Free Palestine!

In *The Hundred Years' War on Palestine: A History of Settler Colonialism and Resistance, 1917-2017* Rashid Khalidi writes "the modern history of Palestine can best be understood in these terms: as a colonial war waged against the indigenous population by a variety of parties, to force them to relinquish their homeland to another people against their will" (Khalidi 2017 p. 7). The events unfolding in Gaza are another chapter in this story of colonial oppression. Like the Nakba of 1948, Israel's military campaign has caused mass displacement and death. More than 23,000 people have been killed including 10,000 children. In addition, at least 1.9 million Palestinians have been displaced and over 1,000 are trapped under fallen buildings (Malekian and Zayara 2024; UNRWA 2024; Yazbek and Zraick 2023). There have been Electrical and internet outages, food and fuel shortages, hospital destruction, and poor water conditions have exacerbated already dire conditions (Wolfe 2023). Many of the hospitals in Gaza contain wounded Palestinian children with no surviving parents (Here and Now, 2023). Throughout the campaign, Israel has released white phosphorus indiscriminately into heavily populated areas. Israel has also struck Maghazi, Jabalya, and Bureij refugee camps (Al-Balah, 2023).

In an open letter titled "Public Statement: Scholars Warn of Potential Genocide in Gaza", 800 scholars who study Israel and Palestine call what is happening in Gaza genocide. They write "Statements of Israeli officials since 7 October 2023 suggest that beyond the killings and restriction of basic conditions for life perpetrated against Palestinians in Gaza, there are also indications that the ongoing and imminent Israeli attacks on the Gaza Strip are being conducted with potentially genocidal intent" (p. 2). In a Democracy

Now interview, one of the signees, Raz Segal, an Israeli genocide scholar has referred to what is happening in Gaza as a textbook case of genocide." The genocidal nature of this campaign is made evident in the dehumanizing comments made by Yoav Gallant, the Israeli Defense Minister. He states "There will be no electricity, no food, no water, no fuel, everything is closed. We are fighting human animals." South Africa has recently brought genocide charges against Israel in the International Court of Justice. At the proceedings, a South African Lawyer, Tembeka Ngcukaitobi states "the evidence of genocidal intent is not only chilling, it is also overwhelming and incontrovertible" (Siddique 2024).

The cumulative violence of apartheid, occupation, ethnic cleansing, settler colonialism, and genocide form a matrix of Palestinian oppression. The events of the Nakba in 1948 resulted in mass expulsion and displacement of 750,000 Palestinians and between 8,000 - 15,000 Palestinians died (Khalidi 2017). The resulting occupation of

Palestine exacerbated after the 1967 Arab Israeli War where Israel took control of East Jerusalem, the West Bank, and Gaza. Israel has since continued to build illegal settlements in violation of international law thus displacing more Palestinians. A report by the United Nations indicates that 1100 Palestinians were displaced in 2023 and 190 have been killed as a result of settler violence (Frankel 2023; United Nations 2023). In addition to this displacement, Palestinians have also been subjected to violence and unjust detention by Israel. At the end of 2023 over 7000 Palestinians are currently held in Israeli prisons. 2900 of these prisoners are being held without charge (Frankel 2023; United Nations 2023). The blockade of Gaza has exacerbated the suffering of the Palestinians living there. In this "open air prison" unemployment is high, food is insecure, and bombardments have damaged much of the infrastructure (Salam 2023). The Israeli government controls the flow of resources in and out of Gaza and does not allow anyone to leave Gaza without a permit. The United Nations Humanitarian

Affairs Office estimates that in 2023 172 Palestinians were killed by Israeli forces and 705 were injured in the West Bank (OCHA 2023). Human Rights Watch reports indicate that 34 children were killed in 2022 in the West Bank (Human Rights Watch 2023).

Johnny E. Williams and David Embrick (2020) write "Comparable to many other peoples' experiences with oppression, Palestinians are constantly under siege via state-sanctioned oppression and violence in policing, education, employment, incarceration, and all other areas of life experience." Despite the rising death toll, many frame what is happening in Gaza as a series of necessary atrocities for the greater good. Conveniently, the greater good always seems to involve the traumatization, oppression, and death of people of color. In her book, *Arabs and Muslims in the Media*, Evelyn Alsultany refers to this as ambivalent racism. This logic is often used to frame numerous racist acts including African Slavery, Native American Removal, Mexican Annexation,

Japanese Internment, Racialized Surveillance of Muslim communities after September 11th, Mass Incarceration, and Mass Deportation. The logic that informs ambivalent racism is that inequality and oppression are regrettable but necessary prices to pay for a greater good that is always in service of white supremacy. In these cases, the experiences of people of color are often minimized as small inconveniences that eventually lead to oppressive actors coming to their senses and succumbing to their "better angels." These favorable interpretations perpetuate white supremacist violence by trivializing and minimizing it. In *The Struggle for the People's King: How Politics Transforms the Memory of the Civil Rights Movement*, Hajar Yazdiha writes "the danger of a sanitized reading of the past is that the selective memory evades social reality and enables the maintenance of white supremacy." We see such sanitized readings playing out in the disregard of Palestinian lives in both the past and present.

During a Democracy Now interview Israeli Journalist and Author Amira Hass criticized the global response to what is unfolding in Gaza. She asks "How can they stand on the sidelines and do nothing to stop this terrible slaughter? This lack of concern for Palestinian life is enabling countless war crimes. These war crimes are in response to attacks committed by Hamas on October 7th. These attacks resulted in the murder of 1200 Israeli civilians and soldiers. In addition, 1500 people were wounded and 242 hostages were captured. To be sure, Anti-Semitism has a long and enduring history. The Holocaust saw the murder of over six million Jewish people. During this campaign the United States refused to take in Jewish refugees or intervene forcefully to stop Nazi aggression. Raul Hillberg (1985) writes "The systematization of this destruction process sets it aside from all else that has ever happened". Other events such as the lynching of Leo Frank, discrimination in employment and housing via racially restrictive covenants,

the turning away thousands of Jewish refugees fleeing Nazi Germany, and the anti-semitic diatribes of Father Coughlin, Henry Ford, and Charles Lindbergh created a world that was unsafe for Jewish people (Brodkin 2005; Dinnerstein 1994). Anti-Semitism continues to be a persistent issue in the United States and abroad as evidenced by persistent anti-semitic hate crimes, including the massacre at the Tree of Life Synagogue in Pittsburgh in 2018. To date, 60% of recent religiously based hate crimes were directed at Jewish people (Matza 2023). However, the acknowledgment and condemnation of Anti-Semitism does not negate the reality of settler colonialist violence that existed before the events of the October 7th and persists with Israel's current military campaign. Settler violence against Palestinians is well documented. For example, Baruch Goldstein murdered 39 Palestinians during a prayer service in 1994. Even today as Israel's bombardment of Gaza continues, settler violence against Palestinians in the West Bank has in-

creased. According to the UN, settler violence has increased two fold with 332 Palestinians being killed since October 7th (OCHA 2024).

The fallout from these events have had ripple effects around the world. Protests have erupted around the world to protest the state sponsored terrorism visited upon Palestine. On October 18th, 300 people were arrested at a demonstration organized Jewish Voices for Peace and If Not Now at the Capitol. Avi Mayer of the Jerusalem Post has declared that such voices should not be considered Jewish. Two weeks later, approximately 1000 protesters filled Grand Central Station. On November 4th, tens of thousands marched on Washington demanding peace. There was a large protest outside of DNC headquarters in Washington DC on November 16th. On January 13th, thousands marched on Washington demanding a ceasefire in Gaza. In addition, Josh Paul, a member of the State De-



partment resigned in protest of the Biden Administration's unconditional support of Israel. 4000 Biden administration officials have signed a letter protesting his policy.

Anti-Semitic and Islamophobic Hate Crimes have also risen across the United States. There has been a 175% increase in hate crimes against Jewish Americans and a 182% increase in hate crimes against Muslim Americans. A man posted on Facebook that he wanted to "hunt Palestinians." Wadea Al-Fayoume, a six year old Palestinian boy was stabbed to death by his family's landlord. John Anthony Miller was arrested for making anti-semitic threats against Senator Jacky Rosen.

Those who have questioned unconditional support for Israel or call for a ceasefire have been met with criticism, harassment, and termination. Michael Eisen and David Velasco were fired as editors of eLife and art forum respectively for criticism of Israel's campaign in Gaza (Bush 2023; Small 2023). Repre-

representatives Rashida Tlaib and Cori Bush have received criticism from Democrats and Republicans alike for their calls for a ceasefire. Columbia University suspended student chapters of Jewish Voices for Peace and Students for Justice in Palestine. Sociologists and other academics, particularly faculty of color, who have signed and authored several open letters have been bullied, harassed, threatened with retaliation, and endured racist criticism. They have been called "childish", "simplistic", "naive", "unserious", and "embarrassing to sociology". This criticism revolves around four central themes. First, that faculty of color, specifically those with expertise in race and ethnicity, lack the sociological insight to understand the complexity of what is unfolding in Gaza. Second, faculty of color have been accused of conflating ideological and political loyalties with sociological analysis. Third, sociologists of color have been told that discussion of oppression is simplistic, limited, reduc-

tive, and not sociological. There has also been suggestion that race scholars are in some way throwing around the term genocide haphazardly and thus diluting its meaning. Such criticisms are frankly racist, ignore the importance of critical race and ethnic scholarship, and are consistent with research by scholars such as Victoria Reyes (2020), Sarah Ahmed (2021), and Tsedale Melaku and Angie Beeman (2023) who demonstrate how faculty of color and faculty from other marginalized communities are devalued and mistreated in academia.

The response of the Biden Administration and other Democrats is an example of what Beeman (2022) calls "Liberal White Supremacy". Liberal White Supremacy involves liberals asserting moral superiority by claiming to care about race while engaging in practices that perpetuate racial inequality. On October 20th, Joe Biden addressed the United States in a televised speech. During this speech, Biden claimed to value Palestinian

life while pledging to request \$14.3 billion to fund the genocide happening in Gaza. The United States has vetoed several resolutions calling for an immediate ceasefire. Second, congress people like John Fetterman have argued that a ceasefire is unwise. In addition, Barack Obama and Hilary Clinton are among the top democratic voices who have either echoed Biden's sentiments or suggested that voices critical of what is happening in Gaza need to calm down, listen, and have more conversations. Liberals and pundits have disciplined people of color for questioning their support for Biden in light of his unconditional support for genocide by weaponizing the prospect of a second Trump term. The suggestion is that people of color are so focused on condemning genocide that they are missing the big picture: if they do not support Joe Biden then Trump will win. The disciplining of marginalized communities for opposition to genocide is problematic. But also, the "what does this mean for Joe Biden" talking point trivializes the loss of Palestinian life enabled by US support.

In conclusion, we are saddened by the hate crimes and violence being visited upon Jewish and Muslim communities and for the lives lost since and before October 7th. We join the National Women's Studies Association and Americans Studies Association, and global demand for an immediate ceasefire, unhindered influx of humanitarian aid, and an end to the blockade in Gaza. We condemn Anti-Semitism. We condemn Islamophobia. We condemn both the past and present ethnic cleansing, apartheid, genocide, settler colonialism, and oppression of the Palestinian people.

Free Palestine

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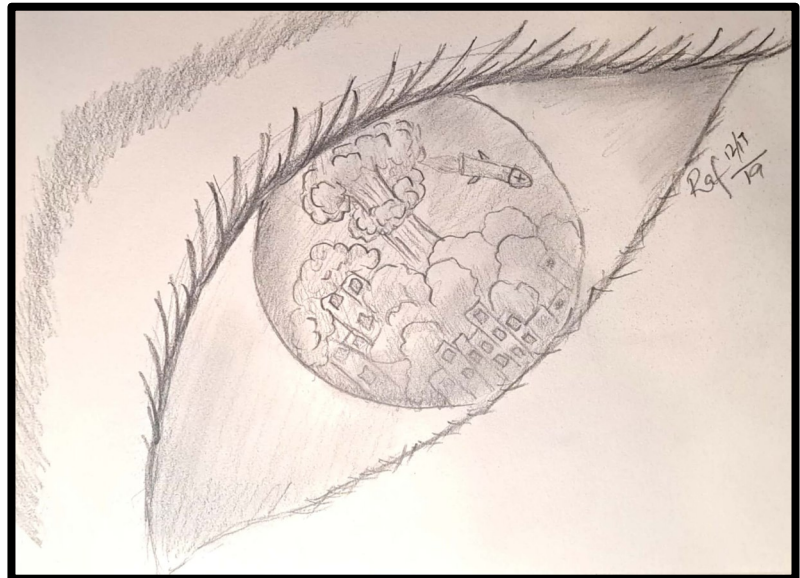
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Message from Current Co-Chair

This has been a banner year for liberal white supremacy. In addition to unconditionally supporting the genocide taking place in Gaza, the Biden administration announced it would resume deportation to Venezuela and resume border wall construction. The administration claims that this is because funds were appropriated in 2019. However, this administration refused to even challenge this in court and his own Homeland Security Secretary stated that it was necessary to prevent "illegal entries." This White Supremacist stance is not surprising to those of us who understand the role liberals play in maintaining white supremacy. Migration became politically inconvenient and now the administration seeks to do what Democrats have done before, embrace racist policies as long as it secures them votes.

The Biden Administration's policy towards Gaza and Venezuela reminds us of the important warnings issued by Martin Luther King and Malcolm X about moderates and liberals. King writes "I have almost reached the regrettable conclusion that the Negro's great stumbling block in his stride toward freedom is not the White Citizen's Councilor or the Ku Klux Klanner, but the white moderate, who is more devoted to "order" than to justice; who prefers a negative peace which is the absence of tension to a positive peace which is the presence of justice; who constantly says: "I agree with you in the goal you seek, but I cannot agree with your methods of direct action"; who paternalistically believes he can set the timetable for another man's freedom; who lives by a mythical concept of time and who constantly advises the Negro to wait for a "more convenient season". Malcom X states "The white conservatives aren't friends of the Negro either, but they at least don't try to hide it. They are like wolves; they show their teeth in a snarl that keeps the Negro always aware of where he stands with them. But the white liberals are foxes, who also show their teeth to the Negro but pretend that they are smiling. The white liberals are more dangerous than the conservatives; they lure the Negro, and as the Negro runs from the growling wolf, he flees into the open jaws of the "smiling" fox." Their observations about the liberals and moderates' dedication to the status quo and political expediency at the expense of marginalized

communities remain poignant as we watch the events unfolding in Gaza and on the United States' southern border and the defense of them by those who claim to value equality.

The Supreme Court continues to issue decisions that have a negative impact on people of color. The SFFA decision is the most recent example of this. Edward Blume (Students

for Fair Admissions) a 71-year-old, conservative white man who recruited an Asian American plaintiff to push a post-racial agenda predicated on the construction of a "good" and "bad" person of color logic. Blum is simply carrying on a legacy of white men perpetuating the model minority myth. Let us not forget the origins of the term "model minority." William Petersen introduced the term in the 1966 essay, "Success Story, Japanese-American Style." It is no coincidence that that same year Stokely Carmichael coined the term, "Black Power."

Over the next three decades, Blum worked to fight what he views as discrimination against mostly white and Asian students in college admissions. In 2014, he founded Students for Fair Admissions, the group behind several major Supreme Court challenges to affirmative action - including the cases that led to Thursday's decision.

"You cannot cure racial discrimination that occurred in the past with new discrimination today," Blum said. "Race and ethnicity have no place in American life and law."

The reality is that "diversity" is itself no better. In fact, Jodi Melamed locates early histories of the term to the eugenics movement.

Liberal political philosophers ranging from John-Jacques Rousseau (1762) to John Stuart Mill (1869) advocated the free play of the "good" diversity of European talents, interests, and beliefs as the means and end of a free society. In contrast, the race sciences of the period were concerned with controlling "bad" diversity, conceived as the biological inferiority of non-white races, through sterilization, termination, incarceration and exclusion. Harry Laughlin, for example, America's leading eugenicist in the first half of the 20th century, argued in the context of debates over the passage of the Johnson-Reed Act in 1924 "progress could not be built on mongrel melting-pots but is based on the organized diversity of races" (Laughlin 1939). The naturalization of race in relation to the category of diversity is what made credible these otherwise contradictory frameworks for understanding human difference. Concepts of diversity and race worked together to define "the white race" as so superior to others that freedom and self-cultivation were only beneficial and available to them...(Melamed 2015: 85).

Melamed helps us to rethink the function of "diversity" (Ahmed 2012), while questioning its beneficiaries. Whether "mongrel melting-pots" are being civilized by whites or nonwhites are being sprinkled against a predominantly white canvass, namely the anti-ebony tower, diversity is enacted and performed in service of those whose identity would remain hidden (Doane 1997) and "cultureless" (Perry 2001) without it. As "diversity" becomes more salient through a process of whiteness enrichment, it exploits the labor "diversity workers" through extraction, cooptation and evisceration.

Exposing the continuities of incorporation within and exclusion from the anti-ebony tow-

er, Ferguson (2012: 204) notes, "Diversity thus works to manage the redistribution of sensible notions of minority existence-particularly ones that frame minority incorporation as institutionally possible and beneficial, thereby limiting the redistribution of material and social relations involving 'minoritized subjects' and thus secreting tactics for minority exclusion." In other words, the admission of negatively-racialized

subjects into the university is a specious measure of "progress." Rather, "diversity" legitimates the unequal treatment of those granted access to the anti-ebony tower, while fortifying the walls of the academy to protect against further infiltration. Increasing the legibility of minoritized subjects within the university legitimates new forms of violence against members of this dysselected category.

"Diversity" acts as a proxy for substantive engagement with difference and the structural violence linked to the distinct value ascribed to such difference. The anti-ebony tower's treatment of difference is marked by incorporation, display and disappearance. Here I am thinking with Jodi Melamed, who in *Represent and Destroy*, describes how within an era of "neoliberal multiculturalism," the incorporation of minoritized differences requires exceptional nonwhite people to esteem themselves at the expense of other racialized people. "Esteeming some people of color of the same race, according to conventional categories, makes it easier to accept that others of that same race may be systematically treated unequally" (Melamed 2011: 153). So contrary to liberal thought, "representation" is not synonymous with "liberation." Rather, as the title of Melamed's book suggests, "representation" functions as a tool not just for destruction, but for the obliteration of certain racialized people. The university uses discretion when deciding how to best showcase or erase difference depending on the "minoritized subject."

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This summer's decision makes clear that the Supreme Court is a key architect in what Dylan Rodriguez describes as "White Reconstruction." How do we know this? Because the court told on itself of course. Consider the institutions that were allowed to protect

Affirmative Action, namely the military. Coincidence? Of course, not. The Court once again is telling on itself by letting people of color know that they are welcome to risk their lives by “serving” their country, but they are not welcome to learn about the wretched nature of the military industrial complex.

Clarence Thomas suggested that students of color add nothing to higher education because parents send their kids to school to learn. This should give us all pause for several reasons. Based on these comments, Thomas effectively renders the critical study of race and ethnicity meaningless and illegitimate. George Lipsitz illustrates the phenomenon of nonwhites appropriating whiteness through a description of the “real life” hero - Joe Clark, featured in the 1989 film *Lean on Me*. Lipsitz likens Clark to Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas and the way both advance neoconservative principles to increase their possessive investment in whiteness.

Clarence Thomas and Joe Clark prove that not all white supremacists are white, that white supremacist policies can be pursued by people from all backgrounds. This should come as no surprise; it is the way power works. No oppressed group in history has ever been immune to the opportunism of individuals who desire to distance themselves from the stigma associated with their oppression. At the same time,

if not all white supremacists are white, all whites do not have to be white supremacists (Lipsitz 2006: 149).

Affirmative action is not the only aspect of education that this backlash is touching. A number of books addressing issues of inequality have been banned in schools and libraries across the United States. Authors such as Toni Morrison’s books have been removed from these locations. According to a PEN Report 3,361 books were banned. The company Scholastic has allowed book fairs to opt in to having books authored by people of color and LGBTQIA+ authors. For example, a teacher was fired for assigning a book that discusses gender. Inside and outside of government, stakeholders continue to advocate for these oppressive bans. Florida Governor, Ron DeSantis signed the Parental Rights in Education bill which restricted the use of books that discussed gender or gender identity. These efforts have been led by groups like Moms for Liberty and La Verna. Even students have been mobilized in this effort. For example, students at a South Carolina High School complained that their teacher was making them feel ashamed to “be Caucasian”.

The erasure of marginalized communities extends outside of high school classrooms and college admissions. Rolling Stone and Rock and Roll Hall of Fame Founder Jann Wenner was removed from the board of the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame after stating that Black and women musicians were inarticulate and not intellectual. He said this while discussing his recent book which exclusively focuses on seven white men. He then went on

to say that he should have included women and people of color who were not as prestigious or influential as the seven white men he interviewed to avoid criticism. The notion that people of color are not articulate and intelligent borrows from racist tropes. These tropes have been used to justify discrimination across a number of institutions. Further, the contributions of women and people of color not just to rock and roll but to music in general are indisputable. However, the deliberate decision to focus on seven white men provides further evidence of attempts at erasure.

Finally, in August of 2023, a white man murdered three Black people in a dollar general in Jacksonville, Florida. He was initially escorted off of Edward Waters University, a historically black college. He left behind a racist screed laying out his plans. The attack occurred around the same time as the anniversary for the March on Washington and Ax Handle Saturday. Ron DeSantis, who has done much to make Florida an unsafe state for people of color and other marginalized communities, attempted to speak to the families of the victims. DeSantis gave lip service that was critical of the attacks yet took no responsibility for creating a climate for such an attack. The climate in Florida is so severe that it is currently under a travel advisory from the NAACP. He referred to the shooter as a “deranged scumbag” invoking the bad apple, individualistic framing of racism.

The past few months have seen some of the worst of the current backlash we are living through. In spite of the daily disheartening news and the news of possible ceasefires that will eventually be weaponized, we remain inspired by resistance. Rashid Khalidi ends *The Hundred Years' War on Palestine : A History of Settler Colonialism and Resistance* stating “throughout the intervening century, the great powers have repeatedly tried to act in spite of Palestinians, ignoring them, talking for them or over their heads, pretending that they did not exist. In the face of heavy odds against them however, the Palestinians have shown a stubborn capacity to resist these efforts to eliminate them politically and scatter them to the four winds” (Khalidi 2017 p. 237). We can’t help but be touched and inspired by Khalid’s deft portrayal of a Palestinian people who have persisted despite attempts to erase them. As we conclude this message, with our hearts in Palestine we would like to extend our heartfelt gratitude to and

recognition of all of those in and outside of the membership who are resisting. Every speech, open letter, course taught, book or paper published, redirect of problematic framing, pushback against the minimization of genocide, refusal to be intimidated and silenced, protest, termination, demonstration, walkout, and resignation.

Yours in solidarity and resistance.

Watoii Rabii

Message from Outgoing Co-Chair

I feel extremely fortunate to have collaborated with such caring and committed friends as co-chair of the Critical Race and Ethnic Study (CRES) division over the past couple years. Thank you to Felicia Arriaga for orienting me to the role of co-chair and remaining open to pushing existing boundaries. I'm also grateful to Watoii Rabii for being such a solid friend and collaborator. I'm proud of what we all accomplished together over the past few years. Serving as co-chair is a labor of love. Personally, I am not referring to a love for the university, a field or discipline, or even any particular professional association. Rather, I am speaking about a love for those committed to a transformative and liberatory praxis. To this end, I cannot help but acknowledge the current moment and what has been most present for me and many others. I am referring to the genocide unfolding in Palestine. Words seem to be failing me as I attempt to convey feelings of agony and rage. Regardless of my attempts to speak truth to power, statements still feel woefully inadequate. Still, I am reminded of the words of James Baldwin, who wrote in a letter to Angela Davis, during her imprisonment: "...we live in an age in which silence is not only criminal but suicidal...For, if they take you in the morning, they will be coming for us that night." Therefore, silence is not an option. And despite what we may think, silence speaks volumes. Hence, I echo the statements of many other scholars, organizers and activists calling for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza. At the same time, I refuse to lose sight of the fact that the broader aim of a free Palestine requires the end of Israeli occupation, the end of Israeli Apartheid and a recognition that critiques of the state of Israel are not only not Anti-Semitic, but as Fred Moten states, a refusal and rejection of Anti-Semitism.

I remain inspired by statements issued by other professional associations, including the National Women's Studies Association (NWSA) and the American Studies Association (ASA), while being deeply troubled by the

hopes that such a colonizing discipline can do much else other than offer vapid platitudes and lackluster recommendations or worse ventriloquizing more radical voices. There is no use asking or singing, "Which side are you on?" when the overwhelming silence is yet another example of sociology telling on itself and revealing the vacuous principles it claims to uphold. This moment, more than many other, has revealed that we can no longer claim that we are simply "preaching to the choir," when the choir sings the same tune as the settler/colonizer. This is what hegemony looks and sounds like. Countering hegemonic knowledge requires us to refuse to give consent and allow genocidal logics to become "common sense." I stand in solidarity with so many of my courageous friends and colleagues who refuse to give consent.

Solidarity,

Rahsaan Mahadeo



General News

STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

Deadline: 1/31/24

The [Critical Race and Ethnic Study Division](#) invites graduate student papers that cover any aspect within the field of race and ethnic studies to be submitted for consideration for our Graduate Student Paper Award. Authors are required to submit their papers through the annual meeting [Call for Papers](#) process as a condition for consideration. Each paper may only be submitted to one SSSP Division Graduate Student Paper Award for consideration. Papers may be empirical or theoretical. Papers must be single authored by the student. Papers must not exceed 25 pages, including notes, tables, and references, and they must follow the most current edition of the American Sociological Association's Style Guide. Papers should be accompanied by a cover letter specifying their submission as consideration for the graduate student paper competition to the Chair of the 2024 CRES Outstanding Graduate Student Paper Award Committee and CRES Co-chair, Watoii Rabii (wrabii@oakland.edu). Nominations must be received no later than January 31, 2024. The winner will be announced in early Summer 2024. The winner will be recognized at the SSSP Awards Ceremony at the upcoming SSSP meetings and will receive a plaque of recognition, a \$150 honorarium, complimentary SSSP student membership and conference registration.



General News

KIMBERLÉ CRENSHAW OUTSTANDING ARTICLE AWARD

Deadline: 4/15/24

The [Critical Race and Ethnic Study Division](#) is pleased to announce its call for nominations for the 2024 Kimberlé Crenshaw Outstanding Article Award. This award recognizes the author(s) of the best research article in the study of race and ethnicity published in the past three years (2020-2023). We are especially interested in articles written from a critical race studies lens. The nomination letter should be no more than 3 pages and should explain the scholarly significance and innovations of the research article. At least one of the authors must be a member of the SSSP in order to qualify for the award, although they will not be required to present a paper at the 2024 SSSP Annual Meeting. The winner will be announced in early Summer 2024. Winner(s) will be recognized at the CRES business meeting and receive a certificate of recognition. To nominate a journal article, please email the following: 1) a copy of the article, 2) a nomination letter, and 3) contact information for the nominee(s) (including e-mail) to CRES Co-chair Watoii Rabii at wrabii@oakland.edu. Nominations must be received no later than April 15, 2024.



General News

EDUARDO BONILLA-SILVA OUTSTANDING BOOK AWARD

Deadline: 4/15/24

The [Critical Race and Ethnic Study Division](#) is pleased to announce its call for nominations for the 2024 Eduardo Bonilla-Silva Outstanding Book Award. The award honors the significant theoretical and empirical contributions Eduardo Bonilla-Silva has made to understandings of contemporary race and racism. We are interested in any books that address issues of race or racism. We are especially interested in books that make an attempt to eradicate contemporary racism, either in the U.S. or on a global scale. Books must have been published within 3 years of the meeting (2020-2023). Single or multiple-authored books will be accepted. At least one of the authors must be a member of the SSSP in order to qualify for the award, although they will not be required to present the work at the 2024 Annual Meeting. The winner will be announced in early Summer 2024. Winner(s) will be recognized at our CRES business meeting and receive a certificate of recognition. Nominees should first send a letter with full publication information and a paragraph outlining the reasons for their nomination to CRES Co-chair, Watoii Rabii, at wrabii@oakland.edu. All nominating correspondence should include "Eduardo Bonilla-Silva Award Nomination" in the email subject heading. Once your nomination letter has been received, the Award Committee Chair will confirm the mailing addresses to which copies of the book should be sent directly. Nominations must be received no later than April 15, 2024.



General News

2024 Annual Meeting Information

List of Sessions

- * Author Meets Critic: Behind Crimmigration ICE, Law Enforcement, and Resistance in America By Felicia Arriaga
- * AAPI Hate
- * Contested Realities; Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

List of Award Winners

Graduate Student Paper Award

Olivia Y. Hu "Let's Talk About Race, Baby: How Interracial and Interethnic Relationships Affect East Asian Women's Racial Ideologies"

Kimberlé Crenshaw Outstanding Article Award

Shannon Malone Gonzalez and Faith M Deckard. 2022. "We Got Witnesses" Black Women's Counter-Surveillance for Navigating Police Violence and Legal Estrangement," Social Problems.

2023 Eduardo Bonilla-Silva Outstanding Book Award

Nadia Kim. 2022. Refusing Death Immigrant Women and the Fight for Environmental Justice in LA

Member News

Presentations

Vincente Perez (Graduate Student): ASAP14/Association for the Study of Arts in the Present

Volscho, T. W., & Beeman, A. K. (2023). Fatal Racial Control: Firearms Training and Police Killings of Black and White Men in the U.S. Presented at the 118th meeting of the American Sociological Association.

Beeman, A. K., & Adjetey, L. N. (2023). Everyday Racism, Emotional Segregation, and Racism Evasiveness in Academia: How DEI Policies, Practices, and Institutional Actors Cause Greater Harm for Faculty and Staff of Color. Presented at the 73rd Annual Meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems.

Ferguson, Annie (PhD Candidate - Arizona State University). 2023. "White Gatekeeping in the Antiracist Movement." Critical Dialogue: Activist Café: Community Activists and Scholars in Dialogue. Annual Meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, August 2023.

Korey Tillman (Postdoc Research Associate (then tenure-track fall 24 - Northeastern University) "Stops: Policing in the Mundane." Guest Speaker at Future Africa Campus, University of Pretoria. June 29, 2023; "What's the Link?: New Commentary on Linking Structures and Experiences of Everyday Racism." Panelist hosted by RacismLab, University of Michigan. April 5, 2023.;

Korey Tillman (Postdoc Research Associate (then tenure-track fall 24 - Northeastern University) "#SocAF and Building Community." Guest Speaker with Candice Robinson and Shaonta Allen for "Principles of Ethnography" Dept. of Sociology, Howard University. February 28, 2023.;

Korey Tillman (Postdoc Research Associate (then tenure-track fall 24 - Northeastern University) "Involuntary Servitude." Guest Speaker for "Problems of the Black Community" Dept. of Sociology, Howard University. February 22, 2023.

Member News

Publications

Vincente Perez (Graduate Student):
Other Stories to Tell Ourselves
(Newfound 2023) poetry chap-
book. 40 pages. print

Laurel Davis-Delano (Professor-
Springfield College)

Davis-Delano, L. R., Morgan, E. M.,
Merolla, D. M., James, D., & Ho-
ang, T. H. (2023). An exploration
of positive stereotypes: Legiti-
mating the system and naïve chal-
lenges to it. *Sociological Inquiry*.
Advance online publication.

Davis-Delano, L. R., Galliher, R. V., &
Gone, J. P. (2023) The same old
story: Cultivation of the warrior
stereotype of American Indians.
International Journal of Communi-

cation, 17, 4645-4666.

Keene, A. J., Small-Rodriguez, D., &
Davis-Delano, L. R. (2023). Na-
tive voices on Native appropria-
tion. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*.
Advance online publication.

Schmalzbauer, Leah. (Professor -
Amherst College) 2023. *Mean-
ings of Mobility: Family, Educa-
tion, and Immigration in the
Lives of Latino Youth*. New York:
Russell Sage Foundation.

The Rowman & Littlefield Handbook
of Workplace Diversity and
Stratification co-edited by Tse-
dale M. Melaku, Angie Beeman,
and Christoph Winkler (Pre-
order here:



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<https://rowman.com/ISBN/9781538144381/The-Rowman-and-Littlefield-Handbook-on-Workplace-Diversity-and-Stratification>

Jason A Smith (Affiliate Faculty - Center for Social Science Research George Mason University) Kristen Budd, David Lane, Glenn W. Muschert and Jason Smith (eds). 2023. *Beyond Bars: A Path Forward from 50 Years of Mass Incarceration in the United States*. Policy Press. [open access]

Fitzgerald, Kathleen J. (Teaching Associate Professor of Sociology - University of North Carolina) 2023. *Recognizing Race and Ethnicity: Power, Privilege, and Inequality*, 4th Edition. New York: Routledge. (<https://www.routledge.com/Recognizing-Race-and-Ethnicity-Power-Privilege-and-Inequality/Fitzgerald-Fitzgerald/p/book/9781032304755>)

Ferguson, Annie (PhD Candidate - Arizona State University) 2023. *Redefining antiracism: Learning from activists to sharpen academic language*. *Sociology Compass*, 17(1). doi-[org.ezproxy1.lib.asu.edu/10.1111](https://doi.org/10.1111/org.ezproxy1.lib.asu.edu/10.1111)

/soc4.13057

Ward, Matthew (Associate Professor - University of Mississippi). 2023. "Legacies of Resistance and Resilience: Antebellum Free African Americans and Contemporary Minority Social Control in the Northeast," *Social Forces*, soad062, <https://doi.org/10.1093/sf/soad062>

nadia kim. (Professor - Texas A&M University). 2023. *Disciplinary Futures: Sociology in Conversation with American, Ethnic, and Indigenous Studies* (with second editor, Pawan Dhingra). New York: New York University Press.

Jason C. Mueller (Assistant Professor of Sociology - Kennesaw State University)

[1] Mueller, Jason C. 2023. "Climate change, counter-terrorism and capitalist development in Somalia." *Review of African Political Economy*. Online First: <https://doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2023.2261256>.

[2] Mueller, Jason C. 2023. "Subjective destitution, love, and rebellion in pandemic times: Theorizing with Hot Skull." *Human Geography*. Online First: <https://>

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doi.org/10.1177/19427786231190848. | PUBLIC SOCIOLOGY:

Mueller, Jason C. 2023. "Despite one of the US military's greatest fiascoes, American troops are still in Somalia fighting an endless war." *The Conversation*, October 4. Available at: <https://theconversation.com/despite-one-of-the-us-militarys-greatest-fiascoes-american-troops-are-still-in-somalia-fighting-an-endless-war-206368>.

alithia zamantakis (Research Assistant Professor - Northwestern University): 2023. *Thinking Cis: Cisgender, Heterosexual Men, and Queer Women's Roles in Anti-Trans Violence*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield. <https://rowman.com/ISBN/9781538177624/Thinking-Cis-Cisgender-Heterosexual-Men-and-Queer-Women's-Roles-in-Anti-Trans-Violence>

Korey Tillman (Postdoc Research Associate (then tenure-track fall 24 - Northeastern University) 2023. "Review of *Fractured Militancy: Precarious Resistance in South Africa after Racial Inclusion*, by Marcel Paret," *Sociology of Race and Ethnicity*. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/233264922311607>

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Olivia Hu (PhD Candidate - University of Pennsylvania): Hu, Olivia Y., Xiang Lu, and Wendy D. Roth. 2023. "Linking Race and Genes: Racial Conceptualization among Genetic Ancestry Test-Takers." *Ethnic and Racial Studies*. doi: [10.1080/01419870.2023.2224871](https://doi.org/10.1080/01419870.2023.2224871).

Mallick, Rafia. (Graduate Research Assistant - Georgia State University). 2023 (Upcoming). "Chapter 7: Where do we fit in the vegetable tray? Immigrants navigating through physical spaces in U.S. cities." in *Performative Urbanisms: The Forged Politics of Inclusion*. Great River Learning.

Barbara Harris Combs (Kennesaw State University - Professor of Sociology and Department Chair) Combs, B. H. (2023). *Finding Black Joy in a World Where We Are Not Safe*. *Sociology of Race and Ethnicity*, Online first. <https://doi.org/10.1177/23326492231202760>

Barbara Harris Combs (Kennesaw State University - Professor of Sociology and Department Chair) My book, *Bodies Out of Place: Theorizing Anti-blackness in U.S. Society* (2022) received The Ida B. Wells-Barnett Book Award from the As-

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sociation of Black Sociologists (2023) and was a finalist for the Georgia Author of the Year Award (2023).

Felicia Arriaga (Assistant Professor - Baruch College): Book: *Behind Crimmigration: ICE, Law Enforcement, and Resistance in America*

Cynthia Baiqing Zhang (Researcher - Evergreen Campus LLC): Zhang, Cynthia Baiqing, and Meredith L. Ille. 2023. *Criminal Careers and Communities in the United States: An Identity Network Perspective*. Lexington Books.

Miltonette Craig (Sam Houston State University) Bell, Charles

and Miltonette Craig. 2023. *Suspended, restrained, and secluded: Exploring the relationship between school punishment, disability, and black and white parents' health outcomes*. *Children and Youth Services Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chilyouth.2023.107119> Craig,

Miltonette, Mijin Kim, and Dawn Beichner-Thomas. 2023. *Incarcerated in a pandemic: How COVID-19 exacerbated the "pains of imprisonment."* *Criminal Justice Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2F07340168231190467>

Alexis Grant-Panting (PhD Candidate - Texas Woman's University): Alexis Grant-Panting. 2023.



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A Black Woman's Pandemic Birth Experience. *Health Affairs* 42(10): 1456-1460. <https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2023.00485>

Janet Garcia-Hallett (Assistant Professor - University of New Haven): Bagwell-Gray, M. E., Garcia-Hallett, J., Lee, J., Kepple, N. J., *Sisson, M., Comfort, M., & Ramaswamy, M. (2023). Black Women's Physical, Mental, and Sexual Health in the Criminal Legal System: Influences of Victimization, Healthcare Access, and Living Conditions. *Affilia: Feminist Inquiry in Social*

Work.

Canada, K.E., Givens, A., Huebner, B.M., Garcia-Hallett, J., *Taylor, E., *Inzana, V., Edwards, D., Peters, C.M., & Plunkett Cafourek, D. (2023). Perceptions of Vaccine Safety and Hesitancy among Incarcerated Adults and Correctional Staff in the Rural Midwest. *Vaccine: X*, 13. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jvacx.2023.100270>



Member News

Recent Awards

Watoii Rabiii (Oakland University):
Oakland University Founder's Day
Faculty Recognition Award, for
Service Spring 2023

nadia kim. (Professor - Texas A&M
University). 2023 Eduardo Bonilla
Silva Outstanding Book Award,
Racial and Ethnic Minorities Divi-
sion, Society for the Study of So-
cial Problems (Refusing Death: Im-
migrant Women & the Fight for
Environmental Justice - Stanford
2023

nadia kim. (Professor - Texas A&M
University). Distinguished Scholar-

ship Award, The Pacific Sociologi-
cal Association (Refusing Death)

nadia kim. (Professor - Texas A&M
University). 2023 Outstanding
Achievement in the Social Sci-
ences Book Award, Association
for Asian American Studies
(Refusing Death)

2023 Critical Criminologist of the
Year: American Society of Crimi-
nology - Division of Critical Crimi-
nology and Social Justice

Janet Garcia-Hallett (Assistant Pro-
fessor - University of New Ha-
ven): Award: 2023 American So-
ciological Association Section on



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New Positions, Moves, etc.

Korey Tillman (Postdoc Research Associate (then tenure-track fall 24 - Northeastern University) I recently graduated from the department of sociology at the University of New Mexico. I am now on Fulbright to South Africa, and will start a postdoc at Northeastern School of Criminology and Miltonette Craig (Sam Houston State University) Criminal Justice 2023-2024. Then I will start a joint appointed tenure track position between Northeastern School of Criminology and Criminal Justice and Africana Studies

Anthony James Williams (Postdoctoral Teaching Fellow, Race and the Carceral State - College of the Holy Cross): My position is new! Graduated from UCLA Sociology in June 2023 and started at Holy Cross back in August

Solidarity forever

Vincente Perez (Graduate Student):
#StopCopCity

nadia kim. (Professor - Texas A&M University). There's so much going on with CBE, that it's best to share their campaigns: <https://www.cbecal.org/organizing/>

[national-statewide-campaigns/SSSPers](#) could help by donating, attending one of their events, helping register folks there to vote, etc

Felicia Arriaga (Assistant Professor - Baruch College): Families for Freedom has various campaigns they are currently working on. Founded in September 2002, Families for Freedom is a NYC-based human rights organization by and for families facing and fighting deportation. We are immigrant prisoners (detainees), former immigrant prisoners, their loved ones, or individuals at risk of deportation. We come from dozens of countries, across continents. FFF seeks to repeal the laws that are tearing apart our homes and neighborhoods; and to build the power of immigrant communities as communities of colour, to provide a guiding voice in the growing movement for immigrant rights as human rights. FFF has evolved into an organizing center against deportation. We are source of support, education, and campaigns for directly affected families and communities - locally and nationally. You can learn more about their campaigns here: <https://familiesforfreedom.org/>

Association for Humanist Sociology Call for Papers



Humanity & Society: The Journal of the Association for Humanist Sociology
Your home for critical humanist, activist scholarship

***Humanity & Society* Special Issue Guidelines**

Humanity & Society welcomes proposals for special issues focused on themes of current significance that align with the journal's philosophy and values.

Special issues will feature 8-10 articles, including optional book reviews and pedagogy papers, clustered around a shared theme. Special issues with more than 10 papers will be considered with appropriate explanation. All special issue proposals should come from scholars who wish to serve as special issues editors.

Criteria for evaluation will include the significance and potential impact of the collected scholarship, innovation in subject matter or method, and collaborations that seek to include early-career scholars and members of groups underrepresented in the academy. Please see rubric below.

The number of Special Issues to be included in a year depends on Special Issue timeliness and other papers and projects in the queue. Timeline for proposed publication will be discussed with the Special Issue Editors upon acceptance.

***Humanity & Society* Special Issue Peer Review Process**

All submitted manuscripts will go through peer review, with reviewers chosen by special issue editors in consultation with *Humanity & Society* editors. The guest editor(s), in consultation with *H&S* Editors, will determine the acceptance of manuscripts for publication in the special issue.

Humanity & Society is committed to an open, peer review process that encourages dialogue. To that end, all authors and reviewers are *non-anonymous to one another*. In our view, non-anonymous reviewing does not diminish the rigor, integrity, and validity of the peer-review process. Rather, we believe it creates a more open and honest dialogue between authors and reviewers and leads to a more effective publication process.

About Humanity and Society

Humanity & Society, the official journal of the Association for Humanist Sociology features "humanist sociology," which is broadly defined as a sociology that views people not only as products of social forces but also as agents in their lives and the world. We publish activist-oriented, interdisciplinary public scholarship that directly applies a social justice lens. A social justice lens means work in any field that engages in how to advance movements and how to participate in our collective, social struggle for equity for all living entities.

Directions for Submitting a Special Issue Proposal

To propose an idea for a special issue, we ask you to first send a brief abstract to the Special Issue Committee (noted below) for preliminary review to see if it fits the scope of the journal. If we agree that it does, we'll invite you to submit a formal proposal.

Special Issue Committee
Jason Williams, Williamsjas@montclair.edu
Emily Brissette, ebrissette@bridgew.edu
Megan Underhill, munderhi@unca.edu
Please CC all communications to humanityandsocietyjournal@gmail.com

Formal proposals should be no more than 1500 words and should address the following:

* Please see the evaluation rubric that the special issues committee will use to assess all proposals.

1. The theme of the special issue and a proposed title.
2. Why the theme is significant and important; be sure to assess its potential impact.
3. How the proposed special issue aligns with the values of *Humanity & Society* (see [Aims & Scope](#)).
4. Who will edit the special issue and their qualifications to do so.
5. Identify whether this will be an invitation-only or open call for papers.
6. If you already have a tentative list of contributors, please include names in the proposal. List of contributors should specifically acknowledge any efforts to recruit underrepresented and/or emerging scholars. *While a list of potential contributors is not required, it is encouraged.

Manuscript Submission Process for Special Issues

*Note: You will be working outside the formal submission system:

- (1) Disseminate the call for proposals.
 - a. *Humanity & Society* can publish the call on the AHS website under the journal's page.
- (2) Receive submissions from authors & do internal review
- (3) Send manuscripts to reviewers
- (4) Follow up with reviewers as needed
- (5) Send decisions and feedback to authors
- (6) Follow up on decisions as needed
- (7) Send revised manuscripts to reviewers
- (8) Make final decisions
- (9) Create a table of contents with accepted manuscripts & send to editor
- (10) Instruct authors to submit to ScholarOne for acceptance

Logistics of Completing Peer Review

1. Prepare a list of credible reviewers whose academic and scholarly philosophy aligns with the journal and the theme of the special issue.
2. Once you receive manuscripts from authors, begin sending them out for peer review to your chosen reviewers. *We recommend a minimum of two reviews per manuscript and three reviews if possible.
3. Peer reviewers must send back their notes and the reviewed manuscript to the special editor. *ALL reviews must be non-anonymous.*
4. The special editor must confirm the reviews, and then send the manuscript with the reviews to the author(s).
5. Author will return the revised manuscript with corrections, and a response to the reviews to the special editor(s). The special editor will recommend publication (or not).

6. Papers recommended for publication will be emailed to the Editor in Chief for final approval.
Email: humanityandsocietyjournal@gmail.com
7. Upon final approval, the special editor(s) will instruct the author(s) to upload their manuscript into ScholarOne to enter the production process.

GENERAL RUBRIC FOR ASSESSING SPECIAL ISSUES

| | Limited | Average | Good | Excellent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| <i>H&S</i> Mission | SI does not engage with social justice themes | SI is generally concerned with social justice themes | SI integrates some social justice themes | SI advances a strong social justice theme |
| Impact (Including Innovation and Timeliness) | SI theme adds to a research area | SI theme is not time sensitive, expands research in an area, and has a special audience | SI theme is somewhat time sensitive, takes a new angle, and has a large audience | SI theme is time sensitive, takes an innovative approach, and has a wide audience |
| Inclusion of Underrepresented scholars | SI does not address inclusion of underrepresented scholars | SI will include some authors who are members of underrepresented groups | SI Editor(s) or contributors are members of underrepresented groups | SI Editor(s) are members of underrepresented groups and address inclusion of underrepresented scholars in the proposal |
| Editor(s) Qualifications in the Field and/or List of Potential Contributors | SI has limited information on the background of editor(s) or potential contributors | SI will include some authors who are known in the field or are emerging scholars | Editor(s) or potential contributors have published in the area or are emerging scholars | Editor(s) are highly regarded specialists in the SI theme and some of potential contributors are specialists or emerging scholars |

To learn more about *Humanity & Society*, visit our [journal homepage](#), connect with us on Twitter [@hs_journal](#), and learn more about our [editorial board](#).