

Japanese Journal of Religious Studies

SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPTS & STYLE GUIDE

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The *Japanese Journal of Religious Studies* (JJRS) is a peer-reviewed, academic journal specializing in the publication of research on the study of Japanese Religion. The study of Japanese Religion is conceived broadly to include scholarship focusing on religion in Japan, Japanese religion(s) outside of Japan, or issues in the field of Religious Studies relevant to Japan. The journal aims for a multidisciplinary approach to the study of religion in Japan, and submissions are welcomed from scholars in all fields of the humanities and social sciences. Manuscripts that meet these criteria and conform to the required scholarly conventions outlined in this style guide will be evaluated for publication.

MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION

Manuscripts for publication in the JJRS should be submitted electronically to the editors by email (jjrs.submissions@gmail.com) or file-sharing software such as Dropbox, WeTransfer, etc. Hard copies of manuscripts are not accepted, and only complete manuscripts will be considered. Although there is not an established limit on the length of submissions, JJRS articles are typically ten to fifteen thousand words. Exceedingly long manuscripts will be returned to the author for revision.

REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL SUBMISSION

To be considered for publication in the JJRS, submissions must include the following documentation:

1. Contact details of the author: name, affiliation, email, and mailing address.
2. Title page consisting of the title of the manuscript, an abstract (150–200 words), and five or six keywords related to the content. Authors should bear in mind that titles will be searchable in online databases, so long and overly specific titles are discouraged.
3. Completed manuscript, including footnotes.
4. List of references including primary sources mentioned in the text, secondary sources cited in the text, URLs and access dates for all websites, as well as DOIs (Digital Object Identifiers) for relevant articles.
5. Separate lists of illustrations, tables, and graphs (with captions and acknowledgements) as well as any special fonts.
6. If submitting a translation, include a copy of the text in the original language.

All documents must be submitted in MS WORD (DOC or DOCX) and PDF format. If these formats are not available, please contact the editors for other options prior to submitting the manuscript.

AFTER EVALUATION AND ACCEPTANCE

The submission will be evaluated internally and with a blind review by an outside reader. If the reviewer recommends publication, it will be returned to the author with suggested revisions. When a manuscript has been accepted for publication in the JJRS, we ask authors not to distribute the manuscript before final publication.

After completion of revisions, the author should send a final electronic version to the JJRS editors in both MS WORD and PDF format. The final version must conform to the conventions outlined in the style guide before advancing to the editing stage. Final drafts that do not follow these conventions will be returned to the author. In addition to the materials outlined above, authors must supply a two-line biographical note for the front page of the article as well as a six-line version for the contributors page. Examples can be found on the JJRS website.

If the manuscript includes images or photographs, they must be scanned at the highest possible resolution (minimum 600 DPI) in color or black-and-white in JPG, PNG, or TIFF format. Images should be sent in separate files by email or shared through Dropbox, WeTransfer, etc. Please do not embed images in the text file. All images embedded in the text file will be deleted during the editing process. The placement of the images and captions should be indicated in the text file. In cases where such notations are not provided by the author, the size and location of the images in the text will be determined by the editors. The author should also submit records of permissions granted for the reproduction of all illustrations, images, and photos. Obtaining permissions for the use of images is the responsibility of the author.

COPYRIGHT

To facilitate possible future republication requests, the copyright for articles and book reviews published in the JJRS resides with the journal. Manuscripts previously published or currently under consideration for publication elsewhere will not be considered for publication.

The JJRS readily grants permission for the reprinting of articles and reviews without fees for reprinting. As a matter of courtesy, requests for

republishment will be forwarded to the author(s) for their consent. As an open access journal, the contents of the JJRS are available for download on the Nanzan Institute for Religion and Culture website. Acceptance of this condition is implied by the author's consent to publish in the JJRS.

STYLISTIC CONVENTIONS

For questions of style and format, the JJRS generally follows *The Chicago Manual of Style*. Conventions specific to the JJRS are outlined in this section. For details and examples, see the most recent issues of the journal on our website.

HEADINGS

Provide section headings and, where appropriate, subheadings. Do not begin the article with a heading or quotation. Do not use all-caps or italics for headings and subheadings.

NAME ORDER

Give Japanese, Korean, and Chinese names in traditional order (e.g., Nishida Kitarō), except in cases when citing an author whose name has been rendered in Western format in English-language publications (e.g., Harumi Befu).

TITLES OF TEXTS

The full title for texts referenced in the manuscript must be listed in the primary sources section of the references page. Authors are encouraged to use the most common or abbreviated title of a text in the body of the manuscript and footnotes and reserve the full title for the references. For example, when referring to the *Lotus Sutra*, it is not necessary to include the full Sanskrit, Chinese, or Japanese title. In the case of lesser-known works such as *The Dhāraṇī Sutra of the Universally Radiant, Pure, Incandescent, Wish-granting Gem, and Sealed Essence of the Invincible Vidyārāja Mahāpratisarā*, an abbreviated title is acceptable (e.g. *Dhāraṇī Sutra of Mahāpratisarā*). Chinese characters and their romanization are not necessary in the body or footnotes of the manuscript unless pertinent to the immediate content. Whether to supply an English translation of the title or use the romanization of the original title is left to the discretion of the author (e.g., *Nihon ryōiki* or *Miraculous Events in Japan*, but not both). The usage must be consistent throughout the manuscript and references.

NON-ROMAN SCRIPTS

Provide Chinese characters at the first (and only first) mention of a person, place name, or technical term. Do not provide characters for prefectures (e.g., Aichi), islands (e.g., Hokkaido), provinces, or major cities (e.g., Tokyo, Osaka).

Characters are unnecessary for words found in English-language dictionaries (e.g., Shinto, kami) unless they form part of a fuller Japanese phrase or textual reference. Please use modern, simplified characters unless traditional characters are also used in the modern Japanese context (e.g., 國學院大學).

In principle, the characters for names, terms, and places should immediately follow the romanized version (e.g., YASUMARU Yoshio 安丸良夫, *shinbutsu bunri* 神仏分離, Hagurosan 羽黒山). This also applies to all references and footnotes.

All fonts for non-unicode scripts used in the manuscript must be sent in a separate file along with the submission.

ROMANIZATION AND DIACRITICAL MARKS

Use the Revised Hepburn style for the romanization of Japanese terms. Indicate long vowels with a macron in a standard font (ō, ū) for all words apart from anglicized terms (e.g., Shinto) and locations (e.g., Honshu, Tokyo). Omit macrons if a religious organization does so in its official English name (e.g., Rissho Koseikai). Retain macrons when they occur in a Japanese-language citation (e.g., “*Shintō*” no kokoro 「神道」のこころ) and in the name of the publisher (e.g., Tokyo: Tōkyō Daigaku Shuppan).

For Chinese names and titles, use Pinyin without tone marks. Korean terms should follow the McCune–Reischauer system unless otherwise specified. Include diacritics for Sanskrit terms except for common words found in English-language dictionaries (e.g., sutra, mandala). Diacritics are not necessary for the titles commonly found in English-language sources (e.g., *Lotus Sutra*, *Heart Sutra*).

ITALICIZATION

Italicize Japanese and non-English-language terms, except for those that are used frequently in English (e.g., Shinto, kami) or found in standard English dictionaries. To avoid confusion, refrain from using italics to emphasize a term (e.g., Jien was *the* abbot of Mt. Hiei).

SYLLABLE DIVISIONS

Show syllable divisions with an apostrophe (e.g., *shin'yō*) only when necessary to clarify such divisions, but not for compound terms (e.g., Godai'in). Refrain from hyphenation of Japanese terms (e.g., Daigoji, not Daigo-ji; Goshirakawa or Go Shirakawa, not Go-Shirakawa; *hōe* or *hō e*, not *hō-e*; Aichi ken, not Aichi-ken).

SPELLING AND PUNCTATION

Use American spellings (e.g., theater, not theatre). An exception may be made for extracted quotations where the original uses British spellings. Likewise, follow American conventions when using quotation marks, punctuation, and syntax. Authors trained in the conventions of British English should be aware that their manuscripts might be edited to meet these criteria. The usage of punctuation for emphasis such as scare quotes, italics, underlining, all-capitalization, and em-dashes will be removed by the editors.

CAPITALIZATION

Following the suggestions of the *Chicago Manual of Style*, authors should reserve capitalization for proper nouns such as names, titles, lineages, and schools. As a general rule, technical terms should be rendered in lowercase. However, exceptions may be granted in certain cases.

DATES

Authors should render all dates according to the Gregorian calendar in order of date, month, year (1 April 2019) or, in the case of premodern sources, number of the month and year (third month of 1115). Imperial dates are unnecessary unless relevant to the immediate content of the article. Classifications for historical periods (e.g., Heian, Edo, Tang, Warring States, etc.) should be avoided whenever possible.

FORMATTING

After preliminary edits, the editors will format manuscripts for publication according to the conventions of the JJRS. Authors should submit drafts with minimal formatting. Avoid the use of excessive spacing, bold font, and all-caps. THE APPEARANCE OF THE DRAFT IN TEXT FORMAT IS NOT HOW IT WILL APPEAR IN THE PUBLICATION, AND ANY NONESSENTIAL FORMATTING WILL PROLONG THE EDITING PROCESS.

DOCUMENTATION

Authors and guest editors are responsible for accurately documenting all sources for the content of the manuscript. Failure to adequately cite published materials or give credit to original sources of information will result in the rejection of the submission. Submissions that do not follow the JJRS style for citations and references will be sent back to the author for revision.

CITATIONS

The JJRS uses in-line citations for primary and secondary sources both within the body of the text and in footnotes. Citations of works should be formatted according to the author-date system with the surname of the author in small caps followed by year of publication, a comma, and then page numbers in parentheses: e.g., (JONES 1979, 379).

For consecutive numbers, use a modified *Chicago Manual* style: (SUZUKI 2001, 289–93); (STONE 2015, 15–17); (GRONER 1978, 107–109); (SWANSON 2001, 7–8); (DORMAN 2004, 397–425). For instances in which the author of a cited reference is mentioned in the body of the text, their name should appear outside of the parentheses: e.g., “According to SWANSON (2001, 7–8)...” Dates should be given in full (e.g., 1956–1965).

To avoid confusion, the JJRS renders authors’ names in small caps. If small caps are unavailable or if authors are unable to locate them in their writing software, the surnames of authors in citations and references should be underlined. PLEASE DO NOT USE ALL-CAPS IN THE MANUSCRIPT.

FOOTNOTES

Footnotes should be reserved for additional information pertinent to the content of the article and should be used sparingly. For references to primary and secondary sources, use in-line citations. Indicate footnotes in the text with a raised Arabic number. Endnotes will be converted to footnotes. Authors should be aware that superfluous or redundant content in the footnotes will be removed during the editing process.

REFERENCES

Supply full bibliographical information for sources cited in the manuscript in a section entitled “References” at the end of the document or in a separate text document. All sources should be listed alphabetically. Any references not cited in the body of the manuscript will be deleted. Include all Japanese, Chinese, and Korean scripts for names and titles, but not for publishers. The references section should be organized in the following order:

ABBREVIATIONS

When citing works from a series or collection, provide an abbreviation of the collection in the text or footnotes (e.g., SSH 1: 310). Abbreviations may also be used for often-cited primary sources not included in collections, such as unpublished manuscripts. Include a list of abbreviations with the full bibliographical information in the references section in accordance with the following format:

- SDZ *Suzuki Daisetsu zenshū* 鈴木大拙全集. Suzuki Daisetsu Teitarō 鈴木大拙貞太郎, 40 vols. Revised and edited by Hisamatsu Shin'ichi 久松真一, Yamaguchi Susumu 山口益, and Furuta Shōkin 古田紹欽. Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten, 1999–2003.

A reference to this publication should appear in text as (SDZ 36: 478–79).

When citing the hard copy or digital versions of the *Taishō daizōkyō*, provide a full reference in the abbreviations section:

- T *Taishō shinshū daizōkyō* 大正新脩大藏經. 85 vols. Takakusu Junjirō 高楠順次郎 and Watanabe Kaigyoku 渡邊海旭, eds. Tokyo: Taishō Issaikyō Kankōkai, 1924–1934.

Include the number, volume, and line numbers for the *Taishō* passage in the citation (e.g., T 262, 9.1C19–22).

PRIMARY SOURCES

Include a list of primary sources with full bibliographical information in the “References” section. A primary source includes any “text” essential to the argument of the manuscript and original to the historical, cultural, or theoretical context discussed therein. Such sources include but are not limited to historical documents, works of art, interviews, films, documentation of events, etc. Categorizing a source as a primary source is left to the discretion of the author.

List the full title of texts cited in the manuscript, including the romanization and Chinese characters. The name of the author, translator, or compiler along with the corresponding characters and dates should be added here if available. Complete bibliographical details must be provided in the following format:

- Kōmyō shingon shijū shaku* 光明真言四重釈. Dōhan 道範 (1179–1252). In *Shingonshū anjin zensho: Kōbō Daishi seitan sen nihyaku nen kinen shuppan* 真言宗安心全書—弘法大師生誕千二百年記念出版, vol. 2 (enlarged reprint edition), ed. Hase Hōshū 長谷宝秀, 74–81. Kyoto: Daigakudō Shoten.

Betsugyōkyō shō 別行經抄. Anonymous. In *Zoku Tendai-shū zensho* 續天台宗全書, Mikkyō 密教 3, Kyōten chūshakurui 經典註釈類 II, ed. Tendai-shūten Hensanjo 天台宗典編纂所, 48–89. Tokyo: Shunjūsha, 1990.

Engshiki jinmyōchō tōchū 延喜式神名帳頭註. Yoshida Kanetomo 吉田兼俱 (1435–1511). In *Shinkō gunsho ruijū* 新校群書類從, vol. 23, Hanawa Hokinouchi 塙保己一 and Kawamata Seiichi 川俣馨一, eds. Tokyo: Meicho Fukuyūkai, 1977–1978.

If an English translation of the title is used in the manuscript, include it in the references as well.

Collection of Ritual Procedures (Hossoku shū 法則集). Comp. Yūkō 宥皓 (ca. 1671). In *Shingonshū shohōe gisoku shūsei* 真言宗諸法會儀則集成, ed. Inaya Yūsen 稲谷裕宣, 153–84. Okayama: Jōrakuji, 1975.

When a primary source is included in a collection listed in the abbreviations section, simply note the abbreviation and volume number.

Ben kenmitsu nikyō ron 弁顯密二教論. Kūkai 空海 (774–835). T 2427, 77. 374–80.

Kanjō inmyō kuketsu 灌頂印明口決. Attributed to Kenjin 憲深 (1192–1263). SZ 27.

A reference to these primary sources should appear in the body or footnotes of the manuscript as (T 2427, 77.376a9–b12) and (SZ 27: 323–25).

SECONDARY SOURCES

Scholarly works cited in the body of the manuscript must be listed in the references. The JJRS employs a modified *Chicago Manual of Style* author-date format for secondary sources. References should be formatted as follows:

• MONOGRAPHS

Leave the lines flush left, and separate the date from the title with a tab space. Use small caps for the name of the author(s).

HURVITZ, Leon

1976 *Scripture of the Lotus Blossom of the Fine Dharma*. New York: Columbia University Press.

PRUDEN, Leo, trans.

1991 *Abhidharmakośabhāṣyam of Vasubandhu*. Trans. Louis de La Vallée Poussin. 4 vols. Berkeley: Asian Humanities Press.

READER, Ian, and George J. TANABE JR.

1998 *Practically Religious: Worldly Benefits and the Common Religion of Japan*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press.

If the work cited is published in Japanese, Chinese, or Korean, include characters, kana, or hangul for names and titles. Do not italicize Chinese characters or kana. In the case of names comprising less than four characters, add a space between the surname and given name of the author.

WATANABE Shōichi 渡部昇一

1974 *Nihongo no kokoro* 日本語の心. Tokyo: Kōdansha.

NAITŌ Sakae 内藤 栄

2011 *Shari to hōju* 舍利と宝珠. *Nihon no bijutsu* 日本の美術 539. Tokyo: Gyōsei.

• **BOOK CHAPTERS**

Supply page numbers for all works cited. Do not use quotation marks or capitalization (aside from proper nouns) for titles.

WALTHALL, Anne

1991 The lifecycle of farm women in Tokugawa Japan. In *Recreating Japanese Women, 1600–1945*, ed. Gail Lee Bernstein, 42–70. Berkeley: University of California Press.

NAMURA Jōhaku 苗村丈伯

1989 *Onna chōhōki* 女重宝記 (1692). In *Tōyoko Gakuen Joshi Tanki Daigaku josei bunka kenkyūjo sōsho: Daisanshū* 東横学園女子短期大学女性文化研究所叢書—第三輯, Arima Sumiko 有馬澄子, Wakasugi Tetsuo 若杉哲男, and Nishigaki Yoshiko 西垣賀子, eds., 1–141. Tokyo: Josei Bunka Kenkyūjo.

• **ARTICLES**

Supply the name of the journal in italics, volume number, and page numbers for all articles. Issue numbers are unnecessary for journals with continuous pagination. Include Chinese characters and kana for author names and article titles when applicable, but not for the name of journals. Exceptions can be made for obscure journals that might be difficult to locate without the complete Japanese or Chinese title.

Include DOIs (Digital Object Identifier) for all relevant articles. The DOI for specific articles can be searched and identified at www.crossref.org.

SPAE, Joseph J.

1972 Dr. D. T. Suzuki on Christianity. *Japan Christian Quarterly* 38: 147–58.

ŌSAKI Tomoko 大崎智子

1995 Ueno Kan'eiji Kiyomizu Kannondō no ningyō kuyō 上野寛永寺清水観音堂の人形供養. *Nihon minzokugaku* 201: 109–19.

KURODA Toshio

1981 Shinto in the history of Japanese religion. James Dobbins and Suzanne Gay, trans. *The Journal of Japanese Studies* 7: 1–21.

doi.org/10.2307/132163

EUBANKS, Charlotte

2009 Illustrating the mind: “Faulty memory” *setsuwa* and the decorative sutras of late classical and early medieval Japan. *Japanese Journal of Religious Studies* 36: 209–30. doi.org/10.18874/jjrs.36.2.2009.209-230

• WEBSITES

For all references to websites, provide full details of author, title of work, URL, and access dates. Remove hyperlinks on all URL references.

CHAMBERLAIN, Basil Hall

1912 The invention of a new religion. <http://jollyroger.com/xlibrary/TheInventionofCB/TheInventionofCB1.html> (accessed 11 July 2018).

FITZGERALD, Timothy

2003 “Religion” and “the secular” in Japan: Problems in history, social anthropology, and the study of religion. *Electronic Journal of Contemporary Japanese Studies* 3. www.japanesestudies.org.uk/discussionpapers/Fitzgerald.html#r10 (accessed 22 October 2018).

GUIDELINES FOR GUEST EDITORS

The JJRS usually dedicates one issue a year to a special topic in Japanese Religion. The proposal, organization, and initial editing of a special issue will be conducted by a guest editor or two co-editors. Those who wish to serve as guest editor for a special issue must submit a proposal that includes the following:

- The proposal must consist of a brief introduction (1000–1500 words) to the topic, provide a brief survey of recent scholarship, and offer a statement of purpose regarding the publication of a special issue.
- The proposal must include a list of contributors, their academic affiliations, and email addresses for future correspondence. Please note that the JJRS does not accept collections of panel papers from a conference proceeding. A conference panel can be a starting point for a special issue, but the JJRS does not publish collections of conference or panel papers. The authors will need to develop their individual papers to fit the theme and purpose of the special issue. The length of the entire issue should be around 200 pages and must not exceed 220 pages (four hundred words per page). This is equivalent to six to eight articles averaging around ten thousand words. Therefore, the guest editor may need to invite additional contributors to meet the required number of articles, and the JJRS editors may suggest possible authors or papers that would fit with the theme of the special issue. Book reviews or review articles of recent scholarship related to the topic may be included in the special issue.
- The guest editor should request that each contributor submit a tentative title and abstract of around 250 words for inclusion in the proposal. Editors also have the option to provide a brief bibliography of scholarship relevant to the topic.
- The special issue may contain translations of articles in Japanese, and inclusion of work by Japanese scholars is encouraged. It is recommended that these be chosen from already-published articles in Japanese rather than soliciting new essays. Translation and preliminary editing of articles in Japanese is the responsibility of guest editors in consultation with the JJRS editorial staff.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF GUEST EDITOR(S)

After a proposal is accepted, the guest editor is responsible for facilitating the progress of the issue in terms of meeting deadlines, initial editing of drafts, and submitting all documents to the JJRS staff. The editor should

include an introduction to the special issue among the final drafts, and the original proposal can serve as a basis for the “Editor’s Introduction.”

- **Deadlines:** All manuscripts for the spring issue must be submitted to the guest editors for review and preliminary editing by 30 September of the previous year and by 30 March for the fall issue. Guest editors should submit all materials (edited manuscripts, images, author biographies) to the JJRS staff by 31 December (spring issue) and 30 June (fall issue). If these deadlines are not met, the special issue may be postponed.
- **Editing:** The JJRS is a peer-reviewed journal. In the case of a special issue, the guest editors are responsible for vetting the drafts of contributors. The editor should verify sources of each draft before submitting them to the JJRS. Guest editors may invite contributors to assist in the reviewing of manuscripts. If the issue includes a translation of a scholarly work in Japanese or another language, please consult JJRS staff prior to submission. Each contribution to the special issue should be edited in accordance with the JJRS style guide. Guest editors will be asked to revise drafts that do not meet these guidelines.
- **Document format:** Submit final drafts in MS WORD DOCX format, or a compatible word processing format, along with PDF files for each article. Images, tables, graphs, charts, maps, etc. must be submitted as separate JPG, TIFF, or PNG files. Please label/name all files so they are easily identifiable.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTORS

Guest editors should instruct contributors regarding the following:

- All manuscripts must conform to the JJRS style guide.
- Each author must include an abstract of 150–200 words along with five or six keywords.
- Each author must provide a brief biography for the “Notes on Contributors” page, along with a current email and mailing address.
- All illustrations, images, tables, etc. must be listed separately along with captions and acknowledgements/copyrights.
- Provide a full list of references including URLs and access dates for web citations. Whenever possible, authors should add DOIs for digitized materials in the references.
- Authors are responsible for obtaining permissions for the reproduction of all copyrighted materials. If submitting a translation of previously published text, submit a copy of the original along with all permissions by the original author or publisher.