

JJRS

JAPANESE JOURNAL OF
RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Submission of Manuscripts
and
Style Guide



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Send submissions and inquiries to:
jjrs.submissions@gmail.com

Nanzan Institute for Religion and Culture
18 Yamazato-chō, Shōwa-ku, 466-8673
Nagoya, Japan

Tel: 81-52-832-3111; Fax: 81-52-833-6157
<http://nirc.nanzan-u.ac.jp/en/publications/jjrs>

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JAPANESE JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS STUDIES

SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPTS AND 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 religions. The study of Japanese religions 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 Guidelines

Manuscripts for publication in the JJRS should be submitted electronically to the editors by [email](#). If the files are too large to send as email attachments, manuscripts or accompanying materials can be sent via file-sharing software such as Dropbox, WeTransfer, etc. Hard copies of manuscripts are not accepted, and only complete manuscripts will be considered. Editors will not comment on preliminary or rough drafts, nor will they provide advice regarding outlines or proposals. **Prospective authors are asked to read the style guide carefully before submitting manuscripts to the JJRS.**

CRITERIA FOR PUBLICATION

Manuscripts and supplementary materials are evaluated and considered for publication based on the following criteria:

- The topic and contents of the manuscript must concern Japanese religions or religion in Japan.
- The manuscript meets scholarly standards regarding the use of primary sources and secondary scholarship as determined by the editors, editorial board, and anonymous reviewer.
- The manuscript includes an original argument that advances the study of religion as it pertains to Japan.
- The manuscript is not under review with another journal or publisher at the time of submission.

- The contents have not been published elsewhere. Citing previous or forthcoming publications is acceptable, but the author agrees that the same text will not be republished.
- Although there is no established limit regarding the length of submissions, JJRS articles are typically ten to fifteen thousand words and book reviews are between one to two thousand words. Exceedingly long manuscripts will be returned to the author for revision.
- The JJRS only accepts translations of published articles from non-English language journals under the following conditions: all parties (author, translator, publisher, JJRS editors) agree to its republication, the original publication is included with the submission of the translation, and the draft cannot be translated by the author of the original article.
- All requirements for submission listed below are met.

Submissions will not be evaluated unless these criteria are fulfilled. The JJRS reserves the right to retract acceptance of the manuscript at any time if it is discovered not to have met the designated criteria.

REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBMISSION

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

- Contact details of the author: name, affiliation, email, and mailing address.
- 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.
- Completed manuscript, including footnotes.
- List of references including primary sources mentioned in the text, secondary sources cited in the text, URLs for all websites, as well as DOIs (Digital Object Identifiers) for relevant online publications.
- All images, illustrations, or photographs must be submitted individually as JPG, PNG, or TIFF files. Tables and graphs should be submitted as individual files or spreadsheets.
- The order of images, tables, and graphs, along with captions and acknowledgements, should be listed in a separate document or at the end of the manuscript.
- Special fonts not available in unicode (for example, Siddham scripts) should be sent separately and placement in the manuscript should be clearly noted.

- If submitting a translation, a copy of the text in the original language must be included.

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.

EVALUATION PROCESS

Once the editors receive the submission as outlined above, they will review the manuscript internally to confirm whether it meets the JJRS's criteria for publication. Once approved by the editorial board, the anonymous manuscript will then be sent to a specialist for peer-review. Reviewers are asked to select one of the following decisions regarding the submission:

- **REJECTION:** The manuscript is not accepted. The same manuscript will not be considered for resubmission.
- **REVISE AND RESUBMIT:** The manuscript is not accepted in its current form, but the author is encouraged to resubmit in the future after substantial changes have been made.
- **ACCEPT WITH MAJOR REVISIONS:** The manuscript is accepted under the condition that the author revises the draft as stipulated by the reviewer and editors.
- **ACCEPT WITH MINOR REVISIONS:** The manuscript is accepted with only a few minor suggestions for improvement.

The JJRS reserves the right to reject or delay the publication of manuscripts that fail to implement the suggested revisions.

After the 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.

Once the final draft is submitted to the editors, the editing process will begin. The editors will contact the author if there are any unresolved issues with the draft. If the content of the draft passes preliminary editing, the author will be sent galley proofs when the typesetting is complete. If corrections are required, they should be corrected in the galley proofs and submitted to the editors by the stated deadline.

The amount of time from submission to publication depends on several factors, but typically takes at least one year. Drafts requiring multiple revisions may take considerably longer, and resubmitted drafts can take several years to publish. Authors should note that the JJRS accepts manuscripts on a first-come

first-serve basis, which means that authors may have to wait several months after submitting a final draft before receiving galley proofs. The JJRS requests the patience of prospective authors during the editorial process.

IMAGES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

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 and saved in JPG, PNG, or TIFF format. Images should be sent as individual 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 clearly indicated in the manuscript (for example, by noting “Insert figure 1,” and so). Authors should also inform the editors of the desired size of each image. 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. The JJRS requests that only images that have obtained the required permissions be submitted with the manuscript. If you are unclear whether your images require permission for publication, please contact the editors before submitting them.**

COPYRIGHT

To facilitate possible future republication requests, the copyright for articles and book reviews published in the JJRS resides with the journal. The JJRS readily grants permission for the reprinting of articles and reviews without fees for reprinting. As a matter of courtesy, requests for republication will be forwarded to the author(s) for their consent. The JJRS also asks that publishers of republished articles send a complementary print copy of the publication to the library of the Nanzan Institute for Religion and Culture.

The JJRS is certified by Creative Commons as a [cc by-nc 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) journal. As an open access journal, the contents of the JJRS are available for download on the Nanzan Institute for Religion and Culture website, JSTOR, and other databases of academic articles. Acceptance of this condition is implied by the author’s consent to publish in the JJRS. **The selling or distribution of JJRS publications for profit is strictly prohibited.** For further details, see [cc by-nc 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) regulations.

Book Review Guidelines

The JJRS accepts book reviews from scholars in all academic fields. In principle, editors solicit reviews of books recently published by university presses on the topic of Japanese religions. However, editors also consider proposals to review books concerning issues related to Japan and/or religion. Potential reviewers should contact the editors before submitting an unsolicited review.

Reviews that address the broader theme of the book are preferred to simple chapter by chapter summaries. The JJRS also encourages critical engagement with the content and argument of the book. There is no set format for book reviews, but the content must primarily focus on the themes, materials, and arguments of the publication under review. **Book reviews are treated as editorials, and the content and opinions presented therein reflect the views of the book review author, not those of the JJRS.**

Reviews should be no longer than two thousand words and follow the conventions outlined in this style guide. Reviewers are welcome to include footnotes and citations of other relevant publications. For longer reviews or reviews of multiple publications on a certain topic, reviewers have the option of expanding the draft into a review article. Review articles should be no longer than six thousand words and include citations along with a full list of references as outlined in this style guide.

Guidelines for Guest Editors

Since the relocation of the JJRS to the Nanzan Institute in 1981, one issue per year has been reserved for a special topic related to Japanese religions. The style guidelines and formatting for the special issue remain the same as submitted manuscripts. The deadlines for proposals and drafts will be determined on a case by case basis.

PROPOSALS

The proposal, organization, and initial editing of a special issue will be conducted by a guest editor or multiple co-editors. Those who wish to serve as guest editor(s) for a special issue must submit a proposal to be evaluated by the JJRS editors. The proposal must consist of an 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 should also 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 special issue depends on the length of individual articles, but should be no longer than two hundred pages in total. 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 manuscripts 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 two hundred and fifty 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 from other languages, typically Japanese, and the inclusion of contributions from Japanese scholars is encouraged. However, due to the time required to write, translate, and edit drafts in multiple languages, it is recommended that translated materials be chosen from already-published articles rather than soliciting new essays. Translation and preliminary editing of non-English language articles is the responsibility of the guest editor(s) in consultation with the JJRS editorial staff. **Please note that the addition of translated articles may require significantly more time to complete the special issue.**

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 guest 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.”

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 guest editors should verify sources of each draft before submitting them to the JJRS and 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. Articles failing to conform to style guidelines will not be published.

Submit final drafts in MS WORD DOCX 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 or name all files so they are easily identifiable. There is no predetermined deadline for special issues. Instead, a timeline will be established after the editors have reviewed the proposal. **Prospective guest editors should allow at least one year for editing the issue from the time when all drafts are submitted to JJRS editors. The publication of the special issue may be postponed or canceled by the editors if the above criteria are not met.**

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.
- All illustrations, images, tables, etc. must be listed separately along with captions, acknowledgements, and 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, submit a copy of the original along with all permissions by the original author or publisher.

Stylistic Conventions

For questions of style and format, the JJRS generally follows [The Chicago Manual of Style](#) (CMOS). Please consult the most recent edition of the CMOS for basic stylistic guidelines. 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](#).

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 (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-capitalization. **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.**

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.

ITALICIZATION

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

NAME ORDER

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

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 (such as Aichi), islands (such as Hokkaido), provinces, or major cities (for example, Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto). Characters are unnecessary for words found in English-

language dictionaries (such as 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 (for example, 國學院大學). The characters for names, terms, and places should immediately follow the romanized version: Yasumaru Yoshio 安丸良夫, *shin-butsu bunri* 神仏分離, Mt. Haguro 羽黒 (note that the character for Mt. should not be included). 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 (such as Soka Gakkai or Rissho Koseikai). Retain macrons when they occur in a Japanese-language citation (“*Shintō no kokoro* 「神道」のこころ) and in the name of the publisher 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 (for example, sutra, mandala). Include diacritics for all titles, including those commonly found in English-language sources (such as *Lotus Sūtra* or *Heart Sūtra*). Consult with the editors regarding other non-Roman scripts. For parsing Romanized terms, see the guidelines in The Library of Congress [ALA-IC tables](#).

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 will 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.

DIVISION OF SYLLABLES

Split syllables with an apostrophe (such as *shin'yō*) ONLY when necessary to clarify such divisions, but not for compound terms (Godaiin NOT Godai'in).

Do not hyphenate Japanese terms (e.g., Daigoji, NOT Daigo-ji; Goshirakawa or Go Shirakawa, NOT Go-Shirakawa; Aichiken, NOT Aichi-ken; *hōe* or *hō e*, NOT *hō-e*). Please do not hyphenate romanized terms unless they appear in quotes or the titles of references. See The Library of Congress [ALA-LC tables](#) for examples.

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 Sūtra*, it is not necessary to include the full Sanskrit, Chinese, or Japanese title. In the case of lesser-known works such as *The Dhāraṇī Sūtra of the Universally Radiant, Pure, Incandescent, Wish-granting Gem, and Sealed Essence of the Invincible Vidyārāja Mahāpratisarā*, an abbreviated title is acceptable (*Dhāraṇī Sūtra 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 (*Nihon ryōiki* or *Miraculous Events in Japan*, but NOT both). The usage must be consistent throughout the manuscript and references.

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, or, in extreme cases, will be rejected.**

CITATIONS

The JJRS uses in-line citations for primary and secondary sources both within the body of the text and in footnotes. There are two reason for using this system. The first is to limit the number of footnotes, which are problematic for typesetting and increase the labor and time for editing. The second is to discourage authors from “name-dropping” in the body of the text. Only cite sources consulted in the writing of the passage. Allusions and praise of other works, “compare with” asides, and “for more on this topic see...” comments are unnecessary for in-line citations.

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: (JONES 1979, 379). Abbreviations such as “pp.,” “cf.,” are unnecessary. **Please do not use “ibid.” to denote a citation in the draft.** Instead, include the complete citation. Content will shift during editing and editors will not know which “same source” is being referenced.

For consecutive numbers, include the full range of pages separated by an en-dash: (SUZUKI 2001, 289–293); (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: “According to SWANSON (2001, 7–8), ...” Dates should also be given in full (for example, 1956–1965). **Please note the difference between the form and function of hyphens (-), en-dashes (–), and em-dashes (—).**

To avoid confusion regarding name order, the JJRS renders the surnames of authors cited in the text and listed in the references in SMALL CAPS. If SMALL CAPS are unavailable, or if an author is unable to locate them in their writing software, the surnames of authors should be rendered in lowercase. **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. For reference, a JJRS article of approximately fifteen thousand words typically includes thirty to thirty-five footnotes.

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. If using bibliography software, please remove links and macros from the MS WORD document in the final draft. Include all Japanese, Chinese, and Korean scripts for names and titles, but not for publishers or journals. Please note that the JJRS no longer includes the place of publication in the bibliography. The references section should be organized in the following order:

ABBREVIATIONS

When citing multiple works from a series or collection, provide an abbreviation of the collection in the text or footnotes (for example, 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 according to 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. Hisamatsu Shin'ichi 久松真一, Yamaguchi Susumu 山口 益, and Furuta Shōkin 古田紹欽, eds. Iwanami Shoten, 1999–2003.

A reference to pages 478 to 479 in volume 36 of this this publication should appear in text as (SDZ 36: 478–479). When an abbreviated work only consists of a single volume, the abbreviation and page number(s) should be separated with a comma to avoid confusion: (SDZ, 478–479).

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

T *Taishō shinshū daizōkyō* 大正新修大藏經. 85 vols. Takakusu Junjirō 高楠順次郎 and Watanabe Kaigyoku 渡邊海旭, eds. Issaikyō Kankōkai, 1924–1932.

A link to CBETA or SAT may be included in the references but is not required. Include the number, volume, and line numbers for the *Taishō* passage (e.g., T 262, 9.1C19–22) in the citation in the body or footnotes of the article.

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:

Buddhacarita. Aśvaghōṣa (ca. 80–150). T 192, 4.

Engishiki jinmyōchō tōchū 延喜式神名帳頭註. Yoshida Kanetomo 吉田兼俱 (1435–

1511). In *Shinkō gunsho ruijū* 新校群書類従, vol. 23, Hanawa Hokinoichi 塙保己一 and Kawamata Seiichi 川俣馨一, eds. Meicho Fukuyūkai, 1977–1978.
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. Daigakudō Shoten, 1973.

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

Hossoku shū 法則集 (Collection of Ritual Procedures). 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, 153–184. 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.
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: 323–325).

SECONDARY SOURCES

Scholarly works cited in the body of the manuscript must be listed in the references. The JJRS employs a modified *The 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) so they match the citations in the body of the manuscript.

HURVITZ, Leon

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

PRUDEN, Leo, trans.

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

READER, Ian, and George J. TANABE, Jr.

1998 *Practically Religious: Worldly Benefits and the Common Religion of Japan*. 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.

NAITŌ Sakae 内藤 栄

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

WATANABE Shōichi 渡部昇一

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

book chapters

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

NAMURA Jōhaku 苗村文伯

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. *Josei Bunka Kenkyūjo*.

WALTHALL, Anne

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

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. Include the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) for all relevant articles. The DOI for specific articles can be found at www.crossref.org.

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: 209–230. doi.org/10.18874/jjrs.36.2.2009.209-230

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

ŌSAKI Tomoko 大崎智子

- 1995 Ueno Kanëiji Kiyomizu Kannondō no ningyō kuyō 上野寛永寺清水観音堂の人形供養. *Nihon minzokugaku* 201: 109–119.

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