

CHR GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

The Chinese Historical Review (CHR) invites manuscripts of original and solid research concerning the history of China, China's historical relations with the world, history of the overseas Chinese, and comparative studies of history in general. It also welcomes research notes and high-quality book reviews, especially those covering recent historical scholarship published in Chinese. Article manuscripts will be reviewed by external referees. CHR does not consider a submission for publication if it is concurrently under consideration elsewhere. CHR and The Chinese Historians in the United States (CHUS) disclaim responsibility for views expressed by the contributors.

Submission: Article manuscripts should not exceed 10,000 words, excluding notes, tables, and other forms of data. Research notes should not exceed 3,500 words. Book reviews are normally between 1,200 and 1,500 words. All texts, including footnotes and quotations, should be double spaced. Authors of articles should attach an abstract of 250 words and a short biographic note of 50-80 words. All submissions should be sent in both text (three copies) and electronic (Word 2000 or higher) format to the below listed addresses.

Style and Language Matters: The style of text, citations, footnotes, punctuations, and capitalization should conform to *The Chicago Manual of Style* (15th edition). For the Romanization of Chinese characters, CHR uses the *pinyin* spelling format except for the names commonly recognized and used. A list of "Chinese Sources/Works Cited," appearing at the end of the text, should list all the cited Chinese sources in original Chinese characters, followed by the publication or archival information, which should also be listed in Chinese. Here are some examples of the citation and language styles used by CHR:

(i) *Citation for English sources in footnote:* Paul A. Cohen, *History in Three Keys: The Boxers as Event, Experience, and Myth* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1997), x.

(ii) *Citation for Chinese sources in footnote:* Wu Zhi & He Lang, *Feng Baiju zhuan* [A Biography of Feng Baiju], (Beijing: Dangdai zhongguo chubanshe, 1996), 756-757.

(iii) *Chinese Works/Sources Cited* (using note (ii) as an example): Wu Zhi & He Lang 吴之、贺朗: 《冯白驹传》. 北京: 当代中国出版社, 1996.

For a more detailed style sheet, see next page.

Style Sheet for *The Chinese Historical Review*

1. In general, English language usage follows *The Chicago Manual of Style* (15th edition)
2. Chinese proper nouns should be transliterated in pinyin, with the exception of those that have become well-known in other forms (Canton, Sun Yat-sen, etc.) The names of modern scholars should be transliterated in pinyin unless the scholar has demonstrated another preference.
3. References also follow *The Chicago Manual of Style* (15th edition). Chinese sources should be cited in pinyin, with a translation in English provided in parenthesis.

Examples

Liu Nianqu, “Cong zuotian dao mingtian” [From yesterday to tomorrow], *Dagong bao*, September 22, 1948.

Wu Dongzhi, ed. *Zhonghua minguo waijiao shi* [Diplomatic History of the Republic of China], (Zhengzhou: Henan renmin, 1990), 36-68.

4. Archival sources should be cited in keeping with accepted practices. Abbreviations should be explained on first use

Example

Gu Zhongyi, “Jiajin guochan dianying de shengchan, tigao yingpian de zhi he liang” [Increasing the production of native films and their quality], in *Dazhong Dianying* [Popular movie review] (hereafter cited as DZDY)1, no 7 (September 16, 1950).

5. Each article should have a bibliography of Chinese sources, listed in transliteration order, followed by a full citation in Chinese. Author names should be transliterated in pinyin, except when the author has indicated another preference.

Examples

Lao Shen 劳神, “好莱坞电影的恶影响” 《评论》4期, 1945年11月1日.

Li, Hsiao-t'i 李孝梯, 《清末的下層社會啟蒙運動, 1901-1911》台北: 中央研究院近代史所, 1998.

[revised 8/2005]