

ASIA POLICY

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a peer-reviewed journal devoted to bridging the gap between academic research and policymaking on issues related to the Asia-Pacific



GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION

Asia Policy is a quarterly peer-reviewed journal devoted to bridging the gap between academic research and policymaking on issues related to the Asia-Pacific. The journal publishes peer-reviewed research articles and policy essays, special essays, roundtables on policy-relevant topics and recent publications, and book review essays, as well as other occasional formats.

I. General Requirements

Asia Policy welcomes the submission of policy-relevant research on important issues in the Asia-Pacific. The journal will consider two main types of submissions for peer review: research articles that present new information, theoretical frameworks, or arguments and draw clear policy implications; and policy essays that provide original, persuasive, and rigorous analysis. Authors or editors interested in having a book considered for review should submit a copy of the book to the managing editor at the National Bureau of Asian Research (NBR), 1414 NE 42nd Street, Suite 300, Seattle, Washington 98105. Submissions may be sent to <submissions@nbr.org>.

Asia Policy requires that all submitted manuscripts have not been previously published in any form, either in part or in whole, and are not currently under consideration by any other organization. All prior use of arguments found in the manuscript—whether for publication in English or any other language—must be properly footnoted at the time of submission. The author should also describe the background of the manuscript upon submission of the first draft, including whether the manuscript or any component parts have been presented at conferences or have appeared online.

Asia Policy is published by NBR in Seattle and Washington, D.C., in partnership with the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada, the College of Asia and the Pacific at the Australian National University, and the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies at Nanyang Technological University. The journal is committed to upholding the best practices in all stages of the publication process. Expectations for and responsibilities of *Asia Policy* authors, editors, and reviewers are based on the standards established by the Committee on Publications Ethics (COPE) and are available at *Asia Policy*'s website ≈ <http://asiapolicy.nbr.org>.

II. Manuscript Format

- The manuscript should be in Times New Roman, 12-point font with 1.5-line spacing. Research articles should range from 7,000 to 10,000 words, and policy essays should range from 4,000 to 7,000 words. Word ranges are inclusive of footnotes and charts.
- To be easily accessible to policymakers, each manuscript must include (1) a Title Page, (2) a one-page Executive Summary, and (3) a concise introduction according to the requirements listed below.
 - 1) The Title Page should include only the article title, author’s name, a list of five keywords, and a short biographical statement (under 50 words) that lists the author’s e-mail address.
 - 2) To help bridge the policy and academic communities, each submission must include a one-page Executive Summary of approximately 275 words that contains:
 - ≈ a Topic Statement
 - ≈ the Main Argument
 - ≈ the Policy Implications
 A sample Executive Summary is provided in Section III below.
 - 3) The introduction of all NBR publications should not exceed two pages in length and should plainly describe:
 - ≈ the specific question that the paper seeks to answer
 - ≈ the policy importance of the question
 - ≈ the main argument/findings of the paper
- Tables and figures should be placed at the end of the document, with “[Insert Table X here]” inserted in the text at the appropriate locations. Do not include tables and figures in the introduction. All figures and maps should be provided in electronic form.
- Authors are encouraged to consult recent issues of *Asia Policy* for guidance on style and formatting. For matters of style (including footnotes), NBR largely follows the 16th edition of the *Chicago Manual of Style* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010).

III. Sample Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary [total length not to exceed 275 words]

This essay examines the linkages between China’s national economy and foreign policy over the past 30 years, and assesses the claim that Chinese foreign policy has undergone an important shift in which domestic demand for energy and other raw materials heavily influence foreign policy decisions.

MAIN ARGUMENT

Main Argument [preferably no longer than 6–10 lines]

Article Topic [preferably no longer than 2–3 lines]

Assessments of Chinese foreign policy intentions and goals, reliable access to oil and other natural resources to foreign policy and overall strategic considerations, coherence of China’s economic goals and the coordination needed to achieve them are eroding as multiple competing interests within the Chinese polity emerge to pursue and protect power and resources. This fragmentation of economic policy into multiple competing agendas has to be understood alongside assessments that resource needs drive Chinese foreign policy. The essay first surveys how shifting economic priorities have influenced Chinese foreign policy over the past 30 years. A second section discusses China’s shift from an export-led, resource-dependent growth model to one that is more balanced toward domestic consumption. The essay concludes by noting that China’s search for a rebalanced economy and for a new growth model creates opportunities and constraints on Chinese foreign policy.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Policy Implications [preferably in the form of bulleted “if–then” statements that spell out the benefits or problems associated with specific policy options rather than stating that the government “should” take a certain action]

- While China’s domestic economic growth has slowed, the government’s “if–then” statements that spell out the benefits or problems associated with specific policy options rather than stating that the government “should” take a certain action] difficult politically, given the potential winners and losers in this process.
- Those who now urge China to make a shift away from an export-heavy growth pattern are likely to grow increasingly frustrated unless they understand that the central leaders do not possess the instruments to quickly transform the Chinese economy.
- Given that China, like no other economy, has benefited from the institutions of the global economy, China has a strong interest in maintaining these institutions and their liberal principles, even as the Chinese government seeks to play a stronger role in their operation and governance.

IV. Note Format and Examples

Citations and notes should be placed in footnotes; parenthetical notation is not accepted. For other citation formats, refer to the *Chicago Manual of Style*.

Part 1: English-Language Sources

- **Book (with ISBN):** Author[s]’ first and last name[s], *title* (city of publication: publisher, year), page number[s].
 H.P. Wilmot, *Empires in the Balance: Japanese and Allied Pacific Strategies to April 1942* (Annapolis: U.S. Naval Institute Press, 1982), 146–48.
- **Edited volume (with ISBN):** Editor[s]’ first and last name[s], ed[s]., *title* (city of publication: publisher, year), page number[s].
 Ashley J. Tellis and Michael Wills, eds., *Strategic Asia 2004–05: Confronting Terrorism in the Pursuit of Power* (Seattle: The National Bureau of Asian Research, 2004), 22–42.
- **Chapter in an edited volume (with ISBN):** Author[s]’ first and last name[s], “title of article,” in *title of edited volume*, ed. editor[s]’ first and last name[s] (city of publication: publisher, year), page number[s].
 Graeme Cheeseman, “Facing an Uncertain Future: Defence and Security under the Howard Government,” in *The National Interest in the Global Era: Australia in World Affairs 1996–2000*, ed. James Cotton and John Ravenhill (Melbourne: Oxford University Press, 2001), 207.
- **Journal article (in a journal with ISSN):** Author[s]’ first and last name[s], “title of article,” *title of journal* [vol. #], no. [#] (year): page number[s].
 Jingdong Yuan, “The Bush Doctrine: Chinese Perspectives and Responses,” *Asian Perspective* 27, no. 4 (2003): 134–37.
- **Reports (no ISBN or ISSN):** Author[s]’ first and last name[s], “title of report,” publisher, report series, date of publication, page number[s].
 Joshua Kurlantzick, “China’s Charm: Implications of Chinese Soft Power,” Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Policy Brief, no. 47, June 2006.
- **Newspaper or magazine article:** Author[s]’ first and last name[s], “title of article,” *name of newspaper/magazine*, date of publication, page number[s].
 Keith Bradsher, “U.S. Seeks Cooperation with China,” *New York Times*, July 24, 2003, A14.
- **Electronic documents and website content:** Author[s]’ first and last name[s], “title,” URL. Footnote citation should emulate the corresponding print-source category if possible.
 “Natural Resources,” Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation of USAID, http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/conflict/focus_areas/natural_resources.html.
- **Public documents:** Government department or office, *title of document*, [other identifying information], date of publication, page number[s].
 House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment, *International Proliferation of Nuclear Technology*, report prepared by Warren H. Donnelly and Barbara Rather, 94th Cong., 2d sess., 1976, Committee Print 15, 5–6.
- **Personal communication and interview:** Author[s]’ [personal communication/email/telephone conversation/interview] with [first and last name], place, date.
 Author’s interview with Hamit Zakir, Los Angeles, July 17, 2003.

Part 2: Foreign-Language Sources

When writing the foreign-language title of a language that uses a non-Roman script, please adhere to one of the standard Romanization formats. NBR prefers Pinyin for Chinese, Hepburn for Japanese, and McCune-Reischauer for Korean.

- **Book:** Author name[s], *foreign language title* [English translation of title] (city of publication: publisher, year), page number[s].

Sotōka Hidetoshi, *Nichi-Bei dōmei hanseiki: Anpo to mitsuyaku* [Half-Century of the Japan-U.S. Alliance: Security Treaty and Secret Agreements] (Tokyo: Asahi Shimbunsha, 2001), 409–35.

Note: When the work is written in a foreign language, a foreign publisher's name should not be translated, although the city should be given in its English form.

- **Journal article:** Author name[s], “foreign language article title” [English translation of article title], *foreign language journal title* [vol. #], no. [#] (year of publication): page number[s].

Liu Jianfei, “Gouzhu chengshu de Zhongmei guanxi” [Developing a Mature Sino-U.S. Relationship], *Zhongguo kexue xuebao* 78, no. 2 (June 2003): 73–87.

- **Sources translated into English from a foreign language:** credit the translator by inserting “trans. [translator’s first and last name]” after the title of the publication.

Harald Fritsch, *An Equation that Changed the World*, trans. Karin Heusch (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994), 21.

Part 3: Subsequent Citation

Use author[s]’ last name and shortened titles (four words or less) for previously cited sources. “Op. cit.” and “loc. cit.” should not be used.

First use: Samuel P. Huntington, *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order* (New York: Touchstone, 1996), 136–37.

Subsequent use: Huntington, *Clash of Civilizations*, 136–37.