

# Religious Studies

## Editorial policy

*Religious Studies* is an international journal devoted to the problems of the philosophy of religion as these arise out of classical and contemporary discussions and from varied religious traditions. Space is devoted to articles, of which more than 25 are published each year, but the journal also contains a book review section, which may include review articles and shorter notes as well as normal-length reviews.

## 1. Submissions

All submissions must be made through the journal's Manuscript Central site:

<http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/rst>

General enquiries and questions regarding potential submissions may be sent to the Editor, Professor Robin Le Poidevin: [religiousstudies@cambridge.org](mailto:religiousstudies@cambridge.org)

No article will be accepted for publication without blind review. The text of submitted articles must be ready for this and must bear no trace of the author's identity. Articles that are not ready for blind review will be rejected.

Submission of a paper will be taken to imply that it is unpublished and is not being considered for publication elsewhere. Upon acceptance of a paper, the author will be asked to assign copyright (on certain conditions) to Cambridge University Press.

Contributors are responsible for obtaining permission to reproduce any material in which they do not hold copyright and for ensuring that the appropriate acknowledgements are included in their manuscript.

Books for review should be sent to:

Dr Christopher Hamilton  
Dept. of Theology & Religious Studies  
King's College London  
Strand  
London WC2R 2LS  
UK

Books not selected for review will not be returned.

**NB:** *Religious Studies* does not accept unsolicited book reviews.

## 2. Manuscript preparation

Articles should not normally be longer than 10,000 words. Articles in two or more parts may occasionally be accepted provided each part is independently intelligible. They should be in English.

Each article should be submitted with an abstract of 100 words. Articles will not be published unless an abstract is provided.

When an article has been accepted for publication, the Editor will supply detailed advice on manuscript preparation, which must be strictly adhered to (the style sheet is appended below, for reference). Articles and book reviews will be checked and copy-edited for journal style and UK English.

The manuscript must be supplied in electronic format as Microsoft Word accompanied by a pdf of the same file.

### **3. Proofs**

Contributors should keep one copy of the typescript for correcting proofs. First proofs may be read and corrected by contributors. They will be sent to contributors by e-mail as PDF files. Corrections will only be accepted if they are sent to the Editor without delay.

Typographical or factual errors only may be changed at proof stage. The publisher reserves the right to charge authors for correction of non-typographical errors.

### **4. Offprints**

Offprints will not be supplied. Each Author will receive a pdf file containing their contribution to the journal, for their own use. Authors of Articles will also receive a copy of the journal.

*(Revised 16/8/2011)*

## ***RELIGIOUS STUDIES: Style Sheet***

When your article has been accepted, and the Editor has requested the final version for production, the following style guidelines should be followed closely.

### **1. Title, author, and abstract**

The title should appear at the top, in large lower-case letters:

A New Teleological Argument

This should be followed by the author's name in capitals, followed by the author's affiliation, address and e-mail in lower-case italics:

DIGBY CLEANTHES

*Department of Philosophy, University of Uttoxeter, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, ST12 6YZ, UK  
d.cleantes@uttox.ac.uk*

Underneath this, there should appear an abstract of approx. 100 words:

Abstract: This paper advances a novel form of the Teleological Argument which takes as its key premise a thesis about popular culture...

The main text of the article then follows.

### **2. Spelling**

NB: British English rather than American English conventions are always followed.

Where a word can be spelled with either ize or ise, iza or isa, then ize and iza are preferred.

The following spellings should be noted:

acknowledgement

ageing

analyse

appendices

centre

colour

connection

co-operate

defence

dialogue

dispatch

elite (no accent)

enrol

enquiry

favour

focused

fulfil (fulfilling)

indices  
judgement  
manoeuvre  
mediaeval  
mould  
no-one  
practice (noun)  
practise (verb)  
premise  
programme  
reflection  
regime  
role (no accent)  
sceptic/sceptical

### 3. Grammar and punctuation

The serial comma is preferred (Anselm, Aquinas, and Augustine rather than Anselm, Aquinas and Augustine).

The possessive 's' following an 's' is preferred (Phillips's rather than Phillips'), except that people in the ancient world do not carry the final 's', e.g. Socrates', Jesus'.

Round brackets are used for brackets within brackets; square brackets are used for interpolation within quoted matter or translations from foreign languages.

Adjectives, adverbs, and nouns used adjectivally should be hyphenated, e.g. 'well-known author', 'free-will defence', but adverbs ending in 'y' should never be hyphenated.

N-rules with spaces before and after are used to punctuate phrases, rather than hyphens or M-rules, e.g. – ; N-rules are also used to indicate contrast, e.g. 'public–private'.

Full stops should always be placed after closing brackets unless the whole sentence is in parentheses, in which case the full stop should be placed before the closing bracket.

Split infinitives (where the adverb is placed between the two parts of infinitive) should **not** be used, e.g. 'to boldly go'.

### 4. Presentation

#### *Capitalization*

It is the journal's policy to use lower-case initials where possible but, if in doubt, the Editor should be consulted.

#### *Italicization and emphasis*

Italics for emphasis should be used sparingly. If extensive italicization is used, the Editor should be consulted. Bold type should be avoided altogether and underlining is never used.

### *Foreign words and phrases*

Foreign words and phrases should be italicized, except when they are naturalized or in frequent use in philosophical writing, e.g. phronesis, ius naturale, status quo, a posteriori, a priori.

## **5. Numerals, abbreviations, and symbols**

### *Numerals*

Numerals are spelled out to ninety-nine, except where numbers over ninety-nine appear in the text close to numbers under ninety-nine, in which case all numbers are in numeral form, e.g. '250 climbed the hill but 25 fell back exhausted'.

### *Abbreviations*

f. ff. (= the following page(s)), fo. (= folio), ed., vol.

**But** 2nd edn, eds, fos (= folios), Dr, Mr, St, vols (i.e. without points – these are contractions where the abbreviation ends with the last letter of the word).

An explanation for any unusual abbreviations should be provided at the first mention, e.g. FWD (free-will defence). The excessive use of acronyms should be avoided.

Initials in personal names retain points and spaces between them, e.g. G. A. Smith.

### *Logic symbols*

The following conventions are preferred:

**Square box** for necessarily

**Diamond** for possibly

**Lower case x in parentheses** for the universal quantifier

**Reverse upper case e before lower case x in parentheses** for the existential quantifier

**Ampersand** for conjunction

**Lower case v** for disjunction

**Arrow** for material implication

**Tilde** for negation

## **6. References, notes, and quotations**

### *References*

The **References** section (labelled as such) should appear immediately after the text of the article. The list should follow the alphabetical order of authors' surnames and then the historical order of their publications if more than one is cited, as follows:

HICK, J. (1966) *Evil and the God of Love* (London: Collins).

(1989) *An Interpretation of Religion* (London and Basingstoke: Macmillan).

However, where there are multiple publications by the same author in one year they should be listed in alphabetical order within that year as follows:

HICK, J. (1995a).

(1995b).

Authors' names should appear in CAPITALS, titles of books and journals in *italics*, titles of journal articles or chapters in edited volumes in single inverted commas and roman (not italicised). For journal articles, give the volume number, and for both journal articles and chapters in books the page range. Examples:

VAN INWAGEN, PETER (1978) 'Ability and responsibility', *Philosophical Review*, **87**, 201–224.

RACHELS, JAMES (1981) 'God and human attitudes', in P. Helm (ed.) *Divine Commands and Moral Requirements* (Oxford: Oxford University Press), 34–48.

Place of publication and publisher for books (but not journals) are both given. (For early modern printed works only it is legitimate to omit the name of the publisher.) For US publications it is helpful to indicate the state postal code as well as the town, without a comma, e.g. (Belmont CA: Wadsworth); (Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press).

Authors' names should be given as they appear in the original (in full or initials only). If authors have two or more initials, a space should be inserted between them, e.g. 'P. A. Byrne.'

Volume but not issue numbers of journals are given, unless the pagination is not continuous over all issues.

Volume numbers for journals are in Arabic numerals and in bold type (semi-bold when set).

Volume numbers for multi-volume works are in Roman capitals.

Volume numbers are cited without 'vol.'

Subtitles of books or articles are separated by colons.

There is no elision of page numbers which are always given in full with N-rules (but without p. or pp.), e.g. 284–289.

After the name(s) of editor(s), (ed.) and (eds) are used, not ed. and eds.

In addition:

Books and chapters are abbreviated as bk and ch. (not chap.), both lower-case.

Several works cited in a single note are separated by semi-colons; the semi-colon is also used to separate an authorial comment in a note from the work cited.

Citations of works in the text and in the notes should follow the Harvard system, as follows: (Swinburne (1995), 106). Where more than one publication by an author is cited from the same year of publication they should be cited as: (Hick (1995a), 120).

### *Notes*

Note that *Religious Studies* does not use footnotes. All notes are endnotes, and are collected together in the **Notes** section after the References. Superscript numbers in the text indicating endnotes should always follow punctuation. Arabic numerals should be used to identify each endnote.

### *Latinisms in citations*

Note that *three* Latinisms only may be used.

*Ibid.* is used to denote a repetition of the immediately preceding item, where only a different page (or volume) number needs to be recorded.

*Idem* is used to denote a repetition of the immediately preceding author's name, where only a different book or article title (and page reference) needs to be recorded.

*Passim* is used to denote that a topic is referred to periodically throughout the source cited.

All are italicized and lower-case unless following a full stop.

*Op. cit.* and *loc. cit.* are never used. Cf. should only be used when it really does mean compare; otherwise see should be used.

### *Quotations*

Always follow the punctuation, capitalization, and spelling of the original.

For short quotations use single quotation marks, except that quotations within quotations take double quotation marks. (American authors should particularly note that British convention is to use single quotation marks.)

Long quotations of 50 words or more should be displayed extracts, i.e. indented blocks in smaller typeface with spaces above and below, without quotation marks.

Three-point ellipses with spaces (i.e. ... ) are used when omitting material within quotations.

Punctuation follows closing quotation marks except where whole sentences are quoted.