

# How to get published in *The China Quarterly*? (FAQs)



## What is *The China Quarterly*?

- The journal was first published in 1960
- Current Editor: Dr Tim Pringle, SOAS University of London
- Impact factor of 2.276 (2017), #3 out of 68 area studies journals, and #1 of China studies journals
- Acceptance rate: around 11%
- More information found on the CQ page on the [Cambridge Core Website](#)

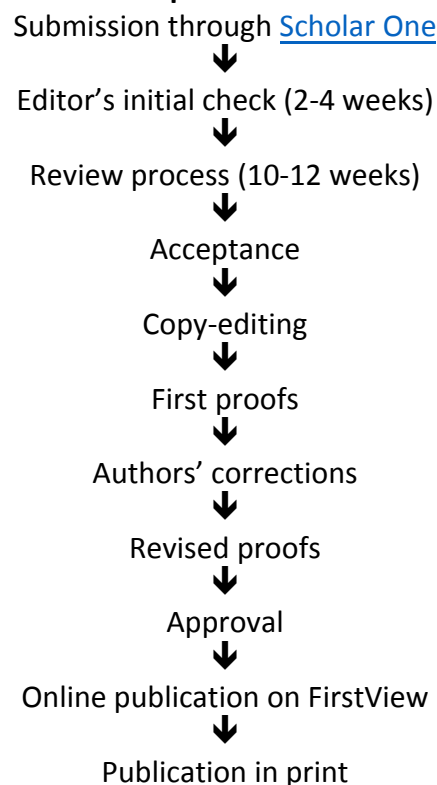
## What topics does *The China Quarterly* cover?

- *The China Quarterly* welcomes the submission of manuscripts from scholars, including postgraduate students, on all aspects of contemporary China, including Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau and Tibet.
- Its interdisciplinary approach covers a range of subjects including economics, geography, history, international affairs, law, politics, anthropology, sociology, literature and the arts.
- From our Instructions to contributors: "Submissions in the fields of religion, media, literature, or on China prior to 1978, will be considered if they engage with issues of wider significance in contemporary China."

### What types of articles does *The China Quarterly* publish?

- Regular research articles (c. 9,000 words, all inclusive): *in-depth and theoretical pieces which present original research in combination with analytical argument*
- Research reports (c. 4,500 words, all inclusive): *shorter pieces based on primary research and empirical evidence*
- State of the Field (4,000 words): *occasional pieces that review current trends in research*
- Book reviews and review essays: *generally commissioned*
- Special sections or special issues (3 to 11 articles): *guest-edited groups of articles on a single topic*

### What is the pathway from submission to publication?



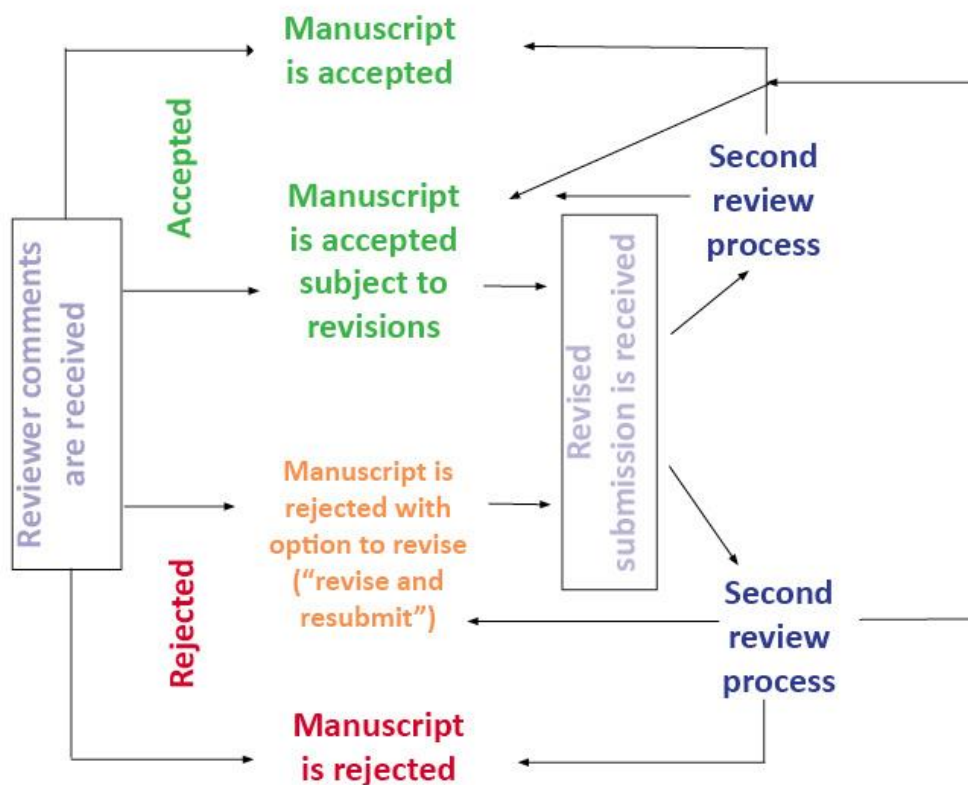
### How does the review process work?

The pathways illustrated in the diagram below point to routes to **acceptance**:

- outright acceptance (rare if not impossible);
- acceptance after minor revisions;

... and **rejection**:

- outright rejection with no possibility of resubmission;
- “revise and resubmit”: once revised, the article goes through a review process again, usually to the same reviewers.



#### What should I ask myself before submitting?

- How familiar am I with this journal?
- Is my area/topic covered by this journal?
- Has this journal recently published something similar I should be aware of?
- Have I checked the journal's instructions for contributors (length, format, anonymisation, etc.)?
- Should my manuscript be read by a native English speaker before submission?

#### What are the don'ts?

- Submit the same manuscript to more than one journal at the same time;
- Submit more than one article at a time, or more than two in a 12-month period;
- Expect the editor or the editorial team to:
  - make an initial decision or give advice on the basis of a title or an abstract;
  - choose a chapter in a dissertation or thesis;
  - provide editorial guidance at submission stage;
  - arrange for the translation of the submitted piece.

#### What ethical issues should I be aware of?

- Be clear on authorship:  
*Make sure you have included all the contributors (in the right order) and that your acknowledgements are up to date*
- Avoid plagiarism (including self-plagiarism):

- *Have you checked you cited your own, and others' work, correctly? (We use Ithenticate.)*
- *Do you have written permission to reproduce any illustrations, figures and tables you include? Or to use someone else's datasets?*
- Declare any interests:  
*Make sure you declare any funding, and the role of the funder, in your cover letter. Or any conflict of interest or relationship that could be seen as influencing your findings.*

### What should the manuscript include?

- a title which describes clearly what the article is about;
- an abstract (150 words) which adequately reflects the contents of the article, and five or six keywords;
- an introduction stating the main research question that has been addressed and provide sign-posting to the rest of article;
- evidence (in the main sections) of the thorough literature survey of the field in question and a clear treatment of the empirical material provided, including methodology and the way in which the data was put together;
- a conclusion that draws out the main findings of the research.

Your manuscript should also:

- contribute something **new and significant** to knowledge
  - *be based on original and empirical research (= avoid the obvious, do not submit prescriptive or 'think' pieces).*
  - *make a contribution to the field (and or/subfield) of study and research and to the discipline.*
  - *have – and present – a coherent argument.*
- be **properly referenced**
  - *the argument must be supported by the proper citation of credible sources and primary data.*
  - *use a range of both English-language and local sources.*
- **engage with issues and arguments** made by others in the field
  - *the author must show s/he is familiar with the different and latest types of discourses, theories and paradigms in his/her field.*



TIP: For “models”, see the [Gordon White prize-winning articles](#) on our website.

If you wish to include illustrations, please make sure that:

- they are essential to the readers' understanding of the article;
- you have obtained permission to reproduce them from the original author/publisher. (This also applies to material published on the Internet.) It is the author's responsibility to seek permission to reproduce copyrighted material;
- they adhere to our [guidelines](#) in terms of quality and format.

### **Can I submit a chapter from my PhD?**

PhD chapters are often difficult to translate into journal articles; best advice is to study carefully the articles in targeted journals and think about how to compress arguments and have a coherent narrative (that is not dependent on the other chapters to become intelligible).

### **What are reviewers asked to comment on?**

- The importance of the topic;
- The contribution of the article to the field (and relevant subfield) of 20th/21st-century China studies;
- The importance of the article and the topic to its relevant discipline (history, geography, political science, economics) and its potential contribution to that discipline;
- Are the main points of the argument supported by the proper citation of credible sources and primary data?
- The logical coherence of the author(s) argument;
- To what extent does the author engage issues and arguments made by others in the field (should the author be aware of other specific works?);
- The originality and quality of the research;
- The technical nature of the manuscript, e.g. how much copy-editing does the prose require, are tables and statistical data in order, etc.;
- Is the paper an appropriate length or could it be shortened?
- Is the number of tables appropriate? Are they all necessary?

### **How much time do I have to resubmit?**

You have up to one year to revise your manuscript. Of course, the length of the revisions process depends on the nature of the revisions requested. **Do not hurry** in revising your manuscript. Too hastily resubmitted manuscripts fail to convince that the revisions have been thoroughly implemented unless the suggestions made are minor.

### **How should I revise my manuscript?**

- Take on board and address as many of the suggested revisions as possible.
- When you resubmit, always explain how you've addressed the reviewers' suggestions in a separate letter to the editor.
- Do not exceed the word limit without the editor's approval.

### **What if my article is rejected?**

It happens to the best of scholars and is not the end of your career!

If your manuscript is rejected with option to revise and resubmit, do consider revising. Most accepted articles started with a "revise and resubmit" recommendation.

### **Why did I not receive any reasons for the rejection?**

Comments are offered whenever reviews are received. However, the article may be rejected without reviewer comments if the submitted article is

- out of the remit of the journal (alternative publications are sometimes suggested);
- too weak, and commenting will not lead to an improved version;

- too far off the target, and providing comments would be tantamount to asking the author to write an entirely different paper.

#### **How can I promote my article after publication?**

- Use any tokens or sharing schemes offered by the publisher;
- Make full use of social media making sure you use the Cambridge Core link or DOI so that it counts towards your Altmetric score;
- Update your profile on professional and academic networking sites, and post to discussion lists.



Please make sure you understand what you can do and can't do with the different versions of your article (e.g., Author's Original Manuscript (AOM) or pre-print; Accepted Manuscript (AM) or post-print; Version of Record (VoR). If in doubt, please refer to the copyright form you signed after acceptance or contact the journal's office.

#### **Does *The China Quarterly* censor content?**

No.