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CHINESE HISTORICAL SOURCES ON BURMA
A Bibliography of Primary and Secondary Works
by Sun Laichen
The Journal of Burma Studies

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Sun Laiyen

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1988 “Qingdai xuezhe Ni Tui shengping ji gongxian shulue” 前代學者倪蛇生平及貢獻述略 [A brief account of the life and contributions of Qing scholar Ni Tui]. *Yunnan shijian daxue xuebao* 3.

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Latika Lahiri (translator)

Li Weiqing 李偉卿

1 I thank Mu Jing 穆靜 for sending me this dictionary from Beijing.
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Liu Yongzhao 劉永燁

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Trager, Frank N., Hyman Kublin, and Lu-Yu Kiang

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2 I thank Professor Watanabe for sending this work to me from Japan.

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Wilkinson, Endymion Porter


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Wu Yongzhang 吳永章


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Style Guide
for
The Journal of Burma Studies

Any scholar writing in the field of Burma Studies is invited to submit articles for publication in The Journal of Burma Studies. Generally, articles should interest specialists yet be accessible to a widely diverse and educated audience.

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Submission

1. Copies
Authors should submit five double-spaced copies of their articles; references to author's identity must be removed from all but the cover page. E-mail submissions are not accepted.

2. Spacing and footnotes
Double-space the entire manuscript (including quotations and footnotes) and leave 1.5 inch margins on all four sides of the draft. Include footnotes at the bottom of the page; avoid end notes.

3. Writing the text
Include an introduction that orients your reader to the subject, a specified thesis, and a conclusion that demonstrates the implications or limitations of your research. Generous use of headers and sub-headers is encouraged.

4. Visuals
The space available for visuals is normally 6.75 inches tall by 4.25 inches wide. Photocopies of artwork are acceptable at the review stage; indicate the approximate place where each visual should be inserted in the text. After acceptance, the author will be asked to mount, size, and include captions for
all illustrations.

5. Evaluation
   Evaluation is normally made by three anonymous referees. Authors will normally be notified of acceptance or rejection in 3-4 months.

6. Review and Copyright
   Articles should not have been published nor should be under consideration elsewhere. Upon acceptance, the author is required to transfer the copyright to the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Northern Illinois University, to facilitate further dissemination of the manuscript.

7. Word Processing Formats
   After acceptance, send us a copy of the file on a 3.5 inch floppy disk. We edit manuscripts in Microsoft Word for Macintosh but we receive files prepared in most widely used DOS, Macintosh, and Windows word processing formats.

Style

For matters of style, form, and citation not covered in this style guide, consult the Chicago Manual of Style (14th edition).

1. Spelling
   For spelling, consult Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (formerly Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary), 10th edition, or the Webster's Third New International Dictionary. If there are variant spellings, use the first spelling listed. Words not found in these dictionaries should be translated or defined.

2. Spacing
   Use one space after colons and all sentence-ending punctuation.
3. Punctuation within citations

   Place the period inside a quotation mark if there is no parenthetical citation and outside if parenthetical citation exists. All semicolons and question marks that are not part of the quoted material appear outside quotation marks. Consider the following two examples:

   La Loubère (1693:73) generalizes that “the wives of the people managing all trade do enjoy a perfect liberty.”

   As stated in the report, “the pattern of industrial development in Thailand is clearly moving east” (Yongyuth 1991:27).

4. Block quotations

   If a passage of quoted material is four lines of text or longer, block the entire passage by starting on a new line and indenting both sides 3/8th of an inch. Don’t use spaces or tabs to indent.

5. Ellipses in quotations

   There should be a space between each dot in an ellipsis. Use three periods when words have been omitted within a sentence, and four dots when words have been omitted at the end of a sentence. Ellipses are rarely used at the beginning of a quoted passage.

6. Commas in series

   All elements in a series, including the last two, should be separated by commas:

   marketing, cooking, washing clothes, and child rearing.

   If commas occur within one or more of the items in a series, use semicolons to divide the elements:

   architecture, construction, and engineering services; agricultural machinery and equipment; and drugs and pharmaceuticals.
7. Latin-based abbreviations
   Keep Latin-based abbreviations (such as op. cit., e.g., and ibid.) to a minimum by using English alternatives. In footnote citations, use a short title instead of “ibid.”

8. Emphasis
   Use *italics* for emphasis. Do not underline or use boldface.

9. Use of specialized language
   Avoid literary devices, like unanswered rhetorical questions and specialized jargon, that make readers guess at your meaning and purpose.

Special Terms

1. Political, historical, and literary figures
   Clearly identify all political, historical, and literary figures on their first appearance, even if they are widely known.

2. Non-English terms
   Non-English terms should be italicized and defined on the first appearance. If the term reappears after several pages of unrelated discussion, define the term again at the later occurrence.

3. Romanization
   If you romanize a language such as Burmese, Thai, or Chinese, use a consistent system throughout the text. At the first occurrence, include a note describing either the system used or a citation where the full description can be found. If a commonly accepted Romanization system exists, rely on this standard. Otherwise, use a system that consistently represents the language’s phonemes.

4. Acronyms
   Acronyms should be kept to a minimum. On the first occurrence, spell out each term of the acronym and put the acronym in parentheses. Manuscripts that contain several acronyms should include an appendix (just before the list of references cited) that lists and defines all acronyms used.
Citations

Citations may appear in either of the following formats:

1. Parenthetical citations
   Author, date, and often page numbers appear in
   parenthetical text citations, with the full publication
   information appearing in a References section, at the end
   of the manuscript. Footnotes may be used sparingly for
   information that is relevant but does not fit in the text.

   Over this same period, annual agricultural
   yields increased by only 5% (Nart 1980:322).

2. Footnote system
   Citations appear in footnotes at the bottom of the page. On
   the first reference to a particular source, provide the full
   citation.

   ¹Nguyen Khac Vien, *Vietnam: A Long History*

   On subsequent references, provide only the author’s last
   name, a short title, and a page number.

   A References section may sometimes be published as well;
   when choosing this option, check all citations to verify that
   those in the text are listed in References.

Sample Citations

1. Parenthetical Citations

   (a) Single author
      (Carino 1989:12) or

   (b) Two authors
      (Rocamora and O’Connor 1977) or
      Rocamora and O’Connor (1977) discuss . . .
Style Guide

(c) Four or more authors

(Smith et al. 1996) or
Smith (1996) illustrates . . .

(d) Works by same author(s) published in the same year

(Key 1996a:212) or
Key (1996a:212) stated

(e) Anonymous source
For an anonymous source, state the newspaper or sponsoring organization in the parenthetical citation; otherwise, use a short form of the title with the date.

(f) Interviews or personal communication
Parenthetically state the date and location of an interview or the date of a written letter. Bibliographic reference is not needed.

2. Footnote style

(a) In the first occurrence, cite the full bibliographic reference, then the page.

Book

Article from a scholarly journal

Article from an edited volume
Structural Adjustment: The Experience of Southeast Asia, Ungku A. Aziz, ed. (Washington: International Monetary Fund Bank Negara Malaysia, 1990), 37.

Article from a newspaper


Personal communication

For personal communication, footnote the date and location of the interview or the date of a written letter. Bibliographic reference is not needed.

(b) In later occurrences, cite the author’s last name, a short descriptive word or phrase, then the page.

4 Joaquin, Navels, 70.

3. References

Follow the format of the following examples for the References section of the paper.

(1) Book, one author and
(2) second entry by same author, journal article

Manderson, Lenore
(3) Article in an edited book, 2 authors

Sutlive, Vinson H. Jr., and George Appell

(4) Book, more than 3 authors

Fawcett, T. et al.

(5) Article in scholarly journal, no date

Gordon, Shirle

(6) Newspaper article

Ranee, Alina

(7) Newspaper article, no author

The Indonesian Times
1996 "Supreme Court Reinstates Ban on Tempo Weekly,” June 14, 7.