

CMSR Style Guide for Authors

Basic Formatting

- Draft font: 12pt; Times New Roman; SimSun for Chinese.
- Double-spaced, one-inch margins (left/right, top/bottom).
- Military dates and times (e.g., 12 January 2026, 0900).
- On first appearance in the text, the names of all Chinese people, places, and organizations should be placed in parentheses (without quotations) following their English translations, except in the case of common names such as Xi Jinping, Shanghai, and the Chinese Communist Party. The same style is also used for terms of art that are not drawn from a specific source but that are rather widely employed in some specialized field. For example:

Liu Cigui (刘赐贵) has made a career of promoting PRC interests in the South China Sea.

China Marine Surveillance (中国海监) is now a component of the China Coast Guard (中国海警), which performs the former agency's administrative law-enforcement (行政执法) functions.

- A term or a phrase from a Chinese-language source that is important for the analysis or argument and not widely known should appear in parentheses after the quoted term or phrases. For example:
Key components of Chinese sea power are integrated into what PRC strategists call an “echelon defense system” (梯次防卫体系). [An endnote then would cite the source in which that phrase appeared.]

Footnotes

Citing English-language sources:

Note: If a DOI is assigned to any of the following sources, it should be placed directly following the last element of the footnote, preceded by a comma and followed by a period.

Journal article:

Alastair Iain Johnston, “Thinking about Strategic Culture,” *International Security* 19, no. 4 (Spring 1995): 32–64.

Book:

Jonathan D. Spence, *The Search for Modern China*, 3d ed. (New York: W. W. Norton, 2013), 189, 210–11.

Chapter in an edited volume:

Andrew S. Erickson and Lyle J. Goldstein, “China Studies the Rise of

Great Powers,” in *China Goes to Sea: Maritime Transformation in Comparative Historical Perspective*, ed. Andrew Erickson, Lyle Goldstein, and Carnes Lord (Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 2009), 402.

Online article:

Andrew S. Erickson and Conor M. Kennedy, “Tanmen Militia: China’s ‘Maritime Rights Protection’ Vanguard,” *National Interest*, 6 May 2015.

Citing Chinese-language sources:

Journal/magazine articles:

王伟 [Wang Wei], “历久弥新话水雷” [Enduring and Yet Fully Relevant: A Discussion of Sea Mines], 国防 [*National Defense*], no. 5 (November 2002): 58.

练伟 [Lian Wei] and 曾宁宁 [Zeng Ningning], “铁鲨”出击—东部战区海军某潜艇支队党委聚焦实战提升打赢能力” [Attack of the “Iron Shark”—The Party Committee of an Eastern Theater Command Navy Submarine Flotilla Focuses on Actual Combat to Bolster Its Ability to Prevail in Combat], 当代海军 [*Navy Today*], no. 10 (October 2021), 21–24.

Books:

赵晓哲 [Zhao Xiaozhe] and 沈治河 [Shen Zhihe], 海军作战数学模型 [*Mathematical Models for Naval Warfare*] (Beijing: National Defense Industry, 2004), 25–37.

Newspaper articles:

阎勇政 [Lü Yongzheng], “北海舰队某潜艇支队砍掉 12 个不实用的战法” [A Certain North Sea Fleet Submarine Flotilla Discards 12 Impractical Combat Methods], 人民海军 [*People’s Navy*], 11 December 2006, 3.

Online articles:

王文 [Wang Wen], “国防部首次在开放部队举办新闻发布会” [China’s Defense Ministry Holds Its First-Ever Conference on News Publication], 中国军网 [*China Military Online*], 2 August 2008.

Social media (WeChat) articles:

吴进军 [Wu Jinjun] and 余爽 [Yu Shuang], “戍守海空 65 载，他们是南海风云的“瞭望者”” [Guarding the Sea and Air for 65 Years, They Are the “Lookouts” for the South China Sea], 南海舰队 [*South Sea Fleet*], WeChat, 23 June 2020.

