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General. An article must be in English and may not exceed 10,000 words or thirty-five double-spaced pages in 12-point font (*including* main text, endnotes, tables, and figure captions) with 1-inch margins on all sides. Authors should submit the manuscript as an email attachment using a standard word-processing program. The entire manuscript—including notes, tables, and references—must be typed double-spaced and numbered consecutively. *IJMES* follows a double-blind peer review process, so authors must avoid putting their names in headers or footers and avoid any references to themselves in the body or the endnotes such as might betray their identity to referees. Selected citations of the author's well-known published work may be included only if the absence of such citations would be conspicuous. Submissions should not include acknowledgments, but these can be added later if the manuscript is accepted. All submissions must include a 150-word abstract and a cover email or letter that includes the author's name, academic discipline and institutional affiliation (if any), land-mail address, telephone number, and e-mail address. The Journal conforms to the *Chicago Manual of Style, 15th Edition*. Transliteration follows a modified *Encyclopedia of Islam* system, which is detailed on this page. The editor may return manuscripts that do not conform to the guidelines.

Text. The start of the article and each section should be flush left; other paragraphs should be indented. Do not use desktop publishing features (justified text, bold and underlined fonts, etc.). Block indent long quotations (more than 50 words). Never cross-reference.

Spelling and Punctuation. Use American spelling: color, not colour; analyze, not analyse; traveling, not travelling. Use serial commas: blue, green, and yellow. For quotations, use American-style formatting, which puts the final period or comma *inside* the quotation marks, for example, "Gandhi said, 'Poverty is the worst form of violence.'" For capitalizations, check the dictionary; when in doubt, do not capitalize. Examples: President Obama; president of the United States; the president.

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Notes and References. Notes must be numbered consecutively throughout the text using Arabic numerals, double-spaced, and *grouped together as endnotes following the text.* Footnotes and in-text citations are *not* permitted, nor are bibliographies. All titles in non-Roman alphabets (Arabic, Cyrillic, etc.) must be transliterated and should follow English-language capitalization rules. Foreign titles in Roman alphabets (French, German, etc.) should follow the capitalization rules of that particular language. English translations of foreign language titles may be provided at the author's discretion. Internet references must include a full URL and an accessed date. Cities of publication should include the country or U.S. state (e.g., Calif., Mass., N.Y.), except for major cities (Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York). The style of note citations should conform to the following examples:

[1]Stanford J. Shaw, *History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey*, 2 vols. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1977).

[2]Jamil M. Abun-Nasr, *A History of the Maghrib in the Islamic Period*, 3rd ed. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1987), 10; idem, *Muslim Communities of Grace: The Sufi Brotherhoods in Islamic Religious Life* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2007), 4.

[3]Howard Crane, trans. and ed., *Risale-i Mimarʿıyye*: *An Early-Seventeenth-Century Ottoman Treatise on Architecture*, Studies in Islamic Art and Architecture 1 (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1987), 71.

[4]Martin Rein and Donald Schon, "Frame-Reflective Policy Discourse," in *Social Sciences and Modern States*, ed. Peter Wagner, Carol Hirschon Weiss, BjörnWittrock, and Helmut Wollman (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1991), 262–89.

[5]Clifford Geertz, "*Toutes Directions*: Reading the Signs in an Urban Sprawl," *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 21 (1989): 291–306.

When references to the same work follow without interruption, use ibid. When notes to the same work follow after interruption, use the author's last name and a shortened title of the book or article. Do not use op. cit.:

[6]Shaw, *History of the Ottoman Empire*, 2:6.

[7]Ibid., 1:10–52.

[8]Social Science Research Council, "Internationalization and Interdisciplinarity: An Evaluation of Title VI Middle East Studies Centers," Social Science Research Council, http://www.ssrc.org/programs/mena/survey_of_middle_east_studies/ (accessed 20 March 2007).

[9]Otis Glazebrook to the U.S. State Department, "Increase in Cost of Living Caused by War," 3 November 1915, consular correspondence, American consulate in Jerusalem, record group 84, Vol. 72, National Archives at College Park, College Park, Md. (NACP).

[10]Muhammad ʿAbd al-Rahman al-Maqrami, *al-Tajammuʿ al-Yamani li-l-Islah: al-Ruʾya wa-l-Masar—Dirasa fi al-Mashʾa wa-l-Tatawwur* (Sanaa, Yemen: Yemeni Reform Gathering, 1998).

Foreign Words and Transliteration. If an English term exists for a word, use it. All technical terms from languages written in non-Roman alphabets must be italicized and fully transliterated with diacritical marks (macrons and dots), for example, *qaṣīda*. A technical term is defined as a word not found in *Merriam–Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* or a multiword phrase, excluding titles and proper nouns. Diacritical marks, as well as the letters *ʿayn* and hamza, should be inserted using a Unicode font, preferably Jaghbub Uni. For more information and to download the font, see the Author Resources page of the *IJMES* editorial office website: http://web.gc.cuny.edu/ijmes. Words that are found in Merriam–Webster's should be spelled as they appear there and not treated as technical terms. They should have no diacritics, nor should they be italicized—for example, mufti, jihad, shaykh. See the *IJMES* Word List on our editorial office website for exceptions that preserve *ʿayn* and hamza, for example, Qurʾan, shariʿa, ʿulamaʾ. Diacritics should *not* be added to personal names, place names, names of political parties and organizations, or titles of books and articles. These words should be spelled in accordance with the *IJMES* transliteration system but without diacritics. However, *ʿayn* and hamza should be preserved in all these cases, and should be clearly distinguished from one another, preferably by inserting the symbols

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ʿ and ʾ using the Jaghbub Uni font. Place names with accepted English spellings should be spelled in accordance with English norms, for example, Baalbek, Damascus. This rule applies to cities of publication in citations. Names of living individuals may be spelled according to their preferred English spelling. Authors are responsible for the accuracy of their transliterations.

Transliteration System. For Arabic and Persian, *IJMES* uses a modified *Encyclopedia of Islam* system, which is detailed in the Transliteration Chart below. Note that *tāʾ marbūṭa* is rendered *a* not *ah*, except in Persian, where it should be *ih*; in Arabic *iḍāfa* constructions, it is rendered *at.* The feminine nisba ending is rendered *-iyya* (*iyyih* in Persian). Inseparable prefixes in Arabic are connected with what follows by a hyphen: bi-, wa-, li-, and la-. When one of these prefixes is followed by al, the *a* will elide, forming a contraction rendered as wa-l-, bi-l-, li-l-, and la-l-. The definite article al- is lowercase everywhere, except when it appears as the first word of a sentence or endnote. When an Arabic name is shortened to just the surname, the al- is retained; for example, Hasan al-Banna becomes al-Banna. Connectors in names—such as bin, ben, abu, and so forth—are lowercase only when preceded by a name, e.g. Osama bin Laden, but Bin Laden, Ibn Khaldun. Follow English capitalization rules for transliterated titles; capitalize all major terms, but not articles, prefixes, coordinating conjunctions, or prepositions. Use italics to indicate a book, newspaper, or periodical. Do *not* add diacritical marks, but do preserve *ʿayn* and hamza (except for initial hamza, which is dropped), for example, *Faysal al-Tafriqa bayn al-Islam wa-l-Zandaqa* and *al-Diʿaya ila Sabil al-Muʾminin*. For Ottoman Turkish, either transliterate according to our chart or use modern Turkish orthography consistently. Persian must be transliterated using the *IJMES* system, not that of the *Encyclopedia Iranica*, so *i* and *u* must be used, not *e* and *o*. The Persian izafat is rendered *−i*.

Tables, Figures, and Images. Tables, figures, and images must be cited in the text, for example (see Table 1). They should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals, captioned, and appear as a unit at the end of the article. They should *not* be interspersed in the text. Diagrams must be professionally rendered or computer generated; details should be large enough to remain legible at 50% reduction. When appropriate, photos may be submitted with a manuscript. Their use will be at the editor's discretion. All images should be submitted in electronic format. For halftones or other illustrations, consult the editor.

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IJMES TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM FOR ARABIC, PERSIAN, AND TURKISH

Consonants

A = Arabic, P = Persian, OT = Ottoman Turkish, MT = Modern Turkish

	A	P	OT	MT		A	P	OT	MT		A	P	OT	MT
ء	ʾ	ʾ	ʾ	—	ز	z	z	z	z	ك	k	k *or* g	k *or* ñ	k *or* n
ب	b	b	b	b *or* p	ژ	—	zh	j	j				*or* y	*or* y
پ	—	p	p	p	س	s	s	s	s				*or* ğ	*or* ğ
ت	t	t	t	t	ش	sh	sh	ṣ	ṣ	گ	—	g	g	g
ث	th	s̲	s̲	s	ص	ṣ	ṣ	ṣ	s	ل	l	l	l	l
ج	j	j	c	c	ض	ḍ	ż	ż	z	م	m	m	m	m
چ	—	ch	ç	ç	ط	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	t	ن	n	n	n	n
ح	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	h	ظ	ẓ	ẓ	ẓ	z	ه	h	h	h[1]	h[1]
خ	kh	kh	h	h	ع	ʿ	ʿ	ʿ	—	و	w	v *or* u	v	v
د	d	d	d	d	غ	gh	gh	g *or* ğ	g *or* ğ	ي	y	y	y	y
ذ	dh	z̲	z̲	z	ف	f	f	f	f	ة	a[2]			
ر	r	r	r	r	ق	q	q	ḳ	k	ال	[3]			

[1] When h is not final. [2] In construct state: at. [3] For the article, al- and -l-.

Vowels

	ARABIC AND PERSIAN		OTTOMAN AND MODERN TURKISH	
Long ا or	ى	ā	ā	words of Arabic and Persian origin only
	و	ū	ū	
	ي	ī	ī	
Doubled	ـِيّ	iyy (final form ī)	iy (final form ī)	
	ـُوّ	uww (final form ū)	uvv	
Diphthongs	ـَو	au *or* aw	ev	
	ـَى	ai *or* ay	ey	
Short	ـَ	a	a *or* e	
	ـُ	u	u *or* ü / o *or* ö	
	ـِ	i	ı *or* i	

For Ottoman Turkish, authors may either transliterate or use the modern Turkish orthography.

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SPECIAL ISSUE: QUEER AFFECTS

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