

Announcing *The Journal of CESNUR*

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CESNUR, the Center for Studies on New Religions, was founded in 1988. In thirty years of activity, more than 1,000 scholarly papers have been presented at its international conferences and seminars. Many of them have been posted on CESNUR's Web site, others have found their way to international journals.

Acknowledging that many changes have happened in the world of international scholarly publishing, after thirty years of activity CESNUR has decided to launch a new adventure, its own journal.

We have carefully examined other journals for months and have finally decided for an *online open access* journal. Open access journals do not require a password or request a fee to readers. They are sustained by a fee paid by the authors of the articles or their universities.

By definition, the world of open access journals is plagued by predatory publishers, which prey on young scholars offering publication in worthless journals for significant fees. An overview is offered by the Wikipedia article on predatory publishers at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predatory_open_access_publishing.

On the other hand, the most respected scholarly publishers in the field of humanities also switched to open access, with the quality of their publications guaranteed by unimpeachable peer review. See for example Oxford University Press (https://academic.oup.com/journals/pages/open_access) and Brill (<http://www.brill.com/resources/authors/publishing-journals-brill/brill-open-access-journals>).

CESNUR's director, Massimo Introvigne, has matured himself an experience as member of the editorial board of Brill's open access publications.

In the field of religious studies, the high Article Processing Charges (APC) requested by some of the large academic presses prevent scholars whose institutions would not fund them from publishing in reputable open access journals. This is a pity, since open access articles are read by thousands, while articles in printed journals or restricted access online journals have a very limited readership. Some have argued that they are

now read by an average of ten people only (<http://www.intellectualtakeout.org/blog/why-professors-are-writing-crap-nobody-reads>), which shows how much things have changed since CESNUR started in 1988.

The Journal of CESNUR, edited by Massimo Introvigne and with PierLuigi Zoccatelli as deputy editor, would ask an APC of Euro 275/article. We will publish both mono-thematic and multi-thematic issues. English will be the primary language, but we will publish issues in other languages too. Articles should be from 8 to 20 pages, although room would be made for exceptions and we plan to publish special issues with one long article only (with a corresponding higher APC).

We noticed that the “Notes and bibliography” model used by most journals in the humanities makes for difficult reading online, and decided for the “Author-Date” model. Both models are regarded as appropriate in *The Chicago Manual of Style*, and the basic rules of the “Author-Date Model” are transcribed at the end of this announcement.

We welcome articles, and proposals for special issues, in the fields of religious pluralism, new religious movements, esoteric movements, alternative spirituality, religious and spiritual movements and the arts. Articles will be accepted for peer review only if they are written in good academic English (or the other language applicant would select) and follow the Author-Date reference model. Neither CESNUR nor the peer reviewers would rewrite your articles for you. Once accepted for peer review, articles will be sent to peer reviewers. Only when accepted in their final form, the APC will become due and publication will follow.

Appendix / Author-Date: Sample Citations (from *The Chicago Manual of Style*)

The following examples illustrate citations using the author-date system. Each example of a reference list entry is accompanied by an example of a corresponding parenthetical citation in the text. For more details and many more examples, see chapter 15 of *The Chicago Manual of Style* (http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/16/ch15/ch15_toc.html). For examples of the same citations using the notes and bibliography system, click on the Notes and Bibliography tab above.

Book

One author: Pollan, Michael. 2006. *The Omnivore’s Dilemma: A Natural History of Four Meals*. New York: Penguin. (Pollan 2006, 99–100)

Two or more authors: Ward, Geoffrey C., and Ken Burns. 2007. *The War: An Intimate History, 1941–1945*. New York: Knopf. (Ward and Burns 2007, 52)

For four or more authors, list all of the authors in the reference list; in the text, list only the first author, followed by et al. (“and others”): (Barnes et al. 2010)

Editor, translator, or compiler instead of author: Lattimore, Richmond, trans. 1951. *The Iliad of Homer*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. (Lattimore 1951, 91–92)

Editor, translator, or compiler in addition to author: García Márquez, Gabriel. 1988. *Love in the Time of Cholera*. Translated by Edith Grossman. London: Cape. (García Márquez 1988, 242–55)

Chapter or other part of a book: Kelly, John D. 2010. “Seeing Red: Mao Fetishism, Pax Americana, and the Moral Economy of War.” In *Anthropology and Global Counterinsurgency*, edited by John D. Kelly, Beatrice Jauregui, Sean T. Mitchell, and Jeremy Walton, 67–83. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. (Kelly 2010, 77)

Chapter of an edited volume originally published elsewhere (as in primary sources): Cicero, Quintus Tullius. 1986. “Handbook on Canvassing for the Consulship.” In *Rome: Late Republic and Principate*, edited by Walter Emil Kaegi Jr. and Peter White. Vol. 2 of *University of Chicago Readings in Western*

Civilization, edited by John Boyer and Julius Kirshner, 33–46. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Originally published in Evelyn S. Shuckburgh, trans., *The Letters of Cicero*, vol. 1 (London: George Bell & Sons, 1908). (Cicero 1986, 35)

Preface, foreword, introduction, or similar part of a book: Rieger, James. 1982. Introduction to *Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus*, by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, xi–xxxvii. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. (Rieger 1982, xx–xxi)

Book published electronically: If a book is available in more than one format, cite the version you consulted. For books consulted online, list a URL; include an access date only if one is required by your publisher or discipline. If no fixed page numbers are available, you can include a section title or a chapter or other number. Austen, Jane. 2007. *Pride and Prejudice*. New York: Penguin Classics. Kindle edition. Kurland, Philip B., and Ralph Lerner, eds. 1987. *The Founders' Constitution*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>. (Austen 2007) (Kurland and Lerner, chap. 10, doc. 19)

Journal article

Article in a print journal: In the text, list the specific page numbers consulted, if any. In the reference list entry, list the page range for the whole article. Weinstein, Joshua I. 2009. “The Market in Plato’s *Republic*.” *Classical Philology* 104:439–58. (Weinstein 2009, 440)

Article in an online journal: Include a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) if the journal lists one. A DOI is a permanent ID that, when appended to <http://dx.doi.org/> in the address bar of an Internet browser, will lead to the source. If no DOI is available, list a URL. Include an access date only if one is required by your publisher or discipline. Kossinets, Gueorgi, and Duncan J. Watts. 2009. “Origins of Homophily in an Evolving Social Network.” *American Journal of Sociology* 115:405–50. Accessed February 28, 2010. doi:10.1086/599247. (Kossinets and Watts 2009, 411)

Article in a newspaper or popular magazine: Newspaper and magazine articles may be cited in running text (“As Sheryl Stolberg and Robert Pear noted in a *New York Times* article on February 27, 2010, . . .”), and they are commonly omitted from a reference list. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations. If you consulted the article online, include a URL; include an access date only if your publisher or discipline requires one. If no author is identified, begin the citation with the article title. Mendelsohn, Daniel. 2010. “But Enough about Me.” *New Yorker*, January 25. Stolberg, Sheryl Gay, and Robert Pear. 2010. “Wary Centrists Posing Challenge in Health Care Vote.” *New York Times*, February 27. Accessed February 28, 2010. <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/28/us/politics/28health.html>. (Mendelsohn 2010, 68) (Stolberg and Pear 2010)

Book review

Kamp, David. 2006. “Deconstructing Dinner.” Review of *The Omnivore’s Dilemma: A Natural History of Four Meals*, by Michael Pollan. *New York Times*, April 23, Sunday Book Review. <http://www.nytimes.com/2006/04/23/books/review/23kamp.html>. (Kamp 2006)

Thesis or dissertation

Choi, Mihwa. 2008. “Contesting *Imaginaires* in Death Rituals during the Northern Song Dynasty.” PhD diss., University of Chicago. (Choi 2008)

Paper presented at a meeting or conference

Adelman, Rachel. 2009. “‘Such Stuff as Dreams Are Made On’: God’s Footstool in the Aramaic Targumim and Midrashic Tradition.” Paper presented at the annual meeting for the Society of Biblical Literature, New Orleans, Louisiana, November 21–24. (Adelman 2009)

Website

A citation to website content can often be limited to a mention in the text (“As of July 19, 2008, the McDonald’s Corporation listed on its website . . .”). If a more formal citation is desired, it may be styled as in the examples below. Because such content is subject to change, include an access date or, if available, a date that the site was last modified. In the absence of a date of publication, use the access date or last-modified date as the basis of the citation.

Google. 2009. “Google Privacy Policy.” Last modified March 11. <http://www.google.com/intl/en/privacypolicy.html>. (Google 2009)

McDonald’s Corporation. 2008. “McDonald’s Happy Meal Toy Safety Facts.” Accessed July 19. <http://www.mcdonalds.com/corp/about/factsheets.html>. (McDonald’s 2008)

Blog entry or comment

Blog entries or comments may be cited in running text (“In a comment posted to *The Becker-Posner Blog* on February 23, 2010, . . .”), and they are commonly omitted from a reference list. If a reference list entry is needed, cite the blog post there but mention comments in the text only. (If an access date is required, add it before the URL; see examples elsewhere in this guide.)

Posner, Richard. 2010. “Double Exports in Five Years?” *The Becker-Posner Blog*, February 21. <http://uchicagolaw.typepad.com/beckerposner/2010/02/double-exports-in-five-years-posner.html>. (Posner 2010)

E-mail or text message

E-mail and text messages may be cited in running text (“In a text message to the author on March 1, 2010, John Doe revealed . . .”), and they are rarely listed in a reference list. In parenthetical citations, the term *personal communication* (or *pers. comm.*) can be used.

(John Doe, e-mail message to author, February 28, 2010) or (John Doe, pers. comm.)

Item in a commercial database

For items retrieved from a commercial database, add the name of the database and an accession number following the facts of publication. In this example, the dissertation cited above is shown as it would be cited if it were retrieved from ProQuest’s database for dissertations and theses.

Choi, Mihwa. 2008. “Contesting *Imaginaires* in Death Rituals during the Northern Song Dynasty.” PhD diss., University of Chicago. ProQuest (AAT 3300426).