

Instructions for Authors

Submission Information

Language

Articles in *Phanes* follow the conventions of British English. Use British spelling rather than American: organise, not organize; defence, not defense; centre, not center; harbour, not harbor, etc.

Avoid contractions, split infinitives, and run-on expressions (etc., and so on and so forth), unless there is a compelling reason to use them.

Thus: he *did not know* where to go..., and not he *didn't know* where to go;

He was told *to eat quickly*..., and not *to quickly eat*.

Instead of 'In his work, Jung discussed the anima, the animus, the old wise man, *and so on*,' consider a sentence such as: 'In his work, Jung discussed archetypes such as the anima, the animus, and the old wise man.'

Use inclusive language. If possible, use plural forms of the third person pronoun. If the singular is used, avoid slash marks or other similar conventions. For example, instead of 's/he' use 'she or he.'

Authors should ensure that their papers are written in fluent, grammatically-correct English. Authors whose first language is not English are strongly encouraged to have their papers checked for grammar, spelling, and style before submitting their final version to *Phanes*.

General

For dashes in the text, use an 'em-dash' not separated by any spaces.

Example: He spoke about religion—as he did on many previous occasions.

Use the Oxford comma: 'His style was simple, concise, and eloquent,' *not* 'his style was simple, concise and eloquent.'

Manuscript Structure

Abstract and Keywords

The article must contain an abstract of 150 words and 3-6 keywords

Headings

All headings are flush left and followed by a line break:

FIRST HEADING (bold)

Second Heading (bold)

Third Heading (bold, italics)

The text following the headings should not be indented but set flush left.

Footnotes

Footnotes should be numbered consecutively within each article. They should only be used to convey further information. Whenever a footnote is used, the reference should appear in the note and not in the text. References to footnotes are via superscript numbers, which follow any punctuation. Unless there is a compelling reason to do otherwise, footnote references should be placed at the end of the sentence.

Example: The correct form is ‘As Shamdasani explains in his article, *Memories, Dreams, Reflections* is not Jung’s autobiography,²’ and not ‘As Shamdasani explains in his article², *Memories, Dreams, Reflections* is not Jung’s autobiography.’

Text References

References should be by inline, parenthetical citation. Citations consist of: the author’s last name+space+year of publication+colon+page number. Citations stand outside of quotation marks (since they are not part of the quote), but come before punctuation marks.

Example:

As many authors have argued, ‘Freud was not the first person to offer a detailed theoretical account of what is called “the unconscious”’(Liebscher and Nicholls 2010:2).

The author’s name is omitted from the citation if it comes in the text:

As Liebscher and Nicholls have argued, ‘Freud was not the first person to offer a detailed theoretical account of what is called “the unconscious”’(2010:2).

Multiple references to the same author within a single citation are separated by a comma. The exception is cases where there are already references to multiple pages separated by a comma, in which case a semi-colon will separate reference to different works.

Example:

(Nietzsche 2008:14, 2001:82).

(Nietzsche 2008:14, 148, 568; 2001:82)

References to different authors within a single citation are separated by semicolons:

(Richards 2011:69; Woodward 2015:177; Suzuki 2006:166; Smith 2013:31)

Reference List

A list entitled *References* should appear at the end of the article. It should contain all works cited, and *only* those cited. All references should be to the edition cited. References are formatted with a hanging indent. The general order and formatting of elements in a reference list follows the formatting examples below.

Works appear alphabetically by author's name (family name, given names), then chronologically by year of publication. When more than one work by a certain author appears in a single year, the works are listed in alphabetical order by title, and the year is followed without space by a lower-case letter, beginning with "a" and continuing sequentially (1999a, 1999b, etc.)

Authors' family names are separated from their given names by a comma. The full name is followed by a period.

If multiple works by the same author appear in the reference list, the name of the author is given for the first work. For subsequent work, the name of the author is replaced by three em-dashes (— — —).

———. 1950. *Psychoanalysis and religion*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

If it is necessary to highlight the original year of publication (e.g. of a classical work that has been re-edited), this should be given between square brackets, following the year of the edition used.

James, William. 1981 [1902]. *The Varieties of Religious Experience...*

Titles of books and journals are given in italics. Titles of individual articles, essays, and unpublished dissertations are in single quotation marks.

Identify editions by abbreviation: 2nd edition not second edition.

Do not indicate edition by superscript numbers (e.g., ²1989) and do not make the suffix of ordinal numbers superscript (2nd not 2nd).

Books

Lovejoy, Arthur O. 2001[1936]. *The Great Chain of Being: A Study of a the History of an Idea*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Item in C.G.Jung's Collected Works

Jung, C.G. [1946]. *Psychology of Transference*. Collected Works of C.G.Jung. vol. 16, § 148-198.

Chapter in an edited collection

Gardner, Sebastian. 2010. 'Eduard von Hartmann's *Philosophy of the Unconscious*.' In Angus Nicholls and Martin Liebscher (eds.) *Thinking the Unconscious: Nineteenth-Century German Thought*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Journal Article

Smith, Roger. 1988. 'Does the history of psychology have a subject?' *History of the Human Sciences* 1 (2): 147-177.

Nagy, Marilyn. 1990. 'Self and Freedom in Jung's Lecture on Ritschl.' *Journal of Analytical Psychology* 35: 443-457.

PhD Dissertation

Sommer, Andreas. 2013. *Crossing the Boundaries of Mind and Body: Psychological Research and the Origins of Modern Psychology*. PhD diss. University College London.

Archival collections

For the C.G.Jung archives at ETH in Zurich, use the following designation: Jung, C.G., [document title or description], C.G. Jung Papers Collection, ETH Zurich University Archives, [call number], [page number].

Quotations

Quotations are to be given verbatim, preserving the spelling and other conventions of the original version, including any errors. Such errors should be indicated by inserting [sic]. Whenever quotation marks are used (either to indicate quotations or to highlight specific words), single quotation marks (‘’) should be used. Expressions that appear within a text already delimited by quotation marks take double quotation marks. Cases of further nesting alternate between single and double quotations marks. Thus:

‘If I speak in the spirit of this time, I must say ...’

‘To this my soul spoke a word that roused my anger: “My light is not of this world.”’

An unfinished quotation should employ an ellipsis (...) preceded by a space if the preceding word is complete (as in the example above). An ellipsis used in the middle of quotations to indicate something which has been omitted should be preceded and followed by a space, and placed within square brackets, thus:

‘My soul appeared to me as hollow [...] But in reality what I thought of her was valid for my ideal.’

Block Quotations

Quotations involving three or more lines of text are normally separated from the main body of the text by line breaks and indented without quotation marks, thus:

As Jung writes,

Everything that becomes too old becomes evil, the same is true of your highest. Learn from the suffering of the crucified God that one can also betray and crucify a God, namely the God of the old year. If a God ceases being the way of life, he must fall secretly. (Jung, RB: 251).

Consent to Publish

Submission of a manuscript implies that the author agrees to transfer the copyright of the article to the publisher, if and when the article is accepted for publication. To that end, the author will need to sign a *Consent to Publish*, which will be sent upon acceptance.