



European Psychoanalytical Federation
Europäische Psychoanalytische Föderation
Fédération Européenne de Psychanalyse

ASBL

EPF Style Guide

Revised on May 14, 2024

This revised, shortened style guide is intended for authors of papers submitted for the EPF Conference and Bulletin. Following the guidelines below helps us greatly with our editing and translation process – please follow them as closely as you can.

Fonts

Please be advised to check if the font used in your MS Word document is standardised for the purpose [here](#).

References

Authors are expected to give correct and extensive references when referring to or quoting relevant publications, including edition date and page number. Short references (author and publication date) should be given within the main text, in endnotes if relevant to the endnote itself; and a full reference list of texts cited should be provided at the end of the paper. Titles of books should be given in italics with upper case for main words. Titles of papers should be within single quotation marks, with no italics and no capitalisation.

Examples:

In his remarkable book, *The Sense of an Ending* (1967), Frank Kermode argued that one of the aims of literature was to help us make sense of our lives.

In Freud's essay, 'On transience,' (1916), he describes two contrasting attitudes towards the transience of life.

References within the text

Give the author(s), year and page number (if relevant) in parentheses.

Examples:

To a rest of reality, a false belief can be derived from human error, which, however, illusion is not, because 'illusions are derived from human wishes' (Freud, 1927, p. 31).

Murray (1989) coined the term narcissistic entitlement when emphasising the link between regressive wishes and megalomania.

(Suttie & Suttie, 1932, pp. 212-13; Kuhn, 1962, p. 197)
 (Stephenson, 1986, 1987a, 1987b)
 (Zangwill *et al.*, 1972, pp. xx-xxi)
 (Freud, cited in Cheshire, 1996, pp. 1131, 1130)

The use of *ibid.* is acceptable if quoting the same work often (*ibid.*, p. 11). Avoid *op. cit.*

If you have used a more recent version of a work, put the date of the original work, e.g. (Kafka, 1931), unless you are including page numbers, in which case put the date of edition you used, then the date of original work in [], e.g. (Kafka, 1987 [1931], p. 31). At the end of the paper, put the author's name, then the date of the original edition, publisher details, then the date of the edition you used, e.g. KAKFA, F. (1931), *Metamorphosis*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, 1987.

References in endnotes (see section on endnotes, below)

Only include references relevant to the endnote itself. Do NOT use endnotes for bibliographical details of works discussed within the text – instead, give a reference in the main text, in parentheses, as noted above. If the full reference is given at the end of article, only use surname and year. If not, give initials and the full title, for example:

Examples:

See Richards (2008, pp. 113-70)
 See D.W. Winnicott (1919): *Childhood Trauma*.

Reference list/bibliography at the end of papers

Please only list texts that are directly referred to or quoted from in your paper; do not include background reading.

Give author(s), date of publication, city of publication, name of publisher + page numbers if relevant.

Author surnames should be in upper case.

Works by Freud: Important/major papers or books are given in italics with upper case at beginning of important words. Essays etc. in lower case. [To see Freud's works for quotation go to the Appendix](#). For volume numbers of the Standard Edition, use Arabic numerals. Use italics for *S.E.* but not the number (e.g. *S.E.* 22).

Examples:

Book/major work in Freud

FREUD, S. (1927): *The Future of an Illusion*. *S.E.* 21. London: Hogarth Press.

Chapter in Freud

FREUD, S. (1933): Inhibitions, symptoms and anxiety. *S.E.* 22. London: Hogarth Press, pp. 225–30.

Book with one author

BION, W.R. (1970): *Attention and Interpretation*. London: Tavistock Books.

Co-authored book

LAPLANCHE, J. & PONTALIS, J.-B. (1973): *The Language of Psycho-Analysis*. London: Hogarth Press.

Chapter in author's own collection

WINNICOTT, D.W. (1954): Withdrawal and regression. In D.W. Winnicott, *Through Paediatrics to Psychoanalysis*. New York: Basic Books, 1975, pp. 255–61.

Chapter in edited collection

Vikar, G. (1996): The Budapest School of psychoanalysis. In P.L. Rudnytsky, A. Bokay & P. Giampieri-Deutsch (eds), *Ferenczi's Turn in Psychoanalysis*. New York: New York University Press.

Citing a more recent edition of an older text

Use the original date of publication at the start and put the date of the newer edition at the end.

Winnicott, D.W. (1975): *Through Paediatrics to Psychoanalysis*. London: Karnac, 1999.

Article/paper in a journal

Samson, A. (1988): Science, metaphor and meaning in *The Interpretation of Dreams*. *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 14(3): 327–36.

Internet source

Carpenter, A. (2001): Schoenberg's *Erwartung* and Freudian case histories: A preliminary investigation. *Discourses in Music* 3(2). Available at: <http://discourses.ca/v3n2a1.html> [Accessed 7 January 2010].

Quotations

- Use single quotation marks for speech or quotations. For quotations within quotations, use double quotation marks: 'flexibility, openness, tolerance and many other "competencies", for example, re demanded of and instilled in individuals in order to be optimised in voluntary participation programmes.'
- Quotations of more than 40 words should be indented.
- No quotation marks in indented quotations: quotes within them take single quotation marks.
- Introductory ellipses should be avoided. If you need to omit words, please use ellipses with square brackets to show that you have inserted them [...]
- Original spellings should be used. Add [sic] if necessary.
- **Please ensure that quotations and referencing are accurate, using the exact edition that quotations are taken from to save time during the editing and translation process.** Authors will be asked to check quotations or page numbers if these appear to be incorrect.

Endnotes/Footnotes

Please keep to a minimum. Use endnotes, not footnotes, numbered 1, 2, 3 (not i. ii. iii). These are added in Word in the same way as footnotes – select endnotes instead of footnotes when prompted, and the correct numbering system. Do NOT use endnotes for bibliographical detail – instead put the author and year in the text in parentheses, e.g. (Lacan, 1963) and the full details in the reference list at the end of your paper.

Emphasis

Avoid underlining for emphasis; use bold instead. If you need to underline to remind yourself of emphasis when presenting, please provide a version for publication without this.

Title and headings

The main title of the paper is in bold with upper case for main words.

Mourning Idealisation and Mending Ideals in the Human Climate

If it is a discussion paper, please give your title + then that of the paper you are discussing.

Difficulties in Building a Culture of Care. Discussion of Sally Weintrobe's Paper 'Mourning Idealisation and Mending Ideals in the Human Climate'

Heading 1 in main text is in bold, no capitals

Exceptionalism in our era

Heading 2 is in italics, no capitals

Examples of exceptionalism

Graphics, artworks, diagrams, drawings or any other images

Send images as separate files (NOT just in your main paper). If you have more than one image in your paper please send each one separately, as well as including them in your main paper so it is clear where they should be located.

Format for images is jpg, 300 dpi, colour or black and white. Size, minimum 1200 pixels (102 mm).

Label your images clearly (e.g. Figure 1, Figure 2 or title of artwork)

Please provide correct captions – either in your main paper or in a separate Word document.

Spelling

Use British-English spelling (not American), for example:

organise, not organize

organisation, not organization

favour, not favor

focused, not focussed

signalled, not signaled

