

NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

1. Manuscripts for publication in *The Scandinavian Psychoanalytic Review* should be submitted in their final form, in conformity with the style of the Review. The journal is published in English and both English and American standards are acceptable, if used consistently throughout a manuscript. All manuscripts accepted for publication will be checked by our English-language editor. They may in some cases be returned to the author after language-correction, in order that queries may be answered, and as a safeguard against changes which alter the sense. Scandinavian authors may request a preliminary evaluation of untranslated manuscripts, but the editorial board will not make a definitive decision about publication before the final manuscript in English is available.

All manuscripts of original scientific papers are anonymously reviewed by at least two reviewers. The first page of each manuscript must show only the author's name and address and the title of the paper. The author's name should not appear on any subsequent page. The anonymity of the peer review process can be sustained only if the paper is written in such a way as not to disclose the author's identity.

The preferred method of submission is by e-mail. The paper should be sent to the editorial office (e-mail: editors@scandrev.com, as an attachment in Word format. For those who do not submit electronically, the manuscript should be sent on a disk containing the paper in Word format.

The manuscripts should be typewritten with double-spacing throughout, and with an all-round margin of at least 4 cm (or 1.5"). Page numbers should be included at the bottom right of each page.

2. An abstract must be included and printed on a separate page at the beginning of the paper (page 2). It should state the essential contributions of the paper and the manner in which they are derived, and should comprise no more than 150 words.

3. Key words. The abstract should be accompanied by a maximum of 5 key words.

4. Quotations should correspond exactly with the origi-

nal texts. Long quotations should be marked by being indented 1 cm (0.4") from the left margin. Short quotations should be integrated in the text and indicated by quotation marks. All insertions into the original text should be displayed in square brackets, e.g. "he [Freud] regards ...". Any additional emphasis in quoted matter should be indicated in the typescript and by adding the phrase (my italics) in round brackets after quotation. Three dots should be used to indicate *omissions* in the original text, e.g. "This is ... the case".

5. Footnotes should be kept to an absolute minimum. They should be typed with double spacing at the bottom of the relevant page and numbered consecutively. Charts, figures, photographs, diagrams, etc., should be kept to a minimum.

6. An autobiographical note of maximum 50 words should accompany the submission of scientific manuscripts. It should include information about the author's academic degree, position in a psychoanalytic society, actual employment or workplace, etc. If information is given about more than one author, each contributor's role in writing the manuscript may be briefly described.

7. Changes in a manuscript after editorial work has been completed can, as a rule, not be accommodated.

8. Page proofs will be sent out quickly after receipt of the final version of the paper and these will be required to be sent back very promptly.

9. A pdf file or the published manuscript together with five copies of the issue where the published paper appears will be sent to the corresponding author.

10. References should only be made to works which are strictly relevant and necessary.

References in the text are indicated by quoting the author's name followed by the year of publication in parentheses, e.g., Abraham (1920) or (Abraham, 1920). If two co-authors are cited, both names should be given, e.g., Laplanche & Pontalis (1973) or (Laplanche & Pontalis, 1973). If more than two co-authors are involved, the reference should take the form of, for example, Blum et al. (1983) or (Blum et al., 1983).

The list of references at the end of the paper should include all the works cited in the text, and contain no additional entries. Authors should be listed in alphabetical order and their works in chronological order. For Freud's works, the relevant information should be given with reference to the *Standard Edition*. If more than one work published by an author in the same year is listed, these should be followed by a, b, c, etc. When an author is listed both as a single and as a (first) co-author, references to single authorship should be listed first. Authors' names are not repeated, but indicated by a line.

Titles of books should be in italics, only the first word being capitalized, and the place of publication and name of the publisher should be given. If a reference is made to an edition which is not the original one, the date of the original edition should also be given after the name of the author.

In the *titles of papers* (and all Freud's works), only the first word should be capitalized. The title of the paper is followed by the abbreviated name of the journal (italics), volume number, and the number of both the first and last pages of the article. For abbreviations

of journals, please consult previous issues of this journal, or *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis*; if in doubt, give the name of the journal in full.

In the following examples, please note the use of capital letters, punctuation, the items of information required and their sequence:

Fonagy, P., Target, M., Jorist, E. & Jerjely, G. (2003). *Affect regulation, mentalization and the development of the self*. New York: Other Press.

Freud, S. (1923). The Ego and the Id. *S.E.*, 19.

Kahn, M. M. R. (1960). Regression and integration in the analytic setting. In: *The privacy of the self*. London: Hogarth Press, 1974, pp. 136-67.

Kohut, H. (1966). Forms and transformations of narcissism. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Assn.*, 14: 243-272.

— (1968). The psychoanalytic treatment of narcissistic personality disorders. *Psychoanal. Study Child*, 23: 86-113.

Wallerstein, R. S. (2002). The generations of psychotherapy research: an overview. In: Leuzinger-Bohleber, M. & Target, M. (eds.): *Outcomes of psychoanalytic treatment*. London and Philadelphia: Whurr Publishers, pp. 30-52.