Eidos. A Journal for Philosophy of Culture

Guidelines for Contributors

All essays (except book reviews and comments) should be supplemented by: 1) short abstract (no more than 150 words); 2) 5–7 keywords; 3) a short bio of the author; 4) a full list of references; 5) ORCID number (if possible)

General

1. We use American spelling and punctuation!

> Examples: Center not Centre; favor not favour; labor not labour; recognize not recognise and so forth.

When unsure please apply the American English language settings on your word processor. The spell check should note errors caused by using British English spellings.

2. We only use *italics* – for titles of books (and not for essays, dissertations, etc.), foreign words, as well as for English phrases, words or letters, which an author wants to distinguish or emphasize.

Do NOT use other forms of distinguishing part of a text e.g., **bold**, or <u>underscoring.</u>

3. We only use single quotation 'marks' as internal to quotes, e.g. quotations within larger quotations. In all other cases we use only double quotation "marks." Periods and commas always go inside double quotation marks and outside of single quotation marks (unless the period completes a sentence). Colons and semicolons go outside of both single and double quotation marks unless these marks are part of the original text being quoted.

> Example:
>
> Allison writes, "As Kant put it: 'Two things fill the mind with ever new and increasing admiration . . . the starry heavens above me and the moral law within me.' This sentence became one of the most often quoted philosophical epigraphs of the Modern era."[2]

When Kant refers to human beings he uses the category of "person," which indicates the moral dimension of humanity.

4. Any quotations longer than 4 lines should be specially formatted, and without quotation marks: With wider margins – symmetrically: 0.4 on both sides; plus, an additional line before and after the quotation. [See all essays on our website].

In such cases, all quotation marks inside of a quote should be double.

5. Abbreviations such as: i.e., e.g., etc., and so forth.

We recommend to avoid them in the main text whenever possible. The exception is counting or short phrases in brackets (e.g., signs, symbols, images) (i.a., Deleuze, Derrida, Lyotard)

Examples:

Abbreviation	- Alternative
i.e.	in other words… or that is…
e.g.	for example…
etc.	and so forth…..
i.a.	among others

6. Abridged Quotes

In all cases, we use ellipsis for all abridged citations. We do NOT use square brackets or parentheses for this purpose.

Example.

"He doubted the veracity of the categorial imperative . . . . Despite identifying as a Kantian . . ."

7. Dates

1) Centuries should be spelled out:

Example: "The nineteenth century" not "the 19th century"

2) Decades may be spelled out or given numeric designators (but it should be done in a consistent way):

"The nineteen-sixties" or "the 1960s"

3) We suggest numeric designators for exact years.

Example: "1943" not "nineteen-forty-three."

For exact dates we suggest the following format:

Month (Spelled out) Day (Alpha Numeric), year (alpha numeric)

Example: March 2, 1943

Make sure to not avoid using apostrophes in dates.

8. Please do NOT use Word's automatic citation creator. All citations should be created via the insert footnote function in Word.

Notes and Bibliography:

At "Eidos. A Journal for Philosophy of Culture," we almost exclusively use the Chicago Manual of Style (CMS) for citation formatting. As to the general rules how to create notes and bibliographical entries follow Chicago Manual of Style. The link to the samples can be found here: https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide/citation-guide-1.html

1. We use **footnotes** with only one exception – see below, point 6.

2. The footnote number in the main text should always be placed after the punctuation.

3. We use only shortened footnotes: the author's surname, the main title, page number.

Example: Hadot, *The Veil of Isis*, 9.

4. If footnotes refer to the same source one after another – we use Latin notation "Ibid." followed by page number.

Example:

[1] Bauman, *Modernity and Ambivalence*, 21.

[2] Ibid., 22.

5. If footnotes refer to the same source and the same page one after another – we use only "Ibid."

Example:

[2] Bauman, *Modernity and Ambivalence*, 21.

[3] Ibid.

6. In order to avoid redundancy (overuse of "Ibid."), short parenthetical citations should be placed in the body of an essay if the following two situations occur together:

1) there are, in a whole essay, more than 10 references to a particular work;

2) references are condensed in groups longer than three in a row.

Example:

Richard Rorty in *Apples and Oranges* challenges our "obsession with the really real" (AO, 5), and with "metaphysics" (AO, 22), and "epistemological questions about the nature of reality" (AO, 200). He doesn't think these speculations "have made a difference that make a difference" (AO, 300).

Instead of:

Richard Rorty in *Apples and Oranges* challenges our "obsession with the really real,"[1] and with "metaphysics,"[2] and "epistemological questions about the nature of reality."[3] He does not think these speculations "have made a difference that make a difference."[4]

References:

[1] Rorty, *Apples and Oranges*, 5.

[2] Ibid., 22.

[3] Ibid., 200.

[4] Ibid., 300.

8. If a reference is to a whole chapter of a book, then it is sufficient to note the chapter (without pages).

Example:

[1] Hadot, *The Veil of Isis*, chapter 2.

9. In CMS, there are quite a few significant differences between notes and bibliographical entries. Please, do pay attention to them!

10. Please make sure that the bibliography includes only sources that are directly referenced in the footnotes or mentioned in the main text of your paper.