

Szondiana
Journal of Fateanalysis and Contributions to Depth Psychology
(Publication guidelines)

Submission and publishing process

All new and revised manuscripts must be submitted electronically in Rich Text Format (.rtf) or Microsoft Word Format (.doc(x)) to the email address szondiana@szondiassociation.org. **Portable Document Format (.pdf) is not an acceptable submission format.**

The file must exactly copy, in all respects and in a single file, the complete APA-style printed version of the manuscript.

The official language of Szondiana is English. Manuscripts submitted in French or German are also accepted. All manuscripts have to include an abstract in English.

All manuscripts published in Szondiana have to include a structured abstract of up to 250 words. The Abstract is presented in paragraph form.

After the abstract, please supply three to five keywords.

Whenever appropriate, statistical analyses should include effect sizes and confidence intervals and figures should include error bars.

The length of the manuscript should not exceed 6000 words in experimental works, 10000 words in theoretical works and 1000 words in reviews.

The author can include figures and tables in the manuscript but the number of figures and tables cannot be higher than 5.

Submission letter of each manuscript has to include the following statements:

- a statement of compliance with international ethical standards
- a statement that the manuscript or data have not been published previously and that they are not under consideration for publication elsewhere
- a statement to reflect that all listed authors have contributed significantly to the manuscript and consent to their names on the manuscript
- a brief statement of how the article content is relevant to the domain of Szondiana

Accepted types of articles

Empirical report: An empirical study is a report of original research in which a hypothesis is tested; data is collected; and the results are presented and evaluated.

Theoretical article (essay): Theoretical articles use existing research to advance theory. The development of theory is traced in order to expand and refine theoretical constructs. A new theory may be presented, or an existing theory may be analyzed to highlight flaws or showing the advantage of one theory over another.

Literature review: A literature review is a critical analysis of published work. The purpose of the literature review is to: define and clarify the problem; summarize previous research by identifying trends, similarities, differences, contradictions, gaps, and inconsistencies; and suggesting directions for future research.

Case study: Case study is a descriptive research approach to obtain an in-depth analysis of a person, group, or phenomenon.

Methodological article: In methodological articles, new approaches, changes to existing methods or the discussion of quantitative and data analytic approaches to the research community are presented.

Review of a publication: A review is a report. It is a form of literary criticism in which a publication is analyzed based on content, style, and merit.

All types of papers have to meet the APA style requirements.¹

¹ Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (6th ed.). 2009. Washington, DC

Checklist for empirical papers (empirical report, methodological article, case study)

General Format

- _ double-spaced
- _ 12-pt font
- _ margins of at least 2,5cm

Title page

- _ Header
- _ Running head
- _ Title centered
- _ author (first name, middle initial, last name)
- _ institution

Abstract

- _ not indented
- _ defines all abbreviations, acronyms, unique terms
- _ includes 4-5 of the most important findings
- _ uses 3rd person
- _ doesn't exceed 250 words

Should describe

- _ the problem under investigation
- _ participants
- _ experimental method, including procedure
- _ findings
- _ conclusion, and implications/applications

The Introduction

- _ the title of the paper is the heading
- _ presents the problem and describes past research
- _ discusses background
- _ states the purpose and rationale of your paper
- _ states hypotheses and defines variables

Method

- _ the heading "Method" is centered
- _ how the study was conducted
- _ explain the manipulation
- _ detailed enough to let someone else replicate the study
- _ can identify subsections: participants, procedure, materials (left aligned, italicized)
- _ participants: sex, age, race/ ethnicity
- _ how the dependent variable is measured

Results

- _ heading "Results" is centered
- _ statistical data
- _ all relevant results, even if they don't support your hypotheses
- _ mention Tables and Figures if appropriate (located in Appendix)

Discussion

- _ heading "Discussion" is centered
- _ in 1st paragraph: statement of support/non-support of your hypotheses
- _ discuss similarities/differences between your findings and past research
- _ address alternative explanations for results
- _ last paragraph: -why the problem is important?
- _ the larger issue that hinges on results?
- _ what real life phenomenon is modeled/explained by the results?

References

- _ Reference list begins with a new page
- _ the heading "References" is centered
- _ in alphabetical order of the primary author's last name
- _ double-spaced
- _ hanging indent
- _ only first word in the title of a reference source is capitalized
- _ all citations made in the paper must be in the reference list
- _ all reference sources must be cited in the text

Appendix

- _ each appendix starts on a new page
- _ multiple appendices are labelled Appendix A, Appendix B, etc. in order that they appear in the text

Checklist for theoretical/review papers

General Format

- _ double-spaced
- _ 12-pt font
- _ margins of at least 2,5cm

Title page

- _ Header
- _ Running head
- _ Title centered
- _ author (first name, middle initial, last name)
- _ institution

Abstract

- _ not indented
- _ defines all abbreviations, acronyms, unique terms
- _ uses 3rd person
- _ doesn't exceed 120 words

Should describe:

- _ the topic
- _ purpose
- _ thesis
- _ sources used (i.e. published literature)
- _ conclusion

The Introduction

- _ title of the paper is the heading
- _ states the purpose and rationale of your paper

Discussion

- _ heading "Discussion" is centered
- _ in 1st paragraph: statement of support/non-support of your thesis
- _ address alternative explanations for results
- _ last paragraph: -why the problem is important?
- _ the larger issue that hinges on results?
- _ what real life phenomenon is modeled/explained by the results?

References

- _ the heading of "References" is centered
- _ Reference list begins with a new page
- _ in alphabetical order of the primary author's last name
- _ double-spaced
- _ hanging indent
- _ only the first word in the title of a reference source is capitalized
- _ all citations made in the paper must be in the reference list
- _ all reference sources must be cited in the text

Handling data in case studies

Client/patient informed consent and confidentiality is a professional and ethical imperative, Szondiana requires that patients give informed consent to have their cases written about, and that client identity be thoroughly disguised in published articles. Note at the same time that case presentations must have epistemological integrity - they should not be fictionalized but rather identity should be disguised while retaining informational fidelity of essential case information. Due to our value on authenticity and veracity of crucial case information, composite case studies are not published.

Please follow these general guidelines when disguising cases.

- Identify clients by a fictitious name only. The fictitious name selected should be completely distinct from the patient's real name (e.g., don't make a "William" into a "Bill" or retain the client's first initial).
- Change basic facts, such as age, occupation, geographic location, city size, and the like so long as these facts are not crucial to case interpretation.
- Wherever possible, alter details regarding the client's family composition (e.g., a divorce can become a separation, a deceased family member can be made alive), as long as these facts are not crucial to case interpretation. .
- Change gender and race/ethnicity in cases where these factors did not play an important role in the case or course of treatment.
- Avoid specifics (e.g., rather than giving exact dates, give the season and change the year).
- Do not make mechanical or easily traced changes (e.g., don't change North Carolina to South Carolina)
- If the disguising is done correctly the patient/client should be able to recognize self, but others should not. If the client's life experiences are unique, and so critical to the presenting problem and/or treatment as to prevent the case from being adequately disguised, then the author should obtain a separate signed publication release from the client. That separate release should be founded on the client having actually read the case presentation and agreeing with the manner in which their identity is presented and confirming that the case description is adequately truthful.

Citations and references

On the following pages authors can find examples for using citation and reference rules based on the 6th edition of Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association.