

Hegel-Jahrbuch / Hegel-Yearbook — Author's Style Sheet

Please note: Texts that do not conform to the guidelines will be returned with the request that they be appropriately revised. Such texts will be accepted for publication only after they have been revised to meet the standards!

Submission, Proofs, Publication

Due Date: 30. September (of that year in which the congress took place). We do not accept late submissions.

Form of submission: Electronic submission by email attachment only.

File format: Please submit TWO (2) copies of your paper: (1) *.DOC or *.RTF format; (2) *.PDF format. **File name:** Your family name.

Address submissions to:

Prof. Dr. Myriam Gerhard, Executive Editor

Hegel-Jahrbuch (Hegel Yearbook)

(Receipt will be acknowledged only upon request.)

Please do not send your papers to the local organizing committee!

Proof Sheets

The publisher will send proofs to you directly. — Please provide a single, current email address and immediately inform the editors of any changes in order to guarantee delivery of the proofs.

You will receive a pdf-file of your contribution upon publication of the volume of the Hegel-Jahrbuch (Hegel Yearbook) in which your contribution appears.

Note that the proceedings are sequentially published in two volumes, the first appearing two years after the meeting!

Length, Languages, Style and Readability

Word limit (section papers): 20,000 characters (including spaces)

Word limit (plenary papers): 34,000 characters (including spaces)

Languages: German, English, or French.

German spelling and orthography: Uniformly in EITHER the old OR the new, reformed orthography (no mixing!)

English spelling and orthography: American English usage is preferred

Grammar, syntax, and diction: Ensure that your text is linguistically correct and/or have it proofread by a native speaker of the language in which it is written. Papers requiring extensive correction will be returned to the author!

Title length: Please be concise!

General Layout

Headings and subheadings: Numbered and underlined; no more than two levels of subdivision. At the top of the first page please include your first and last name, followed by place of residence in italics; the title of your contribution should follow one line below in capital letters.

Example: John Doe (London),
HEGEL'S THEORY OF PUNISHMENT

At the bottom of the last page of the main body please include your current mailing address and contact info as in the following example:

Dr. Jane Doe
123 Main Street
London, England CB3 9AH
jane.doe@university.edu

Paragraphs: left justified, right ragged (not justified!), no extra space between paragraphs, indentions using tab stops only, no indentation after headings or subheadings.

No hyphenation! — Please refrain from hyphenating your text.

Line spacing: 1.5 throughout body and notes.

Font: Times 12 pt;

For Greek, use SIL Galatia. Free download at <http://www.sil.org/>

(To access the download for PC and Mac, please enter the phrase: "SIL Greek Font System" in the web-page's search box).

Other non-Latin fonts: Please contact us.

Italics:

— for titles of books, magazines, and journals

— for foreign words or phrases

— for emphasis. Indicate emphasis by italics only. No underlining, no bold-face!

Foreign language terms and phrases

— When you supply a term in the original language within a translated quotation, the term should be italicized and placed within square brackets, [].

Example: "To sublimate [*Aufheben*] and the sublated (the ideal) is one of the most important concepts of philosophy".

— When you supply a term in the original language outside a quotation the term should be italicized and placed within parentheses, ().

Example: Hegel characterizes sublation (*Aufhebung*) as one of philosophy's most important concepts.

Formatting and Use of Graphics

— Formatting should be kept to an absolute minimum! Do not use spaces and tab stops for the layout.

— Graphics should be used sparingly and only in a simple form.

— If possible, please include technical notes on how the graphic was generated: this will make it easier for us to integrate the graphic into the file.

No Contractions (for example, "won't")!

Quotations

Double quotes for (1) titles of essays, journal-articles, poems, etc. (i.e. for all titles except monographs), and (2) for direct quotations of sentences, phrases, or words.

Example (1): The idea of totality is central to Müller's paper "Hegel's Concept of the Whole".

Example (2): (a) As Hegel famously says, "The true is the whole." (b) Hegel's term "sublation" has a threefold meaning.

Single quotes for quotes within quotes.

Example: "The general procedure in the Logic is to test whether different 'logical determinations' might succeed as 'definitions of the absolute' (EL § 85)."

Block quotations for quotations longer than three lines; they should be left-justified.

The source of a block quotation may be given in parentheses after the final punctuation mark of the quoted material.

Ellipses in square brackets mark omissions from quoted passages. Do not mark omissions at the beginning or end of a quotation.

Example: "The complete, true result is [...] becoming."

Punctuation

Periods, commas, and other punctuation marks that belong to the quoted matter precede the closing quotation mark.

Example: This is what Hegel means when he states that "the true is the whole."

Periods, commas, and other punctuation marks that do not belong to the quoted matter come after the closing quotation mark.

Example: What does Hegel mean by the statement, "The true is the whole"?

Footnotes and References

Please give preference to widely accessible, internationally recognized, scholarly editions, and if possible to historical-critical editions (in the case of Hegel, for example, *Gesammelte Werke*, Hamburg 1968ff.), and ensure that all quotations and references are complete and accurate as these can no longer be reviewed by the editors of the Hegel-Jahrbuch/Hegel Yearbook

Footnote numbers come after the punctuation mark. Please always use your word-processing software's integrated footnote function!

Example: In the Logic, Hegel discusses the meaning of the term "sublation".¹

Footnotes always end with a period, even when they contain nothing more than a page reference.

Page references should be given in footnotes as page numbers without a preceding "p".

Use the en dash (–), not the hyphen (-), for page spans and spans of time.

When the quoted text goes from one page to the next, use this form: 200 f. (pagenumber, than space before f.).

Behind a paragraph-symbol set space (§ 35).

List no more than three places of publication, separated by a forward slash ("/"). In case of more than three places of publication, indicate the fact by using "et al."

Bibliographic references should include the place of publication only. Do not include the publisher's name.

— Single-Author Books

Author's first name (abbreviated if necessary, with no spaces between the initials), author's last name, book title in italics, place of publication, year of publication, page (s) [without "p".]

Example: G.W.F. Hegel, *Phenomenology of Spirit*, Hamburg 1988, 204–224.

— Multi-Author Books

Author's first name (abbreviated if necessary, with no spaces between the initials), author's last name, book title in italics, place of publication, year of publication, page(s) [without "p".]

Example: Andreas Arndt, Walter Jaeschke, *Die Klassische Deutsche Philosophie nach Kant: Systeme der reinen Vernunft und ihre Kritik (1785–1845)*, Munich 2012, 25.

Note: For multi-author books with more than two authors, provide the first two authors' full names, followed by "et al."

Example: Volker Gerhard, Rolf-Peter Horstmann et al. (eds.), *Kant und die Berliner Aufklärung: Akten des IX. Internationalen Kant-Kongresses*, Berlin/New York 2001, 155.

— Edited or Translated Books

As for authored books, but with additional reference to the editor or translator.

Example (1): Walter Jaeschke, Helmut Holzhey (eds.), *Transzendentalphilosophie und Spekulation: Der Streit um die Gestalt einer Ersten Philosophie (1799–1807)*, Hamburg 1993, 78–122.

Example (2): G.W.F. Hegel, *The Science of Logic*, translated by George di Giovanni, Cambridge, 2015.

— Articles or Chapters in Edited Books

Author's first name in sentence case (abbreviated if necessary, with no spaces between the initials), author's last name, "article or chapter title in double quotation marks", in: book title in italics, editor's name in sentence case, place of publication, year of publication, page (s) [without "p".]

Example: Terry Pinkard, "Hegel: A Life", in: *The Cambridge Companion to Hegel and Nineteenth Century Philosophy*, edited by Frederick Beiser, Cambridge 2008, 15–51.

— Articles in Journals

Author's first name in sentence case (abbreviated if necessary, with no spaces between the initials), author's last name, "article or chapter title non-italic, non-bold in double quotation marks", in: Journal name in italics, volume and/or issue number (year), page(s) [without "p".]

Example: Karl Grimm, "Hegel and Marx", in: *Annual for Twin Studies* 38 (1905), 3008–4002.

Initial reference to a work should be located in a footnote and include complete bibliographic information according to the guidelines above.

For subsequent references:

(1) Use "ibid." if the subsequent reference occurs in the footnote immediately following the previous reference to that work.

(2) Otherwise refer to the work using a short title as follows: Surname, short title, page number.

Example (1): Mctaggart, Commentary, 46.

Example (2): Müller, "Hegel's concept of the whole", 420.