

## Article style guide

### *Journal on Ethnopolitics and Minority Issues in Europe*

**NB: Please follow these instructions before submitting your article to the editor**

#### SUMMARY

**Font:** Times New Roman, 12 point

**References:** use Harvard in-text citations e.g. ‘xxx (Smith, 2012: 1)’; *or* ‘as Smith (2012: 1) argues, ...’

Use **endnotes** rather than footnotes

Ensure that Title, Author names, Abstract, Keywords and Affiliation details only appear on the **first page** of your submitted manuscript. Please provide Title, Abstract and Keywords in the given format starting from the second page of your manuscript: the text will be put into pdf from the second page and will be forwarded to reviewers - it remains your responsibility to ensure no information that can lead to identification of the author appears beyond page one of your submission.

#### TEXT

Title	<b>Bold, all words, capital letters</b> Aligned left
Authors	An Author and Another Author (initials closed up if J.B. Smith) Aligned left
Affiliation	<i>University and University</i>
Abstract	Text smaller, indented both sides left (see also below)
Keywords	<b>Keywords:</b> word; another word; lower case except names Position aligned with abstract, same size as abstract (see also below)
Acknowledgements and Correspondence details	Given as footnote on page 1 under * * Acknowledgements. Correspondence details: Author name. Email: xxxxxxx. Postal address if needed. Second Author Name. Email: xxxxxxx. Postal address.
Headings	<b>(Introduction)</b> <b>1. Bold initial cap only</b> 1.1 <b><i>Bold italic initial cap only</i></b> <i>Italics initial cap only</i> <b>Conclusion</b> <i>Notes</i> All ranged left, numbers to be included starting from first substantial chapter, third order subchapters are discouraged. <b>Conclusion</b> does not feature numbers, introduction text starts after Keywords without the word ‘introduction’ <b>References</b>

Paragraphs	First paragraph with no indentation, Follow up paragraphs indented
Tables	(Table 1) in text. Table 1. Title initial cap only. (ranged left above table) Note: This is a note. (ranged left under table)
Figures	(Figure 1) in text. Figure 1. Caption initial cap only. (ranged left under figure) Note: This is a note. (ranged left under figure)
Displayed quotations	Quotations should be identified in text with single quotation marks, ‘This is a quote’. In case of unusual word use, please deploy double quotation marks, “this is an unusual use”. In case of a citations-within-quotation, please use single marks for the quote and double marks for quote within, ‘This is an example of “a quote-within” another quote’. All quotations longer than 40 words should be indented left and right, smaller font, single line spacing (over 40 words, or when appropriate). No quotation marks for indented quotations; quotes within please double quotation marks.
Lists	1) for numbered lists Avoid bullet points where possible
Equations	Equation (1) in text Centred
Notes	<b>Notes (A heading)</b> 1. This is a note. 2. This is another note. Text smaller
Appendix	<b>Appendix 1. Title if given (A heading)</b> Goes after refs Text smaller
Spelling preferences	Oxford English Dictionary spelling (British English, but suffix <i>-ize</i> instead of <i>-ise</i> , e.g. organize, organization)
Punctuation	Initials (e.g. US, NJ, BBC) do not have full points between them. For names of article authors and in references, no space between initials (J.P. Smith, Smith, J.P. or Smith JP depending on reference style). Please consult the instructions for authors for additional information
Dashes	Spaced en rules for parenthetical dashes Use en rule between spans of numbers (e.g. 20-40), including page numbers in references
Numbers and units	Numbers: spell out one to nine, then 10, 1000, 10,000 10% (except at start of sentence) Units: follow author
Dates	October 4, 2005 in the twenty-first century in the 1970s

## Bibliography

Please use British Chicago Bibliography.

### *Journal article*

Lastname, Firstname. ‘Title of Article’. *Journal Title*. Vol(Issue) (Year): pages.

Smith, J.M. ‘The Origin of Altruism’. *Nature* 393(2) (1998): 639-650.

### **Book**

Lastname, Firstname, and Firstname Lastname. *Title of Book*. Place of publication: Publisher, Year.

Cowlshaw, G., and R. Dunbar. *Primate Conservation Biology*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000.

### **Chapter in a book**

Lastname, Firstname, and Firstname Lastname. 'Title of Chapter'. In *Title of Book*, ed. Firstname Lastname and Firstname Lastname, pages. Place of publication: Publisher, Year.

Ellet, E.F.L. 'By Rail and Stage to Galena'. In *Prairie State: Impressions of Illinois*, ed. P.M. Angle, 271-279. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1968.

### **Internet document**

Author. 'Title of Document'. Site Owner. URL. Access dates are not required unless no date of publication or revision can be found. If citing an online undated document, add 'Retrieved: Month Date, Year.'

Evanston Public Library Board of Trustees. 'Evanston Public Library Strategic Plan, 2000-2010: A Decade of Outreach'. Evanston Public Library. <http://www.epl.org/library/strategic-plan-00.html>. Retrieved: June 04, 2009.

### **Newspaper article**

Lastname, Firstname. 'Title of Article'. *Title of Newspaper*, Month day, year, section, edition.

Niederhorn, W.S. 'A Scholar Recants on His Shakespeare Discovery'. *New York Times*, June 20, 2002, Arts section, Midwest edition.

### **Conference paper**

Lastname, Firstname. 'Title of Paper'. Paper presented at Name of Conference, Place, Month day(s), year.

Doyle, B. 'Howling Like Dogs: Metaphorical Language in Psalm 59'. Paper presented at the annual international meeting for the Society of Biblical Literature, Berlin, Germany, June 19-22, 2002.

If you have inserted macros into your document, such as addresses of websites, fieldcodes from your citation management software (Endnote, Zotero etc), please remove all the field codes in the file you submit. If your article is accepted for publication, it will be additionally copy-edited and proofread in the correct style. If you have any queries, please contact us at [jemie@ecmi.de](mailto:jemie@ecmi.de)

### **Abstract**

Your abstract is what readers will use when they are deciding whether to read your article. For this reason your abstract is very important and you should spend time making sure that it is readable and that it contains a complete description of your research. In approximately 100-200 words, you will need to summarize your findings and what the implications of those findings are.

- The abstract must be accurate as a reflection of what is in your article.
- The abstract must be self-contained, without abbreviations, footnotes, or incomplete references. It must make sense on its own.
- It is a good idea to include keywords in your abstract, as this will help readers to find it. Key phrases need to make sense within the abstract. Try to keep to a maximum of three or four

different keyword phrases, and avoid over-repetition of such phrases as this can look like an attempt to trick a search engine, which may result in a page being rejected.

- Check that the abstract reads well.
- Check the Information for Authors to see how what length is required. Make sure that you stick to this limit, otherwise it is likely that your abstract will be edited.

For papers reporting original research, state the primary objective and any hypothesis tested; describe the research design and your reasons for adopting that methodology; state the methods and procedures employed, state the main outcomes and results, and state the conclusions that might be drawn from these data and results, including their implications for further research or application/practice.

For review papers and comments, state the primary objective of the review; the reasoning behind your focus on literature and/or events; and the way you critically analyse these; state the main outcomes and results of your review; and state the conclusions that might be drawn, including their implications for further research or application/practice.

### **Keywords**

It is essential that authors, editors, and publishers make every effort to ensure articles are found online, quickly and accurately, ideally within the Top Three hits. The key to this is the appropriate use of keywords.

Recent evidence suggests that a strong correlation exists between online hits and subsequent citations for journal articles. Search engines rank highly as starting points. Students are increasingly more likely to start their research by using Google Scholar™, rather than by the traditional starting point of Abstracting and Indexing resources. We know that the use of keywords helps to increase the chances of the article being located, and therefore cited.

Many search engines have their own algorithms for ranking sites, some by ranking the relevance of content and links to the site from other websites. Some search engines use metadata or "meta-tagging" to assess relevant content. Most search engines, however, scan a page for keyword phrases, which gives emphasis to phrases in headings and/or repeated phrases. The number of other sites that link to a web page also indicates how that page is valued. Keyword terms may differ from the actual text used in the title and abstract, but should accurately reflect what the article is about.

### **Anonymity**

To ensure that article referees or peer reviewers do not know your identity (as author[s] of the manuscript being reviewed), you will need to make sure that you remove any information in your manuscript (including footnotes and acknowledgements) that could identify you, and disguise all references to personally identifiable information such as the research institution where your work was carried out.

You will be submitting your manuscript as Word document, please use the title page to provide individual details which will be removed from the pdf file, which is sent to the reviewers. The first page that reviewers will see should not contain author names or affiliations but should contain only the title, abstract and keywords, with no acknowledgements, footnotes or any other information identifying the authors.

In text, you can replace any information that would identify the author(s) by substituting words such as:

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- Do not add any running headers or footers that would identify authors.

- Refer to your own references in the third person. For example, write "Smith and Black (2007) have demonstrated", not "We have previously demonstrated (Smith & Black, 2007)".
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- Avoid or minimize self-citation. If it is necessary to cite your own work, delete the names of authors and other identifying information and place substitute words in brackets, such as: [name deleted to maintain the integrity of the review process]. In the reference list, you should delete the citation and add it before submitting your final draft.