

Guidelines for Contributors

The *Australasian Journal of Psychotherapy* is published by the Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy Association of Australasia. All manuscripts and comments should be sent to: The Editor, *Australasian Journal of Psychotherapy*, PO Box 2485 Caulfield Junction, Melbourne, Vic 3161, Australia. Email: judi.jbh@gmail.com

MANUSCRIPTS

Work submitted must be original. The author is responsible for obtaining written permission to publish lengthy quotations, illustrations, or other copyright material. Manuscripts should be submitted in hard copy, typed in double-spacing on one side of the page only, and have wide margins; quotations should be in double apostrophes; an abstract should be included. Following the initial correspondence, contributors are asked to email a copy to the Editor at judi.jbh@gmail.com

The preferred file format is Microsoft Word. A brief biographical note about the contributor(s) is also necessary, as is an address for correspondence from readers.

Copyright is held by the author. The journal reserves the right to accept or reject contributions, as the Editorial Committee sees fit.

LENGTH

Articles should usually not exceed 8000 words, "Reflections" 2000, book reviews 1500, and brief notices 500 words.

REFERENCES

All references should be formatted according to the APA (American Psychological Association) System (**Sixth Edition**). Citations in the text should list the author's surname only, year of publication and page number(s) if required, all enclosed in parentheses. The order of presentation is as follows:

Author's name (comma) **year** of publication (comma) **page number**. For example:

- a) From early in the 1920s women began to make their own contributions to the dialogue ... (Horney, 1926).

- b) Freud (1915, p. 226) discovered that the girl's delusion ...
- c) According to Budman and Gurman (1983) ...

A full list of references must be placed at the end of the manuscript, arranged in alphabetical order using authors' surnames; when there is more than one reference from an author, these should be listed chronologically. Contributors are reminded that the style used to note references in the journal needs to be consistent, and are therefore asked to follow closely the usage in this current issue and consult APA Style manual (extracts available on-line) when in doubt. References should be accurate, complete and unabbreviated. The style of presentation is as follows:

For Journal Articles

Author's surname (comma) **initials** (period) **date of publication** in parentheses (period) **title** of article in roman type (period) **full title of journal** in italics (comma) **volume number** in italics (comma) **issue number** in roman type, in brackets, (comma) **page numbers** (period). Include digital object identifier (DOI) if one is assigned.

For example:

- a) Herbst-Damm, K.L., & Kulik, J.A. (2005). Volunteer support, marital status, and the survival times of terminally ill patients. *Health Psychology*, 24, 225-229.
Doi: 10.1037/0278-6133.24.2.225
- b) Sperry, M. (2013). Sameness and difference: Cultivating cultural dialogue. *International Journal of Psychoanalytic Self Psychology*, 8(1), 77-91.

For Books

Author's surname (comma) **initials** (period) **date of publication** in parentheses (period) **chapter title** (if any) in roman type (period) **title of book** in italics (period) **place of publication** (colon) **publisher** (comma) **page numbers** if needed (period)

For example:

- a) Shotton, M.A. (1989). *Computer addiction? A study of computer dependency*. London, England: Taylor & Francis.
- b) Aron, L. (1996). *A meeting of minds: Mutuality in psychoanalysis*. Hillsdale, NJ: Analytic Press.

For Edited Books

Author's name (comma) **initials** (period) **date of publication** in parentheses (period) **chapter title** in roman type and single parentheses (period) **'In' editor's initial** (period) **editors surname** '(Ed.)' (comma) **title of book** in italics (pp. xx-xx) (period) **place of publication** (colon) **publisher** (period)

For example:

- a) Symington, N. (1996). The origins of rage and aggression. In C. Cordess & M. Cox (Eds.), *Forensic psychotherapy crime, psychodynamics and the offender patient* (pp. 187–93). London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers.

CONTENT OF SUBMISSIONS

Submissions of clinical and theoretical papers pertinent to psychoanalytic psychotherapy or to clinical or applied psychoanalysis will be welcomed for consideration by the editorial committee. This should be understood to include papers applying psychoanalytic thinking to all modalities of psychotherapy, including individual, group, and systemic therapies including organisational consultancy, as well as critical papers and those addressing the interface of psychoanalytic theory and practice with the arts, literature and cultural studies.

PRIVACY POLICY

This journal's policy with respect to the protection of patients' privacy is modelled on and closely follows that of the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*. Authors submitting clinical papers should first take measures to ensure that the privacy of patients and relevant others is adequately protected. This may be done by disguising those features of the patient's identity that are not essential to the psychotherapeutic process that the author aims to demonstrate. The result should be that the patient must be unrecognisable to a reader. It is the author's responsibility to ensure that this is so prior to submitting a paper, and submissions will be

considered on the basis of the assumption that such measures have been taken. Some authors will ask the patient for written consent in addition to making the necessary efforts at disguise, and the implications for the impact on the patient of such a request should be considered in advance and discussed in depth with the patient if the request is made. In the case of child patients, parental consent should also be sought, and consideration should be given to delaying submission of clinical material at least until a time when therapy has been terminated and the patient is over the age of eighteen years or has developed to such a stage to be considered a mature minor. Clinical papers could also be themed on a particular syndrome or pattern in the psychotherapeutic encounter, in which case it may be possible to demonstrate this by homogeneously composing a clinical scenario drawn from the clinical experience with several different patients. Another potential approach to addressing clinical material could involve the presentation of a series of brief vignettes in which the essence of the exchange of dialogue between therapist and patient is given in the absence of any potentially identifying information about the patient's personal circumstances. A combination of these measures to protect the patient's privacy might be applied in the construction of a clinical paper.

EDITORIAL INDEPENDENCE AND PEER REVIEWING POLICY

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