

INSTRUCTIONS FOR **OXFORD BIBLIOGRAPHIES AUTHORS**

Please read and follow these instructions carefully; doing so will ensure that the publication of your manuscript is as rapid and efficient as possible. The Publisher reserves the right to return manuscripts that are not prepared in accordance with these instructions.

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Planning Your Article

Scope of Your Article. You should produce a selective and balanced bibliographic guide, including commentary and annotated citations that will cover the full range of scholarship on the topic listed on Schedule A of your contract.

Structure of Your Article. Start with the Table of Contents. A well conceived ToC is the key to a well organized article. If you are unsure of your approach to the topic, we encourage you to share the ToC with your OUP editor before continuing on to the rest of the article.

Length. *Oxford Bibliographies* will include articles ranging in length from 5,000 to 10,000 words or from 50 to 150 citations. The suggested citation count for your article appears on Schedule A of your contract. This length, however, should be used as a general guide and not considered a strict limit. You should use as many citations as is necessary to provide full coverage to the literature on your topic but component limitations (e.g. 8 or less citations per section) as described in these guidelines must be adhered to.

Balance of Interpretation. *Oxford Bibliographies* has an obligation to present all significant sides of controversial and unresolved questions in a fair manner, striking a balance among diverse viewpoints. Your article should reflect these viewpoints. Avoid partisanship and polemic. Wherever appropriate, your article should let the reader know that a debate exists, the implications of the debate, and where additional information can be found.

Be Selective and Concise. Your article should be a selective guide to the best and most useful sources. If a Google search is the jungle, *Oxford Bibliographies* is the path through it. Your text will only appear online. Write with precision and use short paragraphs that may be easily read onscreen.

Offer Guidance. Your commentary paragraphs should make it clear why particular citations have been included by putting them in their context within the subject. Annotations should then dive deeper into the details of the specific source being cited. Users want to know not only why you have included a resource, but what to expect from it. Is the resource useful for undergraduates or graduates? Does it offer a detailed technical argument or an overview? Does it respond or contradict another source also cited in your article? Is the work an English translation? If so, from what language was it translated?

Be International. Include international and multi-lingual scholarship whenever appropriate for your subject matter. See below section "[English Translations and Works in Other Languages](#)" for further details.

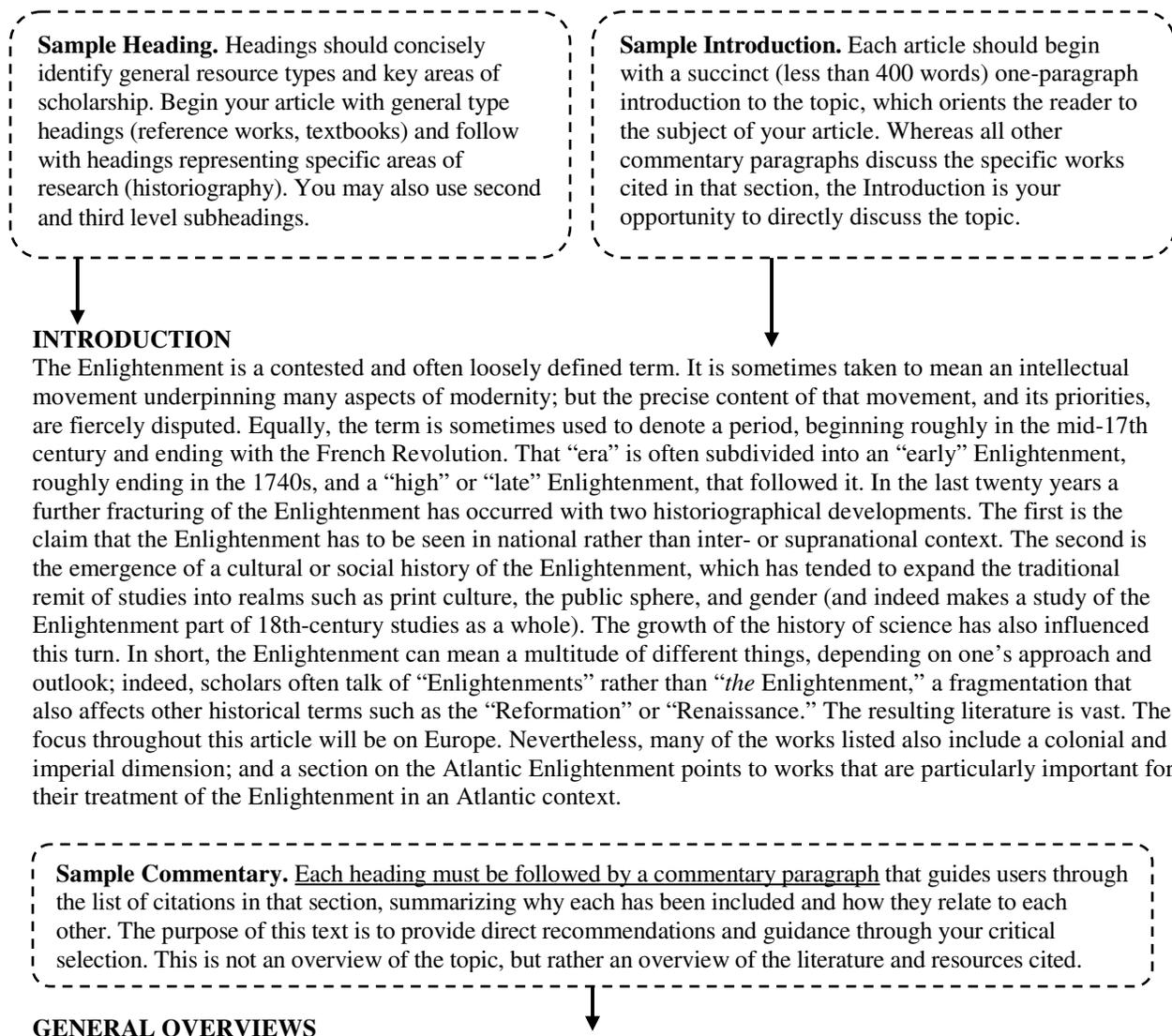
Be Original. Avoid reproducing text which has already appeared or been published somewhere else, including abstracts available freely on the web.

Alternative Forms of the Article Title. Include a brief list of the most common variant spellings or forms as appropriate (e.g., "Heracles," "Herakles," and "Hercules"). This will make your article easier to find on the site if users type in a variant form.

Structuring Your Article

The organization and structure of your article is important. The *Oxford Bibliographies* project employs a unique format designed and tested for online use. Please follow the structure exactly so that your article will fit within the *Oxford Bibliographies* library. Following the title of the article and your name and affiliation, each article will include five basic elements, samples of which are provided below:

- ToC and Headings
- Introduction
- Commentary Paragraphs
- Citations
- Annotations



A number of works have been published that cover the art and architecture of Tibet in a general fashion. Heller 1999 provides an excellent historical overview; this work is reviewed by Luczanits 2001. Chayet 1994 provides a concise introduction to Tibetan art and architecture. Zla-ba-tshe-ring and Yan 2000 provides a comprehensive survey of Tibetan art from the prehistoric period to the mid-20th century in five volumes, including numerous high-quality images. The accompanying explanatory text is somewhat idiosyncratic, in part due to a spotty English translation. In addition, a commitment to the Chinese political ideology resulted in the awkward imposition of Chinese dynastic timelines on Tibet's history. The first volume covers the period from the Paleolithic period through the collapse of the Tibetan empire in the mid-9th century; the second volume continues up through the 13th century. The third volume covers the Yuan and Ming dynastic periods, and the fourth volume looks at the Qing dynastic period. The final volume continues the Qing period and concludes with the Republican period. Macdonald and Imaeda 1977 contains essays on a broad range of topics across the fields of Tibetan art and architecture. Reynolds, et al. 1999 is a catalogue that surveys a broad range of Tibetan art, both religious and secular. Fisher 1997 is an inexpensive introduction that is designed for undergraduate courses on the topic.

Chayet, Anne. *Art et archéologie du Tibet. Manuels d'Archéologie d'Extrême-Orient*. Paris: Picard, 1994.
Survey of Tibetan art and architecture from the Paleolithic through early modern periods. Numerous photographs, floor plans, and line drawings. Most of the illustrations are in black and white, rather than color.

Fisher, Robert E. *Art of Tibet*. London: Thames & Hudson, 1997.
Introduction to Tibetan art. While focusing on painting and sculpture, it also covers, to a lesser degree, architecture and material culture. Its unusually low price makes it an ideal text for undergraduate courses. Contains 180 illustrations, slightly over half of which are in color.

Heller, Amy. *Tibetan Art: Tracing the Development of Spiritual Ideals and Art in Tibet 600–2000 A.D.* Milan: Jaca, 1999.
Provides what is arguably the best introduction to Tibetan art history, ranging from the early imperial period through the present day. Essays introducing various periods of Tibetan art are nicely balanced with black-and-white and color illustrations.

Luczanits, Christian. "Methodological Comments Regarding Recent Research on Tibetan Art." *Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde Südasiens* 45 (2001): 125–145.
Review of, and methodological reflection based upon Heller 1999.

Macdonald, Ariane, and Yoshiro Imaeda. *Essais sur l'art du Tibet*. Paris: Librairie d'Amérique et d'Orient, 1977.
Essays in French and English covering a variety of topics, including essays on Tibetan texts, ritual objects, early costumes, and temple architecture.

Reynolds, Valrae, Janet Gyatso, Amy Heller, and Dan Martin. *From the Sacred Realm: Treasures of Tibetan Art from the Newark Museum*. New York: Prestel, 1999.
Catalogue of an exhibition that featured an extensive range of Tibetan art. In addition to the paintings and sculptures found in most exhibitions, it also included a wide range of items from Tibetan material culture such as brocade garments and decorative and ceremonial objects. Includes informative introductory essays by the authors.

Zla-ba-tshe-ring and Yan Zhongyi. *Precious Deposits: Historical Relics of Tibet, China*. 5 vols. Translated by Xiang Hongjia. Beijing, China: Morning Glory, 2000.
Five volumes provide an extensive survey of Tibetan art from the Paleolithic period through the mid-20th century. Focuses largely on religious art, including paintings and sculpture, but also covers a considerable amount of material culture, such as furniture, textiles, printed and handwritten texts, and religious and secular objects.

<p>Sample Citation. Insert your citations following the commentary. Please include no more than 8 citations per heading. The point is to be selective, not comprehensive.</p>	<p>Sample Annotation. Each citation must have an annotation. Annotations should be no longer than 50 words.</p>
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ToC and Headings

Following the Introduction will be the body of the article, which is made up of a series of sections each with succinct heading accurately representing the content included within that section. The first few sections of your article should cite resources that cover your topic at the general and/or introductory level. For example, if there are several useful textbooks covering the topic you might create a Textbooks section; if there are introductory-level monographs or multi-author works, you may create an Introductory Works section. The bulk of your article, however, should be devoted to covering the main topics and areas of interest in the study of the topic. You should have separate headings for each of these. Logical and intuitive organization is key to a highly useful and accessible article.

Because your *Oxford Bibliographies* article will be used online people are not likely to read your article from start to finish. They will enter the article at different points, often scanning it for specific information. Dividing the article into meaningful headings will help facilitate this movement and structure your article. Each section should provide a discrete, stand-alone guide to the citations included in it. There are three levels of heading available:

First-level Heading

Most of the headings in your article will be at this level. All headings at any level must be followed by commentary text. Most first-level commentary will be followed by citations, although if the organization of your article requires it, it is acceptable for the first-level commentary to be directly followed by a second-level head. The first few headings will cover general resources that provide background to the topic as a whole (e.g. Reference Works). Consistency between articles is an important part of usability, and therefore we ask that you select from the following when creating these first few headings. You may use other headings in addition:

- General Overviews
- Reference Works
- Textbooks
- Anthologies
- Bibliographies
- Journals

For the rest of the article you may choose whichever topical headings you want (see sample Table of Contents below). The main focus of your article should be devoted to the themes and areas of interest in the scholarship on your topic.

Second-level Heading

Use these headings, if necessary, to help organize your article. All second-level headings must be followed by commentary text. Examples are included in the sample ToC below.

Third-Level Heading

These headings are to be used sparingly. Keeping to a simple structure will make your article easy to navigate. Third-level headings must be followed by commentary text.

Example of a Table of Contents from the Classics area of *Oxford Bibliographies*:

Hellenistic Poetry

Introduction	}	<i>first-level headings</i>
Introductory Works		
General Overviews		
Bibliographies		
Anthologies		
Historical Background	}	<i>second-level headings</i>
Historical Sources		
Narrative Histories		
Collections of Fragments		
Papyri		
The Library and Museum at Alexandria		
Literary genres		
Didactic Poetry		
Drama		
Elegy		
Epic		
Epigrams		
Hymns		
Pastoral Poetry and Theocritus		
Satiric and Moralizing Poetry		
Literary controversy in Alexandria		
Philosophy and Hellenistic literary criticism		
Trends in modern interpretation		
Historiography		
Technical Prose		
Roman Reception		

Example of a Table of Contents from the Philosophy area of *Oxford Bibliographies*:

Heaven and Hell

Introduction
General Overviews
Anthologies
The History of Heaven and Hell
Heaven
Traditional Views of Hell
Punishment Model
Choice Model
Nontraditional Views of Hell
Universalism and Second Chance Views
Annihilationism and Conditional Immortality
Afterlife and Resurrection
Materialist Conceptions
Immaterialist Conceptions

The Introduction

Each article should begin with a concise (no longer than approximately 400 words) one-paragraph introduction to the topic, to orient the user to the subject of your article. It is there to provide users with a quick synopsis of the topic that will be covered in the article.

Example of Introduction to the “Conflict Resolution” article from the Social Work area of *Oxford Bibliographies*:

Introduction

Conflict Resolution may be defined as any process used to manage, determine, or settle differences that may arise between individuals, families, groups, organizations, communities, nations, or any other social unit. Social conflict may arise because of perceived differences in relation to values, needs, goals, interests, rights, positions, or wishes. Many social work roles require the use of conflict management methods, including negotiation, mediation, advocacy, group facilitation, conferencing, healing circles, and evaluation. Although social workers incorporate conflict resolution skills in virtually all contexts of practice, advanced conflict resolution theory, strategies, and skills have only been incorporated into the literature of relatively few contexts of practice, for instance, social advocacy, family and divorce mediation, and contracting with involuntary clients.

Example of Introduction to the “Venice” article from the Renaissance and Reformation area of *Oxford Bibliographies*:

Introduction

The city of Venice was unique in European history: an independent republic that endured for more than one thousand years, from the 8th to the 18th century. It was a commercial powerhouse, a laboratory of political systems, an exemplar of social cohesion, a principal contributor (along with Florence and Rome) to the culture of the Renaissance, and above all, an entity severed from the mainland, a creature of the sea, and the single most important intermediary between Europe and the regions of the eastern Mediterranean, especially Byzantine and Islamic countries. The city understood itself as unique, as much as we do, almost from the beginning of its rise to prominence during the 12th century. In chronicles and treatises, in the arts and literature, and in distinctive civic and religious rituals, its advocates portrayed the city as exceptional in achievement, capacity, and moral stature, constructing what has come to be known as the “myth of Venice.” For these reasons, scholars have returned often to consider again the principal features of the Venetian phenomenon in every century since its rise, resulting in a complex historiographical tradition. This article maps out major resources and categories of investigation for Venice proper, not the larger Veneto region, and confines itself to printed materials, without citing manuscripts.

The Introduction will be discoverable through standard search engines such as Google. All online users will have free access to this content. Users affiliated with a subscribing institution will be able to enter the full article this way. Others will have access only to the Introduction and a selection of commentary and citations.

Commentary Paragraphs

The Commentary is the text that follows each heading in your article. This is a brief paragraph (no longer than approximately 400 words) that provides direct guidance through the specific list of citations in that section. It should help users navigate your critical selection of sources. Use this paragraph to make it clear why these particular resources have been chosen. All of the sources cited in that section should be directly discussed in the commentary paragraph.

Commentary may answer some of the following questions: Under what circumstances would a certain resource be useful? For whom would a particular source be most useful? How are sources

connected? (e.g. “The groundbreaking book Hemley 1999 led to the influential article Jackson 2002. Klein 2005 is an alternative to the standard view.”) Is there some aspect of a work that is particularly useful? (e.g. “The bibliography available on Grove Art Online is especially rich in historical works.”) The more specific you can be the better. This paragraph is not an introduction to an area of research. Rather, it is an introduction to the critical selection of sources cited in that section, which will include the literature central to that sub-field of research. Through a discussion of the literature, discussion of the topic may emerge. However, the goal is to direct your reader to the sources cited to gather details on the topic in question, rather than provide such information via your *Oxford Bibliographies* article.

Example from the “Transcendentalism and Naturalism” section in the article “Contemporary Skepticism” from the Philosophy area of *Oxford Bibliographies*:

Transcendentalism and Naturalism

For the most part, the contemporary literature on skepticism has avoided appeal to transcendental arguments, despite the fact that such arguments are common currency in many key historical treatments of this problem. The two main exceptions to this are Davidson 1983 and McDowell 1982. Davidson 1983 offers a broadly transcendental argument for the claim that belief, as he puts it, is “in its nature veridical”; McDowell 1982 argues that we cannot even make sense of our thoughts representing the world except on the supposition that thought directly engages with the world, and concludes that the very idea of a ‘veil of perception’ whereby we only experience the world indirectly is dismissed as simply incoherent. Strawson 1985 also falls into this general category, in that he argues on broadly Humean grounds for the incoherence of skepticism. Stern 1999 is an edited collection of contemporary papers on transcendental arguments, while Stern 2000 offers a recent perspective on this topic.

Example from the “Ecological Restoration” section in the article “Succession” from the Ecology area of *Oxford Bibliographies*:

Ecological Restoration

As views on succession changed in the late 20th century, it was readily accepted that it is necessary to incorporate the modern principles and concepts of succession in applied ecosystem rehabilitation and restoration, as noted by Bradshaw 1983 and Young 2001. Luken 1999 provides a comprehensive guide and is essential reading for those wishing to manage the rate and trajectory of succession to manipulate communities. More recently, Walker and del Moral 2009 argue that successional principles can be used to guide ecological restoration. Walker and del Moral 2003 and Walker 2007 provide up to date perspectives. Much of the primary research is published in the journal *Restoration Ecology*, although all the main-line ecological journals include applied studies of succession when they fall within the scope of the particular journal (see *Journals*).

Internal Cross References

Your commentary may refer to other sections in the article. For instance, you may suggest that a reader consult another section for more relevant sources. If you mention another section, put the heading title in asterisks (e.g., “see also *Transcendentalism and Naturalism*”), which will signal to our production team that an internal link should be created. However, do not use directional terms, such as “above,” “below,” or “previous” in your commentary or in your annotations. We expect users to dip in and out of articles rather than read them top to bottom, which could make directional terms confusing.

How to Refer to Citations

If a work is relevant to more than one sub-field, and fits under more than one heading, you may list it under both headings if you choose, but all annotations should be unique. Remember that

users may not be reading your article start to finish, and so some repetition is okay.

When referring to works in the Commentary, use the author's last name and the date of publication (Smith 2009). You do not need to include the title of the work. If reference to a source cited in another section is made, please provide the name of the section in which it appears (e.g., "The classic article Jones 1956 cited here was a predecessor of Holloway 2000, cited under *Transcendentalism and Naturalism*.").

Citations

The citations are the core of the article. The other elements are simply there to aid users through your critical selection. You will need to be highly selective. Your article will serve as a springboard for further research. You do not need to include every worthy resource because you are providing the tools necessary for users to find more information elsewhere. ***Each section should have no more than 8 citations.*** The following list may help you think about what to include:

- The most influential works
- Standard translations
- Articles as well as full-length books
- Online editions and collections of texts
- Non-textual resources such as image and map collections
- Online audio or video resources
- Case law and law reviews
- Federal or state government reports
- Regulatory agency decisions
- Environmental codes
- Conference proceedings
- Datasets
- Resources outside the traditional venues for scholarly communication

If a work is relevant in more than one section you may repeat the citation so that each section is its own, self-contained guide. Annotations, though, should be unique. Do not use a 3-em dash for repeated author names. Spell out journal and other publication titles in each citation.

Date of Publication

Include only one edition in the citation. Rather than citing the original publication edition for works with multiple printings, it is preferable to cite the most accessible edition unless there is a specific reason not to (i.e., the most accessible edition is a flawed translation). When multiple editions are available, please make note in the annotation. If the original publication date is significantly older than the publication date being cited, make note in the annotation (e.g., "Originally published in 1888.").

Forthcoming Titles

Do not include forthcoming titles of any sort. The citation can be added as an update to your article once the source has been published. You can contact your OUP editor at any point after publication to suggest updates.

English Translations and Works in Other Languages

Do not hesitate to include works in other languages if they are essential to an understanding of your topic. We expect there to be non-English language sources in many of the articles. Do not be dissuaded from including a source if no English language translation exists. However, you may want to mention this fact in the annotation for that citation. If an English translation exists, please cite the English version, but give the title and publication date for the original version in the annotation.

Journals

When citing a whole journal, give the journal title in the citation and information about it in the annotation. For example:

**Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly*[<http://www.haworthpressinc.com/store/product.asp?sku=J020>]*.

An exciting professional journal for clinicians working with persons who are alcoholic and their families. Features articles that are readable and evidence-based, while highlighting new and innovative approaches. Full articles available online.

Online Sources

Be sure to include online sources but do not relegate these to an online-only section. Instead, these sources should be organized topically as would be a traditional print resource. Students especially will need your authoritative guidance to know which online or digital resources can be trusted. Include the web address in brackets after the name of the website. If print and online versions exist, cite the online version and note the print version in the annotation.

Citing Your Own Scholarship

You have been asked to write this article because of your knowledge and experience on the topic, and it is likely that some of your own scholarship will need to be represented in your bibliographic overview. This is perfectly acceptable, although we ask that you use discretion in your choices. As a rule, you may try to limit self-references to approximately three; more than this may raise suspicion of bias, and so we would need to proceed with caution.

Annotations

Each citation must be annotated. Annotations should be concise, specific and original. Limit yourself to approximately 50 words. Sentence fragments are acceptable. Annotations may pick up on information already explained in the commentary text. They should fulfill some of the following criteria:

- Summarize the contents of the work when not obvious from the title.
- Indicate why a resource is important or useful.
- Provide guidance about how a work is best used (i.e. Best introduction for undergraduates, Useful overview).
- Indicate if the material has been published elsewhere.
- Indicate if there are special problems with availability.
- Note the critical or interpretive stance of the work if it is significant and alert the reader to alternative interpretations in other works, as appropriate.

- Indicate the language the sources are written in, as necessary.
- Note the original publication information, if the citation is for a recent edition or English translation.

Annotations should be descriptive and avoid terse criticisms or praise. If something is a “great” resource, indicate why. Comments such as “A major work” are of little value (all works in your article are assumed to be of significance) in comparison to more substantial remarks. It may be useful to note the critical or interpretive stance of the work if it is significant. Note that *Oxford Bibliographies* is designed so that users will be able to export annotations along with any citations they export.

Examples of annotations:

Presents a systematic review of the literature that addresses the effects of particulate matter air pollution on infant mortality. At the time, 15 relevant studies were reviewed. They concluded that there were substantial inconsistencies and uncertainties, but evidence suggested that particulate air pollution contributed to some subgroups of infant mortality.

An early and important summary of the impact of unknowing bias present in experimental research settings. The author clearly and cleverly demonstrates how readily (consciously or without awareness) participants can tailor their behavior to cues in the situation or inadvertently given off by the investigator.

A clear policy statement from the APS Science Directorate reviewing key ethical issues and areas pertaining to the care and use of animals in psychological research.

This in-depth discussion explores a wide range of confidentiality and privileged communication issues in social work. The author reviews relevant concepts and legal principles, and offers practical guidelines for social workers in a wide variety of practice settings.

Pioneering paper in which the facilitation, inhibition, and tolerance models are introduced as a framework for understanding species responses and interactions during succession.

Impressive for the sheer number of images assembled of Caesarean surgery, performed during the period studied mainly by midwives in an attempt to save the living infant of a dead or dying mother.

Website for the US National Science Foundation sponsored LTER program of 26 sites representing diverse ecosystems mainly based in North America, Caribbean islands, the Pacific, and Antarctica. These sites include long-term datasets collected from permanent plots many of which provide good examples of secondary succession.

Citation Styles

H, humanities style; S, scientific style.

Books

H *Gesangbuch der Evangelisch-reformierten Kirchen der deutschsprachigen Schweiz*. Basel, Switzerland: Friedrich Reinhardt Verlag; Zurich, Switzerland: Theologischer Verlag, 1998.

Newitt, Malyn. *Portugal in Africa: The Last Hundred Years*. London: C. Hurst, 1981.

Frankel, Ellen, Ted D. Miller, Jr., and Jeffrey Paul. *Economic Rights*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1992.

S *Gesangbuch der Evangelisch-reformierten Kirchen der deutschsprachigen Schweiz*. 1998. Basel, Switzerland: Friedrich Reinhardt Verlag; Zurich, Switzerland: Theologischer Verlag.

Newitt, Malyn. 1981. *Portugal in Africa: The last hundred years*. London: C. Hurst.

Frankel, Ellen, Ted D. Miller, Jr., and Jeffrey Paul. 1992. *Economic rights*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press.

Journal articles

H Tomaselli, Sylvana. "The Enlightenment Debate on Women." *History Workshop* 20 (1985): 101–125. [doi:10.1093/hwj/20.1.101]

S Tomaselli, Sylvana. 1985. The enlightenment debate on women. *History Workshop* 20:101–125. [doi:10.1093/hwj/20.1.101]

H Adler, Michael. "The Emperor Julian and the Jews." *Jewish Quarterly Review*, o.s. 5.4 (July 1893): 591–651.

S Adler, M. 1893. The emperor Julian and the Jews. *Jewish Quarterly Review*, o.s. 5.4 (July): 591–651.

Note: if a journal article appears in a special issue of a journal, you need not cite the title of the special issue, only the title of the journal. However, you should include volume, publication date, and page numbers.

Classical texts

Ammianus Marcellinus. *The Later Roman Empire (A.D. 354–378)*. Translated by W. Hamilton; introduction and notes by A. Wallace-Hadrill. Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books, 1986.

Horace (Quintus Horatius Flaccus). *Horatius, Opera*. 3rd ed. Edited by D. R. Shackleton Bailey. Stuttgart, Germany: Teubner, 1995.

Editor/Compiler/Translator Instead of Author

H Gagarin, Michael, and David Cohen, eds. *The Cambridge Companion to Ancient Greek Law*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2005.

S Gagarin, Michael, and David Cohen, eds. 2005. *The Cambridge companion to ancient Greek law*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge Univ. Press.

Multivolume work

Gay, Peter. *The Enlightenment: An Interpretation*. 2 vols. New York: Norton, 1966–1969.

Taft, Robert F. *A History of the Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom*. Vol. 2, *The Great Entrance: A History of the Transfer of Gifts and Other Preanaphoral Rites of the Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom*, 2nd ed. *Orientalia Christiana Analecta* 200. Rome: Pontificium Institutum Studiorum Orientalium, 1978.

Articles or chapters in a book/Foreword or annotation

H Allsen, Thomas T. “The Rise of the Mongolian Empire and Mongolian Rule in North China.” In *The Cambridge History of China*, vol. 6. Edited by Herbert Franke and Denis Twitchett, 321–413. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1995.

S Allsen, Thomas T. 1995. “The rise of the Mongolian empire and Mongolian rule in north China.” In *The Cambridge history of China*, vol. 6. Edited by Herbert Franke and Denis Twitchett, 321–413. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge Univ. Press.

Conference paper/Festschrift chapter

Anagnine, E. “Nouvelles précisions sur Flavius Mitthridates maître de Pico de la Mirandole et traducteur de commentaires de kabbale.” In *L’opera e il pensiero di Giovanni Pico della Mirandola nella storia dell’umanesimo*, proceedings of an international conference, Mirandola, Italy, 15–18 September 1963, vol. 2, pp. 169–187. Florence, 1965.

Foreign-language with translation of title

Manna, Haytham. *L'intégrité physique et mentale: Violences et torture dans le monde arabe* (Physical and Mental Integrity: Violence and Torture in the Arab World). St.-Étienne, France: A.A.M., 1998.

Original and published translation

Cassirer, Ernst. *The Philosophy of the Enlightenment*. Translated by Fritz C. A. Koelln and James P. Pettegrove. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1951.

English translation of *Die Philosophie der Aufklärung*, first published in 1932. One of the best general studies of Enlightenment thought.

Note: original language publication referenced in annotation.

Government and international agency documents

United Nations. General Assembly. *Indivisibility and Interdependence of Economic, Social, Cultural, Civil and Political Rights*. G.A. Res. 44/130, U.N. GAOR 3rd Comm., 44th Sess., Annex, Agenda Item 98, at 2, U.N. Doc. A/RES/44/130 (1990).

*International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture[<http://www.fao.org/Legal/treaties/033t-e.htm>]/ (accessed 11 January 2008).

Legal Citations

Smyth v. Ames. 169 U.S. 466 (1898).

Commonwealth v. Tasmania. 158 C.L.R. 1 (1983).

U.S. Const. amend. XXVI, § 1.

BGB (Germany). § 823 II.

Organization/Business as Author

PEN International. *Anti-terrorism, Writers, and Freedom of Expression: A PEN Report*. London: PEN, 2003.

Ph.D. dissertations/unpublished works

Werdenberg, Marie-Thérèse von. "After Salome: Prenuptial Agreements in Eighteenth-century Vienna." Ph.D. diss., University of Leoben, 2003.

Dinkel, Joseph. Description of Louis Agassiz written at the request of Elizabeth Cary Agassiz. Agassiz Papers, Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Online resources

Oxford African American Studies Center[<http://www.oxfordaasc.com/>].

Timeline of Art History. *The Metropolitan Museum of Art[<http://www.metmuseum.org/toah>]*.

"*South Asia–North, 500–1000 A.D[<http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/ht/06/ssn/ht06ssn.htm>]*." In *Timeline of Art History*. The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

**MindPapers: A Bibliography of the Philosophy of Mind and the Science of Consciousness*[<http://consc.net/mindpapers/>]*. Edited by David Chalmers and David Bourget.

Illustrations and maps

Seven of nine black students walk onto the campus of Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. Associated Press, 1957. Photograph.

**Legal Portrait Project Online: An Exhibit of Legal Portraiture at the Harvard Law School Library*[http://www.law.harvard.edu/library/collections/special/exhibitions/portrait_exhibit/index.php]*. Harvard Law School Library.

**Kosovo*[<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/kv.html>]*. Central Intelligence Agency, 2008. Map.

Notes on Styles

In matters of style, Oxford follows *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th edition (2003), chapters 16 and 17, with some variations.

Font

Please use the font “Arial Unicode MS” at font size 10pt. To use this font, go to the “Format” menu and select “Font.” You should be able to select “Arial Unicode MS” from the list of available fonts. If you are not using Microsoft Word or do not have access to this font, contact your OUP editor.

Spelling

We follow American style for spelling and punctuation.

Abbreviations

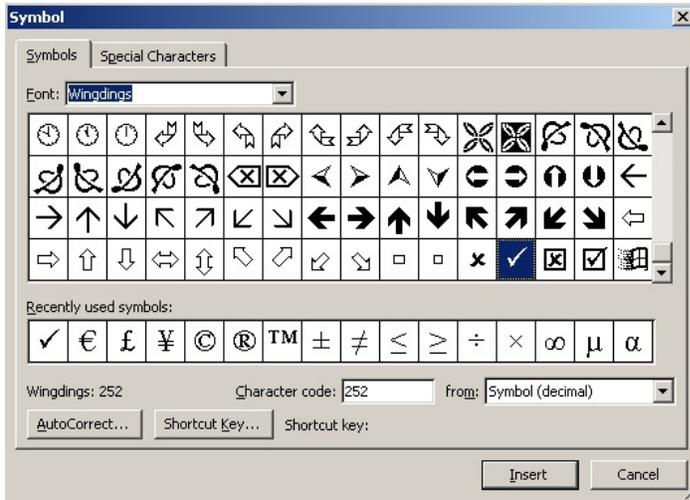
- Avoid using abbreviations. Do not abbreviate the titles of journals or books.
- You may use standard abbreviations (such as ed., vol., no., n.s., o.s., and pp.) in bibliography citations.
- Abbreviate a “Supplement” as “supp.” For example:
Sexton, Rocky L., Robert G. Carlson, Carl G. Leukefeld, and Brenda M. Booth. 2006. Methamphetamine use and adverse consequences in the rural southern United States: An ethnographic overview. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 38, supp. 3 (2 November): 393–404.

Foreign Words and Expressions

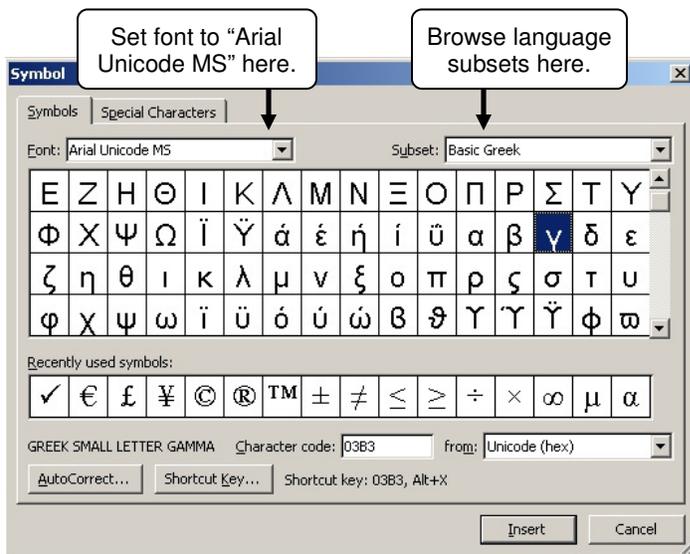
- Translate all words and expressions in foreign languages, except titles of works listed in the citations. The translation, in parentheses and without quotation marks, should immediately follow the foreign-language material.
- If transliterations are used, the style must be selected and approved by the EIC and Oxford University Press.
- Italicize single words or short phrases.
- Put longer phrases in roman—not italic—in quotation marks.
- Names of institutions, buildings, and geographical locations should be in roman.

Accents, Diacritics, and Non-Roman Characters

The online platform for *Oxford Bibliographies* will support non-Roman characters generated from the font “Arial Unicode MS,” which is part of the standard set of fonts in Microsoft Word. The “Arial Unicode MS” font provides a large range of symbols and characters. To access them, go to the “Insert” menu and select “Symbol.” This will bring up the following dialog box:



You must then change the font to “Arial Unicode MS.” Once the font is changed to “Arial Unicode MS,” you can search for the desired character by selecting the corresponding subset (Greek, Arabic, etc.):



You may also employ transliteration so long as it follows the style prescribed by the Editor in Chief. If a necessary symbol is not available through “Arial Unicode MS” and cannot be transliterated, contact your OUP editor.

Names

In text and annotations, use the common form of names that will be most familiar to English-speaking readers. For example:

Robert Cecil, *not* earl of Salisbury *or* Viscount Cranborne
 Cardinal Richelieu, *not* Armand-Jean Du Plessis

Particles can be a problem not only for the alphabetization of article terms and index articles but also for the form of a surname used alone in text. We propose the following distinctions, but we recognize that the forms of names may not be settled. We welcome your advice.

Part of the name and capitalized:

Flemish and Dutch	De, Den, Ten, Ter, Van, Ver
French	L', La, Le, Les, Des, Du
Italian and Spanish	Della, La, Las, Lo, Los

Not part of the name and not capitalized:

Flemish and Dutch	het, s, t', van
French	d', de
German	am, an, im, in, von, zu, zum, zur
Italian	da, dal, de, de', degli, dei, di
Portuguese	da, das, de, do, dos, as, os
Spanish	da, das, de, do, dos

Italics

- Use italic font, not underlining, for italic letters or words.
- Do not use italics for emphasis or irony; reserve italics for foreign expressions and book titles.

Gender-Specific Language

- Avoid words such as “man” and “mankind” and masculine pronouns for everyone.
- Use gender-neutral language as much as possible.

Dates

Use the following forms:

- For birth and death dates follow the form, “Erasmus (b.1509- d.1547)”
- 24 February 1625
- February 1625
- 1620s
- 1624–1626 (insert en dash in ranges)
- from 1624 to 1626, during the period 1624–1626 (*not*: from 1624–1626)
- 24 February 1625/6 (*only when appropriate*)
- 24 February 1625 O.S.
- For birth and death dates follow the form, “Erasmus (b.1509- d.1547)”

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via email along with your password. *Please make every effort to meet the deadline specified for submission of your article.*

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Each article is under the supervision of one or more members of the editorial board and by an outside scholar. Upon receipt of your manuscript, the appropriate editors will determine the suitability of your article in light of the scope, description and the overall plan of *Oxford Bibliographies*. You may be asked to revise your article to address issues of substance. At this time, you may also be asked to respond to revision requests from the prior OUP review. Once all queries and revisions have been appropriately addressed, your article will be submitted to the Editor-in-Chief for final approval. Upon approval, your article will be officially accepted for publication and put into production.

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The check for your honorarium will be ordered after your manuscript is approved by the Editor-in-Chief. The check will come from Oxford's accounts payable department in Cary, North Carolina.

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Oxford will send your copyedited manuscript to you for your review, emendation, and final approval. You will be asked to reply to any editorial queries, to make any substantive changes and corrections you deem necessary, and to return the copyedited manuscript to us promptly.

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