Editorial Guidelines «piano b» – 2025 Updates

As stated in the Call for Papers, please note that the required length for monographic/essay contributions is a maximum of 30,000 to 40,000 characters (including notes and spaces). Any materials included in the appendix to the article and the bibliography may be excluded from the character count mentioned above. The length of the article must in any case be proportionate to the content presented; if there is a significant deviation from the indicated limits, the author is asked to mention this and explain the reason in the email accompanying the article. Only with prior approval will it be possible to fall below or exceed the specified length. All submitted articles must conform to the guidelines provided below.

FONT TYPE AND PARAGRAPH FORMATTING

The main text of the article must be in Times New Roman font, size 12, justified alignment, with single line spacing.

IMAGES

The contribution may be accompanied by a maximum of 6 illustrations. All illustrations, collected in a single file or a .zip folder and submitted via the OJS platform, must be saved in .jpg format, with a maximum size of 800 pixels on the longest side and a resolution of 72 dpi. The illustrations must be renamed by combining the author's last name with a sequential number (corresponding to the captions), as follows: 01_LastName, 02_LastName.

Captions for the illustrations – written in the same font as the main text, size 10 – must be numbered consecutively using Arabic numerals (Figure 1, Figure 2, etc.) and follow this format:
Figure 1: Author's First and Last Name, Title of the Work, Date.
These captions must be provided in a Word document (.doc) and included in the same .zip folder containing the illustrations.

LANGUAGE
The text may be written in Italian, English, or French. Quotations in a language different from that of the main text should be translated into the article's primary language, where possible. Whenever available, it is advisable to cite published translations.

IN-TEXT BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Authors must use the author-date citation system. Each bibliographic reference should be included in the text by means of a shortened citation referring to the general bibliography provided at the end of the contribution. The citation should include the following elements: the AUTHOR'S LAST NAME, YEAR of publication, and PAGE number(s), all enclosed in parentheses.

Examples:

(Guarracino, 1982, p. 291); (Guarracino, 1982, pp. 291-297); Guarracino (1982)

The citation (Author, year, p. number) should be placed at the end of the sentence, before the punctuation mark. If the author's last name appears in the text, the year of publication should immediately follow in parentheses.

If citing two works by the same author published in different years, the author's last name should be followed by the years of publication, separated by a comma.

Example: (Guarracino, 1982, 1997)

When citing sources by different authors within the same parentheses, separate them with a semicolon: (Lewis, 1995, 1996; Kuehn, 2010, 2011).

When citing anonymous sources, insert the title directly in parentheses:

(Note sulla Seconda Mostra Sindacale Belle Arti, 1937).

For volumes cited in translation, indicate in the text, within parentheses, the date of the edition consulted followed by the original publication date in square brackets if known:

Examples: (Deleuze, 2019 [1990]); (Perec, 1989 [1974])

In the case of archival sources, include the details in a footnote in the following order:

Document title (or a descriptive title if no explicit title exists), year (if available), reference number (if any), name of the archive or collection, location.

Examples:

53 logements collectifs et espaces partagés, Machu Picchu, Archives of Sophie Delhay, Paris.

Letter from Adriana Bisi Fabbri to Giannetto Bisi, November 18, 1905, folder D3,

Bisi Crotti Archival Collection, Museo del Novecento, Milan.

To cite an article in a volume, cite the author and date in parentheses, and include the page number if needed:

Esempi: (Messina, 2020-2021, p. 108); (Zapperi, 2018)

In the case of citing volumes with editors, only the editors' last names should be indicated; the full details of the editorial work will be provided in the bibliography (see example in the relevant section).

Example: (Pizzigoni, Rossi, 1992)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Each citation must correspond to a full bibliographic reference in the bibliography. Based on the author-date system, the bibliography should be compiled according to the following format:
AUTHOR'S LAST NAME, INITIAL of the first name, YEAR of the edition (in parentheses), TITLE of the work (always italicized), PUBLISHER, PLACE of publication; if applicable, the number of VOLUMES comprising the work.

Example:

Braudel, F. (1986), *L'identité de la France*, Flammarion, Paris, 3 voll.

Jacoviello, A. (1987), *A Mosca sognano le calze di seta*, "La Repubblica", 5 maggio.

Tenenti, A. (1981), *La formazione del mondo moderno*, il Mulino, Bologna.

Aureli, P.V., Giudici, M.S. (2019), *Islands: The Settlement from Property to Care*, "Log", n. 47, pp. 175-199.

Archizoom Associati (1970), *Città, catena di montaggio del sociale. Ideologia e teoria della metropoli*, "Casabella", vol. XXXIV, nn. 350-351, luglio-agosto, pp. 43-52.

In the case of volumes cited in an edition subsequent to the first or in translated editions, indicate in the bibliography the original publication date in square brackets [ ] as in the following examples.

Examples:

Deleuze, G. (2019 [1990]), *Post-scriptum sur les sociétés de contrôle*, in Deleuze, G., Pourparlers, Minuit, Paris, pp. 242–243; Italian translation: *Poscritto sulle società di controllo*, in Deleuze, G., Pourparler, Quodlibet, Macerata, pp. 234–241.

Perec, G. (1989 [1974]), *Espèces d'espaces*, Galilée, Paris; Italian translation: *Specie di spazi*, Bollati Boringhieri, Turin.

Exhibition catalogues should be cited like other volumes and do not require the details of the exhibition itself; in the bibliography, the phrase "edited by" (or equivalent) can be included within the same parentheses as the date.

Examples:

Pizzigoni, A., Rossi, F. (1992, edited by), *Ottovolante. Per una collezione d'arte contemporanea*, Lubrina, Bergamo.

Messina, M.G. (2020-2021), *I contesti di una pittura di segno/luce*, in Messina, M.G., Montaldo, A.M. (edited by), *Carla Accardi. Contesti*, Electa, Milan, pp. 106-127.

Zapperi, G. (2018), *Carla Accardi: le temps du travail et les gestes de la vie*, in Viart, C. (edited by), *Les mots de la pratique. Dits et écrits d'artistes*, Le Mot et le reste, Marseille, pp. 177-190.

For online articles:

Example: Premiata Ditta (2015), s.t., available at: http://www.forumartecontemporanea.it/chi-siamo/partecipanti/anna-stuart-tovini-e-vincenzo-chiaranda, last accessed December 3, 2024.

For private communications and email exchanges:

Example: Johnson, I. (2009), email to A. Lee, June 3, 2009.

For social media posts:

Example:

[In the text]

Trump (2012) went so far as to claim that the Chinese invented climate change in a 2012 post.

[In the bibliography]

@realDonaldTrump (2012) "The concept of global warming was created by and for the Chinese in order to make manufacturing non-competitive," X, November

6, 2012,
https://twitter.com/realdonaldtrump/status/265895292191248385?lang=en-gb,
last accessed December 3, 2024.

CITATIONS

Quotations shorter than five lines must be included within the text using angle quotation marks: «…». Any interruption or omission should be indicated with: […]. A quotation within a quotation should use double English quotation marks, as follows: «He said: "I'll pick you up tonight."».

Quotations longer than five lines, those to which particular emphasis is given, and, generally, all poetic excerpts should be set in a smaller font size, omitting the opening and closing quotation marks, and spaced apart from the main text both before and after. The passage should be indented as a new paragraph if the first word begins with a capital letter, or run-in (no indentation) if it begins with a lowercase letter or with an ellipsis.

For quotations in a language different from that of the main text, refer to the instructions provided under the section "Language."

Bibliographic references for all quotations (including indirect quotations, paraphrases, or other brief references) should not be placed in footnotes but included in the body of the text according to the guidelines in the section "Bibliographic References/Bibliography."

FOOTNOTES

Authors may use footnotes for comments or clarifications, expanding or elaborating on statements made in the main text. References to footnotes within the text should be indicated by superscript Arabic numerals. The superscript number must always precede any punctuation marks.

Footnotes should be placed at the bottom of the page, numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals, and written in the same font as the main text, size 10, left-aligned (ragged right).

ABBREVIATIONS

Within the text, abbreviations should be used as little as possible, preferring to write

words in full. The only exceptions are: etcetera (etc.), and the expressions "before Christ" (BC) and "after Christ" (AD).

Abbreviations may be used in bibliographic references and in the bibliography. The most commonly used abbreviations are the following:

Article/s = art./arts.

Chapter/s = ch./chs.

Compare = Cf.

etcetera = etc.

issue = iss.

figure/s = fig. / figs.

manuscript/s = ms. / mss.

Author's note = [a.n.]

Editor's note = [e.n.]

Translator's note = [t.n.]

not numbered = n.n.

number/s= no. / nos.

new series = n.s.

cited work = *op. cit.*

page/s = p. / pp.

paragraph/s = par. / pars.

recto, verso = r. / v.

following page/s or section/s = f./ff.

unknown date = s.d.

unknown place = s.l.

section/s = §/§§

table/s = tab. / tabs.

plate/s = pl. / pls.

Italian Translation = It. transl.

verse/s = v. / vv.

volume/s = vol. / vols.

See = always extended

For "circa" and "edited by", the full form is preferred.

Between "see" and "see also", the latter ("see also") is the preferred expression.

Use of *ibid.*, *op. cit.*, *ivi*:
When using the author-date system in the body of the text and referring to the same volume in consecutive instances, simply repeat the reference as (Author, year).

When references are included in footnotes:

- For an immediately consecutive reference to the same source, use *ibid.* (in italics), which replaces the title.

- If referring to the only work cited by a given author, use *op. cit.* (also in italics for the same reason).

- If referring to the same work just cited but on a different page, use *ivi*, followed by the page number: *ivi, p.* ...

Examples:

[Author - date]

«processo di espropriazione biologica che incombe sui diseredati della terra» (Piscopo, 1997b, p. 16) non si fosse, nel suo caso, fortunatamente interrotta. «In questo terreno di sofferenza affonderanno le radici di un'antitesi totale e inconciliabile col nome e con l'istituto paterni […]. Anche sul piano creativo, pittorico e letterario, Maria non evocherà mai figure paterne […] come se il mondo fosse animato nella parte migliore ad opera innanzitutto, se non unicamente, della donna» (Piscopo, 1997b, p. 13).

[footnotes]

As discussed by Georges Perec in his reflections on space and memory, the layout of lived environments plays a crucial role in shaping individual experience[1]. This idea is further developed in the same text[2]. Moreover, Perec connects spatial organization with collective memory[3].

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[1] See Perec, 1989 [1974], p. 42.
[2] *Ibid.*
[3] *Ivi*, p. 58.

ACCENTS

Follow these rules for using accents:

- Tonic accents (stress marks) should generally be avoided, except in cases of clear ambiguity (e.g., *subìto*, *princìpi*, *dèi*, *sètte*).

- Uppercase vowels must always carry accents (never use an apostrophe instead): È and not E'

- The vowels a, i, o, and u at the end of a word take the grave accent (à, ì, ò, ù).

- Foreign words retain the accent style of the original language: *école*, *élève*. In Spanish, only acute accents exist (e.g., *Almodóvar*, *García Lorca*).

- The vowel e at the end of a word generally takes the acute accent (é), except in the following cases: *è*, *cioè*, *tè*, *caffè*, *ahimè*, *Mosè*, *Noè*.

ITALICS

The following should be written in *italics*:

- Titles of books, films, newspaper or magazine articles, TV programs, albums, and exhibitions;

- Foreign, Latin, or dialect words not commonly used in the language of the text.

Note: A foreign word written in roman type (not italicized) should not take the plural form from its original language, as it is considered to have been adopted into the main language of the text.

CAPITALIZATION

Uppercase should be used for:

Historical periods or major events: *the Thirties*, *the Nineteenth Century*, *the Risorgimento*, *the French Revolution*, *the First World War*;

Geographical terms when indicating a specific region: *North America* (but *north of Milan*);

Political or geopolitical references: *the Middle East crisis* (but *east of Turin*);

Geographical names:

> *Caspian Sea*
>
> *Tyrrhenian Sea*
>
> *Mount Blanc*

Lake Maggiore, *Bay of Pigs*, *Gulf of Naples*

Titles and nicknames: *Lorenzo il Magnifico*, *Richard the Lionheart*;

Proper names of organizations, institutions, or events: *Famiglia Artistica*, *Aziende Lombarde di Edilizia Residenziale*, *Esposizione Internazionale d'Arte Contemporanea*;

For well-known acronyms, use mixed case (capital-lowercase) instead of all caps with periods: *Cee*, *Usa*, *Urss*, *Onu*;

In magazine and newspaper titles, all major words take an initial capital, except for articles and prepositions:

Il Corriere della Sera

The Guardian

LOWERCASE

The following are generally written with a lowercase initial in English:

Common nouns referring to peoples or ethnic groups when used generically (e.g., black people, white people, native peoples), but capitalize specific ethnic group names or proper nouns (the Sioux, the French).

Titles and ranks when used generically or following a name (the king, a professor, the general), but capitalize formal titles before a name (King Henry, Professor Smith, General Patton).

Public offices and official positions when used generically or following a name (the president, a senator), but capitalize formal titles before a name (President Biden, Senator Harris).

Military ranks when used generically or following a name (the captain, a colonel), but capitalize formal ranks before a name (Captain Rogers).

Street types and geographical features when not part of a proper name, usually lowercase (the street was crowded), but capitalize as part of official names (Main Street, Elm Avenue).

Names of artistic, political, cultural, or social movements are usually lowercase when used as general terms (the romantic movement, the civil rights movement), but proper names may be capitalized (the Renaissance, the Enlightenment).

PARENTHESES AND BRACKETS

- Square brackets [ ] are used to indicate editorial insertions such as uncertain dates or missing information within bibliographic citations, inserted by the author:
  (Rossi, [1938]).

- They are also used to add clarifications or show omissions within direct quotations:
  "release recording of a [female] condition"
  "We look for devices [...] capable of triggering, in usage, the encounter, appropriation, invention, and manifestation of multiplicity for oneself and with others."

QUOTATION MARKS

Double quotation marks "…" (English style) are used:

- To emphasize a common word (but try to avoid overusing this).
  Example: The "poor" Americans own only one car each.

- Instead of guillemets («…») when inside an already quoted passage.
  Example: Plato wrote: «One day Socrates said to those present: "This is a man."»

- To introduce new terms or expressions from the main language of the article that you want to highlight, or when using a word independently of its usual meaning.
  Example: The term "nature" can refer to various realities.

- To quote titles of newspapers, magazines, journals, or chapters, sections, paragraphs of a book.
  Example: As discussed in the section "Germany Assassinated: The Thirty Years' War" in Guarracino's *History of the Modern Age*…

- When double quotes are needed inside already quoted speech (inside guillemets or double quotes), use single quotes '…'.
  Example: In the chapter "From the 'Nazi Catastrophe' to the Fischer Controversy"…
  I read the news in the "Corriere della Sera".

Guillemets «…» (Italian-style quotation marks) are used:

- For direct speech (dialogue).

- For citations.

Punctuation with quotation marks:

- The period (full stop) goes inside the quotation marks if the quoted speech is not introduced by any preceding text. It goes outside the quotation marks if it follows other text:
  Examples: He said, «I will come tomorrow».

  «I will come,» he said «tomorrow.»

- The question mark, exclamation point, and ellipsis (…) at the end of a quoted sentence do not close the entire sentence if the quotation is part of a larger sentence, but they do close it if the quotation stands alone.
  Examples:

  «Will he come tomorrow?» (standalone quotation, question mark ends the sentence)

  He said: «I will definitely come tomorrow!». (standalone exclamation inside quotes)