**Philosophy of Education Society of Australasia**

**Conference Paper Manuscript Template**

The following template is provided as a guide to the style and formatting required of papers submitted as full conference papers.

Conference papers will follow the style guidelines for the society’s journal: *Educational Philosophy and Theory* (EPAT).

These guidelines are available at the EPAT publisher website, Taylor and Francis Online, <http://www.tandfonline.com/>, under the “Instructions for authors” tab (via “submit” tab in the journal menu).

The template has been produced using the following style guides for the article and referencing styles, respectively.

EPAT Article Style:

<http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/authors/style/layout/style_rept.pdf>

EPAT Referencing Style:

<http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/authors/style/reference/tf_APA.pdf>

Referencing follows APA conventions (American Psychological Association: 6th Edition). Further information can be found at: <http://www.apastyle.org/>

**Note: It remains the author’s responsibility to ensure that their conference paper manuscript adheres to the article and referencing styles of EPAT. While every effort has been made to translate the EPAT guidelines into the following ‘template’ format, we take no responsibility for any errors that may result from the use/misuse of this template in preparation of your manuscript.**

**Relational Desires and Empirical Evidence: Performing posthuman pedagogies**

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**Abstract**

*Roughly, psychological egoism is the thesis that all of a person’s intentional actions are ultimately self-interested in some sense; psychological altruism is the thesis that some people's intentional actions are ultimately other-regarding in some sense. C. Daniel Batson and other social psychologists have argued that there are experiments that provide support for a theory called the ‘empathy-altruism hypothesis’, which entails the falsity of psychological egoism.*

Keywords**:** constructivism, Vico, Piaget, Cassirer, Bateson, pedagogy

**Another Anthropological Approach: In the Case of A-heads Text After Colon is Also Title Case, not Lower Case**

The first line after each head is aligned left: no indentation. The heading above is an example of A-heads.

The first line for each subsequent paragraph under a given head is indented. The text of each paragraph is justified.

Displayed quotations require a common treatment:

I also assume that philosophical concerns about the possibility of knowledge express at root the same anxiety as philosophical concerns about how content is possible, an anxiety about a felt distance between mind and world. Davidson and Rorty usually focus on concerns of the former sort, whereas I focus on concerns of the letter sort. (McDowell, 1994, pp. 146 – 174).

Note that the displayed quotation is indented left and right side by 20 point, has normal font size and 1 line space before and after. The first line after a displayed quotation is aligned left. No quote marks at start and finish of quote. Full stop at end of quote, then citation in brackets e.g. ...and therefore cannot be built into a viable definition as they stand. (McDowell, 1994, pp. 146-147) Where possible, citations should be given in the text, not in separate endnotes. But if the author has not done this consistently, and it would introduce potential errors to make the change, then leave citations in notes. But references should NEVER be given in the notes after a displayed quotation: always give the reference after the quotation, in accordance with the style outlined above.

*An Empirical Basis?*

The heading above is an example of B-heads.

Lists are formatted according to the following notes: Number or letter or bullet list; indent sides, normal size font and 1 line space before and after.

1. If we can perceive moral properties, then Pat fails to perceive the property of wrongness and Chris does not fail to perceive the property of wrongness.
2. If Pat fails to perceive the property of  wrongness and Chris does not fail to perceive the property of wrongness, then Pat’s perceptual faculties are defective.
3. Pat’s perceptual faculties are not defective.
4. Therefore, we cannot perceive moral  properties.

The first line after the list is aligned left.

The Picture-sequenceing Task

The heading above is an example of C-heads.

The following is an example of a table. Note there is one line space before and after the table.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Socrates | Plato | Aristotle |
| Humans | 12 | 67 | 4 |
| Non-humans | 45 | 45 | 99 |
| Other | 2 | 4 | 42 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **Table 1**: This is an example of a caption text. |

The first line after the list is aligned left.

 Here is an example of the use of equations:

$∂\_{μ}∂^{μ}ϕ+m^{2}ϕ=0$ (1.1)

Note: indent both sides, use normal font size with one line before and after. The first line after the equation is aligned left.

**Figures**

What follows is a figure and figure caption. Please refer to the notes that follow the figure for information about appropriate references to the copyright holder.

This image of the duck-rabbit problem is in the public domain. It was downloaded from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kaninchen\_und\_Ente.png>. Copyright information is available at the website. The author of the image is unknown. The website was last accessed in June, 2015.

 Here is an example of a figure, which also requires one space before and after.

 

**Figure 1**: Example of a figure caption.

If the rightsholder has supplied text for this purpose, use their text. Otherwise, insert the rightsholder’s name within the square brackets: © [Rightsholder]. Reproduced by permission of xxx. Permission to reuse must be obtained from the rightsholder.

**A Note on Notes**

Set Notes at end of article before References. See the end of this template document for a demonstration of the notes.1 Heading is left aligned, bold and normal font size. Use smaller font for notes (10pt). Arabic numbers, normal size; hanging indent. No endnote marker in Title or Abstract.

**Acknowledgements**

Wherever possible, put the acknowledgement note at the end of the text of the article.

**Issues of Style**

*Voice*

Keep voice as used by author.

*Spelling preferences*

1. UK: Oxford Concise English Dictionary
2. US: Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary
3. UK or US English and punctuation ok as long as consistent within article: UK English: colour, travelled; enquiry – etc. US English: color; travelled; inquiry – etc.
4. Notes on Contributors = UK Spelling.

*Punctuation*

General

1. Apply minimal hyphenation (Not hyphenated: Email; postmodern) ‘Single’ quotation marks, with closing punctuation outside marks (unless it belongs to the quoted material) and “double” marks for quotes within quotes: Australian and UK style
2. Order of parentheses in text: ([ ]): US style

Content-spcific style points, editor prefrences

1. Change instances of ‘essay’ and ‘paper’ to the word ‘article’ (when referring to the article you are edited... if the author refers to someone else's essay, that's fine)
2. Remove contractions where possible. The subject matter lends itself to using jargon, often including contractions, but they should be eliminated if it doesn’t disrupt the flow: for example “Let’s look at the significant symbols...” can stay as is. Another example “Why shouldn’t they come?” can stay as is. An example of one that should be changed: “...not so bleak as we’re given to believe,” should be changed to “...as we are given...”.
3. Multiple refs with same author should be in proper order (ascending by date)
4. No periods around abbreviations (this includes states, countries (US, UK, USSR), and degrees, (PhD, MA).
5. Insert space between author’s initials if there are 2 or more, in text and refs. M.R. Stevens should be M. R. Stevens.

Word list, spelling preferences, common acronyms

Acknowledgement; *a priori* (italics); *ad hominem* (italics); Ch.

*de facto* (italics); Email; ed. / eds; 2nd edn.

*et al.* (italics); do not use ff e.g. pp. 331-354 (not pp. 331 ff.); ibid (not italics); judgement; *The New York Times* (italics); op cit. (not italics); postmodern; poststructuralist; *per se* (italics); *prima facie* (italics); sect. (in citations); trans.; Vol. (in citations)

Dashes, numbers and units, dates

em-dashes are thus: example text–example text

Spell out one to ten, then 11, 1000, 10000, 200,000

2 January 2011; in the twentieth century; in the 1970s

**Notes on References**

Use APA (American Psychological Association: 6th Edition) <http://www.apastyle.org/>.

The following paragraphs describe and demonstrate the most common in-text citations conventions.

This is the text, and Smith (2012) says "quoted text" (p. 1), which supports my argument. This is the text, and this is supported by "quoted text" (Smith, 2012, p. 1). This is an example of text which cites Smith (2012) in the body of the text and, alternatively at the end (Smith, 2012). References to the two authors Smith and Jones (2012) is done like this in the body of the sentence and at the end like this (Smith & Jones, 2012). For the three to five authors Smith, Jones, Khan, Patel, and Chen (2012), at first mention names are listed in full (Smith, Jones, Khan, Patel, & Chen, 2012). At subsequent mentions of the tree to five authors Smith et al. (2012) the ‘et al’ is used (Smith et al., 2012). In the cases where two or more references would shorten to the same form, retain all three names. The six or more authors Smith et al. (2012) are cited with ‘et al’ (Smith et al., 2012). This author published two works in the same year so we add a lower case roman letter after the year (Chen, 2011a, 2011b, in-press a).

References to classical works such as the Bible and the Qur’an are cited only in the text. Reference list entry is not required. Cite year of translation (Aristotle, trans. 1931) or the version you read: Bible (King James Version).

References to personal communications are cited only in the text, A. Colleague (personal communication, April 12, 2011).

Unknown dates (Author, n.d.) and references with two dates are cited thus (Author, 1959–1963) and Author (1890/1983).

Endnotes should be kept to a minimum. Any references cited in notes should be included in the reference list.

Put reference in the footnote or legend.

**Notes on Reference List**

*Order*

Alphabetical letter-by-letter, by surname of first author followed by initials. References by the same single author are ordered by date, from oldest to most recent. References by more than one author with the same first author are ordered after all references by the first author alone, by surname of second author, or if they are the same, the third author, and so on. References by the same author with the same date are arranged alphabetically by title excluding 'A' or 'The', unless they are parts of a series, in which case order them by part number. Put a lower-case letter after the year: Smith, J. (2012a). Smith, J. (2012b).

For organizations or groups, alphabetize by the first significant word of their name. If there is no author, put the title in the author position and alphabetize by the first significant word.

*Form of Author name*

Use the authors' surnames and initials unless you have two authors with the same surname and initial, in which case the full name can be given: Smith, J. [Jane]. (2012), Smith, J. [Joel]. (2012).

If a first name includes a hyphen, add a full stop (period) after each letter: Jones, J.-P.

*Examples*

The reference list below gives examples of how to refer to the most common types of publications, e.g. books, journals, etc.

**Notes**

1. Wright (2002, 2008) doesn’t seem to distinguish the therapeutic project from the dogmatic one. Pryor (200, p. 517) also conceives of dogmatism as having a therapeutic aim.

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