

Notre Dame Journal of Formal Logic's Style Guide

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Abstract This document and its \LaTeX source are meant as a guide to the *Notre Dame Journal of Formal Logic's* (NDJFL) style and the style files `jfl.cls` and `jfnat.bst`.

1 How Should You Use This Style Guide?

Our hope is that you will use this style guide to help you typeset your paper using the style file `jfl.cls`. The less time we spend typesetting your article the more quickly we can get it published.

This guide and its \LaTeX source code discuss the nuances of the `jfl.cls` style file and hopefully will prove useful whether you are converting a finished document to use `jfl.cls`, are in the middle of writing the paper, or are just beginning.

If you choose not to typeset your article using `jfl.cls`, please use the style file `amsart`. Even so please read this guide and typeset your paper in such a way as to make our conversion of your paper into our style as easy as possible. This guide and `jfl.cls` are designed to make it easy to convert a paper written using `amsart.cls` into the style file `jfl.cls`. Hopefully you will change your mind and convert the document yourself. Otherwise an undergraduate at Notre Dame will try to use this guide to convert your paper.

At the very least, this guide describes the NDJFL style. We reserve the right to edit your paper so it conforms to our style. If you read it you will not be surprised when you receive your page proofs.

This guide will not teach you how to use \LaTeX and any of the packages `jfl.cls` loads. That information is best found elsewhere. We are still working on the guide and style files so if you see something we can improve please let us know.

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2 Needed Information and Front Matter

An address and email for each author must be included; a URL if it exists may be included if desired. These should be listed in the order the authors appear in the command `\author{}`. If you are converting a document from `amsart`, to add your URL, use the command `\urladdress{XX}` before `\email{YY}` in the front matter.

At least one Mathematics Subject Classification (MSC) code must be given. For more details of the MSC see <http://www.ams.org/msc/>. Several subject codes can be given and they can be broken into primary and secondary if desired. Several keywords must be given. A short (fewer than 150 words) abstract must be given. Please do not use any macros or references in the abstract. The MSC numbers, the keywords, and the abstract are used in the online version of the journal. The abstract is converted into html. The simpler the abstract the better, in terms of general viewing and the resulting html.

In the footer of the first page of a published paper, the “Received” date is used by NDJFL to denote the date the article was first checked into NDJFL’s system. The “accepted” date is the date when NDJFL receives the final version of the paper, has all the information requested in the above paragraph, and has signed copies of the [copyright transfer agreement](#) from all authors. “Printed” date is the date the final version is created.

Specific information about the front matter for style file `jfl.cls` can be found in the comments for this document. In style file `jfl.cls` the command `\urltilde` creates the symbol `~`.

3 References

When citing a paper for the first time it should appear as `author[#]`; afterward it should just appear as `[#]`. (For example, Lemmon [3] was a paper to appear in the NDJFL. The first paper [3] was about modal logic.) If the MathSciNet number is available a link to the review is provided, similarly for Zentralblatt Math. Check it out.

We also have some rules about what may be a reference. Basically our philosophy is that something listed as a reference should be available at some research library or will be very shortly. Other items can be listed in the notes.

The style file `jfl.cls` uses BibTeX, the `.bst` file, `jflnat.bst`, the package `natbib`, and a new command, `\citend`, to handle the references in NDJFL’s style. Basically the file `jflnat.bst` is a real hack and as a result BibTeX is about the only way to get the references into the proper form for `jfl.cls`. A long term goal is rework the `bbl` using the new package `amsrefs`.

So if you can use BibTeX, please do. <http://www.ams.org/mrlookup> is a great place to look up the needed information. Please note that the MRNUMBER at times must be edited—`{58 \#21101}` must be changed to `{58:21101}`; see <http://www.ams.org/msnhtml/getitem.html>. Please also look up the Zbl number at <http://www.emis.de/ZMATH/> and add it to the `.bib` file as was done for [3]. The `.bib` file for this document is included at the end of the source code.

If you cannot use BibTeX just put the *complete* references in your document in the normal way using the `\cite` and `\bibitem` commands. For example take a look at the way the second paper [4] to appear in the NDJFL was handled in the source

code. We will have a student look up the needed data and get it into the correct form. Be sure to carefully check your references when you receive the page proofs. Please refrain from adding the author name before the `\cite` command; i.e., do not type `Skolem~\cite{second}`.

4 The Fonts and Symbols

The final typeset version of a paper published in NDJFL uses the MathTime 1.1 and MathTime Plus fonts plus Adobe's Optima and MathPi fonts using the packages `mathtime` and `mathpi`.

These fonts are loaded, if available, by using the option `jfl-ps` and the additional stylefile `jfl-ps.sty`. When documents are typeset using these fonts, 4 more symbols are available: $\bar{X} \cup \cap \circ$. If you want to use these symbols check out the source code for this document. To use the option `jfl-ps` an extra stylefile is needed; if needed please email NDJFL.

With the option `psnfss`, the `jfl.cls` loads the packages `mathptmx` and `helvet` available through `psnfss` to replace the MathTimes and Optima fonts. These replacement fonts are a fairly close match. Unless you have a new installation of \TeX this option might not work. If one owns the MathTime and/or the MathPi fonts the option `psnfss` can be easily altered to use them; see the front matter of this style guide. This is a closer match to the finish typeset version. The default just uses Computer Modern.

The style `jfl.cls` makes the mathscript symbols available through the package `mathrsfs` when the MathPi fonts are not loaded. The `amssymb` package is also loaded.

Please do not create your own symbols (unless you know how to create a Type 1 font). If you cannot find a symbol among the symbols which \LaTeX , `amssymb`, and `mathrsfs` have available try the packages `stmaryrd`, `marvosym`, or `pifont`.

If for some reason you want to use the font used in the section titles here, use the command `\sectionfont\L` for \mathbf{L} . This should be used very very sparingly. Most likely we will remove this in the final version. This is for when and if you cannot get an `amsthm` environment to behave properly.

5 The Package `hyperref`

By default the package `hyperref` is loaded but under draft mode. The package `hyperref` contains the functionality of the package `url`. Under draft mode the links are not active and are not visible. With the option `electric` links are active and visible. The default is used for the printed version whereas the "screen enhanced" version is produced using the option `electric`. If you use `xdvi` use the options `electric` and `hypertex` to see the links in `xdvi`. We have found that \LaTeX + `dvips` + `gs` results in the best pdf. The option `noelectric` can be used to not load the `hyperref` package; this might be useful on older TeX systems.

6 The AMS Packages

The style file `jfl.cls` loads `amsmath`, `amsthm`, and `amssymb`. With `amsthm` the standard environments, `theorem`, `proof`, `lemma`, `corollary`, `lemma`, and so on are available. The command `\noeop` ends a proof environment without a \square .

7 White Space

NDJFL uses a block style. Please add as little white space as possible. Trust the style file you are using—for some of us this is difficult. The spacing will change when the paper is typeset with NDJFL’s fonts. So there is no need to fix the spacing except in the final version. At times we must insert `\noindent` to achieve our desired look.

8 Endnotes

NDJFL does not use footnotes. If notes are needed, endnotes are used. Labels work fine within endnotes and can be used to refer to the endnotes. The endnote command was enhanced to work with the package `hyperref`. Check it out.

9 Other Options to `jfl.cls`

The option `jfldraft` is used when page proofs are sent out. The options `jfldraft` and `draft` are not related. Any of the standard drivers, `dvips`, `hypertex`, `pdftex`, and so on also work. Some of the other standard options work like `draft` and others do not like 11pt and 12pt (this is another project for the future).

10 Graphics

NDJFL can handle graphics but no graphic package is loaded by default. We leave that up to the situation. Graphics can be created by using a \LaTeX package such as `epic` or can be input in the form of a `ps` file. Authors should be aware that the fonts in a `ps` file should match those in the final document (see Section 4). If the `ps` file is properly created using and the style file `psfrag` is used, changing the fonts is easy. Authors should also be aware of the AMS’s [Creating Graphics](#).

11 Grammar, Style, and Copyediting

For other issues involving grammar and style we refer to ‘Chicago’ [2]. For copyediting issues we refer to Butcher [1].

12 Book Reviews

At times we solicit reviews of books, mainly nonmathematical books since mathematical books and papers are handled very well by other sources. Specific information about the front matter for book reviews can be found in the front matter of this document. Our advice to a review author is to write the review first in `amsart` or `jfl` and then change the front matter as suggested in the source code.

References

- [1] Butcher, J., *Copyediting*, 2d edition, Cambridge University Press, 1981. 4
- [2] ‘Chicago’, *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 14th edition, University of Chicago Press, 1993. 4

- [3] Lemmon, E. J., "An extension algebra and the modal system T," *Notre Dame Journal of Formal Logic*, vol. 1 (1960), pp. 3–12; errata, 176. [Zbl 0114.24601](#). [MR 32:5504](#). [2](#)
- [4] Skolem, T., "Investigations on a comprehension axiom without negation in the defining propositional functions", *Notre Dame Journal of Formal Logic*, vol. 1 (1960), pp. 13–22. [2](#)

Acknowledgments

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