LaTeX 2ε Guide for the Review of Symbolic Logic

DAVID A. TRANAH

Cambridge University Press

and

DAVID A. TRANAH

Cambridge University Press

Abstract. This guide is for authors who are preparing papers for the *Review of Symbolic Logic* using LaTeX 2ε and the Review of Symbolic Logic class file (`rsl.cls`).

§1. Introduction In addition to the standard submission of hardcopy from authors, the journal accepts machine-readable forms of papers in LaTeX 2ε. The layout design for the *Review of Symbolic Logic* has been implemented as a LaTeX 2ε class file, based on the standard `article` class, see Lamport (1986). Commands that differ from the standard LaTeX 2ε interface, or that are extra to the standard interface, are explained in this guide (which is *not* a substitute for the LaTeX 2ε manual itself).

Note that the final printed version of papers will use the Monotype Times typeface rather than the Computer Modern typeface available to authors. For this reason line and page breaks will change and authors should not insert hard breaks in their text.

Authors planning to submit their papers in LaTeX 2ε are advised to use `rsl.cls` as early as possible in the creation of their files.

1.1. Introduction to LaTeX LaTeX is constructed as a series of macros on top of the TeX typesetting program. LaTeX adds to TeX a collection of facilities which simplify typesetting for authors by allowing them to concentrate on the logical structure of the document rather than its visual layout. Careful use of the LaTeX mark-up philosophy results in uniform layout rather than the *ad hoc* results of some word-processing systems. Authors are advised to let the defaults control font selection etc., rather than tinker themselves.

The LaTeX system provides a consistent and comprehensive document preparation interface. Among other things, LaTeX can automatically number list entries, equations, figures, tables and footnotes, as well as sections and subsections. Using this numbering system, bibliographic citations, page references and cross references to any other numbered entity (e.g. sections, equations, figures) are straightforward.

Received March 2009
Spurious illustration of how to typeset second and other authors

2   DAVID TRANAH & DAVID TRANAH

1.2. The RSL document class   The use of document classes allows a simple change of style (or style option) to transform the appearance of your document. The RSL class preserves the standard LaTeX interface such that any document which can be produced using the standard LaTeX `article` class can also be produced with the RSL class. However, the measure (or width of text) is different from that for ARTICLE; therefore line breaks will change and it is possible that longer equations may need re-setting. Authors are urged to use `rsl.cls` from the beginning of their document preparation, otherwise longer lines may require re-formatting at a later stage.

Note that your article should begin with

```
\documentclass[compmod]{rsl}
\gridframe{N}
\usepackage{amsmath,amssymb,latexsym,natbib, .... }
%
\volume{0}
\issue{0}
\def\fpage{1}
\def\lpage{8}
\pyear{2009}
\pmonth{Month}
\doinu{10.1017/S1755020300000000}
\setcounter{page}{1}
```

The [`compmod`] option specifies the computer modern font. Without that option, the article will be set in Times.

After the`\begin{document}` command, specify the running heads. For this guide, these were

```
\leftrunninghead{david tranah \& david tranah}
\rightrunninghead{RSL \LaTeX\ Guide}
```

1.3. General style issues   Use of LaTeX defaults will result in a pleasing uniformity of layout and font selection. Authors should resist the temptation to make *ad hoc* changes to these. Also avoid use of direct formatting unless really necessary. Papers will be edited as usual, and this process may be obstructed by the use of inserted line breaks, etc.

For general style issues, authors are referred to the 'Preparation of manuscripts' in the back cover of the journal. Authors who are interested in the details of style are referred to Butcher (1981) and Chicago (1982). The language used in the journal is American English, and spelling should conform to this.

Use should be made of symbolic references (`\ref`) in order to protect against late changes of order, etc.

1.4. Submission of LaTeX articles   Authors who intend to submit a LaTeX article should obtain a copy of the RSL class file. This is available by anonymous FTP from

```
ftp.cup.cam.ac.uk
```

You will find the class file contained in the directory

```
pub/texarchive/journals/latex/rsl-cls
```

When submitting the final article, ensure that the following are included and are clearly labelled.

1. A hardcopy printout of the article.
2. The input file (exactly matching the hardcopy).
3. A copy of any user-defined macros.
4. If you have used BIBTEX, the `.bib`, `.bbl` and `.bst` files that were used.
5. Any other files necessary to prepare the article for typesetting.

The source files for the *final* article should be text-only with no system-dependent control codes, via email as an attachment, along with a pdf file that matches the source files exactly.

§2. Using the RSL class file   First, copy the file `rsl.cls` (and `rsl.bst` if you use BibTEX) into an appropriate subdirectory on your system. The RSL class is implemented as a complete document class, and *not* as an class option. In order to use the RSL class, replace `article` by `rsl` in the `\documentclass` command at the beginning of your document: that is,

```
\documentclass{article}
```

is replaced by

```
\documentclass{rsl}
```

Author-defined macros should be inserted before `\begin{document}`, or in a separate file and should be included with the submission. Authors must not change any of the macro definitions or parameters in `rsl.cls`.

Authors should add before the `\begin{document}` line, the commands defining the running heads, like so,

```
\leftrunninghead{david tranah \& david tranah}
\rightrunninghead{RSL \LaTeX\ Guide}
\begin{document}
```

2.1. Document class options   In general, the following standard document class options should *not* be used with the RSL class file:

- `10pt`, `11pt` and `12pt` – unavailable;
- `twoside` is the default (`oneside` is disabled);
- `onecolumn` is the default (`twocolumn` is disabled);
- `titlepage` is not required and is disabled;
- `fleqn` and `leqno` should not be used, and are disabled.

§3. Additional facilities   In addition to all the standard LATEX design elements, the RSL class includes the following features.

- Additional commands for typesetting the title page. Extended commands for specifying a short version of the title and author(s) for the running headlines.
- A `proof` environment.
- Control of enumerated lists.

Once you have used these additional facilities in your document, it can be processed only with `rsl.cls`.

3.1. Titles, authors' names and addresses, and running headlines At the beginning of your article, the title should be generated in the usual way using the \maketitle command. Immediately following the title you may include an abstract and key words. For example, the titles for this guide were produced by the following source.

```
\title[Review of Symbolic Logic]
      {\LaTeXe\ Guide for the Review of Symbolic Logic}

 \author[D. A. Tranah]
         {DAVID A. TRANAH}
\affil{Cambridge University Press\footnote{Received March 2009}
\\[2.5pt]
{\rm and}\\[-5pt]}
\author[D. A. Tranah]
{DAVID A. TRANAH}
\affil{Cambridge University Press\footnote{Spurious illustration
of how to typeset second and other authors}
}

\leftrunninghead{david tranah \& david tranah}
\rightrunninghead{RSL \LaTeX\ Guide}

\begin{document}

\maketitle

\begin{abstract}
  This guide is for authors who are preparing papers \dots
\end{abstract}
```

In the RSL class, the title of the article and the author's name (or authors' names) are used both at the beginning of the article for the main title and throughout the article as running headlines at the top of every page. The title is used on odd-numbered pages (rectos) and the author's name appears on even-numbered pages (versos). The \pagestyle and \thispagestyle commands should *not* be used. Similarly, the commands \markright and \markboth should not be necessary.

Although the article title can run to several lines of text, the running headline must be a single line. Moreover, the title can incorporate new-line commands (e.g. \\), but these are not acceptable in a running headline. To enable you to specify an alternative short title, and an alternative short author's name, the standard \title and \author commands have been extended to take an optional argument to be used as the running headline.

```
  \title[Short title]
        {Full title which can be as long as necessary}
  \author[Author name]
         {AUTHOR NAME \\ Affiliation}
```

Notice that the author name in the argument for the running head should be in mixed case, and the author name for the title should be in upper case only. The

author affiliation is set in the normal way, after a \\ in the argument to the \author command.

Any 'work supported by' or 'authors current address' information should be inserted via \thanks commands, which should be positioned after the appropriate 'AUTHOR NAME' in the \author command.

If there are four (or more) authors for the article, the author running head should contain the first author name followed by 'et al.' only. e.g.

```
\author[Author1 et al.]
       {AUTHOR1...}
```

The previous examples show an article with one author: the normal LATEX conventions have been extended to allow the author names and their affiliations to be typeset in the correct RSL style. The following examples should cover most possibilities:

Case 1. Two authors with the same affiliation:

```
\author[Author1 and Author2]
       {AUTHOR1 and AUTHOR2\\
        Affiliation for both authors}
```

If the author names are too long to fit onto one line, it should be broken into two or more lines using the \authorbreak command. Don't use \\ to linebreak the author names as this will not do what you expect.

Case 2. Two authors with different affiliations:

```
\author[Author1 and Author2]
       {AUTHOR1\\
        Affiliation for Author1
        \and AUTHOR2\\
        Affiliation for Author2}
```

Case 3. Three (or more) authors, two with the same affiliation:

```
\author[Author1, Author2 and Author3]
       {AUTHOR1, AUTHOR2\\
          Affiliation for Author1 and Author2
        \and AUTHOR3\\
          Affiliation for Author3}
```

The artilce should end with a full list of authors and their addresses. This code for the text that ends this guide is:

```
\bibliographystyle{rsl}
\bibliography{rslguide}
\vspace*{10pt}

\address{ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL PUBLISHING\\
\hspace*{9pt}CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS\\
\hspace*{18pt}CAMBRIDGE, CB2 8RU, UK\\
{\it E-mail}: dtranah@cambridge.org\\[8pt]
ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL PUBLISHING\\
```

6   DAVID TRANAH & DAVID TRANAH

```
\hspace*{9pt}CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS\\
\hspace*{18pt}CAMBRIDGE, CB2 8RU, UK\\
{\it E-mail}: dtranah@cambridge.org}

\clearpage
\end{document}
```

3.2. Theorems   The class file comes with the usual theorem-like environments, namely `thm`, `lem`, `cor`, `prop`, as well as `example`, `definition`, `remark`. All environments are numbered in one sequence by section. Equations are numbered in one sequence throughout the paper.

Thus

DEFINITION 3.1. *This is a definition.*

THEOREM 3.2. *The equation*

$$\sin^2 a + \cos^2 a = 1 \tag{1}$$

is true.

COROLLARY 3.3. *This is a corollary of that theorem.*

EXAMPLE 3.4. *This is a numbered example of how that theorem is used.*

It was produced by

```
\begin{example}
This is a numbered example of how that theorem is used.
\end{example}
```

Unnumbered versions of the above environments, i.e. `thm*` etc., also exist. Thus:

EXAMPLE. *And this is an unnumbered example.*

Note that it was typed in a slightly different way:

```
\begin{example*}
{This is a numbered example of how that theorem is used.}
\end{example*}
```

3.3. Proofs   The `proof` environment lays proofs out as follows:

Proof.   Use K_λ and S_λ to translate combinators into λ-terms. For the converse, translate $\lambda x \dots$ by $[x] \dots$ and use induction and the lemma.   □

This was produced by the following code:

```
\begin{proof}
  Use $K_\lambda$ and $S_\lambda$ to \dots
\end{proof}
```

The end of proof marker, `\square`, is produced automatically. If you wish to omit this, use the `proof*` environment instead. If a proof ends with a display equation, then it is customary for the proofbox to be positioned at the end of equation finishing the proof:

Proof. Use K_λ and S_λ to translate combinators into λ-terms. For the converse, translate $\lambda x \ldots$ by $[x] \ldots$ and use induction and the lemma.

$$a_1 \equiv (2\Omega M^2/x) \quad \square$$

was produced with:

```
\begin{proof*}
  Use $K_\lambda$ and $S_\lambda$ to...
  \[ a_1 \equiv (2\Omega M^2/x) \mathproofbox \]
\end{proof*}
```

3.4. Abstract   The RSL class provides for an abstract, produced by the following commands:

```
\begin{abstract}
     :
\end{abstract}
```

3.5. Lists   The RSL class provides the three standard list environments.

- Numbered lists, created using the `enumerate` environment;
- Bulleted lists, created using the `itemize` environment;
- Labelled lists, created using the `description` environment.

The `enumerate` environment numbers each list item with an arabic numeral; alternative styles can be achieved by inserting a redefinition of the number labelling command after the `\begin{enumerate}`. For example, a list numbered with roman numerals inside parentheses can be produced by the following commands:

```
\begin{enumerate}[(iii).]
  \renewcommand{\theenumi}{(\roman{enumi})}
  \item first item
          :
\end{enumerate}
```

This produces the following list:

  (i). first item
 (ii). second item
(iii). *etc.*

Notice that an optional argument "`(iii).`" has been given to the `enumerate` environment, specifying the *widest label* used in the list. This is because roman numerals are wider than the arabic numerals normally used by `enumerate`, and so the labels would otherwise have been pushed out into the margin.

§4. User-defined macros   If you define your own macros, you must ensure that their names do not conflict with any existing macros in LATEX (or AMS LATEX if you are using this). You should also place them in the preamble of your input file, between the `\documentclass` (but after any `\usepackage` commands) and before the `\begin{document}` command.

Apart from scanning the indexes of the relevant manuals, you can check whether a macro name is already used by using `\newcommand`, which will check for the existence of the macro you are trying to define. If the macro exists LATEX will respond with:

```
! LaTeX Error: Command ... already defined.
```

In this case you should choose another name, and try again.

Such macros must be in a place where they can easily be found and modified by the journal's editors or typesetter. They must be gathered together in the preamble of your input file, or in a separate `macros.tex` file with the command `\input{macros}` in the preamble. Macro definitions must not be scattered about your document where they are likely to be completely overlooked by the typesetter.

The same applies to font definitions that are based on Computer Modern fonts. These must be changed by the typesetter to use the journal's correct typeface. In this case, you should draw attention to these font definitions on the hard copy that you submit for publication and by placing a comment in your input file just before the relevant definitions, for example `% replace font!`

§5. Some guidelines for using standard facilities   The following notes may help you achieve the best effects with the RSL class file.

5.1. Sections   LaTeX provides five levels of section headings and they are all defined in the RSL class file:

```
Heading A – \section{...}
Heading B – \subsection{...}
Heading C – \subsubsection{...}
Heading D – \paragraph{...}
Heading E – \subparagraph{...}
```

Section numbers are given for sections, subsection and subsubsection headings.

5.2. Figures and tables   The `figure` and `table` environments are implemented as described in the LaTeX Manual to provide consecutively numbered floating inserts for illustrations and tables respectively. The standard inserts and their captions are formatted centred. Line breaks in captions can be inserted as required using \\.

5.2.1. Illustrations (or figures)   The RSL class will cope with most positioning of your illustrations and you should not normally use the optional positional qualifiers on the `figure` environment which would override these decisions. Figure captions should be below the figure itself, therefore the `\caption` command should appear after the figure or space left for an illustration.

Figure 1 shows an example of space left, above a caption, into which artwork can be incorporated. This was produced with the following commands:

```
\begin{figure}
  \vspace{5cm} % the vertical depth of the artwork
  \caption{An example figure with space for artwork.}
  \label{sample-figure}
\end{figure}
```

We recommend that artwork is incorporated as `.eps` files by the `\includegraphics` command. The required figure dimensions can be specified by an optional argument.

If your illustration extends over two pages, you can use the `\continuedfigure` facility. To use this, you key the figure caption for the second figure as follows:

Fig. 1. An example figure with space for artwork.

```
\begin{figure}
  \continuedfigure
  \vspace{80pt}
  \caption{First figure, continued.}
  \label{continued}
\end{figure}
```

This ensures that the figure counter does not get incremented, and at the same time adds the word (cont.) to the caption. You may still use labels and references for this figure.

5.2.2. Tables   The RSL class file will cope with most positioning of your tables and you should not normally use the optional positional qualifiers on the `table` environment which would override these decisions. Normal journal style sets the table caption first, followed by a double rule, the table body and a double rule at the bottom. Single rules and spanner rules (`\cline`) can be used to separate headings from the columns. For example, Table 1 is produced using the following commands:

```
\begin{table}
  \caption{Results of Overloading for 3 Experimental Setups}
  \label{sample-table}
  \begin{minipage}{\textwidth}
    \begin{tabular}{lcrrrrr}
      \hline\hline
      Program& Expt.&
      CPU\footnote{Seconds of elapsed time on an unloaded Sun 3/50.}&
      RelCPU\footnote{CPU Time relative to experiment (a).}& GC&
      Mem\footnote{Bytes of heap used over the duration of the program.}&
      RelMem\footnote{Memory usage relative to experient (a).}\\
      \hline
      8 Queens& (a)&   2.88&  1.00&    6&   1.7M&  1.00\\
      &         (b)&  32.51& 11.29&  193&  48.9M& 28.76\\
      &         (c)&   7.90&  2.74&   42&  11.3M&  6.65\\
      \noalign{\vspace {.5cm}}
      Primes&   (a)&   4.89&  1.00&   19&   5.3M&  1.00\\
      &         (b)&  47.54&  9.72&  204&  54.5M& 10.28\\
      &         (c)&  10.08&  2.06&   47&  13.0M&  2.45\\
```

Table 1. *Results of Overloading for 3 Experimental Setups*

Program	Expt.	CPU[a]	RelCPU[b]	GC	Mem[c]	RelMem[d]
8 Queens	(a)	2.88	1.00	6	1.7M	1.00
	(b)	32.51	11.29	193	48.9M	28.76
	(c)	7.90	2.74	42	11.3M	6.65
Primes	(a)	4.89	1.00	19	5.3M	1.00
	(b)	47.54	9.72	204	54.5M	10.28
	(c)	10.08	2.06	47	13.0M	2.45
Nfib	(a)	21.65	1.00	161	40.4M	1.00
	(b)	221.65	10.24	1382	349.0M	8.64
	(c)	21.30	0.98	161	42.0M	1.03
KWIC	(a)	7.07	1.00	15	6.3M	1.00
	(b)	34.55	4.89	109	47.8M	7.59
	(c)	31.62	4.47	53	45.0M	7.14

[a] Seconds of elapsed time on an unloaded Sun 3/50.
[b] CPU Time relative to experiment (a).
[c] Bytes of heap used over the duration of the program.
[d] Memory usage relative to experient (a).

```
    \noalign{\vspace {.5cm}}
    Nfib&      (a)&  21.65&  1.00&  161&  40.4M&  1.00\\
    &          (b)& 221.65& 10.24& 1382& 349.0M&  8.64\\
    &          (c)&  21.30&  0.98&  161&  42.0M&  1.03\\
    \noalign{\vspace {.5cm}}
    KWIC&      (a)&   7.07&  1.00&   15&   6.3M&  1.00\\
    &          (b)&  34.55&  4.89&  109&  47.8M&  7.59\\
    &          (c)&  31.62&  4.47&   53&  45.0M&  7.14\\
    \hline\hline
   \end{tabular}
   \vspace{-2\baselineskip}
 \end{minipage}
\end{table}
```

Notice the use of the '`\vspace{-2\baselineskip}`' command to remove the unwanted vertical space from above the table footnotes in this example.

Captions for 'continued' tables can be generated (in the same way as for figures) using the `\continuedtable` command. These should be positioned just before the `\caption` command in the appropriate table environment.

The `tabular` environment should be used to produce ruled tables; it has been modified for the RSL class in the following ways:

1. Additional vertical space is inserted above and below a horizontal rule (produced by `\hline`);
2. Tables are centred, and span the full width of the page; that is, they are similar to the tables that would be produced by `\begin{minipage}{\textwidth}`.

Because of this reformatting, vertical rules should not be used; furthermore, commands to redefine quantities such as \arraystretch should be omitted. If the old tabular facilities are needed, there is a new environment, oldtabular, which has none of the reformatting; it should be used in exactly the same way.

5.3. Appendices You should use the standard LATEX \appendix command to place any Appendices, normally just before any references. From that point on \section will produce an appendix, which are numbered A, B etc., equations as (A1), (B1) etc. Figures and tables also number A 1, B 1 etc.

5.4. References As with standard LATEX, there are two ways of producing a list of references; either by using BibTEX with the RSL bibliography style rsl.bst, or by compiling a list of references by hand (using a thebibliography environment).

5.4.1. Using BibTEX If you have BibTEX installed on your system, the following is a brief description of how to automatically generate a bibliography (.bbl file) for your article. Your article should contain at least the following elements:

```
% rslguide.tex
\documentclass{rsl}
\bibliographystyle{rsl}
\begin{document}
  \cite{citations}
  \bibliography{biblio database files}
\end{document}
```

Where '*biblio database files*' may be one or more filenames of bibliographic database files (without the .bib extension) separated by commas. First, LATEX the file rslguide.tex. Second, run BibTEX by typing:

```
bibtex rslguide
```

This creates the file rslguide.bbl. Third, re-LATEX your document, and the newly-created rslguide.bbl will be read in and typeset. You will then need to LATEX the document once more to resolve any unresolved citation references.

5.4.2. Typesetting the references by hand The following listing shows some references prepared in the style of the journal; this code produces the references at the end of this guide.

```
\begin{thebibliography}{}

\bibitem[\protect\citeauthoryear{Augustsson, \& Johnsson}{Augustsson \&
  Johnsson}{1987}]{AJ187}
Augustsson, L., \& Johnsson, T. (1987).
\newblock {\em LML users' manual. PMG Report}.
\newblock Goteborg, Sweden: Department of Computer Science, Chalmers University
  of Technology.

\bibitem[\protect\citeauthoryear{Butcher}{Butcher}{1981}]{Butcher}
Butcher, J. (1981).
\newblock {\em Copy-editing: the Cambridge Handbook}.
```

```
\newblock Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

\bibitem[\protect\citeauthoryear{Chicago}{Chicago}{1982}]{Chicago}
Chicago (1982).
\newblock {\em The Chicago Manual of Style}.
\newblock Chicago, Illinois: University of Chicago Press.

\bibitem[\protect\citeauthoryear{Lamport}{Lamport}{1986}]{LaTeX}
Lamport, L. (1986).
\newblock {\em \LaTeX: a Document Preparation System (2nd edition)}.
\newblock New York: Addison-Wesley.

\bibitem[\protect\citeauthoryear{Toyn, Dix, \& Runciman}{Toyn
  et~al.}{1987}]{TDR87}
Toyn, I., Dix, A., \& Runciman, C. (1987).
\newblock Performance polymorphism.
\newblock In {\em Functional Programming Languages and Computer Architecture,
  Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 274}, pp.\  325--346. Springer-Verlag.

\end{thebibliography}
```

The above list is typeset at the end of this guide. Each entry takes the form

```
\bibitem[\protect\citename{Author(s), }Date]{tag}
  Bibliography entry
```

where `Author(s)` should be the author names as they are cited in the text (note the space before the closing `}` of the `\citename` command is vital), `Date` is the date to be cited in the text, and `tag` is the tag that is to be used as an argument for the `\cite{}` and `\shortcite{}` commands. `Bibliography entry` should be the material that is to appear in the bibliography, suitably formatted. This rather unwieldy scheme makes up for the lack of an author-date system in LaTeX.

5.4.3. Multiple references   References should be listed alphabetically by author name(s) and then by year if the same author has several papers. If some papers by the same author(s) also fall in the same year, their dates should be in the form (1993a), (1993b), *etc.*

Formatting for italic etc. should be avoided unless you are sure you understand the style of references; please concentrate on giving full and clear information.

5.4.4. References in the text   References in the text are given by author and date. Whichever method is used to produce the bibliography, the references in the text are done in the same way. Each bibliographical entry has a key, which is assigned by the author and used to refer to that entry in the text. There is one form of citation – `\citep{key}` – to produce the author and date, and another form – `\cite{key}` – which produces the date only. Thus, Augustsson and Johnsson (Augustsson & Johnsson, 1987) is produced by

```
  Augustsson and Johnsson \citep{AJ187},
```

while Toyn et al. (1987) is produced by

```
  \cite{TDR87}.
```

A Special commands in `rsl.cls` The following is a summary of the new commands, optional arguments and environments which have been added to the standard LATEX user-interface in creating the RSL class file.

New commands

`\authorbreak`	allows a list of authors to be broken in to separate lines without starting an affiliation.
`\continuedfigure`	adds the word (cont.) to the next figure caption, and also stops the figure counter from being stepped.
`\continuedtable`	as for `\continuedfigure`, except this command achieves the same effect for tables.
`\email`	used to typeset an authors e-mail address (should only be used in the `\author` command).
`\figrule`	adds a rule, used around programs set in figure environments.
`\programmath`	gives normal spacing for verbatim math mode.
`\proofbox`	typesets a proof box (this is normally put in automatically at the end of the `proof` environment). If you need to insert a `\proofbox` manually, you should add a '`\quad`' of space before it in the output.
`\removebrackets`	removes the '( )' brackets from the optional argument of environments created by the `\newtheorem` command. Should be placed just before the appropriate environment.
`\unprogrammath`	reverts to math spacing.
`\shortcite`	typesets the 'year' part of the bibliographic entry only. *e.g.* (1987).
`\mathproofbox`	as `\proofbox`, except this version is intended for use in equations ending proofs (it typesets the proof box using `\rlap` with 1em of extra space).

New environments

`oldtabular`	preserves the orginal tabular environment, which has been modified to insert additional space above and below an `\hrule`. The body of the environment is centred with rules full out across the text measure.
`proof`	to typeset mathematical proofs, the ∗-form omits the proof box.

New optional arguments

`[<short title>]`	in the `\title` command: to define a right running headline that is different from the article title. The `\shorttitle` command also achieves the same effect.
`[<short author>]`	in the `\author` command: to define a left running headline that is different from the authors' names as typeset at the article opening. The `\shortauthor` command also achieves the same effect.
`[<widest label>]`	in `\begin{enumerate}`: to ensure the correct alignment of numbered lists.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Augustsson, L., & Johnsson, T. (1987). *LML users' manual. PMG Report.* Goteborg, Sweden: Department of Computer Science, Chalmers University of Technology.

Butcher, J. (1981). *Copy-editing: the Cambridge Handbook.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Chicago (1982). *The Chicago Manual of Style.* Chicago, Illinois: University of Chicago Press.

Lamport, L. (1986). *LaTeX: a Document Preparation System (2nd edition).* New York: Addison-Wesley.

Toyn, I., Dix, A., & Runciman, C. (1987). Performance polymorphism. In *Functional Programming Languages and Computer Architecture, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 274*, pp. 325–346. Springer-Verlag.

ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL PUBLISHING
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
CAMBRIDGE, CB2 8RU, UK
E-mail: dtranah@cambridge.org

ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL PUBLISHING
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
CAMBRIDGE, CB2 8RU, UK
E-mail: dtranah@cambridge.org