

How to Use the L^AT_EX 2_ε Class File (ejaps.cls) for the Annals of the Japan Association for Philosophy of Science

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Abstract

The Japan Association for Philosophy of Science provides a L^AT_EX 2_ε class file, named `ejaps.cls`, for the Annals of the Japan Association for Philosophy of Science. This document provides instructions on how to use the class file. The design is based on L^AT_EX 2_ε.

Key words: Class file, L^AT_EX 2_ε

1. Introduction

This document provides instructions on how to use the `ejaps.cls` for the Annals of the Japan Association for Philosophy of Science. When you typeset the article, use `template.tex`, which is distributed with the `ejaps.cls`. Section 2 explains how to typeset using the template. For information about how to create and print a PDF file, see Section 3.

2. Template and How to Typeset Papers or Discussions

Here is the template for manuscripts submitted for review as papers or discussions.

```
\documentclass{ejaps}
\usepackage{graphicx}
%\usepackage{amsmath}
%\usepackage[psamsfonts]{amssymb}

\begin{document}
\Year{2015}
```

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This work has been supported by ...

```

\Vol{42}
\No{2}
\title[title for header]{title}
%\subtitle{sub title}
\authorlist{%
  \authorentry{Tarou Kagaku}{APS}
}
%\breakauthorline{3}
%\headauthorlist{T. Kagaku, ... {\normalfont and} H. Kagaku}
\affiliate[APS]{The Japan Association for Philosophy of Science}
  {E-mail: kisoron@sasappa.co.jp}
\ack{This work has been supported by ...}
\begin{abstract}
  ...
\end{abstract}
\begin{keywords}
  ...
\end{keywords}
\received{2010}{2}{28}
\revised{2010}{3}{1}
\accepted{2015}{6}{25}
\maketitle

\section{}

%% references without numbers
\begin{references}
\item
\end{references}
%% references with numbers
\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\bibitem{}
\end{thebibliography}
\end{document}

```

- The `\Year`, `\Vol` and `\No` commands are used for a running head.

For example, the year of publication should be written as: `\Year{2015}`.

In addition, examples of the `\Vol` and `\No` commands can be given as follows:
`\Vol{42}` and `\No{2}`.

If you do not know the number of the issue in which your paper will be published, these items should be commented out or left blank.

- The title of a manuscript should be written in the `\title` command. You can use `\\` to start a new line in a long title.

The `\title` command is not only used for producing a title, it is also used to generate a running head.

If your title is too long and you want a shorter title for a running head, then type the title as follows:

```
\title[short title]{title}
```

- You can also specify a subtitle for your paper.
- You can automatically generate the outputs of the authors' names and the marks of affiliations by using the `\authorlist` and `\authoreentry` commands.

You can generate a list of the authors by using the `\authorlist` command. Note that the `\authoreentry` command occurs as an argument of the `\authorlist` command.

The `\authoreentry` command has two arguments:

```
\authoreentry{name}{label}
```

For example, you can typeset them as follows:

```
\authorlist{%
  \authoreentry{Tarou_Kagaku}{APS}
  \authoreentry{Hanako_Kagaku}{APS}
}
```

—When the first argument of `\authoreentry` is filled, the initial letter of an author's name is capitalized.

`ejaps.cls` automatically changes lower case letters of the family name to small caps.

Note that this command makes the words situated one space after the first name appear in small caps. Hence, if you have a middle name, you need to combine the first name and the middle name with “~”.

—Fill the second argument with a label of the author's affiliation, corresponding to the label of the `\affiliate` command (see below).

For example, you can include an abbreviation of a name of a department or an institute.

Do not add any extra spaces between a letter and a brace. `{APS}` and `{APS_}` are regarded as different.

—You can use the `\breakauthorline` command if you want to break a line of the author's lists at any point.

```
\breakauthorline{num,num,num,...}
```

num must be a positive integer. If “2” is specified, the line-break will

be produced after the second author. If “2,4” is specified, line-breaks will be produced after the second and fourth authors.

- The author’s name is also used to generate a running head on the even pages of the manuscript. If there are multiple authors and if the running head is too long, the `\headauthorlist` command will be useful.

```
\headauthorlist{T. Kagaku, ... {\normalfont and} H. Kagaku}
```

- An author’s affiliation can be specified in the `\affiliate` command as follows:
`\affiliate[label]{affiliate}{E-mail:mail address}`

The entry of the `\affiliate` must be placed in the same order as the labels of the `\authorentry` lists.

- The first argument *label* must be the same as the 2nd argument of the `\authorentry` command. Do not add any extra spaces between a letter and a bracket. Fill the second argument with an author’s affiliate. Fill the third argument with an author’s mail address.

- If the labels of `affiliate` are different from the labels of `\authorentry`, a warning message will appear on your terminal’s screen.

- To express your gratitude, we recommend that you use the following format.

```
\ack{This work has been supported by ...}
```

The outcome of the argument of this command is generated at the bottom of the first page.

- You can place an Abstract in the `abstract` environment.
- You can specify keywords in the `keywords` environment.
- You can use the `\received`, `\revised`, and `\accepted` commands for the dates of receipt, revision, and acceptance of a manuscript.

Those dates should be listed in the following order: year/month/day. For example, you can specify those dates as:

```
\received{2010}{2}{28}
```

```
\revised{2010}{3}{1}
```

```
\accepted{2015}{6}{25}
```

The outcomes are generated at the end of a manuscript.

- The `\maketitle` command must come after those commands and before the main text begins.
- References without numbers should be specified in the `references` environment. References with numbers should be specified in the `thebibliography` environment.

3. Printing and making pdf file

- If you print a manuscript on A4 paper by using the `dvips` printer driver, set the following parameters: (`prt` is the name of your printer).

```
dvips -Pprt -t a4 -0 14mm,20mm file.dvi
```

- You can directly make a PDF file by compiling it with `pdflatex`, by convert a dvi file to a PDF file using `dvips` and Acrobat Distiller, or by using `dvipdfmx`.

–If you convert a dvi file to a PDF file, you must first convert a dvi file to a ps file.

```
dvips -Pprt -t b5 -0 0in,0in -o file.ps file.dvi
```

The “`-0 0in,0in`” option may be omitted. Then, convert a ps file to a PDF file using Acrobat Distiller.

–Otherwise, you can also convert a dvi file to a PDF file using `dvipdfmx`.

```
dvipdfmx -p 182mm,257mm -x 1in -y 1in -o file.pdf file.dvi
```

The “`-x 1in -y 1in`” option may be omitted.

References

- D.E. Knuth, The T_EXbook, Addison-Wesley, 1994.
 L. Lamport, L^AT_EX: A Document Preparation System, Second Edition, Addison-Wesley, 1994.
 F. Mittelbach, M. Goossens, J Braams, D. Carlisle & Chris Rowley: The L^AT_EX Companion, 2nd Edition, Addison-Wesley, 2004.

References

- [1] D.E. Knuth, The T_EXbook, Addison-Wesley, 1994.
 [2] L. Lamport, L^AT_EX: A Document Preparation System, Second Edition, Addison-Wesley, 1994.
 [3] F. Mittelbach, M. Goossens, J Braams, D. Carlisle & Chris Rowley: The L^AT_EX Companion, 2nd Edition, Addison-Wesley, 2004.

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