The Review of Symbolic Logic
Volume 0, 2026

THIS IS THE SAMPLE ARTICLE TITLE FOR THE REVIEW OF SYMBOLIC LOGIC

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Department Name, University Name
AUTHOR NAME TWO
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and
AUTHOR NAME THREE
Department Name, University Name

Abstract This is sample abstract text style. This guide is for authors who are preparing papers for the *Review of Symbolic Logic* using LaTeX 2_ε and the Review of Symbolic Logic class file.

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

Note that the final printed version of papers will use the Times typeface rather than the Txfonts 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 are advised to use `CUP-JNL-RSL.cls` as early as possible in the creation of their files. Note that your article should begin with

```
\documentclass{CUP-JNL-RSL}
\usepackage{amsmath,amssymb,latexsym,natbib, .... }
%
\articletype{RESEARCH ARTICLE}
\jname{The Review of Symbolic Logic}
\jyear{2026}
\jvol{0}
\jdoi{10.1017/S0022226721000XXX}
```

Received: May 04, 2020.
2025 *Mathematics Subject Classification*: Primary 03A05, 03B30, 03F25.
Key words and phrases: Keywords text, sample keywords, sample keywords two, sample keywords three, sample keywords four, sample keywords five

[1] This is sample footnote text style using the default coding

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doi:10.1017/S0022226721000XXX

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.

1.1. Using the RSL class file. Copy the file `CUP-JNL-RSL.cls` 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 `CUP-JNL-RSL` in the `\documentclass` command at the beginning of your document: that is,

```
\documentclass{article}
```

is replaced by

```
\documentclass{CUP-JNL-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 `CUP-JNL-RSL.cls`.

§2. Front matter elements. At the beginning of the article, the front matter elements contains title, author name, affiliation, abstract and keywords were produced by the following source.

```
\begin{Frontmatter}
\title{..}
\author[]{..}
\address{..}
\abstract{..}
\keywords{..}
\end{Frontmatter}
```

In the RSL class, the title of the article and the author's name are used 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 `\authormark` commands have been extended to take an optional argument to be used as the running headline.

```
\title[SHORT TITLE IN RECTO RUNNING HEAD]
      {FULL TITLE WHICH CAN BE AS LONG AS NECESSARY}

\authormark{AUTHOR NAME IN VERSO RUNNING HEAD}
```

§3. Body matter elements. Article body matter elements contains section headings, numbered list, bullet list, figures and tables. Section numbers are given for sections, subsection and subsubsection headings.

§4. First level heading. Different levels of section headings and they are all defined in the RSL class file:

Heading A – `\section{...}`
Heading B – `\subsection{...}`
Heading C – `\subsubsection{...}`

All the math environments of amsmath will support in this article. Below shows the sample display equation:

$$(x + y)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + 2xy$$

4.1. Second level heading. If you define your own macros, you must ensure that their names do not conflict with any existing macros in LaTeX. 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.

4.1.1. Third level heading with two line text style format with two line text style format with two line text style format. If you want to avoid the number of a particular heading level, you might add * character to the command, which is called a *starred* version of that command. The usual convention in LaTeX is that all the starred versions do not have counter numbers.

§5. Figures, tables, lists and display text.

5.1. Lists. The `enumerate` environment numbers each list item with an arabic numeral.

1. This is sample item one.
   This shows the default arabic numeral list.
2. This is sample item two.

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})}
  \def\labelenumi{\theenumi}
  \item first item
        :
\end{enumerate}
```

This produces the following list:

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



Figure 1. This is a widefig. This is an example of long caption this is an example of long caption this is an example of long caption this is an example of long caption



Figure 2. This is an example of short caption this is an example of short caption

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.

The `itemize` environment gives each list item with an bullet symbol.

- Sample bullet item one
- Sample bullet item two

5.2. Display text. The `quote` environment gives the display text output.

> This is the sample display text. This is the sample display text. This is the sample display text. This is the sample display text. This is the sample display text. This is the sample display text.

A section of text will be displayed by indenting it by an equal amount on both sides, with these environments.

5.3. 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 `\\`.

5.3.1. Figures. The `\FIG{}{}` command 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. In this first arugument for figure call out and second for figur caption text using `\caption` command.

```
\begin{figure}
  \FIG{\includegraphics{Fig}}
  {\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.

Table 1. Tables with short caption.

Projectile	Energy[a]	σ_{calc}	σ_{expt}	Energy[b]	σ_{calc}	σ_{expt}
Element 3	990 A	1168	1547 ± 12	780 A	1166	1239 ± 100
Element 4	500 A	961	922 ± 10	900 A	1268	1092 ± 40
Element 3	990 A	1168	1547 ± 12	780 A	1166	1239 ± 100
Element 4	500 A	961	922 ± 10	900 A	1268	1092 ± 40

[a]This is an example of table footnote
[b]This is table footnote sample

5.3.2. 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. Single rules and spanner rules (`\cmidrule`) can be used to separate headings from the columns. For example, Table 1 is produced using the following commands:

```
\begin{table}[t]
\TBL{\caption{Tables with short caption\label{sample-table}}}
{\begin{fntable}
\begin{tabular*}{\textwidth}{@{\extracolsep{\fill}}lccccc@{}}
\toprule
 Projectile & Energy\footnotemark[a] & $\sigma_{\mathit{calc}}$ &
 $\sigma_{\mathit{expt}}$ & Energy\footnotemark[b] & $\sigma_{\mathit{calc}}$
 & $\sigma_{\mathit{expt}}$ \\
 \midrule
 Element 3 & 990 A & 1168 & $1547\pm12$ & 780 A &1166 & $1239\pm100$\\
 Element 4 & 500 A & 961 & $\hphantom{0}922\pm10$ & 900 A &1268 &
 $1092\pm40\hphantom{0}$\\
 Element 3 & 990 A & 1168 & $1547\pm12$ & 780 A & 1166 & $1239\pm100$\\
 Element 4 & 500 A & 961 & $\hphantom{0}922\pm10$ & 900 A & 1268 &
 $1092\pm40\hphantom{0}$\\
 \botrule
 \end{tabular*}
 \footnotetext[a]{This is an example of table footnote}
 \footnotetext[b]{This is table footnote sample}
\end{fntable}}
\end{table}
```

§6. Back matter elements. The back matter elements contains Acknowledgments, Funding statement, Data availability statement, Bibliography were produced by the following source.

```
\begin{Backmatter}
\paragraph{Acknowledgments}

\begin{thebibliography}{9}
\bibitem{biblabel} Bibliography entries...
\end{thebibliography}
\end{Backmatter}
```

Affiliation should be place at the end of the article using the `\address` in the front matter.

Acknowledgments. Insert the Acknowledgment text here.

Funding statement. This research was supported by grants from the <funder-name> <doi> (<award ID>); <funder-name> <doi> (<award ID>).

Data availability statement. A statement about how to access data, code and other materials allowing users to understand, verify and replicate findings – e.g. Replication data and code can be found in Harvard Dataverse: https://doi.org/link.

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