

# Journal Article Template for *L'Actualité économique*

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## Abstract

The goal of this documentation is to explain the package's features to those who will use these templates. It is divided in two parts, depending on a person's role in the writing process.

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## 1 For authors

### 1.1 Files included in the package

On opening the package's archive file, you'll find the following structure:

```

📁 actuecon
  📁 doc: documentation directory
  📁 img: graphics and images directory
  📄 actuecon.cls: document class file
  📄 bibliographie.bib: references file
  📄 econometrica.bst: english bibliography style
  📄 econometrica-fr.bst: french bibliography style
  📄 template-en.tex: english template file
  📄 template-fr.tex: french template file

```

Using this package is pretty straightforward:

- You write your article in your language's template file (**template-en.tex** or **template-fr.tex**);
- You write your bibliographic references in **BibTeX** format in the **bibliographie.bib** file;
- You save all your graphics and images in the **img/** directory.

### 1.2 How to use the template file

This section explains the template file's usage, from the first to (almost) the last line.

### 1.2.1 The document class

The template file uses the **actuecon** document class, as you can see it in the `\documentclass{}` command:

```
\documentclass[10pt,twoside,fleqn,french,english]{actuecon}
```

This class, based on the **article** class, was built to fully comply with the journal's presentation standards. **You must not modify the options** in the `\documentclass{}` command nor in the **actuecon.cls** document class file.

### 1.2.2 The class' required packages

In the template's preamble, you will find the list of all required packages needed to use the **actuecon** document class and the templates. These packages are **already loaded** in the class file. There is no need to load them in the template file.

When using packages for your article's purpose, please make sure that there is no compatibility issues with the class' packages.

### 1.2.3 Article metadata

The only metadata that you'll need to enter in the template file are the title (`\AETitre{}` command), the authors' list (`\author{}` command) and their affiliation to an institution (`\affil{}` command).

You can add as many authors and affiliations as is necessary, as long as you alternate between `\author{}` and `\affil{}` commands.

All the other article's metadata (volume, issue number, publication date and revisers) have to be entered by the journal's staff.

### 1.2.4 The article's body

The article's different sections are clearly defined using comments. Write your article while following these guidelines:

- Write your french and english **abstracts** in the `AEresume` and `AEabstract` environments, making sure not to leave blank lines between the `\begin{}` and `\end{}` commands and your abstract's text.
- Write your **introduction**, your **main content** and your **conclusion** in their respective section, making sure not to delete the `\AEintroduction`, `\AEsectionsDeveloppement`, `\AEconclusion` and `\AEbibliographie` commands.


- In your article’s sectioning hierarchy, do not go beyond the subsubsection.

### 1.2.5 Bibliography

The package comes with two bibliography style files : **econometrica.bst** and **econometrica-fr.bst**. These correspond to the english and french versions of the bibliography style used by the journal for references. You have to use either one of them, depending of the default language of your article.

## 1.3 Editorial details to consider

### 1.3.1 Greek letters in math mode

According to the presentation standards written by HEC Montréal’s *Studio de design graphique*, greek letters must be written upright, not in italics. To comply with this standard, the **actuecon** document class uses the [upgreek](#)  package. Please read the package’s documentation in order to replace the traditional greek letter commands by **upgreek**’s commands.

## 2 For the journal’s staff

This section explains what the journal staff has to do in order to work on an author’s draft.

### 2.1 The document class

An “editorial” choice was made to separate the content from the container in the journal’s article templates. Probabilities being high that an author will add his own packages, commands and environments, it was important to separate his customizations from the journal’s in order to preserve the article’s layout.

This is why the **actuecon** document class was built : all of the article’s layout is there.

An author will only have to provide his template and references files, as well as his **img** folder as source code. You will be able to compile an article with a “vanilla” version of the class, and as such, you will make sure that the article meets all the presentation standards.

### 2.2 Article metadata

The draft’s author having already entered the article’s title, authors’ list and affiliations, all you have to enter is the metadata related to the journal issue number.

In the template’s preamble, you’ll find the `\AEvolume{}` and `\AEnumero{}` commands in which you must enter the volume and issue number of the journal to be published.

The `\AEdateParution{}` is used to enter the journal’s **publication date**. It doesn’t require a particular date format. It is just a plain text “field” in which you can enter a date as you see fit (“march-june 2017”, for example). As per the presentation standards written by the *Studio de design graphique*, you **must write the publication date’s month in lowercase**.

The `\date{}` command **must always stay empty** if you don’t want another date to show up in the title section – try it out by inserting a date in the command to see what it does if you don’t leave it blank.

In the **document body**, you must enter the article’s **first page** number in the `\setcounter{}` command, as you can see it in the following example.


```
% Article beginning at page 3.
\setcounter{page}{3}
```

This is necessary due to the fact that it is pretty difficult to merge many L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X documents written by as many authors into one document without running into compatibility issues. At the end of the revision process, each document must be recompiled with its definitive first page number.

## 2.3 Draft revision

Revisers must first enter their name and initials in the `\AEreviseur{}` command found in the draft’s preamble, as you can see it in the following example. There can be as many revisers as necessary as long as there is a `\AEreviseur{}` command for each one.

```
\AEreviseur{Benoit Hamel}{BH}
```

The revision process is made possible with the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X *changes* package. It was made to copy Microsoft Word’s behaviour in document revision. You can read the package’s [whole documentation](#)  if you wish.

In this documentation, we’ll only look at three commands:

- `\added` to add text;
- `\deleted` to delete text;
- `\replaced` to replace text.

### 2.3.1 Adding text

The `\added{}` command has the following syntax:

```
\added[id=<initials>, remark=<remark>]{new text}
```

Reviser initials and the remark are optional. However, initials are useful for a reviser’s identification in the case where there are more than one – a draft’s author can himself be a “reviser”. Remarks must be short. The text to be added must be written between the curly braces, like in the following example.

```
Ad aliquet amet commodo convallis dictum dignissim eu facilisis  
faucibus fermentum hendrerit himenaeos inceptos massa ornare  
purus quis risus sapien senectus taciti tempor torquent turpis  
ultrices varius velit vestibulum.  
\added[id=BH]{Alea jacta est!}
```

Ad aliquet amet commodo convallis dictum dignissim eu facilisis faucibus fermentum hendrerit himenaeos inceptos massa ornare purus quis risus sapien senectus taciti tempor torquent turpis ultrices varius velit vestibulum. **Alea jacta est!**<sup>BH</sup>

### 2.3.2 Deleting text

The `\deleted{}` command has the following syntax:

```
\deleted[id=<initials>, remark=<remark>]{deleted text}
```

For the command to work properly, you must cut and paste the text that will be deleted in the curly braces, like in the following example.

```
The \deleted[id=BH]{failing} @nytimes set \deleted[id=BH]{%  
liddle’} Bob Corker up by recording his conversation.  
Was \deleted[id=BH]{made to sound} a fool and that’s what  
I am dealing with!
```

The ~~failing~~<sup>BH</sup> @nytimes set ~~liddle~~<sup>BH</sup> Bob Corker up by recording his conversation. Was ~~made to sound~~<sup>BH</sup> a fool and that's what I am dealing with!

### 2.3.3 Replacing text

The `\replaced{}` command has the following syntax:

```
\replaced[id=<initials>, remark=<remark>]{new text}{%
old text}
```

Like the `\deleted{}` command, you must cut and paste the text to be replaced in the second pair of curly braces and write the new text in the first pair. The following example shows how to use the command.

```
Democrat congresswoman totally \replaced[id=BH]{quoted}{%
fabricated} what I said to the wife of a soldier who died
in action (and \replaced[id=BH]{she has}{I have} proof).
```

Democrat congresswoman totally ~~quoted~~~~fabricated~~<sup>BH</sup> what I said to the wife of a soldier who died in action (and ~~she has~~~~I have~~<sup>BH</sup> proof).

## 2.4 Editorial guidelines to consider

The following editorial guidelines are imposed by the *Studio de design graphique*. You have to follow these guidelines in order to accelerate the publication process.

### 2.4.1 Article's page headers

An article's title cannot be longer than one line in the pages' headers. When an article's title is too long, you will have to truncate the **short title argument** of the `\AETitre{}` command so it fits in one line.

### 2.4.2 Block equations inside a sentence

It can happen that an author writes a block equation (meaning inside of an environment) in the middle of a sentence. Doing so, it isolates the equation and splits the paragraph and the sentence in two parts.

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X will consider that a new paragraph starts right after the equation and will indent that “new” paragraph’s first line. **This line cannot be indented.** To remove the indentation, just insert the `\noindent` command before the line.

### 2.4.3 Font case for an article’s authors’ last names

An article’s authors’ last names must be typed in uppercase in the article title block. If authors have written their last name with only the first letter in uppercase, you must manually retype the last names in uppercase.

### 2.4.4 Proper nouns hyphenation in citations

When a citation is inserted in the text, proper nouns cannot be hyphenated at the end of a line. If you see such a case, you have to embed the citation command in the `\nohyphens{}` command provided by the **hyphenat** package, which is preloaded in the class file. The citation will then be reformatted without hyphenation.

### 2.4.5 Font for URL links

Some authors will use the `\url{}` command to insert URL links in their document. This command types links with a **fixed width** font. URL links must be typed in the same font as the rest of the document, so you’ll have to change all `\url{}` commands for the `\href{URL}{text}` command.