

the far-reaching consequences of the present chance and to actively pursue the project of approaching SGML from T_EX. I suggest an active approach to SGML to the T_EX Implementors Community, i.e. those colleagues who actively participate in T_EX implementation, adaptation, and development.

Suggestions

§ 4 T_EX-based Implementation

Rather than following the official approach of using a parser, the first concern should be to implement a T_EX format which is capable of interpreting one of the general SGML Document Type Definitions (DTD).

§ 5 Backing

This suggestion is based on the assumption that T_EX might be a well-suited implementation language. First implementation experiments seem to be encouraging.

§ 6 Possible Steps

The project might advance in the following steps:

1. Implement interpretation of a general DTD.
2. Implement document structure validation.
3. Implement definition syntax of SGML.

§ 7 L^AT_EX

If the first step could be completed successfully, the SGML general DTD might be offered either as the future L^AT_EX user interface or as an additional one.

Benefits

§ 8 Savings

The following benefits are anticipated:

1. Elimination of unnecessary parsing software if not required;
2. Elimination of unnecessary parse processing if not required.

§ 9 Standardization

SGML processing could inherit most of the advantages of T_EX itself, especially

1. vendor independence;
2. portability of the software;

All this could help to avoid a split of user worlds between SGML and T_EX.

[WM92] Reinhard Wonneberger and Frank Mittelbach. SGML. Questions and answers. *TUGboat* 13(2):221 (July 1992).

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Abstracts

Les Cahiers GUTenberg Contents of Recent Issues

Numéro 12 - Décembre 1991

B. GAULLE, Éditorial : à propos d'erratum;
pp. 1-2

The President of Gutenberg remarks on the success of the special issues of the *Cahiers* (the proceedings of EuroT_EX and GUTenberg'91 and "Premiers pas en L^AT_EX") and corrects some misconceptions regarding the use of T_EX, SGML, typographic style, and T_EX in Europe.

E. GÖPELT & B. SCHMID, WYSIWYG-T_EX-editors on the basis of object-oriented system technology;
pp. 3-12

This paper describes the motivation for and planned implementation of a WYSIWYG editor for the COMPINDAS (Computerized Integrated Data Base Production System) of FIZ Karlsruhe.

Michael SPIVAK, L^AM_S-T_EX: A Public Domain Document Preparation System Extended
A_MS-T_EX; pp. 13-20

L^AM_S-T_EX provides three basic extensions to A_MS-T_EX:

- (1) As the 'L' in the name implies, L^AM_S-T_EX provides the functionality of L^AT_EX, including (a) automatic numbering, together with symbolic labelling and cross-referencing, for equation numbers, lists, chapter and section headings, figure captions, theorems, lemmas, etc., etc.; (b) automatic placement of floating figures; (c) automatic table of contents generation and tools for creating an index; (d) literal mode; and (e) bibliographies (including interfacing with BIBT_EX, if desired). However the approach is rather different, with syntax that is generally much more concise, and *designed to provide the user with much greater flexibility*.
- (2) There are special macros, and extra fonts, for easily producing complicated commutative diagrams; the results are at least as good as those found in any professional books and journals. There are also special macros for partitioned matrices and "bordered matrices".
- (3) Finally, extensive table macros provide all the special refinements expected from professional typesetters.

Pierre MACKAY, Un regard sur les pixels. Obtention de fontes de qualité pour imprimantes à laser à 300 dpi grâce à METAFONT; pp. 21–35

Two otherwise identical documents printed at the industry quasi-standard medium resolution of 300 dots/inch on laser printers can appear very different depending on whether a “write-black” or a “write-white” engine was used to print them. Most font-design and font expression systems appear to favor “write-black” technology, and there is some reason to suspect that “write-white” will never be entirely satisfactory. In any case, it is a good idea for the designer who expects to see a great deal of 300 dots/inch output to be aware of the difficulties involved in trying to support both technologies with the same design.

[Editor’s note: This paper is a french translation of “Looking at the Pixels. Quality Control for 300 dpi Laser Printer Fonts, Especially METAFONTS” in *Raster Imaging and Digital Typography II* (R. MORRIS & J. ANDRÉ eds.), Cambridge University Press, 1991, 205–217.]

Disquettes Euro-OzT_EX available from Association GUTenberg; Adaptation française: Yannis Haralambous; p. 36

Michel GOOSSENS and Eric VAN HERWIJNEN, Introduction á SGML, DSSSL et SPDL; pp. 37–56

This article provides an introduction to ISO Standard 8879 SGML, the “Standard Generalized Markup Language” and discusses its relation with two other standards being drafted in the area of electronic document description, DSSSL for the page layout and SPDL for the visual presentation.

Jacques ANDRÉ and Philippe LOUARN, Notes en bas de pages : comment les faire en L^AT_EX?; pp. 57–70

Some facilities with L^AT_EX’s footnotes are exhibited, such as how to call footnotes from tabular array or how to refer the same note from different places.

Alexander SAMARIN and Anatoliy URVANTSEV, CyrTUG, le monde T_EX en cyrillique; pp. 71–73

This article presents an overview of publishing in the (former) USSR, how T_EX fits into this environment, and a report on the CyrTUG organization, its structure and goals.

[Editor’s note: This report was originally presented at EuroT_EX’91.]

Hanna KOŁODZIEJSKA, T_EX en Pologne; pp. 74–77

This is a report on the history and current use of T_EX in Poland, including commercial activities a characterization of the user population.

[Editor’s note: This report was originally presented at EuroT_EX’91 under the title *T_EX in Poland*.]

Jacques ANDRÉ *et alii*, Lu, vu, ou entendu; pp. 78–83

Short takes on varied topics, with bibliographic information on recent books and other publications: orthography reform; typography; periodicals; publications prepared with, or about (L^A)T_EX; conferences.

Table des matières de 1991; pp. 84–85

Baskerville Contents of Recent Issues

Volume 2, Number 1, March 1992

Philip Taylor, Colophon; Editorial; p. 1

The editor of this, the second issue of *The Annals of the UK T_EX Users’ Group*, describes its production, and relates how he has handled articles that were received during the extended lapse between the premier issue and the present one.

Peter Abbott, Chairman’s Report; pp. 1–2

The present Chairman of the UK T_EX Users’ Group recounts what has happened in the U.K. T_EX world since the first issue of *Baskerville* appeared, and directs some words of encouragement to the readers, announcing the editor of the next issue, Sue Brooks.

Malcolm Clark, TUG in Europe and Amerika; pp. 2–7

The present president of TUG and former chairman of the UK T_EX Users’ Group gives an account of “the range of ‘organised’ T_EX related activities in the world, mainly concentrating on the known national and language groups.” The groups reviewed are those representing the German-speaking, Japanese, French-speaking, Nordic, and Dutch-speaking T_EX users groups and those in the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Jugoslavia, Soviet Union, Mexico, and Ireland. This

is followed by remarks on common themes which recur throughout all the groups.

The final section of the article deals with the recent history of TUG and T_EX, in particular the upheaval which resulted in Malcolm's selection as interim president of TUG, and with his view of the future.

This paper was originally presented at the February 1991 Dante meeting in Vienna.

Malcolm Clark, The Outgoing Chairman's Report; pp. 7-10

This review opens with the statement "The group's second year can be summarised in a very similar way to the first — 'a measure of success, leavened with a few disappointments'." A summary of the year's activities begins with short descriptions of the meetings: a very wide range of topics was covered, at one-day meetings that are relatively easy to attend owing to the compact geographical area involved. Various other services are reviewed, both those specific to the group and some offered jointly with other groups. The article ends with comments on the future and some personal observations.

Chris Rowley, Gleanings Past and Present; p. 10

This short article delves into the first issue of *TUGboat* to recover some of Knuth's thoughts on T_EX's user interface. It then relates some comments made on and offstage at a recent Monotype Conference in London.

Chris Rowley and Frank Mittelbach,
The L^AT_EX3 Project; pp. 10-11

This is the text of a proposal to the TUG Board of Directors for support of the L^AT_EX3 project.

[Editor's note: A slightly modified version appeared in *T_EX and TUG News*, Vol. 1, No. 1.]

Chris Rowley, The 1990 A.G.M.; pp. 11-12

The official report of the Annual General Meeting of the UK T_EX Users Group, held at Aston University on Wednesday, 17 October 1990.

Chris Rowley, The 1991 A.G.M.; p. 12

The official report of the Annual General Meeting of the UK T_EX Users Group, held at Aston University on Wednesday, 17 October 1991.

Philip Taylor, Postscript; p. 12

Final comments on production of the issue, plus the editor's best wishes to Sue Brooks, who assumes the editorship with the next issue.

Late-Breaking News

Production Notes

Barbara Beeton

Input and input processing

Electronic input for articles in this issue was received by mail, on diskette, and was also retrieved from remote sites by anonymous ftp. In addition to text, the input to this issue includes METAFONT source code and several encapsulated PostScript files. For one article, which was based on an extended implementation of T_EX, several illustrations were received on paper to be pasted in (see the "output" section). Most articles as received were fully tagged for *TUGboat*, using either the plain-based or L^AT_EX conventions described in the Authors' Guide (see *TUGboat* 10, no. 3, pages 378-385). Several authors requested copies of the macros (which we were happy to provide); however, the macros have also been installed at `labrea.stanford.edu` and other good archives, and an author retrieving them from an archive will most likely get faster service. Of course, the TUG office will provide copies of the macros on diskette to authors who have no electronic access.

Font work was required for the article by salomon on arrows (p. 146).

The article by Rahtz and Barroca incorporates several (encapsulated) PostScript images, and was also most reliably processed using the New Font Selection Scheme; camera copy for this article only was output on the Math Society's Compugraphic 9600 Imagesetter.

About 50% of articles and 60% of the pages in this issue were prepared using L^AT_EX.

In organizing the issue, attention was given to grouping bunches of plain or L^AT_EX articles, to yield the smallest number of separate typesetter runs, and the least amount of handwork pasting together partial pages. This also affected the articles written or tagged by the staff, as the conventions of `tugboat.sty` or `ltugboat.sty` would be chosen depending on what conventions were used in the preceding and following articles; no article was changed from one to the other, however, regardless of convenience.

Test runs of articles were made separately and in groups to determine the arrangement and page numbers (to satisfy any possible cross references). A file containing all starting page numbers, needed