

suppression draws attention to the first paragraph after the heading which is supposed to be an important paragraph. The only argument I have read against indentation suppression is that it looks “ugly” (or even worse “UGLY”) which only proves the point that, on the whole, people are woefully ignorant of the purpose of typesetting.

References

- [1] Leslie Lamport. *L^AT_EX: A Document Preparation System*. Addison-Wesley, Reading, Massachusetts, 1986.
- [2] Marshall Lee. *Bookmaking: The illustrated guide to design/production/editing*. R. R. Bowker Company, New York, second edition, 1979.
- [3] Ruari McLean. *The Thames and Hudson Manual of Typography*. Thames and Hudson Ltd, London, 1980.
- [4] University of Chicago Press. *The Chicago Manual of Style*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, thirteenth edition, 1982.

Software

Software-Ergonomics on the ST

Klaus Heidrich
Universität Göttingen

The Atari-ST is a typically mouse-directed machine. Most of the available programs are embedded into GEM (Graphics Environment Manager), which supports an easy and quick data-access. Pull-down-menus and interactive dialogue-boxes enable a self-evident software-handling, which often makes manuals superfluous. The spoiled user — confronted with the gigantic T_EX-System — misses this comfort. Nevertheless, in my opinion there wouldn't be much sense in an interactive solution (see Leslie LAMPOR, *TUGboat* Vol. 9, No. 1, 1988). But as a good compromise, an interactive T_EX-Shell was developed, which reduces mouse- and key-hacking to a minimum. The concentration of the user can be fixed on the important parts of the hacking-session.

How it works: The very special effect is to link the three-step-system edit-TeX-DVI together (develop), so that a two-step-system results. Upon leaving the editor, TEX.TTP and then DVI.PRG are called automatically. There is no need to wait until TEX.TTP is loaded (2 sec.) and to react at the prompt of the two asterisks, where I often made typing errors in former times. Naturally, all parts of the system can be called separately with only one click. The (mouse-)selected source-file and the respective format are saved in a current storage. The name of your own format-files (generated with INITEX) can be fed into a dialogue-box. Additionally the default values may be set in the environment-file. For that purpose there are three additional variables: mytext, myformat, and myeditor. Last but not least, the input-files are rarely immediately error-free (...). The error-menu of T_EX offers the possibilities 'e=edit' and 'x=exit'. So long as this feature is not implemented in ST-TeX, you will be sent back to the editor by the Shell. This loop can be interrupted by an error-free T_EX-Run or by pressing <CTRL-C>.

Sample: The turn-around-time for a complete cycle edit-TeX-DVI-edit for a short text “\nopagenumbers This is T_EX. \bye” is only 20 seconds, including the preview or the output on the printer and the recall of the editor with the source-file for further modifications.

Outlook: I have a running T_EX-METAFONT-Shell, but up to now it is only adequate for my individual configuration. METAFONT is useful for avoiding the problems with missing fonts or with *overflow* hard disks. Recalling Don Knuth's words: METAFONT and T_EX are designed to be “good friends and to live together for a long time” (*The METAFONTbook*).