

## Late-Breaking News

### Production Notes

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#### Input and input processing

Electronic input for articles in this issue was received by e-mail, on diskette, and was also retrieved from remote sites by anonymous ftp. In addition to text and various code files processable directly by  $\TeX$ , the input to this issue includes METAFONT source code. More than 60 files were used directly to generate the final copy; over 100 more contain earlier versions of articles, auxiliary information, and records of correspondence with authors and referees. These numbers represent input files only; .dvi files, device-specific translations, and fonts (.tfm files and rasters) are excluded from the total.

Most articles as received were fully tagged for TUGboat, using either the plain-based or  $\LaTeX$  conventions described in the Authors' Guide (see TUGboat 10, no. 3, pages 378–385). Copies of the macros were provided to several authors via e-mail; 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.

Just over 50% of the articles in this issue are in  $\LaTeX$ , accounting for slightly under 45% of the pages. In organizing the issue, attention was given to grouping bunches of plain or  $\LaTeX$  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.

Font work was required for the article by Wong on Chinese pinyin (p. 8); font complications forced deferral of two articles until the next issue.

The graphics in the article by Comenetz (p. 25) were accomplished in  $\P\TeX$ .

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

in any case for the table of contents, was compiled before the final run. Final processing was done in 5 runs of  $\TeX$  and 2 of  $\LaTeX$ , using the page number file for reference.

The following articles were prepared using the plain-based tugboat.sty:

- the book review, Arvind Borde, *Mathematical  $\TeX$  by Example*, page 20.
- all articles in the Macros column except for "The bag of tricks".
- abstracts of the  *$\TeX$ nische Komödie*, page 71.
- the TUG calendar, page 77.
- summary of courses to be held at TUG 93, page 79.
- these Production notes.
- "Coming next issue".

#### Output

The bulk of this issue was prepared at the American Mathematical Society from files installed on a VAX 6320 (VMS) and  $\TeX$ 'ed on a server running under Unix on a Solbourne workstation. Output was typeset on the Math Society's Compugraphic 9600 Imagesetter, a PostScript-based machine, using the Blue Sky/Y&Y PostScript implementation of the CM fonts, with additional fonts downloaded for special purposes.

No pasteup of camera-ready items or illustrations was required for this issue.

The output devices used to prepare the advertisements were not usually identified; anyone interested in determining how a particular ad was prepared should inquire of the advertiser.

## Coming Next Issue

### Implementing the extended $\TeX$ layout using PostScript fonts

Now that virtual fonts and 8-bit input are part of the general  $\TeX$  repertoire, the means are available to incorporate PostScript fonts in a more straightforward manner than was previously possible. Sebastian Rahtz demonstrates how the Cork layout can be implemented using PostScript fonts.

### ET — A $\text{\TeX}$ -compatible editor for MSDOS computers

After observing that a handwritten equation in a colleague's draft of a scientific paper is much easier to read than the corresponding  $\text{\TeX}$  source, at least if the equation is complicated and the handwriting is neat, John Collins has created an editor called ET ("Edit  $\text{\TeX}$ ") that satisfies these requirements:

- visual representation of the most common mathematical constructs, including greek letters, sub-/superscripts, and built-up fractions, showing them as mathematics, not as  $\text{\TeX}$  control sequences;
- Keyboard, as opposed to menu, entry of symbols and other constructs;
- Almost "standard"  $(\text{\LaTeX})\text{\TeX}$  code generated, and it is simple to enter ordinary  $(\text{\LaTeX})\text{\TeX}$  commands that the editor does not handle;
- Ability to import/export existing  $(\text{\LaTeX})\text{\TeX}$  files;
- Adequate performance even on low-grade IBM clones.

### Essential NFSS2

Sebastian Rahtz offers a user's view of the New Font Selection Scheme, version 2. In this article he describes the reasons for using the NFSS; the differences a user will encounter between NFSS and old  $\text{\LaTeX}$ ; what it will be like installing and using NFSS2; some special situations in mathematics; and an overview of the advanced NFSS2 commands for describing new fonts.

### A Pragmatic Approach to Paragraphs

Appalled by the number of `Underfull \hbox` messages he has encountered in  $\text{\TeX}$  documents received from the outside world, Philip Taylor has developed a technique for resetting the parameters that control the setting of paragraphs to achieve the best possible results under any particular conditions.

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