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has L^AT_EX style files and other goodies. For a list or other info send a SASE.

1. 360 KB diskettes, blank and formatted.
2. A stamped, self-addressed mailer, and
3. \$1.50 per disk. If you live outside North America, skip the stamps and send additional money or International Reply Coupons.

As a convenience for people who have more money than floppies, Jon will supply everything for \$6.00 per disk to U.S./Canada/Mexico addresses.

Editor's note: Traffic on the network servers and gateways has been very high recently, and in order to provide improved service, there have been some volunteers to maintain local "slave" repositories of the L^AT_EX style collection. There is usually a geographic or network restriction requested, since the idea is to cut down traffic, not add to it. The following areas will be covered by the volunteers listed.

- Bitnet users: Texas A&M maintains a list- and file-server which is already handling (with T_EX-L) much of the Bitnet distribution of T_EXhax. An inquiry via listserv will retrieve a list of all T_EX-related files:

```
tell listserv at tamvm1 get tex filelist
```

Additional volunteers should contact Ken.

A Note on Processing Parts With L^AT_EX

Stephan v. Bechtolsheim

In this note I would like to suggest how to administer efficiently the processing of a multi-part L^AT_EX-based document. I have assumed that the document is fairly large and therefore L^AT_EX's `\includeonly` feature is used—this note does **not** apply to documents which consist of only one L^AT_EX file.

Two implementations of my ideas will be shown, the first using UNIX and the other using MS/DOS. To derive an implementation to run under yet another operating system should be straightforward.

Let us assume that `part1.tex`, `part2.tex` and `part3.tex` are the three parts of a document. There is also a *main source file* called `main.tex`, which might look as follows:

```
\documentstyle{article}
\includeonly{part1}
\begin{document}
  \include {part1}
  \include {part2}
  \include {part3}
\end{document}
```

Assume further that the user always processes only one part at a time, never two or more, or the complete document in one piece. Then it is natural to rename `main.dvi` after running L^AT_EX to `part1.dvi`, `part2.dvi` or `part3.dvi`, depending on which part of the document was processed. There is, as far as the user is concerned, no `main.dvi` any more. `main.log` is also renamed, and becomes either `part1.log`, `part2.log` or `part3.log`.

Renaming the parts has an additional advantage: it is easy to find out whether or not a part still has to be processed by L^AT_EX. If `part1.tex` was last changed at 2:00pm and the time stamp of `part1.dvi` shows 3:00pm then `part1.dvi` is "up-to-date". But if `part1.dvi`'s write time is 1:00pm then `part1.tex` has to be reprocessed because the source file is newer than its dvi file.

The next step is to rewrite the original main source file as follows (the `\includeonly` statement is now read in from an external file `include.tmp`):

```
\documentstyle{article}
\input{include.tmp} % CHANGED
\begin{document}
  \include {part1}
  \include {part2}
  \include {part3}
\end{document}
```

A little UNIX *shell script* (the UNIX term for a command procedure) `palatex` might look as follows (the shell script has one argument `$1` which is the part of the document to be processed, without the file extension `tex`):

```
# UNIX palatex shell script
echo "\includeonly{$1}" > include.tmp
latex main
mv main.dvi $1.dvi
mv main.log $1.log
```

The above shell script would be, for instance, invoked as `palatex part1`. Two remarks with respect to this script at this point:

1. The name for the main source file in the shell script is fixed to `main.tex`. I normally store every document in a separate directory and I find it very convenient always to call the main source file by the same name. Naturally, the shell script could be modified to accommodate another parameter, which is the name of the main source file.
2. This idea can be applied even more conveniently in a `makefile`. Now all you have to type is `make`, and only those parts of the document which have to be processed will be processed. Here is such a `makefile`:

```
.SUFFIXES: .dvi .tex
FILES = part1.dvi part2.dvi\
        part3.dvi

all: $(FILES)

.tex.dvi:
    echo '\includeonly{$*}'>\
        include.tmp
    latex main
    mv main.dvi $*.dvi
    mv Main.log $*.log
```

Now let us write a batch file `palatex.bat` for MS/DOS along the same lines. In MS/DOS, `%1` stands for the first parameter in a batch procedure.

```
if exists %1.dvi del %1.dvi
if exists %1.log del %1.log
echo \includeonly{%1} > include.tmp
tex &lplain main
ren main.dvi %1.dvi
ren main.log %1.log
```

Observe that when using `palatex.bat` you type the name of the part *without* the file extension `tex`; so you type `palatex.bat part1` and **not** `palatex part1.tex`. If you type the file name with the file extension `tex` then you will have a catastrophe.

Assume you typed `palatex part1.tex`. Now the first line of the procedure expands to:

```
if exists part1.tex.dvi
    del part1.tex.dvi
```

(Observe the illegal file names formed this way.) MS/DOS will interpret this as:

```
if exists part1.tex
    del part1.tex
```

In other words, your source `part1.tex` is removed!

I am not an MS/DOS person but I encourage knowledgeable MS/DOS people to write a little C-program which aborts the command procedure if the name of a part was entered with a file extension. By the way, there is also a `make` program available for MS/DOS. Using that, you can automate the whole procedure under MS/DOS the same way I outlined it for UNIX.

Sue Volkmann from the *Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute* in Woods Hole, MA, helped me implement the ideas under MS/DOS.

Page Layout in L^AT_EX: Erratum

Kent McPherson
SLI Avionic Systems Corp.

In `LAYOUT.STY`, which was printed in Volume 9, No. 1, there were a couple of commented lines. Unfortunately, when the style file was printed in two-column mode, these commented lines were broken into two lines each, and the second line was then uncommented. This causes the macros to fail.

The lines in question appear in the middle of column 2, page 81. They look like:

```
%\omarginref=\omargin
    \advance\omarginref by \oneinch
%\advance\omarginref by \hofref
and
%\emarginref=\emargin
    \advance\emarginref by \oneinch
%\advance\emarginref by \hofset
```

These lines should be deleted from `LAYOUT.STY`.

Editor's note: We are sorry for any inconvenience that resulted from our omission of the comment character from the wrapped lines shown above, and wish to thank those of you who reported problems.