

Late-Breaking News

Production notes

Mimi Burbank

I oversaw the production of this issue of *TUGboat* and I had to manage a production team working in three different time zones and spanning two continents. But with e-mail and ftp and so forth, time and distance were not a problem. It soon was obvious that some of the production team were at work for practically all of the 24-hour day. Each member was involved in the successful completion of this issue, as well as maintaining and upgrading the system used at SCRI. Bandwidth was often a problem for those “across the pond” and Mimi’s main activity was running and previewing files and reporting back to those across the ocean about layout.

Electronic input for articles in this issue was received by e-mail as well as retrieved from remote sites by anonymous ftp. In addition to text, the input to this issue includes METAFONT source code, 38 .fd files, and 11 .vf files. There were a considerable number and variety of PostScript files. One article contained 39 figures, and required 81 files to produce final output. Over 200 files were used (as input files) to generate final copy; over 300 files represent fonts (.tfm and rasters), device-specific translations, earlier versions of files, auxiliary information, and records of correspondence with authors and referees. The Y&Y advertisement was received via anonymous ftp as a PostScript file.

All articles were received as fully tagged for *TUGboat*, using either plain-based or \LaTeX conventions described in the Authors' Guide (see *TUGboat* 10, no. 3, pages 378–385). 80% of the articles received were in $\LaTeX 2_{\epsilon}$. Several authors requested copies of the current version of $\LaTeX 2_{\epsilon}$ macros for *TUGboat*, and we were happy to provide these.

Font work was required on all of the articles in the “Font Forum” section. The article by Jeffrey (page 79) used metrics for Adobe Times which were generated in 1994. Unfortunately, a major change to the fontinst macros took place in mid-1995, resulting in different stretch and shrink values in all the PostScript font metrics distributed as PSNFSS. Since Alan's article deals explicitly with the effects of changing \TeX 's parameters relating to setting text, using the current Adobe Times PSNFSS metrics caused disastrous results, so we had to maintain a copy of the old metrics for this paper.

The production team has been experimenting with a pre-release of changes to *dvips* that allow automatic partial-downloading of Type1 fonts. The much smaller PostScript files produced are very convenient when they have to be transferred across a slow transatlantic ftp link. The changes to *dvips* were made by Sergey Lesenko, and are described in a paper which will appear in the 1995 proceedings issue. We hope that they will appear in standard *dvips* soon. Type1 versions of the CM fonts are now used as standard to avoid printing complications on different devices.

Output

Though individual articles were worked on by members of the production team on their local computer systems, the final output was prepared at SCRI on an IBM RS6000 running AIX, using the *Web2C* implementation of \TeX . Output was printed on a QMS 680 print system at 600 dpi.

Future Issues

The next issue will be a theme issue and will be guest-edited by Malcolm Clark. 16(3) will be the TUG'95 proceedings issue, and we plan for 16(4) to be a bilingual issue featuring articles in both Russian and English.

Topics for future theme issues will be announced as plans become firm. Suggestions are welcome for prospective topics and guest editors. Send them to the Editor, Barbara Beeton (see address on page 3), or via electronic mail to TUGboat@ams.org.

Coming Next Issue

Guest-edited issue

The next issue of *TUGboat*, guest-edited by Malcolm Clark, focuses on ‘portable’ electronic documents. It contains articles on the Standard Generalized Markup Language, bringing in its relationship to HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and the World Wide Web. The other strands are Adobe's Portable Document Format (a hypertext-capable version of PostScript, and more), which can be generated from existing \TeX and \LaTeX documents, and packages which may be included with \LaTeX to produce hypertexts suitable for reading at a screen, rather than paper. The brave new world it heralds is one where the tyranny of paper is broken, and all ‘documents’ are truly virtual. Xanadu looms through the mists!

- *A Practical Introduction to SGML*
Michel Goossens and Janne Saarela
- *From \LaTeX to HTML and Back*
Michel Goossens and Janne Saarela
- *The Inside Story of Life at Wiley with SGML, \LaTeX and Acrobat*
Geeti Granger
- *\LaTeX , HTML and PDF, or the entry of \TeX into the world of hypertext*
Yannis Haralambous and Sebastian Rahtz
- *HTML & \TeX : Making them sweat*
Peter Flynn
- *The Hyperlatex Story*
Otfried Schwarzkopf
- *The Los Alamos E-print Archives: Hyper \TeX in Action*
Mark D. Doyle