JOACHIM LAMMARSCH, MARION LAMMARSCH, Peter Breitenlohner; pp. 10–11

[Translated by the first author for this issue of *TUGboat*.]

THOMAS HILARIUS MEYER, LATEX in der Schule: Zeugniserstellung [LATEX at school: Creating school certificates]; pp. 12–20

In schools LATEX only plays a minor role. But some of these roles are notable. There are occasions when LATEX is more or less life-saving, for example when a huge number of identical, typographically-challenging documents need to be typeset: school certificates.

ROLF NIEPRASCHK, Weg mit den Rändern! [Away with the margins!]; p. 21

A colleague of mine asked for help. His graphics, created with MS Excel were not satisfying: the surrounding frame was much too large, and had unnecessary white areas. Furthermore the requirement from his publisher was that it had to be exactly 85mm wide. With a small LATEX document I was able to help him.

HERBERT VOSS, Listen mit geschweiften Klammern markieren [Marking lists with braces]; pp. 22–23

It may sometimes be useful to group similar entries within environments like `itemize`, `description` or `enumerate` with braces and a corresponding label.

HERBERT VOSS, BIBTEX-Felder auslesen [Reading BIBTEX fields]; p. 24

The `biblatex` package defines a few macros to extract the contents of BIBTEX database entries.

HERBERT VOSS, Spezielle Gleitumgebung [Special float environments]; pp. 25–26

Usually one uses the `float` package to define a new float environment. If the new environment is to have a special layout, e.g. a frame, the `floatrow` package may be helpful.

HERBERT VOSS, Eigene Beschnittmarken erstellen [Creating one's own crop marks]; p. 27

The `crop` package is a good choice when crop marks are to be provided. It allows the author to get an overview of how the text area looks compared to the margin, while the receiving printer can use the crop marks for automated alignment of the print.

[Received from Herbert Voß.]