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Biuletyn GUST is the publication of GUST, the Polish language \TeX user group. The group's web site is <http://www.gust.org.pl>.

Biuletyn GUST 20, 2004

JOHN PLAICE and PAUL SWOBODA, Moving Omega to a C++-based Platform; pp. 3–5

The code for the Omega Typesetting System has been substantially reorganised. All fixed-size arrays implemented in Pascal Web have been replaced with interfaces to extensible C++ classes. The code for interaction with fonts and Omega Translation Processes (OTPs) has been completely rewritten and placed in C++ libraries, whose methods are called by the typesetting engine. The Pascal Web part of Omega no longer uses change files. The overall Omega architecture is now much cleaner than that of previous versions.

MARCIN WOLIŃSKI, I my tak składamy? Rzecz o parametrze `topskip` [So we do typeset like this? The case of `topskip`]; pp. 6–8

When using the default Plain \TeX value of the `topskip` parameter, upper edges of some columns can look unaligned. In this paper the problem is illustrated and proposals for selecting other values for `topskip` are given.

JANUSZ S. BIEN, Standard Unicode 4.0. Wybrane pojęcia i terminy [Unicode 4.0 — basic notions and terminology]; pp. 9–14

Selected features of Unicode are presented and the standard is compared with earlier text encoding approaches. The paper contains proposals for Polish translations of the original English language terms used in the Unicode standard.

DAVID KASTRUP, The `bigfoot` bundle for critical editions; pp. 15–20

The \LaTeX package `bigfoot` and supporting packages solve many of today's problems occurring in the contexts of single and multiple blocks of footnotes, and more. The main application is with philological works and publications, but simpler problems can be solved painlessly as well without exercising all of the package's complexities. For other problems not yet tackled in this area, a solid framework is provided.

JEAN-MICHEL HUFFLEN, A Tour around MIBIB \TeX and Its Implementations(s); pp. 21–28

This article describes the components of mIBIB \TeX , a new implementation of BIB \TeX including

multilingual features. We justify our choices and show why our use of XML eases most operations performed by MIBIB \TeX . Also, there are two implementations of MIBIB \TeX , a prototype developed in Scheme, and a more robust program in C. We also explain how we take advantage of this approach.

JANUSZ M. NOWACKI, Antykwa Toruńska wersja 2.0 [The new embodiment of Antykwa Toruńska]; pp. 29–33

The paper features extended version of the Antykwa Torunska family of fonts.

SZYMON ZIOŁO, Cocoon – środowisko publikacyjne oparte na XMLu [Cocoon — an XML based publishing environment]; pp. 34–38

Cocoon is an XML-based, open source application for developing WWW sites and other web applications. It uses a clever transformation mechanism, which enables separation of graphical layout design tasks from site structure and information management.

RADOSŁAW TRYC, SVG z \TeX -em [SVG for \TeX]; pp. 39–43

SVG is a publicly available, well documented and easily extensible format used in the Internet and multimedia. It is argued that SVG is useful for \TeX users as well. In the paper selected tools for producing and processing SVG graphics are presented (Sodipodi, Scribus, Apache Batik).

WŁODZIMIERZ BZYL and TOMASZ PRZECHELEWSKI, Wykorzystanie \TeX 4ht i XSLT do konwersji plików \LaTeX a [\LaTeX -to-XML conversion with `tex4ht` and XSLT]; pp. 44–47

The \TeX 4ht system is generally considered to be the best application for converting \TeX files to HTML/XML format. \TeX ht consists of three parts: style files which enhance existing macros with HTML, or DocBook, or TEI like features; the `tex4ht` processor which extracts HTML (or DocBook/TEI) files from DVI files produced by \TeX ; and the `t4ht` processor which is responsible for translating DVI code fragments which need to be converted to pictures; for this task, the processor uses tools available on the current platform. Out of the box, \TeX 4ht is configured to translate roughly from `plain`, \LaTeX , `ltugboat`, `ltugproc`, Lecture Notes in Computer Science (`llncs`) formats to HTML/XML. However, the conversion from a visual format to information oriented one cannot be done automatically; usually prior configuration of \TeX 4ht is needed. Instead of configuring \TeX 4ht — which is not easy — we could use an XSLT style-sheet to remap elements to reference XML format. The paper introduces the \TeX 4ht

system. Selected problems of configuring the system and converting \TeX / \LaTeX files to XML with \TeX4ht are discussed.

HALINA WĄTRÓBSKA and RYSZARD KUBIAK, Wykorzystanie Emacs, Haskell i \TeX a w pracach nad słownikiem języka staro-cerkiewnosłowiańskiego [Emacs, Haskell and \TeX ; cooperating on an Old-Church to Slavonic dictionary]; pp. 48–53

The paper describes how \TeX , the Haskell programming language and the Emacs editor are used for authoring of the Old-Church Slavonic to Polish dictionary in the Slavic Department at the Gdańsk University.

TOMÁŠ HÁLA, The Implementation of Nested Quotation Marks; pp. 54–56

In a lot of languages, quotation marks are set using characters. In some styles, e.g. `czech.sty` and `slovak.sty`, a special macro command is used. However, none of these methods allow for correct typesetting of nested quotation marks. This contribution describes a solution to this problem in \LaTeX . A set of macros in a special \TeX -style has been composed and settings for various languages have been created. The presented solution is user-friendly and general. In addition, the standard settings can be configured by the user.

Biuletyn GUST 21, 2004

JERZY LUDWICHOWSKI, Cicer cum caule – aktualności stare i nowe [Cicer cum caule—old and fresh news]; pp. 3–4

A chronicle of the most important, recent, \TeX -related events and achievements.

ANTONINA LIEDTKE, By kod giętki wyraził, co wymyśli głowa [So that the code expresses all the mind invents]; pp. 5–13

Using \LaTeX in a publishing house differs from personal usage. Some packages are used infrequently, e.g., \BIBTeX is not required if bibliographies are included in the text of the manuscripts. On the other hand some packages are vital for pre-press (for example the Crop package) but rather unnecessary for authoring. For publishers the typographical correctness, i.e. conformity to publishing standards is of great importance. The paper deals with the graphical layout design, an issue important for publishers. It is argued that designing graphically appealing documents in \LaTeX is not only possible but also easy—very often it is sufficient to include some two or three additional packages. This is demonstrated

with code examples for designing chosen graphical layouts originating from real books.

JEAN-MICHEL HUFFLEN, Making \mlBIBTeX Fit for a Particular Language. Example of the Polish Language; pp. 14–26

The \mlBIBTeX project aims to provide a multilingual bibliography program. In this article, we show how to make \mlBIBTeX 's Version 1.3 fit for a particular language. In particular, we explain how bibliographical keywords such as ‘and’, ‘chapter’, . . . should be defined in this particular language. We also show how to refine bibliography styles. For the \BachTeX conference, we chose the Polish language; nevertheless, reading this paper should be useful for anyone who would like to adapt \mlBIBTeX .

JACEK KMIECIK and MAREK A. WALENTA, O przetwarzaniu dużych dokumentów – duże też może być piękne. . . [Processing large documents—big can be beautiful. . .]; pp. 27–30

The main task of the BPP AGH (Bibliographic List of Staff Publications) application is accumulating, processing and giving on-line accessibility to all kinds of data relating to the publications authored by the staff of the AGH University of Science and Technology. The project is based on open software: Linux, Apache, PHP, MySQL and \TeX . Processing of the database content into a PDF file is done with \ConTeXt .

ROBIN FAIRBAIRNS and JIM HEFFERON and RAINER SCHÖPF and JOACHIM SCHROD and GRAHAM WILLIAMS and REINHARD ZIERKE, CTAN – plany [CTAN plans]; pp. 31–34

The readers of TUGboat likely know the Comprehensive \TeX Archive Network as a great pile of \TeX stuff. That is, it is full of \TeX materials and it is great, but it is also perhaps a pile— a bit of a mess. We will sketch some plans for improving CTAN. As part of that, we will outline its architecture, history, and some issues.

TOMASZ ŁUCZAK, Małe marzenie [A small dream]; pp. 35–36

A short description of \SlaX-TL , a CD bootable, \TeX dedicated Linux distribution based on \SlaX .

STANISŁAW WAWRYKIEWICZ, \TeX Live 2004; pp. 37–39

A short introduction to the forthcoming \TeX Live 2004 distribution.

ANDRZEJ BORZYSZKOWSKI, 14th European \TeX Conference, 24–27 czerwca 2003, Brest [14th

European T_EX Conference, 24–27 June 2003, Brest]; p. 40

A report from the 14th European T_EX conference in Brest, France.

TOMASZ PRZECHLEWSKI, XII Ogólnopolska Konferencja T_EX-owa, 30.04.–2.05. 2004, Bachotek [XII annual GUST T_EX conference, 4/30–5/2, 2004, Bachotek]; pp. 40–42

A report from BachoT_EX 2004, the 12th annual GUST T_EX conference.

WŁODZIMIERZ BZYL and TOMASZ PRZECHLEWSKI, Konferencja TUG 2004, Xanthi, Grecja [TUG 2004 conference, Xanthi, Greece]; pp. 42–44

A report from the TUG 2004 T_EX conference in Xanthi, Greece.

BOGUSŁAW JACKOWSKI and JERZY LUDWICHOWSKI, Konferencja TUG 2003, Waikoloa Beach Resort, Big Island, Hawaje, USA [TUG 2003 conference, Waikoloa Beach Resort, Big Island, Hawai‘i, USA]; pp. 45–52

A report from the TUG 2003 conference, Waikoloa Beach Resort, Big Island, Hawai‘i, USA.

[Received from Tomasz Przechlewski]