TEX, a new implementation of Ml

Jean-Michel Hufflen

is provided. There are still some problems not yet tackled in this area, and a solid framework is needed to encompass all of the package’s complexities. For other problems, solutions can be solved painlessly as well without exercising the full range of the package’s capabilities. For other problems not yet tackled in this area, a solid framework is needed.

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 bigfoot TeX 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 MiBiTiX and Its Implementations(s); pp. 21–28

This article describes the components of MiBiTiX, a new implementation of BiTiX including multilingual features. We justify our choices and show why our use of XML cases most operations performed by MiBiTiX. Also, there are two implementations of MiBiTiX, 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, Antykw Toruńska wersja 2.0 [The new embodiment of Antykw Toruńska]; pp. 29–33

The paper features extended version of the Antykw Toruńska family of fonts.

Szymon Ziolo, 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).

Wlodzimierz Bzyl and Tomasz Przechlewski, Wykorzystanie TeX4ht i XSLT do konwersji plików BiTiXa [BiTiX-to-XML conversion with tex4ht and XSLT]; pp. 44–47

The TeX4ht system is generally considered to be the best application for converting TeX files to HTML/XML format. TeX4ht 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 x4ht 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, TeX4ht is configured to translate roughly from plain BiTiX, 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 TeX4ht is needed. Instead of configuring TeX4ht—which is not easy—we could use an XSLT style-sheet to remap elements to reference XML format. The paper introduces the TeX4ht...
selected problems of configuring the system and converting \TeX/\LaTeX\ files to XML with \TeX4ht\ are discussed.

\begin{quote}
Halina Wątróbska and Ryszard Kubiak, Wykorzystanie Emacsa, Haskella i \TeX\a\ w pracach nad słownikiem języka staro-cerkiewnosłowiańskiego \[\text{[Emacs, Haskell and \TeX; cooperating on an Old-Church to Slavonic dictionary]}\]; pp. 48–53
\end{quote}

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.

\begin{quote}
Tomáš Hála, The Implementation of Nested Quotation Marks; pp. 54–56
\end{quote}

In a lot of languages, quotation marks are set using characters. In some styles, e.g. \texttt{czech.sty} and \texttt{slavak.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.

\begin{quote}
Jerzy Ludwichowski, Cicer cum caule – aktualności stare i nowe \[\text{[Cicer cum caule — old and fresh news]}\]; pp. 3–4
\end{quote}

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

\begin{quote}
Antonina Liedtke, By kod giętki wyraził, co wymyśli głowa \[\text{[So that the code expresses all the mind invents]}\]; pp. 5–13
\end{quote}

Using \LaTeX\ in a publishing house differs from personal usage. Some packages are used infrequently, e.g., \texttt{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.

\begin{quote}
Jean-Michel Hufflen, Making \texttt{mlBibTeX} Fit for a Particular Language. Example of the Polish Language; pp. 14–26
\end{quote}

The \texttt{mlBibTeX} project aims to provide a multilingual bibliography program. In this article, we show how to make \texttt{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 Bacho\TeX conference, we chose the Polish language; nevertheless, reading this paper should be useful for anyone who would like to adapt \texttt{mlBibTeX}.

\begin{quote}
Jacek Kmieciak and Marek A. Walenta, O przetwarzaniu dużych dokumentów — duże też może być piękne . . . \[\text{[Processing large documents — big can be beautiful . . .]}\]; pp. 27–30
\end{quote}

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. 

\begin{quote}
Robin Fairbairns and Jim Hefferon and Rainer Schöpf and Joachim Schrod and Graham Williams and Reinhard Zierke, CTAN — plans \[\text{[CTAN plans]}\]; pp. 31–34
\end{quote}

The readers of \texttt{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.

\begin{quote}
Tomasz Łuczak, Małe marzenie \[\text{[A small dream]}\]; pp. 35–36
\end{quote}

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

\begin{quote}
Stanisław Wawrykiewicz, \TeX\ Live 2004; pp. 37–39
\end{quote}

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

\begin{quote}
Andrzej Borzyszkowski, 14th European \TeX\ Conference, 24–27 czerwca 2003, Brest \[\text{[14th}
European TeX Conference, 24–27 June 2003,
Brest]; p. 40

A report from the 14th European TeX confer-
ence in Brest, France.

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

A report from BachoTeX 2004, the 12th annual
GUST TeX 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 TeX 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]