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AJT Volume 4, Number 1

DOHYUN KIM, X_YT_EX-ko: A X_YT_EX macro package for processing Korean documents; pp. 1–30

X_YT_EX-ko is a macro package for typesetting Korean documents, including old Hangul texts as well, upon the X_YT_EX engine. X_YT_EX is a sophisticated T_EX engine which supports full Unicode encoding and OpenType layout features. Using X_YT_EX itself, however, is not fully satisfactory for Korean usage, especially because of the relatively poor quality of Latin/Greek/Cyrillic glyphs in many Korean fonts. For this reason and others, X_YT_EX-ko has been recently developed, mainly focusing on how to typeset with different fonts between Western and Korean characters. This paper presents the current state of the X_YT_EX-ko package along with its main features and usage, including among others how to configure Korean fonts, how to change character spacing, and what to be prepared for in typesetting old Hangul texts. At the end of the paper, some limitations of the current X_YT_EX-ko package will also be discussed as a warning to the users. (Article in Korean.)

JUHO LEE, Fontspec: A wing of X_YT_EX; pp. 31–68
(Article in Korean.)

HOZE YI, On technical writing of manuals; pp. 69–80
(Article in Korean.)

AJT Volume 4, Number 2

IN-SUNG CHO, Understanding and using coordinates in PSTricks with application to

plotting functions from economics models;
pp. 81–100

The article examines the coordinate systems in PSTricks. Though the default is the Cartesian coordinate system, one can also use the polar coordinate system once the command `\SpecialCoor` is declared. The command `\SpecialCoor` allows greater variety of expression of the Cartesian and polar coordinates, such as PostScript language and predefined nodes. Understanding the features of the various expressions of coordinates can make a tedious graphing job interesting or challenging. The article provides some examples of plotting economics models: markets, monopoly, and Cournot duopoly. (Article in Korean.)

AKIRA TAKAHASHI, SB portable Japanese \TeX environment for Windows; pp. 101–110

This paper describes a method for developing a Japanese \TeX environment on a USB drive for Windows users. In order to sufficiently support the Japanese \TeX environment, not only W32 \TeX , which contains up \LaTeX and \TeX works, but also Ghostscript, which can handle TrueType/OpenType CJK fonts, GSview, and the Perl execution environment are installed. (Article in English.)

MASATAKA KANEKO and SETSUO TAKATO, The extension of $\text{K}\epsilon\text{T}\pi\text{c}$ functions — Meta commands and their applications; pp. 111–120

Though \LaTeX has become the standard tool for editing high-quality mathematical documents, the use of graphics in \LaTeX tends to be unsatisfactory. Also it is desirable that the capability of generating tables and page layout in the preferred style be added to \LaTeX . The authors have developed $\text{K}\epsilon\text{T}\pi\text{c}$, a computer algebra system (CAS)-based plug-in for high-quality graphics in \LaTeX documents. In this paper, we will show how newly developed functionality in $\text{K}\epsilon\text{T}\pi\text{c}$ can easily generate new environments or graphical commands of \LaTeX , so that \LaTeX can be endowed with additional capabilities. (Article in English.)

SHIN-ICHI TODOROKI and TOMOYA KONISHI, $\text{BIB}\TeX$ -based manuscript writing support system for researchers; pp. 121–128

A list of publications can help researchers with their writing if each item on the list includes links to their manuscript files stored in their personal computers. That way, they can quickly find their previous work, figures and photographs from the list

and reduce their writing time by reusing them. We have developed a system providing such lists on a web browser by using Ruby scripts and $\text{BIB}\TeX$ `bib` files. This system is designed to generate an author's list of publications in various formats and to manage current manuscripts with the aim of providing an adequate return on the time spent keeping the database up to date. (Article in English.)

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KANGSOO KIM, Typesetting a book with the `oblivoir` class; pp. 1–59
(Article in Korean.)

***AJT* Volume 5, Number 2**

COMMITTEE OF THE \TeX CONFERENCE JAPAN 2011, Record of the distribution round table; pp. 61–64

The session “Distribution Round Table” was held at the \TeX Conference Japan 2011 on 22nd October, 2011. The objective of this session was to introduce Japanese \TeX distributors or packagers on different platforms, \TeX distribution developers, and \TeX engine developers to one another. They discussed many topics, including clarifying what is the difference between Japanese localized \TeX environments and the original \TeX Live environment. The topic of the `updmap` (update font map) script for mapping Japanese Kanji stood out, and that the changes in Japanese Kanji mappings of `updmap` would be merged in upstream to \TeX Live. In other topics, they discussed how many Japanese \TeX users typeset documents and preview the resulting DVI/PDF files with or without synchronizing their source \TeX files. They also announced that the \TeX Live system has a local repository system. (Article in Japanese.)

HIRONORI KITAGAWA, Development of the `LuaTeX-ja` package; pp. 65–79

`LuaTeX-ja` is a macro package for typesetting Japanese documents with `LuaTeX`. It enjoys the improved flexibility of `LuaTeX` in typesetting \TeX documents, so eliminating some unwanted features of `pTeX`, the widely-used variant of \TeX for the Japanese language. In this paper, we describe the specifications, the current status, and some internal processing methods of `LuaTeX-ja`. (Article in English.)

[Received from Jin-Hwan Cho.]