

the TUG staff started referring people to me. Unfortunately, a lack of time necessitated my stopping the service, and I never found the time to properly transfer the service to the TUG office.

I currently serve as the Internet Systems Administrator for the U.S. National Archives and maintain a keen interest in electronic publishing, both where the final product is paper and where it is images on a screen.

Personal statement:

Given my professional involvement with microcomputers, and my former floppy distribution, I view microcomputer users, particularly those not in academia, as my constituency. I would like to ensure continued commitment for TUG serving you as a source of information and support. I also think it important that TUG take a greater role in influencing and supporting the future of  $\TeX$  and related software, particularly now that Donald Knuth is no longer developing  $\TeX$ .

**Sebastian Rahtz** (1997)

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Biography:

I have been a  $\TeX$  enthusiast from minutes after seeing the output from a copy of  $\text{MicroTeX}$  in 1986. I am a classicist and archaeologist by training, but have worked in humanities computing since 1984. After five years as a computer science lecturer at the University of Southampton, I left to become an independent consultant — supposedly to specialize in archaeological computing, but never failing to be sidetracked by  $\TeX$ ery. I now live in York, but work regularly on text-processing support for CERN in Geneva. I have a beautiful partner and a beautiful baby daughter.

I have been a PostScript fan for almost as long as a  $\TeX$  fan, and have spent much time and effort on helping with the integration of PS fonts in  $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{TeX}$ , graphics inclusion, and colour. As well as being a founding, and current, committee member of the UK  $\TeX$  Users Group (and editor of its newsletter *Baskerville*), I have been closely associated with the UK  $\TeX$  Archive since its inception, and am one of the three principal architects of the Comprehensive  $\TeX$  Archive Network. Archives have caused me more work and grief than any reader can imagine...

My TUG mission is to promote archives and the cause of  $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{TeX}2_{\epsilon}$ .

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## Production Notes

Barbara Beeton

### Input and input processing

Electronic input for articles in this issue was received by e-mail, and was also retrieved from remote sites by anonymous ftp.

In addition to text and various coded files processable directly by  $\TeX$ , the input to this issue includes a `.tfm` file created from the `.afm` file for a PostScript font. For this PostScript font it was necessary also to create a number of `.pk` files in various resolutions, using `ps2pk` after converting the `.pfa` form to `.pfb` with `t1binary`. More than 45 files were required to generate the final copy; over 70 more contain earlier versions of articles, auxiliary information, and records of correspondence with authors and referees. These numbers represent input files only; `.dvi` files, device-specific translations, and fonts (`.tfm` files and rasters) are excluded from the total.

Most articles as received were fully tagged for *TUGboat*, using either the plain-based or  $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{TeX}$  conventions described in the Authors' Guide (see *TUGboat* 10, no. 3, pages 378–385). The macros are available from CTAN (the Comprehensive  $\TeX$  Archive Network); see *TUGboat* 14, no. 2, p. 100. The TUG office will provide copies of the macros on diskette to authors who have no electronic access.

By number, 62% of the articles, and 70% of the pages in this issue are in  $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{TeX}$ . Owing to technical problems in running multiple articles together under  $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{TeX}2_{\epsilon}$ , production was accomplished using version 2.09, except for the article by Downes, which required features of  $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{TeX}2_{\epsilon}$  that were not available in earlier versions. Philip Taylor's report on the meeting of the NTS group, tagged for the plain-based `tugboat.sty`, had to be processed by itself because it redefined some essential elements of the *TUGboat* style that affected anything run after it, even escaping a `\begingroup... \endgroup` quarantine.

Font work was required for the article by Ramasubramanian, Nickalls and Reed, "ASCII.sty". Unlike most font work done for *TUGboat*, this was not METAFONT; instead, following the instructions in the article, the program `ps2pk` was used to create bitmap fonts at typesetter resolution. My compliments to the authors for making the instructions so clear and easy to follow.

Test runs of articles were made separately and in groups to determine the arrangement and page numbers (to satisfy any possible cross references). A file containing all starting page numbers, needed

in any case for the table of contents, was compiled before the final run. Final processing was done in 2 runs of  $\text{T}\text{E}\text{X}$  and 3 of  $\text{L}\text{A}\text{T}\text{E}\text{X}$ , using the page number file for reference.

In addition to the report by Taylor, the following material was prepared using the plain-based `tugboat.sty`:

- the Abstracts from *Baskerville*, *Cahiers GUTenberg*, and *Die T $\text{E}\text{X}$ nische Komödie*, starting on page 133.
- "Meet the Board", page 145.
- the TUG calendar, page 143.
- these Production notes.
- "Coming next issue".

Two articles dealing with fonts, one METAFONT and one PostScript, were unable to be processed to give the same results shown in PostScript files provided by the authors for verification. These articles were pulled from the issue and the problems are being investigated with the help of the authors and other technical adepts; they are expected to appear in the next regular issue. Unfortunately, the time spent in attempting to overcome the problems (more than 40 hours), has contributed significantly to the delay of this issue.

### Output

The bulk of this issue was prepared at the American Mathematical Society from files installed on a VAX 6320 (VMS) and  $\text{T}\text{E}\text{X}$ 'ed on a server running under UNIX on a Solbourne workstation. Output was typeset on the Math Society's Compugraphic 9600 Imagesetter, a PostScript-based machine, using the Blue Sky/Y&Y PostScript implementation of the CM fonts, with additional fonts downloaded for special purposes.

## Coming Next Issue

### New techniques in METAFONT

Certain geometrical problems that arise very often in glyph design are not directly solvable by METAFONT's plain macros. Yannis Haralambous presents two such problems and solutions for them, along with a discussion of an approach that, although geometrically correct, does *not* work in real-world METAFONT practice and should be avoided. [Delayed by technical difficulties]

### More new books

Reviews of the following are expected:

- Eitan Gurari, *Writing with T $\text{E}\text{X}$*
- Eitan Gurari, *T $\text{E}\text{X}$  and L $\text{A}\text{T}\text{E}\text{X}$ : Drawing and Literate Programming*
- and possibly others ...

### Macro Packages for Typesetting Commutative Diagrams

Gabriel Valiente Feruglio has examined the various packages for setting commutative diagrams, and prepared a comparative report on what each has to offer.

## NOTICE

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### Change in *TUGboat* policy

Barbara Beeton

Owing to production difficulties with articles not prepared using the *TUGboat* styles (`plain` or `LATEX`), and which do not conform to *TUGboat* guidelines in other respects, it has become necessary to make the policy for acceptance of articles more stringent.

Articles for which authors include their own formatting macros, and for which those macros are not relevant to the intellectual content of the article, may be returned to the author for modification if substitution of the *TUGboat* styles is more than a trivial exercise, or if macros provided by the author disrupt articles by other authors when multiple articles are run together.

If an article requires any style option or macro package in addition to the *TUGboat* styles, the author must include a full accounting of what is needed in the initial transmittal to the *TUGboat* editor. This includes macros, fonts, PostScript files, etc.,—anything that a run of `(LA)TEX` will try to input, or that will be required to produce output on a 1200dpi typesetter.

If a requested style file or package is one that is available on CTAN, the version used must be the one on CTAN, unless the variance is the subject of the article, in which case special arrangements will be made. All other files required for processing

the article must be delivered to the editor in usable form; this can be as a uuencoded file, a node and directory reference from which the editor can retrieve the files by ftp, on diskette, ...; if in doubt, contact the editor to make suitable arrangements.

I regret that it is necessary to make the procedures for submitting *TUGboat* articles more stringent. However, this has become necessary in light of the problems associated with processing some of the articles initially accepted for this issue in a reasonable length of time.

For the information of authors, here is a description of the system used for *TUGboat* production. The main processor is a UNIX box with `TEX 3.141` implemented via `WEB2C`; local modifications consist mainly of increased memory block sizes, with 256k words of main memory, 72k bytes of string space, hash size of 9500 (multiletter control sequence names), and space for 255 fonts. Tom Rokicki's `dvips` is the output device driver. Proof is printed on a 300dpi laser printer (several are available, and usage depends on what is least heavily loaded, or physically most convenient, when needed), and camera copy is processed through a 1200 dpi PostScript typesetter, either a Compu-graphic 9600, or an ECRM ScriptSetter IV with a software RIP from Harlequin.

As always, constructive comments and suggestions are welcomed.

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