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These RIDT'94 proceedings have been made using the same sequence of operations as the proceedings of previous *Raster Imaging and Digital Typography* conferences [1,2]:

1. Authors received rough guidelines from the editors, together with the corresponding LaTeX style. This formatter was recommended, but not mandatory. The main reason for using such a style was to allow authors: (a) to know if their text was too long, and; (b) to prepare figures which would fit into the physical frame of the page.
2. Following these guidelines, authors prepared their papers using various formatting systems (such as LaTeX, Microsoft Word, FrameMaker, etc.) and sent them to the editors through different channels (email, ftp, floppies, etc.).
3. The editors translated this heterogeneous material into LaTeX files, using the house style `epodd.sty` designed by John Wiley & Sons.
4. Source texts were then corrected both for typography (use of space, capitalization etc.; generally, though not entirely, in accordance with the rules of [3]) and for English idiom (note that more than half of the authors are not native English speakers).
5. In a parallel process, figures and images were electronically pasted in as Encapsulated PostScript (EPS) files, either supplied by the authors or generated by the editors.
6. More typographical corrections were made by the *EP–odd* team.
7. The corrected papers were rerun through LaTeX, and the output was converted to PostScript and transferred to a Linotronic typesetter to produce high-resolution bromides which were sent as camera-ready copy to the publisher.

However, the process has been more laborious than previously. The following reasons are worth mentioning:

- These proceedings are published as a special issue of a journal. The house style is far more rigid than it would be for a book series. For example, we would have preferred to use other fonts than *Times + Courier + CMR*[1]; however, the publisher refused our choices (such as *Lucida* as in [2]) and even some minor deviations from the style (such as the use of bold italic instead of normal-weight italic for emphasis in the bold text of the summaries).
- The journal offers both the regular paper version and an electronic version on CD-ROM, using Adobe Acrobat. This version has been prepared by the Cajun team at Nottingham [4]; however, we had to supply them with a 100% electronic form of the proceedings. There was no question of pasting images on to bromides of the text:

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[1] Actually, *EP–odd* uses Blue Sky Research CMR fonts.

all of them had to be scanned (which takes time and space). Furthermore, due to the differences in output resolution (1270 dpi on the Linotronic, far less with Acrobat), some pictures had to be scanned or computed for differing resolutions.

- Authors use more and more sophisticated tools, belonging mainly to three different worlds (Unix, Macintosh and IBM PC). We are today in a period of transition: old tools are superseded, and new ones are neither safe nor stable. Typical examples are:

    1. LATEX is rather old. Many new features have been added (such as `makeindex`, two-column styles). However, the new LATEX 3.0 is not yet ready, even if LATEX 2_ε is announced. Today, every installation has its own LATEX.
    2. Although only two or three standards were in use until recently, many new ways of handling fonts, selecting font schemes, encoding characters (e.g. 16-bit Unicode) etc. are common these days, and no general translator exists.
    3. Even if EPS is a *de facto* standard, many products do not use it properly. For example, one diagram in these proceedings was produced with a drawing tool which generated EPS code. However, the file was extremely large (more than 400 KB). Looking at it, we saw that it contained all the standard fonts such as Times, Courier etc. and thousands of procedure definitions, not one of which was used subsequently in the file. Reprogramming this diagram directly in PostScript reduced the file size to less than 20 KB. Futhermore, the label EPS does not guarantee that the content of the file is safe.
    4. Although we tried to get the intersection of the different PostScript levels, we are not sure that the pages will be printed in the same way on any given PostScript engine.

In spite of all this, we expect that the results will be acceptable for the proceedings of a conference on typography.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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3. *The Chicago Manual of Style*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago and London, 1993. 14th edition.
4. Philip N. Smith, David F. Brailsford, David R. Evans, Leon Harrison, Steve G. Probets, and Peter E. Sutton, 'Journal publishing with Acrobat: the CAJUN project', in EP'94 Proceedings, *Electronic Publishing—Origination, Dissemination and Design*, **6**(4), 481–493 (1993).