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, floppy disks, etc.).

3. The editors translated this heterogeneous material into \LaTeX files, using the house style \texttt{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 \textit{Times} + \textit{Courier} + \textit{CMR}; however, the publisher refused our choices (such as \textit{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:

\footnote{Actually, \texttt{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 \texttt{makeindex},
two-column styles). However, the new \LaTeX\ 3.0 is not yet ready, even if
\LaTeX\2\ 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 \textit{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. Furthermore, 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.

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Proceedings of the IEEE is the leading journal to provide in-depth review, survey, and tutorial coverage of the technical developments in electronics, electrical and computer engineering, and computer science. Consistently ranked as one of the top journals by Impact Factor, Article Influence Score and more, the journal serves as a trusted resource for engineers around the world. The Proceedings publishes approximately ten Special Issues and two regular paper issues per year. Journal Self-citation is defined as the number of citation from a journal citing article to articles published by the same journal. Springer is the first publisher to implement the ORCID identifier for proceedings, ultimately providing authors with a digital identifier that distinguishes them from every other researcher. ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID) hosts a registry of unique researcher identifiers and a transparent method of linking research activities to these identifiers. This is achieved through embedding ORCID identifiers in key workflows, such as research profile maintenance, manuscript submissions, grant applications and patent applications. Apply for an individual ORCID at www.orcid.org and include it. The currently used interface of the ELPUB Digital Library was created in the framework of an EU-IST project, called SciX (Open Scientific Exchange of Information). First results on the gathering of initial content will be presented as well as related experiences. The paper version of the conference proceedings has been printed. The practical reason for producing paper-based proceedings is mainly twofold: It is handy for the delegates to have during the conference and it is a means of provide libraries and database vendors with information for further dissemination. The reason why ELPUB papers have not been made available as eprints so far is simply that, without any other impetus than pure idealism, activities have been focused on, organising and realizing future conferences.