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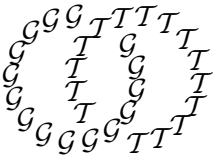

Instructions to Authors

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Abstract

This is the formatted version of the instructions to authors and also serves as a sample file in our recommended format. It is expanded compared to the unformatted version to include examples of the points discussed. This page is a sample of the standard title page for an article in *Geometry & Topology*. Some of the information on this page is fictional and included merely to show the layout. In particular the proposer and the two seconders for this "article" are intended to bear no resemblance whatever to mathematicians alive or dead. Normally these will be three academic editors (see the notes on procedure [10]). However the ISSN number is genuine and so are the AMS classification numbers.

The article contains instructions for submitting a paper to *Geometry & Topology* and a discussion of the recommended format and of methods of achieving this. It also contains a discussion of graphics in `tex` documents.

AMS Classification numbers Primary: 00-01, 00-02, 68-00, 68-01

Secondary: 51-00, 51-01, 55-00, 55-01, 57-00, 57-01, 57M40

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This is the formatted version of the instructions to authors and also serves as a sample file in our recommended format. There are two versions of this file: one using plain `tex` and the other `latex`. There is little difference in the finished appearance, but the source files vary considerably. *This is the* `latex` *version.* These formatted versions include fuller examples of the various points discussed than are given in the unformatted version. More examples can be found in the other sample files which are available from our `/info/samples` subdirectory. The `tex` source files can also be found there.

1 Submitting a paper to *Geometry & Topology*

Prepare your paper as a single (uncompressed) PostScript file and send it to us using our web-based submission form. Apart from the PostScript file, the form asks for the following information :

- Author(s) name(s), address(es) and email address(es)
- A list of keywords
- A list of appropriate AMS classification numbers [1]
- An abstract of the paper (see note below)
- (Optional) Suggestion(s) for an appropriate responsible editor (see [10] for definition of 'responsible editor'). You will find a list of academic editors together with their interests in [4].

When you have this information ready then fill in the submission form:

`http://www.maths.warwick.ac.uk/gt/gtsubmit_form.html`

We shall also need a signed copyright declaration form which must be sent to us by ordinary mail [2].

If for any reason you cannot use our web-based submission form for your primary submission, then there is an alternative method: Deposit your file using anonymous ftp into our drop directory (for details on how to do this see [8]) and at the same time fill out our email submission form [12] and email it to the managing editors at the main journal email address:

`gt@maths.warwick.ac.uk`

If you cannot use either method of submission, then email us with the problem and we will advise you.

Notes

Your submitted abstract should be the same as the one which appears in your paper. Since this abstract will also be published in HTML format and emailed in ASCII format to subscribers, it is a good idea to avoid mathematical symbols in the abstract wherever possible. If they are unavoidable, then use ordinary ASCII symbols (and "pidgin" `tex`) to represent them. Eg:

```
Let M be a connected 3-manifold. Suppose that \pi_1(M)=0
then M=S^3.
```

The submission form is intended only for the first submission of your paper. If you are submitting a revised version, or your source files (for publication), then either email the files to us (as an appropriate attachment if necessary) or deposit them using anonymous ftp in our drop directory [8] and send an email to the managing editors at the main journal email address:

`gt@maths.warwick.ac.uk`

explaining what you have done.

2 Preparing your article for *Geometry & Topology*

The normal language used by the journal is English, but we will consider articles written in other languages, provided we can identify a suitable responsible editor and referee(s).

Articles must be prepared using some flavour of `tex`. For submission purposes you may use any format for the article that you wish. Once your article is accepted for publication we will ask you to change the format to fit our established style. If you prepare your article using well-structured `latex` (ie with proper use of appropriate environments) then the journal will be able to make the necessary changes by simple substitutions near the start of your file. This applies to articles written using `amslatex` (and with some caveats to articles written in original `amstex`). However this process may entail other changes which you will be asked to carry out and therefore you may wish to prepare your article using the journal style. In this case we recommend that you use one of the journal's prepared macro packages (see section 5 below).

Please also note that, if your paper is accepted for publication, then we will require you to deposit with us copies of all source files needed to make the postscript file, so keep these files safely stored. For more detail here see section 8 below.

You may, if you wish, ignore the rest of these instructions until after your paper is accepted for publication. You will then be required to alter the format to fit journal style (and to make any other changes requested by the referee or the editors). This will of course result in a delay in publication after acceptance. However, even if you decide to do this, we strongly recommend that you read through all the following instructions, because this will give you a good idea of what the editors consider to be suitable format, and you may also pick up some useful hints on layout, graphics etc.

3 Format : general points

Authors of *Geometry & Topology*, are expected to take a large measure of responsibility for the finished appearance of their articles. The first page of the article should contain the usual heading material (author(s), title, abstract, keywords, classification numbers, date of submission). The title page should not contain acknowledgments; these should be given at the end of your introduction. Start again on a new page after this material. We shall attach a title page in a standard format which will contain this heading material and which will replace your title page. If the article is accepted by the journal then the volume number, page numbers, date of publication and the names of the proposing and seconding editors will be added to this page.

The journal will also place running heads and a footline on each of the subsequent pages. The running heads will comprise author(s) name(s), article title, abbreviated if necessary, and page numbers. The footline will contain the journal title, the volume number and the year. The journal may also make small changes to the layout and punctuation in line with established style, but the journal has neither the resources nor the inclination to carry out large scale reformatting of your article. Effectively you are responsible for the final appearance of the rest of the article.

A wide range of formats are acceptable. We would prefer that you use as simple and uncluttered a format as is consistent with the proper exposition of your material. More details on our views on layout are given in the "hints" section below. In order to give some appearance of uniformity to the journal, we have laid down a mimimal set of mandatory instructions (see below). In particular your contribution must occupy a box of specific dimensions on the page. Anything outside this box will be cut by the routine which inserts our standard headline and footline.

4 Format : mandatory instructions

You must use a roman font of 11 point size for the main body of the text, at a line spacing of approximately five and a half lines to the inch (this is the default line spacing for `tex` and its derivatives at this point size). You must prepare your text to fill a box of width 5.2 inches and height 7.5 inches. Details on how to achieve this in `tex`, `latex` etc are given below. If you use page numbers, then these should be placed outside this box leaving a clear space (margin of error) of 0.1 inches all round the box. (The default page numbers in `tex` or `latex` are satisfactory in this respect.)

In so far as these are appropriate for your material, please use the following style conventions. Section headings should be bold faced and left justified and may be set in a slightly larger font size (14 point approx), subheadings should also be bold faced, left justified and in standard size. Theorem statements should be set in slanted type,[1] with the word 'Theorem' and the reference number (eg 'Theorem 7.7') set in bold type and not indented. Otherwise, use bold face, italic or slanted type sparingly for emphasis, quotations etc. Start proofs with the word 'Proof' set bold faced and not indented and terminate your proofs (or indicate the absence of proof) by using a small square placed at the right margin. Use numbers for references with references collected in alphabetical order at the end of the paper. Set subsidiary material, footnotes, references etc in a slightly smaller typesize (10 point).

This file you are reading is set in the correct point size and the correct text area. Here is a short example of some mathematics typeset to satisfy the above instructions.

Example text

In [17] Poincaré asked the following question:

> *"Est-il possible que le groupe fondamental de V se réduise à la substitution identique, et que pourtant V ne soit pas simplement connexe?"*

Translated into modern language[2] this question has become known as the following conjecture.

[1] *Slanted* type should not be confused with *italic* type. Italic type is less suitable for theorem statements because mathematics is usually typeset using italic letters and there is then no visual distinction between text and mathematics. The use of slanted type maintains this distinction.

[2] Note that for a connected 3–manifold *simplement connexe* has now become identical in meaning to $\pi_1 = 0$. But for Poincaré it means $\cong S^3$.

Definition A 3–manifold M is said to be *simply-connected* if it is connected and $\pi_1(M) = 0$.

Conjecture 4.1 (Poincaré) *A closed simply-connected 3–manifold is homeomorphic to S^3.*

Lemma 4.2 *Conjecture 4.1 follows from Thurston's geometrisation conjecture.*

Proof Let M be a closed prime simply-connected 3–manifold. By the geometrisation conjecture M admits a metric of constant positive curvature and it follows (see eg [15]) that $M \cong S^3$. Now a general closed simply-connected 3–manifold is the connected sum of prime simply-connected 3–manifolds and hence is a connected sum of copies of S^3. The result follows. □

Further examples of files fitting these style guidelines, and also containing examples of other points mentioned below, are given in [11]. You can also look through published articles in the journal to get an idea of the acceptable range of styles.

5 Achieving the mandatory instructions using TeX

We strongly recommend that you use one of the following two prepared formats for your article, either of which will automatically satisfy all the mandatory instructions given above and many of the hints in the next section. We supply "templates" for this purpose [13, 14]. If you intend to do this, then you can skip the remainder of this section and start reading again at the next section (hints on layout):

(1) Plain TeX with one of the supplied macro files [7]. Instructions for using these macro files are given in [9].

(2) LaTeX with the supplied document class file [3]. Note that this class file is fully compatible with both `latex {article}` style and `amslatex {amsart}` style; so authors who normally use either of these styles should find this format congenial. Indeed it can be used to reformat an existing article written in either of these styles. Instructions for using are given in [6].

If you use plain `tex` then the following lines placed at the start of your file will give the correct point size and text area:

```
\magnification=\magstephalf
\vsize=7.5truein
\hsize=5.2truein
```

In `latex` then the following lines will produce the same effect:

```
\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\usepackage{latexsym}
\setlength{\textheight}{7.5in}
\setlength{\textwidth}{5.2in}
\flushbottom
```

If you are still using the original version of `latex` (often referred to as `latex 2.09`) then the first two lines should be replaced by the following line:

```
\documentstyle[11pt]{article}
```

The default layout for `latex` (11pt article format) is completely satisfactory in nearly every respect. However, to achieve the reduced point size for the references in `latex`, the command `\small` should be used before the `\bibitem` 's. In plain `tex` (or `amstex`) the size-changing macros (given in Knuth's TeXbook [16, page 414]) can be used to reduce the point size of footnotes, references, and other subsidiary material. In `latex` the command `\small` sets the size to 10pt.[3]

In order to keep your material roughly filling the required box on the page, do not use the `\raggedbottom` command and do not allow overful `\hboxes` (more than one or two points overful) to remain uncorrected. If you use the latest `latex` version (`latex2e`) then do not use the new command `\enlargethispage`, as this will result in a line being printed outside the allowed box (which will then be cut by our footline routine).

The command `\sl` will switch on slanted type (for theorems etc). In `latex` give this command after `\begin{theorem}`. The command `$\Box$` in `latex` produces a suitable small square for the end of proof symbol and Knuth's `\square` macro [16, page 320]; can be used in plain (or ams) `tex`. A copy of this macro (and suitable `\qed` macros for ending proofs) are also included in the supplied macro files [7].

[3]This footnote has been set in 10pt type by using the appropriate size-changing macro (for the plain `tex` version) and by using the command `\small` in the `latex` version; for details on how these were done (and for a copy of the size-changing macro), see the `tex` source files and in particular the supplied *Geometry & Topology* macro files [7].

6 Hints on layout

The important point to remember is that you are in charge of the layout of your paper. The editors may make suggestions, or minor changes, or, in extreme cases, demand large scale changes, but finally it is up to you to make your paper look as good in appearance as you expect from a high quality journal; so prepare it with great care.

Pay attention to the complete appearance of each page that you produce. Enlarge or reduce spaces to obtain a rough appearance of uniform filling, as far as is consistent with your material and exposition. Do not use elaborate layouts, multiple indents and so on. Indeed the editors prefer a non-indented format (with paragraphs separated by a small space), as in this file. To achieve such a non-indented format in `tex` or `latex` insert the lines

```
\parindent=0pt
\parskip=6pt plus3pt minus3pt
```

near the beginning of your file.

Do not necessarily take `tex`'s mathematics layout as perfect. Judicious use of the spacing commands

`\, \;  \!  \thinspace \negthinspace \quad \qquad` (see [16])

can make a considerable improvement to the layout of a formula. There is one trap that `tex`-users often fall into and which is of particular relevance to topologists. `tex` treats the colon `:` as a relation and a formula such as `$f: X\to Y$` gets incorrectly typeset as follows

$$f : X \to Y \tag{1}$$

with too much space between the 'f' and the ':'. The following simple macro can be used to correct this

```
\def\co{\colon\thinspace}
```

and then `$f\co X\to Y$` will be correctly spaced as follows.

$$f\colon X \to Y \tag{2}$$

`tex` also treats the symbols `<` and `>` as relations. A common mistake is to use these symbols as angle brackets which results in unsightly spaces. Eg `let $k=<x,y>$` gets typeset: let $k =< x, y >$; `tex` provides `\langle` and `\rangle` so the correct typesetting, let $k = \langle x, y \rangle$, is obtained by typing `let $k=\langle x,y\rangle$`.

Pay attention to hyphens. `tex` has a variety of hyphens available. Use the short hyphen, typset as `-`, for double-barelled words and so on, but use a longer hyphen, typset as `--`, where this is more appropriate. Thus the phrases 'X–windows, 3–manifold, T–system, Stone–Weierstrass Theorem' all look better with a longer hyphen (these were typset by typing `X--windows, 3--manifold, $T$--system, Stone--Weierstrass Theorem`). Here they are again but typeset with a short hyphen: X-windows, 3-manifold, T-system, Stone-Weierstrass Theorem (cf the TeXbook [16, page 4]).

The command `\mathsurround=1pt` (near the beginning of your file) is highly recommended. This will provide a little extra space around mathematical symbols in text and prevent the "breathless" appearance that sometimes results when text and mathematics are mixed. This file has been typeset using the command `\mathsurround=1pt`. As an example of the effect, here again is the line below equation (1) but typeset with `\mathsurround=0pt` (`tex`'s default).

with too much space between the 'f' and the ':'. The following simple macro

You may find that `tex` leaves too much space around displayed equations for your mathematical style; `tex`'s default spacing here is appropriate for large displays. The following commands (again near the beginning of your file)[4] will reduce this space to match the small space suggested for paragraph spacing.

```
\abovedisplayskip=6pt plus3pt minus6pt
\belowdisplayskip=6pt plus3pt minus6pt
```

As an example of the effect that this has, here again is the last displayed equation but with `\displayskip` 's set to `tex`'s defaults:

$$f\colon X \to Y$$

When specifying extra space between paragraphs etc, use "stretchable glue". In other words use `\vskip` 's or `\vglue` 's with a tolerance range such as that specified for `\abovedisplayskip` above. The commands `\smallskip`, `\medskip` and `\bigskip` have such a tolerance range built in. The reason for this is that when `tex` assembles a page, it will spread any spare vertical space amongst the stretchable spaces available. Thus, a more evenly filled appearance results if all spaces have much the same stretchability. For example the following simple macros for principal paragraph breaks and for subheadings allow stretchability of this kind.

[4] In `latex` these lines must be inserted *after* `\begin{document}` (which resets the displayskip's).

```
\def\ppar{\par\vskip 8pt plus4pt minus4pt}     % principal para
\def\sh#1{\ppar\noindent{\bf #1}\par\medskip}  % subheadings
```

If you need to specify an exact spacing (for example you wish to close a gap between two figures by exactly 0.1in) then use `\vglue` with no stretchability thus `\vglue -0.1truein` .

If you wish to force a page break (to avoid a bad break) then use the command `\eject` for preference as this will force `tex` to fill the page. If this results in a badly filled page (with large gaps in it) then use the command `\vfil\eject` instead (`\newpage` in `latex`) which will cause a page break with all spare space collected at the bottom of the page.

7 Graphics

Note Copies of all the macro packages mentioned below can be collected from the *Geometry & Topology* `/info/macros` subdirectory.

There are many ways to embed graphics into a postscript file. If you are using `tex` or its derivatives then the standard macro package `epsf.tex` is available to embed encapsulated postscript (eps) files into `tex` via special commands which are interpreted by the `dvips` converter.[5] (This is very easy to do and you will find instructions written as comments in the file `epsf.tex` ; one of our other example files [5] is an expanded version of this section and you will find the basic instructions there together with examples of all the graphics methods discussed in this section.) The eps files themselves can be created by a number of dedicated graphics programs, for example Coreldraw on the PC, Macdraw or Adobe Illustrator on the Macintosh or `xfig` under X–windows. Or they can be produced by scanning in a hand-drawn diagram or a photograph and outputting the result from the scanning program as an eps file. If you are using another typesetting program or wordprocessor, then you will probably already know how to embed graphics, which are then converted to postscript along with the main text file.

However, there is one common problem with all methods of embedding graphics into a text file. The labels produced by the graphics programs rarely match the text and this is one area where electronic publishing often fails to match

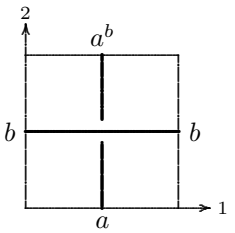
[5]This applies to a standard Unix setup or to `emtex` on the PC—other implementations of `tex` may need a different macro package.

traditional publishing for quality. So please take trouble to get the best possible match between diagram fonts and text fonts which is available with the system that you are using. For example, if you are using a graphics program which labels your diagram with postscript fonts, and you are going to embed the resulting diagram in a `tex` file, then choose the postscript font which best matches the appropriate `tex` font. Thus Times-Roman is a fair match for Computer Modern Roman whilst Times-Italic can be used to match mathematical symbols. Choose a slighly smaller basic font size (10 point is recommended) for labels in the diagram and reduce the size appropriately for sub and superscripts. Place the labels with care to simulate correct mathematical typesetting.

There are ways to get a perfect match between the fonts in the diagram and the text and the following methods are all highly recommended as potentially producing near perfect results.

If you are using `latex` and you can draw your diagram in the `latex` picture environment, then the labels will accurately match the text. For the most professional result, use the command `\small` to reduce the label size to match other subsidiary material. The `pictex` macro package, written by Michael Wichura, is commonly available with `tex` installations and can be used to extend the `latex` drawing commands to cover a complete range of curves. For instructions on using `pictex` see [18]; `pictex` is designed to be used with all versions of `tex` and produces excellent results. Again typeset labels using `\small` (`latex`) or `\ninepoint` (plain or ams `tex`). All `tex`'s formatting is automatically applied to the labels in a `pictex` picture and the results accurately match the text.

Here is an example of a simple diagram which is very easy to create using `pictex`:



The process of constructing a diagram using `latex` picture elements, or more generally using `pictex`, is highly non-interactive and impractical for all but the simplest of diagrams. However the X–windows drawing program `xfig` (which is reasonably easy to use and includes a wide variety of picture elements) can be used as a "front end" for `pictex`. Draw your diagram in `xfig` and label it using mnemonic labels (which will be changed to the correct labels later). Export the diagram as `pictex macros`. Load the exported file into your text

editor and edit the labels (these will be found conveniently grouped at the end of the picture) to the correct `tex` labels. If you are not using `latex` then you will also need to remove some of the preamble to the file which `xfig` inserts. Finally paste the resulting file into your main file where you want the picture. Detailed instructions, examples and macros which make this easy are given in our example files [11].

There are two macro packages which allow an author to add TeX labels to postscript files: `rlepsf.tex` written by Michael Greene and Colin Rourke and `labelfig.tex` written by Ray Séroul and Larry Siebenmann. `rlepsf.tex` changes postscript labels into `tex` labels. This means that you can produce a picture using any drawing package (which produces an encapsulated postscript file) and then change the postscript labels into labels which are correctly formatted for `tex`. `labelfig.tex` adds `tex` labels superimposed over the postscript diagram. So you draw the picture without labels and then add them afterwards. Instructions on using these packages are also given in [5].

Finally there is a macro package `psfrag`, written Michael Grant et al, which does a similar job to `rlepsf.tex`. This package can be collected from the CTAN TeX archive and contains its own instructions. It is designed to be used with `latex`. There is also an interface, written by David Carlisle, which adapts the package for use with plain `tex`, but you need to have a recent version of `latex` installed to use this interface. Instructions for collecting and installing these packages are given in [5].

8 Other files

Source files

When your paper has been accepted for publication in *Geometry & Topology*, we will ask you to deposit with us copies of all the source files that are needed to recreate your main postscript file. There are two reasons for doing this.

The main reason is for archiving purposes. At some stage in the future postscript may become an obselete standard. We expect that at that point we will be able to translate our main postscript files into whatever is the new standard format. However there may well be technical advantages in recreating the new file from the source files and we are archiving them against this possibility. It also makes it less likely that any of our electronic material may ever become unreadable to a future generation. We are of course intending to archive a

paper copy of the whole journal (and paper copies will be deposited in the main copyright libraries) but recreating an electronic source from a paper copy will probably always be more troublesome than upgrading an existing electronic copy.

The second reason is for publication purposes. We currently publish journal articles in two formats (PostScript and Portable Document Format – PDF) and we use wherever possible particular fonts for these versions. Furthermore we intend that at some stage we will supply printed copy of the journal to a high standard. This may entail making a postscript file with fonts generated to a high resolution (for example 1200dpi). Given standard source material from which a postscript file can be generated, then a simple switch (in the dvips converter for example) usually makes it possible to change fonts and their resolution.

So we ask you to keep safe copies of all your source files. If you are using `tex` or one of its derivatives then these will normally comprise just the main `.tex` file and any picture files which are embedded by `dvips`. But please also keep the figure files in their original format where this exists (for example if you use `xfig`, then keep the `.fig` files). Please also keep any non-standard macro packages or any non-standard font files (metafont source files) which you use. Make a note of the version number of packages or programs that you use (eg `latex2.09` or `xfig3.1`). We intend to archive all this information. If you use `tex` then keep your main `.tex` file as tidy as possible with a liberal use of comments especially for macros whose use is not obvious. Collect all your macros at the start and avoid separate macro files. Delete any unused macros. Start the file with a comment which states clearly what the file is and what other input files are needed. Include as full as possible account of the files and packages which you use. Think in terms of an archivist working 50 years from now and needing to know exactly what you did with that ancient `tex` processing system that used to be used !

Auxiliary files

We have a directory for auxiliary files and we invite authors whose papers have been accepted by the journal to deposit files in this directory. These files are NOT regarded as part of the main journal but are intended to provide a service for later scholarship. We do not regard them as part of the main journal archive. In particular they may change (grow perhaps) over time.

This material includes copies of the main journal articles in formats which allow for electronic cross-referencing ('hyper-text links'). For the time being we provide PDF (Adobe Acrobat) translations of the main files and we may add

other translations later. We invite authors to supply us with translations of their articles, which can then include links to other articles or files.

We also invite comment files (probably in HTML format) containing links to other electronic source materials, expository notes (stored elsewhere) and so on. We may also store comment files written later with errata, links to or notes on reviews and subsequent developments. Authors are encouraged to provide auxiliary material at any time in whatever formats are in current use. We shall use our discretion as to the nature and length of these auxiliary publications.

This material will allow some of the unique advantages of electronic formats to be realised and also to allow the journal to adapt quickly to new developments without affecting the main publication, which is intended to exactly mirror conventional publication.

References

[1] **The American Maths. Soc.**, *Classification scheme*, `http://www.ams.org/msc/`

[2] **Geometry and Topology**, *Copyright declaration form*, Geometry and Topology www pages or `/info` subdirectory

[3] **Geometry and Topology**, *Document class file:* `gtart.cls`, Geometry and Topology `/info/macros` subdirectory

[4] **Geometry and Topology**, *Editors*, Geometry and Topology www pages or `/info` subdirectory

[5] **Geometry and Topology**, *Further topics for authors*, Geometry and Topology `/info/samples/topics.ps`

[6] **Geometry and Topology**, *Instructions for using* `gtart.cls`, Geometry and Topology `/info/macros/gtartins.tex`

[7] **Geometry and Topology**, *Macro files:* `gtmacs.tex` *and* `gtmacros.tex`, Geometry and Topology `/info/macros` subdirectory

[8] **Geometry and Topology**, *Notes on anonymous ftp*, Geometry and Topology www pages or `/info` subdirectory

[9] **Geometry and Topology**, *The Geometry & Topology macro packages*, Geometry and Topology `/info/macros/gtmacins.tex`

[10] **Geometry and Topology**, *Notes on procedure*, Geometry and Topology www pages or `/info` subdirectory

[11] **Geometry and Topology**, *Sample files*, Geometry and Topology `/info/samples` subdirectory

[12] **Geometry and Topology**, *Submission form*, Geometry and Topology www pages or `/info` subdirectory

[13] **Geometry and Topology**, `latex` *template*, Geometry and Topology `/info/samples/gtlatex.tem`

[14] **Geometry and Topology**, *Plain* `tex` *template*, Geometry and Topology `/info/samples/gtplain.tem`

[15] **N Hicks**, *Notes on Differential Geometry*, Van Nostrand (1976)

[16] **Donald Knuth**, *The TeXbook*, Addison–Wesley (1984)

[17] **Henri Poincaré**, *Cinquiéme complément á l'analysus situs*, Ouvres de Poincaré, Tome VI, 435–498, Ed. Gauthier-Villars, Paris, 1953 (Originally published: Rendiconti de Circolo Matematica di Palermo, 18 (1904), 45–110)

[18] **Michael Wichura**, *The PicTeX manual*, TeXniques series, 6, TUG (1986)