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Academic Utilities

Indexx 6.02

Charles Ess

Indexx can be understood as an academic utility program. Unlike more complex application programs, utility programs are usually designed to accomplish one specific task—and that task only. They are frequently written by computer users who otherwise cannot find a program which performs a particular task. At the same time, the specific task is an important one—and once word gets out that such a utility exists, other users who likewise need to accomplish that one task are delighted to discover that someone has already written a program which nicely meets their requirements.

Indexx is just such a program. A simple but elegant program written by Professor Norman Swartz of Simon Fraser University, it is designed to do one thing only—namely, to automate much of the work entailed in creating book indices. As one indication of its simplicity—the tutorial spans 10 pages, covers virtually every feature of the program, and requires less than an hour to work through. At the same time, anyone who needs to create an index—for example, of a book required for research which has no index—will find the program to be marvelously helpful tool, one which eliminates much of the tedium and drudgery of the task. Indeed, like any good utility program, Indexx was born from Professor Swartz’s own need to generate an index for his The Concept of Physical Law (Cambridge University Press: 1985). Now in version 6.02, it manifests the polish and elegance which comes from considerable refinement.

Indexx is designed to do for printed texts what indexing modules do for texts created by a word processor, such as Word or Nota Bene—namely, collect, alphabetize, and format for printing an index of references. In doing so, Indexx can create one level of subheadings (what the manual calls a minor reference) under a primary (or major) reference. (This is probably sufficient for most of our needs—though users who have been spoiled, for example, by the ability of Nota Bene to create three levels of subentries in indexing documents created with the word processor may find this something of a limitation.) Briefly, the program guides the user through the process of entering names and key words (in the so-called Normal Mode) and phrases, references to concepts, etc. (in the so-called String Mode), along with the appropriate page references. In doing so, Indexx provides several aids to the user, as it gradually creates a file of references and page numbers. Once a file
of such entries has been created, the user can instruct Index to collect and alphabetically sort these entries. In fact, the user can select one of two sort procedures. The first of these ignores the distinction between upper and lower case, and is thus the appropriate sort for creating a single index which includes both proper names and subject references. A second sort initially sorts between entries beginning with upper case and entries beginning with lower case, and then alphabetically sorts the two resulting lists. This second sort hence creates a subject index and an index of proper names. Once a file has been sorted, Index then formats the references for printing.

Index thus has a tightly defined set of tasks. Accordingly, the program is exceptionally simple to learn and use—a simplicity enhanced by neatly designed menus and screens. The program is initiated by typing “indexx”; upon loading, the program queries whether you are using a monochrome or color monitor; an opening logo then appears (reminding users that Index is not shareware, and directing them to send in their fee if they have not already done so), followed by the main menu. The attractive but uncluttered screen offers a series of options—restricted so as to force the user to have an index file “on hand” before attempting further operations:

-------------Indexx 6.02-------------------
0 = Change defaults
1 = Begin a new index
2 = Retrieve previous index in progress
* = Update, i.e. add data, to index
* = Alphabetize index
* = Format index for printing
* = Make a backup copy of index
7 = Exit to DOS

* Option is unavailable until preceding option is selected

Choosing Option 3 then brings up a new screen, divided into three parts. The top portion of the screen contains a number of status indicators—starting with a title bar which shows that the user is “in” “Option 3—UPDATE FILE ‘C: FILENAME.IND’.” The next portion of the screen shows the last item, if any, entered in this file (under “Reference”) and the Page(s) number(s) accompanying the reference. The user can then read several other pieces of information on the file, such as the number of records it contains (with a maximum per file of 800), remaining memory space, the status of the file (i.e., whether it is sorted or unsorted), and the current page setting of “Auto-mode” (more on this shortly).

The cursor resides in the center portion of the screen, where references are entered, following a prompt which changes according to the “mode” of entry, i.e., “Normal” (for single-word entries or proper names) or “String” (for phrases, etc.). Finally, at the bottom of the screen runs a reminder bar identifying functions accessed through the function keys. One of these functions, F8, is a “pop-up” help screen which reminds the user of cursor-control movements available within the entry screen.
Within Option 3, entry of references and page numbers is very straightforward — and facilitated in a number of ways by the program. Under “Normal” mode, for example, the user must enter the reference, followed by a comma, and the page(s) number(s). But the program will help the forgetful user who (a) enters proper names in a “first name first, last name last” sequence (forgetting, that is, that an index will be sorted and printed with the last name first), and/or (b) forgets, at page 383, exactly how s/he entered a name the first time it appeared back on page 15. For starters, if Index is given, say, “George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, 15” the program reorders the name so that it appears as “Hegel, George Wilhelm Friedrich, 15” in the data file.

As well, the program compares entries so as to collect page references for a specific entry under that one entry. That is, once an entry has been made, the program will scan previous entries, and, in the case of partial matches, present a screen with previous entries which resemble the current one. By using the cursor keys, the user can then select which, if any, of these previous entries the current entry is to go with. If no match is found, the user is asked he s/he wishes to add the current entry to the file as a new reference heading. Responding with “y” adds the entry; “n” returns the user to the entry screen, where s/he may either modify or erase the entry altogether.

Beyond accomplishing its primary function of gathering all page references under one entry, the search for partial matches helps the user in two further ways. One, once an initial entry has been made (“Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel”), the user may make later entries simply by typing the first letter (“G”). The program then lists what it calls partial matches — i.e., all previous listings that begin with the same first letter; the user can quickly identify “George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel” as the one intended, and the program makes this entry for the user. Especially the slower typists among us will prefer letting the program take them through the few steps of this procedure, rather than typing out every entry individually. Two, if the user enters a reference to “G. Hegel,” and then later enters “GeorgH,” the program will again present the list of partial matches — in this case, suggesting a match between “Hegel, G.” and “H, Georg.” If the user accepts the match, a second query box appears; this box informs the user that if the match is accepted, the partial match (“Hegel, G”) will be updated to the new item (“H, Georg”). The update, in fact, results in updating both the first and second entries to “Hegel, Georg.” For both the facile and/or forgetful users, this feature of the program will save considerable typing and searching for the exact way in which a reference has been entered.

Similar help is offered under the Auto-mode feature. This feature, accessed in the program by pressing F2, accepts a given page reference and automatically inserts it after the user makes an entry. For example, while scanning page 28, the user may make a first entry, “analogy,28.” If additional entries are made from the same page — e.g., “analogical predication,” “Critical Philosophy,” etc. — under Auto-mode, the user simply types in these references, and the program enters them into the data file with the proper page number. While the program automatically sets the page reference according to the latest entry, it is also a simple matter to change the page numbers for automatic entry: the screen reminds the user that F5 will increase the current page number, and that F7 will decrease that number.

Finally, it should be noted that entering minor references is done under the “String” mode. Again, the program uses the check for partial matches function to make things easier. For example, an initial minor entry might be made as follows: “Hegel|dialectic.” Subsequent entries can be made by typing “H \.” The partial matching feature suggests that this entry match with “Hegel” — and then prompts the user to enter the minor entry. At this point, in fact, the user has three options. The first is to enter a new minor entry. Second, the partial match feature operates within the set of minor entries; this means that abbreviation: for repeated entries may be used as the user relies on the partial match routine to identify and enter the full reference. Finally, a “wildcard” (*) — the DOS wildcard)
may be entered, which results in a listing of previous minor entries for review and/or entry.

Once a file of references is created, Indexx then leads the user to sort the file, and, if desired, to format the sorted file for printing. One of the primary strengths of Indexx is that it follows the sorting conventions of the Oxford English and the Merriam-Webster Collegiate dictionaries; in doing so, it further sorts French, German, and Spanish alphabets correctly. For example, in a test sort of “Bißchen,” “Bis,” and “Bisschen,” Indexx properly ordered the entries as “Bis,” “Bißchen,” and “Bisschen.” (The user must instruct the program, however, whether ASCII character 225 is to be sorted as a Greek “beta” or a German Eszett.)

Because it is specifically an indexing program, the text-editing features are limited to cursor control and deleting. This means that once an entry has been made in the data file, it cannot be corrected from within Indexx. For that, the data file (along with other files created by the program) can be called up by a word processor such as Nota Bene, PC-Write, or Final Word II which “write” standard ASCII files (i.e., without automatically inserting program-related or formatting characters, as is done by WordPerfect, MultiMate, etc.). The user is aided in this, insofar as the program checks entries during sorting, formatting, and loading a previously created index file; problematic entries are “flagged” with a string of exclamation points, asterisks, or “#” signs, so that they can be easily located and corrected. Once files have been modified with a word processor, they can be called up under Indexx and resorted and/or reformatted.

A similar procedure must be followed if the user wishes to create an index file which includes formatting beyond the choices offered by the programming. Option 5 (“Format index for printing”) allows the user to instruct the program regarding the details of how wide the index column is to be (between 30 and 70 characters), line spacing (1-3 lines), whether initials are to be “spaced” or “packed” (i.e., no spaces, as in “Hegel, G.W.F.”), and whether the reference is to be separated from the page numbers by a comma or a space. The program then generates a file (with the original name of the index file, followed by “PRT” as the suffix) containing the sorted entries followed by appropriate page references (also in proper order), and with minor entries nicely indented. A menu appears which offers to send the file directly to the printer or to allow the user to view the file before printing. Any additional formatting (e.g., printing some references in boldface, etc.) must be done by manipulating the file with a word processor.

The program is uniformly easy to use. Default settings—such as a specified input/output drive, sound, how often the program automatically saves the current file to disk, screen colors, etc.—are changed by way of a very straightforward menu-driven process. (In fact, simple batch files may be created which invoke the program and define a given set of operating parameters, thus allowing the user to enter the program in a number of different ways. For example, one batch file could be written to set the sort parameter for treating ASCII 225 as a German Eszett, and a second to set the sort parameter for a Greek beta. The user could then invoke the appropriate batch file, depending on the need for sorting in German or Greek.) As well, the manual is well written and, like the program itself, carefully thought out. In particular, unlike many indices in computer documentation—the Indexx-generated index to Indexx is wonderfully complete and helpful.

Finally, Indexx is limited to single index files containing 800 records (individual references, each with up to 200 separate page citations) or 35,650 bytes per file. For that, the program is accompanied by a second program called Indexplus which can combine several different files into one large file—and, conversely, split these larger files into smaller files for further use with Indexx. (For example, a user might use Indexx to create separate index files for each chapter of a book, and then combine them into a larger file with Indexplus. If additional modification of the resulting index was called for, Indexplus will split the larger file into files small enough for working on with Indexx.) Like Indexx, Indexplus uses simple menus and accomplishes its tasks quickly.

Using Indexx is simply a pleasure. It is especially
satisfying to watch the program take a long series of references, complete with jumbled page references, and quickly generate from these a properly ordered and neatly formatted index. And as one would expect from a program which has gone through six revisions, there is little to criticize. Indeed, I can only note a couple of minor irritants. For example, my computer uses a CGA card and a monochrome monitor. While the program can be set to start, by way of batch files, with a specified set of operating parameters—it always asks whether I am using a color or monochrome monitor. It would be handy to be able to fix the program through some sort of setup procedure so that this step can be skipped.

Somewhat more seriously, after formatting a file for printing, the user is given the option of sending the file directly to the printer, viewing it first, or returning to the main menu. In viewing the file, if the file extends beyond the length of one screen (21 characters), the next part of the file may be seen by using the Page Down key. But there’s no going back from there—i.e., there’s no equivalent Page Up maneuver which would let the user look back at the beginning of the file. A more controlled inspection of the file thus requires exiting from the program and calling up the file through a word processor. This may be a step one would have to take in any case—e.g., to add formatting or other material, or to incorporate the file in a word processing document, before printing. But this seems a peculiar inconvenience in an otherwise first-rate program.

In short, if one has need for generating indices, Indexx is a superb “academic utility” program for considerably reducing the labor involved in creating such indices. Indexx is written for the IBM PC/XT/AT or compatible, and requires a minimum of 256K, 1 disk drive, and DOS 2.0 or later. Indexx is distributed on one diskette (either 5-1/4” or 3-1/2”), along with Indexplus, a complete copy of the documentation manual, and miscellaneous files (text files for order and payment, along with batch files for easily printing these out). Indexx can be ordered directly from: Norman Swartz, 1053 Ridley Drive, Burnaby, B.C., CANADA, V5A 2N7 (tel. [604]-420-7454 [9:00-20:00 p.s.t.]).

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Articles & Reviews Welcome

The Newsletter welcomes article submissions that pertain to word-processing, text-analysis, and research applications in professional writing situations, either corporate or academic. Also, hardware and software reviews are encouraged, but please contact Dr. Jim Schwartz, Hardware/Software Review Editor, before submitting them (call Jim at 605-394-1246). Manuscripts should be submitted on MS-DOS 5¼” floppy disks using Aldus PageMaker, XEROX Ventura Publisher, WordPerfect, Microsoft Word, or standard ASCII format. The Editors reserve the right to edit manuscripts if necessary. If you want your disk returned, please send enough postage to cover the return cost along with a self-addressed mailer. Address all correspondence to the Editors, Research in Word Processing Newsletter, South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, 501 E. St. Joseph, Rapid City, SD, USA 57701-3995. Jim may also be reached on CompuServe (70177,1154).

“Architext is a text processor—a software genre that goes a step beyond mere word processing. Text processing is computer-assisted reading in the way that word processing is computer-assisted writing or databasing is computer-assisted filing. Closely related conceptually to hypertext, text processing lets users search, comprehend, share, and communicate text with unprecedented effectiveness.”


“XPress has always offered much more typographic control than PageMaker. For example, XPress can kern (adjust the space between) letter pairs in increments of 1/200 of an em space, whereas PageMaker 3.0 can kern only 1/48 of an em space at a time. XPress lets you use fractional point sizes, such as 10.5 points; PageMaker 3.0 does not. XPress also has more PostScript-supported manipulation of fonts. You can scale type horizontally, thus producing condensed or expanded fonts of any typeface, and you can screen type in color or various shades of gray. Text files from several word processors can be imported, including those from Word, WordPerfect, WriteNow, MacWrite, and Microsoft Works. Basic formatting (bold, italic, and font size) is retained, although complete style sheets can only be brought in from Word files. XPress contains filters for exporting formatted documents back to Word, WriteNow, and MacWrite. Quark XPress has some of the best word-processing capabilities of any page-layout package, including a search and replace feature, a spelling checker, and the ability to show or hide invisible characters such as spaces, tabs, and carriage returns. Like Microsoft Word, XPress allows you to search for and replace even invisible characters.” (p. 140)

Coale, Kristi. “Multilingual Mac: In This Era of International Glasnost, It’s Nice to Know That the Mac Has Linguistic Capabilities. But Knowing Other Languages Is Only One Hurdle on the Track to Developing Systems and Applications for International Markets.” MacUser. 5:2 (February 1989), pp. 228-233.

“To the layman, a script manager may be someone who works on the set of a movie. Actually, the Script Manager is a standard part of System software from Apple. It is the low-level code that extends the text-manipulation capabilities of the Mac beyond those needed for Roman scripts. The Script Manager works within an application by calling on the Script Interface System. The Script Interface System provides the Script Manager with fonts for a particular language: keyboard-mapping tables; special routines for character input, conversion, sorting, and text manipulation; and a desk accessory for system maintenance and control. The Roman Interface System is always present in the System file on the Mac. Other Systems can be purchased directly from Apple or through the Apple Programmers and Developers Association (APDA). Currently available are KanjiTalk (version 2.0 was available at press time) for Japanese applications, the Arabic Interface System (2.0), the Hanzi (Chinese) Interface System (1.0), the Hebrew Interface System (2.0), and the Korean Interface System (1.0). These systems work just like the standard System software, but their menus bars, Apple menus, and dialog boxes appear in the alphabet of the specific language. (p. 231)


Cummings, Steve. For Words and Pages: Legend.” Publish! 4:1 (January 1989), pp. 78-79. (version 1.1)

Davies, Bill. “Down in the Word Mines: GOfer, Sonar Pro, and Locate Offer Different Strategies for Excavating Ideas, Thoughts and Information...


Gruman, Galen. “Desktop Publishing on the PC: InfoWorld Evaluates Eight Versatile Programs That Combine Text, Layout, and Graphics.” InfoWorld. 10:51 (December 19, 1988), pp. 43-57. (reviews of Byline 1.0, IMSI Publisher 1.0, Legend 1.1, Pagemaker 3.0, Pages 1.02, PFS First-Publisher 2.0, Publish-It 1.12, and Ventura Publisher 2.0)


“Henry Ford and industrious termites made a common discovery in the evolution of their crafts—that division of labor is productive and profitable. Operating from the same logic, Interleaf has designed IBM Interleaf Publisher for the needs of a publishing group on a local area network, in which a team of writers, editors, and designers has to manage endless revisions required in producing long technical documents or books. Interleaf runs on a larger selection of computers than does virtually any other publishing program, and document files produced on various computers are interchangeable.” (p. 76)


“Writing labs will become like studio art courses, in which instructors can monitor and give immediate feedback on students’ developing texts—and have their advice almost as quickly incorporated into the emerging documents. This may sound pretty good, but some teachers are troubled by the consequences. They think students become too dependent on easy access to teachers’ help in all stages of the composing process. In addition, some teachers who want to see discrete ‘drafts’ of students’ writing complain about no longer being sure how to define such a ‘draft,’ given the rapidity with which students revise their work. Other teachers aren’t sure who should be getting the grade in such ‘collaborative’ writing environments.” (p. 14)


Perez, Ernest. “Publishing on a Budget: The Fords and Chevys of the Page Makeup World Are Starting to Give the Rolls Royces a Run for Their Money.” *Personal Publishing*. 5:2 (February 1989), pp. 46-51. (brief reviews of *NewsMaster II, PFS: First Publisher 2.0, Publish It!, QuarkStyle, and Springboard Publisher*)


Summer Seminars in Humanities Computing

May 30-June 5 and June 12-17 have been set aside for a special summer school in humanities computing, offered by the University of Toronto and Oxford University to coincide with the ALLC/ICCH conference on June 5-10, 1989. Attention will be given to advanced work stations, computer-assisted language learning, computer translation tools, database management systems, hypertext systems, SNOBOL4, text analysis, and other topics. Contact the Center for Computing and the Humanities, 14297A Robarts Library, University of Toronto, 30 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A5, Canada.

Technology and Education Conference in Florida

The Sixth International Conference on Technology and Education will be held March 21-23, 1989, in Orlando, Florida. The announced theme is "Education in the 90's: Challenges of the New Information Technologies." The conference is designed to facilitate the exchange of information, software and technical expertise between countries (the Fifth ICTE was held in Edinburgh, Scotland). Proceedings will be published. Contact Mr. Jamie Alexander, Sixth ICTE, 1600 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102.

Computing in Education Conference in March

The 27th Annual Conference of the International Association for Computing in Education will meet in San Francisco, California, on March 27-29, 1989, and convened jointly with the American Educational Research Association's annual conference. The theme will be "Research to Practice through Technology." Contact IACE/89, 1230 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Call for Papers: Conference on Computers and Philosophy

The Fourth International Conference on Computers and Philosophy will come together at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on August 10-12, 1989. Papers and software demonstrations are being called for until March 31, 1989, in artificial intelligence, computational theories of mind, automated learning and discovery, computer ethics, and instructional software. Three copies of papers should be accompanied by three copies of 500-700 abstracts. Conference registration has been set at $25.00, and proceedings will be published. Contact Leslie Burkholder, Center for Design of Educational Computing, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890.
Call for Papers: Humanities and Technology

Interface '89, the Thirteenth Annual Humanities and Technology Conference, will happen October 19-20, 1989, in Marietta, Georgia. May 1, 1989, is the deadline for submitting abstracts for papers on a wide range of topics covering the humanities and technology, including computers and word processing. A special plenary session on "Ethics and the Environment" is also being planned. Contact Dr. Charlie Weeks or Dr. Herb Smith, INTERFACE, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Southern College of Technology, Marietta, GA 30060, or call (404) 424-7202.

1989 CCCC Conference to Meet in Washington

The 1989 Conference on College Composition and Communication will meet March 16-18 in Seattle, Washington. Concurrent session topics include those on

Thursday, March 16th:

Hypertext and Writing Instruction: Nontraditional Invention
Designing Tools for Empowerment: Theory and Research on Computer-based Writing Tools
Using Computers: Classroom Contexts and Questions
Computers and Basic Writers
Research in Computers and Composition: Current Directions
The Impact of Computer-based Tools and Rhetorical Prompts on Writing Processes and Products: A Report from NCRIP/TAL

Friday, March 17th:

Networked Computers and Truly Collaborative Learning and Writing
Responding to Literature: Theory, Practice, and the Role of CAI
Computer Text Analysis
Collaborative Learning through Creative Dialogue: Across the Curriculum and Within the Department: Case Studies & Computer Applications
Computer-based Writing: Politics and Power
Computer-Supported Collaborative Writing: Theory, Research and Practice

Saturday, March 18th:

Computer Networks and Computer-based Collaboration
The Social Rhetoric of Empowerment in Computer-Supported Writing Communities
How Writers in Business Use, Perceive, and Are Affected by Computers
Exploring the Possibilities of Hypertext
Computers in the Composition Classroom: Impact on Pedagogy
Toward Usable Computer Documentation: Evaluation Theories and Practices in Industry
Getting Started with Computer-based Computer Instructions: Ideas and Resources

In addition, there will be a Software Sampler Workshop the first two days (contact James Gifford at the University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point), and an all-day workshop on Wednesday, March 15th, entitled "Theory and Research into Practice: Word Processing and Writing Instruction" and chaired by Christine M. Neuwirth and Ayami Ogura of Carnegie-Mellon University.

Contact the National Council of Teachers of English, 1111 Kenyon Road, Urbana, IL 61801.

RPN, February '89—11
Volume 7, #1 [January '89] — Hard Disk Utilities: Backup Programs; StrongWriter: A Better Grammar and Style Checker; Bibliography Update; News & Notes

Volume 6, #9 [December '88] — Project Jefferson: A Hypertext Application for Teaching Students Research Skills; Bibliography Update; News & Notes

Volume 6, #8 [November '88] — Hard Disk Utilities: File Recovery Programs; Bibliography Update; News & Notes

Volume 6, #7 [October '88] — How the Other Half Wordprocesses; Bibliography Update; Hard Disk Utilities, DOS Shells, and Disk Optimizers

Volume 6, #6 [September '88] — Improving Your Writing With Style Analysis Programs; Bibliography Update; News & Notes


Volume 6, #4 [April '88] — Norton Texta: Word Processing for Composition Classes; Bibliography Update; Beyond Word Processing—Text Management Programs

Volume 6, #3 [March '88] — Microsoft Word 4.0: Battling WordPerfect for #1; Bibliography Update; Prewriting and Revising with Writer’s Helper

Volume 6, #2 [February '88] — The Professional Writer’s Workstation: Software for Managing Information; Bibliography Update; News & Notes

Volume 6, #1 [January '88] — Ten Computerized College Writing Programs: Toward a Benchmark; The Professional Writer’s Workstation: Content Analysis Comes to the Micros; The Future of Desktop Publishing in Technical Communications

Volume 5, #9 [December '87] — Electronic Manuscripts in the Midwest, Or; When Chicago Talks, People Listen; Word Processing in College Writing Labs: What the Experience at Ten American Universities is Telling Us; Bibliography Update; News & Notes

Volume 5, #8 [November '87] — An Approach to Multilingual Texts; RamFont and Transliterated Greek: A Look Back at the Hercules Graphics Card Plus; News & Notes

Volume 5, #7 [October '87] — A Computing Program for Word Processing; News & Notes; Bibliography Update; On the Meaning of the Term “Desktop Publishing”

Volume 5, #6 [September '87] — Building Text Filters in Turbo Pascal; News & Notes; Bibliography Update; Mainframe Text Analysis Journeys to Micros

Volume 5, #5 [May '87] — From Word Processing to Desktop Publishing and CD-ROM: A Five-Year Bibliographic Perspective on the Impact of Computers on Writing and Research

Volume 5, #4 [April '87] — “Desktop Publishing”: Some Semantic Quibblings; Bibliography Update; News & Notes; The Impact of Word Processors on Authors and Their Books

Volume 5, #3 [March '87] — Software Review: PC-Write 2.7; Bibliography Update; Evaluating Student Papers with a Word Processor: A Progress Report

Volume 5, #2 [February '87] — Cyrillic Word Processing; 1987 CCCC Convention Program; Bibliography Update; Shareware Integration

Volume 4, #9 [December '86] — A Customized AppleWriter Startup Program; Bibliography Update; SNOBOL4 Programming as Word Processing; 1986 Software Review Index

Volume 4, #8 [November '86] — Multilingual Word Processing with the Macintosh; Bibliography Update; Memory Resident Thesaurus Programs

Volume 4, #7 [October '86] — FinalWord II: Word Processing for a College Writing Program; Word Processing as a Tool for Revision; Bibliography Update

Volume 4, #6 [September '86] — Desktop Publishing That Anyone Can Do; Software Review: AppleWriter II; Computer Projected Thinking in the Classroom; Bibliography Update; Electronic Outlining Comes of Age

Volume 4, #5 [May '86] — Word Processing, Electronic Research, and Desktop Publishing: Cumulative Bibliography

Volume 4, #4 [April '86] — Personal Publishing on Microcomputers; Writing-Instruction Software with HBJ Writer; Software Review: WordPerfect 4.1; Bibliography Update; Scholar’s Software Library: RightWriter 2.0

Volume 4, #3 [March '86] — More on Low-Cost Word Processing; Classroom Computers & Job Seeking Strategies; Bibliography Update; Scholar’s Software Library: Fancy Font 2

Volume 4, #2 [February '86] — A Typology of Word-Processing Programs; News & Notes; Bibliography Update; Addendum to Microsoft Word (Macintosh)

Volume 4, #1 [January '86] — Diagrammatic Writing: “Larger Vision” Software; 1985 Software Review Index; Software Review: Nota Bene; Bibliography Update; TeleCommuter: Laptop to PC Link

Volume 3, #9 [December '85] — The English Department Microlab: An Endangered Species; Software for Text Analysis and Writing Instruction; Bibliography Update; Software Review: Microsoft Word (Macintosh)

Volume 3, #8 [November '85] — Effects of Word Processing on the Correctness of Student Writing; Software Review: Quintilian Analysis; Bibliography Update; Software Review: NoteBook II

Volume 3, #7 [October '85] — Introducing Word Processing to Students; Software Review: Readability; A Cautious View of Computers in Teaching Writing; Bibliography Update; Software Review: Samna +

Volume 3, #6 [September '85] — Word Processing on a Budget; Bibliography Update; Scholar’s Software Library: ProofWriter; Software Review: MacWrite 4.5

Volume 3, #5 [May '85] — Word Processing, Writing, Literature, and Linguistics: Annual Cumulative Bibliography

Volume 3, #4 [April '85] — Computers, Word Processing, and the Teaching of Writing; Scholar’s Software Library: Framework; Word-Processing Errors in Technical Writing; Bibliography Update; ZYIndex: State of the Art Text Management

Volume 3, #3 [March '85] — Micros, Minis, and Writing: A Critical Survey; Bibliography Update; Software Review: Microsoft Word (IBM)

Volume 3, #2 [February '85] — Setting Up a Word-Processing Microlab; Bibliography Update; Scholar’s Software Library: ASCII; Software Review: Wordstar 3.3

Volume 3, #1 [January '85] — A Scholar’s Typology of Database Management Software; Bibliography Update; Textra Extra; WordStar Tips and Tricks

Volume 2, #9 [December '84] — Teaching News Writing with a Computer; Database Management for Teachers and Researchers III; Bibliography Update; Software Review: WordMARC

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Volume 2, #8 [November '84] — A Meaning-Based Thesaurus from Old English to the Present; National Science Foundation Research Awards; Database Management for Teachers and Researchers II; Bibliography Update; Software Review: SuperWriter

Volume 2, #7 [October '84] — Information Overload and the Library Research Paper; A Computerized Oxford English Dictionary; Database Management for Teachers and Researchers I; Bibliography Update; Software Review: Texplus

Volume 2, #6 [September '84] — Evaluating Student Papers with a Word Processor; Bibliography Update; Software Review: Textra

Volume 2, #4 [April '84] — The Future of Word Processing in Academic Writing Programs; Bibliography Update; Software Review: EasyWriter II

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Please specify volume and issue numbers. Make checks payable to RWPN and send to the Editors, Research in Word Processing Newsletter, South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, 501 E. St. Joseph, Rapid City, SD, USA 57701-3995. Please allow 2-4 weeks for order processing and delivery.

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