

Bibliographies

Bibliographies are an essential element in scientific publications. The format of the bibliographic data as well as the form of references varies. Each institution may have its own habits and publishers add to the variations.

While everything can be set up in plain text, this section aims at formats which provide hypertext links from the reference to the bibliographic data. This goal may limit the formats.

Hypertext links are preserved in the document if transformed to PDF or HTML. In this section these links are highlighted with character format [hypertext](#).

Numbered bibliography

A simple form of references use only the numbers of the bibliographic data, which basically are numbered lists.

References

A reference uses the cross reference format `<$paranum>` to get the number including the brackets and `<$paranumonly>` to get just the numeric part for multiple entries.

The second form is more universal, but requires you to enter the brackets manually: single [3] or multiple [1, 2].

Bibliographic data

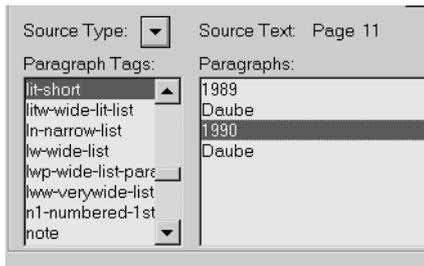
- [1] Daube, K., *Aufbau des OBRZ Runtime Systems*, in *Technisch-wissenschaftliches Rechnen am MVS System*. 1989, OBRZ AG: Zürich. Handbuch 400.50.10.
- [2] LaBonté, A. *A New Data Type for National Language?* in *SEAS Anniversary Meeting*. 1989. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: SHARE European Association.
- [3] Garneau, D., ed. *National Language Support Reference Manual*. January 10, 1990 ed. National language Information Design Guide, ed. IBM. Vol. 2. 1990, IBM National Language Technical Centre: Toronto, CDN.

Essential properties of paragraph format

The paragraph format for the bibliographic data in this example is `lit-ref-numbered` with the main properties: Autonumbering sequence: `"L:[<n+>]\t"`.

You may rearrange the paragraphs to get a sorted list and then update the references with **Edit > Update References: all Cross References**.

Name and year in references



If you need independent access to the names and publication years to combine references, you need to set up paragraphs for each element. To stack the (logical) paragraphs in one physical paragraph you define the stacked ones as Run-in Headings. (format `lit-short` in this example).

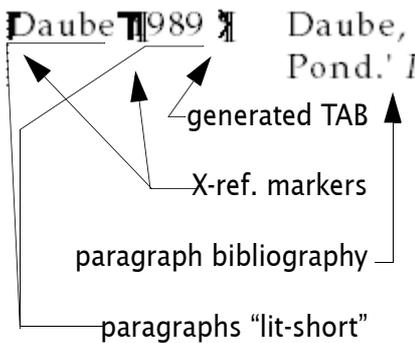
This method provides a sequential list of data items (name, year, name, year, ...) in the cross-reference dialogue. Strangely enough the first entry in the list is the second paragraph of the specified format...

References

The cross reference format in the following examples is `<hypertext><$paratext></>` and refers to paragraphs of format `lit-short`.

The issue of character coding in electronic data processing was addressed quite aggressively by [Daube](#) in [1989](#) and again in [1990](#).

Bibliographic data



Daube 1989

Daube, Klaus, 'Text and Code - A Dragons Pond.' *Proceedings of the 30. G.U.I.D.E. conference in Basel*. G.U.I.D.E. Headquarters, 1989.

Comparing the human habits of gesture and miming with codes in data processing shows a severe gap in understanding coding mechanisms. This is the source of many problems related to national language support in data processing applications. This text also is available in French, kindly translated by Ministère des Communications du Québec, St. Foy, Canada,

Daube 1990

Daube, Klaus, *National Language Support in SUSI*, OBRZ AG, Handbuch 410 (Dokumentverarbeitung mit SUSI), Kapitel 410.20.35. Zürich 1990.

The text formatter SUSI supports code page switching (also within a file. A piece of text also may have the attribute language, to which hyphenation is bound. National keyboards can be used. The code page used internally is based on code page 037, the character set supports most Western and Eastern European languages.

Essential properties of paragraph formats

`lit-short`

Pagination: Run-in Head with default punctuation " ".

bibliography

Pagination: anywhere; autonumbering sequence: "\t"; Left indent: 3 cm; tab position: 3 cm.

Sorting the bibliographic data

To sort the bibliographic data in lists (paragraphs), either

- move the paragraphs by cut and paste, or
- use the plug-in Enhance from www.sandybrook.com which allows you to sort paragraphs (not table rows).

Reference and bibliographic entry

Thomas M. Reuter (tomreuter@compuserve.com) communicated the following method: Use two paragraph formats for the bibliographic data (e.g. B1 for the part to be referenced and B2 for the full bibliographic data).

Paragraphs B1 (reference texts) must not print, hence they use a special colour which is defined 'not to print' (**View > Color > Views...**). In the example below this colour is named *Bibliographie*.

References

Set up a cross reference to use it with the specially prepared coloured entries (paragraph format B1). Some examples are:

```
<$paratext>
<$aranum> <$paratext> (page <$pagenum>)
```

With these definitions you can create references in line, such as the mentioning of [Marty et al](#) without any fuss. You can also refer to the completely numbered item as in this example: [2] *Th. Reuter, FrameMaker* (page 17).

You can extend this method to use more than one concealable short entry (variants of B1 paragraphs). Be aware of identification problems in the cross reference dialogue.

Bibliographic data

- [1] [Marty et al](#)
 [1] Marty Ch., R. Philipona and C. Frohlich, 1999: Probleme mit Bibliographien in Framemaker, Journal of FrameMaker, Nr. 43, 256-268.
- [2] [Th. Reuter, FrameMaker](#)
 [2] Reuter, Thomas M., 1999: Das Buch zu FrameMaker. Smart-Books Kilchberg. ISBN 3-908488-28-1

Essential properties of paragraph formats

- B1 Next paragraph: B2; colour: Bibliographie; Keep with next; autonumbering sequence: "B: [<n+>]\t".
- B2 Next paragraph: B1; no keep; autonumbering sequence: "B: [<n>]\t".

Colour views

The file with the bibliographic data needs special settings for the colour views (**View > Color > Views...**):

- When working with the bibliography you need to see the text and use view 1.
- For printing you must hide the coloured entries using view 2.

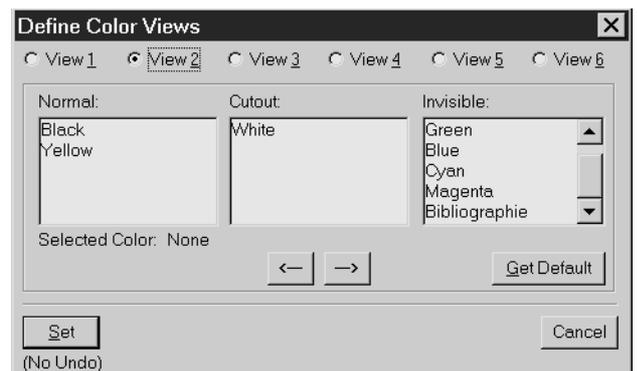
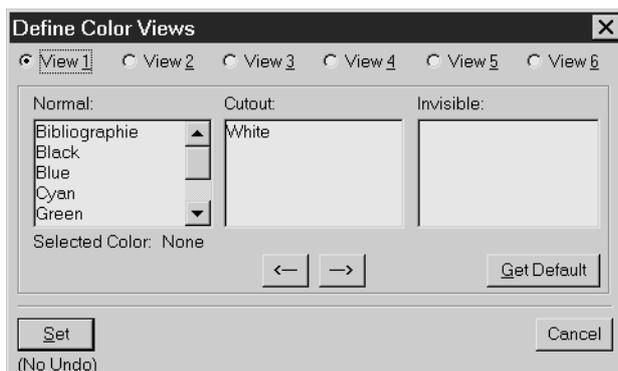


Table of bibliographic data

Since tables can be sorted, it would be nice to use them for bibliographies in place of the above mentioned lists.

However, sort destroys any markers in tables. This bug exists since we can sort tables (FM 5.5). Hence a special procedure is required:

Bug needs special procedure

- Set up the table with the bibliographic data. Use a distinct ¶-format for the reference data (e.g. lit-short2).
- Sort the table before you set up any cross references.
- Insert the cross references at the desired places. To ease this, use a special notation in the running text to find the places where you want to insert the cross references (e.g. "[[engelbrecht 88]").
- If you need to update the table, insert new items at the alphabetic location and *do not sort the table any more!*

Example running text

While [[Blum 2000 and [[Engelbrecht clearly describe the problem, [[Helm 1990 just tinkers around and does not provide any reasonable discussion of the problem.

After inserting the references

While [Blum et al, 2000](#) and [Engelbrecht, E.G., 1998](#) clearly describe the problem, [Helm, J. L.,1990](#) just tinkers around and does not provide any reasonable discussion of the Thin Tree Syndrom.

Blum et al, 2000	Blum, L., Bajaj, P., Gass, J., Poulikakos, D., 2000, "Pollutant Formation of a 20 kW Domestic Gas Burner Operated at Partial Premixing Mode", Proceedings of Second European Conference on Small Burner Technology and Heating Equipment (ECSBT 2), Germany.
Engelbrecht, E.G., 1998	Engelbrecht, E.G., 1998, "Modelling of Premixed Combustion in a Gas Turbine", PhD Thesis, Cranfield University, England.
Helm, J. L.,1990	Helm, J. L.,1990, Energy Production, Consumption and Consequences, National Academy Press, Washington, USA.
N. N., 1998	N. N., 1998, ELCO Energiesysteme AG, Betriebsanleitung Gasbrenner Low-NOx, Vilters.
N. N., 2000	N. N., 2000, Japanese Advanced Environmental Equipment, Global Environment Centre Foundation, Japan, http://nett21.unep.or.jp/JSIM_DATA/JSIM13.html .