TUG TREASURER'S REPORT

August 31, 1983

	Budget 1983	Actuals as of 8/31	Estimated thru 12/31	Budget 1984
Income:				
Membership/Publications[1]				
Individual	$ 13,000	$ 10,690	$ 11,000	$ 14,000
Library	600	1,665	1,750	1,800
Postage	900	1,199	1,200	-0-
Back issue sales	1,350	3,466	3,600	2,500
Supplements[2]	500	506	600	500
Institutional Membership[3]				
Educational	2,000	5,380	5,380	5,500
Non-educational	3,000	3,482	3,482	5,000
Meetings[4]				
Summer	4,000	14,398	16,000	15,000
Course	4,000	13,787	15,000	15,000
Manufacturers' fees	-0-	450	450	600
Fall	7,000	-0-	-0-	6,000
Other				
Videotape sales/rental	3,000	4,998	6,000	3,000
Advertising & mailing list sales	500	125	300	500
Royalties (TEX manual)	500	-0-	-0-	1,000
Total income	$ 40,350	$ 60,146	$ 64,762	$ 70,400
Expenses:				
TUGboat (2 issues)				
Printing	2,200	1,151	2,478	2,596
Postage	800	351	826	944
Editorial services	4,300	1,974	4,720	5,074
Clerical services	4,000	2,604	5,900	6,490
Computer expenses	3,200	2,926	4,012	4,130
Meetings				
Summer/Course	4,960	1,333	5,900	5,900
Fall	4,960	-0-	-0-	2,360
Other				
Supplements	350	293	295	354
ANSI meetings[5]	1,180	-0-	1,392	1,652
Legal and tax consulting	500	-0-	590	590
Advertising membership & TUGboat[6]	1,500	-0-	-0-	-0-
Postage, general mailings	1,100	2,250	2,950	2,950
Printing back issues	1,500	5,267	5,310	-0-
Printing, other	680	1,224	1,770	2,360
Administrative support[7]	-0-	8,428	10,620	11,800
Subsidies[8]	1,180	-0-	-0-	1,180
Video tape duplication	432	1,604	2,360	1,180
Miscellaneous[9]	1,868	2,887	3,540	4,130
Total expenses	$ 34,710	$ 32,292	$ 52,663	$ 53,690
Summary:				
Balance forward	$ 24,607	$ 24,607	$ 24,607	$ 36,706
Total income (budgeted or actual)	40,350	60,146	64,762	70,400
Total expenses (budgeted or actual)	34,710	32,292	52,663	53,690
Balance	$ 30,247	$ 52,461	$ 36,706	$ 53,416

Treasurer's Report

(Continued from preceding page)

Notes:

The 1983 budget column is identical to that published in TUGboat Vol. 4, #1. All expense figures include an AMS overhead charge of 18%.

1. There are 738 memberships/subscriptions: 188 foreign, including Canada and Mexico; 558, U. S. Beginning in 1984, foreign air mail postage is included in membership/subscription fee.
2. 55 copies of reprints of Max Diaz's "Fácil TEX" have been sold.
3. TUG has 44 institutional members, listed on the inside cover of this issue. 20 – educational; 24 – non-educational.
4. 84 individuals attended Michael Spivak's "Introductory AMS-TEX82 Users Course" and 135 members participated in the summer meeting conducted at Stanford University, July 11–15, 1983.
   Representatives from Autologic, Hewlett-Packard, Imagen and Quality Micro Systems gave presentations. A second meeting on the East Coast is planned for 1984.
5. Support is budgeted for attendance at one meeting of ANSI X3J6.
6. Advertising of TUG and the TUG Meeting/Course was accomplished through a news release to 19 trade publications, several of which are known to have published the notice, in addition to direct mailings to members and former members.
7. While TUG was becoming established during 1981 and 1982, the American Mathematical Society made available the services of Ray Goucher at no charge. He manages all the administrative details associated with TUG, to include daily income/expense accounting, budgeting/treasurer's reports, coordination of all aspects of meeting preparations/accounting, publicity, advertising, in addition to numerous other details. He was appointed TUG Business Manager at the Stanford Meeting in July.
8. Money available to the Finance Committee to subsidize travel and membership fees for individuals when appropriate.
9. Postage/express charges, telephone tolls and supplies, plus programmer and clerical services not associated with production of TUGboat.

Respectfully submitted,
Samuel B. Whidden, Treasurer

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REPORT ON ANSI X3J6

Lynne Price

The American National Standards Institute Technical Committee ANSI X3J6 on Computer Language for the Processing of Text meets concurrently with the International Standardization Organization's Expert Group (ISO/TC 97/SC 5/EG CLPT) on the same topic. As described in TUGboat Vol. 3, No. 1, the committee's charter is to define a standard language for tasks such as text editing, text formatting, and generalized markup. Availability of a standard will promote the ease with which document source files can be moved from site to site and will reduce retraining of individual users who transfer (even temporarily) to a new system. The sixth working draft of the language specification was submitted for comment to ISO/TC 97/SC 5 (SC 5 is the subcommittee on Programming Languages of TC 97, the technical committee on Computers and Information Processing) on June 15. The comment period extends through September 15 and the following draft is expected early next year.

The standard is divided into a series of parts. The parts are distributed as separate documents so that individuals who wish to use only part of the material may conveniently do so. The parts are enumerated in the following table, where an asterisk marks parts that were included in the June version:

* 1 General
* 2 Vocabulary
* 3 Programming Language
* 4 Entry and Editing Functions
* 5 Formatting and Composition Functions
* 6 Document Markup Metalanguage
  7 Markup Support Functions
  8 Binding to the Graphical Kernel System
  9 Application to "What You See is What You Get" (WYSIWYG) Processing
 10 Registration Procedures

Of the six parts so far submitted to SC 5, Parts One, Two, Five and Six are the most polished. Part Three, which is not yet completed, describes an interpretive language geared toward text processing. While the editing, formatting, and markup functions described in other parts can be implemented in the language described therein, the implementation language is not dictated by the standard. The language of Part Three does provide the end user with the ability to build macros of editing and formatting commands. The current version of Part Four (Entry and Editing Functions) is an expression of a possible philosophy. It notes that while opinions on text editor commands and syntax are highly individual, most sophisticated features are