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Die TeXnische Komödie is the journal of DANTE e.V., the German-language TeX user group (`http://www.dante.de`). [Editorial items are omitted.]

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Christine Römer, Gewichten Wichtiges und Unwichtiges mit LaTeX markieren [Emphasizing text — Marking important and unimportant with LaTeX; Part 1: Footnotes]; pp. 22–35

Among other things typography provides means for controlling the processing of information for the reader. Part of this is the establishment of certain patterns to indicate more important or less important facts in text. Some of them are discussed in this article. In the first part we cover functions and adjustment parameters of footnotes. In the second part various ways of highlighting text will be discussed.

Uwe Ziegenhagen, Datenanalyse mit Sweave, LaTeX und R [Data analysis with R/Sweave and LaTeX]; pp. 35–45

[Translation of the article in *TUGboat* 31:2.]

Rolf Niepraschk, Mehrere Stichwortverzeichnisse im LaTeX-Dokument [Multiple indexes in a LaTeX document]; pp. 46–50

In extensive documents it may make sense to list certain terms in the appendix. In this article we will show how to create these lists, using registers for persons and places as examples. It is not the aim of this article to describe all aspects of this topic in detail but rather to provide hints and ideas for dealing with it.

Herbert Voss, Das Paket `cutwin` [The `cutwin` package]; pp. 51–55

The `cutwin` package with its macros and environments allows cutting out pieces of text as a "window" in a paragraph if it contains only text. The macros are based on code first published by Alan Hoenig; further adjustments by Peter Wilson simplified the usage.

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Christine Römer, Gewichten Teil 2: Auszeichnungen [Emphasizing text — Marking important and unimportant with LaTeX; Part 2: Emphases]; pp. 7–16

Emphases are mainly used to control the reading fluency. The intensity, by which the different typographic means of emphasizing text are used, depend not only on the kind of text, the targeted audience and the purpose but also on the "zeitgeist". Therefore general rules, which do not take the mentioned aspects into consideration, are of little help.

LaTeX allows the use of all kinds of emphasizing text, however, there may be restrictions with some fonts which do not have the full character set.

Günter Rau, SageTeX; pp. 17–21

The software introduced here is a mathematical software system consisting of nearly 100 open source components accessible via a common Python interface.

With Sage (`http://www.sagemath.org`) there is a platform-independent LaTeX package to include results directly into LaTeX. There is also an online version which may be accessed via `http://www.sagenb.org`.

The examples in this article were created using version 4.6 under Debian Lenny.

Patrick Ossmann, Kyrillische Schriftzeichen im LaTeX-Dokument [Cyrillic characters in LaTeX documents]; pp. 22–29

In the western European language area Latin characters are used. Most of the time these characters are sufficient to handle everyday requirements, but when dealing with complex mathematical topics one may reach the limits of Latin and Greek characters. In these situations it is necessary to include Cyrillic characters in a LaTeX document. At first glance this may seem trivial with LaTeX but actually it is not!

The article deals with this topic and aims to provide a guideline on the use of Cyrillic characters in documents which are encoded in T1.

Kurt Lidwin, Ein passendes Bewerbungsanschreiben zum ModernCV-Lebenslauf [Suitable application letters for the ModernCV package]; pp. 30–39

In the various LaTeX discussion groups and forums a question is raised from time to time: How can one create a nice application letter for a CV that was created with ModernCV?

This article provides a tutorial on how to create a matching layout application letter written with `scrlttr2` for a ModernCV curriculum vitae.

Herbert Voss, Einlesen und Ausführen von Quellcode [Displaying and executing source code]; pp. 40–54

A common question on mailing lists and in forums is if not only literal source code can be embedded in LaTeX documents but also the results created by this code.

Packages such as `fancyvrb` and `listings` support external writing and partial reading of code. Further packages such as `showexpl` also provide means to execute the embedded code externally. In this article it is shown how arbitrary code can be treated this way.

[Received from Herbert Voß.]