

Chapter 1 : Preface, foreword, or introduction? - Writers and Editors

This feature is not available right now. Please try again later.

List of Contributors perhaps with brief biographical sketches Index es Errata Colophon optional, including facts of production, font, etc. To me it makes sense that it be near the text. The dedication usually comes right after the copyright page, which is on the back of the title page. Sometimes publishers squeeze it onto the top of the copyright page, when space is tight. Here are some purposes members mentioned at a meeting of the Washington Biography Group: Perhaps best in the preface. In the case of Ruth Selig writing about the death of her twin, providing the personal details up front would be important, for example. The alternative is to not express your position clearly up front but instead to weave it into the fabric of the biography so that the reader has to read the book to find it. Critics may object to this. My impression is that you want to suggest your conclusions or viewpoint clearly up front but express them more fully and strongly in the concluding chapter, if there are conclusions to be made. What you want to draw your reader in with is the story -- tell them just enough to hook them, make them curious, and keep them reading. Linda Lear wrote a prologue a term from dramaturgy to start her biography of Rachel Carson. A prologue starts the action and is PART of the action, though it could take place in the middle of the action -- it often focuses on a pivotal moment. Obviously it should be done well, if the latter is true even some of the time, but some people do skip it. I tend to put acknowledgments at the back but try to make them interesting, to give them content. I am sometimes overruled, because others feel the acknowledgments should be up front, where you are making it clear who helped you, and to show your gratitude. Forewords, Prefaces, and Introductions: A lot of people misspell foreword as forward or even forward! It is a "word" be "fore" the book itself. The foreword is usually written by someone other than the author.

Chapter 2 : Free online introduction to LaTeX (part 1) - Overleaf, Online LaTeX Editor

Accept. We use cookies to improve your website experience. To learn about our use of cookies and how you can manage your cookie settings, please see our Cookie Policy. By closing this message, you are consenting to our use of cookies.

There are only minds. First, computer-generated communication depends, absolutely, on binary codes. Yet if a single project gives focus to the big, blurry field of postcolonial studies, it is the critique of binary thinking and its material effects. This is why we selected the name "Jouvert" for this journal: Yet postcolonial studies increasingly examine the immense power of United States hegemony throughout the world, and critique the role of the English language in transmitting and establishing this power, now and in the past. Fourth, the Internet carries a metaphorical history reminiscent of colonial discourse and practice. On the other hand is the alluring specter of the Global Village inhabited by shiny, happy virtual brains, its absentee landlords having conveniently disappeared. Representing the Internet as a Cyber-Utopian phantasm--nicely demonstrated by the MCI advertisement quoted in the second epigraph, an advertisement that has run frequently during telecasts of American football--mystifies its distinctly non-Utopian features, not to speak of its exploding commercialization. In one sense, Internet users are being constructed as exotic tourists; in another sense, we are being seduced by the illusory erasure of difference, a seduction that postcolonial studies correctly interrogate and usually resist. These paradoxes underwrite the choice to publish Jouvert on the Internet. In addition to their primary scholarly purposes, refereed academic journals on-line set up spaces in which to question the silent assumptions and histories of the Internet and from which to influence its growth. For grow it will, exponentially: An academic journal, in contrast, is a collective, non-profit endeavor that disseminates information and analysis for the benefit of a group--an interest group, to be sure, and one composed of people with personal agendas, but nonetheless an interest group united by transindividual concerns of teaching and scholarship. It is important, we think, to claim formal space for these concerns in the very medium that we use, increasingly, for our professional research and communications as well as for our personal entertainment. That this space can be visited by people outside academia is all to the good. Internet publication is especially useful in postcolonial studies. Quickly and freely accessible on all continents, an on-line postcolonial journal can provide a forum for serious discussion to a much greater number of people than can a print journal. Although Jouvert is based in the United States, electronic distribution allows the journal to have an international board of editors and invites an international readership and contributorship; as we receive submissions in languages other than English, the flexibility of an on-line format permits dual-language publication. Further, because post-Cold War structures of knowledge and power are increasingly tied to communications technologies, and because studying these structures is a significant part of our job, postcolonial scholars can ill afford to ignore phenomena like the Internet. Finally, the shrinking budgets of university departments and libraries, the growing problem of information storage, the individual burden of subscribing to a host of professional journals, and the impossibility of attending all the relevant conferences held throughout the world, suggest that electronic publication furnishes a more feasible way of conducting academic business--particularly business that is transnational and transcultural in nature--than many other options. The transnational and the transcultural are crucial concerns of contemporary postcolonial scholarship. Ella Shohat reads recent Middle Eastern and North African film texts as documents in an emergent Post-Third-Worldist culture, in which nationalist ideology and its representations are challenged by multiple locations and displacements. Goudie--the political dimensions of her work and its reception by postcolonial critics with whom she often disagrees. Transculturation is not limited to recent global dislocations. Poonam Arora examines the romantic hero Devdas in pre- and post-Independence Indian film, showing how this cinematic tradition presents a complex masculinity crucially shaped by British colonial figurations. Neither are transculturation and questions of the nation specific to colonized and formerly colonized groups. Postcoloniality--the efforts of social groups to disengage from colonizing systems, systems that from first contact onward were always already transnational and transcultural--is a dynamic process that unfolds in

distinct ways in distinct places, through distinct cultures, and against distinct histories. The process is lived and performed in the metropole and in the margins; postcolonial experience, struggle, and awareness are fundamentally inflected by race, class, gender, and ethnicity. It is theorized not only by academic intellectuals but also by writers, artists, filmmakers, musicians, and political activists. We look forward to providing a continuing site for revelling and rebelling, and we thank our contributors and editorial board members for helping create an inaugural issue demonstrating the range, interest, and importance of postcolonial studies.

Chapter 3 : Map Editor Interface Introduction

Editor's Introduction By Melissa S. Dale, Executive Director, Center for Asia Pacific Studies We are pleased to announce the publication of the Fall issue of Asia Pacific Perspectives.

The maximum obase value allowed by the bc utility. It is used to portray the complex syntax of certain program input. The grammar is based on the syntax used by the yacc utility. However, it does not represent fully functional yacc input, suitable for program use; the lexical processing and all semantic requirements are described only in textual form. The grammar is not based on source used in any traditional implementation and has not been tested with the semantic code that would normally be required to accompany it. Furthermore, there is no implication that the partial yacc code presented represents the most efficient, or only, means of supporting the complex syntax within the utility. Implementations may use other programming languages or algorithms, as long as the syntax supported is the same as that represented by the grammar. The following typographical conventions are used in the grammar; they have no significance except to aid in reading. The identifiers for the reserved words of the language are shown with a leading capital letter. These are terminals in the grammar; for example, While, Case. The identifiers for non-terminals are all lowercase. Intended usage of the section Global defaults that affect all the standard utilities The meanings of notations used in this volume of POSIX. As stated in Actions Equivalent to Functions , some functions are described in terms of equivalent functionality. When specific functions are cited, the implementation shall provide equivalent functionality including side-effects associated with successful execution of the function. The treatment of errors and intermediate results from the individual functions cited is generally not specified by this volume of POSIX. Standard utilities that have options either fully comply with XBD Utility Syntax Guidelines or describe all deviations. Unless otherwise stated in the utility description, when given an option unrecognized by the implementation, or when a required option-argument is not provided, standard utilities shall issue a diagnostic message to standard error and exit with a non-zero exit status. When this section is listed as "None. Standard utilities that do not accept options, but that do accept operands, shall recognize "--" as a first argument to be discarded. The requirement for recognizing "--" is because conforming applications need a way to shield their operands from any arbitrary options that the implementation may provide as an extension. Unless otherwise stated, the standard utilities that accept operands shall process those operands in the order specified in the command line. This section is frequently merely a reference to the following section, as many utilities treat standard input and input files in the same manner. Use of a terminal for standard input can cause any of the standard utilities that read standard input to stop when used in the background. For this reason, applications should not use interactive features in scripts to be placed in the background. The specified standard input format of the standard utilities shall not depend on the existence or value of the environment variables defined in this volume of POSIX. When this section is listed as "Not used. It includes files named as operands and option-arguments as well as other files that are referred to, such as start-up and initialization files, databases, and so on. Commonly-used files are generally described in one place and cross-referenced by other utilities. When a standard utility reads a seekable input file and terminates without an error before it reaches end-of-file, the utility shall ensure that the file offset in the open file description is properly positioned just past the last byte processed by the utility. For files that are not seekable, the state of the file offset in the open file description for that file is unspecified. A conforming application shall not assume that the following three commands are equivalent: The third command leaves the file offset in the open file description in an unspecified state. Other utilities, such as head , read , and sh , have similar properties. Some of the standard utilities, such as filters, process input files a line or a block at a time and have no restrictions on the maximum input file size. Some utilities may have size limitations that are not as obvious as file space or memory limitations. Such limitations should reflect resource limitations of some sort, not arbitrary limits set by implementors. Implementations shall document those utilities that are limited by constraints other than file system space, available memory, and other limits specifically cited by this volume of POSIX. Similarly, some utilities descend the directory tree recursively. Implementations shall also document any limits that they may

have in descending the directory tree that are beyond limits cited by this volume of POSIX. When an input file is described as a "text file", the utility produces undefined results if given input that is not from a text file, unless otherwise stated. Record formats are described in a notation similar to that used by the C-language function, `printf`. The format description is intended to be sufficiently rigorous to allow other applications to generate these input files. Any effects of the existence or value of environment variables not described by this volume of POSIX. For those standard utilities that use environment variables as a means for selecting a utility to execute such as `CC` in `make`, the string provided to the utility is subjected to the path search described for `PATH` in XBD Environment Variables. When this section is listed as "Default. The action shall be that inherited from the parent according to the rules of inheritance of signal actions defined in the System Interfaces volume of POSIX. When no action has been taken to change the default, the default action shall be that specified by the System Interfaces volume of POSIX. A utility is permitted to catch a signal, perform some additional processing such as deleting temporary files, restore the default signal action or action inherited from the parent process, and resignal itself. Use of a terminal for standard output may cause any of the standard utilities that write standard output to stop when used in the background. The specified standard output of the standard utilities shall not depend on the existence or value of the environment variables defined in this volume of POSIX. Some of the standard utilities describe their output using the verb `display`, defined in XBD Display. When standard output is directed to a terminal, the output described shall be written directly to the terminal. Otherwise, the results are undefined. Only those messages that are purposely sent by the utility are described. Use of a terminal for standard error may cause any of the standard utilities that write standard error output to stop when used in the background. The format of diagnostic messages for most utilities is unspecified, but the language and cultural conventions of diagnostic and informative messages whose format is unspecified by this volume of POSIX. The specified standard error output of standard utilities shall not depend on the existence or value of the environment variables defined in this volume of POSIX. When this section is listed as "The standard error shall be used only for diagnostic messages. Temporary or system files that are created for internal usage by this utility or other parts of the implementation for example, `spool`, `log`, and `audit` files are not described in this, or any, section. The utilities creating such files and the names of such files are unspecified. If applications are written to use temporary or intermediate files, they should use the `TMPDIR` environment variable, if it is set and represents an accessible directory, to select the location of temporary files. Implementations shall ensure that temporary files, when used by the standard utilities, are named so that different utilities or multiple instances of the same utility can operate simultaneously without regard to their working directories, or any other process characteristic other than process ID. There are two exceptions to this rule: Resources for temporary files other than the name space for example, disk space, available directory entries, or number of processes allowed are not guaranteed. Certain standard utilities generate output files that are intended as input for other utilities for example, `lex` generates `lex`. These cases are explicitly identified in the descriptions of the respective utilities. Receipt of the `SIGQUIT` signal should generally cause termination unless in some debugging mode that would bypass any attempted recovery actions. Record formats are described in a notation similar to that used by the C-language function, `printf`; see XBD File Format Notation for a description of this notation. Usually, utilities return zero for successful completion and values greater than zero for various error conditions. If specific numeric values are listed in this section, the system shall use those values for the errors described. A strictly conforming application shall not rely on any specific value in the range shown and shall be prepared to receive any value in the range. In this case, unspecified conditions may cause a 2 or 3, or other value, to be returned. A conforming application should be written so that it tests for successful exit status values zero in this case, rather than relying upon the single specific error value listed in this volume of POSIX. In that way, it has maximum portability, even on implementations with extensions. Unspecified error conditions may be represented by specific values not listed in this volume of POSIX. It does not describe error messages produced or exit status values used. The many reasons for failure of a utility are generally not specified by the utility descriptions. Utilities may terminate prematurely if they encounter: The following shall apply to each utility, unless otherwise stated: If the requested action cannot be performed on an operand representing a file, directory, user, process, and so on,

the utility shall issue a diagnostic message to standard error and continue processing the next operand in sequence, but the final exit status shall be returned as non-zero. For a utility that recursively traverses a file hierarchy such as `find` or `chown -R`, if the requested action cannot be performed on a file or directory encountered in the hierarchy, the utility shall issue a diagnostic message to standard error and continue processing the remaining files in the hierarchy, but the final exit status shall be returned as non-zero. If the requested action characterized by an option or option-argument cannot be performed, the utility shall issue a diagnostic message to standard error and the exit status returned shall be non-zero. When an unrecoverable error condition is encountered, the utility shall exit with a non-zero exit status. A diagnostic message shall be written to standard error whenever an error condition occurs. When a utility encounters an error condition several actions are possible, depending on the severity of the error and the state of the utility. Included in the possible actions of various utilities are: In the event of conflict between an example and a normative part of the specification, the normative material is to be taken as correct. In all examples, quoting has been used, showing how sample commands utility names combined with arguments could be passed correctly to a shell see `sh` or as a string to the system function defined in the System Interfaces volume of POSIX. Such quoting would not be used if the utility is invoked using one of the `exec` functions defined in the System Interfaces volume of POSIX. This section shows the derivation of the entry and any significant changes that have been made to it. Certain of the standard utilities describe how they can invoke other utilities or applications, such as by passing a command string to the command interpreter. This support includes correct writing of file size-related values such as file sizes and offsets, line numbers, and block counts and correct interpretation of command line arguments that contain such values.

Chapter 4 : AVME Introduction

X-COM Systems, RF Editor is a graphical RF and microwave spectrum capture file editing tool. This video provides a brief introduction to the capabilities and functions of the program which works.

Special Issue on evidence-based prevention Ann V. The conference was attended by more than delegates from the policy, practice and research communities, and featured many opportunities for dialogue on critical issues as well as strong and active participation by youth. Eminent speakers discussed the urgent need to transform Australia into a society that truly nurtures and respects children and young people, to improve their wellbeing and prevent the problems that are increasingly affecting them. Subsequent to the conference, Ann Sanson, as conference program chair, was invited “along with Brian Head and Gerry Redmond” to co-edit a group of papers based on the conference theme with particular relevance for Australian policy debates. We invited several authors of conference papers to revise their presentations to highlight conceptual and applied issues of particular relevance to current Australian policy practitioners and researchers. These revised papers then underwent the usual rigorous review process of this journal. The conference had been premised on several key ideas. Secondly, preventing problems is more effective and more ethical than a focus on treatment. Prevention approaches are effective in delivering improved health and wellbeing to individuals, and social and economic benefits to the community. Thirdly, a strong and effective evidence-based preventive approach requires a major change in the operating assumptions and priorities of funders, governments and the practice, policy and research communities. For example, funding for prevention programs remains only a fraction of recurrent funding for treatment, and funding for prevention research follows a similar pattern. Finally, it is a core principle of ARACY that collaborative action should be a mechanism for progressively transforming Australia into a society which truly values and invests in children and young people, thus creating communities in which they can all thrive and better achieve their potential. The conference was organised around three key topic areas: The papers in this special issue attempt to develop aspects of these three themes. This was developed with input from delegates at the end of the conference and received their overwhelming support. The Declaration outlines critical issues and challenges facing Australia today and the principles which should guide action to improve wellbeing for young Australians. Four key strategies were put forward: Good progress has been made on each of the four strategies. This special issue represents another valuable outcome from the conference, drawing together a set of papers covering multiple angles on the need to shift towards a prevention agenda for Australian children and youth. In addition to the cost-benefit arguments, the paper draws attention to the implicit value assumptions underlying the design of prevention programs and the need to engage explicitly with such value debates. The paper makes the case for such an approach to issues central to the wellbeing of children and youth, in order to shift community understandings of the needs of young Australians. In discussing the implications of this pattern, the authors bring together the perspectives of psychology and economics. Our thanks also to the authors, and to a large number of anonymous reviewers for their contributions. Download in Adobe Acrobat pdf format, 72 Kb.

Chapter 5 : ARPA: Guest editors' introduction: Special issue on evidence-based prevention

What is sed? A Stream Editor is used to perform basic transformations on text read from a file or a pipe. The result is sent to standard output. The syntax for the sed command has no output file specification, but results can be saved to a file using output redirection. The editor does not.

Chapter 6 : Editors' Introduction

Map Editor Interface Introduction. iMapBuilder Online (GMap Editor V1) is an online map maker. You could create your own map quickly with tools below.

Chapter 7 : Help:Introduction to referencing with VisualEditor/1 - Wikipedia

This text may be used and shared in accordance with the fair-use provisions of U.S. copyright law, and it may be archived and redistributed in electronic form, provided that the editors are notified and no fee is charged for access.

Chapter 8 : Photoshop Elements > Raw v. JPEG > 1 - Introduction

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.