

NAME

`rtf2TeX` – Convert RTF (Rich Text Format) to TeX

SYNOPSIS

`rtf2TeX` [`-i include-file`] [`-h`] [`{-+}cstT`] [`-v[#]`] [`-V`] [`RTF-file`]

DESCRIPTION

rtf2TeX is a filter built on Paul DuBois' RTF reader that converts RTF (Microsoft's Rich Text Format) into TeX. *rtf2TeX* expends a good deal of effort in an attempt to make the resulting TeX maintainable and modifiable.

There are a large number of features that *rtf2TeX* doesn't support due to a lack of motivation; many could be easily added without making any major changes to the programme, by just adding short sections of code. I would be happy to receive such patches from you and will attempt to merge them into an evolving version of *rtf2TeX*. However, I doubt if I will have much chance to work on the code myself.

OPTIONS

`+c` By default (`+c`) *rtf2TeX* tries to cleanup the TeX that it emits, for example replacing strings such as `$$\alpha$` with `\beta\alpha$`; if you choose `-c` no such attempt is made.

`-h` Print a summary of your options.

`-i include-file`

Generate a line **input include-file** at an appropriate place in the generated TeX file. *rtf2TeX* uses a small number of definitions that are not present in plain TeX for example, a macro to draw an outline box, and one to change the point-size of a font. Rather than wire these macros into the code, *rtf2TeX* provides a TeX file **TeX_defs.tex** containing a specimen set of such definitions; including it should allow the output TeX to be processed smoothly.

`+s` Turn style expansion on (+, default) or off (-). RTF maintains a set of 'styles' that specify some combination of fonts and paragraph properties. By default, *rtf2TeX* expands these styles when it sees them in the course of reading a document. If you turn off style expansion it instead defines a macro for each style at the head of the document, and calls that macro when needed.

Because style names can have embedded blanks and other characters that TeX doesn't allow in macro names, spaces are removed (and the following character capitalised), and digits are replaced by letters (1 --> A etc, 0 --> O).

`++t` Don't try to generate `\haligns` (-, default) or do (+). *rtf2TeX* has some primitive ability to handle tabs in RTF files. When the RTF style explicitly sets `tabstops`, *rtf2TeX* tries to generate a table using `\halign`. Otherwise, a tab is simply mapped into an `qqquad`. The `\halign` strategy is not always a great success, but it can be turned on with `+t`.

`+-T` Ignore widths in tables (-) or keep them (+, default). This refers to the `\halign` tables that *rtf2TeX* usually generates in response to tabs. If you specify `-T`, no widths are specified in the preamble, and TeX uses its usual algorithms to choose column widths. You should note that many RTF tables have slightly different tab settings from line to line, in which case *rtf2TeX* is forced to generate a large number of small tables; with `-T` each will have its widths calculated separately.

`-v[#]` Turn on verbose messages; # defaults to one. The larger the value of the verbosity, the more messages you'll get.

-V Print the current version number.

RTF-file

The RTF file to convert. If you don't specify an input file *rtf2TeX* will read the standard output.

SEE ALSO

tex(1)

BUGS

Sometimes incorrect TeX is produced (e.g. $\{\it \vee\}$).

The treatment of tables is at best incomplete, and may be buggy.

Many keywords aren't dealt with, although it would not be hard to support them.

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