Hebrew \LaTeX 2.09 compatibility style files

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1 Hebrew in \LaTeX 2.09 compatibility mode

\documentstyle command in the preamble of \LaTeX document indicates that it is a \LaTeX 2.09 document, and should be processed in \textit{compatibility mode}. In such documents, one of the following three Hebrew style options can be included:

1. \texttt{hebrew\_newcode} indicates that document will use UNIX ISO 8859-8 or Windows cp1255 input encoding, i.e. \textit{Alef} letter will be represented as 224.

2. \texttt{hebrew\_p} indicates that document is encoded with IBM PC cp862 encoding, i.e. \textit{Alef} letter will be represented as 128.

3. \texttt{hebrew\_oldcode} indicates that document uses old 7-bit encoding, as defined in Israeli Standard 960, i.e. \textit{Alef} is character number 96.

Note, that other hebrew-related styles, such as \texttt{hebcal} can be included after the abovenamed Hebrew style option, for example:

\begin{verbatim}
\documentstyle[12pt,hebrew\_p,hebcal]{report}.
\end{verbatim}

Any Hebrew document which compiled under \LaTeX 2.09 should compile under compatibility mode, unless it uses low-level commands such as \texttt{\tenrm}.

1.1 The \texttt{docstrip} modules

The following modules are used in the implementation to direct \texttt{docstrip} in generating the external files:

\begin{verbatim}
newcode produce hebrew\_newcode.sty
pccode produce hebrew\_p.sty
oldcode produce hebrew\_oldcode.sty
\end{verbatim}

1.2 Obsolete style files

For each of the Hebrew \LaTeX 2.09 Hebrew styles, we produce a file which uses correct input encoding and calls \texttt{babel} with Hebrew and English language options. This means that any styles which say \texttt{\input hebrew\_newcode.sty} or \texttt{\documentstyle[...hebrew\_newcode...]{...}} should still work.
\NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
\RequirePackage[8859-8]{inputenc}
\RequirePackage[si960]{inputenc}
\RequirePackage[english,hebrew]{babel}