

I have a master-page graphic to which I've applied a text wrap. But the wrap doesn't work on any text on the layout pages that are assigned to that master. Tell me I'm doing something wrong and that this is actually supposed to work!

You're just missing a step, and yes, you can get it to work. For the wrap to apply to your document pages, you need to do a local-page "override" of the master-page object—that is, activate the text wrap locally. To override a master object on a document page, make sure you're on that page, press Ctrl + Shift (Windows) or Command + Shift (Mac), and click the master-page object once. If you've already got text on the page, and it's covering the master-page object, you can temporarily move the text or put it on a different layer on the document page. This way, you can easily bring the master object to the front by swapping the ordering of the layers, without disturbing the layout. Here's how.

1. Create a new layer in the Layers palette.
2. Assign the new layer to the text that's on top of the master-page object. (For assistance switching layers, see page 102 of the *Adobe InDesign User Guide*.)
3. Hide the new layer (click the eye icon next to the layer name in the Layers palette).
4. Select the master-page object on the regular page by pressing Ctrl + Shift (Windows) or Command + Shift (Mac) and clicking the object.
5. View the hidden layer. Text should now wrap around the object.
6. Either leave the layers as they are, or reassign the text to the original layer.

Keep in mind, though, that once you locally override a master-page object, you lose the ability (for the object as it pertains to the local page) to change certain attributes of that object—such as its size, position, or content—from the master page. You can still make those changes on the master page, but they won't be reflected on the overridden page; in effect, the master-page object, for that local page only, has become semi-static. We say "semi" because you can still change non-form-altering attributes of the master-page object, such as fill, stroke, and color, and those changes will affect the object on the document page that has been overridden.

Should you ever want to remove the document-page override of a master-page object, just select the object on the document page and choose Remove Selected Local Overrides from the Pages palette menu. (Or, to remove all overrides for the active page or spread, when nothing is selected, choose Remove All Local Overrides.)

When I open PageMaker or XPress documents in InDesign, all of my text reflows, which of course changes my line endings. I'm using the same fonts now as I did in other applications on the same computer; what gives?

Adobe InDesign uses a different method of composing text than either Adobe PageMaker or QuarkXPress. The multi-line composer (InDesign's default composition engine) will likely produce differences in line endings—moderate to substantial differences, depending on the text you're working with. It takes into account a certain number of lines when

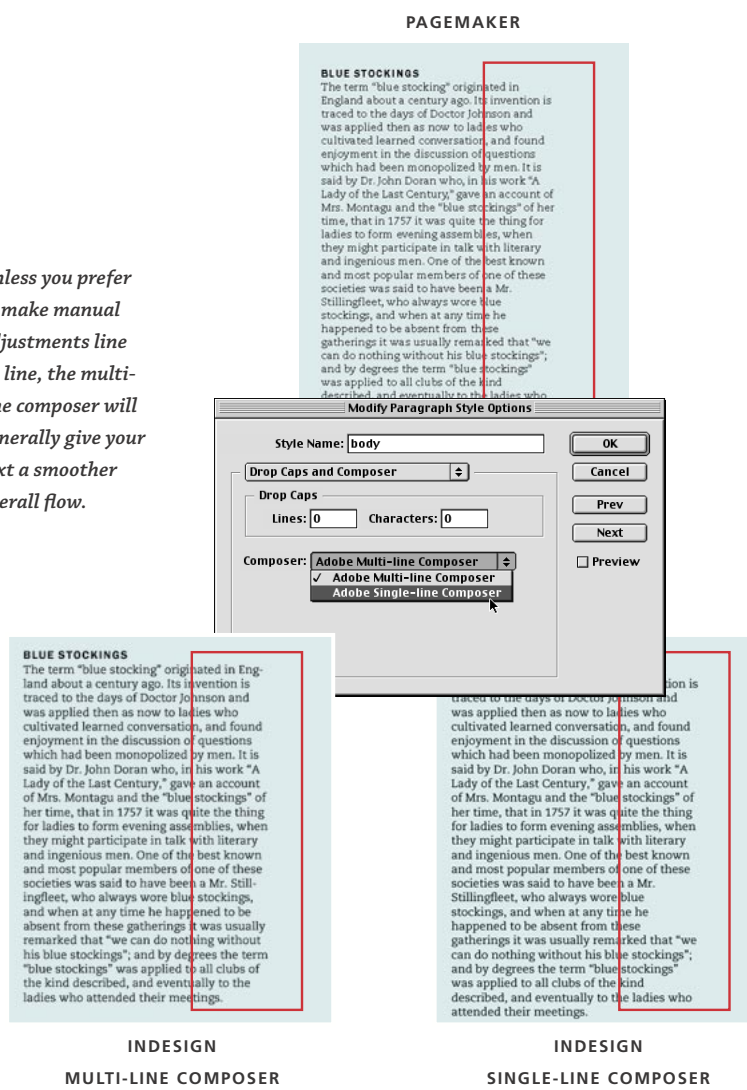
InDesign lets you hierarchically select elements within a nested group. Select the furthest-embedded object with the direct-selection tool, and then press Alt or Option to activate the group-selection tool.

Unless you prefer to make manual adjustments line by line, the multi-line composer will generally give your text a smoother overall flow.

determining where and how to break that line. You adjust the number of lines that InDesign considers by choosing File > Preferences > Composition (the default is six lines).

Both PageMaker and XPress use single-line composers, which take into account only the line subsequent to any given line when making the same decision. Generally speaking, this makes for line breaks and text "color" that's less pleasing to the eye and—in some people's opinion—not as readable unless it's manually adjusted.


You may not agree with this opinion or may simply prefer not to have to rework your entire document. Take heart; InDesign also has a single-line composer that's more analogous to the way that PageMaker and XPress compose text (you can switch composition modes in the Paragraph palette's menu). Although the single-line composer will give you better 1:1 correspondence in terms of line breaks, there still may be differences due to other factors. For example, InDesign uses only baseline leading, whereas PageMaker and XPress are capable of other leading types such as proportional or incremental. Likewise, there are some differences in the way that InDesign applies tracking (that is, range kerning) as well as pair kerning. Finally, InDesign's hyphenation dictionaries (and hyphenation algorithms) may cause certain words to break



masquerade

Masks optional

MASKING—the eye-catching technique of letting only part of an object be visible in InDesign—is an easy-to-create text effect that involves using a frame within a frame.

1. Create a frame and type the text into it that you want masked. Make sure that no stroke or fill is applied to the frame (unless you want one to appear around the text within the mask).
2. Create an empty text frame that will serve as the frame that you will mask the text with. (It doesn't have to be the same shape as the text frame you created in step 1.)
3. Using the direct-selection tool (), select the frame that contains the text and choose Edit > Cut (or Copy, for a different effect).
4. Still using the direct-selection tool, select the empty frame and choose Edit > Paste Into. Make sure that the frame is empty—if not, Paste Into will be grayed out.

You now have a text frame inside another frame. Both frames can be resized or adjusted independently of each other. The outside frame can be used to mask the frame within it. If you need to edit the text inside, use the text tool to select or insert text just as you would with a standard text frame.



When you paste the text into the mask, you can still move the text within the frame or reshape the frame to get the effect or offset you want.

differently. Any of these factors may necessitate reworking the converted document at least a bit.

Sadly, but realistically, the process of document conversion is usually not seamless. Most publications will take at least some tweaking to get them looking the way you want them. (This is perhaps a good place to remind you that, as you design, using styles, grids, and other tools for efficiently managing elements in your publication will help simplify this process.) In the end, the publication-conversion features are meant to get you most of the way there and save you the far more laborious task of rebuilding all of your publications from scratch in InDesign. Be sure to check out our technical guides to converting files from PageMaker or QuarkXPress (documents 324329 and 324146, respectively, available online at www.adobe.com/support/database.html).

I'm accustomed to having to select a PPD from the Print dialog box when using PageMaker. I've looked high and low in the InDesign Print dialog box and there doesn't seem to be any way to specify one. Am I just not seeing something?

We can't vouch for the acuity of your eyesight, but you're not missing anything here. You can't select a PPD (PostScript printer description file, or, as it's referred to in QuarkXPress, printer description file) from the InDesign print dialog box. Instead, InDesign uses the PPD file that's associated with the appropriate AdobePS driver (version 4.3 for Windows 98, 5.1 for Windows NT 4.0, or 8.6 for the Macintosh). As long as you have chosen the correct PPD when installing or setting up the driver, you've done all you need to. InDesign will honor the PPD you've selected at the driver level and should populate the Print dialog box with features appropriate for that device, just as you're used to seeing in PageMaker and XPress.

To hide or show all of your PageMaker page guides, choose File > View > Hide (or Show) Guides. Alternatively, hold down Ctrl (Windows) or Command (Mac) and press the semicolon (;) on your keyboard.

If you do need to change the PPD—either to adapt an existing one to reflect added memory or fonts, for example, or for a new printer—go back to the operating-system level. In Windows, to set up a printer with a different PPD, use the AdobePS driver installer to get another “instance” of your printer with the new specs. On the Mac, use the Chooser to select a new PPD for the particular device you're printing to.

Although the Windows steps are a bit more involved than those on the Mac, Windows users have the advantage of being able to associate multiple PPD files with one printer.

PageMaker

PageMaker 6.5x (Windows only): When I place word-processing documents I get the error, “Cannot place this file. No filter found for requested operation. . . .” or sometimes “Do not know how to place file.” This started when I upgraded my word-processing application. Do I have to reinstall the old version?

No, but you may need to get an updated import filter from Adobe's Web site or save your word-processing files in a format that PageMaker does support.

There have been many “revs” to word-processing applications since the release of PageMaker 6.5x, and these updates may change the file format in which they save documents (thus rendering PageMaker's import filters unable to interpret the files). And PageMaker wouldn't have shipped with filters for versions developed after PageMaker's latest release (for example, Microsoft Word 2000 or Apple Works v. 5.x). On the next page is a list of what filters were included with the various flavors of PageMaker 6.5x. Anything that came with PageMaker 6.5 is also available in 6.52 and 6.5 Plus; the list is cumulative. (To find out exactly which version of PageMaker you've got, choose About PageMaker from the Help menu. PageMaker Plus will show up as version 6.52.)

The text import filters on this list (and others, as they become available) are posted on the Web at www.adobe.com/support/downloads/pmwin.htm or <ftp://ftp.adobe.com/pub/adobe/pagemaker/win/6.x/filters>.

If there's no import filter for your word-processing application, use one of the following workarounds for getting your unsupported text file formats into PageMaker publications.

- In the original application (or in any word-processing application), save a copy of the document in Rich Text Format (RTF), and place it into PageMaker.
- Save the document in an earlier (that is, a supported!) version of your word-processing application, naming it with an extension PageMaker recognizes (see the chart below for guidelines), and place it into PageMaker.
- In the “Do not know how to place this file” dialog box, select Rich Text Format or Text-only from the list of importable file formats, and then click OK.

Note: Some formatting in the original document may not be retained when you use these workarounds.

Text Import Filters	File Name	Recognized Extension
PM 6.5 Plus		
Corel WordPerfect 6.0–8.0	Wp6-8imp.flt	.wp6, .wp7, .wp8, .wpd, .wp
Microsoft Word 97 v. 1.4*	wd9798imp.flt	.doc
PM 6.52		
PageMaker 6.5x Story	Pm65imp.flt	.p65, .t65
Microsoft Word 97 v. 1.1	Wd97imp.flt	.doc
QuarkXPress Tag v. 1.1	Pmtagimp.flt	.txt, .tag
PM 6.5		
IBM Displaywrite	Dcaimp.flt	.dca, .rft
MS Word 3.x-5.x (DOS)	Mswdimp.flt	.doc
PageMaker 5.0x Story	Pm5imp.flt	.pm5, .pt5
PageMaker 6.0x Story	Pm6imp.flt	.pm6, .pt6
Rich Text Format	Rtfimp.flt	.rtf
PM Tagged Text	Pmtagimp.flt	.txt, .tag
XPress Tags	Pmtagimp.flt	.txt, .tag
Text-Only	Textimp.flt	.txt
MS Windows Word 2	Wnwd2imp.flt	.doc
MS Windows Write	Mswdimp.flt	.wri
MS Word for Macintosh 6.0x	Wd6imp.flt	.doc
MS Word for Windows 6.0x–7.0	Wd6imp.flt	.doc
WordPerfect 5.0-5.1	Wp5imp.flt	.wp5
WordPerfect 6.0/6.1	Wp6imp.flt	.wp6
Word Star 3-5	Wstrip.flt	.w5
XyWrite III-III+	Xy3imp.flt	.sam

*This filter also supports Microsoft Word 98.

If you have trouble placing Word 97 documents that contain graphics, go to our online support database at www.adobe.com/support/database.html and then search on “Word 97 clipart” or “Word 97 wordart” for further information.

I have a publication in which I really need one page to be landscape orientation and all others to be portrait. Is there any way to achieve this in PageMaker?

You can't have portrait and landscape pages in the same PageMaker file, but there are a few easy ways to get the same effect. For instance, you can create separate files for the differently oriented pages and then “join” them via a single book list before printing. (The book feature groups multiple files for processing, indexing, page numbering, and so forth.) When you print such a group, make sure to check the Print All Publications In Book option; PageMaker will then honor all of the page settings you've specified for the individual

documents. The booked publication settings can carry over into Adobe Acrobat PDF files: PDF will support multiple page orientations within one file. (For that matter, you can rotate pages within a PDF file to achieve the same effect, if necessary.) If you're exporting to PDF, make sure to check the Include All Publications In Book option in the Export PDF dialog box. (You must have version 3.1 of the Export Adobe PDF plug-in to be able to do this.)

Setting up and printing booked publications is covered in the *Adobe PageMaker 6.5 User Guide*; see “Assembling Publications Into a Book” on page 236 and “Printing Booked Publications” on page 415. Just remember that you have to print from

the same file that was active when you created the book list—that will allow you to select appropriate options in the Book section of the Print dialog box.

You could also take all of the elements on a page—maybe group them for convenience—and rotate them 90 degrees. (If the page in question is 17 inches or more in either direction and you're printing to an imagesetter, please see document 312272 on our Web site for important information.)

FrameMaker

In FrameMaker, is there a way to see a list of graphics that I'm using in a document?

You bet. For a single Adobe FrameMaker file, it's easy to generate a list that includes the pathname for each graphic, as well as its resolution and page number. However, the list will include only graphics that have been imported by reference, not those that have been copied into the document.

1. With the document open, choose File > Generate/Book. In the Generate/Book dialog box, choose List of References from the List pop-up menu and click Generate.
2. In the Set Up List of References dialog box, click Imported Graphics in the Don't Include column, and then click the left arrow to move the selection into the Include References column. Specify a filename suffix if you want, and then click Generate. FrameMaker displays the list of graphics in a new file. ▶

The long and short of it

IF YOU HAVE DIFFERENT PHRASES in a FrameMaker document (copyright information or a long product name, for example) that are difficult to type and need to be added to various pages, you can save yourself a few keystrokes (and typos) by using FrameMaker's Variable feature. A variable lets you define an entire phrase with a single word or letter—simply type your shortcut and the longer phrase pops into your document. Here's how.

1. With your document open, choose Special > Variable and click Create Variable. In the Edit User Variable dialog box, type the short name you want for your phrase in the Name text box and type your entire phrase (up to 255 characters) in the Definition text box. Click Add.
2. Repeat Step 1 for as many phrases as you need.
3. When you've added all the phrases you want, click Done. In the Variable dialog box, click Done.
4. To insert the phrase in your document, press Ctrl-0 (that's a zero, not the letter O) on Windows and UNIX or press Control-0 on the Mac, and then type the first few characters of the name of your phrase. The name will appear in the lower-left corner of the document. When you see it, press Enter or Return to add it (at the insertion point) to your document.