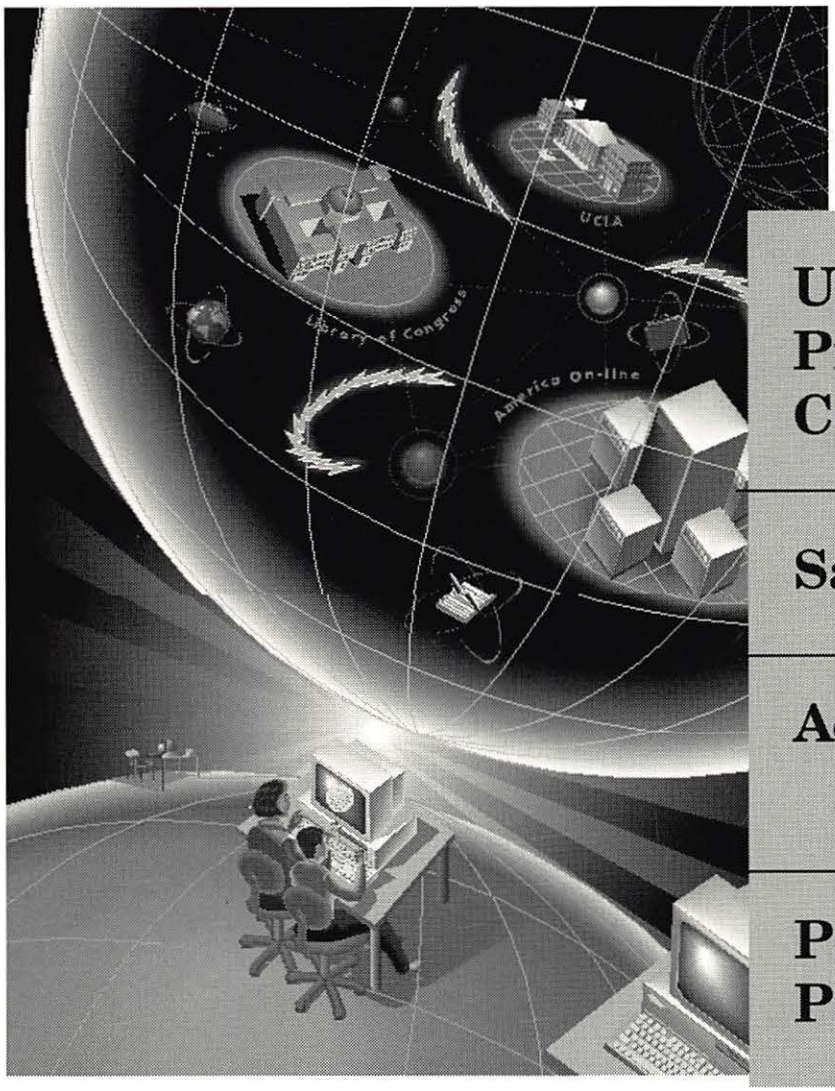
January/February 1995

$2.95

The Journal of Washington Apple Pi, Ltd.

WASHINGTON APPLE PI

Volume 17, Number 1



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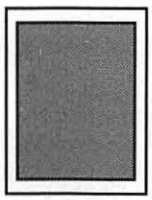

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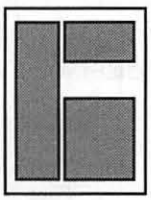

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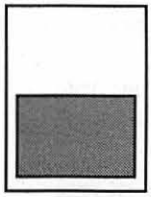

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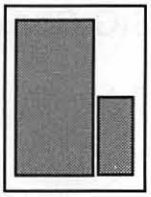

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Washington Apple Pi

This issue of the Washington Apple Pi Journal was created on a Mac SE/30, proofed on an LaserWriter IINT, and produced by electronic typesetting at The Publishers Service Bureau.

The page layout program used was PageMaker 4.2a, the word processing program was Microsoft Word 5.1; the principal typeface is New Century Schoolbook (10/12) for the articles; and Helvetica for headlines, subheads, and emphasis.

Cover Design: New WAP Journal cover design was created by Ann Aiken in collaboration with Nancy Seferian. The Capital artwork was illustrated by Carol O'Connor for One Mile Up, which donated it for use on our cover.

Icon Guide


Macintosh


Calendar Pages


Apple II, IIe, & IIGS


Apple Disk Libraries


Apple III (SARA)


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May/June ..... March 26

Editors' submissions
March/April ..... February 1
May/June ..... April 1

Ad space reservations
March/April ..... January 26
May/June ..... March 26

Camera-ready ad copy
March/April ..... February 5
May/June ..... April 5

Postal Information

Washington Apple Pi (ISSN 1056-7682) is published bi-monthly by Washington Apple Pi, Ltd., 12022 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, MD 20852. Second Class Postage paid at Rockville, MD.

Annual membership dues for Washington Apple Pi, Ltd., are $32; of this amount $24 is for a subscription to the Washington Apple Pi Journal. Subscriptions are not available without membership.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Washington Apple Pi, 12022 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, MD 20852.

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Report to the Choir

by Lorin Evans

WELCOME TO the new year. Interesting times are in store for those of us who use computers for work and pleasure. We will discover whether true happiness can be found in a second generation Power PC. We may finally learn what Intel will do with all those arithmetically challenged Pentium chips. We may learn whether Steve Jobs and Bill Gates find harmony in their joint software venture. Nationally, for the first time in 40 years, we will watch both houses of Congress under the control of one party (of two minds). We will find more of the Congress available on line. Federal and Independent agencies will wrestle with whether to charge for the information they put on line. Promises, promises.

Closer to home, we finally unloaded our exorbitant rent and moved into some neat new digs. Now we can concentrate on doing what user groups do best: helping people get the most out of their computer investment. Let me tell you what else is in store for us.

Shaking the Legacy

Unfortunately we still have some recovering to do from the years of debilitating rent payments we had to absorb. We want to do that within our existing fee structure. Do you realize that basic WAP dues have not been increased since 1987?

You ought to come and visit our new playhouse. We have one-third more room for two-thirds the rent. Thrown into this bargain are lots of parking spaces, ground floor access, and control over the environmental system in our wing of the building. And, in the near future, our spaces will be remodeled and expanded. Needless to say, new environs have stimulated our thinking about our operations. Here are some of things we want to try.

The Office

We want you to take advantage of the free and abundant parking, to come and visit the office. To that end, we have changed our operating hours. Instead of being open for little units of time five days a week, we have shifted to being open three days a week for the whole day. You can now visit or call the office Monday, Wednesday or Friday between 10:00 AM and 6:00 PM. We continue to offer technical support Tuesday evenings from 7:00 PM to 9:00 PM and Saturday from 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM. We hope these hours will be more useful to you.

We moved to more spacious quarters to accommodate the increased demand for a wider range of class offerings and meeting space.

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This is an opportunity for YOU to get involved in YOUR user group. We have requests for a series of classes ranging from a general introduction to "works" style applications, to low cost desktop publishing, to classes that would help fledgling Internet surfers steady their boards. The old office layout did not allow for simultaneous classes and meetings. But here we can.

And while on the subject of meetings, once a month your Board of Directors meets to discuss where we are headed, how we should get there, and who will help make it happen. I would love to have you, as a member of the Pi, come and participate. There is no monopoly on wisdom. We meet the second Wednesday of every month at 7:00 pm. Where? In the new offices, of course.

The Journal

Let's look at the Journal. For the last two years, the Journal has won national recognition as the best magazine produced by a user group, and we want to keep it that way. We spend almost $7000 per month producing the Journal. Members and advertisers help offset that cost; the later through advertising and the former through dues. Unfortunately, retail merchants in the Washington regional market have not done well against the stiff competition from the national mega-store chains that moved into this area. As a result, advertising revenues have declined. It is not fair for us to continue to shift funds to cover the cost of the Journal at the expense of the other member activities we operate. In addition to the continued disappearance of advertisers, we face a 14% increase in postage and expect another of the yearly increases in production cost from our printer which, historically, we absorb.

We could go for a dues increase. But instead, why not find a way to get you the information you want, but in a way which lowers the cost of production. Why not put more pages and content into each magazine and produce it on a bimonthly basis. That would allow us to continue to provide the same high quality material while eliminating the high cost components of monthly production. So, we are going to try a different publication schedule. Beginning with this issue, we will increase the number of pages from 80 to 96, reduce the white space by a bunch, and give you more content per issue. We want to include more "how to" and "hands on" articles than before, while continuing the traditional material you have come to expect. Look at the first couple of new issues and let me know how you feel about them. To keep you posted on events during the intervening months, we are looking into a newsletter of some type which will update the calendar of events and schedule of classes.

"We want you to take advantage of the free and abundant parking, to come and visit the office. To that end, we have changed our operating hours. Instead of being open for little units of time five days a week, we have shifted to being open three days a week for the whole day. You can now visit or call the office Monday, Wednesday or Friday between 10:00 AM & 6:00 PM."

Special Disk Offers

Another new area of support that the Pi is offering to members is special disk offers. Members with Macs should have received a flyer in the mail for disks from our shareware library. More often these days we are asked to produce special series of shareware: for teachers, for Internet surfers, or for games junkies. Other series are created to support the theme of a monthly meeting or a show to which we have been invited. In addition, the software industry provides us with updates to their commercial programs. We want all of this material to be available to those of you who do not live in the greater Washington area. Thus, the special mail offers. If you have a need for a group of software, please let us know and we will explore developing a set to incorporate your theme.

The Bulletin Board (TCS)

Electronic infobabble is where so much of what we do is happening. There is thought to be an insatiable appetite for information services and we intend to do our best to satisfy some of it. We now give every renewing and all new members a password on the TCS. While the freebie is only 15 minutes per day, we find that members try it — and many get hooked. Over half of our members subscribe to either the TCS Standard or Premium Services. Many of these subscribers are using Standard Services (2 hours per day on line), but over 30

percent of our TCS subscribers have Premium Service (2 1/2 hours per day and Internet E-mail).

Five years ago our electronic bulletin board consisted of eight 2400 baud lines run, via an assortment of software patches, on a CORVUS network. The TCS Committee could see that this electronic balancing act could not be sustained and offered little opportunity for growth. They decided to replace that collection of software with a complete rewrite of the operating system and, at the same time, acquire more modern and reliable hardware. They wanted to incorporate high speed modems, bring in outside sources of information, and allow for a larger base of files from which you could draw. The Board of Directors approved the concept and fund raising plan drawn up by the TCS Committee. As a result, the Board — two years ago — asked members who use the electronic bulletin board to donate to an improvement fund which would purchase the equipment necessary to make that happen. Many of you came through in a most generous fashion. We were able to acquire a large Mac as a file server, high speed modems for our lines and Apple IIGS computers as inputs to the system. We now have that equipment on line. When you call the high side, 10 lines with US Robotics Courier 14.4 modems await you. On the low speed side, a similar compliment of equipment awaits your call. The board can now store two gigabytes of files and downloads. For those with Premium Service, world-wide Internet E-mail service is available.

Now What

What is the role of a user group bulletin board in the larger world of AOL, CompuServe and eWorld? We are not in a position to compete with those providers, nor should we. Our electronic bulletin board is a low cost, user friendly, introduction to the world of electronic communications. It is designed to grow with the increased confidence of our members. The first-time user and the experienced traveler find a uniformly high level of quality services at an affordable price. We also know that there are some things we can do within the moderate price range to provide additional services.

You often hear the linking of information sources and services described as an information superhighway. I would tell you that a more apt description would be a country road. If you know the route, fine; if not, you are pretty much left to find your own way.

Why not position ourselves as a low cost provider of, and educator about, world-wide information services? There is no reason why we cannot offer some form of access to the Internet so that you can browse world-wide without having to pay big time for the experience. Such a service would also allow members far removed from the greater Washington area to sign-up for the TCS, access it through a local Internet service provider, and avail themselves of our files and technical assistance. We are also well placed to provide tutorials that can make the journey less arduous. Such an undertaking requires a mix of special pieces of software and is very hardware intensive; but it is achievable. We are exploring ways for the Pi to make this happen for you. Stay tuned.

And in Conclusion . . .

Well, those are some of the things we are going to do, or are exploring the possibility of doing, this year. I cannot promise that each will succeed. A user group is a people intensive operation. More volunteers means more initiatives undertaken. The converse is also true. But the Pi has been known for its willingness to venture into the uncertain, and this year will be no exception. Besides, we can take some comfort in knowing that at least when we use our Macs, 1+1 = 2. ■

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Fifteen Years in the Making: The TCS Goes Multimedia, Using Internet Protocols

USERS OF THE WAP TCS bulletin board system already know that the TCS offers unbeatable value to every WAP member. It provides prompt answers to any question, the latest industry news and gossip, and cutting-edge software and updates at members' fingertips.

WAP's long-time members also know that the TCS has a rich history, preceding Apple's invention of the Macintosh by several years. WAP's online history began with a one-line bulletin board system in a member's basement, and covers that system's growth, replacement, further growth and revision to become the fourteen-line, multi-gigabyte font of information it is today.

The TCS's steady improvements have all come from the hands of a changing team of volunteers as diverse and dynamic as the TCS itself. Together they've kept WAP alongside rapid telecommunications advancements for over a decade, and now they've begun implementing a series of enhancements that'll drastically alter the face of the group's telecommunications offerings. Immediate advances will include the latest and greatest modems, the Internet, and the World Wide Web while maintaining every bit of the character and spirit of the original TCS designed over a decade ago.

Eager Beginnings

WAP's first system operator was Tom Warrick, who programmed and ran a bulletin board system out of his home. This system, called ABBS, ran on a single Apple II with a single 1200 baud modem using four 5.25" floppy disk drives with a total storage capacity of half a megabyte. [Note: ABBS is still available to historians through the Apple II Disk Library.]

As WAP membership grew and modems became more affordable, the ABBS was soon too popular for its own capacity. Separate systems were added using a commercial BBS package called UBBS, in order to address users' needs for information on the newly-announced Macintosh, and for the buying and selling of used equipment. WAP's best and brightest programmers gathered together to adapt these separate systems into a collective new multi-line system with hard disk storage. The resulting system was named the TCS, and the crew which built it comprised a standing committee of the WAP Board of Directors. The committee chairman and project leader, Lee Raesly, was appointed TCS system operator, or TCSO.

Growth and Change

The TCS under Lee's direction grew from four individual machines to a group of twelve Apple IIe's on a Corvus Omninet network over six years. Programmers and other crazed individuals came and went during this period, and each lent his or her special talents to create or enhance a particular portion of the system. At the risk of my accidentally leaving someone out, I'd like to call attention to the talented efforts of Barry Fox, Dave Harvey, Harvey Kaye, George Kinal, Bill Logan, Rich Mlodoch, David Page, Lou Pastura, Eric Rall, Paul Schlosser, Nancy Seferian, Dale Smith, Mike Ungerman, Tom Vier, Rick Zeman, and <sigh> any others I've forgotten to mention besides myself.

My involvement with the Crew began in 1986, when I was invited to a party for being the 100,000th caller logged to the TCS. A high school student at the time with a strong interest in programming, I gradually rewrote much of the software while other Crew members handled the responsibilities of backup, system operation, and maintaining lively and friendly discussion online. With Lee in charge, the rest of us were allowed to play, as it were, adding such things as Paul Schlosser's popular Football Pool software and my Conference 5 Usenet feed. We were also looking at what we should do about the archaic and failing LAN hardware the TCS used at the time.

A New Beginning

Paul Schlosser was appointed the next TCSO in March, 1991, when much of the responsibility of the position involved acting to preserve the TCS's community spirit amid some controversy and turbulence. Paul handled this with grace, making the transition quickly and effectively from being able to just play with the machines and their programming, to holding the line so that others could have all the fun.

And in that position, he orchestrated a renovation project to create a New TCS. Paul, the rest of the Crew, and I had long held a grand vision for what the TCS would become some day, and we carefully planned out how we would get there.

The first step in our plan involved simply replicating what the old TCS already did, plus a few basic enhancements, on a 1990's hardware and software platform. That was the tricky part, as writing a bulletin board system from scratch wasn't anything any of us had done before. But the Crew, under Paul's direction and with plenty of input from other TCS users, charted out how we wanted the TCS to act, and to the best I could achieve those goals I wrote the software. Everyone had different ideas about exactly how the TCS should work, but Paul moderated discussion and brought forth consensus with uncanny ability. New Committee members who contributed their talents during Paul's term as TCSO include Lawrence Charters, Ken De Vito, Lauri Rohn, Dave Weitzberg, and Geraldine Wright.

This Crew, with Paul's direction, kept the old TCS running while handling hardware acquisitions, software/service licenses, and a $10K fundraising drive to make sure I had all the equipment I kept asking for. This was absolutely vital for me as I sat in my little room and played with my little toys, trying to implement a system that we could all proudly identify as a popular service of Washington Apple Pi. The rebuilt TCS went online in September, 1993, and has since seen unprecedented use and popularity. By the following April, usage had grown and changed so much that TCS service was divided into three different options: free "Limited" service, familiar "Standard" service, and value-packed "Premium" service including Internet electronic mail among other new features.

Checkpoint

As you'll recall, now, what we've accomplished so far is step one of what we'd imagined years ago. We've made a successful transition from that TCS to one based on 90's technology, retaining those features that users have always enjoyed while eliminating the 1981 software base that kept the TCS from really shining a decade or two later. And in the process, we just happened to throw in some extra goodies above what we had before: we went from 9600 bps to 14400 bps, from 140 megs of downloadable files to two and a half gigabytes, to electronic mail via the Internet, and many more subtle advances.

According to the TCS Committee calendar, then, this is nirvana. We're able to stand on firm ground and look into the future, rather than just keeping up our delicate juggling act of several years ago. And the man who's largely responsible for getting us here, has really earned himself a break. Paul joined the Crew for the same reason we all did: to play with toys, and he's selflessly left that opportunity to the rest of the Crew and myself for nearly four years. Now it's my turn, I guess, to take our vision and do my part of the overseeing in order to let the TCS reach fruition as a user group project. In the December 1994 meeting of the WAP Board of Directors, I was appointed the new TCSO, succeeding but not replacing Paul after his nearly four years of dedicated service with that title.

Looking Ahead

So where do we go from here? Well, the TCS Committee has outlined its goals for the next level of TCS service, and we presented those goals to the WAP Board of Directors in December. In brief, having accomplished the short-term goals that TCS members asked us for when we began the renovation, we are now ready to accomplish the long-term goals as well. These include a powerful, easy-to-use graphical user interface for browsing the TCS, participating in the message base and downloading files. Faster downloads, even downloading in the background while reading messages, and perhaps online chat. Robust and full-featured electronic mail with attachments, and a straightforward, mouse-driven message editor.

You may be surprised to hear this, but all of those features are

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easily attainable with the TCS as it's been written. The last major upgrade took us two years or so to implement; this current project will take only a fraction of that time. And most importantly for any self-respecting computer users group: it'll be a whole lot of fun!

I'm the TCSO, now, and I have some very big shoes to fill. I also feel a responsibility to take a step back from my prior intimacy with the underlying software of the TCS. To properly oversee the next project I'll need to assume a perspective outside that of being the sole architect. I'll still be tightening up the existing software to be more solid and maintenance-free, but for the new project I intend to be one of a *team* of people working to build the new additions.

The Committee's vision, as outlined together by the entire TCS Committee and several TCS members and members of the WAP Board of Directors, is clear. It provides for scalability to support the changing needs of our membership, and it offers a number of new ways in which motivated members can become involved. It also contains several options and opportunities for more creativity down the road. The TCS was never intended to be the domain of a small group of volunteers with one programmer—it was intended to be a lively and educational group project of Washington Apple Pi as a whole. For a while, the Crew needed to tighten up the TCS and be more deliberate about its direction, but now that it's resurfaced as a stronger, more open and standards-based system, we should start playing with it again.

How to Get There

The new project is an addition to what we already offer, and will require additional funding to implement. It will include the service in its present form and will add not only a graphical user interface but some manner of live-action access to Internet services such as the World Wide Web, gopher, and FTP. Before we get too far ahead of ourselves, however, the Committee's first priority is to enhance our existing e-mail and Usenet service. For this we have an immediate need for a Quadra with NuBus slots which, if we can't find one to be donated as a whole, we'll need to fund through donations.

"The new project is an addition to what we already offer, and will require additional funding to implement. It will include the service in its present form and will add not only a graphical user interface but some manner of live-action access to Internet services such as the World Wide Web, gopher, and FTP."

If you'd like to help, you can mail a check in any amount to Washington Apple Pi, ATTN: TCS Improvement Fund, 12022 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20852. Or if you'd like to get involved in the project, you can contact me on the TCS. If you aren't able to help now, but you're interested in the additional services, please let us know so that we can gauge the level of interest, which will help us to choose the most appropriate equipment for the demand placed on it.

As should be apparent, I'm very enthusiastic about the opportunities available to WAP right now for its cutting-edge additions to the TCS. And again I feel that Paul Schlosser should be applauded for his phenomenal personal contributions to the TCS and to his friends on the Crew during his term as TCSO. I'm encouraged by the fact that Paul isn't going anywhere, that his wisdom and his guidance will be available when I so desperately need it. I hope that I can return the favor he's given me, providing an environment in which he's able to play with cool high-tech toys as much as he'd like. Most of all I intend to see our vision through to its goal: a stunning new graphics-based TCS with Internet access for a reasonable price. We've come this far, and with your help there's no end to where we can go from here. ■

Jon C. Thomason was appointed WAP Telecommunications System Operator in December, while serving his second year on the board of directors. During the day Jon works as an undergraduate Computer Science student at the University of Maryland in College Park, and as an intern specializing in the Internet and the World Wide Web for the U.S. National Ocean Service.

Mac Programmers' SIG Quarterly Report

by John Barnes

ON NOVEMBER 2ND 1994 Cal Simone of Main Event software took an enthusiastic group of SIG members and guests through the 65 new features in Macintosh System 7.5. Many of these have implications for programmers and other power users. The session lasted until nearly 11 pm.

On December 7th we had an open forum that explored the various environments for programming the Macintosh to produce "shrink-wrapable" applications. MPW, THINK, and Metrowerks were touched on briefly. The discussion was aimed at getting a handle on the things a person needs to do in order to get a start in serious programming.

On January 4th Jon Thomason described the Metrowerks Code Warrior environment. This environment offers opportunities for Power PC developers as well as 68k programmers. At the end of the meeting Jon introduced some of the folks to some of the programming approaches that might be used in the future evolution of the Pi TCS.

Pi members who are not yet familiar with the Mac Programmers' SIG should be aware that it is a fine forum for sharing experiences about Mac Programming. Everyone is welcome, from novices to pros. The SIG's theme is "Empowerment through Programming," an allusion to the Holy Grail of Programming that holds that folks who know how to program their computers are the ones who are in the best position to use them effectively.

Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each and every month in the Pi's classroom space. Meetings start at 7:30 pm and usually run until around 10 pm.

Coming Events:

PowerMac Programming Issues—February 1st—by Language Systems Corp. Come and see how their FORTRAN and Pascal language compilers work on Apple's new generation machines.

Other topics that have been suggested for the coming months include:

- SmallTalk
- AppleScript for the Common Person
- Object-Oriented Programming Demystified
- Mac Consulting for Fun and Profit

We need volunteers or commercial contacts who can make presentations on the above topics or any others that might be of interest.

The group is also considering adding another session each month for "breakout" work on topics of current interest. We are thinking of small projects that might run for several months and that would require some homework and preparation.

Look for news of SIG activities in Conference 3, Board 3 (Programming Languages) on the TCS. Notices are also posted to the Usenet comp.sys.mac.programmers news feed and to the Pi area on digitalNation.

We are rebuilding our mailing list. People who want notices of SIG meetings sent to them on the infrequent occasions when these are mailed should contact John Barnes at 301-652-0667. A voice mail message is enough to get your name added to the list. ■

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StockSIG for January

by Morris Pelham

WELL, STOCKSIG has used our new office twice now and it's getting better every time. This time there was a new floodlight outside the outside door with a motion sensor on it. When I drove up in my car a really bright light went on before I even stopped. Mine was the second car to arrive, but I drove right up to the door we use and so I was the one to discover the new light. Very nice.

Including some late arrivals, there were about twice as many of us at the November meeting as there were in October so we had to empty and pull over a second table and some more chairs. There is a third table we can go and get if we have to.

The best thing about our November meeting was that nearly everybody brought several copies of a current project to pass around for everyone to see. This works really well right now because we don't yet have the equipment set up to use or to demonstrate how we compute things. Even one of our newcomers brought an Excel printout and passed it around. It helped us to see what he was trying to do and several people offered some advice.

Stan Larsen told us how he updates several portfolios using America Online for less than two minutes per day. I asked him to bring in his modem and hard drive and show us how it works, so we may have to put the club's Mac IIci to work again soon.

Of course we talked about our beating the Dow project, and we still are. Stan Larsen, Bob Pallaron, Mark Pankin and I all passed around copies to discuss. It's eye-opening to see how many different ways we use the same (Excel) software to keep track of how we're doing on the same project. Obviously, there is no one and only right way.

Then talk turned to the Fidelity Select project. Peter Hui, Bob Pallaron and Mark Pankin passed around copies of their work. Mark's most recent research looks into the question, "What is the result of doing this for different periods of time and starting at different dates?" For example, suppose you had put money into this project just before the crash of 1987? If you had followed the strategy for only one year, you might have lost 30% to 40% of your investment. But, starting at the same time, if you had followed the strategy for two years your loss would have been 10% or so. If you had followed the strategy for three years your losses would have turned to profits. Mark brought five different graphs to pass around showing all of this and we talked about it for quite some time. To me the most interesting graph showed that if you put your money in for just the minimum five weeks and then took it out, you lost money just about as often as you made any. One of the classic rules of successful investing has always been "Let your winners run" and it remains true today. One of the keys to Mark's success with his strategy has been staying with a fund as long as it remains in the top half of the group.

Finally, let me repeat, it's a really good idea to bring several copies of the project you are working on to StockSIG. You can show what you are trying to do, you can ask for advice, you can compare your results with someone else if you want. I find that it really helps me organize my thoughts and get myself a really clear idea of what I want to do if I task myself to show it to someone else. Just put your name on your printout, give me one copy, and tell me at the start of the meeting if you want some time.

StockSIG meets the 2nd Thursday of each month at 7:30 PM at the WAP office.

StockSIG wishes everyone a profitable new year. Happy 1995! ■

StockSIG for February

by Morris Pelham

OOPS! Our December meeting was on the second Thursday, as usual. Unfortunately the Calendar in the December Journal showed it on the 15th, which is the third Thursday. We put notices on the TCS and at the office, but if you were waiting for us and cursing in the dark and cold of the parking lot on the 15th, we apologize.

The good news is, our new office continues to improve. This time we had lights all the way from the outside door in to the meeting room and didn't even need our flashlights.

At the meeting Bob Pallaron, Mark Pankin and I all passed around copies of our current projects for everyone to see and comment on. We had a good discussion as usual. We talked about brokerages, trading techniques, and software packages as well as trading results so far this year. I think I'll write about our trading results next month.

StockSIG meets the 2nd Thursday of each month at 7:30 PM

QuickTime SIG

A QUICKTIME Special Interest Group (QT SIG) meeting was held at the new Washington Apple Pi office on Thursday evening, Oct. 27, 1994. Stuart Bonwit showed his General Lavine animation in progress and demonstrated some animation applications. He also showed some video taped animations he made previously on an Atari computer. Tom Witte discussed using HyperCard for multimedia. Bruce O'Leary showed and discussed the making of his multimedia "portfolio," (resume!). Dennis Dimick's multimedia demo tape was shown and discussed.

Stuart first gave a brief run-through on his Quadra 660AV of Macromedia's Swivel 3D modelling and animation software: how shapes are created from primitive forms and how models are manipulated in three dimensional space. Key frames and in-betweening (tweening) were shown. Using a new segment not yet included in his General Lavine animation, he showed how the animation information is converted to a PICS file by Swivel 3D and then into a QuickTime movie by Movie Player.

With the help of DigitTrax sound editing software and a printed score of Debussey's General Lavine, Stuart showed how he times each note down to the frame. This timing is used to determine the number of frames for each movement in the animation.

The editing of the animation was demonstrated using VideoVision's QuickFlix. The software has three windows: 1) the movie Player; 2) the Storyboard; and 3) the picture and sound "tracks" Time View. The Storyboard looks like a slide editing tray. The first frame of each animation segment is shown. These segments can be moved around just like slides. When a new segment is loaded, it can be inserted into the Storyboard. Sound track segments can be loaded into the Time View and moved about to improve synch with the animation. The new animation and sound segments of General Lavine were added to the previously shown animation.

Then, using the VCR and TV Tom Witte brought in, Stuart showed several animations he made in years past on an Atari computer.

Dennis's demo QuickTime videotape was shown and discussed. The VHS tape contained two short movies made from still photos and another from home video. Dennis previously showed these films at the September General Meeting at Northern Virginia Community College.

The films included "EnRoute," an essay about the process of traveling, and "Peru: Voyage to a State of Mind," an essay contrasting the beauty and poverty of Peru. Both used still photos originally taken on Kodachrome film and scanned to Kodak's digital archiving system, PhotoCD.

Dennis used Adobe Systems' QuickTime editing program, Premiere, to produce the EnRoute segment. EnRoute included the special effects of pans and zooms across still photos to create the feeling of motion. He used Passport Producer, a multimedia integration program, to do the Peru film, which received a first place documentary award in April at the Sumeria QuickTime Festival in San Francisco. Music for both films came from compact disks. The audio files were converted to QuickTime format using an Apple CD300 drive and QuickTime 1.6.1.

A third film, "Papou Boat Ride," was a home movie of a family boat ride on the Chesapeake Bay last summer using original Hi-8 video source material. He used Premiere to capture segments from videotape, and editing included cross dissolves and titling.

Dennis used SuperMac's (now Radius) QuickTime digitizing board, Spigot II Tape, to capture video and print to videotape. He used his accelerated Mac IIci to produce these films at 15 frames per second (half of normal TV rates). Original screen size was 320x240 pixels (one-quarter the size of TV.) Spigot II Tape interpolates data and zooms the images to full TV screen size when printing to videotape.

He reported that image quality from Spigot II Tape is good for presentations and multimedia production, but isn't suited for broadcast. However, at street price of about $650, Spigot II Tape can be a reasonable QuickTime production solution for people with Mac-IIs or non-AV Quadras with fullsize NuBus slots.

Tom gave a quick look at Apple's QT and HyperCard (HC) stacks which let you use the power of QT within HC. This lets you compress pictures in various QT compressors and/or display them in HC. The HC stacks also provide xcmds (commands) to record and edit video input.

If interest in HyperCard warrants, it could be the core of the next QT SIG meeting.

Bruce showed a QuickTime movie called "All About Bruce". It was an attempt to put together a jazzy resume using QuickTime as the medium, rather than paper. The programs he used to create it were: Adobe Premiere 2.0, Adobe Photoshop 2.5.1, Adobe Illustrator 5, and MacroMedia's SoundEdit Pro. The movie runs about 1:36. Using CompactPro, the movie fits (segmented) on two High Density floppies. Bruce believes it is just under 4MB uncompressed. The movie was created on his Quadra 650, which has 16MB RAM, 2MB VRAM (for thousands of color), a 230MB hard drive, and the Apple 300i CD-ROM. The jazz track was captured from a CD direct to the hard drive. A clip from "Apocalypse Now" at the very beginning of the movie came from a LaserDisc of the movie. The LaserDisk player was hooked up to his stereo system. The stereo was then connected to his Quadra, using the microphone port, capturing the sound direct to disk. The movie runs at 20 frames per second.

Well...multimedia fans: if you would like to have another QT SIG meeting scheduled, please leave a message on the TCS Conference 3, Board 20 (C3.B20) Mac Multimedia. ■

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November Meeting

by Lawrence I. Charters

MY MOTHER has a friend, a Texan, who has little tolerance for people who complain when they get what they request. He sums it up with dark East Texas humor: "They'd complain if they was hung with a new rope."

In November, we provided lots of new rope for a hanging, and got complaints, anyway. A long-anticipated Internet demonstration, by Internet Information Services, Inc. (IIS), didn't meet with expectations. Some people wanted a "how to connect" session, some people wanted to buy a connection package, some people wanted to learn how to log on to public access Internet channels.

On the bright side, we also had a demonstration of some inexpensive Casady & Greene software, by C&G president Terry Kunysz. Aside from some grumblings that he talks too fast, everyone seem to like his presentation. And yet — there were complaints that we gave away too many drawing prizes at the end of the meeting!

Fun and Conflicts

Terry's chief goodie was Conflict Catcher II, a comprehensive utility for isolating and managing extension conflicts, with a few extras thrown in. Conflict Catcher uses a clever scheme to systematically disable extensions until it isolates likely suspects. While it still requires restarting, the process is considerably faster than the old manual "pull things out until the problem goes away" or "add extensions until the problem crops up." Conflict Catcher can also create links between known incompatible extensions, such as Adobe Type Reunion and Now's WYSIWYG Menus.

Conflict Catcher has a couple other neat tricks, too. Of most use is the ability to "turn off" fonts in System 7.1 and up, handy if you have software (meaning Microsoft Office) which objects to "too many fonts," or if you want to maintain separate sets of TrueType and PostScript fonts, or everyday fonts and a more expansive desktop publishing set.

Mac programmers will appreciate another neat trick: Conflict Catcher can tell you what programming calls are "trapped" by a program. This is particularly useful when you are trying to speed up a program to make it Power Macintosh compatible, or when you are trying to avoid using programming calls that are already in use. (Jon Thomason has an extensive review of Conflict Catcher II in the December 1994 *Journal*, "Trapped by Natives!" pp. 12-15.)

Terry briefly mentioned Snap Mail, C&G's clever and inexpensive peer to peer E-mail package, and did a mad dash through several games. He also distributed several hundred special offers, in several flavors, for virtually the entire line of Casady & Greene products, and gave away dozens of demo disks plus a large box full of complete packages.

> "Held December 10, the Garage Sale saw the triumph and the tragedy of grass-roots capitalism: joyous spouses and loved ones reclaiming their basements, closets and garages from the clutches of discarded technology; and depressed technophiles thwarted in their plans to pick up a Power Mac for $100 or so."

Crisis of Differing Expectations

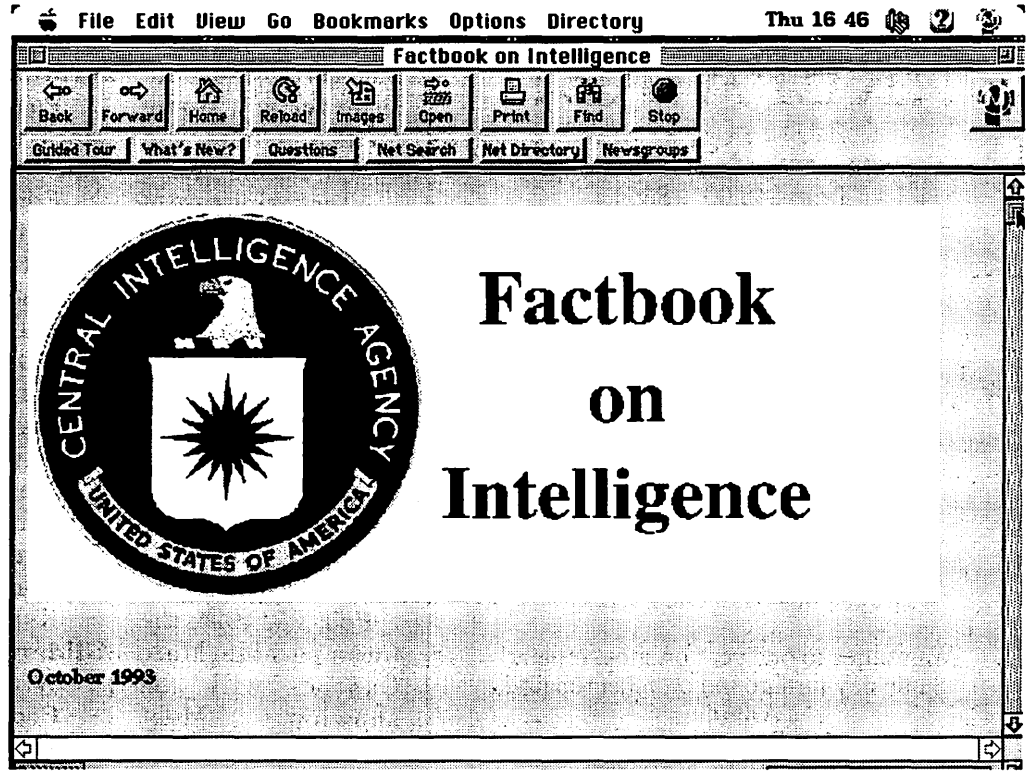
Chris Clark, of Internet Information Services (IIS), was not as polished in his presentation. In fact, the first 15 minutes of his demonstration was spent reading his notes out loud. One not terribly charitable wag said it looked like a "high school book report."

When he did get to his presentation, he did exactly as I asked: he demonstrated Mosaic and the World Wide Web using a fast modem and an ordinary voice phone line. Unfortunately, he used a seven year old Mac II rather than a more modern, faster Macintosh, and his configuration of the connection made it slower than it could have been. On the other hand, he was factual, he was accurate, and he knew what he was talking about — all of which are big pluses when you are

discussing something as over-hyped as the Internet.

But some people didn't want to see Mosaic, they wanted to see how to connect to a command line interface (something I have no intention of ever doing at a General Meeting). Others didn't want to see a demo, they wanted to *buy* something, like a subscription to an Internet service provider. Chris was selling something—custom-designed World Wide Web servers, company "Internet presence" and similar services — but what he was offering was either more, or less, than what most people wanted.

By far the vast majority in the audience seemed to want a tutorial. In fact, so many people wanted a tutorial that Washington Apple Pi is planning on offering Internet classes, though obviously not at General Meetings. One of the more interesting complaints about the meeting was that so many questions were being asked that "I really wasn't certain what the presentation was about."



The World Wide Web Home Page of the Central Intelligence Agency, as viewed with Netscape. Netscape, Mosaic, MacWeb and similar HTML (HyperText Markup Language) "browsers" are the so-called "killer applications" of the Internet. They allow you to view and transfer information without knowing any complex commands, and allow the user to move from computer to computer without any knowledge of how the computer is set up, where it is located, or even what country it resides in.

So, to review: Chris' company will custom design a World Wide Web (Mosaic/Netscape/whatever) server for your company, organization, or agency, or set up a company E-mail system, or set up a company file transfer presence on the Internet, or — basically do anything you want for a corporate "presence" on the Internet. Based on what I saw, they are quite knowledgeable and capable and, unlike most such companies, seem to know how Macs work as well as UNIX and Windows machines. For more information contact Chris at (301) 340-1761 or via E-mail at cjc@iis.com. You can also check out their Web page at http://www.iis.com/.

December Non-Meeting

There was no meeting in December; instead, there was the mid-winter edition of the Pi's Computer Garage Sale, featuring hundreds of people shopping for bargains, gossip and information. Held December 10, the Garage Sale saw the triumph and the tragedy of grass-roots capitalism: joyous spouses and loved ones reclaiming their basements, closets and garages from the clutches of discarded technology; and depressed technophiles thwarted in their plans to pick up a Power Mac for $100 or so.

I've been to half a dozen garage sales now, and have always been impressed at the wide range of, ah, stuff? being offered for sale. But this time the contrast was exceptional: while there were dozens of Mac IIs and LCs and PowerBooks and such, there were also computers older than many of the shoppers. Not adolescent shoppers, either: computers older than some of the *adult* shoppers. And people bought them.

New feature: a "computer checkup" table was inaugurated so that computer users could bring in their machines and see if they were in good working health. This proved more popular than expected; the

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table was busy from shortly before the official opening until 12:30 p.m., without a break, and a short recess to get something to drink resulted in a new line being formed — a line that didn't disappear until the Garage Sale closed.

Several people turned away rather than wait, so, next time, we'll try to have more computer gurus on hand to look at machines. There also seemed to be a fairly constant need for just general question and answer support, so we'll plan for that, too.

1995 Meeting Dates

General Meetings for 1995 are scheduled for the following dates (all the fourth Saturday of the month). Mark your electric calendars.

Jan. 28, 1995: Ami (Applied Medical Informatics) will demonstrate Medical House Call: Interactive Home Medical Guide and Symptom Analysis.

After taking care of your physical health, Intuit will take care of your financial health with Quicken 5.0 and MacInTax 1994. [Note: at the time this was scheduled, Intuit was one of the few companies *not* owned by Microsoft or Symantec.]

Feb. 25, 1995: the incomparable Marc Canter will be showing "Meet MediaBand." Marc Canter founded MacroMedia, the original "multimedia" computer company, and this latest venture is an "interactive music video," a term which doesn't do it justice.

In conjunction with the meeting, Pi members are invited to submit QuickTime clips and digital art to be shown at the start of the meeting. We don't want people to think "multimedia" is strictly a West Coast phenomenon.

Mar. 25, 1995: vendor to be named later.

Apr. 22, 1995: vendor to be named later.

May 27, 1995: vendor to be named later, plus three first-round draft picks (barring a strike, of course).

Drawing winners

PC World mouse pad: Jamie Gorman

Microsoft Macintosh Applications ballcap: Reuel Cochrane

NYMUG Mac Fair T-shirt: Robert Pagelsen

MacWorld DC T-shirt: Joe Swick

MacWorld Press T-shirt: Richard Edelson

APS SCSI Sentry T-shirt: Robert Fetterolf

Microsoft Office briefcase: John E. Christensen

BMUG CD-ROM: Clark C. Snead, Robert L. Shaffer, Frank Potter

La Cie SilverLining: Tom Bryan

Casady & Greene T-shirt: Sara Torrence, Prince Williams, Larry Ichter

Crystal Crazy (Casady & Greene): Clinton H. Schemmer, Glenda K. Finey

Glider 4.0 (Casady & Greene): William R. Jensen, Sharron Cochran, William T. Wydro, Walter A. Romanek, David R.P. Gibson

Glider 4.0, Glider Pro for Windows (Casady & Greene): David Waldman

Glider Pro (Casady & Greene): John J. Ruffolo, Joe Morey

Conflict Catcher II (Casady & Greene): Russell H. Strange, John A. Fridinger

Snap Mail 5-pack (Casady & Greene): Washington Apple Pi office

Apple Macintosh IIci: courtesy Falcon Microsystems

Apple Macintosh II: courtesy Internet Information Services, Inc.

Proxima Ovation LCD projector: courtesy Proxima Corporation

Setup and worrying: Chris Clark (IIS), Terry Kunysz (Casady & Greene), Tom Witte, Bill Wydro

Question & Answer Help: Tom Witte

Send meeting comments to: lcharters@tcs.wap.org. ■

Letter Express

review by Jeff Loving

DO YOU HATE the process of writing letters or memos from start to finish? Letter Express, a Newton application from PenMagic, may be the answer to your problem.

Since its introduction, handwriting recognition accuracy and speed have been a disappointment on the Newton. This weakness prevents users from being able to quickly create complete documents ready to fax or email. At least until Letter Express appeared on the scene.

Letter Express relies upon the fact that many notes; especially those often used in the business world, follow well-defined formats. The typical "thank you", "congratulations", or "let's meet again soon" type letters are a few examples. Letter Express provides templates called snippets and allows you to easily customize and personalize their use.

SoftwareMedia and Packaging

Pen Magic provides Letter Express on both Windows and Macintosh diskettes. As Newton packages go, Letter Express is downright massive. Letter Express consists of three components, **LExpress**, **LESnips**, and **LEKeybrd**.

The LExpress and LEKeybrd applications require 199K and 74K respectively. LESnips is not an application but a package of snippets which can be edited. Its size depends on how you customize the snippets, but expect to use about 75K, adding up to a total of nearly 350K of RAM!

The disks also contain a **Reg&Win** app for registering a Letter Express user, along with several unrelated demonstration packages.

LExpress should probably be installed on a Card. LESnips must be installed in the same place as LExpress. If you have multiple cards and want to use LEKeybrd with other applications, Pen Magic recommends that you install this app on Internal.

Unfortunately, my humble MP100 contains only a modest 1MB RAM card and I soon found myself removing books and applications to make room for Letter Express. I see a 2MB Flash card coming my way in the near future. Additionally, I experienced occasional restarts while using the program, possibly due to low heapspace.

Ease of Use

Like many Newton applications, most features of Letter Express can be learned simply by using the application. Other than some one page i pop-ups, there is no on-line help. Letter Express comes with an excellent 32 page user manual which explains all features.

Software Review

LExpress Application

LExpress looks and acts like the built-in notepad but with several enhancements.

'Replaceholders' are really nice and used extensively by the application. They allow you to reference fields in the Names [First], [Last], [Company], etc; Personal data [MyName], [MyCompany], etc; and Date/Time information. Using replaceholders results in easily personalized notes. Almost every LExpress document should take advantage of replaceholders.

Replaceholders are limited to accessing fields in the Names and Personal soups. Why not extend this functionality to allow access to any field of any soup? I guess PenMagic figured this feature would not be needed by the average user.

LExpress provides three buttons 'New', 'Snippets' and the 'LE keyboard' icon. Tapping the 'New' button creates a new LExpress document. When creating a new document, you can tap 'To' to select anyone in the Names file. LExpress can use email or fax information once the note is ready to automatically create a formatted routing slip.

Letter Express Snippets

Tapping the 'Snippets' icon allows you to retrieve any of the numerous Pen Magic-provided snippets. They cover a wide range of topic categories—Private, Blank Documents, Openings, Closing, Acknowledgement, Apology, Complaints, Congratulations, Following up, Goodwill, Introduction, Invitation, Miscellaneous, Request, Schedule, and Thank you. You can create new or edit existing categories. Individual snippets are found within a category, some having more example snippets than others.

You can write a LExpress note and save it as a snippet. Or the

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snippet can be written on a PC or Mac and transferred to the Newton (see below).

Pen Magic provides a large number of categories and snippets. Traversing from one category to another can be slow.

The LEKeybrd Application

Tapping the 'Keyboard' icon brings up the main LE keyboard. This keyboard provides several features such as:

- Direct access to Styles, which can be applied to selected text
- Ability to select all text in the note
- Page break insertion
- Bullet or Number selected paragraphs
- Cleanup text facility
- Access to Quick List ReplaceHolders or Favorite Phrases
- Tab all selected text
- Center all selected text
- Access to other specialized keyboards

  —Keyboard aligned in alphabetic sequence

  —Special punctuation characters

  —Numeric and monetary keyboard

On its own, LEKeybrd provides value because its keyboards can be used with any Newton application. The application provides a minimize button to turn the keyboard into a small floating window which remains visible regardless of what is running. This 'floater' can be enlarged back into a keyboard simply by tapping on it again.

While the 'minimize' feature is nice, I found myself often enlarging and minimizing the keyboard just to access a special character such as ';' '.' ':'. A nice addition to the 'floater' would be a customizable popup to access frequently used special characters.

The main LE Keyboard provides access to the Quick list. Favorite phrases can be added to the Quick list simply by selecting text from any application and then tapping the 'Quick list' icon to save the phrase.

Quick list cannot save the following as favorite phrases—drawings, non-interpreted text, or more complex text containing several line returns. Quick list phrases are meant to be short, often accessed text.

"Like many Newton applications, most features of Letter Express can be learned simply by using the application. Other than some one page i pop-ups, there is no on-line help. Letter Express comes with an excellent 32 page user manual which explains all features."

The Quick list also provides access to replaceholders. Note that replaceholders are only available when using the keyboard from the LExpress application.

Filing and Other Miscellany

LExpress documents can be filed using the Newton folder system. Unfortunately LExpress documents are not visible to the built-in notepad nor vice versa. You can move back and forth between LExpress documents within a folder via scroll arrows.

Normal functions such as Mail, Fax, Print, Beam, Delete, etc are found under the Action Button. One caveat - you cannot beam a LExpress note to another Newton unless the receiver also has the Letter Express application resident.

You can easily convert a LExpress note into a snippet by tapping the 'Copy as Snippet' selection under the Action button.

One note about deleting Quick list Favorite Phrases—you do this by scrubbing them out of the scroll list. There is no Action delete function as with LExpress documents or snippets.

LExpress is a big application and takes time to initialize whenever you need to use it. A 'hide' feature similar to 'Notion' would be a welcome addition.

Using Letter Express via Assist

Letter Express adds the key word 'write' to the verbs handled by the Assist function. You can initiate Letter Express simply by typing 'write <name> <snippet>' and then activating Assist. Letter Express will create a new document automatically addressing and inserting the snippet. PenMagic recommends that you keep the <snippet> name simple but unique so that it can be easily recalled when using Assist.

I found that you also should keep snippets unique from the names in your names file. For example, let's say you have a snippet called 'Superstar' and a person called 'Jeff Superstar' in your names file. If you execute 'write jeff superstar' in Assist,

Letter Express will address a blank note to Jeff Superstar without inserting the 'Superstar' snippet. 'Write jeff superstar superstar' will work but seems a little conceited.

Newton Connectivity Kit

NCK can be used to back up both LExpress documents and snippets to a Mac or Windows PC. Within NCK, Letter Express documents or snippets can be created or edited and then synced back to the Newton.

Although you can create your own full-fledged snippets directly on the Newton, I found the process too slow and frustrating. As you would expect, it's much faster and easier to create or edit LExpress documents on a PC or Mac.

NCK is mind numbingly slow synchronizing data but that's not Letter Express's fault.

Letter Express Link

Pen Magic also sells an optional package called Letter Express Link. This application provides an alternative to NCK for Mac/PC <-> LExpress connectivity. Letter Express Link consists of a Mac or Windows PC program and a Newton application.

The PC portion can be used to maintain LExpress documents or snippets. Link on the Newton can connect via serial cable, Localtalk (Mac-only), or modem to either retrieve snippets or send documents up to the Mac/PC for archival. Transfer between the Mac/PC and Newton occurs much more quickly than using NCK.

You cannot directly transfer a document from the Mac/PC -> Newton nor send a Newton snippet to the Mac/PC using Link. Link cannot be initiated from LExpress. You have to switch back and forth between the two applications when doing transfers.

Pen Magic provides a separate user manual for Letter Express Link. The application comes on either a Mac or Windows PC diskette.

Summary

An important point is that the application is expressly not a word processor for the Newton. In fact, the LE Keyboard and snippets not withstanding, Letter Express really is not much better than the built-in notepad for document creation. In other words, don't plan on using it to write your thesis.

LEKeybrd is valuable by itself and it would be nice if you could purchase it separately. Actually I wish that the built-in notepad could be completely swapped out in favor of LExpress, LESnips, and LEkeybrd. This would provide the Newton with a better notepad while saving RAM and heapspace in the bargain.

For mobile users needing the ability to create polished notes quickly, Letter Express provides a nice solution. Simple and powerful at the same time, Letter Express is also Assist and NCK aware. Those users needing faster Mac/PC connectivity will want to look at getting Letter Express Link.

Pros & Cons

Letter Express

Essentially a replacement for the built-in notepad.

Pro: Nice use of [ReplaceHolders], access to LE keyboard and Snippets, NCK integration.

Con: No hide option. RAM usage (about 200K). Slow to initialize and soup operations (snippet traversal) depending on the number of snippets.

LEKeybd

Provides alternative keyboards

Pro: Direct access to styles, select all & Quicklists. Special character keyboards, draggable and can be minimized to floater, available with any application.

Con: No popup available from minimized keyboard.

LE Snippets

Provides re-usable notes or even whole documents reducing handwriting needed to produce business-quality letters

Pro: Letter Express comes with many pre-packaged snippets covering several areas of correspondence. User can create new or edit existing categories and snippets.

Con: Only available to Letter Express application.

LE Link

Pro: Fast, easy way to edit/retrieve snippets or archive LExpress documents on Mac/Windows PC

Con: Additional cost, Link use limited to LExpress documents but not integrated into the Letter Express application. ■

Vendor and Product Information

Letter Express
PenMagic Software Inc
Phone: (604) 988-9982
(604) 988-0035

Retail Price $69.95
Letter Express Link $29.95

Product also reviewed in
IN Magazine Sept/Oct 94 p18,19
Pen Computing Nov 94 p40

Aldus DateBook & TouchBase Pro Bundle— A Personal Information Management System

by Walter Forlini

THE ALDUS DateBook & TouchBase Pro Bundle is made up of two separate and distinct software packages that work well when used individually, but together form a nearly seamless personal information manager package.

Installing is a simple process. The Bundle comes on two high density diskettes (800K disks are available via a toll free number). The installer creates two new folders on the hard drive taking up 3.2 MB of space. Also installed are three system extensions and a program in the Apple Menu folder.

DateBook Pro

The first application included is DateBook Pro. DateBook Pro is a business and personal time manager that allows one to keep track of appointments and dates; maintain To-Do lists; organize and track projects; generate reminder memos; and print schedules, reports, and calendars in a variety of formats.

Starting DateBook brings up a full screen calendar page view of the current month with the current day highlighted (Figure 1). Days with events have a bit of the event description displayed in them, much like one uses a regular calendar. To the right, appear two scrolling sections, one for Events as well as one for To-Dos and Memos. Along the bottom of the page is a (moveable) palette for selecting from the many different view options.

DateBook Pro Events items are used for keeping track of anything that can be associated with a specific start and end time such as meetings, appointments, classes, and sessions. They appear in the daily list with a small clock by them. To-Do items are used for keeping track of tasks or small projects that can be associated with a given day, but aren't assigned any specific times. To-Do items appear in the list with a check box in front of them that can be used to indicate the item's current status such as pending (blank box), in-progress (grey checkmark), and completed (black checkmark). Pending or in-progress To-Dos can be configured to carry forward to the next day until completed. Memos can be used like Post-It notes to record general notes, ideas, or lists. Memos are not assigned any specific time and are not carried forward to next day. They appear in the list with a "push pin" next to them.

Creating a new item is a simple process. Just press NEW on the calendar palette (or select NEW EVENT from the Calendar Menu) to display an Item Detail dialog box (Figure 2). The dialog includes a pop-up menu for selecting the type of item (Event, To-Do, or Memo) to be entered and then adjusts its contents accordingly. Event items can be assigned start and end times by dragging the cursor or a time bar.

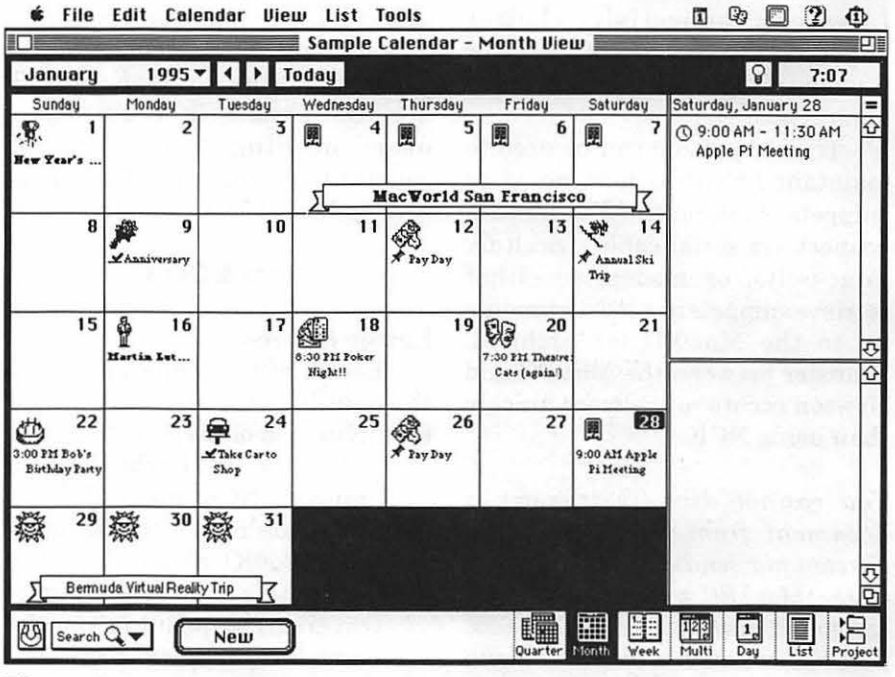


Figure 1

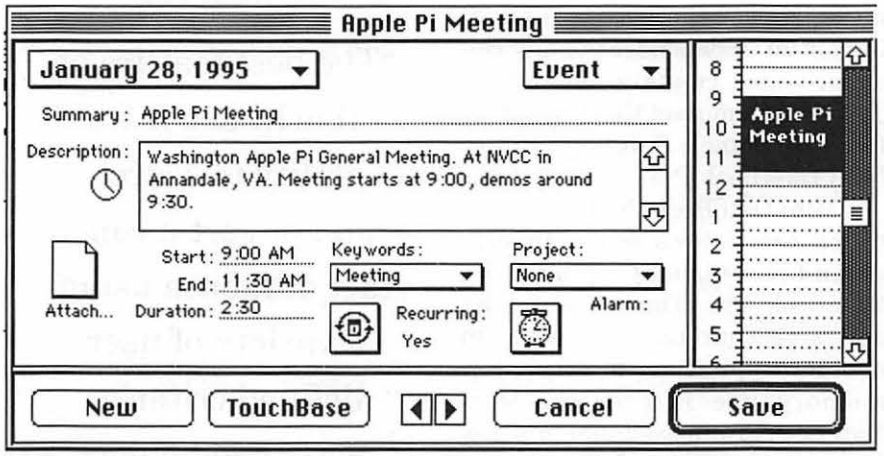


Figure 2

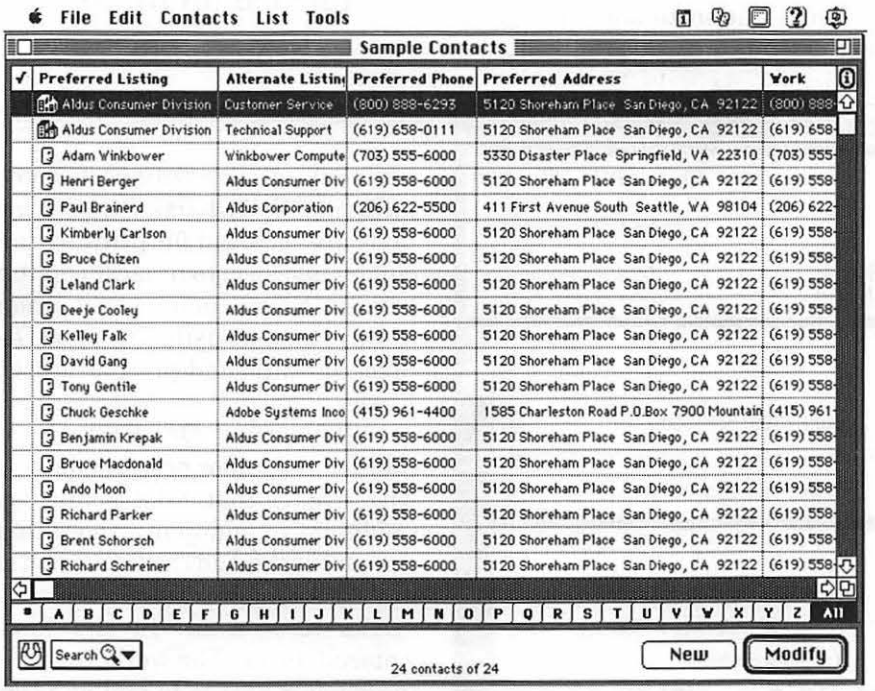


Figure 3

To-Do items can be assigned a priority, status, and can be set to automatically carry forward. Memos have no unique fields to enter. All three item dialogs include a pop-up for selecting a calendar date for the item; a summary text field that is displayed in the various date views; a description field with optional date/time stamp that can hold up to 32,000 characters; a button for setting up a recurring item definition; and a button for defining an alarm (the application does not have to be running for the alarm to go off) for the item (Events or To-Dos), pop-ups to assign keywords and project affiliation to the item, and a button for attaching a document to the item.

DateBook Pro offers a variety of views that mimic what is found in many popular paper–based personal organizers. The Month view displays a complete month on screen much like a regular wall calendar. Icons can be placed on any day (an icon editor is included as well as several icons). Banners can be defined to spread across several days or months with colors and fonts that can be customized. The Quarter view displays a quarter year showing up to thirteen weeks and spanning month breaks. Week view displays the seven days of a single week in a text format listing them in two columns; similar to a pocket planner. The starting day is user-definable. The Multi-Day view also displays one week, but shows it in a traditional linear format, as if it were pulled straight from the monthly calendar. Items are listed below the day heading. The Day view displays all Events, To-Dos and Memos for a single day and includes a progress thermometer that displays the percentage of completed To-Do items assigned to that day. List view displays all the items in the calendar in a list that can be sorted. Sorts can be defined using up to three different fields. Items displayed in the lists are user selected. Not on the palette (but available from the View menu) is the Alarm view. This view displays all items with alarms attached to them. Within each view are options to alter the display to one's liking such as in Gantt Chart or Time Bar format.

Also available are "Busyness" Indicators which graphically display how busy you are during different intervals of the day. These indicators appear as a three segment bar at the bottom of a day block and depending on Events scheduled, will show white (no plans), grey (a little busy), dark grey (pretty busy), or black (booked solid). The intervals are user-defined as are the colors for the indicators.

Searches can be performed on the calendar using any of the entered fields. The Full Search feature allows searching through a combination of fields for selected items including date/time criteria (such

as start time, end time, duration, date, and overdue). The resulting list can be sorted by up to three fields in ascending or descending order (selected for each sort field). Searches can be saved as a customized list available in the List menu. Several predefined lists are included such as Today's appointments, To-Dos in a specific Project, and To-Dos which occur in the next thirty days.

DateBook Pro allows the user to access many of its features without actually running the full application. The DateBook Pro Extension adds a DateBook Pro menu to your menu bar (System 7 or System 6/ MultiFinder required). Using the menu bar, you can: set a free standing alarm (independent of any calendar item); create a new Event, To-Do or Memo; set the Alarm Status; and launch DateBook Pro or Mini DateBook Pro.

Mini DateBook Pro is an application that allows access to your calendar without launching DateBook Pro. This is useful for accessing your calendar while in another application or when low memory use is critical. Mini DateBook Pro allows creation of new Events and viewing of the calendar (a single day at a time).

In addition to standard printing, calendars can also be printed in a variety of user defined formats including Wall Charts. Printing options are included for printing calendars in a form to fit most popular personal planners (i.e.: Day-Timer or Day Runner) using Avery or Deluxe pre-punched/pre-perforated paper.

"The best feature of TouchBase is its ability to search and/or sort a contact database using a variety of user defined criteria. Sorts can be performed on up to three fields."

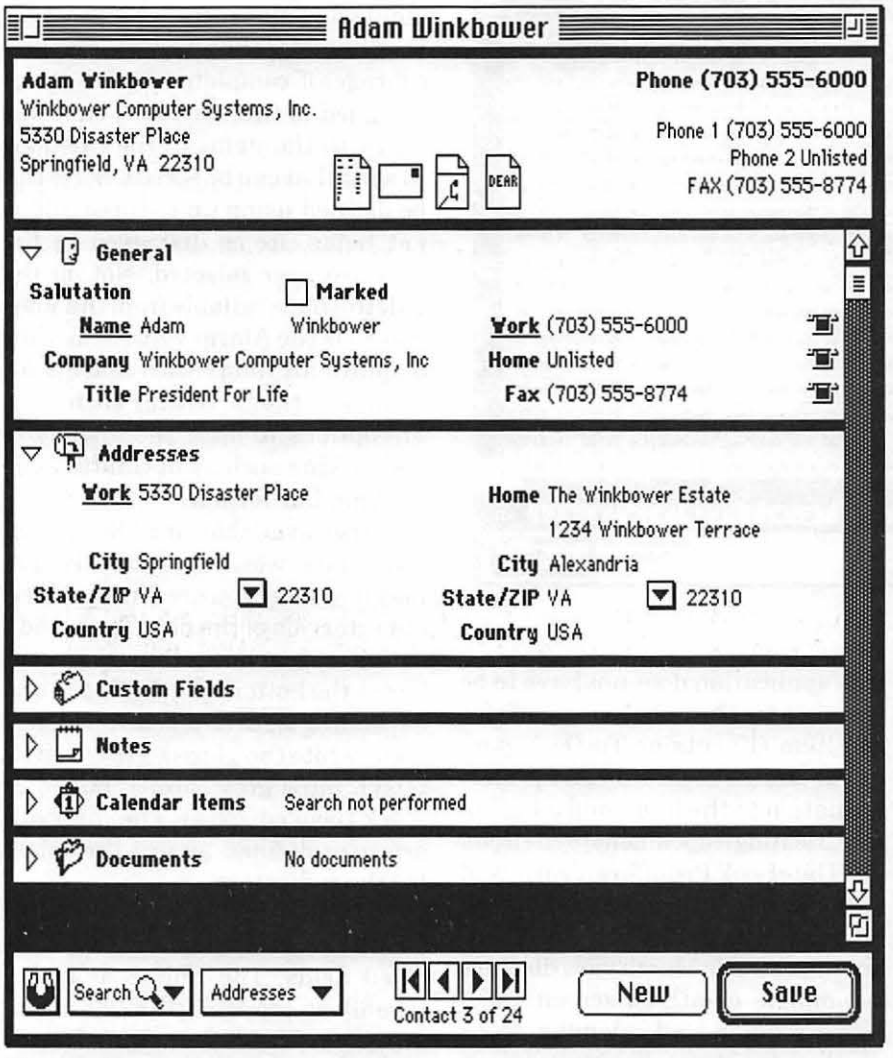


Figure 4

While using DateBook, I encountered a minor problem dealing with events that take a full day (midnight to midnight), those that run overnight, and those that end at exactly midnight. Scheduling such events returns an "Invalid Time Entered" error. The workaround is to schedule events to end at 11:59 pm. Not a big problem, but inconvenient and not completely intuitive. Other than this, I found DateBook Pro a pleasure to use every day.

TouchBase Pro

The second program included in the bundle is TouchBase Pro. TouchBase Pro is more than just an electronic address book; it is a "contact database." Nice features include a variety of search methods to find contacts, printing addresses on envelopes or labels, creating fax cover sheets, and printing contact reports

or address books. The included FastLetter editor allows creation of personalized letters providing a preaddressed and dated shell of a letter with only the body needing to be filled in using the built-in text editor. When installed with DateBook Pro, the user can switch back and forth between the two applications and move contact information into DateBook Pro to create calendar items.

The first running of TouchBase Pro brings up a new file dialog box. You can name your contact file and declare it as being a Single-User or Multi-User file. Multi-User files are sharable over a network and use less memory while Single-User files are smaller and can be accessed faster. Subsequent starting brings up a contact list. Alphabet Index Tabs allow jumping to any entries beginning with the selected letter. There is a pop-up for using other basic search criteria; a status listing the number of selected records and the total records in the database; and buttons for modifying existing or adding new contacts (Figure 3).

Pressing the New button, brings up a new contact entry window. The standard data entry fields are included for name and address, as well as, entry areas for custom items, notes, DateBook entries, and attached documents. Any or all of these areas can be collapsed to save screen space but remain available for viewing with a single mouse click (Figure 4).

The best feature of TouchBase is its ability to search and/or sort a contact database using a variety of user-defined criteria. Sorts can be performed on up to three fields. All fields in the database are quickly selected using pop-up lists and two radio buttons for ascending or descending order. Different list views can be created once and named for quick use at any time using the Custom List Editor (Figure 5). A simple search can be easily made using pop-up lists for field name and operation (e.g., >, <, =). A compound search can make use of "and" as well as "or" logic to create highly specialized lists of contacts. Each custom-defined list can include options for sorting and viewing by checking the appropriate box. By defining several compound lists, a list based on any desired search, sort, and view criteria can be rapidly accessed with a single menu selection. I found this a very powerful and useful feature in that it allowed me to make a single contact database containing all my personal and business contacts. If I need to see a list of friends who own or use computers, I simply make a menu selection and a display containing

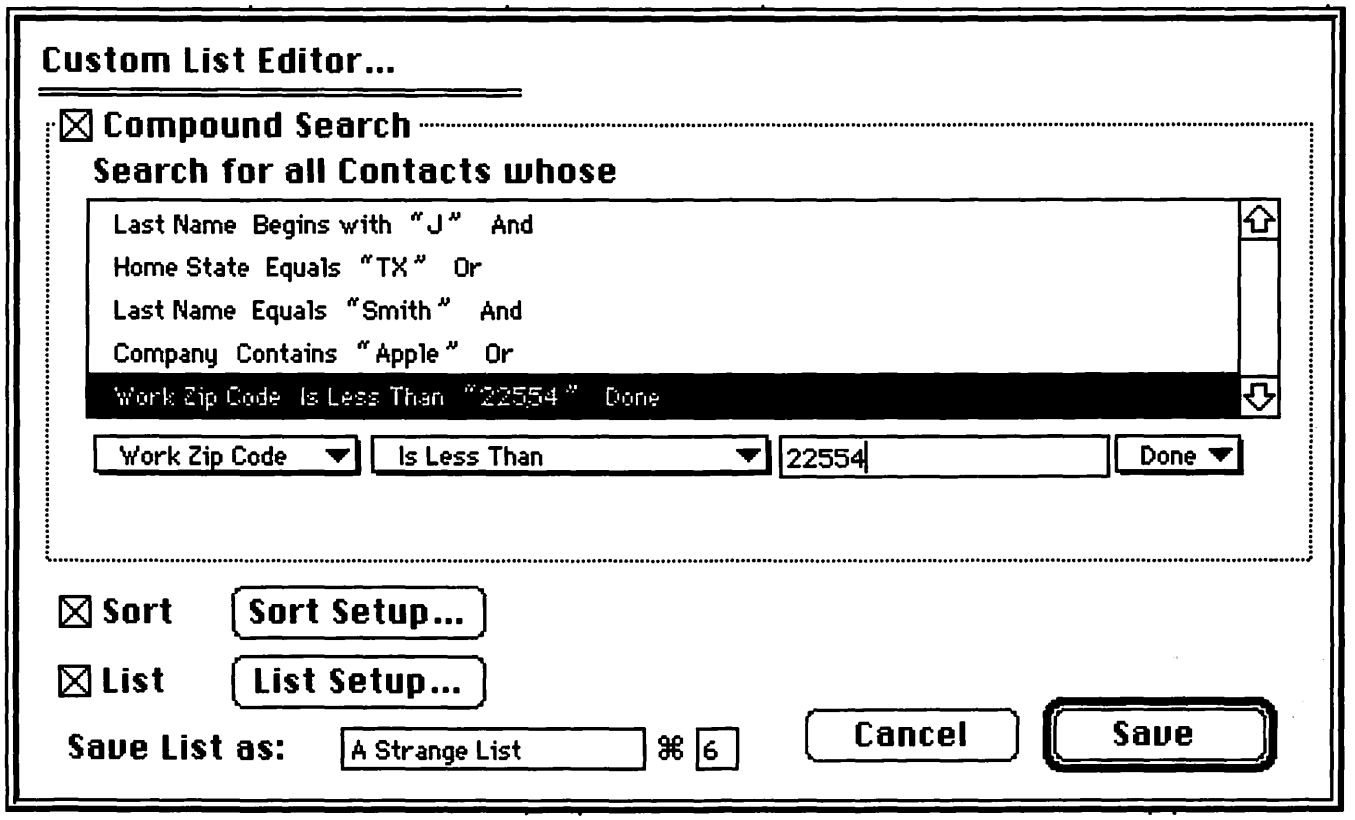


Figure 5

just the person's name and Macintosh model appears. For the holiday season, I've created a custom list to select and view just the names of those expecting greeting cards. For dealing with businesses, a custom list displays only pertinent business address information. Another custom list displays just names and birthdays in date order. Using custom lists and views are great because you can select just those records pertaining to the information you desire and then display only the needed fields. No need to scroll past several fields of home address information when looking through a business listing, or trudging through addresses and phone numbers while trying to find out who has a birthday in February.

Although TouchBase Pro is a very capable contact manager, it has some minor inconveniences. I did not like the inability to fully customize the contact data entry screen (some may prefer not to have business information in their personal contact file). TouchBase allows the user to create a preference to bypass that field when tabbing through the entry screen, but some may wish it not to be displayed at all.

TouchBase also has a specific menu selection providing the ability to export your contact list to a Sharp Wizard through a serial connection, but it does not support Apple's Newton MessagePad—a serious drawback for me. At the other end, Apple's Newton Connection Kit allows for import and export of DateBook Pro calendars, but does not yet support TouchBase Pro contact lists, so the process of getting names to move between TouchBase and the Newton requires some special skill.

Using TouchBase Pro and DateBook Pro Together

TouchBase and DateBook make use of "Drag and Drop" (the required system extension is included for those running System 7 versions prior to 7.5). Using Drag and Drop, one can drag a contact from a TouchBase Pro window and drop it onto a date in DateBook Pro. DateBook Pro will automatically create a new To-Do item containing information on the selected contact and Contact Pro will create a new entry in the DateBook area of the selected contact's contact entry window. Up to eight contacts can be attached to a single DateBook item. By creating calendar items in this way, information on all participants in a meeting is available without opening TouchBase.

A combination User's Guide is included containing both DateBook Pro and TouchBase Pro manuals. The manual is well organized and informative.

Aldus maintains an 800 phone number for Customer Service to order upgrades and request information on other products. Technical Support Technicians are available for questions, as are an automated and fax support system; unfortunately, these calls require a toll call.

In summary, DateBook Pro and TouchBase Pro are both very nice products. DateBook is a very capable personal calendar and scheduler. TouchBase Pro is a very good contact manager. The two programs, working together, form a complete, easy-to-use, personal information manager.

Aldus Corporation
Consumer Division
5120 Shoreham Drive
San Diego, CA 92122-5926
Phone: (619) 558-6000

Pricing: Retail price: $129.95 (in Pro Bundle or $79.95 each for TouchBase Pro and DateBook Pro). Street price: $79.95 (in Pro Bundle or $49.95 each).

System Requirements:

DateBook Pro: Mac Plus or better with minimum 2 megabytes RAM, 2 MB free space on hard drive and system software 6.07 or later (System 7 required for integration with TouchBase Pro).

TouchBase Pro: Mac Plus or better with minimum 2 megabytes RAM, 2 MB free space on hard drive and system software 6.07 or later (System 7 required for integration with DateBook Pro).

Personal observation requirements:

DateBook Pro requires at least 800K of free RAM and TouchBase Pro requires 1000K free RAM. Running both together will require a system with a minimum 4 megabytes RAM installed. Larger calendars and contact databases will require more available RAM. Performance was slow, but still useful on a Classic system; memory was tight.

Testing Environment:

The Aldus DateBook Pro and TouchBase Pro Bundle was tested on a Macintosh PowerBook Duo 270c 12/240, in color, running System 7.5. Basic usability was also tested on a Macintosh Classic 4/40, in black and white, running System 7.0 and a PowerBook 100 8/40, in black and white, under System 7.1. ■

About the author:

Walter Forlini is a civilian programmer for the U.S. Army. Though he finds working in an MS-DOS only environment depressing, he survives by reminding his coworkers at every opportunity that Mac users are doing things Windows users only dream about.

Living Album: Still Photos Via QuickTime Movies

By Dennis R. Dimick

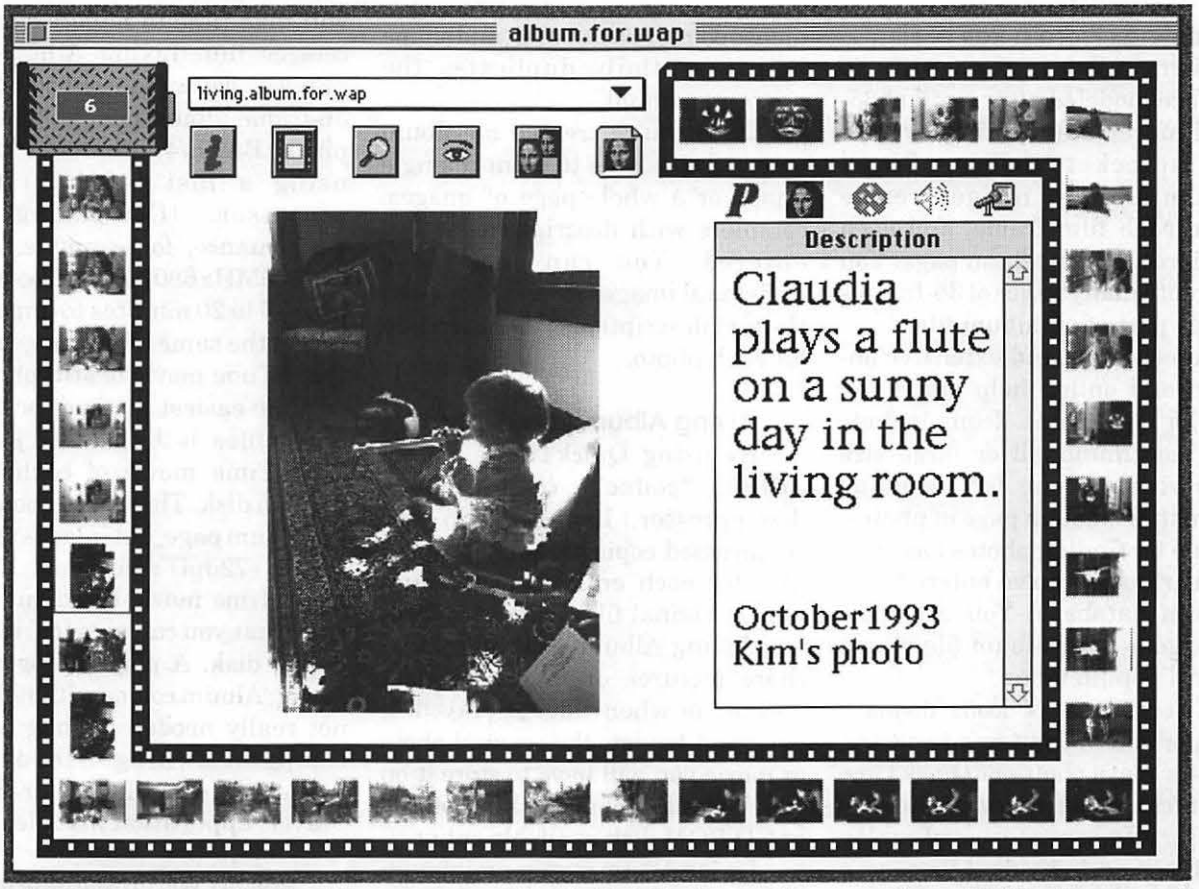
LIVING ALBUM creates electronic photo albums by using Apple's QuickTime architecture, an extension to system software that allows you to combine photos, sound, animation, graphics and video into movies.

This program from Quick Media Labs creates its movies using still photos you have already put into digital form. It also creates visual thumbnail and limited keyword indices of those movies so you can recall specific pictures. This multi-talented program also lets you record and play sound annotations for photos, and you can present slide shows of pictures archived on album pages.

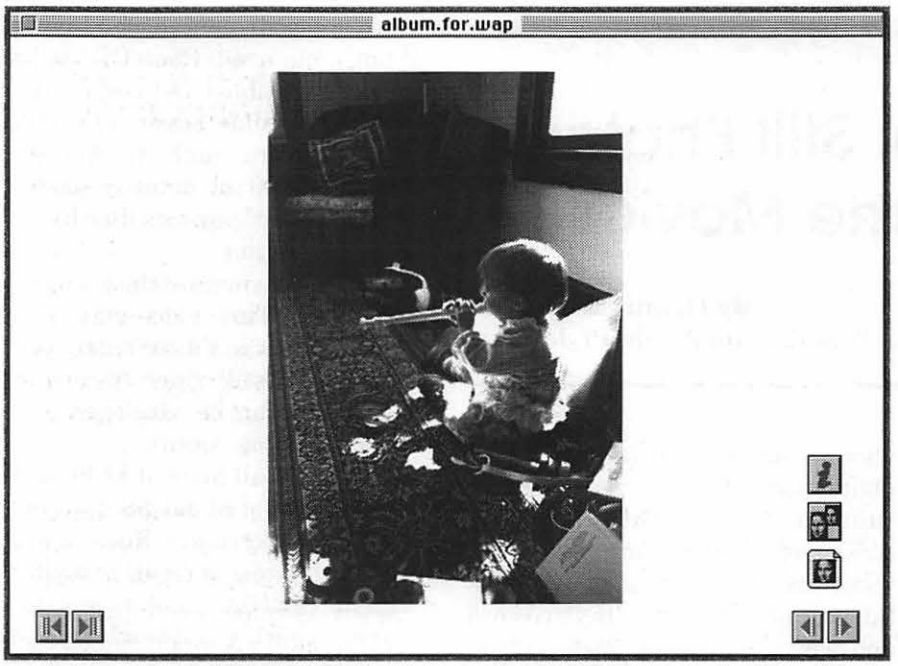
To generate content for Living Album, you need PhotoCD disks (and a compatible CD-ROM drive,) a flatbed or slide scanner, a still digital camera such as Apple's QuickTake 100, or another source of PICT format graphics files like a clip-art collection.

If you have none of these but do have a QuickTime video digitizing board such as a VideoSpigot, you can generate still video frames or movies that can be cataloged and shown by Living Album.

With a retail price of $130, and a street price of about $80, Living Album is not expensive. But you will soon find the cost of creating digital image files and finding storage space for them quickly outweighing the price of the program.



The Main Screen: *Living Album greets with a "roll of film" metaphor, complete with film frames and sprocket holes. Navigational and help buttons abound. Living Album lets you store and index images already digitized, like those found on Photo CD's. You can archive up to 36 images per album page.*



An Album Page: *Ample white space can surround images on a Living Album page. Navigational controls for moving through album pages are in the lower corners. Living Album lets you share movies in QuickTime format on floppy disks.*

Greetings From a Roll of Film

Living Album greets with an interface modeled after a roll of 35-mm film, replete with film frames and sprocket holes. Small thumbnail-sized images reside within each film frame, and each roll represents an album page. You can create many pages of 36-frames each as part of an album file.

Screen icons and extensive on-screen and online help guide you through procedures. Icons include those for thumbnail or large size photo viewing, one for revealing information about a page of photos, and one for finding photos based on text attributes you've entered in a freeform database. You can view any page in your album file via an integral pop-up menu.

A second set of icons displays text information about specific photos, shows or plays photos or QuickTime video files indexed to Living Album's pages, or allows you to record or play sounds for an individual item on a page. An on-screen help system shows each button's function when the mouse pointer passes over, and online help essentially duplicates the program manual.

Once you've created an album page, it's possible to print a single image or a whole page of images, complete with descriptions you've entered. You can also save individual images to disk, or export the text descriptions you've written for each photo.

Living Album's Workings

By using QuickTime's Photo-JPEG "codec" (compressor-decompressor,) Living Album uses compressed copies of image source files for each entry on an album page. Original files are untouched, and Living Album creates links to those pictures or movie files for viewing or when video is played. If you want to view the original photo or movie you will have to store it on your hard drive or make the PhotoCD or CD-ROM disk available online.

Living Album requires minimum 8MB installed RAM if you plan to import images and create your own albums, as it makes a QuickTime movie of a series of still photos while creating each new album page. Unfortunately an album page is limited to an arbitrary 36 images (same as on a roll of film,) and there's no automatic method of creating new album pages if you have more than 36 pictures to catalog. If you have a PhotoCD with 100 images on it, you'll have to create separate folders of no more than 36 pictures each. Since you can't do this on a read-only Photo CD, you'll have to copy images to your hard drive before creating a catalog.

This aside, disk storage requirements for source images indexed by Living Album can add up. The manual says Living Album needs 15MB space for each page of 36 images. It's possible to create pages using a "compact" option, but I found space savings small. Also, it will take time to import a "roll" of images into Living Album—four minutes were required to create a 36-frame album page of 384 x 256 pixel (BASE/4) PhotoCD images using a fast (40MHz) 68040 processor. (Comparing CPU performance, for example, a Mac with 16MHz 68030 processor should take 15 to 20 minutes to import and create the same album page and its QuickTime movie of still photos.)

The easiest method for storing photo files is by saving just the QuickTime movie of each album page on disk. This takes about 1MB per album page, but images are only screen (72dpi) resolution. It's this QuickTime movie file of an album page that you can give to friends on floppy disk. A player program for Living Album comes with it, but it's not really needed as long as your computer-owning friends have Apple's Movie Player (or Simple Player) application installed.

Rolling With The Interface

The main interface, though cute at first meeting, doesn't wear well for

me. My main complaint is fixed size thumbnail photos too small to see well. The cliché "roll of film" interface intrudes after while, and it would help if users could vary thumbnail size and how thumbnail photos are displayed on an album page.

The background for slide show movies comes in two sizes, and this makes it hard to frame photos without creating randomly-sized white backgrounds. Living Album is supposed to be a "photo scrapbook" metaphor, but if I'm creating a scrapbook page of several horizontal 384 x 256 pixel size photos from PhotoCD, I'd like to customize background size to create a balanced "frame" around pictures. A way to customize background color would also help, as not all photo scrapbooks need be on bright white paper.

The two album page sizes for displaying photo movies are based on 13- or 9-inch monitors. The larger size is 632 x 445 pixels, and the smaller (for computers such as the Color Classic or 12-inch monitors,) is based on 516 x 370 pixel size. Unless you presize and crop photos to fit these dimensions, your shows will have a rough look with random borders surrounding.

Where Living Album Stands

I found Living Album stable under System 7.5, and only once did a strange crash occur, an error message telling me Living Album quit because my Mac didn't have a floating-point math co-processor installed. (It does.)

Living Album tries to do several things, some successfully. If you want to put still photos in sequential order in QuickTime movies, Living Album does the trick. Living Album can also play QuickTime video, and also has some limited database abilities for creating photo captions. The program comes with a small manual, an ample supply of sample files, and electronic guidance at every turn to help you along. If you need image editing, QuickTime editing, or sophisticated image database talents, these are all beyond Living Album's reach.

So you understand media costs required to feed Living Album, scanning 100 slides or negatives to a PhotoCD costs about $150-$200 these days, easily twice the street price of Living Album. This doesn't include the original cost of buying or processing film.

All in all, Living Album is a good program if you're just starting out with Mac graphics and want to share some photos in QuickTime format via floppy disk. Beware, storage requirements can grow fast if you choose to create albums and also store source images on your hard disk.

If Quick Media Labs improves flexibility of Living Album by allowing greater variation in thumbnail photo size, display style, and album page size, the program would be easier to use and could also produce still-photo movies with more visual appeal. Version 1.0 is an inexpensive way to start managing, showing, and sharing your PhotoCD, PICT or QuickTime files.

Living Album
Quick Media Labs
100 Saratoga Avenue, Suite 320
Santa Clara, CA 95051
Phone (408) 749-9200
Fax (408) 257-9554

System Requirements: QuickTime capable (68020 processor or greater) color Macintosh with System 7.0 or later, 5MB Ram installed to view photos, 8MB RAM installed to create album pages. ■

When not helping raise a family, Dennis Dimick tries to learn about the emerging field of digital imaging, QuickTime, and multimedia. He lives in Arlington, VA, and besides the TCS can be reached via Internet e-mail: ddimick@aol.com

Just for Comparison: $99 Alternatives

Maybe your interests already tend toward image editing, cataloging, or QuickTime editing. You might consider one of these other programs all costing less than $100 each. All three are readily available from the major Mac mail order houses.

If you want to create image catalogs and edit, crop, and retouch photos for use in page layout, graphics or multimedia programs, try Apple Computer's new PhotoFlash 2.0 at $99. This versatile cataloging and image editing program is PowerMac native and also supports the industry-standard Adobe Photoshop Plug-In format for acquire, filter, and export.

If you're looking to create graphics databases of your images, take a look at Aldus (Adobe) Fetch 1.2 single user version. At $99 it will let you create image databases and slide shows (of many file types) that are linkable to (for use by) programs like Aldus Pagemaker and Persuasion, QuarkXPress, and Microsoft PowerPoint.

If you're interested in editing QuickTime movies (with still photos and video) that include transitions and some special effects, editable soundtracks and titling, check out Video Fusion's (now Radius) QuickFlix. Its street price is also about $99, and in version 1.1.1 it too is PowerMac native.

—Dennis Dimick

The Official America Online® for Macintosh™ Membership Kit & Tour Guide

by David L. Harris

THE QUESTION is, do you need this book? Does someone already on America Online (AOL) need this book? If a friend is contemplating joining America Online, does she need this book? For as AOL President Steve Case says in his Foreword, America Online software is so friendly that "people are usually up and running with America Online in less than 15 minutes." But as he also says, "we still have a problem: once you're connected, what do you do?"

This book, which describes AOL and its Mac software version 2.5, is in its second edition, has over 500 pages, retails for $27.95, and comes with a disk containing AOL software and 20 free hours of connect time (for new users only) which must be used during the first 30 days after signing on. Since the AOL software and ten free hours of connect time are available to anyone free, this amounts to another ten hours, a $19.90 savings at the standard monthly rate. The book cover says that a Mac Plus or greater with 1200 K free memory, at least System 6.0.5, and a Hayes-compatible modem are required. However, the included disk is a 1.4 MB high-density disk, which a Mac Plus cannot read, and I believe a hard disk is required. The author, Tom Lichty, a writer and educator, does state that he uses a Plus to connect to AOL.

I have been a subscriber to AOL for some time. I assumed I knew the service fairly well. After all, it takes the average Mac user only a few minutes.... I did find the book to be humorously and well written (and illustrated), a thorough introduction to an online service for a first timer —and with a number of tips useful for even a long time user who thinks he knows it all.

The book starts with a description of what an online service is — its hardware, its software, both in AOL's computers and on yours, the content and resources of the service, and the idea of the community of people it comprises. Installing the AOL software and connecting for the first time is clearly described in Chapter 2. It was brought home to me how user-friendly AOL is compared to older online services, and how consciously this was planned by AOL. Little setup of the communications software is required (nothing about 8-n-1 — but do have your credit card information at hand!). Since AOL has over a million subscribers, your name is probably already taken, so the author looks ahead and advises having useful screen names in mind rather than accept the AOL computers' suggestions, which may be something like "TomLi5437."

Getting help is the next part of the book. The AOL software has a Help section which can be accessed online or off. Mousing "Member Services" from the Go To menu while online takes you to a free area (your time there is not counted) which contains a number of useful services. Among other things there are several free message boards (Members Helping Members) that seem little communities in themselves. Here is a money-saving hint: accessing the "Directory of Services" from the Member Services area is free, while getting there from the Go To menu or by using the keyword "services" is not. (Keywords are a little like "go" words on CompuServe: they are shortcuts to travelling directly to AOL areas. The book contains a list of them.) The author shows how to use the free area to practice some AOL skills and meet a few people.

The largest of AOL's Departments is Computing & Software. It contains a beginners' forum, the Industry Connection (a *lot* of companies are represented on AOL), forums for many computer interest groups, and, of course, SOFTWARE for downloading. The book describes how to find files, get file descriptions, upload, and download. There are over 60,000 files (in all areas) on AOL. Downloads are easy; no protocol selection is needed, interrupted transfers may be resumed where they left off, and compressed files are automatically decompressed upon signoff. Most files to be downloaded have been uploaded by AOL members; all files are tested for viruses by the staff before being made available. Many graphics files are now provided with miniature previews online and viewing during downloading if desired.

News, financial information (including the ability to buy and sell stocks), sports, weather, and entertainment feature prominently on AOL. Many newsmagazines and newspapers are there, including *TIME*, *The New York Times*, *Scientific American*, *Macworld*, *WIRED*,

Chicago Tribune, etc. Movie, book, music, video, and product reviews abound. There are several columnists and even cartoonists online. All these areas are discussed in some detail in the book.

The EAASY SABRE centralized travel-reservation service gateway has been given a graphical interface on AOL, the only one of its kind, the book says. AutoVantage auto buying information and service has not, and it costs $49 per year extra. The author thinks it will save you much more than that on a purchase.

Each online service has its own character. CompuServe, for instance, is excellent for research in its many databases; America Online has a more informal, people-oriented feel. "Handles" to identify you instead of names are common here. (They're not allowed on CompuServe.) The author promotes the various forms of "chat" which are to be found in AOL's many "rooms," in order to meet people. I suspect this activity could be quite time (and money) consuming.

Clubs and Interests are another AOL Department, the gateway to everything from astronomy to wine. Each area has discussion boards and databases of searchable information; many have downloadable files.

The Internet area of AOL is discussed rather briefly. This is partly because AOL is a *gateway* to the Internet, which is not really part of AOL, and because the Internet services are still under development and are changing rapidly. Sending e-mail via the Internet is as simple as sending to other AOL subscribers: all that is needed is the address. Text in mail to other AOL Mac users can be formatted (font, style, color, etc.), and files attached to mail. Attached files can be compressed with the AOL software; no additional programs are necessary. Faxes and printed US mail can be sent via AOL too; this is one of the few services that incurs an extra charge. Internet newsgroups (of which *many* are available) are briefly discussed, as are using Gopher and WAIS searches. Ftp is a service begun after the book was published.

A Kids Only area is available — and Parental Control options. The Education area serves teachers, students, parents and others with a Career Center, *National Geographic*, NPR, CNN, C-SPAN, Library of Congress Online, Smithsonian Online, the Electronic University Network with nearly 100 undergraduate courses that earn college credit. References to colleges and financial resources are found here, as well as help for doing homework! Computer software for learning is discussed and some is available for downloading. Unexpected items can be found in Education: for instance, in the book (page 360) part of a KGB report is shown that details shortcomings in the construction at the Chernobyl nuclear plant. The report is dated February 21, 1979; the Chernobyl accident took place on April 26, 1986. It is part of a Library of Congress exhibit online. Marketplace is to buy and sell. There is a classified ads section; I sold my ImageWriter II there after getting no takers on the TCS.

> "I assumed I knew the service fairly well. After all, it takes the average Mac user only a few minutes.... I did find the book to be humorously and well written (and illustrated), a thorough introduction to an online service for a first timer —and with a number of tips useful for even a long time user who thinks he knows it all."

An entire chapter is devoted to FlashSessions and the Download Manager. There is no AOL equivalent to CompuServe's Navigator, which can automate reading forum messages and getting downloads (and save connect-time fees), but e-mail can be sent and retrieved, and files downloaded rapidly using FlashSessions, which can be scheduled attended or unattended. Doing so requires entry of your password on disk, but it is possible to specify that it can be used for FlashSessions only, so if an unauthorized person got access to your Mac only the relatively inexpensive FlashSessions could be conducted without your approval. (I suspect that a skilled hacker could find the password on the disk and use it for unlimited sessions, though.)

The book ends with a list of keywords, Command-key equivalents, more specialized information for customizing your use of the software, a glossary, and index.

An item the book does not address: AOL has grown so fast that it is having overload problems. One often gets, after seeing a spinning beachball for some time, the infamous message "For some reason the host is not responding. Please continue" but you usually cannot continue, or even log off correctly, since the host does not respond. I hope

this problem will be solved.

To round out this review, here are a few tips I found in the book:

1. E-mail distribution lists can be set up in the Address Book. (p. 97).
2. Reading articles and message boards is one of the most time-consuming activities on AOL. To save money, use Logs while reading them (p. 167) or use Save, and then read offline.
3. To stop the scrolling of a long article that you decide you don't want, use Command-period (p. 170).
4. Start up other software on your computer before signing on to AOL; then use it for other tasks while downloading. (Multitasking cannot be done within AOL itself.)
5. For a break from the ordinary, take a look at Pictures of the World (p. 248), Hatrack River (p. 349), or the Online Home Companion in the Mac graphics area (p. 139).

Conclusion

I found this book to be clearly written and thorough in its explanations. There are hints and services mentioned that are of interest to all but the most experienced present users of AOL — but they could not easily make use of the 20 free hours of connect time. I think the book would be ideal for any Mac user new to online services and who is interested in AOL. ■

The Official America Online® for Macintosh™ Membership Kit & Tour Guide
by Tom Lichty
Ventana Press
ISBN: 1-56604-127-9
$27.95

American Heritage Dictionary: Helping Students Learn

by Emory Roth II

THE AMERICAN Heritage Dictionary has been a winner in our grade 6-12 lab. This lab is open to students who come on release from class or from study to carry out all sorts of projects and assignments. I like the disk-based version because I can put it on every machine, so there is no tracking where the CDs have gone to, and it's right there when students need to use it or are bored and want to explore. It would be nice if it talked like the CD-based dictionaries, but that would require too much memory, I'm sure. I happily accept that limitation for the convenience of having it always handy.

Two of our teachers assign "THESIS" papers in which students must respond to material studied or read by finding a word that sums up their understanding of the issue. For instance, after studying the suffrage movement, a student might select the word TENACITY to describe his perception of what happened. The student would then define TENACITY and use it to explain all the events studied.

AHED helps them, first because it is handy and quick. We have put it on the APPLE MENU of our Macs. They also like having both dictionary and thesaurus in one place. As they look up words, with a quick double-click, they can get the definitions of any words in the definition they don't understand, and then they can quickly jump back to the word they were studying.

They are also beginning to discover the WordHunter feature. If they are not sure of the exact word that describes their idea, they can put a couple of words into WordHunter, and AHED shows them all words in which both their search words appear in the definitions. Looking up POLITICS and STRUGGLE led one student to the word UNDERDOG, a thesis word he found appropriate for the suffrage movement.

One drawback to AHED is that it can't be accessed from directly within a word processor. It has taken some students a while to discover that it is there, and others forget to make use of it. It also uses up considerable hard drive space. The Deluxe Edition is over 13 megs. We use the smaller edition which serves our purposes and uses less than half the space. Space is the cost one pays for quality whether in an online or paper dictionary.

One other minor flaw is that sometimes students close the search window. All one needs to do to get it back is to select OPEN from the file menu, but often students fail to think of this. This is, indeed, a minor flaw which they get over with repeated use.

Finally, one feature of the dictionary that students appreciate most is that it is forgiving of spelling errors. Misspell a word, and AHED offers a list of alternates. Then the student double clicks on the one he/she wants and it appears.

All in all, this is an excellent utility that could well be put on every school computer and, with little instruction, could arouse students' curiosity about the English language. I award it four-and-a-half LRS's. When my students can reach it from within ClarisWorks, I'll give it the full five. ■

Macintosh Tutorials

VOLUNTEERS AND INSTRUCTORS—You can't have training without teachers. If you have expertise in any subject useful to Mac or Apple users, please consider teaching. Instructors have an opportunity to work with students in small groups and informal settings. The teaching process is truly rewarding. Besides the spiritual and intellectual, rewards also include compensation; you will be paid. We especially need someone who can offer training on the Internet. Call me if there is a subject that you are qualified to teach.

I am very pleased with the response to our requests for volunteers. We have a very bright and enthusiastic group of volunteers working to bring you the best possible classes and programs. We encourage and welcome additional support for the training program. Graphic designers, desktop publishers and illustrators—we could use your help in promoting our programs with brochures and fliers. For further information call Beth Medlin at the Pi office, 301-984-0300.

Some Specifics

■ **Where:** Unless otherwise stated, all tutorials sponsored by Washington Apple Pi are given at the office located at 12022 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland.

■ **When:** unless otherwise stated, all tutorials are three hours in length and begin at 7:00 P.M. on the date listed. The office building is secured at 6:00 P.M..

■ **Fees:** $25.00 per class for members and $35 per class for non-members. Pre-registration and payment must be made to hold a seat.

■ **Class Size:** Class size is limited to 6 students per class.

■ **Bring my computer?** All classes are taught seminar-style with the instructor using a computer and an overhead display. We encourage students who wish hands-on training to bring their computers.

■ **Instructor Cancellation:** If a class is cancelled by the instructor, all students will be notified of the cancellation. Please check your home answering machine if you have not given a work number for notification.

■ **Student Cancellation:** A cancellation must be received by the office 72 hours before a class is scheduled. The only exception to this is a cancellation due to illness.

Macintosh Tutorials

The Macintosh introductory tutorials are a three-part introductory series designed for beginning users or those desiring to brush up on their skills. The primary focus of these courses will be on the System, Desktop, Icons, Windows, and basic concepts in System 7, but System 6 hangers-on are welcome and encouraged to participate. Their issues and concerns will be addressed. Please try to take all three parts; this is the most beneficial arrangement.

—Introduction to Macintosh, Part 1
(Course #M021395 for Feb.)
(Course #M031395 for Mar.)
You should go through the Guided Tour disk that comes with your computer or system upgrade kit before you come to class. You'll learn: how to safely turn your Macintosh on and off; what the basic dos and don'ts are; how to understand common Macintosh terminology found in manuals and other documentation; and how the basic components of your Macintosh system, hardware and software work. You'll also learn why the

February or March Tutorials are the 4 basic ones. If taking more than one or the whole series, try to take them in the same month.

—Intro to Mac 1 2/13/95 or 3/13/95
(M021395) or (M031395)
—Intro to Mac 2 2/20/95 or 3/20/95
(M022095) or (M032095)
—Intro to Mac 3 2/27/95 or 3/27/95
(M022795) or (M032795)
—Maintaining the Mac
2/22/95 or 3/22/95
(M022295) or (M032295)

Macintosh user interface is consistent across all applications and how this makes learning and using software easier.

Materials required: Your Macintosh, HD drive, start-up disk, and an unformatted DSDD 800k disk.
Date: February 13, 1995 7-10 pm or March 13, 1995 7-10 pm.

Introduction to the Macintosh, Part II (Course #M022095 for February) (Course #M032095 for March)

Part II will continue the exploration of the basic components of your Macintosh system, hardware and software. You'll learn more of the dos and don'ts; the finer points of the Menu Bar, Error Messages, Dialog Boxes, Icons, Folders, Keyboard Shortcuts, Scrapbook and Clipboard will be discussed. You'll learn the basics of installing software, as well as about the Chooser, peripheral devices, and how they are connected to the Macintosh.

Materials required: Your Macintosh, hard disk drive, start-up disk, and an unformatted DSDD 800k disk.
Date: February 20, 1995 7-10 pm or March 20, 1995 7-10 pm.

Introduction to the Macintosh, Part III (Course #M022795 for February) (Course #M032795 for March)

Part III will follow up the concepts in Parts I and II. You will learn more advanced Macintosh skills and terminology about the system software and using, installing, and updating system files; about managing memory, hard disk space, fonts, sounds and other resources, the Apple menu, aliases, launching applications, inter-application communications (Publish and Subscribe), and Balloon Help. You'll also learn about how to buy hardware and software, how to upgrade, and what kinds of software are available for your Macintosh.

Materials required: Your Macintosh, hard disk drive, start-up disk, and an unformatted DSDD 800k disk.
Date: Date: February 27, 1995 7-10 pm or March 27, 1995 7-10 pm.

Maintaining Your Macintosh (Course #M022295 for February) (Course M032295 for March)

How to maintain and troubleshoot your Mac. Topics will include: organizing and managing your hard disk; backing up and back-up strategies, archiving, disk formatting, defragmentation and optimization; managing start-up resources (including System 7 extensions or System 6 INITs); avoiding conflicts and incompatibilities; virus protection; memory management; upgrading or replacing the operating system; system enhancements; customizing software installation; cleaning your mouse; and Macintosh "housekeeping" philosophies.

Date: Date: February 22, 1995 7-10 pm or March 22, 1995 7-10 pm.

Weekly Telecom Tutorials

THE RECENTLY started weekly telecom tutorials will be continuing on Fridays evenings, 7 PM to 10 PM—call for location. These introductory telecom classes are intended to help people learn basic telecom skills.

The first two Fridays of each month are for people who have had little or no prior experience using modems. The latter two (or three) Fridays of the month will be for people who already have some telecom experience.

The classes themselves will be taught on the club's Mac IIci or Performa computers. To sign up for one of these classes, send $25 to the club's office. (The fee for non-members is $35.) Class size is limited to six persons.

The instructor for these classes is Phil Shapiro. For questions about the classes, please call Phil at: (202) 686-5465 (home/office), or contact him via Internet electronic mail at: pshapiro@aol.com

Incidentally, supplementary telecom information and programs will be provided on Macintosh disks. Students interested in obtaining these supplementary materials are urged to bring a five formatted

Other Educational Opportunities

—Desktop Publishing & Graphics tutorials are given by Clockface & Creole Communications Inc. Please contact Manolo Almagro at 301-718-0612 for details.

—Prince George's Community College Center for Business Training, 301 Largo Rd., Largo, MD 20772-2199. Call 301-322-0726.

—Greentalt Systems Inc., 610 Herndon Parkway, Suite 900, Herndon, VA 22070. Call 703-471-6842.

—Berkeley Computer Training, 1800 Diagonal Rd., Ste. 240, Alexandria, VA 22314. Call 703-548-9471.

—Micro Center Training, 3089 Nutley Street, Fairfax, VA 22031. Call 703-204-8409.

Macintosh disks (either high-density or double-density) to the classes.

Important note: These classes are purposely set up to be unstructured. During any given class, the instructor will try to answer specific questions that students bring to the class. The aim is not to teach any one particular communications program, bulletin board, or information service—but rather, to help WAP members develop general tele-communications skills that can then be applied in using any communications program, bulletin board, or information service.

Apple II telecom questions will be entertained as well, time permitting. ■

Washington Independent Writers will hold a one-day Home Office Technology Conference, Saturday, February 25, at the University Club, 1135 16th Street, N.W. Call 202-347-4973 for more information and fee schedule.

Notice: Several WAP DC residents have been talking about setting up "DC Slice" WAP meetings someplace in the District. If you're interested in joining in (and/or have suggestions for a suitable meeting place), kindly call Phil Shapiro, (202) 686-5465. Internet: pshapiro@aol.com

I'd like to see meetings take place in the computer lab of a private school in the District, but there might be other locales that work as well.

Elections are coming up soon. Please get your nominations to the Secretary.

Washington Apple Pi
Tutorial Registration Form

Washington Apple Pi
12022 Parklawn Drive
Rockville, MD 20852
301-984-0300

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Phone (day) _____ (evening) _____

Member Number _____ Non-member _____

Number of Classes ____ x Class Fee $ _____ = Total Fee $ _____

Check/Money Order Credit Card

Card Number _____

Card Expiration Signature

Can you bring your own computer to the class? Yes No

Please fill in the course number(s) of the class(es) that you wish to attend.

Class #1 _____

Class #2 _____

Class #3 _____

Class #4 _____

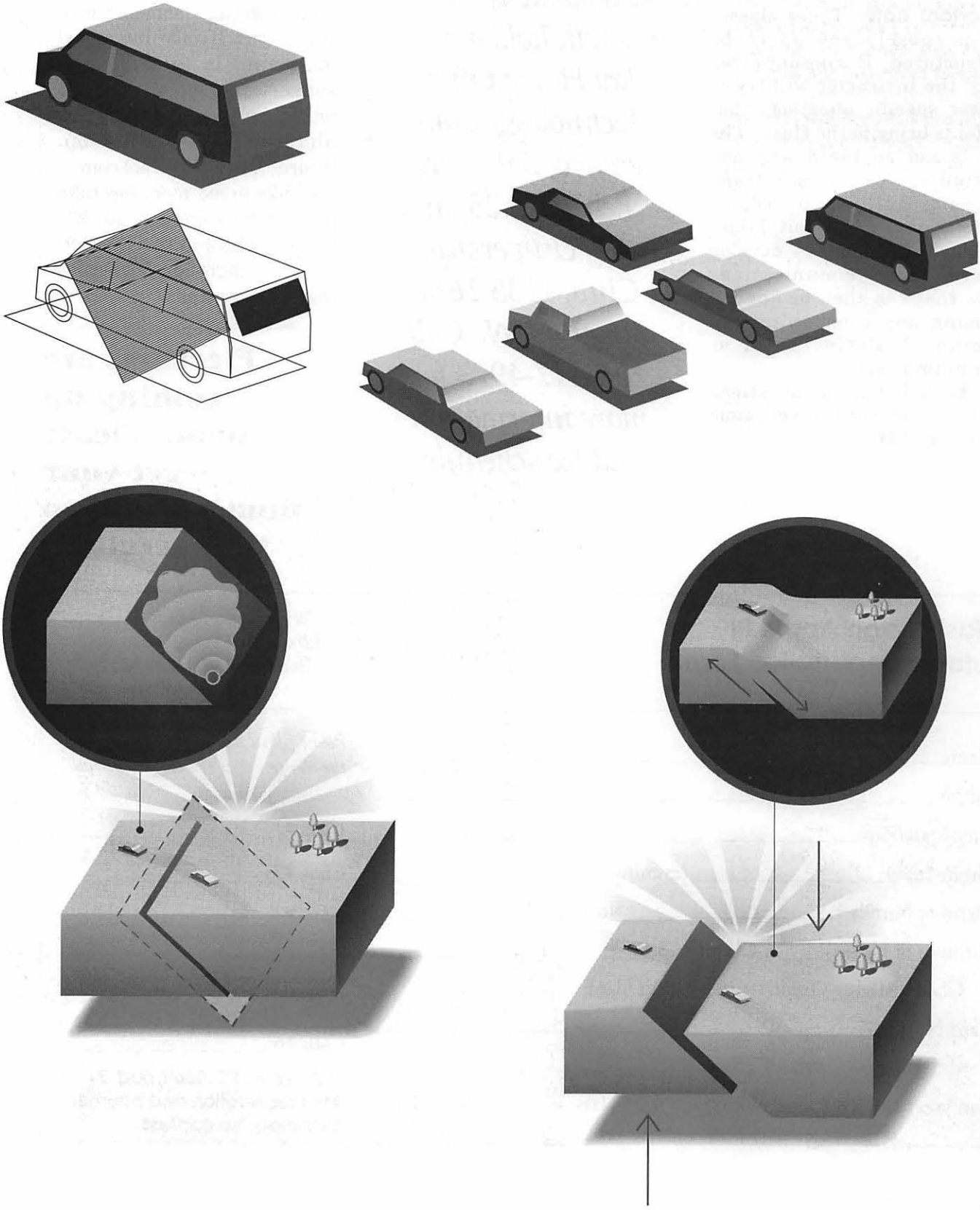
Class #5 _____

Class #6 _____

WAP Form #CL006 (mod. 7/90). Mail registration and payment to the above address.

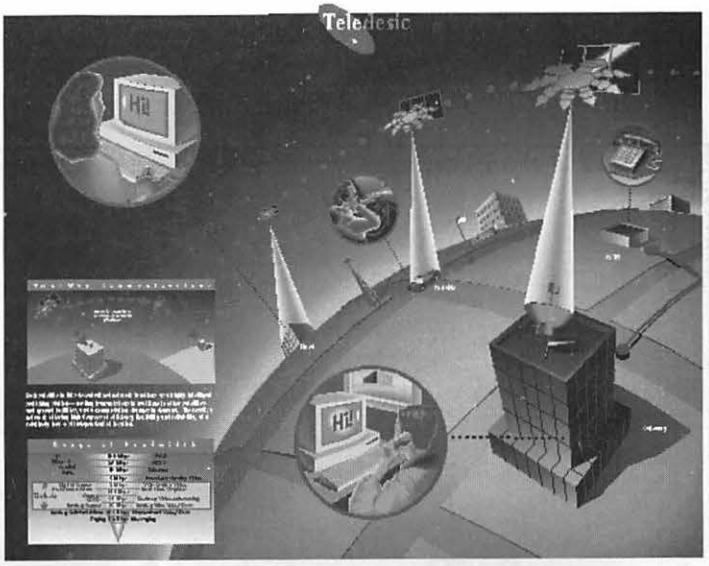
Artists on exhibit

by Blake Lange



This column looks at the art and artists of the Washington Apple Pi and the techniques and tools used to create the art.

Artist Information: One could say that Dale Glasgow had just the right combination of capability and ambition to take advantage of being at the right place at the right time with. Specializing in information graphics Dale has established himself at the top of his field. His work has been featured twice in *Aluds* magazine. He received his Bachelor of Fine Arts (BFA) in 1982 from the Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) majoring in Communications Arts and Design. While at school he worked at the Richmond News Leader doing art projects. In September 0f 1982 *USA Today* opened for business and in April of 1983 Dale started work their as an artist (specifically an information graphics specialist) doing snapshots, maps, and occasional a feature. It was here that he got his first experience doing information graphics. In 1986 he started his own business using a Mac Plus. His first big client was National Geographic, which started him out with momentum. In 1988 he went to work for U.S. News for six months as a staff chief illustrator,

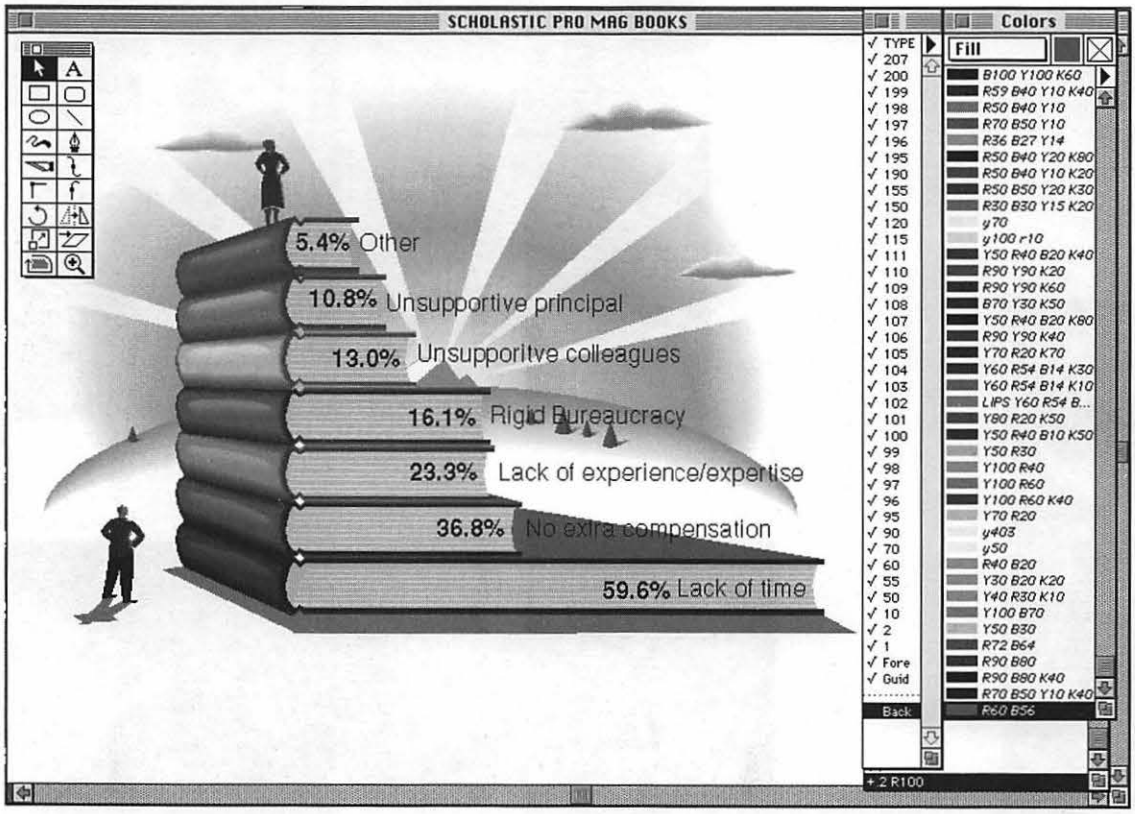


a position that was to be part time but soon turned into full time. Meanwhile, he kept his private business going. During that time he learned the ins and outs of magazine production.

Tools: He has pretty much the latest and the best. A Quadra 950, a Power PC 6100, SelectPress GCC Laser printer, Tektronix Phaser 480 dye sub 11 x 17", 1 GB Micronet Array, and his program of choice is Aldus Freehand.

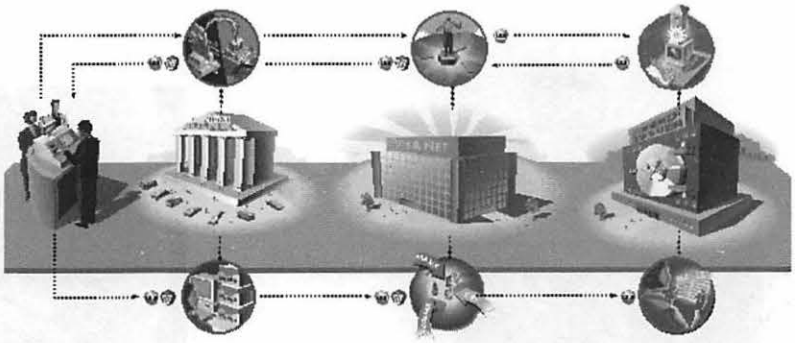
Dale does almost all of his work using Aldus Freehand. He originally used Freehand because in the early days it was superior to Adobe Illustrator for a number of reasons, primarily because of text on a curve, graduated fills and layers.

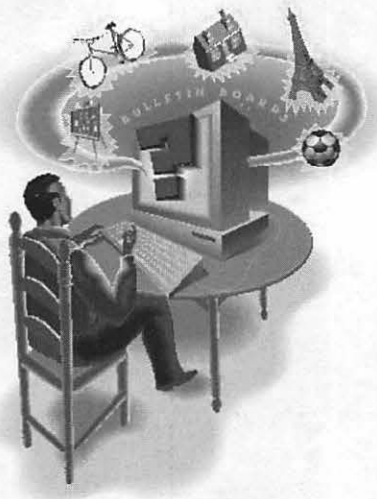
Dale started his career as an air brush illustrator. Doing that type of work is so much easier now. When using the air brush he would have to render an illustration repeatedly. Now making changes can be done in a fraction of the time. As a result of his early orientation Dale's style is that of air brush artists. Dale considers it important for an artist to have his own style. As

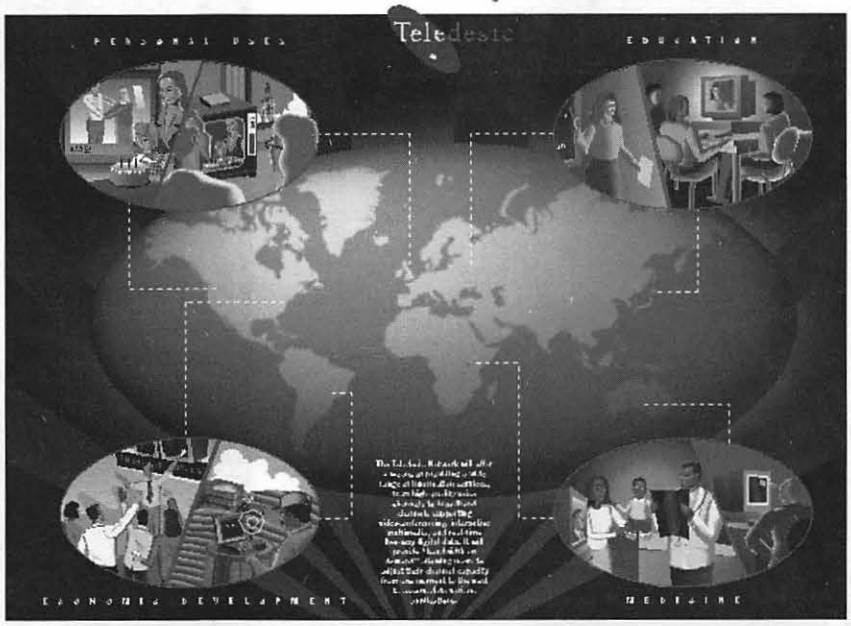


a result he never uses clip art. Instead, whenever he does any particular item he saves it as file organized by area. For example, he has several different files on skies. In the future whenever he does a piece of art that requires the use of sky he would go into his inventory and use what he has if he can. So his process of illustration accelerates with time because he is accumulating an increasing body of work. Because he does this borrowing between projects often he renders even the smallest object within the art in great detail.

His work has developed quite a bit beyond the simple info-graphics that are in USA Today but there is no question that widely known style and his experience with it have helped him establish his business. Some clients still ask for the USA *Today* style when working with him. When working with a client he usually provides ideas, followed by half a dozen choices in the rough, often followed with many rounds of approval, with the final product of choice being computer files. Dale doesn't have to deal with prepress, Cromalins and negatives, and that type of printing concern, when he

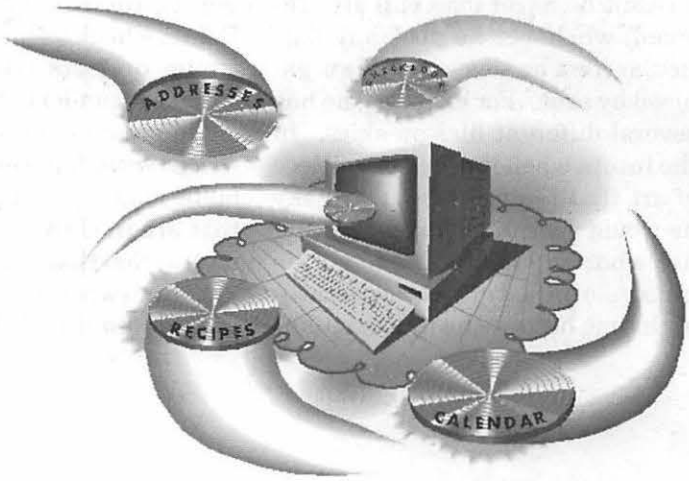


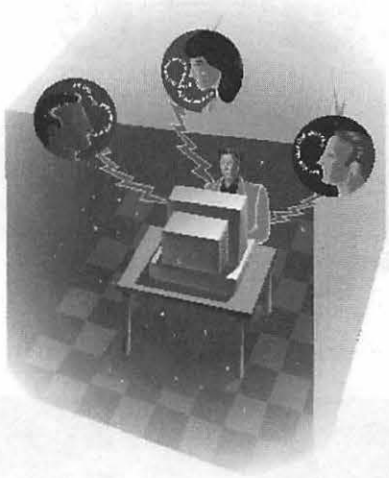


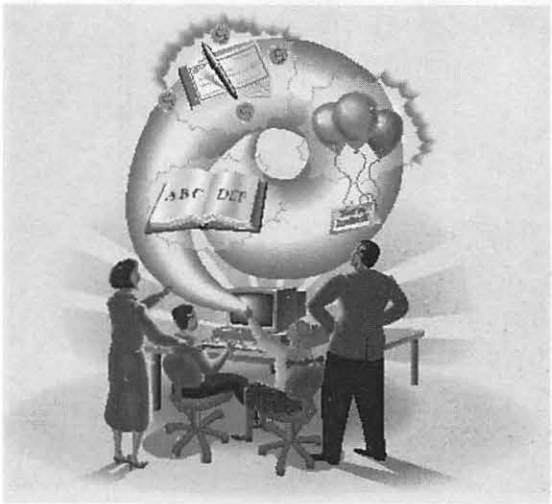


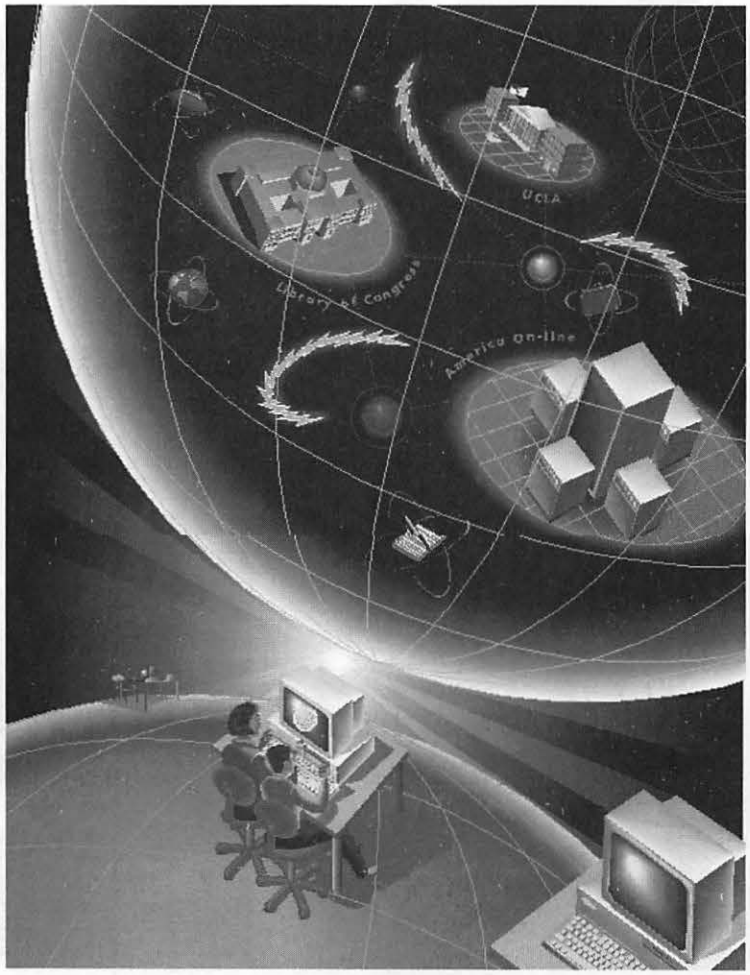
provides files to the client. He is now in the process of expanding his work into the area of multimedia.

The monthly newsletter has a rather bold design, suitable for the FAX medium. Except for the logo the artwork is mostly black and white line art which is appropriate for the low resolution (200 dpi). Small pieces of clip art and font dingbats provide visual relief with the text flowing around it. The use of two standard columns and one narrower bold column of marginal notes on every pages creates a pleasing and strong identity.









Sailing Master: So You Wanna Be a Sailor

review by Glenn Paterson

IF YOU'VE EVER fancied yourself sailing a boat in the next America's Cup or you just can't wait until the weekend to get back out on the bay, then Sailing Master deserves a spin around the lake.

Sailing Master (Version 1.1) from Starboard Software is a sailboat racing simulation that pits you against up to three other boats on Olympic or windward/leeward courses. The game play is more strategic than action oriented and is quite entertaining.

Sailing 101

Sailing Master is more than just a racing game, it also serves as a learning aid for sailing novices to learn the ropes (or should I say sheets). In fact, one appendix describes how to use the program in conjunction with an introductory sailing textbook. As far as manuals go, the Sailing Master manual is well written and quite thorough. The manual gives an overview of the boat and its components as well as their functions and how they are applied in the program. There are also sections covering sailing tactics, the race course, and racing rules. The manual will give sailing novices some insight to the sport without being too much like a textbook.

Starboard Ho!

Once you're ready to begin, you choose the settings for the race in the Settings Window (Figure 1). You have control over the type of course, the length of the course, number of boats racing, skill level, and some options to help you out until you get more experience controlling the boat. Game play in Sailing Master depends on what skill level you choose and the options you set. On the easier levels, with the computer controlling the trim (Autotrim) and

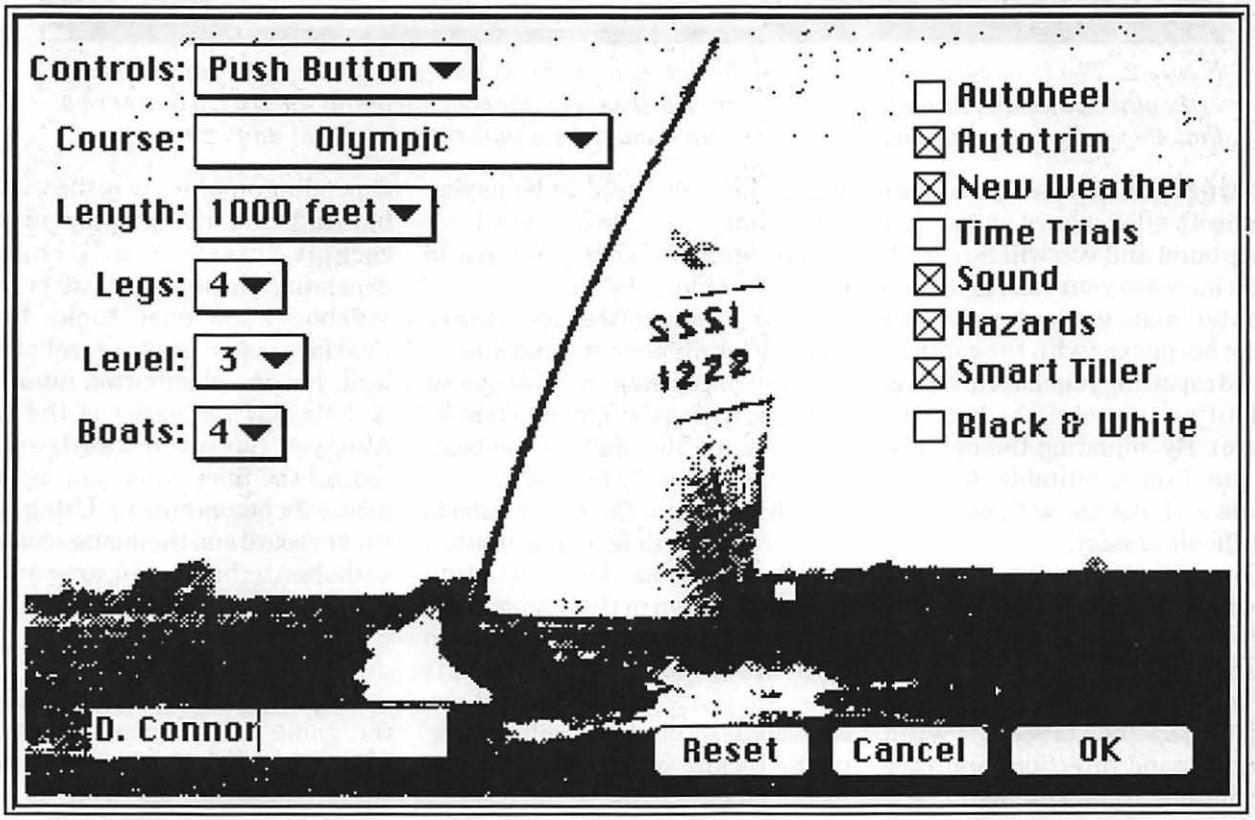


Figure 1. The Settings Windows lets you set all the options for the race.

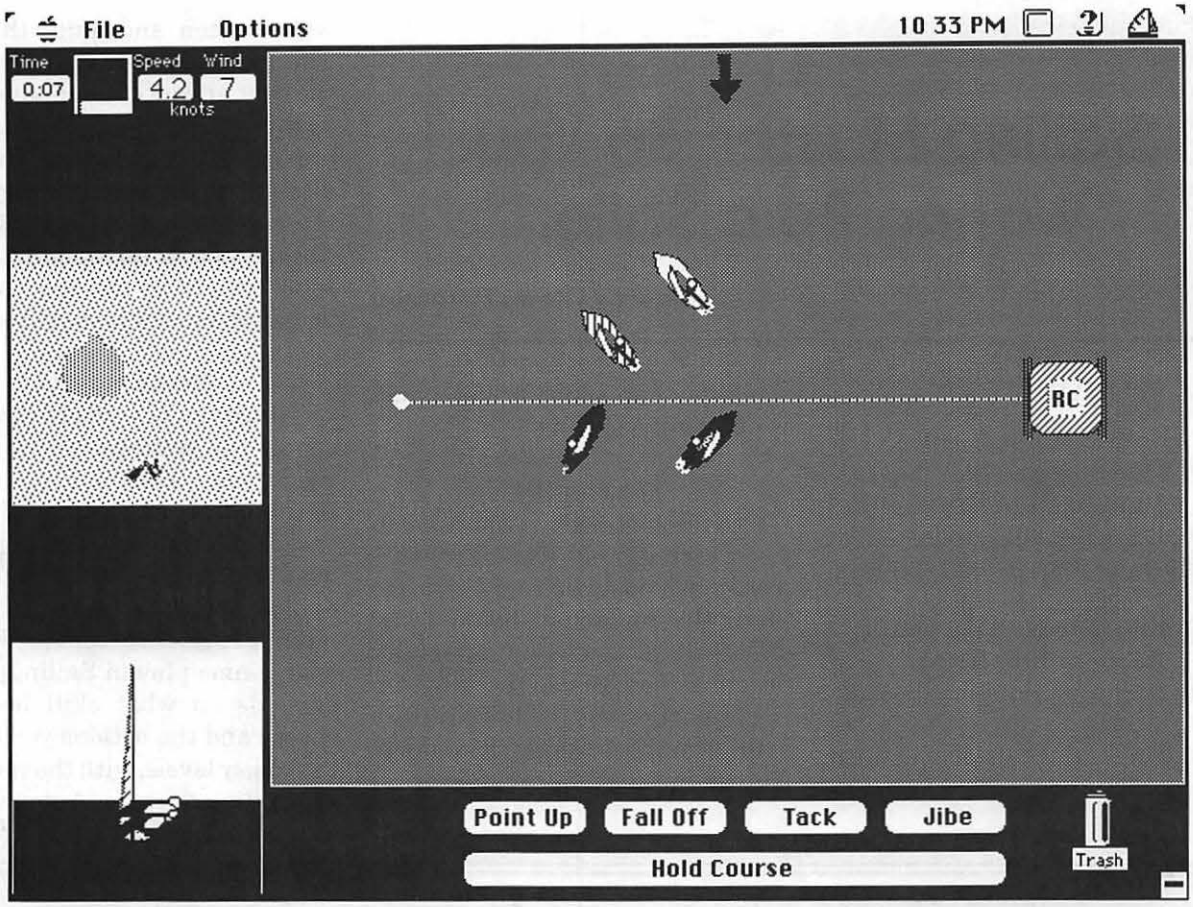


Figure 2. The Race Screen shows the all the race action. From here you can see your boat in relation to the others, the pushbutton controls, a stern view the shows the boat angle and sail trim, a course view that shows the course and wind patterns, and numeric readouts that show boat and wind speed.

adjusting the heel of the boat (Autoheel), all you have to do is not run aground and you will fare well. As you increase your skill level, the computer boats get better and you have to be quicker with the controls to avoid capsizing your boat in strong winds (if you turned off the Autoheel feature). By adjusting the options, you can find a suitable level to provide a challenge without being too difficult or easy.

Once the race begins, there are five windows that display the race action and allow you to sail the boat (Figure 2). These windows display your boat from different angles, lake conditions, boatspeed, wind strength, wind direction, and race information. To be successful, you definitely need to learn what each window tells you but fortunately, you never really need to be paying attention to two windows simultaneously. What you have to master is sailing the boat.

Your mastery of the boat is where you will prove your seaworthiness. You can concentrate on strategy and tactics by letting the computer handle the sails and the angle of the boat, but what fun would that be?

The program offers two methods of controlling your boat: pushbutton or cockpit interface. The pushbutton interface, shown in the bottom right of Figure 2, lets you click buttons to control the boat. The cockpit interface gives you the view of the controls as if you are actually sitting in the cockpit of the boat and you use the mouse to move the tiller in and out and trim the sails. The results of moving the tiller change depending on which way the wind is blowing and the display in the cockpit interface will change depending on if your boat is in a starboard or port tack. Both interfaces offer good control of the boat, but the pushbutton interface is definitely the easier of the two. Also, you can use the keyboard to control the tiller while you use the mouse for other controls. Using both the keyboard and the mouse seems to be the best technique to use regardless of the interface you choose.

Gameplay

Strategy plays a big factor in the game as you maneuver your boat around the course, avoiding the competition as well as the occasional row boat or two. But it is much more than just monitoring

the changing wind conditions and paying attention to puffs and lulls on the lake, as you try to avoid bad air zones behind you opponents or blanket your opponents. However, you must heed the rules and warnings or you will find yourself "doing your circles."

While the game does not specifically support more than one player racing head to head, it does provide a Time Trial feature which lets you race the same course with the same weather conditions separately and then compare the times. Or you could use this feature to hone your own skills.

The game ran smoothly on several machines without encountering any conflicts or crashes. The only thing to note is that sounds cause temporary pauses in the program on slower machines (like a Mac IIsi). It is not a major problem and does not really take away from the game, but it is worth mentioning. Turning off sound alleviates the jerkiness but the sounds are what alerts you to wind shifts and the competitor's tacks. Another solution is to set the game to black and white since color is not as important to game play.

Overall, Sailing Master is a great diversion to quench your yearnings until the next regatta and for the novices, an excellent way to get your feet wet without getting your feet (or more) wet. ■

Starboard Software
Box 130014
Ann Arbor, MI 48113
(313) 662-4393

System Requirements:
System 6.0.x or later
1 MB RAM
1 MB on hard disk

Price:
$65.00 (list price)
$42.00 (street/mail order price)

Writing Coach

by Paul Chernoff

EVER STARE AT a piece of paper, unable to write the first word? Or have problems organizing your thoughts in a logical order? Or have people misunderstand your memos? Or are you just frightened of writing altogether? If so, *Writing Coach* can help you write better and more easily.

What it is and is not

Writing Coach will help you write better. It provides tools and techniques to make writing easier and to help you overcome writer's block and be organized. It is a cheerleader aimed at helping you overcome your anxieties about writing.

Writing Coach will not write for you. It will not check your grammar or your spelling. So what type of computer program is it? It's not a computer program at all.

Writing Coach is a program of writing. If you use the worksheets and outlines provided and take the advice in the user's guide and practice, you should become a better writer. Or at least learn to not dread the writing task.

Writing Coach Overview

Writing Coach teaches better and easier writing. Its content is similar to writing books but its templates are in the computer and not on paper.

The main philosophies of *Writing Coach* are: (1) a reader-centered writing process, (2) needing to write in order to write, and (3) the notion that you, the writer, are in charge.

Reader-Centered Writing Process

The reader-centered writing process idea is based on research into what makes good writers good. Good writers do the following according to page 1-1 of the User's Guide:

- They break their writing tasks into bite-sized pieces and try to do one thing at a time
- They let their creative side brainstorm and write first, and then bring in the critical side for revising and editing.
- They use writing as a way to discover ideas, not just express them.
- They think about their reader's needs and interests, and try to meet them.
- They focus on clearly communicating one thing at time.

"*Writing Coach* teaches better and easier writing. Its content is similar to writing books but its templates are in the computer and not on paper."

- They give their writing a simple structure.

You Need to Write in Order to Write

Start writing as soon as possible. Just put your thoughts on paper and work on organization and editing later. There are two main reasons for this approach:

1) As mentioned above, writing is a way to discover ideas. The more time you spend "thinking" without writing, the harder you will find it to come up with ideas and put them on paper.
2) The best way to overcome anxiety about writing is to write, even if you throw away what you start with.

You (the Writer) are in Charge

Writing Coach never claims to hold the "silver bullet" for writing. It encourages you to experiment and tells you that there is no one right way to write. You, the writer, are in charge.

User's Guide, Worksheets and Outlines

While you could just read the User's Guide and ignore the worksheets and outlines, the worksheets and outlines reinforce the guide's lessons and put its advice into your writing. The guide provides techniques for better writing. You can read it while work on a paper or on the metro during your daily commute. It is helpful whether or not you write with a computer.

The worksheets and outlines are word-processing documents. The documents are divided into brainstormers, integrated worksheets, organizers, outlines (academic/general, business/technical and letters/memos), reader analysis, revising and editing, writer's block exercises, and writer's notebook. Each is designed for different types of writing and different stages of the writing process. The brainstormers are designed to get you started writing a piece while the reader analysis worksheets get you thinking about your audience. The files are in System 7's stationery format so you won't accidentally write over one (they will appear as regular files under System 6).

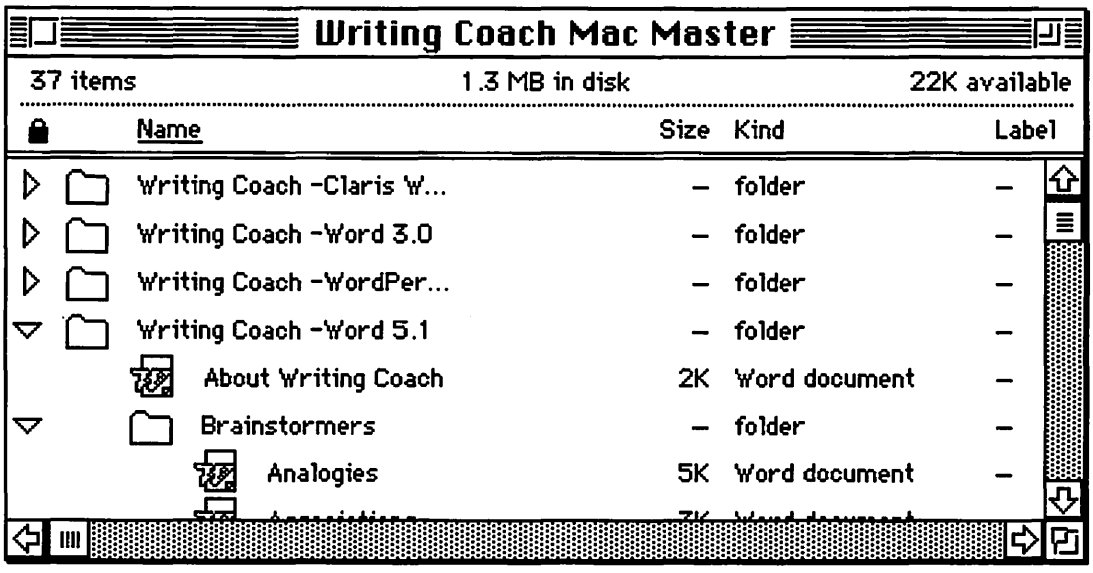
The worksheets make it easier to write by presenting you with a non-blank sheet of paper. People who hesitate on seeing a blank sheet will start writing if they are answering questions or following instructions. Some of the worksheets are very simple, such as the "freewriting" brainstormer which advises you to write for a set time without stopping. Other worksheets are more complex and include specific questions about your subject.

The worksheets also provide focus by encouraging you to work on the task at hand and to not be critical of your writing until you have discovered your main points.

The User's Guide suggests using specific combinations of worksheets such as Brainstormer(s) + a Reader Analysis Worksheet + an Organizer or a Reader Analysis Worksheet + an outline from the Outline Bank.

Installation and Operation Guide & Tutorial

The Installation guide is slim for good reason; you just need to drag the appropriate files to your hard disk. The *Writing Coach* software consists of templates written with the major word-processing programs. Just find the right folder with the files in the appropriate word processor format (Microsoft Word 3, Word 5.1, ClarisWorks 2 or WordPerfect) and drag it to your hard disk. That's it. The files are all stationery so if you are using System 7 you won't accidentally save over a template.



To make life easier you *Writing Coach* suggests that System 7 users place an alias of

the folder holding all of the templates in the Apple Menu. Specific setup instructions are provided for Word 5.1, ClarisWorks 2, and WordPerfect 2.1 & 3.

There is a brief tutorial to familiarize you with *Writing Coach's* basic concepts. It has you use various templates to write a letter to the editor. The tutorial provides you with an understanding of *Writing Coach's* approach. My only complaint about the tutorial is that I had trouble finding some of the templates mentioned.

Quick Guide to Writing Coach

The Quick Guide is Macintosh-specific. The first page covers the main points for better writing. The second page suggests how to use the templates according to your goals. The third page lists all of the outlines. The fourth page provides word-processor-specific instructions.

The Quick Guide is handy in getting started once you have read the User's Guide. In particular, the list of worksheets and outlines makes it easier to find a good starting point.

Writing Coach Supports Different Word Processors

While *Writing Coach* uses similar templates for each word processor, use does vary a little according to the word processor's characteristics. With Word, all prompts are in "hidden text" format so you can easily hide and reveal the prompts. You are also provided with instructions for customizing Word to make it easy to hide/reveal invisible text. WordPerfect macros are provided for removing the prompts, but once removed they are lost from the document forever. ClarisWorks has documents open in a split-screen arrangement with the questions and prompts on the tap half of the split screen and a blank window in the bottom half. The questions and prompts are kept separate from your writing so you can print the document with or without the questions and prompts.

I used *Writing Coach* with both ClarisWorks 3 and Word 5.1. I greatly preferred Word because of its hidden text feature, which allowed me to make the prompts appear and disappear and have my response to each prompt directly appear under the prompt.

Writing Coach also provides documents in Word 3 format so you can open them if you use a word processor not mentioned above. Most modern word processing programs can read Word 3 documents. If you are still using the original MacWrite or a word processor that cannot open any of the files, you should either not buy this program or buy a program to translate the enclosed files to text or your favorite format.

Conclusions

A thumbs up for *Writing Coach* and its computer format. The main advantage is that you can write directly on the template. If I had a paper template, I would have to photocopy the pages or re-copy the template as I write. And with the computer, I don't have to squeeze my words to fit a confined space. The disadvantage to the computer templates is that you are restricted to using them with a computer, but you could always print them out if you want to use them on the subway or when the electricity is off.

Writing Coach does not cover new ground as much as present writing tips in a new way. Its lessons are the same as in those books I have read on writing and in college classes. Being able to start with a document with some instructions on it helps me start writing.

I do have a few minor complaints about *Writing Coach*. The box could have been smaller. Over one-half of its contents is filler. However, the box is smaller than that of many software packages. I would have liked it better if it took advantage of Word's outlining abilities. And its choice of 14 point Times Roman is ugly on the screen, even with Adobe Type Manager. I have converted my templates to 12 point Palatino, which is easier to read on the computer screen.

Writing Coach is no magic fix to writing. If you don't try to write it can't help you. So until someone invents the perfect word-processing software to write papers for us, we will need to do the real work ourselves. ■

Word 6.0: Who Loves Ya, Baby?

by Neil Shapiro (76703,401)

"The following is copyright (c) 1994 by MCU Inc. All Rights Reserved. Reprinted here with permission. This article appeared in the MAUG(R) Newsletter on CompuServe. When on the CompuServe network use the command GO MAUG to read the Newsletter area as well as to visit the many Macintosh-oriented MAUG Forums."

THERE'S BEEN a bit of a firestorm online contingent on the release of Microsoft's new Word 6.0 for the Mac. Comments have ranged from what could charitably be described as murderous to simply confused. Everyone agrees that the program is not anywhere near being Maclike if you define "Maclike" as "simple to use."

Was It A Salvo?

Over on the Macintosh Applications Forum (GO MACAP) I read numerous threads from people who were calling the new Word 6.0 everything from a memory hog to far worse. It looked like some far-fetched best-case fantasy of the Word Perfect Company might actually be coming true.

Had Microsoft actually shot themselves in the foot, and why or how?

I'll admit that the first thought I had was that this might be a carefully orchestrated attack on the Macintosh by Bill Gates who seemingly has little cause to love the Mac — or Apple. After all, the two companies have met each other in court more times then two prize fighters on the club circuit.

> "It's sort of the way that if left unchecked in growth New York and Philadelphia and Boston could all grow into one another in a bleak, unlivable Blade Runner scenario of scifi future noir."

Never have two companies ever had less reason to like each other nor more public reason to pretend that they do.

But if Bill Gates wants to kill off the last computer around that doesn't run a MS-terious operating System, then releasing a dog on the Mac that's a pedigreed pooch on a PC could be a way to do that. After all, it is becoming clearer these days that the PC world's Windows applications sincerely flatter (imitate) the Mac interface in an almost slavish manner.

Everyone uses programs such as Excel and Word. Now if you could somehow make Word run lousy on the Mac — but not lousy enough to lose ALL your business — while making it run smoothly in Windows what message are you sending in the long-term. Maybe the message is: Look at all those potential Windows customers!

But, you know, although I am not going to completely discount this scenario I think I've realized at least what is going on. It's a case of misplaced love — not by Mr. Gates but by Apple.

I owe this insight to an article in this month's SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Magazine. In an article on page 130 of the October '94 issue is an article entitled "OpenDoc: IBM and Apple's Pitfall for mega-applications" that suddenly can make clear — in a way I don't think the piece's author could have intended — what in the world the problem is with not only Microsoft Word 6.0 but so much else that is going a little sour with the Mac.

Too Many Ingredients

The article basically makes the point that Apple's OpenDoc system will help to solve "creeping featurism" in mega-applications like Word. In other words the kitchen sink syndrome which Word 6.0 suffers so much from — of a trillion, tiny features all adding up to one hard-to-learn, hard-to-use, hard-to-love monster program.

OpenDoc will of course be a set of public standards made available to all by a partnership company of Apple and IBM's. If OpenDoc works then both the Mac and IBM will be able to orchestrate smaller programs to work all together so that you might not need (pay attention here) to have just one big program to do it all.

In support of this, the article quotes David Fisher of the National Institute of Standards as breathlessly (well, I assumed breathlessly) that, "If my company is expert in sophisticated spelling checking, with OpenDoc I could sell a product that does only that. Currently I am out of business unless I can also build an entire word processor."

Zowie.

It was like someone turned on a light in a dark room. Does anyone else notice that this does not make a great deal of sense for us Mac'ers regardless of how sensible it is for a PC'er? Does anyone else notice how it explains Word 6 and the thumb of Microsoft pressing down on us all? Let me explain... I can do it in one word and a numeral:

"Thunder 7."

Thunder 7 is a program from Baseline Inc. by one Evan Gross who is one of best Mac programmers around. Thunder 7 is a standalone spelling checker that I and many other authors tend to use instead of the spelling checkers built into word processors.

Thunder 7 is exactly the sort of lean-mean-interfaceable program that the Mac was meant to run. It is exactly the kind of program that a Mac owner instantly twigs onto and that an IBM PC owner looks at and says "huh?"

Thunder 7 is a program that as far as Apple seems to be concerned hardly even exists. Thunder 7 is a program that gives the lie to OpenDoc, that reveals that Apple doesn't know who loves them and who doesn't even understand them, and a program the idea of which is the key to Apple's future and to the downfall of Goliath entities like Microsoft Word 6.0.

OpenDoc is an idea whose time has come — for the IBM PC not for the Macintosh, because we ALWAYS have had such functionality from day one of the Mac's introduction. The problem was that Steve Jobs and others at Apple tried to tie their star to Microsoft and Bill Gates (from the very first press conference when Gates was on the stage with Jobs) without assuring first that Microsoft shared the vision. Sure, OpenDoc will make programs such as Thunder 7 easier to write but the point is if Apple had pushed programs that loved the Mac interface from the gitgo we wouldn't be facing what we are today.

Remember when the Macintosh came out that people were just amazed that suddenly you didn't need to buy Lotus 1-2-3 to have word processing, a spreadsheet and telecom that all worked together. The Mac's ability to cut-and-paste between applications, the Mac's ability to first use desk accessories and then any small applications all working together gave the lie to the concept of integrated software as a must-have.

Have you seen how Word 6.0 is now packaged as part of the Microsoft Office? In a way we are seeing in software the growth of three or four applications to gargantuan proportions so that they are growing all into one another. It's sort of the way that if left unchecked in growth New York and Philadelphia and Boston could all grow into one another in a bleak, unlivable Blade Runner scenario of scifi future noir.

Apple needs to realize that companies like Microsoft are out to serve the IBM PC user. They, as a bottom-line consideration, must try to put together software that appeals to the mind-set of their main audience.

Microsoft's main audience is predominantly PC people who have never really had what we take for granted — the ability to easily share information and procedures across the boundaries of common interfaces. They have no appreciation for such a thing and they never will.

For Apple to now cooperate with IBM to produce Apple/IBM OpenDoc is not only playing into Microsoft's hands but into big blue hands as well.

What we are seeing today in Word 6.0 is the final result of years of ignoring, fighting against and generally considering to be second-class the Macintosh dream. For there was such a dream once, there still is, there could be a stronger one tomorrow. In Word 6.0, Microsoft has taken the development of software from the introduction of the Macintosh full circle. They have returned completely and perhaps irrevocably to the mindset of producing software solutions where a person only owns one or two packages that do it all — much, much, much more all then any one user will need; far, far, far more expensively then any one user really should have to spend; and without the pizazz, the beauty, the versatility and the customization that single, small applications provide.

Apple could do a lot for IBM, for Microsoft and for others by continuing their plans for OpenDoc, continuing their alliances with companies based on the size of the company. Apple could do a lot for Apple and for us by standing back, looking at Word 6.0 and asking themselves — Is this really a Macintosh program? Is THIS what we hoped the Macintosh would become?

Then, let them seek out the smaller companies, the companies that still know how to dream.

Let the dreamers awake — and let them program. ■

Retrieve It! by Claris

by Emory Roth II

MY NEW RETRIEVER has just barked at me. No, I haven't replaced the family dog. She is still sleeping lazily in front of the wood stove. Instead, the bark came from my computer to alert me that Retrieve It!, a file search utility from Claris, has just completed the search I initiated.

My computer system has grown over the years and currently includes three hard drives formatted into four volumes that can hold something above a gig and half of data. With the continuing drop in the price of hard drives, I don't plan to do any more file storage on diskettes. Diskettes are not cost-effective, and I prefer the cyber-clutter of my hard drives to the material clutter of floppies flopping everywhere. This career decision means that a speedy and reliable utility that can search those drives, not only by for the items included in Apple's system 7, but by the text in those files or the applications that created them, is increasingly useful for getting at what I have. Retrieve It! accomplishes this task admirably adding significantly to Apple's FIND capabilities while brushing out some of its knotty lumps.

Before beginning the search, I set a few simple drop-down menus to look for data files only, and no limit on modification date. I told it to ignore case, and I chose not to direct the search to particular drives or folders. The menu bar also provides easy access to 15 Boolean search operators. Click on an operator and a short explanation of how it works appears at the bottom of the Retrieve IT! window. Click on it twice and the operator is added to your search phrase.

When I had configured the search, I clicked the START button and sent Retrieve It! off in search of

"This career decision means that a speedy and reliable utility that can search those drives, not only by for the items included in Apple's system 7, but by the text in those files or the applications that created them, is increasingly useful for getting at what I have."

all files on all my drives containing the phrase "Tech Team." The Retrieve It! thermometer immediately began to show progress by coloring with red. As files were found, they were instantly sorted in the manner I selected (by date, name, kind, or order found) and I could, as the search continued, click on any to get a map to each found file's location. I could also change the order in which I wanted the files listed or click on a button that let me "peek" at the contents of any file while the search continued, momentarily slowed, in the background. This is particularly handy if you are looking for a particular file. It permits you to check to see if this is it, so you can abort the search before its conclusion. When you go to peek, the words your are searching for appear highlighted.

Throughout the search a note at the top of the Retrieve It! window tells which of the volumes is currently being searched. I let this search run to conclusion. It took 9 minutes on my Quadra 630 for Retrieve It! to search the contents of 11,062 files, 548 megabytes of data. It found 42 files containing the phrase "Tech Team." When the search was done, another button opens any file into it's application. One minor drawback is that this OPEN command does not work if the application is already open; a note appears directing you to open the file from within the application. This means navigating menus to some remote location on your hard drive.

One more command permits you to move the file instantly to the desktop, so trashing of unwanted files is made easy. This would be handier as a button. Such trashing could be made even easier with a button that instantly moved the file to the trash. There are undoubtedly other such refinements that could be added to Retrieve It!, but its simplicity and ease make it well worth having for those who are expanding their hard drive real estate. Although it comes with documentation, most people will find it only useful for gathering a few of the finer points of the program. Oh yes, the Retrieve It! installation automatically puts Retrieve It! in the Apple Menu, right where I want it. ■

Retrieve It!
Claris Corporation
5201 Patrick Henry Drive
Santa Clara, CA 95052

Hotline—The hotline service is only for members of WAP. Please do not call after 9:30 pm or before 8:00 am.

Apple II/III

Apple II

General

Dave Harvey (days only) (703) 578-4621
Leon Raesly (days: 5 am to 5 pm) (301) 868-9554
Ken DeVito (703) 960-0786

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Bernie Benson (301) 951-5294
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Milt Goldsamt (301) 649-2768
Dan White (301) 449-3322
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Communications

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Ray Settle (301) 647-9192
—Talk is Cheap/Pt. to Pt.
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—DataBases
—DBMaster, Pro IIe
Bob Sherman 1 (305) 944-2111
—dBase II
John Staples (703) 255-6955
—dBase II&III, Data Perfect, Db Master-PRO
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—Profiler 3.0
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—CMC (not CMS)
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—Corvus
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—Sider
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Languages

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—Apple Soft
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Peter Combes (301) 251-6369
Leon Raesly (days: 5 am to 5 pm) (301) 868-9554
—Pascal
Michael Hartman (301) 445-1583

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—ProDOS 8 and 16
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Dan White (301) 449-3322
—Print Shop
Thomas O'Hagan (301) 593-9683

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—MagicCalc/SuperCalc2.0
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—Telecommunications
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Allan Levy (301) 340-7839
Ken DeVito (703) 960-0786
Dan White (301) 449-3322
—TimeOut Series
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—Utilities: ProSel
Barry Fox (717) 566-6709

Cross-Platform Translation

—MS/DOS-Apple-Mac Transfers
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Word Processors

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—Apple Writer 2
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Dianne Lorenz (301) 530-7881
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—AppleWorks GS
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Andy Gavin (703) 734-3049
—Letter & Simply Perf
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—Mouse Write
Barry Fox (717) 566-6709
—Publish-It!
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—ScreenWriter II
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Gene Carter (202) 363-2342
—Word Perfect
James Edwards (301) 585-3002
Henry Donahoe (202) 298-9107
—Word Star
Art Wilson (301) 774-8043

Apple II GS*

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A.D. (Bill) Geiger (703) 237-3614
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Barry Fox (717) 566-6709
—IIe Upgrade
Morgan Jopling (301) 721-7874
—APW
Andy Gavin (703) 734-3049
Leon Raesly (days: 5 am to 5 pm) (301) 868-9554
—Deluxe Paint II
Rich Sanders (703) 450-4371
—GS BASIC
Barry Fox (717) 566-6709
—Multiscribe GS
Ray Settle (301) 647-9192

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Allan Levy (301) 340-7839
Bob Sherman (305) 944-2111
—TCS Help
Dale Smith (301) 762-5158
Nancy Seferian (202) 333-0126
Paul Schlosser (301) 831-9166
—Mouse Talk
Dale Smith (301) 762-5158
Ray Settle (301) 647-9192
—TimeOut Series & Utilities: ProSel
Ray Settle (301) 647-9192
Barry Fox (717) 566-6709
—816 Paint/Writ'rs Ch.El
Andy Gavin (703) 734-3049
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—Apple II laser printing
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Apple III*

—General
Paul Campbell (313) 255-6497
Dave Ottalini (9-10:30 pm) (301) 681-6136
—3 Easy Pieces
Robert Howe (916) 626-8198
David/Joan Jernigan (before 9 pm) (703) 822-5137
Steve Truax (304) 267-6429
—Word Juggler
Tom Linders (408) 741-1001
J. Carey McGleish (evenings) (313) 332-8836
—Pascal
Dr. Al Bloom (703) 951-2025
—Apple Speller
Robert Howe (916) 626-8198
—Apple Writer
Eric Sheard (908) 782-6492
—Stemspeller
Steve Truax (304) 267-6429

Beagle Buddies

Maryland

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Scott Galbraith (Frederick) (301) 865-3035
W.T. Cook (Columbia)(301) 995-0352
Gary Hayman (Greenbelt) (301) 345-3230
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Dan White (301) 449-3322
Don Avery (Bethesda/DC) (202) 362-1783

Virginia

Kenneth DeVito (Alexandria) (703) 960-0786
Neil Laubenthal (703) 691-1360

February 1995

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1 Mac Programmers SIG DTP SIG	2 Columbia Slice Game SIG	3	4
5	6 Newton SIG	7 TeleComm SIG	8 DB SIG WAP BoD	9 Stock SIG	10	11 Frederick Slice
12	13 *Intro to the Mac–Part 1*	14	15 Excel SIG	16 PI SIG	17	18 Annapolis Slice
19	Office Closed 20 *Intro to the Mac–Part 2*	21	22 *Maintaining Your Mac*	23	24	NoVa ComCol WAP 25 General Meeting
26	27 *Intro to the Mac–Part 3*	28				

March 1995

WAP Office Phone: 301- 984-0300
TCS 2400 bps: 301-984-4066; TCS 14400bps: 301-984-4070

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26	27 *Intro to the Mac–Part 3*	28	29	30	31	

For journal deadlines please see page 3.

Meeting Notices

Unless otherwise noted, call the SIG chairs or Slice officers for meeting information. A list of the SIG and Slice chairs is on page 4 of every Journal. Calendar events in italics are tutorials, workshops, or seminars.

Annapolis Slice
2nd Saturday; 9:30 AM; Severna Park Library on McKinsey Rd (off Rt 2), Severna Park, MD.
Answering Machine: (410) 761-4260
CrabApple BBS: (410) 315-8532

Apple IIGS SIG
Meetings at various locations and on various dates. Looking for new chairperson. Call Gary Hayman (301) 345-3230, for details.

Apple III SIG
Quarterly on 2nd Saturday; 10:00 AM; WAP Office.

AppleWorks SIG
Meetings at various locations and on various dates. Call Gary Hayman (301) 345-3230, for details.

CAD SIG
Call SIG chair.

Columbia Slice
1st Thurday; 7:00 PM. Call for location.
BBS (410) 964-3706.

DataBases (Mac) SIG
2nd Wednesday; 7:15 PM; FHWA R&D Labs, near McLean, VA—from GW Parkway, exit at the interchange marked CIA HQs, then make a right turn to the FHWA gate, and check in with the guard.

DeskTop Publishing (DTP) SIG
1st Wednesday; 7:30 PM; PEPCO Auditorium, 1900 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, DC. For further details, we encourage you to attend the monthly DTP meeting. Information can be found elsewhere in the Journal.

Excel SIG
3rd Wednesday; 7:30 PM; WAP office.

Frederick Slice
General meeting time, 2nd Saturday; 10:00 AM; United Methodist Church; 22 Main Street in Walkersville.

Game SIG
1st Thursday; 7:30 PM; Call for location.

HyperTalk SIG
Call SIG chair for information.

Mac Programmers' SIG
1st Wednesday; 7:30 PM; WAP office.

Newton SIG
1st Monday, 7:30 PM; WAP Office.

NoVa Education (Ed) SIG
Last Wednesday; 7:30 PM; Walnut Hill Ctr., 7423 Camp Alger Ave., Falls Church, VA.

Programmers' Interface (PI) SIG
Meetings are announced on the Announcements Board of the TCS. Call Gerry Wright at (301) 422-4286 for details.

QuickTime SIG
Quarterly; 7:30 PM; WAP Office.

Stock SIG
2nd Thursday; 7:30 PM; WAP office.

Telecomm SIG
1st Tuesday; 7:00 PM; WAP office.

UltraMacros SIG
Meetings at various locations and on various dates. Call Gary Hayman (301) 345-3230, for details.

WAP Garage Sale
June and December.

WAP General Meeting
4th Saturday; 9:00 AM; Northern Virginia Community College, Annandale Campus, Community Cultural Center Auditorium.

Women's SIG
Usually held every quarter on the fourth Thursday of the month at the Pi Office at 7:30 PM. Call SIG Chair, Ann Aiken (301) 530-1990 for details.

Notice: Plans change! Anyone with calendar information please call the Calendar Editor, Bill Wydro (301) 299-5267 or Beth Medlin at the WAP Office (301) 984-0300.

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Macintosh

General

Tom Witte (703) 683-5871
Harry Erwin (703) 758-9660
Dan White (301) 449-3322

—Art & Video
Nancy Seferian (202) 333-0126

—Borland Products
Doug Ferris (daytime only) (800) 826-4768

Database Programs

—Fourth Dimension
Bob Pulgino (301) 474-0634
Peter Yared (301) 564-1560

—FileMaker Pro
Tom Parrish (301) 654-8784
Mort Greene (703) 522-8743

—Foxbase
Rick Shaddock (202) 829-4444

—Helix
Jim Barry (to midnight) (703) 662-0640
Harvey Levine (301) 299-9380

—MS-File
John Spencer (301) 730-1084
Mort Greene (703) 522-8743

—Omnis 7
Jeff Alpher (to midnight) (301) 630-2036

—OverVue
J.T. Tom DeMay, Jr. (301) 461-1798
Tom Parrish (301) 654-8784

—Pro-Cite
Elizabeth Mangan (703) 750-2710

Desktop Publishing

—General
Jay Rohr (301) 655-0875
Freddi Galloway (V/TTY) (410) 268-5793

—ReadySetGo
Jim Graham (703) 751-4386
Freddi Galloway(V/TTY) (410) 268-5793

—PageMaker
Mort Greene (703) 522-8743

—Quark Xpress
Ron Mann (202) 333-3409

Graphics

—General
Bill Baldridge (301) 779-8271
Jay Rohr (301) 655-0875

—Adobe Illustrator
Ling Wong (703) 803-9109

—Aldus FreeHand
Nancy Seferian (202) 333-0126

—Canvas
Bill Baldridge (301) 779-8271
Tom Parrish (301) 654-8784

—MacDraw
Tom Parrish (301) 654-8784
John Spencer (301) 730-1084

—Image Studio
Mort Greene (703) 522-8743

—Studio/1
Jamie Kirschenbaum (evenings) (703) 437-3921

—SuperPaint 2.0
Mort Greene (703) 522-8743

—Video Works
Mort Greene (703) 522-8743

Programming

—General
Harry Erwin (703) 758-9660

—Inside Mac
John Love (703) 569-2294

—Pascal
Michael Hartman (301) 445-1583

Spreadsheets & Charts

—General
David Morganstein (301) 972-4263
Bob Pulgino (301) 474-0634
Tom Cavanaugh (301) 627-8889

—ClarisWorks
Roger Burt (301) 424-6927

—Excel
David Morganstein (301) 972-4263
Mark Pankin (703) 524-0937
Jim Graham (703) 751-4386
Dick Byrd (703) 978-3440
Bob Pulgino (301) 474-0634
Tom Cavanaugh (301) 627-8889
Paula Shuck (before 10 pm) (301) 740-5255
Kirsten Sitnick (301) 750-7206
Mort Green (703) 522-8743
Rick Shaddock (202) 829-4444

—WingZ
Kirsten Sitnick (301) 750-7206

Telecommunications

—General
Allan Levy (301) 340-7839

—CompuServe
Michael Subelsky (301) 949-0203

Virtual Reality

—Virtus Walthorough Pro
—Virtus VR, Virtus Voyager
Jaque Davison (703) 644-7354

Word Processors

—Microsoft Word
Harris Silverstone (301) 435-3582
Tom Cavanuagh (301) 627-8889
Freddi Galloway (V/TTY) (410) 268-5793
Kirsten Sitnick (301) 750-7206

—Think Tank-More
Jim Graham (703) 751-4386
Tom Parrish (301) 654-8784

—Hebrew Word Processing
Tim Childers (301) 997-9317

—Microsoft Works
Amy Billingsley (301) 622-2203

—WordPerfect-Mac
Curt Harpold (202) 547-8272

Miscellaneous

—IIe Card for the LC
Bernie Benson (301) 951-5294

—MacProject
Jay Lucas (703) 751-3332
Norbert Pink (703) 759-9243

—HyperCard
Rick Chapman (301) 989-9708
Tom Witte (703) 683-5871

—HyperTalk
John O'Reilly (703) 521-8121
Tom Witte (703) 683-5871

—File Transfer
Mort Greene (703) 522-8743

—Backfax
Mort Greene (703) 522-8743

—HyperCard Scripting
Jamie Kirschenbaum (evenings) (703) 437-3921
Richard Kozloski (703) 352-1523

—Sound Edit
Jamie Kirschenbaum (evenings) (703) 437-3921

Mac Disketeria Library

Dave Weikert (301) 963-0063

General

—Assistive Tech
Missy McCallen (703) 323-6079

—Games-Apple II
Charles Don Hall (703) 356-4229
John Wiegley (after 2:15) (703) 437-1808

—IBM
Leon Raesly (301) 599-7530

—Math-OR Applns
Mark Pankin (703) 524-0937

—Modems-General
Allan Levy (301) 340-7839

—Hayes Smartmodem
Bernie Benson (301) 951-5294

—Practical Peripherals
Allan Levy (301) 340-7839

—Printers-General
Walt Francis (202) 966-5742
Leon Raesly (days: 5 am to 5 pm) (301) 868-9554

—MX-80
Jeff Dillon (301) 662-2070

—Stat Packages
David Morganstein (301) 972-4263

—Stock Marker
Robert Wood (703) 893-9591

—MS/DOS
Tom Cavanaugh (703) 627-8889

—Dvorak Keyboard
Ginny & Michael Spevak (202) 244-8644

Frederick Apple Core Help Line

Please limit calls to reasonable evening and weekend hours and **NEVER** after 10 PM.

Oscar Fisher (Frederick)	694-9237	A2, G2	Doug Tallman (Frederick)	663-3268	Mac
Dick Grosbier (Frederick)	898-5461	A2, GS, Mac	Scott Galbraith (Montrovia)	865-3035	A2, GS
Harold Polk (Frederick)	662-6399	A2	J. Russell Robinson (Hagerstown)	739-6030	Mac
Tony Svajlenka (Frederick)	694-6209	A2	Ken Carter	834-6515	A2, GS

Annapolis Slice Help Line

Area Code 410. Call in the PM unless you have an emergency.

Mac

Richard MacLean (Crofton)	721-8157	MacIIsi	Gini Waters (Crownsville)	923-0139	Mac+, DTP
Steve Toth (Edgewater	956-6557	Mac+	Bill Derouin (Severna Park)	766-1154	Centris 650, DTP
Bob Peterson (Crofton)	721-9151	MacSE	Bill Waring (Severna Park)	647-5605	Mac, Excel
Sandy Bozek (Annapolis)	974-6062	MacII,Scanner	Helen Harnerstrom (Severna Park)	647-1720	Mac,CD-ROM
Lou Spienza (Crownsville)	573-7140	Mac IIsi, Canvas, DTP	**Apple II**		
Barry Conner (Annapolis)	573-7140	Mac Telcomm	Seth Mize (Glen Burnie)	766-1154	IIGS,II+, III
Brian Bassindale (Arnold)	757-9541	Mac IIci, CAD	Helen Hamerstrom (Severna Park)	647-1720	IIGS,IIe, DTP,HS

Quick Reference Sheet for the Telecommunications System

Here's a list of commands which may be helpful to you when on the TCS.

—TCS Phone Numbers

301-984-4066 (for 300,1200, 2400 bps)

301-984-4070 (for 9600, 14400 bps)

—Main Menu

<B> ....Bulletin Boards
<C> ....Change Conferences
<F>.....File Transfer
<L>.....General Library
<M>....Membership Search
<N> ....Now On System
<O> ....Off the System
<P>.....Public Library
<T>.....Time and Date
<U> ....User Preferences
<W> ...Read Welcome Bulletin
<X> ....eXamine Weather Forecast

—Change Conference Menu

<1-8> ..Choose Conference Number
<L>.....List Conferences Available
<Q> ....Quit to Main Menu
<1> .....General Conference
<2> .....Apple II Conference
<3> .....Macintosh Conference
<4> .....Classified Conference
<5> .....Global General Conference
<6> .....Global Apple II Conference
<7> .....Global Macintosh Conference
<8> .....Global Miscellany Conference

—Conference Menu

<A> ....Adjust Pointers
<C> ....Change Conference
<G> ....Global Read All New Msgs
<L>.....List All Available Boards
<O> ....Off the System
<Q> ....Quit to Main Menu
<R> ....Read All New Msgs
<W> ...Welcome Bulletin
<X> ....Xfer All New Msgs
<Z>.....Zelect Boards of Interest

—Bulletin Board Menu

<A> ....Alter/Edit an Existing Message
<B> ....Blind Reply to a Msg by Number
<C> ....Change Boards
<D> ....Delete Msg From or To You
<E> ....Enter a Message
<F>.....Find Message by Keyword
<L>.....Library for this Board
<O> ....Off - Quit the System
<Q> ....Quit to Main Menu
<R> ....Read a Msg or Msgs
<S>.....Scan Message Headers
<T>.....Title Scan Msg Headers
<W> ...Welcome Bulletin for Board
<X> ....Xfer (Download) a Msg or Msgs

—Editor Menu

<A> ....Add to File
<C> ....Clear File in Memory
<D> ....Delete a line from File (#)
<E> ....Edit a Line (#)
<F>.....Find a String
<G> ....Global Search & Replace
<I>.....Insert Lines into File (#)
<L>.....List the File (#)
<M>....Toggle Reply Mode
<N> ....Line Numbering Mode On/Off
<P>.....Purge Temporary File
<Q> ....Quit - Clear File & Exit
<R> ....Read back from Temporary File
<S>.....Save File and Exit Editor
<T>.....Write File to Temporary File
<U> ....Upload Mode Toggle (No Reply Mode)
<V> ....View Temporary File
<X> ....Exchange a String within line (#)
<">.....Modify Reply Mode Characters

—File Transfer Menu

<A> ....Adjust Pointers
<G> ....Global Read New Descs
<L> ....List All Available Areas
<N> ....New File Descriptions
<O> ....Off the System
<Q> ....Quit to Main Menu
<R> ....Read All New Descs
<Z>.....Zelect File Areas

—File Area Menu

<A> ....Alphabetical List
<B> ....Batch Functions
<C> ....Change File Area
<D> ....Download a File
<F> ....Find File Descriptions
<H> ....Help With File Transfer
<I> .....Info on File Contents
<L> ....List All Files
<M>....Mark Files for Downloading
<O> ....Off the System
<Q> ....Quit to Main Menu
<R> ....Read File Descriptions
<T> ....TitleScan Descriptions
<U> ....Upload a File or Files
<W> ...Welcome Bulletin

—User Preferences

<A> ....Alter Password
<E> ....Emulation Mode
<F> ....File Transfer Protocol
<P> ....Prompt Character
<Q> ....Quit to Main Menu
<R> ....Reply Mode Prefix
<V> ....Video Length
<X> ....Expert/Novice Prompts
<Y> ....Your Current Status

Computer Assisted Literacy

Center of DC (CALICO DC): An Introduction

by Phil Shapiro

ONE OF THE MOST uplifting uses of personal computers is their use with adult learners. Just as computers can ignite the imaginations of students in K-12 classrooms, so too can they grab the attention of adult learners. Computers allow adult learners to seize control of their own learning, giving them the tools to expand their mind in a socially non-judgmental setting. Computers also give adult learners the capability of exercising their creative imagination in mind-enriching ways.

To further explore how computers can best be used in literacy instruction, the Martin Luther King Memorial Library in Washington DC set up an adult literacy computer lab, "CALICO DC," in early 1995. The lab will give literacy students and literacy providers in the greater metropolitan area a chance to "test-drive" educational software in a non-sales setting. Literacy providers who are interested in incorporating technology into their instruction can use the MLK lab to make informed decisions about what technology they themselves might want to acquire.

Since Apple II and Macintosh computers comprise the majority of computers used in education today, it was felt that the MLK literacy lab should have a strong representation of these two computer platforms. Currently the lab has two Apple IIe computers, two Laser 128 (Apple IIe compatible computers), one Quadra 605, a Performa 475 with CD-ROM drive, and a Hewlett Packard 540 DeskWriter printer. The software selection includes educational programs designed for schools, as well as educational software designed specifically for adult learners.

> "One exciting aspect of CALICO DC is its affiliation with a national organization, Playing To Win, that is supporting "community access computing" in cities around the country. "

How CALICO DC Will Operate

The computers and software at CALICO DC will be made available to the several dozen literacy provider organizations in the Washington DC metropolitan area. Interested organizations will be able to make appointments to visit the lab with small groups of adult learners. The lab itself will be staffed with an adult learner, Stephon Gray, who has been hired full-time to help coordinate use of the resources at CALICO DC. Adult literacy specialist Paula Johnson Williams will serve as the Project Coordinator. I, myself, have been hired part-time to assist with technical support for CALICO DC.

Marcia Harrington, the director of the Adult Basic Education (ABE) office at MLK, got the ball rolling for this computer lab about two years. Her grant proposal to the U.S. Department of Education was accepted in May, 1994. (A copy of the full grant proposal can be found on the Miscellaneous Text file library of the TCS—the club's electronic bulletin board system. This proposal gives a lot of useful information about CALICO DC's mission and purpose.)

In the past few years other library systems around the country have been setting up similar computer labs for adult learners. Since the ABE office at MLK serves as a central information clearinghouse for literacy providers in the Washington DC metropolitan area, it was felt that the ABE office would be an appropriate locale to set up an adult literacy computer lab.

One exciting aspect of CALICO DC is its affiliation with a national organization, Playing To Win, that is supporting "community access computing" in cities around the country. Founded in 1980 by former New York City teacher Antonia (Toni) Stone, Playing To Win has successfully set up public access computer labs in Harlem, New York and Somerville, Massachusetts (right outside of Boston). Two years ago Playing To Win was given a grant from the National Science Foundation to promote the development of further "community computing" centers. Today, Playing To Win is affiliated with over 35 such centers around the country. Toni

Stone, herself, recently was recognized with a prestigious award from Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility. This award recognized her tireless work to further the "computer equity" cause.

Interestingly enough, Playing To Win (PTW) will be holding its national conference in Washington DC this summer, on June 2 and 3, at the Capital Children's Museum in downtown DC. The Capital Children's Museum has been a long time affiliate of PTW and has been doing some immensely interesting "community access" projects in their "Future Lab."

Volunteering Opportunities for WAP Members

WAP members interested in supporting CALICO DC can provide assistance in countless different ways. Technical support is always useful and needed. The lab may need help in installing extra RAM, or in troubleshooting hardware problems that may arise. If you'd like to offer your assistance, please contact either Paula Johnson Williams or myself.

Help is also needed for "volunteer trainers," to help local literacy providers and students get up to speed in using the Apple IIs and Macs. If you'd like to teach a class in "Intro to the Macintosh" or "Intro to the Apple II," we'd love to hear from you. Currently the lab owns a copy of Microsoft Works and ClarisWorks on the Macs, and AppleWorks for the Apple IIs.

For persons who find it difficult to travel to downtown DC, "remote volunteering" opportunities will also be available. CALICO DC has set up an account on the digitalNation electronic bulletin board. digitalNation, sponsored by the community-minded folks at Computer Services Group, Inc., allows anyone to set up a a free account. (You need to have a Mac Plus (or higher) or a Windows computer system to call in.) Since digitalNation allows e-mail to be sent with "attached files," CALICO DC can easily send and receive files with anyone who has an account on digitalNation. CALICO DC can also send and receive e-mail with anyone on the Internet. The Internet address for Paula Johnson Williams is: Paula_J._Williams@csgi.com (Please make note of the underline characters and period after the letter "j".)

(My own Internet address is: pshapiro@aol.com).

The modem phone number for digitalNation is 703-642-0453.

"The lab will give literacy students and literacy providers in the greater metropolitan area a chance to "test-drive" educational software in a non-sales setting. Literacy providers who are interested in incorporating technology into their instruction can use the MLK lab to make informed decisions about what technology they themselves might want to acquire."

Conclusion

There's a lot of excitement at the Martin Luther King Memorial library now that CALICO DC has been set up. The whole field of computer-assisted literacy instruction is so new that it is eminently ripe for exploration and experimentation. Perhaps CALICO DC can make its own small contributions to the field.

Recommended Reading:

Persons interested in learning more about computer-assisted literacy instruction might enjoy reading the recent book: Keystrokes to Literacy, authored by Antonia Stone. This book contains reams of ideas for using basic computer equipment with adult learners. The book is available from Playing To Win. The organization's postal and e-mail address are:

Playing To Win Network
Education Development Center
55 Chapel St.
Newton, MA 02158
(617) 969-7101, ext. 2727
(617) 969-4902 (fax)
Internet: ptwadmin@igc.org

Also, if you'd like to stay informed on general literacy news and happenings, Chip Carlin, Director of Technology for Literacy Volunteers of America, New York State, maintains an interesting online list. Chip can be reached at: chipcarlin@aol.com

This list typically distributes three or four e-mail messages per week. (i.e. No "e-mail tidal wave" concerns.) I find Chip's list to be a great way to stay informed on literacy news and happenings.

[The author works as a freelance writer and educational computing consultant. He can be reached at: (202) 686-5465, or via Internet e-mail at: pshapiro@aol.com]

Addendum: If any WAP members have accommodations at their house for members of Playing To Win attending the PTW national conference in early June, please give me a call (or contact PTW directly). Also, copies of the PTW Network Newsletter are available for WAP members to peruse at the WAP office. ■

Rediscovering an Old Friend

by Mark Osborne

SEVEN YEARS AGO I sat in a small room at Capital Children Museum. It was stacked with boxes, various science materials and a computer that had the Logo programming language loaded on its hard disk. For several days, I sat with a reference book and learned to use Logo. I reveled at being able to draw a square and then turn that square into a swirling geometric design. I pulled any willing (or unwilling) staff members into that dusty room to witness my creations. Most people were polite and pleasantly acknowledged the work. Others, not familiar with computers, were often bewildered or mildly amused by my enthusiasm. Soon after "mastering" Logo, I started two write down and experiment with activity ideas. These turned into lesson plans, which evolved into Logo workshops, which blossomed into a full course of study for children. I read Mindstorms and became an avid fan of Seymour Papert, the brilliant developer and chief proponent of Logo. I bought Logo activity books, scoured magazines for activity ideas and attended workshops and seminars to learn the latest about using videodisc players, scanners and Lego with Logo. All this time, I was also using paint programs, word processors, databases and other types of software including other programming languages, but none of these topped Logo in frequency of use by myself and visitors to the lab.

In 1991, when I became a teacher in the Museum's Options School program, I stopped using Logo and computers in general except for word processing on the Macintosh. A year later, I was back in the museum as an Operations manager, a position with no opportunity to use Logo. In 1993, Future Center became part of the Playing To Win Network and there was much emphasis put on tools software. This, coupled with the startup of the new program in Future Center, pushed Logo still farther into the background. At the same time, some people felt Logo was passe and had not kept up with advancements in computer hardware and software.

Others felt that computer programming was suited to a very specific learning style and shouldn't be forced on every child. With more and more sophisticated paint, music, design and multimedia tools, Logo seemed too time-consuming and inappropriate to the kinds of computer-related projects that were becoming popular. Nonetheless, Logo remained in FutureCenter, albeit kept in the familiar LogoWriter activity box. What kept it in the lab and in my mind was the philosophy of "debugging" championed by Seymour Papert in his book Mindstorms. In it he states that in the Logo environment, "errors benefit us because they lead us to study what happened, to understand what went wrong, and, through understanding, to fix it."

Over the three years, Logo had become that old friend you think of often and mean to contact—if you only had the time. It wasn't until I attended a lecture by Seymour Papert at the National Science Foundation in April of 1994 that I realized how much my old friend Logo had grown and matured. The newest version of Logo called Microworlds contains a paint program similar to KidPix, word processing capabilities, HyperCard-like buttons and much more.

No longer do you have to program every tree and hill. You can paint them on and then program small pictures to walk, fly or run across your landscape. Buttons can be programmed to make the pictures talk, sing or move faster. A few days after the lecture, I felt a wave of nostalgia; I was eager to revisit Logo in Future Center. Unfortunately, the demand of projects already begun pulled my attention away from Logo once again. On Saturday, April 30 an event took place that propelled me to bring Logo back to life in Future Center.

Seymour Papert was gracious enough to hold a two-day workshop for staff of The National Learning Center and several District of Columbia public school teachers. We huddled around one computer that was able to use Logo Microworlds and hung on Seymour's every word. He engaged us in a dialogue focused on Logo and other topics such as the state of education today. On the second day, we all worked with an older version of Logo, LogoWriter. During a brief introduction, Seymour showed us a dozen commands with which to begin using Logo. At the same time, he mod-

elled how to introduce Logo to children and explained powerful ideas like recursion and self-reflection which are integral to the use of Logo. We got started and soon, everyone was off on his/her own project. Some chose to use reference books and others attempted complicated procedures such as cubes and spirals, one of the hardest. Just as I had done some seven years earlier, the teachers, all of them using Logo for the first time, reveled at being able to draw a square and then turn that square into a swirling geometric design.

Reeling with excitement, they stopped passersby to witness their creations. Everyone left that afternoon energized and full of ideas about how they could best use Logo in their classrooms.

What surprised me most was that it wasn't the new and improved Logo that excited everyone (although I'm sure it would have given enough computers), but rather the Logo that I had used for years with kids. I learned that as an "old friend" of Logo, it's my job to keep the energy of those workshop experiences alive and to pass along activities from the past to a new corps of teachers eager to try new things in their classrooms. Logo and I have a lot of catching up to do now that it's back as an equal among the word processors, spreadsheets and databases that have held my attention for so long.

An interesting postscript to this story is that as I rediscover Logo, other "old" programs pop up in the software bins, the storeroom or from some forgotten subdirectory on a hard disk. These programs have been afforded a special place in Future Center now. No, they usually don't have the greatest graphics, stereo sound or much complexity, but at one time, they educated, entertained or assisted someone. Simply because times and technology have changed doesn't mean they should be made to "retire". After all, rubber balls, frisbees and kites are still okay.

[Mark Osborne has been the director of the Future Center at the Capital Children's Museum since 1987. The Playing to Win network mentioned in this article is a collection of community computer centers in various cities around the country. The original Harlem, New York, Playing to Win community computer center was founded in 1983 by Antonia (Toni) Stone. In October, 1994, Stone was honored with a prestigious award by Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility for her work furthering computer and technology access issues.]

For those who might be interested, a 1991 article about the Harlem Playing to Win center can be found on the Miscelleneous files board of the TCS.

In chatting with Mark Osborne last month, I found out that he would really love to see some Mac volunteers lending an occasional hand at the museum's Future Center. Folks who are able to diagnose and fix Mac hardware problems (mostly Plusses and SEs) are also much needed. As many WAP members might know, the Capital Children's Museum is a simply magical place. Besides serving as an exemplary children's museum for out of town visitors, the musem also plays a crucial educational role in the inner city.

Note: WAP members interested in volunteering, but who find it hard to travel into the children's museum, can also serve as "remote volunteers" to help answer questions as they arise.

Mark Osborne can be reached via e-mail at: ptwfuturec@igc.org

Capital Children's Museum
800 Third Street NE
Washington, DC 20002
202/675-4167 ■

Quicken 5: Worth the Wait

by Gary Franz

MY WIFE AND I bought our Macintosh in late January of 1994, and with it we bought ClarisWorks, MacInTax, and Quicken 4. Of the three, I have used Quicken 4 the most and I have fallen in love with it. I went from a spreadsheet on a Brother word processor to this behemoth of financial organization and I felt like a kid in a candy store! I could create graphs, get quick reports on all of the categories we spend money on, and more. I was thrilled.

After about six months, the fanfare and dazzle wore off, and I was finding ways to use Quicken more efficiently, helping me to cut back on my daily usage times. I read up here, explored there, and found ways to do what I needed to do more quickly and easily.

A couple of months later, we got an offer in the mail for the new version of Quicken! Once again, I was thrilled. "There's more?!" I thought to myself. I was filled with excitement, my mind racing at the thoughts of all of the possibilities the new features presented. I was hungry to dive in to this latest version and see what it really had to offer.

Once I actually received Quicken 5, I felt a little wary about abandoning the program I had come to know and love, fearing that the changes would be too great. To my relief, installation was painless, and transferring my old data file was as easy as double-clicking the icon. Some quirks did arise, however, as I started testing out the new features. I couldn't open the Quicken Help file, and an error message came up, telling me that Quicken couldn't find the CONNECT.SCR file when I tried to use the new Quicken Quotes feature, which downloads stock quotes from CompuServe or a 900 service. The problems stopped once I quit and relaunched the program, but my fears about the new changes were still hanging about me like cobwebs.

"Once I actually received Quicken 5, I felt a little wary about abandoning the program I had come to know and love, fearing that the changes would be too great. To my relief, installation was painless, and transferring my old data file was as easy as double-clicking the icon."

Getting used to some of the new features was also a little trying at times. The new Calendar feature makes it possible to schedule transactions that happen regularly, like paychecks and utility bills, and then see all of the month's financial activities on the calendar. In getting used to the new Drag and Drop functionality I found that a Scheduled transaction couldn't be dragged directly from one day on the calendar to another. Instead, I had to open the transaction list for the given day, and then drag the transaction to another day. Once I discovered this, things went smoothly, but finding this took longer than I liked.

Minor problems aside, the Calendar feature is one of the most helpful of the new features. Being able to see all of the month's "regular" expenses is immensely helpful in planning purchases. The Calendar can also remind you of upcoming bills or simply enter them automatically.

Entering transactions, which QuickFill helps immensely with, is usually the most time consuming task. QuickFill is a feature that remembers transactions you've entered and fills them in as you type the first few letters of a transaction. The new changes to QuickFill make it easier to enter dates, letting you now just type the day, instead of the month and the day. The new QuickFill also gives you the ability to edit the list of transactions, making it easier to customize frequent transactions so only a single change to the amount column needs to be made instead of having to type in the description, amount, category and so on.

Also helpful in entering transactions is the new QuickMath feature, which enables you to add figures right in the amount column, simply by typing a function (+,-,*, or /) after the amount. Adding or subtracting tax, or adding separate items on a receipt (for labeling under the same category) is much faster than using a separate desk accessory, or - gasp!- a real calculator.

Another time saver is the improved Reconcile feature, making

reconciling accounts with bank or credit card statements faster and clearer.

The addition of the Iconbar has also been helpful in getting around Quicken 5. Being one to forget Command-Key links too easily, I found the customizable Iconbar extremely helpful in accessing the menu functions, as well as the account registers. Quicken 5 also allows you to customize the key combinations as well, so everything can be just a couple of keys away.

Quicken 5's Achilles heel is speed: the new version is noticeably slower than Version 4. Searches, while more complete and oftentimes easier to use, take 3 to 4 seconds longer than before. This may not seem like much, but as data files get bigger, searches take longer, and can reach times of 10-12 seconds. Still sound silly? I guess it feels like asking someone a question like, "Do you have a penny?" and waiting ten seconds for them to answer.

One of the new features that I have yet to get into is the Tax planner, which enables you to link your categories to Tax items, and uses those links to help estimate your taxes and compare multiple tax scenarios. You could compare your joint tax return to married filing separately returns, or see if it would be beneficial to itemize deductions.

All in all, the new features and time saving improvements make up for the slowdown, making Version 5 a worthwhile purchase or upgrade. I use it every day, and I'm always happy to see the latest tip from the new QuickTips feature, which gives random usage tips and ideas, and can be set to pop up each time Quicken 5 is started. Quicken 5 has made the task of seeing where all of the money goes, and where it will go, not only easier, but even a bit fun.

Gary Franz
MacCircles ■

Take Advantage of those Fonts!

by Ralph J. Begleiter

AMONG THE MOST disappointing observations I have made when reviewing the work of new Macintosh owners is the limited creativity and personality they impart to their word processing documents. Nearly most MacNovice documents you see are created in the Mac's "Geneva" font, a simple, clear typestyle to which most MacNovices 'default" in their initial documents. (When printed on a laser printer, "Geneva" becomes "Helvetica," because laser fonts are somewhat different from the fonts your Mac system uses to look best on your screen.)

Many novice Macintosh users default to the "Geneva" font because their Mac automatically chooses it in the absence of any other instructions. Other users are aware they can change fonts, but are too timid to try it. Still others are daunted by the somewhat intimidating process of installing new fonts in their System. Perhaps the saddest cases are those MacNovices who have recently parted ways with other computer systems which simply don't make a variety of typestyles available as easily as the Mac does.

You're using a Mac now... liberate yourself from the typestyles chosen by a computer manufacturer! Choose a typestyle ("font" in Mac lingo) which expresses your own style, or which represents the tone of the document you're writing.

Even the Mac's basic selection of fonts offers plenty of variety. Try "Palatino" for a formal appearance, or "Courier" if you insist on making your pages look like they were produced on a typewriter. "Palatino" makes nice headlines. And "Helvetica" looks great in italics.

But take a look at some of the other fonts available on WAP disks or in software stores. There are many collections. Some mail order firms offer packages of hundreds of fonts for less than $50. Among them, you'll certainly find a font to fit your personality.

Some of the most functional font collections are available as shareware from Washington Apple Pi.

To help you select a font that's right for you, don't hesitate to experiment. Create a document in which you deliberately mix a wide variety of fonts. Create a paragraph for each different font. (A few words are simply not enough to make an intelligent choice.) Select each paragraph (by dragging through it with your mouse); then choose a font to apply to that paragraph from the font menu. Choose several different sizes for each of your choices.

Now print the document on the printer you use regularly. If it's a dot-matrix printer, use a good ribbon (not necessarily a brand new ribbon). Print everything twice: once in the "faster" mode and once in the "best" mode.

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Adobe Premiere 4.0

by Stuart Bonwit

BROAD BRUSH

ADOBE PREMIERE 4.0 is indeed a "premiere" package for the professional producer of movies for broadcast, film, or CD-ROMs. The casual/hobbyist video maker will enjoy the myriad of effects available if he or she is satisfied with an image size less than full screen. This obstacle may be overcome by adding third party hardware just as the professionals do.

Without the added hardware to capture (digitize) full broadcast quality video (NTSC in the U.S.), I was limited to capturing video in small video windows and at less than 30 frames per second. For many applications, particularly for interactive CD-ROMs, this is adequate. Capturing video is done by compressing the input video stream. The Quadra 660AV provides several compression algorithms. Some guidance in choosing one is given in the Premiere's User Guide. However, the actual choice requires considerable experimenting and is quite dependent on the video content.

I am a casual/hobbyist video maker and have been making computer animations for several years. My current computer, a Quadra 660AV, has no added video hardware and is unmodified except for RAM expansion to 24 MB. Previous to using Premiere, my Macintosh experience has been with Macromedia's Swivel 3D for modelling and animating and with VideoFusion's QuickFlix for editing, playing, and outputing to video tape.

Premiere's principle use, as I see it, is in capturing video and audio clips, producing video and sound effects, editing, and recording and playing back the finished product. It has superb capabilities for this, provided that the input and output channels have the requisite speed. The requirements for speed increase rapidly with increased image size (resolution) and color depth (number of colors). NTSC broadcast quality video requires full screen images (640x480 resolution) at 30 frames per second with millions of colors (24-bit color). VHS quality requires the same, but could get by with only thousands of colors. The unmodified Quadra 660AV and many other Macintoshes do not have the speed without third party hardware.

I create my animations at 512x384 resolution (nearly full screen) in either 256 or thousands of colors at 15 frames per second. Since the images are already in the computer, I do not have to capture them from an external source. Therefore, the animations are not affected by the video capture speed limitations mentioned above.

I have liked everything I have tried so far on Premiere. One particular feature that is essential for my animation work is the audio Clip Window. This provides a waveform monitor for the audio signal. Sliding the curser along the track permits timing of musical beats accurately to within a frame for synchronizing to the animation.

Installation of Premiere either with the supplied five high density floppy disks or CD-ROM is explained very clearly in the Getting Started manual. I used the CD-ROM, making installation extremely easy with a few mouse clicks in the right places. The process involves transferring 242 items to the hard disk, resulting in an increase of 7.9 MB in the hard disk storage.

Details

A tutorial, Chapter 1 in the 331-page User Guide, is straight forward, and easy to understand and follow. Executing the tutorial produces a movie made from supplied video and audio clips and illustrates: editing; transition effects between video clips; modification of color, brightness, and contrast; and adding sound and titles. The Screen Shot shows the status of the completed tutorial project.

The Construction Window in the Screen Shot is used to assemble the movie. Video clips are inserted into Video Track A in the order required. For video effects transitions a clip is inserted into Video Track B with an overlap of the transition time desired. A transition is chosen from the Transitions window and is inserted in the transition Video Track T. Clips for superimposition are inserted into Video Track S1 where the title "Rings!" can be seen. Multiple superimpositions are possible. The level bar under the title controls fading. It has been set to fade the title in at the start. Audio clips are inserted into Audio Tracks A and B. The level bar under Audio Track A shows the audio being faded out at the end of the movie. Audio Track X is used for audio effects such as mixing. The application has capacity for 99 video and audio tracks.

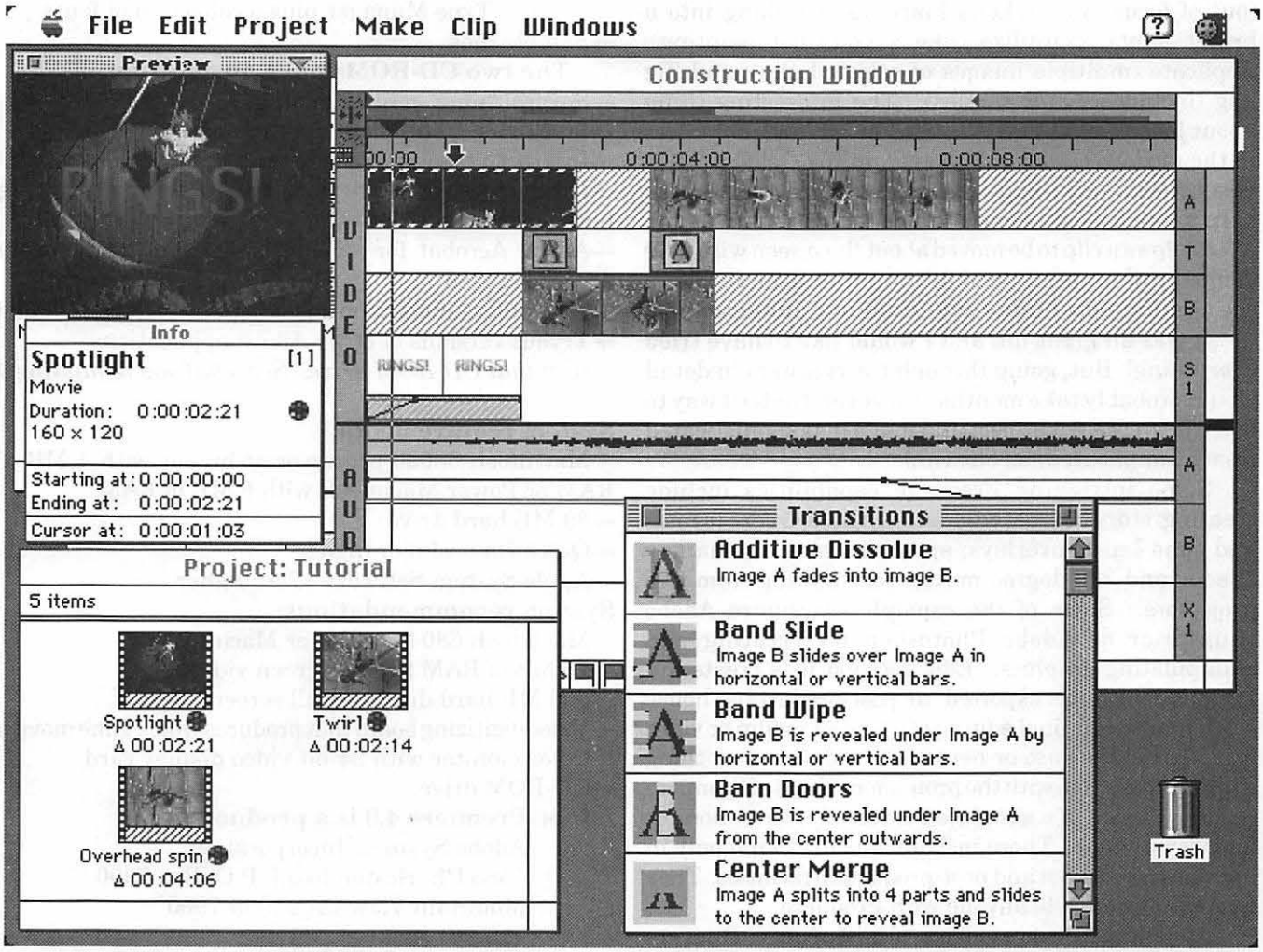
A dazzling array of 61 video effects Transitions is available. A

few are seen in the Transition window. When the window is active, as shown in the Screen Shot, all the transition icons are continuously animated showing just what the transitions looks like!

Powerful tools are available for previewing a movie under construction. The black down arrow seen in the time line can be dragged across the time line to display the movie in the Preview window in either direction at any speed and can stop to display any frame. Any portion of the movie selectable by the control bar at the top of the Construction Window (shown selecting the entire movie) can be previewed in the Preview window at normal speed with sound. The Export/Print To Video command under the File menu displays the movie in the center of the monitor screen with a black surround for transferring the finished movie to video tape. In Print To Video the movie can be shown in its original resolution rather than in the (default) reduced resolution of the Preview screen. This is really the only way to see the movie "properly!"

The finished movie, made with the Make Movie command under the Make menu, can be played with any application that plays QuickTime movies. Movie Player plays the finished 1.6 MB Tutorial Project movie smoothly from the Quadra 660AV's internal hard disk.

I was disappointed not to be able to get a screen shot from the Print to Video display because Premiere's Print to Video appears not programmed to display still frames. This was the only disappointment I have had so far with Premiere. The Movie Analysis feature, which gives all the details of the construction of a movie, is



somewhat pessimistic, in my opinion. It over-emphasises frames dropped during capturing. One animation video captured from tape had no dropped frames according to QuickFlix's Movie Get Info. Yet, Premiere announced, "This movie appears to have DROPPED FRAMES," and had a long listing of frame groupings each with the number of frames and duration.

Other Features

The Tutorial occupies Chapter 1, 24 pages, in the User Guide. The next nine chapters, occupying 270 pages, cover instructions for the many specific capabilities of Premiere. After completing the tutorial, I made an animated title superimposed over a video clip. I also experimented with the Filter and Motion effects. The instructions for these and for the multitude of variations are clear and detailed. The only time I had any trouble was when I did not follow the instructions!

The many Filters allow a wide variety of video effects. Some that I particularly like are: Camera Blur (out of focus effect); Lens Flare (as if looking into a bright light); Pointilize (like a pointilist painting); Replicate (multiple images of selected clip); and Zig Zag (includes water ripples). The interesting thing about lens flare is that it is used as an "artistic" effect in the modern cinema. However, in the Golden Age it was avoided like the plague with the use of elaborate barn doors for lights and the camera lens. The Motion effect allows a clip to be moved about the screen with user defined paths, speeds, and distortion. Premiere allows the user to create his/her own Filter and Motion effects.

It was all great fun and I would like to have tried everything! But, going through the chapters in detail would probably take months. However, the best way to learn is to create a project and make it as sophisticated (read: complicated) as one can.

Some intriguing Premiere capabilities include creating: story boards; edit decision lists; freeze frames and time lapse; overlays; split screens; Chroma key effects; and 360-degree movies for showing from five projectors. Some of the capabilities require Adobe Illustrator or Adobe Photoshop for creating and manipulating graphics. Edit decision lists created in Premiere may be exported to post-production house editing suites for final editing of a project in film or video for theatrical release or network broadcast. One thing that impressed me with the professional level of Premiere is the inclusion of a simulated video waveform monitor and vector scope. These instruments are found only in television broadcast and post-production facilities. They are now available to anyone with Premiere.

Appendix A covers video basics; Appendix B covers creating your own transitions and filters, making the sky the limit!.

Conclusion

For the serious video movie maker Adobe Premiere is certainly a valuable application to have and I strongly recommend it.

The package includes:

—A 13-page "Getting Started" manual
—A 331-page "User Guide"
—Quick reference cards listing all keys and tools.
—Five high density disks with over 6 MB of material
—Two CD-ROMs with over 1000 MB of material
—Premiere may be installed from either the high density disks or the CD-ROMs
—The five disks and the CD-ROMs have:
—The Adobe Premiere application in three versions for:
—The Macintosh 680x0 series
—The Power Macintosh for which it is accelerated
—Both for easy transporting between systems
QuickTime 2.0
Adobe Type Manager plus a collection of fonts
—Sample files.

The two CD-ROMs have, in addition;

—Several "plug-in filter models"
—Stock video, still pictures, and sound
—Interactive animated tutorials
—Interactive video art piece with a tutorial showing how it was made
—Adobe Acrobat for viewing online and third party documentation
—On-line documentation including the entire User Guide
—Tryout versions of other Adobe applications.
(Get that CD-ROM drive. See what you're missing!)

System requirements:

—Macintosh 68020 processor or higher with 4 MB of RAM or Power Macintosh with 6 MB of RAM
—80 MB hard drive
—QuickTime v1.6 or higher
—Apple System Software v7 or higher.

System recommendations:

—Macintosh 68040 or Power Macintosh
—16 MB of RAM for full screen video
—500 MB hard drive for full screen video
—Video digitizing board that produces QuickTime movies
—Color monitor with 24-bit video display card
—CD-ROM drive.

Adobe Premiere 4.0 is a product of

Adobe Systems Incorporated
1585 Charleston Road, P.O. Box 7900
Mountain View CA 94039-7900
415-961-4100
List price: $795. ■

Cheap Printing ImageWriter II Tips

by Michael T. Porter

ALTHOUGH YOU rarely see it advertised anymore, the ImageWriter II printer is still sold and supported by Apple. I personally wouldn't pay the going retail price of about $285.00 though. At that price you might as well consider an inkjet printer. Keep your eyes peeled for bargains such as the two new IWII printers I saw for sale at December's garage sale for $185.00 each with full warranties. I've seen many used ImageWriters in excellent condition for sale as low as $100.00. I've had no problems with mine which I bought used a year ago. A reputable seller won't have any qualms about guaranteeing the printer for at least 15 days.

"At the garage sale I got lucky and found SuperLaserSpool for the incredible price of $2.00. I believe this sold for about $70.00 a couple of years ago. It allows background printing with all Apple printers. It's nice to be able to use my Mac now while a lengthy printing job is being taken care of."

The IWII has three print quality options, best, faster and draft. The best option prints at 144 dpi and the other two options print with correspondingly lower quality output. I keep two ribbons on hand, one black and one color. For text only documents I use a black ribbon since it seems to produce a darker black than does the four color ribbon. I get my ribbons by mail from Educational Resources Inc. for just $2.00 for black and $5.00 for color ribbons plus 5% s&h. I normally get two to three month's use out of a ribbon, making my cost per page much lower than an inkjet printer.

When I first got the printer ,I was disappointed to find that my color clip art images printed in black and white as well as the coloring pictures my daughter made with a couple of her programs. I bought her KidPix and we were pleasantly surprised to find that we were finally printing in full color! I stayed up until three in the morning drawing and printing pictures of very good quality. Even after all the kid's programs I've bought since, I still consider it one of the best. As far as clip art is concerned, I now buy Clickart by T/Maker which contains what they call "The Trade Secret". You choose the format, EPS, Pict, Adobe Illustrator'88 or Print Shop Deluxe and it converts the art for you. I use the Pict format which I import into ClarisWorks documents and they print in beautiful color.

I've been using Jeff Skaitsis' $10.00 "CheapColor2" ImageWriter II printing utility for the past couple of months with very good results. This utility converts Pict images into images using the eight original quickdraw colors. A four color ribbon allows the ImageWriter to then print an accurate representation of the image using those eight colors. Some of the complex images I've printed have required me to set the preferred size in the get info box as high as 3500k, so make sure you've got enough memory. I use Thorsten Lemke's excellent shareware program, "Graphics Converter v 2.0", to convert GIF and JPEG images to Pict format for printing with CheapColor2. A no cost alternative of course is to convert them to Pict form by taking a snapshot of the screen but you'll then print the entire screen including the menu bar.

At the garage sale I got lucky and found SuperLaserSpool for the incredible price of $2.00. I believe this sold for about $70.00 a couple of years ago. It allows background printing with all Apple printers. It's nice to be able to use my Mac now while a lengthy printing job is being taken care of. Keep your eyes peeled, I'm sure there are more copies out there. I have found an incompatibility between SuperLaserSpool(SLS) and CheapColor2 but that's easily rectified by turning SLS off with the Laser Queue DA when printing with CheapColor2. No restart is necessary to toggle the Laser Queue DA off and on.

I think my ImageWriter II can be a very useful printer for several more years with some of the great programs I've been lucky enough to find. Educational Resources can be reached at (800) 624-2926. CheapColor2 and Graphics Converter v.2.0 are available for download on the TCS.

Happy bargain hunting! ■

Passport Producer Pro: Fast Multimedia Authoring

© Dennis R. Dimick

EASY TO LEARN and use. That's what comes to mind when I think of Passport Producer Pro, at least from this multimedia neophyte's point-of-view. How so? It only took about four hours to put together a working version of my first project after installing the program.

First introduced in late 1992, Passport Producer originally was positioned as a media integration-presentation program that allowed you to assemble in time-based presentations a variety of media types such as sound, pictures, animations, text, MIDI and QuickTime movies. Producer's "time-based" metaphor uses an icon-style interface that allows you to assemble projects by dragging icons onto the timecard or "Cue Sheet."

Late in 1993 Passport Designs of Half Moon Bay, CA, re-christened the program "Passport Producer Pro," dramatically raised the price to $1495, and added a slew of new features to make it a powerful multimedia development tool. These included interactivity, AppleScript support, expanded device control, QuickTime video capture and movie export, and a player program that allowed distribution of projects (albeit with hefty distribution royalties to Passport.)

The Price of Progress

Did I pay nearly $1500 for Producer Pro? No, registered owners of Producer received $15 upgrades to Producer Pro. (My original copy of Producer cost less than $100 from MacConnection in summer 1993.) Despite a low introductory cost, my initial experience with Producer Pro 1.0 was a bit of a struggle. Random crashes, slow file loading times, glacial QuickTime export, and erratic behavior were all regular companions. It was a constant challenge getting Producer Pro 1.0 to work reliably on my accelerated Macintosh IIci.

Regardless of how much I didn't pay, software should work as touted, especially a high-dollar multimedia authoring program hoping to contend in a field dominated by Macromedia Director. (Director is the leading Mac multimedia authoring program available today. It works on a frames-per-second metaphor, and offers extensive interactivity using a programming language called Lingo. Street price for Version 4.0 is about $800.)

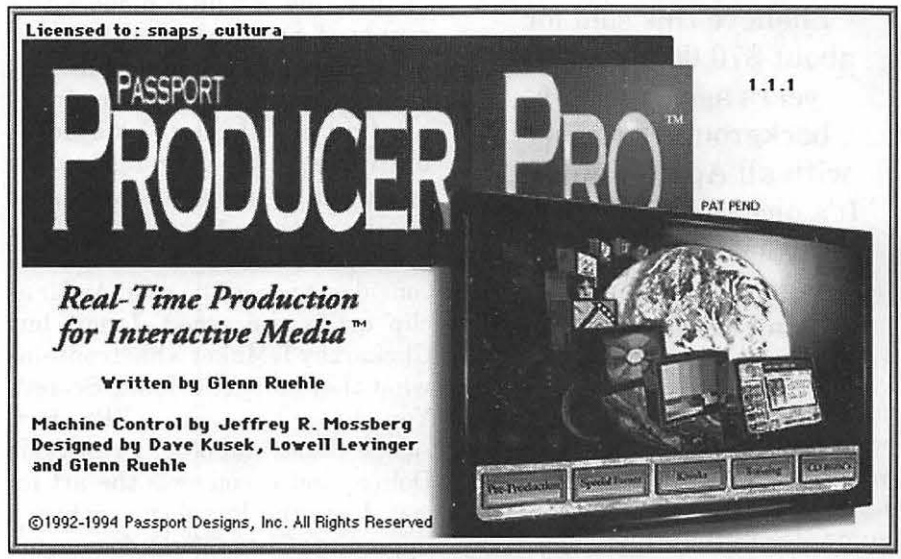
Squeaky Wheels Get Grease

In hopes of effecting change, I wrote Passport Designs with my concerns about the program's performance, also pointing out that most Mac users without corporate purchasing budgets probably couldn't consider Producer Pro until its street price was competitive with Macromedia Director.

To Passport's great credit, they responded quickly with pre-release versions of an improved Producer Pro 1.1. Speed and stability were vastly improved, and I was able to prototype and produce projects without tearing my hair out.

Producer Pro Revised: Solid, Cheaper

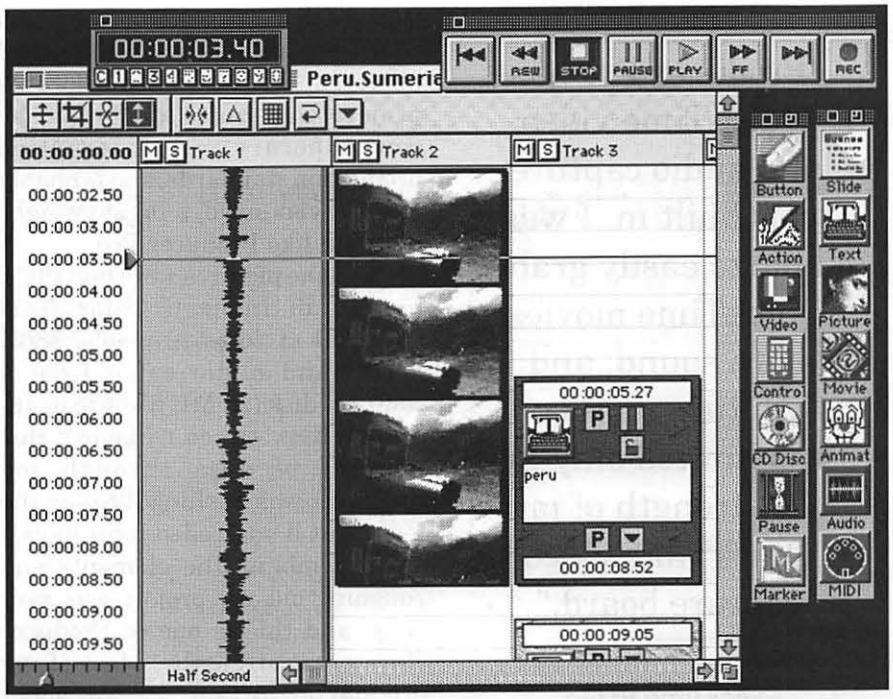
Early in 1994 when Passport Designs shipped version 1.1.1, this



Greetings: *The splash screen calls Producer Pro "Real-Time Production for Interactive Media." Producer Pro is a second generation program, following "Passport Producer," which was introduced in 1992.*

improved program came with a lower price, $995. (I've seen it in mail-order catalogs for about $720, even cheaper than Director.) In addition to two CD-ROMs of clip media, Passport also bundled a runtime player with the program, and use fees for player distribution were eliminated. (When v.1.0 of the program cost $1495, the player came for an extra fee, and you paid royalties on each copy of your presentation distributed.)

V. 1.1.1 works reliably, and has proven a versatile and powerful media integration program, at least for me. You will need a formidable hardware setup, as Passport recommends a Quadra with 12MB of RAM. (My experience showed 20MB RAM inadequate some days.) These requirements are up from an 8MB Mac IIci for the initial version of Producer.



Producer's Cue Sheet: *The main window is the Cue Sheet. Timing goes along the left, tracks and channels across the top. Three cue types from my Peru project are shown. Audio and picture tracks are in tracks one and two, and track three shows text cues with start and stop times at the edge of each box. Top left is the timing counter, which shows current cursor position, and top right is the transport, with buttons to move you through the production. You drag icons from the two Cue Palettes, at right, onto the Cue Sheet to add content to your production or to add control elements.*

Assembling a Project

When working with Producer, you are faced with a table-type (or spreadsheet-like) window called a Cue Sheet. Times run down the left side, channels or tracks for media run across the top. You add a media "cue" to your project by dragging an icon from the "Cue Palette" to a place in a track at a specific time. The number of tracks is limited only by the ability of your hardware setup to handle them, and it's possible to have many layers of information of any media type playing at once.

You can import a variety of media types including animation (PICS,) pictures and graphics (PICT and TIFF,) sounds (AIFF, MIDI and Compact Disk RedBook,) and you can create or import text, and play QuickTime movies. It's easy to change the track location, timing or duration of each "cue" by dragging the cue box or its length on the cue sheet. It's also possible to see the contents of a cue by clicking on an icon within each cue. You can, for example, see the waveforms of an audio cue, edit its start and stop points, and also control the level of audio at any point.

Media Ins and Outs

Producer Pro can control several external devices without requiring programming. You can, for example, control external CD-ROM players, and Producer supports a variety of video machine controls including Sony VISCA, Pioneer LaserDisk, Videomedia VLAN, or ARTI. In addition to QuickTime, timing synchronization is based on SMPTE (Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers) time code, with 1/100 second accuracy, and Producer Pro will read and write time code.

Producer Pro has QuickTime video and audio capture tools built in. I was able to easily grab QuickTime movies with sound, and capture quality was limited only by the strength of my QuickTime video capture board. Video editing with simple cuts and several transitions is available, but if you seek complex transitions within QuickTime, you may need a dedicated QuickTime editor such as VideoFusion or Adobe Premiere.

If you choose, it's also possible to export a complete Producer production to videotape using the "Print to Video" command if you have the necessary video-out hardware installed.

"Producer Pro has QuickTime video and audio capture tools built in. I was able to easily grab QuickTime movies with sound, and capture quality was limited only by the strength of my QuickTime video capture board."

QuickTime to Go

A wonderful feature of Producer allows export to QuickTime, so anyone with a QuickTime capable Mac can see your Producer productions in movie form. You also can export part of a production as a QuickTime movie, and use it as a "Cue" in part of a larger interactive Producer project.

The stand alone runtime "Media Player" that now comes bundled uses QuickTime movies together with a player file and the Media Player program to allow interactivity. You can, for example, add buttons that work within an exported player production to start, stop, return to beginning, or jump (branch) to alternative presentations or sections based on a user's response or interests.

Media Player files run on any QuickTime capable Mac, and Passport also has produced a Windows player so Mac-authored files can play on Windows machines.

A First Project

My first project was a documentary essay based on a journey to rural Andean Peru, and was a combination of about 30 photographs, titles, and music. This project was quite primitive by contemporary interactive production standards, and probably didn't even need a heavyweight program like Producer Pro.

But the pictures were big (PICT images in Indexed Color from PhotoCD at 768x512 pixels, 380K each,) and audio came from a compact disk (25 MB file size in 16-bit 44 KHz stereo.) Moving this amount of data through my computer was pushing it to say the least, but it succeeded most days.

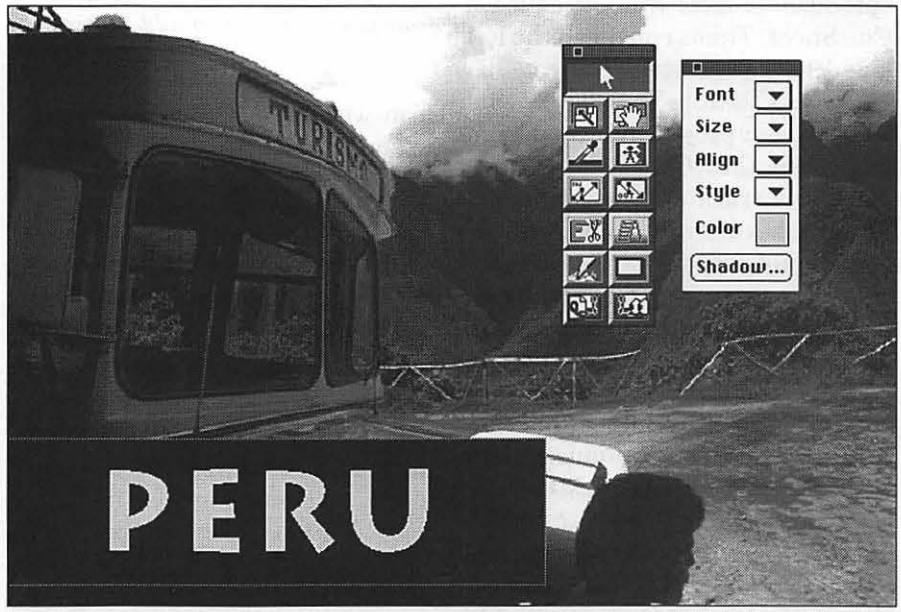
Assembling the elements and roughing out my project was very easy, and this is one of Producer Pro's great strengths. Most of my original production time was spent tweaking PhotoCD files for on-screen display and converting them from PICT to Indexed color to reduce file size and allow smoother playback.

The project's length was dictated by the length of the music, which was imported (using Producer) as a QuickTime movie sound file from a compact disk audio track via QuickTime 1.6.1 and an Apple CD300 drive. You can also use Producer to record sounds either from on-board audio inputs of recent Macs, or from high-quality 16-bit audio capture boards.

Once my project was completed, I was able to export it as a QuickTime movie, or Media Player file, at 30 frames per second with a 640x430 screen size. It only took a couple of hours to render the whole 17MB project on my Mac using animation compression.

Instant Playback During Authoring

Producer Pro allows you to "proof," or playback productions as you work on them, as files don't need compiling first. (Programs like Adobe Premiere require you to



The Stage: *By using stage editing tools, it's easy to place text and other elements exactly where you want them. Tool palettes shown include the type style palette, at right, and the stage palette. Stage palette includes tools for alignment and positioning of cues, transparency, paths in and out, cue editing, cue setup, actions, borders, and links to other cues.*

compile movies before you can preview them, and this can be a lengthy process, measured in hours depending on the speed of your Mac.) Successful instant playback will require a very fast Mac with accelerated video card, a fast hard drive, and lots of RAM. (There are reasons why Quadra 800s and 840AVs are used at trade shows to make programs look good during the demos.)

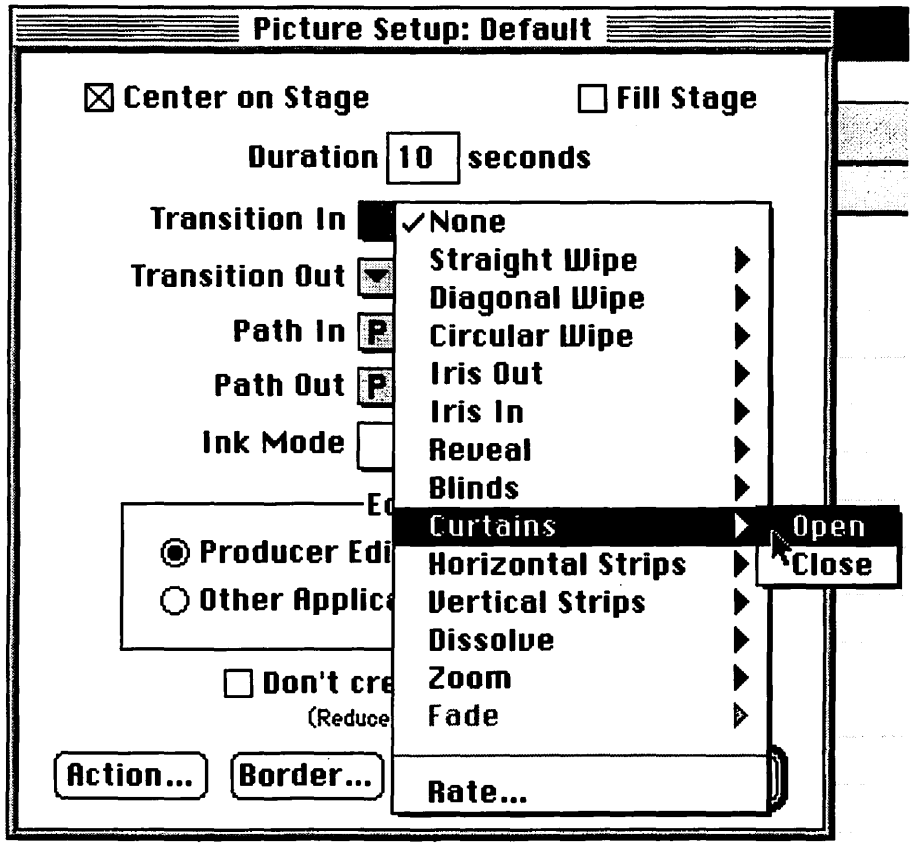
I found the instant playback a very useful feature when assembling a production, as it allowed me to check relative timing of music and titling with images without compiling the whole project. If timing was a bit off, it took only a few seconds to make changes and play back the modified presentation.

There's More Here

Other production tools in Producer Pro include path-based object animation, background gradient generation, anti-aliased text and drop shadows, borders for any object, and more than 40 transitions and special effects. Each of these features could be described at length.

Despite the extensive library of transitions, Producer Pro does not include a simple "fade to black or white" as an option for cues. I tried to create a project with the look of a slide show, and my closest option ended up being a transition that looked like curtains opening as each picture came on.

It is possible to create transitions such as cross-dissolves (using fine dissolve out and in for cues on adjacent tracks,) but they are nearly impossible to preview in real time as the computer is trying to show two graphics files in the same place on screen simultaneously. The effect and quality of some transitions can only be assessed after the project is compiled to QuickTime, at least in my experience, and this puts Producer more on a par with Premiere in this respect.



Picture Cue Defaults: *This dialog box shows default attributes you can set for pictures. Similar defaults can be set for most cue (content) types. In addition to transitions (here set as curtains open for transition in,) you can set paths, ink mode or transparency, create links to external editing programs, set actions once a cue appears, and create default borders.*

Even then, cross-dissolve transitions, for example, are data-transfer intensive, and can create QuickTime files of enormous size. My project's final size was 17MB with curtain transitions, but a test production with the same cue elements using created cross-dissolve transitions created a file nearly 100MB in size, too big to fit on a SyQuest 44MB cartridge. It choked my Mac at nearly every transition, with dropped frames and choppy audio. This is not a problem with Producer Pro, it's a challenge of QuickTime and the limited of data handing abilities of most 680x0 Macs.

Producer also allows you to link to external programs to edit cue files during production. Producer will, for example, link to Adobe Photoshop or any graphics program so it automatically opens if you need to edit a PICT file while working in Producer Pro. You're only limited by the amount of installed RAM, for example, if you want to open Producer and Photoshop at the same time.

Is Producer Pro for You?

If multimedia production is your business, you probably know about

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or have bought Producer Pro. Suffice to say, Producer can be very useful, as Passport describes it as a tool for video pre-production and delivery, special events presentations, information kiosks, computer-based training, and CD-ROM authoring. Passport has been offering competitive "upgrades" to Producer Pro for $495 if you already own Adobe Premiere or Macromedia Director.

If you're a multimedia neophyte, Producer Pro is a pretty hefty set of tools with price to match, and if you have ambitious goals, Producer Pro may be the tool you need. If you're not sure where you want to go with multimedia production, you might consider a less costly program to get your feet wet.

Some lower-cost alternatives include Gold Disk's Astound, MovieWorks 2.0 from Interactive Solutions, Vividus Cinemation, or Macromedia's Action. None of these "time-based" or "frame-based" programs match the capabilities of Producer Pro, but neither do they carry the price. Other options include Apple's HyperCard 2.2 and SuperCard 1.7 (an updated version just released from Allegiant.) Both are powerful authoring tools designed on a "card-based" metaphor, but you will need to develop some programming expertise to take advantage of their features.

The original version of Producer 1.0 was still recently being sold for about $100 to educational customers, and if you qualify, this may fit your needs. But the original Producer doesn't include interactivity, QuickTime export, video capture or export, or the cross-platform Media Player.

Passport Producer Pro
Version 1.1.1
Retail Price $995
Passport Designs Inc.
100 Stone Pine Road
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019
Phone: 415-726-0280
America Online: Passport

Dennis Dimick's QuickTime movie "Peru: Voyage to a State of Mind," was created with Passport Producer Pro. It received a first place award in the documentary category at the 1994 Sumeria International QuickTime Film Festival in San Francisco. Professionally, he works as a photo editor at ***National Geographic*** *Magazine in Washington, DC. His Internet e-mail address is: ddimick@aol.com* ■

Editor's Note: *The following was announced after this article was written.*

In late November, 1994, Passport Designs announced it was halting further development of Passport Producer Pro. A report in the Nov. 28, issue of **MacWeek** said the firm was discontinuing the program because "the market for multimedia authoring tools hasn't developed as quickly as we expected," according to David Kusek, Passport chairman and founder. "The hardware requirements for (multimedia authoring) are just too steep for a really broad market acceptance of these products." Passport plans to provide technical support for Producer Pro until the end of 1995

Mailing Lists: A Lazy Way onto the Internet

by Terry Wilson

(Although I follow AOL procedures for joining Mailing Lists, this article is also for members of Compuserve, Genie, Delphi, Prodigy, and those with a direct Internet connection.)

SO MUCH information; so little time. Accessing the Internet is all the rage these days. Newsgroups, also called Internet News, are lively places to read discussions on any number of topics. They're similar to the discussion folders on a bulletin board, except that they are frequented by anyone hooked up to the Internet. But, like discussion folders on AOL, if you only browse them occasionally, there can be simply too many postings to digest at one time.

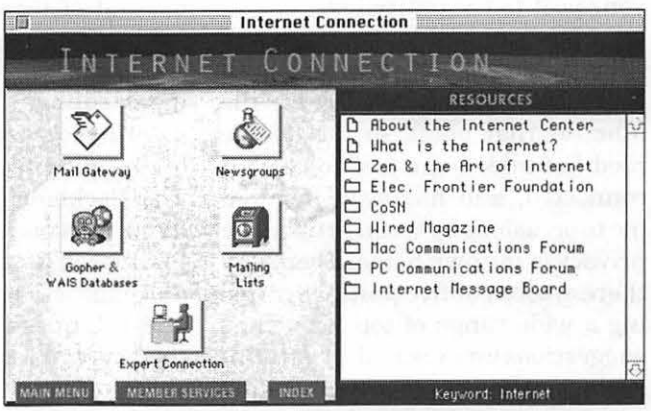
There is a no fuss–no muss alternative that gives you a specific topic, wide-ranging contributors, and a daily fix that comes to you automatically—a Mailing List.

Because a Mailing List runs on simple e-mail, if you can send and receive e-mail through the Internet, you can join a Mailing List. Then you can follow a thread in easily digestible portions, adding to it if you wish. If you do automatic mail runs (called Flashsessions on AOL), you won't be wasting valuable online time reading your messages; and you can reply at your leisure, taking time to compose your response. Once you get signed up, it's a no-brainer. You won't have to remember the name of the discussion or where to find—it comes to you.

A Thousand Topics

America Online has a Mailing List area with descriptions of over a thousand lists. Although you won't find everything you search for, chances are very good that you'll find something that interests you. Here are examples of lists you can join—some offbeat, some mainstream: PHOTO-3D, ORIGAMI, THUNDERBIRD, MACAV-L, WHITEWATER, SOFTWARE ENTREPRENEURS, AIRPLANE-CLUBS, TWINS, PETBUNNY, XPRESS-LIST, T-ZONE, TEDDY-BEARS.

I searched on a few topics that personally interest me, and got lucky by actually finding them. For instance, the first list I got on was Doublereed-L, a list for oboe and bassoon players. I happen to be an oboist, so this was a good find. Two months ago, I found 'rocks-and-fossils', and recently 'Rockhounds' also showed up. I'm vaguely interested in caving, so you can imagine my surprise finding 'Caver Digest.' Now I'm on all four lists, and am guaranteed to get mail daily. (This has also forced me into a mail management scheme. See sidebar.)



How Does It Work?

Mailing lists are automatically run from a server, and may or may not have a human being screening the mail. What happens is this: Someone sends a message to the list. The server intercepts it and shoots it back over the Internet to everyone on the list. (Some lists collect a day's worth of mail, bundle it up, and send it to the subscribers as a single digest—like several pieces of mail stuffed in one envelope.) You read the messages at your leisure, and if you want to put your two cents in, you can respond to the list by replying just as you would to any other e-mail.

What Goes On There?

Since a mailing list is a continuously evolving stream of mail, topics change just as they do in ordinary conversation. Once you join a list, give it a few weeks to percolate, and you'll see that the discussion covers a wide range.

After you've eavesdropped for a week or so, send out a message introducing yourself. Mailing lists are a great way to meet new people who share your interests. Each posting contains the e-mail address of the person who posted, so you can contact them privately. One thing you need to be aware of though, is

What do I do with all this mail?!?!

To handle the continuous flow of e-mail coming into my mailbox, I devised the following scheme to archive it. Somewhere along the line, get Richard A. Bray's Text Streamer ($10) from your favorite shareware source (PMUG, AOL, etc.).

1. Make folders (in the AOL folder) for each of the lists.

2. Instead of reading your mail online, run Flashsessions so you can read your messages offline at no charge.

3. Offline, choose Read Incoming Mail. Read each message, reply if you want, then decide whether or not it's a keeper.

4. If you don't want to archive a message, delete it now.

5. Save the good ones (an ordinary command-S in AOL) as text, into the appropriate folder. The default name will be the subject line of the message—very handy. When you save a message, the mail window turns into an editable text document. This is a good time to scissor out the header material at the end.

6. Select the original piece of mail from the Incoming Mail list and delete it. This keeps your mailbox clean, and speeds the opening of Read Incoming Mail.

7. If you happen to get mail while online, read it quickly, and if it's worth saving, Save the mail then and there following the above procedure. If not, just leave it alone; it will disappear on its own.

8. When your folders start to get cluttered with small text files, use Text Streamer to package them up into one large text file. Text Streamer is a drag-and-drop program—just select the files and plop them onto the Text Streamer icon.

9. Clean up the combined files a bit and print them out for real world hard-copy reference. Now you can trash original text file.—TW

that normally, to send private e-mail, you have to consciously address your reply to the individual. In most cases, the list is set up so that an automatic reply will send your post to the entire list.

Lists are also a great way to keep in touch. I'm inactive as an oboe player these days (blame the Mac for that one!), so the double reed list makes me feel somewhat connected, and has even inspired me to occasionally toot a little in the privacy of my own home. Every day there are four or five postings covering a wide range of topics such as suggestions for music, alternate fingerings, where to buy reedmaking supplies, anecdotes, values of instruments, and job openings.

Two similar-sounding lists will probably be different. The rock-and-fossil list is decidedly academic. About one out of three postings is really just a news release on some dinosaur dig or Bureau of Land Management ruling. The rest are people wanting to swap fossils or researchers needing technical information. The Rockhound list, on the other hand, is casual. Weekend hobbyists like myself get on and exchange tips and suggestions for collecting sites, and ask questions geared more to the average rockhound.

Getting On

Putting your name on a mailing list can be confusing and foreign the first time around, but it's really not hard to follow the instructions included with a list's description.

Basically, there are two e-mail addresses associated with mailing lists. One is the address of the list itself, which busily receives and sends mail to keep the list humming. It looks like 'T-ZONE@gobbledy.gook.com.'

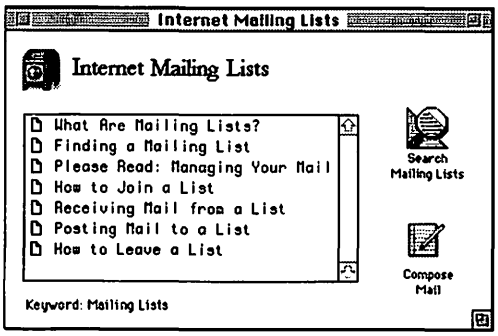
The other address is the address of the processor, an automated program that handles requests. Its name may look like 'listserv@gobbledy.gook.com', 'majordomo@gobbledy.gook.com' or 'T-ZONE-request@gobbledy.gook.com'

To subscribe, you send a message to the processor asking to be added to the list. Normally, the processor is automated, and understands only specific commands like 'SUBSCRIBE T-ZONE,' so be sure to follow the instructions in the description file and use exact addresses and names.

Shortly thereafter, you should receive some confirmation from the processor that you have been put on the list, along with more information about the list and some additional subscriber options. Some lists give you lots of options, depending on how the 'owner,' a person who oversees the whole operation, chooses to run the list.

In three of my four lists, I elected to have the list delivered in Digest form: one mailing a day containing that day's postings. The rock-and-fossil list didn't offer a digest option, and everyday I get three or four separate pieces of e-mail instead. Digest or separate? It's a tossup. The digest form is neater, but with the individual mail, I get a chance to weed out the messages I don't want to keep.

Another choice you're likely to



encounter is to have the processor send you a listing of all the list's subscribers. That was the first thing I did with the double reed list, but it didn't turn up any long lost music pals.

A help file is generally available, and finally, the most important option you have is to unsubscribe.

Although mailing lists are run by automated programs, the owners of the lists are still real people; therefore lists may have varying features available. A list may come with clear, detailed instructions, with all messages screened before being posted; others may be at the total mercy of machines, and their information files can be sketchy and confusing to the internet novice. But don't let a bad description file deter you; subscribe anyway—your fellow subscribers define the personality of the list.

Finding Lists

You can always ask your friends if they know of any mailing lists or Listservs (a term some people use) that you might be interested in. Now that you know what mailing lists are, keep an ear open when people start bragging about their Internet exploits, and you'll surely start to hear of some.

Look around for listings of lists. On AOL, go to the Internet Connection area and click on the Mailing List icon. You'll find several introductory files you can read online, or Save for reading later. Click the Search button to find lists.

Double clicking a found list name will bring up a description and instructions for joining it. Some lists have extensive information, some barely enough to get you started. Invoking Save will save the description to a text file for later reference. If you want to sign on then and there, there's a handy Compose Mail icon here.

If you want a listing of all the lists that AOL catalogs (1060 the day I looked), type 'list or contact' (both words at the same time) in the search field and keep clicking the More button until they are all displayed. (It helps if you're signed on at 9600 bps.) Then go to the File menu and choose Save Selected List as Text. Now you can go offline, alphabetize the list and peruse it at your leisure. Pick out a few, and get their descriptions when you sign on later.

Another place to check out lists is 'bit.listserv.new-list' in AOL's Newsgroups area. It collects information on new, changed, and cancelled listings. Save time by treating this list like the one above: let the entire listing come through, then save the selected list as text for later browsing offline.

A Concept That Works

The idea of an electronic mailing list is simple and elegant. Enabling a group of people with a common interest to freely pass messages among themselves all over the world is really what the Information Superhighway is all about. ■

Elections are coming up soon. Please get your nominations to the Secretary.

Washington Apple Pi General Meeting

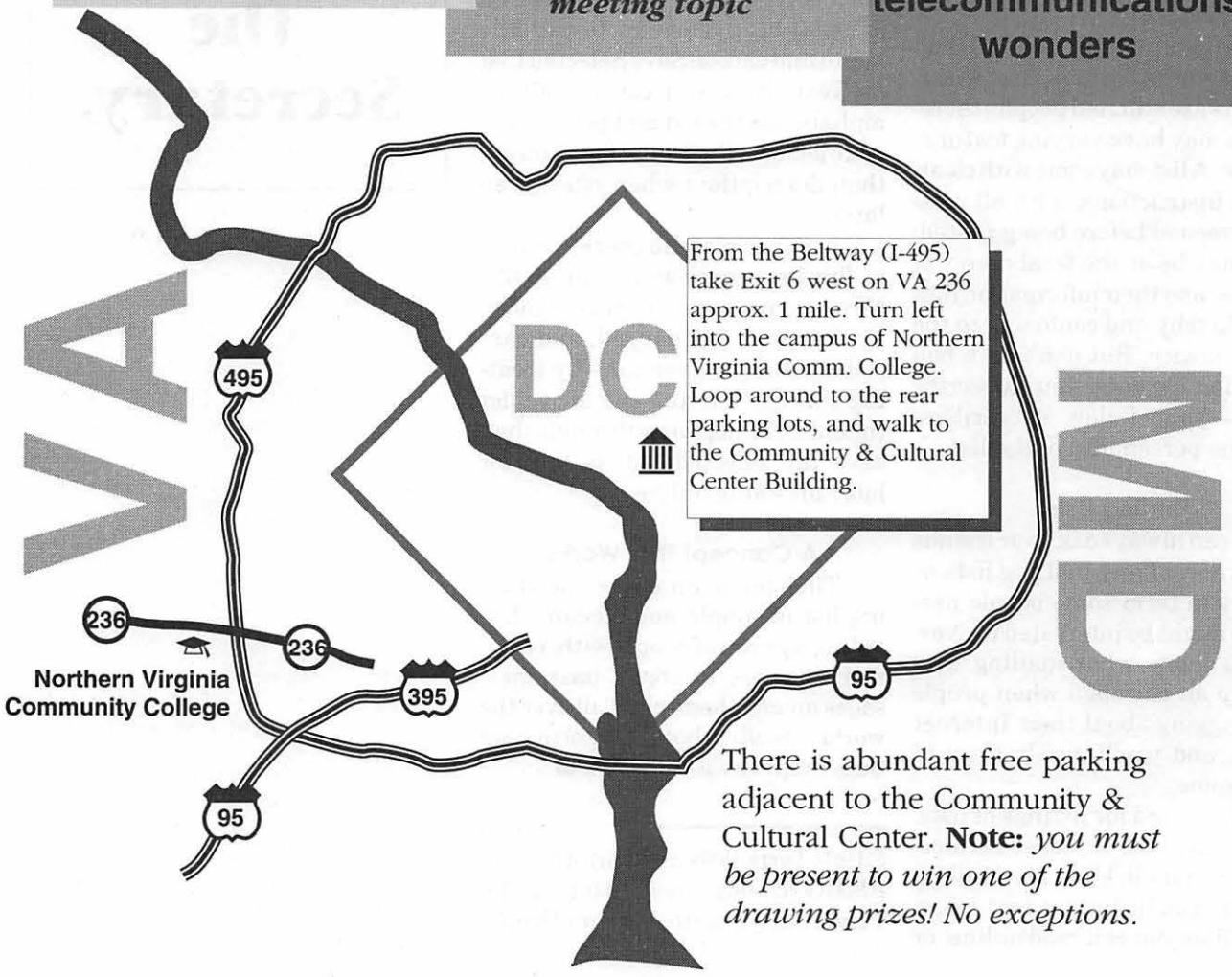
4th Saturday, Jan. 28, 1995 • 9:00 a.m.
Community & Cultural Center
Northern VA Community College • 8333 Little River Turnpike
Annandale, Virginia

Jan. 28, 1995
Medical House Call
Interactive Home Medical Guide

Intuit:
MacInTax, Quicken 5

Feb. 25, 1995
Marc Canter
CANCELED
Meet MediaBand
call office for name of replacement meeting topic

Mar. 25, 1995
Global Village
plus
various other telecommunications wonders



There is abundant free parking adjacent to the Community & Cultural Center. **Note:** *you must be present to win one of the drawing prizes! No exceptions.*

The Morino Institute

introduction by Phil Shapiro

THE MORINO Institute is a not-for-profit organization dedicated to helping individuals and communities work toward social change through the power of information and the potential of electronic communications. The Institute's work is to educate local communities in ways they can use information and electronic communications as a force for positive social change—so that they can more readily address community needs. The Morino Foundation, a private foundation located in Great Falls, VA, is a primary sponsor of the Institute.

We will work in partnership with community members and other groups to: educate individuals and communities about electronic communications; explore the use of electronic communications for positive social change through collaborative pilot and research projects; sponsor the work of outstanding individuals committed to community service; and deliver news and information on the Institute's programs to subscribers and the general public.

Contact: Morino Institute
768 Walker Road, Suite 289
Great Falls, VA 22066
Tel. (703) 759-0477
Fax (703) 759-9584
Email: info@morino.org

Some Excerpts of Articles Produced by the Morino Institute

A New Age of Human Communications

Human communication is the basis of social organization. It determines how we learn, how we share and how we work together. Practically speaking, it determines what careers we can choose, with what groups we will associate, and how much an individual or community can achieve. Our levels of information and knowledge also determine those things; and we access that knowledge and information through communication.

Today's new electronic communications greatly enhances the potential of our human communication and social networks. It enables us to reach more people regardless of location, it brings us near-instantaneous access to volumes of information, it helps us work collaboratively across great distances, it delivers messages anytime without disturbing our current projects and it allows us to hold conversations with countless numbers of people simultaneously.

This is the power of electronic communications today, while still in its infancy. No one can foresee how it will eventually develop or exactly how it will affect society. What we can predict is that since the power of electronic communications is so great, its effects are going to be dramatic. Whenever we enhance our ability to communicate, we change our human relationships, which in turn causes social transformations great and small. The power of today's new electronic communications leads many people to believe that we are about to see social change as deep as any we have ever experienced.

In fact, the social change has already started. It is evidenced by the many business cards that now include electronic mail addresses; by the many governments around the world which are galvanized behind projects like the information superhighways; and by the growing number of magazines that are being distributed through commercial online services as well as the newsstand. The change has not only started, it is accelerating. As of this writing over 25,000 corporate, educational and research networks are connecting millions of people through the Internet world-wide. Over 3000 academic journals are available online, some of which are only available electronically.

The opportunity before us is to steer this change so that it helps people and communities solve the social problems they face, and to do so without creating new ones. We will focus our efforts on helping local communities reach, use and share knowledge more effectively so that they can:

- help people understand the relevance and harness the power of information and electronic communications to improve their lives and their communities
- stimulate economic growth by helping individuals and businesses become more adaptive
- improve the quality and availability of education for all ages and levels of society

- help people engage and improve their government
- assist the public and social sectors to reach and engage the people they serve more effectively
- improve access to and the quality of health care information and services
- advance the state of environmental awareness, monitoring and protection

Knowledge As Opportunity

Our progress as a people—as a global community—has paralleled the evolution of our ability to communicate. Where there are open communications and a free flow of information, people's lives are generally made better.

The real power of electronic communications is people as the ultimate source of knowledge—not the physical mass of wires, nor the complex networks nor the vast databases of information. It is people and their relationships, insights, spirit and expertise that are passed from one person to another through those wires, networks and databases that engender the magic of this interconnected world. ■

ClarisDraw

review by Bob Rockefeller

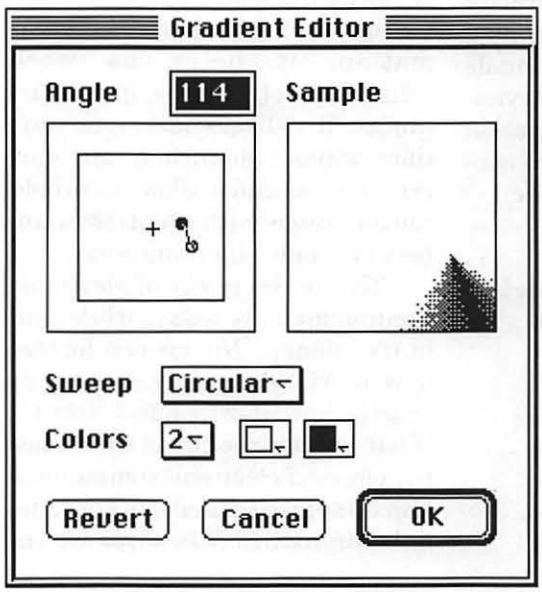
WE'VE COME a long way from good ol' MacDraw! The chain of upgrades to the Claris drawing program has lead through MacDraw II, MacDraw Pro, and has now reached ClarisDraw (named so as to be platform neutral—can't run MacDraw on Windows, can you?). The result is vintage Claris—a good basic feature set that is smoothly implemented but perhaps not leading edge.

The Old Stuff

Most of the new program is easily recognized by users of the old. The basic stuff is all here for a drawing program—arcs, ovals, rectangles, lines, polygons, and text. You can still change line styles, constrain shapes, select fill colors and patterns, work with layers, and zoom.

Bezier curves are old and new. There are still freehand objects, but there is also something called a "bezigon"—a shape with precise curves that pass through control points. These are very similar to bezier curves in programs such as Illustrator or FreeHand in that there are control points with control handles allowing very detailed control of the curve.

A variation on the old polygon tools is the shape tool and the regular polygon tool. The shape tool allows you to create a selection of commonly used shapes such as stars, arrows, cubes, crosses, and starbursts. The number of sides for creating regular polygons is set from the layout menu (from 3 to 40 equal sides), and then the tool makes the polygon.



The New Stuff

The most useful new additions are the "smart" drawing features. These include Guideliner, PointGuide, connectors, relationships, and the Info palette. Let's look at each.

Guideliner is a smart cursor tool that allows you to move or create objects in alignment with other objects. With Guideliner turned on you see guide points that highlight the centers, corners, and edges of other objects. No more

squinting, or zooming way in, to set one item in line with another.

A similar drawing aid is the PointGuide; it helps you find precise points on objects as you are drawing or editing. Your pointer will change shape when you position it over an object's corner, center, endpoint, or the midpoint of an object's boundary. This helps makes it very easy to connect one line to the end of another or place the center of a circle exactly on the end of a line.

The connector tools let you draw connecting lines from object to object that will stay attached as you move the objects. Connectors can be straight or right angled and make creating organizational charts or keeping related objects connected a breeze.

Relationships go beyond the familiar aligning objects. We are all used to aligning objects so their tops are level or their left edges even. ClarisDraw goes beyond by keeping those alignments even if objects are edited, reshaped, or moved. Once you've established a certain relationship, say bottom edges even, you can move one of the objects and the others will move with it to maintain the alignment. Wonderful!

My favorite may be the Info palette. This is a live window that updates its information as the selected object changes. It displays all of the dimensional information related to an object, including the length, width, and angle. But it does more than just display—you can edit the numbers, and the object will change in response.

Customizing

Many things can be customized in ClarisDraw; some are to be expected and others are a bonus. Colors, patterns, gradients, arrowheads, and dashed lines can all be set up to the users preference.

The dashes dialog box provides controls for the six customizable dash patterns. All you do is drag the solid and white space segments until you've got the pattern you want. Arrowheads are changed in a similar way, just drag out the arrowhead outline to make the shape you need.

Dialog boxes are also available for modifying colors (using the standard Apple color wheel), patterns, and gradients. The gradient editor gives you control of gradient direction, distance, number of colors in the gradient, and sweep design (directional, circular, and shape fitting burst).

Text

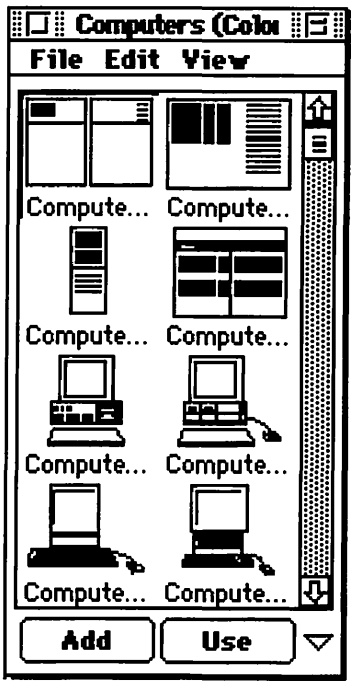
There are quite a few text tools now available in a drawing environment. the idea is to provide a single program for drawing, presentation, and basic page layout. Some key text tools such as extensive leading control, tracking, and hyphenation are missing.

But there are many features provided. Consider the selection—text bound to curves, styles (but not real styles that change text everywhere if the style is edited), alignment, tabs, find and replace, spelling checker, thesaurus, linked text frames, text wraps around graphics, an outliner, and even notes attached to the document.

If you have used other Claris text programs such as MacWrite Pro or ClarisWorks, these tools will be very familiar as they are implemented in almost the same ways. I use ClarisWorks, and all the dialog boxes, rulers, styles, and tab settings work the way I'm used to.

Painting

Don't all drawing programs allow you to paint too, these days? I guess so, and ClarisDraw is no different. The tools for painting are not



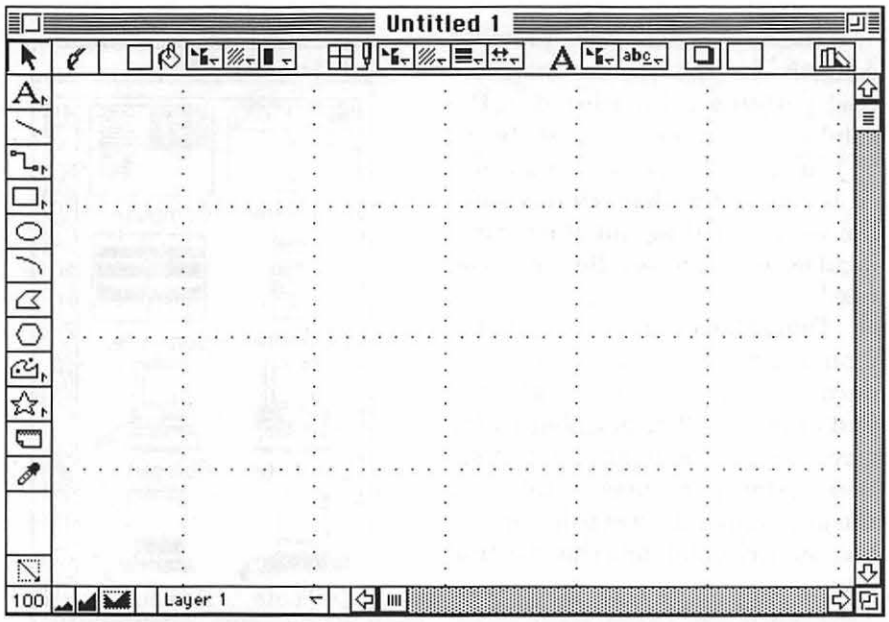
a match for Photoshop or Painter, but they can get the job done if your needs are modest.

You may remember that drawings are made of objects, while paintings are made of individual pixels. Painting in a drawing will remind you of a color version of MacPaint that works in paint frames within the drawing. It's all there—the lasso, pencil, brush, spray can, paint bucket, and eraser. A new one is the magic wand, which selects all adjacent pixels of the same color.

Some image editing tools have been added to the old MacPaint set. You can blend and tint colors as well as lighten or darken the image. And several old special effects favorites are there too—shearing, distorting, flipping, rotating, and adding perspective.

Other Goodies

ClarisDraw can be used to create slide show presentations. Each slide works like a layer and can be arranged in whatever order you like. An extra icon appears in the control area of the window when slides are



created. Clicking on this icon starts the slide show; the show is controlled by user preferences which allow for fading from slide to slide, looping, automatic advancing, and slide size.

The standard Claris XTND system for importing and exporting files is used and is very well implemented. Many, many input file formats are supported, including the standards of TIFF, EPSF, and PICT. You can export in PICT, CGM, EPSF, as well as the old MacDraw formats. If anyone is still using it, ClarisDraw supports publish and subscribe.

Need clip art? Well, OK, this package comes with ClarisArt, a collection of over 3,000 images in ClarisDraw and ClarisImpact library format. Did I mention libraries? Well, they are there; a special window with a thumbnail view of each image that can be dragged into a drawing—very handy for dealing with the huge ClarisArt collection.

Need a drop shadow or an embossing effect? No sweat—both are available as a button in the control area of each design window.

User Interface Points

I must admit a bias toward the Claris style of user interface. It is always clean and easy to use, yet powerful enough to get things done. Some special points in the ClarisDraw interface are roll up palettes, draw from center or edge, and zoom-to-area controls.

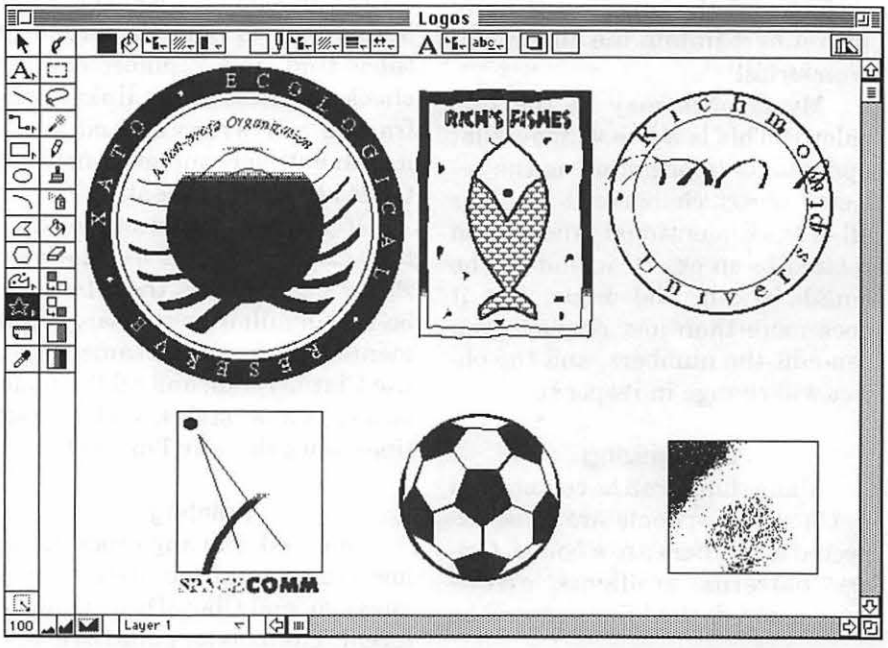
There are a number of palettes in this program, as there are in most drawing programs, and they can get in the way. Just double-click the palette's title bar and it collapses to show just the title bar. Double-click again and it's back.

Another item in the tool area is a selection between drawing objects from their centers or from one corner. And an extra zoom control allows you to zoom into an area that you define by dragging a marquee over the area you need blown up.

Documentation and Support

The documentation is thin and relies mostly on the extensive help system. The manual is just a little more than half an inch thick! Maybe I'm from the old school, but I would like to see a program of this power and complexity provided with better reference material.

Technical support is free for 90 days from your first call to the toll call number. A toll-free number offers automated access to commonly asked questions. You can add support on a subscription basis for $129



per year for individuals, and up to $3,999 per year for in-house corporation support staffs. Pay-as-you-go support is available for $2 per minute through 800 and 900 numbers.

Conclusions

Taken as a whole, ClarisDraw is a smooth and powerful program, and it's PowerPC native. But FreeHand and Illustrator are, too, and seem to perform faster with complex drawings. The retail price is $399 (who pays retail?—MacWarehouse wants $270). That's pretty high, but you get a lot for it. Freehand or Illustrator will set you back almost $400. But Canvas ($260 from MacWarehouse) has always been this program's nemesis—while not as smooth, it's a strong competitor. I'd give them both a look before plunking down my cash.

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by Bob Rockefeller

ClarisDraw
Claris Corporation
5201 Patrick Henry Drive
Box 58168
Santa Clara, CA 95052
Street price: $270

System requirements:
Macintosh Plus or better
Hard disk drive
2MB RAM (4MB for System 7 or above, 8MB for Power Macintosh)
System 6.07 or later ■

The article above is reprinted from Mac Monitor, the newsletter of The Savannah Macintosh Users Group.

MacNovice

continued from page 57

Examine the printouts carefully. Compare the attributes of each of the fonts you've sampled. Does it print well? Is it easy to read? Is it too "stuffy" or too informal? Is it "you?" Which size is right for your documents?

A simple way to install (and remove) fonts from your Mac's System is to use one of the two commercially available font-and-desk accessory-handler programs – Suitcase or Font/DA Juggler. These programs, once installed in your System Folder, make choosing new fonts truly a breeze. Installation instructions included with each of these programs are easy to follow. Once they're installed, you'll rarely have to bother with any tricky font installation again.

These font-handler programs essentially allow you to merely insert a disk containing any font (or desk accessory) and immediately use the font (or DA) in any documents you create using any application program (word processing, spreadsheet, database, graphics, etc.). Both of these programs allow you to use and discard fonts at will, without ever making changes in the basic operating System File of your Mac.

Short of using one of these efficient programs, you can install new fonts directly into the Mac's System. If you're using System 7, drop font icons onto your System Folder. Your Mac will deposit them in the right place.

If you're still using an old version of System 6, use the Apple "Font/DA Mover" included on your computer's "System Tools" disks. (The Font/DA Mover's icon looks like a moving van carrying the letter A.)

Be forewarned: using the Font/DA Mover can be confusing. Until System 7, the font installation process was never very "friendly." There are no icons involved in the Font/DA Mover. Just a full-screen dialog box which invites you to open the System File in which you want to install or remove fonts, open the Font Files containing the fonts you want to use, and move fonts between the System File and the Font File. The Font/DA Mover displays a sample of any font you select so you can recall a font's appearance.

Despite my warning, don't be discouraged. You really can't "break" anything by experimenting. If you have to use System 6 and the Font/DA Mover, always work on a copy of your System File, not the original System File on your System Tools disk. That way, in case you do make any mistakes, you can start fresh with a clean copy of your original System File.

Once you've installed the fonts you want (and all their sizes), restart your Mac using the newly modified System File. You'll see your new font choices appear under the font menus of all your applications.

Remember that varying the fonts you use isn't just a "frill." It's a tool to make your documents more readable and more representative of your own style. Changing fonts is part of the process of communicating your ideas. One more caveat: Don't overdo it. Convey your style through the font you choose for a document; don't use a dozen styles through a dozen fonts in a single document. Too many fonts can make a document look silly. They make a document difficult to read. They distract attention from the ideas you're trying to convey.

Choose your fonts thoughtfully and apply them judiciously. You'll gain new respect and individuality for your Macintosh-produced documents. ■

Design Essentials

review by Randy M. Zeitman

DESIGN ESSENTIALS, he first release in Adobe Press's Professional Studio Techniques series, might be one of the best digital special effects book on the market to date.

In a nutshell, *Design Essentials* provides step-by-step instructions to reproduce a variety of traditional photographic techniques in Photoshop. While several Illustrator effects are also detailed, particularly the magic behind creating three-D boxes, many effects described are directly available in Illustrator 5.5.

Beautifully detailed sections on impressionist effects, stippling, posterizing, bleeding, textures, text effects, translucent shapes, rustic effects, halftones, and even duotones, tritones, and quadtones are just a sampling of the techniques demystified. Charts showing the effects of applying a combination of Photoshop filters to an image are also helpful.

And not only does *Design Essentials* show you how to create a stereoscopic image, a pair of three-D glasses is included in the back of the book!

Considering that *Design Essentials* is packed to the gills with information, in color no less, the $39.95 isn't hard to take at all. Design Essentials makes a great addition of any Photoshop users bookshelf.

Design Essentials, Adobe Press, ISBN 0-672-48538-9 ■

Cat and Mouse With Modem

by Dave Kramer

Note: *The accompanying photograph of Gracie the cat is ©1994 Dave Kramer. It may be reprinted in a non-profit paper or electronic publication only if it accompanies this article.*

OUR CAT, Gracie, has become accustomed to the sound our modem makes when it handshakes with a host computer, be it our Internet provider, America Online, eWorld, or SJAUG's own Appleline BBS. She hardly ever gives it a dirty look anymore when that crashing rush of static interrupts her beauty sleep. She just peers out from behind squinted eyelids, or perhaps rubs up against me or my wife and purrs. Little did we know the animosity she truly harbored against our beloved SupraFAXModem. That is, until the day we returned home from work, eager to check our online mail, and found the modem no longer responded to our eager call.

Here boy! C'mon! Fetch!!

Nothing.

Then we took a closer look and found the true culprit. The power cord had been chewed straight through. All the while, Gracie, looking innocent as the day she was born, rubbed up against us and purred, "Look at me! Aren't I more fun to play with than a boring, broken ol' modem?"

Her plan backfired, as this turn of events sent us racing out to computer and electronics stores in search of a replacement power supply. Do you know how much electronic mail piles up in just one day when you subscribe to a few of the more prolific mailing lists? Let's just say that we'd be afraid our host server might explode from the strain if we didn't act fast. Besides, how could my wife—without a modem and access to the America Online TV gossip conferences—find out the latest scoop on All My Children?

The problem was, Supra, love 'em as we do, makes a custom 9-volt, 650 milliAmp power supply. Radio Shack, even with its masculine selection of power electronics, only has 300-, 500- and 900 mA units. Blast! Tech support, here I come.

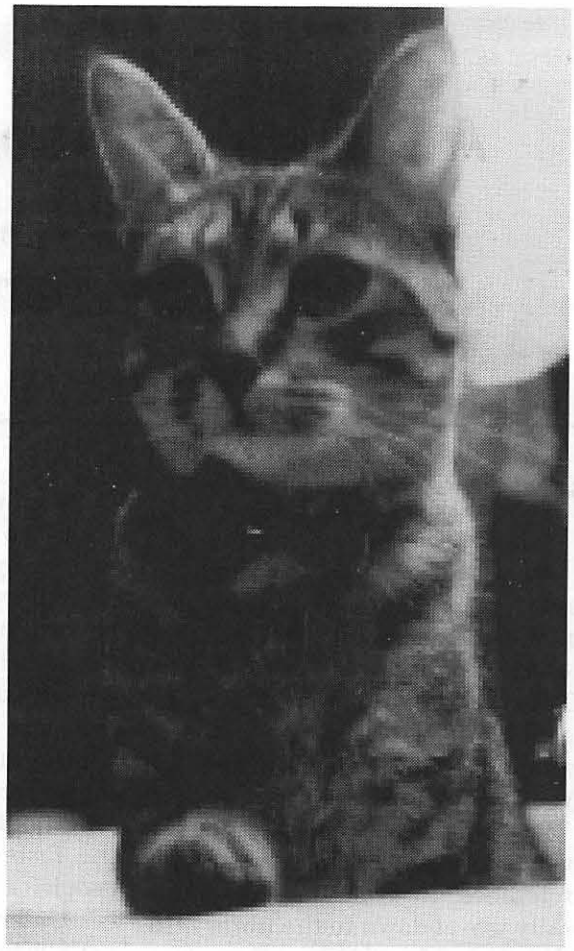
Not so fast. The clerk at Radio Shack gave me some advice that I thought I'd pass on, just in case you have a jealous cat or troublesome rodent problem. To repair a severed 9-volt power cord, all you need is a

"She just peers out from behind squinted eyelids, or perhaps rubs up against me or my wife and purrs. Little did we know the animosity she truly harbored against our beloved SupraFAXModem. That is, until the day we returned home from work, eager to check our on-line mail, and found the modem no longer responded to our eager call."

roll of black electrical tape. Cost: 79 cents.

First, snip off the broken portion of the cord on both ends so you have full, untampered wire to work with. Next, pull apart each strand down the middle so you have two separate wires on each end. With wire cutters or a razor blade, strip back the plastic casing about one-half of an inch to expose the copper.

Take a close look at the plastic casing. One side likely will have a white stripe to designate polarity. (If it doesn't, go ahead and call tech support. You don't want to risk reassembling this thing backwards!) Twist the wire of the like ends together and then seal by wrapping the exposed copper with electrical tape. Then, tape both of the sealed ends together.



Finally, loop the entire reassembled cord as if you were starting to tie a shoelace (you can check that you did it right by pulling both ends to see if the loose knot you made prevents the patched area from being tugged apart). There, plug it in and cross your fingers. Standard disclaimer: I in no way warrant this procedure to work or not cause damage to any or all of your equipment, including unrelated appliances in the kitchen. In other words, try this at your own risk.

But hey, it worked for me! We were back on line in ten minutes. And, needless to say, we moved the modem off the floor and pulled every single computer cable out of Gracie reach.

However, I did notice that our frisky feline was looking funny at the TV this morning. Gracie!! Get out of there!

General feedback is welcomed via e-mail to:
reeltime@omni.voicenet.com
-or- DGKramer@aol.com ■

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A Patron's Perspective: Online Public Library Reference Services

by Phil Shapiro

THE CLOSEST any human being can come to being omniscient is to earn a living as a reference librarian. Librarians make it their business to know where information can be found. They are the quintessential "intelligent agent," ready to offer expert guidance to information seekers young and old.

A hundred years ago, the only way to tap into the expertise of a reference librarian was to physically travel down to the library. In the past fifty years, information seekers have had the choice of visiting the library physically, or placing a phone call to the reference desk. Today, a few pioneering library systems are delivering reference service right to the patron's home computer—via online communication.

The Limitations of In-Person and Phone-Based Reference Service

According to Carol C. Henderson, Deputy Director of the Washington Office of the American Library Association, public librarians answered some 222 million reference questions in 1991. Given that there are 52 weeks in a year, that works out to be about 4 million reference questions answered per week —nationwide.

Often these questions are answered by hurried librarians juggling between callers on multiple phone lines, or juggling between phone callers and in-person reference inquiries. When library patrons are waiting on the phone, or waiting in line at the reference desk, the natural inclination of a reference librarian is to try to provide the fastest answers to the most people.

Unfortunately, fast answers do not always turn out to be complete answers. And half-truths sometimes turn out to be, well, half true.

The Emergence of Online Public Library Reference Service

The late 1980's saw the emergence of a new type of public library reference service. The first public library online reference service was offered via the Cleveland Freenet, starting in about 1989. Organized by a consortium of public libraries in the Cleveland area, the Cleveland Metropolitan Area Library System, this service invited any Cleveland Freenet member to post "ready reference" questions in the library area of the freenet.

Reference librarians read these questions, consult whatever information sources they consider appropriate, and post public replies. Both questions and answers remain public for anyone to read.

Throughout 1989 and 1990, patrons' names (or user id's) were attached to the questions that were posted. The answers given by librarians were similarly attributed to the person answering the question.

Given the great sensitivity that librarians' usually accord to patrons in other library matters, it seems sensible enough to accord them privacy in the questions they ask in a public setting. So within a year or two of starting this reference service, both questions and responses were posted anonymously.

The prime benefit of having anonymity in an online reference service is that the library patron is thereby freed to ask questions of a more sensitive nature. By establishing a procedure for questions to be posted anonymously, the constraining effect of social stigma is effectively removed. There is an advantage, too, to the answering librarian's online identity remaining anonymous. Such anonymity insulates librarians from possible non-friendly follow-up e-mail by patrons.

Expanding the Concept of Ready-Reference Questions

Ready-reference questions are the type of factual reference questions that a librarian can look up in reference books or other information resources readily at hand. One of the most concise definitions of ready-reference service is provided William A. Katz, in the book: "Introduction to Reference Service":

"What is the name of the governor of Alaska? How long is the Amazon River?

Who is the world's tallest person?" Here is the typical ready-reference or data query which requires only a single, usually uncomplicated, answer.

The requested information is normally found without difficulty in standard reference works, ranging from encyclopedias to almanacs to indices...

The time it takes to answer these questions is usually no more than a minute or two." p. 12.

Online reference service expands the concept of "ready-reference" in several ways.

First, the librarian who retrieves the posted question is usually working during an un-rushed period in the work day. Second, since the patron is not waiting on the phone, or waiting in line at the reference desk, the librarian has far more time to investigate possible answers to the questions.

Third, the librarian who retrieves the question has the opportunity to consult with other librarians to brainstorm possible answers to the posted question. These "group consultations" can take place with other librarians in the same building, or with librarians around the world— via the Internet.

A special reference library listserv (electronic mailing list) called "Stumpers" exists for the sole purpose of having librarians around the world pool their minds to answer the most difficult reference questions submitted.

The Time Frame for Responding to Questions

Most online reference services try to post answers to questions within 48 hours of the question being posted. Of course, when librarians find access to the freenet or community information service difficult (due to phone lines being busy or the system being down for maintenance), they are forced to exceed the self-imposed 48 hour time limit. For the most part, patrons are happy to receive free online reference support even if it takes a few days to receive an answer to their question.

For more difficult reference questions, patrons have been known to append a remark explaining that there is no particular urgency in getting an answer. Such appended explanations help librarians pursue more time-consuming efforts to answer to the question.

It might be beneficial for future online services to have two different areas to post online reference questions: One area for questions that are "time dependent" and another area for questions that are "time independent." After all, there might be cases where a patron might have a question that takes a few weeks of follow-up research to track down an answer. There are some truths that cannot be called up instantly from CD-ROM or online references.

The Type of Online Reference Questions That Have Been Asked

Reviewing all the references questions that have been asked on the various freenets reveals a wide breadth of subject matter. As you might expect, people ask questions relating to their hobbies and interests.

People also ask questions about matters of vital importance in their lives. And some questions quite clearly are posted on a whim. Yet the librarians who answer the questions make efforts to answer each and every question completely.

In some cases, patrons ask questions that call for far more work than would reasonably expected by a ready-reference service. One such example was a person who asked the librarian to post all the lyrics of the Star Spangled Banner and O'Canada.

The librarian who answered this question politely pointed out that the question went beyond the envisioned scope of the online reference service, and then cited books in which the patron could find the complete lyrics to these songs.

Other patrons have posed challenging questions about computers or the Internet, assuming that since the reference service is being provided online, that the librarians providing the service would naturally be experts in matters involving computers or the Internet. While reference librarians are indeed practically omniscient, no one can possibly be an expert in all matters dealing with computers or the Internet.

To give an example of the types of questions asked so far, here are several dozen representative questions and answers. These have been captured from the online reference areas on the Cleveland Freenet and from CapAccess, the Washington DC community information service.

As "meteorologists" study weather, what word is used to refer to astronomers specializing in meteors?

** Answered by CAMLS LIBRARIES (aa407) on Fri Mar 10 07:39:13 1989 **

According to the unabridged RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 2nd ed. (1987), one who specializes in the study of meteors is known as a "meteoriticist."

Why do telephone keypads have their keys numbered from left to right, top to bottom, in numerical order, while calculation devices have their keys numbered from left to right, bottom to top?

ANSWERED BY CAMLS LIBRARIES

Parallel evolution. The ten-key adding machine, introduced in 1914, is descended from W.S. Burroughs 90-key machine which established a highest number-on-top standard. The touch-tone telephone was introduced in 1963 by the Bell System after decades of rotary phones had

established an alphabetical link with each number (ABC-2, DEF-3, etc.). For the alphabet to read sequentially (left to right, top to bottom), the numbering system would have to follow suit.

Awad, Elias Automatic Data Processing, 3rd ed. Prentice-Hall, 1973

Waterford, Van All About Telephones Tab, 1978

Online Reference Questions and Answers as a Historical Record

One of the great benefits of online reference services is that both questions and answers remain available for anyone to read. Making both questions and answers available for anyone to read serves several parallel purposes.

First, it allows the general public to gain a better sense of the type of questions that reference librarians can help answer. Most library patrons have only a vague sense of the kind of question that reference librarians can help answer. By having a chance to read other people's questions (and the answers that were provided) the general public can quite easily become more informed users of library reference services.

In the past, reference library questions and answers remained muted whispers between librarian and patron. Today, online communications allows those same questions and answers to be broadcast globally (via the Internet) for all interest persons to read and learn from. All the while, the patron and librarian's anonymity is preserved.

The end result is that an accumulation of knowledge takes place. When reference services are offered in-person or via phone, the only person to benefit from the librarian's knowledge base is the individual patron. It's conceivable that the same reference question could be asked twenty, fifty, or five hundred times by different patrons, and nobody would be the wiser.

Online reference service allows for patrons to learn from each others' questions, and helps minimize the problem of having a paid information professional (the reference librarian) answer the same question posed by many different patrons.

Second, the online presentation of reference questions and answers helps preserve a historical record of the thoughts on peoples' minds. What a treasure it would be to possess examples of the types of reference questions that people asked librarians in 1895. Thanks to online reference services, the historians of 2095 will have a record of the questions people sought answers for in 1995.

Third, online reference services can be a large help to students studying library and information science. A professor teaching a reference services class might even select some actually-posed reference questions for inclusion on the final exam. What better source material to use than the actual questions posed by actual patrons?

Fourth, online reference services can help patrons develop greater skill at asking reference questions. By reviewing existing questions and answers, patrons can gain a a better sense of how best to phrase their reference questions. Even poorly phrased reference questions serve a purpose: They can help patrons learn how not to phrase their queries.

Fifth, the record from online reference services can be of use to librarians in other cities. Once a question has been asked and answered, online reference service librarians can easily copy and paste the given answer to any other patron who asks the same question. Thus the answers given by one librarian in one city becomes a ready-to-use resource for other librarians in other cities.

Sixth, the accumulation of several thousand reference questions and answers is beginning to add up to a quasi-encyclopedic knowledge-base. Patrons with an interest in expanding their general knowledge of the world could benefit from reading through a compilation of several thousand reference questions and answers.

A high school student with a generalized "thirst for knowledge" could make use of this knowledge-base as a jumping off point for further readings in areas of interest.

Given that the average reference question and answer takes up less than five kilobytes of memory, that means that you could fit 200 reference questions and answers in each megabyte of long term storage. On a 500 megabyte CD-ROM disc, you could fit 100,000 questions and answers—a sizable chunk of human knowledge.

Conclusion

Online public library reference services offer a public service that is markedly more useful than in-person or telephone-based reference services. The distinctive advantage of online public library reference service is that the public presentation of questions and answers allows an accumulation of knowledge to take place. The answers that are given to any particular question become answers available to the public at large.

One side-benefit of online reference services is that the public will gain a deeper appreciation of usefulness of libraries and librarians. The diverse array of questions that reference librarians are able to answer will remain on public view, both today and tomorrow.

[The author takes a keen interest in the ways in which information technology can assist in the dissemination of knowledge. He can be reached via Internet electronic mail at: pshapiro@aol.com]

This article is excerpted. The entire version may be found on the TCS under Miscellaneous Files. ■

November Apple // Report

by Joan Jernigan

NOVEMBER SEEMS to be the Internet month. The Apple // folks met at the Pi office on Nov. 19, and Ron Evry gave a dynamite demonstration of UNIX, telnetting, FTP'ing, gopher, etc. We were using Virginia's Pen as the gateway. VA Pen is a public educator's network that is free to any Virginia educator. Folks that are not educators, and/or who don't live in Virginia, have other possibilities as a gateway. We discussed Capaccess, which is a likely candidate, but is temporarily not issuing new accounts. Phil Shapiro must have done too good a job of spreading the word about Capaccess, and they are undoubtedly experiencing a membership glut.

During the meeting, I observed detailed notes being taken, and I suspect that the internet has some new visitors today. James Irick, Andy & Aaron Wallo, Geraldine Wright, Dick Fitzhugh, Milton Goldsamt, Dale Smith, John Karpowicz, and the Jernigans were there. There was a visitor, whose name I didn't get, but she had three small children, and so didn't stay too long.

There will be no December meeting, except at the Garage Sale. David and I won't be able to be there because of a work-related conflict. The January meeting will feature Andy Wallo showing us some neat tricks with spreadsheets (just in time for income tax). [No one should try to trick the IRS with your tax return, they get even—Dave] Andy also promises a hardware demo, probably a video card. I am still negotiating the meetings for Feb. through May. I expect to ask Ron and Andy back for subsequent meetings. They bring a wealth of knowledge to our group.

"There has been a request for a demo on Time Out add-ons and Macros. If you have this expertise and would be willing to share, please let me know. I have an e-mail account on the TCS."

There has been a request for a demo on Time Out add-ons and Macros. If you have this expertise and would be willing to share, please let me know. I have an e-mail account on the TCS.

Grace is hoping to get the representative from MECC (Minnesota Educational Computing Consortium) out for one of our meetings. ■

Procedure for Doing a Hard (or Deep) Format on a Profile Hard Disk Using an Apple ///

by Tom Linders

0. Prepare yourself by **reading these notes completely before doing anything.**

1. Turn off the computer and the Profile

2. Move Profile I/F card to Slot 1

3. Remove four screws (brown) on the back of the Profile, and the three (silver) in the front on the bottom

4. Lift lid on profile and be careful of wires etc.

5. Disconnect L E D cable

6. Push down on all chips that you can see.

7. Remove U25 install U25 A (the masked R O M) ; install 2 pin jumper

8. Boot the formatting disk and follow the instructions. Remember, when it says hit any key, always hit return (not enter)

9. About halfway through the process you will be prompted to remove the jumper, do it

10. When finished, turn off power and reverse steps 1 thru 7.

12. With the I/F card in slot one do a high level format, using System Utilities or a program of your choice.

13. Sometimes a second time through the hard formatting process is needed.

Dave Ottalini note: Unfortunately, the U25A (masked ROM) chip is not something that is readily available. In fact, except for Sun Remarketing and Bob Consorti, I don't know who else might have one (they're not selling), or the special formatting software mentioned by Tom Linders for that matter. IF you have access to either, and would like to donate it to the /// SIG, we would appreciate it. We are also interested to see if anyone still has the many demo programs that were included on the Profiles when they were new. ■

Playing IIgs Sounds on Your IIe/IIc

by Geraldine Wright

DO YOU BECOME envious when a friend with a IIgs plays some really cool sound on it? Well, don't be blue! Your IIe or IIc can now play many of these same sounds, and you can literally steal your friend's thunder!

To port the IIgs sounds to your IIe, only two small programs are needed. First, you need a program to convert the sound files from the forked GSOS file format to a standard binary file which ProDOS 8 can use. FORK.SPLIT is such a program. It is available for download from the TCS and I have also seen it in the Apple II libraries on GEnie. The second thing you need is the actual sound player. Two programs are found on the TCS file transfer areas, SOFTDAC and SOFTSOUND. I have seen SOFTDAC on GEnie, as well. If you find yourself without a modem, you can contact the authors directly. The names and addresses follow:

FORK.SPLIT
R. Forrest Hardman
57 Spindletop Lane
Willingboro, NJ 08046-1416

SOFTSOUND
Michael Mahon
1975 Adele Place
San Jose, CA 95125
Internet: mahon@nsa.hp.com

SOFTDAC
Skunk Works Software Co.
4600 Swenson St., #163A
Las Vegas, NV 89119

To play a IIgs sound on your IIe, you must first port it over to your IIe. Using a friend's IIgs, copy a sound file onto a disc. There are several sounds right in the Sounds folder under the System folder of the boot volume, so you shouldn't have to hunt too hard for them. Be forewarned that ProDOS 8 cannot delete these sound files, since it cannot handle forked files. If the disc gets full, you will have to use a IIgs to delete the excess files. You may want to designate a disc for the sole purpose of transporting sound files from a IIgs to your IIe. Also be forewarned that sound files are big. Start with small ones to get your feet wet. A 3.5" drive comes in handy here.

Once you have the files on a disc, run FORK.SPLIT on your IIe. It has a "point and shoot" file selector, so you can easily choose the file you want converted. It also allows you to specify the filetype of the resulting files. For this application, you may choose either BIN or SND. FORK.SPLIT makes one file out of the data fork of the file, and titles the new file with the same name as the old file, with a "D." appended to the front. It makes a second file out of the resource fork, and titles it with the old file name with "R." appended to the front. Both of these files will be of the filetype you told FORK.SPLIT to make them. The sound information you want will be contained in the R.... file made from the resource fork.

You are now ready to play the sound. SOFTSOUND, the first program I will describe, is a small machine language program which loads in on page 3 of memory. To use it, BLOAD SOFTSOUND, then BLOAD the newly created sound file at address $4000, and call SOFTSOUND at $378. The SOFTSOUND package comes with an Applesoft program called SOUND.EDITOR which demonstrates the sound player and shows you how to put it into your own Applesoft programs. Because the sound files take up a lot of disc space and a lot of memory, you will have to use them sparingly in your programs.

SOUND.EDITOR allows you to load up and play sounds of filetype BIN or SND. It calls the SND filetype $D8, so this is the option you should choose if you converted the sound files to SND filetype. I have tried converting the sound files to both BIN and SND filetypes, and I don't see any difference in the sounds produced when played by the SOUND.EDITOR. Just choose which filetype appeals to you and use it.

The second player program I found is SOFTDAC. SOFTDAC is written as a SYS file. In order to run it, you need to call it from a shell that allows you to send a filename to it as it is called. The program author uses the DAVEX shell. I have also been able to call it from ProSel 8. Once you call SOFTDAC and send it the name of the sound file, it loads the file and plays it.

I personally like SOFTSOUND better than SOFTDAC. I believe it produces better sounds. It also works under BASIC.SYSTEM and is easily integrated into Applesoft programs. On the other hand, it is lim-

ited to sounds of 21K or smaller. SOFTDAC can play much longer sounds because it loads the files into auxiliary memory, and it can use the additional RAM on memory expansion boards.

You will find that some sounds translate better than others. Experiment. Also, because of the method by which the sounds are produced, an 11 Khz carrier frequency is audible in softer portions of the sound. This is slightly annoying, but it won't kill you.

Finally, the authors of both SOFTSOUND and SOFTDAC are willing to make the source code for their programs available, in case you want to tweak. The source code for SOFTDAC comes with the package, and you can get the source code for SOFTSOUND by sending a request to the author.

Now, let the voice of your Apple II be heard!

Note on Author: Geraldine Wright, also known as the Applesoft-aholic, chairs the Programmers' Interface SIG for Apple II programmers, and is the board sysop for the Programming and Shells board on the Apple II Conference of the TCS. ■

SCSI Interface and the Apple II

by Rick Zeman

THE APPLE II computer does not have a built-in mechanism to handle external devices that use the SCSI (Small Computer System Interface) interface. If you wish to attach a hard drive, CD-ROM, scanner, tape back-up drives or even some models of laser printers to your Apple IIe or GS, you need to install a SCSI card. This article discusses some of the options that are available to you to add this capability to your computer and how to work with SCSI.

If you have an Apple IIc or IIc+, you cannot add SCSI capability to your computer. At one time Applied Ingenuity and Chinook offered a SCSI drive that fit inside your computer in place of the 5.25" floppy drive. Today, there are hard drives that will connect to the external disk port of your computer, but they do not use the SCSI interface. Thus, you do not get a fast data transfer rate and they are expensive.

A complete SCSI set-up requires an external device that uses the SCSI protocol to exchange information, a SCSI card, a different ID number for each item on the SCSI bus or chain, termination power and termination. I use the terms 'bus' and 'chain' interchangeably to describe the system that makes for a SCSI hook-up.

WHAT CARDS ARE AVAILABLE: There are two series of cards available from Apple (Apple SCSI [with different ROM series] and High-Speed SCSI), one from Sequential Systems [RamFAST]; and a house brand offered by Alltech Electronics. Others were made by CMS and Chinook which now can be found at flea markets, etc. There are other interface methodologies such as SASI used by the Sider series and IDE which is found in the Applied Engineering "Vulcan" and Applied Ingenuity "InnerDrive", MS/DOS systems and now some Macintosh models. SASI and IDE do not use SCSI methodology or terminology.

If you have a Revision "A" or "B" ROM original SCSI card from Apple, you should update the ROM chip to Revision "C". You cannot use either "A" or "B" on a IIGS. Here is why. If you drag your hard drive icon to the trash, a Rev "A" and Rev "B" sees that as a FORMAT instruction. Rev "C" defines it as EJECT, which is what happens when you drag a floppy icon to the trash from a UniDisk 3.5, Apple 3.5 drive, etc. The Rev "C" ROM adds other features, particularly support for the original Apple CD-ROM (CD-SC) drive. A Revision "C" ROM chip is available from Alltech Electronics.

The card is usually found in Slot 7, but can be installed in most any slot that accepts peripheral cards. It may not be inserted in Slot 3 of an Apple IIe; that is tied to the 80 col/64k auxillary slot.

• **Establish an ID:** Before you connect a SCSI device to your computer, you need to give it a unique ID number between 0 and 7 so that the computer can identify itself and the other devices along the line. This number also determines the priority of the device so that information can be exchanged among the units on the chain. Apple recommends that the ID of the startup device (hard drive) be higher than that of any other device on the bus (usually 0) with the computer being ID-7. The High-Speed SCSI Card comes preset with ID-7. That works best for most applications. You have ID-1 through ID-6 to assign to other devices.

(If you plan to use a scanner or LaserWriter IISC, you need to change the ID-7 setting. See your manual for details.)

HOW TO SET A SCSI ID: See the manual to set the ID on the SCSI card. For each external device, there should be a DIP switch, dial or push-button set on the back of the external enclosure where you set the ID. Oftentimes when a newer drive is retrofitted to an existing box, the connector to the external selector will not fit onto the newer style ID pins. In that case, you set the ID directly on the controller card of the drive.

On the controller card of a hard drive, you should find three rows (2 pins each) located near the 50-pin SCSI connector. The pins are usually labeled A0, A1, and A2, or E1, E2, and E3. You will need one to three shorting jumpers. Radio Shack sells them (PN 276-1512A). (See figure below.)

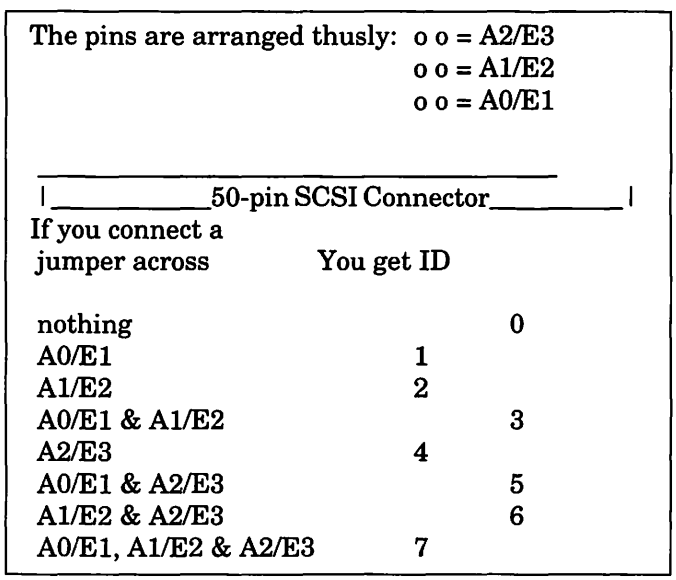
WHY TERMINATE: The short answer is because it is required to get the bus to work. The long answer is that termination identifies to the computer where the chain begins and ends and preserves high transition speeds of signals racing up and down the chain. When properly placed, terminators will clean-up the signal along the line as well as help provide a reasonable degree of noise immunity.

HOW TO TERMINATE:

• **cable length:** keep the total length of the chain as short as possible but no more than 15 feet (the *theoretical* maximum).

• **use of terminators:** There are two different kinds of terminators in the world of Apple IIs. On a hard drive, you will find terminator resistor packages on the controller board attached to the hard drive (don't touch); and external terminators (the kind you will add— if needed). Two terminators are required, one at each end of the chain (the Apple SCSI card provides termination at its end). Normally, the hard drive provides the other, or you do.

• **term power**: Somewhere along the line power needs to be provided to run the bus. It can either be generated by the computer or supplied by the SCSI device from the voltage provided by the computer to power the drive. Neither Apple II SCSI card provides this termination power. The original Macintosh 128, 512, Plus, Portable, and PowerBook series computers do not either. In each of those machines, if the hard drive does not have circuitry to supply termination power, you will not see the drive. The RamFAST SCSI card generates termination power. If your drive is new and the SCSI card cannot see it, one possibility is that the hard drive does not generate termination power. Check with the vendor. If the drive they supplied does not, return it and specify one that does.



If term power is not produced by the drive, and returning it is not an option, you have to provide it. There are three way to do this: install a different SCSI card; provide active termination power from an external source; or modify your Apple SCSI cards to provide this power.

The RAMFast SCSI card generates termination power. It is available from Sequential Systems.

Two companies [APS Technologies (SCSI Sentry) and Spin Peripherals (SmartTerm)] sell active terminators which provide regulated power and active signal stability along the chain. A device such as these can reduce the load on your power supply and optimize SCSI transmission conditions.

The final option is to modify whichever Apple SCSI card you have to provide termination power.

• If your card is under any warranty program, do not even think of doing this. Otherwise, remember, you are on your own.

• **skills/parts needed**: you need to be comfortable soldering small, heat sensitive electronic components. You need a 1N914 diode, tubing, a 15 watt soldering iron, thin resin-core solder, heat sink and associated tools.

• **[Revision "C" graphic and text]**: On the solder side of the card, attach the 1N914 as follows: banded end to pin 24 of cable header and non-banded end to the front end of C-16. Use tubing on leads to prevent shorts!

• **[High Speed SCSI graphic and text]:** On the solder side of the card, solder the banded end of 1N914 to the bottom of Resistor Pack 2 (RP2). Solder the non-banded end to the top of L1. Note that the top of L1 is a pad only. No leads run from L1 elsewhere on the card.

COMMON SCSI CHAIN PROBLEMS: Whenever working with a SCSI chain, shut-off power to the entire

chain before connecting or disconnecting cables and devices. If some components are left on, it is possible for the electrical current to damage the equipment.

- No termination power
- improper termination
- device on line and no driver available for the Apple II [non-SCSI drive, CD-150 or CD-300, a SCSI printer w/o a driver written for it, RamFAST formatted drive and an Apple SCSI card, etc.]
- two devices with the same or out-of-range ID
- bad cable(s)/terminators

You reduce the unknowns that can occur along a SCSI chain by using only one brand for all parts of the chain: cables, type of connectors and external devices. But in the real world, that is not a realistic option. As soon as you add SCSI devices from different vendors and use the different grades of cables either supplied by those vendors or low cost house brands, and add an assortment of adapters, you have a potential for problems. This is largely why switching cables around and trying cables of different lengths has solved many problems. In the end, a part of configuring SCSI peripherals always seems to come back to a bit of black magic.

SCSI article sources

—Information about RamFAST SCSI can be obtained from Sequential Systems (1–800–759–4549).
—The Apple SCSI ROM "C" chip, High-Speed SCSI and house brand SCSI cards can be obtained from Alltech Electronics (619–724–2404).
—The 1N914 can be obtained from Newark Electronics or DigiKey from 800 directory.
—SCSI Sentry is available from APS Technologies (800–677–3294)
—SmartTerm is available from Spin Peripherals (800–466–1200) ■

Apple /// DISK.ON.OFF by Using the Monitor

by Tom Linders

CODES TO START THE DISKS RUNNING

A GREAT WAY TO TURN ON THE DRIVES TO CLEAN THE HEADS OR CHECK THE SPEED

To get any of these codes to work you must be in the monitor. To get into the monitor type:
(Control) + **(Open Apple)** + **(Reset)** and keep holding the first two down while releasing the reset key. That is, wait for the beep, and then release the Reset key

While you're there and before you begin the disk drive checks, try your hand at the memory test:

TYPE:
F6E6G (RET)

If all the crazy characters are followed by an 8 by 8 matrix of dots and no disturbing messages, then things are OK. Let the test run twice, and make sure that the Profile card is removed beforehand. Remove the card with power off, of course.

After the warm up, let's do the disk drive tests...

INTERNAL DRIVE

.D1 C0EA (RET) —This selects the internal drive

C0D4 (RET), C0D2 (RET), C0D0 (RET)	To turn the drive on type: C0E9 (RET) To turn the drive off type C0E8 (RET)

EXTERNAL DRIVES

C0EB (RET), C0D5 (RET)—This selects the external drives and deselects the internal drive

.D2	C0D2 (RET), C0D1 (RET)	To turn the drive on type: C0E9 (RET) To turn the drive off type C0E8 (RET)
.D3	C0D3 (RET), C0D0 (RET)	To turn the drive on type:C0E9 (RET) To turn the drive off type:C0E8 (RET)
.D4	C0D3 (RET), C0D1 (RET)	To turn the drive on type: C0E9 (RET) To turn the drive off type C0E8 (RET)

Easy isn't it.

The basics for the above were found on page 12.10 of the Apple /// SERVICE REFERENCE MANUAL. A few minor changes were made and the whole thing translated into readable English (I hope) so that a nonn-technonerd (or nerdette) could implement it.

Thomas E. Linders 12604 Wardell Ct Saratoga, CA 95070 ■

Macintosh Disketeria

by Dave Weikert

A New Year!

AS THIS is written, the new year is nearly here. Along with the new year comes changes to WAP's hours of business and bi-monthly publication of the Journal—and we anticipate some exciting changes to the TCS in the near future. The majority of these changes are about you getting more value from your membership. So it seems appropriate to entertain some improvements to the Mac Disketeria. The goals are similar—more value for you.

In the past year, almost all of our disks have included compressed files as well as a utility such as Stuffit Expander or Unstuffit to restore the files to their original size. The expansion utility takes about 100K on each disk. To achieve more value we are going to eliminate the expansion utility from most future disks. Not to worry—if you do not have Stuffit Expander or Unstuffit, they are both available on either Mac Disk #13.01 or #16.16—and you will only have to buy them once. And we will be able to add even more compressed program material to each disk in that 100K of saved space.

Our smaller focused collections of disks have proven popular. We had astounding success with both the Internet Starter Kit and the Mac Troubleshooting disk sets as well as others we introduced earlier. We will continue trying to create sets that will be topical and that will solve your problems. You can help us in this endeavor by letting us know what you like and don't like and what you need. Would you be interested in a set of essential tools for new Mac users? Or System 6 or 7 Finder or desktop appearance enhancements? Or packages of popular sounds—say from Star Trek or 2001? Let us know—we will try to accommodate your requests.

Our Application and Utilities Updater disks have also been big winners with you although we did not initially anticipate the demand for this service. Maybe many of you prefer to get your updates from a single source rather than from many different software publishers. Or perhaps you did not know about the availability of an update until you read it in the Disketeria Dispatch. In any case, we expect to continue to bring you updates to many of the popular programs that you use.

Starting on the first of March, we will simplify our disk pricing. Single Apple System Software disks are currently sold at $1 less than single Disketeria disks. We are going to increase this price to be the same as for other disks. There will still be a discount for five or more disks and special prices for sets. System Software orders received after 1 March should include the higher price—you can save money by buying now before the price increase.

And last—the elimination of an annoyance for many and a confusion for others. Yes, I am going to stop using the old Apple MacWrite format for the Program Notes. I will publish future Program Notes in SimpleText format. Unlike TeachText, SimpleText supports the use of fonts and character styles and I think that styled text is much more readable for most of us. Since Apple now includes SimpleText with all new Macs, with the System 7.1 Update 3.0 and with System 7.5, it seemed time to change.

New Disks

We feature 17 disks this month including an update of the Disketeria Catalog, an Internet Starter Kit addition to the Telecommunications disk series, additional disks in the System Utilities series, a new Troubleshooting disk series and five new Apple System Software disks. Individual disks are available for $4.00 each and $3.50 for five or more. See the Disk Order Form and following paragraphs for the prices for sets.

Disketeria Catalog Update

Our Disketeria Catalog—in Easy View viewer format—permits fast browsing of the contents of our Disketeria collection. You can search for specific file names or disk numbers. The three Easy View windows make it easy to see the overall organization of the Disketeria collection as well as see the detailed descriptions of the contents of each folder or archive. The catalog disk costs $4; you can trade in an older version of the Disketeria Catalog disk for the current version for $1 (plus postage if by mail).

Internet Starter Kit

Washington Apple Pi, Ltd. is pleased to bring you a three-disk set of essential tools to help you ride the surf onto the Internet. The disk set is available for $10 at the office or meeting; add $3 postage if you place your order by mail.

This collection is everything you need to get started on the Internet except for MacTCP and an Internet service provider. MacTCP is included with System 7.5 or on the disk that accompanies Adam C. Engst's excellent book about the Internet—*Internet Starter Kit for Macintosh*.—priced at about $30. This collection of programs was carefully selected by Jon Thomason and Lawrence Charters.

System Utilities

I have added five disks to the System Utilities series this month. The new disks are available individually or as a set for $15. The set is listed under the Disketeria ValuPaks category as *System Utils 4* on the Order Form. If you purchase by mail, add $5 for shipping and handling.

There are many goodies in this five-disk collection. My favorite is Malph, a program launch dock with a real neat look. It really makes the System 7.5 Launcher look sad. The first disk has all of the file expansion and disk copy tools you are likely to need—Compact Pro, DropStuff, Stuffit Expander, DiskCopy and ShrinkWrap. The last disk contains the Darkside of the Mac screen saver. DotM is an application that takes very little room in RAM. And, unlike system extension based screen savers, there is little chance that it will interfere with other programs.

The most notable program addition for those of you with Mac II, IIx, IIcx and SE/30 computers is MODE32 7.5. This extension patches the code loaded from ROM and permits you to extend usable memory beyond 8 Megs if you have this memory installed. This is a mandatory addition for anybody with the aforementioned Macs who wants to run System 7.5. Running System 7.5 with the prior MODE32 can result in damaged files.

Troubleshooting Tools

With guidance from our Telecommunications System (TCS) Mac experts, I have assembled a four-disk collection of utilities and reference material to help you troubleshoot problems on your Mac. These are the programs that our TCS Gurus use themselves or that they recommend that you use under their direction.

Our Mac experts on WAP's TCS support our members in many ways. One that has never ceased to amaze me is their ability to troubleshoot problems "from a distance"—usually without ever laying their eyes or hand on the Mac in question. These Mac Mavens and Gurus usually ask you if you have performed some arcane function such as rebuilding the desktop or resetting Parameter RAM (PRAM). Well, this four disk collection of troubleshooting aids should help because some of the tools force a rebuild of the desktop or reset the PRAM. And others help you perform other troubleshooting and diagnostic functions.

The Troubleshooting Aids—Essentials disk contains the majority of the tools necessary to perform basic fault diagnosis. There is also additional troubleshooting information that has been culled from the Internet—these are the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs). The FAQs and the answers will give you an insight into a structured methodology of diagnosing problems on your Mac. We recommend that you read these first and follow their guidance. The additional disks provide tools to recover data from some file types, profile your hardware and software, test performance and operation or provide reference information. The set of four disks is available for $12 (plus $4 shipping and handling if purchased by mail).

Application Updaters

This month we revised seven disks in the Mac Disk #26.XX Updates series. This disk series—developed by Jon Hardis—have been a big hit with many of you. This collection includes 'patches' for many popular application and utility software packages.

New program updates to this series include **HP DeskWriter Printer Driver** 6.0, **FullWrite** 2.0.1, **Claris FileMaker Pro** to 2.1v3, **Central Point MacTools** to 3.0d, **RAM Doubler** to 1.5.1 and **OptiMem** to 1.5.6g. Check below for which disks include the changes that you need.

Apple System Software

There are five disks this month which include updates to Apple System Software.

LaserWriter 8.2 - 800K consists of two disks and updates the LaserWriter driver software, adds all of the Apple PostScript printer documents (PPDs) and provides an enhanced setup capability for PostScript 2 printers.

Apple Display Software - 800K is a single disk which includes software supporting Apple Color Sync and Multiple Scan monitors. Color Sync profiles are provided for RGB, Multiple Scan 15, 17 and 20, Performa, Performa Plus, Portable, and Color Classic monitors.

GeoPort - 1.44M is a single disk for use with GeoPort equipped Macs—these include the Centris and Quadra 660AV and 840AV models. This disk includes the latest GeoPort software with performance and compatibility enhancements and FAX capability.

Express Modem Disk - 1.44M is one disk of updated software for PowerBooks and Duos equipped with Apple internal modems. [Hmm—wonder if Apple got it right this time?] Check below to see what models are supported by this disk.

About Shareware Requests

Please honor authors' requests for shareware fees if you decide to add shareware programs to your software library. Shareware is a valuable distribution channel for low cost software and it is important to encourage authors to use this channel by paying them for their efforts.

Disk #00.01 — C 1
Mac Disketeria Catalog

•• Extract Me First.sea ••: When this file is copied over to a hard disk and double clicked, it will automatically extract the following two folders:

Washington Apple Pi *f*: By Dave Weikert. Just double click the ••Double Click Me•• file to read our Program Notes and information about Washington Apple Pi, Ltd. and our Mac Disketeria. This opens the Easy View viewer.

Easy View 2.50 *f*: By M. Akif Eyler. An application for intelligent browsing of collections of structured text files, large or small. It allows very fast access by recognizing the internal structure.

Files.txt, By Dave Weikert. A delimited text file of all of the files included in our Mac Disketeria. It includes File Name, File Size, File Type, File Creator, Creation Date, Revision Date, and Folder and Disk Names. You should be able to import this list into your favorite database for sorting and selection and printing or into any word processor that accepts large text files.

Disk #13.07C — T 7
Internet Starter Kit

Stuffit Expander 3.5.2 Install: By Leonard Rosenthol. This is a must have 'Swiss Army Knife' for expanding archives. Decompress any Macintosh file compressed with Stuffit or Compact Pro packages or in BinHex 4.0 format. If you have installed 'DropStuff with Expander Enhancer' (on Disk 13.02) you will also be able to expand files which were compressed on PCs and UNIX systems. Requires System 6.0.4 or later.

MacPPP 2.0.1 *f*.sit: By Merit Network University of Michigan. You will use PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol) to connect to your Internet service provider via modem. PPP is an alternative to SLIP. Requires MacTCP.

InterSLIP 1.0.1 *f*.sit: By InterCon Systems Corporation. You will use SLIP (Serial Line Internet Protocol) to connect to your Internet service provider via modem. SLIP is an alternative to PPP. Requires MacTCP.

Frequently-Asked Questions *f*.sit: The most frequently asked questions about the Mac and the Internet, direct to you from the Internet Usenet newsgroup comp.sys.mac.comm.

How To Install MacTCP: A really great help file on getting set up and connected the first time. It was written by John Norstad, the Disinfectant guy.

Anarchie 1.4.0 *f*.sit: By Peter N. Lewis. Allows you to locate and retrieve files using the FTP and Archie protocols. It is AppleScriptable and drag-and-drop and receives raves all around. Requires MacTCP. Shareware – $10.

Finger 1.5 *f*.sit: By Peter N. Lewis. Lets you look up information about a user on the Internet which that person or their host system has provided using the Finger protocol. Shareware – $10.

Mac TCP Watcher 1.12 *f*.sit: By Peter N. Lewis. Helps you verify that your connection is working properly, and suggests corrections if not. Useful for people with MacTCP configuration problems, network problems, or the chronically curious. Requires MacTCP.

MacWeather 2.0.4 *f*.sit: By Chris Kidwell (a Univ. of MD student). Looks up current weather forecasts and displays them in a nice graphical way. Shareware – $10.

NCSA Telnet 2.6 *f*.sit: Allows you to log into text-based services such as bulletin boards, menu-driven services and command-line shells.

Sound Machine 2.1 *f*.sit: By Rod Kennedy. Used to play back or convert sounds retrieved from the Net.

TurboGopher 1.0.7 *f*.sit: By the Minnesota Gopher Team. Provides an interface to the menu-based information retrieval protocol known as Gopher.

Disk #13.08C — T 8
Internet Starter Kit

Eudora 1.4.3 *f*.sit: By Steven Dorner. Powerful E-mail tool, using the POP3 and SMTP protocols to communicate with your host E-mail system.

MacWAIS 1.29 *f*.sit: By Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corp. Information search and retrieval system for large quantities of information offered on the net in centralized databases. Shareware – $35.

NewsWatcher 2.0b18 *f*.sit: By John Norstad. Uses the NNTP protocol to let you browse, read and participate in group discussions on Usenet bulletin boards.

Disk #13.09C — T 9
Internet Starter Kit

Mosaic NetScape 0.9b *f*.sit: By Mosaic Communications Corporation. Presents multimedia information to you, cross-linked with other information on the Word Wide Web (WWW).

JPEG View 3.3 *f*.sit: By Aaron Giles. Display or convert the graphics retrieved from the Net. Postcardware – NO E-Mail.

Sparkle 2.15 *f*.sit: By Maynard Handley. Playback or convert MPEGs, PICTs and QuickTime movies retrieved from the Net.

Note–JPEG View, Sound Machine, Sparkle, MacWeather and NewsWatcher are all applications used by Netscape and TurboGopher to present data from different media.

Disk #16.16E — SU 16
System Utilities

Compact Pro 1.50.sit: By Bill Goodman. Lets you reduce the size of many of the files on your computer by "compressing" the data in the files. Also supports "archives" which are collections of files and folders combined into a single unit. You can simplify the storage of large amounts of data by grouping related items into an archive. **Compact Pro User's Guide** is in MacWrite format; other files are in text format. ***Shareware – $25.***

Disk Copy 6.0 *f*.sit: By Steve Christensen, Apple Computer, Inc. Mount or create disk images. Duplicate 3.5" floppy disks from a single master disk. Performs checksumming of the

master disk to assure a reliable duplication. Copies 800K Apple and 720K and 1440K MFM disk formats. Requires a double sided disk drive.

DropStuff w/EE 3.5.1 Install.sit: By Leonard Rosenthol. Offers drag and drop compression and BinHexing with on-the-fly option switching. When used in conjunction with Stuffit Expander 3.5.1 (Disk 13.01), lets Stuffit Expander expand DOS and UNIX formats. Fat binary. ***Shareware – $30; $15 for StuffitLite registrants; free for Stuffit Deluxe/SITcomm owners.***

ShrinkWrap™ 1.1 f.sit: By Chad Magendanz. Create and mount multiple DiskCopy disk images. Automatically compress and decompress archived image files on-the-fly with Aladdin's StuffIt Engine™. **ShrinkWrap™ Read Me** is in SimpleText format.

StuffIt Expander™ 3.5.1 Install: By Leonard Rosenthol. This is a must have 'Swiss Army Knife' for expanding archives. Decompress any Macintosh file compressed with Stuffit or Compact Pro packages or in BinHex 4.0 format. If you have also installed 'DropStuff with Expander Enhancer' (on Disk 13.02) you will also be able to expand files which were compressed on PCs and UNIX systems. **StuffIt Expander Read Me** is in text format. Requires System 6.0.4 or later.

Disk #16.17E — SU 17
System Utilities

Alias Repointer 1.0 f.sit: By Tony Hatch. Automatically 'fixes' aliases to files that have been copied from one volume to another. Works one folder at a time (and all folders inside that folder). **Read Me** is in text format. For System 7.0 and later. ***Shareware – $20.***

Aliassistant 1.1 f.sit By Kevin Vail. Makes an alias of whatever you drop on it, and presents a standard Save dialog to specify where to save the alias, and what to call it. **Readme** is in TeachText format. For System 7.0 and later.

AliasZoo 2.0.5 f.sit: By Cliff McCollum. Manage aliases across multiple hard drives. Locate and delete or repair aliases that no longer "point" to anything. **AliasZoo 2.0.5 ReadMe** is in text format. For System 7.0 and later. ***Shareware – $15.***

AutoClock 1.4.4 f.sit: By Jean-Pierre Gachen. An application and a system extension that keeps your Macintosh's clock correct by calling any of a number of time servers (including one in Washington DC). For System 6.0.5 or later, including system 7.0. **Changes 1.4.4, Documentation 1.4.4** and **Read Me 1.4.4** are in TeachText format.

Burn-It 1.0 f.sit: By Mike Watson. Overwrites the contents of a file with zeroes and then deletes it. Drag and drop interface under System 7. **Burn-It 1.0 doc** is in Word format; **Burn-It 1.0 text** is as indicated.

CatFinder 1.41 f.sit By Keith Turner. A utility to catalog the contents of all kinds of disks including floppies, hard drives and removables including CDs. You can easily browse the catalog, search for specific files by name and/or creator and create informative catalog reports. **CatFinder Shareware Doc v1.41** is in double clickable DOCMaker format. Uses Apple Events under System 7 and later to select and launch files. Requires System 6.0.4 and later.

"Washington Apple Pi, Ltd. is pleased to bring you a three-disk set of essential tools to help you ride the surf onto the Internet. The disk set is available for $10 at the office or meeting; add $3 postage if you place your order by mail."

Shareware – $25.

DDExpand 4.0.sit: By Lloyd Chambers & Terry Morse, Salient Software, Inc. DiskDoubler is a commercial file compression program available for the Macintosh. DDExpand, which is provided free of charge to individuals, is an expand-only version of DiskDoubler. It can expand most DiskDoubler files, join split files and expand DiskDoubler combined files. It can also expand StuffIt 1.5.1 and PackIt files.

Disk Charmer 2.2.1 f.sit: By Fabrizio Oddone. Locks out 'bad' sectors on floppy disks. This is imperative if you want to use disks with bad sectors with Systems earlier than 7.0 (down to 4.3). The program even has some utility with System 7 and later as it locks out bad sectors more efficiently than the method Apple uses with System 7. **Disk Charmer docs** is in SimpleText format. ***Shareware – $10.***

DiskDup+ 2.6a f.sit: By Roger D. Bates. A disk duplication program written to automate as much as possible the sector-by-sector duplication of a floppy onto one or more duplicates. Performs sector duplication of either 400K to 800K floppies. Formats copies as single or double sided. **Read Me - DiskDup+** is in TeachText format. ***Shareware – $25.***

DiskLocker™ 1.2 f.sit:

Easy Errors 1.1 f.sit By Dave Rubinic. When you get an error number, type the number in, and the program displays (if available) the result code word and a longer description. **Errors Info** is in text format.

Disk #16.18E — SU 18
System Utilities

eXpress 1.0.0 f.sit: By Stephen Maas. Allows you to access the Process menu (the one on the far right side of the menu bar in System 7.x) from anywhere on the screen. **eXpress v1.0.0 Documentation** is in SimpleText format. ***Scholarware; see documentation.***

FastFiler 1.1 f.sit By Ondrej BOjar. Lets you easily change the type and creator of more that one file at once and it also supports using "wildcards" '?' and '*'. Also can lock or unlock your files and lock or unlock their names. **FastFiler ReadMe** is in text format. ***Shareware – $2.***

Fat Free 1.1.1 *f*.sit By Hubert Figuière. Intended for 680x0 Mac users, it removes the Data Fork of a file with both 680x0 and PowerPC code (i.e. the part containing datas and native PowerPC code) thus saving lot of disk space. **Read Me First** is in SimpleText format.

File Buddy 2.2 *f*.sit: By Lawrence Harris. A file utility to perform a wide variety of 'Get Info' type file functions including creating custom icons, aliases, file type, creator, etc. **File Buddy 2.2 Read Me** is in SimpleText format. For System 7.0 and later. ***Shareware – $25.***

FileTyper 4.1.2 *f*.sit By Daniel Azuma. Performs a multitude of functions. Changes document creator and file type and changes finder flags (invisible, locked, etc.). MakeAutoTyper 4.1 *f* includes a utility to create Auto Typers which change file types to those you specify. FileTyper Documentation includes word and text formats. **Read Me First!** and **4.1.2 Installation Info** are in TeachText format. System 6 and 7 versions. ***Shareware – $10.***

Finder Info 1.1.1 *f*.sit By Adam R. Talcott. Another of those ubiquitous applications to modify a document's finder information (type, creator and Finder flags). **About Finder Info** is in text format.

Folder Icon Cleaner 1.1.1 *f*.sit By Fabrizio Oddone. Lets you 'properly' get rid of those space and time wasting custom icons, stuck right there on your folders. 'Properly' means deleting the hidden icon file as well as deleting the icon resource. For System 7.0 and later. ***Shareware – $5.***

FrontDoor 1.1.5 *f*.sit By Brian K. Jacobsen. Provides an easy way to mount and log-on to all available volumes on one or more preselected servers. Documentation is in Test or Word formats. For System 7.0 and later. ***Shareware – $25.***

Kapu! 2.1 *f*.sit By CoconutInfo. A simple password protection program that may be easily bypassed by using a bootable System disk. **IMPORTANT Kapu Read Me First!** is in TeachText format. Requires System 7.0 or later and a 68020 or higher CPU. ***Shareware – $10.***

LaunchPad 3.0.3 *f*.sit: By J. S. Greenfield. Creates a drag and drop dock for any application without cluttering the desktop. **LaunchPad™ 3.0 Docs** is in double clickable Postcard application format. For System 7.0 and later. ***Shareware – $11.***

Mac Identifier 1.1 *f*.sit By Maurice Volaski. Designed for Mac purists who don't feel comfortable with a Mac that doesn't know its own model designation or appearance, a condition that occurs sometimes under System 7.5 and 7.1P. **About Mac Identifier 1.1** is in SimpleText format.

"Our Application and Utilities Updater disks have also been big winners with you although we did not initially anticipate the demand for this service. Maybe many of you prefer to get your updates from a single source rather than from many different software publishers. Or perhaps you did not know about the availability of an update until you read it in the Disketeria Dispatch."

Malph 2.3 *f*.sit: By Nitin Ganatra. An application launch dock that you use to switch between applications under System 7 instead of pulling down the application menu. **README** is in text format.

MiniApps Pack 1.1 *f*.sit By Erik C. Thauvin. A collection of mini-applications that best reside in the Apple Menu Items or Startup folders. The apps are EmptyTrash, FinderToFront, QuitAllApps, QuitFinder, Restart, ShutDown, Sleep and VolumeUp & VolumeDown. **MiniApps Pack (1.1)** is in text format. For System 7.0 and later.

MODE32 v7.5 installer *f*.sit: By Connectrix. Corrects a problem on Mac II, IIx, IIcx and SE/30 computer ROMs. These ROMs are not 32-bit clean and will not support System 7 32-bit addressing thus limiting the amount of addressable memory to less than advertised. MODE32 patches the system to correct the problem and give you back the memory addressing you thought you were buying. Required for System 7.5; backward compatible to earlier System 7 versions. **MODE32-Important Instructions** is in SimpleText format.

Processing Plant 1.2 *f*.sit By Eric Shepherd. Displays information about the front most application, including the name of the application, its memory partition size, and how much of that partition is free. **Processing Plant ReadMe** is in SimpleText format.

ProcessWatcher 2.0 *f*.sit: By Hugues Marty. Displays the running processes on the Mac, local or remote machine, and optionally more information. For System 7.0 and later. **Will you ever read me?** is in text format.

RunTime 1.1 *f*.sit By Patrick Stadelmann. Gives you the total power on time of your Mac (the total number of hours and minutes) that your Mac has been turned on ever. This information is kept in PRAM (battery-powered memory) and gets updated by the system every five minutes. **Runtime 1.1 infos** is in text format.

Set Startup 1.2 *f*.sit By Alessandro Levi Montalcini. An alternative to Apple's standard 'Startup Device' control panel. Its main advantage is that you can change your startup disk even if the new one is not currently mounted on the desktop. **Set Startup 1.2 docs** is in text format.

SetupPartitions 1.0.4 *f*.sit By Fabrizio Oddone. Allows you to create multiple 'hard' Macintosh partitions on drives formatted with Apple's HD SC Setup. SetupPartitions docs is in SimpleText format. Requires System 6.0.4 or later. ***Shareware – $10.***

Disk #16.19E — SU 19 System Utilities

Speedometer 4.01 *f*.sit: By Scott Berfield. A system information and performance testing program for the

Macintosh family of computers. Various tests are available; the central one is designed to give a performance rating for the system as a whole. Intended to help you understand and tune the performance of your computer and to give you some basis for comparing different systems. ***Shareware – $30.***

SwitchBack 2.5 *f*.sit: By Glendower Software. This utility synchronizes two folders, so that both folders have a copy of the most recent version of their files. **User's Guide (MWII)** is in MacWrite II format; other documents are in text format. ***Shareware – $30.***

System Dropper 1.0.sit: By Ammon Skidmore. Allows you to easily move and copy files into the different System sub-folders based upon their file type. For System 7.0 and later. **Read Me** is in SimpleText format. ***Shareware – $5.***

theTypeBook v3.26s *f*.sit: By Jim Lewis. Create and maintain a typeface reference book (extremely popular in the Graphics and Typesetting industries). Helps people select typefaces by demonstrating the various artistic attributes of each face on a printed page. **tTB-RefGuide 3.2.txt** and other documents are in text format. Compatible with System 7.0 and TrueType.

TrashMan 4.0.5 *f*.sit: By Dan Walkowski. Deletes files from your trash after they have 'aged' beyond a setpoint that you specify, in days, hours, and minutes. Works with all mounted volumes, including AppleShare. **TrashMan Emptier** empties the trash of any volume that is dropped on it, acting like a selective 'Empty Trash' command. **TrashMan 4.0.5 Docs** is in text format. For System 7 and later. ***Shareware – $10.***

Type Fixer 1.0.2 *f*.sit: By Eric Kidd. Helps the Finder and Macintosh Easy Open locate a "creator" for files downloaded from non-Mac sources by changing their type/creator. It uses file name extensions (*.txt) or the last word of a file's name to identify a common Mac application which can be used to open files of that type. **Type Fixer Release Notes** is in SimpleText format. For System 7.0 and later. ***Shareware – $5.***

UnmountIt 1.0 *f*.sit: By Jim Luther, Apple Computer, Inc. Lets you easily unmount and eject sharable volumes when Macintosh File Sharing is in use. **UnmountIt Read Me** is in SimpleText format.

WakeUp 1.3 *f*.sit: By Rickard Andersson. Adds two features to your screen saver: 1) the ability to use the microphone to wake the screen saver from its sleep and 2) the ability to play a user-selected sound when the screen saver wakes up from sleep. README-WakeUp 1.3 is in SimpleText format. For System 7.0 and later. ***Shareware – $5.***

Welcome 1.2.1 *f*.sit: By Michael Carlton. Replace the Welcome to Macintosh startup greeting by your own tailored message. **Welcome ReadMe** is in SimpleText format.

î0.9ß5*f*.sit : By Sean Turrell. Converts DiskCopy, DART, and Norton Floppier images to DiskDup+ images. Delta Image will also rename DiskDup+ images using the floppy disk's name according specified filename conventions. **î Documentation** is in SimpleText format.

Disk #16.20E — SU 20
System Utilities

Dark Side of the Mac 4.0 *f*.sit: By Tom Dowdy. An application type screen saver that does not 'patch' the operating system. Runs in the background and has an expandable set of 'blackouts' or 'Faders' to select from. **DarkSide Doc** is in MacWrite Pro format.; **Darkside ReadMe** is in text format. For System 7.0 and later.

Disk #20.01 — TS 1
Troubleshooting Aids - Essentials

Apple HD SC Setup 7.3.2.sit: By Apple Computer, Inc. Use this application to update drivers on Apple branded HDs and to reformat them when necessary.

BootMan 1.1.sit By Bill Steinberg. Use this handy utility to set the System Heap Size, Maximum Number of Open Files and Maximum Number of Operating System Events. This is a handy alternative to Heap Tool and Heap Fixer. For System 6.0.8 and earlier.

Check 32! *f*.sit: By Brandt Despain. An application that checks to see if a program is 32-bit clean. ***Shareware – $1.***

Chiron 2.2 *f*.sit: By Robert Cummings. A reference source for information on system error codes, viruses & Trojan Horses, Newton error codes, sad Mac codes and crash recovery codes.

Desktop Terminator 1.0 *f*.sit: By Robert C. Best III. Provides a quick and easy method to rebuild the desktop files of mounted drives without restarting. Requires System 7 or later.

Disinfectant 3.5.sit: By John Norstad. Check files for invalid resources. Detects and repairs files infected by all of the currently known viruses. Check out the About Disinfectant under the Apple menu; it's a gas! Requires System Software 6.0 or later and Mac 512KE or later.

Disk First Aid 7.2.sit: By Apple Computer, Inc. Use to verify and/or repair directory structure of HFS disks. Volumes to be repaired cannot be the boot volume.

Excel Charts *f*: These charts, in Excel spreadsheet format, contain useful information on Mac memory configurations and monitor and video configurations.

Mac FAQ *f*.sit: From the Internet comes this collection of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) and their answers. This is an excellent starting point for troubleshooting your Mac and Mac OS.

SCSIProbe 3.5 *f*.sit: By Robert Polic. Displays status of SCSI drive in control panel; mounts SCSI disks and disks that have been dragged to the trash. Also reads drive PROMs and reports back vendor, product and version numbers. System 6 and 7 compatible.

TechTool 1.0.6.sit: By Robert Sanders and Jeff Baudin. Rebuild the Desktop or zap the PRAM (Parameter RAM) the easy way with this simple utility. Also creates and prints a profile of important System Information about your Mac. Read the included Help dialog to see why you may want to do this.

Disk #20.02 — TS 2
Troubleshooting Aids - Goodies

Data Fork Opener 1.0 *f*.sit: By Joe Zobkiw. Allows you to quickly open the

data fork of any file so that you may retrieve data in text format. Often useful in retrieving text from corrupted word processor or other data files. For System 6 and 7.

Desktop Reset 1.2 *f*.sit: By Lloyd L. Chambers, Salient Software, Inc. Forces the Finder to rebuild the desktop by deleting the hidden desktop file. Can be used to correct the corrupted desktop (missing files and folders) sometimes seen under System 7. For System 6.0.x and System 7.

Disk Charmer 2.2.1 *f*.sit: By Fabrizio Oddone. Locks out 'bad' sectors on floppy disks. This is imperative if you want to use disks with bad sectors with Systems earlier than 7.0 (down to 4.3). The program even has some utility with System 7 and later as it locks out bad sectors more efficiently than the method Apple uses with System 7. ***Shareware – $10.***

Disk Rejuvenator 1.0 *f*.sit: By Leonard Rosenthol. Fix some problems with disappearing HDs or custom icons replaced with generic icons. Restart for changes to take effect. For System 6.0.4 and later.

DisKeeper v1.9.sit: By J. Geagan. A very handy disk management utility that lists all files and possible file anomalies such as identical files, files of zero length, empty folders, etc. You also have the ability to move such files to a DisKeeper Trash folder for later removal (or other operations).

Easy Errors 1.1 *f*.sit By Dave Rubinic. When you get an error number, type the number in, and the program displays (if available) the result code word and a longer description. **Errors Info** is in text format.

Font/DA Mover 4.1.sit: By Apple Computer, Inc. Create suitcases and move fonts and DAs from suitcase to suitcase. Reconciles font ID conflicts when all fonts are moved into the same suitcase.

GURU 1.0.1 *f*.sit By Newer Technology. Test memory and show memory and other characteristics of different Mac models.

LaserWriter Utility 7.6.2.sit: By Apple Computer, Inc. Initialize the LaserWriter printer HD and reset printer. Permits printer calibration and configure communications on supported printers.

Disk #20.03 — TS 3
Troubleshooting Aids - Goodies

Mac Memory Guide 6th Edition.sit: By Connectix Corp. An excellent reference for Mac memory configurations as well as descriptions of RAM, ROM, VRAM and virtual memory.

MacCheck 1.0.5 *f*.sit: By Apple Computer, Inc. A general purpose hardware and software testing and profiling. The last version released by Apple prior to their development and marketing of Apple Personal Diagnostics. This is an unsupported application. For System 7 and later.

MacErrors 1.0 *f*.sit: By Marty Wachter. Ever wondered what an "error type - 34" means? Well, now you can find out using this handy utility. MacErrors.readme is in text format.

RAM Check 2.0 *f*.sit: By ProVUE Development. Tests RAM not otherwise occupied by booted System (Systems 6.0.8 & earlier).

SCSI Evaluator 1.07.sit: By William A. Long. Tests the performance of any Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) device. Tests include read and write seek times and data transfer (Kbits/sec.) rate. Note the author's caution "Joy riding with SCSI Evaluator can be dangerous!" ***Shareware – $20.***

SIMM Stack 4.4.sit: By Apple Computer. A HyperCard stack that provides the SIMM (Single Inline Memory Module) configurations of the majority of Macs. A logic board layout, memory alternatives, memory speed and other pertinent data are shown for each computer. Requires current version of HyperCard or HyperCard Player.

Disk #20.04 — TS 4
Troubleshooting Aids - Goodies

Speedometer 4.0.1 *f*.sit: By Scott Berfield. A system information and performance testing program for the Macintosh family of computers. Various tests are available; the central one is designed to give a performance rating for the system as a whole. Intended to help you understand and tune the performance of your computer and to give you some basis for comparing different systems. ***Shareware – $30.***

System Errors 7.0.1.sit: By Pete Corlis. A stand-alone document which sets out the host of error codes which System 7 can generate. For System 7 and later.

TattleTech 2.12 *f*.sit: By John Mancino. Collects very complete information about your computer and its system related software. You may view information on screen by category, print it, write to a standard text file in standard or a special Bug Report format, or output it in database readable format. Requires System 6.0.4 and later; Mac Plus and later. ***Shareware – $15 (level 1) or $30 (level 2).***

Test Pattern Generator 1.0.6 *f*.sit: By Larry Pina. Run this program after installing screen and memory upgrades to test screen alignment. ***Shareware – $20.***

Disk #26.07B
HP DeskWriter Print Driver 6.0

Supersedes all previous Hewlett-Packard DeskWriter print drivers. Includes Apple's ColorSync.

Disk #26.11C
Word Processor 2

Update WordPerfect 3.0 to 3.0p2. Also includes converter between Mac WP 3.0 and PC Word Perfect version 6 and two collections of WP macros.

Update FullWrite from v1.5s or 1.6 to version 1.7, Update FullWrite from version 2.0 to 2.0.1, Vantage to version 1.6.1, and Thunder 7 version 1.5 to version 1.5.4.

Disk #26.12C
FileMaker Pro

Update any version of Claris FileMaker Pro since 2.0 to 2.1v3. MacIPX™ allows operation on Novel Netware networks.

Disk #26.30D
Miscellaneous Utilities

Update **RAM Doubler** to version 1.5.1 and add **RAM Doubler Indicator** 1.5.1; update any version of **OptiMem** since 1.4.1 to 1.5.6g; update **Conflict Catcher II** to 2.1.2 and update **SpeedDisk 3.0 to 3.1.**

System Software
LaserWriter 8.2 Install

LaserWriter 8 Install allows you to install

the LaserWriter 8.2 driver and associated files. This driver offers improved PostScript printing, advanced paper-handling capabilities, customizable printer resources that support your printer's specific features and options, full support of PostScript Level 1 and Level 2 and enhanced Printing and Page Setup options. Printer descriptions are included for all of Apple's current and past line of PostScript printers.

Disk 1 includes **Installer** 4.0.3, and **Installer Script** 1.0, **Printing Tools 1.cmp**, **Read Me** and **TeachText** 1.2. Disk 2 includes **Printing Tools 2.cmp**.

System Software Express Modem 1.5.5

This disk covers PowerBooks 160, 165, 165c, 180 and 180c with internal Apple 14.4 modem cards; Duo 210, 230, 250, 270c, 280 and 280c with Duo 14.4 modems; PowerBook 520, 520c, 540 and 540c with Express Modem II card and LC 575 and Mac 630 using Express Fax/Modem. It also includes Quadra 660AV and 840AV and Power Macintosh 6100/60, 7100/66 and 8100/80 models with external GeoPort Telecom Adapters. The Express Fax software lets you send faxes with PowerBooks models 100, 140, 145 and 170 equipped with PowerBoox Fax/Data Modems.

Express Modem ReadMe 1.5.5, **Installer** 3.4 and **Installer Script** 1.5.5.

Express Fax Folder: Fax Cover Folder with **Fax Cover** 1.5.2, **Sample** and **Standard**; **Fax Extension** 1.5.5, **Fax Sender** 1.5.5, **Fax Terminal** 1.5.5, **Fax Viewer** 1.5.5 and **My first fax**.

Express Modem Folder: **Express Modem** 1.5.5, **Express Modem Tool** 1.5.5, **PowerBook** 7.3.1, **PowerBook Setup** 7.3.1 and **System Enabler 131** 1.0.3.

Modem Documents: **AppleLink US Access**, **Express Modem 14400** 1.0, **Express Modem ARA 2.0** 1.0, **Express Modem AT Cmds** 1.5.2 and **Express Modem CCL** 1.0.

System Software GeoPort 1.2.2

Software for use with GeoPort equipped Macs—these include the Centris and Quadra 660AV and 840AV models. This disk includes the latest GeoPort software with performance and compatibility enhancements and FAX capability.

GeoPort™ ReadMe, **Install GeoPort™** 1.2.2, **Installer** 3.4.4 and **SimpleText** 1.1.

GeoPort™ Software: **Fax Terminal 7.5 compatibility** 1.0, **AppleLink US Access**, **ASLM Resources** 1.1.2, **Express Modem** 1.1.4, **Express Modem ARA 2.0** 1.0, **Express Modem AT Cmds**, **Express Modem CCL** 1.1.4, **Express Modem Tool** 1.1.4, **Fax Extension** 1.1.4, **Fax Sender** 1.1.4, **Fax Terminal** 1.1.4, **Fax Viewer** 1.1.4, **GeoPort™ Extension** 1.2.1, **GeoPort™ Telecom** 1.1.4, **GeoPort™ Telecom Adapter** 1.4, **My first fax**, **Serial Extension** 1.0 and **Shared Library Manager** 1.1.2.

Fax Cover Folder with **Fax Cover** 1.5.2, **Sample** and **Standard**.

System Software Display Software

System software supporting Apple Color Sync and Multiple Scan monitors.

* **Read Me First** *, **Installer** 3.4.3, **Multiple Scan Installer Script** 1.2 and **SimpleText** 1.1.

Display Software: **Display Enabler** 1.2, **ColorSync™** 1.0.5, **ColorSync™ System Profile** 1.0.5, **Energy Saver** 1.1, **LC Monitors Extension** 7.5, **Monitors** 7.5 and **Quadra Monitors Extension** 7.5.

ColorSync™ Profiles: **Apple 12" RGB Standard**, **Apple 13" RGB Standard**, **Apple 16" RGB Page-White**, **Apple 16" RGB Standard**, **Apple 21" RGB Page-White**, **Apple 21" RGB Standard**, **Apple Multiple Scan 15**, **Apple Multiple Scan 17 - 9300**, **Apple Multiple Scan 17 - D50**, **Apple Multiple Scan 17 - D65**, **Apple Multiple Scan 20 - 9300**, **Apple Multiple Scan 20 - D50**, **Apple Multiple Scan 20 - D65**, **Apple Performa Display**, **Apple Performa Plus Display**, **Mac Color Classic Standard**, **Mac Color Display Standard**, **Macintosh LC520 Standard**, **PowerBook 165C Standard**, **PowerBook 180C Standard** and **PowerBook 270C Standard** (all v1.0.3 except Apple Multiple Scan 15). ■

Please write disk numbers on a separate sheet of paper and include them with your order.

Mail this form with your check to:
Disk Library, Washington Apple Pi
12022 Parklawn Drive
Rockville, MD 20852

Are you a member of Washington Apple Pi, Ltd.?
Y/N___ If yes, member number _____. *All payments must be in U.S. funds drawn against U.S. Banking institutions. Non-members add $3.00 per disk to listed prices.*

# of disks	Member Price	Extended
3.5" Singles		
___ 4 or less @	$4.00	_____
___ 5 or more @	$3.50	_____
___ sets (as marked	$ (above)	_____
5.25" Singles		
___ 4 or less @	$2.00	_____
___ 5 or more @	$1.75	_____
___ sets (as marked	$ (above)	_____
+postage $1.00/disk maxium $5.00		
	Total Amount Due:	_____

Name _____

Box Number, Apt., Suite _____

Street Address _____

City _____ **State** _____ **Zip** _____

Day tele. _____ **Evening tele.** _____

Macintosh Library Order Form

Pi Library
- ___ 0.01 - C 01 Catalog
- ___ 0.02 - C 02 Sampler

Anti-Virus Utilities
- ___ 1.01G - AV 1
- ___ 1.02L - AV 2
- ___ 1.03L - AV 3

Desk Accessories
- ___ 7 disk set; $21
- ___ 2.01E - DAs 1
- ___ 2.02E - DAs 2
- ___ 2.03E - DAs 3
- ___ 2.04E - DAs 4
- ___ 2.05E - DAs 5
- ___ 2.06E - DAs 6
- ___ 2.07E - DAs 7

F Keys (Function Keys)
- ___ 4.01A - FKs 1
- ___ 4.02A - FKs 2

ImageWriter Fonts
- ___ 5.01A - IW 1
- ___ 5.02A - IW 2
- ___ 5.03A - IW 3
- ___ 5.04A - IW 4

PostScript Fonts
- ___ 6.01B - PS 1
- ___ 6.02B - PS 2
- ___ 6.03B - PS 3
- ___ 6.04B - PS 4
- ___ 6.05B - PS 5
- ___ 6.06B - PS 6
- ___ 6.07B - PS 7
- ___ 6.08B - PS 8
- ___ 6.09B - PS 9
- ___ 6.10B - PS 10
- ___ 6.11B - PS 11
- ___ 6.12B - PS 12
- ___ 6.13B - PS 13
- ___ 6.14B - PS 14
- ___ 6.15B - PS 15
- ___ 6.16B - PS 16
- ___ 6.17B - PS 17
- ___ 6.18B - PS 18
- ___ 6.19B - PS 19

TrueType Fonts
- ___ 7.01A -TT 1
- ___ 7.02A -TT 2
- ___ 7.03A -TT 3
- ___ 7.04A -TT 4
- ___ 7.05A -TT 5
- ___ 7.06A -TT 6
- ___ 7.07A -TT 7
- ___ 7.08A -TT 8
- ___ 7.09A -TT 9
- ___ 7.10A -TT 10
- ___ 7.11A -TT 11
- ___ 7.12A -TT 12
- ___ 7.13A -TT 13

Graphics
- ___ 11 disk set; $33
- ___ 8.01A - G 1
- ___ 8.02A - G 2
- ___ 8.03A - G 3
- ___ 8.04A - G 4
- ___ 8.05A - G 5
- ___ 8.06A - G 6
- ___ 8.07A - G 7
- ___ 8.08A - G 8
- ___ 8.09A - G 9
- ___ 8.10A - G 10
- ___ 8.11A - G 11

INITs & cdevs
- ___ 9.01C - I/C 1
- ___ 9.02C - I/C 2
- ___ 9.03C - I/C 3
- ___ 9.04C - I/C 4
- ___ 9.05C - I/C 5
- ___ 9.06C - I/C 6
- ___ 9.07C - I/C 7
- ___ 9.08C - I/C 8
- ___ 9.09C - I/C 9
- ___ 9.10C - I/C 10
- ___ 9.11C - I/C 11
- ___ 9.12C - I/C 12
- ___ 9.13C - I/C 13
- ___ 9.14C - I/C 14
- ___ 9.15C - I/C 15
- ___ 9.16C - I/C 16

Paintings (MacPnt)
- ___ 5 disk set; $15
- ___ 11.01 - P 1
- ___ 11.02 - P 2
- ___ 11.03 - P 3
- ___ 11.04 - P 4
- ___ 11.05 - P 5

Digitized Sounds
- ___ 9 disk set; $27
- ___ 12.01B - S 1
- ___ 12.02B - S 2
- ___ 12.03B - S 3
- ___ 12.04B - S 4
- ___ 12.05B - S 5
- ___ 12.06B - S 6
- ___ 12.07B - S 7
- ___ 12.08B - S 8
- ___ 12.09B - S 9

Telecommunications
- ___ 13.01C - T 1
- ___ 13.02C - T 2
- ___ 13.03C - T 3
- ___ 13.04C - T 4
- ___ 13.05C - T 5
- ___ 13.06C - T 6
- ___ 13.07C - T 7
- ___ 13.08C - T 8
- ___ 13.09C - T 9

Programmer/Hacker
- ___ 14.01C - PH 1
- ___ 14.02B - PH 2

Miscellaneous Utils
- ___ 15.01C - MU 1
- ___ 15.02C - MU 2
- ___ 15.03C - MU 3
- ___ 15.04C - MU 4
- ___ 15.05C - MU 5
- ___ 15.06C - MU 6
- ___ 15.07C - MU 7
- ___ 15.08C - MU 8
- ___ 15.09C - MU 9
- ___ 15.10C - MU 10
- ___ 15.11C - MU 11
- ___ 15.12C - MU 12
- ___ 15.13C - MU 13
- ___ 15.14C - MU 14
- ___ 15.15C - MU 15

System Utilities
- ___ 16.01E - SU 1
- ___ 16.02E - SU 2
- ___ 16.03E - SU 3
- ___ 16.04E - SU 4
- ___ 16.05E - SU 5
- ___ 16.06E - SU 6
- ___ 16.07E - SU 7
- ___ 16.08E - SU 8
- ___ 16.09E - SU 9
- ___ 16.10E - SU 10
- ___ 16.11E - SU 11
- ___ 16.12E - SU 12
- ___ 16.13E - SU 13
- ___ 16.14E - SU 14
- ___ 16.15E - SU 15
- ___ 16.16E - SU 16
- ___ 16.17E - SU 17
- ___ 16.18E - SU 18
- ___ 16.19E - SU 19
- ___ 16.20E - SU 20

Word Processing Utils
- ___ 7 disk set; $21
- ___ 17.01C - WP 1
- ___ 17.02C - WP 2
- ___ 17.03C - WP 3
- ___ 17.04C - WP 4
- ___ 17.05C - WP 5
- ___ 17.06C - WP 6
- ___ 17.07C - WP 7

Mac Troubleshooting
- ___ 4 disk set; $12
- ___ 20.01 - TS 1
- ___ 20.02 - TS 2
- ___ 20.03 - TS 3
- ___ 20.04 - TS 4

Fun & Games Series
- ___ 22.01 - F/G 1
- ___ 22.02 - F/G 2
- ___ 22.03 - F/G 3
- ___ 22.04 - F/G 4
- ___ 22.05 - F/G 5
- ___ 22.06 - F/G 6
- ___ 22.07 - F/G 7
- ___ 22.08 - F/G 8
- ___ 22.09 - F/G 9
- ___ 22.10 - F/G 10
- ___ 22.11 - F/G 11 (‡)
- ___ 22.12 - F/G 12 (‡)
- ___ 22.13 - F/G 13 (‡)
- ___ 22.14 - F/G 14 (‡)
- ___ 22.15 - F/G 15 (‡)
- ___ 22.16 - F/G 16 (‡)
- ___ 22.17 - F/G 17 (‡)
- ___ 22.18 - F/G 18 (‡)
- ___ 22.19 - F/G 19 (‡)
- ___ 22.20 - F/G 20 (‡)

PowerBook/Duo Series
- ___ 4 disk set; $12
- ___ 23.01 - PB 1
- ___ 23.02 - PB 2
- ___ 23.03 - PB 3
- ___ 23.04 - PB 4

Update Series
- ___ 26.01/02A - Photoshop, 2 disks; $8
- ___ 26.03A - Photoshop Plug Ins, 1 disk; $4
- ___ 26.04A - Desktop Publishing, 1 disk; $4
- ___ 26.05A - QuarkXPress, 1 disk; $4
- ___ 26.07B - HP DeskWriter 6.0, 1 disk; $4
- ___ 26.08/09B - Denaba Canvas, 2 disks; $8
- ___ 26.10A - Word Processor 1, 1 disk; $4
- ___ 26.11C - Word Processor 2, 1 disk; $4
- ___ 26.12C - Database, 1 disk; $4
- ___ 26.13B - ClarisWorks/Quicken, 1 disk; $4
- ___ 26.14A - Word, 1 disk; $4
- ___ 26.15A - Word Enhancements, 1 disk; $4
- ___ 26.16A - Excel Enhancements, 1 disk; $4
- ___ 26.17A - Anti-Virus, 1 disk; $4
- ___ 26.18A - After Dark & Modules, 1 disk; $4
- ___ 26.18–23A - After Dark Set, 6 disk; $15
- ___ 26.25–27B - CP MacTools, 3 disk; $12
- ___ 26.29A - Now Utilities, 1 disk; $4
- ___ 26.30D - Miscel. Utilities, 1 disk; $4
- ___ 26.31/32A - Stuffit Deluxe, 2 disks; $8
- ___ 26.33A - DrawPro, Impact, Frontier, 1 disk; $4

Online Bible
- ___ 24 disk set; $50
- ___ Set 1, 6 disks; $15
- ___ Set 2, 7 disks; $15
- ___ Set 3, 6 disks; $15
- ___ Set 4, 5 disks; $15

Disketeria ValuPaks (†)
- ___ Best of Pi, 15 disks; $30
- ___ PostScript Fonts 1, 14 disks; $30
- ___ PostScript Fonts 2, 5 disks; $10
- ___ TrueType Fonts 1, 9 disks; $20
- ___ TrueType Fonts 2, 4 disks; $10
- ___ Internet Starter Kit, 3 disks; $10
- ___ Calc/Clock Utils 1, 5 disks; $15
- ___ Pers Mgt Utils 2, 5 disks; $15
- ___ System Utils 4, 5 disks; $15
- ___ Fun/Games 1, 10 disks; $25
- ___ Fun/Games 2, 10 disks; $25 (‡)

Apple System Software
- ___ HyperCard 2.0 - 5 disk set; $15
- ___ 6.0.3 - 4 disks; $12
- ___ 6.0.5 - 4 disks; $12
- ___ 6.0.8 - 4 disks; $12
- ___ 7.0 - 8 disks; $20
- ___ 7.0.1 - 6 disks; $20 (‡)
- ___ 7/7.0.1 Tune-Up $3
- ___ 7.1 Sys Updater 3.0 - 2 disks; $6 (‡)
- ___ 7.1 Sys Updater 3.0 (800K); $3
- ___ QuickTime 1.6.2; $3 (‡)
- ___ LaserWrtr 8.2; $6
- ___ Network Installer $3
- ___ TrueType; $6
- ___ Basic Con Set 1.1.1; $3
- ___ Express Modem; $3 (‡)
- ___ GeoPort; $3 (‡)
- ___ Display Software; $3
- ___ CD ROM Setup; $3
- ___ Comm 1 (CTB); $3
- ___ AShare 4 Tune-Up; $3
- ___ AtEase Updater 2.01 $3
- ___ StyleWriter II; $12
- ___ IIe Installer; $3
- ___ Mon Energy Star; $3
- ___ LW Pro Tune-Up; $3

(†) all files compressed
(‡) on 1.44 Meg diskette

Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements can be placed by mailing copy to the business office of Washington Apple Pi, Ltd., 12022 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, MD 20852. Be sure to include your WAP membership number and indicate area codes with your phone numbers. Ads must be received by the ad copy due date listed in the calendar page for that month in order to be included in the appropriate issue. Any ads postmarked after that time will be included at the discretion of the editor. Cost is $2.00/line (40 characters per line), maximum 12 lines. Members of Washington Apple Pi, Ltd., may place ads up to three lines at no charge. The editor reserves the right to refuse any ads deemed inappropriate.

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discount rates with valid
Pi membership
(202) 638-2300

—Replacement generic ADB mouse $49.00 + $5.00 S&H. Hard-to-find accessories and out-of-print software for Apple II and Macintosh. For a listing send us a 52 cent stamped. self-addressed envelope to: B&R Computer Services, PO Box 7195, San Diego, CA 92167-0195

For Sale

—Claris Impact, new, never used. $95 incl. shipping. Mac Lightning Scan 400 hand scanner, 400 dpi; Thunderworks and "Read it" OCR software $95. Call 301-898-3427

—50MB external Quantum Drive for Macintosh Computer for $80.00. Also Audio tape on Advanced PageMaker 5.0 for $8.00 Call Mary at 703-528-5491

—Granite Power Portrait 15, like new $250.00. Call 202-333-9095

Donations Wanted

—ImageWriter II Printer needed for use with Apple IIe by a deaf-blind special needs student at Benjamin Foulois School. Please contact: M. Pearson 301-817-0300

To be Donated

—Free! Macintosh Plus with mouse and keyboard. Needs power supply and floppy repair. Call Paul at 301-963-1816

Macintosh Software for Sale

—HyperCard FRT Shopping Stack which compares air & grnd FRT pkg costs. It will provide fast, accurate, and easy bottom line FRT costs, with discounts and other calculations for many carriers. Fly it for less! Save big bucks!!! For more information and demo, please leave your name and phone number on my answering machine.

Call "Ed" 410-437-0609 or 410-332-4540 ext. 280.

Wanted

—Version 1.0 of Claris CAD. Must include manuals. Call Ron collect at 804-493-8205 anytime after 6pm ■

Washington Apple Pi, Ltd. 12022 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, MD 20852

Membership Application

Please print or type:

Name _____ Phone # (H) _____ Phone # (W) _____

Company _____ Address _____

Occupation _____ Sponsor's Name _____

Please answer a few questions for us regarding your computer use. Check the computers/equipment that you use on a regular basis.

- ☐ Apple II, II+
- ☐ Apple IIe, IIc
- ☐ Apple IIc+
- ☐ Apple II GS
- ☐ Laser 128
- ☐ Franklin
- ☐ Apple III (SARA)
- ☐ Mac Plus, 512e
- ☐ Mac SE
- ☐ Mac SE30, Mac IIx
- ☐ Mac Portable
- ☐ Mac LC (series)
- ☐ Mac Classic (series)
- ☐ Other _____
- ☐ LISA
- ☐ Mac II
- ☐ Mac IIci, cx
- ☐ Mac IIsi
- ☐ Mac IIfx
- ☐ Mac VX
- ☐ Mac PowerBook
- ☐ Mac Duo
- ☐ Quadra (all)
- ☐ Centris (all)
- ☐ PowerMac
- ☐ Newton
- ☐ Performa (all)

WAP has many Special Interest Groups (SIGs) and activities. Fill in letter next to area of interest. **J=Join Group, V=Volunteer**

AppleWorks SIG____
Apple II GS SIG____
Apple III SIG____
Art SIG____
CAD SIG____
Database SIG____
Disabled SIG____
Desktop Publishing SIG____
Disk Library____
EdSIG (education)____
Excel SIG____
Federal SIG____
Game SIG____
HOTLINE____
HypterTalk SIG____
Mac Programmers SIG____
Music SIG____
NOVA Educators Mac/Apple Users SIG____
QuickTime SIG____
Stock SIG____
Telecommunications SIG (TCS)____
Women's SIG____

Enclose check or money order payable to Washington Apple Pi, Ltd.

- ☐ Basic Membership—1 year $39
- ☐ 2 years $67
- ☐ 3 years $92
- ☐ Student rate* for 1 year $32

For other options please add correct amounts

- ☐ WAP Bulletin Board System (TCS)** **$15**
- ☐ 1st class mail (U.S.) **$17**
- ☐ Airmail to Canada, Mexico, West Indies or Cental America **$20**
- ☐ Airmail to Europe & South America **$38**
- ☐ Airmail to Asia & elsewhere **$48**
- ☐ Surface to Europe, Asia & elsewhere **$18**

Total enclosed $_____

*Please enclose photocopy of current student ID.
** Access to the TCS is contingent on WAP having a current home telephone number for the member.

Indicate desired New Member kit (1 only)

- ☐ Apple II
- ☐ Apple II GS
- ☐ Apple III
- ☐ Mac 400k
- ☐ Mac 800 k
- ☐ Mac 1.44 k

Please circle Yes or No for the 2 items below.

1. My name, address & phone number may be published in the membership director. Yes No.
2. Please leave my name on the Pi mailing list. (The list never leaves the office and all mailings are supervised by the Pi staff.) Yes No

_____

Applicant signature and date

Photo CD will change the way you capture and store color images.

Forever.

Good

Our Kodak Photo CD scanner can scan about 100 images from 35mm slides or negatives onto a single Photo CD. Each image is stored at five resolutions. The highest resolution can produce a 7″ × 10″ color separation on a PostScript® imagesetter at 150 lpi. The cost per image is about $1.75 plus the price of the disc (under $10).

Better

Our Kodak Pro Photo CD scanner can scan about 25 images from 35mm slides or negatives or 2″ × 2″ and 4″ × 5″ transparencies onto a single Pro Photo CD. The highest resolution can produce a 14″ × 20″ color separation on a PostScript® imagesetter at 150 lpi. The cost per image is less than $15 plus the price of the disc (under $10).

The Publishers Service Bureau
4300 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia ✷ 703 824–8022

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12022 Parklawn Drive
Rockville, MD 20852
January/February 1995

Second Class
Postage rates
paid at
Rockville, MD