

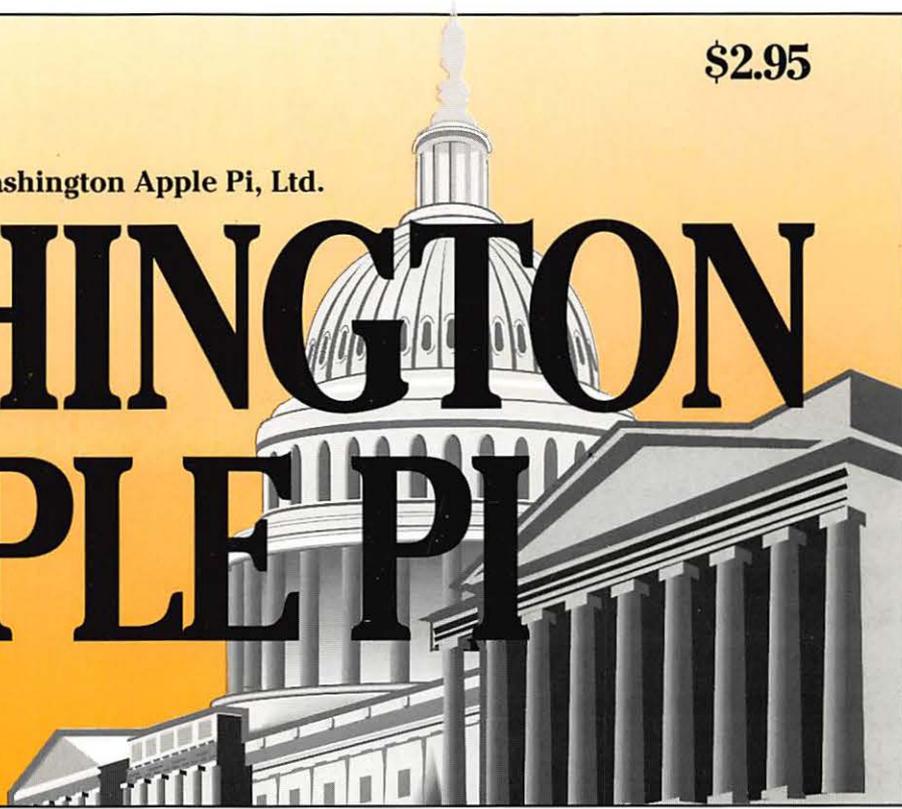
January / February 1996

\$2.95

The Journal of Washington Apple Pi, Ltd.

WASHINGTON APPLE PI

Volume 18, Number 1

A screenshot of a Macintosh-style movie player window titled "sofia.mov". The window is divided into two main sections. On the left is a video frame showing a close-up of a young child's face, looking slightly to the right with a neutral expression. On the right is a text area containing a table of contents. At the bottom of the window are two buttons: "Cancel" and "Play".

Movie S	Full Contact
M	Review—20
Blank scr	The 8500 and
	QuickTime—25
Scr	Power Computing
	100—55

washington general meetings

January 27, 1996

Megahertz: portable modems



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February 24, 1996

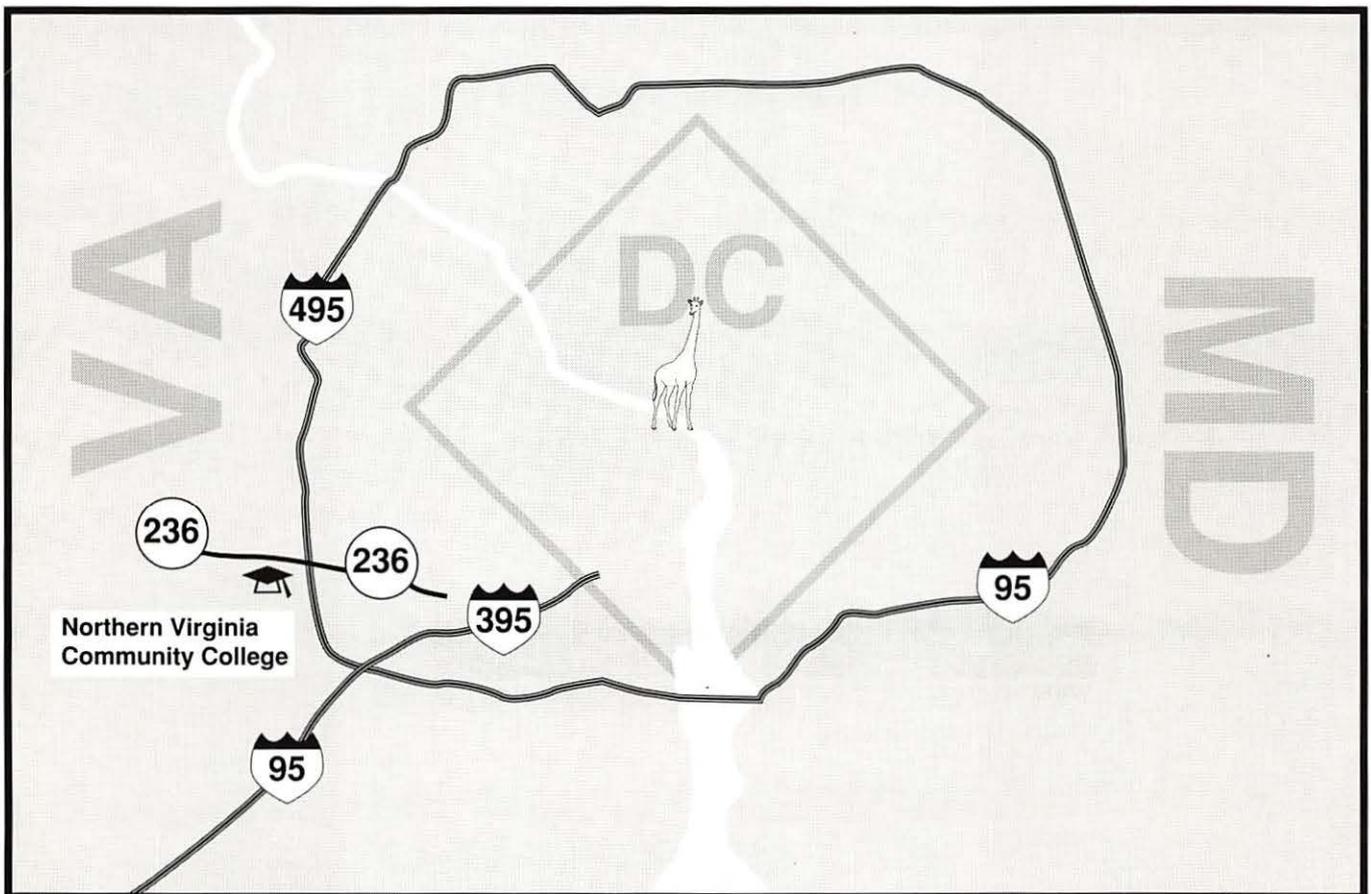
Second Annual Pi

QuickTime Festival



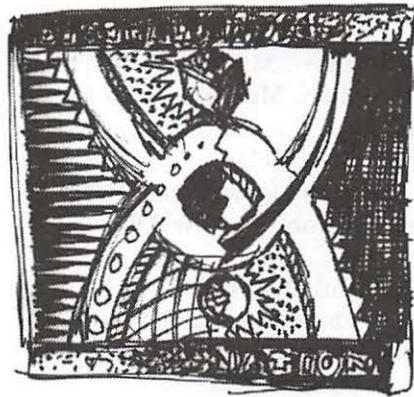
Power Computing

Bob LeVitus & Mac Clones



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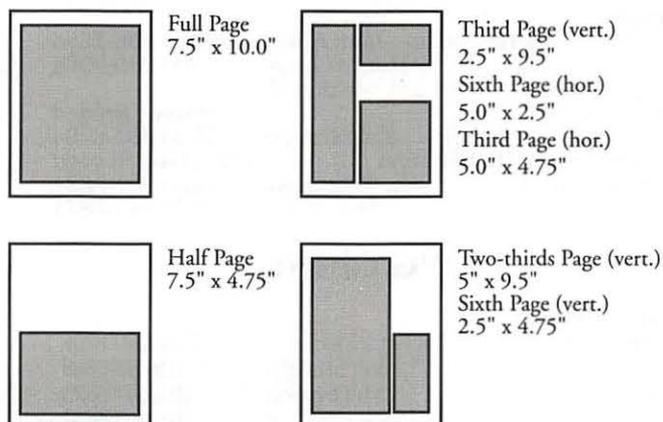
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May/June March 24

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Mar./Apr. Feb. 1
May/June April 1

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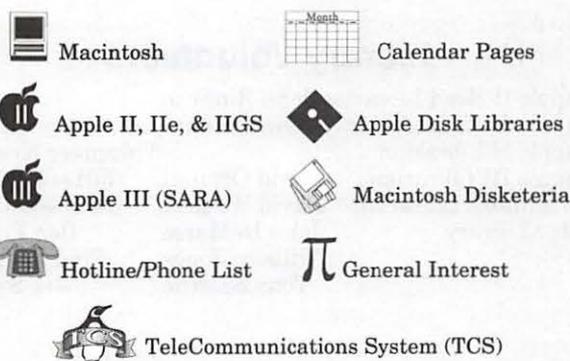
Washington Apple Pi

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October 1995 General Meeting

by Lawrence I. Charters

Freebies and Special Offers

WRITERS OFTEN wonder if anyone reads what they write. Tom Clancy (a Macintosh fan, by the way) knows people read his work; his bank accounts contain ample evidence. But if you aren't Clancy, how do you know?

The answer: phone calls. When the *Journal* is delivered, the Pi office and Pi officers get many phone calls, asking about things mentioned in *Journal* articles. Specifically, they get a barrage of calls asking about special offers or drawing prizes from the General Meeting, and asking how they can take advantage of these? The

answer is simple: attend the meetings.

Vendors make special offers for meeting attendees because they want a big audience. To a hardware or software vendor, making a presentation at a General Meeting is a form of advertising, and the larger the audience, the better the advertising. Often they have special, limited time pricing on select items, again as a form of advertising. But if you aren't there, you aren't part of the audience.

"But," the phone callers say, "I was busy that day," or "I was on vacation," or "It is so far from where I live/work/loiter," or (my personal favorite) "I didn't know they were

going to offer that." A select list of answers:

■ Every meeting has attendees from Pennsylvania, Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia, and frequently from Delaware, West Virginia and other states and countries. If someone from Pennsylvania can attend a meeting, a Virginian can cross the Potomac to Maryland, or a Marylander can cross the Potomac to Virginia.

■ We are all frequently busy. Going to a General Meeting is but one of many choices on how you can spend your time; if you attend a General Meeting, you benefit from that choice.

■ Check the TCS, the Pi's computer bulletin board, or the Pi's World Wide Web site (<http://www.wap.org>). Meeting summaries are usually posted on the Web site long before they appear in print, and usually special offers are also posted on the TCS.

■ Special offers and give-aways are controlled by the vendors, not the Pi. If they say the special offer is



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good for 15 days, and you don't attend the meeting and don't hear about it for 60 days, there really isn't anything the Pi can do about it.

Washington Apple Pi is a non-profit, volunteer group. We do not represent the vendors, so please don't call the Pi office or Pi volunteers and complain about not getting goodies. However — if you call the vendors directly, and act both civil and desperate, sometimes they will extend a special offer past the expiration date. But it is their choice.

Interactive Movies

There were no special offers at the October meeting, but there were lots of prizes for the drawing. In fact, for a time it looked like we would have more prizes than chairs: we ran out of chairs.

The meeting was held at the DoubleTree Hotel in Rockville, MD, which *used* to be called the Crowne Plaza Hotel, instead of the regular Northern Virginia Community College site in Annandale, VA. The change of locations and the change of names seemed to confuse lots of people, but soon there was a large crowd, not enough chairs — and nobody to do the presentation. The hotel quickly solved the chair shortage but as for the featured speaker, things were looking rather bleak.

Just as we were preparing our famed "Marathon Question and Answer Session To Stall For Time," Rand Cabus of Cyberflix (cyberflix@aol.com) arrived, literally straight from the airport. It seemed the airline had decided to send his luggage, including a color PowerBook complete with his demo, somewhere else. He tried repeatedly to recover it before giving up and dashing to the hotel.

Under the circumstances, his demo was excellent. Sleep-deprived,

anxious about the loss of an expensive computer, and working without several scenarios prepared in advance to illustrate his subject, he gamely (sorry) took control with barely a chance to catch his breath and booted *Dust: A Tale of the Wired West*.

Dust is many things: a CD-ROM based game that contains several other games; an interactive movie that includes you as one of the characters; an exotic way to show off multimedia technology; and an example of a great parody on shoot-em-ups, westerns, American stereotypes, and even politics. As a stranger wandering around the high desert town of Diamondback, New Mexico, you can gamble in the saloon, or get into a gunfight. But you can also get dating tips from a meddling matchmaker, advice from a Chinese coolie, and funny political philosophy from Dr. Hillary Rodham, the local physician with definite ideas on health care.

Bill Appleton, the founder of Cyberflix, is a Mac legend: he wrote *World Builder*, *Course Builder*, *SuperCard* and *HyperDA*. The first two Cyberflix offerings, *Lunicus* and *Jump Raven*, offer a similar blend of action and humor, but *Dust* is in a class by itself, especially if you happen to be a Spaghetti Western fan. With a list price of \$49.95, I found it irresistible.

[Late-breaking news: *Dust* was selected Best Multimedia Game of 1995 by *MacWorld* magazine; details are scheduled for the January 1996 issue.]

A few of the games within *Dust* are available as demos on the Cyberflix Web server at <http://www.cyberflix.com>. Be warned that they are all over 2 megabytes in size; you might find it faster (and a lot more fun over the long run) just to buy the CD-ROM.

Open House

After the General Meeting, the audience adjourned to the Pi office for an Open House. This proved to be one of those Good News/Bad News events: on the good side, the Pi office was just a few blocks away, so virtually everyone hopped in their car and drove over to see the (almost) completely remodeled spaces. On the bad side, it seemed everyone took at least *two* cars: for the first time ever, the parking lot was filled to overflowing. This wasn't a problem — there is lots of parking available in the neighborhood — but it certainly was a surprise.

Also a surprise: the speed at which the refreshments disappeared. The Pi is, after all, a computer user group, so the refreshments were appropriate for the occasion: soft drinks, chips, dips, nuts, donuts, pretzels, and a few things that looked suspiciously good for you (OK, so someone made a mistake). But in the time it took to answer a few questions I discovered the table was laid bare: even the Formica top was gone.

Scary.

Retirement

I will be retiring as Vice President, Macintosh, as soon as possible. Immediately, if a volunteer steps forward and the Pi Board of Directors approves.

Why? In a word, time. While the job itself isn't that time consuming, there are other Pi jobs I'd like to work on, and I can't afford to do these other jobs *and* serve as Vice President.

I have been a user group President, Vice President or board member continuously since 1978. I've lead Radio Shack, Osborne, and Apple/Macintosh user groups in San Francisco, Daly City and San Diego, CA, Bremerton and Tukwila, WA, Yokosuka and Tokyo, Japan, as well

as the DC/MD/VA-based Washington Apple Pi. I've met at one time or another virtually all the "industry leaders:" Bill Gates selling cassette-based Level III BASIC for the TRS-80 from a tiny booth at the West Coast Computer Faire; Steve Wozniak explaining how to hook an Apple II to a television set (also at the West Coast

Computer Faire); Adam Osborne predicting that Osborne Computers would crush Apple, Atari, Commodore and that new upstart, IBM; John Sculley insisting that Apple did not consider user groups as "just another marketing vehicle;" Steve Jobs claiming that his NeXT computer was "what the Macintosh could have been" if he'd had more time to think about it; Charlie Jackson explaining how the San Diego Macintosh User group and Silicon Beach were both "created" in his kitchen; Marc Andreessen insisting that Netscape was more than just a rewriting of "Mosaic without the bugs."

Volunteer now and you, too, will have a chance to meet the rich and famous.

Coming Events

The first meeting of the new year on January 27, 1996, will feature Megahertz, a PCMCIA modem manufacturer which has recently entered the Macintosh market. Another vendor will also be there, but we (we?) still need to iron out a few details.

Clones will be the topic at the February 24, 1996 meeting as Power Computing comes to the Pi to show off their Power Mac line. Prolific author Bob LeVitus, who serves as

Washington Apple Pi 1995 Mid-Winter

~~Computer Garage Sale!~~

Computer Show & Sale!

Not rain, nor snow, nor sleet, nor hail could stop the December Garage Sale, ah, Computer Show, though the first major snow of the season did cause some fair weather shoppers to show up late.

Power Computing's evangelist, will be the main speaker. Before getting to Clones, however, we'll hold the Second Annual Washington Apple Pi QuickTime Festival, showing off the creations of the Pi's highly enthusiastic QuickTime SIG (Special Interest Group).

Drawing Winners

- Lifetime mouse pad (Lifetime): Robert Pagelsen
- Deltec mouse pad (Deltec): Allen Kent
- Internet mouse pad (PC World): Ken Clare
- Internet road map (Ziff Davis): Bob Ketchel
- Mac applications ballcap (Microsoft): Dail Doucette
- Wingz gym bag (Informix): Joseph A. B. Winder
- MCD T-shirt (MCD): Etelka Horvath
- QuickDraw 3D demos CD-ROM (Apple): John J. Ruffolo
- Now Contact, Now Up-To-Date demo CD-ROM (Now Software): Fred B. Miller
- InTouch CD-ROM (Prairie Group): Melvin J. Mason
- MacWorld CD-ROM (Power Computing): David R. Arday
- HSC demo CD-ROM (HSC Software): Mary Keene
- PCI demo CD-ROM (Apple): Richard

- O. Nugent
- MacBench 2.0 CD-ROM (Ziff-Davis): Ron Evry
- 2 Market CD-ROM (2 Market): Mike Walker
- Real Life Software CD-ROM (Claris): Mrs. Richard L. Cleveland
- Lunicus T-shirt (Cyberflix): Kim Stark
- Jump Raven T-shirt (Cyberflix): Beth Trever
- Dust T-shirt (Cyberflix): Bill Wydro
- Dust T-shirt (Cyberflix): Attila Horvath
- Dust T-shirt (Cyberflix): Walter Sistrunk
- Jump Raven CD-ROM (Cyberflix): Jim Voeller
- Lunicus CD-ROM (Cyberflix): Jim Graham
- Dust: A Tale of the Wired West CD-ROM (Cyberflix): Don Meyer
- Dust: A Tale of the Wired West CD-ROM (Cyberflix): Dave Ottalini
- Dust: A Tale of the Wired West CD-ROM (Cyberflix): Larry L. Ichter
- Dust: A Tale of the Wired West CD-ROM (Cyberflix): Blake Lange
- (there was one additional Cyberflix winner, but the details got lost somewhere). ■

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

November 1995 General Meeting

by Lawrence I. Charters

November Gloom

HELD A WEEK early in order to avoid conflicts with Thanksgiving, the November meeting had conflicts of a different sort: the largest employer in the area was in the middle of a massive shutdown. In theory, this should have meant fewer scheduling conflicts, but in practice it meant a local recession. Sales of everything were down in the Washington Metro area as hundreds of thousands of federal workers, and private industry employees dependent on providing food, clothing and shelter to those workers, stayed home, worrying about bills.

So I hereby offer an updated list of Things Which Can Cause Problems For APi General Meeting:

- An air show at either Andrews or the Naval Academy featuring the Blue Angels. (Maybe the Thunderbirds, too, though I haven't actually noticed a problem.);
- A heavy snowfall ("heavy" for the DC Metro region seems to mean "a light dusting which might partially cover up parts of the road.");
- Switching General Meeting dates from the usual fourth Saturday;
- Switching General Meeting sites;
- Thanksgiving;
- Memorial Day;
- Shock following a surprise upset of the Dallas Cowboys by the local

team (nah, probably never happen.);

- A vendor failing to show up (see the kind comments on Fractal Design's no-show at the July 1995 meeting.);

- A massive job furlough of a large portion of the Washington Apple Pi membership;

For the November 1995 General Meeting, we moved the date, moved the meeting site, had to cope with people taking an early break for Thanksgiving and had a massive job furlough in the DC Metro region (the Dallas upset came later). Yet managed to draw a decent crowd, anyway.

User Group Disconnection

Ken Guy, a Manager for "Marketing Service" at Disney Interactive, wasn't worried about the furlough, but about the weather. He'd heard about a "massive" snowstorm "back East," and, like most Californians, knew that Virginia was just a few inches from New York on the map. I assured him that, while eastern states are Munchkin sized compared to the West, snow in Manhattan doesn't normally present a problem for Northern Virginia Community College.

What did present problems: the User Group Connection. Once a division of Apple, User Group Connection is now an independent company. For income, it sells

refurbished Apple computer equipment and discounted third-party hardware and software. It also arranges, for a fee, promotional events, and agreed to promote a "user group tour" for Disney Interactive.

This would all be fine except that User Group Connection doesn't appear to know what it is doing. After an initial contact in the summer, they failed to return any phone calls, E-mail messages or faxes sent to them during the fall. They did send additional E-mail messages, but they didn't address any of the issues under discussion; most of them simply said, "everything is still on, details to follow."

Apparently this approach was used on Disney, too: Ken didn't hear

"For the November 1995 General Meeting, we moved the date, moved the meeting site, had to cope with people taking an early break for Thanksgiving and had a massive job furlough in the DC Metro region (the Dallas upset came later). Yet managed to draw a decent crowd, anyway."

he would be doing a demo until two days before the meeting. At that point, he was told he would be demonstrating one title, unaware that User Group Connection had told the Pi he would be demonstrating three to four titles.

So we compromised: he showed one program, plus early parts of a program due next year.

Magic Kingdom

Disney Interactive is a very new company. Though designed from the start to be a computer company, it doesn't yet have a Web site (until then you can tour the Disney Web site at <http://www.disney.com/> or the Buena Vista Web site at <http://bvp.wdp.com/> or the *Toy Story* Web site at <http://toystory.com/>), or even many employees: Ken had been with the company two weeks.

What it does have, he took pains to point out, is familiarity. Virtually everyone on the planet, including hermits on remote mountain peaks, have either seen Disney's feature-length cartoons or seen enough commercials, posters, books, clothing and whatnot to be familiar with the characters. This familiarity has huge advantages for a software company: when Ken booted *The Lion King Activity Center* CD-ROM, everyone in the auditorium instantly knew what the main characters would look like, how they would sound, and even what kind of personalities they'd have.

The Lion King Activity Center (TLKAC) is an interactive educational program with a strong emphasis on memory, reading and relationship skills. Designed (as a guess) for kids 5 to 10 years old, it includes a number of games and puzzles, each with a strong *Lion King* theme with *Lion King* characters. Graphics and sound are top notch; all the drawings and animations look smooth and crisp, and the excellent sound is entirely appropriate to the theme.

TLKAC also has good pacing. With one exception, the user interface is cleverly designed to mask the inherent slow speed of a CD-ROM drive. When the program slows to grab stuff from the disk, the screen is filled with instructions or other displays that take time for the user to digest. By the time the user is ready to do something, the

program is ready, without any apparent delay.

The exception: one audience member noted that the screen goes briefly black when shifting from one activity to another, and speculated that would bother young users. Ken confessed that he'd never even noticed this before; several children from the audience who went up on stage to try the package didn't seem to notice, either.

Ken closed with a demo of some very, very preliminary work on a *Buzz Lightyear* package, due sometime next year. Based on *Toy Story*, the feature-length computer-generated film from Steve Job's Pixar Studios, distributed by Walt Disney, *Buzz Lightyear* is another "activity" package in which children can both play learning games and goof off. The brief glimpse offered at the meeting suggests that much of the film's humor will carry over to the CD-ROM-based game.

Computer Sale and Snow

December featured another Pi event in lieu of a General Meeting, the Winter Computer Sale and Show, held just three weeks after the November General Meeting. "Computer Sale and Show" translates as "the Pi Winter Garage Sale;" Northern Virginia Community College objected to hosting a "garage sale."

Attendees report that the crowd was somewhat smaller than in the past due to a snowstorm in the late evening and early morning hours. On the other hand, those that did venture out in the "winter wonderland" were hailed as "exceptional" buyers and sellers. What does it take to be exceptional? Apparently the buyers were quite knowledgeable, and the sellers had

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There was one interesting story about someone selling speakers to a deaf user for use on a multimedia system. Though intrigued, I couldn't muster the courage to ask for details.

Retirement

I will be retiring as Vice President, Macintosh, as soon as possible. Immediately, if a volunteer steps forward and the Pi Board of Directors approves.

For details, see the article on the October 1995 meeting (pages 6 and 7).

Volunteer now and you, too, will have a chance to meet the rich and famous. You might even become rich and famous: Charlie Jackson founded the San Diego Macintosh User Group, and from there went on



Second Annual Washington Apple Pi QuickTime Festival

Coming to the Pi's General Meeting in February 1996, featuring the Toy Story sequels of tomorrow.

to found Silicon Beach Software, which he later sold to Aldus for millions. Steve Wozniak created the original Apple I and II computers to show to people in his user group. I found my current job via a message posted to the TCS, the Pi's computer bulletin board system.

No, I'm not wealthy yet, but I'm not opposed to the idea, either.

Coming Events

The first meeting of the new year on January 27, 1996, will feature Megahertz, a PCMCIA modem manufacturer. Their new CruiseCard is just the thing for your PCMCIA PowerBook 190, 520, 540 or 5300. Another vendor will also be there, but we *still* need to check on a few things before making an announcement.

Late breaking message from Jeff Hendry of EveryWare (<http://www.everyware.com/>) on the January 1996 Washington Apple Pi General Meeting:

1. We will be presenting and demonstrating Tango, our Web/database integration tool used to connect Macintosh Web servers to databases and Bolero our new Web site tracking tool used to log Web site activity into industry standard databases.
3. Henry Lach, EveryWare's Marketing Director, will be doing the presentation.
4. EveryWare will be offering the following: a raffle for a free version

of Tango and Butler SQL (a \$1000 value), also we would like to offer your membership a 50% discount on Tango bundled with Butler SQL, we will also be distributing a Test Drive CD - which includes a demo version of Tango and Butler SQL to all attending members.

Clones will be the topic at the February 24, 1996 meeting as Power Computing comes to the Pi to show off their Power Mac-compatible line. Prolific author Bob LeVitus, Power Computing's evangelist, will be the main speaker. Before getting to Clones, however, we'll hold the Second Annual Washington Apple Pi QuickTime Festival, showing off the creations of the Pi's highly enthusiastic QuickTime SIG (Special Interest Group).

Drawing Winners

The drawing is always interesting, both for what is being offered as well as for what people contribute in the way of drawing "tickets." I was really impressed with the *Lion King* Koosh Ball toy Disney brought; I'd never seen a Koosh Ball with four legs and a lion's head before. No, I didn't want it for my daughter, I wanted it for *me*.

As for "tickets," a slight majority were business cards (with the most impressive being those which were obviously custom-designed by Mac enthusiasts), followed by business-card-sized scraps of paper, followed by "other." The "other" category included a receipt from a computerized fuel pump at a Shell

station, several check register deposit slips, an automated teller deposit slip, an expired form for a prescription drug, several shopping lists, what appeared to be part

of a hand-written love poem, and a Metro fare card with ten cents left on it. There's a doctoral dissertation in sociology here, begging for study...

- Ballcap (Cyberflix): Kim Stark
- In Touch* demo set (Prairie Group): Diana Epstein
- Adobe Graphics Sampler CD-ROM (Adobe): Pat Garvey
- Adobe *Acrobat* Sampler CD-ROM (Adobe): Glenda Adams
- Guide to Color Printers CD-ROM (Tektronix): Stuart Bonwit
- Real Life Software CD-ROM (Claris): John Rector
- Real Life Software CD-ROM (Claris): Frank Koczot
- Real Life Software CD-ROM (Claris): Jack Shearer
- Mouse Ears (Disney): Susan Reilly
- Winnie the Pooh* mouse pad (Disney): Ken Clare
- Winnie the Pooh* mouse pad (Disney): John Hyland
- Pocahontas* mouse pad (Disney): Grace Gallager
- Pocahontas* mouse pad (Disney): N.J. McDonald
- Ultimate Disney Trivia Book* (Disney): Cynthia Hay
- Pocahontas* plush-toy canoe (Disney): Gregory Resch
- Pocahontas* plush-toy canoe (Disney): Russell Strange
- Lion King* Koosh ball (Disney): William MacBeath
- Lion King* Koosh ball (Disney): Dennis Dimick
- Disney & Crew* T-shirt (Disney): Shirley McBeath
- Disney & Crew* T-shirt (Disney):

- Dennis Kruse
Mickey & Crew T-shirt (Disney):
 Katie Hay
Pocahontas T-shirt (Disney): John
 E. Christensen
Beauty & the Beast T-shirt (Disney):
 Robert O'Brien
Lion King T-shirt (Disney): Nathan
 Farb
Aladdin Activity Center CD-ROM
 (Disney Interactive): Elmer
 Keene
Aladdin Activity Center CD-ROM
 (Disney Interactive): Melvin J.
 Mason
Lion King Activity Center CD-ROM
 (Disney Interactive): Barb Reilly
Lion King Activity Center CD-ROM
 (Disney Interactive): Peter Day
Lion King Activity Center CD-ROM
 (Disney Interactive): Marcella
 Iris Fruchter
Lion King Activity Center CD-ROM
 (Disney Interactive): David
 Essick ■

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

Columbia Slice

by Steve Ocone

THE NOVEMBER 2nd meeting of the Columbia Slice was especially exciting. The president, Tim Childers, came sporting a beard and a flannel shirt. He was hard to recognize without his business shirt and tie. Did his wife finally get so tired of this computer stuff that she kicked him out? No, she was only away for a few weeks. Vice president Ellen Baniszewski ran elections for a new board. Tim was pressed into service for another term and Ellen graciously accepted the vice-presidency. After a few more minutes of persistent prodding two more members were pressed into

service, including myself as secretary (I was told there was no work involved). Mike Nybec, an evangelist for Specular International then gave excellent demos of Infinity and Logomotion.

The December meeting was also our Christmas party and there were all sorts of treats. Ellen brought an interesting beverage she made from leaving grape juice in a bottle for a few years. There was a demo of a Winnie the Pooh CD (great product) and QuickBooks Pro (see the review in this issue). Ellen and I gave the QuickBooks demo. Ellen showed how she used QuikBooks to determine that Tim owed her \$20,000 (much to his surprise). Everyone thought that this capability made QuickBooks well worth the price.

The Columbia Slice meetings are easy to get to (right off Route 29) and everyone is invited. Check the BBS for upcoming topics. Call Tim at 410-997-9317 or Ellen at 301-596-6443 for directions. ■

some of our distinguished members. Their discussion was entitled *Women in Business* and those participating were Ann Aiken, designer and desktop publisher; Sherri Arnaiz, owner, A to Z Communications; Lucy Mallon, owner, Communication Station; Kathryn Murray, designer, desktop publisher and WAP Journal Editor; and Mary Thekla Brosnan, President, Cameron Press, and Chairperson, Desktop SIG, Capital PC User Group. The discussion was far-ranging and covered topics including "Raising Children While Working at Home," "Conducting Business from Afar" (with modems, faxes, the TCS, and overnight mail), and the "Effects of New Technology on Our Business." Sherri Arnaiz shared her portfolio with us.

During the meeting there was also a discussion of the SBA's (Small Business Administration) Computer Lab and SCORE (Service Corps of Retired Executives). The correct address for them is 1110 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 900.

On another subject, but one that might be of interest to our members, Nancy James, Director of a women's shelter in Washington, DC, has put out a call for two kinds of help at the shelter: computer literate volunteers to donate some time, and hardware and software donations. Nancy is interested in setting up a small computer lab for use by the women who stay at the shelter, and also for the people who work at the shelter. Volunteers are needed to help the women learn how to operate the computers, learn typing, word processing, and how to write a resume. At this time the shelter has IBMs, but donations of Apple IIs or Macs would be helpful because of the ease of use for new users. Donations of an IBM compatible modem and IBM software including games would also be wel-



Women's SIG

by Nancy Seferian

THE OCTOBER 22, 1995 Women's SIG meeting was a big hit. We began, as usual, with a wonderful Italian dinner featuring lasagna prepared by Grace Gallager, and still for the phenomenal price of \$2.00 per person. We took this opportunity to catch up with each other's latest computer work and escapades.

After dinner there was a panel discussion. The panel consisted of

comed. Thanks to Phil Shapiro for putting the Women's SIG in touch with some of the computer and personal needs of our community. If you are interested in helping please contact Tayloe Ross (202) 463-8684 or Nancy Seferian (202) 333-0126.

Of additional note: Washington Apple Pi elections will be held soon. We would like to encourage any of you interested in being of service to our membership to consider running for office. This is a wonderful opportunity to broaden your computer and people experience in many areas, and all of WAP would welcome more women interested in participating. The Board of Directors meets once a month and manages all Pi activities. If you are interested and have any questions about the election process or related topics please feel free to contact any of the present BOD members or call Tayloe Ross at the number listed below. Any of them would be very happy to discuss the election with you.

Our Women's SIG meetings will continue to be every other month on the fourth Thursday of the month. The next meeting on January 25 will feature a demo and discussion of the new features in the PageMaker 6.0 upgrade. If you've already upgraded be sure to come and share your experiences with us, and if you haven't, this meeting's for you.

The meetings for 1996 are as follows: January 25, March 28, May 23, July 25, and September 26. The date of the last meeting of the year has been left open to see what your preferences might be. If you will be attending a meeting please R.S.V.P. Grace Gallager (703) 222-4570 (Metro) so we can plan for dinner. Call Chairperson Tayloe Ross (202) 872-1844 if you would like to be on the mailing list, if you have any ideas for meetings, or if you want to help in any way. ■

QuickTime SIG Meeting

by Bruce O'Leary

THIS PAST Monday night, October 30, the QT SIG had another get together. This one took place at the beautiful, newly renovated WAP office. The place looks great, and we would like to thank Beth for the donation of her PowerMac for our evening's demonstrations.

We had some "regulars" and some new folk in attendance. Stuart Bonwit started us off with a showing of his now complete "Swan Lake" 3-D animation. He took the time to do some in-depth explanation of how he created this piece, starting with a video clip of the Bolshoi Ballet. (I hope I have that right, Stuart!) Stuart must have the patience of a god, but he obviously loves the work and it shows.

Ellen Baniszewski (one of the new faces) then played a video for the group. The video was actually a collection of 16mm films she had originally worked on in college. These included a "stop-action" animation using Eggs as little people, appropriately titled "Eggs." We saw part of another called "Self-Defense," which appeared to be a satire of self-defense demonstrations. The last clip was called "Polka Time," and included a mix of people drinking and dancing and playing polka music, along with some interesting "polka dancing" done by forks, weiners, and beer bottles. Quite amusing!

Tom Berens, whose name is often seen here on the TCS, demonstrated some work he had done in the program "Morph." His first project was morphing his son's head into their pet dog's head, all on the same body. The second piece was actually a QuickTime movie that

"Tom also fired up the QuickTime VR player and ran through a large batch of QTVR movies. He demonstrated how QTVR movies can not only allow 360 degree pictures, but can include 'hot spots' that allow the viewer to 'move' through a scene. One movie in particular, "Alcatraz," brought forth some oohs-and-aahs."

combined "Morph" and Premiere. This was an advertisement for Tom's Mac consulting business, and earned a good round of applause.

Tom Witte gave the group a demonstration of animation possibilities in HyperCard and AddMotion, a program that ships with HyperCard 2.3. Tom also fired up the QuickTime VR player and ran through a large batch of QTVR movies. He demonstrated how QTVR movies can not only allow 360 degree pictures, but can include "hot spots" that allow the viewer to "move" through a scene. One movie in particular, "Alcatraz," brought forth some oohs-and-aahs. It is available for downloading in the File Transfer Area, Board 35. Tom also demonstrated Virtus Walkthrough Pro, which he compared with QTVR. Walkthrough Pro is a "3-D" program which can be used to create environments such as a house, which a user can then "walk" through (literally!) around, up and down. It requires some practice, but Tom says he finds it much easier to make a "VR" clip with it than he would with

QTVR. It's also much cheaper than the software required to create a QTVR movie.

Finally, Bruce O'Leary gave a review of "Director Demystified," a "how-to" book on Macromedia Director 4.0. The author is Jason Roberts, and it is published by Peachpit Press, known for its great Mac-oriented books. It includes a CD-ROM with lots of extras such as sounds, movies and photos, as well as tutorial movies. Watch for a possible WAP Journal review in the coming months.

Others in attendance included Allen Austin (a *very* new Pi member), Rob Fetterolf, Scott Smurthwaite and Hal Crumly. Everyone pitched in to eat some chocolate-chip bars brought in by Bruce. The next meeting is scheduled for a Monday night, sometime soon. We hope to have a representative from Specular there to demonstrate LogoMotion 1.5 and some other products. Join us and you may win a copy! ■

StockSIG November Meeting

by Morris Pelham

IF YOUR BANK offered to send over someone to help with your finances, would you like that? Suppose you said yes, and the "helper" turned out to be an awful martinet who gave you orders without end? Would you like that? If you would, you would like Quicken 6.

I have had my *Quicken Deluxe CD-ROM version 6* for three days now, and I haven't followed so many orders since I was put through basic

training by the Army in 1963. The worst part is that there is no manual. None. I've been trying to use the on-screen *Guided Setup, Quicken Guide, Balloon Help, and User's Manuals* but without much success. After three days I can't even tell you how it handles investments or what investment reports it can make. So I have ordered the paper manuals, at an added cost of \$21. When I get them I will try again.

Does anyone have a better solution? All comments are welcome on the TCS. Our StockSIG Online is a great place to air your opinion and share your experience. Has anyone tried the new Microsoft competitor? Any of the others?

At our November meeting everybody passed around lots of copies. Everybody is doing well this year. Dow stocks and Fidelity Select mutual funds both are super this year. Even bonds are doing well.

Mark Pankin showed us more of his research on various scenarios to improve on our beating the Dow strategy. I think I counted five that he passed out. The best one would have increased starting at \$100,000 in December 1978 to \$2,223,325 or

to \$2,590,751 in June 1995. Now can we do that with real money?

Bob Pallaron brought us an article from the *AAII Journal* questioning whether or not our beating the Dow strategy will continue to be a winner. They raise valid questions, but no one knows for certain what the future holds. Life is full of choices.

Stan Larsen brought us his choice of Dow stocks as of November 8, 1995. They are International Paper, Goodyear, General Motors, Chevron, and MMM. His list is different from mine because his is based on prices and dividends on the day before our StockSIG meeting and mine is based on the prices and dividends on the close Friday before the first Monday of the month. It does make a difference. Most of us have our own way of choosing the Dow stocks and part of what we do is compare and see who wins.

You too can be a winner. Join us at our meeting or on StockSIG Online.

StockSIG meets the 2nd Thursday of each month at 7:30 PM at the new WAP office in the new SIG room. ■

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StockSIG December Meeting

by **Morris Pelham**

HAVE I mentioned lately how great it is to have a parking lot right outside the door? No? Well, I should. And it has lights too. Much appreciated after a snow/ice storm in December.

Our December meeting was divided into two parts, one the Fidelity Select project and the other the Dow stocks project. In addition we had lots of talk and the meeting kept getting bigger as the night went on. More people kept arriving and carrying in more chairs until the room and the tables were full. Then everybody kept talking until past

ten. Lorin Evans had stopped by early and set up the new large monitor for us, but we were so busy with other things and new people we never got around to using it. Maybe next time, but thanks, Lorin!

Starting with the Fidelity Select project, Mark Pankin passed around his results to date from his November 1993 start. A very impressive 122.15% using real money in real time. Anyone attending our meetings since November 1993 could have done as well, including me. But I didn't. So I am starting now.

Peter Hui has been working with the Fidelity Selects too. He sorts them, as I do, then commands his computer to build something I think he called a "second order curve" for each of the best performing five and then he invests in the one that "looks the best." Did I get that right, Peter?

Turning to our beating the Dow project, we aren't. Our portfolio is up "only" 31.1%, while the 30 Dow stocks are up 34.9%. We are crying over our profits all the way to the bank.

Mark Pankin passed out enough copies to choke anyone, including the numbers above. He

showed us a 1996 Dow portfolio including Intl Paper, Gen Motors, Chevron, E Kodak, and DuPont. He showed us what happened after the "Beating the Dow" book was published. Most important, he showed us two more scenarios to improve on the "Beating the Dow" book.

The first strategy involves holding the stocks for two years, and turns \$100,000 in December 1978 into \$3,117,545 in June 1995.

The second strategy involves much more activity, buying and selling much more often, and turns \$100,000 in December 1978 into \$2,502,674 in June 1995.

Both scenarios are interesting and both are six pages long. Mark passed out copies of both to all present.

I asked Mark to run the January meeting, and when he said "yes" I tossed him the keys. I'll be back in February. If anything interesting happens in January Mark promises to write about it here.

Merry Christmas to all, and a profitable New Year!

StockSIG meets the 2nd Thursday of each month at 7:30 PM at the new WAP office in the new SIG room. ■

***Submissions for the
February Meeting's
QuickTime Festival
should be in 2 weeks before
the meeting.
Call office for details.***



QuickBooks and QuickBooks Pro

by Steve Ocone

MY WIFE AND I run a few businesses out of our house (five at the last count), and we keep track of all our business and personal finances in one Quicken file. Quicken (from Intuit) does a great job of separating out all the different business transactions from our personal expenses, and assigning all the expenses to different categories. My wife calls Quicken "the best thing ever" (and she isn't a computer geek). Still, I was interested in trying out a real accounting package that could do invoicing and keep track of inventory and time. I thought Quicken's sibling QuickBooks might be the ticket.

QuickBooks and QuickBooks Pro are twins but not identical. The "Pro" version has extra goodies such as time tracking and estimating. I used QuickBooks Pro for the article but I will address the common features and refer to both programs as QuickBooks. I am not an accountant, so presumably I'm the type of person QuickBooks is written for.

You are supposed to be able to use QuickBooks without any knowledge of accounting. Quickbooks does double-entry bookkeeping behind the scenes. You enter a transaction in one place and it automatically is entered in every other place it belongs. There are pull down menus almost everywhere so you never have to enter a name or an item more than once. Like Quicken you can flow easily from one screen to another. If you want more detail in

a report you simply double-click on an item. The program helps you create a file for a company by asking you simple questions and it can import Quicken files (QuickBooks main competitor, MYOB, also does this).

So is it all that easy? Not really. Although the maker, Intuit, boasts that it uses "plain English," you do have to learn accounting terms, and get used to new ways of doing things that are based more on standard accounting practices than logic. This is a plus as well as a minus. Learning QuickBooks will take time and some use of the manuals, but you have the benefit of having your finances done professionally. If you have to show your books to professional accountants they will understand them. Also, if your books are already being done by an accountant you can switch over to QuickBooks and do them yourself.

Fortunately there are lots of manuals and they are excellent. The manuals are the same for Macintosh and Windows since the versions operate almost identically (in fact you can make them operate identically by changing some preferences). The on-screen help is comprehensive and very easy to use.

QuickBooks is a powerful program. It can handle payroll, track inventory, track vendors, print invoice and purchase orders, track expenses for projects and customers, handle multiple sales tax districts, and much much more, and it does all of these with flexibility. It

operates smoothly and quickly on my Mac IIcx. With all of this power comes some complexity, especially if you are not an accountant, but once you master the program it can save time. For example, inventory is automatically kept and the per item cost is calculated when you receive an order.

What QuickBooks can not do is track cost per item of inventory items that are made from parts and/or labor. For example in producing an audio cassette I had the covers printed at the printer and sent them to the tape duplicator to insert in the cassette boxes. QuickBooks cannot add the cost of the tape cover to the cost of the tape to determine the total per item cost of the product. Also if I had hired a third party to do the assembly, this cost could not be added. If you have a similar situation QuickBooks is not for you.

Summary: QuickBooks is a very well written program that will be around for a long time. While it may not be as easy for the non-accountant as claimed, with a little time and study it shouldn't be a problem. Classes are also available. Before you buy, make sure QuickBooks fits your business needs. ■

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Nolo Press: Living Trust Maker 2.0

by Richard Sternberg

AFTER RUNNING Living Trust Maker 2.0 through a few different trusts on a few different Macintosh computers, I was impressed with the ease of its operation. Other than the lack of a Close button on the help and information screens, the interface was easy and familiar. Even the warning in the manual about program speed seems overly cautious; on an unaccelerated original LC with 10 megs of memory, a moderately complex final trust assembled quickly. The application makes poor use of color, but this is hardly a serious critique of an application designed to replace a lawyer in the estate planning process.

I could find little wrong with what the program does and little wrong with how it does it. Indeed, I may begin to use it in my law office to create first drafts of an estate planning device that is occasionally useful. If a layperson carefully reads the manual and only uses the trusts created by Trust Maker when that is appropriate, few purchasers of Trust Maker will actually use it for anything but a conversation piece.

Perhaps it is best, then, to list all the people who should not use Trust Maker. While Nolo's documentation implies that many people would benefit from the program, you can draw your own conclusions on that.

If you have an estate which is close to \$600,000 in value, you need to see a lawyer. Clients inevitably

look at these numbers and decide without further thought that they do not need any tax planning. In the Washington area, most homeowners are much closer than they think. Be sure to count your home, all retirement lump sum benefits or accounts, and all life insurance proceeds in this computation. If your personal estate might exceed \$600,000 at the

"I could find little wrong with what the program does and little wrong with how it does it. Indeed, I may begin to use it in my law office to create first drafts of an estate planning device that is occasionally useful."

time of your death, the Federal government may charge you an Estate Tax of up to 55% of the value of the estate. The tax is completely and easily avoidable for married couples up to \$1.2 million, and avoidable with greater planning for single people and for married couples with more than \$1.2 million in time-of-death assets. As Nolo's documentation readily acknowledges, this product is not appropriate for people who need estate tax planning. If you can count more than \$450,000

in assets and are still accruing employment or other income, you need to see a competent professional if you wish to avoid paying what some lawyers call "the stupidity tax."

The product is equally inappropriate for those who anticipate small estates after excluding motor vehicles, boats, or easily assigned financial resources. Almost all states have a process, often called "abbreviated" or "small estate" probate. In the District, the small estate standard has recently been moved from \$10,000 to \$15,000. In Maryland, probate estates smaller than \$20,000 qualify. Virginia's rules limit small estates to \$5,000, but there are many more exclusions for specific assets; full probate may often be avoidable with a much larger estate if the assets are held correctly. For the purpose of small estate calculation, unlike the Estate Tax calculation, non-probate assets, such as life insurance proceeds, joint property, and marital property are excluded, provided everything has been correctly titled. Nolo's documentation spends much time discussing the travails of probate, but neglects to mention that many possible customers for their product might never need to file.

Before a living trust is useful, your property has to be moved into it. Creating the trust is the easy part; re-titling property is often more time consuming. Before re-titling real property, such as a house, condominium apartment, or lot, it is important to check with local taxing officials whether a deed to the trust from the current owner is tax free. While the usual rule allows property to pass to a living trust without tax, this is not a completely consistent result, Nolo's writers are protected by the First Amendment from a malpractice suit even if the transfer creates a transfer tax which is more than the amount saved by avoiding probate. According to the

warranty card, if the application costs you twenty thousand dollars in unnecessary legal fees untangling an improperly planned living trust or costs you 55% of \$600,000 in estate taxes, you are entitled to a refund of your purchase price. This could be an exceptionally sad result if a married couple transfers marital real property (called "entireties property" by lawyers) to a living trust and thereby changes as tax free transfer to a taxable transfer. Since you would probably want a lawyer to help you re-title your home safely into the trust, and since the legal fees for the re-titling are usually more than the fees for a good will, your choice should not be based solely on a desire to avoid legal fees.

The living trust created by Nolo's Trust Maker is also the wrong tool for people whose prime assets are in liquid financial instruments or accounts. The law has always recognized a simpler and more efficient device, commonly called the "poor man's will," for almost small estates. By correctly titling all of the bank accounts, certificates of deposit, or other financial instruments as joint property with right of survivorship, designating U.S. bonds as payable on death to your chosen heirs, and designating beneficiaries for all life insurance, IRAs, pensions, and other death benefits, the purposes of Living Trust Maker are accomplished without the trouble of creating a trust instrument.

The trusts created by Nolo's Trust Maker are wrong for many other people. Owners of cooperative apartments in which alienation has been restricted ought review their cooperative apartment agreements before accidentally forfeiting their apartments or making themselves liable for a transfer or administrative fee by transferring title to a trust. People who are fearful about giving up ownership of their

assets as a probate avoidance device, or who do not understand what a living trust is, ought to avoid the device. The trust created by Nolo's product should not be used if the intention of the trust is to limit inheritance to a spouse; living trusts can be used very effectively for that purpose, but Nolo's product is not designed for that. The product is also not appropriate for people who like to avoid tax returns; the IRS

"Perhaps it is best, then, to list all the people who should not use Trust Maker. While Nolo's documentation implies that many people would benefit from the program, you can draw your own conclusions on that."

wants a tax return filed for your living trust every year. If you expect to die leaving some unpaid or disputed bills for medical or other services, the living trust device can be quite useful in hiding assets from probate collection, but your heirs will not get a deadline for filing claims against your heirs unless they probate your estate; the bills can follow the assets into the pockets of your heirs.

Do not put real property into a living trust if there is a possibility that you will refinance its mortgage. Many mortgage lenders will not deal with a trust, considering it incorrectly to be a commercial mortgage, or will charge investment or partnership rates for the mortgage. Mortgages are cheaper for individuals who occupy their own home; some bankers do not agree that your trust is sleeping in your bedroom.

Also, before you re-title a mortgaged home, make certain that the lender will not consider this to be a sale. While such problems are more rare, recall that most mortgages are due on sale and cannot be assumed.

Most significantly, Living Trust is not a substitute for proper estate planning. Over and over, the documentation insists that the user take an inventory of assets and plan which items will be re-titled into the trust. Whether you choose to use a living trust as part of your estate plan or not, you cannot begin the process without a passable inventory of your assets. See your lawyer on ways to avoid wasting time while doing that, since a competent lawyer knows which of your assets can be ignored in this inventory.

I have other notes about problems in the living trust device created by Nolo Press. The way it handles custodial trusts for multiple children is not consistent with the objectives most of my clients want. The device is a poor and potentially dangerous way of transferring small businesses. Over all, the product was inflexible in using the incredible powers of a living trust for those who really ought to have one. One might expect a lawyer to find something wrong with something that purports to automate his job, but it is equally true that Nolo is making money trying to sell a product which claims to do much more than it actually does in solving a problem which often does not exist. This is all the more obvious when some lawyers still charge as little as \$50 to prepare a basic sweetheart will with more flexibility than is allowed by Nolo's Living Trust Maker.

The program executes well and it does what it says it does.... I wouldn't do that. ■



My Learning Curve

by Kathryn Murray

A COUPLE OF WEEKS ago I received one of those rare telephone calls which I truly dread. A question was posed as to why something came out in a certain way in the journal and I didn't have an immediate answer. It isn't that I am hedging, it's simply that by the time any journal is gone there have been a multitude of things which have become fairly complicated and in the aftermath some of the details don't immediately come to mind.

The question, though, was this: "What happened to the photos in the PhotoCD article that I submitted? They printed as the preview photos and lost a lot of their detail."

Knowing that since this had happened to me, perhaps some of the members of WAP might also encounter this issue and learn from my experience. My suggestion was, once I find out why this happened, why don't I write this up. And that was what we agreed upon. Here is the explanation and here are ex-

amples to show you what we are talking about.

In the last journal, November/December 1995, Blake Lange submitted an article which may be found on pages 70-73. The title of the article is "Understanding Exposure: How to Shoot Great Photographs" and it is a review of a CD-ROM which teaches you how to take good photographs.

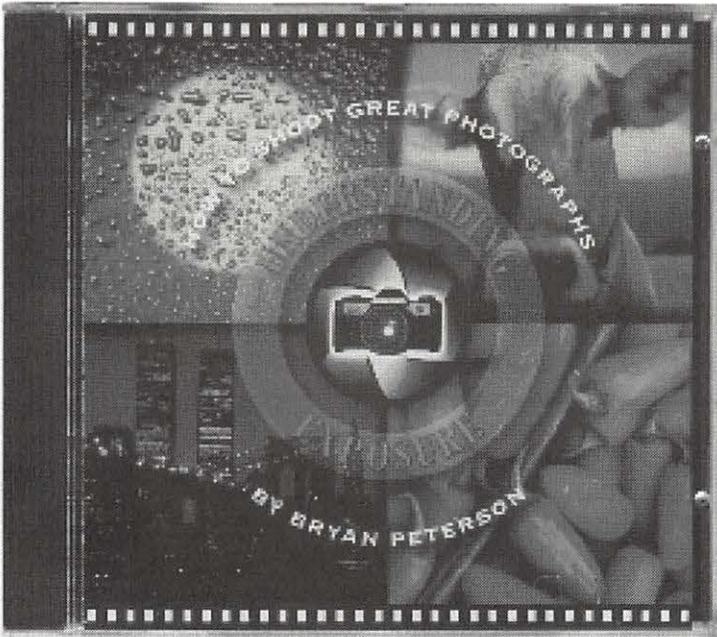
The file for the article that I received from Blake was fairly complex. The PageMaker 5.0 file contained the preview photos and not the full files. The EPSs for the photos were provided separately and the whole compacted file was probably about 20 megs once decompressed. When I forwarded along the PageMaker file to the printer to work with I also included (separately) all of the full photo files so that they could be linked. I did not



Before



After, full file included



Before



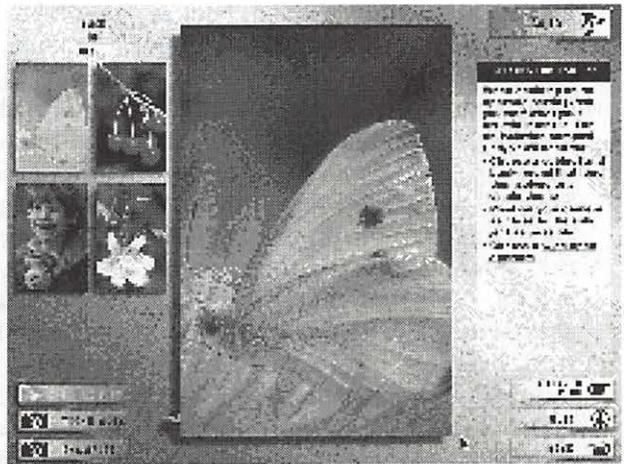
After, full file included

check with the person doing the output, since my experience with them had always been very good. But since I didn't specifically state that the photos should be linked (PageMaker does ask) the output was printed without the detailed photos.

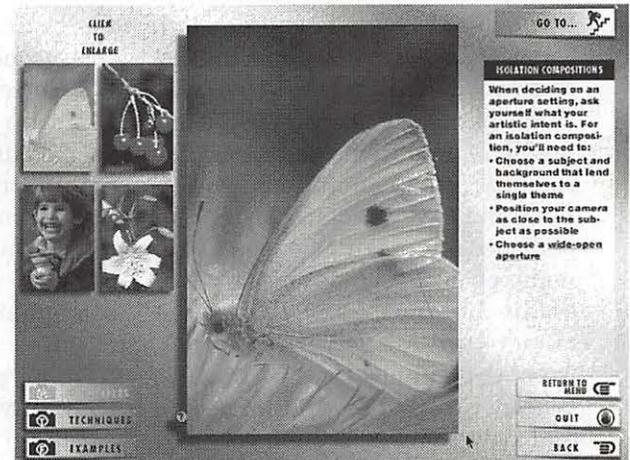
Since the output had been done by the printer and not by the service bureau I did not see the output in paper

form, but only in blueline form. At that point in the process I am not looking for that kind of problem. That is not really what is meant to be done at the blueline stage. So there we were with a good review on an interesting subject with less than the best quality photographs.

To show you what these photos should have been I have included here some before and afters of some of those same photos in order to show what the preview (unlinked) photos look like versus the full photos. I hope that when you next have to take large photo files and send them to your service bureau that you will remind them of the linked files and you will get the output you need. ■



Before



After, full file included



Full Contact: Managing a Contact Manager

by Dennis Helsel

IF YOU'RE LIKE I am, more and more information is being thrown at you with less and less being retained. Names of people I've just met, the address on that slip of paper that's somewhere here on my desk, the meeting with the boss that I should have arrived early for this morning. Several years ago I began using a Day-Timer planner that I carry with me, keeping track of upcoming events. I also purchased a simple shareware desk accessory in which to store my important phone numbers. These have relieved my worried mind of at least some of its overload, as long as I'm diligent in using them. Can the Mac further help combat my personal disorganization? That's the question I asked as I began looking at Full Contact, a Personal Information Manager (or PIM) for the Macintosh. PIMs manage lists of names, phone numbers, and items to do, and can remind you of imminent events. They can save time and energy for persons who regularly deal with many people, such as sales staff or small businesses. There are numerous PIMs for the Macintosh, from the simple to the complex. Whether you will find a PIM useful, and how complex a PIM you may like, depends as much on your personality as your need.

The Quick Summary (if you don't want the details)

Full Contact advertises itself as "The Most Advanced Contact Manager for the Macintosh". It is capable not only of managing names, phone numbers, addresses, and to-do lists, but also includes a word processor, label maker, and basic terminal program. By design, its structure is more complicated than other PIMs. Rather than entering all data on one "note card" window, Full Contact uses several windows, linking them together. By doing this, there is no need to re-enter a company's address and phone for multiple persons from that company in your database. You just drag the company's entry, which was stored in the company window for the first employee, to attach it to the second name.

However, data on one person residing in multiple windows seemed unnatural and confusing to me. I found this more difficult to use than a "note card" format displaying all information, so I probably wouldn't use Full Contact as regularly as a PIM must be to be effective. The word processor and terminal programs have no features that any small business won't already have in stand-alone programs such as Write Now or Z-Term. Based on an excellent review of PIMs (titled "Electric Assistants") in the January 95 MacUser, I tried

Claris Organizer, their top-rated PIM. It seemed much more intuitive, and I've used it for a few weeks now with relative success. If you're new to PIMs, I'd suggest you download several demos available on the TCS and try them before you buy. This is one type of software where the look and feel will strongly affect how well, and if, you ever use it.

The Details

Between shareware and commercial programs, there are many PIMs to choose from. New PIMs are being developed and introduced. Yet phone and to-do lists are so easy to use ON PAPER (heresy!) and so portable, that paper organizers are still the standard to beat in personal organization. What paper organizers can't do is find a fax number and dial it for you, or automatically add the correct address to a letter and print both it and the envelope. They can't let one person update an address or calendar on a network used by the entire company. They can't bring up an email system and address the To: field. There is no doubt that the future of PIMs is electronic, especially as Newtons and similar portable devices advance. The question is, for your need, is the future now?

Several years ago I began using Little Black Book (LBB), a shareware phone book program that did one thing and did it well — it stored and dialed phone numbers. It advertised itself as "so easy that you might actually use it", and there is a lot of truth in that statement. If a PIM is much more difficult to use than a paper organizer, it won't be used. LBB searched my phone list by name, company, or any other text I gave it. It's what I like best in software — a clear objective cleanly met. However, two features I've needed

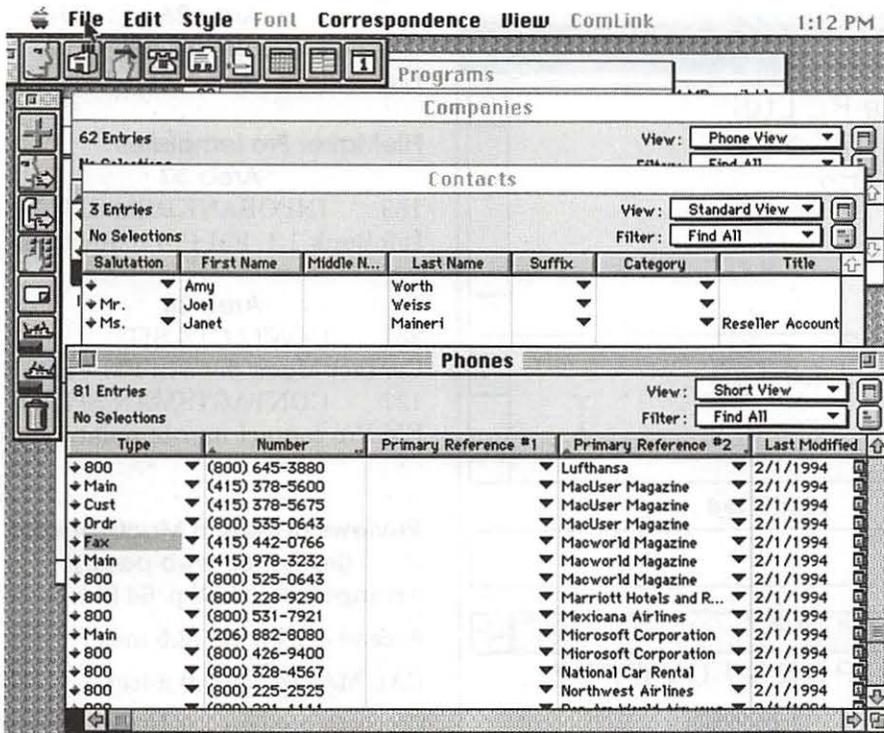


Figure 1. Full Contact's multiple windows can be confusing when associating phone numbers, people (contacts) and companies.

recently have made me look for something more — the ability to attach notes to the name as a reminder of why they're in my database, and the ability to tag and sort the list by categories.

PIMs allow you to jot down notes about a conversation just after hanging up, and store them with your phone list. Whenever you look up a phone number, you can quickly review the most recent conversation you had with the person you are dialing. The program also permits you to subset and print a phone list by a particular category, keeping—for example—business contacts separate from pizza delivery services in subfiles of their own. Although I know of none now, future PIMs will undoubtedly trigger email or Web software with one click on a contact's name.

The other element of my former, simple "PIM" was the freeware program Auspice. A

calendar program, it not only put a monthly calendar on my desktop, but triggered reminders of meetings and tasks each day. For many persons, the combination of LBB and Auspice, or similar programs available online, may be a low-cost solution to all their organizer needs. However, some will need a more "holistic" view, with phone numbers able to be associated with tasks, or timed reminders finding and opening a document to be edited. That is the attraction of Full Contact.

Full Contact organizes much of what a small office needs. Names from the contact list can be input to mail merge, and letters printed or envelopes addressed. Because of its structure, phone numbers can be updated once for a company, and all individuals with that company will have the new number listed. The format in which it displays data can be customized,

so only the columns of interest to you need to be on-screen. The user can change any column names at will, so that "Fax" appears as a column heading instead of a generic "Phone #2". This is more unique among PIMs than you might expect.

Full Contact also allows columns to stay in view, so that names can remain on-screen as you scroll across a wide data window. Like most PIMs, calendars can be displayed in day, week or month views, and to-do lists set for each day. Alarms can be set to pop up and remind you of a meeting an hour ahead of schedule, with an attached note of what to bring. Other helpful features common to many PIMs are the ability to sort items by one or more categories, to re-order columns and define which are displayed, to color code entries, and to dial the phone number using a modem.

But a lot information must first be entered into a PIM. So the difference between PIMs often comes down to how easy they are to use. Time to enter data and ease of use differ more between commercial PIMs than does cost, as all are around \$50 to \$100. Full Contact's multiple windows, with linked data shown at the bottom so that addresses appear mixed together with phone numbers and fax numbers, did not fit my organizational preconceptions. I found myself not wanting to spend the time to use it, which is the death knell for PIMs. But its "one-to-many" relational structure may fit your way of thinking, and it does come with a nifty tutorial that illustrates its basic concepts.

If you're considering a PIM, read the MacUser article cited above. The best way to determine which PIM is right for you is to try out a few. Several demo versions of PIMs can be found in TCS area 30—see the list below. Shareware

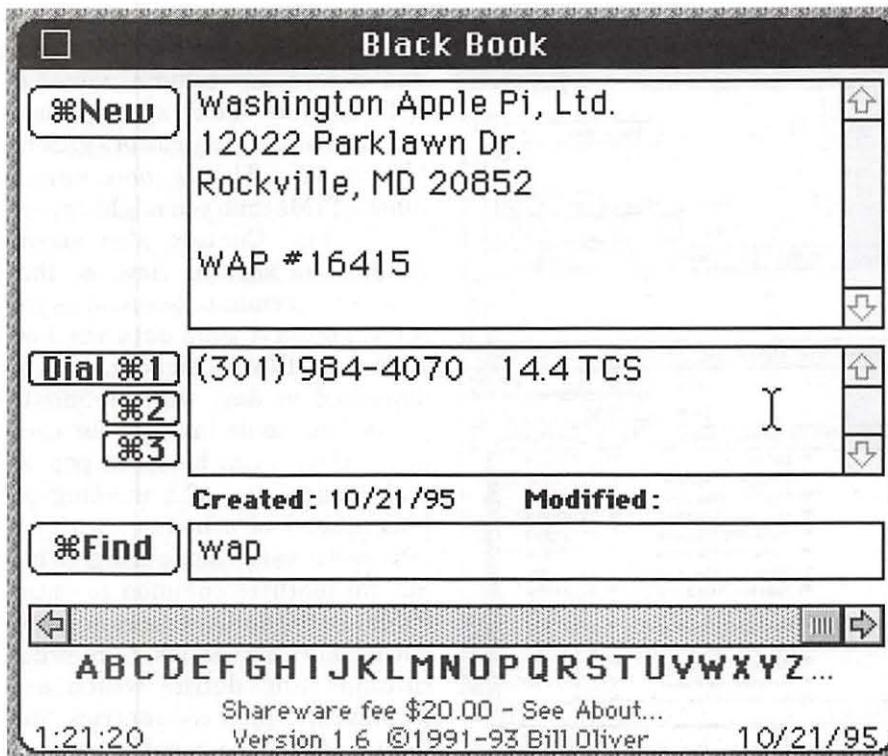


Figure 2. Pi entry in Little Black Book. Could be found by searching on any text on the card, such as Pi, wap, or TCS.

programs, which generally do only one aspect of a PIM but may do it more efficiently, are also listed below. Finally, modules for Claris' FileMaker Pro can also function as aspects of a PIM if you have that program. Try several of them out and compare to determine which will best help you get more organized.

Demos of Commercial Programs — TCS Area 30

- 374 NOW.CONTACT.35
Now Contact 3.5 Demo; Contact Mgmt SWare
- 373 NOW.UP.TO.DA.35
Now Up-to-Date 3.5 Demo; Scheduling
- 335 EXPRESSODEM.SIT
Expresso calendar demo
- 327 INCONTROL306
In Control 3.06, DEMO personal organizer
- 303 TIMESQUARE1.SIT

Working demo of nice calendar program

- 86 RAEASSISTDE.SIT
Rae Assist demo
- 32 FIRSTTHINGSFIRS
Award-winning calendar/appt program

Shareware Programs — TCS Area 22

- 438 DESKCAL.SIT
DeskCal, simple, useful calendar program
- 427 PHONEBOOK.PLUS
Phonebook Plus 3.0.1
Phonebook Applicati
- 423 ORGA.NICER.1.1
OrgaNicer 1.1
- 359 REMEMBERV2.3.7
Remember 2.3.7, reminder program
- 358 GUYFRIDAY1.22
Guy Friday 1.22, to-do list program

Area 24

- 28 LITLBBK.16.SIT
Little Black Book v.1.6

FileMaker Pro templates

Area 30

- 189 INFOBANKDEM.SIT
InfoBank 1.1, FM Pro contact DB

Area 36

- 287 CONTACTS.SIT
Contact Mgmt done in FM Pro
- 127 CONTACTSMAN.SIT
FM Pro contact mgr template

Reviews of PIMs in MacUser 1995 (from their web page)

- Arrange 2.0.1 MAY p. 64 [3.5 mice]
- Ascend JAN p. 82 [2.5 mice]
- CAL MAY p. 59 [3.0 mice]
- Claris Organizer 1.0 JAN p. 82 [4.0 mice]
- DateBook & TouchBase Pro 4.0 Bundle JAN p. 82 [3.5 mice]
- Day-to-Day 1.0 JUN p. 52 [3.0 mice]
- Expresso MAY p. 59 [3.5 mice]
- Full Contact 2.02 JAN p. 82 [3.0 mice]
- InfoDepot 2.0 FEB p. 48 [4.0 mice]
- Insta Software JUL p. 61 [2.5 mice]
- InTouch 2.5 OCT p. 81 [3.5 mice]
- Now Contact and Up-to-Date 3.0 MAY p. 41 [4.0 mice]
- Now Up-To-Date 2.1.1 & Now Contact 1.1 JAN p. 82 [3.5 mice]
- Peanuts Family Organizer AUG p. 43 [3.0 mice]
- Rae Assist 1.5.2 JAN p. 82 [3.5 mice]
- Retriever II 1.0 AUG p. 92 [3.5 mice]
- Shortlist 1.0.1 JAN p. 82 [2.5 mice]
- Three by Five 2.0 JUN p. 61 [3.5 mice] ■

Making It Easier for Others to Help You

by Phil Shapiro

AFRIEND OF MINE is the director of a women's shelter here in Washington DC. Two months ago my friend asked me if I could help her find some computers she could set up for the women at the shelter.

My first suggestion to her was that she should get herself online. By getting online she could make it far easier for others to help her.

As it happens, my friend al-

ready owned a laptop computer. Within a week I received a friendly "hi there" e-mail message from her. Last week she sent me a message saying she took delivery of several donated computers for the shelter.

How is it that being online makes it easier for others to help you? People who help charities and nonprofits often have quite busy lives themselves. Help-givers really appreciate being able to communicate

online with others because e-mail communication allows them to offer more assistance to more people each day.

Imagine this scenario: Someone in your community is known to be willing to offer computer help to charities and nonprofits. He or she takes an interest in getting technology into the hands of people who otherwise could not afford it.

Would it be a productive use of that person's time to be playing phone tag with all the different people he or she is trying to help? Just keeping track of who needs what kind of help could strain the patience of even the most reasonable person.

Here is where the magic of e-mail kicks in. Your request for assistance can pop up as an e-mail message on the screen of a help-giver. If you include your name,

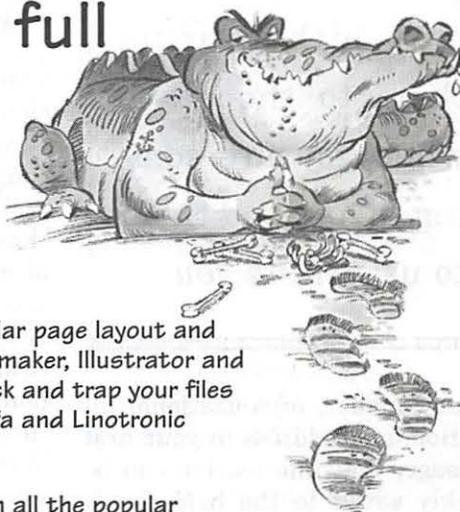
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SAVE YOUR RECEIPTS!!!

The office is collecting receipts from Giant and Safeway once again this year. These receipts are used to assist schools in the area that we sponsor to get new computer equipment. Please join with us and save your receipts. You may either bring them to the office when you are coming in, or send them to us. *Thank you*

phone number, organizational affiliation, and address in your first message, that information can be quickly saved to the help-giver's hard drive.

Once information is in electronic form (i.e. sent within an e-mail message), it can easily be referred to. It can be forwarded on to someone else. It can be re-posted as a public message on an electronic bulletin board system (BBS). It could even

be forwarded to sympathetic journalists in the press.

Help-givers are always thankful when people needing assistance reach them via e-mail. By getting online, people looking for assistance are helping themselves as well as helping their neighbors. The streamlining of communication that takes place via e-mail can free the help-giver to give extra assistance to others.

Here is another example. Last month I helped the director of a nonprofit adult literacy organization get online. It turns out this person already had a computer with a modem on his desk. All that was needed was an hour's worth of time to help him get set up online.

Three days later the person had already dashed off a dozen e-mail messages and had a long list of questions about the online world to ask me. Within the span of a week this person was transformed from being a person who had never used e-mail to being an active, enthusiastic online user.

How will online communications help this literacy organization? It will help in countless ways. It will allow easy back-and-forth communication with foundations and other grant givers. It will allow the director to engage in quantities of communication without the constant interruption of phone calls. Every phone call that is averted by using e-mail is one less interruption in his day. And one less interruption is one more opportunity for him to attend to other important work.

It would be no exaggeration to say that online communication is one of the best ways of making the gears of society turn smoothly. The telephone, on the other hand, is a communication device that makes the gears of society sputter along in fits and starts.

This is not to say that there is no place for telephone communication between people needing assistance and help-givers. It is just that benefits are often maximized when phone communication is kept to a minimum.

If you take an interest in helping broaden access to technology, one of the most effective things you can do is to help the leaders of community organizations get online. By helping to empower them with an e-mail address, you can give them the gift of being connected.

Being connected online puts nonprofits and charities in a much better position to reach out for assistance. Online communication narrows the distance between the help-giver's arm and the help-requestor's arm. The chances of these two arms grasping each other firmly is what all of us hope for, isn't it? ■

Phil Shapiro

The author is an active volunteer in the Community Technology Centers' Network, an affiliation of over 50 community technology centers around the country. The network can be reached at:

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55 Chapel St.
Newton, MA 02158
Internet: ptwnd@igc.org*

Shapiro's home page, which includes further info about CTCNet, can be found on the web at: <http://users.aol.com/pshapiro/>



The 8500 and QuickTime: Some Comments on the New AV PowerMac

©Dennis R. Dimick, 1995

OF THE PCI PowerMac models introduced last August, the PowerMac 8500 has garnered a lot of buyer attention, and it's been the one model with least visible supply. It's not hard to see why. The 8500 offers better audio and video capture hardware onboard than any previous Mac offering AV technology.

Some Context

Here's what I've found in about three months use of an 8500. Some of my comments may appear technical in nature, but I'm writing for people who have used and know QuickTime, have the 8500, or are planning to move to it or a similar machine like the 7500 for AV use. (The 8500 can print to video, the 7500 has no digital video outputs.)

Compared to my Mac IIci with its SuperMac Spigot II Tape board, NuMedia DSP sound board, Radius Pro 8.24xp video card, and DayStar Turbo 040 board, the 8500 is the model of stability. The 8500 arrived just in time—I spent more time keeping the IIci running than doing anything creative. But, for the record, the IIci is a great Macintosh, long lived, and mine now works on far less strenuous tasks than QuickTime.

RAM And VRAM

The stock 16 megs of RAM on an 8500 is barely enough to write memos,

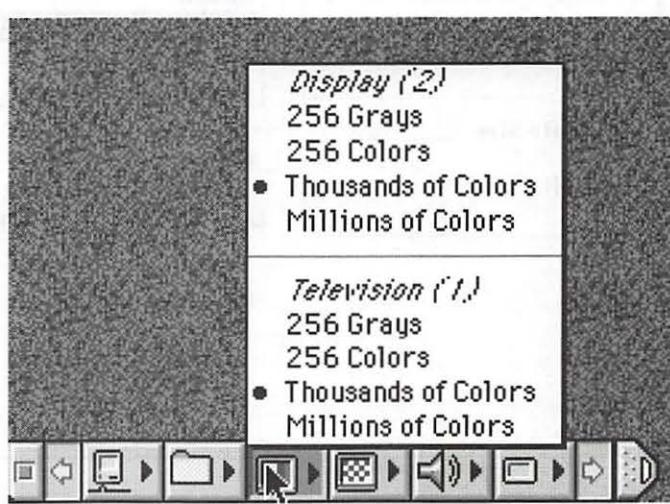
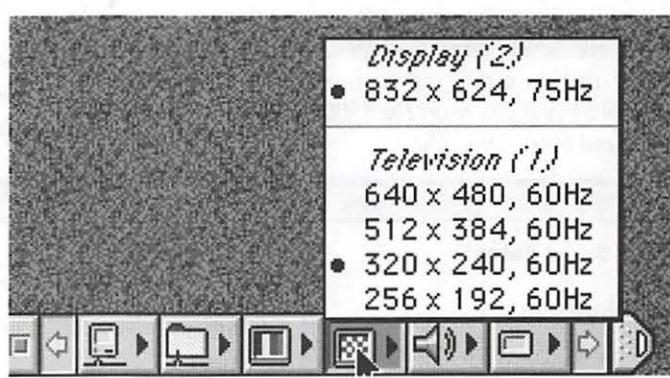
but why did you get this Mac in the first place? Absolute minimum is 32 megs. Even with that I can get out of memory errors when allocating more than 16 megs to PhotoShop. Get a fast hard drive for PhotoShop scratch space and video grabs in lieu of many megs of RAM. That is, unless you're into huge PhotoShop files. Then lots of RAM and a high speed disk array is your ticket.

If you plan to capture digital video and you're looking to print to NTSC video on a TV or VCR, upgrade to 4 megs VRAM. It's the only way you can see both your RGB monitor and the NTSC monitor at the same

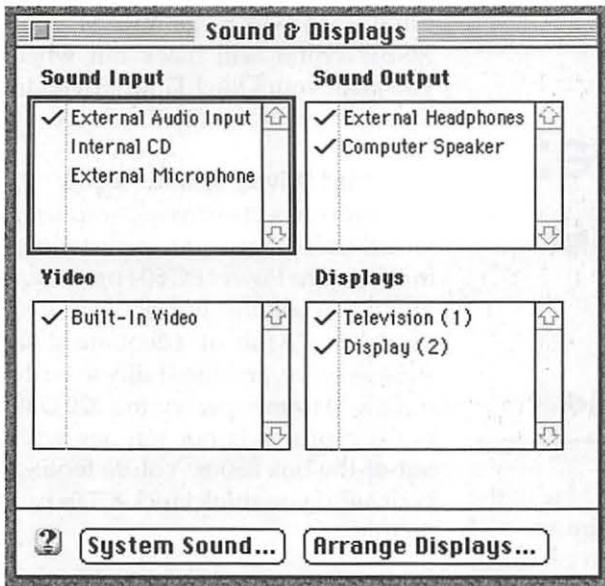
time. With two megs VRAM your RGB monitor will black out when you print your QuickTime movies to the attached NTSC (TV) monitor.

Hard Drives and the 8500

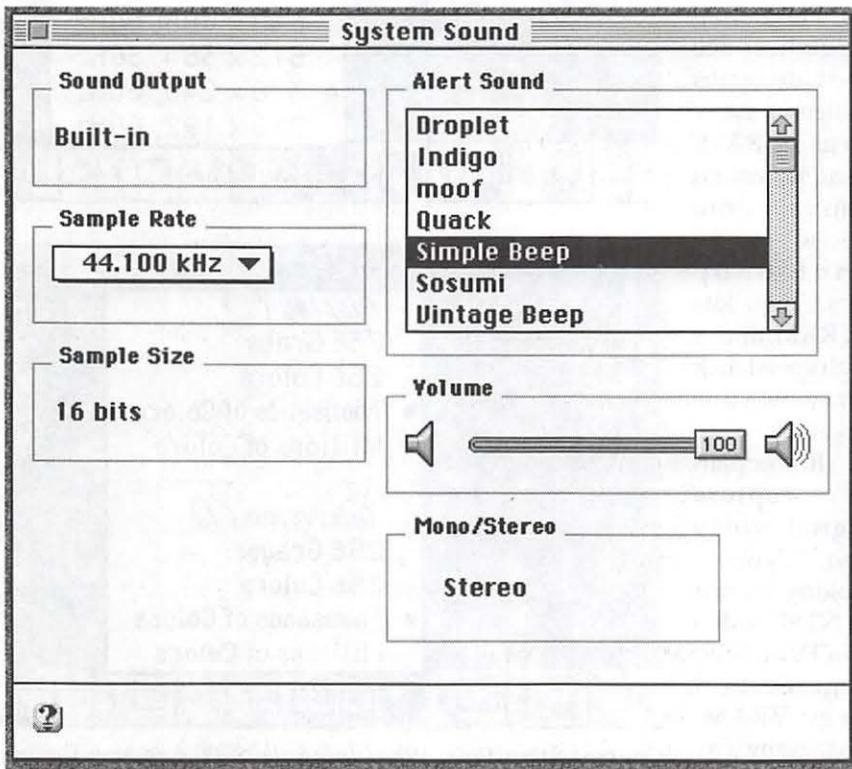
If you expect to do video captures with the 8500, keep your expectations in check. The Power PC 604 processor gives you all the horsepower you need. The issue of adequate disk storage space, and the ability to write to disk 30 frames per second 320x240 video captures is not forgone with out-of-the-box 8500s. You're fooling yourself if you think stock 8500s can do this.



Control Strip Pair: When using the 8500's desktop Control Strip for video playback setup, use the monitor icon with vertical stripes for color depth setup of your monitors, and use the monitor icon with squares on it for setting pixel size of the monitors. Please note to set the television screen size to 320x240 here if you plan to print full-screen video to a TV monitor or VCR.



Greetings from Sound and Displays: This screen greets you in the Sound and Displays Control Panel. You must master this unwieldy software and some features on the Control Strip if you want the 8500 to capture and playback audio and video smoothly.



On to Sound Quality Setup: This screen for sound quality, combined with another that allows choice of sound and video inputs, make up two of several screens in Sound and Displays Control Panel. This Control Panel needs AppleScript to operate, and you must also configure the Control Strip to get proper video playback on the 8500.

PCI SCSI Accelerators

For serious video work, the first thing is get one of the inexpensive (compared to NuBus versions) PCI SCSI accelerator cards. The FWB Hammer SCSI accelerator board goes for less than \$400 as of this writing. You will not regret the investment. Other cards from ATTO and the like are available.

Look to External Drives

Even if you're not doing big PhotoShop files, a PCI SCSI

accelerator hooked to an external Fast SCSI-2 drive or Wide SCSI-3 drive can make life much easier, especially with QuickTime. If you're looking to create good-looking QuickTime captures, don't count on the internal 2 gig Seagate Hawk or the 1 gig Conner internal to do the job. Thirty frames-per-second video captures are meant for dedicated external drives via SCSI accelerators. (By the way, Apple claims only 25 fps performance on the 8500's internal 2 gig drive.) Even very fast single drives hooked to the 8500's external SCSI port will not support sustained capture rates high enough to keep from dropping video frames during video capture.

Cooling is the Challenge

The 8500 comes in the not-so-well-ventilated 8100/840 tower-style case, which also provides a second bay for an internal 3.5-inch drive. This physically could be a high-performance 7200RPM drive on the Fast SCSI-2 internal chain. In theory this will work for video capture. Don't succumb to the temptation. You will live a life of frustration and dropped frames on video captures if you choose this route.

Heat is the enemy of drives capturing video, and the second internal drive bay, though okay for a data or applications drive, will make you unhappy if you count on it to capture video. Don't even think of internal drives for serious video work.

Component Codec

So why all the talk of fast external drives hooked to SCSI accelerator boards? Well it deals with the native QuickTime capture codec for the 8500, called Component Video. It's the default, and best quality, codec for QuickTime captures on this model AV Mac. Compression is low and quality is very good, as it's based on the YUV structure of S-Video, but data rates are very high.



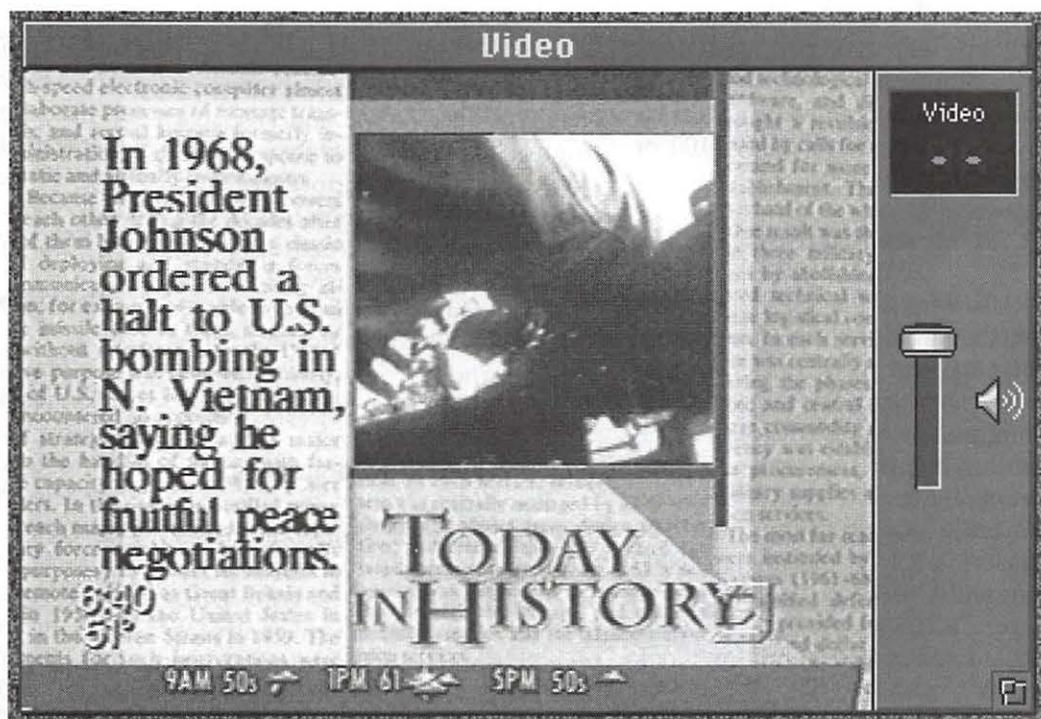
Read My Words: 4.5MB/Sec

If you haven't captured QuickTime video before, Component codec will give you a rude awakening. If you plan to capture 320x240 windows at 30 frames per second, data rates to your drive will be up to 4.5 Megs per second, depending on the quality level of sound that comes with video. This really is beyond the sustained ability of single fast drives attached to the 8500's External SCSI-2 port. Buy a PCISCSI accelerator for decent transfer rates to external drives.

No Hardware Video Compression

The 8500 yet offers no on-board hardware assisted compression of video, akin to what Radius Video Vision Studio offers with its motion JPEG compression card. I've read on the QuickTime-dev mailing list, or somewhere, that the 8500 will support capture to hard disk of full 60 fields, 30 frames per second, 640x480 video with compact disk quality 44.1KHz, 16-bit stereo sound.

The rub is you will need an attached hard disk setup that captures more than 27 megs per second. In the real world this would mean two PCI SCSI Jackhammer cards installed, feeding two high-speed Fast and Wide SCSI-3 Level 0 disk arrays. Not a cheap solution, even if it works. One can see why hardware compression boards were invented. If only an inexpensive one existed for the 8500.



Apple's Video Utility: Apple Video Player, which comes with the 8500, does a good job of capturing still frames from video up to screen sizes of 640x480. Though it captures video, other utilities are better suited and more customizable to this task.

No PCI VideoVision Yet

Radius has not said when a PCI version or equivalent of the Video Vision Studio capture board will arrive on the market. TrueMotion (formerly RasterOps) has shipped a PCI version of its well-received Targa 2000 video capture card, and Media Translations has announced support for its Media 100 card. These cards run in the \$5,000 to \$10,000 range, not what one wants, or can afford, for some good-looking home movies, web page authoring, or CD-ROM work.

No Radius DAV Board Either

That's been the word anyway on AOL's Radius tech support board. The Spigot Power AV boards for the 660/840AV machines have been such a technical support disaster—as of early December 1995, these boards still didn't support QuickTime 2.0 in the now discontinued NuBus Power Macs, and don't even run in the speed

bump (7100/80, 8100/100) AV Power Macs of last January. In short, the DAV slot in the 8500 probably won't get filled with a video capture compression board from Radius.

Apple's M-JPEG/MPEG Board?

MacWeek reported in early August that Apple was developing with AVID a hardware-assisted Motion-JPEG video compression board for the 8500/7500 that would provide 60 fields, 30 frames per second, 640x480 video in and out for a price of about \$500. The report said the board, which also would support hardware-assisted playback of MPEG, would bundle with a basic editing program, and would ship about the time of MacWorld Expo Tokyo in March of 1996.

The report said data rates for this VHS quality output board would run in the neighborhood of 14kb/frame. Not broadcast quality mind you, but I'd rather invest in a board like this



than another 4 gig drive. Some of us are happy with the experimental look in our movies. When the big Hollywood offers and advances come in, we'll upgrade to Media 100 or Targa 2000.

Movie Player and QuickTime 2.1

Use Movie Player 2.1, it's sent from the Apple gods. The new feature that came with version 2.0, Print to Video is a wonder. It's easy to configure, and painless to select which monitor to print to, unlike Adobe Premiere. Movie Player is free, and available everywhere, just like QuickTime 2.1. By the way, my 8500 came with QuickTime 2.09 and Movie Player 2.0. Upgrade to QuickTime 2.1 and Movie Player 2.1 and don't look back.

Sound and Displays Control Panel

You must have AppleScript enabled to use Sound and Displays Control Panel. This control panel, apparently an AppleScript dependent application in the guise of a Control Panel, is among the worst designed pieces of software I've ever seen from Apple. Perhaps a software engineer hired from Microsoft designed this dog. I sure hope Apple gets a clue and redesigns the interface of this clunker.

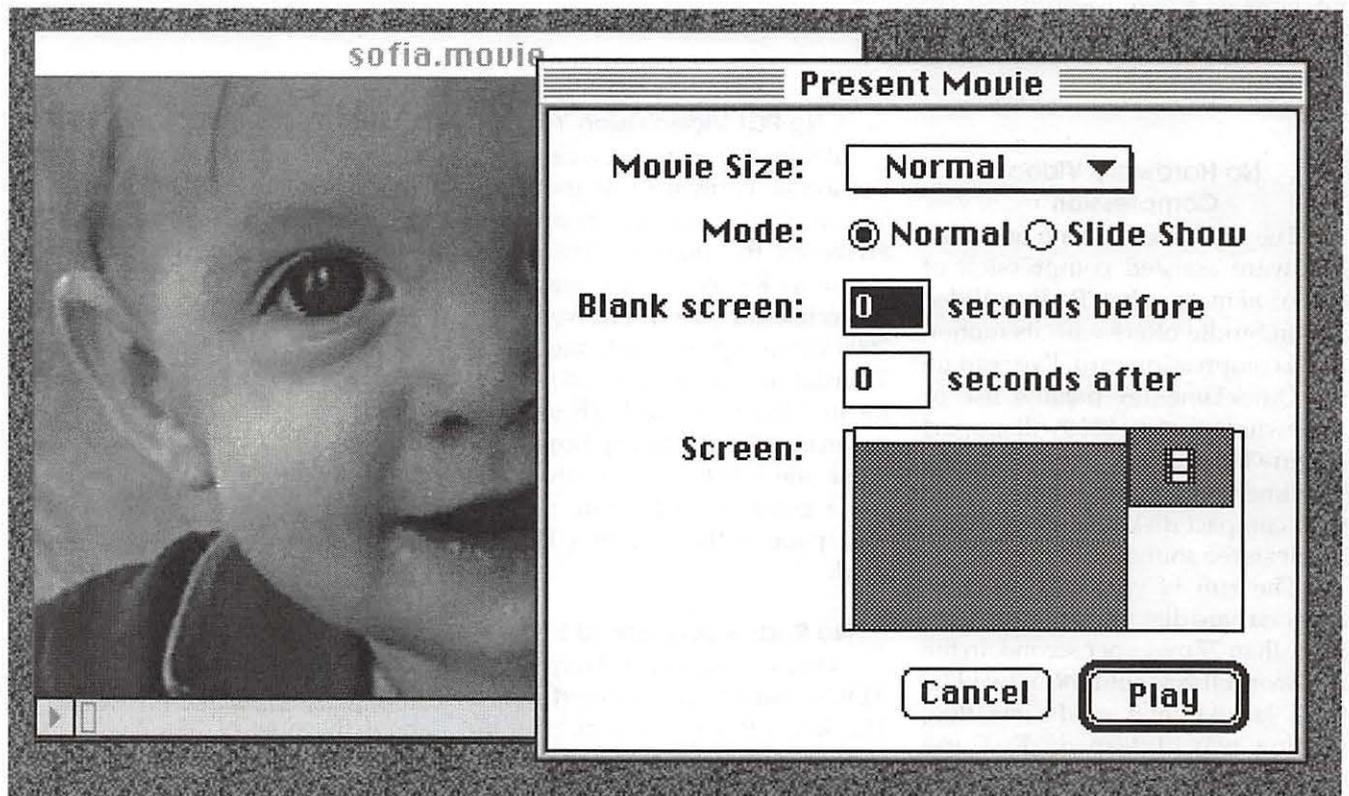
Configure the Control Strip

It's a tricky setup, the manuals don't help, and all Apple Guide does is take up needed RAM. You have to set the color depth of your RGB monitor, then you set pixel size of your RGB and NTSC monitors. If you have a single resolution RGB monitor, you'll have one choice. If you have a

multi-sync monitor, the place to change resolution is on the control strip. The same holds for output resolution of video from the 8500. This probably is the trickiest aspect of setup for video output on the 8500, and the only way I could figure it out was trial and error. To wit:

Use 320x240 for Full-Screen NTSC Out

If you want full-screen smooth-motion video output, use the Control Strip to set screen size of your NTSC monitor to 320x240. Then, use Movie Player to "Print to Video," selecting the second, or NTSC monitor, and choose "Normal" size. Don't select 640x480 as screen size of your NTSC monitor (it's the logical choice,) and don't "double" the size of your 320x240 movie on Print to Video playback. This too is the "logical"



Movie Player for Video Printing: When you "Print to Video" using Apple's Movie Player 2.1, you'll be presented a screen such as this. After you have configured your output NTSC monitor as a 320x240 screen, using the Desktop Control Strip, be sure to also set movie size at Normal. The process of video playback setup on the 8500 isn't very intuitive, but once mastered goes quite smoothly.



choice. Both choices will get you less than smooth playback.

Print to NTSC (TV), not RGB

Also, don't expect smooth playback when you "Print to Video" to the RGB monitor. Playback on the computer monitor, by comparison to the NTSC, suffers by comparison. Be sure you have a TV or video deck hooked up to the video outputs of the 8500. If you don't, you won't see a second monitor to choose from when printing to video. The 8500 is meant to be used in conjunction with a TV and VCR.

Other Codec Choices

You can use Apple Video for capture, but don't expect the best looking clips if you recompress via Cinepak. (Final file sizes in Cinepak are about half those of equivalent movies saved in Apple Video codec.) Video codec captures look pretty good at highest quality when printed to an NTSC monitor. Component gives the best quality, but even at 15 frames per second, expect to use about 2.3 megs of drive space for each second of video grabs. As with all digital video hardware, don't capture in Cinepak. This is a high-quality codec for final recompression after you've captured video to your hard drive.

Pare the Extensions

Keep the system extensions to a minimum. No Speech, no QuickDraw GX, no Telephony, nothing but the minimum. Use Apple's Extensions Manager, or better yet something like Now's Startup Manager or Conflict Catcher.

Apple's Video Player for Stills

This utility from Apple captures beautiful still frames from video signals. It produces clean two-field frame grabs up to 640x480 from either Composite or S-Video inputs. The PICT files it saves in Simple Text format are great for later use in

documents or as still images in QuickTime movies.

Video Player for Video

Apple Video Player isn't the best solution for capturing video streams to disk, as you cannot choose QuickTime codec or destination drive, nor can you select frame rate or quality. In all cases Video Player uses your startup disk as video scratch disk space. Better leave serious video captures to programs that can be set up more precisely.

Go Download Fusion Recorder

A creative alternative, and free, is VideoFusion's Fusion Recorder. Available on Radius' Tech Support area on America Online, version 1.1 is PowerMac native and works great as a configurable QuickTime movie capture program. This program was supplied free with earlier AV Macs. For editing you need something more flexible. (See my article on QuickTime editing programs in the March/April 1995 Journal.)

VideoShop for the 8500

Avid's VideoShop 3.02 comes on a CD-ROM with the PowerMac 8500. It's a decent QuickTime editing program, but I've always found Adobe Premiere easier to use. Some like VideoShop's interface, but try as I might, I've never caught on. You can get all of VideoShop's manuals from Avid for \$29. Maybe I should order them.

Making Movies for CD-ROM

Adobe's QuickTime editing program, Premiere 4.2, now comes with a "CD-ROM Movie Maker" plug-in that will allow you to create low data-rate movies. Until now we've been depending on Apple's unsupported program by George Cossey called MovieShop. Cossey's venerable program crashes when it encounters 16-bit audio, and high-quality audio is possible using

QuickTime 2.1 and its IMA 4:1 audio compression is now available for 16-bit sound. Premiere should allow CD-ROM movies with high-quality sound.

Another new program out there is called Movie Cleaner Pro. From Terran Interactive of Los Gatos, California, Movie Cleaner will take your QuickTime movies and recompress and optimize them for playback from cross-platform CD-ROM. Early indications are Movie Cleaner Pro provides superb results. Both Premiere 4.2 and Movie Cleaner Pro are very sprightly and fast running on the 8500.

All in All

The 8500 is the coolest Mac I've met, a wonderful piece of enabling multimedia technology, and the best one-piece solution to come along for creating decent desktop video and audio. Plug and play like a charm, this thing hooks to TVs, VCRs, and stereo components like just another stereo component with its RCA connectors.

The 8500 is easily expandable, upgradable and in my experience, quite stable. It cost what my Mac IIci did five years ago. Clearly some additions must be made for optimal video work, but as long as you keep the above mentioned caveats in mind, the 8500 should keep you happy if you're a budding multimedia producer or garage film-maker who plans to grow.

Apple Computer needs to do a better job of pointing out the Mac's advantages, and the 8500 is a perfect example of Apple's Mac advantage and technology prowess. ■

Dennis Dimick has written on QuickTime, CD-ROM, graphics and Photo CD subjects for the Journal. Besides the TCS he can be reached via Internet: ddimick@aol.com.



Power Translator Professional for Macintosh Version 4.0 Globalink, Inc.

by Jennifer Elsea

WOULD you think I was cheating if I use foreign language translation software to help me through a course in Advanced German Translation at George Mason University? Well, I'm not fudging, as you will soon see in this evaluation of the *Power Translator Professional* by Globalink.

The Translator is the top of Globalink's line of translation software. Its street price is around \$350. Globalink also sells the *Language Assistant* series for about \$60 and the *Power Translator* series for roughly \$130. These are the foreign language translation applications currently available for Macintosh.

Globalink advertises its *Power Translator Professional* (PTP) as the solution for business in an international market. The manufacturer claims that the user can easily translate complex documents to or from English right on the desktop. This sounded too good to be true and sadly, as I discovered, it is. The PTP does live up to its promise of being fast (taking less than a minute to translate an average-length newspaper article on a PowerPC Mac) and does allow the user to create a dictionary of special terms so the program can be customized. At present, if you buy

the program, you can receive--free--a business-finance dictionary and a technical dictionary of your choice. You'll need them.

Unfortunately, as a text processor, PTP is very

"The manufacturer claims that the user can easily translate complex documents to or from English right on the desktop. This sounded too good to be true and sadly, as I discovered, it is."

unsophisticated. You have to do most of your editing and all of your formatting in a regular word processing application. It won't let you open Word documents, for example; you must save them as 'text only' if you intend to open them from PTP. If you have MacLink Plus, you can drag and drop a Word document onto the PTP icon to open it, but your formatting will have turned into pages of gobbledygook. If you delete

the resulting garbage at the end of the document, the window appears to have emptied itself completely! (Don't panic, you can make the scroll bar return by resizing the window or otherwise forcing the screen to refresh.) Any formatting will be lost, so don't edit the source text and elect to save changes if you need to keep the original formatting.

Before you translate, you may want to tell PTP not to translate certain words, such as proper names. For example, when I translated an interview from *Der Spiegel*, I wanted it to leave the name Spiegel as is. I would select the text and choose "Do Not Translate" from the Special menu. This would then place the code "SSTRX" on either side of the selected text. Unfortunately, then I would have to repeat the procedure for *every occurrence* of the word! There is no search and replace command. You can't unmark the text, either, unless you want to manually remove all the "SSTRX"s from the document. I decided it would be better to let it translate all the text and then use my word processor to find all the "MIRRORS" and re-replace them with "SPIEGEL."

Now comes the easy part. Simply select what you want translated and choose "Translate" from the Special menu. (The Windows version lets you click on an icon to do this.) You watch it chew up the text at lightening speed, processing on average about 600 - 1000 words per minute. (You have little choice but to watch it work; it doesn't work in the background.) When it's all finished, it spits out a new "untitled 2" window with a draft translation in it. A rough one, anyway. Very rough.

PTP has no concept of context. It tries to differentiate between parts of speech and apply grammatical rules accordingly, but



it doesn't consider possible alternate meanings of words. (Notes in the installer imply later versions will have such a feature.)

Here's an example from a *Spiegel* article in which four women are being interviewed about the Women's Conference held recently in Beijing:

SPIEGEL: MIRRORS:
 Können Sie sich trotz aller Can themselves
 despite all
 Differenzen auf gemeinsame Differences on
 common principles Grundsätze und
 Ziele verständigen? and Aim reasonable?
Frau N: *Ms. N:*
 Schwer zu sagen. With difficulty to say.
 Auch mir ist die Also me is them
 Familie wichtig, aber ich Family important, but
 I idealize
 idealisiere sie them/it/her
 nicht im gleichen Masse wie andere. not in that
 equal mass like other.
 Ich bin I am
 deswegen kein unmoralischer for that reason no
 immoral
 Mensch. Doch person. However
 wie wollen wir Moral messen? how do we want to
 measure morale?
 Es gibt keine There are none
 einzig wahre Moral. only true morale.

Even though I chose a portion of the text PTP knew all the words for, it is not so easy to tell what they're saying, is it? Here's my translation (>ahem<):

Spiegel: Can you agree on common principles and goals despite all of your differences?
 Ms. N: It's hard for me to say. Family is important to me as well, but I don't idealize it to the same extent as others. This does not make me an immoral person. How do we want to measure morality, anyway? There is no one true morality.

Some of PTP's translation is right on the mark, or at least close enough to where you can make a pretty good guess. But sometimes verbs are mistaken for adjectives or vice versa, and often the translation simply does not fit the context. Machine translators are like word processors, which are very helpful to writers but do not make anybody into a better one. Perhaps the machine translator should be a little *more* like a word processor; it should concentrate its efforts on making the job easier for the translator and not try to do the job on its own.

Anyway, PTP has finished its work and you now have a draft of similar syntax to the example above. Now suppose you have found some mistakes in the translation which obviously resulted from mistyped words in the source text. You can edit the source text and retranslate the sentence, but PTP isn't smart enough to know which sentence in the translation corresponds with which sentence in the source text, so you must select the text you want replaced beforehand; the newly translated sentence lands wherever you last had the cursor. When the target document is inactive, you cannot tell where that is. I found this confusing at first, but got used to it. The trick is to select the text you want to replace before returning to the source document to retranslate it.

You can call up a list which shows the source and target sentences side by side, but you cannot edit from it. There is no "Find" command to help you look for the problem in either the source or target document, either, so I'm not sure what good this list does you. It gets saved automatically in your dictionary folder, along with a list of words PTP couldn't define. These lists are supposed to be given the same name as the source file with an extension (.TQF or .NOT) tagged on (smacks horribly of DOS, doesn't it?) But I found my dictionary folder brimming over with documents with named "TRAN687.TQF" or "TRAN5422.NOT." Every time you use the "Translate" command, you get two new files in your dictionary folder.

It might be useful to print a copy of words not found to help you amend the dictionary, but I am not able to because PTP and my laser printer don't get along. The screen won't refresh when the dialog windows go away. I wind up with gaping holes in my desktop which I can repair only by restarting. I asked Globalink's tech support about this and was told I should do all printing from my word processing program; PTP does not support all printers. I turned off the list feature and deleted all my .TQF and .NOT files, instantly liberating three megabytes of my hard drive.

You'll want to do pretty much all of your editing in a full-fledged word processing application. PTP is buggy. After you set the cursor down and start to type, the I-beam doesn't go away. It stays in place and obscures the text. When you insert or delete text, little extraneous bits of punctuation (they look to me like bug tracks) appear on the screen. When the page is refreshed after, for example, consulting a dictionary, the text sometimes comes back with the top halves of some sentences missing and half of the page vertically out of sync by several lines. You have to resize the window to fix it. I checked with Globalink's technical support (right here in Fairfax!) and confirmed these glitches occur



sometimes on their Quadra, too.

You may open up as many documents as you like, but PTP doesn't give you a choice about where to put the translated text. It goes where the cursor was in "untitled 2," without so much as asking whether you want a new document. Even if you choose New from the File menu to create another untitled document, whatever you translate next will end up in the first target document (unless you have closed it.) It doesn't provide a means of switching between document windows, either. Unless you use an extension (I use WindowRanger 1.1, available from Ziffnet on Compuserve) to add a windows menu, you may have to resize documents and move them all over the desktop in order to uncover and click on the one you want to work with. Sometimes a window refuses to activate when clicked on, or when it does, the scroller is on top of the scroll bar, no matter what part of the document is displayed. You have to scroll down to scroll up.

The idea behind the automatic translator seems sound enough. There are four main dictionaries, one per language for single word entries and one for phrases (semantic units). The semantic unit dictionaries allow the user to set a translation for a group of words. While translating, the program looks first for word combinations saved in the semantic unit dictionaries, and if it doesn't find them there, it looks up each word separately in the single word dictionary. In addition, each of the dictionaries has a corresponding user's dictionary. The user may add or change words or phrases, and these changes affect only the user's version of the dictionary. The program consults the user's dictionary first. This allows several users on a network to customize the

dictionaries without fouling them up for everyone else, and when a new version comes out, all the fine-tuning you have done to your dictionary is not lost.

You may also create your own set of technical dictionaries—a very useful feature—or purchase additional dictionaries from Globalink. They have legal, military, medical, and engineering dictionaries, just to name a few. Only one special dictionary can be loaded at a time, though. Normally you wouldn't need more than one, but I can see instances where I would want to open one of my dictionaries along with one of theirs. When you create one, it asks you to choose a three-letter designator for it to use as a tag. Don't forget which is which! You will be asked to choose from a bunch DOS-ishly named files when it comes time to load your dictionary.

It's obvious that the dictionaries are there for the application's use, not yours. There are no helpful definitions, no thesaurus, no pronunciation or conjugation guides. When you open a dictionary, it always goes to the first entry, not to a word you've selected in the text. You must always open the dictionary first, choose the Find command, and then type or paste into a find dialog box. There can be more than one definition only if the word can be used as more than one part of speech. (I have not had any luck adding definitions as different parts of speech.) The rest of the window is filled with cryptic boxes of codes that help PTP figure out how to deal with the term. If you want to add your own terms, it is up to you to figure out what codes go where. There are no pop-up menus to help you decipher them; there is no on-line help. There isn't even a Quick Look-Up chart, and don't count on the user's manual for a clear explanation. If you decide to change

just the English translation of a word, it may ask you to provide the nominative plural or past participle as well as (gulp) the genitive singular, even though these things have not changed. It doesn't give you any hints, so you'd better get it right!

You may be assured that PTP isn't doing my homework. It couldn't even if I asked it to. After human editing, there is very little left of PTP's (very) rough draft; indeed, it takes me much less time to translate my assignments *without* the program! It does not parse complicated grammar well. When I tried to edit PTP's translation into understandable English without referring to the original German, I couldn't do it. The rough draft was just plain unintelligible!

It's easy to see why. As I'm learning now, there's a lot more to language translation than just swapping words and phrases between dictionaries. A lot more. I suspect that if an experienced translator works long and hard enough at customizing PTP for a very specific sort of technical document—text naturally devoid of emotion, jargon, and irony—maybe the program could save somebody some time and repetition. I have asked around the translators' USEnet group (sci.lang.translator) and have not heard from anybody yet who has successfully implemented any machine translator in such a way. Most translators do not have the time.

I did find it useful in reading business articles from German newspapers. When I loaded the business and financial technical dictionary, I was very impressed with the results. (It produced articles every bit as incomprehensible to me as what I might find in the Wall Street Journal.) In areas where my vocabulary falls especially short, I



found it helpful. You should be extremely cautious with these translations, though. (See examples.) And you will definitely need a good German-English dictionary.

If you are like the wishful thinkers who inquire in sci.lang.translator about a translation program because they speak little or none of a language they must deal with on the job, do yourself a favor. If accuracy or style is important, hire a translator. Especially if you're trying to translate *into* a foreign language. PTP translates some things quite accurately, but you must be able to recognize the errors! The technology for machine translation has a long way to go, I'm afraid, at least for what's affordable to the individual consumer. This particular program, for the money, ought to offer a lot more features and a more intuitive, Mac-like user interface.

Nevertheless, I am optimistic about the future of machine translation. I have visited a few Internet sites devoted to computational linguistics and artificial intelligence. There is some pretty amazing stuff going on out there! (There's even a program that produces bad jokes!) I'm willing to bet that someday computers will use fuzzy logic and vast amounts of data to help people all over the world communicate with each other effortlessly and instantly across multiple barriers of language. Just not in time to help me get through Advanced German Translation. ■

Note: I am running System 7.5 on a PowerMacintosh 6100/60AV with 40 MB RAM.

12 Tips for Mac Users using AOL v2.6

...top advice for using AOL v2.6 as gleaned
from the MHM forum

WELCOME!

These tips are the best and most up-to-date advice for Mac Users using AOL v2.6. The tips range from how you can successfully download and install 2.6 to how you can employ various tricks and software to make it more efficient and enjoyable to use. They were gleaned from questions and answers given in the Members Helping Members forum.

The terrific tips which follow are to be attributed to the generous contributions of the following wise members: FWOB, Jewelthief, legbah, Kathy4648, mbswebster, and CEDSAR.

TIP #1: What the Web Browser is, where you can find it, and how you can install it.

TIP #2: How you can avoid paying for your AOL v2.6 download.

TIP #3: How you can increase the application memory for Browser and for AOL v2.6.

TIP #4: How you can debug your Browser.

TIP #5: What to do if your Web screen freezes and extensions conflict.

TIP #6: How you can save disk space by paring down your Cache folder and your AOL Preference Folder, and by reconfiguring Browser.

TIP #7: How you can save space on your Hard Disk by trimming your ONLINE FILE.

TIP #8: How you can control the size of your Art Folder.

TIP #9: How you can get rid of "Quicktime" message. . .

TIP #10: How you can save text from Web Pages.

TIP #11: Where you can find help to create your own Home Page.

TIP #12: Suggested Software which can help make AOL v2.6 easier to use.

TIP #1: What the Web Browser is, where you can find it, and how you can install it. . .

<<Can anyone tell me what a Web Brower is, where I can find one, and how I can install it? I have the latest AOL version installed, but I can't connect with the Internet.>>

A Web Browser, simply put, is an application that allows you access to the World Wide Web. The WWW is a series of computers strung together by various means that contain more information and silly stuff than you can shake a stick at.

America Online's Browser is a separate application from the AOL software. You may download the Browser at keyword (command-k) BROWSERFIX. Below are instructions for installation of AOL v2.6 and the companion Browser. I hope they work for you. . .

(These instructions assume your computer meets the recommended requirements to run America Online



v2.6 and Web Browser v1.0.

System Requirements:

-- Macintosh Operating System 7.x

-- 68020 processor or higher

-- 8 Megs of RAM

Note: Some users have had success using RAM Doubler or Virtual Memory to meet the RAM requirement.)

1. Download AOL v2.6 from keyword UPGRADE and the companion browser (Web Browser v1.0) at keyword BROWSERFIX. Keep both installers on the root level of your desktop. Don't bury either one in a folder.

2. Restart Mac holding down shift key to turn off all extensions.

3. Run installer for AOL v2.6. Do **not** change the name of this folder until the browser has been installed!

4. Run installer for Web Browser v1.0. The installation process will put the browser into your new AOL 2.6 folder.

5. Launch new version of AOL and choose Upgrade to maintain current personal info (passwords, address book, etc.)

6. Assign 2500k to AOL memory.

7. Assign 3000k to Browser memory.

8. Restart Mac and rebuild the desktop.

9. Open your preferences folder inside your system folder and trash the **folder** titled America Online and the **file** titled AOL Internet Settings. (yep, the entire folder. 2.5.1 will make more preferences if you sign on with that version after you sign on with 2.6. Just trash 'em)

10. Sign on to America Online.

11. Used keyword (command-k) Internet, or keyword WWW.

12. Click on Browser icon. This will take you to AOL's home page.

13. Chose "open URL" from Services Menu of Browser application.

14. Type in your destination. Browse to your heart's content.

TIP #2: How you can avoid paying for your AOL v2.6 download.

When you go to download AOL v2.6, you will be in a free area. When you're in a free area online, and you're given the option to download, it means the download will be free *ONLY* if you download while you're still in the free area. If you select DOWNLOAD LATER you will end up paying for the download. If you make a mistake and click Download Later, exit the free area, pull down your File menu, select Download Manager and delete the file *BEFORE* you download it. Then go back to the free area and click on Download Now!

TIP #3: How you can increase the application memory for Browser and for AOL v2.6. . .

Here's how you do it. . .

1. Log off AOL and quit the application.

2. Open the AOL folder and click once on the AOL application.

3. Choose Get Info from the File menu

4. In the dialog box in the lower right hand corner are three boxes referring to memory.

5. Set the preferred size and the minimum sizes to 2500. Close the window.

6. Now open the Browser folder. Click once on the browser application and choose Get Info from the File menu. Set the preferred memory to 3000 for the browser. Close the window.

TIP #4: How you can debug your Browser. . .

<<OK- what's URL>>

That would be a Universal Resource Locator thingie, or something like that. WebSpeak. :-)

<<and why isn't my browser able to connect to the one I requested?>>

Well, your Browser is buggy.

1. Locate and Trash the AOL Internet Settings in your Preferences Folder.

2. Locate and Trash your Web Cache.

3. Locate the AOL Prefs in your Preference Folder. Highlight the document inside. Go to the File Menu of the Finder and select GET INFO.

4. Determine if the document is a 2.6 document. If it is, you are all done confoogling and you may now sign on and browse. If not, trash the folder called AOL Prefs inside the Preference Folder and then...

5. Remove your database, art, email and downloads from your 2.6 folder. Trash it.

6. Rename your AOL 2.5.1 Folder if that is what you are using to upgrade your software. (This applies to all previous versions of AOL currently on your harddisk).

7. Reinstall 2.6, using 2.5.1 or any NON-beta version (thanking Kathy for this advice..I couldn't remember who said it originally) of AOL.

8. Don't Sign on to AOL yet.

9. Locate that AOL Prefs folder inside the Preferences Folder again. Check the GET INFO again. Is it a 2.6 document yet? If so, great. You are in business. Sign on.

10. If not, trash the AOL Prefs folder.

11. Rebuild your desktop by holding down the Option+Command



Keys until your Mac asks you if you really want to do so. Tell it yes.

12. Check that Prefs folder one more time. It should now say 2.6 without a doubt.

Only now may you sign on and Browse the Web.

Can you skip any of these steps? Maybe. But I've been through all of this a zillion times on my own computer and this is the process that works for me. My best advice is to follow this EXACTLY.

TIP #5: What to do if your Web screen freezes and extensions conflict.

<<Here's what's happening: I am now able to access the Browser thanks to the help from this board. Unfortunately, when I try to access any particular item, including WEB Help, my screen freezes. Here's what I've got: Power Mac 6100/66 with 16 MB Ram. Here's what I've done: Installed AOL v2.6 & Browser 1.0; trashed the folder marked "America Online" and the *file* marked "AOL Internet Settings" from the Systems Folder; and trashed all the temp files in the "Cache" folder. What's next?>>

I don't know about you, but I'm a lousy typist. I'm forever hitting that pesky capslock key when I want to type the letter A. The web browser won't connect to any hypertext links when the capslock key is engaged. Could this be happening to you as well? If not, I can only think of 3 options. I'll list in order of easy to difficult. <g>

1). Rebuild your desktop file. You'd be amazed at what ills this simple and essential procedure cures. To rebuild your desktop, hold down the command and option keys upon restart. When you get the message

about losing comments in your "get info" boxes, ignore it and click okay. You might also want to think about downloading a neat little shareware called TechTool. This product will build a brand new desktop rather than rebuild something that may be corrupt. Use keyword (command-k) FILESEARCH and enter TechTool as the search info.

2). Reinstall the AOL v2.6 and Web Browser v1.0 applications. This time, install with NO extensions running by holding down the shift key and restarting your Mac. Once the installation is complete, trash those preference files and rebuild your desktop file.

3). You have an extension conflict of some sort. There is no "official" list of conflicts with the Bow-wowser, so you'll have to do some checking on your own. Are you familiar with the process of testing for extension conflicts?

A brief run-down: Create a new folder in your System Folder and title it "Disabled Extensions." Move Half of your extensions to this folder and restart your Mac. Now try the Web Browser and see what happens. If you gain access with no problems, this means that one of the extensions you moved is the culprit. Any shareware extensions should be tested first.

Create a second folder in your system folder and title it "Checked Extensions." Move the extensions that are in your proper Extensions folder into that folder. Move half of the extensions that are in your "Disabled Extensions" folder into your proper Extensions Folder and restart your Mac. Try the Web Browser again. And so on and so on, until you find the problem child.

Before you do all this moving about, you can accomplish the same task using Extensions Manager if you have System 7.5 or by using the

commercial product Conflict Catcher.

TIP #6: How you can save disk space by paring down your Cachefolder and your AOL Preference Folder, and by reconfiguring Browser.

The Web Browser is a high maintenance application. You should empty your cache folder after each and every trip to the Web. These are standard tricks for keeping the Web Browser running smoothly.

1. Inside your Cache Folder, trash the file titled "recent." If that doesn't help, trash anything else that may be in that folder. Here's the path to the Cache Folder:

America Online v2.6 Folder--->Online Browser--->Web Files--->Cache

2. Open your preferences folder inside your sytem folder and trash the *folder* titled America Online and the *file* titled AOL Internet Settings. (yep, the entire folder. AOL will make more preferences when you launch the application. Just trash 'em)

3. You can configure your Browser application to expire read links after the number of days that you choose. Swing your mouse to the Configure menu at the top of the Browser screen. You can do this offline. In the resulting box, click on the Web icon at the left (looks like a globe with a spider web hanging on it). In the next box, at the bottom, you'll see: Expire read links after ___ days. Enter in a lesser number than the default, which is 15.

4. Sometimes the URL you are trying to reach is wonky or has too many people trying to access it at once. Try this: If you know the URL you are trying to reach is a link in some one else's page, go to that page



and try accessing from there. Example: The AOL Home Page. When you hit the Browser, it should automatically take you to AOL's Home Page. Today, it doesn't. One of your friends has the AOL Home Page as a hypertext link on his/her Home Page. Go to your friend's page and click on the link to the AOL page.

5. How do you launch the Browser? From keyword (command-k) Internet? Keyword WWW? Swinging your mouse to Switch to Browser under the AOL "Windows" menu? Try a different method than the one you normally use. Example: There is a Browser link in the America Federation of Teachers forum. If you can't get to the Web from say, keyword Internet, go back to AOL and click on the Browser link from AFT (or somewhere else). I find that launching the Browser when I am logged on to AOL *first* seems to work better than launching the Browser *first* then signing on to AOL. It may work differently for you.

6. When clicking on those hypertext links with reckless abandon <g>, you're adding a whole lotta entrees to your buffet plate. The poor browser can become overloaded with goodies. Click the browser screen closed at the upper left. Swing your mouse to the Services menu at the top of the screen and choose "Open URL." Enter a new URL and start "fresh." Works for me.

What is the purpose of the "Cache Folder?"

<<Much has been asked about the wonderful browser including all the problems that can occur. But what is the purpose of the "Cache Folder?" We all know to empty it regularly but it must serve some ongoing purpose.>>

(continued on page 61)

Community Technology Center's Network An Overview

[Prefatory Note: I do some volunteer work for a national organization that is working on broadening access to technology. The thought occurred to me this morning that many people in WAP may not have heard about this organization. Hence this overview article. Cheers, - Phil Shapiro.]

IN 1980 a math teacher from New York City, Antonia (Toni) Stone, came to the realization that technology has the potential of being a great equalizer in the education of inner city youth. Acting on her convictions, she set up a community computing center in Harlem that was open to the public. Stone's belief was that since every human being has an inner yearning to learn, if you give people free access to learning tools, learning is bound to take place.

This community computing center, the Harlem Community Computing Center (originally called "Playing To Win,") has encountered such success that it has spawned a national organization, the "Community Technology Centers' Network" (CTCNet) with over 55 affiliates.

CTCNet, in turn, has attracted attention from major corporate sponsors and the National Science Foundation. In October, 1995, the National Science Foundation awarded CTCNet a \$2 million grant to continue expanding their network of community computing centers. In December, 1995, Apple Computer joined in with a grant of 75

PowerMacs, scanners, modems, and Quicktake 150 cameras to be distributed by the CTCNet main office to the various affiliates.

Here in Washington DC, the first CTCNet affiliate was the Capital Children's Museum. For several years the museum has had a public access computer lab, Future Center, where anyone could come to learn and use computers. (For the past few months Future Center has been temporarily closed since the

"This community computing center, the Harlem Community Computing Center (originally called 'Playing To Win,') has encountered such success that it has spawned a national organization, the 'Community Technology Centers' Network' (CTCNet) with over 55 affiliates."

museum does not have funds to pay for a person to staff the center. Hopefully some benefactor can help the museum reopen Future Center sometime soon.)

In June, 1995, the Capital Children's Museum hosted the annual "All Affiliates" meeting of CTCNet. Technology access activists from around the country gathered for three days of seminars and

workshops at the museum.

What I found particularly interesting at this conference was the different ways people approached the technology access issue. Some people were involved in setting up community computing centers for youth. Others were involved in technology projects for adult literacy. Yet others were involved with setting up Internet access sites at homeless shelters.

This diversity of interests, centered around a core common interest, made for a fascinating conference. Over a hundred people attended this 1995 CTCNet conference. I would imagine about 150 to 200 people will be attending the 1996 conference, scheduled to take place in Boston in mid-June.

Persons interested in learning more about CTCNet can communicate with WAP member Chuck James, who serves as the Washington DC/Baltimore regional coordinator for CTCNet. Chuck has had a distinguished career in public service before getting involved with CTCNet. During the Carter administration, Chuck served as the United States' ambassador to Niger. And prior to that Chuck served as Assistant Attorney General for the State of California. Although his original career choice was in the field of law, Chuck's heart has always been close to educational issues, especially issues involving educational equity.

Here is contact information for Chuck James.

He can be reached via Internet e-mail at:
 chazza@imssys.imssys.com

or via voice phone at: (301) 530-6471, in Rockville, Maryland.

Several of the CTCNet affiliates have set up web pages, so if you take an interest in such things you can find out more about what they are doing by visiting their web page.

The following web pages are

National Organizations Working on Technology Access Issues

Community Technology Centers' Network Education Development Center

55 Chapel St., Newton, MA 02158

Internet: ctcnet@edc.org (Steve Ronan)

ptwnd@igc.apc.org (Peter Miller, Network Director)

Mission Statement

Community Technology Centers' Network (CTCNet) envisions a society in which all people are equitably empowered by technology skills and usage. CTCNet is committed to achieving this end.

CTCNet shares with Playing To Win, its founding organization, a recognition that, in an increasingly technologically dominated society, people who are socially and/or economically disadvantaged will become further disadvantaged if they lack access to computers and computer-related technologies.

CTCNet brings together agencies and programs that provide opportunities whereby people of all ages who typically lack access to computers and related technologies can learn to use these technologies in an environment that encourages exploration and discovery and, through this experience, develop personal skills and self-confidence.

CTCNet offers resources to enhance each affiliated agency/program's capacity to provide technology access and education to its constituency and to help and nurture other like-minded programs in its area. CTCNet will facilitate telecommunications, print, and in-person linkages enabling members to benefit from shared experience and expertise.

CTCNet will be a leading advocate of equitable access to computers and related technologies; it will invite, initiate, and actively encourage partnerships and collaborations with other individuals and organizations that offer resources in support of its mission; and it will strive, in every arena, to bring about universal technological enfranchisement.

Morino Institute

1801 Robert Fulton Drive, Suite 550, Reston, Virginia 22091

Voice: (703) 620-8971, FAX: (703) 620-4102

<http://www.morino.org>

Contact: info@morino.org

The Morino Institute is dedicated to opening the doors of opportunity---economic, civic, health, and education---and empowering people to improve their lives and communities in the Communications Age.

The Institute helps individuals and institutions harness the power of information and the potential of interactive communications as tools for overcoming the challenges that face them. ■



ones I find real interesting. The Morino Institute home page is particularly well worth visiting.

Plugged In, East Palo Alto, CA.
<http://www.pluggedin.org>

LEAP, New Haven, CT.
<http://www.leap.yale.edu>

Somerville Community Computing Center (SCCC), Somerville, MA.
<http://www.wgbh.org/mbcweis/ltc/sccc/sccc.html>

The Morino Institute
<http://www.morino.org>

Other Local CTCNet Affiliates

Here is contact information for the other CTCNet affiliates in the Washington DC metro area:

Kenneth Chapman

The National Trust for the Development of African American Men
7411 Riggs Rd., #424
Adelphi, MD 20783
(301) 445-3077 (voice)
(301) 445-3384 (fax)
Internet: kchapman@tnt.org
<http://www.tnt.org>

Mike Trueheart, Jan Eichhorn

Friends of Tyler School
1521 K St. SE, Washington DC 20003, (202) 547-8855
Internet: mike1521@aol.com

Janine Smith/Tony Russo

Consortium for Services to Homeless Families, Inc. (ConServe)
709A 8th St. SE, Washington DC 20003, (202) 547-7388
Internet: ptwconserve@igc.apc.org
Internet: trusso7202@aol.com

Computer Assisted Literacy Center of DC (CALICO DC)

Adult Basic Education Office
Martin Luther King Memorial Li-

brary .
Washington DC 20001
(202) 727-1616

I n t e r n e t :
Paula_J_Williams@csgi.com

One local organization doing similar work is Washington Area Project for Youth (WAPY). WAPY's mission is to give free computer and Internet training to at-risk youth from Anacostia. WAPY has a downtown training center on 15th St., NW, and has several satellite training centers at housing projects in Anacostia.

Further information about WAPY can be found on their home page at:

<http://www.x-change.com/wapy/youthlink.html>

Adam Dennis

WAPY, 733 15th St. NW, Suite 251
Washington DC 20005
(202) 393-4262
Internet: adkassoc@ix.netcom.com

Finally, it's useful to mention that the Capital Children's Museum will shortly be setting up a home page. This home page will give lots of information about the exhibits and classes offered by the museum. Families in the metropolitan area will have a whole new way of visiting the museum.

The possibilities for such a web page are quite tantalizing, especially if the museum is able to harness volunteer energy from individuals and families in the metro area. With a little outside help, the museum's web page could be as vibrant and interesting as the museum itself. ■

Phil Shapiro

(The author serves on the Washington DC/Baltimore Steering Committee for CTCNet. He can be reached at: pshapiro@aol.com

<http://users.aol.com/pshapiro/>

TypeTwister Review

by Michael Horstman

ALDUS TYPE Twister 1.0 promises to be "The Most Outrageous Type Enhancer" allowing users to apply a variety of shapes and colors to text in any font. The examples on the box suggest a variety of possibilities, such as banners, posters, and invitations. Although I was initially skeptical, Type Twister does, with a few limitations, deliver on its promise.

The easiest way to begin is to launch the program (a slow process on a Performa 638 with 8 Mb RAM)

and either paste copied text or type directly into the program's text box. One may then quickly select from any of the 50 preprogrammed design buttons. Designs may then be modified with the user's choice of any combination of 30 effects, 48 shapes, and 36 preset color schemes. Since all of these can be applied to any font in the system, the possibilities are nearly endless. Most effects can also be scaled, rotated, and skewed, and the aspect ratio of many can be altered. Effects formed



around arcs and circles offer still other effects. If all this weren't enough, a selection of distinctive styles can be applied to the individual characters themselves. But this is only the beginning. The designs can be customized or constructed from scratch via color and effect palettes. Once a treatment has been designed and tweaked to the user's satisfaction, click the 'Add' button, and a thumbnail of the new design takes its place among the preset choices. The output looks great in both color and black and white, though small shaded images necessarily look a little grainy at 300 dpi.

Type Twister certainly does some neat stuff, but it's not without fault. Text editing tools are minimal; forward delete is not supported, and only one font is allowed in each text box. Traditional word processing character treatments (e.g., bold, underline, strikethrough, etc.) aren't supported or carried over from other applications. The preview area is disappointingly small, especially for more complex layouts or long blocks of text. This wouldn't be so bad, but there are no guides for size, rotation, or skew angles; one can't really tell what the actual size of the finished image will be. Of course, the picture can be resized in the target application, but that can cause its own problems.

Text images can't be printed or saved (except to the clipboard) from within Type Twister, but must be copied and pasted to a destination application. This is a bit disconcerting at first, but it makes good sense, as most people are interested in adding images to other documents. Object Linking and Embedding (OLE) is also available when pasting into OLE-aware applications. It's best not to scale an image much larger than needed for the final document; larger images

take more memory.

Once the desired image has been achieved, the last big decision before copying is to select a resolution that matches your printer. As the manual warns, this is not a decision to be made lightly. There are actually two resolutions of interest, one for QuickDraw printers and an optional PostScript setting. The defaults are 72 and 300 dpi, respectively. Higher resolutions (up to 1200 dpi) translate to geometrically higher memory requirements in all operations: copying, pasting, and final storage. For example, Type Twister needed a 3 Mb RAM allocation (default is 1 Mb) to copy a



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bad, but there are no guides for size, rotation, or skew angles; one can't

really tell what the actual size of the finished image will be."

6" image at 203 dpi QuickDraw (standard for the Fargo Primera color printer) and 300 dpi PostScript. Moreover, once the 6" image was copied, MS Word (also running with

3 Mb RAM) refused to accept the paste; Claris Works was more accommodating. To check resolution and file sizes, I pasted the image into a Works drawing three times, reducing two of them to 50% and 25%, respectively. The resulting file was 1.6 Mb. The reverse operation (copying the same image at ~1.5" and enlarging 200% and 400%) made the largest image somewhat rougher, but took only ~300K. Dropping the PostScript formatting when copying cut file sizes by about a third in both cases. QuickDraw print quality is equivalent to PostScript, but may take up to 4 times as long (up to 15 min!) to print.

Type Twister has a few other minor quirks. It did strange things to my 15" display, like stroboscopic color changes when switching in and out of the program, changing the desktop colors and stealing the colors from the apple menu icons.

Most of the problems I encountered resulted from using modest equipment to drive the program to limits others may not care to approach. If you have enough RAM or don't regularly need multiple, large, hi-res images in a single document, Type Twister is a breeze to use and easily enough fun to invite some serious futzing. ■



Adobe Dimensions™ Review

by Thomas Berens

ADOBE Dimensions™2.0, by Adobe Systems, is a drawing application that helps computer artists transition from the world of 2-D to 3-D without paying 3-D prices. Not only can you convert existing Adobe Illustrator files to 3-D, you can now generate the 2-D images within the Dimensions application itself. For users who don't want to get heavily involved into 3-D at this time, just the ability to take existing text and easily extrude it to get a 3-D look makes this product worth the price (for me,

at least).

System requirements for using Dimensions are a 68020 Mac (math coprocessor recommended) or later, a hard disk, 3 MB of application RAM, 32-bit QuickDraw ROM, and System 7.0 or later. For optimal performance, the company recommends a Mac with a 68040 processor (or a Power Mac), and a color monitor. Adobe also recommends the following software: Adobe Illustrator™, Adobe Photoshop™, Adobe Streamline™, and fonts from the Adobe Type

Library™. Hmm...all Adobe products...coincidence? Be advised that your artwork will be saved in PostScript™ language format, so you should ensure that your output device takes advantage of PostScript language.

Installation is simply a matter of double clicking on the Installer icon and loading each of the four floppy disks when prompted.

The User Guide is typical of what you get with almost any Adobe product.

The figures included in the review were generated from the tutorial, which is found in Chapter 2 of the manual.

I was able to construct the table in Figure 1 in under five minutes by following the tutorial and using the cube and cone primitives in the tool set. Objects can be sized by selecting an object and dragging a corner (just like 2-D) or by option clicking and typing in the numeric dimensions you desire. The table is currently being viewed from the off-axis frontal view, one of thirteen views available.

Next I colored the table using the Surface Properties tools, then created and rendered a sphere to place on the table (Figure 2). Rendering can be done in a draft mode for faster results, but I found the full rendering of the sphere to be relatively quick on my 6100 a PowerMac.

Adding text to both the block and sphere was fairly straightforward. By choosing the Surface Properties tool, I was able to view both primitives as 2-D figures. I then used a text tool similar to those found in any drawing program and chose the fonts and color fills I desired. A simple click of the Apply button, and the text was applied to the surface of the object. I even applied shading to the sphere (Figure 3).

Finally, I extruded the letter A, placed it on the table, and rotated it

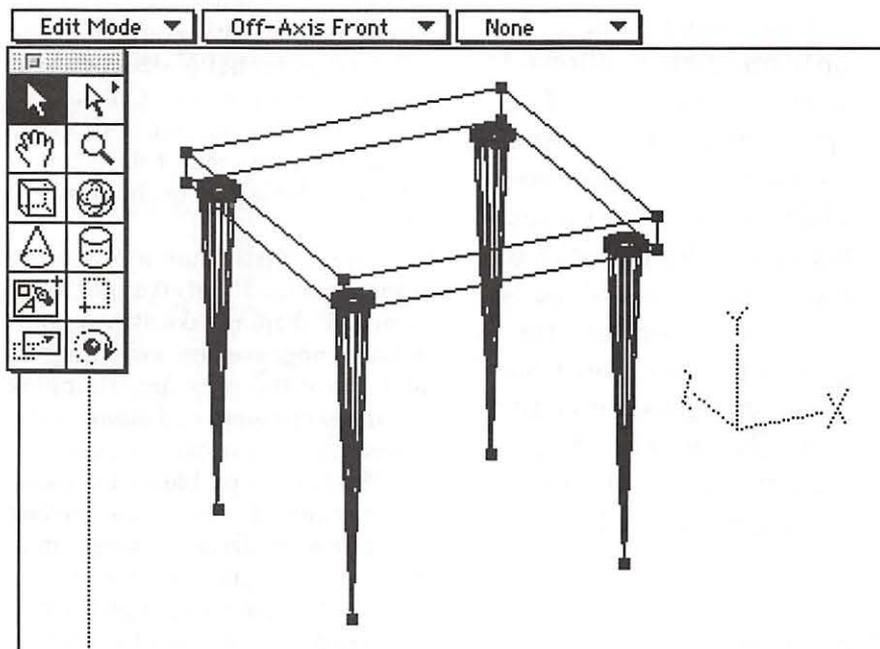


Figure 1.

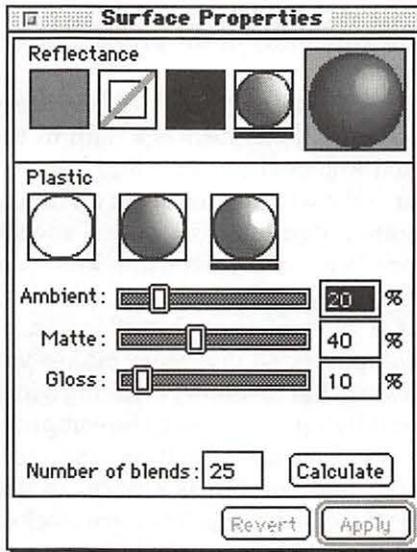
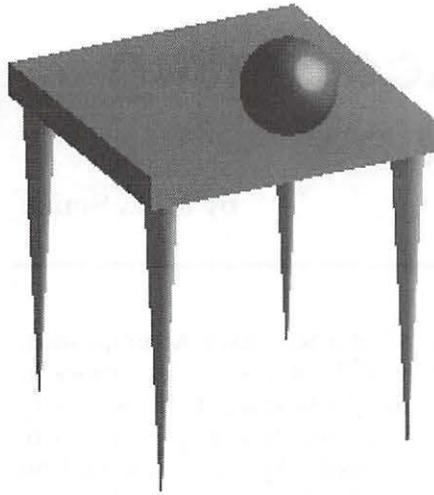


Figure 2.



Photoshop and Illustrator, there is plenty of depth to this product. Samples in the manual show how to create furled flags, sliced loaves of bread, gears, and an assortment of labels for cans and bottles.

In summary, Dimensions provides a good introduction into the world of 3-D. It's not as full featured as many 3-D applications, but it's not as expensive, either. Considering the suggested retail price of \$199, I would recommend Dimensions to anyone who uses Adobe products, particularly Illustrator, and wants to add another dimension to their artwork.

Thomas Berens is a Macintosh computer consultant with Digital Mentor. Visit his WWW site at <http://www.digmentor.com/tom> or send e-mail to DigMentor@aol.com

slightly around its Y axis (Figure 4). Placing objects on the table normally requires positioning the objects from two views (e.g., front and top). Otherwise, you may end up with the object levitating several inches off the surface of the table. It doesn't take too long to get the hang of it.

The screen shots in this article don't do Dimensions justice; when I printed the results on my PostScript printer, all of the jaggies disappeared.

The tutorial only scratches the surface of what is possible with Dimensions. Like its siblings,

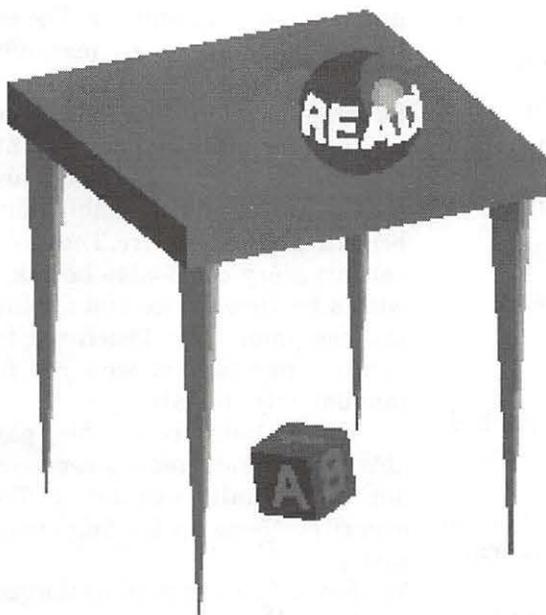


Figure 3.

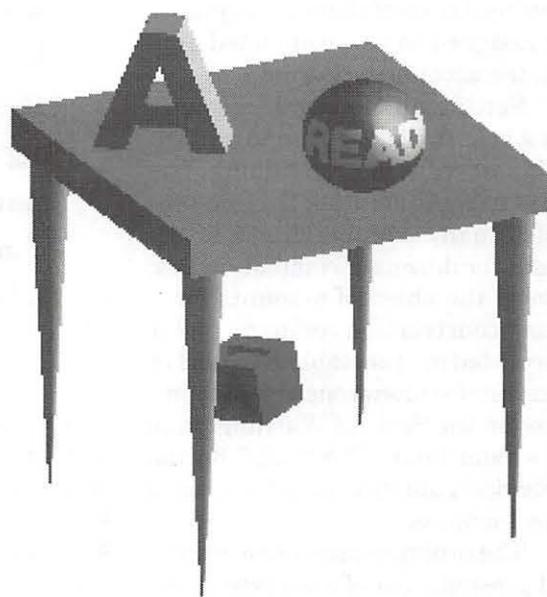


Figure 4.



Peachtree Accounting 2.5 review

by M. L. Smith



A SMALL contract- or needs the ability to control the costs of labor and materials for the jobs the

company has under contract. If it is necessary to subcontract parts of the work to specialty contractors, the contracts must be clearly defined and ensure that competitive prices are paid. The accounting system must be able to handle subcontracts as well as the purchase of materials and labor performed. The job bid must account for the cost of materials and labor required to complete it. In addition, appropriate overhead costs of the company must be assigned to jobs completed during the accounting period.

Setting up a chart of accounts for a general ledger used to be difficult and very time consuming. The Peachtree Accounting System provides many sample charts of account for dozens of company types. I used the chart of accounts for a small construction company and it permitted me to establish a chart of accounts for a new construction company in the State of Washington in less than hour. The "help" button provides guidance in setting up a new business.

The program provides a graphical presentation of each type of entry in the accounting process to give bookkeepers a clear understanding

of what each entry accomplishes. One of the more elusive factors in running a business is the ability to predict cash flow requirements to accomplish objectives. Estimating and budgeting is a part of planning. Peachtree Accounting provides for budgeting. The business analysis provides a Cash Manager, a Collection Manager and a Payment Manager. These managers provide a view of what money is on hand, what money we can collect and what

Setting up a chart of accounts for a general ledger used to be difficult and very time consuming. The Peachtree Accounting System provides many sample charts of account for dozens of company types.

money we must pay out. Each of these managers has three levels of information:

- Level 1: Graph of the information
 - Level 2: Summaries of information
 - Level 3: Details information
- The financial analysis provided

by these managers and the reporting capability of the program is excellent.

The management of inventory in a small business is a pain in the you-know-what. You find managers who will just hand out an inventoried item like it was a special privilege of ownership. You find employees who feel that inventory is a part of their benefit plan. A computerized inventory makes you aware that inventory is taking wings and flying away when the computer says there are nine items in inventory and the bin is empty. In the past, some basic parts were stocked that could be assembled into a second inventoried item. Inventory programs seldom made provision for the assembly or disassembly of an inventoried item. The Peachtree accounting system provides this capability. In this country there are thousands of companies that buy computer components and assemble computers to meet the customers requirements. Each of the components would have an inventory ID number and a bin number. This program would allow the assignment of an "Assembly" inventory number and a bin number. The entries would have to be manually entered. If the program provided for the generation of bar code inventory and bin numbers, components could be removed from the bin and entered into a new assembly number with a barcode device. The physical inventory could also be taken with a barcode device and fed into the computer. The Peachtree inventory program is well set for manual entry of data.

The accounts receivable, payable, payroll and general ledger were not individually evaluated. The overall performance is a four mouse rating.

The Form Designer permits the generation of the following;



- Text Objects
- Data Objects
- Command Objects
- Shape Objects
- Paste Object

Picture objects can be copied from other programs to the clipboard and then pasted into the form. Command Object- There are three types of Command Objects, Read file record, read line record & end of form.

Peachtree Accounting uses 24 on-screen Icons to initiate specific

action in the accounting process. The function of each Icon is explained by the on screen help. These Icons permit the initiation of on-screen selection of accounting steps with the mouse.

The software allows up to five users; this means that sales invoices or purchase orders could be generated in five locations.

Peachtree Accounting 2.5 has all of the tools needed to fulfill the needs of most small businesses. ■

how tough it might be to find a document especially when I can't remember what I named it or where I saved it. With NU, I just use the keyboard shortcut Command/F (I chose to let Now Find override my system Find File) and up pops a window which is similar to the System 7.5 Find except I have a lot more options. I can search for files created or modified between two dates, eliminating all the ones that don't apply and of course, I can search by size, kind, label, version, comments, lock, contents, file type, creator and even visibility. This utility is called QuickFiler.

If you can remember a few of the words contained within the document, you can search by that.

Once you get a listing of all files found, you can then inspect them to see where they are located, Get Info, view contents, move, copy, delete, open, archive, dearchive and more — all right within the found items window! It beats the heck out of System 7.5's Find.

Another thing you can get used to in a hurry is Now FolderMenus. My Desktop gets pretty cluttered. If I want to put a file into a folder I can select one or more files and drag them to any folder and without re-

Now Utilities 5.0.1 review

Work faster with Now Utilities

by Linda Cameron

I HAVE BEEN a big fan of Now Utilities since version 1.0 when I first saw it demoed at a McMUG meeting by a Now Software representative. I took advantage of their "user group discount offer" and have been upgrading ever since. It has been worth upgrading because Now Software keeps improving their products.

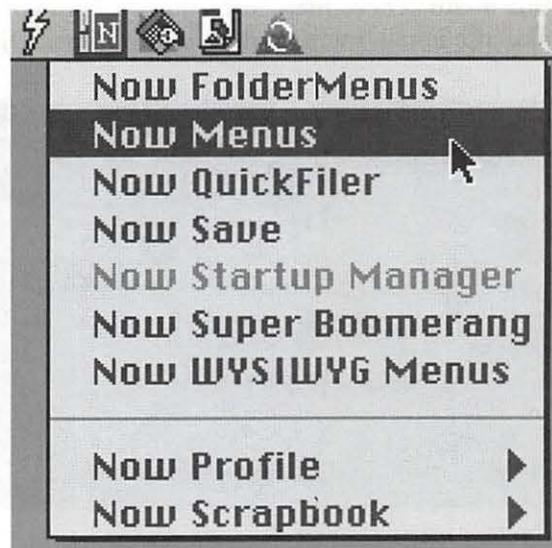
I would like to have a PowerPC — as long as I'm wishing, I would like to have a 9500/132 Macintosh PPC. Unfortunately, the thousands of dollars it would cost to buy it helps me appreciate my llici a little longer.

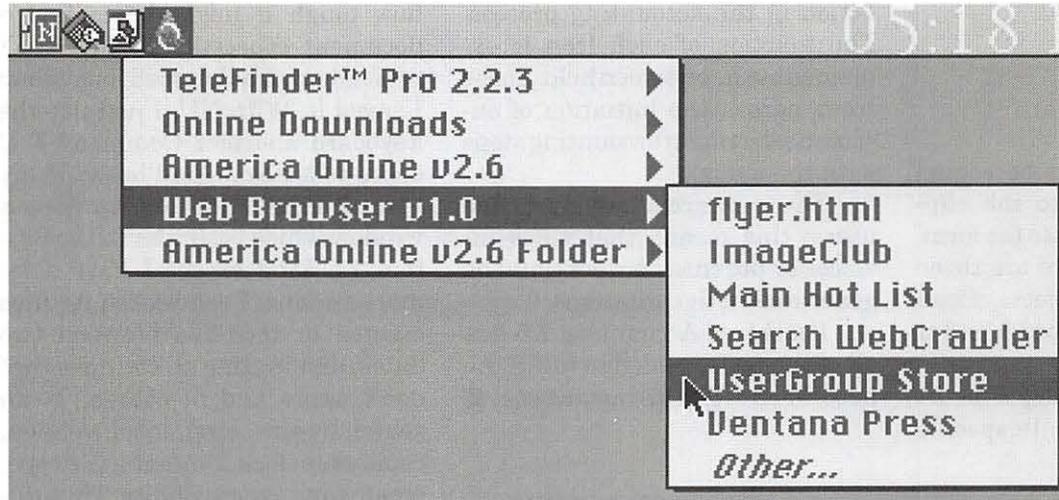
The llici isn't a bad machine and I do have 20 MBs of RAM, which helped to speed it up. Still, it isn't a Power Mac. However, by enhancing my System software with Now Utilities 5.0.1, I am able to perform many functions in a lot less time. In other words, I don't feel all that limited with what I have.

To begin with, Now Utilities is a package of 9 different utilities which are mostly Control Panel devices, Extensions and an application. Yes, there are some Shareware programs that offer some of the same features, but I have noticed when I use Shareware, I tend to have more Extension conflicts. Now Utilities have been tested a lot more and I find them to be very compatible with all of my other Extensions (and I have lots of them). Considering how much you get in one package, the price is reasonable.

Ways NU speeds up my work

Since I have over 8000 files on my hard drive, you can imagine





leasing it, wait a second and a hierarchical menu pops up allowing me to navigate to the particular folder up to 5 levels deep. I can even drag the file to my menus and drop into folders contained there. It is so easy it is unbelievable.

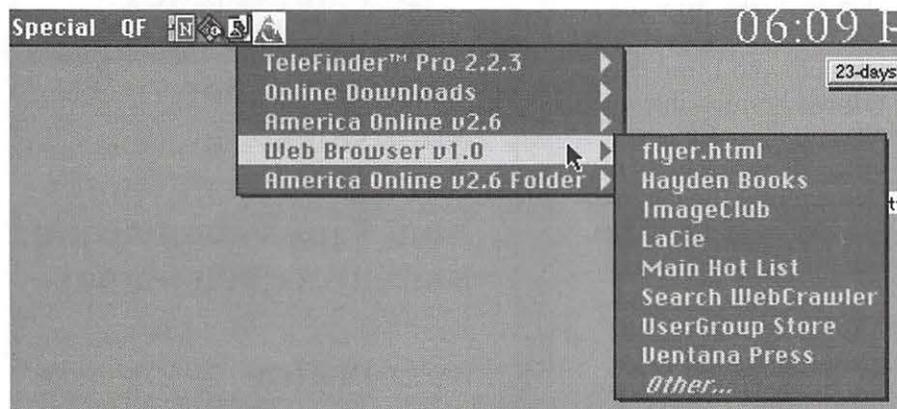
You may say, "How many folders do you find in your menus?" Well, normally you would only find folders in the Apple Menu if you put them there yourself, but with Now Menus, you can add little custom icons to your Finder menu and choose what folders, documents, desk accessories or applications you want to be in those menus. Basically, you are putting Aliases into your menu. These little icons don't take up much room and it is so

handy to have such fast and easy access to the things you use most.

Other ways I can navigate my hard drive faster is within Open Dialogs. The thing that usually takes up so much time when you are trying to Open or Place something is having to locate the place where that particular file is stored. Sometimes, you aren't even sure where it is as you are opening and closing folders. With SuperBoomerang, I have permanent files or folders (which I chose) at the top of my list and the most recently used folders or files will automatically be listed also. To top it off, I have the ability to edit, delete, rename, create a new folder or Find something within the Open Dialog — saving time.

than once. I have it set to capture my keystrokes and save to a text file in my System folder. After so many days, it will self-delete. If I have a system error and haven't saved a document I am working on, when I Restart I can go to the Saved Work Folder and copy the text and paste it into a new document, saving me from having to retype an hour's worth of work. I could also set it to automatically do Saves on certain applications at preselected intervals, but I don't use that feature because there have been times I saved over something I didn't want to.

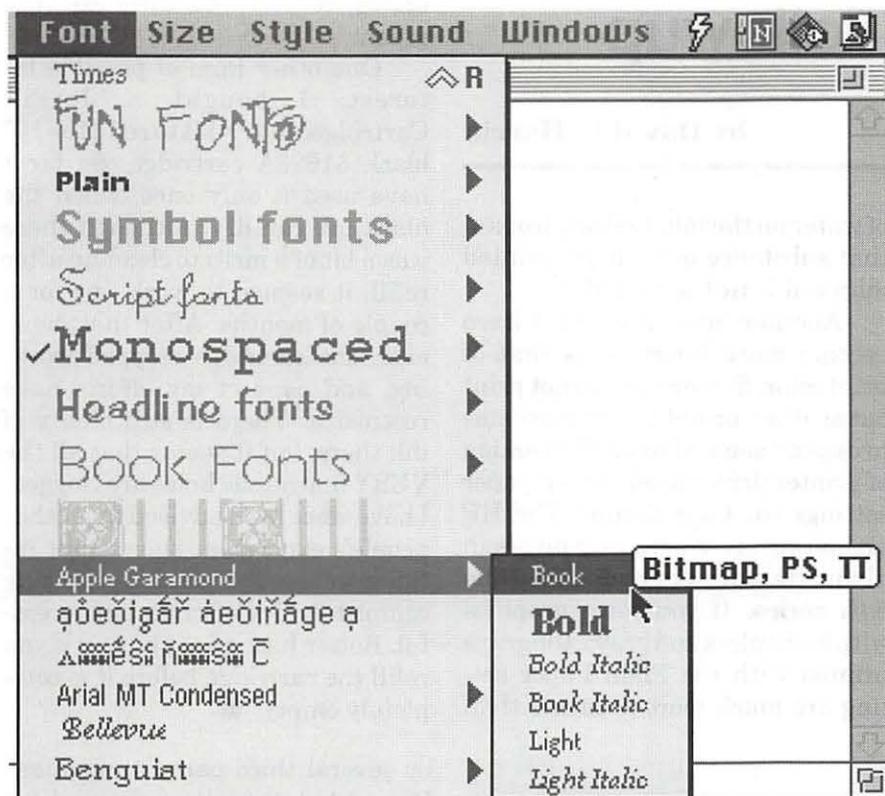
WYSIWYG Menus is another time saver. Besides letting me view my fonts as they are supposed to look (and I could do the same with the sizes and styles), I can move certain fonts to the top of the list or even group fonts into suitcases giving them names like Script Fonts, Headline Fonts, Symbol Fonts, Body Text Fonts, Monospaced Fonts or whatever. This shortens my long list of fonts, making it easier and faster to select a font. Plus, by highlighting a font in the font menu, I can press the (~) key and up pops a little menu that tells whether it is a Bitmap, TrueType or PostScript font. See the picture in the upper



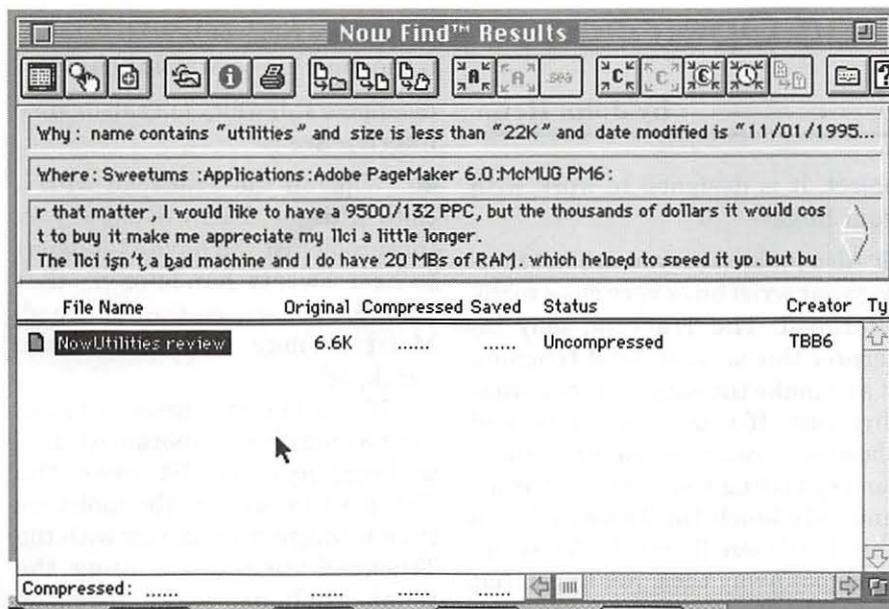
Custom menus

One of my favorite features of Now Menus is the capability to just type in keyboard shortcuts wherever I want them (in menus). I have added Command/T to Empty the Trash. I have all my F keys configured to open certain applications or perform functions within applications.

Now Save has been a blessing more



Fonts menu



Find menu

right corner of the page. That particular feature was something I didn't know about until I did this

review. I'm glad I found out about it, because I have been wanting an easy way to identify font types and

all along I had the ability and didn't know it!

Now Startup Manager is very similar to Conflict Catcher. I can have Sets of Extensions customized to load. For example: I have Standard (all on), Testing (all off), Minimum (just a few things I can't live without) and Fax only (for when I am having problems but I don't want to miss getting a fax). I can Link Extensions to other Extensions so that if one is on certain incompatible extensions are off or if certain extensions require other extensions to be on to work, then turning one on turns them all on. If I have a Startup problem, I can isolate it by letting Startup Manager figure out which one is giving me the problem. I can rearrange the loading order of my Extensions just by dragging them. Many times that has fixed a Startup problem. Now Scrapbook does everything and a lot more than the System Scrapbook. You can view by Thumbnails and search by Keyword or other criteria. You can Copy to the Clipboard Editor and select parts of an item that you want to Paste into a document.

I have come to rely on the many timesaving shortcuts. I would hate to ever have to give up using Now Utilities.

You need System 7.0 or higher, a minimum of 4 MBs of RAM and a hard drive. ■

Now Utilities 5.0.1

Street price: \$89.95

Check the User Group Store

800-350-4842



DeskWriter Followup

by David L. Harris

IN THE DECEMBER 1994 WAP Journal I reviewed the Hewlett-Packard DeskWriter 550C color inkjet printer. This is a short followup on that article.

Although the 550C is "only" a 300 dpi printer, and most inkjets today are up to 600 dpi or even 720 dpi, I am still very pleased with the print quality of the 550C. Text is very nice, and I have printed some graphics on HP's LXJetSeries glossy paper that are almost photographic in appearance. The main change I would make in my previous article is that I underestimated the effect

of water on the ink. Letting drops of that substance onto inkjet-printed material is **not** a good idea.

Another area in which I have become more informed is that of print color. Some colors do not print out at all accurately, and this seems to depend somewhat on the version of printer driver used and on paper settings (in Page Setup). The HP printer driver version 1.0 prints in distinctly warmer shades than the 6.0x series. If you have graphics with both colors and grays, the grays printed with the Plain Paper setting are much more accurate than

those printed with the LX Glossy Paper setting. With the 6.0x series driver, at least, the latter are very green.

One other item of possible interest: I bought a JetFill CartridgeMate™ kit to refill the HP black 51626A cartridge. So far I have used it only once, when the black ink ran dry. Although there was a bit of a mess to clean up after refill, it seemed to work fine for a couple of months. After that, however, the cartridge stopped working, and none of my efforts have rescued it. There is still plenty of ink there, but it seems that all the VERY fine nozzle holes are clogged. I have since been advised that other people's experience shows that refilling a cartridge that has once gone completely dry often is unsuccessful. Better luck might be had if you refill the cartridge before it is completely empty. ■

How to Deal with Jumpy or Erratic PowerBook Trackpad Operation

by John Heim

IF YOU HAVE a PowerBook computer with a Trackpad pointing device, you may have noticed the cursor jumping or moving where you do not want it to. This is not an uncommon issue, however, in most cases, there is nothing wrong with the Trackpad.

The Trackpad on the PowerBook 190, 500, 2300, and 5300 series computers works on a principal called coupling capacitance. As your finger moves over the surface, the Trackpad evaluates the change in capacitance between two layers of measurement electrodes built into the surface of the Trackpad.

Trackpad Usage Tips

■ Make sure only one part of your finger is touching the Trackpad. You will not be able to use a pen or other

object, it is designed to work with your finger.

■ Also make sure you are not resting your wrist on or very close to the Trackpad. The Trackpad may interpret this as your wrist touching it and make the cursor move in that direction. If you suspect either of these is causing the cursor's behavior, try raising your wrist in the air and only touch the Trackpad with the tip of your finger. If the symptom goes away then you know that one of the above is the cause and you should adjust the position of your wrist and or finger.

■ Do not use hand lotion, or consider purchasing a teflon pad to protect the Trackpad from lotion. Oil or lotion can cause the same problem as touching the Trackpad in two places. Teflon pads are sold

by several third-party companies. If you decide to try the teflon pad, be sure that the Trackpad is clean before installing it.

■ Remove rings or bracelets to see if the jumping or erratic behavior disappears. Jewelry may also cause interference.

■ Wipe off the Trackpad with a cloth or tissue. This will usually fix this problem if you have a tendency to have sweaty hands or if other moisture collects on the Trackpad. Moisture may also confuse the Trackpad.

If you find it continues to get wet you may need to obtain a teflon pad/applique to fit over the Trackpad to prevent the moisture from having direct contact with the Trackpad. Before installing the teflon applique, make sure the Trackpad is clean. You can use a mild glass cleaner sprayed onto the cloth, not onto the Trackpad itself. Contact your local authorized Apple service provider or call 1-800-SOS-APPL for more information. ■

Our thanks to Apple Computer, Inc. The above article is from The Information Alley © 1996.

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

Leon Raesly (days: 5 am to 5 pm) (301) 868-9554
Ken DeVito (703) 960-0786

Accounting Packages

—BPI Programs

Jaxon Brown (301) 350-3283
—BPI & Howardsoft (Tax)
Otis Greever (615) 638-1525

—Dollars & Sense

Barry Fox (717) 566-6709

—Home Accountant

Leon Raesly (days: 5 am to 5 pm) (301) 868-9554

—Apple SSC

Bernie Benson (301) 951-5294

—AppleWorks

Ken DeVito (703) 960-0786
Ray Settle (301) 647-9192
Gary Hayman (301) 345-3230
Leon Raesly (days: 5 am to 5 pm) (301) 868-9554
Bill Campbell (301) 498-6380
Allan Griff (301) 654-1515

—AppleWorks Database

Morgan Jopling 1 (301) 721-7874

Milt Goldsamt (301) 649-2768

Allan Griff (301) 654-1515

Communications

—ProTerm

Allan Levy (301) 340-7839

Ray Settle (301) 647-9192

—Talk is Cheap/Pt. to Pt.

Barry Fox (717) 566-6709

—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

Leon Raesly (days: 5 am to 5 pm) (301) 868-9554

—Profiler 3.0

Barry Fox (717) 566-6709

Hard Disks

—CMC (not CMS)

Barry Fox (717) 566-6709

—Corvus

Leon Raesly (days: 5 am to 5 pm) (301) 868-9554

—Sider

Otis Greever (615) 638-1525

Languages

—Apple Soft

Louis Biggie (301) 967-3977

Peter Combes (301) 251-6369

Leon Raesly (days: 5 am to 5 pm) (301) 868-9554

—Pascal

Michael Hartman (301) 445-1583

Operating Systems

—ProDOS 8 and 16

Barry Fox (717) 566-6709

—Print Shop

Thomas O'Hagan (301) 593-9683

Spreadsheets

—General

Walt Francis (202) 966-5742

—MagicCalc/SuperCalc2.0

Leon Raesly (days: 5 am to 5 pm) (301) 868-9554

—Telecommunications

Dale Smith (301) 762-5158

Allan Levy (301) 340-7839

Ken DeVito (703) 960-0786

—TimeOut Series

Morgan Jopling 1 (301) 721-7874

—Utilities: ProSel

Barry Fox (717) 566-6709

Cross-Platform Translation

—MS/DOS-Apple-Mac Transfers

Ken DeVito (703) 960-0786

Word Processors

—General

Walt Francis (202) 966-5742

—Apple Writer 2

Ron Evry (703) 490-1534

Dianne Lorenz (301) 530-7881

Leon Raesly (days: 5 am to 5 pm) (301) 868-9554

—AppleWorks GS

A.D. (Bill) Geiger (703) 237-3614

Andy Gavin (703) 734-3049

—Letter & Simply Perf

Leon Raesly (days: 5 am to 5 pm) (301) 868-9554

—Mouse Write

Barry Fox (717) 566-6709

—Publish-It!

Ray Settle (301) 647-9192

—ScreenWriter II

Peter Combes (301) 251-6369

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*

David Wood ((301) 827-8805

—General

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

Telecommunications (Mac & Apple)

—TCS Help

Dale Smith (301) 762-5158

Nancy Seferian (202) 333-0126

Paul Schlosser (301) 831-9166

—General

Dale Smith (301) 762-5158

Allan Levy (301) 340-7839

Bob Sherman (305) 944-2111

—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

—Apple II Hardware Epson printers, hard drives

Guy Durant (202) 363-0366

—Apple II laser printing

Bob Sherman 1(305) 944-2111

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

Ray Settle (Annapolis) (301) 647-9192

Scott Galbraith (Frederick) (301) 865-3035

W.T. Cook (Columbia) (301) 995-0352

Lee Raesly (Adelphi) (301) 599-7530

Don Avery (Bethesda/DC) (202) 362-1783

Virginia

Kenneth DeVito (Alexandria) (703) 960-0786

Neil Laubenthal (703) 691-1360

Please note: you should always double-check dates and times of SIG meetings with the SIG Chair listed on Page 4. Also, check dates and times for the classes with the office.

Washington Apple Pi Office
 12022 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, MD, 20852.
 M-W-F 10 a.m.—6 p.m.; Tue 7 p.m-9 p.m.; Sat 9 a.m.-2:30 p.m.

February 1996

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1 Columbia Slice Game SIG	2	3
4	5	6	7 Mac Program- mers' SIG	8 Stock SIG	9	10 Frederick Slice
11	12 <i>Intro to the Mac-Part 1</i>	13	14 DB SIG WAP BoD	15 PI SIG	16	17 Annapolis Slice A2 Meeting
18	19 Office Closed <i>Intro to the Mac-Part 2</i>	20	21 Excel SIG	22	23	24 <small>NoVa ComCol</small>  WAP General Meeting
25	26 <i>Intro to the Mac-Part 3</i>	27	28 <i>Maintaining Your Mac</i>			

March 1996

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

**See pages 53 & 54
 for additional
 tutorial dates.**

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
March 31					1	2
3	4	5	6 Mac Program- mers' SIG	7 Newton SIG Columbia Slice Game SIG	8	9 Frederick Slice
10	11 <i>Intro to the Mac-Part 1</i>	12	13 DB SIG WAP BoD	14 Stock SIG	15	16 Annapolis Slice A2 Meeting
17	18 <i>Intro to the Mac-Part 2</i>	19	20 Excel SIG	21 PI SIG	22	23 <small>NoVa ComCol</small>  WAP General Meeting
24	25 <i>Intro to the Mac-Part 3</i>	26	27 <i>Maintaining Your Mac</i>	28 Women's SIG	29	30

****Special note: Women's SIG meeting on January 25.**

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

3rd Saturday; 9:30 AM; Severna Park Library on McKinsey Rd. (off Rt. 2), Severna Park, MD
Answering Machine: (410) 280-8756
CrabApple BBS: (410) 315-8532

Apple III SIG

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

Columbia Slice

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

DataBases (Mac) SIG

Volunteers needed to restart this SIG

Desktop Publishing (DTP) SIG

Flyer to be sent out in Nov./Dec. announcing the next meeting.

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 Developers' SIG

1st Thursday, every other month (even numbered months in 1996); 7:30 PM; WAP Office.

NoVa Education (Ed) SIG

Last Wednesday; 7:30 PM; Walnut Hill Ctr., 7423 Camp Alger Ave., Falls Church, VA.

Programmer's 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. (Morris Pelham who chairs StockSIG is Sysop of Investment/StockSIG board on the TCS. Contact him on that board.)

Telecomm SIG

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

WAP Garage Sale

June and December

WAP General Meeting

4th Saturday; 9:00 AM; Northern Virginia Community College, Annandale Campus, Community Cultural Center Auditorium. December is the Garage Sale.

WAP General Meeting (Apple II)

The Saturday prior to the Mac general meeting; 9:00 AM at the WAP office. No meeting in June or December.

Women's SIG

Usually held on the 4th Thursday every other month at the Pi Office. Dinner at 6:00 p.m and meeting at 7:00 PM. Call SIG chair, Tayloe Ross (202) 293-7444 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.

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

Macintosh

General

Tom Witte (703) 683-5871
 Harry Erwin (703) 758-9660
 Dan White (301) 843-3287
—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
 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 Baldrige (301) 779-8271
 Jay Rohr (301) 655-0875
—Adobe Illustrator
 Ling Wong (703) 803-9109
—Aldus FreeHand
 Nancy Seferian (202) 333-0126
—Canvas
 Bill Baldrige (301) 779-8271
 Tom Parrish (301) 654-8784
—MacDraw
 Tom Parrish (301) 654-8784
—Image Studio
 Mort Greene (703) 522-8743
—Studio/I
 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 Cavanaugh (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

—Ile 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
—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 Apples
 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.

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
Ken Carter 834-6515	A2, GS		

Annapolis Slice Help Line

Area Code 410. Call in the PM before 10 PM (except Seth Mize).

Mac			
Richard MacLean (Annapolis) 280-8756	MacIIsi	Gini Waters (Crownsville) 923-0139	Mac+, DTP
Steve Toth (Edgewater) 956-6557	Mac+	Bill Derouin (Severna Park) 647-0802	Centris 650, DTP
Bob Peterson (Crofton) 721-9151	MacSE	Bill Waring (Severna Park) 647-5605	Mac, CD-ROM
Helen Hamerstrom (Severna Park) 647-1720	Mac, HS	Will DeKrone (Annapolis) 626-7716	Internet
Lou Spienza (Crownsville) 573-7140	Mac IIsi, Canvas, DTP		
Barry Conner (Annapolis) 573-7140	Mac Telcomm	Seth Mize (Glen Burnie) 766-1154	IIGS, II+, III, PC
Brian Bassindale (Arnold) 757-9541	Mac IIsi, CAD	Helen Hamerstrom (Severna Park) 647-1720	IIGS, DTP, HS

Telecommunications Help Sheet

A quick reference sheet for use while on the TCS

TCS Phone Numbers:

—301-984-4066

(for 300, 1200, 2400 bps)

—301-984-4070

(for 9600, 14400, 28800 bps)

Main Menu

 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

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> Zselect File Areas

File Area Menu

<A> Alphabetical List
 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

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

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> Zselect Boards of Interest

Bulletin Board Menu

<A> Alter/Edit an Existing Message
 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 the System
<Q> Quit to Main Menu
<R> Read a Msg or Msgs
<S> Scan Message Headers
<T> TitleScan Msg Headers
<W> Welcome Bulletin for Board
<X> Xfer (Download) a Msg or Msgs

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

Electronic Mail Menu

 Blind Reply to a Letter
<D> Delete Letters
<E> Enter a Letter
<F> Find Letters
<H> Help/Brief Tutorial
<I> Info on Letters
<K> Keep Letters
<L> List Letters
<O> Off the System
<Q> Quit to Main Menu
<R> Read Letters
<S> Scan Headers of Letters
<T> TitleScan Letters
<X> Xfer (Download) Letters

Please see page 47 for the TCS Help Hotline phone numbers.



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:** \$35.00 per class for members and \$50 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 #M010896 for Jan.) (Course #M021296 for Feb.) (Course #M031196 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

Jan., Feb. & March Tutorials are the 4 basic ones. Saturdays in January & February are reserved for Internet tutorials. Starting in January are a series of Photoshop and Illustrator classes. See following pages.

—Intro to Mac 1 01/08/96 or 02/12/96 or 03/11/96 (M010896), (M021296) or (M031196)

—Intro to Mac 2 01/15/96 or 02/19/96 or 03/18/96 (M011596), (M021996) or (M031896)

—Intro to Mac 3 01/22/96 or 02/26/96 or 03/25/96 (M012296), (M022696) or (M032596)

—Maintaining the Mac 01/24/96 or 02/28/96 or 03/27/96 (M012496), (M022896) or (M032796)



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 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: Jan. 8, 7-10 pm., Feb. 12, 7-10 pm, or Mar. 11, 1996, 7-10 pm.

Introduction to the Macintosh, Part II
 (Course #M011596 for Jan.)
 (Course #M021996 for Feb.)
 (Course #M031896 for Mar.)

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: Jan. 15, 7-10 pm., Feb. 19, 7-10 pm, or Mar. 18, 1996, 7-10 pm.

Introduction to the Macintosh, Part III
 (Course #M012296 for Jan.)
 (Course #M022696 for Feb.)
 (Course #M032596 for Mar.)

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: Jan. 22, 7-10 pm., Feb. 26, 7-10 pm, or Mar. 25, 1996, 7-10 pm.

Maintaining Your Macintosh
 (Course #M012496 for Jan.)
 (Course #M022896 for Feb.)
 (Course #M032796 for Mar.)

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: Jan. 24, 7-10 pm., Feb. 28, 7-10 pm, or Mar. 27, 1996, 7-10 pm.

Photoshop & Illustrator Tutorials

Wednesday, January 17, 1996, 12-3
Basic Photoshop Techniques

Wednesday January 24, 12-3p.m.
Basic Adobe Illustrator Techniques

Monday January 29, 7-10 p.m.
Creating Art On a Computer

Monday February 5 7-10
Advanced Photoshop Techniques - 1

Monday February 12 12-3
Advanced Adobe Illustrator Techniques - 1

Description of Classes

Basic Photoshop Techniques

This is an introductory class with a fiery finish to make the student feel competent to perform enough razzle dazzle to impress the family. BRING THREE NEW FLOPPIES and receive in return three floppies filled with Photoshop goodies, including review of some material presented in this class.

Basic Adobe Illustrator Techniques

This is an introductory class covering fundamental material, but the class will deliver enough glitzy stuff to let the student get a decent little early-portfolio started. BRING THREE NEW FLOPPIES and receive in return three floppies filled with Illustrator goodies, including reviews of some material presented in this class.

Creating Art On A Computer

This is an intermediate level class in which at least five drawing/illustration projects will be executed. These projects will be of advancing complexity and will use both Adobe Illustrator and Photoshop. Beginners are welcome, but be warned that this material assumes that the student is very familiar with using at least one of the applications to benefit from the seminar. BRING THREE NEW FLOPPIES and receive in return three floppies filled with goodies, including review material from this class.



Advanced Photoshop Techniques - 1

This is an advanced class. Subjects covered will include working with layers and channels. Reading and manipulating histograms, levels controls and other delicate global controls to enhance your image. BRING THREE NEW FLOPPIES and receive in return three floppies filled with Photoshop goodies, including tips about using filters for special effects.

Advanced Adobe Illustrator Techniques - 1

This is an advanced class. Subjects covered will include working with layers and using a wide range of filters. Learn to use some special type techniques. Understand Pathfinder and make masks and complex gradients. BRING THREE NEW FLOPPIES and receive in return three floppies filled with Photoshop goodies, including review of some material presented in this class.

Why Macintosh Easy Open Keeps Opening the Wrong Application by Bo Elder

If you are running System 7.5, when you first attempt to open a file created by an application you do not have on your hard drive, the Macintosh Easy Open window appears. Macintosh Easy Open provides a list of applications on your hard drive from which you can select an application with which to attempt to open the file.

If you accidentally select the wrong application in the initial Macintosh Easy Open window, each successive time you attempt to open that file or other files with the same creator, the wrong application is launched. Fortunately, there a way to reset this so that the wrong application will not be launched.

After selecting the wrong application to open a particular file, you need to delete Macintosh Easy Open's preference file, or the wrong application remains associated with that file, and files that have the same creator type as that file.

To delete the preference file and rebuild the desktop, follow these steps:

Step 1 Open the Macintosh Easy Open control panel, and click the Delete Preferences button.

Step 2 After deleting the preference file, you will need to rebuild your desktop file this way:

Step a Restart your Macintosh and hold down the Space Bar until the Extensions Manager control panel opens.

Step b Use the pull down menu in the Extensions Manager to choose "All Off"

Step c Scroll down to the Control Panels section of the Extensions Manager window and click the Macintosh Easy Open item to put a check mark by it.

Step d Close the Extensions Manager window by clicking on the close box in the upper left corner.

Step e Immediately hold down the Command (Apple) and Option keys until you see the dialog box, "Are you sure you want to rebuild the desktop file?" Click Okay.

Step 3 Once you have determined everything is working normally, you can go back to the Extensions Manager and turn on all the extensions you usually use.

Step 4 You need to restart to have the reactivated extensions load. ■

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.**



Power Computing 100: It's a Mac

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A Cloning We Shall Go

ELEVEN YEARS after its birth, the first mass-market Mac clones appeared in 1995. At the high end, there was DayStar, with its multi-processor Genesis screamer. In the middle, there was Power Computing, with their Power and PowerWave computers. In the muddle, there was Radius, with a completely forgettable clone of Apple's discontinued Power Mac 8100. And there was also Apple itself, with its almost-Mac-compatible Power Mac 7200, 7500, 8500 and 9500.

Power Computing, next to Apple, was easily the most dominate player. Extensive advertising in Mac publications, an impressive and innovative World Wide Web site, and volume shipments of real machines, instead of promises, attracted much attention. Power Computing's "all mail order" approach also attracted notice, though distribution through a major computer superstore chain soon transformed this into "mostly mail order."

Power Computing also proved itself a very nimble company, creating a popular, innovative and attractive World Wide Web site

(<http://www.powercc.com/>) and negotiating a complex agreement to provide Mac clones to an Asian manufacturer for resale to the Asian market — with Apple's apparent blessing. Power Computing also took note of Apple's highly successful Performa sales technique and included a solid bundle of applications pre-installed on every machine. A fair number of Apple engineers jumped on the Power Computing bandwagon, leading to several stories in the computer press about the "brain drain" flowing in Power Computing's favor.

While it was easily the largest Mac clone company, Power Computing showed no signs of bloated inertia: they were the first Mac manufacturer to offer built-in Zip drives, the first to offer both NuBus and PCI slots in a single machine, and the first manufacturer to offer machines using a 150 MHz PowerPC 604 chip. Through their Web-based "configurator," you could even custom design your own computer: pick a CPU speed, case (desktop or tower), quantity of RAM, size of primary and secondary hard drive, add a quad-speed CD-ROM drive, select monitors ranging from 14 to 20 inches, pick standard or

"high performance" video cards, different sized Level 2 caches — you could tinker for hours finding just the right mix between technolust and fiscal insolvency.

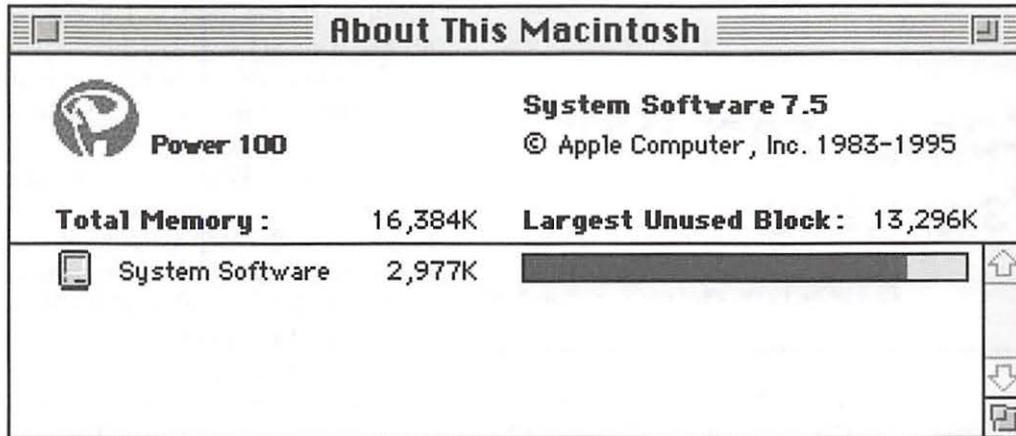
But is a Power Computing machine a Mac? To answer that, we looked at a desktop version of the Power 100. This particular machine featured 16 megabytes of RAM, a one gigabyte hard drive, a 256K Level 2 cache, and a high-performance video card. It did not include the recommended quad-speed CD-ROM drive, though most users will need the drive to set up the machine, nor did it include a monitor.

Power 100: A Big Box

The Power 100 was Power Computing's first big seller, a Power Mac-compatible machine based on a 100 MHz PowerPC 601+ chip. The housing looks more like a PC clone than a Apple Macintosh, with a boxy case featuring one curved section on the front. A panel in the center has a lighted power switch, and below that, separate Programmer's and Reset switches. Below both of these is the grill for the small, somewhat tinny internal speaker. On the upper right front is the floppy disk drive, and below that two removable panels covering internal bays for adding other, optional storage devices, including an internal Zip drive.

In the back, there is a fan, a power switch, an AC cord socket (for an International 110/220 volt, 50/60 Hz power supply), a 25-pin SCSI port, standard Macintosh monitor port, stereo sound out port, stereo sound in port (that requires an Apple

Power Computing



Selecting the first item under the Apple menu produces the familiar About This Macintosh box. Everything looks familiar except the logo and the name of the machine.

PlainTalk microphone, not supplied), Ethernet port (using Apple's odd, but standard for Apple, 9-pin AAUI configuration), standard Apple modem, printer and ADB (Apple Desktop Bus) ports, and six openings for NuBus cards (even though the machine has only three NuBus slots). If you get the optional High Performance Video card, you get a second Macintosh monitor port, and this card also includes a VGA port, allowing you to plug in, without any special adapters, a PC-style VGA monitor.

A thumb-screw allows you to remove the cover without any tools. Unlike the screw on a Power Mac 7100, the screw is not permanently attached to the cover. Inside, you'll discover two fans: one built-in to the 200 watt power supply, and another built-in to the front of the case, in front of the radiator for the PowerPC chip. Even with two fans going, the computer doesn't generate much noise; it isn't as quiet as a Mac LC (hardly anything is), but it isn't as noisy as a Power Mac 8100, either.

There are 8 slots for memory. Two of these were filled with a four megabyte SIMM; all the other slots can be filled with SIMMs up to 32 MB, for a total of 200 MB (32 x 6 plus

8). As tested, the machine had two additional slots filled with four megabyte SIMMs, for a total of 16 megabytes.

The optional High Performance video card comes with two megabytes of memory, enough to support millions of colors on monitors up to 17 inches, with slots for adding an additional two megabytes of memory. A manual switch on the card — easy to reach — allows you to use an unmodified VGA monitor on the Power 100 by simply connecting it to the VGA port on the outside. Lacking a handy VGA monitor, this wasn't tested; we plugged in an old Macintosh 13 inch RGB monitor.

Conner supplied the one gigabyte hard drive, located in the back of the machine resting on the power supply. There is a large bay for adding a full-height hard drive forward of the power supply and under the floppy drive. For those keeping count, that means you can have a total of up to four drives inside the machine, though Power Computing claims only three.

If that wasn't enough, the Power 100 comes with two SCSI buses: one internal, and one external, so after you fill the inside of the machine

you can start hanging devices off the outside, too. If you added every possible storage device and the maximum amount of RAM, plus two monitors (since it can drive two at once), you could easily black out your entire neighborhood from the power drain. "In the bunker, Martha! Benny's reaching for the Power On key!"

One thing the computer does *not* have is a peripheral power socket. On all but the

lowest-end Macs, there is a peripheral power socket that allows you to plug in your monitor and power up both the computer and the monitor at the same time. Not having such a power socket is immensely annoying if you are used to having one; it is very convenient to just press the keyboard Power On key to start up, and go to the Special menu to shut everything down. Since the monitor is powered separately, that isn't easy to do.

But not impossible: Sophisticated Circuits has a splendid line of PowerKey accessories to handle just this sort of annoyance (see sidebar, page 59), as well as perform several other essentials. If you have a Power 100 (or a Centris 610, Quadra 610, Power Mac 6100, Mac LC, LC II, LC III, etc.), by all means invest in a PowerKey; you'll soon discover they're invaluable.

Power 100: Lotsa Software, Hold the Documentation

All of the following came, at no extra charge, with the Power 100:

- Nine diskettes for the operating system, MacOS (System 7.5.1);
- Three CD-ROMs: SoftWindows



8:41 PM ?



Aside from the Power Computing logo, it looks, talks (literally), listens (literally) and acts like an Apple Power Mac.

1.0 (90 day evaluation copy of MS-DOS 6.2 and Windows 3.1), and Power Computing MacOS Rev. 1.0 and Rev. 1.0.1 (System 7.5, System 7.5 Update 1.0, plus Now Contact 3.0, Now Up-To-Date 3.0, Now Utilities 5.0, ClarisWorks 3.0, Quicken 5.0, FWB Hard Disk Toolkit PE, FWB CD-ROM Toolkit, plus installation software for eWorld, plus 250 Bitstream fonts in both Type 1 PostScript and TrueType formats). There was no explanation for the enclosure of the two Power Computing CD-ROMs;

as they both contained the same software, we assumed Rev. 1.0 was somehow inferior and ignored it in favor of Rev. 1.0.1;

■ Apple Desktop Bus Mouse II. Not a clone, but an Apple original;

■ AppleDesign Keyboard. Again, not a clone;

■ ClarisWorks manual

■ Quicken Manual

■ *Macintosh System 7.5 for Dummies* by Bob LeVitus. This is not a special reprint, but the same book you find at the bookstores. Aside from the offensive title, it is a good overall book on the Macintosh, without any mention of Power Computing at all. LeVitus has joined Power Computing as their “evangelist;”

■ Power Computing User’s Guide. This contains set-up and technical information on the Power 100 and MacOS, plus — bound in the same

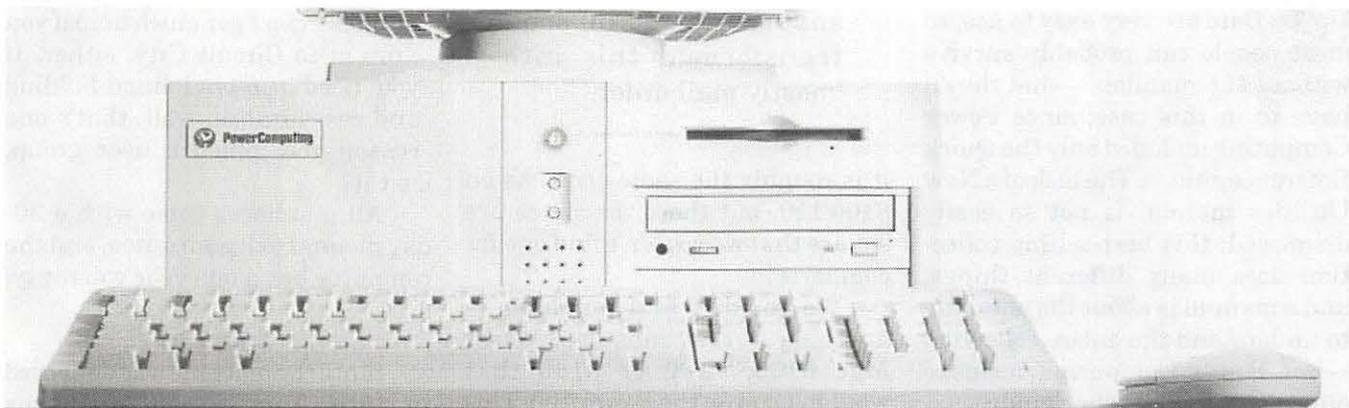
volume — a user guide for FWB’s Hard Disk Toolkit Personal Edition, a user guide for FWB’s CD-ROM Toolkit, and an index (by means of samples of all the typefaces) of the 250 Bitstream fonts included with the computer;

■ Now Utilities Quick Reference;

■ Now Contact, Now Up-To-Date Quick Reference;

■ Power Computing Mouse pad.

Since everything except for MacOS comes on CD-ROM, it is a *good idea* to get a Power Computing machine with a CD-ROM drive — unless you happen to have an external drive. All the software was pre-installed on the hard drive, so a CD-ROM drive was not immediately needed except: 1) we wanted to partition the hard drive with Hard Disk Toolkit, and the best way to partition a drive requires that the entire drive be reformatted; and 2) ClarisWorks was not fully installed. In fact, the *only* part of ClarisWorks that was installed was the application itself. Normally ClarisWorks includes a bunch of clipart, plus some nifty translators and such which are added to the System Folder. In order to get these goodies, the entire ClarisWorks



The boxy design of the Power 100 looks something like an MS-DOS/Windows machine, but this impression immediately fades away as soon as you press the Power On key on the keyboard. More recent desktop designs have a lower profile. (Photo copied from the Power Computing Web site)



package needed to be reinstalled from a CD-ROM.

First test: would the Power 100 read an Apple 300e CD-ROM drive without any special preparation beyond plugging it in? Answer: yes; all the proper drivers were pre-installed. Second test: would the Power 100 boot from their Rev. 1.0.1 CD-ROM? Answer: yes. Third test: could the hard disk be formatted, partitioned, and everything reinstalled without any plugging or unplugging, or shuffling of diskettes, or anything more strenuous than reading a magazine while everything was properly installed from the CD-ROM? Answer: yes.

In fact, I can truthfully say that I have never before installed so much stuff with so little effort. After a few minutes, it wasn't even worth paying attention anymore; there were no surprises. It did take quite a while, but most of that time was spent reformatting, then partitioning and checking, the one gigabyte drive.

Note: if we hadn't been set on chopping up the drive into smaller sections, the computer would have been fully functional right out of the box. Estimated setup time for those not wishing to do strange things: maybe ten minutes, and that includes opening the box.

There were, however, some annoyances. Now Contact and Now Up-To-Date are very easy to use, so most people can probably survive without the manuals — and they'll have to in this case, since Power Computing included only the Quick Reference guides. The lack of a Now Utilities manual is not so easily dismissed; this best-selling collection does many different things, and a manual is about the only way to understand the entire collection — but Power Computing includes only a Quick Reference guide.

Cutting corners is also evident in the Power Computing User's Guide. The entire book looks as if it

was printed at a neighborhood print shop; the printing is crisp and clear, but the cover is light, generic card stock with a perfect-bound spine. The *real* aggravation, however, is the organization: it is several manuals tacked together, each with their own page numbering scheme and, worse yet, each with their own index. Finding the index for Hard Disk Toolkit, for example, is a major effort, since it is roughly halfway through the volume.

Performance: Zoom!

It works just like an Apple Power Macintosh. It is noticeably faster than a Power Mac 8100/80; in theory,

“Power Computing, next to Apple, was easily the most dominate player. Extensive advertising in Mac publications, an impressive and innovative World Wide Web site, and volume shipments of real machines, instead of promises, attracted much attention. Power Computing's ‘all mail order’ approach also attracted notice, though distribution through a major computer superstore chain soon transformed this into ‘mostly mail order.’”

it is roughly the same speed as an 8100/110, but these machines are so rare that we couldn't find one for comparison.

We couldn't find anything — anything — that runs on a Power Mac 6100, 7100 or 8100 that wouldn't run on the Power 100. This also means that programs which *don't* run properly on a Power Mac *won't* run properly on this machine,

either. In fact, during an emergency, we discovered that the Power 100 will also run software that runs “only” on an Apple Workgroup Server 6150, 8150 or 9150. Since you must buy one of these machines to get this specialized software, this isn't a likely scenario, but it was a nice discovery.

Support?

Power Computing has an excellent World Wide Web site that is used mostly for sales, but it also has some useful support information. Three widely spaced calls to Technical Support (“toll-free lifetime technical support”) were answered by a live person by the fourth ring. On one occasion, the advice offered was useless, but the question posed was rather obscure, too. The other two calls were answered with quick, correct responses, and one call even generated a follow-up E-mail.

And yes, Power Computing does respond to E-mail questions. One individual has taken as long as a week to send an answer — but every message has been answered. All other messages were answered almost immediately; in one case, while I was still on-line.

Since they are essentially a mail-order firm, you can't just drop in to the store and ask for help. But you probably can't get much help if you drop in to Circuit City, either. If you need personal hand-holding and reassurance, well, that's one reason you joined a user group, isn't it?

All purchases come with a 30-day money back guarantee, and the computer has a one year warranty.

Changes

Since the machine was delivered in late August, 1995, Power Computing has introduced newer, faster models and lowered their prices. They've also updated their



software offerings, moving to Now Contact 3.5, Now Up-To-Date 3.5, and ClarisWorks 4.0, and added Nisus Writer 4.1, Grolier's Multimedia Encyclopedia, Launch (have no idea what this is), The Animals! 2.0 (multimedia view of the San Diego Zoo), U.S. Atlas 5.0, Word Atlas 5.0, and substituted America Online for eWorld.

They have allegedly also revamped their User Guide; one of the writers called me and quizzed me at length about changes I'd like to see, so we can hope it is an improvement. The somewhat bulky style of the original desktop model is being retired in favor of a lower profile desktop case in addition to their tower designs. MacMall has started selling Power Computing machines through their catalogs, and some effort is being made to sell directly to large government and commercial accounts.

Conclusions

It is a Macintosh. It is fast. With just a few exceptions (such as the missing peripheral power socket) the hardware is easier to expand, modify and set up than Apple's Power Macs (with the possible exception of the new Power Mac 7200 and 7500). The software is first-rate, as is the technical support.

Power Computing will be at the Pi's General Meeting in February, in the form of Bob LeVitus. Complain about the title of his book, but check out the hardware; you'll probably be pleasantly surprised. ■

Power Computing Corp.

12337 Technology Blvd.
Austin, TX 78727
Orders: 800-404-7693
Fax back: 800-788-3783
info@powercc.com
<http://www.powercc.com>

PowerKey Pro: Security, Protection and Convenience

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WHEN THE Macintosh II was introduced in 1987, it brought with it many innovations, and support for color was merely the most obvious. One of my favorite features was the ability to turn the computer on by pressing the Power On button on the keyboard, and to shut everything down by selecting Shutdown from the Mac's Special menu. If your monitor drew power from the Mac II's peripheral electrical socket, Power On and Shutdown would also turn the monitor on and off.

While this might seem a trivial matter to some, it was a revolution: no more reaching behind a computer to turn it on, and no more forgetting to turn off the monitor after shutting down the computer. Apple's support for these innovations has not, however, been exemplary: while every Mac II model supported these features, the Centris 610, Quadra 605 and 610, and Power Mac 6100 did not, and support among Performa and LC models has been even worse.

Power Computing's first models, the Power 80 and 100, took an indifferent approach to these innovations: the computers can be turned on from the keyboard and shut down from the Special menu, but the machines lack a peripheral power socket. Without such a socket, monitors have to be shut down

separately, which makes it highly likely that they won't be turned off at all. To me, this was a major irritant that needed to be fixed, immediately.

Sophisticated Circuits, a Bothell, Washington company, had an immediate solution: their PowerKey Pro "smart" surge protectors. One of these software-controlled boxes, together with a special ADB (Apple Desktop Bus) cable (included), will do all of the following:

- it serves as a six outlet surge protector;
- it is a telephone line surge protector;
- it allows you to start up your computer from the keyboard or, if your computer does that without assistance, allows the computer to trigger the startup of peripherals at the same time;
- it allows you to schedule the startup and shutdown of peripherals according to a user-defined schedule;
- it allows you to start up the computer, and peripherals, remotely via a phone call;
- it gives you enough control over your Macintosh to meet Energy Star guidelines, even if your particular model doesn't normally meet these guidelines

PowerKey Pros come in two models, the 200 and the 600. The 200 has one "always on" outlet, one individually controlled outlet, and



four outlets that are controlled as a block. The 600 has six individually controlled outlets, plus mechanical switches for controlling the outlets. Since I've never even seen a model 600, we'll confine ourselves to the 200.

As a surge protector, the PowerKey Pro has a first-rate design. Unlike most surge protectors, the sockets on the PowerKey are rotated in such a way that large transformer plugs (like you find, for example, on modems) don't block each other. The telephone protection jacks are on the same end as the power cord, which helps to reduce clutter, and the power cord itself is decently long. I've purchased many "computer" surge protectors over the years, and Sophisticated Circuits seems to be the *only* manufacturer that has actual experience in using

computers: the design makes sense.

The software is first-rate, too. The PowerKey Pro 200 came with a copy of Connectrix Desktop Utilities (CDU), a collection of utilities that does all kinds of things but, in this case, is included for its Power Saver. Power Saver provides power management for computers that lack such features and, combined with a PowerKey Pro, allows you to meet Energy Star requirements using any Macintosh computer. Since the Power Computing Power 100 has power management, I didn't need to use CDU, but was impressed with the software.

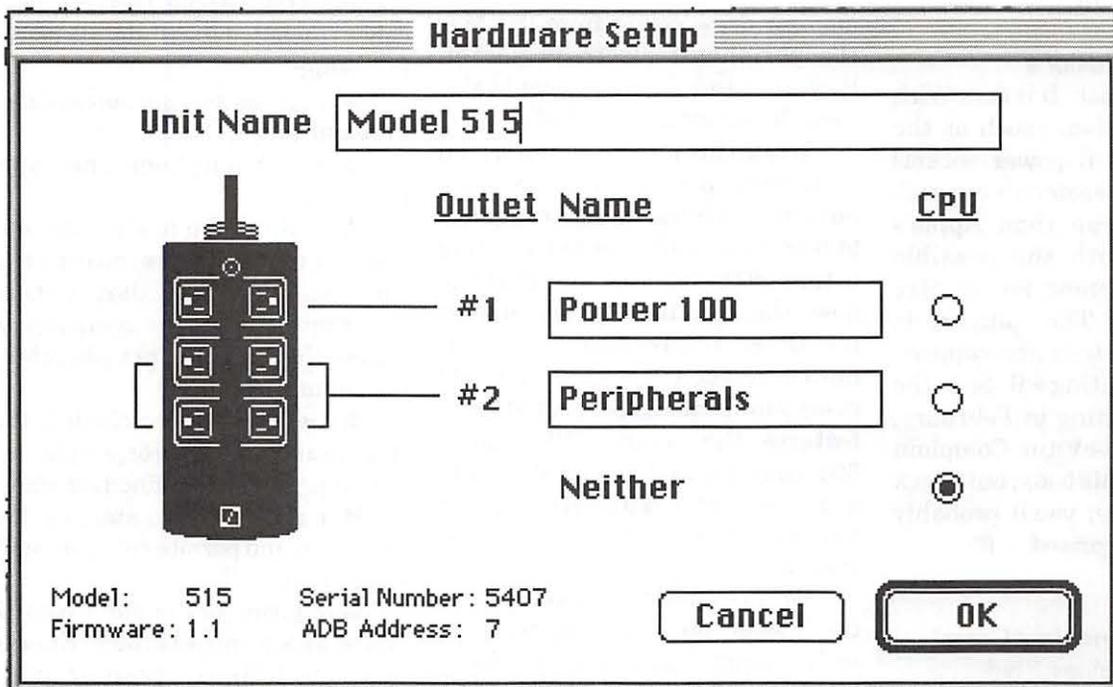
What I did need: a way to turn on a Power Computing Power 100, plus two external hard drives, plus a monitor (and eventually a modem). Installing the required PowerKey Editor software required a minute or two, and then — it worked.

Everything — computer and all peripherals — turns on when the Power On key is pressed on the keyboard. Everything — computer and peripherals — shuts down when you select Shutdown from the Special menu.

Since the person using the Power 100 is somewhat notorious for turning on the machine and then wandering away, sometimes for hours, the next thing to do was test out the energy conservation features. As advertised, you can set the PowerKey to shut off power to the monitor after a specified period of inactivity (and turn it back on if the user presses a key), or shut down the entire system if nothing is happening.

The next step was to try turning the computer on remotely via a telephone call. This proved

somewhat difficult since, after arriving at a remote location, we (we?) discovered we didn't know the telephone number of the phone line connected to the computer. After solving this problem, we called the number, let the phone ring the proper number of times, then called in via modem and used AppleTalk Remote Access and



PowerKey Pro includes an application, PowerKey Editor, which resides under the Apple menu. With it you can set up "events," such as having the PowerKey shut down the monitor after periods of inactivity. You also use the editor to configure the hardware, as shown in this diagram. Since the Power 100 computer supports keyboard "power on" without assistance, "neither" is selected since the PowerKey is not required to turn the machine on. For a Power Mac 6100, the #1 button would be selected since the 6100 does not (normally) support a keyboard Power On.



AOL Tips (continued from page 36)

The cache folder is the depository for bits and pieces of data that are collected from each web site you visit. Boatloads of files, each with a cryptic title such as "temp-2347628" are linked to the various sites. These temp files are actually the graphics you see at different the web sites.

The original idea was for you to be able to save the temp files of sites that you visit often - somewhat akin to the artdownloads from AOL "proper." If these files are in your Cache folder, a site that you've previously visited will draw faster on your screen.

However, problems are caused by the sheer enormity of the number of files that are collected. Soon the URL you request will not load, the "recent" file (in your cache folder) becomes corrupt and your Bow-wowser goes down for the count. In a twenty minutes session tonight, I collected 94 temp files for a total of 1252 K. I visited 3 sites.

Eventually, new files begin to "overwrite" themselves on your hard drive, which can cause a major sytem crash. This is not a happy thing to have happen to anyone.

Trashing the contents of your Browser's cache folder is the first line of defense when dealing with problems with the Bow-wowser application.

TIP #7: How you can save space on your Hard Disk by trimming your ONLINE FILE.

<<In my ONLINE FILE there are tons of modems using about 2k of memory. Can I put all but my model of modem in the trash and save the space?>>

Yes. But be careful to delete *only* unwanted modem files. Other files, like "home" file, are also located in the ONLINE FILE and are essential to running v2.6.

TIP#8: How you can control the size of the Art Folder...

There are two art files in the Online Files folder: Online Color Art, and Online Art. Only Online Art grows in size (you can tell by looking at the modification dates of each), so there's no point in replacing the first.

For Mac users, all the Artwork collects in Online Art. Other than using a shareware application called "Artvalve 2.0" (which only works with System 7.0 and higher), I know of no other method of preventing the flow of Artwork into this file.

However if the problem is hard drive memory, here's something that has worked for me.

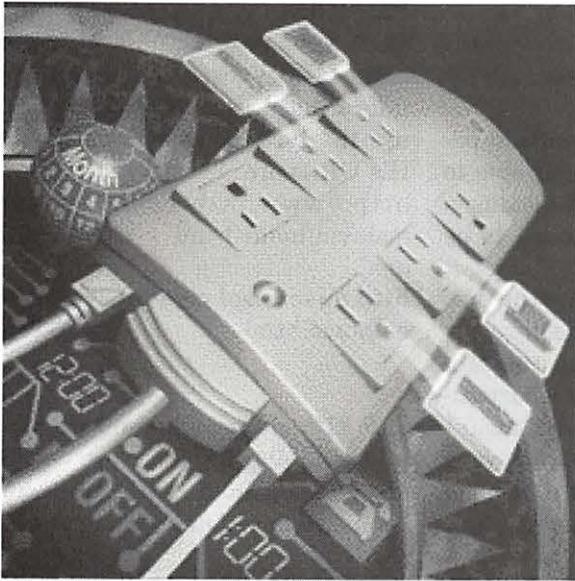


Illustration swiped out of the PowerKey Editor

Timbuktu Pro to control the remote machine. Neato! After disconnecting, the PowerKey Pro shut down the machine after a specified period of inactivity.

I initially had little interest in the remote startup and shutdown capability of the PowerKey Pro, but after experimenting decided this would be a boon for telecommuters. Sadly, my boss just laughed and said "Nice try." Ah, well...

You can also use the PowerKey Pro to turn the computer and peripherals on and off at scheduled times during the week, with no further human interaction. While I don't need this ability, a friend uses it to control a Macintosh in a lab, allowing it to periodically turn on, collect some data, then go back to sleep.

I'm sold on the PowerKey Pro. If you have a Macintosh that can't be turned on from the keyboard, or any Mac that has a bunch of external peripherals that must be powered up separately, invest in one. For the price of a good, stupid surge protector you can get a *great*, intelligent surge protector. ■

PowerKey Pro 200: mail order price of roughly \$100
PowerKey Pro 600: mail order price of roughly \$140

Sophisticated Circuits, Inc.

19017 120th Ave. NE, Suite 106

Bothell, WA 98011

(206) 485-7979

sales@sophcir.com



First, I re-installed AOL; logged online and allowed the bare essential startup artwork and graphics to be received. I then made a copy of the "Online Art" file and saved it on a floppy disk (approx. 147k). Later on, whenever the "Online Art" file grows to be too large, I merely trash it and replace it with the "leaner" file from my floppy disk. Each time I make it a point to rebuild my desktop (by restarting while holding down the Apple and Option keys).

TIP #9: How you can get rid of "Quicktime" message.

<<Whenever I click on my AOL icon it starts to load and then posts a message that says, "Sorry Quicktime was not installed." and I have to click OK to continue. Even if I don't have Quicktime, whatever that is, is there any way to skip that message, I got the idea after the first ten times?>>

Yes, you can easily stop that pesky little message from appearing each time you launch AOL. Simply open the AOL folder from the Finder, look inside the Online Tools folder, and remove the Media Tool. Put it in a new folder and call it something like "Online Tool Storage." The next time you launch AOL, there won't be any begging or whining about QuickTime.

However, if you want Quicktime. . . you can order it from Apple from the net at their URL address. . . <http://quicktime.apple.com/ordering-qt.html>

TIP #10: How you can save text from Web Pages.

<<I'm wondering if Web pages are supposed to be available offline. If I go to a web page add the URL to the Hot List, I am usually able to view it right after I have signed off by double clicking on the Hot List item. I assume this is what the "Cache" folder

full of temporary files is for.>>

Your assumption is correct.

<<However, after an uncertain period of time, I am no longer able to view the pages, instead getting a message stating that I need to be connected to AOL.>>

That's because you have the Web Browser configured to delete your cache files after they reach a certain age. If you want to browse a particular page offline, and you don't want that page to disappear from your hard drive one day, you will need to take specific action while you are online.

When you have loaded a page that you would like to view later offline, just choose Save As from the Browser's File menu, choose Source as the type of file, and then select a destination on your hard drive.

When you are offline, you can choose Open from the Browser's File menu and select the page you have saved. Of course, any hypertext links to other pages will not be functional, but you will be able to see the page as it looked online.

Using the option to save as Text will save just the text of the page in the form of a text file, which could be opened offline with SimpleText. This can be a useful approach if you only want to capture the text of a web page, as opposed to the look. Then again, if you open a Source file with a word processor instead of the Browser, you will see the page as a simple text file.

TIP #11: Where you can find help to create your own Home Page.

For instruction on creating your own Home Page, I recommend these sources:

1). The AOL FAQ 2.6 by Les Jones. It's in the software library. Use keyword (command-k) FILESEARCH. In the resulting box, type in AOL

FAQ 2.6.

2). A semi-regular poster, screen name MBSWebster, has some good info on his homepage. You'll have to use the Bow-wowser to get there. His URLs are:

<http://www.intercom.net/user/mslavin/home.html>
or
<http://users.aol.com/mbswebster/aolhome.html>

TIP #12: Suggested software. . .

The following software can be downloaded from AOL. Each has been mentioned and recommended in MHM:

AOL FAQ 2.6 . . . provides good information on setting up home pages. (Keyword: "filesearch," then print "aol faq 2.6.")

AOLog v1.5 . . . a ClarisWorks file that helps you keep an accurate log of the time and money you spend on AOL. Intended to replace your pencil and paper logs. Able to be run on all Macs with ClarisWorks. (Keyword: "filesearch," then print "aolog.")

ArtValve v2.0 . . . shareware that prevents unwanted AOL art from being downloaded. (Keyword: "filesearch", then print "artvalve.")

Conflict Catcher. . . a commercial product which helps you avoid extension conflicts. A demo can be downloaded. (Keyword: "filesearch," then print "CASADY.")

Extension Manager. . . comes with system 7.5, but may possibly be found in the AOL libraries. Helps you create sets of extensions for each "job" you do on your Mac.

Techtool . . . shareware that checks your system software for problems and rebuilds your desktop from scratch. (Keyword: "filesearch," then print "techtool.")

Xtimer . . . shareware that acts as an on-line stopwatch. (Keyword: "filesearch," then print "xtimer.") ■



Apple Video, Video/TV, and Presentation Systems

by Kris Seago

THIS ARTICLE describes the Apple Video System, the Apple Video/TV System, and the Apple Presentation System.

The following table lists the Macintosh Computers that can take advantage of the Apple Video System, the Apple Video/TV System, and the Apple Presentation System:

Note: The Macintosh Performa 5200 and 5300 series computers require the Apple External Video Connector (M4099LL/A) in order to use the Apple Presentation System.*

Computer	Systems
Macintosh LC 580	All except Video/TV
Power Macintosh 5200/75 LC	All
Macintosh Performa 580	All except Video/TV
Macintosh Performa 630 series	All
Macintosh Performa 640CD DOS Compatible	All
Macintosh Performa 5200 series*	All
Macintosh Performa 5300 series*	All
Macintosh Performa 6200 series	All
Macintosh Performa 6300 series	All

* Apple Video System

This multimedia solution comes with a user-installable video card and software that lets you easily capture and add still or moving video images to the documents and presentations you create on your Macintosh computer. The video card allows you to connect a VCR, camcorder, laserdisc player, or other video source to your computer with a single cable.

* Apple Presentation System

The Apple Presentation System makes it easy for you to create a presentation on your Macintosh, then display it to an audience on a larger television screen exactly as it appears on your Macintosh display. You can also connect your Macintosh to a VCR and record

your presentation on videotape for easy and inexpensive distribution.

The Apple Presentation System comes with software, cables, and video converter box. Unlike the Apple Video and Apple Video/TV systems, the Apple Presentation System can be used with any Macintosh computer that has a DB-15 video port. The computers that can be used with the Apple Presentation System include, but are not limited to any of the following computers which have a DB-15 video port: Macintosh PowerBook, Macintosh LC, Performa 400-600 models, Centris, Quadra, or other Macintosh and Power Macintosh computers.

* Apple Video/TV System

The Apple Video/TV System gives your computer the capabilities of the Apple Video System, and more -- it also allows you to watch television programs in a window on your Macintosh, and work on documents simultaneously. The Apple TV/Video System comes with a video card, TV Tuner card, remote control, and software. ■

Color Printing with the ImageWriter II

by Brandon Powell

ALTHOUGH COLOR PRINTING on the ImageWriter II printer is not part of the ImageWriter II Printer Driver, this printer can print in color. It requires a three-color ribbon and an application capable of generating the proper commands for color printing. For compatibility information on a particular application, call the vendor of the application.

** Other Solutions

You may also want to consider a third-party solution such as MacPalette II from Microspot. MacPalette II provides an ImageWriter II printer driver that allows color printing from most applications.

** Determining if the Printer is Working Properly



If you generate a test page with the color ribbon installed, you can determine if the printer is printing color properly. The test page will print multi-color letters on the page.

*** Generating a Test Page**

Step 1 Turn the ImageWriter II printer off.

Step 2 Hold down the power and form feed buttons.

Step 3 Turn the ImageWriter II on, then release the buttons.

This article provides information about a non-Apple product. Apple Computer, Inc. is not responsible for its content. Please contact the vendor for additional information. ■

Static Sound Heard When Using CD-ROM Discs

by Jeff Guidice

YOU MAY hear static noise whenever your computer plays any sounds, except for audio CD-ROM discs, after you restore the system software on your Macintosh Performa computer.

Power Macintosh or Macintosh Performa 5200, 5300, 6200, and 6300 series computers with 16-bit audio capabilities may experience static when playing sounds from the hard drive or CD-ROM discs. However, audio CD-ROM discs sound fine.

To resolve this, you need to install the Audio Volume Extension. Although these computers originally included the Audio Volume extension, the system software CD may not include it. You can download a copy of the Audio Volume Installer disk image from the Apple Software Update locations. Follow the steps below to determine if you need this extension:

*** Step 1**

Verify that your computer has 16-bit sound.

1. Open the Sound control panel

2. Select Sound Out from the Alert Sounds pop-up menu.

3. Check to see if the 16-bit radio button is selected. If so, your computer has 16-bit sound. If 8-bit sound is selected, you do not need the Audio Volume extension.

*** Step 2**

Determine when the static occurs.

1. Verify that the static occurs only from programs on the hard disk or CD-ROM disc, not audio CD-ROM discs.

2. Open the Sound control panel. Listen to several of the standard system alert sounds at both even- and odd-numbered alert volume levels.

If you hear any distortion or static during the playback of these sounds, then you need the Audio Volume Extension.

The software mentioned in this article is available on many online services for free downloading. Check the Apple software updates area of your online service. ■

How to Make the Alarm Clock Sequence from Apple's "Wake Up" TV Ad

by Jeff Mosqueda

THROUGHOUT the 1995 holiday season, Apple is currently running a television commercial called "Wake-up". The commercial depicts a boy named Tommy waking up to a computer alarm clock that he has created on his Macintosh. The commercial shows a talking head that says "Wake-up Tommy," cartoon characters, a clip of his mother coming up the stairs saying "Tommy, your oatmeal is getting cold," a gangster, a marching band playing, and finally Tommy crashing cymbals on the screen. You will need an AV-equipped Macintosh computer. The following steps can be used as a guide for making a similar alarm clock at home:

Our thanks to Apple Computer, Inc. The articles on pages 63, 64, and 65 are from The Information Alley © 1996.



**** Opening Screen**

- The opening screen of the clock can be created in a graphics program, such as Adobe Illustrator, PhotoShop, or ClarisWorks.

**** Opening Animation**

- The starting visual of the alarm clock animated sequence is made of three scanned images:

- * the picture frame
- * the city scape
- * the head

- To create the animation, you need to place the images into a multimedia program. Macromedia Director, or Apple Media Tool can be used to do this step.

- To create the sounds, you need a sound program such as Sound Edit Pro, or you can use the Sound control panel to create a newsound. Sounds can be saved as AIFF, SND resource, or QuickTime Audio files.

- Combine the sound you created with the animation.

**** The Animated Purple Blob and Cowboy**

- The purple blob and the cowboy cartoons are sample materials recorded from a VCR and saved as QuickTime movies. You can use any material you want, just make sure you end up with two separate QuickTime movies.

- Materials recorded from television shows are copyrighted, it is illegal to redistribute material covered by a copyright.

- To edit the two QuickTime movies and add dissolves and transitions, you need a multimedia application such as Adobe Premier or Avid VideoShop.

**** The Mom Alert**

- The "Mom Alert" sequence is also a quicktime movie. You need to use a multimedia application such as Adobe Premier or Avid VideoShop to edit the QuickTime movies and

add titles.

- Tommy and his mom were recorded on a standard camcorder, and placed into a QuickTime movie. You need to use a multimedia application such as Adobe Premier or Avid VideoShop to create a QuickTime movie.

- The resulting QuickTime movies were edited together with a "push to right" transition and title overlay using a multimedia application such as Adobe Premier or Avid VideoShop.

**** Gangster Image**

- The Gangster image was scanned and edited in the same way as the talking head. Use the same techniques you used in the first sequence.

**** Tommy with the Cymbals**

- The last shot of Tommy with the cymbals was a QuickTime movie created using a camcorder. You need to use the same software and techniques you used previously to create a QuickTime movie.

- To record the music, follow the same procedure you used previously to record the sounds. Once the music is recorded you need to use a multimedia program such as Adobe Premier or Avid VideoShop and merge it with the cymbal video.

**** Putting It All Together**

- Once all the sequences were made, you need to make a single continuous QuickTime movie. Once again, you need to use a multimedia program such as Adobe Premier or Avid VideoShop to do this.

- Berkeley Systems screen saver program After Dark can be used to trigger playback of the QuickTime movie file at any specified time.

- The clock PICT file can be played back and used as the actual screen saver. ■

New Apple Software Updates Posted Online

by **Sonia Siegmund**

Since I have been including Apple Software Updates information in the Information Alley on a regular basis, I have had many e-mails expressing their thanks for this information. While I feel that the Information Alley is a good way to spread the word about these new software updates, there is an even easier, more automatic way - a mailing list. I have included instructions in this issue on how to subscribe to the mailing list and how to find the software updates online.

**** New Software Updates**

The following software updates have been released. We have posted it to the Apple Software Updates areas on AppleLink, eWorld, CompuServe, America Online, Apple's Internet sites:

`ftp.info.apple.com`,
`ftp.support.apple.com`,
`www.info.apple.com`, and
`www.support.apple.com`. See the section titled "Locating Apple Software Updates" below for specific keyword, path and URL information.

* PANTONE for Color LW 12/600 PS - Pantone calibrated support files for color matching using the Color LaserWriter 12/600 PS Printer.

* PANTONE for Color LW 12/600 PS (Windows) - Pantone calibrated support files for color matching using the Color LaserWriter 12/600 PS Printer.

This article in its entirety can be found in December 11, 1995 Information Alley. It will also be completely printed in the upcoming journal.



PIX.WHIZ Adds Spice to the New Print Shop

by Geraldine Wright

BRODERBUND'S New Print Shop program can print color graphics in your signs, banners, calenders and greeting cards. Unfortunately, Broderbund never provided a way for Apple IIe and IIc owners to create their own color graphics. The graphics editor within the New Print Shop only creates monochrome graphics. The only way to make new color graphics for the New Print Shop was to create low resolution color graphics using Print Shop GS Companion, and export them to New Print Shop

also make high resolution color graphics. The system requirements are:

Enhanced IIe w/80 column card or IIc or IIgs Color monitor

PIX.WHIZ is freeware. It may be downloaded from the Washington Apple Pi TCS bulletin board, and also from GENie. I posted it on the Usenet board comp.binaries.apple2, so it may have also made its way into some of the ftp sites which have Apple II archives. If all else fails and you can't find it anywhere else, contact me at

disc on which to store the new graphic you will make. Format a disc, and give it a name that begins with the 4 characters "PSL.". This is how New Print Shop expects graphics library discs to be named. Create a subdirectory called GRAPHICS to store the new graphic.

Now, assuming you have a copy of PIX.WHIZ in your possession, boot it up. If you put ProDOS on the disc with the program, it will self boot. If you choose to launch it from a program launcher, choose the file MICOL.SYSTEM to start the program. To start it from the Applesoft BASIC prompt, type -MICOL.SYSTEM, making sure to include the dash sign. A splash screen will appear, and after a few seconds you will be presented with the drawing screen.

The drawing screen is where you will actually do editing on your NPS graphics. Figure 1 shows you what the drawing screen looks like. The large white square at the right will display the picture as you edit it. At startup the graphic is initialized to all white so that you don't have to insert white pixels when you start a new picture. An arrow shaped cursor points to the pixel to be changed. The cursor is moved by the arrow keys. If you experiment with moving the cursor, you will discover that it wraps around at both sides, and at the top and bottom.

At the left of the screen are a list of 1-key commands for activating PIX.WHIZ functions. There are prompt lines at the bottom with instructions requiring more text. Messages to the user also will appear here, and commands which require further user input also will print prompts here. Also at the left are a few lines of status information. The current position of the arrow shaped cursor is displayed, along with the current drawing color.

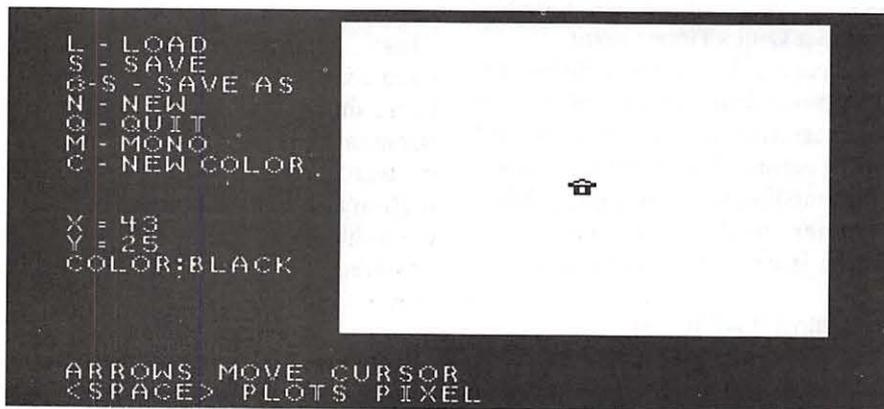


Figure 1.

format. This required a IIgs with at least 768K of memory. There was no way to make the high resolution color graphics at all.

I wrote PIX.WHIZ to correct this problem. Version 1.0 will allow you to make low resolution color graphics on the same computer you use to make New Print Shop projects. A future upgrade will allow you to

(301) 422-4286 and I will mail you a copy. Make sure you have version 1.01, which fixes a bug in version 1.0. To get version 1.01, you must first download version 1.0, then download the upgrade which turns it into version 1.01.

Before you begin this PIX.WHIZ tutorial, you need to create a library



Figure 2.

Now that you have the drawing screen displayed, you can do one of two things. You can either start a new picture by painting pixels on the white square, or you can load a pre-existing picture off a disc. For this demonstration, we will load a picture off the New Print Shop program disc. If you are able to put the New Print Shop program disc into a drive without removing your PIX.WHIZ disc, do so now. If you can't for whatever reason, don't worry. We'll take care of that later. Now press L to invoke the LOAD command. You don't have to press <RTN>.

PIX.WHIZ will now load the file operations module. You will then be presented with a "point and shoot" list of on-line volumes from which to choose. Such a list is shown in Fig-

ure 2. If you were unable to put the New Print Shop program disc into a drive before pressing L, put it in now. It's okay to take the PIX.WHIZ disc out if you need to at this point, because you will get a chance to put it back in later. Now press Open Apple-B and the on-line volumes list will be regenerated. You can highlight the disc from which you want to get the graphic by using the up and down arrow keys. The disc will be selected for cataloging by pressing <RTN>. If you decide you have changed your mind and you would really rather create a new picture, you could press <ESC> instead to bail out.

The volume name of the New Print Shop disc will be displayed on the top line and you will now get a catalog of the root directory of the

New Print Shop disc. Such a catalog is shown in Figure 3. If the disc you chose had been a New Print Shop library disc, PIX.WHIZ would have recognized that and appended /GRAPHICS to the end of the path. This saves you a little time, since you are automatically taken to the subdirectory where the graphics are. In this case, we are cataloging the program disc, and although it has a New Print Shop library on it, it is not considered a library disc. So, we will have to go down through the subdirectories to get to our graphics.

Using the up and down arrow keys, highlight the subdirectory PSL.DATA3 and press <RTN>. The name of this subdirectory will be appended to the end of the path, and you will see the change reflected in the top line. The DATA3 library will now be cataloged. Again, you will get a list of subdirectories. Choose the one named GRAPHICS. This is where the graphics reside, so we are nearly at our goal.

Cataloging the GRAPHICS subdirectory will take a few minutes, don't get impatient. Once it is finished, you will be presented with a list of all the graphics that PIX.WHIZ can load, and it will look like Figure 4. Not only do you see the file names, but you are also told what type of graphic each one is. The types of graphics PIX.WHIZ can load are:

- Low resolution monochrome
- Low resolution color
- High resolution monochrome
- High resolution color

PIX.WHIZ cannot load full panel graphics or letterheads, so you will not even see these listed. Scroll down through list to find the graphic named ROSEBUD. If the file is not initially visible, you can get the entire list to scroll through your viewing window by continu-

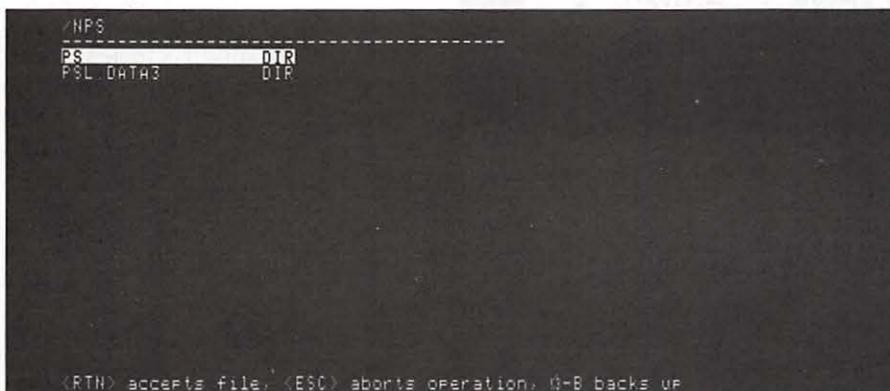


Figure 3.



```
/PSL.NPSGRAPHICS/GRAPHICS ⌘-A to accept prefix
-----
There are no subdirectories in this directory.

<RTN> accepts file, <ESC> aborts operation, ⌘-B backs up
```

Figure 6.

```
New File Name: ROSEBUD.COLOR
```

Figure 7.

graphic file. PIX.WHIZ will not allow you to enter an illegal name. Now press <RTN> and the file will be compressed and saved. Then you will be returned to the drawing screen.

Your picture is now on disc, and, once the drawing screen has been recreated, you may quit by pressing Q. Start up the New Print Shop and make a mushy card for your sweetheart using your new picture so you

can see what it looks like. There are thousands of public domain monochrome graphics available for the New Print Shop, so there are endless creative possibilities for artistic sorts. The addition of color to these graphics adds a whole new dimension to your New Print Shop projects. ■

Brief Bio.: 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. She is also the author of the freeware utilities FILECARD.BLDR and PIX.WHIZ.



Apple // Q & A on the Internet

by Dave Ottalini

AS I'VE WRITTEN before, there are always questions about the Apple II family of computers that folks are asking on the Comp.Sys.Apple2 Usenet Discussion Group. Of course, that's one of the reasons it's there - for Apple II enthusiasts to ask questions - and get answers. There are so many experts that I've rarely seen any question go unanswered for very long. The neat thing is, you have complete access to it by being on the TCS. Just go to System 6, Board 1 and you've got it all. There are a bunch of other great Apple II discussion groups on System 6 as well - including everything from Apple II emulations to Unix (GNO/ME) on the GS. Apple /// questions also get answered on Comp.Sys.Apple2 on occasion. Here are some of the latest Qs, and their As, that you might find interesting:

WOZ GS

WAP has one-- the first edition of the GS. It's even signed by WOZ (Steve Wozniak) himself. BUT folks have been asking lately about how many were actually produced and how would one even know if he/she HAD one. David Empson answered it this way:

I don't think (the total number) was ever officially announced. Estimates on this newsgroup have varied between 10,000 and 100,000. As for the original WOZ edition, he says there are quite a few in New Zealand, as we got a large batch

when the IIgs first came out.

* Are they more valuable to folks now?

Doubtful. I know of people who have deliberately swapped lids to keep the "Woz" signature when getting another IIgs (e.g. a ROM 3).

All it means in practice is that the machine is very old, more likely to need a battery replacement (if it hasn't already been replaced), and is more likely to have the original ROM (00) and/or VGC (with faulty monochrome double hi-res mode and sometimes 80-column text mode).

* For that matter, how can I upgrade the ROM 1 in it to something newer (what is the newest, and what are the advantages/disadvantages to the newer ROM's?)

The only newer version (publicly available) is the "ROM 3". You cannot "upgrade" a ROM 1 to a ROM 3, as the latter has twice as much ROM and a new motherboard. You can do a motherboard exchange, e.g. through Alltech Electronics.

Most of the new stuff provided by the ROM 3 is available by using the latest system software with a ROM The only significant things that are missing are the extra RAM (1MB vs 128k of "fast" RAM) and ROM (QuickDraw runs noticeably faster in a ROM 3 than a ROM 1 with System 5.0 or later, because code is faster running from ROM than from RAM).

Appletalk on a IIE

Dave Empson also tackled a question from Neil Brown <neilb@waikato.ac.nz> about whether there's a way to hook up a IIE to an Appletalk network. Dave says it is possible, as long as you have an enhanced IIE:

You need an "Apple II Workstation Card". It provides the necessary hardware support. It has its own microprocessor, and implements the AppleTalk protocols in the firmware on the card.

You also need the software that goes with the card, which ties the card firmware into ProDOS, and provides utilities for logging on to file servers, choosing printers, and naming printers.

The card allows access to Mac file servers running AppleShare or System 7's File Sharing. You can boot over the network if the server is running AppleShare 2.x or 3.x.

You can access networked ImageWriter II printers, and probably also ImageWriter LQs. It is also possible to access a LaserWriter, either in its native Postscript mode (very little software supports this) or by downloading an "ImageWriter Emulator", which allows the LaserWriter to emulate an ImageWriter II.

Other printers, such as networked HP DeskWriters, will be next to impossible to use, unless special software is written to choose them (the Apple chooser only knows about the ImageWriter II, LQ and LaserWriter) and to send the appropriate command sets. An HP LaserWriter with PostScript might work, but I've had mixed results using one from a IIgs, and it didn't support the ImageWriter emulator. Given the necessary technical documentation ("Inside AppleTalk", published by Addison-Wesley, and the "AppleShare Programmer's Guide for the Apple II Family", available



from Byte Works), you can also write your own programs that make direct use of the AppleTalk protocols to communicate with other computers on the network.

ImageWriter II Magnets

Tony Yung (tyung@gpu1.srv.ualberta.ca) asked recently:

: Today I went to my Apple dealer, Westworld computers, up here in : Edmonton, Canada. I was looking for a simple part, that tiny magnet that : goes on the cover of the ImageWriter II (none of my fridge magnets were : powerful enough), guess how much they wanted for that? Thinking : they would give it to me for free, they wanted \$11 Cdn plus : tax for a magnet that only costs 10 cents! I might as well go to McDonalds : and ask for a free 'treat-of-the-week', hopefully this week they'll hand : out those fridge magnet toys.

Dave Althoff, Jr. (daloff@freenet.columbus.oh.us) offered two suggestions:

a. Radio Shack sells a tiny, powerful magnet that might be a suitable replacement. I don't know the cost, but it is certainly less than \$11.

b. How about a permanent solution...open the case up and short out the switch so that the IW][thinks that the cover is always in place even when it isn't. Cost: \$0 if you have a 1/2" bit of wire laying around...

3.5" Drives

What's the best way get a 3.5 drive hooked up to an Apple IIe? John L. Graham <John_L_Graham@adbbs.antioch.edu> asked about that - because his local school wanted to connect one of the drives to their A2. Dave Empson's reply indicated that it isn't easy to do that anymore:

There are three basic types of 3.5" drive which support 800K disks that are relatively easy to use on an Apple II:

UniDisk 3.5 Apple 3.5 Drive Apple SuperDrive

There are also third-party clones of the Apple 3.5 Drive and SuperDrive.

External and Internal Mac drives used with the Mac SE and Mac II are generally Apple 3.5 Drives, but might be SuperDrives. Later machines support both types, with the internal drives being SuperDrives. This applies to all models up to about 1993, when external drive support was dropped, and the internal drives started changing to a new cheaper mechanism. Current drives sold by Apple do not work on the Apple II at all.

There is a fourth type of drive which is less easy to use: the Macintosh Plus 800k Drive. The Mac Plus is

able to use an Apple 3.5 Drive as well.

There are four types of 3.5" drive controller:

Apple UniDisk 3.5 Controller (officially called the "Apple 3.5 Floppy Disk Drive Interface Card", also known as "Liron", which is written on the back of the card).

Universal Disk Controller, originally sold by Central Point Software.

Apple SuperDrive Controller (officially called the "Apple II 3.5 Disk Controller Card").

The PC Transporter, from Applied Engineering.

The UniDisk 3.5 Controller only supports UniDisk 3.5 Drives. It works in a IIe, and probably also a II+. It doesn't work in a IIgs (but you don't need it).

The Universal Disk Controller supports the Apple 3.5 Drive, Macintosh 400K and 800K drives and 5.25" drives. If you use a SuperDrive, it is limited to supporting 400K and 800K disks. The card works in a IIe, probably a II+, and probably a IIgs.

The SuperDrive Controller supports the UniDisk 3.5, Apple 3.5 Drive and SuperDrive. It is the only way to connect a SuperDrive to an Apple II with the ability to access MFM disk formats (720K and 1.44 MB). The card works in an enhanced IIe or IIgs.

The PC Transporter supports the Apple 3.5 Drive when used as an Apple II disk controller (it is VERY slow, and I would recommend an alternative controller if possible). It also supports PC-compatible drives, and can use the Apple 3.5 Drive to access 720K PC-compatible disks when running as a PC. The PC Transporter works in a II+, IIe or IIgs.

None of these cards are made any more. The SuperDrive card was only sold for a couple of years, and is rather rare. The UniDisk 3.5 Controller is probably more common.

Note also that the IIc, IIc+ and IIgs have built-in support for some 3.5" drives.

The IIc requires any ROM version apart from the original ROM, and it will support a UniDisk 3.5.

The IIc+ has a built-in Apple 3.5 Drive and supports an external Apple 3.5 Drive or UniDisk 3.5.

The IIgs supports both of these types of drive through the built-in drive port (or you can use a SuperDrive card to fully support the SuperDrive).

All three computers also support external 5.25" drives on the built-in drive port.

In addition to the above drives, there are alternative drives and controllers that can be used, such as: - the "BlueDisk" card in conjunction with a PC-compatible 3.5" drive. - a SCSI card in conjunction with a Floptical drive.

Neither of these options will allow access to stan-



standard Apple II 3.5" disks, which use GCR formatting and hold 800K. They can only access MFM disks (720K for double density, 1.44 MB for high density). The Floptical can also use its own special 21MB magneto-optical disks, again in MFM format.

IIC+ SPEED

Just how fast is a IIC+? It has a 4 MHz 65C02 CPU, meaning it can run applications faster than an out-of-the-box //gs. But, Nathan Mates, <nathan@cco.caltech.edu> (on the WWW: <http://www.ugcs.caltech.edu/~nathan/>) writing to Douglas Nonast <dnonast@netcom.com>, added:

That's maximal performance, not valid if you hit the I/O space, i.e. do things like trigger the speaker, access the 5.25" disks, etc. Also, I think the motherboard may be at MHz also (like the ZipChip for the //e and //c), and if so, you get MHz only when running a program out of the (8K?) cache onchip.

Real performance may be roughly MHz for games that hit the speaker every once in a while, closer to 3-3.5 for smaller loops like spreadsheet recalcs. Basically, since the underlying hardware is speed-locked to 1MHz, only by getting away from it as much as possible could you get near 4MHz

One More IIC Question...

J. L. Walters <bird@MCS.COM> had some questions about the IIC and its use of modems. He asked: > > Jumping in where I have little experience, I seem to remember > that the original //c had a mother board problem with speeds greater > than 1200 (2400??) and had to have a FREE mother board swap at their > friendly Apple dealer. Is this offer still good? Is it needed in this > case?

Dave Empson replied:

The upgrade was only free if you could demonstrate the problem with your hardware. I'd be surprised if it is still available, as it is ten years since the motherboard replacement was first available.

It isn't anything to do with the specific speed. The problem is that the original IIC motherboard uses the wrong clock frequency for its serial chips, so it generates baud rates that are about 3% too slow. For dumb 300 bps modems, this is no problem - the data is sent directly, and the computer at the other end will usually be able to cope with the speed difference (likewise for received data).

It is also not likely to be a problem with a serial printer, as they tend to be less fussy about exact bit timings.

The main problem is with some 1200 bps and faster modems (intelligent): they are fussier about the character timing, and may misinterpret characters if the

bits are too far out of tolerance, especially with continuous data transmission. The result is that characters get corrupted and/or lost. The same can happen in the other direction: the characters sent by the modem to the computer are a little too short for the IIC's serial chip, and it may miscount the bits.

I have a IIC that has the original motherboard, and it works fine with a direct serial connection to my IIGs at 9600 bps. It also worked fine with my ZyXEL U-1496E, with a 19200 bps connection to the modem.

It really depends on the specific modem and IIC.

The gruesome details:

The original motherboard generates the serial clock by taking the system 14.31818 MHz clock and dividing it by eight, producing 1.7897725 MHz. The serial chips are supposed to be clocked at 1.8432 MHz.

In a PAL version of the IIC, the system clock is probably a slightly different frequency. The PAL IIE uses 14.25 MHz (this also affects the CPU speed - it is 1.01786 MHz instead of 1.02273 MHz). If used in a IIC, this would result in a serial clock frequency of 1.78125 MHz, an error of 3.4%.

In the revised IIC motherboard, the serial chips are clocked directly by a 1.8432 MHz crystal, eliminating the problem.

Finally: Appleworks IIGS Upgrade

Our last question this go around centered on attempts to upgrade Appleworks IIGS. Karl Horster <khorster@attila.stevens-tech.edu> writing:

> #Is there anyone work being done on a Appleworks GS update to kill > some of the bugs, or any new versions coming out?

Dave Empson one more time - to the rescue:

No. Quality Computers made an effort to do a new version, with several teams of programmers having a go at it, but it was eventually put into the "too hard" basket.

From what I remember about the discussion at the time, the whole program was written in poorly commented assembly language without any associated maintenance documentation. Each module had been written by different people, and there wasn't much in common between them.

Even just to get the source code to a state where it would assemble and produce the existing AppleWorks GS 1.1 was a major effort. It still required some manual patching to get the whole thing to tie together. ■



Patching Applewriter 2.1

Edited by Dave Ottalini

LARRY POWELL

<jpowell@cello.gina.calstate.edu> has a problem:

> I have been trying to use Applewriter 2.1 on a GS but have run into > a problem. When printing a large document, data is lost. I presume some > kind of handshaking related problem although I thought I had fixed it. > Anyway, I vaguely recall something about some kind of patches for > AW2.1

Dave Empson <dempson@actrix.gen.nz> came to the rescue on the Comp.Sys.Apple2 Discussion Group: Yep. I got them (and AppleWriter 2.1) from Resource Central.

Here is the text file describing the patch. It was called AWPATCH.TXT.

I'll shrink and BinSCII all three files and post them to comp.binaries.apple2 shortly.

IIGS Apple Writer Port Printing Patch

USE OF THESE PATCHES ARE *** NOT ***
RECOMMENDED IF YOU HAVE ACCESS TO A
POSTSCRIPT BASED LASER PRINTER.

By far the OVERWHELMINGLY best way to run Applewriter in a IIGS environment is with a Super Serial Card. This is especially important for the recording and viewing of returned PostScript messages and data.

Reprinted from ASK THE GURU I, available via [SYNERGETICS] email or (602) 428-4073 for \$24.50 VISA/MC, US only.

Original Postscript code Copyright c 1992 by Don Lancaster. All rights reserved.

This text file based written by Timothy Tobin (GEnie: A2.TIM) and is based on Don Lancaster's code. Used with permission.

Free help line and additional info: (602) 428-4073.

Name of textfile: AWPATCH.TXT
Source: SYNERGETICS

Author: Don Lancaster, with modifications by Timothy Tobin

Desc: Apple Writer patch for IIGS Date: August 8, 1992
Release: 1.0

Status: Copyright c 1992 by Don Lancaster and Synergetics. 3860 West First Street, Thatcher, AZ. (602) 428-4073. All commercial rights reserved. Personal use permitted so long as this header remains present and intact. PostScript Secrets Book + Disk costs \$29.50. VISA/MC. Keywords:

AppleWriter, IIGS, patch, comm, PostScript, modem, Guru, word, processor

Can I run Apple Writer On an Apple IIGs?

Except for one tiny and nit-picking detail, ProDOS Applewriter 2.1 runs reasonably in the fast mode on a IIGs. The only trivial hangup is that Apple Writer blows up the IIGs when you try to print. I can't imagine any of you diehards fussing over such an insignificant bug, but for those of you purists and perfectionists out there that absolutely insist that a word processor should really be able to print as well as to process words, a few minimal printing patches are shown below for ProDOS Apple Writer version 2.1. These patches perform by defeating the testing made for the Super Serial Card. If this test fails, no 6551 serial port firmware will be assumed, and no damaging pokes will be made to exactly the wrong place in the IIGs. Thus, no blowups will occur. Be sure to use the control panel on the IIGs to set your printer values. Option [O]-J is no longer active. Use the Super Serial Card instead of these patches for any and ALL serious PostScript work!

This patch is for ProDOS Apple Writer 2.1 version AWD.SYS only. AWD.SYS runs only on the 80 column IIGc or the 128K IIGe. The patch allows printing on a IIGs by defeating any attempts at setting serial data values to a non existant 6551 port chip. It works by trashing the i.d. bytes for the super serial card and by aborting any [O]-J.

1. Make a third or higher backup copy of ProDOS Applewriter 2.1, using the filer utilities. Plainly label this disk FOR IIGS ONLY!

2. Get into /BASICS.SYS. Then CALL -151 to get into the monitor.

3. BLOAD AWD.SYS, A\$2000, E\$6020, T\$0C

4. Verify 4DC7- A0
Change 4DC7: 60

5. Verify 4F7E- 01
Change 4F7E: 10

6. Verify 4F85- 31
Change 4F85: 13

7. UNLOCK AWD.SYS



8. BSAVE AWD.SYS, A\$2000, E\$6020, T\$0C
9. LOCK AWD.SYS

As an alternative, you can use the Applesoft patch program (AWPATCH.BAS) to do the patch automatically. This Applesoft program was provided with this text file (AWPATCH.TXT) as well as the Postscript command file (AWIGSFX.PS) which is the original source for each.

Write, call or GENie [SYNERGETICS] email for your free PostScript Insider's Secrets and Hardware Hacker Insider Info brochures.

Contact Don Lancaster's SYNERGETICS for reprint availability. Full consulting services available based on the concepts shown above.

FREE VOICE HELPLINE AND ADDITIONAL INFO: (602) 428-4073 ■

Using a LaserPrinter with Your Apple //

by Brian Mason

IHAVE TO ADMIT, when I come across a bargain, especially when it comes to computer stuff, it is hard to resist.

I had had a laser printer on my wish list for some time. When I saw the DEClaser 1152 at CompUSA, it seemed ideal. This printer is a clone of the Hewlett Packard LaserJet Iip printer. It uses two printer languages, the Hewlett Packard Page Control Language, Version 4, (PCL4), and it has Postscript built in. It has 17 built-in fonts including 8 Helvetica fonts, 4 Times fonts, 4 Courier fonts, and a Symbols Sets font. It has a respectable speed in that it will print up to 4 pages per minute. It has 2MB of memory installed, so it could handle most non-graphics intensive documents. It can connect to any computer because it has four built in ports—a parallel port, a 25-pin serial port, an 8-pin Apple Desktop Bus (ADB) port, and a Local-talk port. When I saw the printer on the clearance table at CompUSA for under \$400, I had to

get it for my Apple Iigs. The question, of course, was could I get it to work with the Iigs after I got it home?

Well, with some help from my son, the answer was, yes. What I learned should be helpful to anyone who wants to use a laser printer with their Apple II computer.

Most everyone who has an Apple Iigs knows that you can get a printer driver for the Apple Iigs that will allow you use a laser printer with any Iigs-specific application. These printer drivers are available on-line as shareware, and there are two commercial printer drivers available, one from Vitesse called Harmonie and the other called Independence from Seven Hills Software.

Some software comes with its own printer driver which will allow you to use the product with a laser printer. Three that I know of, for example, are WordPerfect for the Iigs and PublishIt! and SpringBoard Publisher for the Apple Iie.

But what about those programs for the Apple II that don't come with a printer driver. These 8-bit programs such as DBMaster, AppleWorks, AppleWriter, etc., work fine on the ImageWriter printer, but how do you get them to work with a laser printer?

Rather than get into the nitty-gritty of how a printer driver plays its role as a go-between between the computer and the printer, which I don't understand very well myself, let me just give you the how-to—what you have to do to get the printer to work with your computer.

Getting Connected

The first problem is getting it connected. If at all possible, you need to get a printer with a serial port. Most printers made for the IBM world are parallel printers. You can connect such printers to an Apple II, but you will have to buy a parallel interface board and install it in one of your slots in your Apple before you can use such a printer. You can also connect your printer to your Apple II using AppleTalk. That is, if your printer has an LocalTalk connector built in or if you can install an AppleTalk board in your printer. But frankly when it comes to AppleTalk, I just get lost. It is just easier in the Apple world to use a serial printer. Much of the control available in serial communications is not available in parallel communications or with AppleTalk. The instructions given in this article are for a serial printer.

Next, you need to get a cable that will run between your computer and the printer. With the Apple Iigs and the DEClaser 1152, there was no problem. I just pulled the cable from the back of my ImageWriter and plugged it into the DEClaser. If your printer has a 25-pin or a 9-pin serial port, you may have to get a special cable from your favorite mail-order house or



Radio Shack. Please be aware that even though they may look the same, there is a difference between a modem cable and a printer cable and that you must get a printer cable.

Now the next thing you have to do is get the computer and the printer to talk to each other. Basically, this is the key. You have to set up your computer and the printer the same way so they are speaking the same language and observe communications protocols.

Apple IIgs Programs

Suppose you have an Apple IIgs and want to print using an Apple IIgs application such as Teach, ShadowWrite, EGOed, WordWorks, or some such. For these, you need a printer driver. Once the driver is installed in the Drivers folder in the System folder on your boot disk, you need to go into the Control Panel, and double click on the DC Printer control panel. This is where you tell your computer whether your printer is connected to the printer port or the modem port in the back of your Apple IIgs and where you can select the printer driver for your laser printer. Now go into the control panel for the Printer Port. At the Printer Port control panel click on the Standard Settings button. The Standard Settings are what you use if you have an ImageWriter connected to your IIgs. Now go up to the XON/XOFF Handshake box and click on it, go up to the next box, the DSR/DTR Handshake box and click on it, then go to the DCD Handshake box and click on it. This changes these three items to the non-standard settings.

My printer has a menu selection on the front panel which allows me to change the flow control among XON/XOFF, DTR, or ETX/ACK. The one that works is XON/XOFF. My printer also has on the front panel the ability to select a speed up to

19200 baud. The printer and the computer need to be exchanging information at the same speed, so this setting must be the same on both.

The bottom line here is that you will be using the standard settings for the printer port except for the three handshaking selections and perhaps the speed. The printer must be configured the same way, using 8 bits for the data and 1 stop bit, and no parity. The Line Feed (LF) and Carriage Return (CR) settings will have to be experimented with, but my printer works fine with the standard settings, neither printing lines on top of one another nor double

“The first problem is getting it connected. If at all possible, you need to get a printer with a serial port. Most printers made for the IBM world are parallel printers. You can connect such printers to an Apple II, but you will have to buy a parallel interface board and install it in one of your slots in your Apple before you can use such a printer.”

spacing between lines. Buffering may be clicked on if you have a printer buffer installed. Leave Echoing turned off. The line length should be left at “Unlimited”.

My experience has been that the font that is used will depend on the relationship between your printer driver and the printer. The printer will use whatever fonts it has available to it (in my case one of

the 17 fonts), using the font that it thinks is the closest equivalent to the font you have used in your document. You will have to experiment to see how the fonts you use in your document translate to a font you want to see printed out.

Programs with Built-in Printer Drivers

Now, what about programs that come with their own printer drivers? In this situation, you select the printer you want to use from within the program. In WordPerfect, you go to the Print menu on the Menu Bar and then to Printer Control. Here you will find as one of the selections, HP Series II Laser Printer. This should work for any HP compatible printer, that is, one that uses the HP Printer Control Language (PCL). Tell the program at which port your printer is connected. Then select Continuous Form paper since the printer takes care of feeding the paper automatically and you don't have to do it one sheet at a time.

The settings on the Control Panel on the Apple IIgs and the printer are the same as above. That is, 8 bits, 1 stop bit, no parity, XON/XOFF Flow control or handshaking. The font that will be used again depends upon the relationship between the printer driver furnished with the program and your printer. These will be entirely different than for any of your other programs. You will just need to use all the different fonts available to you with your program and see how they print out with your printer. Using WordPerfect for the Apple IIgs, for example, I found that the pitch selected is not communicated to the printer. The printer will print in one particular pitch, no matter what you tell WordPerfect you want.

Using the laser printer with PublishIt! and SpringBoard Publisher is a little different. In this



case, the programs expect you to have a printer that uses the PostScript printer language. Again, with the DEClaser 1152 I was in good shape. On an Apple IIgs you need to ensure that the LaserWriter printer driver is in the Drivers Folder in your System folder on your boot disk and that it is enabled (that is, the "Inactive" checkbox is not checked). The LaserWriter is the PostScript printer sold by Apple. The LaserWriter printer driver is a basic PostScript printer driver which should work with any PostScript printer.

Now go into the Control Panel and choose the Printer Port. The settings should be the same as described above, except for the speed. The speed on the IIgs and on the printer must be set for 9600 baud. The higher speed setting does not work with these programs. Use the standard settings for the printer port except for the three handshaking selections. The printer must be configured the same way, using 8 bits for the data and 1 stop bit, and no parity. Buffering may be clicked on if you have a printer buffer installed. Leave Echoing turned off. The line length should be left at "Unlimited".

On an Apple //e, the PublishIt! manual explains how to attach the PostScript printer to your computer. The SpringBoard Publisher manual is not as helpful. If you are using the Super Serial Card, set the jumper block on the card to point to TERMINAL. Set the switches on the card as follows: (off = open, on = closed)

Block 1: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
off off off on off on on

Block 2: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
on off off on on off off

On an Apple //c or //c plus run the Systems Utilities program, choose the option "Configure the Serial Ports". Set the port to which your printer is connected (usually Port 2) to 9600 baud, 8 bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity (8N1). On the Laser 128, turn off your computer. Then while turning it on, hold down the <Ctrl><Reset> and <P> keys. Release the <Ctrl><Reset> keys first, and then the <P> key. Several configuration options should appear. From the options listed, choose Port 1 Serial Printer (assuming the printer is connected to Port 1). You will then see the communications configuration options available for that port. Make sure the BITS setting is 8/1. Press <Return>. Now reboot your computer.

Regardless of how you have connected your PostScript printer to your computer, you can then go into PublishIt! or SpringBoard Publisher, and select

the LaserWriter as the printer you will be printing to. You will also tell the program which port that printer is connected to. You will do this from the Apple Menu in PublishIt!. You do this from the SpringBoard menu (click on the springboard in the upper left-hand corner of the menu bar) and the Printer Setup dialog box.

The beautiful thing about using these programs is that you can print graphics on your laser printer.

When you go to print your document, you will see that you are asked if you want font substitution or not. With Font Substitution ON the printer decides which font to use and uses whatever fonts it has available. With Font Substitution OFF the printer draws the letters on the page using PostScript. With font substitution, you get nicely formed characters with no jaggies, but a limited number of fonts. Without font substitution, you get letters formed as if on a dot-matrix printer complete with jaggies, but you get the same font as you have on the screen.

Classic Apple II Programs

Now, suppose you want to use your laser printer with AppleWorks, DBMaster, or some of your other 8-bit programs. The trick here is that the high bit is not used when communicating the character to the printer. Therefore, you have to change the settings on your computer and on your printer to use 7 bits.

On the Apple IIgs, go into the Control Panel. Then go into the Printer Port control panel. Click on the Standard Settings button. Then click on the XON/XOFF Handshake box, the DSR/DTR Handshake box, and the DCD Handshake box. Go up to the Data-Stop box and change that to 7-2. Change the Parity box to "Even". The baud rate can be set to the highest speed your printer can use. If on the IIgs you use the Classic Desk Accessory Control Panel, when you are changing the settings, if everything has a checkmark to the left, you can just start at the bottom and using the left and up arrow keys, change everything, from the XON/XOFF Handshake up to the Data/Stop Bits setting.

If you are connecting to the Super Serial Card, you may have to switch the first dip switch of switch 2 from closed to open (on to off). If this doesn't work, you may be out of luck since there is no switch which affects parity. On the Laser 128, since you can not change the parity from the configuration program, but only the number of data and stop bits, you may be in a similar situation. But on the Apple //c and //c plus, using the Systems Utilities program, you can change the data bits to 7, the stop bits to 2 and the parity to even. So this method should work for you.

Next you need to go to the printer and set it up the



same way. Change the serial port configuration to 7 bits, 2 stop bits, and even parity, (7E2) make sure flow control is set to XON/XOFF, and that the speed is set to the same speed as you set your computer for. The trick here is that you must set the parity first, then the data bits and then the number of stop bits last. When you go back to setting things back to 8N1, you must change the number of stop bits first, then the data bits and then the parity.

When using these programs, the font that is used is the default font unless you tell the printer through the data you send to it that you want to do something different. In other words, you can send what are known as printer control codes in the data stream being sent to the printer and the printer will obey. In AppleWorks this is done through the "Other Activities" from the Main Menu, "Printer Information", "Add a Printer", "Custom Printer." When you add your printer to the list of printers available to AppleWorks, you are asked to provide Printer Codes for Characters per Inch, Lines per Inch, Boldface, Subscript and Superscript, Underlining, and any other special codes you wish your printer to be able to perform. You must consult your printer manual to learn what those codes are. Generally speaking, the basic codes for HP's PCL are all the same, so if you have a manual for one HP printer, it will give the same codes that you will be able to use with your HP PCL-compatible printer. It's just that PCL4 has more codes you can use than PCL3, for example.

In DBMaster, I had to write my own printer driver based on the printer drivers that were already available to the program. If anyone would like a copy, please let me know, and I will be glad to provide a copy. I can be reached by answering machine at (301)-869-3240, by

USnail at 9936 Forestview Pl., Gaithersburg, MD 20879, or by E-Mail at B.MASON4@genie.com. With AppleWriter, you can include the printer codes in the text itself.

I hope this information is helpful to you in your situation. I have a feeling I made the whole thing

seem much more complicated than it really is. If you have any questions, please contact me via the above means. I will be happy to clarify anything in this article or give you any other advice if you don't mind getting value for value. ■

Modified 48k/64k Apple// Emulation Disk 3EMM-10

by Dale Warnke

(EDITOR'S NOTE: //ers: we are always searching for newer updates of old software. Long-time SARASAUR, Dr. Dale Warnke, donated this version of the old Apple II emulation disk to our PD library. Here are his notes about this new disk, - Disk 3EMM-10:)

Side One of this Apple][Emulation disk makes some changes to the old 48K emulation disk (just insert into .D1 and turn on your //). Side Two makes many of the same changes (see additional note below) but can only be used with the Titan //+// card.

1. EMULATION MENUS: The Apple][menus indentify the enhancements on this Apple][Emulation.

2. LOWER CASE CHARACTERS: The standard disk does not provide lower case characters and this version doesn't either; However, a version of the 48K Emulation having lower case is available.

3. SERIAL CARD: The original 48K Emulation disk is hardcoded for 300 baud, 7 bit, mark parity) and can be changed via the menu on the disk version. However, if put on the hard disk via Catalyst, the emulation

menu routine does not update the code and the hardcode (300 baud) is always in effect. Catalyst 2.1 implements a menu routine which actually writes to the emulated ROM code but into the wrong places; Do NOT use the Catalyst 2.1 installed Emulation.

This disk has its hardcode set to 1200 baud (still 7 bit, mark parity).
4. ESC+ cursor: In Business BASIC, the ESC cursor, screen edit mode is indicated by the flashing + character. With this patch, the Applesoft BASIC, Integer BASIC and Monitor ESC cursor, screen edit mode is indicated by a flashing Open-Apple character for DOS 3.3 (ProDOS intercepts this enhancement).

(See the old Apple][Reference manual (bottom of Page 35) for the use of the ESC cursor, editing moves using the \IJKM\ keys; Standard for the Apple][, the IJKM, under the ESC mode, work like the Apple // cursor keys. This very handy for running Apple][programs directly from the catalog listing).

(This patch is has the target locations, FECE.FEDA in place of



the old WRITE tape code, FD11.FD14, FD2F.FD31, FBA2.FBA4, and FD39. See CALL A.P.P.L.E March 1983, p. 51).

5. RESET

This modification allows the booting of another Apple][application disk without rebooting the Emulation Disk. To quit one apple][program disk, for example, one game to start another:

Press the RESET key

Insert the new application disk into the built-in drive and type (without the spaces):

6 CTL-P RETURN

and the new disk will boot.

This same procedure will allow recovery from a lockup of an Apple][program most of the time.

(The RESET and NMI vectors are modified to point to the old Apple][monitor routine. This modifica-

tion is at target locations FFFA.FFFD. See Softalk, July 1983, p. 219).

6. The Apple][+ does not have UP and DOWN cursor keys. Thus the Apple][Emulation Disk for the Apple][only worked with the LEFT and RIGHT cursor keys or with the JKLM cursor keys in ESCAPE Mode.

This disk has been modified so the UP/DOWN cursor keys work in the ESCAPE mode. The JKLM cursor keys do NOT work in ESCAPE mode on this disk.

The code changed to enable the UP and DOWN cursor keys is at the Apple][target locations:

a) The table, XLTBL at FB11.FB18

b) The Code at FBA5.FBB2

c) FBB3:EA is and should not be changed; This location is used by

some programs to identify the 48K Apple][+ .

d) The Code at FBB4.FBB7

Programs which make calls to the middle of the above code ranges may not function properly and may even lock up the System; However, such programs are expected to be the exception, not the rule.

On Side Two: 64K Emulation Modifications.

All the modifications mentioned above for the 48K emulation disk have also been made on the 64K emulation disk (for use with the titan ///+//e card. Dale notes, however, that ProDos intercepts his "up/down" cursor patches. There are some other, undocumented, patches. This 64K version is still DOS by the way - copyable with System Utilities, but NOT readable. ■

Sound on the II GS

edited by Dave Ottalini

RECENTLY, Charles Claypoole <charlesc@pro-haven.cts.com> asked on the Comp.Sys.Apple2 Discussion group:

> I am interested in making sound recordings on my Apple //gs. What > equipment do I need to do this? Any cards or ??

A2 Guru Dave Empson <dempson@actrix.gen.nz> offered these suggestions:

Yes, you need a card of some kind. The Ensoniq sound chip in the IIgs has a digitizing input, but you need extra hardware to make use of it.

The simplest card comes with HyperStudio (or at least, it did when I bought the program many years ago). It allows a cheap and nasty

microphone to be connected.

Most IIgs stereo cards include digitizing capabilities. I have a SoundMeister (originally from Econ, now sold and supported by Alltech Electronics), which has an input that supports a microphone or a line-level source such as the signal coming out the back of a CD player.

The MDIdeas "SuperSonic" card has a piggyback card that adds digitizing capabilities. As far as I recall, most if not all other IIgs stereo cards have digitizing built in.

Digitizing in mono is straightforward. Stereo is much harder. I don't know if any of the existing sound cards provide simultaneous stereo digitizing - mine certainly

doesn't.

You can record each channel separately, then try to line them up using sound editing software, but I haven't done this, and I don't think the results would be particularly good.

When Econ released the SoundMeister, they were also working on a "SoundMeister Pro" card, which did support stereo digitizing. The card was cancelled, probably due to lack of money and support for the SoundMeister more than anything else.

I think this was mostly Econ's fault - if they hadn't announced the SoundMeister Pro, a lot more people might have bought the SoundMeister, rather than waiting eagerly for the better card.

In a later posting, Matt Portune <mportune@telerama.lm.com> added:

The old Sonic Blaster by Applied Engineering digitized in stereo, and sounded great! (Most of the time) Heck, I'm considering putting mine back in. ■



Super Apple Writer ///, "Apple Writer ///(i)", Apple Writer 4.0.

by Dale Warnke

Includes data & quoted text from a Review in TAUTALES, May 1987 by Chris Acreman.

"APPLE WRITER ///(i)" is an enhanced version of Apple Writer /// 2.0 and is thought to have been originally used only internally by some Apple Computer personnel. It has been available to user groups for many years. This (i)nternal version is called Super Apple Writer, sometimes Apple Writer /// 4.0 and here, a terse "AW". It is not a released version and there is no official documentation. There are some "bugs" introduced into AW 4.0 which were absent in AW 2.0. However, the enhancements clearly outweigh these "bugs" which are merely nuisances.

Some of the bugs were corrected in AW 4.1 and AW 4.2. My Super Apple Writer /// 4.1 is the disk version with the single page print problem fix and my AW 4.2 is AW 4.1 plus the hard disk patch so it will look in .PROFILE/AW for the system files instead of in the built-in drive.

Apple Writer /// 2.0, has significantly enhanced features and much improved documentation over Apple Writer /// 1.0. The Apple Writer 2.0 Package consists of three manuals: A tutorial for inexperienced word processor users which introduces the general concepts used in word processing, an excellent, experienced user manual, and a WPL manual on this unique and powerful utility. It also includes a file conversion utilities disk, two product training disks and a keypad template.

A. THE MAIN NEW FEATURES IN APPLE WRITER /// 4.0:

1. Variable Column Display Width (1-255 columns); Convenient for wide column printers or small pitch.
2. Variable Memory Specification (1-15 32K Banks); Convenient to optimize to your configuration and

to load and view documents larger than 64K.

3. Flashing Cursor; Easier to spot in the text.

4. Prompts with last used, text string on the Save, Load and Find input line.

Saves typing a new word or pathname each time you want to find string of text or load/save a file. The user can type/edit over the the last used text if new text is desired.

5. Not Copy Protected. Backup and customized disks can be made with the System Utilities Disk; and AW 4.0 can be patched for use on a hard disk.

B. VARIABLE COLUMN WIDTH

There are two additional commands on the SOS COMMANDS Menu ([O]). Command I "Select Display Column Width", lets the user specify the width of the screen, from 1 to 255 characters. By setting the column width to the same as the printed width, the user can approximate the appearance of the finished document. If the user specifies a width greater than 79 characters, the screen scrolls horizontally as the user moves the cursor. This feature is convenient when working on files originally intended for 132-column line printers or more than 79 characters per inch.

C. VARIABLE MEMORY BANKS

The other new command on the SOS COMMANDS menu is Command J, "Select Memory Size". After entering [O]J, the user is informed:

3 32k banks are now in use. Enter new value (1-15) :

The memory size refers to Apple /// internal memory to be used for your document. Two banks (32k each, 65536 total bytes) is standard and the maximum for a 128k Apple ///. The value in the range (1-15) depends on the size of the computer being used. If a value is selected that is too large for your Apple ///, Apple Writer will automatically set in the maximum allowed:

A 128k Apple /// is allowed up to 2 banks(2x32x1024 = 65,536 bytes), A 256k Apple /// is allowed up to 7 banks(7x32x1024 = 229,376 bytes) and A 512k Apple /// is allowed up to 14 banks(14x32x1024 = 458,752 bytes).

The selection, with [O]J allows larger Apple ///s a choice of loading very large documents or having the speller in memory at the same time that Apple Writer is in memory.

D. FLASHING CURSOR

When Super Apple Writer is ready to accept a character, the cursor flashes at the location where the new character will be received. When the user is entering text, the flashing cursor is in the text. When



the screen is split, the cursor in the active half of the screen is flashing and the cursor in the inactive half is solid. When the user is naming files to be [L]oaded or [S]aved or when the user is using the [F]ind command, the cursor in the text becomes solid and the cursor in the prompt line flashes. When Super Apple Writer is actually loading or saving files, i.e. When it is not ready to receive a character from the keyboard, the cursor is solid. When the cursor resumes flashing, Super Apple Writer is again ready to receive input from the keyboard.

E. PROMPTS with last used, text string on the [S]ave, [L]oad and [F]ind input line.

Whenever one of these commands is called, a default value appears on the prompt line at the bottom of the screen. When a file is to be [S]aved or [L]oaded, the name of the file in memory is shown as the default. If the name is to be accepted as is, then entering an "=" and a return will save or load the file in memory. If an entirely new file is to be named, simply writing over all or part of the default name will change the file name. When the return is entered, everything to the right of the cursor is truncated.

When the [F]ind command is invoked, the last string(s) used in a [F]ind command is shown as the default value. If they are to be used as is, the cursor must be moved to the right of the string(s), for everything to the right of the cursor will be truncated. New string(s) can be written over the default value.

F. CAUTION NOTES and NUISANCE "BUGS" in Apple Writer // / 4.x

1. There is a problem in the single page print function in version 4.0; This problem is fixed in version 4.1. Note that there is no display on the Apple Writer screens indicating

which version (4.0, 4.1 or 4.2) you are using.

2. Memory Size Selection [O]J.

Only three banks can be allocated if Apple speller is to be called from within AW on a 256k Apple ///.

The system prefix must be set to the directory which contains the AW 4 SOS.INTERP. This means that if the user has used [O]H to change to a working prefix, the prefix must first be changed back (via [O]H) to the directory containing SOS.INTERP. Then use J to change the memory size and finally, use H to change back to the working prefix.

3. There is a printing problem for large documents. Even though three banks will provide 96k of memory, only 64k of the document can be printed in a single document. The rest is just left in memory and never gets to the printer. But the TAU disk includes a WPL program (BIGPRT) with documentation (BIGPRT.DOCS) to divide the larger document into smaller portions and print them in sequence.

4. After an error in all operations involving a file name, the name of the file, which normally appears at the upper right corner of the screen, is lost. The file is in memory and the prefix is intact, but the file name is lost. The next time the file is saved, the name must be re-entered. (Also in AW 2.0).

5. When the print menu is called within a macro, there is a display problem. The original GLOS.KEYPAD of Apple Writer /// 2.0 has a very handy macro (glossary) keypad (KP) definition; KP-gave the [P]? command which resulted in a "clean" print menu. In Super Apple Writer, the KP- macro does not clear the screen and gives only part of the menu. Although functionally ready for input, the print menu display looks confusing; For a clear menu, press KP- again.

i.e. Tap KP- twice.

6. Long prefix name problem ([O]H). If the name is short enough, then a catalog of the prefix can be had by simply entering: [O] a return. If the name is too long, then entering [O] a return results in a SOS error but entering [O] a <filename> return works fine.

7. Super Apple Writer lacks documentation. It has many help screens that are instantly available, but there is a wide variety of subtle but powerful details that are covered only in the 2.0 manuals.

Apple Writer /// 2.0 has excellent documentation. Users of AW 4.x are well advised to buy it. This recommendation is especially for the user who is not familiar with earlier versions of Apple Writer; The reference manual is superb for the experienced user too!

G. WORD PROCESSING LANGUAGE (WPL).

Apple Writer is not a WYSIYG (What You See Is What You Get) word processor, but a pre-processor word processor. Such commands as paragraph indentation, left and right margins, justification, page numbering commands, page headers and footers, etc., are embedded in the text and that "raw" file is shown on the screen. To see what the finished product will look like, the user can "print" it to the screen. A feature that makes Apple Writer unique among word processors is WPL, word processing language. WPL is a way to rapidly execute a pre-determined sequence of keystrokes. It has the power to execute loops within a program, compare strings and branch execution based upon the comparison. It has limited arithmetic abilities, mostly for counting loops. WPL programs can use subroutines. WPL programs cannot be nested, but they can be chained, i.e., one program can call another, but control will not return



to the calling program.

WPL programs can be written by the user to tailor to specific needs. WPL programs can merge mailing lists and form letters (Quick File /// has a special provision to facilitate this). WPL programs can present menus for the selection of tab setting files, format files, standardized texts, etc. WPL programs can search the document and make repeated complex replacements.

H. FINAL NOTES.

Users of AW 4 are advised to buy AW 2.0 for the excellent documentation.

I use Apple Writer because it was the first word processor for the Apple /// and I use AW 4.1 exclusively over AW 2.0. AW has three,

useful, unique features: macros that do complex commands with one key-stroke, WPL for customization and automation and embedded codes to control printers.

Yet, AW is still difficult to use (especially for formatting and paging) and I recommend /// E-Z Pieces for new users. Although it is less versatile, it is easier to learn and use and is more "WYSIYG". With its windows-like desktop, /// E-Z Pieces is more modern and it is functionally identical and has compatible data files to Appleworks for Apple IIs so there are more folks who can help. Also recommended is Word Juggler which works more like professional word processors than AW and /// E-Z Pieces.

Super AppleWriter 4.1, 3-dec-

84, is in the WAP PD library (3WDP-01). This version has the single page print problem removed and is setup for a hard disk so it will look for the system files on the hard disk instead of defaulting to .d1, the built-in drive. The disk is two-sided and includes all files necessary to use Super Apple Writer and several helpful WPL files.

Sun Systems Remarketing, P.O. Box 4059, Logan UT 84323-4059,

Phone 1-800-821-3221, has Apple Writer /// 2.0 and Apple Speller /// listed in their August, 1995 catalog at \$20 each +s/h.

For repair, configuration and tutoring on your Apple ///, call Dale Warnke (714) 786-8249. ■

Apple /// Internet Starter Kit

by Dave Ottalini

AS YOU SAW in the last WAP Journal, our SARA can do the Internet if you give her just half a chance. Actually - with our new series of PD disks now available from the PI Office, we're going to give you a FULL chance to try it out for yourself.

Unfortunately, you CAN'T do it - yet - as a TCS Explorer (but we're working on that). There are some local alternatives, tho (free or cheap) that can get you started. It's all explained in the first three disks of our new Internet category for the Apple /// Public Domain Library. We even include the communications program to get you going quickly and easily.

The rest of the disks are chock full of information about the Internet and how to use it. There are a total of 15 disks for you to take a look at. All together, we call them the Apple II Family Internet Starter's Kit:

DISK 3INET.01

This disk contains the software you'll need to surf the

Internet. It also includes some basic information about telecomputing on your /// and the world-famous Apple /// Internet FAQ ("Frequently Asked Questions") file.

DISK 3INET.02

SIDE ONE

GETTING.STARTED

(Directory)

: A number of files that are aimed at Apple II and /// users who want to use their machine to surf the Internet.

SURFING.INET (DIRECTORY)

: A wonderful 2-part guide to the Internet by Jean Armour Polly. We provide a number of guides in these series of disks - but this one is well written and easy to understand.

SIDE TWO

INET.STARTUP

: Another tutorial on getting started on the Internet

BEST.A2.SITES

: Some of the best Apple II Internet sites

DISK 3INET.03

SIDE ONE:

Public.Dialups

(Directory)

: From CAPACCESS to SAILOR - where you can find the cheapest ways to get your /// on the Internet.

SIDE TWO

FAQS.1



(Directory)

: A series of "FAQs" - Frequently Asked Questions files - about the World Wide Web, the Apple II and ///, Getting Information by Using Email Only, and much more.

3INET.04

SIDE ONE/TWO

FAQS.2

FAQS.3

: More "FAQs" - Frequently Asked Questions files - about the World Wide Web, the Apple II and ///, Getting Information by Using Email Only, and much more.

DISK 3INET.05

SIDE ONE

ZEN.1

(Directory)

: "Zen and the Art of the Internet" - Another great tutorial about the Internet.

KIDS.INET

: A little info about the wealth of information on the Internet for Kids.

SIDE TWO]

ZEN.2 (Directory)

MODEM.TERMS

: All the terms you wished you knew about dealing with your modem and its use.

HTML (Directory)

: Some basic information about Hypertext Markup Language - the page language of the World Wide Web

.

DISK 3INET.06

SIDE ONE/TWO

BIGSURF.1

(Directory) BIGSURF.2

(Directory)

: A tremendous resource of World Wide Web sites you can surf for all

kinds of great information. Note that addresses change - sometimes often - so while this is a pretty good compilation as of October, 1995 - some listings have likely gone away or already changed.

DISK 3INET.07

SIDE ONE/TWO

BIGSURF.3

(Directory)

BIGSURF.4

(DIRECTORY)

: We continue our surfing guide to the WWW!

DISK 3INET.08

SIDE ONE/TWO

BIGSURF.5

(Directory)

BIGSURF.6

(Directory)

: We continue our surfing guide to the WWW!

DISK 3INET.09

SIDE ONE

BIGSURF.7

(Directory)

: We finish our surfing guide to the WWW!

URLS.1

(Directory)

SIDE TWO

URLS.2

: "URLS" are the "pathnames" the Internet needs in order to send you to the location you want to go. They actually stand for "Universal Resource Locators." This directory (Folder in GS parlance) lists tons of great URLs - a compliment to the BIGSURF Guide listings.

DISK 3INET.10

SIDE ONE

ROADMAP INTERNET TUTORIAL BY DON CRISPIN

From WWW to Spamming, Don Crispin's wonderful Roadmap series is one of the best ways to learn about the Internet in easy-to-learn lessons. But watch out for the Pop Quizzes.

ROADMAP.1 (Directory)

SIDE TWO

ROADMAP.2 (Directory) POPQUIZES (Directory)

DISK 3INET.11:

We continue with our Roadmap Tutorials.

SIDE ONE

ROADMAP.3 (Directory)

SIDE TWO

ROADMAP.4 (Directory) POPQUIZES (Directory)

DISK 3INET.12 :

SIDE ONE

USENET.GROUPS.1

(DIRECTORY)

: A compilation of Usenet Groups you'll find on the Net (Part 1)

USENET.PRIMER

: This document is not intended to teach you how to use USENET. Instead, it is a guide to using it politely, effectively and efficiently.



SIDE TWO

USENET.GROUPS.2

(DIRECTORY)

: A compilation of Usenet Groups you'll find on the Net (Part 2)

DISK 3INET.13 :

SIDE ONE

USENET.GROUPS.3

(DIRECTORY)

: A compilation of Usenet Groups you'll find on the Net (Part 3)

USENET.OVERVIEW

: In order to enjoy the full benefits of Internet, uninitiated TCS Explorers will find it ESSENTIAL to understand as much as possible what is available among the approximately 15,000 news groups that exist on Internet. The following compilation tries to provide a summary on this subject.

SIDE TWO

USENET.GROUPS.4 (DIRECTORY)

MOD.NEWSGROUPS

: This article contains the location of archives for moderated Usenet newsgroups.

BOOKLIST.1

: First of two files containing a more comprehensive listing of books about the Internet.

DISK 3INET.14 :

SIDE ONE

BOOKLIST.2

: Second of two files containing a more comprehensive listing of books about the Internet.

INET.BBS.LIST

: Zamfield's Wonderfully Incomplete, Complete Internet BBS List

INET.FUN.LIST

: These are ftp, telnet and email sites all over the world having all kinds of neat resources available, and can mostly be accessed from any internet node.

LIBRARIES.INET

: This is a collection of internet electronic libraries where some of them may require authorizations for use.

SIDE TWO

LYNX.GUIDE

: A users guide to Lynx - a program that allows Apple II and /// users to access the Internet.

LYNX.FAQ

: A short info sheet about Lynx and its latest version.

SMITH.INET (DIRECTORY)

: A series of selected tutorials by Prof. Richard

Smith called "Navigating The Internet - an Interactive Workshop."

DISK 3INET.15 :

SIDE ONE

INET.PRIVACY1 (Directory)

Information on email and account privacy, anonymous mailing and posting, encryption, and other privacy and rights issues associated with use of the Internet and global networks in general.

SIDE TWO

INET.PRIVACY2 (Directory)

PART.6

: Resources; Miscellaneous

HHIKERS.GUIDE

: Yet another Internet Guide for your consideration. ■

Apple II & Apple IIGS Disk Library

by John B. Ruffatto

WELCOME TO the Apple II & Apple IIGS Disk Library section of the Journal, as you can see there is always room for improvement. In this issue there are now Disk Order Forms for the Apple II, Apple IIGS, and the Apple III.

I would also desire your comments in regard to Public Domain software you would like to see included in our Disk Libraries. Since we no longer publish the titles of the disks in the library, it is advisable to order the Disk Library Catalog Disks for the machine you are using.

Each month we will endeavor to provide information on new additions to the libraries or feature disks currently in the libraries. Some of the disks in the Apple Disk libraries contain SHAREWARE. If you use any Shareware program, please send the shareware fee to the author. By submitting the fee we encourage the author(s) to develop more software.

Special Note: All Apple II, Apple III, and Apple IIGS Catalog Disks may be exchanged for most current edition of the Disk Catalog series - free of charge - if exchanged at the office. For exchanges by mail, please be certain to include your old disks and \$1.00 per disk to cover shipping and handling. Thank you.



INTE-XX - Internet

A series of 15 disks -
INTERNET-01 through INTERNET.15

APPLE II FAMILY INTERNET STARTER'S KIT

Compiled by: David Ottalini
WAP /// SIG Co-Chairman
September/October 1995
Modified For The Apple II:
John B. Ruffatto
Apple II Librarian
December 1995

Welcome to the WAP Apple Family
Internet Starter Kit!

We've attempted to compile
literally a ton of information for you
about the Internet and how you can use
it with your Apple II or /// computer.
That's right - literally ALL Apple II's -
from the Plus on up to the GS and any
version of the /// - can and do have the
ability to surf the Internet.

It's not as pretty as the Macs and PCs
can do these days with their Web Surfers,
etc. BUT computers were accessing the
Internet for years before these latest
software goodies ever showed up. And
besides - you don't need the memory or
special software that the newer
machines need.

These disks are a work in
progress - please let us know how we
can improve them for you. IF you would
like to contribute more to them, or make
some adjustments here and there, please
let us know. We want these disks to be
a wonderful resource to the entire Apple
II family.

Dave Ottalini
WAP /// SIG

Disk #INTE-01 INTERNET.01

This disk contains the software you'll
need to surf the Internet. It also includes
some basic information about
telecomputing on your ///.

SIDE ONE

READ.ME.FIRST: What you'll find on
this disk.

Z-Link - Documentation

Shrink-It 3.4 - Documenation
SIDE TWO

Z-Link - Apple II Communications

Software

In the //II.Internet.01/Communications/
ZLink/ folder:

Z-Link is a Telecommunications
program for the Apple // by David
Whitney. It includes everything you'd
expect from a good modem program
including a text capture buffer, robust
terminal emulation, and split-screen
person to person chat mode.

Z-Link can transmit and receive files
using several protocols including
XMODEM/Checksum, XMODEM/CRC-
16, YMODEM/CRC-16, and YMODEM/
Batch and it is compatable with Ascii
Express: The Professional and
MouseTalk. The program runs on an
Apple //c, //c+, enhanced //e, or //GS
under ProDOS 8. Apple //GS users can
now push the baud rate up as high as
57,600 baud. Z-Link is shareware, \$25
fee.

SHRINK-IT 3.4

In the Internet.01/Shrink-It 3.4 Folder:

SHRINKIT FOR THE APPLE II

Program by Andy Nicholas
Documentation by Karl Bunker

Send comments/suggestions on ShrinkIt
to: Andy Nicholas
1180 Reed Ave., Apt. 12
Sunnyvale, CA 94086

Electronic Addresses:

GEnie or America-Online: shrinkit
CompuServe: 70771,2615
Internet: shrinkit@apple.com

Send comments/suggestions on this
documentation to:

Karl Bunker
GEnie: k.bunker

What is ShrinkIt?

ShrinkIt is a utility program for
archiving files and disks. "Archiving",
in this usage, refers to the process of
placing files on disks "within" another
file — the archive file. Archiving is
usually
done to prepare the files/disks for
transmission via modem, or for storage
purposes. Thus, an archive file, whether
created with ShrinkIt or another
archiving utility, will be a file which

serves as an envelope, containing one or
more other files, or complete disks. There
are a number of reasons for archiving
files before transmitting them with a
modem. The principal reason is that an
archive provides a means of sending the
"attributes" of a file — its filetype and
other information — along with the file
itself. An archive also allows several
related files (or an entire disk) to be
packed together into a single file. True
archiving utilities will also have the
capability of compressing the files they
contain to minimize the transmission
time and disk space the archive requires.

ShrinkIt uses a highly efficient
compression algorithm known as Ziv-
Lempel compression, and creates
archive files with a format called NuFX.
ShrinkIt and ShrinkIt-GS are currently
the standard archiving utilities for Apple
II telecommunications. ShrinkIt can
unpack files which have been archived
with ShrinkIt, as well as those which
have been packed with certain other
file-packing utilities, such as BLU and
ACU.

Disk #INTE-02 INTERNET.02

SIDE ONE

READ.ME.FIRST : What's on this disk
(this file)

GETTING.STARTED (Directory) : A
number of files that are aimed at Apple
II and /// users who want to use their
machine to surf the Internet.

A3.INTERNET.FAQ: Frequently
Asked Questions about using your Apple
/// on the Internet

NET.FOR.NAUGHT : Cheap ways to
surf the Internet

NEWBIE.BOOKS: Some books about
the Internet you might like

GROOVY.TERMS: Internet terms you
need to know

INET.HISTORY: A comprehensive
history of the Internet

SURFING.INET (DIRECTORY) : A
wonderful 2-part guide to the Internet
by Jean Armour Polly. We provide a
number of guides in these series of disks
- but this one is well written and easy to
understand.



CYBERSURF.1 :Introduction, etc.
 CYBERSUFT.2 :WWW and more

SIDE TWO

INET.STARTUP : Another tutorial on getting started on the Internet

BEST.A2.SITES : Some of the best Apple II Internet sites

**Disk #INTE-03
 INTERNET.03**

SIDE ONE

READ.ME.FIRST : A compilation of what you'll find on this disk

Public.Dialups (Subdirectory)

PUBLIC.DIALUP : The cheapest way to get onto the Internet with your ///
 VAPEN.NETINFO: Info on the Virginia Pen's link to the Internet

CAPACCESS: Capaccess and the Internet

SAILOR: Use Maryland's Public Library system to surf the Internet!

SIDE TWO

FAQS.1 (Directory) : A series of "FAQs" - Frequently Asked Questions files - about the World Wide Web, the Apple II and ///, Getting Information by Using Email Only, and much more.

WWW.FAQ : Everything about the World Wide Web

INET.BY.FAX : Faxing over the Internet

A3.FAQ.2.0 : v. 2.0 of the A3 FAQ

**Disk #INTE-04
 INTERNET.04**

SIDE ONE

READ.ME.FIRST : What's on this disk.

FAQS.2 (Directory): A series of "FAQs" - Frequently Asked Questions files - about the World Wide Web, the Apple II and ///, Getting Information by Using Email Only, and much more.

K.12.INET.FAQ: The Internet for teachers!

A2.FAQ.Pt1 : Part 1 of 2 part info on the Apple II

SIDE TWO

FAQS.3

INET.BY.EMAIL : Accessing the Internet with just EMAIL

IRC.FAQ : Internet Relay Chat information

A2.FAQ.Pt2: Part 2 of 2 part info on the Apple II

**Disk #INTE-05
 INTERNET.05**

SIDE ONE

READ.ME.FIRST : A compilation of what is on this disk.

ZEN.1 (Directory) : "Zen and the Art of the Internet" - Another great tutorial about the Internet.

ZEN.PART1: Opening information/credits/etc.

ZEN.PART2 : Anonymous FTP

ZEN.PART3 : Usenet Newsgroups

ZEN.PART4: More on Newsgroups

KIDS.INET: A little info about the wealth of information on the Internet for Kids.

SIDE TWO

ZEN.2 (Directory)

ZEN.PART5 : Internet Tools

MODEM.TERMS : All the terms you wished you knew about dealing with your modem and its use.

HTML (Directory)

HTML.HOW.TO : A very basic tutorial about HTML and how to use it.

EVRY: Text version of Ron Evry's Home Page

EVRY.HTML : Ron Evry's Home Page in HTML Format

HTML.3.0 : Information about the upcoming 3.0 version of HTML

**Disk #INTE-06
 INTERNET.06**

SIDE ONE

Read.Me.First : A compilation of what's on this disk.

BIGSURF.1 (Directory): A tremendous

resource of World Wide Web sites you can surf for all kinds of great information. Note that addresses change - sometimes often - so while this is a pretty good compilation as of October, 1995 - some listings have likely gone away or already changed.

BIGSURF.NOTES, BIGSURF.INTRO, ART.GRAPHICS2, ALT.SITES2, ALT.SITES1, and ART.GRAPHICS1

SIDE TWO

BIGSURF.2 (Directory)

EDU.REF1, CHATS.ETC., GENERAL.REF, EDUCATION, FOOD.DRINK, ENVIRONMENT, and EDU.REF2

**Disk #INTE-07
 INTERNET.07**

SIDE ONE

Read.Me.First : A compilation of the files on this disk.

BIGSURF.3 (Directory): We continue our surfing guide to the WWW!

SIDE ONE

BIGSURF.4 (Directory)

HEALTH.ETC., GOVERNMENT, BUSINESS1, HOBBIES.SPORTS1, and HOBBIES.SPORTS2

SIDE TWO

BUSINESS2, INET.INFO1, INET.INFO2, K.12.EDU, LAW.LEGAL

**Disk #INTE-08
 INTERNET.08**

SIDE ONE

Read.Me.First : A compilation of the files on this disk.

BIGSURF.5 (Directory) : We continue our surfing guide to the WWW!

MUSIC.SOUND, MUSIC.SOUND2, ONLINE.PUBS1, ONLINE.PUBS3, ONLINE.PUBS2, and SCIENCE

SIDE TWO

BIGSURF.6 (Directory)

SPACE, TV.MOVIES, USENETS, TRAVEL1, TRAVEL2, and WOMEN

The remainder of this list of A // Internet disks will be published in the next journal.



Apple // Disk Order Form

APPLE II - 3-1/2" DISKS:

System Disk
___ 2APS-01 #6

Apple Disk Catalog
___ 2ADC-01A #7
___ 2ADC-02A #7

Appleworks
___ 2AWK-01

Communications
___ 2COM-01
___ 2COM-02
___ 2COM-03

Education
___ 2EDU-01

Utilities
___ 2UTL-01
___ 2UTL-02A

(#6) - System Disk -
V. 4.0.2 - \$3.00
(#7) - Apple Disk
Catalog - 2 Disk set
- \$4.00

Note: Some disks may
contain Shareware.
Please send a
remittance to the
author of the program
if you use it.

5-1/4" DISKS:

System Software
___ APSD-01 #1
___ APSD-02 #2

Apple Disk Catalog (DOS 3.3)
___ 3 disk set
#3

Apple Disk Catalog (PRODOS)
___ 4 disk set
#4

Appleworks
___ 2 disk set =
\$3.00

___ APWK-01
___ APWK-02

Communications
___ 10 disk set =
\$15.00

___ COMM-01
___ COMM-02
___ COMM-03
___ COMM-04
___ COMM-05
___ COMM-06
___ COMM-07A
___ COMM-08
___ COMM-09
___ COMM-10A

CP/M
___ 11 disk set =
\$16.50

___ CP/M-01
___ CP/M-02
___ CP/M-03
___ CP/M-04
___ CP/M-05
___ CP/M-06
___ CP/M-07
___ CP/M-08
___ CP/M-09
___ CP/M-10
___ CP/M-11

Eamon Adventures
___ 24 disk set =
\$36.00

___ EAMN-01
___ EAMN-02
#5

___ EAMN-03
Eamon Master
___ EAMN-04
#5

___ EAMN-05
#5

___ EAMN-06
#5

___ EAMN-07
#5

___ EAMN-08
#5

___ EAMN-09
#5

___ EAMN-10
#5

___ EAMN-11
#5

___ EAMN-12
#5

___ EAMN-13
#5

___ EAMN-14
#5

___ EAMN-15
#5

___ EAMN-16
#5

___ EAMN-17
#5

___ EAMN-18
#5

___ EAMN-19
#5

___ EAMN-20
#5

___ EAMN-21
#5

___ EAMN-22
#5

___ EAMN-23
#5

___ EAMN-24
#5

Education
___ 20 disk set =
\$30.00

___ EDUC-01
___ EDUC-02
___ EDUC-03
___ EDUC-04
___ EDUC-05
___ EDUC-06
___ EDUC-07
___ EDUC-08
___ EDUC-09
___ EDUC-10
___ EDUC-11
___ EDUC-12
___ EDUC-13
___ EDUC-14
___ EDUC-15
___ EDUC-16
___ EDUC-17
___ EDUC-18
___ EDUC-19
___ EDUC-20

Forth
___ 3 disk set =
\$4.50

___ FRTH-01
___ FRTH-02
___ FRTH-03

Games
___ 13 disk set =
\$ 19.50

___ GAME-01
___ GAME-02
___ GAME-03
___ GAME-04
___ GAME-05
___ GAME-06
___ GAME-07

___ GAME-08
___ GAME-09
___ GAME-10
___ GAME-11
___ GAME-12
___ GAME-13

Internet
___ 15 disk set =
\$22.50

___ INTE-01
___ INTE-02
___ INTE-03
___ INTE-04
___ INTE-05
___ INTE-06
___ INTE-07
___ INTE-08
___ INTE-09
___ INTE-10
___ INTE-11
___ INTE-12
___ INTE-13
___ INTE-14
___ INTE-15

Logo
___ 2 disk set =
\$3.00

___ LOGO-01
___ LOGO-02

Miscellaneous
___ 25 disk set =
\$37.50

___ MISC-01
___ MISC-02
___ MISC-03
___ MISC-04
___ MISC-05
___ MISC-06
___ MISC-07
___ MISC-08
___ MISC-09
___ MISC-10
___ MISC-11
___ MISC-12
___ MISC-13
___ MISC-14
___ MISC-15
___ MISC-16
___ MISC-17
___ MISC-18
___ MISC-19
___ MISC-20
___ MISC-21
___ MISC-22
___ MISC-23
___ MISC-24
___ MISC-25

New Print Shop
___ 31 disk set =
\$46.50

___ NWPS-01
Graphics

___ NWPS-02
Graphics

___ NWPS-03
Graphics

___ NWPS-04
Graphics

___ NWPS-05
Graphics

___ NWPS-06
Graphics

___ NWPS-07
Graphics

___ NWPS-08
Graphics

___ NWPS-09
Graphics

___ NWPS-10
Graphics

___ NWPS-11
Graphics

___ NWPS-12
Graphics

___ NWPS-13
Graphics

___ NWPS-14
Graphics

___ NWPS-15
Graphics

___ NWPS-16
Graphics

___ NWPS-17
Graphics

___ NWPS-18
Graphics

___ NWPS-19
Graphics

___ NWPS-20
Graphics

___ NWPS-21
Graphics

___ NWPS-22
Graphics

___ NWPS-23
Graphics

___ NWPS-24
Graphics

___ NWPS-25
Graphics

___ NWPS-26
Graphics

___ NWPS-27
Graphics

___ NWPS-28
Graphics

___ NWPS-29
Graphics

___ NWPS-30
Borders

Borders
___ NWPS-31
Fonts

Pascal
___ 8 disk set
\$12.00

___ PASC-01
___ PASC-02
___ PASC-03
___ PASC-04
___ PASC-05
___ PASC-06
___ PASC-07
___ PASC-08

Pilot
___ PILT-01

Utilities
___ 24 disk set =
\$36.00

___ UTIL-01
___ UTIL-02
___ UTIL-03
___ UTIL-04
___ UTIL-05
___ UTIL-06
___ UTIL-07
___ UTIL-08
___ UTIL-09
___ UTIL-10
___ UTIL-11
___ UTIL-12
___ UTIL-13
___ UTIL-14
___ UTIL-15
___ UTIL-16
___ UTIL-17
___ UTIL-18
___ UTIL-19
___ UTIL-20
___ UTIL-21
___ UTIL-22
___ UTIL-23
___ UTIL-24

(#1) System Disk
V. 4.0.2 - \$1.50
(#2) DOS 3.3
System Master -
\$1.50
(#3) Apple Disk
Catalog (A) (DOS
3.3) - 3 disk set -
\$3.00
(#4) Apple Disk
Catalog (A)
(ProDos) - 4 disk
set - \$4.00
(#5) Requires
EAMN-03

Apple //gs Disk Order Form



3-1/2 DISKS:

System

Software

- ___ GSAS-01
- (*1)
- ___ GSAS-02
- (*2)
- ___ GSAS-03
- (*3)
- ___ GSAS-04
- (*4)
- ___ GSAS-05
- (*5)

Communications

- ___ 7 disk set =
- \$21
- ___ GSCM-01E
- ___ GSCM-02C
- ___ GSCM-03B
- ___ GSCM-04C
- ___ GSCM-05B
- ___ GSCM-06
- ___ GSCM-07

DAs, CDevs, FExts, Dvrs, and Inits

- ___ 16 disk set =
- \$48
- ___ GSDA-01C
- ___ GSDA-02D
- ___ GSDA-03E
- ___ GSDA-04C
- ___ GSDA-05C
- ___ GSDA-06B
- ___ GSDA-07C
- ___ GSDA-08B
- ___ GSDA-09A
- ___ GSDA-10A
- ___ GSDA-11A
- ___ GSDA-12A
- ___ GSDA-13A
- ___ GSDA-14A
- ___ GSDA-15B
- ___ GSDA-16B

Demos

- ___ 35 disk set =
- \$35 or \$1 per disk
- ___ GSDM-01
- ___ GSDM-02
- ___ GSDM-03
- ___ GSDM-04
- ___ GSDM-05
- ___ GSDM-06
- ___ GSDM-07
- ___ GSDM-08
- ___ GSDM-09
- ___ GSDM-10

- ___ GSDM-11 (*6)
- ___ GSDM-12 ___ GSED-02A
- ___ GSDM-13A (*6)
- ___ GSDM-14 ___ GSED-03A
- ___ GSDM-15 (*6)
- ___ GSDM-16 ___ GSED-04A
- ___ GSDM-17A (*6)
- ___ GSDM-18 ___ GSED-05A
- ___ GSDM-19 (*6)
- ___ GSDM-20A ___ GSED-06A
- ___ GSDM-21A (*6)
- ___ GSDM-22 ___ GSED-07A
- ___ GSDM-23 (*6)
- ___ GSDM-24 ___ GSED-08A
- ___ GSDM-25 ___ GSED-09
- ___ GSDM-26 ___ GSED-10

Fonts -

BitMapped

- ___ 27 disk set =
- \$81
- ___ GSFT-01
- ___ GSFT-02
- ___ GSFT-03
- ___ GSFT-04
- ___ GSFT-05
- ___ GSFT-06
- ___ GSFT-07
- ___ GSFT-08
- ___ GSFT-09
- ___ GSFT-10
- ___ GSFT-11
- ___ GSFT-12
- ___ GSFT-13
- ___ GSFT-14
- ___ GSFT-15
- ___ GSFT-16
- ___ GSFT-17
- ___ GSFT-18
- ___ GSFT-19
- ___ GSFT-20
- ___ GSFT-21
- ___ GSFT-22
- ___ GSFT-23
- ___ GSFT-24
- ___ GSFT-25
- ___ GSFT-26
- ___ GSFT-27

Developer

- ___ 20 disk set =
- \$60
- ___ GSDV-01
- ___ GSDV-02
- ___ GSDV-03
- ___ GSDV-04
- ___ GSDV-05A
- ___ GSDV-06A
- ___ GSDV-07
- ___ GSDV-08A
- ___ GSDV-09
- ___ GSDV-10A
- ___ GSDV-11A
- ___ GSDV-12A
- ___ GSDV-13
- ___ GSDV-14A
- ___ GSDV-15A
- ___ GSDV-16
- ___ GSDV-17A
- ___ GSDV-18
- ___ GSDV-19
- ___ GSDV-20

Disk Catalog

- ___ 2 disk set =
- \$5
- ___ GSDC-01L
- ___ GSDC-02L

Education

- ___ 10 disk set =
- \$30
- ___ 7 disk set =
- \$21 (*6)
- ___ GSED-01A

Fonts -

TrueType

- ___ 30 disk set =
- \$90
- ___ GSTT-01
- ___ GSTT-02
- ___ GSTT-03
- ___ GSTT-04
- ___ GSTT-05
- ___ GSTT-06
- ___ GSTT-07
- ___ GSTT-08
- ___ GSTT-09

- ___ GSTT-10
- ___ GSTT-11
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- ___ GSTT-21
- ___ GSTT-22
- ___ GSTT-23
- ___ GSTT-24
- ___ GSTT-25
- ___ GSTT-26
- ___ GSTT-27
- ___ GSTT-28
- ___ GSTT-29
- ___ GSTT-30

Games

- ___ 64 disk set =
- \$192
- ___ GSGM-01B
- ___ GSGM-02B
- ___ GSGM-03
- ___ GSGM-04
- ___ GSGM-05
- ___ GSGM-06A
- ___ GSGM-07A
- ___ GSGM-08
- ___ GSGM-09A
- ___ GSGM-10
- ___ GSGM-11
- ___ GSGM-12A
- ___ GSGM-13
- ___ GSGM-14
- ___ GSGM-15
- ___ GSGM-16
- ___ GSGM-17A
- ___ GSGM-18A
- ___ GSGM-19A
- ___ GSGM-20
- ___ GSGM-21
- ___ GSGM-22
- ___ GSGM-23A
- ___ GSGM-24B
- ___ GSGM-25B
- ___ GSGM-26A
- ___ GSGM-27
- ___ GSGM-28
- ___ GSGM-29
- ___ GSGM-30
- ___ GSGM-31
- ___ GSGM-32
- ___ GSGM-33
- ___ GSGM-34
- ___ GSGM-35A
- ___ GSGM-36
- ___ GSGM-37A

- ___ GSGM-38
- ___ GSGM-39
- ___ GSGM-40
- ___ GSGM-41
- ___ GSGM-42A
- ___ GSGM-43
- ___ GSGM-44
- ___ GSGM-45
- ___ GSGM-46
- ___ GSGM-47
- ___ GSGM-48
- ___ GSGM-49
- ___ GSGM-50
- ___ GSGM-51
- ___ GSGM-52
- ___ GSGM-53
- ___ GSGM-54
- ___ GSGM-55
- ___ GSGM-56
- ___ GSGM-57
- ___ GSGM-58
- ___ GSGM-59A
- ___ GSGM-60
- ___ GSGM-61
- ___ GSGM-62
- ___ GSGM-63
- ___ GSGM-64

Graphics

- ___ 68 disk set =
- \$204
- ___ GSGX-01
- ___ GSGX-02
- ___ GSGX-03
- ___ GSGX-04
- ___ GSGX-05
- ___ GSGX-06
- ___ GSGX-07A
- ___ GSGX-08A
- ___ GSGX-09B
- ___ GSGX-10A
- ___ GSGX-11
- ___ GSGX-12
- ___ GSGX-13A
- ___ GSGX-14
- ___ GSGX-15
- ___ GSGX-16
- ___ GSGX-17
- ___ GSGX-18
- ___ GSGX-19
- ___ GSGX-20
- ___ GSGX-21C
- ___ GSGX-22B
- ___ GSGX-23
- ___ GSGX-24
- ___ GSGX-25
- ___ GSGX-26
- ___ GSGX-27
- ___ GSGX-28A
- ___ GSGX-29
- ___ GSGX-30
- ___ GSGX-31A

- ___ GSGX-32A
- ___ GSGX-33
- ___ GSGX-34
- ___ GSGX-35
- ___ GSGX-36
- ___ GSGX-37
- ___ GSGX-38
- ___ GSGX-39
- ___ GSGX-40
- ___ GSGX-41
- ___ GSGX-42
- ___ GSGX-43
- ___ GSGX-44
- ___ GSGX-45
- ___ GSGX-46
- ___ GSGX-47
- ___ GSGX-48
- ___ GSGX-49
- ___ GSGX-50
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- ___ GSGX-60
- ___ GSGX-61
- ___ GSGX-62
- ___ GSGX-63
- ___ GSGX-64
- ___ GSGX-65
- ___ GSGX-66
- ___ GSGX-67
- ___ GSGX-68

HyperCard

- ___ 6 disk set =
- \$18
- ___ GSHC-01
- ___ GSHC-02
- ___ GSHC-03
- ___ GSHC-04
- ___ GSHC-05
- ___ GSHC-06

HyperStudio

- ___ Demo Ver. (1-
- 10) = \$10
- ___ GSHS-01
- ___ GSHS-02
- ___ GSHS-03
- ___ GSHS-04
- ___ GSHS-05
- ___ GSHS-06
- ___ GSHS-07
- ___ GSHS-08
- ___ GSHS-09
- ___ GSHS-10



Apple //gs Disk Order Form

- ___ 66 disk set (11-76) = \$198
- ___ GSHS-11
- ___ GSHS-12
- ___ GSHS-13
- ___ GSHS-14
- ___ GSHS-15
- ___ GSHS-16
- ___ GSHS-17
- ___ GSHS-18
- ___ GSHS-19
- ___ GSHS-20
- ___ GSHS-21A
- ___ GSHS-22
- ___ GSHS-23
- ___ GSHS-24
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- ___ GSHS-68
- ___ GSHS-69

- ___ GSHS-70
- ___ GSHS-71
- ___ GSHS-72
- ___ GSHS-73
- ___ GSHS-74
- ___ GSHS-75
- ___ GSHS-76

Icons

- ___ 12 disk set = \$36
- ___ GSIC-01B
- ___ GSIC-02B
- ___ GSIC-03B
- ___ GSIC-04B
- ___ GSIC-05B
- ___ GSIC-06B
- ___ GSIC-07B
- ___ GSIC-08A
- ___ GSIC-09A
- ___ GSIC-10A
- ___ GSIC-11A
- ___ GSIC-12A

Internet

- ___ 8 disk set = \$24
- ___ GSIN-01
- ___ GSIN-02
- ___ GSIN-03
- ___ GSIN-04
- ___ GSIN-05
- ___ GSIN-06
- ___ GSIN-07
- ___ GSIN-08

Miscellaneous

- ___ GSMS-01A

Music

- ___ 83 disk set = \$249
- ___ GSMU-01C
- ___ GSMU-02
- ___ GSMU-03
- ___ GSMU-04
- ___ GSMU-05
- ___ GSMU-06
- ___ GSMU-07
- ___ GSMU-08
- ___ GSMU-09
- ___ GSMU-10
- ___ GSMU-11
- ___ GSMU-12
- ___ GSMU-13C
- ___ GSMU-14
- ___ GSMU-15
- ___ GSMU-16A
- ___ GSMU-17
- ___ GSMU-18A
- ___ GSMU-19A

- ___ GSMU-20A
- ___ GSMU-21A
- ___ GSMU-22
- ___ GSMU-23A
- ___ GSMU-24A
- ___ GSMU-25A
- ___ GSMU-26A
- ___ GSMU-27A
- ___ GSMU-28A
- ___ GSMU-29A
- ___ GSMU-30A
- ___ GSMU-31A
- ___ GSMU-32A
- ___ GSMU-33A
- ___ GSMU-34A
- ___ GSMU-35A
- ___ GSMU-36A
- ___ GSMU-37A
- ___ GSMU-38A
- ___ GSMU-39A
- ___ GSMU-40A
- ___ GSMU-41A
- ___ GSMU-42
- ___ GSMU-43A
- ___ GSMU-44A
- ___ GSMU-45
- ___ GSMU-46
- ___ GSMU-47
- ___ GSMU-48
- ___ GSMU-49
- ___ GSMU-50
- ___ GSMU-51
- ___ GSMU-52A
- ___ GSMU-53A
- ___ GSMU-54A
- ___ GSMU-55A
- ___ GSMU-56A
- ___ GSMU-57A
- ___ GSMU-58A
- ___ GSMU-59
- ___ GSMU-60
- ___ GSMU-61
- ___ GSMU-62
- ___ GSMU-63A
- ___ GSMU-64
- ___ GSMU-65
- ___ GSMU-66
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- ___ GSMU-68
- ___ GSMU-69
- ___ GSMU-70
- ___ GSMU-71
- ___ GSMU-72
- ___ GSMU-73
- ___ GSMU-74
- ___ GSMU-75A
- ___ GSMU-76
- ___ GSMU-77
- ___ GSMU-78
- ___ GSMU-79
- ___ GSMU-80

- ___ GSMU-81
- ___ GSMU-82
- ___ GSMU-83

Sounds

- ___ 20 disk set = \$60
- ___ GSSN-01A
- ___ GSSN-02A
- ___ GSSN-03
- ___ GSSN-04
- ___ GSSN-05
- ___ GSSN-06
- ___ GSSN-07
- ___ GSSN-08
- ___ GSSN-09
- ___ GSSN-10
- ___ GSSN-11
- ___ GSSN-12
- ___ GSSN-13
- ___ GSSN-14
- ___ GSSN-15
- ___ GSSN-16
- ___ GSSN-36
- ___ GSSN-37
- ___ GSSN-38
- ___ GSSN-39

Sounds - CDev rSounds

- ___ 20 Disk Set = \$60
- ___ GSSN-17A
- ___ GSSN-18
- ___ GSSN-19
- ___ GSSN-20
- ___ GSSN-21
- ___ GSSN-22
- ___ GSSN-23
- ___ GSSN-24
- ___ GSSN-25
- ___ GSSN-26
- ___ GSSN-27
- ___ GSSN-28
- ___ GSSN-29
- ___ GSSN-30
- ___ GSSN-31
- ___ GSSN-32
- ___ GSSN-33
- ___ GSSN-34
- ___ GSSN-35
- ___ GSSN-40

Utilities

- ___ 18 disk set = \$54
- ___ GSUT-01C
- ___ GSUT-02
- ___ GSUT-03C
- ___ GSUT-04B
- ___ GSUT-05C

- ___ GSUT-06A
- ___ GSUT-07B
- ___ GSUT-08D
- ___ GSUT-09B
- ___ GSUT-10B
- ___ GSUT-11B
- ___ GSUT-12
- ___ GSUT-13B
- ___ GSUT-14
- ___ GSUT-15B
- ___ GSUT-16
- ___ GSUT-17
- ___ GSUT-18

\$10.00

Best of Sounds
___ 2 disk set = \$5.00

Best of True Type Fonts
___ 5 disk set = \$12.50

Best of Utilities
___ 2 disk set = \$5.00

Best of The Apple IIGS

___ 25 disk set = \$56.25
(save \$6.25 - normally \$62.50)

The Best of the Apple IIGs may be purchased as a 25 disk set or as individual sets as listed above.

Best of The Apple IIGS Disk Catalog

___ 1 disk set = \$2.00 (free w/ Purchase of 25 Disk Set)

(*1) System 5.0.4 - 2 Disk Set = \$6.00

(*2) Hyper Mover v1.1 -(Macintosh & IIGS) 2 Disk Set = \$6.00

(*3) GS Bug & Debug Tools v1.6 = \$3.00

(*4) System 6.0.1 - 6 Disk Set = \$18.00

(*5) HyperCard IIGS - 6 Disk Set = \$18.00

(*6) Astronomer - 7 disk set (GSED-01 to GSED-07) \$21.00

Best of Communications
___ 1 disk set = \$2.50

Best of DA's, CDevs, FExtS, Dvrs, & Inits
___ 1 disk set = \$2.50

Best of Bit-Mapped Fonts
___ 2 disk set = \$5.00

Best of Games
___ 5 disk set = \$12.50

Best of Graphics
___ 2 disk set = \$5.00

Best of Icons (Finder)
___ 1 disk set = 2.50

Best of Music
___ 4 disk set =

Note: Some disks may contain Shareware. Please send the requested remittance to the author if you use the program. Most of the programs on these library disks may require a IIGS with a minimum of 1.25 megs of memory.

Apple /// Disk Order Form



5-1/4" DISKS:

Accounting

___ 3 disk set =
\$4.50
___ 3ACT-01
___ 3ACT-02
___ 3ACT-03

Apple Software

___ 3 disk set =
\$4.50
___ 3APL-01
___ 3APL-02
___ 3APL-03

AppleWorks/3

Easy Pieces

___ 15 disk set =
\$22.50
___ 3AWZ-01
___ 3AWZ-02
___ 3AWZ-03
___ 3AWZ-04
___ 3AWZ-05
___ 3AWZ-06
___ 3AWZ-07
___ 3AWZ-08
___ 3AWZ-09
___ 3AWZ-10
___ 3AWZ-11
___ 3AWZ-12
___ 3AWZ-13
___ 3AWZ-14
___ 3AWZ-15

Bloom

Programs

___ 27 disk set =
40.50
___ 3BLM-01
___ 3BLM-02
___ 3BLM-03
___ 3BLM-04
___ 3BLM-05
___ 3BLM-06
___ 3BLM-07
___ 3BLM-08
___ 3BLM-09
___ 3BLM-10
___ 3BLM-11
___ 3BLM-12
___ 3BLM-13
___ 3BLM-14
___ 3BLM-15
___ 3BLM-16
___ 3BLM-17
___ 3BLM-18
___ 3BLM-19
___ 3BLM-20
___ 3BLM-21
___ 3BLM-22
___ 3BLM-23
___ 3BLM-24
___ 3BLM-25

___ 3BLM-26
___ 3BLM-27

Business Basic

___ 20 disk set =
\$30.00
___ 3BSB-01
___ 3BSB-02
___ 3BSB-03
___ 3BSB-04
___ 3BSB-05
___ 3BSB-06
___ 3BSB-07
___ 3BSB-08
___ 3BSB-09
___ 3BSB-10
___ 3BSB-11
___ 3BSB-12
___ 3BSB-13
___ 3BSB-14
___ 3BSB-15
___ 3BSB-16
___ 3BSB-17
___ 3BSB-18
___ 3BSB-19
___ 3BSB-20

Disk Catalog (ASCII TEXT)

___ 4 disk set =
\$4 or \$1 per disk
___ 3CAT-01 -
Disk 1
___ 3CAT-02 -
Disk 2
___ 3CAT-03 -
Disk 3
___ 3CAT-04 -
Disk 4

Disk Catalog (3 EZPC's)

___ 3 disk set =
\$3 or \$1 per disk
___ 3CAT-05 -
Disk 1
___ 3CAT-06 -
Disk 2
___ 3CAT-07 -
Disk 3

DA -

Datatypes

___ 11 disk set =
\$16.50
___ 3DAD-01
___ 3DAD-02
___ 3DAD-03
___ 3DAD-04
___ 3DAD-05
___ 3DAD-06
___ 3DAD-07
___ 3DAD-08
___ 3DAD-09
___ 3DAD-10
___ 3DAD-11

Emmulation

___ 9 disk set =
\$13.50
___ 3EMM-01
___ 3EMM-02
___ 3EMM-03
___ 3EMM-04
___ 3EMM-05
___ 3EMM-06
___ 3EMM-07
___ 3EMM-08
___ 3EMM-09

Fonts

___ 6 disk set =
\$9.00
___ 3FNT-01
___ 3FNT-02
___ 3FNT-03
___ 3FNT-04
___ 3FNT-05
___ 3FNT-06

Games

___ 6 disk set =
\$9.00
___ 3GAM-01
___ 3GAM-02
___ 3GAM-03
___ 3GAM-04
___ 3GAM-05
___ 3GAM-06

Graphics

___ 35 disk set =
\$52.50
___ 3GRX-01
___ 3GRX-02
___ 3GRX-03
___ 3GRX-04
___ 3GRX-05
___ 3GRX-06
___ 3GRX-07
___ 3GRX-08
___ 3GRX-09
___ 3GRX-10
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___ 3GRX-24
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___ 3GRX-28
___ 3GRX-29

___ 3GRX-30
___ 3GRX-31
___ 3GRX-32
___ 3GRX-33
___ 3GRX-34
___ 3GRX-35

Information

___ 15 disk set =
\$22.50
___ 3INF-01
___ 3INF-02
___ 3INF-03
___ 3INF-04
___ 3INF-05
___ 3INF-06
___ 3INF-07
___ 3INF-08
___ 3INF-09
___ 3INF-10
___ 3INF-11
___ 3INF-12
___ 3INF-13
___ 3INF-14
___ 3INF-15

Internet

___ 15 disk set =
\$22.50
___ 3INT-01
___ 3INT-02
___ 3INT-03
___ 3INT-04
___ 3INT-05
___ 3INT-06
___ 3INT-07
___ 3INT-08
___ 3INT-09
___ 3INT-10
___ 3INT-11
___ 3INT-12
___ 3INT-13
___ 3INT-14
___ 3INT-15

Miscellaneous

___ 12 disk set =
\$18.00
___ 3MSC-01
___ 3MSC-02
___ 3MSC-03
___ 3MSC-04
___ 3MSC-05
___ 3MSC-06
___ 3MSC-07
___ 3MSC-08
___ 3MSC-09
___ 3MSC-10
___ 3MSC-11
___ 3MSC-12

Pair Software

___ 2 disk set =
\$3.00
___ 3PAR-01
___ 3PAR-02

Pascal

___ 20 disk set =
\$30
___ 3PCL-01
___ 3PCL-02
___ 3PCL-03
___ 3PCL-04
___ 3PCL-05
___ 3PCL-06
___ 3PCL-07
___ 3PCL-08
___ 3PCL-09
___ 3PCL-10
___ 3PCL-11
___ 3PCL-12
___ 3PCL-13
___ 3PCL-14
___ 3PCL-15
___ 3PCL-16
___ 3PCL-17
___ 3PCL-18
___ 3PCL-19
___ 3PCL-20

Repairs

___ 12 disk set =
\$18.00
___ 3REP-01
___ 3REP-02
___ 3REP-03
___ 3REP-04
___ 3REP-05
___ 3REP-06
___ 3REP-07
___ 3REP-08
___ 3REP-09
___ 3REP-10
___ 3REP-11
___ 3REP-12

Shareware

___ 9 disk set =
\$13.50
___ 3SHR-01
___ 3SHR-02
___ 3SHR-03
___ 3SHR-04
___ 3SHR-05
___ 3SHR-06
___ 3SHR-07
___ 3SHR-08
___ 3SHR-09

Source Code

___ 3 disk set =
\$4.50
___ 3SRC-01
___ 3SRC-02
___ 3SRC-03

System Software

___ 7 disk set =
\$10.50
___ 3SYS-01
___ 3SYS-02

___ 3SYS-03
___ 3SYS-04
___ 3SYS-05
___ 3SYS-06
___ 3SYS-07

TeleCommunications

___ 13 disk set =
\$19.50
___ 3TEL-01
___ 3TEL-02
___ 3TEL-03
___ 3TEL-04
___ 3TEL-05
___ 3TEL-06
___ 3TEL-07
___ 3TEL-08
___ 3TEL-09
___ 3TEL-10
___ 3TEL-11
___ 3TEL-12
___ 3TEL-13

Utilities

___ 6 disk set =
\$9.00
___ 3UTL-01
___ 3UTL-02
___ 3UTL-03
___ 3UTL-04
___ 3UTL-05
___ 3UTL-06

WAP Articles

___ 10 disk set =
\$15.00
___ 3WAP-01
___ 3WAP-02
___ 3WAP-03
___ 3WAP-04
___ 3WAP-05
___ 3WAP-06
___ 3WAP-07
___ 3WAP-08
___ 3WAP-09
___ 3WAP-10

Word

___ 8 disk set =
\$12.00
___ 3WDP-01
___ 3WDP-02
___ 3WDP-03
___ 3WDP-04
___ 3WDP-05
___ 3WDP-06
___ 3WDP-07
___ 3WDP-08

Note: Some disks may contain Shareware. Please remit to the author of the program the requested amount if you use that program.

See page 93 for additional order form.



Macintosh Disketeria

by Dave Weikert

Explorer Tutorial

FOR THOSE of you who haven't noticed, Washington Apple Pi has an introductory level Internet service—TCS Internet Explorer—that is now open to all Pi members. TCS Internet Explorer comes with an installer disk set that includes all the basics you need for a painless installation of Internet software on color capable Macs running System 7.5. For those of you with earlier versions of System 7, you will also need to obtain MacTCP; this is available from a variety of sources including Washington Apple Pi. For more information about TCS Internet Explorer, look for the Journal ad or call the office.

Washington Apple Pi offers a series of tutorials for TCS Internet Explorer subscribers which many of you might find useful—I know that I did. There are two levels of TCS Internet Explorer tutorials; an introductory course that is conducted in one session and a more advanced one that takes two sessions. The introductory class is for members mostly interested in how to use Netscape to browse the World Wide Web (WWW). The two session one is for those of us who want to use Netscape and a number of other Internet applications. I took the two session course as I was interested in using applications other than Netscape to find and download files available on the Internet.

Bill Beavers teaches both courses. Bill, one of the TCS crew, did a superb job of introducing us to

the Internet and how to use the various applications provided by the Explorer Installer disk set. The two session course took a kind-of historical perspective by introducing some of the earlier Internet applications and the progression to web browsers and Netscape. Bill showed

“Washington Apple Pi offers a series of tutorials for TCS Internet Explorer subscribers which many of you might find useful—I know that I did. There are two levels of TCS Internet Explorer tutorials; an introductory course that is conducted in one session and a more advanced one that takes two sessions.”

us how to log on to other remote computer systems like the Library of Congress and Sailor (Maryland's public information system) using Telnet. And how to find files using Archie and download them using Anarchie. He also demonstrated

how to Finger Explorer and other systems to find out who is on-line. Bill also talked about a number of applications and utilities that can be downloaded from the TCS. These included TurboGopher, Finger, Newswatcher, Clay Basket and ICeTe among others. Most of these applications are included on the revised Internet disk series offered this month.

The course costs \$40 for Charter Explorer subscribers and I think that it is \$75 for new Explorer members and those who are not subscribers. See the Journal or call the office for details. All in all, it was a very worthwhile expenditure of time and money as I learned a lot. I highly recommend it if you want to get more out of your 'surfing' experience.

New Disks

We feature fourteen disks this month including an update of the Disketeria Catalog, an update of the Internet series and five Apple System Software disks. Single disks are available for \$4.00 each and quantity purchases are priced at \$3.50 for five or more. See the Disk Order Form and following paragraphs for the prices for sets not otherwise listed herein.

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 Series

This is the second revision of the Internet disks and the first revision within the 18.XX disk series. The first two disks—Internet Basics—include everything that you would need to go web browsing if you are running System 7.5 with a color capable Mac. But you will probably want to do more than web browsing so the next two Internet Add-Ons disks have additional applications that will let you access more of the Internet. Then there are two disks of Internet Tools which will help you enhance and support your surfing adventures.

Apple System Software

There are five disks of updates to Apple System Software this month. They are all revisions to earlier software.

QuickDraw GX 1.1.3 is a four 1.44M disk set that replaces the recently released QuickDraw GX 1.1.2 software that you may have just purchased for installation along with System 7.5. QuickDraw GX is a new Apple technology that extends printing and graphics capability of the Macintosh and provides document portability features. QuickDraw GX requires System 7.5. The four disk set is available for \$15. If you purchased the 1.1.2 version from us, you may exchange it for the 1.1.3 version without cost if you visit the office or at a monthly meeting.

QuickTime 2.1 is a single 1.44M disk that provides the latest enhancements to QuickTime—Apple's movie technology. This disk does not have an installer. You will have to decompress the archive and drag the files over to your closed System folder to install them.

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 #18.01A **INTERNET BASICS 1**

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

"The course costs \$40 for Charter Explorer subscribers and I think that it is \$75 for new Explorer members and those who are not subscribers. See the Journal or call the office for details. All in all, it was a very worthwhile expenditure of time and money as I learned a lot. I highly recommend it if you want to get more out of your 'surfing' experience."

Stuffit or Compact Pro packages or in BinHex 4.0 format. If you have also installed 'DropStuff with Expander Enhancer' (on Disk 18.02) you will also be able to expand files which were compressed on PCs and UNIX systems. Requires System 6.0.4 or later.

FreePPP 1.0.3.sit By Steve Dagley. Based on MacPPP 2.0.1 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 the preferred alternative to SLIP as it is a more robust protocol.

Internet Config 1.1.sit By Quinn and Peter Lewis. A (near) universal configuration utility designed to make your life easier by reducing the number of times which you need to enter your Internet preferences (such as E-mail address) into the various preferences dialogs of all your Internet applications. Unfortunately, Netscape Navigator does not yet support Internet Config—hopefully it will in a later release.

Netscape 1.12 Installer.sit: By Mosaic Communications Corporation. Presents multimedia information to you, cross-linked with other information on the World Wide Web (WWW). This is an evaluation copy that will require payment of \$39 should you choose to make this your Web browser of choice.

DISK #18.02A **INTERNET BASICS 2**

DropStuff w/EE 3.5.2 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.*

Eudora 1.5.3 Fat.sit: By Steven Dörner. Powerful E-mail tool, using the POP3 and SMTP protocols to communicate with your host E-mail system. You can connect to the Internet and download your messages, read them and compose your replies off-line and then connect to the Internet again for sending.

JPEGView 3.3.1.sit By Aaron Giles. Display or convert the graphics retrieved from the Net. View JFIF (JPEG File Interchange Format), JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group), GIF and PICT format files. Converts between QuickTime JPEG and JFIF formats. Supports 24- and 16-bit JPEG images. Use drag and drop with **JPEGView AutoTyper** to change the file type. Requires System 7 and later and QuickTime. Supports Power Macintosh in native mode. *PostCardware - \$20 for bound, printed documentation.*



MacTCP Updaters: By Apple Computer, Inc. Updates unused copies of MacTCP (MacTCP 2.0, 2.0.2 and 2.0.4) to the latest 2.0.6 version.

MacTCP Switcher 1.1.sit By John Norstad. Save and quickly restore multiple MacTCP configurations. This is especially useful for PowerBook users who carry their PowerBooks around and regularly use them with different network connections.

DISK #18.03A **INTERNET ADD-ONS 1**

Anarchie 1.6.0.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. Anarchie works much like the Finder. *Shareware - \$10.*

Fetch 3.0 Installer: By Jim Matthews, Dartmouth Software Development. Another client that lets you locate and retrieve files using the FTP and Archie protocols.

Finger 1.5.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.*

SoundApp 1.5.1.sit By Norman Franke, III. This 'helper' application is used to play back or convert sounds retrieved from the Net.

DISK #18.04A **INTERNET ADD-ONS 2**

MacWAIS 1.29.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.*

MacWeather 2.0.4.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 2.7b4 (Fat).sit: Allows you to log into text-based services such as bulletin boards, menu-driven services and command-line shells or special information hosts such as the Library of Congress.

NewsWatcher 2.1.1.sit By John Norstad. Uses the NNTP protocol to let you browse, read and participate in group discussions on Usenet bulletin boards.

Sound Machine 2.1.sit: By Rod Kennedy. Another 'helper' application that can be used to play back or convert sounds retrieved from the Net.

TurboGopher 2.0.3.sit: By the Minnesota Gopher Team. Provides an interface to the menu-based information retrieval protocol known as Gopher.

DISK #18.05A **INTERNET TOOLS 1**

ControlPPP 1.1.1.sit By Richard

“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.”

Buckle. An add-on to the PowerBook Control Strip that simplifies the process of initiating a call using MacPPP. *PostCardware.*

CyberFinder 2.0 Install: By Aladdin Software. A Control Panel that allows you to easily create and manage Internet bookmarks. This demo version expires 15 days after installation.

DropURL 1.1.sit By Peter Marks. Launch a 'helper' application by dropping a text file for the URL on it. Requires Internet Config.

Duke of URL 1.0.sit: By Kapur Enterprises. Used in conjunction with Netscape; you save URLs as

mini-AppleScript applications so you can double click them to send Netscape to that URL. *PostCardware.*

Eudora Announcer 1.0.sit By Roel Vertegaal and Ronald Leenes. Uses the Speech Manager to announce the sender and subject of newly received E-mail.

Internet Black Book 2.0.sit: By Josh Hoe and Ben Clark. Running out of scraps of paper to store those Internet addresses? Never fear, you can store WWW, E-mail, FTP site, Newsgroup and other types of addresses in the Internet Black Book. You can even use the built in sort feature to put the information in alphabetical order and the Find command to retrieve it.

IPMonitor 1.0.sit By Ravens System Ltd. Displays the current IP network address of your Macintosh right onto your desktop. May be useful for troubleshooting. *Shareware - \$5*

MacTCP Watcher 1.1.2.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.

Netscape Defrost.sit: By Scott Sykes. A system extension that keeps Netscape from freezing while accessing Web pages. *Donationware - contribute to your favorite charity.*

PPPfloater 1.2.sit: By Hiroshi Lockheimer. A Control Panel that provides you with a floating window that shows PPP connection time and permits you to close the connection. System 7.1 and later only.

PPPpop 1.3.sit: By Rob Friefeld. For all you Internet mavens. Puts a window on screen that can be used to start or stop PPP and show how long you have been connected. Similar to PPPfloater in function except it may be used on System 6.07 or higher.

DISK #18.06A **INTERNET TOOLS 2**

Sparkle 2.3.1 Fat.sit By Maynard Handley. Playback or convert



MPEGs, PICTs and QuickTime movies retrieved from the Net. It uses the standard QuickTime movie controller as its interface. For System 7.0 and later; requires a 68020 CPU and QuickTime 1.6 or later.

TextBrowser 1.1b.sit By John Lamb. Allows you to read text files that are larger than the 32K limit of SimpleText. Properly displays text files created on MS DOS/Windows and UNIX OSs.

UnUU.sit: By Georges-Edouard Berencer. A uudecoder that supports multipart file decoding with automatic or manual assembly. *PostCardware.*

UULite 2.0.sit: By Jeff Strobel. A highly optimized, single-pass, disk based uudecoder/encoder. Supports multipart file decoding with automatic article header/footer removal with no manual editing required. *Shareware - \$29.*

UUTool-FAT 2.4.sit: By Bernie Weiser. A uencoder/decoder utility that allows you to join or split files as well as converts between audio and AIFF or FSSD sound files.

uuUndo 1.0 .sit: By Aaron Giles. A fast batch uudecoding utility. Although originally designed to work with John Norstad's NewsWatcher, it does quite nicely in its own right as a standalone drag and drop smart uudecoder.

DISK #18.07A
NCSA MOSAIC, 68K

Mac Mosaic User's Guide.sit: The documentation for NCSA Mosaic in Common Ground viewer format.

NCSA Mosaic 2.0.1 68K.sit: By National Center for Supercomputing Applications, University of Illinois. Until Netscape Navigator (developed

“This is the second revision of the Internet disks and the first revision within the 18.XX disk series. The first two disks—Internet Basics—include everything that you would need to go web browsing if you are running System 7.5 with a color capable Mac. But you will probably want to do more than web browsing...”

by the same people that developed Mosaic), this was the landmark browser for the World Wide Web.

DISK #18.08A
NCSA MOSAIC, PPC

NCSA Mosaic 2.0.1 PPC.sit: The PowerMac capable version of NCSA Mosaic. Documentation is included on the previous disk as there was not sufficient space on this one.

DISK #18.09A
NCSA MOSAIC, PPC

CU-SeeMe 68.sit: Allows video to be transferred over the Internet. The data rate is relatively slow unless you have a very high speed connection. Since this requires a high bandwidth, it should be used sparingly.

CU-SeeMe PPC.sit: The same thing for PowerPC systems.

MacWeb1.1.1E 68K.sit By TradeWave. A World Wide Web browser that has similar capabilities as Mosaic and Navigator. This is an evaluation version that will be superceded by a commercial release expected in late 1995 or early 1996.

MacWeb1.1.1E PPC.sit By TradeWave. The PowerPC version of the preceding.

RealAudio Installer: By Progressive Networks. Allows audio to be transferred over the Internet in real time. The quality depends on the bandwidth available. ■

Please write disk numbers on a separate sheet of paper and include them with your order.

<p><i>Mail this form with your check to:</i> Disk Library, Washington Apple Pi 12022 Parklawn Drive Rockville, MD 20852</p>	<p>Are you a member of Washington Apple Pi, Ltd.? Y/N___ If yes, member number _____. <i>All payments must be in U.S. funds drawn against U.S. Banking institutions. Non-members add \$3.00 per disk to listed prices.</i></p>																																	
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"># of disks</th> <th style="text-align: left; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Member Price</th> <th style="text-align: left; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Extended</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3">3.5" Singles</td> </tr> <tr> <td>___ 4 or less @</td> <td>\$4.00</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>___ 5 or more @</td> <td>\$3.50</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>___ sets (as marked)</td> <td>\$ (above)</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">5.25" Singles</td> </tr> <tr> <td>___ 4 or less @</td> <td>\$2.00</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>___ 5 or more @</td> <td>\$1.75</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>___ sets (as marked)</td> <td>\$ (above)</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">+postage \$1.00/disk maxium \$5.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Total Amount Due:</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	# 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:		_____	<p>Name _____</p> <p>Box Number, Apt., Suite _____</p> <p>Street Address _____</p> <p>City _____ State _____ Zip _____</p> <p>Day tele. _____ Evening tele. _____</p>
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Macintosh Library Order Form

New disks in this issue!

- ___ Internet- 9 disks; \$25[†]
- ___ QuickTime 2.1; \$4[†]
- ___ QuickDraw GX 1.1.3- 4 disks; \$15[†]

Disketeria ValuPaks[†]

- ___ Best of the 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 EssentialsΣ, 6 disks; \$20[†]
- ___ Calc/Clock Utils, 5 disks; \$15
- ___ Pers Management Utils, 5 disks; \$15
- ___ System Utilities 4, 5 disks; \$15
- ___ Fun/Games 1, 10 disks; \$25
- ___ Fun/Games 2, 10 disks; \$25[†]
- ___ TroubleShooting Utils, 4 disks; \$15
- ___ LAN Tools, 3 disks; \$12
- ___ PowerBook/Duo Utils, 4 disks; \$15[†]

Apple System Software

- ___ System 6.0.3 - 4 disks; \$15
- ___ System 6.0.5 - 4 disks; \$15
- ___ System 6.0.8 - 4 disks; \$15
- ___ System 7.0 - 8 disks; \$20
- ___ System 7.0.1 - 6 disks; \$20[†]
- ___ System 7/7.0.1 Tune-Up \$4
- ___ System 7.1 Updater 3.0 - 2 disks; \$8[†]
- ___ System 7.1 Updater 3.0 (800K); \$4
- ___ System 7.5 Updater 1.0 - 4 disks; \$15[†]
- ___ QuickDraw GX 1.1.3- 4 disks; \$15[†]
- ___ QuickTime 2.1; \$4[†]
- ___ LaserWriter 8.2 - 2 disks; \$8
- ___ LaserWriter 8.3 - 3 disks; \$12
- ___ Network Software Installer 1.5.1; \$4[†]
- ___ TrueType Fonts & Software; \$8
- ___ Basic Connectivity Set 1.1.1; \$4
- ___ Express Modem; \$4[†]
- ___ GeoPort; \$4[†]
- ___ Display Software; \$4
- ___ CD ROM Setup 5.1.1; \$4
- ___ Comm 1 (CTB); \$4
- ___ AppleShare 4 Tune-Up; \$4
- ___ AtEase Updater 2.01; \$4
- ___ StyleWriter II; 4 disks; \$15
- ___ Ile Installer; \$4
- ___ Monitor Energy Star; \$4
- ___ LW Pro Tune-Up; \$4
- ___ Network Access (universal boot); \$4[†]
- ___ Video Software Installer; \$4[†]

00.XX - Pi Library[†]

- ___ .01 Mac Disketeria Catalog
- ___ .02 New Member Sampler & Catalog

1.XX - Anti-Virus Utilities[†]

- ___ .01G ___ .02M ___ .03M

2.XX - Desk Accessories[†]

- ___ 8 disk set; \$24
- ___ .01E ___ .02E ___ .03E ___ .04E
- ___ .05E ___ .06E ___ .07E ___ .08E

3.XX Education

- ___ .01 ___ .02/.03/.04[†]

4.XX Function Keys (F Keys)

- ___ .01A ___ .02A

5.XX - ImageWriter Fonts[†]

- ___ .01A ___ .02A ___ .03A ___ .04A

6.XX - PostScript Fonts[†]

- ___ .01B ___ .02B ___ .03B ___ .04B
- ___ .05B ___ .06B ___ .07B ___ .08B
- ___ .09B ___ .10B ___ .11B ___ .12B
- ___ .13B ___ .14B ___ .15B ___ .16B
- ___ .17B ___ .18B ___ .19B

7.XX - TrueType Fonts[†]

- ___ .01A ___ .02A ___ .03A ___ .04A
- ___ .05A ___ .06A ___ .07A ___ .08A
- ___ .09A ___ .10A ___ .11A ___ .12A
- ___ .13A

8.XX - Graphics[†]

- ___ 13 disk set; \$39
- ___ .01A ___ .02A ___ .03A ___ .04A
- ___ .05A ___ .06A ___ .07A ___ .08A
- ___ .09A ___ .10B ___ .11B ___ .12A
- ___ .13[†]

9.XX - INITs & cdevs[†]

- ___ .01C ___ .02C ___ .03C ___ .04C
- ___ .05C ___ .06C ___ .07C ___ .08C
- ___ .09C ___ .10C ___ .11C ___ .12C
- ___ .13C ___ .14C ___ .15C ___ .16C

11.XX - Paintings (MacPaint)

- ___ 5 disk set; \$15
- ___ .01 ___ .02 ___ .03 ___ .04
- ___ .05

12.XX - Digitized Sounds[†]

- ___ 9 disk set; \$27
- ___ .01B ___ .02B ___ .03B ___ .04B
- ___ .05B ___ .06B ___ .07B ___ .08B
- ___ .09B

13.XX - Telecommunications[†]

- ___ .01C ___ .02C ___ .03C ___ .04C
- ___ .05C ___ .06C

14.XX - Programmer/Hacker

- ___ .01C ___ .02B

15.XX - Miscellaneous Utils[†]

- ___ .01C ___ .02C ___ .03C ___ .04C
- ___ .05C ___ .06C ___ .07C ___ .08C
- ___ .09C ___ .10C ___ .11C ___ .12C
- ___ .13C ___ .14C ___ .15C

16.XX - System Utilities[†]

- ___ .01E ___ .02E ___ .03E ___ .04E
- ___ .05E ___ .06E ___ .07E ___ .08E
- ___ .09E ___ .10E ___ .11E ___ .12E
- ___ .13E ___ .14E ___ .15E ___ .16E
- ___ .17E ___ .18E ___ .19E ___ .20E
- ___ .21E

17.XX - Word Processing Utils[†]

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18.XX - Internet Series[†]

- ___ .01A[†] ___ .02A[†] ___ .03A[†] ___ .04A[†]
- ___ .05A[†] ___ .06A[†] ___ .07A[†] ___ .08A[†]
- ___ .09A[†]

19.XX - QuickTime Series[†]

- ___ .01[†] ___ .02[†] ___ .03[†] ___ .04[†]

20.XX - Mac Troubleshooting

- ___ .01A ___ .02A ___ .03A ___ .04A

21.XX - LAN Tools[†]

- ___ .01 ___ .02 ___ .03

22.XX - Fun & Games Series[†]

- ___ .01 ___ .02 ___ .03 ___ .04
- ___ .05 ___ .06 ___ .07 ___ .08
- ___ .09 ___ .10 ___ .11[†] ___ .12[†]
- ___ .13[†] ___ .14[†] ___ .15[†] ___ .16[†]
- ___ .17[†] ___ .18[†] ___ .19[†] ___ .20[†]

23.XX - PowerBook/Duo Series[†]

- ___ .01C ___ .02C ___ .03C ___ .04C

26.XX - Update Series

- ___ .01/02A - Photoshop, 2 disks; \$8
- ___ .03A - Photoshop Plug Ins, 1 disk; \$4
- ___ .04A - Desktop Publishing, 1 disk; \$4
- ___ .05A - QuarkXPress, 1 disk; \$4
- ___ .07B - HP DeskWriter 6.0, 1 disk; \$4
- ___ .08/09C - Denaba Canvas, 2 disks; \$8[†]
- ___ .10A - Word Processor 1, 1 disk; \$4
- ___ .11C - Word Processor 2, 1 disk; \$4
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- ___ .18-23A - After Dark Set, 6 disks; \$15
- ___ .25-27B - CP MacTools, 3 disks; \$12
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- ___ .34A - Now Utilities 5, 1 disk; \$4[†]
- ___ .35A - Quicken 4 & 5, 1 disk; \$4
- ___ .36A - QuarkXpress 3.31r3->3.31r5, 1 disk; \$4
- ___ .37A - ATM ->3.8.2, RamDblr ->1.5.2 & PM 5 WP Filters, 1 disk; \$4

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GB.XX - Grab Bag Updates[†]

- ___ .01 ___ .02 ___ .03 ___ .04
- ___ .05 ___ .06 ___ .07 ___ .08
- ___ .09 ___ .10

[†] all files compressed

[†] on 1.44 Meg diskette(s)

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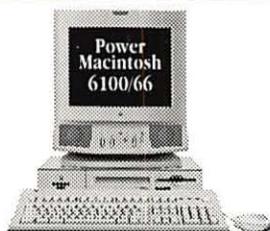
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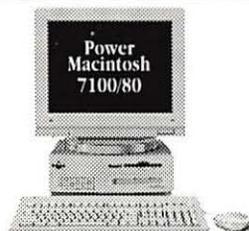
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