

The Journal of Washington Apple Pi, Ltd.

WASHINGTON APPLE PI

Volume 23, Number 1

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar containing "dweikert@mailroom.wap.org". The browser has a toolbar with icons for Stop, New, Reply, Get Info, Get All, Save, Delete, and Local. Below the toolbar is an email inbox table:

#	Date	Subject	From
1	Sun, 31 Dec 2000 05:...	SIMS Digest #1280	<SIMS@mailstalker.com> (SIMS...
2	Sun, 31 Dec 2000 18:...	HDCN Update 01 Jan 2001	JohnDaugirdas <hdn@king.ds.c...
3	Mon, 01 Jan 2001 0:...	SIMS Digest #1281	<SIMS@mailstalker.com> (SIMS...
4	Mon, 1 Jan 2001 12:...	BREAKING NEWS! Prices slashed on Pow...	<advantage@pc-mail.com>
5	Tue, 02 Jan 2001 00:...	Just wanted to share this with you...	Phil Marchetti <phil@m...>
6	Mon, 1 Jan 2001 12:...	TidBITS #561/01-Jan-01	TidBITS Editors <editors@tidbits.c...
7	Tue, 02 Jan 2001 05:...	SIMS Digest #1282	<SIMS@mailstalker.com> (SIMS...

Below the inbox, the preview for message #6 is shown:

TidBITS#561/01-Jan-01
=====

Going to Macworld Expo 2001 in San Francisco? Read on for information about must-attend parties, events, and other gatherings. Also this week, Matt Neuburg weighs in with a review of MacSpeech's iListen dictation software, we look at the new Norton SystemWorks and Norton Internet Security bundles from Symantec, and we cover Newer Technology closing up shop and the releases of Interarchy 4.0, BBEdit 6.0.2, ListSTAR 2.1, and Default Folder 2.0.

Topics:
MailBITS/01-Jan-01
Symantec Releases
Macworld San Francisco
Speak the Mac

The message #7



Judges Galore —5

The Best of Times: A SEAC
Memory—11

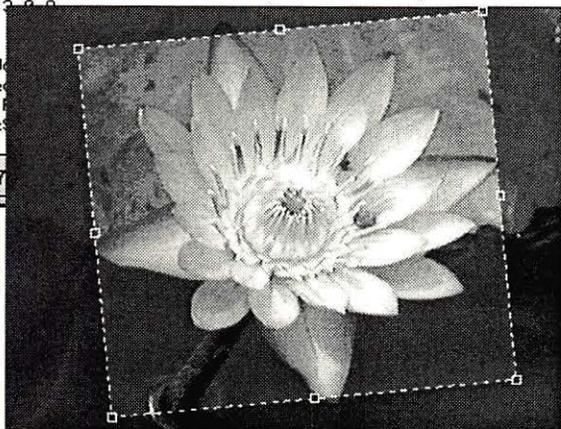
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Head Rush—33

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Turbo Math Maniacs™

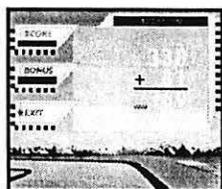


Mac CD • Ages 7-Up

New

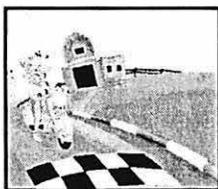
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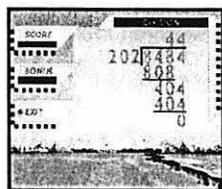
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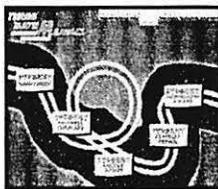
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washington Apple pi general meetings

9-11 a m

January
Apple
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Northern Virginia Comm. College
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8333 Little River Turnpike
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Getting to NoVa:
take Exit 6 West
onto VA 236
(Little River Turnpike)

February
Microsoft Office
2001
Feb. 24, 2001

2001

It's not just a movie anymore.

For schedule changes check the TCS or the Pi's Website at <http://www.wap.org/>

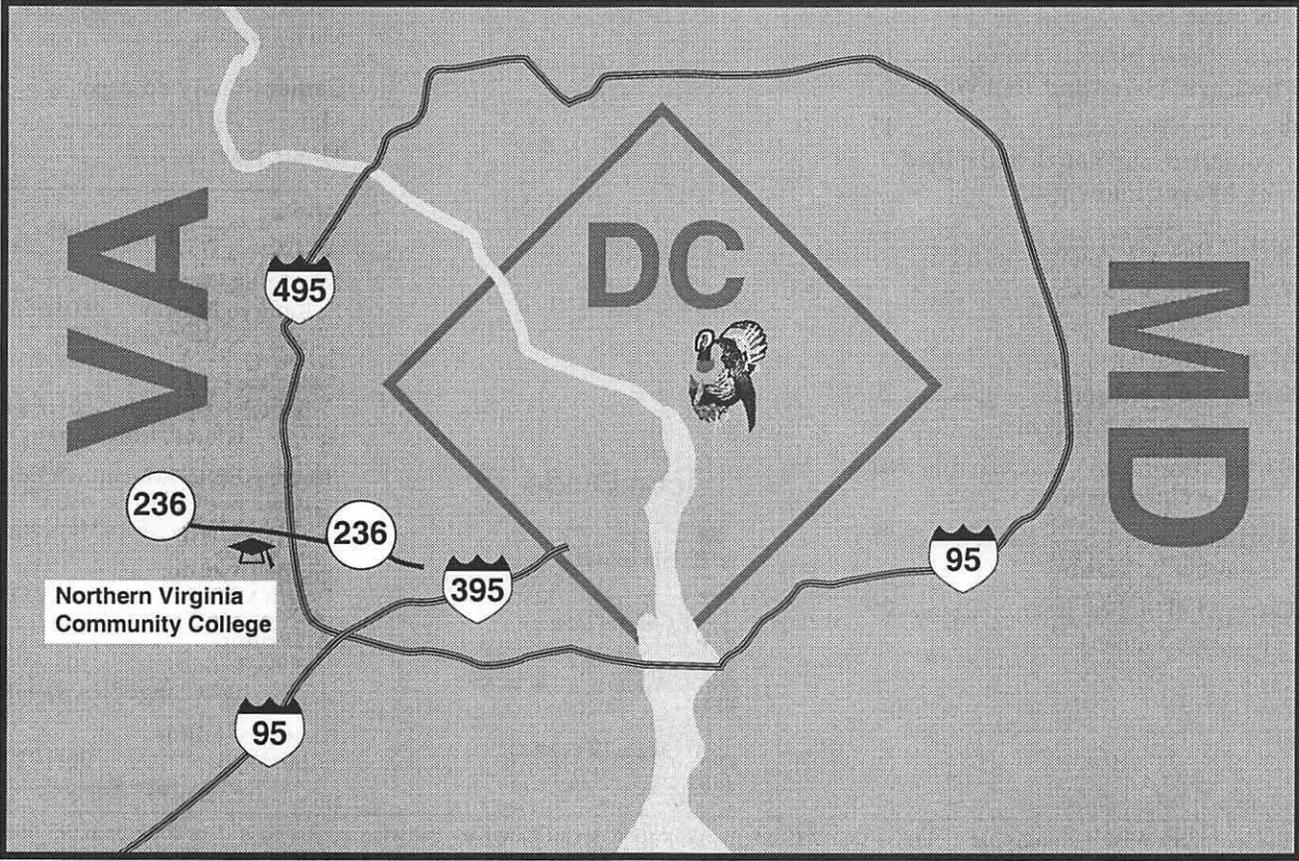


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Postal Information

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March / April	Jan. 20
May / June	Mar. 20

Ad space reservations

March / April	Jan. 20
May / June	Mar. 20

Camera-ready ad copy

March / April	Jan. 25
May / June	Mar. 25

Editorial Staff

Managing Editor

Kathryn Murray 804/ 580-2366
KAM129@aol.com

Associate Editor

Bonnie Ashbaugh 301 / 946-8955
bonniea@tcs.wap.org

Review Editor/Macintosh Editor

Lawrence Charters 410 / 730-4658
lcharters@tcs.wap.org

Apple II Editor

Seth Mize 410 / 766-1154

Art Editor

Blake Lange 301 / 942-9180
blake.lange@tcs.wap.org

Calendar Editor

Bill Wydro 301 / 299-5267
wwydro@aol.com

Icon Guide



Macintosh



General Interest



Apple II, IIe, & IIGS



Apple III (SARA)

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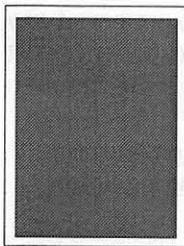
Washington Apple Pi

This issue of the Washington Apple Pi Journal was created on a PowerMac, with proofing and final output on an HP LaserJet 5000 N.

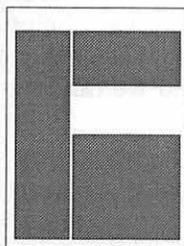
The page layout program used was PageMaker 6.5 the word processing program was Microsoft Word 5.1; the principal typeface is Palatino (10/12) for the articles; and Avant Garde Demi for headlines, subheads, and emphasis. Charlemagne Bold for drop caps.

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

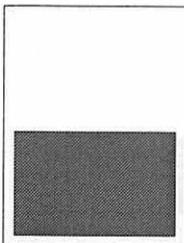
Advertising in the Journal (available sizes)



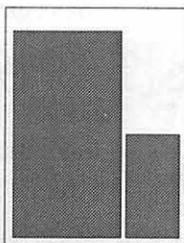
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Third Page
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(hor.)
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Third Page
(hor.)
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Half Page
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Two-thirds
Page (vert.)
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Sixth Page
(vert.)
2.5" x 4.75"

No. of times ad runs	1	2-3	4-5	6+
Full Page	\$450	\$383	\$338	\$270
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Two-thirds Page	\$360	\$306	\$270	\$216
Half Page	\$300	\$255	\$225	\$180
Third Page	\$225	\$191	\$169	\$135
Sixth Page	\$125	\$106	\$93	\$75

Special guaranteed positions incur a 10% surcharge

Ad Deadlines

The Washington Apple Pi Journal is published bi-monthly. The ad copy deadlines and ad space reservations are listed below for your convenience.

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Office Staff

Office Manager Beth Medlin

SIG Chairs

Annapolis Slice

President Jeff Straight (410) 634-0868
email: jstra@annapolis.net
Vice President Tony Murphy (301) 261-0783
Secretary Ron Johnson (410) 315-8764
Treasurer George Spiers (410) 721-1536
AAS Membership InfoLine (410) 647-5605
Library Michael Harford (410) 798-1957
Publicity Kay Cave (410) 266-9752
Nwsltr. Lorraine & Jim Warner (301) 262-3420
AOL SIG John Barnes (301) 652-0667
JDBarnes@aol.com

Apple IIGS

Lorin Evans
lorin.evans@tcs.wap.org
(703) 281-5385

Art SIG

Joe Morey (703) 281-5385

Columbia Slice

President Bob Pagelson (410) 992-9503
Vice President Tom Cook (410) 995-0352
email: tom.cook@tcs.wap.org
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Membership Jacquelyn Hall (301) 854-2932
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Disk Librarian, Apple Bill Campbell (410) 997-9317
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Database SIG

Delmarva Slice

President Shelly Wetzel sawetzel@ssu.edu
Secretary Geraldine Rossi gnrossi@ssu.edu
Treasurer Dean Peterson dapeterson@ssu.edu
DisabledSIG Jay Thal (202) 244-3649
jay.thal@tcs.wap.org
Excel SIG Dick Byrd (703) 978-3440
byrd@mnsinc.com

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Nwsltr. Ed. Mary F. Poffenburger (301) 845-6944
Asst. Nwsltr. Ed. Dick Pelc (301) 662-2428
Apple Librarian Ken Carter (301) 834-6516
GameSIG Mike Dickman (703) 525-2410

Genealogy SIG

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Graphic Arts SIG

Blake Lange (301) 942-9180
blake.lange@tcs.wap.org

HyperTalk

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Ed Moser (301) 924-1573

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NOVA Educators SIG

Pat Fauquet (703) 550-7423
email: fauquet@erols.com

QuickTime SIG

Stuart Bonwit (301) 598-2510
email: sbonwit@tcs.wap.org

Retired SIG

Chuck James (301) 530-6471
chazza@bellatlantic.net

StockSIG

Morris Pelham
morris.pelham@tcs.wap.org

Three SIG

David Ottalini (301) 681-6136
dave.ottalini@tcs.wap.org

Officers and Board of Directors

President	Lorin Evans	lorin.evans@wap.org
VP, Publicity	David G. Ottalini	dave.ottalini@wap.org
VP, Programs	Steve Fink	vpprograms@wap.org
Secretary	Brian Mason	brian.mason@wap.org
Treasurer	Dave Weikert	dweikert@wap.org
Directors	Kenneth Clare	kenclare@tiac.net
	Kristen Dunn-Thomason	kristen@wap.org
	Don Essick	don.essick@wap.org
	Pat Fauquet	fauquet@erols.com
	David Harris	david.harris@wap.org
	Needham Langston	m-langsto@erols.com
	Dale Smith	dales@wap.org
	Richard Sternberg	richard@sternberglaw.net

Library Volunteers

Apple II Head Librarian		Volunteer Needed
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Apple III Librarian	David Ottalini	(301) 681-6136
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Macintosh Librarian	David Weikert	(301) 963-0063
Mac Library	Ben Frank	
	William Jones	Fred Rodgers
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Head Reading Lib.	Brian Mason	
	b.mason@tcs.wap.org	
Dealer Relations Comm.		Volunteer needed
Legal Counsel	Richard Wohltman	
Membership		Volunteer needed
SIGs & Slices Coord.	David Harris	
	david.harris@tcs.wap.org	
Journal Store Distribution		Volunteer Needed
Tutorial Coordinator	Pat Fauquet	
	fauguet@erols.com	
Telecom SysOp	Lou Dunham	
	lou.dunham@tcs.wap.org	

Washington Apple Pi, Ltd.

12022 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, MD 20852
Business Office: (301) 984-0300
TCS: 2400 bps (301) 984-4066
14,400 bps (301) 984-4070
Web address: www.wap.org
e-mail address: office@wap.org

Office hours: Mon., Wed., Fri. 10 am-6pm
Tues. 7-9 pm—Clinic Night Only—
Not Regular Office Hours

When weather is bad, call to check if office is open.

Contributions to the journal

Efforts are underway to make the journal more relevant to new users who need the types of tips and tricks or reviews that you don't frequently see here.

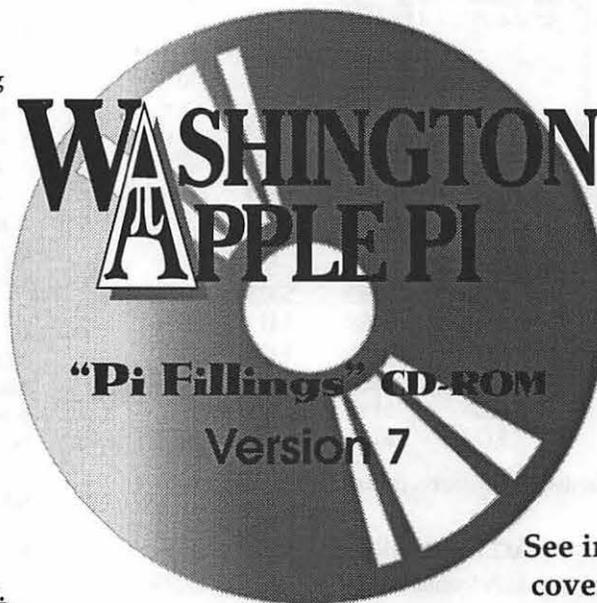
We are always looking for new and different material for the journal. Whether it is hearing from the SIGs that are meeting on an ongoing basis, or hearing from you about your latest computer success or problem, we would like to add more dimension to the journal.

You may have noted that my email address is in the front of the journal. If you find you would prefer to send material either through the mail or via AOL, this can be worked out. It is preferable that articles are stuffed and put up on the journal board on the TCS, but not everyone chooses to use that forum.

In thinking about subjects that might get a potential writer interested, I was hoping you might write about the support you have gotten either with a hardware or software product. This is a odd territory. Increasingly there aren't manuals with products, but help information you can check while on the computer. Often the 800 numbers aren't listed, don't exist or the people at the other end of the line aren't really helpful. Have you experienced any of this? Has it been either a good or bad experience? Let us know and we can let other members know through the journal.

— Kathryn Murray
Managing Editor

P.S. This journal is very late for a number of reasons. We will catch up with the March/April issue.



See inside back
cover for more
details

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Judges galore

TWO EVENTS have me long on promises and short on time. The Pi has been invited by the Apple User Group Advisory Board (UGAB) to participate in the User Group University—a one day school for user group leaders—which will be conducted on the Cupertino campus of Apple. Our task is to evaluate user group newsletters whether in paper or Adobe Acrobat format. In addition, we are asked to look at the web sites of these groups to identify which merit recognition. The two contests are sponsored by Adobe, whose publishing software is to be awarded to the winners. Two groups of a half-dozen Pi members each read their way through the mountain of literary and digital stuff over the holidays. It is nothing short of amazing to find six different individuals, working by themselves, arriving at very similar conclusions.

Newsletters

I know, English is put on Earth to be mauled; but, do people have to be so obvious when they do it? If only we had an "Inverse" prize category, I could give away boxes of grammar checking software or maybe "The Dummizes Guide to Woyds." Geez, from the newsletters we read, proofreading is a lost art. Text and graphics did not match, stories continued on page 3 were nowhere to be found, and on and on.

But all is not lost. We find some good examples wherein the editors married the art of assembling an on-line newsletter that was both visually appealing, had content and whose editors knew a two or too.

If you want to try newsletters from zero to 12 pages, let your eyes wander over Cider Press from the Lewiston-Auburn, Maine MUG <www.lamg.com>; Mouse Tails from the Mid-Michigan MUG <www.miamug.com>; First Coast Mac from the North Florida MUG <www.ncmug.org>; or Newsbreak, the newsletter of the Oneonta, NY Mac UG <www.mugone.com>

Want something longer, our judges really liked Northwest Passage from the NorthWest of US <www.nwou.org>; NUMUG News from the North Coast MUG <www.ncmug.org> and Interface, from the Sacramento MUG <www.macnexus.org>.

To read these newsletters, you need the application StuffIt (version 5.5 or newer) from Aladdin Software, and Adobe Acrobat Reader 3.0 or higher. Each is found on our Pi Fillings—The CD, or via VersionTracker <www.versiontracker.com>.

Judging Websites

The website judges were asked to bring to the table their impression of a given group as a function of what they found at the website of that organization. After all, if you are in search of a users group, their web presence is your first look into them. After a tour around the site, I usually download a copy of their newsletter. At this point, I know nothing more than the message the group conveys via these two media. So what did the judges find?

**Washington Apple Pi's
"24-hour General Meeting"**

Tele-Communications System

(301) 984-4070

Call (301) 984-0300 for registration, passwords

Also available (to subscribers) over the Internet - telnet://tcs.wap.org

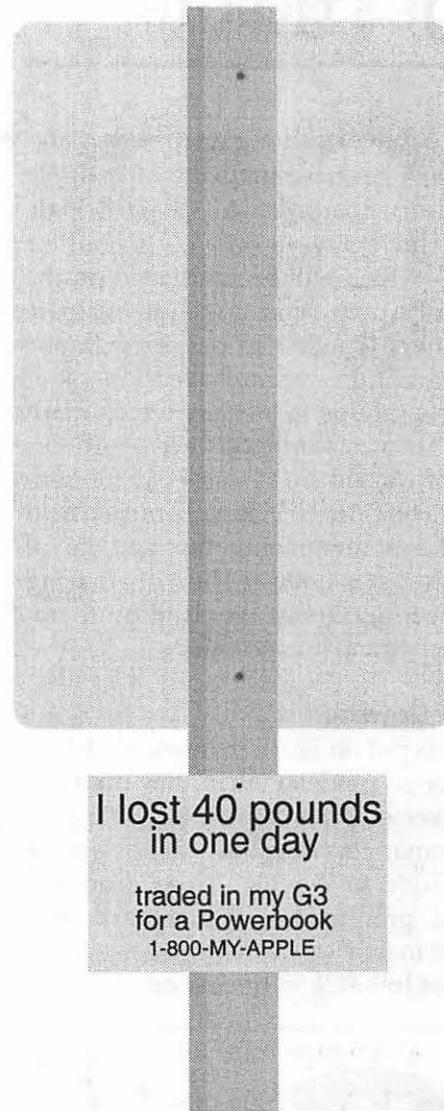
ously dusty—as in not having been visited in quite a while. Some were gated after the opening screen—password please. The judges got the impression that the regular job of many webmasters must be assembling camels. Clannish and insider-hip were the languages spoken at others. Dead links and other assorted flotsam befouled many others. But all was not a vast wasteland.

Thanks to our volunteers, I can recommend several sites which offer high quality craftsmanship, good content, and decent grammar. Each users an open model which welcomes you into the group, encourages you to tour the site with enticing offerings, clear navigational tools, and content that has you wanting to return. The next time you are wondering where to wander on the web, try visiting: the Sacramento Macintosh Users Group (MacNexus) <<http://www.macnexus.org>> or the Santa Fe Mac Users Group <<http://www.santafemug.org>>. While their visual presentations differ, what is there does not. Each is a content rich, user friendly Internet window into their respective organizations. Two others that our judges enjoyed are Gold Coast Mac <<http://www.gcm.org>> and the Corvallis Mac Users Group <<http://www.cmug.org>>.

Chad Free Zone

It is hard to believe that another election cycle for the Pi is about to begin. Each year about this time, I ask that you think about what we do that you appreciate, and think about things that you would like to see this organization to do for you that we currently do not offer. It is the officers and directors of the Pi that orchestrate our resources to bring to fruition your requests.

You get to nominate and vote for these individuals. Think about the people you know within the group, or members with whom you have interacted during the past year, or consider someone like yourself, who might be willing to serve the Pi in some official capacity. Your activities will prove very rewarding, will make you a much more savvy Mac person, and require just a couple of hours of your time each month. We can be only as good as the folks you select to lead this place.



Apple's search for customers is relentless.

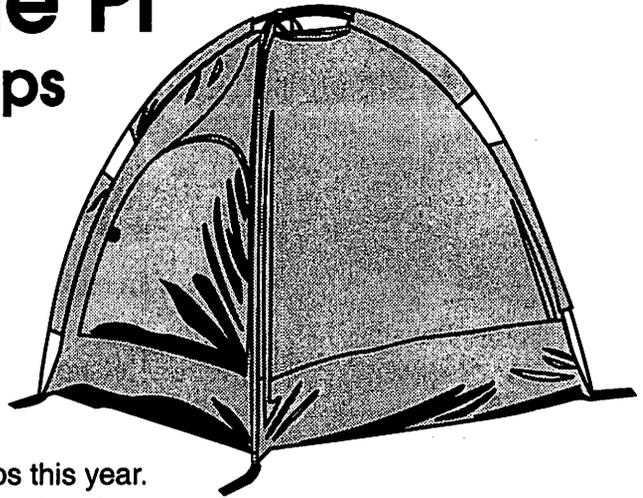
© 2000 Charlie Stancil

Please give some thought to this. You may write or send e-mail to Brian Mason, the Secretary of the Pi with the names of those whom you would like to see keep the Pi on the leading edge of Macintosh users group.

— Lorin

Washington Apple Pi Summer Computer Camps

2001



Washington Apple Pi will be doing three different Camps this year. The first will be 3 weeks of Youth Camp followed by 2 weeks of Teacher/Parent Camp and rounded out with a week of half day camp for our Seniors.

Who:

Students must be age 14 and above for the Youth Camp.

Class Size:

Class size is limited to ten (10) participants in each session

Price:

\$300.00 for each week of camp for Youth and Teachers/Parent Camp

\$150.00 for the week of half days for Senior Camp

When:

The Summer Camps are one week computer camps.

Camp is from 9:00 am until 5:00 pm (Monday -Friday) for Youth and Teacher/Parent Camp.

Senior Camp is half day camp that runs from 9 am until noon.

For Youth and Teacher/Parent Camps, lunch each day will be from Noon until 12:45 pm.

Students are responsible for bringing their own lunch or bringing money to purchase lunch from a delivery restaurant.

Session Dates.....

Youth Camp

Week of July 23 through July 27

Week of July 30 through August 3

Week of August 6 through August 10

Teacher/Parent Camp

Week of August 13 through August 17

Week of August 20 through August 24

Senior Camp

Week of August 27 through August 31



Washington Apple Pi
Board of Directors Notes

November 1, 2000 Meeting

Directors present: Kristen Dunn-Thomason, Don Essick, Lorin Evans, David Harris, Brian Mason, Kenneth Clare, Richard Sternberg, David Ottalini, Dale Smith, and Needham Langston.

Director Absent: David Weikert, Pat Fauquet, Steve Fink

Member Present: Jon Thomason

After the arrival of a quorum, the meeting was called to order at 8:15.

Old Business

AFTER A REVIEW and further discussion and modification, the September and October minutes were approved as amended.

Lorin said he is continuing his effort to find a new copier for the office.

The subject of the Journal was raised again. The need for contributions of articles continues to be a problem. The Board discussed other possible sources of articles. Lorin reminded the Board that for one-third of the members who do not live in the area, the Journal and the TCS are their only relationship to the Pi.

New Business

Work is progressing on the next Pi Fillings CD. Also, Pat Fauquet is making progress on the next Pi CD targeted toward educational subjects.

Lorin stated that he and Pat Fauquet will be representing the WAP at MacWorld in San Francisco in January.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 8:50 pm. ■

Washington Apple Pi
Board of Directors Notes

December 6, 2000 Meeting

Directors present: Don Essick, Lorin Evans, David Harris, Brian Mason, Richard Sternberg, David Ottalini, Dale Smith, Pat Fauquet, and Needham Langston.

Directors Absent: Kenneth Clare, Kristen Dunn-Thomason, David Weikert, Steve Fink

Member Present: Jon Thomason

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Washington Apple Pi was called to order at 7:35 pm on December 6, 2000.

Old Business

THE MINUTES of the November meeting were approved as written.

New Business

Garage Sale

The upcoming garage sale was the first topic of discussion. It was noted that volunteers were needed if the sale was to be successful. Four to six people would be needed just to man the tech table. David Ottalini stated that he had sent an email to all of the user groups in the region announcing the sale.

There was then some discussion about manning the three entrance doors to ensure that no one entered without paying the proper fee. It was decided that stickers would be made up marked "Paid" which would be more obvious than the hand stamp, though the hand stamp would also be used.

Listserv

Pat Fauquet next brought up the issue of the listserv. She felt it was unclear whether it was available

for use. She felt that it could be very useful for communicating items of general interest to the membership. One of the problems was the development of the list of members that would be used by the listserv along with the email addresses. Richard Sternberg wanted it to be clear that the listserv communications should be directed only to members and that it not end up as spam. Lorin Evans emphasized that if this was going to happen, someone would need to do the work, that it would not get done by wishing or hoping. Needham Langston and David Ottalini volunteered to put the list of members together. Again, Richard Sternberg wanted assurances that there would perhaps be one list developed for announcements which would go to members and another for promotional announcements which might go to members and non-members. He felt that this way it would be possible to opt out of one list or the other depending upon one's preferences.

David and Needham stated that they would begin with the people whose email resides in the wap.org domain. They were also going to solicit names to be added to the list through the WAP Journal. Needham agreed to manually enter these additional names to the list as they came in. John Thomason agreed to work with Needham to put together the list of the people whose email resides in the wap.org domain. The organization also has a list of email address of members who do not use the wap.org domain. John and David agreed to work together to determine a way to add these people to the listserv list.

Web page contest

Lorin Evans announced that Adobe Systems, Inc. is sponsoring a web site judging contest and that they have asked the Washington Apple Pi to coordinate the judging. There are about 50 user groups that have web sites that will be judged in the contest. Winners will be announced at MacWorld in San Francisco in January. David Harris was asked to round up volunteers who will serve as judges of the sites.

Adobe has also asked us to run a newsletter contest. User groups have been instructed to send samples of their newsletters to the WAP by December 20.

GUI TCS

Jon Thomason announced that the GUI (Graphic

“Jon Thomason announced that the GUI (Graphic User Interface) version of the TCS (Telecommunications System) is ready for use ... Signing in will still require a member ID and password, the same ID and password used for the telnet version of the TCS.”

User Interface) version of the TCS (Telecommunications System) is ready for use by those members who have paid for the TCS Explorer service access. Members will no longer need to telnet to the TCS, but may use their Internet browser application. Signing in will still require a member ID and password, the same ID and password used for the telnet version of the TCS.

The Journal

Lorin announced that the Journal needs contributions. Discussion was held concerning the direction the journal should take, what should be included in its content, and what improvements might be made to the layout. Lorin passed out software that had been sitting in the office to several Directors who volunteered to write reviews of the software for the current edition of the Journal.

David Otallini moved, and with no objection, the meeting was adjourned at 9:50 pm. ■

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Washington Apple Pi

Board of Directors Notes

January 3, 2001 Meeting

Directors present: Don Essick, Lorin Evans, David Harris, Brian Mason, Richard Sternberg, David Ottalini, Kenneth Clare, Dale Smith, Kristen Dunn-Thomason, and Needham Langston.

Directors Absent: Pat Fauquet, David Weikert, Steve Fink

Member Present: Jon Thomason

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Washington Apple Pi was called to order at 7:45 pm on January 3, 2001.

Old Business

The minutes of the December meeting were approved as amended.

Garage Sale

The garage sale was considered a success on all fronts except for the participation by the food vendor. This was considered an experiment that failed. But attendance was good, sales were good, the Pi made money, and positive comments were received from the attendees.

The Journal

Lorin stated that as of this point in time the Journal is two weeks late and 16 pages short of material. He also stated that in accordance with the suggestion of the Board, the Journal is being redesigned.

Listserv

Needham Langston was wrapping up the final details of establishing a listserv. He predicted that he would be able to have something to show the Board in about a week.

“Lorin stated that as of this point in time the Journal is two weeks late and 16 pages short of material. He also stated that in accordance with the suggestion of the Board, the Journal is being redesigned.”

New Business

Election 2001

Kristen Dunn-Thomason volunteered to pull the Election Committee together whose job it will be to oversee the 2001 election of the Board of Directors of the WAP. It was expected that Henry Ware would once more serve as the Election Challenge Committee.

VP for Programs

Don Essick agreed to fill in for Steve Fink as VP for Programs as long as Steve was unable to fulfil the duties of this position.

MacWorld Bus Tour and the Computer Summer Camp

It was agreed that the ads for the Journal advertising the next MacWorld Bus Tour and the Computer Summer Camp could be put together after the next Board of Directors meeting and that these issues did not need to be addressed yet.

At 9:25 the Board voted unanimously to adjourn.

■

Prelude to the Future

January 2001 marks the start of a new millennium. You don't have to be a fan of the novel (and movie) *2001: A Space Odyssey*, to know how important computers will be over the next thousand years. But before we plunge headlong into the unknown, Gena Urban offers us a chance to pause and take a look back over how far we have come.

Gena Urban and her husband, Bernie, were among the original founders of Washington Apple Pi. She did volunteer work with the Pi for several years, and from 1983 – 1988 was a member of the Pi paid staff, as co-office manager and assistant *Journal* editor.

From 1949 – 1965 Gena worked as a computer programmer at the National Bureau of Standards (now National Institute of Standards and Technology). She programmed for the prototype digital computer, SEAC, and later for the UNIVAC and IBM 704, 705, 7090, and 7094. This story is about the early "pioneering" days with SEAC. Bernie was also a part of that experience.

She currently works for Pi Board Member Richard S. Sternberg, as a legal assistant.

The Best Of Times: A SEAC Memory

Genevie (Gena) Hawkins Urban

IT WAS THE best of times. That's it. No worst. It was a time in the early fifties when a group of young adults, mostly recent college graduates with

"Who among us had ever imagined as we studied through our college years that such a computer would ever exist, let alone that in a short time we would be programming it to perform monumental tasks of computation!"

degrees in mathematics or engineering, came to the National Bureau of Standards. They came to work with persons of vision who had designed and built a programmable digital computing machine called SEAC (Standards Eastern Automatic Computer), with its rooms full of vacuum tubes, diodes and relays that hummed with information moving in and out.

Work had begun on developing ways to use SEAC for practical applications in 1949, before the construction of the computer was completed. The first programs were prepared for SEAC in the Machine Development Laboratory of the Applied Mathematics Division. Those early "pioneers" prepared a basic library of fundamental subroutines and methods of incorporating them into computer programs. They worked closely with the engineers to apply SEAC to programming use and to iron out the many wrinkles of this marvelous machine. Changes to the hardware were incorporated as the programmers found problems or suggested improvements. Under the direction of Dr. Edward W. Cannon, those contributing to this early effort were Merle M. Andrew, Ira "Corky" Diehm, Florence Koons, Samuel Lubkin, Ethel C. Marden, Ida Rhodes and Otto Steiner. Joseph Levin joined the group later to direct programming in the Computation Laboratory.

SEAC performed its first integrated computational operation on April 7, 1950. On May 9, it carried out its first significant computation, the tracing of optical rays through lens systems for the NBS Optics Division, and on June 30, 1950, SEAC was officially announced and dedicated.

Who among us had ever imagined as we studied

through our college years that such a computer would ever exist, let alone that in a short time we would be programming it to perform monumental tasks of computation!

We came from all over—Manhattan, Brooklyn, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Texas, Georgia, Long Island, North Carolina, Wisconsin and elsewhere—to work at jobs that were so much fun we couldn't believe we were getting paid to perform them.

Names of some of these people (not listed above) pop into my mind: Sally Tsingou Peavy, Renee Jasper, Norman Levine, Ann Futterman, Don Rubin, Frances Froberger, Dottie Jirauch, Bernie Urban, Maxine Paulsen, Kay Christoph, Frank Stockmal, Lambert Joel, Karl Goldberg, Morris Newman, Helen and Frank Meek, Bill Hall, Bill Cahill, Ruth Anderson, Ben Handy, Mike Montalbano, Leon Gainen, Sol Pollack, Charlie Swift, Viola Hovsepian, Phil Rabinowitz, Leon Nemerever, Joe Wegstein, Terry Ledley. On the engineering side, under the direction of Sam Alexander and Ralph Slutz, there were Karl Wilder, Bob Elbourn, Sid Greenwald, Art Holt, Margaret Fox, John Cooper, Ruth Hauter, Leonard Cahn, Walter Urban, John Rafferty, Jim Pike, Bill Youden, Mark Shiwowitz, Max Klein, Arnold Weinberger, Russell Kirsch, Jim Pike, Ray and Earle Toense, Phil Shupe, Bill Bridges. Others came to the group a little later in the decade—Milton Abramowitz, Franz Alt, Irene Stegun, Don Larson, John Todd, among others—but this story is about the early Fifties. (Those not listed by name should feel no slight. It's my memory that fails, not their contributions.)

On a personal note, I had come from a small college in the foothills of North Georgia, and since my older sister was working for the Federal Government in Washington, D.C., I wanted to join her. The only Civil Service exam available in my area was for a stenographer. So I scored on that, and headed North to work for the Mineral Products Division of the Bureau of Standards. After a year or so, the Personnel Department suggested I transfer over to the Mathematics Division to work with a new digital computer. My first assignment was to put into type a SEAC programming manual written by Joe Levin (no word processing then). He was delighted that I was a typist as well as a mathematician. I took the opportunity to learn programming as I typed.

SEAC was housed in Building 83 of the old NBS

(at Connecticut and Van Ness in D.C), and occupied a large room with a catwalk to access the components, and a console room. The Applied Mathematics group occupied a suite of rooms down the hall. SEAC had 512 words of mercury delay line memory, 45 binary digits (bits) per word, and later this was increased to 1024 words with the installation of the Williams CRT memory.

In the beginning, computer input was by Teletype (at a rate of 2 seconds per word) and paper tape. Since programming was in base 16 (hexadecimal — the word sexadecimal was carefully avoided), there were numerals 0 - 9 and letters A - F. This created a need for some ingenious printed output, with only six letters (one of those, F, was used as a space), the number 0 for the letter O, and 1 for I or l. You could maybe stretch it to use a 5 for S or a 6 for G.

The diagnostic program to make sure all was well inside SEAC was called FIBA FIBA FOO, printed as 1BA 1BA 00, since the F was printed as a space. The tests created a unique sound if all was well in the computer's innards, and we soon learned to smile if we came in and there was the old familiar musical trill of FIBA FIBA FOO, a sound which I can still hear in my mind's ear.

But this story is not primarily about the computer. It is about the individuals who worked with it and set the stage for much of the modern day user-friendly desktop computers. Though we were probably not aware of it at the time, we were indeed pioneers in the field of computer programming. We wrote subroutines to perform functions that would be common to the many applications that were being programmed, and worked on improved standards for their use and insertion into programs. The subroutines had to be very efficient because of the small amount of memory available, and anyone who could save a memory cell was indeed the hero of the day. The first computer game prototype—shooting down airplanes on the CRT—was developed. We assisted the U.S. Air Force in programming and running huge linear programming models.

We had no compilers or languages that would relate computer functions to English phrases. We coded in "words" consisting of binary digits grouped as hexadecimal characters. (Ida Rhodes never even went that far —she wrote her programs in binary, permutations of 45 1's and 0's in a word of code.) Later on, crude

compilers were written that made programming a little easier, starting with a rather primitive one and then evolving into a little more sophistication, but never anything elaborate or really easy to use. But we were setting the standards for compilers to come.

There was a camaraderie that formed among us that I believe to be extremely rare, if not unique, in a workplace. We worked together as a unit and with the engineers, learning this new field, and supporting each other's strong points and weaknesses. But it wasn't just the work that caused our bond. It seemed as though each person was a special individual with a warm heart, a sense of humor, an appreciation of each other, an intense interest in living a full life—and with eccentricities! I doubt that these personalities would have been the same in another environment. There was a constant flow of human interest events. We gave to our work all our energy and most of our time—any time of the day or night, many of us were there—but we always found time to laugh and enjoy those around us. Some of the incidents that I remember are listed below.

Sound from the SEAC was produced by an AM radio, tuned onto 1000, which monitored the one megacycle clock. (Fortunately, there were no local AM stations operating at 1000 on the dial.) By listening to the monitored sounds of the computer computations, the engineers were given information as to the status of internal operations. It also gave us a chance to make music. Some enterprising individuals with an ear for music soon realized that certain computations, e.g., multiplications or additions, when repeated a certain number of times per second, would approximate a particular musical note. Joe Wegstein and John Cooper entered into a strong competition against Frank Stockmal to see who could play the first tune on SEAC. It was necessary to devise the configuration that would produce each note. Joe and John set out to program the music for "Yankee Doodle Dandy," representing the Union forces, and Frank Stockmal to program "Dixie" for the Confederates. Dixie won, and John commented with near tears in his eyes, "It's a sorry day for the Union." There was a later scene when SEAC was playing "Dixie" and John was marching up and down in front of the console carrying a confederate flag, when in came an unannounced VIP tour.

Among the childbirths that occurred in the engi-



SEAC filled a large room, with overhead catwalks installed for reaching components for servicing. This picture shows SEAC's control console room. The cabinets along the right wall are for processing tapes.

neering families while they were working with SEAC, there were eighteen straight boys (John Rafferty contributing many of these). It was decided that it was the one megacycle clock that was causing the streak of male babies.

Don Rubin announced his coffee break every morning with the greeting, "Tennis, anyone?" He declared 384 to be **the** number – ? At the lunch restaurant he would always say, "What, no lasagna?"

Frank Stockmal collected \$5 from each of us and traveled to Las Vegas with a sure mathematical formula to beat the game, but the wire came back to us: "Send More Money."

Sol Pollack had an annoying habit of coming into the console area while someone else's program was running and pushing a switch which he thought was in the wrong position (it wasn't). This led ultimately to the P.R. switch on SEAC (Pollack Remover).

With the advent of automatic computers, it became feasible to compute large prime numbers, which were of utmost importance to the "pure" mathematicians of the day. Any time SEAC was not being used for more pressing and profitable calculations, the prime number program would be running. This usually occurred on the graveyard shift, and one of us would always be assigned to that shift. The prime numbers would print out on the Teletype machine. One graveyard shift, the Teletype unexpectedly ran out of paper, and extra was

nowhere to be found. What to do? If there was no print-out, all that computing time (sometimes hours between prime numbers) would be lost. So someone, who for some reason unknown to me was called "Burgle, Burgle," put in a frantic call at 1:00 am to Karl Wilder who was in charge of the paper supply. He kept extra supplies in the ladies room (space was at a premium), but, alas, it was locked and no key around. The "day" was saved by using a roll of toilet paper on the teletype machine. What a hero! (I have heard that this output display went along to the Smithsonian with other relics of SEAC.)

Later on, input was by way of a magnetic wire cartridge, a 4- or 5-inch oval device with magnetic wire running between two spools. Input could be typed onto paper tape and then inscribed onto the cartridge with a peripheral device, thus eliminating slow input time while actually on the computer. We stored our programs on these cartridges, and guarded them with our lives. At one time, Norman Levine kept experiencing a programming "bug" which he could not account for. He went over and over the program, but it was faultless. He happened to look at the back of the cartridge and there in the small exposed space of wire was a real bug (dead of course).

The standard "put-down" when someone became obnoxious was, "Quiet, or I'll inscribe you on a wire cartridge, read you into the memory, and push the memory clear button."

When Helen and Frank Meek were courting before their marriage, they were having supper one evening in the nearby Hot Shoppe, and Frank was overheard to say as he gazed soulfully into Helen's eyes, "But, Helen, it's monotonic *increasing*."

We were a devoted bunch of programmers and neither rain nor snow, nor power failures would deter us from our tasks. Once, when the electricity went off during a storm, the building was left in almost total darkness. Most of us took the chance to chat and socialize, but we discovered Norman Levine desperately working on his program under the emergency light in the hallway.

When Karl Wilder was leaving the building to get married, someone tossed from a second story window a large bag of bits that had been punched out of Teletype paper tape. It would have been a fitting ceremonial rite except that the bag was unopened and hit Karl in the

"The standard 'put-down' when someone became obnoxious was, 'Quiet, or I'll inscribe you on a wire cartridge, read you into the memory, and push the memory clear button.' "

head. He never knew the intention here.

Bill Youden was reported to read the comic strip "Pogo" backwards, frame by frame, so that he could create his own story.

This conversation was overheard between Lambert Joel and Karl Goldberg: "What are you doing reading to Morris from the telephone directory?" "Calling out random numbers." "But Morris isn't copying them down." "That's what makes them random."

Ida Rhodes was being visited by Sinclair Weeks' Undersecretary of Commerce (a Republican). She was observed secretly turning off her hearing aid in the middle of the visit, allowing him to continue unheard.

Three engineers, identities uncertain, left one winter's Friday night, drove all the way to Miami, spent a few hours in the sun, and arrived at work Monday morning with a sunburn.

Ethel Marden taught many of us how to program the computer, but she also taught us many of the finer points of life. She instructed us in scuba diving; she herself was an avid scuba diver and held the women's world record in 1954 for a depth of 165 feet. She showed us how much fun riding in her MG could be, how to open an English muffin so that all the crevices would be there to catch the butter, which wines were good and which to serve with various foods, how to properly serve brandy to get the full aroma — indeed, all the little things that create the good life. The Mardens unveiled their Frank Lloyd Wright house design in 1951, and there were daily reports of the compromises or non-compromises between architect and client. It was 1956 before we had a picnic on the cornerstone.

Frank Stockmal was an avid Dixieland jazz fan. So on Friday evenings a large group of us would assemble at the Bayou, under the Whitehurst Freeway

on K Street in Georgetown and listen to Wild Bill Whelan and his Dixie Six, as we drank beer and ate pizza (my first introduction to that marvelous food). Near the end of the evening, the musicians would strike up "When the Saints Go Marching In," and Frank with awe and wet eyes would lead us around the room in a fevered march. Alas, I read just recently that the Bayou will soon be closing after all these years, forced out by new development. Such is the fate of our memories.

Scientists came from Los Alamos and Oak Ridge to use the SEAC for computations relating to the hydrogen bomb. They most often had to take the graveyard shift for their work, and one NBS employee always had to be there with them. That's how we found out that some of the material in their top-secret file cabinet was liquid.

There are other memories that linger: lunch at the National Zoo cafeteria to watch the lions being fed; Frank Stockmal's amazement at the gentleness of the male elephant, who dug a hole for the female at mating time; coffee breaks at the old Hot Shoppe; martinis at Pouget's; fishing parties on the Chesapeake with Ginnie Pollack's fabulous ham, lots of spot fish caught, lots of beer drunk; the promotion party at Bill Hall's when our group got their GS-7 rating, with bourbon, baklava and hangovers.

There were times when it seemed that the SEAC had broken down and would never be repaired again. This was extremely frustrating when working against deadlines and with clients breathing down our necks. On such an occasion, after days of downtime, and in a momentary fit of anxiety, I penned this parody:

L'OBLIVION

When SEAC's last tubes are busted, and the
tapes no longer magnetic
When the oldest cartridge has rusted, and the
youngest dump is pathetic,
We shall rest, and, faith, we shall need it – sit
down with a martini or two,
Till the master of all computers shall call us
to work anew!

And those that were good shall be happy: they
shall sit in a cushioned chair;



This is not the console for SEAC, but for its West Coast cousin, SWAC. Note that consoles consisted of switches and dials; there is no keyboard.

They shall code for an infinite memory, with
tapes of speed so rare;
They shall have real printers to print on –
alphabet, decimal and all;
They shall code for a page at a sitting and never
work graveyards at all!

And only IBM shall praise us, and only IBM
shall blame;
And each one shall work for money, and no
one shall care for fame;
But each for the joy of the dollar, and each with
his own ulcer,
Shall recall the SEAC with horror, for the mess
of things as they were!
With apologies to Kipling, of course.

Then, after a few years, there came the lure of the big aircraft and other industries out West. We were a prime target for recruitment in this new technology. Many left for more money and the easy California-style living. Westward ho! Also, there was the ADX2 (an alleged battery booster) incident, with its political ramifications and a resulting cut in funds to the Bureau, and so some lost their jobs through RIFs. And along came the Remington Rand UNIVAC. With IBM's entry into marketing digital computers, SEAC became an outdated, though beloved, computer. Many of us remained at the Bureau, new employees came, but the aura was dispelled. The best of times was a SEAC memory. ■

Garage Sale Ballot Results: The Votes are In

By Steve Fink

I KNOW, aren't we sick of election pontifications, whether they be written, verbal, or multimedia images. Please however, "cut me some slack, man;" this is my first article submitted for publication. If you are reading this somewhere other than at my house, guess what? I'm now a published author. Please include \$50.00 bills with the cards of congratulations to

Winter 2000 Garage Sale

Photos by David Harris and Tom Witte (pages 16-19 and throughout this journal)



It isn't clear why there was a need for brightly colored squares. The photographer suggested "don't ask." (Photo by David Harris)

the address at the end of this article. (Why? Read my editorial below.)

And now for the vote

For each Garage Sale, the Pi Webmaster posts an interesting coupon on the Pi's Web site. The Winter 2000 Garage Sale was no exception, with the posting of a unique "Coupon/Ballot" to be printed and handed in when attending the show. Turn in the ballot and save a buck on admission.

The "ballot" portion had a number of interesting issues you could vote on. These "issues" collected the most votes:

- I'm not making any admissions, though I may have made mistakes in my youth.
- I fondly remember typewriters
- I've never had improper relations with that operating system.

and the all time favorite; winning by a margin of 1 was

- I never read computer manuals until they stopped including them with new software.

See if you can find the "ballot/coupon" on the Pi Web site. I'm not promising that it's still there [try <http://www.wap.org/info/gsale.html>, says the Webmaster] but noodle around. It's worth the trip.

Not sure what else I should tell your about the Computer Show and Sale. Sure it was fun. Look what you could have won if you attended and stayed till the hourly drawings

- Matt Nixon - Muggie Bear
- Marshall Maley - Slikie
- John Cerveny - T-Shirt
- Carl Proza - Word 6 Book
- Daniel Kothe - QuickKeys Program
- Matt Kupferman - Adobe Book
- Darrick Sparks - Stuffit Deluxe program

- Richard Etner - T-Shirt
- Bill Ashcraft - T-Shirt
- Bob Russell - Web Design Book
- Jeanette Redden- T-shirt
- Eric Crane - Slikie
- Lassie Corbert - Ddreamweaver Book
- Jamie MacDonald - Spring Cleaning program
- Jamie Mitchell - Magic 8 Ball
- Taylor Armstrong - Intellinews program

And now for the editorial

Like you, I'm a member of Washington Apple Pi. Again, like many of you I love to go to the Washington Apple Pi Computer Show and Sale, held in June and

December. For the past four or five years I've volunteered at the event, answering questions, stamping hands, collecting admissions, and folding up 100 tables with some of the nicest people you'd ever want to meet. The stated purpose of the Garage Sale is to redistribute new and used computer wealth, but another critical purpose is to get all our member to see what we have done, what's coming up in the future, and get newbies to the WAP experience.

Definition of the WAP experience.

From *The Living Webster Encyclopedic Dictionary of the English Language*, copyright 1999: **WAP experience** - an individual or family of basically nice but occasion-



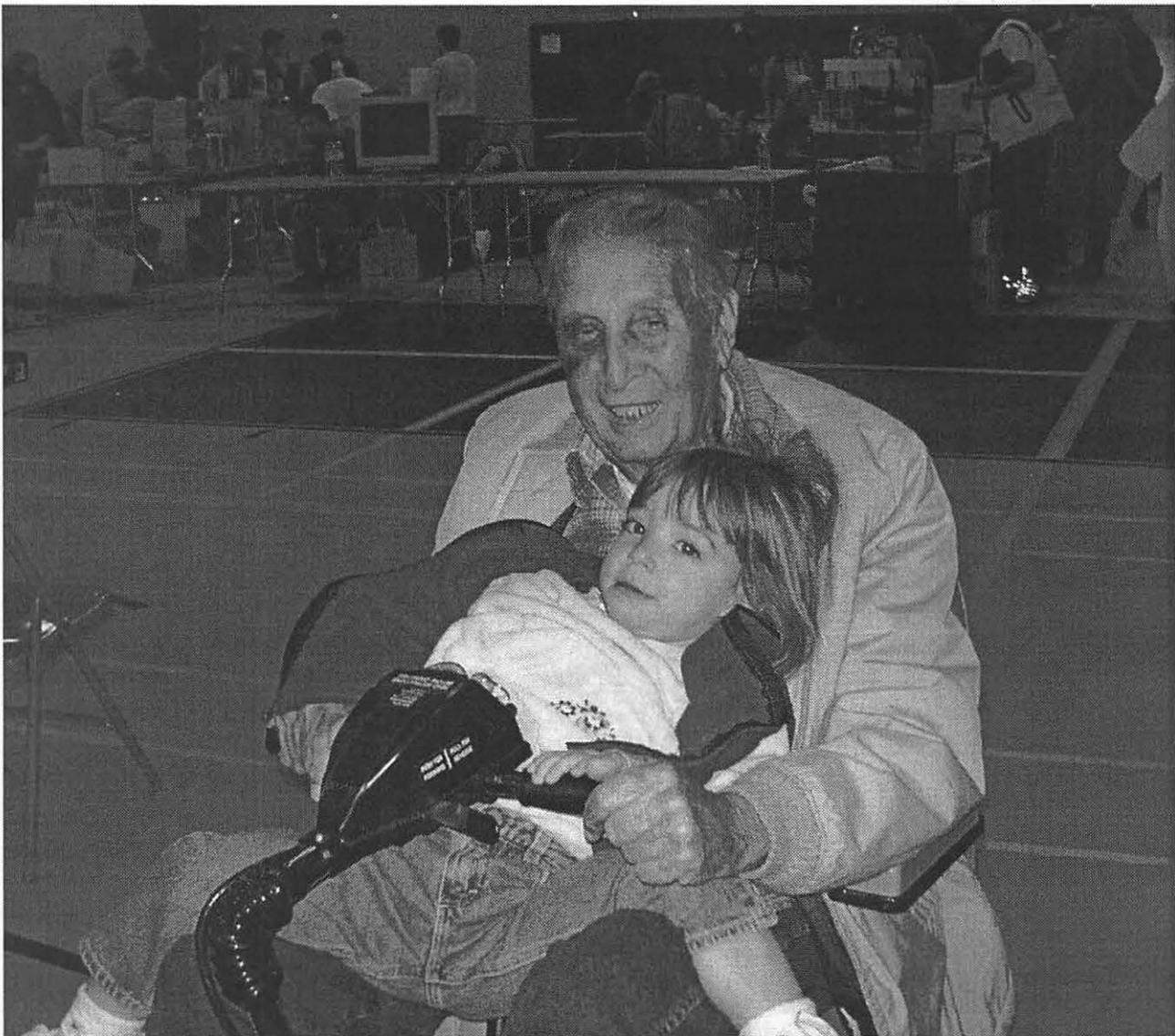
One Mile Up (<http://www.onemileup.com>) was showing off their superb government-theme clip art, for print and Web. (Photo by Tom Witte)

ally confused computer enthusiasts. Although, they may be rated anywhere from virgin to expert on various computers, including Windows computers, the Macintosh (or Apple II, or ///, or...) is their preferred computing platform because it's just more darn fun. As a group, they have banded together for more than twenty years to provide support and answer those nagging "how do I do _____ on my computer?" questions. Helping answer questions on the telephone hot line, at monthly meetings where we have some of the neatest freebies going, or in person at the office, the WAP experience is about people helping people. Volunteers.

You've already enjoyed some of that experience by

reading our award-winning Journal. I hope that the WAP experience has been so good you have volunteered to help. And if it was good for you, why shouldn't it be good for others? Volunteering can be a fun, learning experience as well.

I'm asking for your demonstration that the WAP experience is a good one. Please place new \$50.00 bills in an envelope and send them to the author whose address follows this article. If you really can't do that, help us in other ways. Don't call the office to get on a list of people, or ask how you can help. Instead, think what are you good at. That's what we would like you to *do* for the club.



This child seemed to enjoy her grandfather and his electric cart far more than the computer show. (Photo by Tom Witte)



Early on, it looked like you could either shoot baskets or have your computer fixed. (Photo by David Harris)

There was once a member who's talent was being a hostess, a people person. Many members will remember going to a total stranger's home and feeling awkward and out of place. Many new members feel the same way when they first encounter Washington Apple Pi. The hostess put her people skills to work and, doing nothing more than making people feel wanted, made their WAP experience much more positive.

Please determine your talent and volunteer to share it. Don't make someone pull your talent out of you, like a taffy pull. You are the best person to figure out your talents. Just let us know what you are good at. We'll use that talent to help spread the WAP experience.

In response to you, that's right the tall

"The stated purpose of the Garage Sale is to redistribute new and used computer wealth, but another critical purpose is to get all our member to see what we have done, what's coming up in the future, and get newbies to the WAP experience."

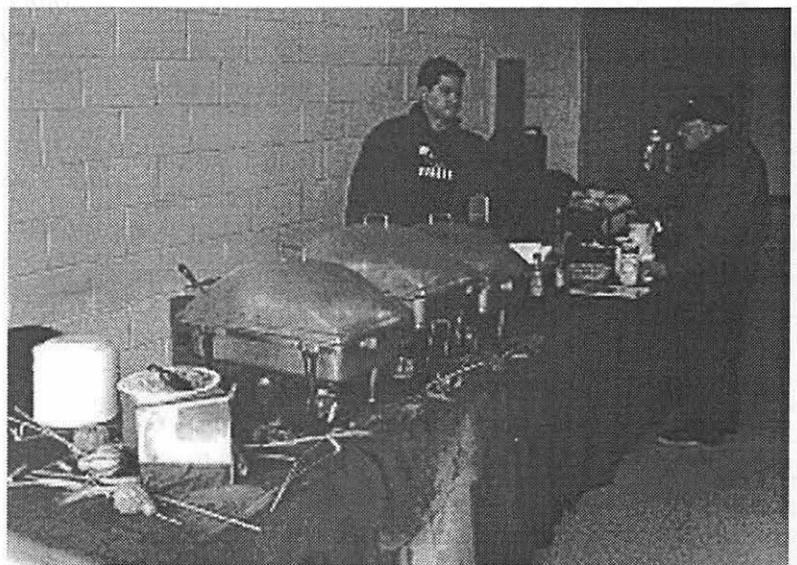
person in the back row ducking down, maybe, just maybe, you can let a family member help too. Most up us with kids find they know the answers to computer questions better than we do and have the ability to show/explain how to do it.

The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly

I love anything that has to do with Clint Eastwood. With my sons Jason and Eric and daughter Rebecca, we were in a Clint Eastwood movie. OK we were Extras but it was a lot of fun. If I'm ever asked to write another article I'll tell all.

Again, as the New Year rolls in without snow, please resolve to help others have a WAP-experience. ■

Steve Fink would appreciate any cards (with or without money) be sent to the WAP office attention: Steve Fink.



Coming in from the cold outdoors, gourmet food was available to warm your insides before moving on to the show floor. (Photo by David Harris)



Mac OS in a Nutshell: A Power User's Quick Reference

Reviewed by Bob Rivkin

ALTHOUGH THE descriptive title "A Power User's Quick Reference" accurately announces the essence of Mac OS in a Nutshell, it does not even hint at the wealth of information available to its readers.

As expected, the publication's 19 chapters cover everything from the Mac's interface, menu bar, control panels and extensions to files, storage, utilities, accessories, AppleScript, Sherlock, color management, fonts, multimedia, networking, the Internet, and just about anything else one can conjure up relating to the Mac Operating System.

Ms. Lewis includes what's new in Mac OS 9, discussing such topics as compatibility issues with Mac OS 9, multiple users, keychain access, and Apple encryption among many others.

This is as comprehensive a reference as can be imagined, yet one that is comfortably accessible both to the experienced power user or to the beginner, or rather, to the beginning power user.

Material is covered in a straightforward, non-intimidating style that uses excellent and copious screen shots to insure that explanations can be followed and understood. I particularly like the generic explanations of the Mac OS, as opposed to a chronological/numerical listing of the various systems as they exist. There are thoughtful reminders along the way that "your screen may appear different depending on your Operating System." In addition, there are icons used to emphasize important points: a large turkey serves to introduce a warning; an owl announces an OS tip. There are many of both, all useful.

My favorite aspect of Ms. Lewis's work is its nu-

"This is as comprehensive a reference as can be imagined, yet one that is comfortably accessible both to the experienced power user or to the beginner, or rather, to the beginning power user."

merous short histories of topics such as the evolution of the Mac OS, Macintosh type/fonts, and Macintosh hardware. These sections, although the hurried reader can skip them, are much like a story, both factual and entertaining at the same time. I personally looked forward to coming upon each one.

I tried to find a topic that isn't covered in this book. I couldn't. I tried to cite weaknesses. There really are none. Nitpickers may find a few small items, such as the omission of the ImageWriter II's ability to print color. I did not find this upsetting. [I would, however, change the turkey and owl's icons to something else—those used remind me a little too much of stern images from superannuated textbooks.] This reviewer finds no failings here.

Mrs. Lewis's writing style is concise, clear, admirably organized, while technical enough to satisfy the hoary power user and not so technical as to confound the new user. If you use your Mac, use this book. ■

Rita Lewis with Bill Fishman, **Mac OS in a Nutshell: A Power User's Quick Reference**

O'Reilly & Associates, June 2000,
\$24.95 ISBN 1-56592-533-5

E-Mail Droppings: On The Trail Of The Wild Equals Sign

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EVERY ONCE in a while I just spend so much time explaining something that I hope never to have to do so again. (Actually, I think I do that a lot.)

So with that in mind, I offer you a transcript of e-mail with my father-in-law who's concerned that the sermons he's taken to e-mailing people aren't coming through correctly on the other end. I hope the effort is more broadly useful. As an aside, prior to our setting him up with a Power Mac 8600 a couple years ago, this man couldn't even type — he wrote all his sermons by hand, and computers were for "other people." Now he plans his vacations online, installs software, and stays in touch with family and former parishioners around the globe.

The Letter

Kristen and Jon, here I think is an example of what happens to my sermons on email. Quotation marks get a long list of letters and symbols, the number 20 keeps appearing everywhere, contractions are also big problems, and the text is seperated in strange ways. I would sure appreciate any help you could be in allowing me to send these in a far friendlier way. This is what came back to ME from an unde-

liverable address. I don't know whether others get something even this good. Thanks, Marshall

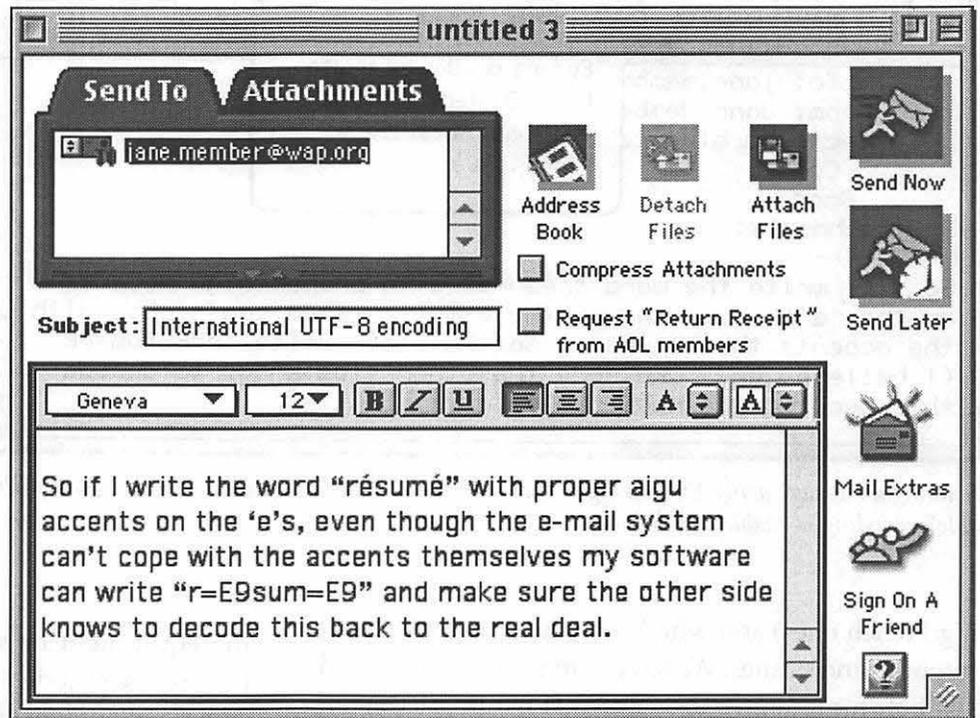
The Response

"Quotation marks get a long list of letters and symbols, the number 20 keeps appearing everywhere, contractions are also big problems..."

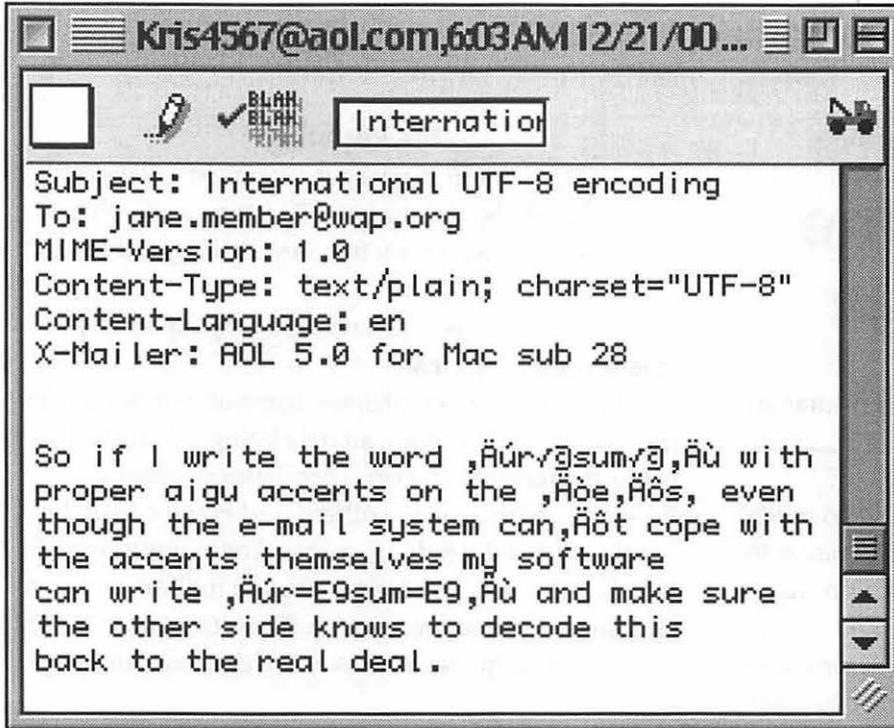
Right. That's what's known as the "quoted-printable" encoding format.

Back at the dawn of time, computer screens were modeled after Teletypes, all data being text and all text being displayed in a grid. Each letter or numeral was the same width as all the others, and exactly 80 of them would fit side-by-side on a line. There were some 96 letters, numbers, symbols and punctuation marks to choose from. And that was sufficient to express U.S. English thoughts on those sorts of displays and printers.

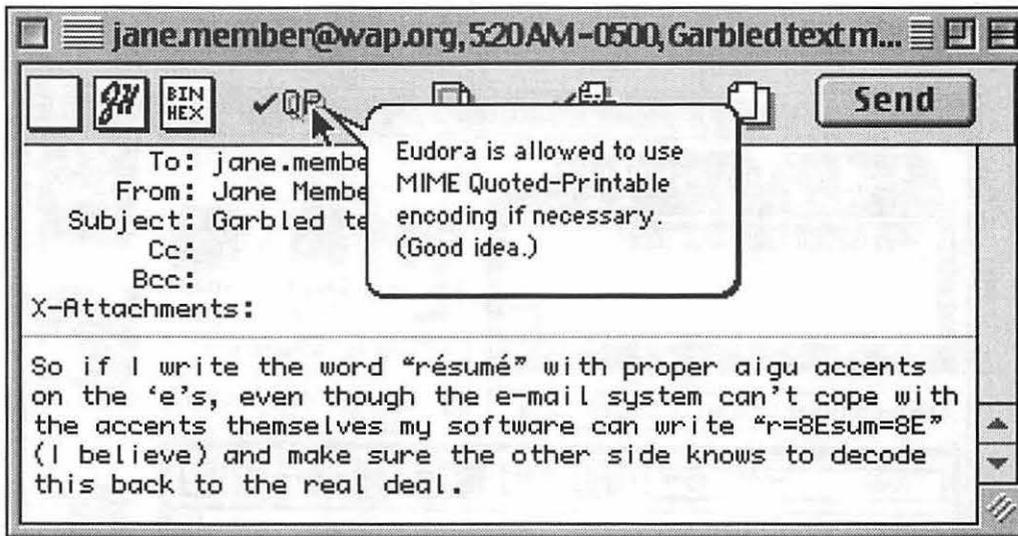
Fast forward through to the Macintosh and its so-called Desktop Publishing Revolution. Now that everybody's a typographer, we have six different kinds of apostrophes and quotes to choose from (not count-



Sending a message using America Online 5.0. These days AOL will translate plain text using the "UTF-8" encoding, and will convert a colored or styled message into HTML.



Receiving a message using Eudora Light 3.1.3, which does not understand the newer international UTF-8 character encoding standard.



Sending a message using Eudora Light and TCS Easy Mail. The option to allow "Quoted-Printable" encoding is enabled by default.

ing French ones) and who knows how many kinds of hyphens and dashes. We have letters with accents, and symbols for foreign currencies, that we all use day-to-day before even mentioning non-Roman languages and their own symbol sets.

In this situation, we no longer express all our thoughts in 80 columns of ASCII text. It's unnatural to do so. But here's the catch: we still try to communicate using the tools put together 30 years ago by people who did. The worldwide Internet e-mail system deals solely with this simplified junk.

Sooo, we begin the process of extending the standards. First, we add all sorts of contortions and conversions to transmit arbitrary documents through this system. The actual word processing file you work on can be sent as an attachment — in which case it gets broken down and reassembled into a completely unreadable sequence of those familiar ASCII letters and numbers. So long as the person on the other end a)

knows how the file was converted, b) has software to convert it back, and c) has software that can interpret and display the document as you sent it (e.g. a straight WordPerfect file), then this is one way to get across a document that's arbitrarily complex.

But we don't want to lose our common denominator — that universality that allows us to e-mail anyone anywhere, regardless of their equipment or ours. So we also define special backwards-compatible encodings that are said to "degrade gracefully" when

the equipment or software isn't available to fully process the encoded document. If I write the word "re-sume" with proper aigu accents on the 'e's, even though the e-mail system can't cope with the accents them-

selves my software can write "r=8Esum=8E" (I believe) and make sure the other side knows to decode this back to the real deal.

Similarly, if I use typographers' curled quotation marks and apostrophes, my software can encode those before sending them through the e-mail system where they aren't welcome or meaningful as-is. And to deal with the weird 80-column thing, I can break down paragraphs into smaller parts and encode them with more equals signs so that the other side can decode/reassemble them back into their intended form.

As I suggested earlier, this is a gradual process. All software everywhere has to be updated, rewritten, or replaced in order to handle each new kind of encoding. The software developers and the international academic and business standards organizations all come along at their own paces. As you know, AOL's software understands all this stuff — it was more or less born in a full graphical typography-friendly environment and lives worldwide. So AOL automatically decodes that stuff when it sees it, and automatically encodes that stuff when necessary. Netscape does too, as does Eudora, and pretty much all the popular e-mail software available for personal computers.

But some people still reach their e-mail through University accounts on the same honest-to-goodness 80-column ASCII terminals that they always did back when e-mail was just between schools, and worldwide e-mail was just a crazy futuristic idea. These people see the raw encoded text, and one could argue that they've made a conscious decision to continue to do so. At least we have graceful degradation, so that apart from a few extra equals signs for encoded symbols everything's still perfectly recognizable and readable.

OK, that's the history lesson, or maybe even the problem statement. The next question is what does one do about it. The folks who think this stuff up for a global audience might offer that you just shrug it off. People who expect careful presentation in e-mail sent to them simply have to decide to use any of the readily-available software that offers such presentation as a feature. But you as the publisher also have some options.

For one thing, you can go whole hog and send the actual document, bit-for-bit perfect, as an attachment. You could even convert it to an Internet-friendly (ven-

Washington Apple Pi's own classic TCS is a plain text-based bulletin board system, whose e-mail portion isn't able to decode text or file attachments on its own.

But subscribers can access their TCS mailboxes directly over the Internet using their own favorite e-mail software. See <<http://www.wap.org/config/>> for setup instructions.

Members without Internet access can use the point-and-click TCS Easy Mail software located on the Pi Fillings CD-ROM. TCS Easy Mail takes the popular Eudora e-mail software and teaches it to contact us over a modem, without the Internet.

dor neutral, or "platform-agnostic") standard interchange format such as a PDF document or even a GIF image. But don't. Let's not kid ourselves that the problem is worth losing the universality, where everybody can read our messages no matter what software they have — where the message is conveyed regardless and the presentation is the only part that may fail to translate.

Instead, if you'd like to start writing your documents for the least common denominator 80-column ASCII terminals, you might switch for this purpose from AppleWorks to a text-only editor called BBEdit Lite. I work in these text-only environments all the time, and I swear by BBEdit. (I actually own the \$129 full version with more gizmos and attachments than I could begin to use myself, let alone explain to anyone with any sense.)

But instead of switching over cold turkey, try this. Write your sermon in AppleWorks or whatever you feel comfortable. Then, instead of copying from there and pasting into AOL, run BBEdit Lite and paste into that instead. And use the BBEdit Lite menus to make

the following quick conversions to your text.

Step one: convert all the dashes, quotation marks, apostrophes, etc. Pull down "Convert to ASCII..." from the Tools menu and use the default settings.

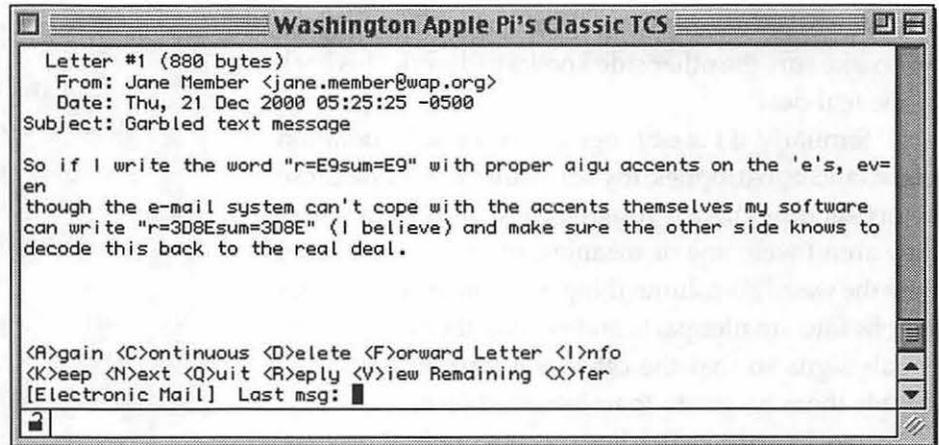
Step two: convert all tabstops, if you've used tabs at all, to spaces. Pull down "Detab..." from the Text menu and specify a tab width.

Step three: make sure paragraphs are separated by blank lines, like mine. Pull down "Find..." from the Search menu, or press Command-F. Search for "\r" (a backslash and a letter 'r', which is code for a return character) and Replace All with "\r\r" (two of them).

Step four: break all paragraphs into lines less than 80-columns apiece. Pull down "Hard Wrap..." from the Text menu. Select Character Width and specify the maximum line width — I recommend 72 for e-mail.

Take a look at what it's done. If you like it, select all, copy, and paste into AOL for delivery to everybody. Your original AppleWorks copy is still intact for printing and archiving; you just dumbed down a copy for e-mail.

And you've only scratched the surface of BBEdit Lite — feel free to tinker with all the other options and features to match what you're working on. FWIW, I started writing this message on my archaic, 80-column, text-only, Apple II-based bulletin board system where I received your message. After a few paragraphs in I copied and pasted into BBEdit where I finished the rest of my thoughts. I didn't even think about it; it's second nature now.



Receiving a message using a plain text e-mail system. The encoded message is displayed as-is, and not decoded.

Note that if you have an exceptionally long sermon, AOL will automatically break it off into a file attachment when sending it to people. There you don't have much control over the universality. But it won't be a problem.

Anyway, I'm always amazed how long it takes me to answer my mail... ■

Jon C. Thomason is a programmer who's written e-mail software for America Online as well as for Washington Apple Pi. He freely admits responsibility for the plain text-based e-mail on the Pi's bulletin board system the TCS. He added those features to that system in the late 1980's and early 1990's. But he strongly encourages everyone still using ZTerm for their e-mail to look into the TCS Easy Mail package, which is located on the Pi Fillings CD-ROM in the TCS Software folder.



Aladdin Tuner 3.1

A Review

by Brian G. Mason

I LOVE LISTENING to music while working on my Mac. One of the best things that has happened over the past couple of years as far as I am concerned is the improvements that have been made to music streaming over the Internet. But regardless of whether you prefer listening to streaming music, CD's or MP3's, *Aladdin Tuner* provides a front door.

It is always fun to get my monthly edition of *MacAddict* in the mail. Besides the great articles, they always have a great selection of software that comes on the CD which accompanies the magazine. When I saw a program on the July CD called *MacTuner* I was curious about what it did. When I ran the program, I knew immediately I had to have it.

The interface it presents to you when you first launch it is a map of one of eight regions of the world, North America, South America, Europe, the Middle East, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Antarctica. When you click on a particular part of the map, a list appears on the right of the map of all of the radio stations that have a presence on the World Wide Web. When I was a youngster lying in bed in Wyoming trying to go to sleep, I would enjoy seeing what radio stations my bedside AM radio would pull in. On good nights, I could get Minneapolis-St. Paul, or stations in Texas. Now, with the Internet, I can hear any station in the world at any time of the day. What fun! And here was a program that would make the job simple.

When I went out on the Web to see about registering the program, I found out that it was no longer shareware, but had been purchased by Aladdin Systems, the same folks who bring you *Stuffit Exander*. It had been made into a commercial product, renamed *Aladdin Tuner*, and upgraded to version 3.0. If you own a previously-registered version of *MacTuner*, the download of *Aladdin Tuner* is free. I downloaded the trial version.

One of the first things you need to be aware of is that you have to be connected to the Internet before



Figure 1.



you launch the program the first time. The reason for this is that, as a default, the program wants to launch with the "World Browser" window of maps open, and this window requires that the database of radio stations be made available to it (See Figure 1. Aladdin Tuner). So if you are connected to the Internet when you launch the program, the first thing it does is go out and get this database. It takes about a minute to download on a 28.8K connection.

This database provides links to any site in the world that has a Web site and either streaming audio or video over the Internet. Currently there are over 3800 such stations. It also provides links to such broadcasts on the Internet as radio stations, television stations, Internet only stations, streaming MP3's, amateur radio stations and police frequencies.

As you roll your mouse over portions of the map in the World Browser window, if you have Map Hints clicked, the name of the region will be named. (Though if you roll your mouse over Canada, it does not tell you the province name, just that you are over Canada.) When you click on the region, you get a list of all the stations available from that region. There is also the possibility to "zoom" in on the map. Basically, all this does is make the map bigger on your screen in a separate window.

You can not find Washington, D. C. by using this method. It is too small a region to be recognized even

in the "map zoom" window. However, you can find D.C. by using the Search Engine (See Figure 2. Search). If you search for Washington, D. C., all formats, all media, you get Amateur Radio Repeater; ANA Radio, Arabic News Washington; ANA TV, Arabic News Washington; C-SPAN Online; New Music Countdown w/D. Lawrence Wash D.C.; Online Tonight w/D. Lawrence Wash D.C.; WAMU 88.5 FM; WASH 97.1 FM; Washington DC Police Department; WBIG 100.3 FM; WCSP 90.1 FM; WETA 90.9 FM; WFAX 1220 AM; WGMS 103.5 FM; WHUR 96.3 FM; WILC 900 AM; WJZW 105.9 FM; WMAL 630 AM; WMET 1150 AM; WOL 1450 AM; WPFW 89.3 FM; WRQX 107.3 FM; WTEM 980 AM; WTOP 1500 AM; WTOP2 (An Internet-only station); WUST 1120 AM; WWDC 101.1 FM; and WWZZ 104.1 FM. Stations that find out that they are not in Aladdin's database, can submit their information to Aladdin for inclusion in the next update. Aladdin promises to update the database every 2 weeks.

The search engine is quick. You can narrow the search based on location, format and type of media. That way, if all you have is Real Audio, and you don't have any other type of player application, you can narrow your search to just those stations that are broadcasting in Real Audio.

Under the listing for every station, there are links to their Web site and to their streaming output. Icons

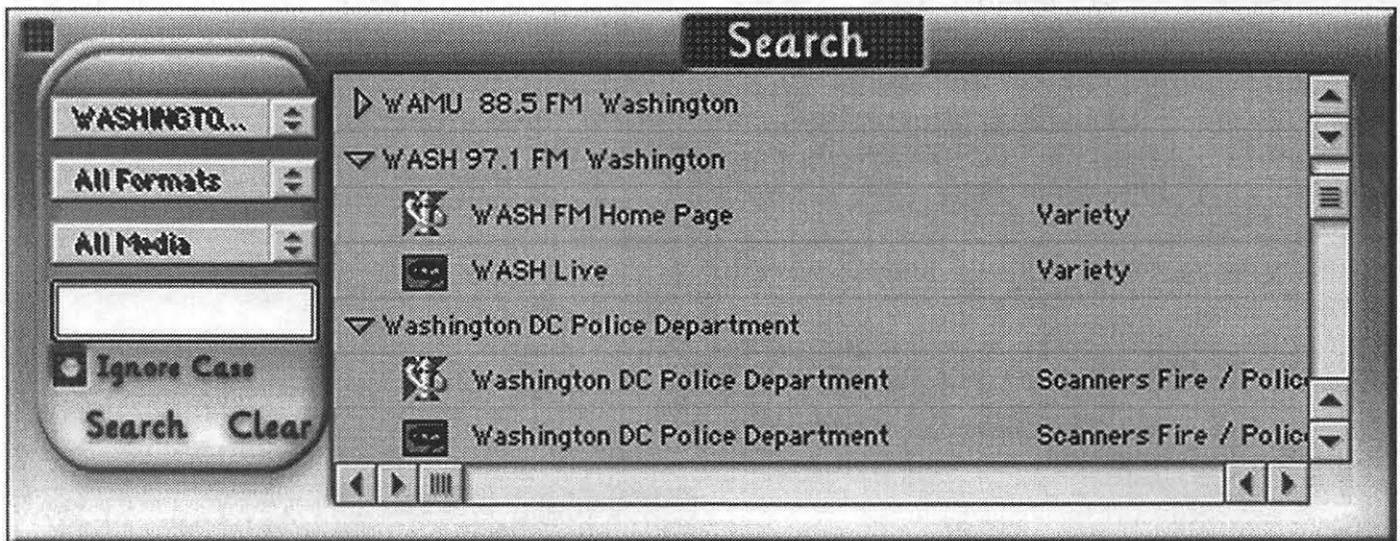


Figure 2



next to the link inform you as to whether you need Real Player, Windows MediaPlayer, or QuickTime 4.0. *Aladdin Tuner* does not provide a way to hear the music or visit the sites. It only provides a database of the links. To hear or see the broadcast you must have the required player installed on your computer, and to visit the Web sites, you use your usual browser based on how you have set up Internet Config or the Internet Control Panel (Mac OS 8.5 or later).

Aladdin Tuner comes with three user-selectable "skins". You can also go to the Aladdin Web site to get others. When I visited the site in the middle of December there were about a dozen to choose from.

Aladdin Tuner also provides a way to "Bookmark" your favorite stations. If you bring up the "My Favorite Broadcasts" window and click the "Add" button, you are presented with the last station you visited, which you can then edit and add to the list of favorites. Then instead of having to search through the database, it is right there in the Favorites window for you to double click on.

That is all that *MacTuner* had to offer. What Aladdin has added is the ability to play your audio CD's and your MP3 files using *Aladdin Tuner*. In my opinion, they should have left well enough alone. The nicest advantage that *Aladdin Tuner* offers over the Apple CD Player that comes with the Mac OS these days, is that you do not have to type into the player the name of the album and the names of the tracks. *Aladdin Tuner* reads that information right off of the disk and displays it for you in the Track List.

However, the first thing you notice is that there is no eject button in the Player interface. (See **Figure 3. CD Player**) To eject the CD, you have to go under "File" on the menu bar and select "Eject CD". There isn't even a keyboard equivalent.

The track list is displayed in a separate window. However, the Player window and the Track List window are linked. That is to say, if you have the Track List under the Player, and you move the Player around,



Figure 3

the Track List will follow, staying aligned underneath. If the Track List is not underneath, but off to the side, this doesn't work. You can close the Track List separately. But when you close the Player, if the Track List window is underneath, it closes as well.

I had created some playlists of MP3's using MacAMP. Aladdin Player recognized the lists, but would not load them. To create a playlist in the Aladdin Player, you must open up the playlist window, and then have a directory of MP3's in another window. You then drag the MP3's into the playlist window, and your playlist is created. The playlist does not show you the title of the song, only the file name. After unsuccessfully trying to load a MacAMP playlist, but then successfully loading a group of MP3 files into the playlist, the MP3 Player showed the name of the MacAMP playlist which hadn't been loaded above the name of



the MP3 that was currently playing. I also discovered that a person can quit the application without any warning about the fact that you have not saved your playlist.

The player did recognize MIDI files. If selected, the file is converted into a QuickTime Movie file by the program and is then playable. There was some problem with the conversion. I don't know exactly what, but the song was "Riders of the Storm", and the storm was much louder than normal. (See Figure 4. MP3 Player) The player also recognized WAV files without conversion.

I initially had a number of problems including the program locking up my computer and not accepting my registration serial number. But that may be blamed on me not doing things in the order the programmers expected since I was trying to upgrade from *MacTuner* to *Aladdin Tuner*. An email to Aladdin support Sunday evening elicited a reply by 10 am Monday. The solution was to start over with tossing out what I had already installed on my computer and getting a completely new download of the program. Documentation is non-existent. It isn't even help balloon aware.

You can get a 30-day trial version of *Aladdin Tuner* by going to <http://www.aladdinsys.com/tuner/macindex.html>. The trial version will play a CD for 2 minutes, and then puts up a dialog box urging you to buy the product. When you click Not Yet, it starts playing the next track. The purchase price advertised on Aladdin's site is \$24.95. The email I received back confirming my order said I was charged \$29.95.

Needless to say, the total experience was not a good one. I am still pleased I have an easy way to get to audio being broadcast over the Internet. But Aladdin frankly has mucked up a perfectly good product. My rating, four pie slices out of eight. ■



Figure 4

Aladdin Tuner Version 3.1
\$24.95 (\$29.95?)
Min. System Requirements:
Macintosh PowerPC,
Mac OS® 8.1 or higher
6MB RAM, 15MB disk space

Aladdin Systems Inc.
245 Westridge Drive
Watsonville, CA 95076, U.S.A.
Phone: (831) 761-6200
Fax: (831) 761-6206
<http://www.aladdinsys.com>



Using Mail Siphon II

© 2001 Dave Weikert

MAIL SIPHON lets you preview your mail on a Post Office Protocol (POP) mail server without having to download it to the E-mail client on your Mac. Now, why would you want to do that?

- You don't want to spend any time downloading E-mail unless you know it is important.
- You have multiple E-mail accounts but your mail client can only service one account per setup (as, for example, Netscape Messenger).
- You get a lot of Spam or Unsolicited Commercial E-mail (UCE) that you would like to delete rather than download.
- Someone has sent you a homogenous attachment that you don't want.
- You have a slow modem connection and don't want to tie up the telephone line for an unknown duration.
- You want to read and access your mail from anywhere you can get an Internet connection.

The latest version of Mail Siphon is integrated with the OS 8.6 and later Internet application (go to Apple menu → Control Panels → Internet) and the older Internet Config. (In order to avoid confusion, I will subsequently refer to both Internet application (Apple cur-

“...please delete unwanted messages from the server either by deleting them with Mail Siphon or downloading them to your E-mail client. The WAP POP server has a limited hard disk capacity and we don't have the space to act as an IMAP server...”

rent) and the older Internet Config, as Internet CP since they both integrate with Mail Siphon similarly.) Figures 1 and 2 illustrate settings for Personal and E-mail tab settings of Internet CP for Ima User, an illustrative E-mail account on the Washington Apple Pi POP mail server. Similar accounts may then be setup for Shesa User (Ima User's wife) at WAP and Ima Users E-mail account at Speakeasy, an ISP (Internet Service Provider).

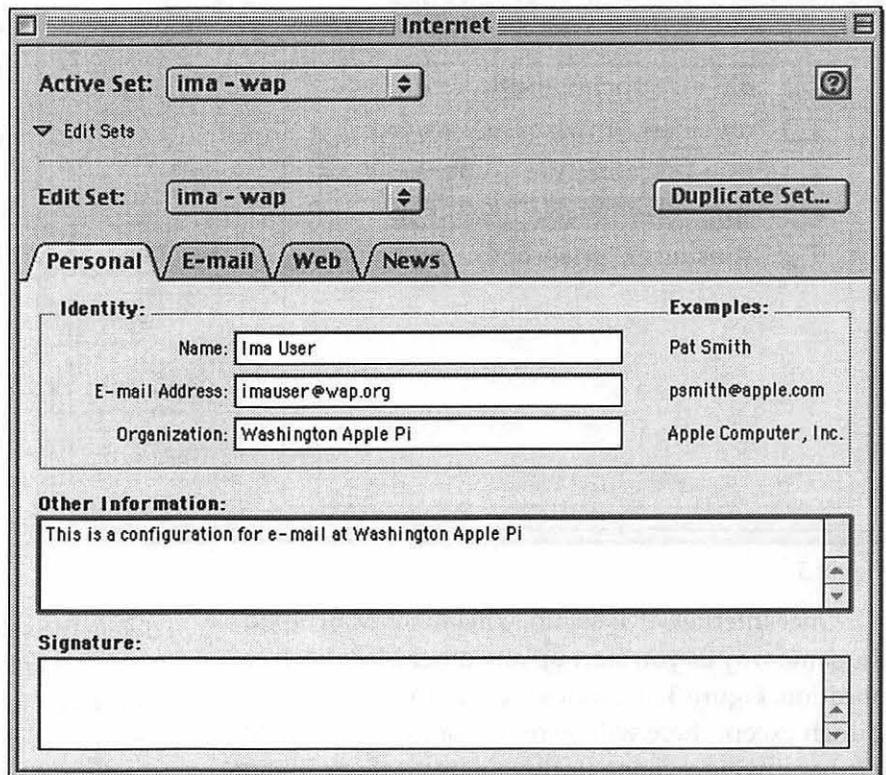


Figure 1

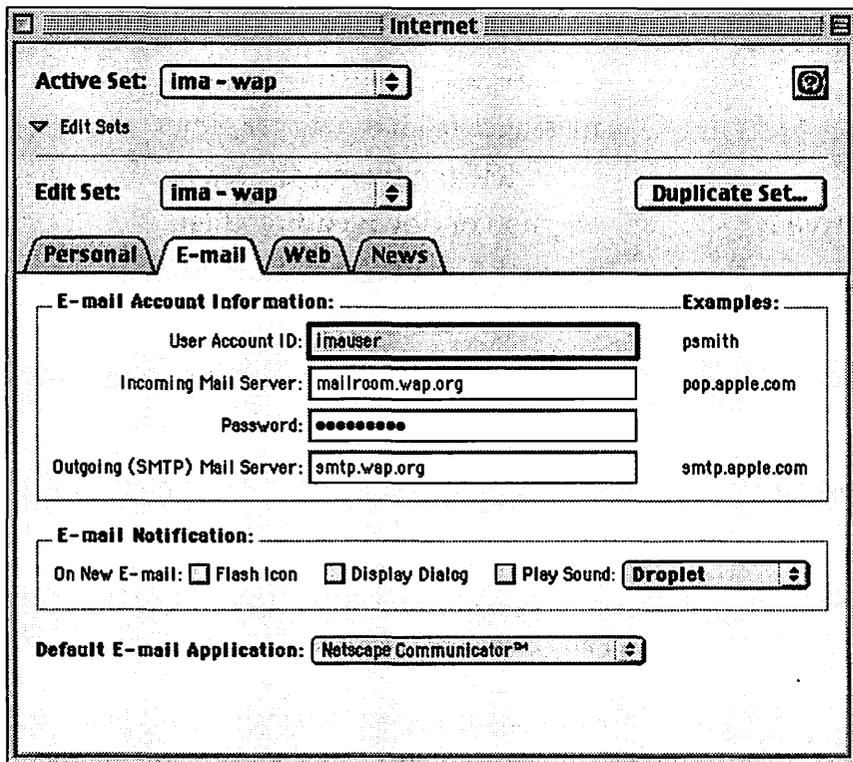


Figure 2

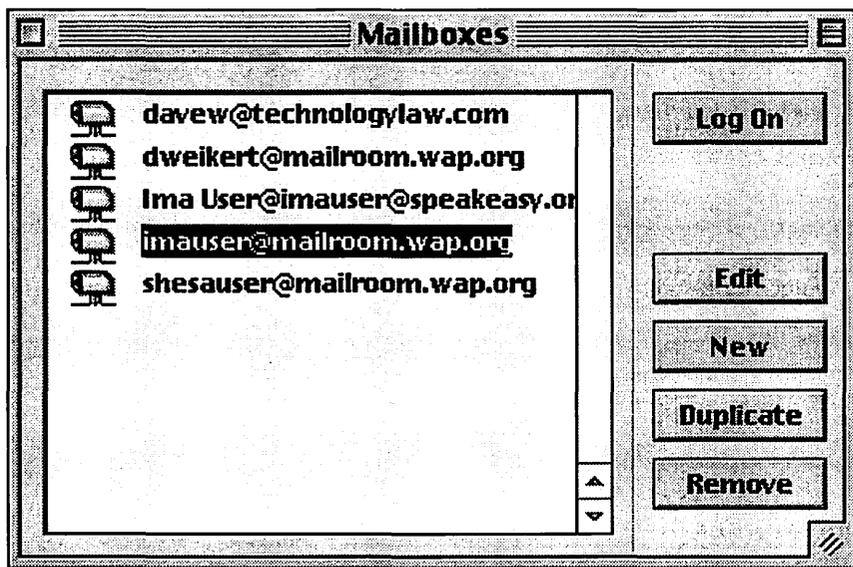


Figure 3

Once Internet CP is set up, you launch Mail Siphon the same way as you start up any other Macintosh application. Figure 3 illustrates the window you see after launch except there will be no list of mailboxes in the left-hand windowpane until you create them. To create or add a mailbox, you click on the *New* button,

which opens an entry window as shown in Figure 4. Name the Mailbox and click on *Use Internet Config*. This fills in the entry fields with the appropriate data for the active Internet CP. *Save* the configuration, change Internet CP to the next configuration and repeat until you have added all of the mailboxes you want to access. You can *Edit*, *Duplicate* or *Remove* configurations using the appropriate buttons shown in Figure 3.

When you have configured all the mailboxes, select the desired one and click on the *Log On* button. If you have left the Password field blank in Internet CP, you will be asked for it at log in. If you have entered all the data correctly in Internet CP, the window shown in Figure 5 opens showing all messages not downloaded from the server. Message information includes Number, Date, Subject, From and Size. When you select a message in the upper windowpane, the lower pane shows the content of the message (limited to the number of lines that you specify in the *Edit* → Preferences menu item).

The buttons across the top of each mailbox configuration, Figure 5, are *Stop* (retrieving message data), *New* (create new message), *Reply* (to selected message), *Get Info* (on a selected message), *Get All* (Get Info on all messages), *Save* (selected message to a folder), *Delete* (selected message) and *Log Off*. Thus, Mail Siphon, in addition to previewing and deleting mail on the server, lets you create and send new messages and reply to or forward any message on the server. When you *Delete* a selected message or messages, you are asked to confirm that you really want to

delete the selection as shown in Figure 6.

Mail Siphon follows all the Macintosh User Interface Guidelines (unlike some recent Apple programs; Sherlock 2 comes immediately to mind). Control buttons denote their intended use. Selections may

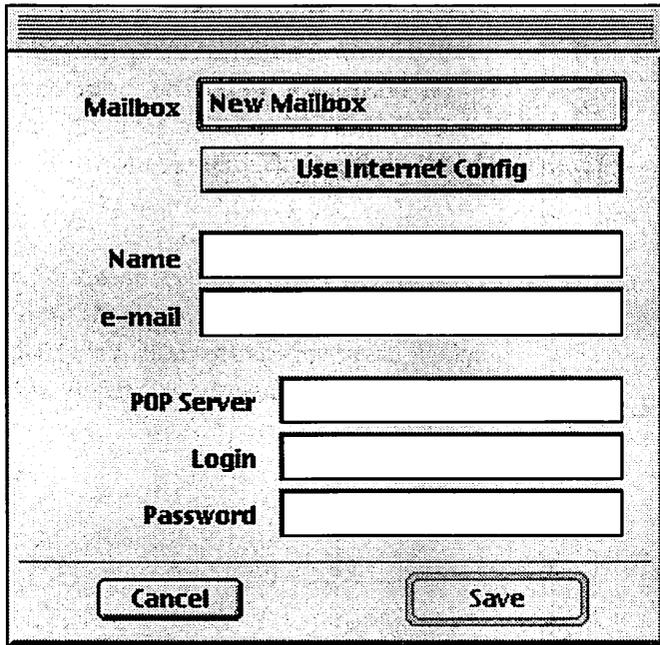


Figure 4

“Once Internet CP is set up, you launch Mail Siphon the same way as you start up any other Macintosh application.”

be expanded contiguously by shift clicking and non-contiguously by Command clicking. Windows are movable and resizable and use the standard conventions for collapsing the window to a title bar and closing the window.

Mail Siphon has some intended limitations but these are well within the scope of intended use. It does not interpret HTML formatted messages, but then I

don't think it should. It does not decode attachments. It doesn't have an address book. Your E-mail client performs these functions if you need them.

One final note, please delete unwanted messages from the server either by deleting them with Mail Siphon or downloading them to your E-mail client. The WAP POP server has a limited hard disk capacity and we don't have the space to act as an IMAP server (where messages are retained on the server for later viewing instead of downloaded to your computer).

Mail Siphon II US 2.0.2 is shareware written by Alexandre Carlhian, Malia Software at <<http://www.maliasoft.com>>. You may register on the Web, by mail, by E-mail or by fax for \$15 and will receive an unlocking code after receipt of payment. The

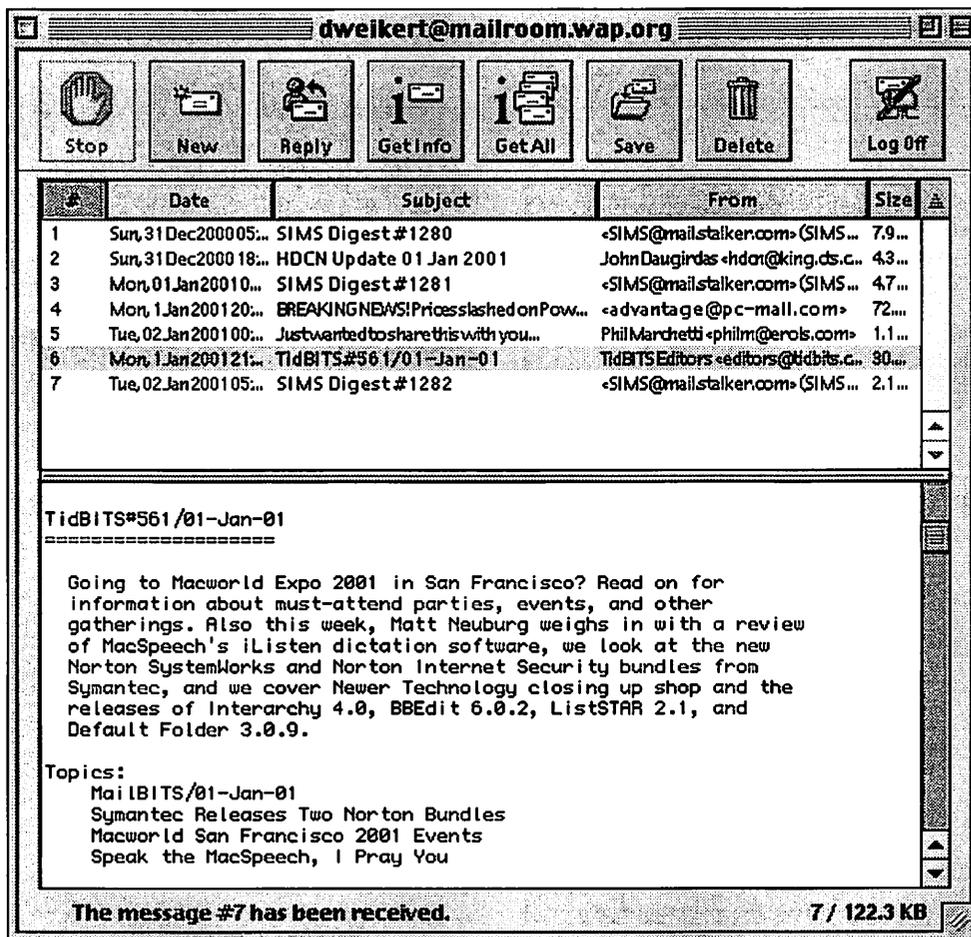


Figure 5

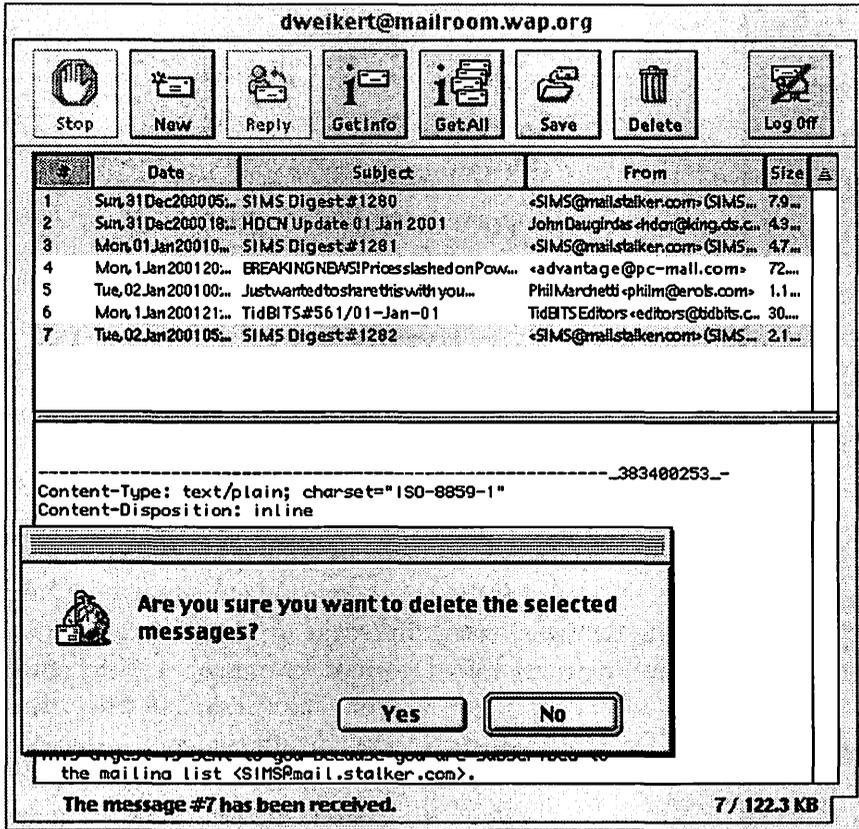


Figure 6

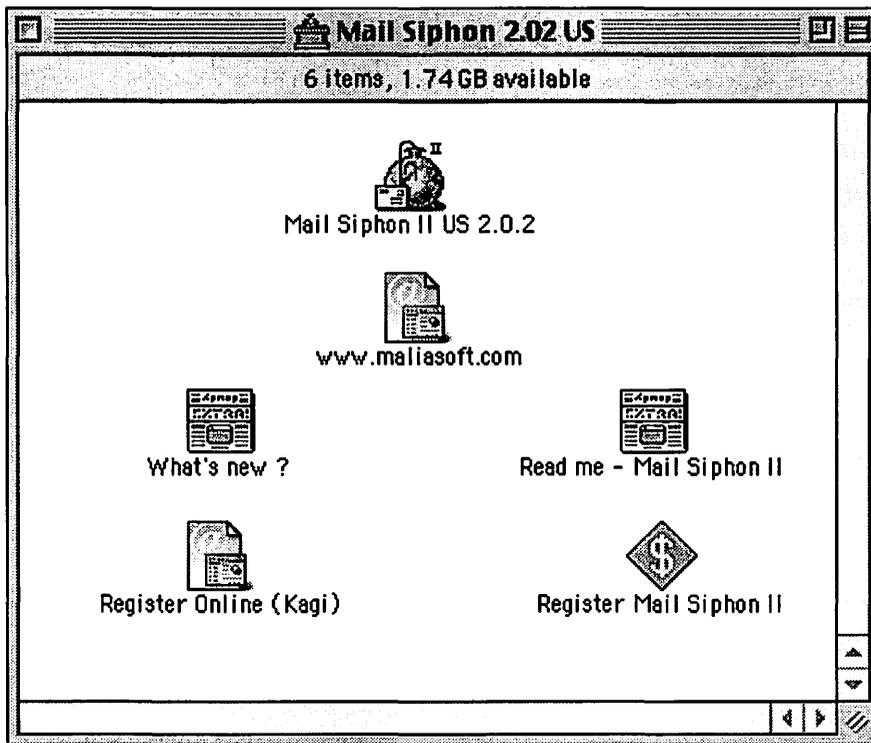


Figure 7

shareware is fully functional when installed but will continue to remind you to pay until you enter the unlocking code. Figure 7 shows the Mail Siphon folder contents after installation. ■

Author

Dave Weikert previously wrote the Macintosh Disketeria column for the Journal. He has promised to write an occasional article about his favorite shareware and freeware.

Don't forget!!!

—it's time for nominations to the WAP Board

—time to think about computer camp this summer

—and time to plan to attend MacWorld NYC.

Check elsewhere in this journal for information.



Head Rush a Review

by Brian Mason

OK, MAYBE you have a couple of friends over, or maybe you don't, and there's nothing on TV, and you've killed all the monsters in the last game you bought, and you've got this game you got for Christmas or your birthday, and you wonder if it's really worth installing on your Mac and playing or if you should just skip it and head for the mall.

The box says *Head Rush* is "Hilarious Twisted trivia Action from the makers of *You Don't Know Jack*." I've never played *You Don't Know Jack*, but my guess is that this game would be quite similar, but aimed more at teens. The box also has this warning: "This product contains immature content, loud body noises, a smattering of mildly saucy language and references to music, tv shows and movies that will definitely not be suitable for most geezers. Besides, they won't get it anyway." This certainly applies in this reviewer's case. There was one question that came up while I was playing the game about the female actresses in *Scream* and *Scream 2*, and I didn't have a clue.

The CD contains 3 audio tracks: "Lose Your Mind" performed by *Motorbaby*, "Don't Shake My World" performed by *Swirl 360*, and "The Whammy" by *2 Skinnee J's*. These tracks are not accessible from within the program, but can be played on any audio CD player including the Apple CD Player on your Mac. That takes up about 10 minutes while you are deciding whether to go to the mall or not. The music's OK, about what you'd expect for something targeted to today's younger generation.

Installation is a snap. Just double click on the "Double-Click Me!" icon. You can select where you want the program to be installed. It uses between 27MB and 28MB on disk. The advertised requirements are for a 68040 or better (PowerPC recommended), 16MB of free RAM, at least a 2X CD-ROM, 30MB of hard disk space, and video capable of 640 x 480 @256 colors. And of course, sound. It would be rather difficult to play without sound since the

instructions and the questions are all spoken in addition to appearing on the screen. You need Sound Manager 2.5 (or better), Sound Control Panel 8.0.5 (or better) and Apple CD-ROM (or similar).

Just like in a game show, there is your moderator and host, Bob, who gives you your instructions and provides you with your questions. You are first asked to indicate the number of players, 1, 2, or 3. Then each player is asked to pick one of six characters to stand in for them on the screen. If one player is playing, they will buzz in when required using the letter B on the keyboard. If two players are playing, they will buzz in using the letters P or Q. If three are playing, all three keys are used.

You are playing for thousands and thousands of dollars. (Dream on, dream on.) Each round consists of 11 questions. They could be multiple choice, "DisorDat™", fill in the blank, HeadButt, Trash Talkin' with Milan, Old Man's Moldy Memories, and HeadRush. I'm going to assume everyone knows what multiple choice and fill in the blank questions are like. DisorDat™ questions ask you to say whether a list of seven items are one thing or another or both. The first DisorDat™ question I got had to do with a list of items that were either a video game, a movie, or both. HeadButt questions are timed, so the quicker you get it, the more money you acquire. HeadButt is a word equation, where you put two words together to make another or a phrase. For example, **color of pickles + entry way**. Put together, the answers are **Green Door**. You get one clue for each part of the puzzle and one clue for the solution before time runs out.

Trash Talkin' with Milan simply are questions dealing with English grammar. Old Man's Moldy Memories provides a series of clues. As soon as you can figure out what the Old Man is trying to remember, you buzz in and provide your answer.

The final question is always a Head Rush question. Here you are presented with words and phrases that come and go across the screen. As soon as you see two that match as a pair, you buzz in. If you get it right, you get \$5,000. If you are wrong, \$5,000 is subtracted from your winnings.

Most of the questions are of the multiple choice variety.

If you are stuck for the answer to a question, once each round you can force your opponent to try to answer



\$10,000

If the Los Angeles Lakers™ draft one of the Great Lakes to play for them, what will basketball fans see during a game?

- 1 MICHIGAN talking trash
- 2 CASPIAN arguing a call with the ref
- 3 NIAGARA whining about a leg cramp
- 4 GREAT SALT missing an easy lay-up

Red

-\$5,000

Brian

\$40,000

the question. It's called, "Bite Your Neighbor™". If they get it wrong, they lose money and you are given a shot at the question. But if they get it right, they get the money and you lose the same amount.

So do you go to the mall or play the game? I found the questions to be pretty simple until it came to questions dealing with the tv and movie culture of the 90's. Today's teens probably wouldn't have a problem with them. Bob always gives an explanation of why an answer is correct or incorrect, so it is somewhat of an education as you go through the game. (Parents might like that aspect.) The pace of the game is frantic enough and there are enough stupid jokes and wisecracking that it is entertaining. Out of a whole pie of eight slices, I'd probably give it six.

Though copyrighted in 1998, the program is no longer carried in the Sierra On-Line catalog. However, using Sherlock, I was able to find it for sale at various locations on the World Wide Web. ■



Head Rush, \$34.95

Min. System Requirements:

Macintosh 68040 (PowerPC recommended)

16MB RAM

2X CD-ROM

30MB disk space

640 x 480 @256 colors

Sound Manager 2.5 (or better)

Sound Control Panel 8.0.5 (or better)

Apple CD-ROM (or similar)

Sierra On-Line, Inc.

3060 139th Ave., SE, Suite 500

Bellevue, WA 98005

Phone: 1-800-757-7707 or 425-649-9800

<http://www.sierra.com>



Adobe Photoshop 6 / ImageReady 3

Text and images © 2000, George Fox



Shiny Shiny, Shiny Boots of Leather:

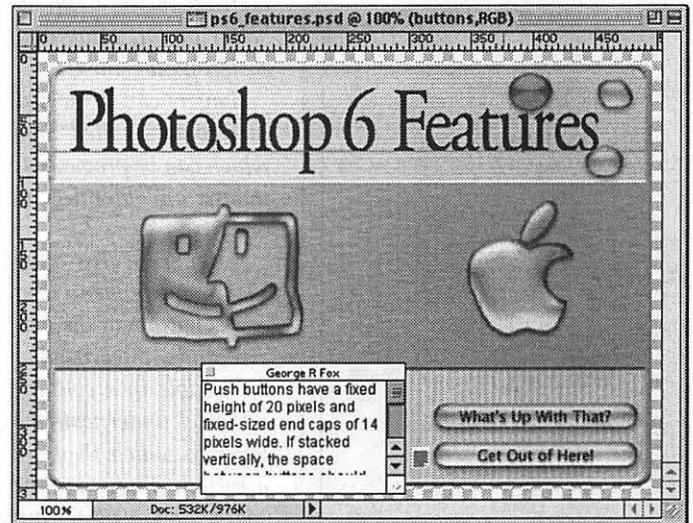
I don't know if everyone's version of Photoshop includes this, but the educational upgrade I received in October had this Easter egg. I held the OPTION-COMMAND keys down and selected "About Photoshop" under the Apple menu to see this version of the splash screen. Isn't that the "Big Electric Cat" from version 4?

I AM AN artist/graphic designer who uses Adobe Photoshop at least 40 hours a week. At least that's what I check when asked on the surveys Adobe includes with the product registration. I've been using the program since its first iteration ten years ago and—all hype aside—Photoshop 6 is an impressive upgrade.

To create imagery for print, multimedia and Web, Photoshop has been my tool of choice for years. As a matter of fact, it's probably the only tool an illustrator/designer like myself absolutely must have. Photoshop is the industry-standard image-editing, photo-retouching paint program. It has powerful easy-to-use tools for editing pixels, selections, vector paths and type.

I am very pleased with the new version of Photoshop. If you are considering upgrading, let me recommend doing so now. Unless you can't afford it, there's no reason to wait. If you've never used Photoshop

and need an all-purpose paint program that you'll never outgrow, this is it. Like most full featured applications, Photoshop wants lots of RAM, disk space and a fast computer. But you're going to need that stuff anyway if you plan to enjoy the process of digital designing.



The Document Window:

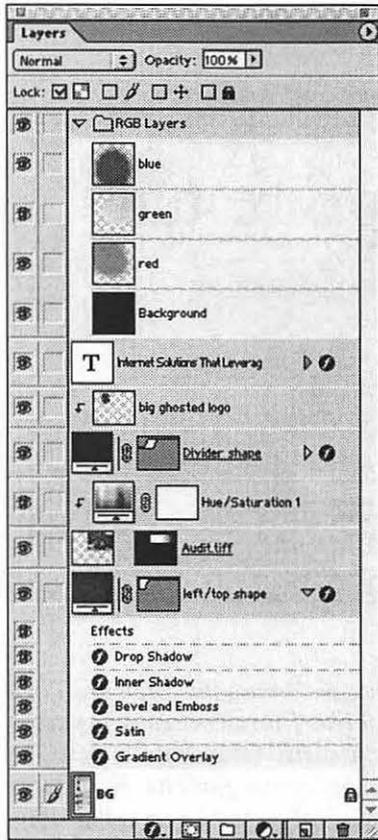
This example shows what the canvas (the paint area) in a document window might look like. The rulers measuring pixels are visible. You can now easily switch between units by CONTROL-Clicking the rulers. A horizontal guide has been placed at the baseline of the large type. I also placed a text annotation near one of the buttons in the lower right. The candy-like appearance of the logos, buttons and drops is an easily edited Layer Style. So are the pinstripes and brushed aluminum appearances of the layers beneath.

The Basics

Photoshop has a comprehensive set of tools for selecting, drawing, painting, coloring, distorting, filtering and doing just about anything you can imagine to a static digital image document. Photoshop doesn't natively work with time-based media such as video or animation but there are plug-in filters (such as KPT) that do. Photoshop ships with its companion program ImageReady which is primarily used for editing and optimizing graphics for the Web. The work area in Photoshop and ImageReady consist of a toolbox, the image document window (you can open many images simultaneously) and palettes displaying tool and document settings and options. One of Photoshop's best features is that it allows you to be extremely precise when



you work. Whether you are making 1 pixel image adjustments or CMYK color corrections, there's never any guesswork.



The Layers Palette:

The layers palette has been revamped to allow better organization and easier management:

Layers can be nested into folders called Sets which can be previewed, moved and blended as one.

Layer Styles have their own popmenu icon at the bottom of the palette and—once used—are visible in a collapsible stack underneath the layer to which they are applied. They can be toggled on or off within the layer palette by simply clicking on their eyeball icon in the preview column.

Shape layers appear as a solid color layer with a Layer Clipping Path.

You can't double-click a layer name to change it anymore. You must CONTROL-Click it and select "Layer Options" in the popmenu.

Other improvements include:

Type layers update their name better when you make changes to their content.

You can toggle "Preserve Transparency" by hitting COMMAND-/ . You can also lock layer image data independent of its mask or clipping path, lock its position or all of its attributes. Little icons at the top of the palette allow you to toggle these settings.

There are new Adjustment Layers for Fills and Gradient Map.

A native *Photoshop* document (a .psd file) can contain layers, channels, guides, paths and other document information such as annotations, snapshots, copyright or file optimization settings.

Layers help you organize your design by keeping elements of an image discrete. Layers can be edited or

moved independently of one-another, simplifying the process of editing and composing. There are several types of layers: normal (paint), shape, type and adjustment. Normal paint layers are ones on which you can paint or draw. Shape layers hold vector paths. Type layers hold individual blocks of text and are editable at any time. Adjustment layers apply common image adjustment commands to other layers underneath it. Layers have different blending modes that control the way they display and can create interesting special effects.

Channels store information about an image's color, selections and layer visibility. A grayscale image has at least one black channel, an RGB has at least 3 (Red, Green, Blue) and a CMYK has at least 4 (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow and Black). Extra channels can be added to a document for printing Spot Colors, like PMS (Pantone Matching System) Colors. Extra non-printing channels are called Alpha Channels. For other programs, they can be used to designate special information such as transparent and opaque parts of a flattened image.

Paths are resolution-independent vector shapes that can be used for drawing, selecting and clipping the background from a layer or image. *Photoshop* has a basic set of tools for drawing, editing and manipulating paths. An image can have lots of paths saved with it. As opposed to normal paint layers, paths increase a file's size negligibly. A path designated as a Clipping Path can also be saved with a flattened file to denote the threshold within an image up to where the background may be rendered transparent, similar to an Alpha Channel.

Many programs have a closely matched counterpart—for example: *Illustrator* or *Freehand*, *Quark XPress* or *InDesign*, *Dreamweaver* or *GoLive*—but in 10 years there hasn't been an application that matches the breadth of capabilities offered by *Photoshop*. Other programs such as *X-Res*, *LivePicture* and *Painter* have unsuccessfully attempted to dethrone *Photoshop* with their unlimited undos, ability to manipulate large files and simulated natural-media brushes. Adobe addressed the limited undo problem in *Photoshop 5* with the History palette. History records each edit or operation performed on a document as a state. From History it's possible revert or duplicate the entire document, as well



as “paint” with a previous state. Third-party plug-ins are available that allow *Photoshop* to work with large high-resolution files better than it does natively. There are even plug-ins that provide *Photoshop* with natural media brushes like Corel’s *Painter* suite.

When you finish designing your image in *Photoshop*, you usually save a copy of the .psd file in the appropriate flattened format or—if it’s intended to be images for a Web page—jump to *ImageReady* to slice and optimize a group of images and create the HTML that uses them. Flattening merges the layers and deletes extraneous document data that other programs don’t understand. *Photoshop* can open and save almost any image format. What it doesn’t do natively is probably addressed by a plug-in. If you are designing for the Web, *Photoshop* and *ImageReady* have sophisticated tools for slicing and optimizing JPEG, GIF and PNG images. *ImageReady* can create sophisticated* table-based page layouts, JavaScript rollovers and GIF animation.

* Although you might think you could build a Web site by using just *Photoshop* and *ImageReady*, don’t count on it. Either program will create Web pages that can be viewed in most popular browsers without any problem. Unfortunately, they may not generate the most efficient HTML, which will be a pain to edit by hand. They have options to conform their HTML and JavaScript to the code preferred by *GoLive*, which can be extremely helpful if you use that program. But if you prefer to build your pages by hand, you may only use the auto-generated HTML as a guide.

The New Stuff



The Tool Options Bar:

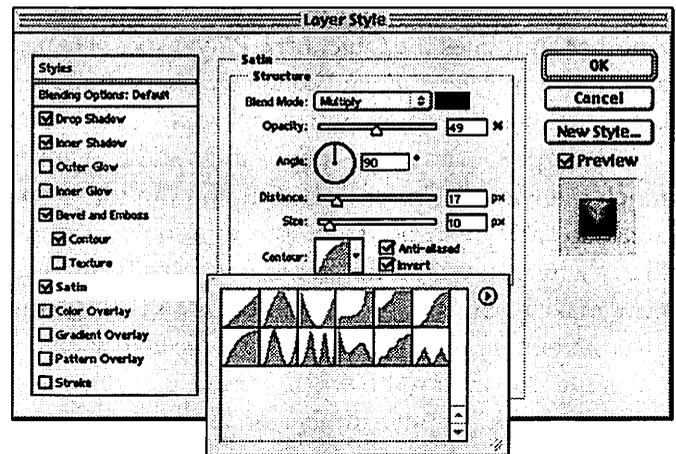
The Tool Options Bar automatically expands to fit your screen and may be docked to the top or bottom of the monitor. Its content changes depending on the tool you select. You can even dock other palettes into the dark gray palette well on the right.

There are so many new things in *Photoshop* that to write about them all would entail my regurgitating the

entire manual—that’s a thought I don’t relish! Instead, I’ll concentrate on some of the obvious features and try to tell you matter-of-factly what they do and how they might be useful to you.

Photoshop’s work area has been improved in a number of ways. The Options palette is now a horizontal toolbar that adapts to the size of your monitor similar to the kind you’d expect to find in *Microsoft Word* or *PowerPoint*. At first, I was a little suspicious of this. I have two monitors and keep my document workspace and all the palettes over in the other. After a while, I’ve found the Options bar to be handy—even in a two-monitor situation—but especially when there’s only one monitor.

The layer palette now lets you organize layers into folders called Layer Sets which allows several individual layers to be reordered, repositioned or dragged into a new document in one move. You can even change the blending mode of a Layer Set.



Layer Style:

Layer Effects are now called Layer Styles. As you can see here, many of the common effects designers employ such as bevels and dropshadows are only a mouse click away. Adobe has upgraded the options for all the styles including adding a Contour option to several styles that dramatically affects their appearances. There are also Advanced Blending options that allow you to specify custom channel knockouts and even change the layers fill opacity independent of its Style effects.

The old layer effects are now called layer styles and new ones have been added such as Stroke and Satin. As a matter of fact, all the layer styles have been im-

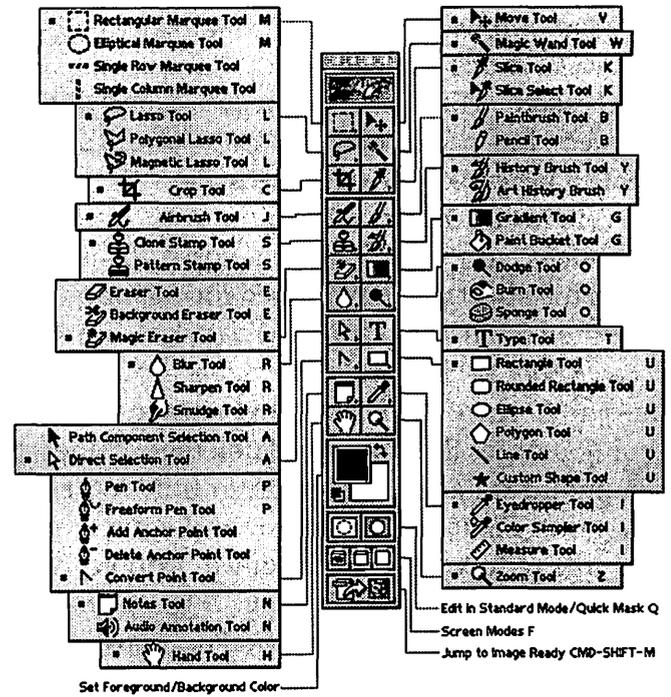


proved with new parameters and features. Some of the layer styles like Gradient and Pattern Overlay as well as the on-canvas type handling and image slicing are actually not completely new—*ImageReady* has had them for at least a year but they are welcome in *Photoshop*. At this point, it seems you only need *ImageReady* for Web page rollovers and animated GIFs, but I'll come to that shortly.

Layer Styles can be combined and saved as Styles (also borrowed from *ImageReady*). Styles can be dragged and dropped on layers much easier than the old way of copy-and-pasting. Layer Styles, patterns, gradients and vector shapes have improved preset management and are more easily edited and shared like *Illustrator's* brushes and patterns. Expect to see people swapping styles sets. Once you get the hang of using the new layer styles, you have a whole new range of dynamic non-destructive editing techniques at your disposal.

The sample document illustration shows several layer styles in action. One style creates the 3D gooey liquid appearance as seen in the logos and buttons. Another simulates the Quicktime Player-like brushed aluminum interface. Even the subtly shaded striped boxes are just flat shapes with a style applied to them.

The type tool now does paragraphs and text boxes much the way *Illustrator* does, but you can't link text areas so they overflow from one to another. I don't know why you would do that, but you can't. You can now make each letter a different color and apply any of a number of preset warps to the whole text layer. It's not quite text-on-a-path, which would be pretty useful, but similar to any number of *Illustrator* plug-ins that distort vector shapes. Each warp preset has a few adjustable parameters, and of course the type stays editable, but they don't offer a lot of precision editing. You can also convert the type to outlines—which creates a vector shape layer. It isn't editable text anymore, but you can apply other transformation commands such as Distort or Perspective.



The Toolbar:

Here are the tools in the toolbar and their shortcuts. Long-time users will no doubt have a few tense moments as they adjust to the new shortcuts. The bucket fill tool is now "G" not "K"—that toggles the slice tools. Also the old line tool "N" has been replaced entirely by a line shape tool "U". Now if you want to draw an exact 1 or 2 pixel straight line, your best bet is to use the pencil tool (B) with the SHIFT key down.

The new vector shapes are nifty, but limited—so don't get rid of *Illustrator* just yet. Vector shape support is introduced in *Photoshop 6* as Shape Layers. Each shape layer can have any number of paths on it but—like the old type layer—is limited to being one solid color thus not "paint-able"—though you could use a shape as a layer clipping path—which would yield the same result. Thus, a shape layer is similar to *Illustrator's* path shapes. Shape layers are resolution-independent just like type layers but flattened documents that contain regular pixel-paint layers are not. Creating an illustration with different color vector shapes requires each color to be on its own shape layer. This is actually very much like the way *Illustrator 9* handles layers. Speaking of *Illustrator*, if you have it, you'll be pleased to know that when you cut-and-paste shapes from it into *Photoshop*, you now have the option of keeping them as vector shapes. It's also easy to save shapes into preset libraries for future use.



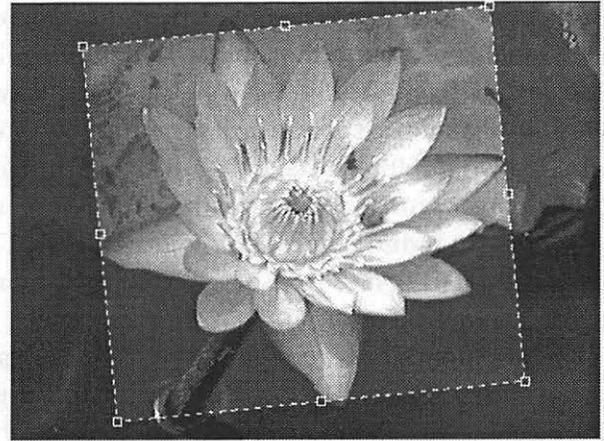
I recently created the same high-resolution illustration in *Photoshop* 5.5 and 6. All the layers except one in the *Photoshop* 6 version were shape layers with various styles applied to them. In *Photoshop* 5.5, each layer had to be a regular pixel-paint layer. The *Photoshop* 5.5 version was almost 100 MBs while the *Photoshop* 6 version was 11 MBs!

A new command called Liquefy acts a bit like *Squizz* or *KPT Goo* and gives you a special set of paint tools to warp and distort an image. You can superimpose a grid-like mesh on top of the image, which helps display the amount of distortion when it isn't obvious from the artwork that's being affected.

There's also a new adjustment layer called Gradient Map which maps a gradient around an image's brightness much like the Gradient Mapburst apply mode of *KPT 3 Gradient* tool.

Adobe has shifted the positions for several of the tools and changed some of the shortcuts! I couldn't get used to Undo (COMMAND-Z) being changed to COMMAND-OPTION-Z. It can be changed back in the preferences. Somehow they have managed to cram more tools into the toolbar including a couple for annotating files (like the way you can with PDFs). You can even attach audio annotations to a *Photoshop* file. The "Save A Copy" command is now just an option in the "Save As" dialog box.

Some nice interface/feedback improvements Adobe introduced in the latest versions of these programs include the way *Photoshop* dims an area to be cut away when using the Crop tool. Switching between *Photoshop* and *ImageReady* causes the inactive canvas to dim and either program automatically updates the document with any changes made (rather than prompting you to go back and save changes). Just clicking back and forth between the document windows will save changes and update the active version.



The Crop Tool:

The dimmed-out area will be cut away and the image automatically rotated a few degrees clockwise to be at right angles again.

Web designers will appreciate the new Weighted Optimization feature. This allows you to use an alpha channel to designate important parts of an image so that artifacts from lossey JPEG compression or dither that might occur in an optimized GIF don't happen in important areas.

You can now have *Photoshop* or *ImageReady* automatically slice your artwork based on layers rather than drawing them by hand. And some other cool things you can do if you have *GoLive* 5 (Adobe offers it for an extra \$99 to *Photoshop* users) include:

- Using *Photoshop* images as Smart Objects—Like the publish and subscribe functions employed in most DTP programs, a smart object automatically updates HTML code within *GoLive* if you make changes in *Photoshop*. *GoLive* tracks the file source and optimization destinations.
- Importing the layers as HTML—*GoLive* 5 has the same *Save-For-Web* optimization engine as *Photoshop* and *ImageReady* and allows each layer to have its own optimization settings. This is particularly useful if you plan to use DHTML to animate layer elements.

The Rest of the Story

Even in the best programs—such as these—there are issues I'd like to improve. There are a few interface discrepancies between the two programs such as the fact that the toolbars have different tools. I know certain tools have more relevance in one program over



the other but I would rather a preference setting to pick which tools appeared in the toolbar. Other things include: *ImageReady* can only apply gradients as a Layer Style. *ImageReady* also sports a lack of path editing support. This wouldn't be a really big deal except that I created a layer with a clipping path in *Photoshop* and the layer did not display properly in *ImageReady*. The only way I could find to fix it was to convert the clipping path to a layer mask.

I've also noticed that on several occasions when I opened older files created in *Photoshop* 5.5 strange things happened. First, *Photoshop* 6 advised me that some of the type layers would need to be updated. Then, the canvas would appear blank as if the computer froze. Resizing the window had no effect. The only way to remedy the problem was to select the type layer(s) as if I wanted to edit them. This appeared to force the screen to redraw and the problem went away.

If you design artwork with clipping paths that needs to be imported to *Quark XPress*, be sure to keep a copy of *Photoshop* 5.5 (or whatever you have) installed on your computer for the time being. There is a bug in *Quark XPress* that prevents it from reading embedded clipping paths in TIFF files created by *Photoshop* 6. If you need to make TIFFs with clipping paths (which worked fine when created with *Photoshop* 5.5) you'll need to open and re-save them from *Photoshop* 5.5 in order to make the embedded path readable in *Quark XPress*. Maybe by the time this is published, a patch will be available.

Working with Web designs that involve multiple slices—each with rollover settings—can be confusing. I had a document I was using to create a homepage for a Web site. Every time I tried to create a new slice one of the layers would turn off and one of the Layer Styles' settings would change. I had created some sample rollovers earlier but deleted them. I deleted all the slices and had to go through each problem layer and "Match Settings Across All Rollovers". I was working fast and may not have paid as close attention as I should when I created the artwork, but it was frustrating how my design kept changing every time I added a slice even when there were no rollovers at the time.

The new layer sets are a great feature but it would be even better if you could nest sets within sets. I could

imagine a situation where I had a set that made up a logo and it would be used inside another set that was a Web page header and another document with a set that might have a footer.

Finally, I'd like to see the filters apply dynamically—like the Layer Styles or Adjustment Layers. *Illustrator* 9 does this already to some extent. I remember how cool LivePicture was because I could apply Gaussian Blur to an image as an effect layer. The layer remained editable at any stage. I don't know whether it's even possible with *Photoshop*'s plug-in architecture, but that kind of functionality would be great.

If you are upgrading, you'll find it's not much fun to install because you have to insert your previous *Photoshop* installer disc and enter your serial number to even run the new installer application. I've suffered through far worse installations—like most pro-audio software—if you're fortunate, you'll only have to go through it once. One computer where I installed *Photoshop* 6 warned me when I launched the program that the color profiles were incorrect "...possibly due to installing *Illustrator* after installing *Photoshop*. Please Re-install *Photoshop* again." Remember: never throw away your old disks. Keep them somewhere safe!

Once you get it running you'll be glad you have it. *Photoshop* is a fantastic program and once you know how to use all of its tools, commands and options you will probably be able to visualize anything you can imagine. *ImageReady* too has matured into a powerful application with many useful features. It's a testament to quality of Adobe's software designers that as deep and complex as *Photoshop* can be, most of the basic functionality and tools are fairly intuitive: easy to find and easy to use. But as advanced a designer as you may be, you may never need another paint program again—until *Photoshop* 7 ships! ■

George Fox is an artist and one of the founding partners of F2 Systems in Alexandria, VA.

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a computer odyssey

We're now looking back at the dawn of a new millennium. HAL doesn't talk to us, but iMacs do. Alien life has been discovered, on Capitol Hill, not in orbit around Jupiter. We don't have The Monolith, but we do have The G4 Cube.

Who will lead us forward into this new era? You can. Just nominate yourself or another Pi member to be on the Board of Directors for the 2001-2002 term. Nominations are due no later than Feb. 24, 2001. E-mail nominations to: secretary@wap.org, or mail them to:

Nominations
c/o Secretary
Washington Apple Pi
12022 Parklawn Drive
Rockville, MD 20852

Positions available:

President
Vice President Programs
Vice President Publicity
Vice President Membership
Vice President Volunteer Services
Secretary
Treasurer
Director (8 positions)





MacWasher— It blows away the “dustbunnies” on your hard drive

by Dale Smith (c)2001

HAS YOUR hard drive become “smaller” than you think it should be? Are you running out of space ... and wondering where it all went?

Well, there are utilities that will help you recover some of that vanished space, much of which could be simply wasted on files that are no longer useful. And to top that, some of those files are buried in hidden folders, where they are “out of sight, out of mind” except when you’ve noticed the hard disk free space shrinking more than seems right.

One utility that will help with this problem is MacWasher from Webroot Software, Inc. My copy came packaged in a folder that included instructions, press release, and company information as well as the CD with a 6-Meg folder [Fig. 1] containing the program.

Installation is simply a matter of dragging the folder from the CD to the location where you want it

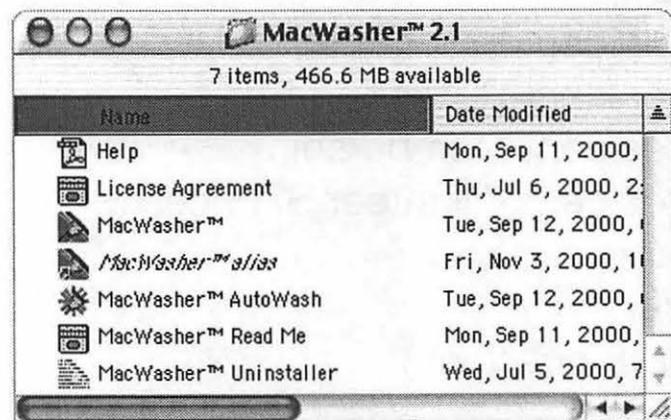


Fig. 1 MacWasher Folder

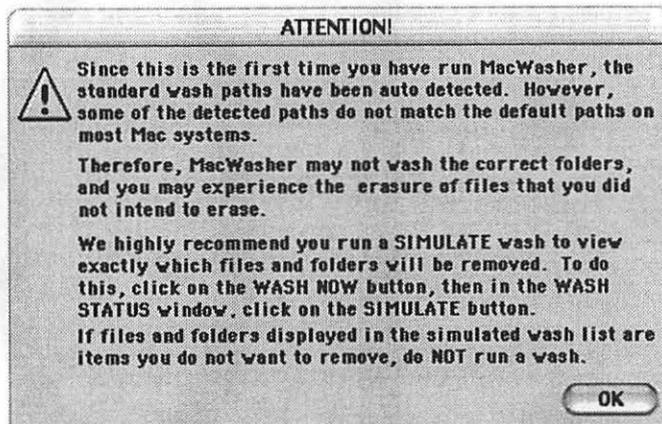


Fig. 2 Start warning dialog

on your hard disk and dropping it there.

When you launch the program for the first time, there may be (as there was for my system) a warning dialog [Fig. 2] alerting you to the fact that certain detected paths on your system do not conform to the paths for the usual Mac OS. The dialog gives directions for running the program in simulation mode so you can see what files will be deleted if you did a real wash run. I have found this feature quite useful for doing this review while not yet trashing stuff that should be trashed, just in case I wanted to get an overlooked screen shot. But it also will come in handy when you are running on a non-standard installation or you’re trying to customize the wash items ... it gives you a chance to second-guess your choices, just in case. I would recommend using the simulation mode any time you decide to add custom wash items to the program.

In the default configuration (shown in the Main Window [Fig. 3] of the program), Recent Documents, Recent Applications, Temporary Files Folder, MacsBug StdLog Files, Netscape, Internet Explorer, and America OnLine files such as Cache, Cookies, email trash, and history and location bar files are all targeted for washing. If you click the Options button next to Netscape, the Netscape Options window [Fig. 4] will appear. In that dialog you can determine which of the kinds of temporary files stored by Netscape will be washed away. Similar dialogs will appear if you click on the Options button for Internet Explorer and America Online. In the case of cookies, clicking on the Cookies to Keep button in the Options dialog window allows you to select any cookies you want to keep to be ex-

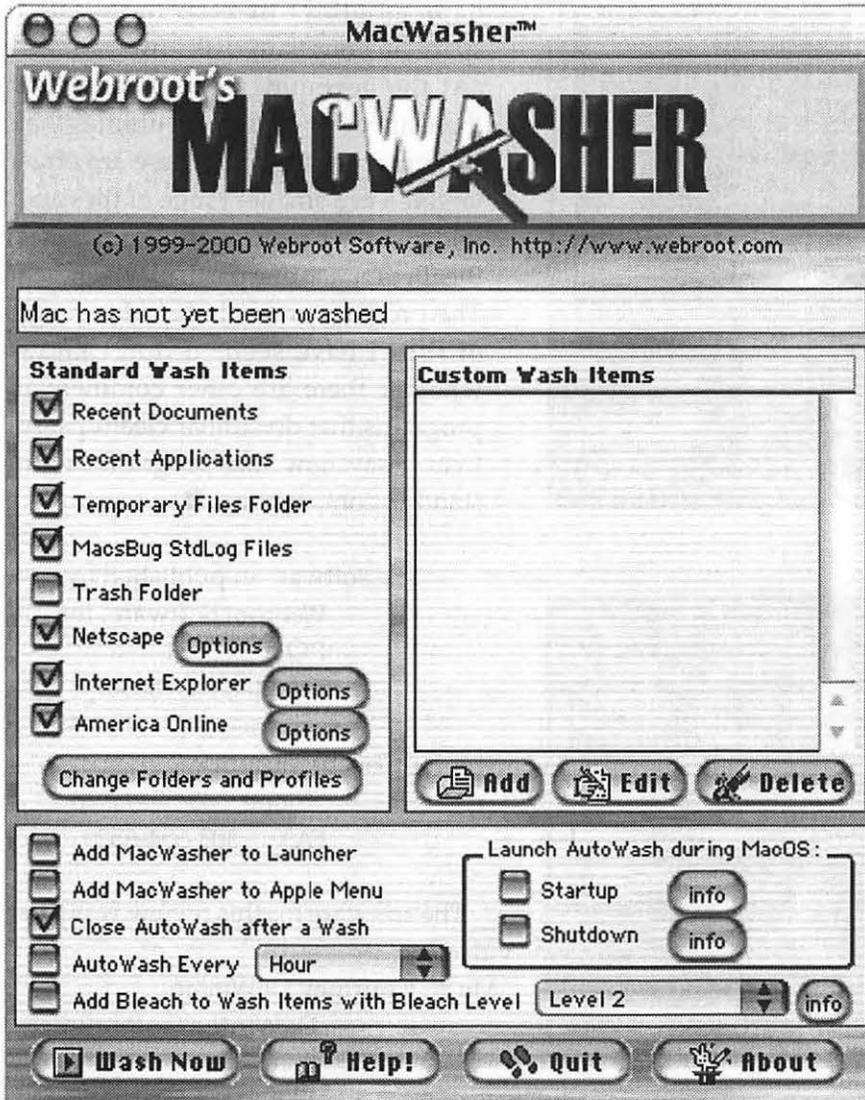


Fig. 3 Main Window

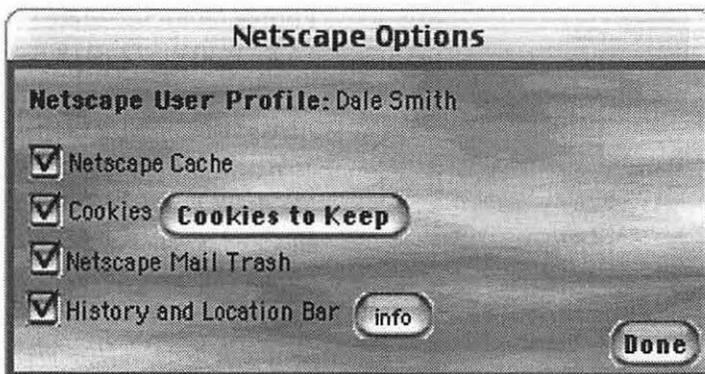


Fig. 4 Netscape Options

empted from washing.

For my testing of the program, I left the default configuration as it was and ran the program in simula-

“...some of those files are buried in hidden folders, where they are ‘out of sight, out of mind’ except when you’ve noticed the hard disk free space shrinking more than seems right.”

tion mode. When run on my Performa 6400 in simulation mode, it found about 12 Megs of wasted space, mostly in browser files. The figure “Wash Status - during wash” [Fig. 5] shows the progress window of the application; the figure “Wash Status - done” [Fig. 6] shows the conclusion of my wash run and shows that 12 Megs would be recovered if I did a real wash. At the conclusion of the wash simulation, a Simulation Results window [Fig. 7] appears listing the files identified for washing away. This list lets you check to be sure the files found are ones you want to discard.

I have found that the program will work in Mac OS X Classic environment of the Mac OS X Public Beta release too, but it’s not as effective there in its default configuration because the paths to certain folders where likely extraneous, useless files accumulate are different in the Classic setup of Mac OS X and the normal Mac OS 7/8/9 setups. Thanks to the customizing capability this can be corrected when you want to. I did not attempt to do that for now.

I found the program very straight forward and easy to use. It would be one of those hard disk maintenance utilities that would be run on a periodic (per-

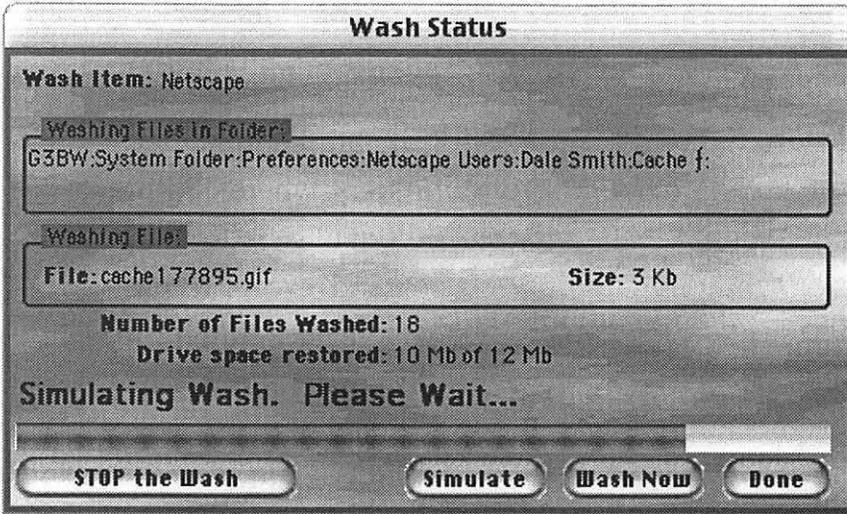


Fig. 5 Wash status - during washing

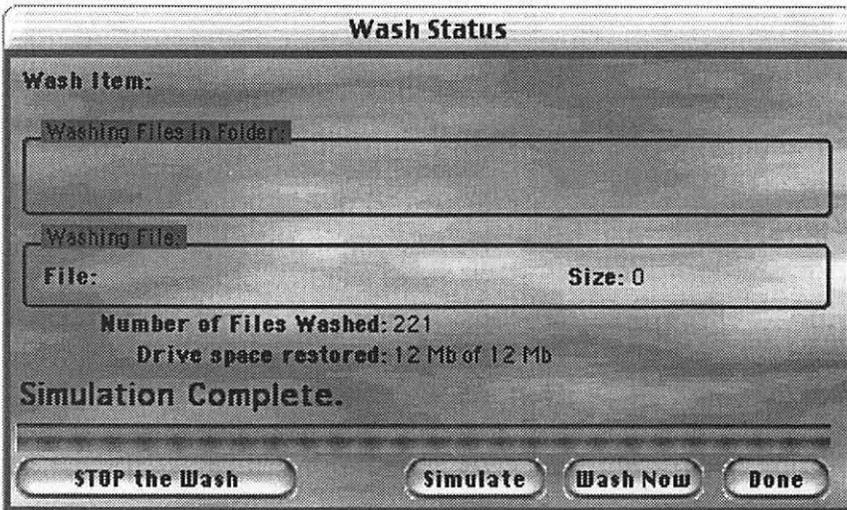


Fig. 6 Wash Status - done

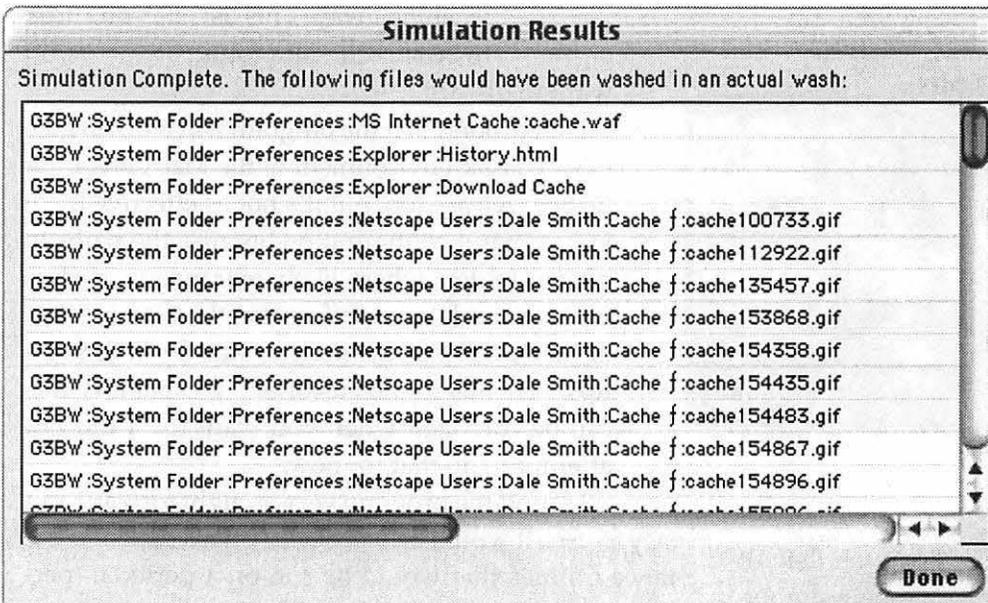


Fig. 7 Simulation Results

haps monthly) to keep the wasted space on your hard disk low.

At the beginning I mentioned that there are other shareware utilities that do similar sweeps, but these are often targeted at a smaller range of files and folders to sweep through ... sometimes the files for just one particular browser. This program covers the broadest range of files I have seen. I don't know whether there are other commercial programs that do similar cleanups, so I can't say how this program might stand in comparison. ■

The software is published by:

Webroot Software, Inc.
P.O. Box 3531
Boulder, CO 80307

e m a i l :

<webroot@webroot.com>

Phone: 303-554-6528

FAX: 303-554-6529

The software for this review was provided by:

Mr. K. Courtney DeWinter

DeWinter Communica-
tions

1228 15th Street, Suite 317

Denver, Colorado 80202

Phone: (303) 572-8180

FAX: (303) 572-8418

About Dale Smith: Dale has been a member of Washington Apple Pi since 1983 and has been a beta tester for a number of programs. He has written several articles for the Journal. He's also active in the committee that runs the TCS.



Best of the TCS

Compiled, edited, and annotated
by John O. Ludwigson

HIDDEN AWAY from the rest of the world, a doughty group of Pi-sters and friends have been developing a version of the TCS to be accessed from the World-Wide Web. It's not yet ready for prime time, but perhaps a peek at the travails of the perpetrators will help to explain why this innovative, interactive web site is worth waiting for. We pick up the ongoing discussion of practical web page design as an unexpected, but most welcome visitor pops in...

Ars: Everything looks fine to me too- I am using WIN IE 5.5 Win and Mac IE 5.0 at this moment. But you have specified the font characteristics of the text in two redundant yet mutually exclusive ways. First, the pages have an attempt at using CSS [Cascading Style Sheets] to format the page but the href link argument appears to be improperly formed. Second, you still have non-CSS/non-HTML compliant tags wrapped around the text blocks. Although the tag use generally is supported by some older browsers, it will override CSS descriptors and should be avoided.

1. Font size uniformity and style

I read all these posts about font issues and wanted to point out that if you want the fonts to look uniform, you should specify the size in pixels rather than points. Also use odd number point sizes the smallest of which should be 9. At small sizes, specify a font such as Verdana or Geneva that is designed for screen display.

As for the table bugs - I think I know what you are talking about and it's easy to fix. You need to add a <TD> selector to the CSS and make sure all your page text is held within <TD> cells - at least all that follows the first instance of the <TABLE> tag.

Otherwise, you could use CSS-Positioning to place all your text but it's a bit more dicey. If you need to reach more people, stick with the tables.

2. CSS linking

The TCS HTML page headers specify the CSS formatting as such:

```
<link type="text/css" href="/style?font=Espy Sans"
rel="stylesheet" title="compact">
```

What is happening in the "href" argument? I've never seen that before. I'm familiar with internal CSS looking something like this:

```
<STYLE type="text/css"><!--
body { font-family: "Espy Sans" }
--></STYLE>
```

Or if were external it would be like this:

```
<LINK rel="stylesheet" href="tcs_stylesheer.css">
```

3. CSS vs.

As I mentioned above, any text wrapped in a tag will override the CSS descriptor applied to it. It's best to pick one way or the other and stick to it. Since the tag is non-standard HTML (as you noted, it's legacy Netscape code) and CSS is more extensible, cross platform/browser compatible as well as less bandwidth intensive, I recommend it. It's also more elegant - in that it helps unweave the style formatting from the page content - a major benefit for future repurposing.

I don't know about iCab but I can't believe they would ignore CSS as it is an important part of the evolving HTML standard.

I can help you with the CSS implementation if you wish. You can also find some good stuff at these locations:

Fear of Stylesheets

<<http://www.alistapart.com/stories/fear/fear1.html>>



Compatibility Charts

<http://webreview.com/wr/pub/guides/style/mastergrid.html>

More and More Info

<http://www.w3.org/Style/>

Pi 1: > <...link type="text/css" href="/style?font=Espy Sans" rel="stylesheet" title="compact"> What is happening in the "href" argument? I've never seen that before.

Neither have I, but you can go to [*url deleted*] and fetch the stylesheet and see it for yourself. The mystery will only deepen! But it's interesting!

Thanks for your message. I had wondered about that, too, but it seems to work, so I didn't want to comment superfluously.

Ars: I downloaded the style sheet too. I still don't know what to make of it. If it's a static text page, it's interesting that the file can be resolved by URL. I had assumed that it was a dynamic link and incorporated some kind of server script (hence the "?" in the URL).

In any case, I have never seen so many classes! I counted 91 not including the standard tag descriptors.

It does seem to work, but only in the loosest sense. The class selectors are inside of the tags. Although one can mix the two ways of formatting the page, it generally isn't done. It's one way or the other. And frankly, it's way more efficient to attach the class selectors to the <TD> tags that hold the content.

For example, within a table, it currently says this:

```
<tr bgcolor="#ffcc99">
<td colspan="2" height="19"><font face="Espy Sans,
Lucida Grande,
Geneva, Helvetica" size="2" class="page-
depth">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<A href="/menu">Main
Menu</a> &gt;&gt; <A href="/boards?c=1">General
Conference</a> &gt;&gt; <A href="/
```

```
topics?c=1&b=31">Beta Test Discussion</a> &gt;&gt;
Font Particulars</font></td>
<td width="200" align="right" height="19"><font
face="Espy Sans,
Lucida Grande, Geneva, Helvetica" size="2"
class="page-date">Monday, November 06 2000, 12:04
PM&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</font></td>
</tr>
```

When it should say this:

```
<tr bgcolor="#ffcc99">
<td colspan="2" height="19" class="page-
depth">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<A href="/menu">Main Menu</a> &gt;&gt; <A href="/
boards?c=1">General Conference</a> &gt;&gt; <A
href="/topics?c=1&b=31">Beta Test Discussion</a>
&gt;&gt; Font Particulars</td>
<td width="200" align="right" height="19" class="page-
date">Monday,
November 06 2000, 12:04 PM &nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</td>
</tr>
```

Or this:

```
<tr bgcolor="#ffcc99" class="smalltabletext">
<td colspan="2" height="19">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<A href="/
menu">Main
Menu</a> &gt;&gt; <A href="/boards?c=1">General
Conference</a> &gt;&gt; <A href="/
topics?c=1&b=31">Beta Test Discussion</a> &gt;&gt;
Font Particulars</td>
<td width="200" align="right" height="19">Monday,
November 06 2000,
12:04 PM &nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</td>
</tr>
```

You could even do away with applying a class and just set the <TD> tag to 9 pixel fonts if that's what most table calls would hold and use a class for instance when you want larger text.

Ars: Maybe it's me, but I never have enough time to finish writing my message and post it. I always get that

(continued on page 52)

Hotline

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

Name	Telephone	Heading	Subjects
Apple General			
Bob Sherman	305-944-2111	Communications	DBMaster
Ron Evry	703-490-1534	Hypermedia	Hyperstudio
Bernie Benson	301-951-5294	Miscellaneous	Ile Card for the LC
Harvey Levin	301-299-9380	Programming	Apple Script
Eric Sheard	908-782-6492	Spreadsheets	Advanced Visicalc (eves) 908-782-6492 (days) -2242
Allan Griff	301-654-1515	Spreadsheets	Apple Works
Eric Sheard	908-782-6492	Spreadsheets	Visicalc (eves) 908-782-6492 (days) -2242
Ken DeVito	703-960-0786	Telecomm	
Apple //			
Bernie Benson	301-951-5294	Accounting	Apple SSC (Super Serial Card)
Neil Laubenthal	703-691-1360	Apple IIGS	General
Allan Griff	301-654-1515	Apple Works	General
Ken DeVito	703-960-0786	Apple Works	General
Paul Campbell	313-255-6497	Apple Works	General
Ray Settle	410-647-9192	Apple Works	General
Allan Griff	301-654-1515	AppleWorks	General
Ken DeVito	703-960-0786	Beagle Buddies	
W. T. Cook	410-995-0352	Beagle Buddies	
Don Avery	202-362-1783	Beagle Buddies	
Dale Smith	301-294-2287	Communications	
Allan Griff	301-654-1515	Database	Apple Works
Morgan Jopling	410-721-7874	Database	Apple Works
Milt Goldsamt	301-649-2768	Database	Apple Works
Guy Durant	202-575-0414	Epson Printers	
Ron Evry	703-490-1534	General	
Harold Polk	301-662-6399	General	
Ken DeVito	703-960-0786	General	
Guy Durant	202-575-0414	Hard Drives	
Guy Durant	202-575-0414	Hardware	
Ron Evry	703-490-1534	Hypermedia	Hyperstudio
Bob Sherman	305-944-2111	Laser Printing	
Ron Evry	703-490-1534	Word Processing	AppleWriter
Allan Griff	301-654-1515	Word Processing	
Apple // e			
Morgan Jopling	410-721-7874	Upgrade	
Apple // GS			
Rich Sanders	703-450-4371	Drawing/Graphics	Deluxe Paint II
Dick Grosbier	301-898-5461	General	
Eric Grupp	410-315-8331	General	
Seth Mize	410-766-1154	General	
Rich Sanders	703-450-4371	Word Processing	Multiscribe GS
Apple // GS			
Ken Carter	301-834-6516	General	
Apple ///			
Dave Ottalini	301-681-6136	General	
Paul Campbell	313-255-6497	General	
Seth Mize	410-766-1154	General	
Robert Sambolin	203-853-2512	General Repair	
Steve Truax	304-263-5749	Integ. Packages	3 Easy Pieces
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Integ. Packages	3 Easy Pieces
Paul Campbell	313-255-6497	Repairs	
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137		3.5" Super Drive
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137		SCSI Drives
Steve Truax	304-263-5749		Stempeller
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137		Stempeller (before 9 PM)
Carey McGleish	313-332-8836		Word Juggler (evenings)

Name	Telephone	Heading	Subjects
Cross Platform			
Ken DeVito	703-960-0786	Transfers	MS/DOS-Apple-Mac
IBM/Compatibles			
Etana Finkler	301-891-2821	Illustration	General Can call until midnight
Tom Cavanaugh	301-627-8889	Printers	General
Internet			
Dan White	301-843-3287	General	
Walt Francis	703-278-0041	General	
Will DeKrone	410-626-7716	General	
Curt Harpold	301-762-0887	Programming	JAVA
Craig Contardi	410-796-4562	World Wide Web	Netscape Navigator
Seth Mize	410-766-1154	World Wide Web	Sailor
Jaque Davison	703-644-7354	World Wide Web	Web Site Builder
Macintosh			
Nancy Seferian	202-333-0126	Art & Video	General
Robert Sambolin	203-853-2512		General
John Engberg	301-262-9347 or 301-604-8348		Basics
Tho. Snowberger	410-757-4656	Contact Managers	Now Contact/UTD
Mort Greene	703-522-8743	Database	File Maker Pro
Bill Waring	410-647-5605	Database	Filemaker Pro
Bob Wilbur	703-426-0556	Database	Filemaker Pro
Rick Shaddock	202-321-2110	Database	FoxPro
Harvey Levin	301-299-9380	Database	Helix
Bob Wilbur	703-426-0556	Database	Helix Express
Mort Greene	703-522-8743	Database	MS-File
Dick Nugent	703-425-1056	Database	FileMaker Pro
Elizabeth Mangan	703-750-2710	Database	Pro-Cite
Dave Weikert	301-963-0063	Databases	Panorama
Bob Wilbur	703-426-0556	Database	General
Blake Lange	301-942-9180	Desk Top Pub.	PageMaker
Mort Greene	703-522-8743	Desk Top Pub.	PageMaker
Eric Grupp	410-315-8331	Desk Top Pub.	Quark Xpress
Paul Schlosser	301-831-9166	Desk Top Pub.	Quark Xpress
Ron Johnson	410-315-8764	Drawing/Graphics	Adobe Illustrator 3.0
Nancy Seferian	202-333-0126	Drawing/Graphics	Aldus Freehand
Bob Wilbur	703-426-0556	Drawing/Graphics	Canvas
Lloyd Olson	410-544-1087	Drawing/Graphics	ClarisDraw
Etana Finkler	301-891-2821	Drawing/Graphics	Freehand Can call until midnight
Nancy Seferian	202-333-0126	Drawing/Graphics	General
Neil Laubenthal	703-691-1360	Drawing/Graphics	General
Etana Finkler	301-891-2821	Drawing/Graphics	General Can call until midnight
Bob Wilbur	703-426-0556	Drawing	General
Blake Lange	301-942-9180	Drawing/Graphics	Illustrator
Etana Finkler	301-891-2821	Drawing/Graphics	Illustrator Can call until midnight
Mort Greene	703-522-8743	Drawing/Graphics	Photoshop
Blake Lange	301-942-9180	Drawing/Graphics	Photoshop
Mort Greene	703-522-8743	Drawing/Graphics	SuperPaint 2.0
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Foreign Languages	FlashWorks
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Foreign Languages	Greek Tutor
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Foreign Languages	Hebrew Tutor
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	General	

January 2001

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	Office Closed 1	2	3 WAP BoD	4 Columbia Slice	5	6
7	8	9	10	11 Stock SIG	12	13 Frederick Slice Graphics SIG
14	Office Closed 15	16 Clinic <i>Brush Up Mac Skills-1</i> <i>Netscape Com e-mail</i>	17 Excel SIG	18 <i>Brush Up Mac Skills-2</i> <i>Dwldng/Installing</i>	19	20 Annapolis Slice
21	22 <i>Writelt-Savelt-Printlt</i> <i>Digital Camera Intro</i>	23 Clinic <i>Web Pages Fast&Easy</i> <i>iWant an iMovie</i>	24 <i>Finder Basics</i> <i>Scanner Intro</i>	25 <i>Web Page How To's</i> <i>Intro to AppleWorks</i>	26 <i>Surfing 101</i> <i>Picture Here</i>	27 <i>NoVa ComCal</i> WAP General Meeting
28	29 <i>Simplify Your Computer Life</i> <i>Improve DigitalPhotos</i>	30 Clinic	31 <i>Adobe Go-Live 3</i>			

February 2001

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

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1 Columbia Slice	2 <i>Mouse Mouse</i> <i>Make Mac Sing I</i>	3 Annapolis Slice
4	5 <i>Writelt-Savelt-Printlt</i> <i>Scanner Intro</i>	6 Clinic <i>Brush Up Mac Skills-1</i> <i>Ride the I-Net Wave</i>	7 <i>Picture Here</i> WAP BoD	8 <i>Brush Up Mac Skills-2</i> <i>Dwldng/Installing</i> Stock SIG	9 <i>Mouse Mousse</i> <i>Make Mac Sing II</i>	10 Frederick Slice Graphics SIG
11	12 <i>Finder Basics</i> <i>Digital Video Camera Intro</i>	13 Clinic <i>Mac-Digging Deeper 1</i> <i>Netscape E-Mail</i>	14 <i>Appleworks - Intro</i> <i>Finder Basics</i>	15 <i>Mac-Digging Deeper-2</i> <i>Web Pages Fast&Easy</i>	16	17
18	19 <i>Surfing 101</i> <i>Improve DigitalPhotos</i>	20 Clinic <i>Brush Up Mac Skills-1</i> <i>Internet Intro</i>	21 <i>Surfing 101</i> <i>Web Pages Fast&Easy</i> Excel SIG	22 <i>Dwldng/Installing</i> <i>Brush Up Mac Skills-2</i>	23	24 <i>NoVa ComCal</i> WAP General Meeting
25	26 <i>Simplify Your Computer Life</i> <i>iWant an iMovie</i>	27	28 <i>Simplify Your Computer Life</i> <i>Netscape Com e-mail</i>			

Unless otherwise noted, call the SIG chairs or Slice officers for meeting information. A list of the SIG and Slice chairs is on page 3 of every Journal. Calendar events in italics are tutorials, workshops or seminars.

Meeting Notices

Annapolis Slice

3rd Saturday; 9:30 AM; Severna Park Library on McKinsey Rd. (off Rt. 2), Severna Park, MD
Answering Machine: (410) 647-5605

AOL SIG, contact John Barnes at JDBarnes@aol.com or in the evening at 301 / 652-0667.

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

Delmarva Slice

At the campus of Salisbury State University, but will rotate throughout Delmarva area when appropriate. Email Shelly Wetzel form more information. <sawetzel@ssu.edu>

Excel SIG

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

FileMaker Pro SIG

3rd Thursday; 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.

Genealogy SIG

Not meeting in July or August. Volunteer needed.

Graphic Arts SIG

2nd Saturday of the month

Linux SIG

Contact Will Byrd or Gregory Kelley
(wbyrd@fred.net or grekell@earthlink.net)

Mac Programmers' SIG

Volunteers needed to restart this SIG

Newton Developers' SIG

Volunteer needed

NoVa Education (Ed) SIG

Call SIG chair for times & locations.

QuickTime SIG

2nd Tuesday of each month; 7:30 PM; WAP office.

Retired SIG

4th Wednesday of each month; 11 AM to 2 PM; each meeting will have a topic, but be run informally. WAP office.

Stock SIG

2nd Thursday; 7:30 PM; WAP Office. (Morris Pelham who chairs StockSIG is Sysop of the Investment/StockSIG board on the TCS. Contact him on that board.)

Telecomm SIG

Call SIG chair for times & locations.

WAP Garage Sale—June and December

WAP General Meeting

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

Women's SIG

At the Pi Office at 6:00 PM dinner (\$2) followed by 7:00 PM meeting/presentation. Call SIG chair or office for next meeting.

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 9:00 pm or before 8:00 am.

Name	Telephone	Heading	Subjects
Joan Jernigan	540-822-5137	General	
Dan White	301-843-3287	General	
Dick Grosbier	301-898-5461	General	
Russell Robinson	301-739-6030	General	
Eric Seidel	540-667-5289	General	Networking
Eric Seidel	540-667-5289	General	Hardware
Robert Sambolin	203-853-2512	General Repairs	Older Mac through SE30
Neil Laubenthal	703-691-1360	General	
Tom Cavanaugh	301-627-8889	General	
Tom DeMay	410-461-1798	General	
Tom Witte	703-683-5871	General	
Bob Wilbur	703-426-0556	General	
Jim Kelly	301-926-2949	General	Applescript
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	Answering Syst.	Mac Commcenter, FAXcitate, GV
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	General	Fax Software
Joan Jernigan	540-822-5137	Hypermedia	HyperStudio
Jerry Iler	410-987-5432	Ilisi	General
Bill Geiger	703-237-3614	Integ. Packages	ClarisWorks
Sandy Kowalczuk	410-268-3149	Integ. Packages	ClarisWorks
Ray Settle	410-647-9192	Integ. Packages	Clarisworks
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	Integ. Packages	ClarisWorks
Joan Jernigan	540-822-5137	Integ. Packages	ClarisWorks
Jim Ritz	301-770-1405	Integ. Packages	MSWorks
Ray Settle	410-647-9192	Integ. Packages	MSWorks
Tim Childers	410-997-0066	Integ. Packages	MSWorks
Dave Weikert	301-963-0063	MacDisketeria	Disk Library
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Mail List Manager	My Mail List Manager
Mort Greene	703-522-8743	Miscellaneous	File Transfer & Backtax
Sandy Kowalczuk	410-268-3149	Miscellaneous	HyperCard
Blake Lange	301-942-9180	Miscellaneous	Hypercard
Tom Witte	703-683-5871	Miscellaneous	Hypertalk
Jeff Dillon	301-434-0405	Miscellaneous	MX-80
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Miscellaneous	Online Bible Mac
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Miscellaneous	Soft Windows Mac
Rick Chapman	301-989-9708	Miscellaneous	Hypercard
Tom Witte	703-683-5871	Miscellaneous	Hypercard
Peter Combes	301-445-3930	Multi Media	Director
Peter Combes	301-445-3930	Multi Media	Language
Mort Greene	703-522-8743	Multimedia	Image Studio
Mort Greene	703-522-8743	Multimedia	Macro Mind Director
Stuart Bonwit	301-598-2510	Multimedia	Quicktime
Tom Witte	703-683-5871	Multimedia	Quicktime
Mort Greene	703-522-8743	Multimedia	Video Works
Joan Jernigan	540-822-5137	Multimedia	HyperStudio
Frank PappaJohn	703-922-3851	Music Notation	Finale
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	Networking	AppleTalk
Jerry Iler	410-987-5432	Older Claris	Genera
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	Online Services	AOL, CISI
Jerry Iler	410-987-5432	PB180C	General
Lester Morcerf	410-987-0685	Performa 550	General
Tho. Snowberger	410-757-4656	Performa System	General
Rick Shaddock	202-321-2110	Pers.Contact Mgr.	ACT
Mel Benson	410-647-6873	Personal Finance	Dollars & Sense
Bill Geiger	703-237-3614	Personal Finance	Manage Your Money
Mel Benson	410-647-6873	Personal Finance	Manage Your Money
Clarence Goldberg	410-263-5189	Personal Finance	Quicken
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	Personal Finance	Quicken
Bob Wilbur	703-426-0556	Personal Finance	Quicken
Tom Cavanaugh	301-627-8889	Printers	General
Walt Francis	703-278-0041	Printers	General
Michael Hartman	301-942-3717	Programming	C
Michael Hartman	301-942-3717	Programming	General
Harry Erwin	703-758-9660	Programming	General (e-mail at herwin@gmu.edu)
Joshua Juran	301-231-8622	Programming	Perl, C, C++, Pascal

Name	Telephone	Heading	Subjects
Michael Hartman	301-942-3717	Programming	Pascal
Charles Schindler	410-437-4624	Spreadsheets	Excel
Lloyd Olson	410-544-1087	Spreadsheets	Excel
Walt Francis	703-278-0041	Spreadsheets	General
Roger Burt	301-424-6927	Spreadsheet/Chart	ClarisWorks
Bob Wilbur	703-426-0556	Spreadsheet	ClarisWorks
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Spreadsheet	ClarisWorks
Mark Pankin	703-524-0937	Spreadsheet/Chart	Excel
Dick Byrd	703-978-3440	Spreadsheet/Chart	Excel
Mort Greene	703-522-8743	Spreadsheet/Chart	Excel
Rick Shaddock	202-321-2110	Spreadsheet/Chart	Excel
Tom Cavanaugh	301-627-8889	Spreadsheet/Chart	Excel
Bill Waring	410-647-5605	System	General Mac Help
Lloyd Olson	410-544-1087	System	Mac OS
Neil Laubenthal	703-691-1360	System	Mac OS Modems General
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	System	Mac OS
Bernie Benson	301-951-5294	Telecomm.	Modems Hayes Smartmodem
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	Telecomm.	ProTerm
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	Telecomm.	General
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	Telecomm.	MacTCP, Free PPP
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Utilities	Conflict Catcher, Retrospect, Stuffit Deluxe, Tech Tools
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	Utilities	General
Jaquie Davison	703-644-7354	Virtual Reality	Alien Skin Texture Shop
Jaquie Davison	703-644-7354	Virtual Reality	Bryce 2
Jaquie Davison	703-644-7354	Virtual Reality	Spectacular Logomotion
Jaquie Davison	703-644-7354	Virtual Reality	Virtus - 3-D
Jaquie Davison	703-644-7354	Virtual Reality	Virtus Walkthrough Pro
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Word Processing	Word Perfect
Charles Schindler	410-437-4624	Word Processing	WordPerfect
Eric Grupp	410-315-8331	Word Processing	WordPerfect
Bob Wilbur	703-426-0556	Word Processing	WordPerfect
Walt Francis	202-966-5742	703-278-0041	General
Tim Childers	410-997-0066	Word Processing	Hebrew
Tom Cavanaugh	301-627-8889	Word Processing	MS Word
Joan Jernigan	540-822-5137	Word Processors	Claris Works
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Word Processors	Word Perfect
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	WWW	Netscape Navigator
Craig Contardi	410-796-4562		WWW Netscape Navigator
Macintosh & Apple			
Ginny Spevak	202-244-8644	Miscellaneous	Dvorak Keyboard
Mike Spevak	202-244-8644	Miscellaneous	Dvorak Keyboard
Bob Sherman	305-944-2111	Telecomm.	General
Dale Smith	301-294-2287	Telecomm.	General
John Barnes	301-652-0667	Telecom	AOL
Dale Smith	301-294-2287	Telecomm.	TCS
Nancy Seferian	202-333-0126	Telecomm.	TCS
Paul Schlosser	301-831-9166	Telecomm.	TCS
David Harris	703-845-1331	Telecomm.	TCS
Networking			
Douglas Ferris	301-924-4180	Networking	Novel
Douglas Ferris	301-924-4180	Networking	Windows
Dave Weikert	301-963-0063	Networking	Mac/AppleShare

We're updating the hotline!!

To have any changes or additions made, simply call the office during normal business hours or send the information via e-mail to Jim Ritz at <jim.ritz@tcs.wap.org>.

Let us know if any of this information is incorrect. Thanks.

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
- <E> E-Mail
- <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> Zelect 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> Zelect 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 50 for TCS Help Hotline phone numbers.



The tag says this printer is \$10.50. The photographer noted he paid \$302. (Photo by David Harris)

Best of the TCS continued from p. 46

message that says I need to hurry up.

I try to be brief, but it's hard when I type so slow....

Pi 2: First off — thanks for coming in and having a look around! For those of you who don't know, [Ars] teaches professional courses on web design and computer graphics... at the Corcoran? It's so good of you to join us here.

> First, the pages have an attempt at using CSS to format the page but the href link argument appears to be improperly formed.

Yah, it amazes me that WebObjects doesn't have a built-in facility for URL-encoding an arbitrary string. That's high on my list to add myself.

> Second, you still have non-CSS/non-HTML compliant tags wrapped around the text blocks. Although the tag use is generally supported by some older browsers, it will override CSS descriptors and should be avoided.

Absolutely. You've read this message thread — can you offer a solution? I may have to resort to browser sniffing at the server, and that bugs me.

> you should specify the size in pixels rather than points. Also use odd number point sizes the smallest of which should be 9. At small sizes, specify a font such as Verdana or Geneva that is designed for screen display.

I think we've got all this covered — except we use 10 pt in lots of places.

> As for the table bugs — I think I know what you are talking about and it's easy to fix. You need to add a <TD> selector to the CSS and make sure all your page text is held within <TD> cells — at least all that follows the first instance of the <TABLE> tag.

Two different bugs: I think you're talking about Netscape 4.x. There's also a problem with OmniWeb, wherein using CSS on text in a cell will accidentally override the horizontal alignment of the cell itself. So in OmniWeb we're seeing lots of stuff left-justified that really shouldn't be. I'm not aware of a workaround for that one.

As to Netscape 4.x — in addition to the tables we use for layout, we also have tables we use for tables. :) Columns of data we can sort. Some of the columns have different alignment, some of the numeric columns use smaller type sizes... we still have to do this via style classes, right? The only way I've seen to work around Netscape here is to use <DIV> or inside the cell.

> What is happening in the "href" argument? I've never seen that before.

A few things. First, "Espy Sans" should read "Espy%20Sans"; that's a laziness bug. Apple doesn't provide a conversion function, so once I write my own

I'll plug that in. Apart from that, the href is just a normal relative URL to a dynamically-generated document using one form argument. Try expanding it: [urls to examples]...then, as-yet-undocumented (because as-yet-not-debugged) features, try them: [more urls]

Then, the "title" attribute is used for alternate style sheets — browsers don't support this very well right now, but I do want to be ready for them. I have one particular member in mind who uses a 21" monitor and a loupe in order to read without braille instruments or speech synthesis.

> It's best to pick one way or the other and stick to it. Since the tag is non-standard HTML (as you noted, it's legacy Netscape code) and CSS is more extensible, cross platform/browser compatible as well as less bandwidth intensive, I recommend it. It's also more elegant - in that it helps unweave the style formatting from the page content - a major benefit for future repurposing.

I couldn't agree more. But I do require iCab to handle the message content text, and the Main Menu sidebar, a special way. Our target audience here is unusual (say hello, [Pi 1]) and iCab will be a significant driver among them.

Other stuff — tables, headings, whatever — I don't care how iCab mangles. But I need the message content to be Monaco 9 or 10, and I need the sidebar (and might as well the header/footer while we're at it) to conceptually float above the other text elements we use everywhere else. Like a sticky note.

> <http://www.alistapart.com/stories/fear/fear1.html>

Great series. Somewhat of a bible here, though you wouldn't guess it from the current half-and-half-and-half-again state of things... +d:)

Pi 2: > I have never seen so many classes! I counted 91 not including the standard tag descriptors.

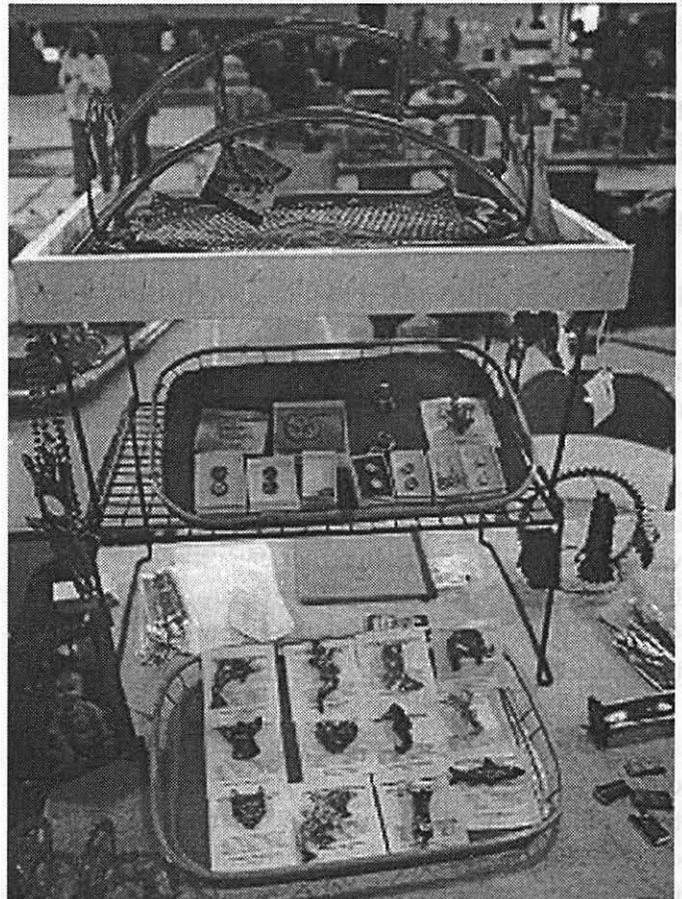
Right. I promised a page-by-page review once we settled on some fundamentals, but I haven't gotten to that part yet. Partly because I learned that you'd be coming and taking a look soon. Most of that junk will get stripped down in this process. (But it may still likely remain too lengthy for your taste. I don't know any reason to want

to reduce the number of style classes — for the sake of reducing the number of style classes? Provided they're external.)

I do want to leave the door open for user style sheets, alternate style sheets, and of course that simple preferences hack. The latter of which is slated to become part of an additional "Extras" tab in the Prefs section.

When I did that browser-by-browser shoot-out, most of the trouble was trying to simultaneously please iCab (which requires \$#@\$% heroic measures) and OmniWeb (which is the only browser not to gracefully ignore those heroic measures in favor of the style attributes). Have you used either of these browsers? I've not tried Opera, but it's not on our short list of things to worry about.

Pi 2: > I never have enough time to finish writing my message and post it.



Many commentators have talked about the jewel-like quality of computers, so it was natural to find jewelry made from computer parts. (Photo by David Harris)

You and me both — mighty wordy fellows... :)

Pi 1: Hello!

And....while iCab certainly doesn't support CSS as of version 2.2, that is definitely on the authors' list of things that must be done soon. They seem to be chipping methodically away at the various goodies: javascript is almost complete (it seems to work now....but what do I know?); and CSS is next. I expect they've heard from more than a few people about this!

As we hippies used to say, "Keep on Truckin' " (At least the Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers said it.)

Pi 3: ><sigh> Then along comes 4.0b7, and it's back to teensyville.

Here too. I thought the problem was my newly installed OmniWeb 4.0 beta 7.

Pi 4: >"teensyville" turns red as I type it on the TCS. (As does the word TCS.)

What browser?

PS — I should clarify: what in-line spell checker?

Pi 5: >As we hippies used to say, "Keep on Truckin' " (At least the Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers said it.)

After R. Crumb's Mr. Natural spoke to them in a drug-induced epiphany. And showed them the steps. Ah, those were the days (as best I can remember).

Pi 2: > while iCab certainly doesn't support CSS as of version 2.2, that is definitely on the authors' list of things that must be done soon.

And has been. I'm just stupefied that they had previews out for a year before starting to make progress on anything other than kiosk mode. And that instead of handling CSS-1, they decided to go ahead with Javascript first. Crazy.

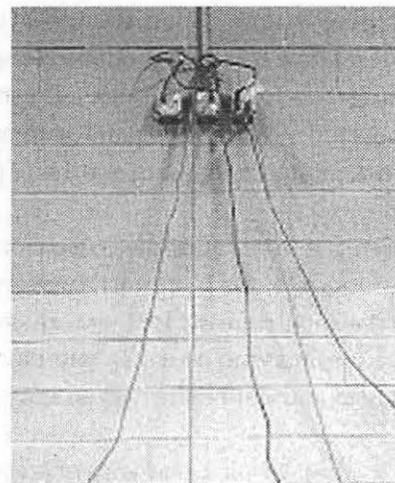
Pi 2: >back to defaults, in OmniWeb, and so far so good — everything looks great

> <sigh> Then along comes 4.0b7, and it's back to teensyville.

> What browser?

OmniWeb, 4.0b7.

Pi 6: >As we hippies used to say, "Keep on Truckin' " (At least the Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers said it.



Power: everybody needs it. (Photo by David Harris)

And they also said, "The TCS will get you through times of no money better than money will get you through times of no TCS." Or something like that . . . :)

Ars: I hashed out a little test of what the TCS would look like with an (overly) simplified stylesheet and no FONT tags. I must say I am still a bit confused by the way you have implemented them but I agree they do work. I don't know why.

[Editor's note: The original message included a url for a sample web page. Since this and other such urls in this thread lead only to confidential working documents, they have been deleted.]

Pi 2: >I hashed out a little test of what the TCS would look like with an (overly) simplified stylesheet and no FONT tags. I must say I am still a bit confused by the way you have implemented them but I agree they do work.

Hey, cool! Thanks for taking the time to do that. Let's take a look at a few sample renderings, and then talk about how they got there. I took a screen shot of each of five browsers rendering first your updated page and then what I've been working on this morning at home. (My sidebar content is different; sorry)

The version I'm working on at home isn't yet much different from what's already online. Later today, or maybe

tomorrow, I'll update the production server to these revisions. The major difference, at least at the Main Menu, is that I've followed your suggestion to move the class specification back out to the table cell, and I'm only sending the font tag when I'm talking to iCab or OmniWeb.

Note that three of these are on Mac OS X Public Beta; two others are Mac OS 9. I have extra fonts under Mac OS 9 (including Espy Sans and Lucida Grande), but my Mac OS X Public Beta system is straight out of the box.

[urls deleted]

OK, no big surprise: IE 5 and Mozilla (and thus Netscape 6), which fully support CSS, both render your version very nicely. The others are kind of all over the map, and I think we can do better. I suspect we simply can't avoid font tags, as desperately as I do want to avoid them. They're a huge pain.

The folks here will tell you I'm a stickler for doing things the theoretical way they "should" be done, whenever that's even remotely an option. It drives me nuts to have to contribute to the continuation of bad design, and that goes for HTML and CSS as well. In fact in every other discussion we've had among the TCS crew, I've always been the CSS zealot — I've taken plenty of heat for that! And I've browbeaten others for using GoLive or other tools as word processors, ending up with spurious tags thrown around willy-nilly. It truly makes me wince. But these folks remind me to stop thinking like a machine.

On the whole, our membership uses older equipment, older OS's, older browsers, etc. And when we're lucky, we attract more people who use brand new equipment, developer OS's, prerelease browsers, etc. — because this minority is here to answer questions for that majority. Everybody might use mainstream stuff at work,

ALLIANCE FOR HOMELESS AND DISABLED ARTISTS

"Creative Employment Intervention"

Carnival fabrics and Mardi Gras Ball Gowns and Costumes donated from various Historic New Orleans Mardi Gras Krewe members recycled from old Zenith television sets. All these elements are lovingly woven into your spectacular fabric of society artwear by our loyal and dedicated staff of artists and apprentices!!

Reena Kazmann, Alliance Representative
Washington, D.C.

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*These pieces of jewelry were created from recycled Zenith television sets.
(Photo by Tom Witte)*

but at home I assure you they're a distinctly different demographic. And we need to meet these people at home where they use those tools.

So take a look at what OmniWeb and iCab do with your

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page, and let's see if there might be some middle ground here. I agree: the -best- way to ornament HTML is to use strict conformance and to season it with CSS. But in this case the client is a ZOO, :) and the -smart- way "might" be to clench our teeth and be more pragmatic about what they're actually seeing. Am I out of line?

Pi 2: >I have never seen so many classes! I counted 91 not including the standard tag descriptors.

;+> could you elaborate on why one would want to reduce the number of classes in an external stylesheet? Internal, sure — that'd use unnecessary bandwidth. But external, then we're left to my field of software engineering, wherein usually the more granular the customizability, the better.

Could I talk you into elaborating on this? If I'm missing one of those rules of good web design I'd like to learn it before I get much further! But if having 91 classes merely looked unfamiliar, I'll not worry about it.

>There's also a problem with OmniWeb, wherein using CSS on text in a cell will accidentally override the horizontal alignment of the cell itself. So in OmniWeb we're seeing lots of stuff left-justified that really shouldn't be. I'm not aware of a workaround for that one.

Solved! If I no longer use <DIV> within a cell, this goes away. Which is not the only good reason to avoid doing such a thing, but <DIV> solved some specific problem a ways back — maybe under Navigator 4.08.

Ars: I'm at school and just took a break to see the stuff you all posted. Thanks.

There is nothing wrong with having so many classes. But there might be simpler way to format the page. Many of the classes say the same thing (something is 9 pixels; something else is 10 pixels). I think you can accomplish that with less rules. As a designer, I usually try to avoid having too many styles within the same project - the old less is more...

But I agree that it allows for more customization.

Pi 4: >I hashed out a little test of what the TCS would look like with an (overly) simplified stylesheet and no FONT tags.

Wow! I'm impressed with your "little test" and pleased that you took the time to show exactly what you had in mind.

I'd say more but a daughter is insisting I run away and do something else. In any case, I'm impressed with not only what you did but the fact that you took the time to do it.

Ars: Hi again,

This whole discussion is great, I'm glad I'm part of it - I'm learning a lot. I want to address [Pi 2's] concern about, "membership [using] older equipment, older OS's, older browsers, etc." I understand completely and I wouldn't want to suggest anything that would hamper access to the web-based TCS. But no solution is without its bad side-effects. As the site currently stands, Windows Netscape users will have a hard time reading the small text. (I'm sure a Macintosh Users Group could care less about Windoze users! Let 'em eat cake!)

With the embracing of CSS, at least the fonts are legible on all systems and the code is not only cleaned, but more flexible for future optimization. Just wait 'til the users access the TCS from their cell phones. I'm not suggesting completely rewriting everything to do away with tables and such, just the fonts.

As a multimedia designer, I too am familiar with "baselining" project design to minimize potential problems with users because of their OS, screen depth, playback capabilities, and all that garbage. But I always have to factor in cheapo Win PC users: 13", 256 color monitors - that stuff. We stopped factoring 486 machines and pre-Win 95. We also don't baseline web sites for pre 4.0 browsers unless a client specifically asks.

I know you all are trying to cast the widest net, but is it so bad to say to users, "Look, if you want to see this site the way it was meant, you need to download a free version of the latest browser. We recommend these:..."? This

is the web-TCS after all. I may be wrong, but I would assume that most users of the web TCS would want the latest (non-buggy) browser, plug-ins and whatnot. Otherwise legacy users can get on with Telnet or Z-term.

Anyway, the only thing that would "break" would be the font formatting, and I don't see that as a critical requirement.

As a convenience, I put a list of links to all the screen shots on my site. They are targeted to new windows so you can compare side-by-side. I posted screen shots from one of my PCs. I can probably get some from other OS/Browser combos if you want. (This could be like one of bulletin boards at the restaurant where they pin up postcards from the most far away locales their customers went.)

I also posted a goofy little mock up I made with some Apple-like interface tweaks. I'm only playing around for fun but I thought I'd share it with you if you were interested. I'm crafting a set of "styles" in Photoshop 6 that create Aqua buttons and Apple windows.

Why are all my mes-

sages so verbose?

Pi 4: >I know you all are trying to cast the widest net, but is it so bad to say to users, "Look, if you want to see this site the way it was meant, you need to download a



If you can make jewelry from old typewriter keys, what can you do with old computer keys? Would there be more demand for DELETE or HELP? (Photo by Tom Witte)

free version of the latest browser. We recommend these..."? This is the web-TCS after all. I may be wrong, but I would assume that most users of the web TCS would want the latest (non-buggy) browser, plug-ins and whatnot.

Part of our "conservatism" is based on experience. A couple of years ago, we started getting complaints from our members that their browsers crashed when they tried to look at the Pi Web site. [Pi 2] had created a page with nested tables — and nested tables would crash Netscape 1.x and Internet Explorer 1.x and 2.x. He didn't notice, and I didn't notice, because we hadn't even dreamed of using either.

BUT large numbers of our members were still using the same browser that they first installed, or that came with their machine. They were most reluctant to change.

Over the past year, several Web "traffic" sites have published studies and white papers saying that virtually 100% of all users are now using Explorer 4 or later or Netscape 4 or later. They have reams of statistics to back them up.

But several organizations specializing in assisting the disabled have very well-reasoned rebuttals to this — pointing out that most of the Web sites used as benchmarks have content that demands IE 4 and Netscape 4 browsers. So you have a self-fulfilling prophecy: everyone is using modern browsers! Because if they have an older browser, they can't see the site! Isn't technology wonderful! (These same white papers "prove" that 104% of the planet uses IE 5 or later and only -4% use Netscape — often because the sites monitored have content tailored to IE. So is that a marketing study? Or a rigged poll? Do these people work in Florida?)

With all that serving as background: yes, for the Web extension of the TCS, we probably can safely assume sane people should be using Netscape 4.x or IE 4.x or greater. But we can also safely assume people will be using OmniWeb and iCab, simply because these are Mac people and they will if they can, and they'll complain if they can't.

PS — This was posted with IE 5, by the way, and I still

don't like it that much. But I'm trying to be open-minded. Tomorrow, I think I'll go back to being close-minded.

Pi 7: >I also posted a goofy little mock up I made with some Apple-like interface tweaks. I'm only playing around for fun but I thought I'd share it with you if you were interested. I'm crafting a set of "styles" in Photoshop 6 that create Aqua buttons and Apple windows....

I love it. Very spiffy.

Tonight I posted a reply here and finished reading all the new messages on this conference. When I went back to the "Return to board list" page the upper right hand "read all new messages" sign said "no new messages". Nevertheless, there were three new messages.

Pi 2: >As the site currently stands, Windows Netscape users will have a hard time reading the small text.

Indeed! Yuck. OK, they're getting there via the following HTML:

```
<td class="news-body"><font color="#dd0000">11/08</font>&nbsp;
<a href="/topic?c=1&b=31&top=866">Makeover under-
way</a></td>
```

and the following external CSS

```
TD { font: 10px "Espy Sans", "Espy Sans", "Nu Sans",
Geneva,
"Lucida Grande", Verdana, sans-serif; }
.news-body { font-size: 9px; }
```

Do you think what we're seeing in your screen shot is 9 px [pixels] Verdana? Or should we put Arial in ahead of the generic sans-serif in the pecking order? Or is there something else at play that I don't understand here?

>(I'm sure a Macintosh Users Group could care less about Windoze users! Let 'em eat cake!)

Hehe. Actually we do care that it be legible, but we don't care that it be pretty. Some of our members contact us

during lunch breaks at work (and BTW I can't express enough how glad I am that you're one of them) and use Windows machines for that.

9 px Geneva on a Mac is more readable than 9 px Verdana, plus it's everywhere and it feels like home. That's what we want, though we might hike it up to 10 px or 12 px if there's a cry for it. 11 px -anything- on a Mac is going to be less readable than 10 px or 12 px hand-crafted bitmaps. (Though OmniWeb now anti-aliases by default down to 2 px, which is frightening to me.) Lucida Grande is the global system font for Mac OS X, used for all menus and dialogs.

FWIW, Espy Sans and Nu Sans are basically just for the benefit of the pi's own classroom where we'll be teaching people about the system. Espy Sans was the hand-crafted bitmap font for eWorld, and it has an even more generous x-height and higher visibility than Verdana. Nu Sans is a shareware TrueType version of the same thing which some people might have installed but I don't count on it. But 10 px Espy Sans is pretty huge, distinctive, and great for our classroom. You can see it on my NS4 screen shot, down in the jump navigation footer.

The reason you see Espy Sans twice in the CSS above is that the first listed font is configurable. I replace "\$FONT\$" with whatever argument is passed in the /style?font=xxx URL. So try it on Windows again with various alternatives and let me know what works best.

> Just wait 'til the users access the TCS from their cell phones. I'm not suggesting completely rewriting everything to do away with tables and such, just the fonts.

Or, rather, with the font tags — which I believe I've done here, in resorting to browser sniffing to send different HTML to different clients in a few select components. I agree completely: pure semantic mark-up is clearly the goal, if only for the blind and for nutcases with Palm V's. I just don't think we have that option here, and I'm trying to identify the next best alternative.

If the issue is repurposing for future uses, the solution is to find a model that closely resembles it in structure, if not in HTML — that is, if we can't style the TD directly,

we can insert a meta-component that comes across as FONT for some browsers and SPAN for others. And so long as it's interchangeable in place, it's just as convenient for future changes as it would be otherwise.

> I know you all are trying to cast the widest net, but is it so bad to say to users, "Look, if you want to see this site the way it was meant, you need to download a free version of the latest browser.

In a word, yes. If we only learn one thing from our membership, this is it. We can't say that, and we can't act on it. We'd never survive the roll-out.

> I may be wrong, but I would assume that most users of the web TCS would want the latest (non-buggy) browser, plug-ins and whatnot.

You'd be amazed. For one thing, the latest (non-buggy) browser is no longer being released for the computers we're talking about. Remember, we run an ISP with a pool of 33.6 K modems. We absolutely positively must continue to embrace these people and their unique needs. There's simply no other choice. On the positive side, we're pretty good at it — and it seems that no one else is.

> Anyway, the only thing that would "break" would be the font formatting, and I don't see that as a critical requirement.

I'd agree with you here if but for two things.

First, there's a small handful of key areas I've identified (message content, sidebar, header, and footer) for which font selection is more important than elsewhere. If we can squeak out some manner of support for it in these few key areas, then the other areas can fall as they may. I think that's done — using browser sniffing to deploy FONT tags to the third-world browsers that need it.

Second, and this can be corrected in many cases but not in others, the layouts that [Pi 7] and her team gave me all lean heavily on precise pixel widths for tables and cells. They wanted a healthy margin, and you and I know there are more flexible ways to do that, but you might

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need to help them explore those. In some cases I've quietly removed the pixel specifications and nobody's made any complaints. In other cases, e.g. message headers, I can't do that — take a page full of messages, all with different automatic widths, and the result is an embarrassment. pick a consistent width out of the air and all's well again.

> [a sample url]

Spiffy! :) Maybe a bit bandwidth intensive for our purposes, but REALLY neat!

> Why are all my messages so verbose?

You've got people like me egging you on. ;) Thanks again...

Pi 5: >I also posted a goofy little mock up...

Goofy in a pretty sophisticated way. Your clear and thoughtful messages are serving as an ongoing tutorial for me. And I, like [Pi 4], am just blown away by the amount of time you've devoted to the WebTCS.

Welcome.

Pi 2: I just noticed that GoLive 4.01 is quietly stripping away certain attributes from my templates. The most obvious indication is that the Find Files/Msgs forms stopped working in this latest update. They don't lead anywhere. I have that fixed for my next update, some time later today.

But there might be other such fall-out introduced by this problem. I don't know what to look for, really, but one likely effect might be some gibberish added to URLs in the form of "wosid=x1jh1khj59a13" or similar.

Ars: >Maybe a bit bandwidth intensive for our purposes...

Remember, you're looking at a screen shot which hasn't been optimized. I can probably get the total byte count for all the elements of that page under what it is currently.

Well, maybe not - but close. I try to be a stickler about that stuff.

Ars: I guess it's probably too time consuming to ask what you were doing in GoLive that might cause the problem, or what it was stripping. I use GoLive (5 at this point) and I have heard a lot of people talk about it screwing up their code but haven't really had a problem with it myself. And I write pages using SSI, ADP, ASP, PHP, Javascript and PERL.

Maybe I can help.

Pi 2: >(my brother) might be able to help with some of the Javascript stuff

That'd be great! One of our most frequent complaints is that Netscape doesn't submit the Sign In form when you hit Return. Other browsers do. Is there an elegant way to solve this with Javascript? That'd make lots of people happy.

>I assume that's discussion....

That discussion isn't really about our using Javascript internally — we don't. It's about a guy who's turning off sections of his browser and getting confused by the results. As I'm sure you know, Netscape disables lots of stuff when the Javascript button is unchecked. It even disables style sheets, or used to.

Pi 2: >Remember, you're looking at a screen shot which hasn't been optimized.

Absolutely. And I'm sure you have tricks up your sleeve that will amaze me.

I'm just eyeballing how to accomplish the background fade in the banner, and thinking that'd take some wizardry. And the sidebar gets me thinking about <http://www.omnigroup.com/> [the OmniWeb site] which is beautiful the first couple times you see it but grates on your nerves after you return there dozens of times. :) Again their clients are different.

Just so you don't think I'm trying to box you in, you should know that I've also been told to back off on subtle effects, myself. Our people are strange.

a WAP site url] My sidebars down the left, I'm told, are still too graphics-intensive...

Pi 2: > And I write pages using SSI, ADP, ASP, PHP, Javascript and PERL.

Hmm, never heard of ADP. Are you saying you use GoLive to edit PERL?

Ars: ADP is AOL Developer Page I think. The client I've worked with has a donated AOL server running RoXen Macro Language and ASP.

I don't use GoLive to edit PERL, though I suppose one could. I use BBEdit for that stuff. I also never installed the WebObjects module because we haven't got WebObjects (I don't think) in our version of OS X Server.

I'm sorry, maybe I can't help...

Pi 6: > [url] I love it. Very spiffy.

Me too! I thought the screens looked really nice as they already were, but I like [Ars's] even better.

Pi 2: >ADP is AOL Developer Page I think. The client I've worked with has a donated AOL server running RoXen Macro Language and ASP.

Interesting. The only thing I remember from AOL about AOLserver is that it's very tightly integrated with the Tcl language for server-side dynamic content. I've never actually installed or worked with it, nor have I yet learned Tcl.

I have no trouble imagining that they've put together some designer-friendly higher-level tools to allow people to create their own www.aol.com's without hiring a programmer. <shrug> Maybe I should stay more in touch with them. :)

[Later] hey, neat! <<http://www.aolserver.com/documentation/tcldev/tadp-ch1.htm>>

> I also never installed the WebObjects module because



How the mighty have fallen: stacks of compact Macs. (Photo by David Harris)

we haven't got WebObjects (I don't think) in our version of OS X Server.

If you're talking about the Mac OS X Server that pre-dates Mac OS X by a year and is still available off the shelf, it contains a fully functional version of WebObjects 4.0.1, which is exactly what I'm using. We have a multi-threaded, unlimited transaction-per-minute license but the tools are the same and are all there. We don't have WebObjects 4.5, which is available separately for \$699.

That said, don't learn WebObjects on my account — but if you decide that it's useful to you, I'd certainly enjoy working with you on it. Basically it's the same as everything else you've been using, at least at the front HTML level. The back end logic and data store are the advanced part — back there it's the stunning object technology that made huge enterprise accounts pay \$50K/seat for OpenStep development licenses (plus \$5K/seat PER USER licenses) for ten years. It's a major windfall for us, that'll ultimately let us migrate smoothly from our 10-

year-old (or 15, depending on where you start counting) Apple II BBS code and into any series of flexible SQL or other stores as we might wish.

I'm actually querying my own proprietary 10-year-old Apple II data — live, while the Apple II's still work with it at the same time — as if it were SQL. That's just not anything we could've practically done with anything else. I now have the option of flipping a switch and suddenly using Oracle instead.

Ars: Dammit, I'm an artist - not a programmer. I'm supposed to be graphically intensive. If I wasn't, they'd take away my artistic license...

PS: I like your redesign. It's very clean and easy to read.

Ars: >Do you think what we're seeing in your screen shot is 9 px Verdana? Or should we put Arial in ahead of the generic sans-serif?

>9 px Geneva on a Mac is more readable than 9 px Verdana

It's not because it's Verdana - it's because it's 9 pixel. This stuff is vexing. Instead of telling you all what I think, I posted another page with comparisons....[url]

I also took screen shots of it in my Windows browsers and linked them too. I'm not sure why, but Win IE 5.5 doesn't seem to read the FONT FACE tag properly for Geneva. Maybe it just gets mad because Arial isn't first in the list. I dunno.

Pi 4: >I posted another page with comparisons

Very useful! It definitely gives me something to think about. The outcome is about as clear as the voting in Palm Beach, but definite food for thought.

How do you create your style sheets? Do you do these in Dreamweaver/GoLive/Something or do you do them by hand?

Ars: I create sheets in GoLive as needed. I mean I make them tag-by-tag and class-by-class as needed in GoLive

“And they also said, ‘The TCS will get you through times of no money better than money will get you through times of no TCS.’ Or something like that . . . :)”

and then tweak them in BBEdit if needed. Often I recycle older ones and adapt them for new clients.

One thing I hate about GoLive is that it's very rigid when creating style sheets. You can't easily reorder or comment the CSS page unless you use another program as a last step.

This is a really impressive system. Are you able to use much of the WebObjects code “out-of-the-box”? Or do you have to custom build it? As I said we never installed

Ars: I would like to start a new discussion topic devoted to CSS issues. This one is getting too long and keeps disappearing altogether on me.

The Message Posts are still hard to see on Windows Netscape. I'm not sure if you are worried about it. Here's some screen shots: [urls]

Pi 4: >The Message Posts are still hard to see on Windows Netscape. I'm not sure if you are worried about it.

Owie! Yes, we are worried about it. The question at hand is: what level of worry? A whole bunch of Pi members visit the Pi's public site from their Windows machines at work, and presumably would like to visit the WebTCS from their work machines, too.

Pi 1: Allow me to mention a web site that offers all the help those mystified by some of this discussion could possibly want. It's a compilation by the World-Wide-Web Consortium of links to Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) ref-

erences of all kinds. From this page, all your questions can find answers.

<<http://www.w3.org/Style/CSS/>> W3C - Cascading Style Sheets

Pi 2: >Dammit, I'm an artist - not a programmer. I'm supposed to be graphically intensive. If I wasn't, they'd take away my artistic license...

Hehe. :) No argument from me. The world and the Web need more talented, polished, artwork from people like you — demanding no less than the best tools and technologies, and turning them into digital gold.

My interest here is just the TCS, including our low-bandwidth clientele. We're quirky and we like it that way — our needs remain a little different. That's all I've meant to imply on the subject.

> I like your redesign. It's very clean and easy to read.

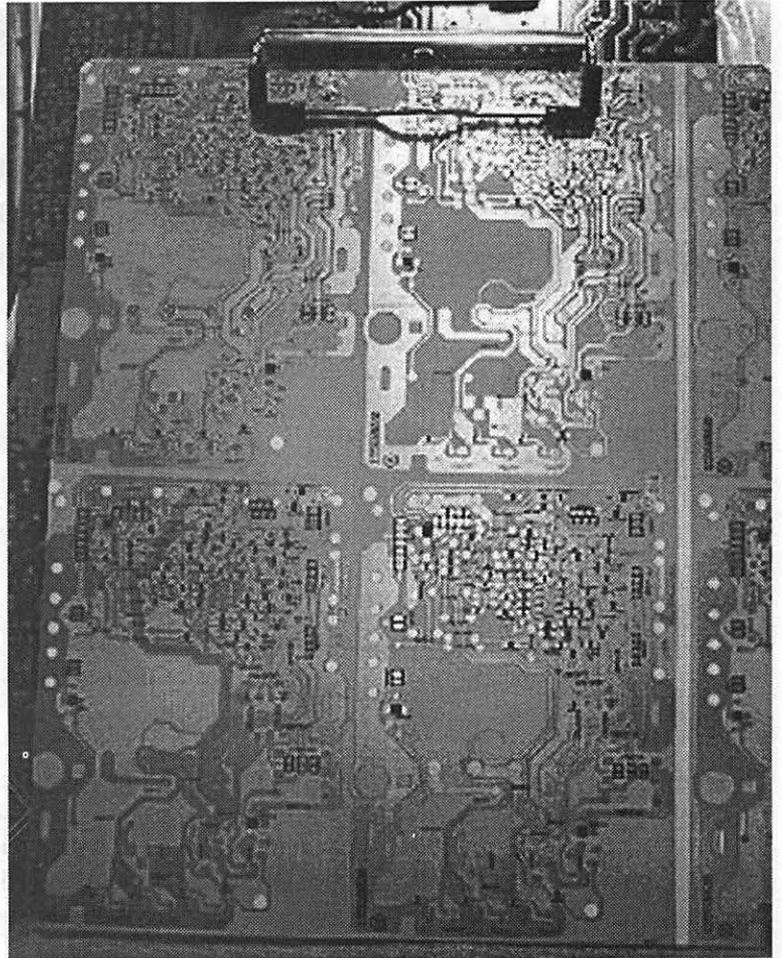
Thanks!

>It's not because it's Verdana - it's because it's 9 pixel.

Interesting. According to your screen shots, apparently it's because it's Netscape under Windows. IE 5.5 looks just like I'd hope it would, regardless of whether it uses Geneva or Verdana. And of course Netscape Mac does nicely.

It appears that you actually have the Geneva font installed on that box; yes? Was that an explicit choice for your work or did something install it for you? (Or is that maybe Arial instead?)

Also encouraging: Geneva 10 looks pretty sharp in each case on each platform. And Verdana 10 makes an effective fallback. Would you agree on these? As a bonus, that also shames us into making things more readable for our largely senior membership. I was ready to start hearing that as a separate issue, but the solutions to both



The Mac's clipboard helped inspire this computer clipboard. (Photo by David Harris)

might be the same.

Wild guess long shot — does defining a line-height affect how Netscape renders these samples on the Windows platform?

Ars: That's Arial not Geneva (otherwise you'd see Times New Roman). Netscape ignores line-height as far as I know.

Pi 2: >Netscape ignores line-height as far as I know.

Netscape does lots of screwy things — all we can do is test them. This hunch wasn't based on CSS; it was based on Windows GDI drawing routines. ■

Whereupon, your humble column editor, fearing the lash of the Editor of the Pi Journal, cut off the discussion.

MacWorld New York City 2001 One-Day Bus Trip July 19, 2001



MacWorld New York will be held
July 17-20, 2001. The Washington
Apple Pi Bus Trip will be on
Thursday, July 19th.

New and Improved: This year the bus will leave from two locations. Many members voiced a desire to have a Virginia as well as a Maryland pick up site, so we are arranging to have a bus leave from Micro Center in the Pan Am Plaza off Nutley Street in Vienna, VA as well as the Commuter Parking Lot in Rockville, MD. The price has not been established, but last year's trip was \$62.00 per member. To reserve a spot, send an E-mail, with a subject line of "MacWorld Bus Trip," to:

office@wap.org

Comments from last year:

"What was not promised was that I would learn as much from my seat mate on the bus and my table mate at dinner as I did at MacWorld..."

"The day was a long one but worth it...a real treat for Mac enthusiasts...Thanks again for a great trip."

"The MacWorld Expo is a wonderful experience and everyone could benefit from attending as it offers something for everyone at every level of experience."

"I deeply appreciate the thoughtful way this trip was planned. Even as one of 100 persons traveling, I felt my individuality was respected."

All I can say is, any of you that didn't go on the WAP Bus trip to MacWorld missed out on a wonderful opportunity! It was the best \$62.00 I've spent in along time."





Macintosh Tutorials

General Level Classes

Mouse Mousse - (Part 1 of 5 Part New User Set)

Your new pet needs care and training. This two hour class with one hour lab session will teach you how to tame the little beast! Tricks such as clicking, double clicking, pointing and dragging will be taught along with hints for care and feeding. If you own an iBook and would like to use that during the class, please bring it to class with you. This class may be retaken for free by members if further training is needed.

Prerequisite: None.

Number of Sessions: One (2 hours of class time and 1 hour of lab time)

Price: Standard Members: \$35.00, Associate Members: \$50.00, Non-Members: \$50.00

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

- 2/02/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
- 2/09/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
- 3/02/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
- 3/09/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
- 4/06/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
- 4/13/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
- 5/04/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
- 5/11/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
- 6/08/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm

Write It! - Save It! - Print It!—(Part 2 of 5 Part New User Set)

This introductory class will focus on using AppleWorks to write, print, and save your first computer documents. Write It! will include elementary text formatting skills. Save It! will help you learn to save documents in a central location and then find them again. Print It! will help you set up your printer, preview your document, make choices about color, and paper quality.

Prerequisite: None.

Number of Sessions: One (2 hours of class time and 1 hour of lab time)

Price: Standard Members: \$35.00, Associate Members: \$50.00, Non-Members: \$50.00

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

- 2/5/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
- 2/7/00 - 1 pm - 3 pm and Lab from 3 pm - 4 pm
- 3/5/01 - 1 pm - 3 pm and Lab from 3 pm - 4 pm
- 3/7/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
- 4/2/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
- 4/4/01 - 1 pm - 3 pm and Lab from 3 pm - 4 pm
- 5/7/00 - 1 pm - 3 pm and Lab from 3 pm - 4 pm
- 5/9/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
- 6/4/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
- 6/6/00 - 1 pm - 3 pm and Lab from 3 pm - 4 pm

Finding Your Way Around the Finder—(Part 3 of 5 Part New User Set)

Your computer desktop fills with windows and icons quickly! Learn the secrets of the Finder to deal with them!

Prerequisite: None.

Number of Sessions: One (2 hours of class time and 1 hour of lab time)

Price: Standard Members: \$35.00, Associate Members: \$50.00, Non-Members: \$50.00

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

- 2/12/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
- 2/14/00 - 1 pm - 3 pm and Lab from 3 pm - 4 pm
- 3/12/01 - 1 pm - 3 pm and Lab from 3 pm - 4 pm
- 3/14/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
- 4/9/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
- 4/11/01 - 1 pm - 3 pm and Lab from 3 pm - 4 pm
- 5/14/00 - 1 pm - 3 pm and Lab from 3 pm - 4 pm
- 5/16/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
- 6/11/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
- 6/13/00 - 1 pm - 3 pm and Lab from 3 pm - 4 pm

Surfing 101 - (Part 4 of 5 Part New User Set)

Learn how to catch your first Internet wave! This class will give an introduction to the browser window, show you some great Internet sites, teach you how to make bookmarks to find your way back and send your first email messages.

Prerequisite: None.

Number of Sessions: One (2 hours of class time and 1 hour of lab time)

Price: Standard Members: \$35.00, Associate Members: \$50.00, Non-Members: \$50.00

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

- 2/19/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
- 2/21/00 - 1 pm - 3 pm and Lab from 3 pm - 4 pm
- 3/19/01 - 1 pm - 3 pm and Lab from 3 pm - 4 pm
- 3/21/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm



4/18/01 - 1 pm - 3 pm and Lab from 3 pm - 4 pm
 4/23/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
 5/21/00 - 1 pm - 3 pm and Lab from 3 pm - 4 pm
 5/23/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
 6/18/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
 6/20/00 - 1 pm - 3 pm and Lab from 3 pm - 4 pm

Simplify Your Computer Life - (Part 5 of 5 Part New User Set)

Are you tired of having to open so many folders to get to AppleWorks or the Internet? Do you save things only to lose them? Can you throw something away when the trash can is covered? This class will teach you how to make your computer easier to use!

Prerequisite: None.

Number of Sessions: One (2 hours of class time and 1 hour of lab time)

Price: Standard Members: \$35.00, Associate Members: \$50.00, Non-Members: \$50.00

Instructor: Pat Fauquet, Jim Ritz

2/26/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
 2/28/00 - 1 pm - 3 pm and Lab from 3 pm - 4 pm
 3/26/01 - 1 pm - 3 pm and Lab from 3 pm - 4 pm
 3/28/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
 4/25/01 - 1 pm - 3 pm and Lab from 3 pm - 4 pm
 4/30/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
 5/30/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
 6/25/01 - 9:30 am - 11:30 am and Lab from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
 6/27/00 - 1 pm - 3 pm and Lab from 3 pm - 4 pm

Brush Up Your Mac Skills

This class is meant for the new user as well as the user who has just upgraded to a new computer and wants to learn more about the basic operation of the Macintosh. This class is also recommended for Macintosh owners who are new to Mac OS 8.0 and above or those who have never really learned all the things that the Mac OS has to offer to the computer user. In addition to start up, sleep and shutdown procedures, the student will learn how a computer works and common Macintosh terminology. The Finder and its basic operation will be fully covered. This discussion will include the menu bar, Apple menu and the Application Switcher. Students will learn how to access and use the built-in help application on the Macintosh. Error messages, dialog boxes, icons, folders, and view options will be discussed. You will learn the basics of word processing and text formatting. Copying, cutting, pasting, dragging and dropping will also be covered. Basic system and mouse maintenance

will be included. The fundamentals of searching for files will also be covered.

Prerequisite: None.

Number of Sessions: Two.

Price: Standard Members: \$70.00, Associate Members: \$100.00, Non-Members: \$100.00

Instructor: Jim Ritz

2/6/01 and 2/8/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm each day
 2/20/01 and 2/22/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm each day
 3/13/01 and 3/15/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm each day
 4/3/01 and 4/5/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm each day
 4/17/01 and 4/19/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm each day
 5/8/01 and 5/10/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm each day
 5/22/01 and 5/24/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm each day
 6/12/01 and 6/14/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm each day

Ride the Internet Wave

This three hour class, intended for users of all Internet browsers, will introduce you to the World Wide Web. Learn what the various buttons on the browser window do. Learn to customize the browser window to meet your visual needs. Learn how an Internet address works and how to deal with error messages that appear. You will learn how to use Sherlock, search engines, directories and metasearch sites to find the information you seek. Learn how to capture pictures and text from the Internet and how it print web pages. This class is appropriate for all users of the Internet including America Online customers. It is suggested that all participants enroll in one of the e-mail courses to complete their introduction to the Internet.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills.

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$35.00, Associate Members: \$50.00, Non-Members: \$50.00

Instructor: Jim Ritz

2/06/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm
 2/20/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm
 3/13/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm
 4/03/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm
 4/17/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm
 5/8/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm
 5/22/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm
 6/12/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

Introduction to AppleWorks

This class will introduce the student to the integrated



software package known as AppleWorks. The course will begin with an introduction to the fundamentals of the AppleWorks environment: the window layout, the help menu, and the universal commands. Each of the six modules (Text, Draw, Paint, Spreadsheet, Database, and Communications) will be treated separately but the emphasis will be on text and draw documents. The course will conclude with an examination of some basic integrated applications.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills.

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$35.00, Associate Members: \$50.00, Non-Members: \$50.00.

Instructor: Pat Fauquet and Jim Ritz

2/14/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

3/06/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

4/10/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

5/17/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

6/13/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

6/19/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

Web Pages Fast and Easy

Want a web page, but don't want to have to buy new software, learn HTML, learn about FTP, and find a page host? Let Apple do it for you! In this three hour class you can make a web page and publish it on the web! Use that page to show off family pictures or items you want to sell on eBay, post a family newsletter, put your resume online for all to see, post an invitation to a party or even make a place to share files with other people. This class works best for people using Mac OS 9, but instructions will be given that will allow users of Mac OS 8 to also use the iDisk. Bring a few photos to scan and leave with your pages on the Web!

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$35.00, Associate Members: \$50.00, Non-Members: \$50.00.

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

2/15/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm

3/8/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

3/19/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

4/12/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

4/25/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

5/3/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm

5/15/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

Some Specifics

Who Standard members are those who have paid the standard membership dues and includes all family members living within the household of a standard member. Associate members are those who have only paid the associate membership dues.

What The tutorial program of Washington Apple Pi is hands-on training for our members in the use of Macintosh computers. The tutorial room is furnished with computers so that each student has the use of a computer during class.

When Classes are held each month at different times. Since the listing of classes in this Journal was done months in advance please check the web site at <http://www.wap.org/classes/> for any changes or updates to the class calendar.

Where Unless otherwise stated, all tutorials sponsored by Washington Apple Pi are given at the office located at 12022 Parklawn Drive in Rockville, Maryland. A map to the office may be found on the web site at <http://www.wap.org/info/about/officemap.html>.

How To register for a class please call the Office during normal business hours. If you would like to inquire about a class and the office is not open, please send email with the classes you wish to know about along with a daytime phone number were the office may reach you to the email address of office@wap.org. The office will get back to you either by email or by telephone.

Fees Class fees vary due to the level of the class. Please see the specific class description for the fee for that class. Pre-registration and Pre-Payment must be made to hold a seat.

Class Size Class size is limited to 6 students per class.

Instructor Cancellation If a class is canceled 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 student cancellation must be received 72 hours prior to the scheduled class time. Student Cancellations may only be made via telephone during Washington Apple Pi's business hours or via email to the email address of office@wap.org. The office does not have an answering machine - only an announcement machine.



5/23/01- 1 pm - 4 pm
 6/5/01- 1 pm - 4 pm
 6/21/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

Introduction to Digital Video Cameras—Finding the Right Camcorder

When you shop for a camcorder, the choices among features can seem overwhelming. This class will help you choose the right camera for your needs. Features such as automated controls, media format, image stabilization, low light shooting, batteries and accessories will be discussed. We will also discuss places to shop and how to get good prices on cameras, batteries and accessories.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$50.00, Associate Members: \$75.00, Non-Members: \$75.00.

Instructor: Pat Fauquet
 Call office to get onto the list

Medium Level Classes

The Mac—Digging a Little Deeper

The Mac—Digging a Little Deeper will follow up on the concepts taught in Brush Up Your Mac Skills. You will learn more advanced Macintosh skills and terminology including contextual menus and advanced Finder options, the custom installation of software and updating software applications. Students will learn about memory error messages and how to deal with them. Hard drive organization, archiving and backup strategies will be discussed. An introduction to managing system extensions and control panels will be covered along with virus protection, system enhancements and Macintosh “housekeeping” philosophies. Students will learn how to use Disk First Aid, how to deal with system crashes and what causes them. They will also learn to use Sherlock to find files on the computer, to find text phrases in saved data, and to find items on the Internet.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills

Number of Sessions: Two

Price: Standard Members: \$100.00, Associate Members: \$150.00, Non-Members: \$150.00

Instructor: Jim Ritz
 2/13/01 and 2/15/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm each day
 3/06/01 and 3/08/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm each day

3/20/01 and 3/22/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm each day
 4/10/01 and 4/12/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm each day
 5/01/01 and 5/03/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm each day
 5/15/01 and 5/17/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm each day
 6/05/01 and 6/07/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm each day
 6/19/01 and 6/21/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm each day

Making your Mac Sing

Making your Mac Sing will follow up on the concepts taught in The Mac—Digging a Little Deeper. In this hands-on class students will learn how to back up the essential data and settings files, then how to install, update and upgrade system software. They will learn the difference between clean and dirty system installations and when to use them. They will learn how to remove installed software, manage system conflicts, and troubleshoot crashes. Software such as Norton Utilities, Tech Tool Pro, Conflict Catcher, Spring Cleaning, and Disk Warrior will be demonstrated and used to fix computer problems. Hard drive initialization, partitioning, defragmentation and optimization will be discussed and demonstrated. Students are encouraged to bring their Macs to use in class to actually troubleshoot and update their own computers. iMac owners should bring their computer, keyboard and mouse. All others should bring only their CPU and modem. If students own Zip drives or Super Drives they should also bring those to back up important data.

Prerequisite: The Mac—Digging a Little Deeper

Number of Sessions: Two

Price: Standard Members: \$100.00 Associate Members: \$150.00, Non-Members: \$150.00

Instructor: Pat Fauquet and Jim Ritz
 2/2/01 and 2/9/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm each day
 4/6/01 and 4/13/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm each day

iVisit iMac

Take a working tour of the software included on the iMac.

This two part, six hour class will introduce the various pieces of software included with the iMac. Students will learn how use the assistants and templates included with AppleWorks to perform tasks such as writing a letter, making a computer address book, flyer or certificate, and printing an envelope. They will learn how to send and receive a fax from their iMac and begin using Quicken to balance their checkbook. They will learn how to make a favorites list in Internet Explorer, use the address book and send a file to someone using Outlook Express. They will also learn



how to install and look up items in the World Book Encyclopedia, and to make a personalized start page on their computer. Strategies to win with Nanosaur and protect children with the EdView Internet Safety kit will also be shown. This class now includes the new Kid Pix Deluxe, a children's graphics and animation program.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills

Number of Sessions: Two

Price: Standard Members: \$100.00, Associate Members: \$150.00, Non-Members: \$150.00

Instructor: Pat Fauquet and Jim Ritz
Call Office to get on list

Networks and Networking - What does it all mean?

AirPorts, Ethernet, Router, Hub, Server, Appletalk, LAN, WAN, etc. Do you want to have a better understanding of just what all of this means and how it works? If you do then this class is for you. This class will be a discussion of all these different topics as well as just how to create a network. Come learn the possibilities offered by the Macintosh platform to share not only printers, but also files, applications and even modems between two or more computers. Learn about the built in networking software in every Macintosh and various hardware and software options available to do even more. This class will cover

AppleTalk and PhoneNet connectors, - switch boxes, serial port expanders, USB ports and hubs, ethernet, cards and transceivers. Hubs, routers and servers will also be discussed. Learn how to install network cabling without tearing down all the walls and learn how to determine what kind of cable to buy and how to put the connectors on the cables.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$50.00, Associate Members: \$75.00, Non-Members: \$75.00.

Instructor: Pat Fauquet
Call Office to get on list

E-mail with Netscape Communicator

This class will deal specifically with the e-mail capabilities of Netscape Communicator. Students will learn how to send, receive, reply to and forward email. They will learn how to save mail into folders, how to use and manage the address books and how to send mail to groups of people. They will learn how to attach files to e-mail messages and how to deal with the attached files that they receive. Students will also learn where their email and address books are stored and how to back them up.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your

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 Visa/MasterCard

Card Number _____

Card Expiration _____ Signature _____

Please fill in the name(s) and date(s) of the class(es) that you wish to attend.

Class #1 _____

Class #2 _____

Class #3 _____

Class #4 _____

Class #5 _____

Class #6 _____

Mail registration and payment to the above address.



Mac Skills.

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$50.00, Associate Members: \$75.00, Non-Members: \$75.00

Instructor: Pat Fauquet, Jim Ritz

2/13/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm
3/7/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm
3/20/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm
4/23/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm
5/1/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm
6/7/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm

E-mail with Microsoft Outlook Express

This class will deal specifically with Microsoft's Outlook Express e-mail application. Students will learn how to send, receive, reply to and forward email. They will learn how to save mail into folders, how to use and manage the address books and how to send mail to groups of people. They will learn how to attach files to e-mail messages and how to deal with the attached files that they receive. Students will also learn where their email and address books are stored and how to back them up.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills.

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$50.00, Associate Members: \$75.00, Non-Members: \$75.00

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

Call Office to get on list

E-mail with America Online

This class will deal specifically with the e-mail capabilities of America Online. Students will learn how to send, receive, reply to and forward email. They will learn how to save mail into folders, how to use and manage the address books and how to send mail to groups of people. They will learn how to attach files to e-mail messages and how to deal with the attached files that they receive. Students will also learn where their email and address books are stored and how to back them up.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills.

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$50.00, Associate Members: \$75.00, Non-Members: \$75.00

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

Call Office to get on list

Downloading , Installing and Using Files and Software

From the Internet and from CD-ROM's.

Learn how to find files and software on the Internet. Learn how download them, how to install and use them. Learn about Macintosh viruses, and how to combat them. This one session class is intended for students who have completed Ride the Internet Wave and an e-mail class and who want to learn more about the various software resources that are available on the Internet. These will include software, fonts, Sherlock and contextual menu plug-ins, Applescripts, and system resources.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills.

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$50.00, Associate Members: \$75.00, Non-Members: \$75.00

Instructor: Pat Fauquet, Jim Ritz

2/08/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm
2/22/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm
3/15/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm
4/05/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm
4/19/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm
5/10/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm
5/24/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm
6/14/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

We Need a Picture Here

Calling all people who don't want to be graphic professionals, but who would like to be able to put Photos, Clip Art, Draw, Paint, Vector, and Bitmap into an email, flyer or newsletter. In this three hour class students will be introduced the secrets of drawing and paint programs for the computer. They will learn how to use graphics from computer programs, clip art CDs and the Web to enhance their documents. They will learn how to re-size and re-color graphics that are "just about right" to make them "just right." Elementary retouching of photos will also be covered.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills.

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$50.00, Associate Members: \$75.00, Non-Members: \$75.00

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

2/7/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm
3/12/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm
4/9/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm
5/16/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm
6/18/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm
AppleWorks and Newsletters



Learn how to use the newsletter assistant in AppleWorks to easily produce newsletters for a variety of audiences. In this class participants will produce a basic newsletter, then learn how to use the Mac OS stationery pad function to speed the production of future newsletters. Basics of graphic design, layout, typography, writing style and suggestions for economical reproduction will also be covered. This class is not an introduction to AppleWorks.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills. In addition Introduction to AppleWorks class or a good working knowledge of another word processing application is suggested before attending this class.

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$50.00, Associate Members: \$75.00, Non-Members: \$75.00.

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

Call Office to get on list

AppleWorks Advanced

In this class we will take AppleWorks to a new level! Learn how to make easy outlines, lists, and check-off charts. Make great slide shows and presentations right in AppleWorks. Learn how to dress up charts and graphs, how to make specialized dictionaries, and how to have AppleWorks read to you! Learn the secrets of stationary files, how to make your own AppleWorks libraries store not only pictures, but also frequently used text strings. Learn how to write personalized form letters and how to do special layouts for newsletters. Many of the projects included will be using the capabilities of AppleWorks. Students will receive templates, stationary files and handouts to take home. If you have any feature of the program that you would like covered in particular, please mention it when you sign up.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills and Introduction to AppleWorks or a good knowledge of the basics of AppleWorks.

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$50.00, Associate Members: \$75.00, Non-Members: \$75.00.

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

3/2/01- 1 pm - 4 pm

5/11/01- 1 pm - 4 pm

Introduction to FileMaker Pro

This course covers what a database is, database terms, how to plan a database, and create database fields and layouts. Searching, sorting, printing and editing information in a database will also be covered.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your

Mac Skills

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$50.00, Associate Members: \$75.00, Non-Members: \$75.00.

Instructor: Pat Fauquet, Jim Ritz

Call Office to get on list

Introduction to Spreadsheets

This class will introduce basic spreadsheet concepts. Students will learn how to set up a spreadsheet, how to enter and edit numbers and words, how to enter basic formulas and make basic charts and graphs. They will learn how to sort data and how to print the whole spread sheet or only a portion of it. Students will use either the spreadsheet module of AppleWorks (ClarisWorks) or Excel. This class is not meant for persons who are intermediate or advanced users.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$50.00, Associate Members: \$75.00, Non-Members: \$75.00.

Instructor: Jim Ritz

Call Office to get on list

FileMaker Pro Clinic

This class is for those who have some experience with FileMaker Pro and are interested in asking questions and having specific problems discussed. The class will be a questions and answer format. You should bring along on floppy/zip a sample of things you would like help.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills.

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$50.00, Associate Members: \$75.00, Non-Members: \$75.00

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

Call Office to get on list

Introduction to Scanners

Bring your scanner, the software, manual and some photos to class and learn all about scanning. Learn to install the software and update it. Learn how to scan into programs like Adobe PhotoDeluxe, PhotoShop and Graphic Converter. Learn about the scanner controls such as resolution, brightness, contrast, sharpness and how to use them. Learn how to prepare a photo file to attach it to an e-mail message. Learn the secrets of OCR and when to use it. If



you do not own a scanner, but are in the market for one, use one of the classroom scanners and get tips on which scanner will meet your needs.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills.

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$50.00, Associate Members: \$75.00, Non-Members: \$75.00

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

2/5/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm

3/5/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

4/2/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm

5/9/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm

6/4/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm

Introduction to Digital Cameras

Bring your digital camera and accessories to class and learn how to use it. Learn about media types, batteries, card readers, flash units, accessory filters and lenses and how to use them. Learn shooting and editing tips, how to print photos, how to attach them to e-mail, and how to put them on web pages. If you do not have a digital camera, come anyway and learn how to choose one. A variety of digital cameras will be available for student use during class.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills.

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$50.00, Associate Members: \$75.00, Non-Members: \$75.00

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

2/12/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm

3/14/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm

4/4/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

5/7/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

6/6/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

Improving Digital Photos and Scans

Now that you have scanned that photo, taken a picture with a digital camera, or had photo disks made, learn how to improve your photos using inexpensive programs like Adobe PhotoDeluxe and GraphicConverter. Learn to lighten, darken, crop, and combine pictures to make them ready for printing, emailing and putting them in web pages.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills.

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$50.00, Associate Members: \$75.00, Non-Members: \$75.00

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

2/19/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm

3/21/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm

4/11/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

5/14/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

6/11/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm

Web Pages-The How To Dos

When your web page grows to more than two pages, its time to get organized!

Learn how web pages differ from printed documents, what you can and can't control in web page design. Learn how to organize your files to make it easier to update your pages. Learn how to register a domain, upload pages to a web server and how to get people to visit your site. Learn about graphic types and when to use them. This class replaces Web Page Workshop and is the prerequisite for all other web page classes at Washington Apple Pi.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$50.00, Associate Members: \$75.00, Non-Members: \$75.00.

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

3/9/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm

5/4/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm

6/27/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

Making Web Pages with Adobe PageMill or Claris HomePage

Learn how to make web pages, format the text, add pictures and link pages together. Learn about tables and how to and use them. Learn about the site management features of these programs and how to upload your pages to the web server.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills along with Web Pages-The How To Dos or the permission of the instructor.

Number of Sessions: Two

Price: Standard Members: \$100.00, Associate Members: \$150.00, Non-Members: \$150.00.

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

Call Office to get on list

Jazz Up Your Web page

In this all-day workshop students will learn how to make and prepare backgrounds, headlines, clip art, buttons, rules, dividers and animations for web pages. They will also



learn how to construct graphic sets. Students will learn about the GIF, JPEG and PNG formats and when to use them. If you want to use these projects in an actual web page, please sign up for a web page class in addition to this class.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills along with Web Pages-The How To Dos or the permission of the instructor.

Number of Sessions: Two

Price: Standard Members: \$100.00, Associate Members: \$150.00, Non-Members: \$150.00.

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

Call Office to get on List

iWant to make an iMovie!

Bring your digital video camera with some footage in it and learn how to make iMovies. Learn shooting tips, how to use the software, and what to do with completed movies. This is an introductory class and is intended for new users to the program. If you do not have a camera yet, come anyway and learn the basics on some stock footage. Three hours.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$50.00, Associate Members: \$75.00, Non-Members: \$75.00.

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

2/26/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm

3/28/01 - 1 pm - 4 pm

4/18/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

5/21/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

6/20/01 - 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

I've made an iMovie—Now What?

Bring your digital camera with a video you have begun to edit. Learn more about transitions, titling, adding audio tracks and saving your masterpieces. Learn what codecs to use, how to save to QuickTime formats for the web and how to burn your masterpieces to CD.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills

Number of Sessions: Two

Price: Standard Members: \$100.00, Associate Members: \$150.00, Non-Members: \$150.00.

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

Call Office to get on list

Microsoft Word for Office 2001

Looking for Instructors

Excel for Microsoft Office 2001

Looking for Instructors

Higher level Classes

Coming soon Adobe LiveMotion also DreamWeaver.

Adobe GoLive 1: Introduction

This class will cover the first three lessons in the Adobe GoLive Classroom in a Book. Students will learn to start a page, add and format text and pictures, use tables, and link pages together. They will learn about dynamic components, templates, and image maps. They will also learn elementary site management.

Prerequisite: Web Pages-The How To Dos OR Making Web Pages with Adobe PageMill or Claris HomePage OR the permission of the instructor.

Number of Sessions: Two.

Price: Standard Members: \$150.00, Associate Members: \$250.00, Non-Members: \$250.00

Book Price: \$10.00 to be paid with class registration.

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

Call Office to get on list

Adobe GoLive 2; Frames, Animation and Site Management

This class will cover lessons four, five and eight in the Adobe GoLive Classroom in a Book. Students will learn how to build a web page using frames. They will learn how to use rollovers and floating boxes to add interest to their web pages. They will also learn how to use the site management tools in Adobe GoLive to convert old site and update sites easily.

Prerequisite: Adobe GoLive 1: An Introduction OR the permission of the instructor.

Number of Sessions: Two.

Price: Standard Members: \$150.00, Associate Members: \$250.00, Non-Members: \$250.00

Book Price: same book as for Adobe Go Live 1.

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

Call Office to get on list

Adobe GoLive 3: Editing QuickTime Content

Adobe GoLive has a great QuickTime editor built into



the program. This class will cover its use in making and editing QuickTime movies. Instruction will also be given for how to add QuickTime VR scenes, panoramas, and objects to web pages

Prerequisite: Adobe GoLive 1: Introduction OR the permission of the instructor.

Number of Sessions: Two.

Price: Standard Members: \$150.00, Associate Members: \$250.00, Non-Members: \$250.00

Book Price: same book as for Adobe Go Live 1.

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

Call Office to get on list

QuickTime VR—Making a Panorama

They're showing up everywhere—tours of homes, museums, businesses and scenic spots. Learn how to shoot a panorama, how to stitch one together, and what software and equipment is needed. This class will include the use of freeware shareware and commercial software. Students will use a range of digital cameras to produce several panoramas that will be stitched into tour with nodes linking the panoramas. Pan heads and leveling devices will be used and discussed. Adding panoramas to web pages will complete the day.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills along with Web Pages-The How To Dos or the permission of the instructor.

Number of Sessions: Two.

Price: Standard Members: \$150.00, Associate Members: \$250.00, Non-Members: \$250.00

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

Call Office to get on list

QuickTime VR—Making a Virtual Object

Imagine being able to manipulate a picture of a three dimensional object! Rotate it, turn it, bring it closer. Learn to produce object movies that can be placed on web pages. This class will include the use of freeware shareware and commercial software. Students will use a range of digital cameras to produce several VR objects. Adding these object movies to a web page will complete the class. This is a three hour class. -suggest it is offered at higher price level.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills along with Web Pages-The How To Dos or the permission of the instructor.

Number of Sessions: Two.

Price: Standard Members: \$150.00, Associate Members:

\$250.00, Non-Members: \$250.00

Instructor: Pat Fauquet

Call Office to get on list

Beginner Final Cut Pro

This three hour beginning Final Cut Pro class is the jump off point for people who would like to start using this powerful program for making videos. Topic to be covered are listed below.

Hardware and Software Setup: System/Memory settings; Camera/Deck/Monitor connections; Scratch Disk setup; Final Cut Pro preferences.

Final Cut Pro — The Interface: Browser; Viewer; Timeline; Toolbar.

Logging and Capturing: Setting the log bin; Transport controls; Ins and outs of timecode; Selected capture; Handles.

Editing: Trimming clips; Keyboard shortcuts; Transitions; Dynamic previewing and rendering.

Titles: Title and action safe areas; Drop shadows.

Filters and Effects: Applying.

Audio: Importing from audio CD.

Final Output: Print to Video vs. recording from Timeline; Exporting QuickTime file.

Special Instructions: Students should bring their Digital Video Camera, cables and software with them to class.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills.

Number of Sessions: One.

Price: Standard Members: \$75.00, Associate Members: \$125.00, Non-Members: \$125.00

Instructor: Barrett Thomson

Call Office to get on list

Adobe Photoshop Part 1

Learn the basic fundamentals of Adobe Photoshop, the most widely used graphics program. Learn the proper way to configure the Photoshop preferences and how to use the tool, info, channel and color palettes. Also learn how to use each of Photoshop's tools, create new documents, define colors and manipulate text and images. Also covered will be the proper format to save your image in, and what compression will or won't do to your image.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills.

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$75.00, Associate Members:



\$125.00, Non-Members: \$125.00

Book Price: \$10.00 to be paid with class registration.

Instructor: Paul Schlosser

2/14/01 - 6 pm - 9 pm

3/14/01 - 6 pm - 9 pm

4/11/01 - 6 pm - 9 pm

Adobe PhotoShop Part 2

Learn how to isolate different parts of an image or layers. Edit layers as discrete artwork with unlimited flexibility in composing and revising an image. Create more complex effects in your artwork using layer masks, clipping groups, and adjustment layers. This class includes both layer basics covered in the Photoshop tutorial and advanced layer techniques covered in the Classroom in a Book, Lesson 8.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills along with Adobe PhotoShop Part 1 or a knowledge of the topics covered in that class

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$75.00, Associate Members: \$125.00, Non-Members: \$125.00

Book Price: \$10.00 to be paid with class registration.

Instructor: Blake Lange

2/20/01 - 7 pm - 10 pm

3/20/01 - 7 pm - 10 pm

4/17/01 - 7 pm - 10 pm

Adobe InDesign 1

Work through a demonstration of Adobe InDesign providing an overview of the key features. Get to know the navigation features for using the drawing, layout, and editing capabilities. Learn the work area including the document window, the pasteboard, the toolbox, and the floating palettes. This class covers "A Quick Tour of Adobe InDesign" (the same as Chapter 1 in the User Guide) and "Lesson 1: Getting to Know the Work Area" from the Adobe Classroom in a Book.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills.

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$75.00, Associate Members: \$125.00, Non-Members: \$125.00

Book Price: \$10.00 to be paid with class registration.

Instructor: Blake Lange

Call Office to get on list

Adobe InDesign 2

Learn to use the tools for setting up pages to ensure a consistent page layout and to simplify your work. Learn how to set up master pages and use columns and guides. Work with frames to hold either text or graphics. Learn how InDesign gives you flexibility and control over your design. This class covers "Lesson 2: Setting Up Your Document" and "Lesson 3: Working with Frames" from the Adobe Classroom in a Book.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills along with Adobe InDesign 1 or a knowledge of the topics covered in that class.

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$75.00, Associate Members: \$125.00, Non-Members: \$125.00

Book Price: Same book as used with Adobe InDesign 1.

Instructor: Blake Lange

Call Office to get on list

Adobe Illustrator: Mastering the Bezier Curve

Illustrator has become so feature laden that current tutorials are just overviews of the product; they do not present the fundamental workings of the program in depth. The Bezier curve, otherwise known as a vector graphic, is the primary building block of Illustrator (and many other drawing programs). Mastering its use will fundamentally change your view of the power of the program. The way the Bezier curve works, however, may seem alien at first with its points and vectors, an approach to illustrating many find counter-intuitive. This class will start with creating and editing the simplest lines and curves and build up to the creation of complex illustrations. By the end of the class you should feel comfortable editing any illustration based on the Bezier curve, for example, all clip art that has the eps extension in its file name. This class serves as both a good introduction to the program and as a help for the more advanced user to become adept in its use.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills.

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$75.00, Associate Members: \$125.00, Non-Members: \$125.00

Book Price: \$10.00 to be paid with class registration.

Instructor: Blake Lange

Call Office to get on list



Introduction to Quark XPress

Learn the basic fundamentals of Quark Xpress, the most widely used page layout program. Learn the proper way to configure the Xpress preferences and how to use the tool, measurement, color and documents palettes. You'll learn how to properly create new documents, define four-color process and spot colors, create master pages and manipulate text and graphic objects. Learn how to correctly use Xpress font and picture usage windows and how to configure the document for the laser printer or high-resolution imagesetter.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills.

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$75.00, Associate Members: \$125.00, Non-Members: \$125.00

Instructor: Paul Schlosser

Call Office to get on list

Quark Xpress Clinic

This class is for those who have some experience with Quark Xpress and are interested in asking questions and having specific problems discussed. The class will be a question and answer format and you should bring along on floppy a sample of things for which you would like help. **Prerequisite:** Introduction to Quark XPress or a good working knowledge of QuarkXpress and its interface.

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$75.00, Associate Members: \$125.00, Non-Members: \$125.00

Instructor: Paul Schlosser

Call Office to get on list

Introduction to PageMaker

Using the basic commands, tools, and palettes, you will import, format, and position text and graphic elements needed to assemble a single-page, black and white flyer. This project will cover the following topics: Restoring default PageMaker settings. Changing the view of a publication. Creating a new publication. Opening an existing publication. Setting up the horizontal and vertical rulers. Displaying and hiding guides. Positioning the zero point. Using the pointer tool, the text tool, and the zoom tool. Specifying multiple columns. Locking the guides. Creating, placing, and positioning text and graphic elements. Creating a drop cap. Applying a tint to text. Specifying a hanging indent. Creating ruler guides. Drawing circles, rect-

angles, and lines. Adjusting the stacking order of elements on the page. Range kerning text. Using the Snap to Guides option.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills.

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$75.00, Associate Members: \$125.00, Non-Members: \$125.00

Book Price: \$10.00 to be paid with class registration.

Instructor: Blake Lange

Call Office to get on list

PageMaker Clinic

This class is for those who have some experience with PageMaker and are interested in asking questions and having specific problems discussed. The class will be a question and answer format and you should bring along on floppy a sample of things for which you would like help.

Prerequisite: 5 Part New User Set or Brush Up Your Mac Skills along with Introduction to PageMaker or a good knowledge of the basics of PageMaker and its interface.

Number of Sessions: One

Price: Standard Members: \$75.00, Associate Members: \$125.00, Non-Members: \$125.00

Book Price: Same book as used with Introduction to PageMaker.

Instructor: Blake Lange

Call Office to get on list ■

—*Nominations for new officers*

—*MacWorld New York City*

—*Computer camp*

*Participate in
WAP activities!!*

The Year In Review — With Embellishments

WE ARE NOW [past] the end of the year that some said would never end, largely because the world would end first. Whether you view the last day of this year as really being December 18, 2000 or October 5, 5761, it was quite a ride for Apple Computer followers, fans, and freaks. The company went from an all-time high stock price to flirting with two-year lows by the end of the year, eventually posting losses even larger than Steve Jobs's compensation. The whole product line got revamped over the course of the year – though often not when the rumor-mongers predicted – and while the upcoming super OS is still upcoming, the world learned what it will look like, and it's wet.

Once again, we look back at the year that was, unfettered by such wimpy constraints as "facts" and "accuracy." From January through the present (or presents), it was a year to remember with your best cynicism in mind. Some things didn't change – the call for iMacs with 17-inch monitors, the imminent release of Apple's handheld computer, the belief that Mac OS X 1.0 is just one trade show away – but other areas saw progress. That began in...

JANUARY

When the year started, Apple was in bit of a corporate bind. It had just ended a quarter in which it had to withdraw its 500MHz Power Macintosh G4 computers because Motorola couldn't make enough of the chips – but it kept the price the same although the processor speed dropped by 50MHz in each Power Macintosh G4 product. The company had been working through a huge backlog of iBook orders, was fighting constant rumors that God's PowerBook was already on store shelves but hidden from your view, and had just introduced the first iMac DV line in October 1999. The Y2K deadline had just passed, and even Red Herring was having difficulty blaming Apple for the non-apocalypse.

The first event of the year was Macworld Expo in San

Francisco, which, due to scheduling pressures, actually began the previous November. The show, spanning the Moscone Center and Civic Center in San Francisco as well as the McEnery Convention Center in San Jose, the Concord Pavilion, and the Oakland Coliseum, was of course dismissed as "uninteresting" by noted Apple critics, who instead chose to cover Bill Gates digging for boogers.

At the show, Apple was supposed to announce all kinds of new software, including (and this is true) one analyst who projected Apple would introduce a "business PowerBook," apparently to complement that popular "business iBook." Instead, Steve Jobs demonstrated the new human interface for Mac OS X. Called "Aquent," and previously believed to be a temporary project, the new look includes shining interface wid-gets made of digitized jelly beans, translucent menus and windows, and pulsating gelatin-like buttons previously seen only in the Folsom district. To protect its intellectual property, Apple immediately sent cease-and-desist orders to all companies known to be making jellybeans, as well as to the Sharper Image for those undulating water sculpture things. Jobs also showed Apple's Internet strategy at the Expo. The new strategy was a lot like the old strategy, but with more Web sites. Using a team of experienced Web surfers and writers, Apple's iReview site rates other Web sites, allowing other readers to contribute comments and even their own reviews. True story: when presenting iReview, Jobs said that Apple already had 250 sites reviewed, and promised 1000 by the end of April. As of press time, iReview had a grand total of 764 reviews. This may explain why iReview's main page still thinks it's March.

The iCards Web site puts an Apple twist on the popular idea of E-mail greeting cards, turning an insipidly sentimental idea into a corporately insipid idea. Early designs met favor only with true Apple partisans, particularly the partially nude model sitting in a bathtub full of PowerPC G4 chips with the caption "Having a great time, wish you were here." Other categories included birthday greetings, vacation themes, love notes, and the ever-popular "Michael Dell laminating Bill Gates's boogers" series. It became one of Apple's more successful sites, ahead of iReviews but not quite on par with "Books in QuickTime Format." The most successful iTools are the HomePage service (motto: "building useless JavaScripts for you, one photo album at a time"), the free <mac.com> E-mail account (a favorite in Apple because, like the company itself, it sends you messages but doesn't let you send anything back), and the iDisk service

that reminds everyone why the Finder is not an Internet application.

Over at Microsoft, Bill Gates stepped down as CEO, relinquishing that title to Steve Ballmer. Gates retained his position as chairman of the board as well as the honorary title of "Evil Dictator Emeritus." That came after Steve Jobs announced that he would take the permanent title of CEO at Apple Computer, after a year and a half of "interim" status that apparently fooled no one aside from two journalism students in Kalispell, Montana. Jobs's position was fortified when Apple Computer reported its best quarterly results ever, with more than \$2.3 billion in revenue and \$183 million in profit, leading Wall Street's top analyst to rate the company as the top technology long-term buy, using adjectives like "unstoppable" and "infallible." Jobs himself was awarded 10,000,000 stock options and a Gulfstream V jet, a prize package worth more than \$145 million. His salary, however, remained \$1 per year with perquisites like his own parking space and two fresh human hearts per day. Eyebrows were raised when Mac Publishing, the parent company of MacCentral, <MacWEEK.com>, Macworld, and the Macadamia Nut Growers Association, invested in <CreativePro.com> - questionable because <CreativePro.com> owned Extensis, a major Macintosh graphic software development company. America Online announced plans to purchase Time-Warner for \$200 billion and 600,000,000,000 free hours!

The scores of the month included Internet Explorer 5, AppleWorks 6, Tech Tool Pro 3, DiskWarrior 2, PowerMail 3, RAM Doubler 9, Interaction 3, and QuickTime 4.1. And IMATEC, long a thorn in Apple's side due to its lawsuit claiming Apple's ColorSync color-matching software violated IMATEC patents, was dismissed by a New York court. IMATEC immediately sued the court, asserting an even-earlier patent on the idea of dismissing lawsuits was used without the company's permission. That went real far, leading right into...

FEBRUARY

Everyone in February was wowed by Apple's new hardware announcements at Macworld Expo in Tokyo, the ones you were told were coming a month earlier in San Francisco. Apple introduced the iBook Special Edition, with a 22% faster processor, 64MB of RAM instead of 32MB, a 6GB hard drive instead of 4GB, and a cool new casing with slate gray rubberized portions made from the crushed souls of former

OpenDoc engineers. The regular iBooks, in blueberry and tangerine, also got the RAM and hard disk upgrades but maintained the \$1599 price; the new iBook SE sold for \$1799. The special edition was an instant hit, furthering rumors that Apple's new success couldn't last.

Apple also "bumped" the speed on Power Macintosh G4 models to 400MHz, 450MHz, and 500MHz - the same speeds with which the machines were originally introduced before Motorola's chip production collapsed in a mushroom cloud of defective silicon. In the same spirit, Apple also took the Tokyo even to "introduce" System 7, the Macintosh IIfx, PowerTalk, and CEO Michael Spindler.

The big hardware news of the show, however, was the long-awaited PowerBook (FireWire) model, with a PowerPC G3 chip in either 400MHz or 500MHz clock rates. The machine also featured two FireWire ports instead of a SCSI connection, two USB ports, built-in AirPort capability, and all the features of the previous models. It did not, however, have the rumored new "clamshell" case design, glowing keyboard, or 22-inch display that had been asserted in several months' worth of reports. Did the rumor sites apologize? No - they insisted that they were right, and that this PowerBook was not what it was supposed to be, so the real new model must be just around the corner! Attempts to dissuade believers from selling all their previous PowerBook possessions and gathering on a hill near Cupertino to await the Anointed Pismo were largely unsuccessful, especially after the world realized it didn't miss these people.

The big legal news of the month, other than Microsoft filing brief after brief insisting that anyone who believed it could be a monopoly was a pure moron who hadn't been properly "educated" in the ways of Windows, was Connectix's appellate victory over Sony in the Virtual Game Station lawsuit. VGS had been off store shelves for nearly a year under a temporary restraining order, as Sony had convinced a district court that VGS violated Sony's copyrighted PlayStation BIOS. The appellate court disagreed, saying the ideas in the BIOS aren't protectable by copyright, only patent, and that both parties agreed no patented material was in dispute. Unfortunately, Connectix was immediately sued again by IMATEC for violating the company's patented "video game" idea. Bruce Fraser promised to testify.

Apple introduced AppleCare Technician Training, a \$299 product that got you the Service Source CD-ROM, MacTest Pro official diagnostics, and lots of instructions for taking the AppleCare Service Technician training exam. Alas, it doesn't come with the features would-be repair mag-

nates wanted – the ability to buy parts from Apple, authorization to do warranty work, or even ongoing updates to the service information. It's just a one-time dump of information (perhaps slightly old; there's no clue if the material has been updated) aimed solely at helping you pass a certification exam – but once you're certified, you still have no authorization to repair computers or purchase parts. Apple says it just "increases your chance" of getting hired by an authorized service provider. In a related move, the company also unveiled "practice" keyboards with no cables, a training version of AppleWorks that doesn't save files, and a version of Software Update that doesn't crash.

At Seybold Seminars, Quark introduced QuarkXPress 5, saying it would ship by the end of 2000. Insert your own joke here.

The truly prescient could have seen foreshadowing of the graphics market shake-up in the demise of IXMICRO, and of the dot-com boom with the announcement of venture funding for Go2Mac. The month's arrivals included Extensis Portfolio 5 (which MacCentral strangely implied could improve your love life if you bought twenty-five or more copies), Freeway 3, ProjPEG 4, and Glidel 4. Even so, MacWEEK readers will sadly remember February 26 as the day they bid a premature farewell to Don Crabb, who proved to be truly larger than life could contain. By the time the tributes were over, it was already...

MARCH

Nothing happened in March. The month was nearly cancelled due to lack of interest.

Apple's distribution system in the US expanded for the first time since Steve Jobs cut it back in 1997. The company added Tech Data as a national distributor, selling Apple products to smaller computer stores and catalog merchants. Before the expansion, prospective Apple resellers had to complete a lengthy application process including letters of credit, verification of store configuration and area, affidavits from three members of the original Macintosh team, proficiency in OpenStep, and proven familiarity with all Pixar films. The addition of national distributors, acting as middlemen between retailers and Apple Computer, eliminated the OpenStep test.

March also saw the release of the Unicode 3.0 standard. Jointly developed with Apple, Unicode tries to encode every letter or character linguistically needed by every language into a single 16-bit character set, virtually guaranteeing the ability of any software to present text in a language you won't understand. The new version includes more than

11,000 characters not present in the 2.0 standard, though none of these manages to fully express whatever language it is that Larry Ellison speaks.

Apple Computer stock set a new record high in the month, topping \$130 per share, a level that made Steve Jobs's options worth more than \$215 million. Analysts saw no down side to the stock, opining that by the end of September, Apple Computer would likely have taken over the entire PC business, replaced Windows with Mac OS XI, and outlawed multiple-button mice. "Hey, if it keeps the stock price up," said Sheepy McBeancount, analyst for online banking firm <unoriginalthought.com>, "why argue with it? Dom for everyone!"

Not all was well with the mindless Mac-buying drones on which Wall Street's analysis depended, however. With AppleWorks 6 finally shipping, several people voiced loud complaint that the \$79 product had no upgrade price. The slighted quickly responded in the newly-preferred form of an online petition. "We the undersigned express our outrage that Apple Computer would sell AppleWorks 6 for \$79 to anyone, new customer or old, when it could easily sell for \$149 or \$199. We demand that Apple charge more money for AppleWorks 6 so we can feel like the \$79 fee for upgrades is a discount, and that the Windows version cost even more so those scummy Windows users can be put in their place once and for all." Microsoft employees were quietly encouraged to sign.

Perpetual corporate football StarNine Technologies was punted again. Originally an independent company, StarNine was purchased by QuarterDeck in the mid-1990s, then sold to Platinum Equity Holdings (formerly "Gores Technology Group," the same company that owned Farallon after the split with Netopia) when QuarterDeck collapsed under its own weight, and finally in March to ACI US – later renamed 4th Dimension, Inc., makers of the Mac-first fourth-generation database software. The 4D software has contained a built-in Web server for some time, with limits on access, so the acquisition was widely seen as a move to beef up 4D's presence in the data-base-on-the-Web market. PEH CEO Tom Gores said, "Combining the obtuse interface of 4D with the voodoo magic of WebSTAR and it's plugins is sure to increase our support fees! It's a win-win situation."

The month came in like a lamb and went out that way, except for the rush of publishing software that should have arrived at Seybold. Notable products included RealPlayer 7, Adobe InDesign 1.5, FrameMaker 6, FreeHand 9, BorisFX 5, LightWave 3D 6, PowerPrompter 1, Timbuktu Pro 2000,

Cinema4D XL 6, and ClearPhonePro 7.0.349382948. Maybe that was a foolish release, for it takes us right into...

APRIL

Ah, Spring in the technology industry. The trees resume blooming, the rains fade away, and a spirit of liti-giousness invades the land. Readers in the Southern Hemisphere, where it was Autumn, ought to be glad they missed it.

Technogeeks around the world focused on a court-room in Washington DC where Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson issued the second half of his ruling in the US v. Microsoft trial, the "Conclusions of Law." Over the previous months, the plaintiffs (the US government and nineteen states) had asked the court to find Microsoft guilty of breaking anti-trust laws based on its behavior, as factually determined by the court the previous November. Microsoft, for its part, went into full twelve-step denial. In its briefs, Microsoft argued that the Findings of Fact were not factual, and if they were, they didn't constitute violations of the law, and if they did, the laws were improperly debugged by Microsoft engineers and should be returned, postage-paid, for a support incident at the cost of \$35 per hour. Failing that, in an alternate brief, Microsoft argued that it did not sell operating systems, and was in fact a relatively minor purveyor of convenience foods. Besides, Microsoft argued it is exempt from antitrust laws because it is located on Native American lands.

The stock market continued to keep Apple's stock price high, but other companies weren't so lucky. eMachines, the makers of the iMac knock-off "e-One" that Apple successfully sued to keep off the shelves, went public at \$9 per share, but closed that same day at \$8.25. By the end of the year, it was trading at just \$0.28 per share, a 97% loss in value. Buyers should have suspected a problem when the machines' protective wrapping turned out to be eMachines stock certificates. In April, eMachines won a Fortune magazine award for being the only company whose stock symbol (EEEE), when pronounced, accurately reflected shareholder feelings.

Other Mac-related companies faced mid-life crises in their own ways. MetaCreations, the monstrosity that ate the graphics software market, decided it was time for the second half of the binge-purge cycle, spinning off all of its graphics software to focus on its 3D streaming software and methods, MetaStream. Adobe Systems purchased Canoma, Carrara, and agreed to support MetaStream ex-

ports in all its other products (though what Adobe Type Manager will do is still up in the air). The business wizards at MetaStream turned down a grant of Adobe stock to pay for the transaction, instead opting for a small amount of cash and a share of Adobe's Display PostScript royalties. Just days later, MetaCreations sold the rest of its applications, mostly to Corel, in exchange for rights to the source code of Corel's Linux operating system.

In another courtroom, Microware, forced to defend its trademark on its twenty-year-old "OS-9" embedded operating system, lost its lawsuit against Apple for naming version 9 of the Mac OS something as provocative as "Mac OS 9." It's hard to hold the suit against Microware, for US law forces trademark holders to defend the marks in court or lose them, so Microware was only doing what needed to be done. Upon announcement of the dismissal, IMATEC sued Microware for violating its patent on losing lawsuits with Apple Computer. By that time, Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson had issued his conclusions of law. In an attempt to achieve an appellate-proof verdict, he found Microsoft guilty of violating the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1905, the Food Safety Act of 1938, and the American Indian Land Management Act of 1963. Steve Ballmer, Microsoft CEO, appeared in front of reporters wearing a burnoose and make-up on his face, saying in a stilted accent, "This is very wrong. I be visitor to your country. This would not be tolerated in my homeland of Windoza. Be this how treat you honored guest? My King William upon you war will make! With faster and easier to use weapons! We have boogers!"

The Macintosh community had its first encounter with those now known internally, pig-latin style, as the "Badget Gastards." A group of neer-do-wells calling themselves "Gadget Software" released a product called "Faster," claiming to speed up your system. As it turned out, the new portion of "Faster" patched out timing routines best left alone, and the older part of it was blatantly stolen from the commercial product "CPU Doubler." When the fraud was exposed, Gadget Software mysteriously vanished, just as its other shareware products were proving to be equally stolen or useless. The sudden disappearance of the company frustrated MetaCreations's attempt to sell Gadget the rights to Poser 4 in a stock swap.

Those with astonishing intuition could have seen Apple's intense interest in digital video with its purchase of Astarte, as well as foreshadowing of a tech slowdown when distribution firm Pinacor (one of Apple's three US distributors) declared bankruptcy. And if you were really attuned to the wavelength of the universe, you might have

seen upcoming disaster in Apple's discontinuation of its K-12 sales agent program just as the educational buying season started. The month's scoreboard included BeOS 5, GameRanger 2, Netscape 6 preview release 1 (not that it ever improved), InDesign 1.5, QuickTime 4.1.1, SoundJam MP 2, GoLive 5, Illustrator 9, Dreamweaver 3.01, Darwin 1, Graffiti 1, Final Cut Pro 1.2.5, Media Composer 10, QuicKeys 5, Commotion Pro 3, iCab 2, PowerMail 3, EditDV 2, America Online 5, AMPCaster 2, StyleScript 5, FileMaker Pro Developer 5, Hard Disk Toolkit 4, A-Dock 1, CyberGauge 3, Dwarves 7, Thieves 40, and Analysts 0. Then, before you could get the pole wrapped, it was...

MAY

Before the month could even get comfortable in its shoes, it was rocked when millions of people were told, thanks to Microsoft E-mail programs, that someone they knew loved them. The "ILOVEYOU" virus included a Visual Basic script that, relying upon Microsoft's extreme dominance of E-mail programs for Windows, extracted the names of people in the address book, sent a copy of itself to each of them, and then tried to erase all the interesting files on your hard drive. The provocative message title, coming in an E-mail from a person the recipient knew, led a world of unsuspecting virus chum to help the devious file-deleter spread like wild-fire. Several Internet filtering companies expressed interest in the technology.

It couldn't have happened without Microsoft's sieve-like security model and comprehensive stranglehold on the E-mail and operating systems market, so you'd think it might be unfortunate that it happened just before Microsoft had to deliver its proposed remedy to the trial court, explaining what the company thinks should happen to it after having been convicted of violating the Professional Plumbing Act of 1834. The same week "ILOVEYOU" hit, the plaintiffs proposed breaking Microsoft into two separate companies that would have limited interaction with each other, keeping application development safely away from the innards of the operating system.

Microsoft responded with its own proposed punishment: it should be forced to raise the price of all products 25%, reserving the extra money for its own legal fees, and be required to delete all internal company E-mails after they're read. Steve Ballmer called his company's proposal "Draconian, but warranted under the circumstances." Coincidentally, Microsoft released a patch to Windows 98 that same week that, by the most remarkable circumstance, automatically deleted all files determined to have originated

in the US Justice Department. Ballmer called it a "convenience feature."

The big Mac news of the month happened at Apple's Worldwide Developer conference, also known as "MacHack," held in San Jose, Costa Rica or you'd wish it was if you put "SJO" on your airport luggage tags instead of "SJC". Opening the week-long conference, Apple Computer CEO Steve Jobs demonstrated and released Mac OS X Developer Preview 4, a new developer release of the new operating system characterized as having "one more than Developer Preview 3." Version 1.0, expected for release at the conference by a group of people called the "Unrealistically Optimistic," was announced as on track to ship "on schedule" in the first half of 2001. The schedule itself was on track to be finalized in late 2000, though post-release changes may still be necessary. The fourth developer preview release had almost all of the APIs implemented, but an incomplete user experience despite the best efforts of Apple's engineers, parts of the system were still Mac-like and easy to use.

Jobs also announced that Mac OS X would include full support for Java 2, the current and beefier version of Java. Mac OS support for Java has been mired some-where between "adequate" and "embarrassing;" Java 2 shipped in 1999 but Mac OS still has no support for it, and never will; Mac OS X, however, treats Java 2 as a full-fledged application development environment, on par with Carbon, Cocoa, and Burned Pizza. No longer will Macintosh customers be deprived of slow, ugly applets with highly questionable human interfaces that have dominated the Windows world for the past few years! Strangely, the rejoicing factor was somewhat limited. During the developer conference, Apple vice president Phil Schiller told reporters that, no matter what the rumor mill had said for the past seventy-two years, Apple was not working on a handheld computer or Palm OS device and simply wasn't interested in competing in that market. When the story broke, Macintosh fans around the world suddenly realized that most of the "rumors" appearing on the Web, taken at face value for so long, were bunk. It was just a ploy to get them to visit Web sites and see advertisements. Armed with this new knowledge, people everywhere turned their information lives around, using logical reasoning to deduce potential new features instead of grasping at unbelievable morsels like Athlon-based Macs, diamond-studded keyboards, and mice with built-in fingerprint sensors. A new age of enlightenment dawned; however, the alarm clock went off, just in time to read about the "imminent" release of PowerBook G4 mod-

els coming in August 2000 at the latest. Drat.

Take-Two Interactive purchased the majority of fellow game developer Gathering of Developers that it didn't already own, but the commemorative "My Company Owns GOD" T-shirts didn't go over very well when the founders took a business trip to Jerusalem – and we hope they won't need those leg braces soon! Nemetschek AG completed its purchase of Diehl Graphsoft for \$29 million, after Diehl spurned a competing offer from MetaCreations to convert its architecture software into streaming Web versions in exchange for 6,000,000 shares of IMATEC stock, achieved in a previous settlement.

Despite the "slip" in Mac OS X's schedule (at this point slated for limited release on Jupiter in the fall), Wall Street continued to worship Apple's mighty sales numbers, with twelve-month target prices of \$75 per post-split shares quite common. Sheepy McBeancounter, now working for Internet stock firm <BuyHighSellLow.com>, told Reuters that "aside from a general industry slowdown and a few product mistakes on Apple's part, nothing can stop this company – but both of those are impossible! Sell everything you own and buy, buy, buy!" The report, combined with a typo-graphical error in the stock symbol as printed on a day-trader news service, momentarily caused Applebee's restaurant stock to hit an all-time high.

Aside from the developer conference, May saw the introduction of TrapWise 3, MP3 Rage 2, WebObjects 5 at a reasonable price, iMovie 1.0.2 for free, Web Confidential 2, Strata 3D 3 for free, CD/DVD SpeedTools 5, CodeWarrior Pro 6 with Carbon Goodness, EIMS 3, Script Debugger 2, Adobe LiveMotion 1, Shakespearean Insult Generator 1 (a vastly overlooked program), Classic Menu 1, Installer VISE 7. eMachines, in an attempt to boost its stock price, started bundling its machines with "Mack OS Nein," though no one even noticed. Too many people were looking forward to...

JUNE

Shocked, shocked Microsoft was when Judge Jackson ruled in early June that Microsoft must be broken into two separate companies to keep it from misbehaving in the future.

The company had its appellate brief filed before the ink was dry on the final judgement, complete with a 40GB hard disk listing reasons why every fact Microsoft didn't like must not be true. The DC Circuit Court of Appeals, acting en banc (that's Latin for "like a bank"), voted to hear the appeal.

Judge Jackson certified the case to the US Supreme Court, but then, in a surprise move, added an additional brief full of booger jokes. No, that's wrong. Jackson stayed his own ruling pending appeal, ensuring that Microsoft would not face a court-enforced split until the US Supreme Court finishes counting the ballots. Microsoft reflexively appealed the stay.

In another courtroom, Adobe Systems took MacNN to court. The Web site's "AppleInsider" feature published text and pictures from a confidential Adobe document detailing features in the then-unannounced Photoshop 6. Adobe sent a cease-and-desist demand to MacNN, demanding compliance within minutes. MacNN left the report up, and Adobe sued the very next day, alleging violation of trade secrets, failure to properly color-match confidential images, unauthorized introduction of compression artifacts, and illegal conversion from PDF to HTML without a license. Opiners like David Coursey were quick to vilify Adobe. Coursey said, "If Adobe was dumb enough to write something down, I should be dumb enough to publish it. Or words to that effect." IMATEC sued Adobe for using the word "color-matching" in a legal document without permission.

The ad-supported press took another hit as Mac OS Planet, a teenybopper site somehow affiliated with Mac Publishing, informed advertisers that for \$100, they'd get 20,000 to 30,000 exposures of an ad plus a review that spotlights the product and provides the Mac OS Planet "Seal of Approval." The campaign came to an abrupt end later in the year when the seal escaped at a trade show, consuming three fried fish sandwiches worth a total of \$492 before it was recaptured. Poison control was alerted on behalf of the seal. Meanwhile, Mac Publishing denied any knowledge of the offer, saying it was not corporate policy to sell reviews. However, MacCentral did mysteriously assert that Extensis Suitcase 9, introduced during the month, would help restore the ozone layer if purchased in significant quantities. It was a sad day indeed when MacCPU, the most necessary and central third-party enterprise the Macintosh world has ever seen, was forced to close its doors due to a vicious and evil personal grudge borne against the owner by Steve Jobs. In fact, Jobs apparently returned to Apple just to persecute the poor man. Without MacCPU to sell their wares, all accelerator manufacturers went out of business within hours.

RealNetworks and Apple surprised observers by signing a compact pledging neither company would rest until free streaming media compressors were eliminated from

the planet. Failing that, RealNetworks licensed the QuickTime Streaming Server code from Apple and pledged that RealServer 8 and all future versions would be able to stream QuickTime movies as well as RealMedia. Apple did not get rights to stream RealMedia in the open-source QuickTime server, though, nor did RealNetworks promise to direct its technical support people to stop saying “What’s QuickTime?” It’s a start, though. The pact also includes something called the “Ask, Tell, Help” initiative, where both companies pledge their media installers will ask permission before taking default control over certain MIME types, tell you when they’re doing it, and show you enough information so you understand what’s going on. Microsoft, still unwilling to admit streaming media exists outside of Windows Media Player, stuck with its “Don’t ask, don’t tell, don’t admit, don’t help” policy

In Michigan, independent Macintosh programmers and developers gathered on their own for their sixteenth annual convention, free from sponsorship or control by Apple Computer. The conference, called “Winhec,” featured two keynote speakers. The second, and more useful of the two, was Adobe co-founder and CEO Dr. John Warnock, who spoke at length of graphic systems, his role in developing PostScript, and Adobe’s future, concluding by handing out free samples of Adobe’s recent work to all attendees – he sued each of them.

The first keynote speaker was Eric S. Raymond, chief antagonist of the open source movement and clueless as clueless can be. Raymond presented his standard Linux Manifesto, arguing that the open source model is the best available for most of today’s businesses, but his examples fell flat – Netscape 6 is an abysmal Macintosh program with fewer features than earlier versions; Linux has no reasonable graphic interface that would meet Macintosh standards, and most Mac-oriented open source projects not driven by a company (as Apple does with Darwin) never get off the ground. Raymond missed so much of the point that when attendees chipped in to purchase an iBook for him so he could see what they were talking about, he wrote a national column saying they gave it to him because they liked him and believed he was right. That was easy enough—the attendees installed Netscape 6 and MacsBug on the iBook, and told him any time he wanted a command-line interface, just use the browser. To our knowledge, he’s still happily trying to figure out the command structure.

When out of courtroom, companies in June couldn’t help gobbling each other up. The Macintosh gaming world

let out a collective E-machines stock symbol when Microsoft purchased pioneering Mac game developer Bungie, spinning off Oni and the Myth series to Take-Two Interactive while retaining the Marathon series and the upcoming hot new Halo 3D adventure game. Gamers unwilling to accept that Microsoft might publish excessively cool Mac games petitioned—someone. Probably each other. Several other smaller game developers joined together in a consortium named Bunch Media. Facing criticism from the start that it couldn’t play with the big boys, Bunch Media quickly staked out its territory by suing Adobe. Around that time, Proxim, makers of wireless network devices using the standard AirPort didn’t choose, purchased Farallon from Platinum Equity Holdings in a stock swap that included very little cash and lots of WebSTAR coupons. Corel announced a quarterly loss that nearly matched its quarterly income, not quite figuring out why people didn’t want to use a Linux command line to manipulate graphics software.

The month also saw the introduction of MusicMatch Jukebox 1, iShell 2, Hard Disk SpeedTools 3, DoorStop Personal Edition 2, Adobe SVG Viewer 1, Snak 4, WebSTAR 4.3, Igor Engraver 1.0, A-Dock 2, FAXstf Pro 6, Tomb Raider: The Last Revelation, USB Printer Sharing 1, VICOMSOFT Rapid Cache 2, Classic Menu 2, and more lame Budget Gastard attempts.

JULY

From the first of the month onward, all eyes were on the prize of Macworld Expo in New York City. It had been a year since the introduction of the iBooks, nine months since Apple unveiled the iMac DV line, and almost a year since the Power Macintosh G4 machines were first shown at Seybold, though only a few months since they got back up to their originally advertised speed of 55 mph. Although Apple did not pre-announce any of its new products before the show, everyone knew what was coming: a new Power Macintosh in a 12inch cube made of solid titanium, quad-processor Power Macintosh G4 machines, PowerBooks with G4 processors and clamshell enclosures (since the February PowerBooks, frustratingly, did not adhere to the rumors), new iMacs with 42inch monitors, an Apple-branded palmtop computer running Mac OS X, an Apple-branded TV Web access device, as well as new Apple-branded Webcams, cell phones, personal video recorders (after Apple purchased TiVo), Yugos, best-selling novels (“Harry Potter and the Chamber of Aqua”) and fruit smoothies. Distressed

readers of Mac OS Rumors, unwilling to wait for the new goodies, start petitions and mail them to each other.

The industry, however, did not stand still. Microsoft unveiled its new "dot-net" strategy, as in "<Microsoft.NET>", capitalized for your protection. In a massive change in strategy, Microsoft is rewriting all of its applications and operating systems to share data over the Internet as easily as they would from local files (in other words, not very easily at all), giving you full access to your stash of info from any dot-net enabled device, anywhere in the world, as long as it has an IP address and the Microsoft tax stamp. CEO Steve Ballmer told reporters, "We envision a world where every computing device is running licensed Microsoft software, connecting to Microsoft-owned servers, so you can plug any handheld or mobile device into a Microsoft-approved docking station and synchronize with your E-mail, schedule, contacts, and Microsoft license fee payments. And thanks to the world's great acceptance of Windows, we're in position to force this issue faster than any other company could. Let's see them make an antitrust case out of that! [pause] What? Why are you looking at me like that?"

Both Compaq and Dell defied the analysts by removing their "stylish" PCs (the Presario 3500 and WebPC, respectively) from the market for the trivial reason that no one bought them. The success of the iMac had led analysts, who originally predicted that the iMac probably wouldn't sell, to revise that prediction and speculate that better-designed PCs from every company would have similar success. Unfortunately, putting a Dell machine in a semi-fancy box (bearing a strong resemblance to a brick dressed up for Halloween) is like putting Spam™ on a silver platter under a dome – when you look at what's inside, you're still depressed. Analysts, now convinced that no one wants well-designed PCs, immediately trashed the stocks of all companies refusing to commit to the "Beige to the Future" initiative.

Early in the month, Apple Computer's first stock split in 13 years took effect, cutting the stock price in half before the start of trading one fine day. [That day happened to be in June, but give us a break.] The resulting 50% decline on stock tickers led fifteen analysts to issue "sell" ratings on the company before they figured out what was going on. Bob Moriarty blamed Steve Jobs.

Simon Jones, still upset that Apple Computer won't let him use the company's intellectual property for his own ad-based "MacCards" Web site, redesigned Apple's logo as his own. He took the famous fruit-with-a-missing-bite

logo (with reflective highlights and all), stretched the bottom of the apple shape into a point, and claimed this resulting "heart" (totally unrelated to Mac-themed greeting cards, you understand) was his site's new logo and had "nothing to do" with the Apple logo. Annoyingly, several Web sites printed this as if it were an actual news story, though <MacWEEK.com> strangely asserted that Jones could have avoided his problems had he used more Extensis software. The site withdrew the story days later, though, when Jones started selling his own photo enhancing Photoshop plugin, "Intensis Smartihance 4.0."

Not all of Apple's legal efforts were so well-founded. The company also sent a "cease-and-desist" order to Ric Ford of MacInTouch, telling him to stop posting rumors about the company's products or Apple would sue. The lawyers also told him not to tell anyone about the letter, and they sent it to MacInTouch's ISP to intimidate him. You'd think you'd have to be brighter than that to graduate from law school – trying to intimidate Ric Ford is like trying to teach a lobster Dvorak keyboarding skills. Ford forwarded the letter to his own lawyer, who responded brilliantly, pointing out that the US Constitution is not protected by an Apple license agreement. Apple's response was since destroyed in a settlement the company reached with itself after suing itself for mailing confidential documents to non-employees.

The day before Macworld Expo started when Apple posted a \$200 million profit on sales of 1,016,000 units generating \$1.8 billion in revenue, all up year-over-year. Gross margins neared 30%, a record in the post-Amelio era, and even iMac sales were up year-over-year. That was amazing, since everyone knew Apple would release new iMacs at Macworld Expo, so by June, buyers were looking at the older October 1999 models like last week's leftover bread. Even so, revenue was below analysts' \$1.9 billion predictions, and the increased iMac sales were 50,000 units behind expectations. In an unrelated story, workers at Pixar were puzzled by a new structure in the parking lot that appeared to be built from 50,000 iMac boxes taped together, with the hand-lettered sign "Stevie and Larrie's Fortness of Saltitude. KEEP OUT!"

At the next day's Macworld Expo, Steve Jobs took the stage and, to the delight of the assembled crowd, declared he was not running for president. Jobs showed Apple's new optical Apple Mouse Pro, and the Apple Pro Keyboard with the amazing innovation of full-size keys. The first big news was in the Power Macintosh G4 line, which gained gigabit

Ethernet, allowing professional customers to hate file sharing ten times faster than 100Base-T. The real change, however, was the addition of a second processor in the 450MHz and 500MHz configurations. This feature, while initially dismissed by critics, was later hailed as the greatest breakthrough in word processing in years. It finally allows Microsoft Word users to devote an entire second processor to "optimizing font menu performance," launching the application in less than three days. In a Photoshop demonstration of the dual processor machines, Jobs and Apple marketing VP Phil Schiller conclusively proved that the new models are the fastest machines on the planet when creating promotional material for bad movies. Screenwriter Joe Eszterhas immediately ordered five of them.

A few days earlier, ATI Technologies issued a press release congratulating itself for providing the video cards in Apple's new computers – machines that were, at that time, unannounced and secret. Many Apple fans speculated that Apple would take some form of "revenge" on ATI for the leak, but were pleasantly surprised when Jobs invited ATI's CEO onstage during the demonstration in an apparent sign of unity. That changed fast when Jobs picked up a new Apple Pro Mouse and, swinging it like a bolo, efficiently dispatched the executive. Jobs later said he "accidentally" hit the ATI executive in the head. All 52 times. Jobs also unveiled the new "Summer 2000" iMac line, featuring such earthtone colors as Indigo, Ruby, Algae, Diarrhea, and Hurl. Now featuring transparent cases instead of merely translucent (after losing a licensing battle with Lucent Technologies), the new versions continued the previous designs with no fans, slot-loading CD-ROM or DVD-ROM drives, and faster PowerPC G3 processors than the previous models. Other than colors, the big news was price, with the entry-level iMac now starting at only \$4.99, which analysts amazingly deemed "too expensive" compared to 50MHz Celeron-based machines now found freely available on most urban sidewalks.

The biggest news, however, was clearly the new "Power Macintosh G4 Cube," innovatively shaped like a perfect sphere. The stylish machine, coated with pure quartz and hand-polished by Tibetan monks, includes a 450MHz PowerPC G4 processor, an Apple Display Connector (as did the new Power Macintosh G4 computers), USB, FireWire, and a slot-loading DVD drive – all in a compact case with no fan. However, priced at \$57,299, experts said the computer was too expensive for the power it provided.

Jobs nonetheless predicted Apple would sell tons of the

machines. At the analyst meeting on the first day of the show, Jobs said, "We've already sold 62 billion of them to our installed base on other planets, so we're confident the Earth launch will be just as successful. Buy stock now!"

Business wasn't as kind to others in the industry. 3dfx issued a second loss warning due to its acquisition of future buyout fodder Gigapixel, and Smart and Friendly peripherals defied its name by closing and locking its doors. Macintosh press started building up the unauthorized biography *Steve Jobs: Antichrist*, and CNet purchased what was left of Ziff-Davis (mostly ZDNet) for \$1.6 billion under the impression that to grow it needs two copies of every news story. VersionTracker became TechTracker and purchased MacFixIt for undisclosed stock options and seventy-five beta releases to be named later. Apple's International English software releases still lagged behind US English versions, and the Apple Display Connector was named "conspiracy theory of the month."

Software releases included Magellan 1.7, GraphicConverter 3.9, Animation Stand 4.3, Adobe Type Manager 4.6, Tex-Edit Plus 4.0, SuperGIF 1.0, Flash 5, SpaceAgent 2, VR Works 2, InterMapper 3, Swift 3D 1. In the squeaker of the month, SoundApp defeated Adobe Type Reunion Deluxe by the narrow score of 2.7 to 2.6. Then, without warning, it was...

AUGUST

"August" is derived from a Latin word meaning "schizophrenia," and that was never more evident than in August, unless it wasn't. The entire month was so confusing on the business side you're forgiven if you didn't know whether Apple Computer was soaring to new heights or teetering on the precipice of utter ruin and unparalleled business disgrace. Looking back, it seems Apple was teetering on the ruin of disgraceful success, but that's only visible with the benefit of hind-sight, or the shareware equivalent "hindquarters."

Apple Computer started the month by suing an unknown individual for releasing undisclosed company secrets to unspecified individuals in an undescribed manner. The company's chief legal counsel, Dean Vernon Wormer, said the "double secret litigation" was necessary to send the message that Apple is serious about leaks. The individual, named only by the online handle "worker_bee", was accused of relaying secret information about future Apple products, including some information about the Cube,

Apple Pro Mouse, and iBook development plans, to the AppleInsider Web site, accepting fame and fortune in return, including an invitation on Fox's new reality show, *Who Wants to Marry a Corporate Espionage Veteran?* By suing, Apple's crack legal team hoped to uncover the true identity of "worker_bee," holding him, her, or them to whatever confidentiality agreements allowed them, her, or him access to the information in the first place. In its filing, Apple contended that only an Apple employee or close business associate would have access to such details about products, and that any such person was covered by a legally-binding non-disclosure agreement, and should just learn to keep his big mouth shut about future products instead of assuming he knew what was best for the company. All the company knew at first was the IP address that "worker_bee" used to post the information, along with the fact that he was often seen leaving the Apple campus shortly after meetings of the board of directors, driving a custom-painted Rolls-Royce with the license plate "ME ORACLE".

The analysts, however, didn't know what to make of anything. Critics continued to praise the Power Macintosh G4 Cube and its perfect pyramid shape as "stunning," "breathtaking," "sexually provocative in a performance-art kind of way, if you know what I mean," and "suitable in a Mac kind of way for those kind of people." Even so, the financial control corps couldn't stop casting doubts on Apple's future. It was August when they started dinging Apple Computer for not including CD-RW drives in its consumer computers, despite that Apple had just reported robust sales and that there was no evidence customers were avoiding the Macintosh because it didn't have an internal CD burning. Nonetheless, Steve Jobs acted quickly, announcing a new AppleCare "CD burner" program in which a technician would personally come to your house and set fire to all your Microsoft CD-ROM discs. "Why does every CD burner have to be the same?" Jobs asked the press before Jon Rubinstein slapped him in the face. Jobs then said, "Oh..."

The analysts also disagreed over the value of Apple's new multiprocessor Power Macintosh G4 machines. Some noted, "Most Macintosh software won't take advantage of the extra processor, leaving it as a fast silicon boondoggle." Others countered, "All Macintosh software ignores the extra processor, making it a big Motorola subsidy." Still others argued, "Not only does every program ever written ignore the second processor, but its presence on the motherboard upsets the machine's balance, making it more

likely to tip over and catch fire, killing everyone within a five-mile radius."

On the other hand, despite blasting Apple for its weak product line, the analysts think the company will stay on top of the tech world. True quote: analyst Brooks Gray saw Apple's biggest problem as unrelated to its product line. "Apple continues to struggle meeting demand. They need to improve their supply chain strategy in order to boost sales and meet demand for the upcoming consumer-buying season," he wrote. Also true: fourteen of eighteen analysts tracking the company after Macworld Expo listed Apple stock as a "buy" or "strong buy," and most thought that the biggest danger of the Power Macintosh G4 Cube was that it "might cannibalize sales of Power Macintosh G4 or iMac computers." And *IndustryWeek* magazine named Apple as one of the "world's 100 best-managed manufacturing companies."

This is the same insightful analysis that allowed Wall Street to make its early, decisive projection that Pat Buchanan would walk away with the US presidential election. The predictions were foreshadowing – not of Apple's future success, but of how successful the analysts would be after the August passage of "Rule FD" that prevents Apple executives from spoon-feeding them information under the table. Although the rule wouldn't take effect until October, Apple responded early by opening its July analyst meeting to listeners via QuickTime Streaming, publishing more financial information in its quarterly press releases, and starting an active disinformation campaign. The first results came in August, when Apple announced that the Power Macintosh G4 Cube had been accepted as "the official computer of the Amish."

Gateway, recognizing the handwriting on the wall (but not via software), initiated a new program to provide comprehensive training on its computers at all of its "Gateway Country" stores in the US. Founder and chairman Ted Waitt told reporters, "Hey, we all know these damn things are impossible to use. We keep our hardware costs low by dumping ease-of-use onto the user already, and now we're going to milk more money out of the poor saps by charging them for what we and Microsoft were too cheap to engineer better in the first place. We'll make a fortune. OK, we can go on the record now...what? Aw, sh**."

Back in court, Adobe sued Macromedia for violating two of its human interface patents, specifically the ones involving dockable tabbed palettes. Adobe alleged that Macromedia deliberately adopted protected portions of

Adobe's standard human interface to make its products look more like Adobe's own, making it easier for Adobe customers to migrate to Macromedia software. True trivia: Macromedia's own case wasn't helped when its executives repeatedly showed docking and undocking tabs in palettes in Flash 5, telling audiences, "Look familiar? It's just like Photoshop!" Adobe also sued Macromedia for creating customer confusion by using the vowels "a", "o", and "e" in its name in the exact same order as in "Adobe." "This kind of willy-nilly customer confusion cannot be tolerated," said Adobe Systems president Bruce Chizen, speaking with his brother, a partner in Adobe's retained law firm of Dewey, Chizen, and Howe. "As we proved by adopting the Flash file format in all of our products, becoming the leading Flash content producer, and flashing all our Flash files with Flashing speed, Adobe is the leader and will not be confused with wannabes."

In the rest of the Mac business world, Cycore purchased Puppertime from former QuickTime engineer and company founder Deeje Cooley, proving once again that the fastest way to let a cool Macintosh technology fall completely off the radar is to sell it to a Windows-oriented company. ATI Technology's CFO suddenly quit, calling Apple Pro Mouse-shaped bruises on his head "mere coincidence, but I have a headache and won't comment further." The Badget Gastards reappeared with "AntiTruth 1.0", another shareware creation that managed to avoid stealing code from other programs by doing absolutely nothing at all. And in some dark foreshadowing, Newer Technology co-founder James Wiebe retired from the company, saying February's partnership with creditors left it stable enough to run without him so he could pursue other interests, apparently including profit.

New products of the post-Expo month included InstallerVISE 7, the still-embarrassing Netscape 6 Preview Release 2, Pepper 3, the Xtrem overclocking fiasco, Eudora 5 beta, GoLive 5 non-beta, WebSonar 4, RealPlayer 8, ColorBlind 8, Combustion 1, MacLinkPlus 12, Harmony 1, and in the month's best example of needlessly running up the score, Quicken Deluxe 2001. Even so, the thermometer was still officially set on "stifling" when the calendar changed to...

SEPTEMBER

Excitement built into September as the world anticipated

Apple's biggest European presence of the year – the

Apple Expo 2000 trade show in Paris. Apple revealed ahead of time that it would release Mac OS X Public Beta at the show, and Steve Jobs himself coming for a keynote address was a sure sign even more goodies were in store. It was a fine tribute to a strong European market that had shown great success over the previous year, so, of course, the whiners tried to disrupt it. Two or three people annoyed that they couldn't use Apple's intellectual property for their own businesses (Simon Jones's "MacCards" using Apple logos and slogans, and a UK dealer forced to change its name from "AppleMax") tried to turn these issues into overarching concerns and garnered nearly two weeks of publicity by planning a "protest" during the keynote speech.

The plan was to have several people stand up and read a protest speech in the middle of Jobs's presentation, spreading them around the room so the speech could be completely read if one or more protesters were dragged away. The entire thing collapsed when it was revealed that after two solid weeks of publicity, only a dozen or so people had volunteered to participate – and even they proved less-than-willing when it was shown that the leaders of the protests were the ones who had been ordered to stop using Apple's trademarks and creative property for their own commercial gain. Undeterred, the protestors vowed to continue harassing Apple until they got their way, starting by establishing a foundation to fund further IMATEC litigation.

At the Expo, Apple did release Mac OS X Public Beta as promised, selling a three-language version on the show floor (English, French, and Marketing) for \$29.99. The beta edition eventually sold over 100,000 copies, about 75,000 more than Apple expected. Apple vice-president of software engineering Avie Tevanian told reporters, "Gee, if we'd thought people were actually going to run this, we might have made it work more like a Mac and less like our attempt to validate our own discredited ideas. Who knew?"

Apple also introduced the first substantial update to the iBook product family in fifteen months. The basic iBook model saw a speed increase from 300MHz to 366MHz with 256K of on-chip cache, a 10GB hard drive (up from 6GB), a new FireWire port, video out-put, and a Rage Mobility 128 graphics controller – all for \$1499, \$100 less than the original iBook. Reviewers immediately panned the machine for its lack of PCI slots. The iBook Special Edition maintained its \$1799 price, but saw a boost to a 466MHz PowerPC G3 processor and a new 6X DVD-ROM in the box. The machines were available in the colors indigo and graphite, as well as a special version initially available only at the Apple

Store, “nuclear waste.” Apple’s first attempt to revise its “worker_bee” lawsuit with more specific information got thrown out of court when the judge realized Apple’s crack legal team was asserting that the leaker was, in fact, Eric Raymond. The court ruled, as a matter of law, that Raymond was too clueless to know anything relevant. Macworld reported that Raymond couldn’t be too dumb, as he used several Extensis products, known for enhancing intelligence and stimulating creativity. Intel was forced to recall a batch of its newest, fastest 1.13GHz Pentium III processors before too many of them were placed into computers, admitting that the chips fail under “very specific circumstances.” Intel was mum on the details, but sources close to the company say the circumstances involved “calculating something when there’s power to the chip.”

Apple came under fire from several quarters because early purchasers of the Power Macintosh G4 Cube noted “cracks” in its trapezoidal case. Apple Computer quickly dismissed all such assertions as mold lines – unavoidable imperfections where the liquid polycarbonate met itself as it flowed around the case mold – but photos quickly surfaced showing that in some cases, the imperfections were actual cracks, with feather lines and all. Stepping up to the plate, Apple Computer then announced that to prevent such imperfections in the future, all Power Macintosh G4 Cube computers from September 2000 onward would be manufactured with cases of pure diamond, impervious to cracks. “We listen to our customers,” said Steve Jobs, “and think they’ll value this new effort to present the cleanest and most beautiful computer available today, even at the new retail price of \$2,499,995. Displays are still extra; we’re not made of money here.” At the new price, one Power Macintosh G4 Cube was instantly worth more than all outstanding eMachines stock.

Adobe didn’t fare well in the public eye during September. Early in the month, the company discontinued its popular PressReady 3 software, a \$149 program that provided a color-matching PostScript 3 RIP for low-cost inkjet printers. Aimed at a niche market of creative professionals who wanted an inexpensive way to see what PostScript 3 would do with their images, Adobe was then frustrated that this niche was not large enough to propel the product into mega-success, dropping it due to high development costs for new printers and because, as Bruce Chizen put it, “We make more money off the PostScript 3 license on the big color printers anyway, so why are we undercutting ourselves? Let them eat cake!” Adobe also found itself

countersued by Macromedia, which made no bones about enforcing its own patent rights solely because Adobe had sued it back in August. Macromedia asserted that Adobe Illustrator violated its patents on displaying blended elements, and that Adobe Premiere illegally uses Macromedia patents on soundwave editing. Adobe responded with a counter-counter-suit, alleging that Macromedia got its chocolate in Adobe’s peanut butter.

ZDNet dropped a bomb when a Matthew Rothenberg article alleged that Apple Computer was threatening Macintosh publications, saying it would withdraw all of its advertising unless the publications promised not to print rumors of future Apple products. Roundly criticized for its attempts to purchase influence at publications, Apple’s reputation bounced back somewhat a week or so later when ZDNet revealed that the “several” publications targeted with such threats were really only MacAddict and Macworld magazines, and that the former had gone on the record saying no threats actually occurred. ZDNet promised more investigation and more articles to clear up the mess. As of the end of the year, none had appeared – but the site continued to repeat the initial, discredited charges as gospel truth. In an unrelated move, Apple advertising on the Mac Observer increased almost 400%, something the site called a “total and complete coincidence – and Aqua rocks!” Apple’s second attempt to identify “worker_bee” and seek access to all his personal E-mail for the past three years were also rejected when the company tried to finger Michael Dell.

Wall Street, however, continued to love Apple. All of these are true: analyst Andrew Neff said Apple was “on track” for outstanding quarterly estimates, and Apple bear Matt Sargent discounted rumors of PC sales slowdowns by confirming that retail inventory levels in September were “the same or below” year ago levels. Steve Jobs told CNBC on September 14, that Apple would “hit our forecasts for the quarter,” and that demand for Power Macintosh G4 Cube machines was “greater than expected.” Neff later said Mac OS X could generate demand for new machines like new versions of Windows do for Intel machines. When analyst Ashok Kumar said he saw a slowdown in worldwide PC sales, and Intel warned that its sales would not meet projections, analysts poohed the idea that Apple Computer could be affected.

Then Apple dropped the bomb. On September 28, after the close of trading, Apple announced that its revenue would be 7% lower than expected, with 33% lower profit

than company projections. Apple said it was suffering from slower worldwide sales, slow education sales, and unexpected low Cube sales, making everyone wonder what Jobs was talking about just two weeks earlier. Wall Street analysts, who had been uniformly bullish on Apple, replied with a collective "We knew it!" and issued "dump" recommendations like mad, sending the stock tumbling more than 52% in one day of trading. Nearly half of all Apple shares were traded the day after the warning. Due to the federally-mandated "quiet period," Apple said it would have no more information on the shortfall until its official earnings announcement the next month. Bob Moriarty took credit.

In other news, the US Supreme Court denied the government's request to hear Microsoft's appeal directly, referring it instead to the DC Circuit Court of Appeals. It was seen as a blow to Microsoft, which first wanted the case buried in a time capsule for twenty years. Gadget Software took a different route to graft – instead of stealing other programmers' code, the Badget Gastards took the software and its name, releasing "AutoMenus Pro 4" without the knowledge or permission of the code's owner. Fortunately, it was caught before their "Mac OS 9.0.6" upgrade caught on with people who didn't know the OS is not written in REALbasic.

New arrivals of the month included BIAP go'trieve 1.0, GIFBuilder 1.0 (after the world's longest beta-test cycle), Web Crossing 4, AEC FastTrack Schedule 7, Intego VirusBarrier, LensDoc, Radio UserLand, PowerTicker 2, Media Composer 10, Avid Xpress 4, BarbaBatch 3, BBEdit 5, Cleaner 5, Charts Pro 1.5, PGP Desktop Security 7, MRJ 2.2.3, Panopticum Lens Pro 2, IGOR Pro 4, Web Devil 5, Norton Antivirus 7 and Norton Utilities for Mac 6 beta versions, HyperStudio 4, and ProJPEG 5. In a stunning battle, IntelliNews, PageSpinner, BarbaBatch, and Strata 3D Pro all tied at 3.0.

Before anyone could catch his breath over Apple's earnings warning, we found ourselves in . . .

(Every year, as we have noted we are making a New Year's resolution not to do another of these "year in review" series. They take forever, they require much research, and readers seem somewhat perturbed when the review is missing factors like objectivity and truth. Of course, we have never been one for adhering to resolutions, and this concluding installment proves it. When last we left our distorted look at 2000, Apple Computer had just dropped the financial bomb that sales were off and profits would be much lower than expected. Wall Street, which had seen no signs of trouble

before the announcement, collectively fell over itself claiming credit for predicting the earnings shortfall, responded by slashing Apple's market capitalization with a fiscal machete. As the fourth and final quarter began (fortunately, the year did not go into overtime), experts around the world were scrambling to explain the shortfall, or to blame it on their pet projects, or to take credit for seeing it coming back in 1984. That started in...)

OCTOBER

Wall Street analysts had to decide what

Apple's earnings warning meant: either the company was part of a tech industry slowdown compounded by special problems like a mistimed K-12 sales force transition, or if the industry was healthy and Apple was just collapsing. By the end of the month, the answer was clear: Motorola, Dell, ATI, Imation, 3dfx, and iPIX had all announced either losses or earnings warnings, and one analyst had gone so far as to say "the PC boom may be over." Of course, this means it was all Apple's fault. Analyst Sheepy McBeancount told cable financial channel CNNBCfn, "Hey, either we were wrong about a whole industry, or we were wrong about a company no one understands that's probably doomed anyway. Which seems more logical to you?" Once the analysts dropped their rosy "strong buy" recommendations, they quickly started trying to outdo each other. Most dropped their ratings to "hold," but a few were showboating for the press, dropping Apple stock to "sell," "strong sell," or "use shares as toilet paper" levels. At this point, remember, the stock was trading around \$26.00 a share, too.

Speculation was rampant until Apple could announce its quarterly results in mid-month; until then, the federally-imposed "quiet period" prevented company executives from discussing the shortfall or its causes. In the interim, the Macintosh universe turned its focus to Mac OS X Public Beta, released a month earlier. Most of the people who paid the \$30.00 for a copy of the prerelease OS accepted that they were adventurous souls who would be using an imperfect operating system that had yet to receive interface or performance finetuning. Nonetheless, we remain shocked by how many command line junkies crawled out of the woodwork, as if the primary flaw in the Mac OS to date had been a gnawing inability to type "mv 'System Folder:Extensions:*opentpt*' 'System Folder:Extensions (Disabled):'" and have it mean something. Articles describing Mac OS X as an OS that UNIX,

Windows, and Linux users could love abounded.

Sadly, far fewer described it as an OS Mac users could love. This did not bother analysts like McBeancount, who told MacCentral, "Well, Apple only sells to its installed base anyway, and those zombies will drink whatever Kool-Aid Jobs serves up. This is their attempt to draw new customers. Of course, no one's going to buy Apple hardware just to run this, but maybe Apple will release Mac OS X for Intel systems. Then all the hardware sales will dry up and Apple will probably be sold to a company like Microsoft or Oracle just for the OS X intellectual property, but our firm thinks it would be worth sacrificing the company to prove a point." We were not impressed.

Motorola introduced the MPC7410, the next iteration of the PowerPC "G4" processor. Announced at speeds of up to 550MHz, the chip is also noteworthy because it allows software to turn the backside cache into a super-fast segment of system RAM for ultra-high performance. This capability, if eventually integrated into Macintosh computers, could mean Java applets that lock up your computer tight as a drum without having to touch main memory or the data bus. Technology is an amazing thing.

Microsoft won the right to appeal its antitrust loss in the DC Circuit Court of Appeals instead of the plaintiffs' preferred route directly through the US Supreme Court. The company had argued since June that the complex appeal and examination of the record was best suited to a court that could spend more time on the issue, denying that delay was the goal. Even so, as soon as the venue was decided, Microsoft filed a new brief suggesting that all appellate briefs be stored in a special cellar for two years before any other party got to read them, to "age them properly for smooth flavor."

The press, hungry for Apple-themed stories in a time of perceived fiscal crisis, turned to Alan Deutschman's new book, *The Second Coming of Steve Jobs*. An unauthorized biography completed without the help of Jobs or most of his close friend, the book garnered huge buzz, largely because the author kept granting interviews alleging that Jobs had tried to stop the book, though Deutschman did admit he had absolutely no evidence to support such a claim. What's worse, all the published excerpts made available had glaring factual errors, such as Jobs allegedly making Heidi Roizen's life as an Apple executive miserable when she had left the company several months before the alleged incident, or when Jobs supposedly went on a seven-state killing spree hunting down critics of the NeXT cube. Deutschman said, "I can't understand

why Jobs would try to keep people from reading my book."

Meanwhile, fallout from the earnings warning continued. Apple Computer announced a \$300.00 rebate when purchasing a Power Macintosh G4 Cube with an Apple-brand display, and a \$200 rebate on any new PowerBook, both attempts to stimulate demand for products that hadn't sold as well as expected this late in the year. Eric Raymond's suggestion to stimulate demand by pre-loading LinuxPPC on all iMac models was politely rejected, though Raymond didn't understand why. Apple also announced that Mitch Mandich, head of worldwide sales and product marketing, was "retiring" to spend more time with his family, following a long tradition of Apple "retirements" that included Gil Amelio, Ellen Hancock, and Steve Jobs in 1985.

As the Power Macintosh G4 Cube became more widely available, reviews started to accumulate with a depressing sameness to them—great style, powerful system, wonderful to use, but overpriced especially with only 64MB of RAM and no expansion slots. Several reviewers, however, were quite taken with the machine's implementation of a fanless Power Macintosh G4 450MHz machine housed entirely in an eight-inch dodecahedron.

When Apple Computer finally announced its earnings for the fourth fiscal quarter—profit of \$170 million but declining revenue—Steve Jobs himself participated in the conference call with press and analysts, a first for him since selling NeXT to Apple, and participants were not even required to identify themselves as "suplicants" to get a Jobsian response. The iCEO explained that Power Macintosh G4 Cube sales had been below expectations, ignoring that two weeks before the warning he told CNBC Cube sales were ahead of expectations, or that a few weeks before that he said demand was so strong that people were camping outside the factory trying to get the machines. Jobs also said Apple would be putting CD-RW drives in its systems, and creating new iMovie-like applications that bring new capabilities to Macintosh products. Analysts were not impressed with eMachines's announcement, on the same day, of its "new, groundbreaking eMovie video-editing software, created exclusively by Gadget Software."

Since then we have shown that analysts do not understand Apple Computer, and only rate the company strongly when sales are strong. When sales falter, since the analysts don't really know why people purchase Macs in the first place, they demand that Apple ex-

NOVEMBER

plain all future plans in complete detail so they can decide those plans are insufficient and declare Apple is officially doomed. "If Apple does not reveal every reason why today's machines will be completely obsoleted in three months," said McBeancount in an interview with BusinessWeek, "then I can't recommend the stock. Of course, they have to do that and make sales pick up this quarter at existing prices, or I couldn't speak for the company's future anyway. Besides, have you seen that Windows ME? It's just so cuddly!"

Jobs later said that Apple's internal ordering systems had been thrown off for the Power Macintosh G4 Cube. An order of more than 600,000 Cubes had been cancelled unexpectedly, and only after the fact did Apple's sales team realize it had been placed by the "Michael Dell School for Inattentive Sales People Ha Ha Ha!"

The normal blinding pace of mergers, acquisitions, and deals continued in October. Mattel, which managed to turn the profitable The Learning Company into a money sink, dumped it at bargain-basement prices to Platinum Equity Holdings, the premiere holding tank for Macintosh companies. Microsoft invested \$135 million in Corel Corporation for ".NET" support in the company's future products, including WordPerfect Office, but Corel still managed to lose nearly \$11 million. 4D sold ListSTAR to Farokh Irani, the only developer who would make it work again, and Tim Gill said it was time to leave the quarks to other people. 3dfx denied a published report that NVIDIA wanted to buy the company. Xtrem also shipped its \$60.00 "MacThrust" product, guaranteed to accelerate existing Macintosh computers by up to 100%, just so buyers could discover it is a warranty-voiding set of \$2.00 plastic jumpers with an instruction sheet. Coming up next: the \$59.00 per-month Xtrem Tech Info Library on the Web, an original creation of Simon Jones and MacCards.

New appearances of the month included SETI@home 3, Beatnik Editor 2, the official release of Office 2001, Colorfield Insight, Adobe InCopy, TypeTamer 2, ImageDV, Swift 3D, PCalc 2, Starry Night Pro 3.1, Nisus Writer 6, Unsanity Echo, ATM Deluxe 4.6, Apple Modem Updater 2, QuickTime 5 preview, 2gether1 1.5, StuffIt 6, Eye Candy 4000, Netscape 4.7.6, RealAudio 8, Windows Media Player 7, Absynth, and FastTrack Schedule 7. And before the pundits had finished staking their claims to parts of Apple's Inevitable End (MacWEEK.com pointed out that Apple would have sold more machines if they were bundled with fine Extensis software), it was...

There was some kind of election in the United States that seemed to garner some press attention. Perhaps you heard of it. Despite the fact that, according to pollsters, 157% of Americans reported being "extremely tired, and sick, not to mention sick and tired" of election controversies as of 3 PM election day, it seemed to occupy the news for most of the month. The most serious consequence of the flap was in Palm Beach County, Florida, where 10,000 people who swear they ordered Power Macintosh G4 Cube systems instead got gray Compaq Presario systems. Officials said there was nothing they could do if customers couldn't fill out the order forms correctly.

Still smarting from lower education sales during the year, Apple hired former employee Cheryl Vedoe as the company's new vice-president of Education Marketing and Solutions, reporting directly to Steve Jobs instead of through the normal sales organization channels. Despite the title, however, it was not a solution to the problem. This potentially explains why Rob McCord, hired as Apple's vice-president of "Don't Lose Any Sales to Competitors," has been so frustrated in his position.

In a further attempt to stimulate sales, Apple introduced rebates on the dual-processor Power Macintosh G4 machines introduced just three and a half months earlier. The money-back offer was for \$300.00 on 450MHz dual-processor system, and \$500.00 on the 500MHz two-chip machines, but unless you purchase at a store that knows how to take full advantage of multiprocessor systems, the rebate was effectively only half as much.

Macintosh advocates had been spreading rumors for more than two years that Apple Computer was about to open company-owned retail outlets in the US, largely because the advocates admired the message and branding of "Gateway Country" stores and wanted Apple to do the same thing. In November, however, the rumors became reality as the Palo Alto (California) zoning board admitted that Apple had applied for permission to open a store near Stanford University. MacWEEK.com quickly followed with similar reports about a Chicago location. Not to be out-done, eMachines quickly leaked information about opening its own stores. However, since eMachines is built on the idea of razor-thin margin PCs, the stores essentially amounted to three vans parked behind various Wal-Mart stores in Idaho on alternate Tuesdays. eMachines

CEO Wy Bother told the press, "Hey, selling out of trucks like this is how Michael Dell got started." Dell, responding to reporters, said "Yeah, but it's not how I finished."

It was actually late October when Adobe Systems announced its new Network Publishing initiative, but it took the press and customers until mid-November to cut through the buzzwords and figure out what Adobe was trying to say, or not to say, or vote for. If expert cryptographers correctly broke the marketing code, Adobe wants to support all of the burgeoning Internet graphics standards, particularly Scalable Vector Graphics, the XML-based illustration standard that closely resembles the PostScript code that Adobe products already emit. Adobe's line of name-brand graphics products (Illustrator, Photoshop, GoLive, LiveMotion, Premiere, Acrobat, FreeHand, Flash, CorelDRAW, Painter, and GraphicConverter) will continue to store their information in somewhat-proprietary file formats, licensed to third-party developers, so that Adobe products will form the core of your graphics production and export to any other format you want with all the fidelity Adobe allows. Responding to the idea, Microsoft CEO Steve Ballmer said, "How come when we tried this with dot-net people they thought it was evil? Oh, right, it was us..."

Microsoft filed its first appellate brief in its anti-trust case, basically arguing that the entire trial was wrong and that Microsoft should have another chance with a judge that believed its testimony. At least, that's what most experts believe—the entire brief was written in pig latin and encrypted. Microsoft said it was a "security measure," not a delaying tactic. Chief counsel William Neukom told reporters, "You'll understand that our briefs contain sensitive information, and so we can't make the decryption key public, but the other side is the government. They'll figure it out in a few years."

Intel introduced the Pentium 4 chip, the first evolution of the X86 processor family that, clock-for-clock, is slower than the previous iteration. Intel stuck with its Pentium III advertising campaign in the US because, except for specialized multimedia and gaming software that uses the Pentium 4's vector instructions, the Pentium III remains a better value. The PowerPC G4 also shows massive improvements only for vector-enabled software, but even on other software, it's about 10% faster at the same clock rate than the PowerPC G3—unlike the Pentium III and Pentium 4 comparison. Intel CEO Craig Barrett said, "At this rate, the Pentium 8 will be slower than today's \$100.00 Celeron

processors but cost eight times as much. God bless America!" Analysts responded by rating Intel stock "buy unless you are insane or one of those Mac fruit-cakes."

In other news, Apple's newest board member, Genentech CEO Arthur Levinson, demonstrated his belief in the company's future by purchasing 80,600 shares of Apple stock at prices around \$19.50 per share. By the end of the year, he'd lost \$250,000.00 on that purchase. Former Apple CEO Gil Amelio, asked for comment, said simply, "Amateur. Hmph."

3dfx abandoned its consumer production to focus on OEM customers, a move the management did not announce would last for "a few weeks." Extensis became its own company again, split off as a fully-owned subsidiary of ImageX.com, a company Macworld called "forward-looking, innovative, and worthy of investment." And Hewlett-Packard announced it would not meet earnings expectations, confirming for analysts that there is no industry slowdown and Apple is simply doomed. Santiago Rodriguez crossed to the other side of the rainbow.

The month's product scoreboard: Adobe Glassbook Reader 2, Radiologic CD Master 1, Virtual User 3.2, WebiToome 1, Norton Personal Firewall 1, GraphicConverter 4, Helix 5, Omnis Studio 3, VNC Thing 2, URL Access 2.1, Fetch 4.0b1, URL Manager Pro 2.7, Dreamweaver 4, Fireworks 4, Netscape 6, Thoth 1, Mixman Studio 4, MYOB AccountEdge 10, Rewind 1, InstallerMaker 7, and CodeWarrior for Java 6. In case you're keeping score, that's 74, a number the Mac Observer said proves the superiority of Mac OS X. By then, everyone was ready for...

DECEMBER

By the start of the twelfth month, the furor over Apple's earnings warning had died down slightly. The company said it would be OK for the first fiscal quarter, though experiencing flat revenues instead of expected growth, because it would sacrifice sales to reduce inventory in dealer and distributor channels. As far as anyone knew, the rebates were stimulating sales, and the channel was shaping up nicely. World peace was also breaking out, money was falling from the skies, and Bill Gates donated the source code for Windows to the Free Software Foundation.

In other words, not bloody likely.

Early in the month, Apple Computer issued a second earnings warning, saying sales had all but col-

lapsed in the quarter. Instead of the \$2.1 billion in sales Apple had expected for this period back in July, or the \$1.6 billion it expected in mid-October, the company now said it would see only \$1.0 billion in revenue before the end of 2000. Apple said the reduced revenue was because the company was sticking by its pledge to reduce channel inventory to normal levels before Macworld Expo in January of some unspecified year.

The reduced revenue and extra rebates introduced in November mean the company will book a loss for the "lucrative" holiday quarter of between \$225 million and \$250 million, the first red ink since Jobs returned to the CEO position in 1997. Eric Raymond, writing about the loss for Salon, said Apple could do much better if it would just make open-source hardware. "After all, there's nothing at all original about a Dell computer, and they make money hand over fist. Maybe Dell knows something. And their computers run Linux, too. Linux will solve everything. Did I mention that?" Analysts responded by downgrading Apple stock to "compost."

BottomLine Distribution, a Macintosh add-on company that had retooled itself in recent years as an Apple value-added reseller, folded after Apple withdrew the VAR contract on which the company depended. One of the insiders told MacInTouch that Apple changed its mind because one of BottomLine's shareholders is also a shareholder in a failed third-tier clone company suing Apple for damages over the end of Mac OS licensing. Although pursuing bankruptcy protection, BottomLine felt it had a significant legal case against Apple that new management could pursue. A buyout offer for 30,000,000,000 shares of IMATEC stock was refused by the board, as the directors felt the company was worth more than \$257.83.

After four years with only two updates and decreasing support, Intuit threw a lifeline to QuickBooks for Mac users by creating a new Web-based version of the software, in case you don't mind uploading all your business data to Intuit's central servers. But wait—it turns out the Web site isn't Mac-compatible, either! Intuit explained the situation in the world's first Windows-only text file.

Long-time Macintosh programmer and author of Dartmouth University's Fetch FTP client, Jim Matthews, appeared on ABC-TV's Who Wants To Be A Millionaire game show in December and won \$500,000. Sadly for Matthews, ABC chose to award the price by registering Fetch 20,000 times in his name.

In BusinessWeek magazine, Sam Jaffe, trying to convince his readers that Apple's products are over-

priced, compared the top-of-the-line system at the Apple Store (including the \$4000.00 Apple Cinema Display) to an 800MHz Celeron machine and declared the \$7900.00 Macintosh system overpriced. Thanks to this incredible grasp of math, Jaffe was named to the Palm Beach County Election Board.

Simon Jones's "MacCards" site—the one that was supposed to be closed for good—reappeared just for December with "holiday" cards featuring—and we are actually not making this up—translucent colored cigarette lighters. Apparently, without borrowing Apple Computer's logos and images, MacCards has nothing relevant to offer. Wall Street immediately rated it a "strong buy."

Rumors flew about MacAddict early in December—despite continual press releases bragging about how many ad pages the magazine offers and the Web site's "MacAddict Network," the Web site itself apparently didn't bring in enough revenue for parent company Imagine Media, which scaled back MacAddict Web operations and laid off Webmaster Rich Pizor. Having an abundance of talent, Pizor was free to look for fulfilling work, ignoring Simon Jones's request for him to help start his new "original" idea, the "MacCards Addict Network."

In an unexpected move, Apple Computer started revealing more technical information about its hardware, taking previously-restricted "service provider" information and making it available in the Tech Info Library with copious disclaimers. The articles are not for the faint of heart, as the procedures they describe can damage your logic board, render the processor inoperable, eliminate saved settings, kill network connections, and damage attached peripherals—in other words, simulate running Netscape 6.

Following a widely-linked essay on the Salon Web site complaining about the Apple Display Connector, writer Chris Scott says today's Power Macintosh computers aren't worth recommending to friends, especially the slot-loading iMac models, because "they don't even have the cupholder my ten-year old Windows machine has." MacDirectory then interviewed Scott, applauding his "honesty" and asking him what kind of mocha Apple should bundle with computers to make customers feel more loved. The verdict? Swiss.

Just two months after 3dfx denied published reports that NVIDIA wanted to purchase the company, 3dfx laid off 150% of its staff and closed its doors, recommending to shareholders that it approve an agreement to sell all the company's assets to—NVIDIA. In other embarrassing corrections, 3dfx also admitted that

its polygon rendering engine had emotional problems when dealing with septagons, that the Voodoo5 chip does not incorporate religious tenets, and that when the company's communications said "vast graphics market," it really meant "you all really, really suck for buying ATI cards, you losers."

YARC Systems, makers of PostScript RIP software for inkjet printers, closed up shop. Just like Adobe PressReady, YARC found a few very vocal fans of the proofing software for viewing color PostScript images on low-cost printers, but not enough of them to sustain the business model. Asked for comment, Adobe CEO Bruce Chizen was perplexed. "We couldn't make it work, either. We thought the bloated graphics model of PostScript combined with the glacial speed of inkjet printers would produce extensive nostalgia. Today it's all about speed speed speed. So much for our plans to charge an extra \$300.00 for multiprocessor support in future products."

Chizen, by the way, became CEO of Adobe after co-founder John Warnock stepped down, taking the newly-created position of Chief Technical Officer. Ironically, the co-founder of Adobe's biggest desktop publishing competitor had pioneered the move years earlier, when Tim Gill of Quark became CTO. Afraid Adobe was about to catch up, Gill retired from his retirement and became a hermit, albeit one with improving telephone support.

Holiday sales of personal computers were down significantly from 1999, accompanied by earnings warnings from Gateway, Intel, Motorola, Compaq, AMD, Micron, and Toshiba. Analysts, now unable to deny the slowdown in worldwide PC sales, blamed Apple for spooking the market. "Well, geez, if they make machines with higher support costs," said analyst Sheepy McBeancount. "You can't expect buyers to get excited about Dell and Compaq machines by themselves, can you?"

Also in December: David Pogue married the Old Gray Lady, while Scott Gray of Appleholics-Anonymous left for a land of no crashes, and Martin Minow finally found a place where SCSI works according to the spec.

End-of-year product churn brought you TechTracker Pro Desktop, Who's There, Expression 2, Quark Wrapture, Cubase VST 5, Big Business 3, Graphing Calculator 3, iListen 1, 3D Bridge Deluxe, The Digital Universe 2, Virtual PC 4, QuickDNS Pro 3, Mpecker Drop Decoder 2, PDF Startup 2, Interarchy 4, Adobe Premiere 6, Disk First Aid 8.6, TitleTrack Jukebox 2,

"Since then we have shown that analysts do not understand Apple Computer, and only rate the company strongly when sales are strong. When sales falter, since the analysts don't really know why people purchase Macs in the first place . . ."

AutoScript.fm Pro 2, QuicKeys Plug-in Suite, Audion 2, InDesign 1.5.2, OmniDictionary 1, Painting 2, Boswell, CDFinder 3, Solitaire Till Dawn 4, Stata 7, DVD-RAM TuneUp 3, Audiocorder 2.0, FolderGuard 2, and File Buddy 6.

Finally, on December 31, 2000, IMATEC and eMachines merged so the new company could sue Apple for violating color-matching patents during the iMac production process. The lawsuit, leaked to AppleInsider by "legal bee," was decried by MacWEEK.com for making a big deal of a color problem Extensis software could solve. Eric Raymond volunteered his services as a plaintiff's witness on how MacHack attendees taught him Linux was better at color-matching than Mac OS, but withdrew after Gad-get Software's "ColorLinuxSync" software he intended to demo turned out to work only on Apple hardware. Stock market analysts, having opined that Apple had been immune from such lawsuits, immediately predicted a devastating loss to the new "eMATEC" and asserted they'd seen this coming for a long time. In response, Apple's stock price fell to \$25.00 per share, so Arthur Levinson bought 80,000 more shares and wiped out his loss. Simon Jones vowed to protest Apple's defense at the next Apple Expo Paris.

Not bad for a single day. Don't you just love it when everything comes together in the end? On to Macworld! ■

We wish to thank the scribes at MDJ, The Daily Journal for Serious Macintosh™ Users, for permission to use this meticulous chronicling of the year that was. For a complete look at the things they write on behalf of Macintosh users, please visit their website at <<http://www.macjournals.com>>

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■ *Computer Camp, see page 7 for more info.*

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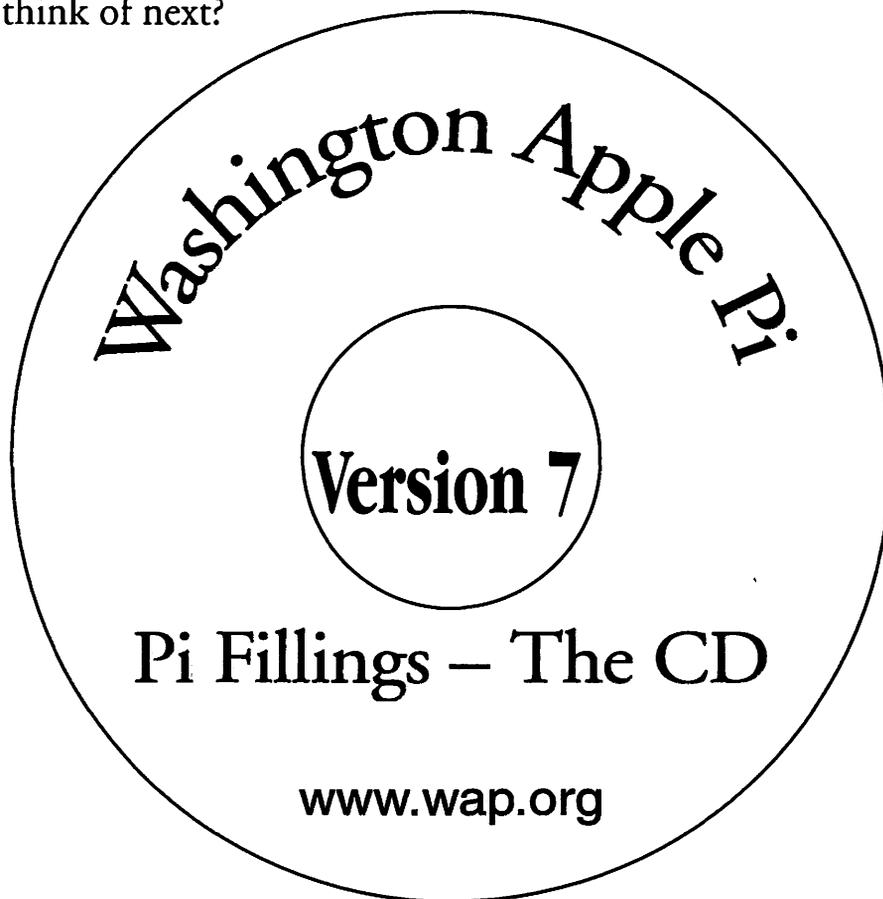
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