Apple Slices

WHAT WILL WE GET OUT OF APPLE UK ?

1992 APPLE PLANS CONSUMER ELECTRONICS

The Editorial team is:

Apple II	Macintosh
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Elizabeth Littlewood	Irene Flaxman

Apple2000 are Founder Members and Wholehearted Supporters of the
Apple User Group Council

Apple2000 supports users of all the Apple computers. The ITT 2020, I, II, II+, //e, //c, IIgs, IIgs+, ///, Lisa, XL, Mac 128, Mac 512, MacPlus, SE, SE/30, Mac II, IIcx, IIci, IIsi, IIx, IIfx, LC, Mac Classics, Quadra, Portable and PowerBooks. Contributions and articles for the Apple2000 magazine or Apple Slices are always welcome. We can handle any disk size or format. Please send to PO Box 3, Liverpool, L21 8PY.

Our thanks to the MUG News Service and Aple's User Group Connection, for contributions to this newsletter.

There are a number of ways to contact Apple2000

If you wish to order goods or services from Apple2000, or if you just wish to leave us a message, please call Irene on ░░░ ░░░ ░░░ (Ansafone during the day). Alternatively, you can send us a Fax. on ░░░ ░░░ ░░░ or write to us at PO Box 3, Liverpool, L21 8PY.

If you use comms, you can leave orders on TABBS (addressed to the SYSOP), or contact us on AppleLink (BASUG.1).

If you are experiencing problems with Apple hardware or software Dave Ward and John Arnold run the Hotlines and will try to help you.

We are very interested in the activities of local user groups. If you have any information which you would like publicised, John Lee would like to hear from you.

We reserve the right to publish, without prejudice, any advice or comments given to members as a result of letters received, in the journals of Apple2000.

A little praise for a few of our authors wouldn't go amiss. Send all comments and contributions via the PO box. We'd be especially interested to receive any suggestions about what you would like to see in **your** magazines and newsletters.

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Group News

TABBS Update: Improved services on our own bulletin board

Our TABBS Bulletin Board has been going through some dramatic changes recently. A recent software upgrade has given TABBS an important facelift and with the addition of a hard disk transplant has been given extended library file storage with new download features. The new software has brought out the full potential of the PACE Ultralink 32 modem and TABBS will now connect at all speeds from 300 baud through 9600 baud with full MNP and LAPM error correction.

These are just some of the new features available:

- Connect speeds - V21, V22, V22bis, V23 and V32
- Error correction - MNP level 5 - LAPM
- Hard disks - 300 mb file storage
- Download protocols - Xmodem, Ymodem (batch), Zmodem (batch), SeaLink and Kermit
- Help screens - available at most prompts
- File area downloads - access to all file areas at a single menu
- New library files - selected by the New command at download prompts
- Latest uploads - a raw download is available of the latest unsorted files
- Full screen message editor - for those with ANSI screen emulation
- Improved message facilities - Cubbyhole facilities

You will find that TABBS now has extensive Help available at most prompts. The TABBS help files have been updated to show the new features and they can all be download at the old Help area. It will be well worth downloading these so you will be able to navigate the system easily.

TABBS - 300-9600 baud - 24 hours daily - ▨▨▨ ▨▨▨▨▨▨

USER GROUP
C·O·N·N·E·C·T·I·O·N

Thank you (from the Committee)

Thanks to all the members who sent us Christmas cards and good wishes — they really are appreciated.

Thanks , too, to all the members who write in with comments on the services we offer. It is always nice to be rewarded by your encouragement. Even the odd letter of complaint is appreciated, as it tells us if we get things wrong.

Finally, thanks to suppliers/manufacturers/distributors who provide us with information.

Library Catalog Disks: Now all the catalogues will be issued on disk

We have at last brought the Apple II library catalogue up to date. As it is some time since we did this, and there have been a large number of additions to the catalogue since the last update, the catalogue has now grown to the point where it is too costly to be issued in printed format. We have reluctantly had to issue it on disk. This means that all the Apple2000 Macintosh and Apple II library catalogues are now only available on disk format.

The Apple II library catalogue has been prepared in three versions:

- DOS 3.3, 5.25" disk for the Apple II+. The files are in text file format. Also included on the disk are simple reading and printing routines in Basic.
- ProDOS, 5.25" disk for the Apple //e and //c. The catalogue files are in text file format. Also included on the disk is the Shareware viewing and printing program List.
- GS/OS, 3.5" disk for the IIgs. The catalogue files are in TeachText format. Also included on the disk is the Shareware word processor WriteAway. The IIgs specific files do not appear on the other two catalogue disks.

The Macintosh library catalogue has been prepared in two versions:

- 800k disk with the catalogue in stuffed HyperCard 1.x format.
- 800k disk with the catalogue in stuffed HyperCard 2.x format.

All disks cost £2 each. This includes VAT and P&P. Please order from the PO Box in Liverpool as usual. Please be sure to clearly indicate the computer and the disk version you require.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Apple's New Market

Apple Plans to Introduce Consumer Products by Year-End

LAS VEGAS, Nevada—January 9, 1992—Apple's chairman and CEO John Sculley today will reveal the company's plans to enter the consumer electronics business — the latest phase in Apple's ongoing strategy to increase its market presence. Sculley, in the keynote speech at the Winter Consumer Electronics Show (CES), will say that Apple will extend its present business into the consumer arena and will enter the high-growth field of digital consumer information products.

Consumer-specific machines by year-end

According to Sculley, Apple plans to begin this effort by introducing a new selection of consumer-configured versions of its popular low-end Macintosh products into consumer channels in the United States and selected markets during the second half of calendar 1992.

Among the new products the company plans to introduce are two differentiated lines of CD-ROM-based desktop Macintosh systems — one for consumer channels and one for Apple's traditional personal computer channels. Both product lines are intended to be based on Apple's new QuickTime multimedia technology, working with Apple's System 7 Macintosh operating system. QuickTime — which runs on most Macintosh systems — brings high quality video, sound, and animation to the computer screen. These new, internal CD-ROM Macintosh product lines are planned to be available for the 1992 Christmas selling season.

"Introducing high-volume products into consumer channels will be important in creating critical mass presence for Apple as a consumer channel vendor," says Sculley in the keynote. "We will be adjusting our service and support offerings to be appropriate for the consumer channel."

"We are confident in our ability to continue to create highly differentiated personal computer systems which will make these strategic moves into consumer channels also be in the long-term interest of our traditional resellers. There is a long history of entry-level Macintosh owners trading up over time to more sophisticated Macintosh systems, so reaching out to more new users should have a strong, positive effect."

New digital consumer information products

Starting at year-end Apple plans to offer entirely new products based on digital technologies. While today's consumer electronics products are based largely on analog technology, which often limits the user to the role of passive recipient, digital technology is interactive and customizable, allowing the user to control what, when, and how they receive and manipulate information.

"The transformation from analog to digital technologies opens the possibility for a wide range of potentially very innovative and useful devices that we are calling generically Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs)," he says. "Unlike personal computers, which are general purpose products requiring a certain level of user skill, PDAs will focus on specific functional capabilities and will be designed to be much easier to use than computers. PDAs will include such devices as electronic books, electronic organizers, multimedia players, electronic note takers, display telephones and personal communicators.

"We believe that pervasive networking based on digital technologies will be as important to creating a new industry of Personal Digital Assistants in the 1990's as the integrated circuit was in launching the personal computer industry in the late 1970's. As a result, we have been actively working in the area of digital telecommunications, both wired and wireless, for several years.

"We are interested in playing an important role in creating easy-to-use devices for digital-based services. We expect that the advent of digital television and digital telephony will create logical follow-on opportunities to the first wave of stand alone PDA's. We believe that many vendors from several industries will be offering digital services over digital networks in the future and we hope to become a provider of technologies and products for some of these markets."

Apple's ongoing strategy to increase its market presence

Sculley says the company's entry into the consumer business is additive and complementary to Apple's core Macintosh business and follows the company's phased approach for increasing market presence. The first phase of this strategy was to gain momentum in its core Macintosh business. Last fiscal year, Apple's Macintosh unit growth was over 60%. The next phase was to begin to develop momentum in large organizations. Apple's alliance with IBM was, in part, aimed at addressing enterprise needs. The third phase is to develop the infrastructure and product plans to enter new businesses, such as the consumer business, building on Apple's unique technology strengths.

"The consumer products division's business model will be separate and different from our personal computer business model. We will continue to define and refine that model during fiscal 1992," Sculley says.

"In addition, we are building relationships this year with well-established consumer electronic partners. New products based on Apple-created software technologies will be introduced in 1993, both under the Apple brand and also by several other companies under their own labels. We believe this approach has the best chance of giving consumers a wider variety of choice, thus stimulating category demand for new kinds of devices and allowing Apple to enter this competitive industry from a position of strength and shared investment."

An immediate example of shared investment is Apple's agreement with IBM to form a new joint venture software company. Called Kaleida, the company will establish a common multimedia data format for the industry. Apple and IBM will both license software from Kaleida to use in future products from each company. Other computer and consumer electronics vendors are expected to announce agreements with Kaleida in the near future.

Sculley says Apple's expertise in creating easy-to-use products, its experience in complete system design, and its popular appeal to individual users put Apple in a strong position to compete successfully in the consumer electronics market. "We are choosing a path which builds on our strengths and at the same time shares some of our best technologies with some of the world's best consumer electronics companies. We hope to become one of the great innovators and agents of growth in consumer information products in the 1990's."

Imagine : Apple TV

It's almost too good to be true (but it's happening in the States)

On Thursday, January 23, Apple will launch the new season of Imagine - The Apple Education TV Series with Innovations in Technology. This first program is going to be HOT! It will examine the synergy between Apple's future technologies and that of several schools, colleges and universities nationwide.

It will feature demonstrations by product managers from the Advanced Technology Group that map into the key tools that educators need to teach and students need to learn. Examples will include speech recognition, simulations, multimedia, and a library information project. A broad range of schools will be represented including Carnegie Mellon University, Maricopa Community College District, Emory University, and the Moss Point School District.

TARGET AUDIENCE

This program is appropriate for anyone — faculty, teachers, administrators, staff, and students — who is interested in future directions for technology and the role it plays in education.

I. ANSWERS TO COMMONLY ASKED QUESTIONS

• Can I watch this at home on TV?

If you have a satellite dish, yes! But you won't find this on NBC, ABC, or CBS. You need to designate a broadcast coordinator to find an appropriate downlink site with a dish that can receive C-Band or Ku-Band. Many campuses and schools regularly work with satellite downlinks and are very familiar with this type of program.

• What is Ku-band and C-band?

These are the two common frequencies for broadcasting. To reduce confusion and to increase your ability to find the right one, we will be simulcasting a non-scrambled signal on both frequencies.

• Can I tape the program and rebroadcast it?

Yes! If you cannot use the program on the designated day; tape it, and rebroadcast it to a targeted group of people. The big advantage to using the program live is that your attendees have the opportunity to call in with questions. Non-commercial rebroadcast for educational purposes is expressly permitted by Apple Computer.

• How much does this cost?

Receiving the signal from the satellite is FREE. Non-commercial rebroadcast is permitted by Apple Computer.

• Where can I get more information?

The most up-to-date information for the program is available on Applelink in the Apple Education TV Series folder. The path is:

Apple Sales & Marketing Icon : Education Icon : Education Folder : Apple Education TV Series Icon.

II. DESCRIPTIONS & TECHNICAL COORDINATES

The following is a description of all four programs as well as the technical coordinates. The C Band coordinates are

now available for the first show. KU Band coordinates will not be available until 3-4 weeks before each broadcast.

SATELLITE COORDINATES FOR JANUARY 23

We plan to broadcast a total of five shows for the 1992 season — one a month in January, February, March, April, and May. All programs are one hour in length with a test time one hour prior to the broadcast. The topics and dates of the shows are scheduled as follows:

Innovations in Technology	23/1
How Computers are Changing the Way we Learn	20/2
Macintosh Solutions for Math & Science	19/3
Multimedia in Language & Literacy	16/4
Client/Server Architecture and Information Access & Analysis	21/5

The following is the satellite information needed to downlink the first broadcast:

TEST: 9:00am - 10:00am Pacific Standard Time
PROGRAM: 10:00am - 11:00am Pacific Standard Time

C-BAND COORDINATES:

SATELLITE:	Galaxy 6
TRANSPONDER:	21
POLARIZATION:	Horizontal
DOWNLINK FREQUENCY:	4120 Mhz
AUDIO SUBCARRIERS:	6.2 and 6.8 Mhz

KU-BAND COORDINATES:

SATELLITE:	GSTAR 4
TRANSPONDER:	4
POLARITY:	Horizontal
DOWNLINK FREQUENCY:	11913 Mhz
AUDIO SUBCARRIERS:	6.8 ONLY

Satellite coordinates and general information are also available by calling 010-1-408-862-1204.

BROADCAST CONTENT DESCRIPTIONS:

• Innovations in Technology. The distinctions between the computer, television, and telecommunications industries are blurring. Unprecedented access to vast databases housing text, voice, images, and even video is coming to personal computers. Take an inside look at how Apple is helping to shape these changes.

• How Computers Are Changing the Way We Learn. See the difference that technology is making in the classroom. Explore how software textbooks, tools for collaborative learning and writing, and several other exciting developments are enhancing the learning process.

• Macintosh Solutions for Math and Science. Math and science involve abstract concepts that are difficult for many students to visualize. Take a look at how Apple(Macintosh(computers are being used to help students see relationships, understand concepts, and even embrace these subjects.

• Multimedia in Language and Literacy. Illiteracy and multilingualism have an affect on us all. Learn how the Macintosh combines sound, graphics, and video to help people learn new languages and enhance their reading and writing skills.

• Client/Server Architecture and Information Access and Analysis. Information is the lifeblood of any organization. Analysis of the right information at the right time can be crucial. See how campuses are integrating Macintosh computers with a wide variety of host databases, applications, and computer platforms.

ThoughtPattern

A Personal Information Management Tool
reviewed by Bill Pearce

ThoughtPattern™ comes in a neat, compact package. The handbook is a convenient A5 size, a mere 24 pages, each page having a 2" left margin for paragraph headings. As you might expect for such a program as this, the handbook is so well ordered that it could easily stand as the text of a review, with a P.S. from the reviewer to the effect that the program does what it says it does.

So what does it do? It allows you to create a dedicated relational database. Please do not let my description put you off. The handbook describes it better — 'a personal information management tool'.

What are its possible uses? Well, you could think of it as an electronic filofax: or as a Yellow Pages. Let me expand on both these analogies.

The filofax analogy.

We all appreciate the usefulness of a filofax. Yet I have no doubt that a large percentage of people who started to keep a filofax-type log have long since abandoned it. For all its usefulness, it is a practical impossibility to reorganise a written log. By and large, its organisation is etched in stone. The electronic equivalent as exemplified in ThoughtPattern™ does not suffer from this problem. Raw data can be entered with no thought for structure. Structure can be added or modified as and when needed.

The Yellow Pages analogy.

No-one is unaware of the value of a classified phone directory. But there is a problem with the Yellow Pages. You, the user, do not know how the information was classified. The ideal classification is one designed by you for your own use. We all classify differently according to our own lights. If you follow this principle to its logical conclusion you eventually realise that the classification is the information.

It might be helpful to point out the difference between what this program does and what an 'outliner' does, because both could be described as 'thought organisers'. An outliner lets you place your material for a specific topic in what appears to you to be a logical order, usually for the purpose of communicating that view to others. ThoughtPattern™ performs a more primitive and difficult task of helping you find sets of related items from a collection of disparate items. Your purpose in finding them could well be to assemble them in some sort of order, perhaps even to organise them in an outliner.

The mechanism of ThoughtPattern™

The entire system is ridiculously simple. Like the Macintosh itself, it makes things easy for the user at the expense of the programmer. Chapter 3 of the Handbook lists the five terms that describe the parts of the system. They are all self-explanatory:-

Items : Tabs : Tab Groups : Filters : Alarms

An item can consist of a text of up to 32,000 characters or a file of any type. Items are classified by attaching tabs to them. Some tabs are attached automatically, as for example the path to a linked file, its creator and date of creation etc. The tabs themselves can be gathered into logically related groups, thus building a hierarchical classification system.

A filter, as the word implies, is a set of criteria for finding items. These criteria can be based on content, tabs, date of creation, modification or alarm, and priority. Alarms may be set to repeat at regular intervals or on specific days.

It is intended that the user create the database from the bottom up, making it easy to understand and use. Its structure is created as it develops. The whole concept of the program shows a sound grasp of how things work in real life, and how to gain maximum benefit from an inherently dumb storage tool.

Everything about the program is eminently sensible. Inappropriate options are disabled, even to not showing the clipboard if it is empty. The only failings I found on this score were certain Edit menu options when there was no file present, and maybe a flaw in the password system.

Compared to most manuals, the Handbook is a masterpiece of conciseness. It is not cluttered with illustrations of the screens that you are bound to see as soon as you boot up — a worthy model indeed for many far more pretentious and far less useful programs. As a result, the user has the pleasure of discovering by intuition how things work. And it really is a pleasure: every operation works in the most obvious and straightforward way imaginable.

Of course, the reader of a review does not have the benefit of the screens to hand, hence this collection of screen displays.
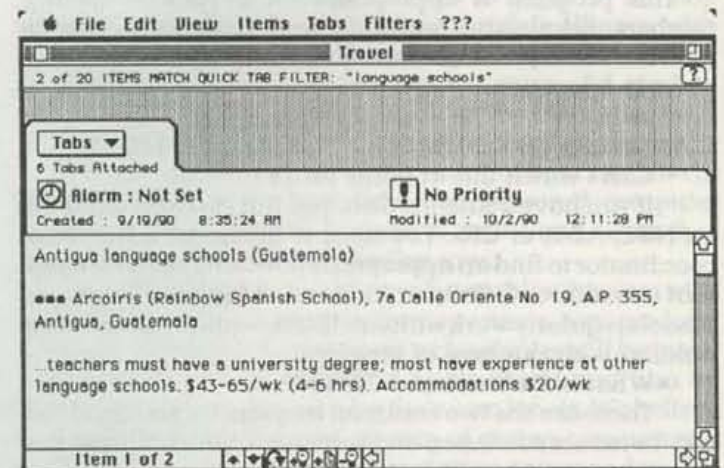
Fig. 1

Figure 1: A database called 'Travel' has been opened. There are two view modes for viewing the items in a database, either singly as here, in the form of an index card, or in the form of a list as in fig. 3. When viewed singly, the alarm can be set, priority can be set, tabs can be viewed, defined, redefined. The item itself can be edited or deleted, new items can be added. Frankly, I would be quite happy with a storage / retrieval system that did no more than this.

The item on display here has six tabs, one of which is 'language schools'. Note how much relevant information is already on display, and how obvious it is how more can be obtained. You could make an intelligent guess as to the use of each of the icons across the bottom of the screen. From left to right :-

previous : next : other view : add item : link a file : delete item.

Figure 2: shows the pop-up menu invoked when the Tabs button is clicked. Note that an item may be given as many tabs as you want. In this way you build a model of your data that reflects as nearly as possible the way you view those data. If only we could all see the same data in the same way,

Fig. 2

ThoughtPattern™ would be the logicians' dream, the Inference Machine. Alas, it is only a pipe dream.

Fig. 3

Figure 3: Here is the list view of the items in another sample database 'Personals'. Also displayed is the File menu. Certain of the File menu options are illustrated below.
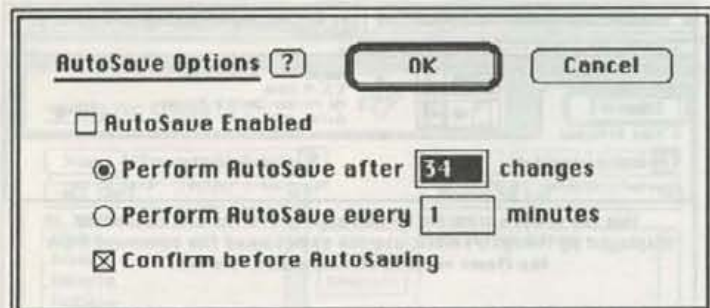
Fig. 4

Figure 4: The Autosave options need no comment.
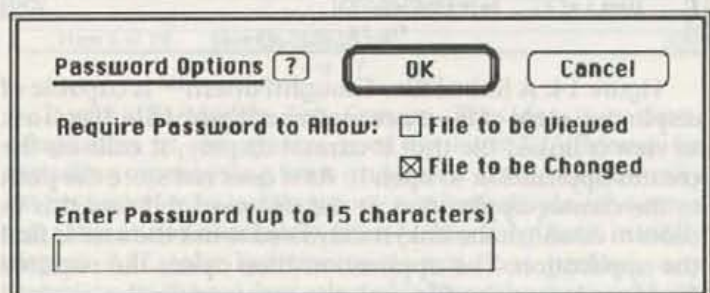
Fig. 5

Figure 5: The Password facility offers two levels of protection: 1) complete denial of access; 2) permit to view only.
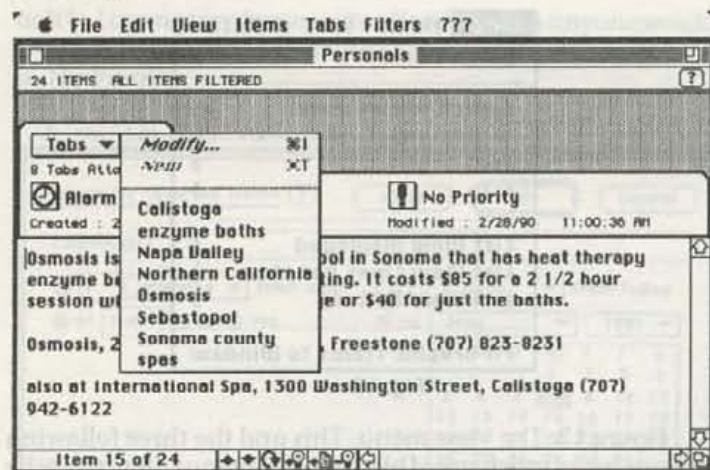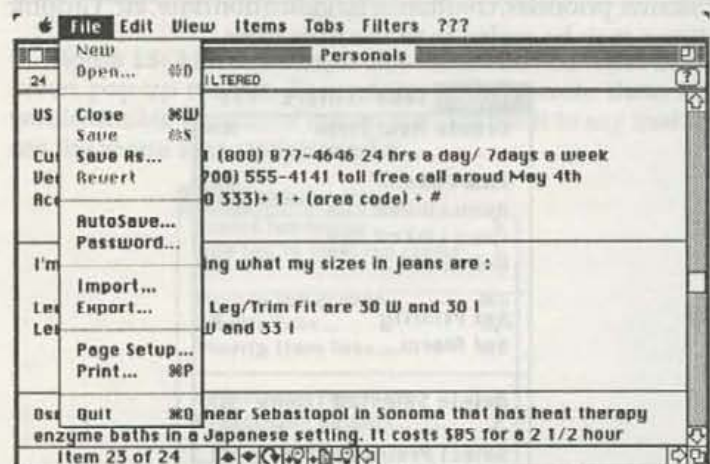
Both these settings prompt for the password on opening. If viewing is prohibited then the correct password must be entered. If viewing is allowed then the only way past the prompt is to click 'Cancel'. Not a lot of people know that! This cleverly gets maximum mileage out of a single password, but it means that if viewing is allowed at all, it is available to all who open the file. I suspect that a dual-level password system will prove advisable.

When editing is prohibited, the entire Tabs menu is disabled. But the Modify Tabs item on the Tabs pop-up menu is not disabled, nor is the Save option on the File menu. Hence it is possible to modify the tabs and save the modification. This is quite possibly an oversight, since this is version 1.0
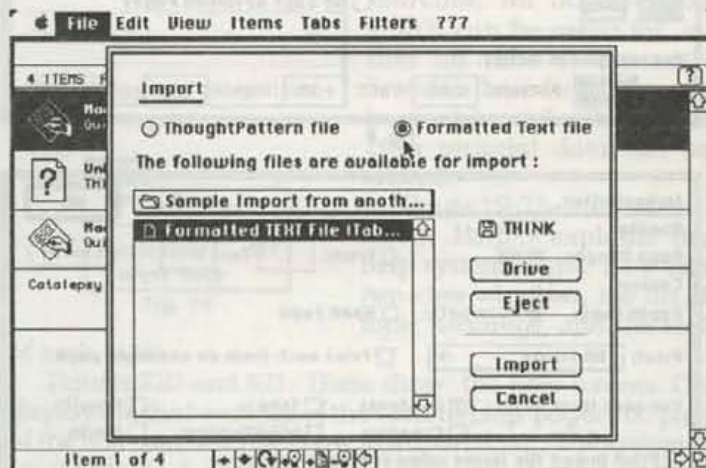
Fig. 6
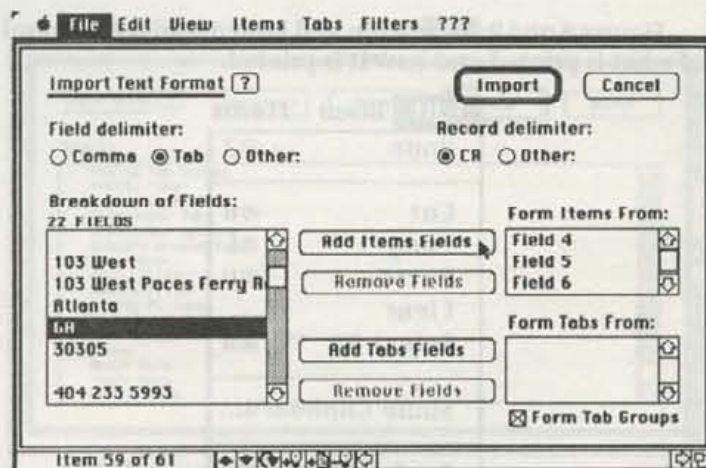
Fig. 7

Figures 6 and 7: This is by far the smartest file import I have ever seen. It is difficult to imagine a more flexible system. If Formatted Text is stipulated (i.e. database records), the user is shown the contents of the first record, which may help determine how it was formatted. The user then selects or defines the delimiters used, and finally clicks on the particular fields to be imported. At the same time tabs and tab groups may be automatically added to the imported data. Using the specimen file provided, I made two unsuccessful attempts to import it — third time lucky. My first mistake was failing to click the Formatted Text file button, so I imported one huge item. The second mistake was failing to select the fields that were to form an item. Consequently some fifty or so blank records were imported. The whole operation, mistakes included, took just a few minutes, because after an import the first item on the Edit menu is

Undo Import. Anyone who has struggled to match export formats with import formats will wonder why they can't all be so user-friendly.

Having said all this, I am bound to confess that I cannot envisage a situation in which anyone would want to import formatted information except to transfer data from an inferior database permanently. Whatever else you may wish to do with the data, view it or print it, is just as easily done in the original database. If ThoughtPattern™ were programmable then it would be a different kettle of fish.
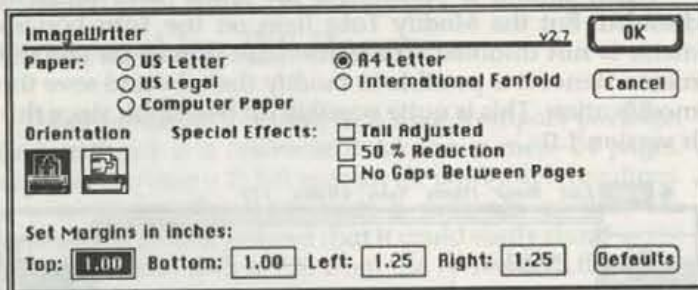
Fig. 8

Fig. 9

Figures 8 and 9: Page setup and Print afford tight control of what is printed and how it is printed.

Fig. 10

Figure 10: The Edit Menu/ The only item here needing any further explanation is the Preferences item.
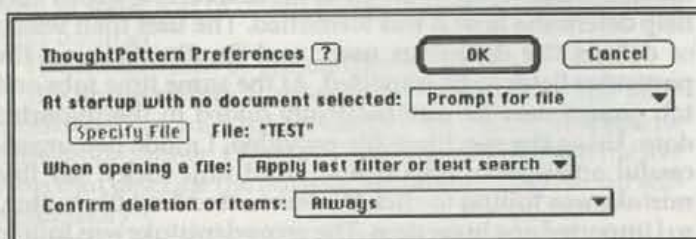
Fig. 11

Figure 11: The Preferences screen allows the user to define startup and other parameters.

Fig. 12

Figure 12: The View menu. This and the three following menus make much use of hierarchical menus. Items may be sorted in ascending or descending order by any one or any combination of a host of criteria. The list view may be of items or of tabs. View options determine whether to display alarms, priorities, creation or modification date, etc. Graphic items may be scaled to fit the item view.
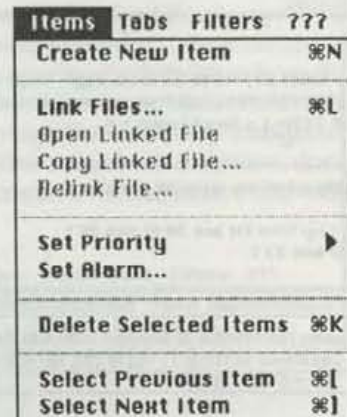
Fig. 13

Figure 13: The Items menu . Some of these options need further explanation.
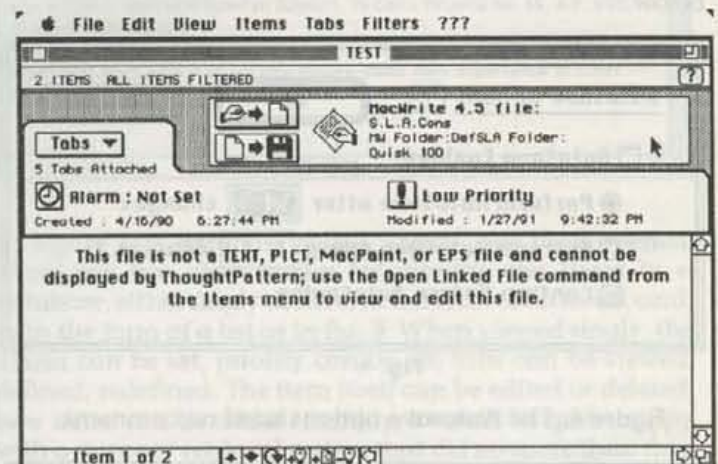
Fig. 14

Figure 14: A linked file. ThoughtPattern™ is capable of displaying some of the more common types of file. If you ask to view a linked file that it cannot display, it calls on the creator application to open it. As it does not store the path to the creator application (it did not need to know this in order to establish the link) it may need to ask the user to find the application. The application then opens the required file. On closing the file, you are returned to the original ThoughtPattern™ database, even if you were not using MultiFinder. This is a smart piece of programming. Clever

as it is, I cannot envisage a situation in which anyone would want to do this. Priority may be set for High, Medium, Low or No Priority
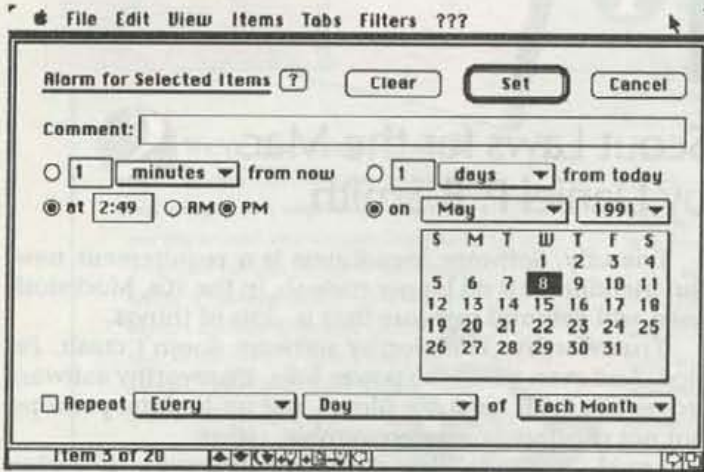
Fig. 15

Figure 15: Alarm settings. This screen has no fewer than seven pop-up menus. To explain and illustrate them all would double the size of this review. Suffice it to say that to see the menu is to understand it.
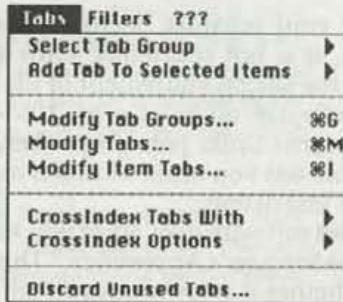
Fig. 16

Figure 16: The Tabs menu. Tabs and tab groups (which simply means we have two levels of tab) are the heart of the program. Most of these options are pretty obvious.
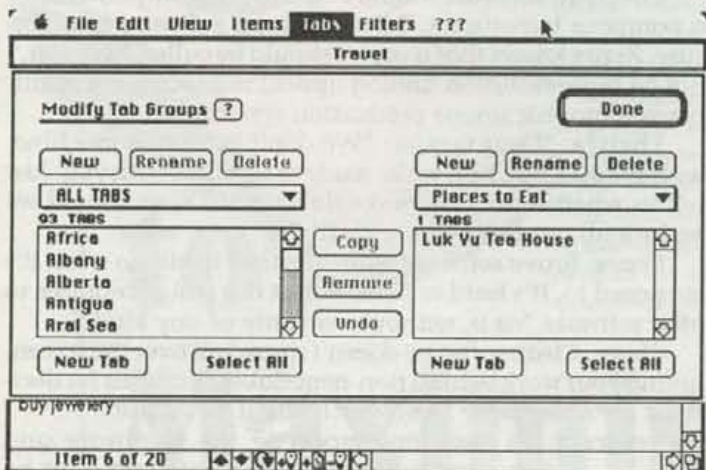
Fig. 17

Figure 17: Modify Tab Groups. The idea is a clever adaptation of the system used by Font D/A Mover for installing or removing fonts and D/A's. Either window may list any set of tabs but they may not both display the same set. (This is not absolutely true — they may both initially display ALL tabs but you may not then perform any operation on them.) Any selected tab may be removed from its group or copied to the other group. If it already belonged in the target group, the copy is ignored. What system could

achieve the desired result more simply than that?

Also on this menu are Cross Index menu items. The idea is for tabs to be automatically appended to items, but of course it can happen only if text can be found in the item that matches existing tabs. The match need not be exact, but at this point we are entering fuzzy areas where the computer, devoid of 'understanding', would make laughable connections. Exact matches of carefully selected text is the only safe route here. However we try to fool ourselves, the computer can find only exact matches: the human can never be sure of an exact match but can find sensible inexact matches.

Fig. 18

Fig. 19
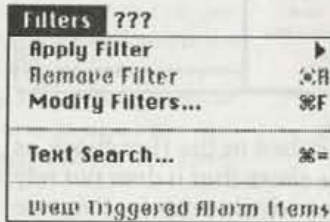
Figure 18: Filters are the criteria for selecting items for viewing. In addition to filters, which will tend to be planned searches, an ad hoc text search can be asked for, either on tabs or contents. Searches based on tabs can be much more flexible in that even pictorial data can be tabbed.
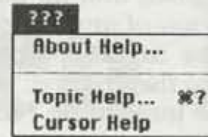
Figure 19: The Help menu. About Help... explains the help system. Topic Help has two view windows, the list of topic headings, and the text of each topic.

Figures S20 and S21: These show the help screens. On display are the headings of the various help pages and part of the text that describes how to import data.. The system is so simple and obvious, the handbook wastes no time illustrating it. Two sentences explain each screen.

Fig. 20

Fig. 21

 File Edit View Items Tabs Filters ???

Personals

1 of 24 ITEMS MATCH QUICK TAB FILTER: "Telephone programming"

Tabs ▼

1 Tabs Attached

🕐 Alarm : Not Set   🚩 No Priority

Created : 12/6/89   3:02:   12/6/89   3:05:02 PM

They way to program a   This area displays the   one is:
                         contents of the current
[PAUSE]-[MEM]-[the nu   item If the item is a
                         text item, you can edit
                         the item's text. Tabs can   ⏳
                         be created directly from
                         the text by hiliting and
                         selecting the 'New'
                         command from the Tabs
                         popup menu.

Item 1 of 1   ▐+▌

Fig. 22

Cursor Help (figure 22) is described in the Handbook as innovative. It is innovative in the sense that it does not rely on the standard button procedure, which waits for a mouse click before reading the mouse position and responding, but continually monitors the mouse position and up pops a dialog window explaining the function of any button as you pass over it. This mode can be invoked either by selecting the menu item or by clicking the ? button, which appears on most windows. It may be innovative: I do not recall seeing this technique in any other program, nor do I recall finding it of great use in this. But it is there, and it works.

Program stability. I had a few bomb messages, which I have not seen for a long time — always ID=02. One sure-fire way to get a bomb was to resize a window immediately on startup.

Although non-programmable, it is as near general purpose as you can get. With intelligent use of classification by means of tabs, it can be made to serve many different purposes. BananaFish, the software house responsible for it, would be well advised to expand a little bit more on its potential uses. Flexible storage and retrieval is the most potent use of the computer and this particular application makes relational data as easy to handle as any flatfile database. Given the time and the expertise, you could clone the tabbing facilities, including priorities and alarms, using a database generator such as Omnis, Double Helix or Fourth Dimension. But the world would have moved on by the time you had done it.

Editor's Note: Bill reviewed version 1, now updated to v1.2.

ThoughtPattern™   ThoughtPattern Help

Product : ThoughtPattern v1.2	*i*
Publisher : Bananafish Software, Inc.	*n*
Available from :	*f*
MacLine	*o*
123 Westmead Road	*r*
Sutton	*m*
Surrey SM1 4JH	*a*
081 642 2222	*t*
Price : £125 (plus P+P and VAT)	*i*
	o
Value for money : 🍎🍎🍎🍎	
Performance : 🍎🍎🍎🍎	*o*
Documentation : 🍎🍎🍎🍎	*n*

A Mac is . . .

Scout Laws for the Mac
by Daniel P. B. Smith

Friendly. Software friendliness is a requirement now. But friendliness is no longer enough. In the 90s, Macintosh users will demand software that is...lots of things.

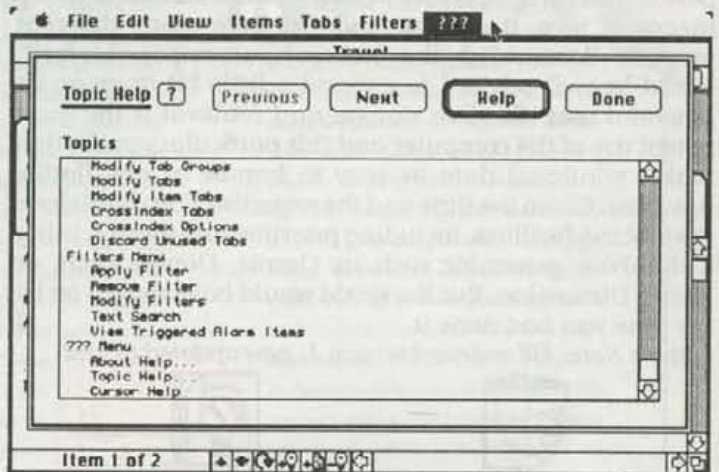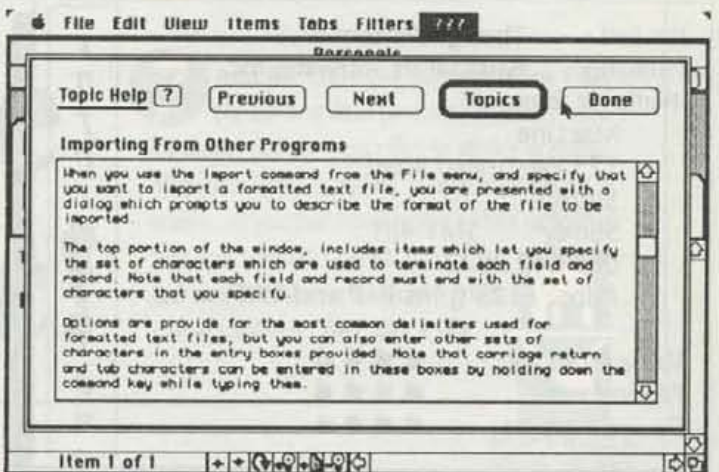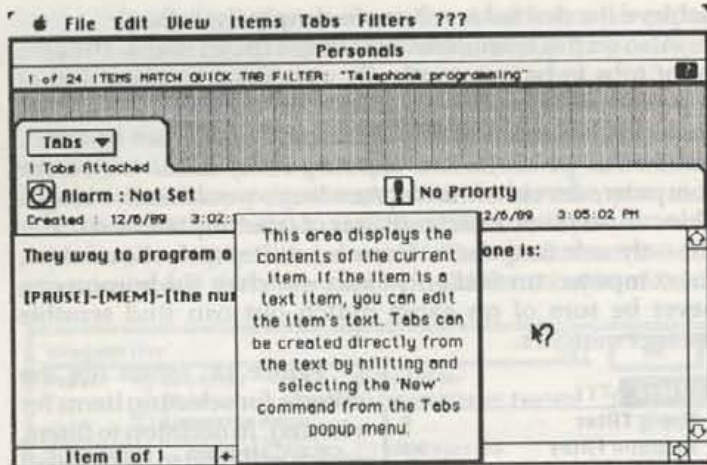**Trustworthy.** Trustworthy software doesn't crash. Period. And even when the power fails, trustworthy software leaves you with readable files — not up-to-date, perhaps, but not corrupted or unrecoverable, either.

Loyal. "Upgrade" does not mean "betrayal." If version 2.0 fits you like a glove, version 3.0 of loyal software will fit the same way, not like a ski mitten. Software that is loyal does not use a new file format with every revision.

Helpful. Helpful software has an online help system, and the help files are a reasonable size, so you can leave them installed.

Courteous. If your software beeps so often that your coworkers notice, it is not courteous. Error messages are justified only for the silicon equivalent of life or death.

Kind. Kind software offers you an Undo command. Unkind software turns Undo pale gray when you need it. Truly kind software lets you undo as much as you need to, not just your one last action.

Obedient. Most software does what you tell it to. So did the broom in "The Sorcerer's Apprentice." The test of obedient software is whether it stops when you tell it to. Disobedient software waits for you to take one false step. It sets the trap: "Really omit reversion of exception genrabbiding on records that fail to lack recalidation indices?" Absentmindedly enter "Yes," and the mouse pointer becomes a wristwatch, then an hourglass, then a sundial.

Cheerful. Software should be a cheerful companion, not a pompous bureaucrat. Being business software is no excuse. Xerox knows that a copier should be called "a copier," not "a highresolution analog optical monochrome multiple xerographic image production system."

Thrifty. "Dear vendor: "We don't have one machine; we have 300, but, hey, we're ready to upgrade with you! Just tell us whether we can make do with IIci's, or should we replace all our hardware with IIfx's?"

Brave. Brave software warrants that it will do what it's supposed to. It's hard to believe that it is still acceptable to offer software "as is, without warranty of any kind."

Clean. Clean software doesn't sprawl all over the screen, hiding your work behind non-negotiable demands for decisions on 22 options, 14 of which you'll never use.

Reverent. In showing respect to the hardware and software environment in which it runs, software must be more than "well-behaved." It must be positively reverent.

Peaceful. Schoolboys left unsupervised in the same room throw erasers at each other. Up-to-date commercial software installed according to directions should co-exist peacefully with other up-to-date commercial software installed according to directions.

Software vendors: this is what the 90's will demand. Be prepared!

Reprinted from 'The Active Window'
The Boston Computer Society MUG

Font Wars Over PostScript Wins

"In short, there will be no reason to use TrueType!"
by Andy Baird

Is TrueType dead? Not yet, but in light of Apple and Adobe's recent agreement, it's only a matter of time. No, this is not an April Fool's story, nor is it wishful thinking. To put it in a nutshell, according to the letter of intent between Apple and Adobe, Apple will do the following:

- build Adobe Type Manager (ATM) into future releases of System 7
- as an interim solution, provide an ATM INIT for use with existing system software
- include Type 1 PostScript fonts for use with the above software

What does this mean to users? It means:

- you will no longer have to purchase and install ATM; it will be built into the operating system.
- PostScript fonts will be just as easy to install as True Type fonts are under System 7 - just drag and drop.
- PostScript fonts will display just as smoothly as TrueType fonts on the screen.
- PostScript fonts will print just as smoothly as TrueType fonts on both PostScript and less costly non-PostScript printers (though the former will have an obvious speed advantage)
- PostScript will continue to be the dominant standard for both text and object-oriented graphics on Macs, and probably on other PC's as well.

As for TrueType...well, the only advantages it had — that it was free, built in and easy to use — just went away. TrueType's disadvantages remain: the small selection of fonts available compared to PostScript's thousands; the fact that it's not welcome at typesetting service bureaus, hence unsuitable for professional work; the incompatibilities with major applications like Quark XPress and Microsoft Excel. In short, there will be no reason to use TrueType.

The obvious question is...why? Why has Apple effectively abandoned a technology it ploughed millions of dollars into developing, and introduced with great fanfare just half a year ago? To understand the answers, we have to look back a couple of years to the bad old days of 'Arrogant Adobe'.

Sitting on top of the world

Many of you probably remember the time when Adobe, smug in PostScript's dominance of the typographic world and fat with the revenues from its LaserWriter licenses, behaved with supreme arrogance. For example, if you wanted to create PostScript fonts, you had to pay Adobe hundreds of thousands of bucks just for a peek at the closely guarded Type 1 specifications...or make do with inferior Type 3 versions.

The same thing was true if you wanted to build printers, or write software utilities to work with PostScript fonts. Adobe took a hefty cut in the form of license fees and royalties. And they were slow to respond to customer requests or suggestions for improvements. In short, Adobe

was acting very much like a company taking maximum advantage of a seemingly unbreakable monopoly.

Understandably, this situation did not sit well with those who had to deal with Adobe, and the unhappiest of all was also — by no coincidence — Adobe's largest customer: Apple. Apple was tired of paying hundreds of dollars in PostScript royalties for each and every LaserWriter that left the factory, and tired of dealing with Adobe's high-and-mighty attitude.

The future of fonts

When outline font technology for screen display appeared on the horizon, it was in the form of Adobe's Display PostScript (DPS), an integrated text and graphics display technology which would have completely replaced Apple's QuickDraw routines. Adobe pushed hard to sell Display PostScript to Apple and others, and indeed it had some compelling advantages: DPS would have given the Mac a unified text and graphics model from the screen to paper, bringing true WYSIWYG a big step closer.

But when Apple looked at DPS, they saw something else: an endless flow of royalties paid to Adobe into the indefinite future — not just for printers, but for DPS technology in the operating system. The PostScript printer royalties were already bad enough, as far as Apple was concerned. They were not about to dig themselves deeper into the hole.

One Apple officer — the charming but ruthlessly egoistic Jean-Louis Gassée — had a particular hatred for Adobe, and spearheaded an effort to develop an alternative technology so that Apple could be independent of Adobe's 'ransom demands'. That technology took two forms: the 'Royal' outline font technology, which would eventually become TrueType; and TrueImage, a PostScript clone for printers. (Actually, TrueImage was not an Apple creation; it was developed by Bauer and bought by Microsoft, who then cross-licensed TrueImage to Apple in a swap for TrueType.)

An unexpected reaction

Apple's customers reacted to the announcement of TrueType with cries of dismay, however, because it threatened an end to the industry-wide PostScript standard which had become a crucial ingredient in fueling the growth of desktop publishing. Just when everybody had agreed on PostScript as a standard page description language — even stubborn H-P had grudgingly begun to offer it as an option on their LaserJet printers — along came Apple with a new and completely incompatible standard! Users asked themselves "What kind of compatibility mess will this cause?" Service bureau owners, with investments of tens of thousands of dollars in PostScript fonts, asked themselves "Am I gonna have to buy all these fonts over again in TrueType format?" Although most agreed on the need to put pressure on Adobe, TrueType looked like a disaster in the making to many users. Besides, Apple's new project was not even a full-fledged page description language; unlike PostScript, TrueType only worked with text and had no graphics capabilities. Nevertheless, Apple seemed determined to push their standard on users, proclaiming that not only would TrueType be built into future system software, but that Apple would not actively support PostScript. "If they want to try to make it work with our system...well, that's up to them" was the Cupertino party line.

Adobe's response

At this point (about a year and a half ago), many were predicting that Adobe's days were numbered. With the PostScript monopoly apparently shattered and Apple promoting a competing font standard, things looked bleak

indeed. To their credit, however, Adobe didn't just sit there and hope the unrest would go away. It was obvious to Warnock and company that the era of easy money was over and the era of competition was upon them, and they responded aggressively In rapid succession, Adobe reduced its printer royalties, made public the formerly secret Type I font specification, and announced Adobe Type Manager (ATM), a successful try at pre-empting Apple's outline font technology.

Cutting the royalties effectively silenced the criticism that PostScript printers were over priced. Companies like Bauer had begun to develop work alike PostScript interpreters, promising a new generation of fast and cheap PostScript-compatible printers, but in the end, the lowest-cost printers on the market were Adobe PostScript machines after all, and the clones never achieved a significant share.

Making the Type 1 specs public also had an economic effect: a flood of low priced and even shareware Type 1 PostScript fonts, as affordable tools like Fontographer made it possible for anyone with a couple of hundred bucks to do what had formerly required a hundred thousand-dollar license.

But ATM was the masterstroke: It was fast enough to run even on the aging Mac Plus, and Adobe priced it low enough ($99 list) that anyone who wanted it could afford it. Best of all, it worked extremely well: screen displays became magically smoother, and almost any printer, from the lowly ImageWriter on up, could benefit at least somewhat. With a cheap 300-dpi machine like the H-P Deskwriter, ATM was a dream come true — a $700 inkjet printer now gave results that could hardly be told from a $3,000 LaserWriter's!

ATM was tremendously successful; Adobe sold over 100,000 copies in just the first three months after its introduction. Apple laboured mightily to bring forth TrueType, but by the time it shipped (two years late) in the spring of '91, close to half a million Macs were already running ATM.

The bubble bursts

At first it looked as though TrueType would be a force to contend with. Not that it was any better than PostScript/ATM; in fact, although it was easier to install, it ran slightly slower, and the usual compatibility problems cropped up (especially with Microsoft products.) But Apple was promoting it heavily, and it looked as though we'd just have to live with two standards for the foreseeable future: TrueType for users whose needs were simple, and PostScript for serious users. But trouble was in the offing for TrueType.

To begin with, Jean-Louis Gassée, the driving force behind Apple's feud with Adobe, had gotten the sack some months before TrueType hit the market, so the "hate Adobe" mentality was fading at Apple. And Apple's alliance with Microsoft was rapidly disintegrating, as it became idly more and more apparent that Bill Gates, not content with a largish slice of the software pie, wanted all of it—applications, system software, the works. Gates' megalomania began to smell too much like Adobe's arrogance in days gone by, and Apple's partnership with IBM against the common enemy was the inevitable result. Suddenly it didn't look like such a good idea to be sharing TrueType font technology with Microsoft.

But more than that, Apple's most influential customers were telling them in no uncertain terms — "We want PostScript!" No dual standards, no clones, no TrueType! The Mac's biggest users continued to buy ATM by the case lot, sending a clear message to Cupertino that they already had a font standard, thank you very much, and didn't require a new and incompatible one. Apple's hope that the arrival of TrueType would silence this pro-PostScript chorus was in vain.

Facing the inevitable

For these and many other reasons — the chief one being that ATM already works just fine, and TrueType offers no functional advantages — the professional users have lobbied Apple long and loud to stop playing around with TrueType and get serious about PostScript, and Apple, in the end, was unable to ignore the chorus of users. "Apple is putting the customer's needs first", says the recent press release. It must have been a bitter pill to swallow —all that money spent, and the customer says "No thanks, we like PostScript better" — but Apple swallowed, and the result is that PostScript will soon be fully integrated into the system, just as TrueType is now. Although Apple says it will continue to support TrueType, there's no real reason anyone would want to choose it over PostScript; hence TrueType, with its incompatibilities and small choice of fonts, will be left in the backwaters in the coming months as PostScript evolves to Level 2, as Adobe's Multiple Master font technology is introduced...and as users settle back into the comfortable situation of only having to take one standard seriously.

What's more, since IBM has already committed itself firmly to PostScript, it's a safe bet that the forthcoming fruits of the Apple/IBM partnership will be PostScript-based. Microsoft has already pretty much abandoned TrueImage, their PostScript printer clone, and it remains to be seen how hard they will push TrueType on the PC, which is already getting heavy competition from Adobe's ATM for DOS. It may yet turn out that even Bill Gates will learn the same lesson Apple has: You just can't push an inferior standard on unwilling customers.   **◀**

Reprinted from Apple Sac News
Sacramento, California

How "True" Is TrueType?

You might think that since TrueType shipped with Helvetica, Times, and the other typefaces most people think of as "LaserWriter fonts," that you could compose a document in TrueType Times, send it to a LaserWriter — or a Linotronic imagesetter — and get good results. But this turns out not to be true, because when Apple converted the PostScript fonts into TrueType versions, they changed the letter widths slightly — just enough so that in the course of a page or a chapter, the line breaks and page breaks will be different with TrueType fonts than with ATM/PostScript!

Recently I've heard several horror stories, all of which went about like this: writer creates and formats book using standard TrueType fonts, does table of contents and index, proof-prints book on (non-PostScript) laser printer...everything looks fine, so writer sends disks off to service bureau for final high-resolution Linotronic output at six bucks a page. Typesetter sends hundreds of pages through (PostScript) Lino (remember, there are no TrueType imagesetters). Writer gets back eagerly awaited 'camera-ready' copy from service bureau — and discovers that the imagesetter's PostScript fonts resulted in different line and page breaks, rendering the table of contents and index null and void! Writer weeps, wails and gnashes teeth...you get the idea.

With PostScript fonts and Adobe TypeManager, of course, this won't happen because the width tables used in your Mac are the same ones used by the LaserWriter, which are the same ones used by the imagesetter.   **◀**

Reprinted from: Apple Sac News
Journal of the Apple Users Group of Sacramento, California

Jonathan Rosenoer looks at the

LEGAL SIDE

Robert Tappan Morris began graduate school at Cornell University in 1988. His goal was to obtain a Ph.D. in Computer Science. Previously, he had attended Harvard. He had also "published several technical papers, and had lectured on computer security at the National Computer Security Center of the National Security Agency, and the United States Naval Research Laboratory". His goal might have been to succeed his father as chief scientist at the National Computer Security Center of the National Security Agency. But whatever Morris' dreams may have been, they must have crashed around his feet on the night of November 2nd 1988, when a computer programming experiment he designed went out of control and slowed down or stopped computers at numerous universities and research facilities connected to the INTERNET computer network.

In the Fall of 1988, Morris had begun work on a program that would demonstrate the inadequacies of security measures on computer networks. According to Morris' legal counsel, he designed a program that would expose security defects by means of a "worm", a program that travels from one computer to another without attaching itself to the operating system of the computer it infects. (A "virus" differs from a "worm" in that a virus attaches itself to a computer's operating system, and can later infect the operating system of any computer that uses a file taken from the infected computer.) Morris sought to have his worm spread across INTERNET, a group of national networks that connect military, government and university computers.

To guard against both the possibility that the worm would be detected and that it would crash targeted computers, Morris designed the worm to determine whether a computer it encountered already was infected with a copy of the worm program. If a negative response was received, the worm would be copied onto the target system. If a positive response was received, the worm would ignore the target and find a new one. Morris also programmed the worm to ignore every seventh positive response, and duplicate itself anyhow. Morris' legal counsel explains that this was done because "Morris was concerned that other programmers could kill the worm by programming their own computers to falsely respond [with a positive response]". Morris, however, did not intend for the worm to exist forever; it would "die" when the infected computer was shut down (typically, once every week or two).

On November 2, 1988, Morris released the worm from a computer at MIT. It quickly went out of control, replicating and reinfecting computers at a catastrophic rate. Morris had underestimated the number of times that a target computer would be asked whether it had been infected by the worm.

When Morris realized what had happened, he tried to send an anonymous message over INTERNET with instructions on how to kill the worm and prevent reinfection. But the message could not get through the interference caused

by the worm. The result was a widespread loss of computer time and money expended to deal with the worm. The episode also triggered a national uproar.

On January 22, 1990, Morris was found guilty of violating Section 1030(a)(5) of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act of 1986, which provides punishment (as a felony) by fine or imprisonment, or both, for one who:

(a) intentionally accesses a Federal interest computer without authorization, and by means of one or more instances of such conduct alters, damages, or destroys information in any such Federal interest computer, or prevents authorized use of any such computer or information, and thereby —

(b) causes loss to one or more others of a value aggregating $1,000 or more during any one year period.

One month later, the United States Court for the Northern District of New York rejected Morris' request for an acquittal or new trial. On May 16, 1990, he was sentenced to three years probation, with the condition that he perform 400 hours of community service.

Nearly a year later, on March 17, 1991, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied Morris' appeal. Shortly thereafter, Morris filed a petition to the United States Supreme Court, asking it to review his case on the following narrow question: "Does 18 U.S.C. § 1030(a)(5) permit conviction in the absence of proof that a defendant intended to cause the resulting injury".

Briefly stated, Morris' appeal to the Supreme Court is based on the argument that "the Government had to prove not only that he intended the unauthorized access of a federal computer, but also that he intended to prevent others from using it, and thus cause a loss." Against the Government's argument looking to plain reading of the law, Morris argues, among other things, that Congress intended only to penalize those who intentionally alter, damage, or destroy another's computer data.

Further information concerning Morris' conviction and post-trial arguments is published in the opinion of the United States Court of Appeal for the Second Circuit in United States of America v. Robert Tappan Morris, 928 F.2d 504 (2d Cir. 1991). Morris' Petition for a Writ of Certiorari is filed in the United States Supreme Court under No. 90-1876.

Some Other Items of Interest:
Notable legal developments since June, 1991, include the following:

• Federal District Court Judge Harold Green has issued an order allowing regional Bell telephone companies to enter the information services market. (*The Wall Street Journal*, July 26, 1991, p.B1.)

• IBM and Apple Computer, Inc. have announced that they will work together to attempt to create a new operating system. Apple will also consider selling IBM hardware and will work with IBM to develop a way to allow Macintosh software to run on top of a modified version of IBM's Unix operating system. (*The Wall Street Journal*, July 1, 1991, p.A1.)

• Federal District Court Judge Vaughn Walker has ruled that Microsoft and Hewlett-Packard will not be allowed to argue at the trial of Apple Computer, Inc.'s copyright suit that Macintosh pictorial window displays lack the originality needed for copyright protection. (*San Jose Mercury News*, July 26, 1991, p.D9; *The Wall Street Journal*, July 29, 1991, p.B3.)

• Leonard Rose, Jr., having pleaded guilty to charges of transmitting AT&T software to friends, was sentenced to a year and a day in prison for wire fraud. Rose had modified Unix software to allow the collection of identification codes and passwords of legitimate Unix users. As part of his

sentence, Rose agreed to sell his computers. (*The Wall Street Journal*, June 12, 1991.)

• Colorado programmer Phil Zimmerman, who says he is protesting government attempts to force data security systems made in the U.S. to include "trap doors" that would allow access to government agencies, has sent his data encryption program to computer networks around the country. (In January, 1991, Senator Joseph Biden Jr. introduced a counter-terrorism bill that calls on 'phone companies and computer equipment makers to allow Government access to unscrambled voice and data transmissions.) Zimmerman's program uses a patented method called the Rivest-Shamir-Adelman cryptosystem (a "public key" cryptographic system), sold by RSA Data Security. Zimmerman has advised anyone using it to first obtain a license from RSA. (*San Jose Mercury News*, June 12, 1991; *The New York Times*, June 3, 1991.)

• Sun Microsystems and Microsoft Corp. have agreed to license computer security techniques from RSA Data Security. Other RSA licensees include Digital Equipment, Lotus Development, and Novell. The National Institute of Standards and Technology, however, has selected a different technique (the "El Gamal" method) as the basis for a new standard for the government's non-secret computer data. (*The New York Times*, June 3, 1991; *The Wall Street Journal*, July 23, 1991; *San Jose Mercury News*, June 29, 1991.)

• Mitsubishi International is suing AT&T as a result of infiltration of a phone system by hackers. The hackers allegedly made 30,000 calls, and Mitsubishi is seeking dismissal of the $430,00 phone bill they ran up and $10million in punitive damages. Mitsubishi alleges that AT&T failed to provide a secure phone system, or to warn of the potential for unauthorized use. (*San Jose Mercury News*, June 18, 1991.)

• Thrifty Tel, based in Garden Grove, California, is a long distance carrier that has a special rate for hackers. Unauthorized users of its long-distance lines are charged a $3,000 "set-up" fee, a $3,000 daily line fee, and $200 for labour and the cost of prosecuting offenders. The charges were approved by the California Public Utilities Commission. (*San Jose Mercury News*, June 18, 1991.)

• Federal District Court Judge Fern Smith has ruled in favour of Lewis Galoob Toys, Inc. in a suit brought by Nintendo for copyright infringement. The ruling will allow Galoob to resume manufacture and sale of Game Genie, a device that plugs into Nintendo game cartridges and permits the user to electronically alter the games. (*The Wall Street Journal*, July 8, 1991; *San Jose Mercury News*, July 6, 1991.)

• Lotus Development Corp. has reached an out-of-court settlement with Santa Cruz Operation, Inc. ("SCO"), as part of which SCO will pull its SCO Professional spreadsheet from the market. Lotus had alleged that SCO's product infringed Lotus' copyrights. (*San Jose Mercury News*, June 18, 1991.)

• The California Assembly has passed a bill allowing state transportation authorities to use state-supplied funds to help employers set up telecommuting programs. Los Angeles County already has such a program. (*San Jose Mercury News*, June 2, 1991.)

• The U.S. Commerce Department has ruled that Japanese companies have illegally dumped "active crystal screen" technology, and has proposed a 62.6% surcharge on the screens. (*San Jose Mercury News*, July 9, 1991.)

• Intel Corp. has announced that it has been notified by the Federal Trade Commission that it is under investigation for anti-competitive business practices. (*San Jose Mercury News*, June 29, 1991.)

Become a Mac Programmer

You can write your own programs. It's easier than you think.
by George G. Geller, Ph.D.

This month, I've been asked to write a column on programming the Macintosh. It is an easy topic for a column, because there is plenty to write about. It is a difficult topic, because there is far too much to write about.

The first order of business is to define what we mean by "programming the Macintosh". Historically, before 1987, this usually meant writing a program (usually in Pascal or C) and using a development environment like THINK or Macintosh Programmer's Workshop to create an application. If you go way back to the bad old days, programming the Macintosh meant working on a Lisa and testing on a 128K Mac. Today, programming the Mac might mean creating a HyperCard stack or using a database like 4th Dimension. For the purposes of this article I'll use programming the Mac to mean the creation of double clickable applications using a language like C.

Why program in C instead of using an environment like HyperCard or one of the databases? Programming in a language like C is the most general method of getting the Mac to do what you want, whether it's crunching numbers, storing data, or drawing graphics. For some specific types of projects, an environment like HyperCard or a database like 4th Dimension gives you a much easier way to accomplish your task. Unfortunately, these alternatives don't offer the power or flexibility that you get with a programming language like C.

Why C rather than Pascal or another language? C and its offspring, C++, have become the de facto standard languages for Macintosh programming. The description of why and how this happened would fill a large book. Certainly there are alternative languages that can be used for Mac programming: Pascal, BASIC, Ada, Cobol, and many more. Even if you have a good reason to use one of the other languages, I'd advise that you learn to program the Mac in C first, then switch to the other. C is a good computer language to know both because it is very popular and because it is a good language. It is available almost everywhere, from the PC to the Amiga to the Mac and to the Cray and beyond. I'd guess there are more books on C than on any other language. Most of the Macintosh documentation both from Apple and from third parties is oriented toward C. The early documentation from Apple (most notably Inside Macintosh, Volumes 1-5) is Pascal oriented. However, C is so similar to Pascal that you should have little trouble with this point. To learn more about why C is a good computer language, read Kernighan and Ritchie, The C Programming Language, which is now in its second edition.

Here is one way to learn to program the Macintosh. If I were starting out today, this is the way I'd do it. I'm assuming that you have no programming experience and that you are going to learn on your own.

Step 0: Get Enough Hardware

Rather than listing the minimum requirements or a

dream setup, I'll discuss my personal Mac system and explain my choices. My system consists of a Mac IIcx with:

- 8 Megs of RAM
- 80 meg hard disk
- two-page black and white monitor
- 13" colour monitor
- CD-ROM drive
- removable cartridge drive
- laser printer

I could get by without the colour monitor and the laser printer, but I don't recommend attempting to program the Mac with much less.

CPU: You need a Mac II class machine for both the speed and the expandability. Compiling and linking programs is more CPU intensive than almost anything else you can do on a computer. So the faster the CPU, the better. My IIcx takes about 20 minutes to do a full build on one of my projects. To make a minor change and rebuild takes about fifteen seconds. My old Mac SE was about one fourth as fast. There is a big difference between twenty minutes and an hour and twenty minutes. If you can afford a Quadra or IIfx, buy it.

Hard disk: You need a hard disk. You can get by with a 40 Meg hard disk, but you be more comfortable with 80 Megs.

Memory: You need a lot of RAM for running your development environment and debugging. With System 7, you'll find that you need at least 4 Megs to run the Finder and THINK C, the recommended development environment. You'll need more when you get to the point where you want to do assembly level debugging. My setup at 8 Megs is comfortable, but not luxurious.

Monitor: I use a two-page black and white monitor. You will want to have a lot of screen real estate when you start editing your program. Typically, you'll be looking at two or three files at once. A dual monitor setup or one large monitor is an important productivity aid. Before programmers had access to large monitors, we used to print everything out over and over as it was modified. What a waste of time and paper!

CD-ROM: A CD-ROM drive is fast becoming a necessity. Gigabytes of great programming information is available on CD-ROM and not readily available anywhere else. The Developer CD Series from Apple is the most important of these. You can get the series by subscribing to develop magazine. The back issues of MacTutor are available on CD-ROM.

Backup Media: The removable cartridge drive is for backups. I get great peace of mind from knowing that if I come home and my house has been burglarized or burned down, I have all my work sitting in the trunk of my car. I even have a backup for my backup at my in-laws house.

Most of my equipment is genuine Apple. However, you usually get a lower price and/or higher quality with third party equipment. You can certainly do good programming with less equipment than I have specified here. Indeed, it is possible to get by with a Mac Classic with a hard disk. Finally, you don't need to buy everything at once. Start with a basic system and expand as you feel the need.

Step 1: Learn C

For me the best way to learn to program is on my own at home. I've taken computer language and software engineering classes. My feeling is that you can learn C faster and more easily with your own computer and a good book than in any class. In fact there is a brand new book by Dave Mark, Learn C on the Macintosh. It comes with its own version of the THINK C compiler, so you don't need any extra soft

ware. If you know another programming language, learning C won't be too difficult.

If you feel that you need a class or two in C, check out the local junior colleges and UCSD extension. I don't know of any local class that is taught on the Mac. You may have to learn enough DOS to get through the class or work out a deal with the instructor so that you can use your Mac. Note that the newer Macs with the 1.4 Meg floppy drives can read and write DOS disks.

Step 2: Learn to Program the Mac

The Macintosh has a reputation as a difficult computer to program. You may think that because the Mac is easy to use, it must be easy to program.

Don't be fooled! Those familiar features of Mac applications that help the user make the Mac a bear to program.

The whole truth is more complicated. On the Macintosh, unlike a UNIX or DOS machine, you do not have the option of creating a simple utility that takes input from the keyboard and sends output to the screen. On the other hand, writing a really good application may be easier on the Mac than on any other platform. This is because of the support that Apple provides through the ROM calls and the Human Interface Guidelines.

The traditional approach to Macintosh programming involves about two thousand lines of code that is so much boiler plate—necessary for the user interface, but not accomplishing the task of interest. These days you can use object-oriented programming and a class library to handle the user interface. You avoid writing and debugging code yourself. The downside is that you have to invest quite a bit of time learning object-oriented programming and how to use the class library.

There are actually about three steps in going from a someone who knows C to a someone who can write a good Mac application. I numbered the steps 2.0, 2.0.1, and 2.1 because they sound like versions of a program, and the scheme suggests that you will be working on some of the tasks simultaneously.

Step 2.0: Learn the Mac ROM

This is what most people think of as Macintosh programming and where your fun will really start. There are hundreds of Mac ROM calls that you can invoke from C to do everything from drawing a line on the screen to printing a file or creating a new window. The best way to learn is to buy a copy of THINK C and Macintosh C Programming Primer, Volumes I and II, by Dave Mark. While you're at it, get a copy of Symantec's THINK Reference. It's a program that details most of the information you'll need. I have my copy installed under my Apple menu (using System 7) so that it is always handy. By the time you work through both volumes of The Macintosh C Programming Primer, you'll be a moderately accomplished Mac programmer.

Step 2.0.1: Learn to Debug in Assembly Language

To be a really good Mac programmer, you need to be able to debug in assembly language. This ability will go a long way in demystifying Mac jargon like "jump table" and "code resource." Sometime when you are in the second volume of Dave Mark's book, you should get a copy of an assembly level debugger like MacsBug or TMON. My recommendation is to start with MacsBug. When you want more programmability and richer features, buy TMON.

Step 2.1: Learn THINK's Object Oriented Extensions and the Use of THINK Class Library

You're at a stage where you can write simple Mac

applications in THINK C. You're getting comfortable with assembly level debugging; you use it when you run into the limitations of the THINK source debugger. A few times you've used your assembly level debugger to poke around in other people's programs to learn a little about how they work. In your own work you've begun to get frustrated with the amount of programming needed just to manage menus, windows, and dialogs. Time to learn object oriented programming! The very last chapter in Volume 11 of The Macintosh C Programming Primer will get you started. As I write this, the book is slightly outdated because Symantec has changed THINK C and the THINK Class Library. After you've worked through the chapter, read a few MacTutor articles and studied the examples provided by Symantec, you'll be an expert.

Recommended Resources for Mac Programmers

Here is a compilation of products I think anyone who wants to program the Mac should have. This list is not meant be complete; there are many additional useful products on the market. If you are really going to program the Mac, you'll need almost all of the products listed below. Start with the tutorials, THINK C, and a subscription to CompuServe. Before long, you'll see the need for the other reference materials and periodicals.

Tutorial Books:

Dave Mark, Learn C on the Macintosh, Addison-Wesley Publishing Company. Includes a special version of THINK C. (UK price to be advised)

Dave Mark, Macintosh C Programming Primer, Vol. I and II. Addison Wesley Publishing Company. (£45.90).

Reference Works:

Inside Macintosh, Volumes I-VI and Inside Macintosh X-Ref Addison-Wesley Publishing Company. This is the official Apple documentation. The whole set will set you back about £170.

APDA Catalog:

The APDA Tools Catalog is a nearly complete listing of books and software for Macintosh development. It includes many products from Apple that are not available through any other channel. Updated quarterly, costs $5 from Apple 010-1-408-562-3910.

The latest issue offers the "Getting Started in Macintosh C Programming" bundle for $250. It consists of THINK C, Macintosh C Programming Primer, Vol. I and II, Macintosh Programming Secrets by Scott Knaster, and Apple's Human Interface Guidelines. Such a deal!

Software:

THINK C is the best environment for learning to program the Mac. See my review in last month's issue of Resources. It is available through most software outlets.

THINK Reference is a handy database application for Mac programming. It lists for about £60. I recommend it highly.

Periodicals:

MacTutor Magazine, $5/issue or $40/year subscription. Available at most [U.S.A.] book stores. This is an excellent place get ideas and find all sorts of source code for Mac programming.

develop Magazine, $50/year (International rate), published quarterly. Each issue includes a CD-ROM. Order though the APDA catalog, above.

CompuServe:

CompuServe information service features many forums for Mac programmers. Recently Dave Mark has taken up residence in the Macintosh developer's forum as the "MAUG Professor." So you can download his latest ruminations and reach him with questions about his books. For more information on CompuServe, see my column from last month. The best way to get started with CompuServe is to buy the starter kit from MacConnection. Apple2000 members can join CompuServe without paying for the Starter Kit. Contact Ewen for details.

Hire a guru

Hire a knowledgeable Mac programmer to teach you the in's and out's. The going rate is about fifty dollars an hour. It is expensive, but it may be the best way to get up to speed quickly. On the other hand, you can get a lot of what your guru will teach you for free (or almost for free) from the Programmer's SIG meetings and from CompuServe.

Go for it!

I've outlined a course of study that will turn you from a user to a competent Mac programmer. The course I've laid out for you here will take a year or more to complete. I hope you do it and produce some great software.

Believe it or not, programming can be a creative, aesthetic experience like music or poetry. You get a real feeling of satisfaction and accomplishment when your program does what you want. Maybe you'll see this yourself. Maybe you'll even become a fanatic like me and my friends. If so, I'm sure I'll be seeing you.

About the author

George Geller is a free lance programmer based in San Diego. His most recent program is an aid for laboratory work titled "Dalton—a calculator for chemists". Before going into Macintosh programming, he earned a Ph.D. in chemistry and held various research positions. If you want to discuss anything concerning Mac programming, you can call George at (619) 578 1831 or contact him on various bulletin boards: Tele-Mac, CompuServe 71321,2544, or AppleLink D5348. ␣

Editor's Note:
We have adjusted the prices quoted by George, to reflect the U.K. market (wherever possible).
Don't forget that Addison Wesley books can be ordered via Shop2000, P.O. Box 3, Liverpool, L21 8PY.

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FrameMaker 3.0

Nigel Strudwick reviews this desktop publishing package

The term "Desktop Publishing" (henceforth DTP) has become something of a dirty word over the last two or three years. The Mac introduced DTP to computer jargon, and weren't we all impressed by what we could do with PageMaker back in the mid-80s? Even Word version 1 could do some pretty clever things. Nonetheless, placing the power of DTP software into the hands of people who knew next to nothing about page layout and typography was largely responsible for the Mac and DTP initially getting a very bad name among professional typesetters, who might be tempted to place the blame for some of the horrible things which were done onto the software rather than onto the shortcomings of users. However, over the past two or three years, it has become clear that high quality typesetting can be done on the Mac, when the hardware and software is placed in the hands of those who know page design first and the equipment second. More and more professionals are using the Mac for their work; the terms "page layout" and "desktop repro" now tend to be used by those who want to distance themselves from the term DTP.

Among personal computer systems, the Mac is still pre-eminent. There are several packages available in the PC world, but it really amazes me that there are still those who want to battle through MS-DOS and even Windows when you can have the Mac.

When readers of this magazine think of DTP (I continue to use this, since it's shorter!), they probably think of PageMaker first and Quark Xpress second. PageMaker was on its own for a long time, its only real competitor being Ready, Set, Go!, but over the past three years Xpress has carved out a major niche for itself in the professional publishing world. Ready, Set, Go! still exists, and has become the basis of DesignStudio. All these programs have one thing in common, in that they are very much orientated towards single documents, with layouts varying from the simple to the complex. PageMaker with version 4 has come out with the ability to create tables of contents and indices, and there are add-ons for Xpress which do the same, but in general they don't really look towards documents on the scale of books. PageMaker is great for leaflets and newsletters, Xpress for newspapers and magazines, while DesignStudio has in some ways the best and the worst of both, including the best handling of colour of any of them.

There is in fact a sizable market for software which does not need highly variable arty layouts or high level handling of colour. Books and technical documents are generally composed of pages with a small range of page formats, and occasional illustrations, with little or no colour. Publications like this will often be large and structurally complex, needing software to create and handle links between constituent parts of the publication, and offer a rigidity of formatting which perhaps even discourages too much flamboyance in page layout.

The Mac, perhaps because it has always been attractive to the highly creative, has been distinctly lacking in such software. Ventura Publisher has been pretty well pre-eminent in the MSDOS world, and there are a number of systems which have been used for technical documentation on UNIX systems. Interleaf made a seemingly unsuccessful move from UNIX a few years back; more recently FrameMaker, the subject of this review has appeared. Within the past year, Ventura has finally made it onto the Mac.

FrameMaker

FrameMaker, by Frame Technology Corporation of San Jose, California, is a well-established document processing and page layout program on UNIX systems. Its movement to the Mac was a logical progression, and it is now available on a number of machines and operating systems. Apart from anything else, it has the advantage of being the most widely available DTP program. The Macintosh release has recently moved into version 3.0, which I am reviewing here.

As its name implies, FrameMaker works with graphics and text in frames, which can be arranged and placed as required. This is a mode of layout which will be more familiar to users of Xpress than users of PageMaker. There can be no doubt that a frame-based system is better for producing consistently structured documents than one which is not. FrameMaker takes this concept of consistency further in its use of templates. OK, I realise that users can make templates in any program, but when you choose New in FrameMaker, you are offered a choice of creating a new document based on a pre-existing one as well as creating a completely new or Custom document. This concept is very important, since it is in the way of FrameMaker to shield the user from being creative in the layout sense, while letting him or her get on with the process of composing the document. The logic is that the long documents which are the program's strength may often be written by a group of people, such as the technical authoring section of a company. The head of the department wants to be sure that everyone is using the same layouts, and so FrameMaker might be running across a network with everyone having access to the same templates.

The program is so full of features that it would take too long to run through them all. Rather, on the assumption that many readers know something about DTP software, I should like to go through several of the features which make the program different, and then end up pointing out a few dislikes. The easiest way to describe the features of FrameMaker is to run through the creation of a hypothetical document.

Let's assume that we are working on a chapter of a book with text in two columns, a few headings, and a few graphics. We choose New, and make a custom document.

Custom Document			OK
Paper: R4 Letter	Column Margins:		Cancel
Width: 8.268"	Top: 1.0"		
Height: 11.693"	Bottom: 1.0"		
Columns:	Left: 1.0"		
Number: 1	Right: 1.0"		⦿ Single-Sided
Gap: 0.25"			○ Double-Sided

I'll change the number of columns to 2 and the layout to double-sided. We are then confronted with a blank body page. We choose Master Pages from the Layout menu to

make sure that the page masters are OK. Two master pages are initially created, one for the left-hand pages and one for the right. As pages are added to the document, the appropriate master will be applied automatically. It is possible to set up any number of master pages, and then apply them as required. For our document, I might want just one more master, for the first page, where the title of the chapter is in a single column and the text in two columns. Using the toolbox, I add a new frame.

I don't use the 'Frame' tool, but rather the Text Frame tool . ☐ It is important that I link this frame into ☐ the two below, and so I use the Column Connections command. FrameMaker does not use arrows to show where text frames are linked, but rather each separate text flow is assigned a letter, in this case 'A'. Having created my masters, I return to the body pages, and apply my special master to page 1 using the Column Layout command.

Before typing my text, it is a good idea to set up standard formats for paragraphs and for individual character styles. The idea of styles is common to most Macintosh WP or DTP programs, so I hope that readers will follow. Most programs offer styles which can be applied either a paragraph at a time, or by groups of characters. FrameMaker allows both; it calls paragraph styles 'Paragraph Tags' and character styles 'Character Tags'. Thus I will set up a style for the majority of my copy called 'Body':
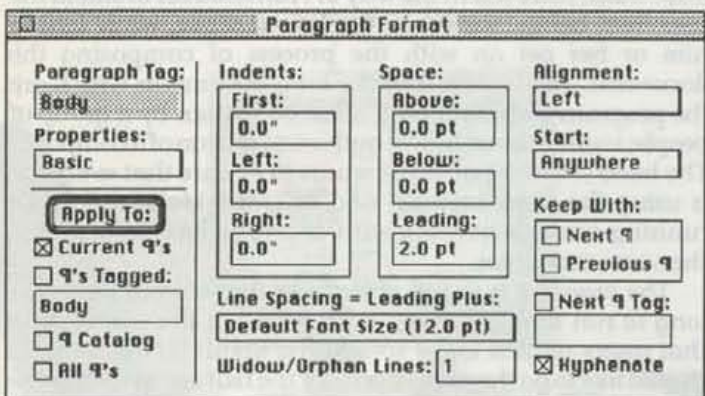
In the Properties pop-up menu, there are other options such as numbering styles and tabs. I show one other, that of the default font for the paragraph:
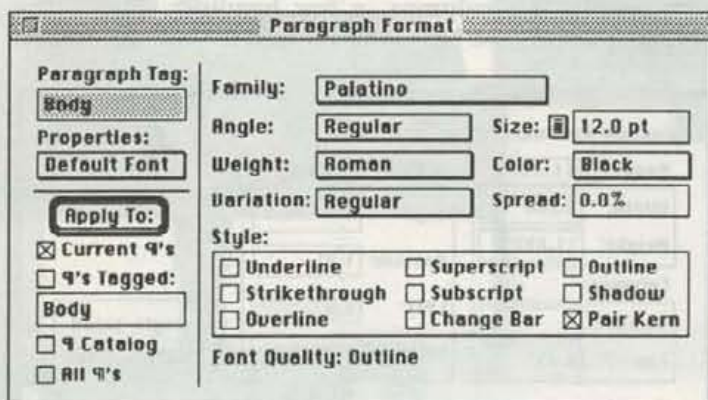
I have chosen Palatino 12 point, with kerning on. By clicking the appropriate check boxes at the bottom left of this dialogue, I can apply these changes to all paragraphs with this tag. Character tags are created similarly.

Small menus with these tags can be displayed; to apply a tag you select the text or paragraph you require, and just click on the tag name you want.

You can now start to type your document, applying the pre-set tags as you go. The cursor is an intelligent one, so that it becomes an I beam when over text, and the object arrow when over a graphic. Thus one never really has to go to the tool box for this purpose. My experience is that the toolbox only needs to be used when drawing shapes or frames, and saves a lot of mouse miles.

Suppose you want to add a graphic. This is done from the Import command on the File menu.
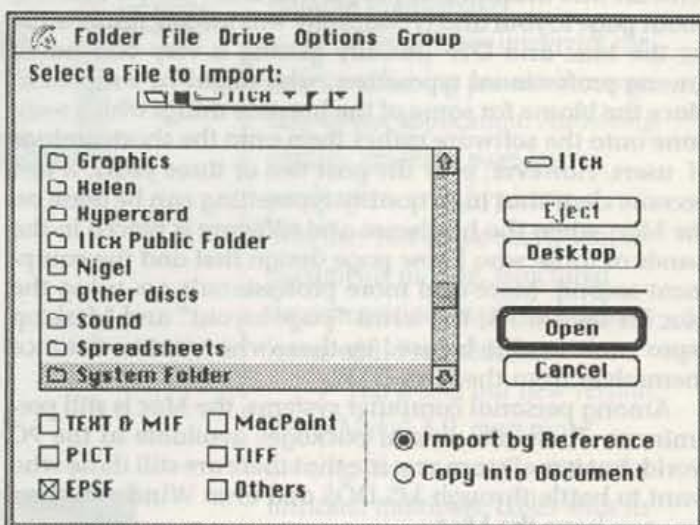
A wide range of file types is supported. It is also possible to choose between the graphic being incorporated into the document or being referred to by reference. Other DTP programs tend to import TIFF and EPSF by reference but PICTs are actually incorporated into the document; with FrameMaker it doesn't matter.

The imported graphic appears in a box of its own in the document, in no particular place. Given the name of the program, I must admit to being baffled by this at first, since I am used to having to create a frame into which the graphic is imported, as in Xpress or DesignStudio. It seems that graphics are not obliged to go into frames, and this left me wondering what graphic frames were for. Once imported, the operations detailed on the Graphics menu can be applied: for example, scaling, rotation (90° increments only) and precise positioning. However, it is not possible to crop graphics thus imported; dragging the handles at the corners scales the picture. This is where frames are needed; you draw a frame and then literally drag the graphic inside it, and it is then cropped to fit the frame. As one alternative, you can import the graphic directly into a pre-drawn graphic frame. For a second alternative, if you have the cursor in the middle of some text and do Import, then the graphic is placed into an anchored frame which moves with the text (the previously mentioned graphics are fixed to their positions on the page).

With FrameMaker, if you need relatively simple diagrams in the text, you don't have to go to a drawing

program. Most of the other tools in the toolbox shown above are concerning with drawing lines and shapes; it is possible to draw bezier curves, and to put arrows on your lines. These then function like any other graphic.

You may or may not be the sort of person who types with footnotes; I am. FrameMaker is the only DTP program on the Mac (before Ventura came along) which will do automatic footnotes. There is some control over their position, and complete control over the style of the numbering.

Let's assume now that you've finished the chapter, and have a number of other chapters written by colleagues to draw together into a book. We will now see how FrameMaker moves into a league on its own.

You need an index. The first thing to do is to make down the words or phrases you wish to include. This is done by creating markers. Select the text you want to index, and choose marker from the Special menu.
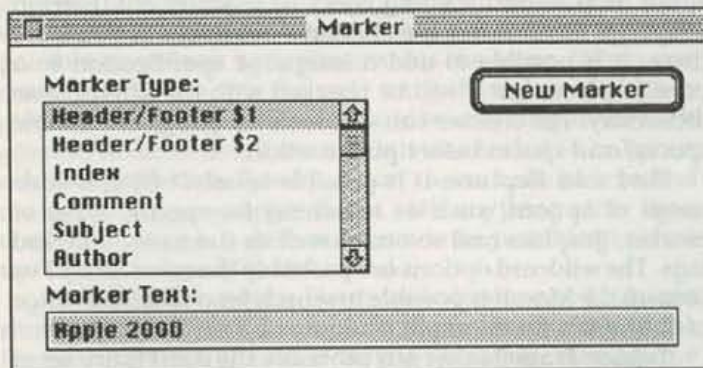
You now have to choose a marker type. There are many different types of marker in the scroll box, and it is possible to produce an index from almost all of them. This means that if you want four different indices, you might choose marker name 'Index' for the first, 'Comment' for the second, and so on. There are no less than 26 types of marker, and the only ones which are special are the 'Header/Footer' types (used for setting up text for running headers and footers) and the 'X-Ref' type, for cross-references. Once you have chosen your marker type, click on 'New Marker', and it is inserted into the text. It can be edited later if needs be.

I just mentioned cross-references, i.e. 'See page 20'. Most programs require you to do this manually, but it can be an incredible amount of work. There are two ways to do it in FrameMaker. If you can easily identify the paragraph you want, then there is no need to set up a special marker; if the subject of your cross-reference is buried deep in a paragraph, then it is better first to set up a marker of type 'X-Ref'. Either way, next choose 'Cross Reference' from the Special menu:
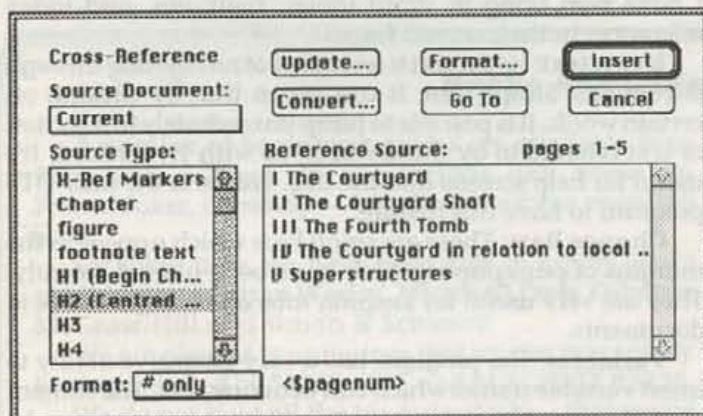
The window on the left shows paragraph tags in the

document; if you select one, the right-hand window shows the first line of that paragraph. Select the paragraph you want to reference. The reference which will appear in the text takes the format shown at the bottom of the screen; you can select a different format for the reference (including the whole paragraph of referred text if needs be) from the pop-up menu, or create new formats using the Format button. If you wish to refer to a previously created X-Ref marker, then select it from the list of X-Ref Markers. Click on Insert and the reference will appear in the text. If you need to cross-reference a chapter other than the one of which you are working, ensure that it is already open in FrameMaker (the number of documents seems to be limited only by memory) and select is from the Source Document pop-up menu.

Let's now suppose that you have done all your marking up of the individual chapters and now need to build the table of contents and indexes and make sure the cross-references are up-to-date. The first thing to do is to tell FrameMaker what documents are in the book. Choose Generate from the File menu, and select New Multifile book. This opens a special Book window, and you will see your current document in it. The Add File command on the File menu allows you to add others to it. The following window shows a book I am presently writing:
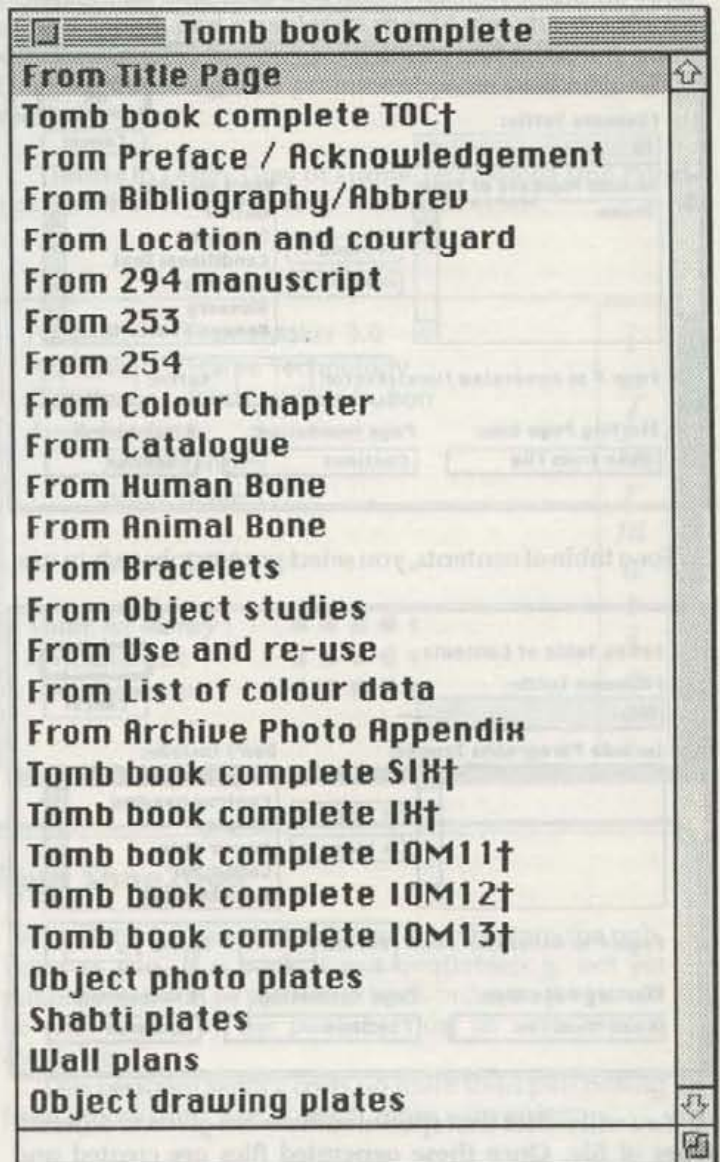
The order of these files can then be rearranged if needs be. Special files such as indexes, tables of contents and even lists of markers can be generated from the Add File dialogue.

Each file needs to be Set Up (again from the file menu):

```
Set Up File:                          [   OK   ]
From Location and courtyard           [ Cancel ]

Page Number in Generated Files:
Prefix: [          ]    Suffix: [          ]

Starting Page Side:      [ Right       ]
Page Numbering:          [ Restart at 1 ]
Paragraph Numbering:     [ Continue     ]
```

The two bottom options in this dialogue allow you to control whether the page and paragraph numbering restarts or continues from before; with the page numbering there is an additional 'Read from file' option.

Setting up of generated files is a little more complex, but only insofar as you must choose which criteria to use to build the file.

For an index you select markers to include as follows:

```
Set Up Standard Index                    [   OK   ]
Filename Suffix:
[IX            ]                         [ Cancel ]

Include Markers of Type:     Don't Include:
Index                        Author
                [<< Move <<] Comment
                [>> Move >>] Conditional Text
                             Equation
                             Glossary
                             Header/Footer $1

Page # in Generated Files: Prefix: [    ]  Suffix: [    ]

Starting Page Side:  Page Numbering:  ¶ Numbering:
[Read from File]     [Continue    ]   [Continue    ]
```

For a table of contents, you select paragraphs tags to use:

```
Set Up Table of Contents                 [   OK   ]
Filename Suffix:
[TOC           ]                         [ Cancel ]

Include Paragraphs Tagged:   Don't Include:
                             Begin Chapter
                [<< Move <<] Centred heading
                [>> Move >>] Chapter
                             Colour data
                             Colour list
                             Cone heading

Page # in Generated Files: Prefix: [    ]  Suffix: [    ]

Starting Page Side:  Page Numbering:  ¶ Numbering:
[Read from File]     [Continue    ]   [Continue    ]
```

You will notice that special suffixes are given to different types of file. Once these generated files are created and included in the book, this procedure does not have to be gone through again, except perhaps to change the settings.

The final stage in the process is to select Generate/Update Book from the File menu. FrameMaker then passes through all the files in the Book, collecting index entries, table of contents tags, and cross-references, and doing two things: the indexes etc are written out to their files, and any crossreferences in the text are updated. This can take a while as you might imagine, but it is remarkably efficient considering the amount of data involved. Your book is then ready to print.

I hope readers are still with me after that description. I couldn't mention all the features of the program, but I'll mention some more as Likes and Dislikes.

LIKES

Spelling Checker: this is very efficient, and quick at suggesting corrections. A feature I have not seen elsewhere is the concept of the document dictionary, in which words are stored which can be bypassed in the current document only. This means that it is not necessary to re-check certain words on a second spelling check of a document. Foreign language dictionaries are of course available; if you have these, it is possible to add a language specification to a paragraph so that it will be checked with the appropriate dictionary. The checker can also look for things like double spaces, and spaces before punctuation.

Find and Replace: it is possible to select from a wide range of options, such as searching for specific types of marker, graphics and so on, as well as the usual text and tags. The wildcard options are probably the most fancy I've seen on the Mac; it is possible to search for a specified range of characters for example.

Tables: FrameMaker has probably the most fancy set of options for creating tables. There are table tags and control over virtually every feature of each table.

Conditional Text: If you want to have the same basic document but vary it slightly for two different recipients, it is possible to tag relevant parts of the text to indicate that they should only be printed when certain conditions are true. These conditions can be set up as required. I have not used this feature, but it could be incredibly useful to some people.

Equations: FrameMaker has special features for doing equations. It is possible to type in an equation using a mixture of pointing and clicking and actual plain English. Equations thus created can be placed anywhere in the text.

Import of text: FrameMaker uses a method unusual to users of the other DTP programs in that you don't use the "Import" command for bringing in text documents; rather you "Open" them, just like you would one of the application's own documents. If the text is in a "foreign" file format, such as MS Word or MacWrite, then the file will be filtered through into Frame format. The files for my book were all written with Word 4, and FrameMaker is the first program I have seen bring in Word tables, footnotes, and index references in their correct format.

Hypertext: Hypertext is a concept of navigating through documents. Simply put, it can mean that by clicking on certain words, it is possible to jump immediately to a section of text referred to by those words, as with HyperCard. It's useful for help screens and the like. Frame is the only DTP program to have this feature.

Change Bars: These are small bars which appear in the margins of paragraphs which have been altered recently. They are very useful for keeping tabs on changes made to documents.

Variables: The program has a very extensive ability to insert variable names which can bear any text. The content of these variables (rather like in programming) can be changed as and when needed.

Zooming: The screen can be zoomed to any size up to

1600%, and preferred increments can be set into a menu at the bottom of the window.

DISLIKES AND WISHES

Footnotes: much to my surprise, the footnotes are placed in the same frame as the text to which they belong. This means that if you are working (as I do) in double columns, it is virtually impossible to make even the height of two adjacent columns of footnotes, except by doing them manually.

Graphics: I can quite happily live with things like rotation in 90° increments only. However, some things are primitive. For example, it is not possible to wrap text round a graphic except manually, using a series of differently sized text boxes. Even word processors have this now, and it has been with us since PageMaker 3. I do not expect features like running round the intrinsic shape of the graphic, but I do expect to be able to run round boxes. Also, when scaling a graphic by specifying percentages, it is only possible to scale in both dimensions the same. When one returns to the graphic the next time, the figure of 100% is given in the dialogue box. It would be very helpful for each graphic to remember how much it was scaled (à la Xpress and DesignStudio). Finally, I don't seem to be able to find a way of filling a graphic shape with anything other than a solid colour, i.e. it does not seem to be possible to give a square or circle a 70% tint of red.

Keyboard Shortcuts: There are indeed many keyboard shortcuts, but I would complain that excessive use of the Escape and Control keys is very un-Mac-like. Also, many Mac users don't have one or both of these keys. The purpose of this is presumably to keep the program in like with the UNIX and DOS versions.

Guide Lines: FrameMaker applies a grid over the whole page, which is rather messy and confusing. I would like to see the ability to set individual guide lines, either by specification or by pulling them out from the ruler, as with other DTP programs.

Kerning Edit: This feature does not exist within the program. It is sometimes necessary to customise the spacing of a font, and that cannot be done in FrameMaker.

Paragraph Tags: It is not possible to base one tag on another. The presence of such a feature would mean that global changes of features would be easier to carry out.

DOCUMENTATION

The program comes with a ton of manuals, which are generally readable and easy to use. The emphasis in the tutorials is, quite rightly, on getting on and obtaining output, not with messing around setting up complex document from day one.

IN USE

I have been using FrameMaker for about three months now, inputting a fairly complex book with many graphics, references and notes. Despite the heavy use, the program has behaved immaculately. It has crashed only once; on one other occasion it warned me it was going to crash and asked me to save my documents. Now if only other Mac programs were so courteous! I have found only one minor "bug", that the first cut or copy operation will not paste back in, and I gather this is being worked on.

There are no problems running it under System 7, although it does not take advantage of any of the fancy features like Publish and Subscribe. The minimum memory configuration seems to be 2 meg, and it will in theory run on a Mac Plus, although I wouldn't recommend it!

Output from the program, even on the default settings, is typographically excellent. The program is easy to use and quite fast for a complex DTP program. The speed is such that word-processing is reasonably rapid.

CONCLUSIONS

FrameMaker is not the program for those who need to make out posters for their favourite leisure time activity—it would be like taking a sledgehammer to crack a nut. However, any Mac user who is heavily involved with works of book length and complexity should give this program a very serious look. Its wealth of features and reliability make it highly deserving of a prominent place in the Mac DTP market.

Thanks to Lesley Grey of Frame Technology and Principal Distribution for her help with this review.   ⚫

Product :	FrameMaker 3.0	*i*
Publisher :	Frame Technology	*n*
Distributor :	Principal Distrbution	*f*
Available from :		*o*
	Apple centres	*r*
	Apple dealers	*m*
		a
Price : £695		*t*
		i
Value for money :	⚫ ⚫ ⚫ ⚫ ◖	*o*
Performance :	⚫ ⚫ ⚫ ⚫ ◖	*n*
Documentation :	⚫ ⚫ ⚫ ⚫ ◖	

Books Available from Shop2000

A number of books/user guides are available from Shop2000. These do not include any books on FrameMaker, currently — but there are some promised soon.

For some time, we have been able to supply books published by Addison Wesley, Microsoft Press, Osborne McGraw-Hill and Simon & Schuster.

We are pleased to announce that we can now supply books published by SAMS, QUE and PEACHPIT PRESS.

We do not hold all the books in stock — that would not be practical. Instead, when you order a book from us,

we arrange for personal delivery directly from the publisher to you. If a book is not available(e.g. not yet published), it will be placed on back-order, so that it will be sent to you by the publisher just as soon as it is available.

This personal service costs no more than purchasing from a bookshop, but is much more convenient.

We shall be updating the booklist soon: to remove older titles which are no longer published, and to add the new titles which we can offer.   ⚫

News &
Rumours

The following U.S.A. news items and rumours have been reproduced from 'Resources'

• Some PowerBook 140 and 170 users are having problems with their floppy drives. They sometimes have problems formatting floppies, reading floppies or writing floppies. If you suffer from this call the PowerBook hot line at Apple.

• Microsoft has released information on Word 5.O. It is due out in January and the upgrade price will be £ ?????? It will have Equation Editor, a limited version of MathType.

• Owners of Apple's TrueType printers StyleWriter and LaserWriter LS can get a set of additional fonts to bring them up to the 35 fonts supplied with the LaserWriter Plus. You need to get a coupon from your Apple dealer and send Apple the coupon, proof of purchase and a check in the amount of $18 for the font set. In return you'll get the fonts and updated printer drivers.

• CE Software has released Tiles. This utility expands the Alias feature and further allows it to be used with System 6.0.4 and above.

• GDT Software has released BetterWriters, a QuickDraw printer package for the ImageWriter, StyleWriter and DeskWriters. This new package adds features not in the current printer drivers - like back-tofront printing, even/odd page selection, reduction/enlargement, custom paper sizes, and others. It works with System 6.0.2 and System 7.0 and even A/UX 2.01. Further it supports ATM and TrueType. Contact them at (604) 291-9121 in Canada.

• If you have Claris CAD and need some help beyond the manuals, now there is some. A book, Technical Drawing with Claris CAD, has been released by Scott Foresman & Co. It lists at $24.95. Further there is a user group with a newsletter. Called the Claris CAD Connection it can be reached at (609) 596-4360.

• Blyth Software Inc. has version 7.0 of Omnis in the wings, to ship in December with some System 7.0 support.

• Computer Associates International, Inc. is working on an upgrade to CricketDraw. The new CricketDraw 111 supports PostScript Level 2, TrueType, 32-Bit Color and System 7.0. Registered owners will be able to upgrade for $49. You may call them at (516) 227-3300.

• CAI. also has a new version of Cricket Graph in the works. Cricket Graph 2.0 will be out sometime next quarter. Finally they have released a new version of CA-Presents. The new version 1.4 upgrades for registered owners are $39.

• Symantec is planning on folding SUM technology into Norton Utilities 2.0. At that point SUM will disappear. No word on upgrade paths for SUM owners. The new version 2.0 is due out some time next year. Folding the Norton group into the SUM group has had its problems.

• Solutions, Inc.—developer of SmartScrap and The Clipper will cease to exist . It will try to sell its code to other developers. In any case if you expect upgrades from the company, do not hold your breath.

• Insurance companies refuse to pay Apple's settlement to the Beatles. They claim Apple knew of the impending suit and failed to tell them before purchasing policies.

• Do you have a 8-24 GC card from Apple? If you do version 7.0 of the software has been released. It now takes advantage of its built-in QuickDraw acceleration under System 7. The software is free from your dealer

• Prescience Corp has announced version 3.0 of Expressionist. The new version allows much more control over expression typography and supports System 7. It further outputs much better on a wider selection of printers. Registered owners can upgrade . Call (415) 543-2252.

• Are you bothered by the System 7 restriction that only 97.56 MBytes of memory can be allocated to one program? If so, Newer Technologies has a solution for you. Their new MacSWELL will allow up to 1 GByte to be allocated to an application. Call the company at (800) 678-3726.

• Abbott Systems has released CanOpener 2. The new version supports System 7, adheres closer to the mac standard, and does a better job of text cleanup. Upgrades are $29. Call Abbott at (914) 747-4201.

• Letraset has returned Ready,Set,Go!to its creator. Manhattan Graphics Corp will also market DesignStudio and StandOut! (Ready,Set,Show./). Letraset will soon announce plans for these products.

• Unfortunately, Jasmine is encountering some financial difficulties. They are in bankruptcy. The company has not been and probably will not be able to handle your request for a driver update of DriveWare.

Seagull Software purchased a stock of DriveWare 2.0 from Jasmine. This new release is the only way you can use your Jasmine Drive with the new System 7. In addition to upgrading your drive, Jasmine's DriveWare 2.0 allows your drive to support System 7 and Virtual Memory, share files, support A/UX 2.0, use multiple partitions, use a password for security, and automatically correct errors.

If you own a Jasmine Hard Drive or Removeable, DriveWare 2.0 is a must. For more information, contact Seagull Software at (415) 361-0928.

RUMOURS

• Apple has System 7.1 in the wings. It was supposed to be released at Mac World Expo in January, but may be delayed. It will have QuickTime and ATM and Omega SANE built in.

• Apple is painfully aware of the speed problems with the StyleWriter. They have a new printer driver in development and may release it in January.

• Microsoft is working hard on a database for the PC. The first release will be the Windows version, looking much like FileMakerPro. Then later will release the Mac version.

• Supposedly there is a Macintosh LC running with IBM's PowerChip and AIUX in the lab in Cupertino. Don't expect it to be released soon.

• Apple has a new Personal LaserWriter NTR in the works for release in March. The new unit will be powered by a special RISC chip, and support PostScript Level 2 and TrueType. Further it will have parallel and serial and LocalTalk interfaces. It will come standard with 64 fonts and 2 megs of memory. The memory can be expanded to 4 megs. All this for a list price of under $2500.

• Apple has a dockable version of the PowerBook 100 in the works. The stay-at-home DeskBar will have a color graphics controller, 2 NuBus slots and other I/O ports.

• Apple has a new version of QuickDraw in the works. Called QuickDraw 3D it will support realtime 3-D modeling, TrueType and 32bit color. Do not expect it soon.

• Claris is finally adding 24-bit color and QuickTime and speed to HyperCard. The upgrade is due in the first quarter of next year. It is also upgrading MacDraw Pro in the area of speed.

Teeshirts in the News

Some News from the U.K.:

Apple2000 Teeshirt hits the trail

Thanks to Ron Wildon for sending us this picture of himself wearing his Apple2000 teeshirt.

The photograph was taken during a sponsored walk on behalf of Multiple Sclerosis. Ron and five colleagues completed the Coast to Coast Walk, from St Bees in Cumbria to Robin Hoods Bay in North Yorkshire, in fourteen days.

All six walkers thoroughly enjoyed the journey, and they raised over £2,500 for Multiple Sclerosis.

Well Done!

And, talking of Teeshirts…

Anyone who has used After Dark cannot help being captivated by the fish and the flying toasters.

Now, you can purchase teeshirts, sweatshirts, and even ties — all portraying your favourite characters.

The white teeshirts and sweatshirts feature the 51st Flying Toaster Squadron. A popular, prizewinning design!

The black teeshirts and sweatshirts sport the brightly-coloured fish (which are even supposed to glow in the dark!)

The woven ties are available in navy, red, forest green or burgundy, and feature the flying toasters.

Teeshirts cost £11.74; sweatshirts cost £17.61; ties cost £15.26 (all prices inclusive of VAT).

Available form Softline, 123 Westmead Road, Sutton, Surrey, SM1 4JH. Tel. 081 642 2222.

What is Apple's NeXT Suit?

…And some from the States:

CUPERTINO, California—December 20, 1991—Apple Computer, Inc. today announced that it has reached agreements in principle to settle two securities class action lawsuits filed against it in 1984 and 1991.

Both agreements are subject to court approval.

The first agreement settles a class action filed on behalf of purchasers of Apple common stock between November 12, 1982 and September 23, 1983.

Defendants are Apple and certain of its past and present officers and directors. Plaintiffs alleged that the Company did not make accurate disclosures concerning the Lisa computer, a proprietary disk drive known as Twiggy, and certain other matters.

In 1989 all claims except those relating to the disk drive were decided in the defendants' favour. In May 1991, a jury rendered a verdict in the plaintiffs' favour on the allegations relating to the disk drive, but in September the court set the jury verdict aside, entered judgment in favour of all officer and director defendants, and ordered a new trial against Apple.

A fund of $16 million will be created to settle the lawsuit. The fund will be used to pay the fees and expenses of plaintiffs' counsel and claims of qualifying shareholders.

The second agreement settles a class action filed on behalf of purchasers of Apple's common stock between January 17, 1991 and April 30, 1991.

Defendants are Apple and certain of its officers and directors. Plaintiffs alleged that the Company did not make accurate disclosures concerning its financial and business prospects for fiscal year 1991 and for periods within it.

A fund of $3.8 million will be created to settle the lawsuit. The fund will be used to pay the fees and expenses of plaintiffs' counsel and claims of qualifying shareholders.

A substantial portion of the amount paid in settlement will be paid by Apple's insurance company.

Apple continues to deny all material allegations in the complaints, but agreed to the settlements to avoid the expense and risk of further legal proceedings, and to put to rest the claims asserted in the actions.

Final settlement of the actions is subject to execution of formal settlement agreements, approval by the federal district court and certain other conditions.

If the court preliminarily approves the settlements, members of the classes will be sent written notifications of the terms of the proposed settlements, and hearings will be held for the court to consider final approval of the proposed settlements.

Apple expects that the court will consider preliminary approval of the settlements during January or February of 1992.

Blyth launch Omnis Seven

Press Release from Blyth Software. With Special Upgrade Offers (Valid to 31/1/92)

Omnis 7 is the latest Omnis application development system from Blyth Software andwas released in December 1991. Omnis 7 has been completely rewritten in C++. None of the original source code remains, yet all applications developed in Omnis 5 will convert 100% to Omnis 7.

During the rewrite, many natural limitations of Omnis 5 have been removed and Omnis' capabilities have been enhanced. The following new features have also been built into Omnis 7:

ARCHITECTURE

With Ornnis 5, setting the main file or changing the main file record during Prepare for Update mode caused the Prepare for mode to be lost. Omnis 7 will not lose Prepare for Update mode due to either of these commands. Thus, it is possible to Set the main file to a parent file and perform a Find to locate the required parent record. Or it is possible to go into edit mode and then change the main file record to a different one requiring edit. It is also possible to go into a multiple update loop, without Update Files clearing the Prepare for mode.

With Omnis 5, building a list cleared the main file record in the CRB (and any connected parent files). After this operation, it was necessary to re-locate the record in the data file. If in enter data mode, any changes up to that point were lost and if in Prepare for Update mode, this mode was lost. Now, Omnis 7 will leave the contents of the CRB and the update mode unchanged during this operation. Similarly, printing a report would formerly leave the record last printed in the CRB. Omnis 7 will now perform this operation within its own temporary transaction.

DEFAULTS

Initial standard design window sizes can be set by the developer to customize his or her Omnis application development environment to personal liking. Settings are stored in the #WINDPOS application format.

30 different date and time field formats can be set by the developer. These are stored in the #DFORMS application format.

DEBUGGER

There is a powerful appication debugging tool which allows the developer to:
• Find and replace proc. commands/field names/strings/etc
• Trace procedures
• Step through procedures
• Set breakpoints, directly or upon test criteria
• View Procedure Stack
• View field contents during procedure operation
• View minimum and maximum values of a field during procedure execution
• Directly modify field values during procedure processing

AD HOC REPORTS

The Ad hoc reporting facility allows the developer to grant control to the user of his or her application to create reports on an Ad hoc basis.

The user selects the basic report template, the fields to be included, and the search and sort criteria, during run-time operation. The user can also perform customization such as adding graphics, fonts and colours.

The created Ad hoc report definitions can be saved as separate files and re-used at a later date.

Special Upgrade Offer

We couldn't have done it without you. While other software companies are planning their first PC/Macintosh interoperable system, you've been using ours for years. You've downsized mainframe aerospace applications to the desktop. You've used OMNIS to simultaneously front-end SQL databases from different SQL vendors. You've taken OMNIS places we couldn't have imagined — from multimedia at the ZOO to desktops of Fortune 500 presidents. We would like to thank you, our loyal OMNIS customers, by offering the OMNIS Seven product family at a special price, and before we announce it to the public.

For you OMNIS 3 and Quartz customers who didn't go to OMNIS 5, we suggest the OMNIS Seven Starter Kit. It allows you to experience the complete OMNIS Integrated Development Environment with data files limited to 150 records and reports limited to two pages. Our new state-of-the-art debugger will help ease the migration of your OMNIS 3 applications to OMNIS Seven. Should you want to move ahead to OMNIS Seven within 90 days, and we think you will, Blyth will credit your starter kit investment toward the purchase of our full development kits. In addition, you might consider a 2- or 3-day OMNIS Seven Training Class.

OMNIS 5 customers can instantly convert their applications to OMNIS Seven. Take advantage of the new datatypes, menus, windows and our phenomenal Ad Hoc report writer. This offer makes it painless, and you will be absolutely amazed at the substantial performance improvements on both Macintosh and Windows 3.0.

If your need is OMNIS-SQL connectivity, try OMNIS Seven Plus. Use the Starter Kit to build OMNIS applications that access ORACLE, INGRES, Informix, Sybase, Rdb, DB2 and SQL/DS. If you don't want the 150-record limit, order the full OMNIS Seven Plus Development Kit. It comes complete with our SQL Express front end application, our full suite of OMNIS Connects, Graph-it and the OMNIS Extensions Interface.

This offer is open to users of Omnis 3, Omnis Quartz & Omnis 5.

Please quote your Omnis program serial number, and the version required.

The following Omnis Seven software is available for the Macintosh and for Windows 3.0.

	Upgrade Price	List Price
Omnis Seven Starter Kit	£75	£75
Omnis Seven Development Kit	£200	£750
Omnis Seven Plus Starter Kit	£150	£150
Omnis Seven Plus Development Kit	£400	£1500

(NB. Prices not inclusive of Postage & Packing or VAT).

Order direct from Blyth Software:-
Freephone. 0800 289621
Fax. (081) 346 1716
Post. Blyth Software Ltd., Unitec House,
2 Albert Place, London, N3 1QB

Members' Small Ads

**WARNING: The sale of copied or pirated software is illegal.
Please ensure that items offered for sale are new or are re-registered.**

MACINTOSH SOFTWARE - FOR SALE

Omnis 5 (still unregistered - unwanted prize) £199.00
Claris Resolve £99.00
MacDraw Pro £129.00
MacWrite II £99.00
FileMaker Pro £99.00
Adobe Type Reunion £24.00
All the above are either new or as new and come complete with
all original packaging, manuals and disks. Postage is extra.

Call Simon (daytime) ....▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓
            (evenings & weekends) ....▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓▓

FOR SALE

Apple //e, Duodrive + controller, 64k extended 80 col card, Apple
II monitor, DOS disks £140

Apple //e, twin drives + controller card, 64k extended 80 col
card, DOS disks £115

Would possibly split.

Wizard buffered parllel printer card.....................£20
Mountain clock card £18
Green monitor for Apple //e £25
Omnis 2 (complete) £20
Omnis 3 manual + boot disk £10
Microsoft Multiplan (complete) £25
Europlus PAL card £5
DOS users manual £6

Prices are negotiable, but do not include postage.

'Phone Tim ....▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓▓

FOR SALE

CIRTECH FLIPPER 1 MEGABYTE RAMCARD. II+, IIe. Will
partition for DOS, ProDos, CP/M, and Pasc. Use as Ap/wks 1.3
desktop or lightning fast, noiseless Disk Drive.................£50
MICROSOFT CP/M SOFTCARD with Utilities disk 2.23. 3 ring
Folder containing System Manual and CP/M Basic Ref ...£30
DMS+ (DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM) by Compsoft.
CP/M base Database & Letter Creation system. Needs Hard
Drive or RamDisk for sensible operation. Works as a package
with the items above.......................................£15
Or make me an offer for the three
CLIP. CP/M FILE COMPRESSION. Hard Drive BackUp £5

Books/Manuals.
The Official Print Shop Handbook £5
80-Column Text Card Manual £3
Extended 80 Column Text Card Supplement..IIe £4
Illustrating Basic by David Alcock £3
Basic From the Ground Up by David Simon £4
Structured Basic and Beyond by Wayne Amesbury £5

Orioginal Programs or Disks
Walter Wangers MouseWrite W.P./Desk Acc/Speller........£10
Lots of CP/M discs for fanatics.
VARIOUS WAR GAMES. ...Mostly by SSI ....£5 - £8

Postage inclusive. RING TO RESERVE. A LETTER CAN FOLLOW.

ERIC LEADBEATTER ....▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓▓

FOR SALE

Hewlett Packard Deskwriter (serial version) complete with at
least four refills and extra spare cartridges. Comes with all
cables needed and an official dust cover. Medium use as for
long jobs had access to LaserWriter. Sale due to purchase of
own LaserWriter, and therefore surplus £250.00

SE 4/40 complete with Radius Full Page Display additional
screen and monitor card. Standard keyboard and mouse. All
cables needed to run the machine included. Have upgraded to
Mac II series. Give away price of £1250.00

I am not a dealer, but because I am VAT registered, and
claimed the VAT back on the above, as I used them briefly for
my business, I must unfortunately add VAT to the above..., but
why not phone and argue your case with me. I am open to
reasonable offers on the above.

Call Peter...▓▓▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓

WANTED

Instructions for Checkmate Super Expander Card for Apple IIc
To borrow or purchase

'Phone Geoff Wood...▓▓▓ ▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓

WANTED

Picture tube for Mac Plus/SE
Joystick for Apple IIe
Information on whether it is possible to connect a Mac IIsi to an
external colour monitor/T.V. (SCART).

Telephone Ivor Smith ....▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓▓

WANTED

APPLE //e COMPUTER WITH CARDS.(ENHANCED)
[LATE MODEL PREFERRED!]
(80 Col.+64k Memory and Super Serial Card)

WANTED

APPLE Super Serial Card. (with literature)
APPLE or OTHER Clock Card (int pwr supply)
APPLE Parallel Interface Card

'PHONE DAVID..▓▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓

FOR SALE

5 Apple II Europlus computers, some working, some for spares
Masses of hardware and software
Also games, accessories and books

Please contact Mark Russell...........................▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓

FOR SALE

Apple12" colour monitor (from Mac LC) £180
[buyer collects]

Symantec GreatWorks £50

Please 'phone Philip...▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓

1992

January 1992

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February 1992

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March 1992

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April 1992

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May 1992

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June 1992

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July 1992

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August 1992

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September 1992

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October 1992

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November 1992

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December 1992

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Apple Slices

March 1992

Apple Computer, Inc. and Kodak

QuickTime

APPLE'S QUICKTIME TO SUPPORT PHOTO CD IMAGES.

announced that they are working together to integrate support for Photo CD images into future versions of Apple's QuickTime system software extension.

The Editorial team is:

Apple II	Macintosh
Ewen Wannop	Norah Arnold
Elizabeth Littlewood	Irene Flaxman

Many thanks to all those who work behind the scenes and who receive no personal credit. These people are the stalwarts of Apple2000.

Additional thanks to Walter Lewis of Old Roan Press (051-227-4818) for our printing service.

Apple2000 are Founder Members and Wholehearted Supporters of the **Apple User Group Council**

Apple2000 supports users of all the Apple computers. The ITT 2020, I, II, II+, //e, //c, IIgs, IIgs+, ///, Lisa, XL, Mac 128, Mac 512, MacPlus, SE, SE/30, Mac II, IIcx, IIci, IIsi, IIx, IIfx, LC, Mac Classics, Quadra, Portable and PowerBooks. Contributions and articles for the Apple2000 magazine or Apple Slices are always welcome. We can handle any disk size or format. Please send to PO Box 3, Liverpool, L21 8PY.

Our thanks to the MUG News Service and Aple's User Group Connection, for contributions to this newsletter.

There are a number of ways to contact Apple2000

If you wish to order goods or services from Apple2000, or if you just wish to leave us a message, please call Irene on ▓▓▓ ▓▓▓ ▓▓▓ (Ansafone during the day). Alternatively, you can send us a Fax on ▓▓▓ ▓▓▓ ▓▓▓; or write to us at PO Box 3, Liverpool, L21 8PY.

If you use comms, you can leave orders on TABBS (addressed to the SYSOP), or contact us on AppleLink (BASUG.1).

If you are experiencing problems with Apple hardware or software Dave Ward and John Arnold run the Hotlines and will try to help you.

We are very interested in the activities of local user groups. If you have any information which you would like publicised, John Lee would like to hear from you.

We reserve the right to publish, without prejudice, any advice or comments given to members as a result of letters received, in the journals of Apple2000.

A little praise for a few of our authors wouldn't go amiss. Send all comments and contributions via the PO box. We'd be especially interested to receive any suggestions about what you would like to see in **your** magazines and newsletters.

Contact Points

Administration
Irene Flaxman
Voice ▓▓▓ ▓▓▓ ▓▓▓
Fax ▓▓▓ ▓▓▓ ▓▓▓

Apple II Hotline
Dave Ward
Voice ▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓▓
Mon-Fri 1900-2100

Macintosh Hotline
John Arnold
Voice ▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓▓
Mon-Fri 1900-2100

TABBS
Ewen Wannop - SYSOP
Modem 0225 743797
AppleLink: BASUG.1

Reviews
Elizabeth Littlewood
Voice ▓▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓

Local Groups
John Lee
Voice ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓

TimeOut & Prosel
Ken Dawson
Voice ▓▓▓ ▓▓▓ ▓▓▓

AppleWorks
John Richey
Voice ▓▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓▓

Travel Details and Local Information for the A.G.M.

Location

The Annual General Meeting will be held on Saturday 11th April at 11 am in the Union Church Community Centre, 143 Ferme Park Road, London N8.

The building is on the corner of Ferme Park Road and Weston Park, N8 and the entrance is on Weston Park.

Format

The A.G.M. will take place in the morning, starting at 11 am. During the afternoon, a number of presentations will be made, covering Communications, MIDI, Fractal Graphics and HyperCard.

Buses

W3 buses stop at this junction from Finsbury Park, Wood Green, Alexandra Palace.

W2, W7, 41 & 14 buses stop within a few minutes walk and serve Enfield, Muswell Hill, Archway, Piccadilly.

W5 buses run past the AGM venue on their route from Harringay station to Archway station.

British Rail

British Rail stations on these routes are Finsbury Park, Crouch Hill (North London Link), Alexandra Palace and Hornsey on the Kings Cross main line.

Underground

Nearest tube stations are Finsbury Park (Piccadilly & Victoria lines, W3 bus) and Wood Green (Piccadilly, W3 bus) and Archway (Northern line, 41 bus).

Hotels and Restaurants

There are hotels nearby on Church Lane, 'Aber' on Crouch Hill, 'Raglan' & 'Queens' in Muswell Hill, N10, but we can't vouch for any of them.

100 yards east on Weston Park there are service shops for snacks etc., and an off licence. There are literally dozens of restaurants, cafes and fast food places for eat-in, take away or delivery within five minutes walk on Crouch End Broadway and Tottenham Lane, to suit all tastes - Afro-Caribbean through Vegetarian Malaysian, Indian, Chinese, Italian, French, Greek, to Pizzas, Burgers and sandwiches.

An important message from your Chairman

With the news that the Apple II is now officially dead in the UK, and with the changing focus of Apple2000 membership over the last year, the committee and I have decided that we need to review the services that the group can offer.

The correct platform for any debate of this nature is the AGM that will be held in a few weeks time. As a participating member, if you would like to take part in this important debate, please make every effort to attend the meeting.

Ewen Wannop

The Apple II is dead

Long live the Apple II!! We have received a copy of a memo distributed by Apple to their dealers. It is the final act of Apple UK support to the Apple II. It is not surprising considering how Apple have treated us over the past year. The sting in the tail of this announcement is that those with older Macintoshes are also going to be hit, as it is also the death of the Apple 3.5 800k drive as well. Only the 1.4mb SuperDrive will be available from now on:-

From: Apple UK Sales Administration
Date: February 24th 1992

Dear Dealer Principal,
As some of you have been aware we have been experiencing difficulties in obtaining supply of Apple IIGS systems over the past few months. We have now received official notice that the product will no longer be manufactured in Cork and so the product will no longer be offered in the European market. As a result of this we are announcing that the Apple IIGS will no longer be supplied as a standard product by Apple Computer UK.

For those of you who have already placed orders we are still trying to secure enough stock to cover our backlog.

The products that are discontinued as of today are as follows:

A0D12B/A   Apple IIGS
A2M6014Z   Apple II RGB Monitor
A9M0106Z   Apple 3.5" Drive

Apple II press releases

Interface card for the II series connects with Apple SuperDrive

Apple Computer is shipping the Apple II 3.5 Controller Card which allows the use of any Apple 3.5-inch floppy disk drive with an Apple IIGS or Apple IIe computer, including Apple's 3.5 inch SuperDrive. To order the card please contact your closest Authorised Apple Dealer. To facilitate ordering, please refer to Apple part number: A0076LL/A.

The Apple II 3.5 Controller Card improves the performance of Apple IIGS and Apple IIe computers by allowing the use of the Apple SuperDrive and 1.4-megabyte high-density (HD) disks. This gives users almost twice the storage capacity of earlier 3.5 inch drives.

A SuperDrive can be connected to an Apple IIGS without the card by plugging it into the built-in Smart Port, but it will only be able to use 800-kilobyte and 400-kilobyte disks.

In addition to Super-Drives, this card supports the use of Apple II UniDisk 3.5 and Apple 3.5 Drives. Users can connect up to two of these drives to a card.

Apple IIe computer users need this product to run any of the three compatible drives.

This product is user-installable and is shipped with everything needed to begin using in just minutes. SuperDrives, UniDisk drives and Apple 3.5 drives are sold separately form this card.

Ordering information for Apple external 3.5 drives:

Part Number	Description	Suggested Retail Price
A0076LL/A	Apple II 3.5 Controller Card	$149.00
M0112LL/B	Apple SuperDrive	$399.00
A9M0106	Apple 3.5 Drive	$399.00

❑ These are the US prices we are quoting. We are not sure if Apple UK will be selling the interface card or not.

❑ The SuperDrive of course is the normal external high density disk drive that is used with the Macintosh. We at Apple2000 are trying to see if we can get these cards through a UK dealer. We shall keep you informed as to how we get on.

In the meantime if you wish to obtain one of these cards try your local dealer to see if you are able to get them from him, or try Resource Central in the States.

❑ The SuperDrive, using this interface card, will allow the use of either 1.4mb formatted ProDOS disks or 1.4mb HFS (Macintosh) formatted disks with System 6.0 on the IIgs.

It will allow the use of 1.4mb high density disks on the Apple //e as well.

The SuperDrive will connect directly to the IIgs but will only see standard 800k formatted disks. The AE HD drive will not read HFS 1.4mb disks under System 6.0. ⬧

Resource Central now distributes Apple II development tools

Resource Central is the new home of all the Apple-label Apple II development tools that were previously handled by APDA. They have been selected by APDA to be the distributor of Apple's developer and reference tools for the Apple II family of computers. APDA will no longer be supplying these tools we understand.

By the time you read this, they will be fully stocked and ready for your orders. Their prices will be the same as APDA's or lower. The best result of this development is that they will now be able to offer System 6 and the upcoming ProDOS 8 System Disk 2.0 to anyone. The licensing difficulties that prevented this in the past are behind them. Check their March catalog for prices and a complete listing of the APDA products that they have, or give them a call.

Apple2000 will of course be distributing System 6.0 itself as soon as it is available. We have been expecting its release for some time now and it may well be available by the time you read this article. Please check with Liverpool 051 928 4142.

Resource Central can be contacted at:

Resource Central
PO Box 11250
Overland Park
Kansas 66207
USA
Tel: 0101-913-469-6502
Fax: 0101-913-469-6507 ⬧

Internet access services from Compuserve

Are you one of the many Compuserve or Ziffnet subscribers who are interested in finding out what the Internet has to offer? What those often cited "Usenet newsgroups" are all about? What the famous "wealth of public domain source code" really looks like?

If so, then you probably know already that Compuserve has a mail gateway to the Internet. And you may even have played around with subscribing to Internet Mailing Lists - only to find that your Compuserve mailbox is too small for this kind of usage.

You may also know that there are other services which allow you to subscribe to many of the Internet facilities. But they use different software (often Unix-based) than what you use now for Compuserve. And many of them require hefty startup fees and/or monthly minimums. If all of this looks like more effort and expense than you would consider reasonable for a "look/see trip" or for relatively low usage, then Bear Software's Internet Access Services may be the right ticket for you.

IAS allows every Compuserve user full participation on the Internet without installing new communications software, without subscribing to other services, without any fixed fees, in short: without any startup effort or expenses. The palette of IAS services includes:

❑ sending you daily the new postings of any Usenet newsgroup as one compressed binary Compuserve Mail

message - and relaying your questions/ replies/comments back to the newsgroup.

❑ sending you any file which is available anywhere on the Internet for 'anonymous ftp' via Compuserve Mail or on diskettes.

❑ collecting Internet Mailing List messages for you and sending them to you daily as one compressed binary CIS Mail message. This avoids cluttering up your CIS Mailbox with hundreds of messages and the compression reduces your mail downloading costs.

❑ helping you find the information you need on the Internet.

❑ sending you all the postings of a newsgroup or mailing list for a specified time frame for "look/see trips" around the Internet.

❑ and many others.

If you want to get a feeling for what is available on the Internet in terms of newsgroups and mailing lists, you may want to download the following files from Compuserve:

❑ NEWSGR.ZIP is the official list of all Usenet newsgroups. It is available in Lib. 16 of the TAPCIS forum and in Lib. 1 of UNIXFORUM. If you prefer the Unix 'compress' format, then download NEWSGR.Z from Lib.12 of UNIXFORUM.

❑ INTGRP.ZIP is the semi-official "list of Internet mailing lists" which are also called "interest groups". It is available in library 16 of the TAPCIS forum and in library 1 of the UNIXFORUM in PKZIP format - and as INTGRP.Z in Lib.1 of UNIXFORUM in Unix 'compress' format.

In general, the best place on Compuserve to talk about the Internet is unarguably Section 12 (Usenet/Internet) of UNIXFORUM. That's where the 'net gurus' can be found.

The cost for these services is a uniform four cents ($.04) per kilobyte (1000 bytes or part thereof) of compressed text. There are no startup fees and no monthly minimum. Your only additional cost will be what Compuserve charges you for receiving the binary CIS Mail messages we will send you. Many communications programs in use for accessing Compuserve (e.g. TAPCIS) have built-in mechanisms for handling binary email.

We also offer all these services using diskettes instead of Compuserve email at substantially reduced rates for those cases where the file sizes are larger and/or you can afford to wait for diskettes to arrive via US Mail. Our current charge for this service is $14 per diskette (any format producible on an IBM PC), independent of diskette content. (Just think how much you would have to pay Compuserve for downloading 1.44MB: at 2400bps at least $21!)

If you really get 'addicted' to the Internet and your data volume increases to the point where other services (PSI, UUNET, The Well) are more economical than our strictly volume-based rate structure, we will even help you over the initial humps of these other services with free advice (up to a point, of course).

Bear Software is a small software development company, consisting of people who became 'hooked' on Compuserve and then 'graduated' to the combination of Compuserve and the Internet. Now we want to share this experience and make it easier for other Compuserve users to access those Internet services which are of most interest to Compuserve users. We do not intend to become a major service company, though: Our main business is software development, and we provide these Internet Access Services at barely more than our incremental cost - simply because we think that access to the Internet should be easier and less costly for the casual or novice Internet user.

Copyright: There are many different files on the Internet with sometimes widely varying copyright provisions. So far, nobody has ever claimed a copyright on the contents of Usenet Newsgroups and Internet/Bitnet Mailing Lists. But many source code files bear a copyright (or the Free Software Foundation's "copyleft") notice. We can only help you get those files, but adherence to their copyright provisions is your problem. We cannot be held responsible for any copyright violations as a consequence of our help in acquiring these files. Nor are we making any promises about the Public Domain or copyrighted status of any files we send you. Obviously, Bear Software itself does not claim any copyrights to the transferred data.

Warranty: Due to the nature of the Internet - which is often called "the only functioning anarchy in the world" - , it is impossible to guarantee any fixed response times for your information requests, even though we will try our best to satisfy each request within 24 hours. However, if a file or diskette should arrive damaged or unreadable, we will, of course, replace it - if you tell us about it within 14 days via email. As customary in the computer business, we have to state explicitly THAT IN NO EVENT SHALL BEAR SOFTWARE BE LIABLE FOR ANY LOSS OF PROFIT OR ANY OTHER COMMERCIAL DAMAGE, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR OTHER DAMAGES. BEAR SOFTWARE SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, RELATED TO DEFECTS IN THE DISKETTES OR FILES. In addition, we cannot be held responsible for the legality of the transmitted material because we act only as forwarders (much like what UPS does for packages).

Payment: We are in the process of setting up the necessary prerequisites for payment by credit card. Until then, we send out invoices on a weekly, biweekly or monthly schedule, depending on the size of the amounts involved - and we expect payment of these invoices within 10 working days. We are, of course, willing to accept company purchase orders if their conditions seem reasonable to us. We must, however, reserve the right to stop sending you files for any reason - especially for non-payment of our bills.

Sales Tax: Since Bear Software is located in Texas, we have to collect sales tax on all transactions with customers with a Texas address. The exact tax rate depends on the customer's address, not on ours.

To begin using our Internet Access Services, just tell us what you want us to send you and the format in which you want to receive it. In addition, we will need your shipping (for diskettes) and billing addresses, and your electronic mail address.

We are prepared to produce the information in practically any DOS- or Unix- based format, but traditionally the favourite format for binary email transmission has been PKZIP libraries containing one file per newsgroup. Inside this file, the individual postings are separated from each other by a line of dashes with the newsgroup name embedded. We are working on an optional alternate format which will be similar to Compuserve MSG files and thus allow using message readers like TAPCIS and MSGVU.

If there are any additional questions, please feel free to ask.

Bear Software Ursula Finkemeyer, President
Compuserve: 70564,604 Internet: ugf@bearsw.com

Principal's New Products

Press releases from Principal Distribution

Principal Distribution have announced that they have gained the exclusive UK distribution rights for some exciting new products...

Mobius Technologies — Multifunction Displays

A new range of multifunction display systems for the Mac from US manufacturer, Mobius Technologies.

Mobius Technologies provide integrated multi-function display solutions that maximise business productivity. The Mobius One Page Display System enables the user to view complete documents on the page, eliminating the need to scroll up or down. Documents appear as they would on the printed page.

The Mobius Two Page Display System expands the desktop, enabling the user to view multiple documents, spreadsheets, and charts. Its 1024 x 826 pixel resolution provides almost an inch more vertical resolution than other displays.

Mobius also offers its 25 MHz 030 Display System, which increases the speed of the Mac Classic and Mac SE six times, to the level of a Mac IIci. The 030 Display Systems are compatible with System 7 and have options of up to 16 MB of virtual memory. Both One Page and Two Page Display Systems are also available with built-in 10 Mbps of Ethernet for networking.

For the Mac SE/30 and Mac II, Mobius' Ethernet Display System dramatically increases productivity, turning the desktop into a powerful workstation, complete with Mobius Display.

One Page Display Systems retail at £595 and Two Page Display Systems at £695. Mobius 25 MHz 030 Display cards start at £399.

DataPivot and DataPrism

Award-winning data management software packages, DataPivot and DataPrism, from Brio Technology.

DataPivot, retailing at £195, is the first Mac reporting tool designed to work with variable data. It recently won the coveted "Eddy" award for best data management product.

With increased speed and enhanced analysis capability, DataPivot produces multi-dimensional reports from relational or flat-file databases and will also rework spreadsheet data.

Supporting System 7, it gives the user interactive control over data layout and reporting and automatically updates reports to reflect database-level changes.

DataPrism allows easy and full functioned access to relational databases. It enables sifting, sorting and report preparation and generation, direct from the Mac. System 7 compatible, it gives ad hoc access to large databases for simple extraction of data in a variety of formats, whether printed, charted or exported to other applications, Mac or PC-based. DataPrism is priced at £279.

Envisio Notebook Display Adaptors

A new range of high-resolution display adaptors for Apple PowerBooks from US vendor, Envisio.

The new Display Adaptors are designed to enhance the output of Apple's new PowerBooks, allowing users to plug into any Mac or PC monitor or overhead projectors in order to share information or presentations.

For the PowerBook 100, the NoteBook Display Adaptor plugs into the memory expansion slot and enables users to drive monochrome 13", 15", 19" and 21" monitors and VGA projection devices. It comes with 1 or 2 MB of fast pseudo-static RAM on-board to expand the PowerBook's memory to 3 or 4 MB respectively

The NoteBook Display Adaptor 030 is an 8-bit display adaptor for the PowerBook 140 and 170. It drives 13" colour displays such as Apple RGB or VGA compatible displays or projectors, with 256 colour capability. Its pass-through connector accepts Apple memory upgrades, allowing the PowerBook to expand to its 8 MB limit. Envisio Notebook Display Adaptors add no additional bulk to the PowerBook.

For the Mac Classic II, Envisio's VideoSimms is a 2 piece monochrome high resolution display adaptor that snaps into the SIMMS socket. It enables the Classic II to drive all 13" to 21" monitors, as well as VGA compatible displays and projectors. VideoSimms comes with either 2 or 4 MB of RAM on-board, expanding the Classic II's memory to 4 or 6 MB respectively.

Prices of the Notebook Display Adaptors start at £499 and range up to £1,099 for the 4 MB Adaptor. VideoSimms retails at £450 (2MB) and £599 (4MB).

All products are available from Apple dealers. ☀

...and some price reductions on existing products...

Savings on SuperMatch 21" Monitors

Principal have announced a price reduction for the 21" SuperMatch colour monitor and an exclusive SuperMatch bundle with Adobe PhotoShop.

Both offers mean savings all round for users of the SuperMatch range of monitors and graphic cards, distributed exclusively in the UK by Principal.

The SuperMatch 21" colour monitor is reduced by £500, from £2,995 to the new RRP of £2,495. The 21" monitor is a two-page display system offering brilliant colour and superior resolution. Fully compatible with Apple's 'two-page standard' resolution of 1152 x 870, with 77 dpi at 75 Hz, the monitor enables users to view two-page documents and layouts in their entirety.

Principal's latest bundle offer comprises the SuperMatch 21" colour monitor, with the SuperMatch Thunder/24 Video Card and Adobe PhotoShop, all for £5,990. This represents a saving of £725.

Thunder/24 provides the necessary features and levels of performance needed for high-end colour prepress and publishing. It offers the fastest single-shot solution in today's Mac market, with on-board QuickDraw acceleration and an OpenSlot expansion feature for future additional functionality.

Adobe PhotoShop is the leading colour image processing package, offering a range of powerful tools to enable full 24-bit colour creation, retouching and manipulation.

Both offers are available from Apple dealers during the period 1st March 1992 to 31st May 1992. ☀

New Apple Software

Some available On-Line
Some available only from Apple

Below is a listing of some of the new software announced and released at MacWorld San Francisco in January 1992. Some of the software, as noted, is available on CompuServe in Library 8 of the Mac Developers Forum. The remainder will not be available on line (anywhere), but can be ordered directly from Apple by calling 1-800-947-5176.

Following the listing are two explanations, by Apple, of what the System 7 Tune-Up software does.

System 7 Tune-Up

Includes: System 7 Tuner 1.0, StyleWriter 7.2.2, LaserWriter 7.1, Chooser 7.1, File Sharing Extension 7.0.2, Read Me, Installer 3.2, Installer Script, and installation instructions.

The System 7 Tune-Up kit is available online at CompuServe in Lib 8 of the Macintosh Developers Forum (GO Macdev). You'll need the Disk Copy application (DCOPY.SIT) from the same library to turn the decompressed download into the required floppy disk for installation.

QuickTime™ System Extension

Includes: QuickTime 1.0, Scrapbook 7.1, Scrapbook for System 6, sample movie, installation instructions.

The QuickTime extension is available online at CompuServe in Lib 8 of the Macintosh Developers Forum (GO Macdev). You'll need the Disk Copy application (DCOPY.SIT) from the same library to turn the decompressed download into the required floppy disk for installation. A variety of QuickTime movies are in Lib 1 of MacFun (GO Macfun).

Apple Printer Tune-Up

Includes TrueType fonts: Times® (4 typefaces), Helvetica® (2), Courier (2), Symbol, Avant Garde® (2), Bookman® (4), Helvetica Narrow (2), New Century Schoolbook (4), Palatino® (4), Zapf Chancery®, Zapf Dingbats®, Chicago, Geneva, Monaco, New York. Software: Personal LW LS 7.1, Personal LW LS Prep 1.0, StyleWriter 7.2.2, PrintMonitor 6.1 and 7.0.1, Font/DA Mover 4.1, Backgrounder 1.3, Serial Switch 1.1, TrueType 1.0, Image Utility 1.0, Cleaning page, ReadMe files, Installer 3.2, Installer Scripts, and separate installation instructions for StyleWriter, Personal LaserWriter LS, and TrueType.

Various portions of the Printer Tuneup software are available in LIB 8 of MacDev, in separate packages so that you dont have to download it all. Check the individual listings there. However, as of January 1992, Apple has said that none of the new TrueType fonts will be available from online services, since they are available only to Apple printer owners.

OneScanner™ Software Upgrade with QuickTime

Includes: Ofoto 1.1, Scanner 2.0, HyperScan™ 2.0, QuickTime 1.0, and updated User Guide.

Apple has said that the Ofoto upgrade will *not* be available on line anywhere.

Apple's Summary of System 7 Tune-Up Changes

IMPROVED SYSTEM BEHAVIOR IN LOW MEMORY SITUATIONS

• Fewer memory size alerts:
When the user opens an application, if the available memory is less than the application prefers but more than its minimum requirement, the application will use the available memory. Memory size alerts such as 'Application prefers 1024K of memory, 900K is available, do you want to open using available memory?' will not appear.

• Closed applications quit automatically when more memory is needed:
Users commonly get into low memory situations by closing a document window without quitting the application, since the application still remains in memory. With the System 7 Tune-Up installed, the Finder offers to quit such applications automatically to make enough memory available when opening another application.

• Automatic printing without quitting the application:
If the user chooses Print... with background printing on, and not enough memory is available to use PrintMonitor, System 7 Tune-Up will print the document immediately, without making the user quit the application.

• Reduced System Software memory consumption when AppleTalk is off:
With Chooser 7.1 included with the System 7 Tune-Up, if the user turns off AppleTalk with the Chooser and then restarts, AppleTalk networking code will not be loaded into system memory. This frees up 100K to 125K of RAM, depending on the Macintosh model. If AppleTalk is turned on again with the Chooser, the user must restart to use networking services.

• Reduced System Software memory fragmentation:
As the user opens applications, desk accessories, and control panels, the amount of memory used by System Software increases. Problems in the System 7.0 and 7.0.1 Memory and Process managers prevent some of that memory from being released when those programs quit. System 7 Tune-Up fixes those problems, so more memory is released when applications and desk accessories quit.

PERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENTS

• Faster LaserWriter performance when printing TrueType fonts:
The LaserWriter driver version 7.1 is on average approximately 40% faster than version 7.0. Under certain situations, lab testing has shown a performance increase of up to 73%. The 7.1 driver does not download software or fonts to the LaserWriter IIf, IIg, NT, and NTX if the software or fonts are already in the printer's ROM. This speeds printing of both TrueType and Type 1 fonts. It also does not download TrueType software and fonts to the LaserWriter and LaserWriter Plus; it instead converts TrueType fonts to Type 1 format and downloads those.

• Faster StyleWriter performance:
StyleWriter driver version 7.2.2 is nearly twice as fast as version 7.1, as it has been rewritten based on the

Personal LaserWriter LS driver rather than the ImageWriter driver. Like LS users, therefore, StyleWriter users need the MS Word TrueType Printer Init from Microsoft to print Microsoft Word documents correctly on the StyleWriter printer.

• Better font memory management:

TrueType software uses an area of System Software memory to store the most recently used font images. A problem with System 7.0 and 7.0.1 clears this area out whenever any new file is opened. TrueType must then refill this memory, slowing performance (especially when printing). With the System 7 Tune Up, this memory area is cleared only when a new font file is opened, increasing font performance in general and TrueType printing in particular.

• Faster Chooser performance:

The new Chooser is approximately 52% faster for device selection and 61% faster for zone selection. Keyboard shortcuts in the Chooser also select devices more quickly. Improvements are most noticeable in network zones with many devices.

• Faster Finder copying of large files:

System 7 Tuner 1.0 improves the performance of Finder move and duplicate operations by up to 22% on files over 250K in size.

BUG FIXES

• Reduced possibility of data corruption with shared files:

A problem in System 7.0 and 7.0.1 makes it possible for files shared with File Sharing to become corrupted when two or more users access the file simultaneously. File Sharing Extension 7.0.2 fixes this problem.

• Increased PrintMonitor Reliability:

System 7 Tune-Up makes Print Monitor more reliable and much less prone to crashes.

• Bitmapped fonts in the System File marked as purgeable:

System 7 Tune-Up allows the Font Manager to unload certain fonts in the System 7.0 System file from System Software memory when not in use.

• Aliases to the Trash:

System 7 Tune-Up fixes occasional strange behavior of aliases to the Trash.

• SCSI Manager:

With System 7.0 and 7.0.1, using serial communications devices during heavy File Sharing activity can cause the SCSI bus to become confused and seem busy when in fact the bus is free. This causes the computer to hang. System 7 Tune-Up fixes this problem.

• Sleeping Keyboard:

At startup, the System 7 Tune-Up repeatedly resets Apple Desktop Bus keyboards, preventing a problem in which some keyboards sometimes failed to wake up. This fix is included in 7.0.1 as well.

Apple's Additional Comments on System 7 Tune-Up

For all System 7 users, Apple has introduced the System 7 Tune-Up. The Tune-Up smooths the use of the Macintosh, especially in low-memory situations:

• It eliminates the Application prefers more memory

dialog box;

• When launching an application, it can automatically quit other applications that arent in use;

• If there's not enough memory to print in the background, it automatically switches to foreground printing; and

• When AppleTalk is turned off, it frees up 125K to 200K additional system memory.

User testing shows that the Tune-Up significantly improves the experience of working with System 7 in low-memory situations. In addition, the Tune-Up speeds up printing on all printers, especially the LaserWriter and StyleWriter; speeds up Chooser operation on large networks; increases the speed of Finder file copying up to 20% for large files; and fixes known bugs with Macintosh File Sharing and PrintMonitor file corruption.

The Tune-Up is a recommended upgrade for all System 7.0 and 7.0.1 users. It consists of one 800K disk and documentation—it is NOT a new set of system software. It can be installed easily, even over a network.

All System 7-based Macintosh CPUs will begin to include the Tune-Up starting this quarter, as will the System 7 Personal and Group Upgrade Kits.

For distribution to current System 7 users, copies of the Tune-Up disk have been sent to all Apple Resellers, Solutions Partners, and field personnel, and the disk files are posted on AppleLink and other licensed electronic bulletin boards. Resellers and licensed user groups are authorized to duplicate the Tune-Up for all Macintosh users. Copies will be mailed automatically to subscribers to the Apple Software Upgrade Program (ASUP). 🍎

CD-ROM Industry Expands

TFPL announce that, according to figures taken from "The CD-ROM Directory 1992", some 1,000 new CD-ROM titles have become available over the past year. There are now more than 2,200 CD-ROM titles published worldwide, of which almost half (984) are new titles. This shows a healthy 45% increase in the total number of commercially available titles since the beginning of the year, despite some 300 titles being taken off the market.

Alongside the growth in the number of titles can be seen an increase in the number of companies participating within the CD-ROM and multimedia industry. There are now some 2,600 companies involved in the publishing, production and distribution of CD-ROMs, a 41% increase from last year. Of the 2,600 listed, 1222 are from Europe (a 41% increase), 1011 from the USA and Canada (a 30% increase), 208 from Asia (a 96% increase) and the remainder from Africa, the Middle East, Australasia and South America.

The United Kingdom ranks in second place, behind the USA, when examining CD-ROM titles by country of origin. In total, 8.4% of titles in the directory originate from the UK. This compares with 5.8% from Japan, 5.6% from Germany and a massive 57.3% from the USA.

Considered the most authoritative source of information for both product information and industry information the directory has traced the development of the industry from its beginning in 1986, when there were only 48 commercially available titles, to the 7th edition, just published. The most significant change over the last year has been the rise in the

number of multimedia CD titles. This is reflected in a new section devoted to titles in the CD-I, CDTV, DVI and CD-ROM XA formats. "Data gathered in compiling the directory would seem to indicate that multimedia CD titles have adopted a similar growth pattern to that of CD-ROM titles as a whole" says Matthew Finlay, Editor. In looking at the subject content of 2,200 titles there is a noticeable increase in the following areas — general interest, leisure and recreation; art and humanities; computers and computer programs; education and training; and marketing. This is perhaps in anticipation of increased consumer awareness and interest in 'multimedia' with the launch of CD-I, CDTV, Data Discman and Photo CD. Figures also show the consolidation of the traditional mainstays of medicine; science and technology; and business information.

Macintosh titles one again more than doubled the number over the previous year and now comprise 21% of all available discs. These titles include both

Macintosh versions of PC compatible discs and titles created specifically for use on the Macintosh.

An interesting development in the pricing structure of CD-ROMs is that the largest percentage increase in the number of titles occurs in the below $100 price range. This is good news for consumers, as at present the majority of titles are priced over US$100.

The CD-ROM version of the directory will provide users with full search and report facilities. "The size of the directory and the nature of the data made putting the directory onto CD-ROM an obvious step" says Matthew Finlay. "With a new edition published every six months users will be able to stay in touch with the industry as it expands in both size and scope." On a slightly lower technological level the six comprehensive indexes included in the print version assist in extracting the wealth of information contained in the directory.

The print edition of The CD-ROM Directory is published annually in December. The CD-ROM Directory ON DISC is published twice a year, in July and December and is available on an annual subscription.

CD-ROM TITLES BY SUBJECT DECEMBER 1991

Subject Heading	No.	%
General Interest, Leisure & Recreation	345	15.6%
Arts & Humanities	227	10.3%
Computers & Computer Programs	215	9.7%
Medicine, Health & Nursing	197	8.9%
Science & Technology	185	8.4%
Business & Company Information	177	8.0%
Advertising, Design & Marketing	166	7.5%
Banking, Finance & Economics	165	7.5%
Education, Training & Careers	165	7.5%
Crime, Law & Legislation	163	7.4%
Government Information & Census Data	155	7.0%
Maps, Map Data & Geography	155	7.0%
Libraries & Information Science	148	6.7%
Earth Sciences	145	6.5%
Chemicals, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	125	5.7%
News, Media & Publishing	117	5.3%
Languages & Linguistics	110	5.0%
Social & Political Sciences	89	4.0%
Directories	80	3.6%
Transport & Transportation Systems	73	3.3%
Life Sciences	72	3.2%
Agriculture & Fisheries	62	2.8%
Military Information & Weapons	47	2.1%
Architecture, Construction & Housing	39	1.8%
Intellectual Property	35	1.6%

* Totals are greater than 2212, and 100% respectively due to discs covering more than one subject area.
TFPL, Tel: 071-2515522. Fax: 071-251 8318.

Macintosh & LEGO Robotics!

A letter from Mohammed Zaidi, the Marketing Manager of Paradigm Software, Inc.

I would like to share some really exciting news with the membership of your MUG. At the recent MACWORLD in San Francisco, Paradigm Software announced a hardware device that for the first time allows the control of LEGO® robotic devices from the Macintosh®! The Pearl Controller™, as it is called, connects between the Macintosh serial port and the LEGO Interface Box (the black box LEGO provides for Apple II or MS-DOS computers).

As you may already know, the union of computers, Logo and LEGO building blocks was pioneered at the MIT Media Lab and commercialized by LEGO in the form of kits for Apple II and MS-DOS computers. With the Pearl Controller, it is now possible for users of all ages and for the first time, to explore the fascinating world of robotics from the Macintosh. And in true Macintosh spirit, what is now possible is far superior to what has been possible on Apple II or MS-DOS computers.

The Pearl Controller is a serial interface device that connects the current LEGO Interface Box to any Macintosh computer and is driven by either Object Logo 2.6 or HyperCard. The Pearl Controller works with existing LEGO hardware, instructions, wiring diagrams, and curriculum material. In addition, the Pearl Controller can be daisy-chained. This means that instead of only controlling three motors and two sensors as is the case with an Apple II, up to 48 motors and 32 sensors can be controlled with 16 Pearl Controllers connected to a single Macintosh serial port!

The Pearl Controller also allows for two new ways of controlling LEGO devices. The first is via HyperCard using either a graphic interface or HyperTalk commands. The second is via an object-oriented interface unique to Object Logo. In the object-oriented paradigm physical robotic components are represented as programming objects. Lights and motors respond to commands from Object Logo and sensors trigger events that are handled automatically by Object Logo. Object-oriented robotics allows for the building of fairly complicated systems with minimal programming.

Object Logo is a very powerful superset of Logo educational programming language. It has a complete object-oriented system, and a math package that rivals that of much more expensive systems.

The suggested retail price of the Pearl Controller is $195 and that of Object Logo 2.6 is also $195. The bundle of the Pearl Controller and Object Logo 2.6 is $300. Lab licenses of Object Logo for 5, 10 and 20 machines are also available.

Orders for the Pearl Controller are being taken with delivery in 6-8 weeks. We are currently shipping Object Logo 2.51 with a free update to 2.6 shipped with the Pearl Controller.

Mohammed Zaidi, Marketing Manager, Paradigm Software Incorporated, P.O.Box 2995, Cambridge, MA 02238

AutoDoubler

Fully transparent and automatic compression software

Amtech International, on behalf of Salient Software, is pleased to announce the release of AutoDoubler, a complementary product to the popular Macintosh compression programme, DiskDoubler. AutoDoubler is the first fully transparent and automatic compression programme for Macintosh users. In addition to being easy-to-use, AutoDoubler is fast and efficient; it doubles available disk space and allows users to access files and run applications while still in compressed format.

Because AutoDoubler is fully transparent and automatic, users' work habits are not interrupted. Unlike other compression software programmes which require users to manually start the compression process, AutoDoubler automatically compresses files in the background while the computer is idle. AutoDoubler scans the disk and compresses all files that meet user specifications until the requested percentage of disk space is met. The programme rescans the disk as new files are added.

AutoDoubler can be customised via the control panel, where users specify the minimum percentage of disk space they need available at all times. Users can specify that all files older than 'X' hours, days, or weeks be compressed and that AutoDoubler begin compressing as soon as their Macintosh has been idle for a specified number of seconds or minutes.

"Users never need to know that AutoDoubler is there," said Lloyd Chambers, chairman of Salient and co-author of AutoDoubler. "They can easily install the programme with just one keystroke, and then forget about it. There are no commands to learn or additional work to be done."

AutoDoubler is twice as fast as current compression programmes — reaching top speeds with a new and unique high-speed compression algorithm. The ability to read compressed files and run compressed applications requires no additional disk space and uses only one-third of the disk I/O, thus providing an additional increase in speed for users.

AutoDoubler ensures reliability by offering the same outstanding safety features of DiskDoubler. Also, AutoDoubler introduces fault-tolerant compression technology. In the event of file damage due to a disk crash, AutoDoubler's unique and easy-to-use repair utility localises data damage to a single section of the file and repairs as much damage as possible. Data on either side of the section is completely retrievable, and in many situations AutoDoubler is able to retrieve the entire file.

Additional features in AutoDoubler include:
- Compressed files can be accessed even on locked disks or CD-ROM
- Network and telecommunication speeds increase up to 100 percent
- Option to mark compressed file icons for easy visual identification

AutoDoubler is System 7 Savvy, and is compatible with all Macintosh applications, system extensions and desk accessories. AutoDoubler works with DiskDoubler, and with Sigma's DoubleUp and Bullet add-on cards which provide even greater speed and compression.

AutoDoubler requires System 6.0.4 or later, a MacPlus or better, and operates in only 130K of RAM. The programme is also compatible with Apple's new Quadra and PowerBook computers. AutoDoubler is available from January, 1992. *For further information contact Vicky Baillie or Alan Coul of Amtech: Tel: 0202-476977 Fax: 0202-479583*

Publishing in Jeddah

Diwan install state-of-the-art publishing system

One of the world's most advanced publishing systems is currently being installed in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia for the Saudi Research & Publishing Company. The order is worth over £300,000 and has been won by a UK-based software and systems house, Diwan. Four newspapers and a magazine will be prepared using a sophisticated network of over a hundred Apple Macintosh computers, worth nearly a million pounds. This will enable the journals to be prepared completely on the computers, from creating the text on screen through page layout to generating full page, colour separations for printing.

Hisham Zahid, Deputy Director General of Saudi Research, commented, "This installation is a major step for our company. It will provide us with the state-of-the art in publishing systems and enable us to significantly expand our business by opening up new markets for us.

"Over the past two years we have worked closely with

Diwan in the creation of a similar, Apple-based publishing system for the offices of our sister company, based in London. A staff of over one hundred work on the preparation of several Arabic newspapers and magazines including *Asharq Al-Awsat*, which is the largest circulation Arabic newspaper in the world, and transmit the pages to nine locations around the world for remote printing. We have developed a close working relationship with Diwan from acting as a beta test site for the equipment and software and, in return, they have developed systems to match our evolving needs.

"The Jeddah installation differs in one major way. Most Arabic journalists work in longhand as word processors that work in Arabic have only recently become widely available. Thus journalists more used to writing stories in longhand and giving them to the Typing Pool. These are then passed to the editors and the page designers. For the Jeddah operation, we have invested two years in training all our journalists so that they are completely familiar with the Apple computer system and *Al Nashir Al Sahaf*, which is Diwan's Arabic page layout program. This enables the journalists to input their stories directly onto the system, check them using an Arabic spell checker, and lay them out on the page themselves. This cuts down on the possibility of typing errors occurring in the Typing Pool. Many of the pages have predesigned layouts that simplify and speed up input, such as tables for stocks and shares. *This will be the first Arabic editorial system to work in this fashion anywhere in the world.*

"The final decision to implement the system was made in October 1991 and it is being installed now so that it can

be commissioned over January in parallel with our existing systems and then take over fully at the beginning of February 1992. Over a hundred Apple Macs are being supplied and maintained by Jeraisy Tech Est., who are the Apple agent in Saudi Arabia. Diwan will be providing the overall system integration, key hardware components, networking and satellite communications links. They offer the most efficient Arabic software currently available in the market today. This is backed up with extensive knowledge of publishing and communications links to remote printing systems. The latter is particularly important as we print editions in several locations around the world, i.e. Casablanca, Riyadh, Dhahran, New York, London, Cairo, Frankfurt, Marseilles and Kuwait."

The Jeddah installation

The new publishing system will be housed in specially de-signed offices in Jeddah. The four newspapers will be: *Arab News* which is a daily newspaper in English, *Arriyadiyah* which is a daily sports paper in Arabic, *Addahira* which is an Arabic daily concentrating on features and news, and *Almuslimoon* an Arabic weekly religious newspaper. Also, there will be a weekly Arabic sports magazine produced in colour and called *Almajalla*. The editorial departments for these titles are arranged on one floor, with the shared services and facilities centrally located. These include the Scanning Pool, the Printing Pool, the Reception Pool, the Film Printing Pool, the Transmission Pool and network man-agement. Networking for the Apples is effected with two Ethernet backbones linked by an AppleTalk Internet router that shares the load and enables the networks to run faster.

Picture handling

The magazine is produced in full colour and, once the logistics of printing the newspapers in colour are sorted out, they will have colour too. In the Scanning Pool, images are inputted using three 800dpi Agfa Colour scanners control-led by Mac IIfx 8/80s and stored on a Mac Quadra 700 4/1GB that has a 1GB hard disk functioning as a mirrored backup in case of failure. For A2 input, there is an AUTOKON scanner controlled by a Mac SE/30 4/40, both of which have a reserve as backup, and the images are stored on another Mac Quadra 700 4/1GB with mirrored hard disk, along with images that have been received from the usual wire picture services. All images are stored using JPEG compression techniques that compress the image files by a factor of ten to save disk space.

Access to pictures is provided by Diwan's multi-user PictureNet system. The PictureNet box is a photo receiving station with four inputs that is controlled by a Mac IIsi (8/40) and archived onto a Mac Quadra 700 (16/1GB). Both of these are backed up by spare machines in case of failure. Journalists can scan through the stored images, which are displayed in a small, low resolution format in a grid of images, and click on the image that interests them to see it in full size. Images are manipulated, adjusted for colour balance, etc. using colour retouching programs such as Letraset's ColorStudio.

OPI (Open Pre-press Interface) is used to control the movement of picture information. This is run on a SPARC Workstation connected to the network and generates a low resolution image for each picture, thus reducing the size of the image that is sent across the network and so reducing the load on the network. This is transferred around the network and is used for layout and design. Once a page has been laid out, it is sent back over the network to the Film Printing Pool where the full image is automatically put into the correct location by the system, according to the positioning and cropping of the low resolution image. The laid out, PostScript page file is transferred to one of the five Ultre Setter film setters, which are each controlled by a Mac IIfx (8/160), to generate the film for local printing. A compressed file is simultaneously created for

transfer by leased line from the Transmission Pool, where ten Mac SE/30s control 19200bps modems. Proof copies are pre-pared using four Apple LaserWriter IIgs which are controlled by a Mac IIsi (5/40) acting as a print spooler.

Satellite links

The leased lines are gradually being replaced with satellite links. Satellite links provide far faster transmission of data and enable papers and magazines to be created in locations far distant from where they are printed. London and sites in North Africa and Europe are now connected via the Utelsat satellite. The next step will be to extend the satellite links to include sites in the USA and the Middle East, and will be effected via the Intelstat satellite when the receiving dishes are installed. Diwan's CommsNet program controls all the local and remote commu-nications links between the modems and the SparcStations with OPI for faster compression, printing and networking.

Centralisation of the editorial and production facilities ena-bles the costs to be kept down so that magazines can be produced with small print runs or for localised editions. This is particularly important as there are many Arabic-speaking groups scattered around the world, providing many potential new markets.

News gathering

Diwan has agreed with the Saudi Press Agency for the Agency to start supplying its electronic news service in a format that is compatible with Diwan's NewsNet system. This means that incoming stories will conform to a fixed layout so that the software can recognise the elements such as heading, body text, only part of story, etc. European News Agencies use a similar format but with the addition of a code to help identify the subject of the story to aid filing. As this code is not yet available from the Saudi Press Agency, Diwan's NewsNet system auto-matically files incoming stories under as many as ninety nine different categories by scanning them for key words. As with all of Diwan's software, it works in both Arabic, German and English. It will also accept and file stories sent in by correspondents via modem links to the office. Stories sent from Saudi Research's London papers are sent with the necessary coding to enable them to be automatically filed on the system. The four incom-ing modems are controlled by four Mac SE/30s (4/40) in the Reception Pool that are linked to a pair of Mac IIcis (5/200MB) which act as file servers, mirroring each other in case of failure.

The latest version of Diwan's software is the first Arabic editorial software that enables filed stories to be easily trans-ferred onto the screen, edited and laid out on the same workstation. It will also provide an automatic log to keep a complete record of any alterations to the text and by whom.

Al Nashir Al Sahafi

This Desktop Publishing Page layout program has been developed for the multi-lingual environment by Diwan and is based on Letraset's popular DesignStudio 2.0. Diwan's many years of experience with Arabic mean that Al Nashir is now the world's leading Arabic DTP package. The program supports a number of Arabic fonts that have been specially designed by Diwan. An interesting feature is the bidirectional text handling that enables the user to 'hot-key' between the right-to-left Arabic language and the left-to-right English language, so that English words can be easily dropped into Arabic text and vice versa.

A user works with an 'electronic pasteboard' on the computer recreating the pasteboard found in a traditional design studio, e.g. pictures and text can be put on the outside of the main work area to be pulled in when required. Pages can be laid out with complete freedom, using a system of grids, guides and pre-designed layouts. Full support in provided for CMYK and spot colour separation with full colour separations. *Ali Assam, Diwan, Tel: 081 748 2546, Fax: 081 7415296.*

OmniPage Professional

Caere Goes Professional on the Macintosh

Computers Unlimited have announced the release of OmniPage Professional for Macintosh computers and compatibles. OmniPage Professional is an entirely new product developed to take advantage of the powerful capabilities of System 7; it is the first OCR software to be System 7 savvy, include complete greyscale editing, a comprehensive text editor, support for AccuPage and provide direct input of text into Macintosh applications.

"OmniPage Professional sets a new standard of excellence in Macintosh OCR with significant new capabilities in accuracy, customisation and Macintosh compatibility," said Larry Miller, Caere's vice president of marketing. "As a completely new product, OmniPage Professional was designed to provide Macintosh users with a robust, easy-to-use, customisable OCR solution."

Advanced Recognition Tools

Among the key features of OmniPage Professional is the ability to train OmniPage to recognise custom characters, shapes and symbols. Now built into OmniPage Professional, OmniTrain is specifically designed to recognise correctly all misprinted characters. For example, OmniTrain can recognise t's that are misprinted on a document and look like i's. OmniTrain's enhanced recognition capabilities allow scientific documents that contain equation symbols and dingbats to be recognised correctly. OmniPage Professional also has significantly expanded text editing capabilities. Caere's complete Text Editor provides true WYSIWYS (What You See Is What You Scanned) by displaying an entire page layout, including headlines, photos and multiple columns. A pop-up Verification Window allows users to edit a scanned document and simultaneously view a bitmapped image of the original page by double-clicking. Improved spell-checking features allow users to spell check a document directly on the screen, just as if they were working with a true word-processor.

To further enhance its ease of use, OmniPage Professional includes a deferred processing or clipping feature that allows users to "scan now and recognise later". For example, parts of each page of an article can be selected and scanned first, and then recognised later when convenient. In addition, OmniPage Professional's advanced document processing feature allows for inverted-document processing or upside-down recognition.

Improved OCR Accuracy

OmniPage Professional also makes significant improvements in OCR accuracy through its support of AccuPage technology. Through a strategic alliance, Caere worked closely with Hewlett Packard to optimise the communications linkage between HP AccuPage and OmniPage Professional. Available with the HP ScanJet IIc, HP AccuPage dramatically improves OCR accuracy and format retention on poor quality documents. As a result Caere is the first OCR company to implement HP AccuPage into OmniPage Professional for the Macintosh. Through the use of automatic intensity settings, HP AccuPage automatically sets the optimal contrast on a scanned page, resulting in greater OCR accuracy on documents such as newspapers, stained documents and articles with coloured or shaded backgrounds.

Full-featured Graphics Scanning and Editing

In addition to improved OCR accuracy, OmniPage Professional is the only OCR software that provides users with complete graphics and text scanning capabilities through Caere's full-featured greyscale editor, The Graphic Editor. For users who wish to scan photographs as well as text, The Graphic Editor creates black-and-white line art or continuous-tone images with up to 256 shades of grey. The software also has a complete set of editing tools, including masking, intelligent selection tools, and image merging. The Graphic Editor also includes Caere's proprietary LaserGray technology, which allows users to print halftones that resemble high-quality photographs on standard laser printers.

System 7 Savvy

As the only OCR software that is System 7 savvy, OmniPage Professional offers users significantly enhanced power and ease of use. "We are very impressed with the advanced recognition capabilities of OmniPage Professional," said Kirk Loevner, director, Apple Developer Group. "Because it also takes full advantage of the System 7 environment, OmniPage Professional is ideal for the new Apple OneScanner."

Through its support of Publish and Subscribe, for example, OmniPage Professional allows users to scan a document once and electronically publish the document to subscribers on the system. System 7's Balloon Help feature provides on-screen help while continuing to work. OmniPage Professional's support for Apple Events allows other software to be accessed from within OmniPage. In addition, through support of TrueType, Apple's industry-endorsed outline font technology OmniPage Professional can display font sizes and character attributes.

OmniPage Professional improves the ability to directly input text into other popular programs, such as word processors and spreadsheets. Through the use of UserLand Frontier, the first system-level scripting language for graphic personal computers, users can access OmniPage Professional from within other Macintosh applications, such as word processors, spreadsheets, databases and electronic mail applications.

Fast, Accurate Scanning

Like all versions of OmniPage, OmniPage Professional is based on Caere's state-of-the art AnyFont technology, which enables scanners to recognise virtually any document regardless of the number of typefaces or columns used. OmniPage Professional recognises nearly all non-stylised fonts in sizes ranging from 6 points to 72 points, at speeds of up to 115 characters per second, depending on CPU speed. The software can also read 11 European languages, and automatically separates graphics from text and numbers.

System Requirements

OmniPage Professional will run on any 68020- or higher processor computer with 5 megabytes of RAM under System 7 and 4 megabytes of RAM under System 6.0.7. In addition, a hard disk with at least 4 megabytes of available space and a compatible 300-dots-per-inch scanner are required.

Price and Availability

The suggested retail price of OmniPage Professional for the Macintosh is £795. Available now, existing OmniPage customers may receive a software upgrade to OmniPage Professional for £145. Those customers who purchased OmniPage after October 1 are eligible to purchase and upgrade for £100.
Computers Unlimited, Tel: 081 200 8282, Fax: 081 200 3788.

CE Software Ships Tiles

The Intelligent Desktop for Apple Macintosh computers

CE Software is now shipping Tiles, which allows users to simplify their Macintosh workspace and automate their work. It enhances the standard Macintosh interface.

When Tiles is running, it creates graphic representations of applications and documents as they are opened. These graphic representations, called Tiles, can be stored in palettes or can be placed on the desktop. Either way, the user never needs to remember where he put the applications or documents he used. He can call them up by clicking on the Tile. The user can casually use a Macintosh and not have to worry about the filing system. The Tile remembers where the file is located on the user's disk.

Tiles can play macros (QuicKeys 2 sequences). A Tile for a QuicKey behaves just like other Tiles - the user double clicks it and the action happens.

A "Project Tile" serves as a container for Application, Document and QuicKey Tiles. For example, two letters, a graph and three spreadsheets belong to the Omega Project. These Tiles can be individually accessed or all launched at once by double-clicking the Project Tile. The User has everything needed to get the job done.

"Computers are capable of organising themselves. People don't need to struggle with filing and organising," said John Foster, product manager. "I don't want to worry about which file is stored on what server, or search for the files related to a project. I want to point and say 'do this' Tiles take care of me. It frees my mind to think about creative things."

Tiles can also have graphics placed on them for a visual cue. Thus, if a user is creating a document about forestry, he could put a picture of a tree on the Tile. New pictures for the Tile can be created in the Tiles application or can be imported from Icon, Application or PICT files. Tiles can be colour or black and white.

Other Tiles functions can be activated by clicking on control icons found on the Tiles's palette. These functions include manually creating a new Tile, cleaning up the Tile's palette and "trashing" unneeded Tiles.

Tiles can optionally replace the Standard Open dialog box when it is used with MultiFinder. This creates a consistent graphical environment for the user. When "Open...." is selected, a Tile palette is displayed. The palette contains a number of Tiles for recently opened documents. (The user can adjust how many Tiles are shown by number or age.) Double clicking on a Tile in the palette will open the document.

The size of a Tile can be small or large. Small Tiles can show a name or a picture, and large Tiles can show a name and a picture. Clicking on a Tile and holding the mouse button down will also display the name.

System Requirements and Availability

Tiles requires at least 6.4.4, MultiFinder, two megabytes of memory and a hard drive.

Tiles is immediately available and costs £79.95 from Apple dealers.

Softline's three New Products

Press releases from Softline Distribution

New EPS Exchange 2.0
Allows Aldus FreeHand to Open and Export Adobe Illustrator 88 or 3 files

EPS Exchange 2.0 allows file format conversion between Aldus FreeHand and Adobe Illustrator. The 1.0 version of EPS Exchange converted Aldus FreeHand documents into Adobe Illustrator 88 and 3 formats. Now with the ability to both open and export Adobe Illustrator 88 and 3 (version 3.0 and later) documents, EPS Exchange 2.0 provides a complete bridge between the two most popular Macintosh PostScript language illustration programs.

"We understand that there are times when designers prefer one drawing application over the other," says Rusty Williams, EPS Exchange Product Development Manager. "With EPS Exchange 2.0, we have opened the door for designers to take advantage of the strong features available in both FreeHand and Illustrator. At Altsys, we plan for EPS Exchange to be just the first in the Altsys XTRAS line of superior graphics technology enhancements".

Users of version 1.0 can upgrade at a handling cost of £7.95, inclusive of VAT and postage. They need to send their master disc to Softline with the payment. EPS Exchange 2.0 retails for £99.

Help!
Expert Desktop Technical Support

Help! is a diagnostic application which helps solve system configuration problems for the individual Macintosh user. Help! collects a profile of your system, analyses the data using a built-in and expandable knowledgebase of information, detects problems and suggests corrective action to fix them.

Help! can also be used to test a proposed system configuration using the currently installed software, if a user is going to upgrade to a Quadra from a Ci they can run Help! and set it to use the Ci as if it were a Quadra, thus pinpointing problems before they occur.

Help! is a huge expert system which is being updated quarterly. New releases of software and systems are always being monitored usually direct with the developers. Help! retails for £99.

Hellcats Over the Pacific
World War II 3D Flight Simulator

The hottest new action flight simulator around. You are a pilot of the Pacific Theatre's most notorious fighter aircraft — the F6F Hellcat. You can carry out a number of missions — Bomb strategic targets, intercept enemy aircraft, strafe enemy airfields.

Hellcats is unique in that it uses new simulation technology to create truly high speed shaded 3D graphics, and a sense of fluid motion never before seen in a flight simulator. Flight simulation includes aileron, rudder, elevator, flap and landing gear control. Aerodynamic characteristics of aircraft control surfaces are carefully simulated to create uncanny realism. You feel that you are actually in control of a Hellcat!

Scenarios take you from fighter training to several dangerous fighter bomber missions in and around the Soloman Islands.

Hellcats works on any Mac EXCEPT the 68000 based models (Plus, SE and Classic) with any sized monitor — either in Black and White or Colour. Hellcats retails for £49.

All three products are available through Apple dealers.

Mac Market Hit By Closures

MacBudget and Apple Business bite the dust

UK mail order house MacBudget has been put into liquidation by its creditors. MacBudget ceased trading in December 1991, when calls to the company were no longer answered.

The creditors' meeting took place on 7th January, to establish the debt and ownership of any stock. The liquidator, Frank Hatch, would not comment on the position of customers who had paid for goods without taking delivery of them.

Hatch has contacted Birmingham-based auctioneers Stevens, Champion & Slater to sell off stock that remains once equipment has been returned to unpaid suppliers.

Liquidator: Frank Hatch, Castle & Co, 0384 239021. **€**

Apple Business is the latest in a long line of Macintosh-specific magazines to be closed down.

The magazine was launched as a rival to MacUser in 1988, the first in a wave of Mac and Mac-related magazines launched in the late 1980's — but all of them have failed to flourish.

It was established by International Magazines, then sold to EMAP a year later. Shortly afterwards, Reed announced Mac Magazine, IDG launched Macworld, and VNU brought out Mac News.

To cover the Desktop Publishing/PrePress market, we also saw the launch of MacPublishing and PrePress, both of which have since vanished (although we hear that PrePress is to be relaunched).

After these few short years, only two commercial Mac magazines are still published in the UK — MacUser and Macworld.

The majority of Mac magazines have thus followed in the steps of Windfall and Apple User, which originally catered for the Apple II series, but which died some years ago (to the disappointment of many keen Apple II users).

Is this a sign of the recession which is hitting the whole of the country? Or, is it a result of the limited number of Macintosh systems used in the UK — just look at the number of P.C.-related magazines which still appear on the newsagents' stands! **€**

FOR SALE

CIRTECH FLIPPER 1 MEGABYTE RAMCARD. FOR THE II, IIe Partition for DOS, ProDos, CP/M, and Pasc £40
MICROSOFT CP/M SOFTCARD with Util disk 2.23. II+/IIe £20
DMS PLUS (Data Management System) by Compsoft. CP/M Data & letter creation. Use with the above items £10
KEELE CODES... CP/M FILE SHRINKER & INSTRUCTIONS £5
APPLE IMAGEWRITER I. 2nd Ribbon since new, & looks it. Disks. Leads. & Manual £100
APPLE MONOCHROME 12" MONITOR incl. leads & Manual .. £45
APPLE GREEN 9" MONITOR. For 2c. Includes stand £45
APPLE FLAT DISPLAY PANEL MONITOR..For 2c. Never used £40
Books/Manuals:
Nibble Magazines from 85 to 88. 20p each but buyer collects.
Apple WORKBENCH ProDOS Technical ref. Manual for the
Apple II Family — in 3 ring binder £10
AppleWriter III Manual £8
Cirtech IIe CP/M+ Manual only £1
DOS Users Manual..IIe £5
DOS Programmers manual...IIe £6
The DOS Manual..3.3 .... £6
The DOS Manual..3.2 .... £4
Prodos supp to IIe Owners Manual + disk £6
80-Column Text Card Manual £1
Extended 80 Col Text Card Supp..IIe £3
Apple Graphics Tablet Op/Ref Man. £5
Mousedesk 2.0 Manual & 3.5" disk £5
Mousedesk IIe/IIc Manual only. £1
Applesoft Basic Programming Reference £8
The Official Print Shop Handbook £5
Games for your IIe.{book} £2
Illustrating Basic. D Alcock. £2
Basic From the Ground Up. D Simon £3
Structured Basic and Beyond..W Amesbury £4
Original Programs with Disks:
Walt Wangers MouseWrite Word.Pro. Desk Acc. Spellchecker 3 Disks. 2 Manuals.. Enhanced IIe or IIc £8
Apple Pascal 1.1 or 1.3 with Lang/Ref & Op/Sys Manuals .£18
Ring Eric (anytime) ....

APPLE IIGS SOFTWARE FOR SALE

Shanghai	Puzzle/Game	£8
Solitaire Royale	CardGames	£10
Gin/ Cribbage King	—do—	£10
Bridge 6.0	—do—	£10
Monte Carlo	Card/Dice/Roulette	£10
Blockout	Puzzle/Game	£12
Task Force	Shoot-em-up	£12
Alien Mind	Shoot-em-up/adventure	£10
Qix	Arcade/puzzle	£8
Xenocide	Shoot-em-up	£10
Arkanoid 11	Arcade/puzzle	£10
Hacker 11	Adventure	£5
Third Courier	Adventure	£10
Tass Times in Tone Town	Adventure	£5
Tower of Myraglen	Adventure	£10
Mean 18	Golf Simulation	£10
Jack Nicklaus Golf + 2 course disks —do—		£20
California Games	Simulation	£10
4th & Inches + Team construction disk		£10
Zany Golf	Simulation	£8
Tetris	Puzzle/game	£8
Impossible Mission 11	Arcade	£5
Last Ninja	Beat-em-up/adventure	£10
Defender of the Crown	Strategy/adventure	£10
Music Studio 2.0	Music	£20
Instant Music	—do—	£10
Sky Travel	Astronomy	£10
Smart Money	Accounting	£15
On Balance	—do—	£10
Print Shop GS +Companion and graphics disks		£25
Platinum Paint	Paint	£20
Clip Tunes	HyperMedia Add-on	£15
ClipArtPlus	—do—	£15

All of the above are boxed originals with documentation. Prices are for individual items and do not include postage. Quantity discounts can be negotiated (e.g. 3 programs @ £10 each - £25 for the lot) The more you buy, the higher the discount.

Phone John Beattie (anytime) ....

Members' Small Ads

WARNING: The sale of copied or pirated software is illegal.
Please ensure that items offered for sale are new or are re-registered.

MULTIMEDIA DEVELOPERS

I want to contact multimedia developers in the Merseyside area,
with a view to creating training material on the Macintosh

'Phone Dave .... ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓

FOR SALE

SerialPro serial interface with clock/calendar	£45
Cirtech Z80 card, Apple //e version	£15
ProGrappler parallel printer interface for //gs	£25
Timeout Quickspell (AppleWorks spelling checker)	£10
Paintworks Plus (//gs pictures)	£10
Top Draw (//gs graphics)	£10
ProDOS Inside and Out, book and disk	£5
Data Highway (DOS comms software)	£5
Apple][Plus/IIe Troubleshooting & Repair Guide (SAMS)	£5

'Phone Peter Dyson .... ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓▓

FOR SALE

A3 Mobius Mono Monitor and card for LC	£800
Apple 12" RGB Colour	£180

TV colour adaptor for Apple //c

'Phone Philip Hirons .... ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓

FOR SALE

MACINTOSH PORTABLE 5/40 WITH APPLE XP2400 INTERNAL
MODEM, CARRY CASE, ALL MANUALS, SYSTEM 7 OR 6 £2000ono

MICROSOFT WORKS 2.0; VANTAGE 1.6.1; SPECTRE 1.0 (3-D ACTION
GAME); COMPUSERVE INFORMATION MANAGER; NORTON UTILI-
TIES 1.1., MULTIDISK .... OFFERS

TEL Richard Laing .... ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓▓

APPLE III ITEMS FOR SALE

Offers in the region of £50 plus carriage or what have you to trade.

Hardware:
Apple III Computer complete with Mono Monitor, Single Drive &
Keyboard [fault on processor board?] 1OM. Profile Winchester

Manuals:
Apple III Owner's Guide; Apple Writer III Introduction; Apple Writer III
Operating Manual; Mail List Manager; Monitor III Owner's Guide;
Profile Owner's Manual; Quickfile III Sampler; Silentype User's Guide;
Standard Device Drivers Manual; Visicalc Sampler [Wrapped]; Visicalc
III User's Manual.

Software:
Apple III Business Basic; Apple II Emulation; Mail List Manager; Mail
List Manager Sample Labels; Profile Demonstration; Profile Driver &
System Utilities; Quick File III Boot; Quick File III Program; Quick File
III Sample Files; Silentype III Driver; System Demostration; System
Utilities; System Utilities Data; Visicalc Programme [3 copies]; Visicalc
Sampler; Writer Master; Writer Backup; Writer Sample Data Files;
Writer Utilities; Catalyst Quark

Contact B. L Baker .... ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓▓

FOR SALE

Books for Apple Macintosh. These are all in very good to mint
condition, will sell to highest bidder:
Macintosh Utilities User's Guide.
Macintosh System Software User's Guide. Version 6.0.
Macintosh SE
Macintosh II
Macintosh IIx
HyperCard User's Guide
Microsoft, Excel. Arrays, Functions, and Macros

'Phone Trevor, anytime .... ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓▓

WANTED

Mac Daisy Link to buy or borrow

Please 'phone Bill .... ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓

MACINTOSH STUFF — FOR SALE

More 3.0 (Outliner & Presentation)	£50.00
Claris Resolve (Spreadsheet)	£99.00
MacWrite II (+ free upgrade to MacWrite Pro)	£99.00
Publish It! Easy (D.T.P. with Database)	£85.00
Universal Soft PC (DOS Emulator)	£129.00
Hands Off II (File Launcher)	£35.00
Calculator Construction Set	£35.00
Click Change (Modify the look of your Mac)	£35.00
Games — SimEarth / Cribbage Tutor / Bridge 6.00	£50.00
Dycam (Digital Camera & Software)	£495.00
DoveFax Desktop (Fax Send/Receive Modem)	£195.00
4x1mb RAM Simms (80ns)	£80.00

All the above are as new and come complete with all original
packaging, manuals and disks. They are all system 7.0
compatible. Postage is extra.

Call Simon (daytime) .... ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓▓
(evenings & weekends) .... ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓▓

APPLE IIGS HARDWARE FOR SALE

• Apple IIGS cpu, Keyboard, mouse inc., intro disk, system software, 3.5"
disk drive, Apple monitor, box of over 100 disks, magazines etc, Apple
IIGS book & joystick, Apple mem card fully populated £420
• Apple IIGS RGB monitor £85
• Apple IIGS mem. card fully pop. £60
• Apple IIGS 5.25 inch disk drive £50
• Apple Imagewriter II with cable to GS + colour ribbon £210
• Transwarp GS £150
• GS Ram plus with 1 meg able to go to 8 meg £115
• Audio Animator (stereo & MIDI card with external mixer with
connections for home stereo (IN & OUT connectors) volume, input level
& mic level and also software and two MIDI cables. £110
• Ramkeeper (Romdisk and can hold two memory cards) inc. UK
adapter, USA adapter and battery for backup. £115
• The Apple IIGS book £6
All the above are boxed and include all manuals and software that
accompained the products. Will sell all the above complete for £1250
plus all below software!
• Hacker II (original GS) £5
• World tour golf GS, 512k £15
• Prosel GS, 512k £15
• Captain Blood GS, 512k £20
• Quaterback GS, 512k £20
• The Music studio GS, 512k £20
• Tass times in tonetown, 512k £20
• Sierra adventure Games GS, 512k (7 programs) .... each £20
e.g. King's Quest 1-4, Space Quest I, Leisure suit larry, Black Cauldron. Sell
all for £100 all latest versions. will also inc. The Official Book of King's
Quest (128pgs), if bought together.
• Apple service GS £8
• Mousedesk II (for GS) £8
• Gauntlet (for GS) £15
• Ramup vers.4.0 .... £10
• Winter Games £10
• King's Quest 1 and 2 .... each £12
• Leisure suit larry £12
• Black cauldron £12
• Apple IIE varius items with it with software. £120
• Original Apple full height 5.25 inch DISK II drive £30
ind. some Dos 3.3 op. disk with manual. will also include a disk notcher
Hardware excludes postage, can be collected if desired. offers welcome.

Ring Andrew (Evenings) .... ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓▓

April 1992

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

May 1992

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

June 1992

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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Epilogue
Apple2000 1980-1993

It is with deep regret that I have to announce that Apple2000 has finally succumbed to the pressures it has been under over the past year.

At the AGM held on the 16th of January it was voted that the affairs of Apple2000 be wound up forthwith. Full details of the AGM can be read in the minutes of the meeting in this newsletter.

It will take some time to settle all business and to finalise the accounts for this last year. As by that time the accounts will be closed, it will not be possible to mail members a final copy of the accounts. Members wishing to see these final accounts should send a payment of £1 to the P.O. Box (to cover printing costs). Please send any such request to us by 30th April — we will then mail a copy to you when they are available.

I have been associated with Apple2000 for some nine years. It has been an eventful time for me especially. I have seen the Macintosh grow from a rather interesting computer with only two pieces of software into a mega-monster that is the cornerstone of many a business today.

The Apple II, the computer that started it all, has steadfastly refused to die in all that time. Even though it is now only available in the form of the //e, it is still a computer to be reckoned with in many circles.

Over the years that BASUG and Apple2000 have been in existence, we have helped countless numbers of Apple users with answers to their questions. We have helped them with their hardware, we have filled their libraries with Public Domain and Shareware software and generally helped them with information on all things Apple.

We are now unable to continue this service directly. It is now up to Apple users themselves to find the information they need. I have listed the first points of contact in the next column. Let me stress these are only first points of contact. Those with modems will be at an advantage here as they have the whole world to choose from, stretching from the two Bulletin Boards spawned by Apple2000, to the vast systems of Compuserve and GEnie.

For those who have not yet got a modem, now is the time to consider this leap of technology. It is a cost effective way of finding answers to your problems, more so when you consider that your question is read by hundreds of callers, rather than the single person reached by a voice contact.

Through Apple2000 I have made many friends world-wide in the Apple community. Some through the telephone, others through the Bulletin Board, some through the work of the committee, and of course many at the trade shows we attended.

I shall still be able to keep in contact with most of you through TABBS and the IIgs club. The others will bring back memories from time to time as I look through the back numbers of the magazine.

Best wishes and good luck to you all.

Ewen Wannop

Contact Points

❏ A2-Central magazine. A monthly magazine devoted to the Apple II series. Wide range of Apple II software and hardware is also available. Probably the cheapest source of modems.
Resource Central, P.O. Box 11250,
Overland Park, Kansas 66207-1250, U.S.A.

❏ GEnie Information service. To access GEnie it is necessary to have your own PSS or DialPlus account and call the NUA '334219601282'. This is a UK NUA so local PSS charges will apply.
When you have connected to GEnie through the network enter XJM11797,CENTRAL at the U#= prompt . This will log you in to GEnie. Have a credit card handy and follow instructions.
To obtain a DialPlus account contact:
British Telecom, Customer Service Managed Network Services, St. Andrews House, Portland Street, Manchester, M60 1BT

❏ Compuserve is the world's largest on-line database with many specialist Apple forums. Accessed either directly on 071-490 8881, or through the BT DialPlus network. You do not need to have a DialPlus account to access Compuserve.
Joining fee £22.95 which includes on-line credit.
To join contact:
Compuserve®, Freepost (BS 5073), Bristol, BS4 5YX
0800-289 378 or 0272-255111

❏ The IIgs club is a group of dedicated enthusiasts devoted entirely to the Apple IIgs. They issue a bi-monthly disk filled with news, reviews and software.
One year's subscription costs £10. Send your name and address with a cheque for £10 made out to 'Ian Archibald'.
Send this to
Ian Archibald (Treasurer), 22 High Street, Chesterton, Cambridge, CB4 1NL.

❏ Apple II South is a group of enthusiasts who meet several times a year at different locations around the south of England. The emphasis is on the Apple II though of course IIgs users are welcome as well.
For further details call
Bryan James on 0181-998 6800

❏ TABBS. The Apple Bulletin Board System is one of the oldest Bulletin Board services in the UK. It caters for all Apple computers and all users.
Normal message access to the board is free. The annual subscription to access the extensive download libraries costs £10. Full details are available on TABBS itself.
Call at any speed up to 9600 baud
0895 749797

❏ The Liverpool UK BBS is the newest Macintosh Bulletin Board service. It runs under the First Class operating system and is dedicated primarily to the Macintosh.
Apart from the message areas, there is an extensive software library available on CD-ROM
Call at any speed up to 14400 baud
051-928 0810

❏ AppleEye BBS will be launched during the next few months. It will run under the First Class operating system, primarily for Macintosh users.
Apart from the message areas, there will be special interest areas — beginning with HyperCard.
Call at any speed up to 14400 baud
'phone number to be announced

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of B.A.S.U.G. Ltd. held on January 16th 1993.

Twenty-five members of the club were present and a further twelve were represented by proxy.
The meeting was opened at 1.08 p.m.

1. Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting held on April 11th 1992.

The attention of those present was drawn to the minutes for the A.G.M. of 1992 which were published in the magazine for June 1992. The Chairman asked for comments or questions on these but none were forthcoming.

Ron Thompson proposed that the minutes of the A.G.M. of 1992 were accepted as a true record of that meeting and this was seconded by Peter Davis. The proposal was passed unanimously and the Chairman signed and dated the minutes.

2. The Chairman's Report from Ewen Wannop

Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen.

As this will be my last report as Chairman of Apple2000, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking not only all those who have helped Apple2000 over the past year, but all those who have helped Apple2000 since its inception.

I have now been on the committee of Apple2000 for a total of eight years, and have been chairman for four of those. I have decided after all this time to take a well earned rest and get back to programming the computers I love!

Apple2000 has not had an easy time over this last year. At the AGM last April the committee were not sure if we could survive for another twelve months. This as you will be aware was for a number of reasons which were first aired at the AGM last year. The whole picture of the decline of Apple2000 is in fact quite complex, but the main reasons were first and foremost a severe cash flow problem, the lack of material being generated by members for the magazine and the lack of volunteers coming forward to help directly with the running of the group. All of these factors resulted in falling membership levels over the last two years with no prospect of reversing this process in the future.

The present committee started this last year by stabilising the financial position of the group. We stopped publication of Apple Slices, rationalised the stock levels for the shop and financially transferred TABBS from the group to myself as Sysop. These, with other measures we took in the first few months, stabilised the steadily decreasing finances and approaching bankruptcy. As a result we were able to publish a full magazine in April and July and a half sized magazine in November.

Meanwhile, the committee sent out a questionnaire to all the members to try and discover the views of the membership as a whole. The results of the questionnaire were published in the July magazine.

Financially we got no helpful pointers from the questionnaire. Most members were not prepared to countenance any increase in subscription rates, and certainly most members would not renew if there were no magazine. As the production of the magazine, both from the editorial point of view and the financial point of view, is the greatest burden to the group, we could see no way forward there.

We also asked if members were prepared to help directly with the running of the group. Although many said they could help in some small way, none were able to consider taking on the major work needed to keep the group running.

The committee, as a result of the questionnaire, decided that with the financial side stabilised, we should try to keep the group going till the next AGM. This would give the members the chance to come forward as a fresh committee, at a time when subscription renewals would be due, to bring a new package which could allow the group to survive. As the current year has seen a run down of the finances, it would also mean a clean break in the event of a decision at the AGM to wind up the group. We had hoped we could hold the AGM in November, as this was a more appropriate time to take these decisions. Unfortunately we are not allowed to hold more than one AGM in a calendar year, so this was the first opportunity we have had to meet.

Every year when an AGM is pending, I ask for volunteers to come forward to join the committee. Each year we either get no response, or only one or two members coming forward who are prepared to help with the workload. This year has been no different, and we have received no nominations whatsoever. If we cannot get sufficient nominations from the floor this afternoon to form a working committee, there will be no alternative but for us to wind up the affairs of Apple2000 immediately. The present committee would be prepared to undertake this process if that is the wish of the membership body represented here today.

This is a serious position for us to be in, but we cannot embark on a new year without a committee. This needs to be a committee which can offer a package that the members are willing to pay for, as it would be immoral to embark on a path which might lead to bankruptcy.

The biggest problem that faced Apple2000 over the last two years has been the gradual shift in position between the two halves of the group. The Apple II side has been slowly declining, and with the recent decision by Apple to stop sales of the IIgs, only further increases the isolation that Apple II users feel. There are now hardly any dealers, apart from one notable exception, who now support the Apple II in the UK.

On the other hand, Apple, with a relentless onslaught of new Macintoshes, has made it almost impossible for us as a User Group to be able to support members in the way we used to. We are promised up to sixty new Macintosh products to be launched this year alone. The LC which was introduced just over a year ago, made way last year to the LC II. This is now due to be replaced by the LC III. We have seen the life of a Macintosh model in the showroom last less than twelve months!

This may be good news for the dealers and for those purchasing computers, but it is not good news for a User Group trying to help and support members who will have bought products we may not even have heard of.

The troubles afflicting the London Macintosh User Group have not helped the users either. It seems to me that the life of the nationwide User Group has now come to an end. The day of the small enthusiasts club has come instead. Only those keen enough to help each other directly will survive in the form of a User Group in any recognisable form in the future.

If this means the death of Apple2000, then we need survivors to take its place. There are signs that this might have already happened on the Apple II front. The major Apple II enthusiasts from Apple2000 have already been hard at work. Since the AGM last year two main specialist groups have been started and are off to a flying start. A third is still at its fledgling stage. We must thank Alan Armstrong for all the efforts he put in in bringing the idea of 'super local groups' to life. This idea was then carried through by Richard Dix, Peter Stark, Ian Archibald, Peter Davis and others to become the now thriving 'IIgs User Group'. This group, which deals specifically with the IIgs, has already risen to well over a hundred members. They publish a bimonthly disk in HyperStudio magazine format filled with articles and software. As a IIgs specific group it has been easy for them to publish on this way and is a viable way to run a group. For Apple2000 to publish in this way we would need to publish in over three different disk formats. Some of these only holding 128K of data.

Bryn Jones started the 'Apple II South' group at about the same time. This is a group devoted primarily to the Apple II. It has already had two meetings in the south of England and promises to be the umbrella organisation for the Apple II. Bryn has so far managed this group all by himself. If it is to become the definitive Apple II group, then he will obviously need some help. Please contact Bryn directly if you think you can offer help to run this group.

Details of all the Apple II groups were published with the November magazine.

The Macintosh so far has shown no group of enthusiasts who are willing to help each other in this way. It may be that the field is too wide, or it may be that magazines like Mac User already provide the necessary support. It will be up to them to come together and form a group if they are to keep contact with each other.

I have already mentioned that TABBS was separated financially from Apple2000. Last June we made the break, and since that time it has been run as an independent non-profit making Bulletin Board by myself as Sysop. Existing Apple2000 members continued to have access to the libraries until their memberships ran out. Most of these memberships have now expired and those who wish to continue with TABBS will need to register directly with me if they wish to download. The annual renewal fee has been set at £10, but it may need to be

reviewed over this next year as TABBS currently costs more to run than I get in income! The deficit at the moment comes out of my own pocket.

TABBS will continue to support all Apple computers, and to specialise primarily in the Apple II. The entire Apple2000 Apple II library has been transferred to the TABBS libraries. This gives TABBS a vast selection of Apple II and IIgs software available for downloading. The TABBS libraries are updated weekly from PD and Shareware sources in the States. Unfortunately the supply of new Apple II material is drying up fast, while the supply of Macintosh material grows relentlessly!

We also have a new Macintosh specific Bulletin Board run by Irene and Dave Flaxman. This is the new 'Liverpool BBS'. It can be accessed by any computer, but works best if accessed using the FirstClass Users software on a Macintosh. This is a full desktop based package and can be either download from TABBS, the Liverpool BBS or obtained from Irene direct. The Liverpool BBS has a vast library of Macintosh software available on CD-ROM as well as the usual message and conference facilities.

The Bulletin Board is the one way that you will be able to keep in touch with Apple enthusiasts here in the UK and in the other countries of the world. Many of you over the last year have taken the plunge and got yourself into 'comms'. I would suggest that if you wish to keep in close contact with other users you should get yourself a modem, join Compuserve or GEnie, or at the very least TABBS and the Liverpool BBS.

All of these new directions make me feel that however painful it may be for the parent group Apple2000, a new direction is becoming clear for the support of users of Apple computers. These new groups are more realistic in the current economic climate and should provide service and support for some time to come.

If Apple2000 is itself to have any future, then it will be up to the membership here at the AGM to make that future happen.

3. The Secretary's Report from Norah Arnold

I would like to say that as someone who has been involved with this user group for over twelve years since its conception in 1980, I am very sad to have come to the conclusion that we have no option but to bring our activities in their present form to a close. I agree with Ewen's remarks about the lack of support for the committee in the areas where a great deal of hard work was required, such as the magazine. It was noticeable that more and more of the magazine was coming from material downloaded from CompuServe and other bulletin boards in the U.S.A. and less and less was being contributed by members. Of course there are always the dedicated few that save the day by writing five or six articles for one issue and we are grateful for their contributions, but it is a far cry from the days when it was a lively club magazine.

I also agree with Ewen's remarks about the number of new products in the Macintosh line. Answering questions on the hotline was becoming more and more difficult as the new machines come out one after the other. Committee members cannot afford to keep up with the new products and finding other members who could answer the queries about them was almost impossible.

The days have gone when an enthusiast who knew how to program in 6502 machine code could solve a problem for hundreds of users overnight. Macintosh users very rarely meet the kind of problem that can be solved in that way and often use their machines for years with very little trouble. The fact that I have done almost no programming on the Mac for several years speaks for itself. Just as Ewen has been diverted from his interests in programming in order to carry out routine committee tasks, so have I, and Irene hardly seems to have time to touch the computer except for administration purposes.

I shall pay my £10 and join TABBS and also persuade Irene to give me the relevant software so that I can log on to the Liverpool BBS and keep up my membership of CompuServe. I would encourage other members to do the same so that we can retain some of the friendships which we have made through Apple2000.

I would like to make it clear that although I believe that Apple2000 is no longer viable in its present form and with its present constitution, I am willing to continue to serve on the committee but only for as long as it takes to help wind up the group's affairs.

4. The Treasurer's Report from Irene Flaxman

The accounts for the year ended the 30th June 1992 were distributed with the November magazine, but I have brought some additional copies with me in case they are needed.

At the last AGM, the Committee expressed concern over the financial position of the Group. Too many members failed to renew their subscriptions; advertisers had reduced their commitments; sales from the shop had reduced dramatically. Against this background, costs continued to rise — and the Committee felt that the future looked bleak indeed.

Traditionally, our main source of income has been the members' subscriptions. We feel that the reduction in members is largely due to the current economic difficulties, but also to changes in the market which we are trying to serve.

Advertisers have also been significant contributors to our income. We appreciate the loyalty of many of our advertisers, who continue to support us although they see little return for their investment (all too often, members do not advise that they have found a supplier through Apple2000).

The shop has never made a great surplus, but we saw this as providing a service to members who needed goods which commercial dealers were not interested in supplying. However, every little helps — and the reduction in orders is another indication of the decline in our income.

We have tried very hard to contain our costs — e.g. by reducing the number of publications issued, by non-attendance at Trade Shows (where the costs have come to outweigh the benefits) and by reducing the number of committee meetings to a minimum. Against this, we have the general increase in costs and changing practices (e.g. we can no longer claim a discount on bulk mailings) which counter our efforts to cut costs.

The accounts show some success in our efforts, but we did find it necessary to sell many of the Group's assets during the year in order to remain solvent.

I am sorry to say that I must endorse the comments of Ewen and Norah, that the Group does not seem viable in its current form. I feel that the only way forward would be to make radical changes, and this would need a new Committee with new ideas — we have tried everything that we can think of, but we have not succeeded in halting the decline.

I do not wish to comment on any particular figures in the accounts, but I shall willingly answer any specific questions from the floor. However, before opening up the meeting to questions, I should like to take the opportunity to register my thanks to a number of people who have made my tasks easier during the year. In particular, Keith Chamberlain — although he is not a committee member, he has been our membership secretary for as long as I can remember, and is always prompt in producing labels and listings (as well as copying all the AppleXtras disks). Secondly, Dave Ward — who has fielded all the Apple II queries for so many years. My colleagues on the Committee — I think that we have worked well together, and their commitment to the Group has been second-to-none. To all members who have contributed to the magazine, and those who have helped in its production (Norah, Ewen, and the "games section team" of Elizabeth, Peter and David). Finally, my thanks to the members and advertisers who have supported us financially for so many years.

That concludes my report, but I should be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Andrew Stone asked if the group owned sufficient assets in order to keep on going. Irene replied that the members of any new committee would need to use their own equipment as the outgoing committee had done for the past six months.

Anthony Connolly asked what the deficit would be if the group were wound up now. Irene replied with an explanation of certain items that were outstanding and concluded that the group was almost solvent.

5. The Adoption of the Accounts

Ron Thompson proposed that the accounts were adopted and this was seconded by Keith Chamberlain. The proposal was passed unanimously.

6. Debate on the Future of Apple2000

Andrew Stone asked a question regarding the £1.00 which under the constitution could be collected from members. Irene pointed out that the group had very few debtors and the £1.00 from members would probably not be required. Andrew congratulated Irene on the state of the finances.

Ewen said that if the group was wound up, remaining stock would be offered cheaply to members. Ewen explained that the amount of advertising had fallen off with the advent of many new Macintosh magazines some time ago and had never fully recovered.

Andrew Stone asked if all the outgoing committee were willing to help wind up the affairs of the group. Norah replied that all were willing and would prefer to wind up the affairs before the financial situation deteriorated further.

Ewen said that Mike Dawson wished to make a statement and asked him to do so. Mike read the following statement:

I have been the Press Officer for a total of some 20 months during which time it has been my job to promote the User Group. In order to do this I wrote a HyperCard Stack listing programme compatibilities with the introduction of System 7. A request for assistance in the compilation of the data was made via a letter in our magazine. I did not get one reply. The only help I received was from Peter Kemp via TABBS and another member, a personal friend. The stack was duly released and a press release achieved some media attention with a small mention in the new section of MacUser. The InfoStack enabled me to generate two press releases which was sent to industry magazines and Apple dealers. The response was poor. The orders for the disk were not high and the amount of interest for the general public was not heartening. I released the stack onto CompuServe and asked for feedback which did not materialise. The only reply to date has been from a user group secretary in Edmonton, Canada. This stack has now been released on the Nautilus CD ROM and has spread our user group's name all over the world.

Additionally I have helped out at the Apple2000 stand at the MacUser show for the last four years or so. During this time I have noticed a distinct change in peoples attitude. Originally many people were keen to join as they saw benefits from membership. This was usually at a personal level. More recently the trend has been to see people wanting to join as a business expense. This is not easily possible in the current economic climate. It has been obvious that the interest is just not there as it used to be. The Mac is too easy to use and although there can be problems users do not encounter them with their Classic/ClarisWorks packages.

The latest news I have received is that one distributor is starting a telephone hot line at an annual charge of £85. This is perhaps the economic price of such a service, but a limited one at that. I would advise members to join CompuServe and other Bulletin boards and get the help there that they need. Now is the time for the long awaited telecomms revolution. The number of products for the Mac is too great for a handful of people to keep up with. The global reach of telecomms can bring together people in a more immediate way with a greater wealth of experience than any dealer/distributor can provide. It can provide all the facilities our user group to members at a cost for use basis. After all, reviews and comments can be provided on TABBS or the Liverpool BBS just as well as via a magazine and software obtained via modem as easily as via disk.

I see it as the best way forward.

Bryn Jones made a few comments about the new group 'Apple II South' and stated that he thought that Apple2000 had done a good job over the years, but regretfully he had reached the conclusion that times had changed and the group should be wound up.

Josephine Bacon gave her views on the situation and made some observations regarding the London Mac Group. She felt that there was still a place for a group to help new users. Ewen agreed that over the years the Mac and the Apple II had grown further apart.

William Watson said that sadly, he would vote that the group's affairs were concluded and gave his reasons. William felt that it was also sad that no help would come from Apple UK.

Peter Graham said that he had been a member since 1984 and asked a question about the publication of the database. There was some further discussion about the database and the legality of publication.

Keith Chamberlain pointed out that when the database had been used for mailings to members the response had always been very poor. Ewen pointed out that the Bulletin Board was the best way for members to continue to keep in touch.

Peter Weedon asked if Ewen knew the current situation regarding the promotion on joining CompuServe and also whether or not any of the individual services of Apple2000 could survive on their own.

Ewen, Irene and Norah then gave their opinions on the viability of the hotlines, the Shop, the libraries, etc. The general conclusion was that the changing situation meant that they were not viable on their own.

William Watson asked if we could sell the 'goodwill' of the Shop and there was some discussion of this point.

Ron Thompson proposed that the affairs of B.A.S.U.G. Ltd. should be wound up voluntarily. Peter Davis seconded and the proposal was passed unanimously.

Ron Thompson further proposed that, in line with the constitution, in the event of any money being left over, it should go to the two new Apple II groups.

Bryn Jones stated that he did not wish to accept any funds on behalf of 'Apple II South' and there was further discussion as to where the money should go, David Dewey making the point that the monies should only go to other groups after the committee had been paid all legitimate expenses.

Ron Thompson then put forward a modified version of his previous proposal, that, in line with the constitution, in the event of any money being left over after the payment of all legitimate expenses, it should go to the Apple IIGS group. This proposal was seconded by William Watson and passed unanimously.

Peter Weedon asked if there was sufficient funds to support a mailing of the minutes of the meeting and the final accounts. Ewen thought that perhaps people would have to send an s.a.e. for the accounts. Peter Davis said that the accounts could be seen at the registered office or at Companies House.

Glen McKeown asked whether there were sufficient funds to pay the auditors for their work on the final accounts. Irene said that she would have to do as much work on them as possible herself and then negotiate with the auditors.

Peter Weedon proposed that the one remaining disk drive owned by Apple2000 should be written off and donated to TABBS. Mike Bass seconded this proposal which was passed unanimously.

7. Any Other Business

Ewen proposed a vote of thanks to Dave Ward and all those who had helped with the hotlines. This was seconded by Peter Davis and passed unanimously.

Brian Savage proposed a vote of thanks to the committee for the love and devotion which they had shown to the club over the past twelve years. This was seconded by David Dewey and passed unanimously.

Peter Weedon proposed that the former committee continue in post in order to wind up the affairs of B.A.S.U.G. Ltd.. This was seconded by Josephine Bacon and passed unanimously.

The meeting closed at 2.50 p.m.

Ewen, Irene, Norah, John and Mike would like to thank all members who attended the A.G.M. or who participated by sending in their proxy.

BASUG LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET as at 31st DECEMBER 1992

	12/91 £	12/91 £	06/92 £	06/92 £	12/92 £	12/92 £
FIXED ASSETS :						
Tangible assets		2,593		194		0
CURRENT ASSETS :						
Stocks of disks	4,500		3,042		1,000	
Debtors	8,919		2,204		1,479	
Cash at bank and in hand	2,919		4,532		440	
	16,338		9,778		2,919	
CURRENT LIABILITIES :						
Creditors (falling due within one year)	18,138		17,000		2,726	
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)		(1,800)		(7,222)		193
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		£ 793		£(7,028)		£ 193
CAPITAL AND RESERVES						
Income and expenditure account		£ 793		£(7,028)		£ 193

BASUG LIMITED
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1992

	12/91 £	12/91 £	06/92 £	06/92 £	12/92 £	12/92 £
TURNOVER						
Magazine income	28,843		32,294		9,994	
Sales to members	11,361		20,507		2,964	
'Force' membership and other income	0		0		0	
Credit card charges	(329)		(579)		(83)	
		39,875		52,222		12,875
COST OF SALES						
Stocks 1st July 1992	6,538		6,538		3,042	
Purchases	10,738		12,116		885	
	17,276		18,654		3,927	
Less: Stocks 31st December 1992	(4,500)		(3,042)		(1,000)	
	12,776		15,612		2,927	
Printing	9,222		18,746		931	
Royalties	0		69		10	
'Force' expenses	0		0			
		9,222		18,815		941
		(21,998)		(34,427)		(3,868)
GROSS SURPLUS		17,877		17,795		9,007
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES						
Travel	520		1,435		253	
Audit and accountancy	(200)		1,000		(150)	
Postage and stationery	4,405		7,319		380	
Telephone, facsimile and prestel	794		1,816		418	
Force expenses – system costs	37		37		0	
Promotional expenses	477		477		0	
Subscriptions	187		230		0	
Repairs	181		320		0	
General expenses	759		1,293		90	
Hire of facsimile	213		426		213	
Depreciation	1657		3,315		194	
Profit on sale of fixed assets	0		(2,876)		0	
Bank charges	127		207		85	
Insurance	791		1,301		315	
Consumables	428		1,139			
Bad debts (recoverable)	0		689		0	
		(10,376)		(18,128)		(1,798)
OPERATING SURPLUS (DEFICIT)		7,501		(333)		7,209
INTEREST RECEIVABLE - bank deposit		8		26		16
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) on ordinary activities before tax		7,509		(307)		7,225
TAXATION		(2)		(7)		(4)
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) on ordinary activities after tax		7,507		(314)		7,221
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) at start		(6,714)		(6,714)		(7,028)
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) at end		£ 793		£(7,028)		£ 193

The Sorcerer's Apprentice

John Stanier sent us this charming short story

"After Dark" screensaver program has come in for a lot of stick in the several reviews. "...If you want to get some work done, don't buy this program...". For some of the programs listed on the After Dark menu really are fascinating, and I suppose the most addictive are "Fish" and "Flying Toasters".

These two programs have caught the imagination of a delightful little boy, just two last week, who lives in the house opposite. At every opportunity he's over, straight into the kitchen to point out the sweetie tin and exercise his prerogative of choice, then clambering upstairs, along the landing and into my chaotically crowded den. He climbs up into my battered bent-wood arm chair and settles himself down while the computer "finds" his favourite programs.

"Fish" he orders, and in a second or so (aided by some backdoor work on the mouse) up comes the aquarium on the screen. He identifies the inhabitants, then, as the attention spell is short, he touches one of the computer keys and the fish are replaced by the menu list.

"Gone" he announces.

"Toast" he orders, for all the world like the sorcerer's apprentice.

A seconds work with the mouse and up come the flying toasters. Dum-diddy-dum. Dum-diddy-dum.

A triumphant smile comes over his face.

"Fish" he orders and the aquarium duly appears. "Toast". "Fish". "Toast". "Fish". All appear at his very command until the spell is broken and it's time to be taken back to mummy. How I wish I could have been a fly on the wall to witness his first attempt to describe the flying toasters to his parents, who hadn't seen the program, sitting in a chair, waving his arms up and down and saying "Bang"

Just consider the difficulties when you are barely bisyllabic.

Try it yourself sometime, but make sure you're on your own.

Since this article was written six weeks ago, his vocabulary has grown apace and he now strings three or four words together to make a mini-sentence. His mother took him to the doctor's surgery a few days ago for some routine check-up, and he spotted the computer terminal and keyboard on the doctor's desk.

Quickly he seated himself at the desk.

"My turn" he announced.

"Fish".   ♦

IntelliDraw

Aldus UK Ltd announce a new product, with a special offer for User Group members

Aldus IntelliDraw is the Intelligent drawing program that provides a whole new way to visually express your ideas.

IntelliDraw starts with a complete set of the standard drawing tools you already know and use. It *extends* your creative possibilities by greatly speeding up the drawing process. "Intelligent" features make it easy to create dynamic drawings in which the objects stay aligned, distributed or connected the way you want. Spontaneous experimentation, formerly hours of tedious work, takes just minutes in IntelliDraw.

Link objects in your drawings so they respond to changes automatically. Create simple animations and slide shows you can update "on the fly" — even during presentations. Perform complex drawing operations with a click of a button.

IntelliDraw provides a fast, intuitive and *intelligent* tool for producing the graphics you need — almost as quickly as you can visualize them.

Key Features
- Complete set of standard drawing tools
- "Smart" graphic objects
- Full text capabilities
- Automatic assistance with aligning, sizing and orienting objects
- Create "Symbols", with clones of any graphic
- Symmetrigon and Connectigon tools
- Intelligent templates and clip art
- "Sticky" connectors
- Dimension lines
- Cross-platform capabilities
- Powerful shape editing

Import
PICT (Generic Macintosh Format)
EPS (Encapsulated PostScript)
TIFF (in full 24-bit colour)
ASCII text

Export
PICT (Generic Macintosh Format)
EPS (Encapsulated PostScript)

System Configuration
Requires System 6.0.5 or higher; System 7.0-savvy
Recommended: Macintosh SE/30, LC, II series, Classic II, PowerBook 140 or 170, or Macintosh Quadra 700 or 900, 4MB of RAM, a hard disk, System 7.0 or later and Adobe Type Manager 2.0
Minimum: Macintosh Plus, SE. Classic, Portable, or PowerBook 100, 2MB of RAM, a hard disk, System 6.0.5 or higher, 4MB of RAM required to run on System 7.0

Special Offer
Aldus UK have provided us with special vouchers which allow you a discount of £50 off the recommended retail price. Use the enclosed voucher, to purchase IntelliDraw at the special price of £99 plus VAT.

Text supplied by Aldus UK Ltd. For further information, please contact Aldus UK — 081 568 8868 or 031 220 4789.   ♦

Members' Small Ads

WARNING: The sale of copied or pirated software is illegal.
Please ensure that items offered for sale are new or are re-registered.

WANTED

Europlusses and most ancillaries. Cirtech Plus-Disks. Sensible prices paid and collection arranged if required.

'Phone Peter (evenings) .... ▓▓▓ ▓▓▓ ▓▓▓

FOR SALE - COMPLETE APPLE IIGS SYSTEM

Apple IIGS ROM 01
AppleColor RGB Monitor
Apple 5.25 Drive
Two Apple 3.5 Drives
Apple ImageWriter II
Cirtech plusRAM GS8
Applied Engineering PC Transporter 640k/768K with 5.25 Transdrive.
Appleworks V2.0
Activision Paintworks Plus
Electronic Arts Deluxe Paint II
Apple Logo II
Complete System Price incl. all support software, manuals, cables etc £1200

Price does not include delivery.

Tel. Malcolm Shearer .... ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓

FOR SALE

ImageWriter II printer, includes spare ribbons £100
Generic CADD for Macintosh £60
Hitachi colour 21" FST monitor plus Mac NUBus graphics card (1152 x 870) — new £1,500

Please 'phone Terry .... ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓

FOR SALE

Apple IIGS Colour system, mouse, keyboard, manual, with 1024K using Apple II GS Memory card with 3 1/2" disk drive £750
Apple IIGS 256K mono system, mouse, keyboard, manual, with Apple 5 1/4" disk drive £320
SCSI i/f card. Unused. £40
Apple disk I/O controller card £30
2 x Apple 5 1/4" disk drives .... each £75
Joystick for Apple IIGS £25
2 x Orange Micro Buffered Grappler + parallel ptr i/f card and cable (works with Epson LQ-550 ptr and IIGS) £20
2 x Epson LQ-550 Printer and manuals. Almost new .... each £190
Orange Micro Grappler C/Mac/Gs parallel 9 Pin ptr I/F card. Unused ... £20
2 x ADEC D25 pin/Centronics cables. New .... each £3
Appleworks for GS v1.0 .... £125

'Phone/fax Brian [(AH) or weekends] .... ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓ ▓▓▓

WANTED

AppleWriter II Master Disk for //e only Dos 3.3 Based

'Phone London Colney Anodising Co. Ltd. .... ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓

For Sale (All Originals c/w manuals)

Teak T60 Tape Backup Unit. 60Mbyte TBU under the MacPeak package, comes complete with a single CS-600HD Tape. (Reason for sale, gone over to DAT Drive) £250
Spare 60 Mbyte Tapes for above. A total of 18 in all. Normally cost £15.86 each. The lot would cost £285.00 if purchased separately £120
Shadowgate. Complete with Manual and Hint Book (for when you become stuck) £10
DiskExpress II Ver 2.11 System 7 Savvy Disk Defragmenting Program. £10
SuitCase II Ver 1.2.11 Complete with Font Harmony 1.3 and Font & Sound Valet 1.2 .... £12
Abobe Type Manager Ver 2.03. System 7 Savvy version that also works correctly with Type Align. £20
Oids. Shoot-em-up game. £15
101 Scripts and Buttons for Hypercard. £10
Dan Shafer's ScriptExpert. for Hypercard. £10
SuperDisk. disk compression utility. Double the size of your disk with the need to buy another disk. £20
MultiDisk Ver 1.27 disk partitioning program. £10

I am not a dealer, but because I am VAT registered, and claimed the VAT back on the above, as I used them briefly for my business, I must unfortunately add VAT to the above...., but why not phone and argue your case with me. I am open to reasonable offers on the above.

Call Peter .... ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓

FOR SALE - COMPLETE IIGS SYSTEM - 2.25/40

- Apple IIGS ROM 01 CPU w/ mouse & keyboard
- AppleColor RGB Monitor
- Apple 5.25 Drive
- Apple 3.5 Drive
- Apple ImageWriter II w/ cable & 4 ribbons
- Applied Engineering GS-RAM Plus w/ 2MB
- Thunderware ThunderScan
- CV Technologies RamFAST/SCSI v2.01 w/ 256K
- TMS Peripherals Pro 40 (Quantum mechanism) Hard Disk
- Secure-It Kablit Security System
Complete System Price £2000
Individual items available prior to CPU sale. Price includes all software, manuals and cables. Price does not include shipping.

Call Shiro Wilde .... ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓

USER GROUP CONTACTS

Shop2000
Sale Price List — February 1993

BLANK DISKS — 3.5" Double-sided	Old	New
Sony — box of 10	8.81	5.50
Nashua — box of 10	9.99	5.50
Unbranded — box of 50	29.37	20.00

BLANK DISKS — 5.25"	Old	New
Memorex — box of 10	8.81	5.50
Sony — box of 10	8.81	5.50
Verbatim — box of 10	8.81	5.50

STORAGE BOXES — 3.5" DISKS	Old	New
Plastic box (cap. 10)	2.35	1.50
POSSO box (cap. 150)	19.98	14.00
POSSO lock unit	6.17	4.00

STORAGE BOXES — 5.25" DISKS	Old	New
Lockable box (cap. 50)	9.40	5.00
Lockable box (cap. 60)	9.40	5.00
Lockable box (cap. 100)	10.57	6.00
Lockable box (cap. 120)	10.57	6.00
POSSO box (cap. 70)	19.98	14.00
POSSO lock unit	6.17	4.00

DUST COVERS	Old	New
Macintosh Plus, SE, Classic	10.57	7.50
Macintosh Plus on hard disk	10.57	7.50
Macintosh II	10.57	7.50
Apple //c	10.57	7.50
LaserWriter II	10.57	7.50
LaserWriter	10.57	7.50
ImageWriter LQ	10.57	7.50
ImageWriter II	10.57	7.50
ImageWriter II + sheet feeder	10.57	7.50
ImageWriter I	10.57	7.50
ImageWriter 15"	10.57	7.50
StyleWriter	10.57	7.50
Apple Scanner	10.57	7.50

MOUSE MATS	Old	New
Mouse mat	4.70	1.50
'Professional' mouse mat	5.88	2.50

TONER CARTRIDGES	Old	New
LaserWriter II Toner	70.50	60.00

RIBBONS	Old	New
Epson MX/FX80	4.99	3.50

LASER LABELS (50 X A4 sheets)	Old	New
Avery labels (66 x 38mm) 21 per sheet	12.93	11.00
Avery labels (68 x 70mm) 12 per sheet	12.93	11.00
Avery labels (98 x 96mm) 6 per sheet	12.93	11.00
Disk labels (70 x 70mm) 8 per sheet		
plus (70 x 53mm) 4 per sheet	11.16	9.00

LASER TRANSPARENCIES	Old	New
Avery transparencies (50 x A4)	24.68	20.00

PINFEED LABELS FOR 3.5" DISKS	Old	New
100 disk labels	3.53	2.00
250 disk labels	6.76	5.00
1000 disk labels	23.50	17.00

PINFEED ADDRESS LABELS	Old	New
1000 Avery labels (102 x 37mm — 1 across)	15.28	10.00

PINFEED FILOFAX STATIONERY	Old	New
250 sheets	5.88	5.00

GIFT ITEMS	Old	New
Imported Apple teeshirt - large	14.00	10.00
Imported Apple teeshirt - extra large	14.00	10.00
Tie (in Apple stripes!)	3.99	2.50
Apple2000 teeshirt - small	5.29	4.00
Apple2000 teeshirt - medium	5.29	4.00
Apple2000 teeshirt - large	5.29	4.00

BOOKS	Old	New
MacGraphics Book	29.95	26.50
Flying in PageMaker (pub. 1989)	4.95	2.00

SCSI CABLES		Old	New
652410	SCSI Terminator	18.21	15.00
652010	SCSI Extension Cable (1m)	18.80	15.00
652110	SCSI Extension Cable (2m)	21.15	18.00
652510	SCSI Peripheral Cable (1m)	17.63	15.00
652610	SCSI Peripheral Cable (2m)	21.15	18.00
652710	SCSI Peripheral Cable (3m)	32.90	28.00
652805	SCSI System Cable (0.5m)	11.75	9.50
652810	SCSI System Cable (1m)	12.93	10.50
652820	SCSI System Cable (2m)	15.28	12.50

APPLETALK/MACNET CABLES		Old	New
650015	AppleTalk Connector Kit		15.00
	(Mini 3Pin Plug/Mini 3Pin Plug + Mini 8Pin Plug/Mini 8Pin Plug + ANET Adapter + Coupler)		
650010	AppleTalk Connector Kit	28.20	24.00
	(As 650015 + Mini 8Pin Plug/9WayD Plug)		
650210	AppleTalk Network Coupler	4.70	4.00
650110	AppleTalk Network Cable (10m)	16.45	11.00
650610	MacNet Unit (with Mini 8Pin Plug)	19.98	15.00
650710	MacNet Unit (with 9way D Pluig)	19.98	15.00

MISCELLANEOUS CABLES/PLUGS		Old	New
654610	MIDI Cable (2m)	5.58	4.00
654710	MIDI Cable (5m)	7.15	5.00
654010	Hard Disk Extension Cable (1m)	14.69	12.00
654110	Hard Disk Extension Cable (2m)	19.98	15.00
654210	Pace modem : printer	8.81	6.50
656510	19-way D Plug	2.23	1.70
650410	Mini 8 pin plug	1.47	1.00
650510	Mini 3 pin plug	1.47	1.00

MAC PLUS/SE/CLASSIC/II CABLES		Old	New
653010	Mac Plus etc. : ImageWriter II	7.64	5.50
653210	Mac Plus etc. : Apple modem	9.69	7.00
653310	Mac Plus etc. : modem	9.99	7.00
653410	Mac Plus etc. : LaserWriter	9.69	7.00
653710	Mac Plus etc. printer extension cable	7.93	6.00
654520	Mac Plus etc. : data switch box	8.23	6.50
653610	D I Y Cable (Mini 8pin : open end)	5.29	4.00

MACINTOSH CABLES (9way D plug)		Old	New
655010	Macintosh : ImageWriter II	9.40	6.50
655110	Macintosh : ImageWriter I	8.81	6.50
655210	Macintosh : Apple modem	8.23	6.50
655310	Macintosh : modem	8.81	6.50
655410	Macintosh : LaserWriter	8.23	6.50

APPLE IIGS CABLES		Old	New
656010	IIgs : ImageWriter II	7.64	5.50
656210	IIgs : Apple modem	9.69	7.00
656310	IIgs : modem	9.99	7.00
656410	IIgs : LaserWriter	9.69	6.50
656710	IIgs printer extension cable	7.93	6.00
656610	D I Y cable (mini 8 pin : open end)	5.29	4.50

APPLE //e CABLES		Old	New
657110	Apple //e : ImageWriter I	9.99	7.00
657210	Apple //e : Apple modem	8.81	6.50
657310	Apple //e : modem	9.99	7.00

APPLE //c CABLES		Old	New
658110	//c : ImageWriter I	7.05	5.50
658210	//c : Apple modem	7.05	5.50
658310	//c :modem	7.05	5.50

Prices include VAT and UK postage & packing.
We need to sell off our outstanding stocks, so all
prices have been reduced. We will not be re-
stocking, so—FIRSTCOME, FIRST SERVED!

Thank you, Apple 2000, committee and members, for all your help and support. It's sad to see you go after so much valuable work for the Apple community.