JANUARY 91

Calendar
of
Events

M	T	W	T	F
		Apple // Main Meeting 2 North Regional Library, 1315 Lowrey Ave North – 7:00 pm Subject: Mac LC with Apple //e Card Speaker: John Hyde Tom Ostertag 488-9979	**Mac Main Meeting** 3 Hennepin Southdale Library 6:30 / 7:00 pm - Mike Carlson 866-3441, David Stovall 474-8015	4
	Apple II DTP SIG 8 Murray Jr. High School, St. Paul 7:00 PM Subject: Paint/SuperFonts Speaker: Shields Bill Warner 644-0658l	**Dakota County SIG** 9 Mac, Apple II, Apple IIGS Burnsville High School Room C264 & 266 - 7:00 pm Subject: It's Tax Time Again! Mac InTax & TaxCalc '90 Tom Michals 452-5667	**mini'app'les** 10 **Board Meeting** Lexington Branch Library University & Lexington Aves. St. Paul, MN - 7:00 pm David Laden 488-6774	11
14	**MacCAD/E SIG** 15 Bill Langer 937-9240 Heath/Zenith Computer Hopkins - 7:00 pm **Microsoft® Works™ SIG*** Highland Park Library Ken Edd 631-3679	**Apple IIGS SIG** 16 First Tech , 2640 Hennepin, Mpls. Mark Evans 377-9000	**North Shore Mac CIG** 17 Bethlehem Lutheran Church Grand Marais -7:00 pm Jim Ringquist 218-387-2234	18
Fourth Dimension™ 21 **SIG** Hennepin Southdale Library Ian Abel 824-8602	**Mac Programmer SIG*** 22 Gervaise Kimm 379-1836 Murray Jr. High, St. Paul -7:00 pm	**Mac Desktop** 23 **Publishing SIG** First Tech, 2640 Hennepin, Mpls. - 7:00 pm Bob Grant - 827-6142	**AppleWorks® SIG** 24 Murray Jr. High, 2200 Buford St. Paul - 7:00 pm Subject: Report Writer Using Appleworks Relationally	25
HyperCard™ SIG 28 Hagen Office Equipment -7:00 pm Subject: Hypertalk 2.0 Peter Fleck 370-0017 **Mac Novice User SIG** Highland Br Library Tom Lufkin 698-6523	29	30	31	

Notes:

Deadline
for February Newsletter
is January 4th

Deadline
for March Newsletter
is February 1st

CIG - Community Interest Group
SIG - Special Interest Group

* Denotes a change in time or location from previous month's meeting.
Coordinators – Please Call Dick Aura (941-1198) by the 1st Friday in order to have your meeting listed correctly.

**THE CALENDAR FOR
FEBRUARY IS ON PAGE 4**

mini'app'les

Board Members:

Officers

President	*David E. Laden*	488-6774
	675 West Wheelock Pkwy,	
	St. Paul, MN 55117	
Vice-President	*Tom Lufkin*	698-6523
	2078 Highland Parkway	
	St. Paul, MN 55116	
Secretary	*Randy Dop*	452-0425
	4128 Meadowlark Lane	
	Eagan, MN 55122	
Treasurer	*J. Edward Wheeler*	881-5928
	P.O. Box 796	
	Hopkins, MN 55343	

Directors

Publications	Dave Undlin	432-0913
Membership	*Open*	
Software	Tom Gates	789-1713
Operations & Resource	Dick Peterson	473-5846
SIG: Macs	Jim Horswill	379-7624
SIG: Apples	Tom Michals	452-5667

Coordinators

Shows & Conventions	*Open*	
Beginners' Consultant	Earl Benser	884-2148
Dakota County	Tom Michals	452-5667
Northwest Branch	Jere Kauffman	535-6745

	Mac Users	David Stovall (eves)	474-8015
		Mike Carlson (days)	866-3441
	Excel SIG	M. Nightingale	545-9380
	Mac Programming SIG	Ian Abel	824-8602
	HyperCard SIG	Mike Carlson	866-3441
	CAD & Engin. SIG	Bill Langer	937-9240
	4th Dimension SIG	Ian Abel	824-8602
	Mac Computer Art. & Design SIG	Joy Kopp	440-5436
	Mac Novice SIG	Tom Lufkin	698-6523
	Smalltalk SIG	Martin McClure	227-9348
	DeskTop Pub. SIG	Bob Grant	827-6142
	MicroSoft Works SIG	Ken Edd	631-3679
	North Shore Mac Users	Jim Ringquist	(218) 387-2234
	Apple II Users	Tom Ostertag	488-9979
	Apple IIGS SIG	Mark Evans	935-7251
	AppleWorks SIG	Dick Marchiafava	572-9305
	Apple II DTP	Bill Warner	644-0658
	Beginner's Basic SIG	Tom Alexander	698-8633
	Languages/Tech SIG	Wesley Johnson	636-1826
	Tech. Adviser (hdwre)	Roger Flint	771-2868

Software Director's Staff

Mac eDOM Editor/Prod	Bob Fellows	
Apple // DOM Editor	Tom Gates	789-1713
CP/M	*Open*	

Liaison Contacts (Contact with non-Mini'app'les SIGs)

Genealogy	Melvyn Magree	559-1108
Medical	Stewart Haight	644-1838
CP/M	Jim Rosenow	(414) 261-2536
PACER Center	Roslie Becker	827-2966

This is the Newsletter of mini'app'les, the Minnesota Apple Computer Users' Group, Inc., a Minnesota non-profit club. The whole newsletter is copyrighted © by mini'app'les. Articles may be reproduced in other non-profit User Groups' publications except where specifically copyrighted by the author. (Permission to reproduce these articles must be given by the author.) Please include the source when reprinting.

Questions — Please direct questions to an appropriate board member. Technical questions should be directed to the Technical Director.

Membership —

mini'app'les
attn: Membership Coordinator
PO Box 796
Hopkins MN 55343

All members receive a subscription to the newsletter and all club benefits. New members receive a package of member lists and software catalogs.

eDOMs		At Meetings	Mail Order
Members:	5 1/4" eDOMs	$3.00	Add $1
	5 1/4" System	$1.00	
	3 1/2" Apple/Mac eDOMs	$5.00	per
	3 1/2" System	$3.00	disk,
Non-Members:	5 1/4" eDOMs	$6.00	Max
	3 1/2" Apple/Mac eDOMs	$10.00	$4.00

Make checks payable to: mini'app'les

Mail to Mini'app'les: Attn: eDOM Sales
PO Box 796, Hopkins, MN 55343

Dealers — mini'app'les does not endorse specific dealers. The club promotes distribution of information which may help members identify best buys and service. The club itself does not participate in bulk purchases of media, software, hardware and publications. Members may organize such activities on behalf of other members.

Newsletter Contributions — Please send contributions directly to the Newsletter Editor, Linda Bryan, 1752 Gulden Place, Maplewood, MN 55109 or upload to BBS. You can also reach Linda at 777-7037 after 4:00 pm.

Deadline for publication for February newsletter is January 4th. An article will be printed when space permits and if, in the opinion of the Newsletter Editor, it constitutes suitable material for publication.

Meeting Dates —   Please phone calendar announcements to: Dick Aura 941-1198.

mini'app'les BBS — 892-3317   8 data 1 stop 0 parity   24 hours

mini'app'les Voice Mail — 627-0956 (Receive info on upcoming meetings and leave messages) – 24 hours. Thanks to Tom Gates.

Advertising — Direct inquiries to:
Sharon Gondek – 644-7418
mini'app'les Advertising Coordinator
PO Box 4023
St. Paul, MN 55104

Newsletter Publication Staff

Publications Director	Dave Undlin	432-0913
Editor	Linda Bryan	777-7037
Production Manager	Cindy Reever	934-7500
Graphics Consultant	Nancy McClure	227-9348
Calendar	Dick Aura	941-1198
Contributing Editor	Steve George	935-5775
Contributor	Dan Buchler	435-3075
Contributor	Tom Edwards	927-6790
Contributor	Peter Fleck	370-0017
Contributor	Tom Gates	789-1713
Contributor	Jim Horswill	379-7624
Contributor	Phil Shapiro	
Contributor	Tom Ostertag	488-9979

Circulation this issue: 1000

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JANUARY 1991

IN THIS ISSUE

ADVERTISERS

The Fine Print

IF YOU ARE MOVING. . .

. . . please let us know six weeks before you move so we can change your address. Thank you.

Copy your newsletter mailing label showing current address in this space:

I.D.#: _____ Exp. Date: _____
Name: _____
Street: _____
City, St., Zip: _____

PRINT YOUR NEW ADDRESS HERE. ✔

Street: _____
City, St., Zip _____

MAIL TO: mini'app'les, P.O. Box 796, Hopkins, MN, 55343

Yes . . .
I'd like to join!

Please accept my –

mini'app'les MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION.

Please Print or Type:

1. Name _____
   _____

   Address _____
   City _____ State _____ Zip_____
   Res. phone_____ Bus. _____
   Renew ID#_____ Exp. Date_____

2. **Please enroll me as a mini'app'les member.**

☐ Regular [1st year] $20.00		☐ Educational	$50.00
☐ Renew [one year] $15.00		☐ Corporate	$100.00
☐ Foreign $30.00		☐ Donation $_____	
☐ Sustaining $25.00			(tax deductable)

3. **Please tell us your special interests:**

   Which personal computer do you use?

   ☐ Apple II
   ☐ Apple II +
   ☐ Apple IIe
   ☐ Apple IIc
   ☐ Apple IIGS
   ☐ Macintosh Plus
   ☐ Macintosh SE
   ☐ Macintosh II
   ☐ Macintosh SE/30
   ☐ Macintosh IIcx/IIci
   ☐ Laser - Other

   Area of Interest?

   ☐ Business Application
   ☐ Home Application
   ☐ Educational Application
   ☐ Desktop Publishing
   ☐ Other_____

   Do you own or use?

   ☐ Printer
   ☐ Laser Printer
   ☐ Modem
   ☐ Other_____

☐ Sponsored by: _____

☐ Check if interested in volunteer opportunities.
   Special Area_____

☐ Check if you do not wish to receive non-club promotional mailings.

You'll receive your new member's kit in 3 to 6 weeks.
Make checks payable & mail to:

mini'app'les
PO Box 796
Hopkins, MN 55343

FEBRUARY 1991

Apple // Main Meeting	Wed. February 6	North Regional Library: PublishIt!3	Note 11
Mac Main Meeting	Thur. February 7	Hennepin County Library, Southdale	Notes 4 & 14
Apple II DTP SIG	Thur. February 7	Murray Jr. High School, St. Paul	Note 19
Mac Computer Art & Design SIG	Mon. February 11	Mnpls. College of Art & Design, Computer Lab, Rm. 325	Note 7
Dakota County SIG	Wed. February 13	Metcalf Jr. High, Cedar Ave. & County Rd. 30 Burnsville	Note 16
Board Meeting	Thur. February 14	Lexington Branch Library, St. Paul	Members welcome – Note 1
Fourth Dimension™ SIG	Mon. February 18	Hennepin Southdale Library	Note 2
Microsoft® Works™ SIG	Tues. February 19	Highland Branch Library, St. Paul	Note 13
MacCAD/E SIG	Tues. February 19	Heath/Zenith Computers, Hopkins	Note 8
Apple IIGS SIG	Wed. February 20	First Tech Computer, 2640 Hennepin	Note 12
North Shore CIG	Thur. February 21	Bethlehem Lutheran Church, Grand Marais	Note 15
HyperCard™ SIG	Mon. February 25	Hagen Office Equipment	Note 5
Mac Novice SIG	Mon. February 25	Highland Br. Library, St Paul	Note 9
Macintosh Programmer SIG	Tues. February 26	Murray Jr. High, 2200 Buford, St Paul	Note 18
Mac Desktop Publishing SIG	Wed. February 27	First Tech Computer, 2640 Hennepin	Note 3
AppleWorks© SIG	Thur. February 28	Murray Jr. High, 2200 Buford, St. Paul	Note 10

1.	Dave Laden	488-6774	5.	Peter Fleck	370-0017	9.	Tom Lufkin	698-6523	13. Ken Edd 631-3679
2.	Ian Abel	824-8602	6.	Jere Kauffman	535-6745	10.	*Open*		14. David Stovall 474-8015
3.	Bob Grant	827-6142	7.	Joy Kopp	440-5436	11.	Tom Ostertag	488-9979	15. Jim Ringquist (218) 387-2234
4.	Mike Carlson	866-3441	8.	Bill Langer	937-9240	12.	Mark Evans	377-9000	16. Tom Michals 452-5667

Coordinators – Please Call Dick Aura (941-1198) by the 1st Friday of the month preceding the issue month in order to have your meeting listed correctly.

17. John Hackbarth (715) 246-6561
18. Gervaise Kimm 379-1836
19. Bill Warner 644-0658

Members Helping Members

Need Help? Have a question the manual doesn't answer? Members Helping Members is a group of volunteers who have generously agreed to help. They are just a phone call away. Please: only call if you are a Member, own the software in question, and only within the specified days/hours listed at the bottom.

Macintosh	**Key**						
4th Dimension		PostScript	8	Laser 3.5 drives	1	GS/OS	3
Adobe Illustrator		Power Point	5	PublishIt!		Merlin 16+	15
Beginners	13,14	QuickBasic	5,6	ProTERM	1	Mousetalk	15
Canvas	5	ReadySetGo		Talk Is Cheap	3	MultiScribe	
FileMaker II	17	Telecommunications	19	TimeOut	9,2	Music Studio	
General	14,17,18	WordPerfect		TO Graph	2	PaintWorks Plus/Gold	15
Helix	16			TO SideSpread	1	Prosel	2
HyperCard	6,19	**Apple II**	**Key**	TO QuickSpell	1	TML Basic	3
MacDraft	5	Applewriter	2	TO SpreadTools	1	TML Pascal	3
MacDraw	5	AppleWorks	1,2,9	TO Thesaurus	1	Writer's Choice	15
MacPaint	5	Ascii Express	3	WordPerfect			
Mac OS	4	BASIC	5			**Apple ///**	**Key**
Microsoft Excel	5,6,17,18	Beagle Buddy	9	**Apple IIGS**	**Key**	General	12
Microsoft Word		BPI Programs		816 Paint			
4,5,6,14,17		Datalink 1200	1	AppleWorksGS	15		
Microsoft Works	11,17	Dollars & $ense	1	APW	20		
Networking	5,6,13,19	DB Master	7	DeluxePaint II			
OverVue		Epson LX80	1	General	3,10		
PageMaker	4,6,17	Hard & software	9	Graphic Writer II/III	15		
		Home Acc'n't	20	Graphics Studio			

If you would like to be a "Members Helping Members" volunteer, please post your name, phone number, area(s) and convenient contact time(s) to *Dave Undlin* on the BBS or call the voice mail number – 627-0956.

1.	Lloyd Nelson	423-3112	E	6.	Dan Buchler	435-3075	E	12.	Bob Rosenberg	377-4300	EW	
2.	Tom Ostertag	488-9979	E	7.	Ann Bell	422-1115	E			340-0234	D	
3.	Tom Gates	789-1713	EW	8.	Fritz Lott	377-3032	E	13.	John Hackbarth	715-246-6561	D	
4.	Tom Edwards	478-2300	D	9.	*Open*			14.	Jim Horswill	379-7624	DEW	
		927-6790	E	10.	Randy Dop	452-0425	EW	15.	Tom Michals	452-5667		
5.	Earl Benser	884-2148	EW	11.	Ed Spitler	432-0103	D	16.	Arnie Kroll	433-3517	E	
								17.	Michael Foote	507-645-6710		
								18.	Richard Becker	870-0659	EW	
								19.	Timothy Kunau	683-3649	D	

D-days (generally 9a-5p), E-evenings (gen. 5p-9p), W-weekends (gen. 1p-9p).
In any case, call at reasonable hours and ask if this is a convenient time for them. We appreciate your cooperation.

20. Steve Peterson 922-9219 EW

Minutes of the Board Meeting

Board Members in attendance: David Laden, Randy Dop, David Undlin, Tom Gates, Dick Peterson, Jim Horswill, Tom Michals. Excused: Tom Lufkin, J.E. Wheeler, Dick Marchiafava.

Members in attendance: Steve George, David Kloempken.

The meeting was called to order by President Laden at 7:09 P.M. The meeting agenda was distributed and reviewed. Motion by Peterson to accept agenda. Second by Dop. Carried.

The minutes of the October 10 Board Meeting were submitted by Dop. Motion by Undlin to approve October minutes. Second by Peterson. Carried.

Agenda Item 2.1 - President's Report
David Laden commended the Apple II Main SIG and Apple II DTP SIG for developing their monthly programs for the upcoming year. David reported that there is a possibility of a postal rate increase in February 1991 which could result in a 50% increase in Newsletter mailing costs. David asked for any input from Board members on the policies and procedures handbook.

Agenda Item 2.2 - Vice President's Report
Jim Horswill reported that he and Tom Lufkin attended the CDC Computer Fair. The event was well attended by both vendors and participants. Jim recommended that Mini'app'les plan to participate in the Fair next year.

Agenda Item 2.3 - Secretary's Report
Randy Dop reported that a request for bylaw changes should be posted in the December newsletter.

Agenda Item 2.4 - Treasurer's Report
Report for September 1990 submitted by Wheeler.

INCOME		
Membership Dues	535.00	
TCF Inv Mgt Acct Int	17.63	
eDOM Sales	85.00	
Newsletter advertising	282.00	919.63
EXPENSES		
Telephone	47.17	
Postage, shipping	515.00	
Equip Rent, Maint	796.70	
Printing, publications	806.84	
Insurance	250.00	
Bank service charge	12.87	2428.58
MONTH LOSS		1508.95
Checking Account Balance		162.55
TCF Inv Mgt Acct		3210.35
TCF CD		4000.00

Report for Third Quarter 1990 submitted by Wheeler.

INCOME		
Membership Dues	1640.00	
TCF Inv Mgt Acct Int	51.78	
eDOM Sales	339.00	
Newsletter advertising	792.50	
IRS Penalty Refund	[1961.39]	2823.28
EXPENSES		
eDOM Cost of Goods Sold	29.26	
Office Supplies	88.69	
Telephone	211.53	
Postage, shipping	647.40	
Equip Rent, Maint	826.70	
Printing, publications	3005.30	
Insurance	836.55	
Bank service charge	40.44	5685.87
THIRD QUARTER LOSS		2862.59

Agenda Item 2.5 - Membership Director's Report
Steve George reported that there are 665 paid members in the database. There were 817 labels printed for the November newsletter.

Agenda Item 2.6 - Executive Committee Report
Randy Dop provided notes from the Executive Committee Meeting that was held November 6, 1990.

Agenda Item 2.7 - Publications Committee Report
David Undlin queried the group to see if everyone had received the November newsletter. Some had not - including the President. David thanked everyone for article contributions made to the Newsletter. David indicated that there is some confusion with the Mini'app'les name and logo. There was discussion concerning the proper use of the Mini'app'les logo. David reported that the want ad section for the membership will be expanded in the December newsletter. All members are encouraged to submit ads and utilize this service.

Agenda Item 2.8 - Software Director Report
Tom Gates reported that we have received a new software licensing agreement from Apple Computer, Inc. This agreement reduces the price of Apple and Macintosh system software from $150 to $0. There were some minor changes in policy and Tom will be in contact with Apple to straighten out any questions.

Agenda Item 2.9 - Resource Director Report
Dick Peterson reported that the person that purchased the LaserWriter Plus received the cables and replacement trays. Dick reported that there was some problems in uploading files to the BBS. He believes he has the problem corrected.

Agenda Item 2.10 - Interest Group Directors' Reports
Jim Horswill is continuing to investigate forming a liaison relationship with a Macintosh group at the University of Minnesota.

Tom Michals reported that the December Apple II main meeting program will be games night. The Apple IIGS meeting continues to meet with 15 to 20 persons per meeting. The Dakota County SIG has started up again and has a new meeting place at Burnsville High School in room C266. There is interest in the Dakota County group to form a Microsoft Works group.

Board GOTO page 6

Secretary Report

by Randy Dop

Motion by Dop to accept the Directors' reports. Second by Peterson. Carried.

OLD BUSINESS

Agenda Item 3.1 - General Membership Meeting - February 1991
Tabled.

Agenda Item 3.2 - Swap Meet Evaluation
David Laden asked for comments on the swap meet. Some suggestions that were mentioned: better advertising in community newspapers and local BBSs, possible change of location to provide more traffic, possible preregistration of members that plan on selling at the swap meet, and better job "selling" Mini'app'les in signing up new members, selling eDOMs, etc. The next swap meet is tentatively set for April 1991.

Agenda Item 3.3 - Applications/permits for use of Facilities
David Laden will forward copies of all applications/permits to the insurance company for evaluation.

Agenda Item 3.4 - Status of LaserWriter
Discussion in Resource Director's report (above).

NEW BUSINESS

Agenda Item 4.1 - Brainstorming session on Membership/Promotion
David Laden distributed a four-page document that summarized the membership brainstorming sessions held at the March 1990 Board meeting and the July 1990 Executive Committee meeting. The Board started evaluating each idea and categorizing each on whether the idea is already in place, is good (implement now), is good (needs further study), would be difficult to implement, or does not fit within the plan.

Agenda Item 4.3 - Insurance Evaluation
Tabled.

Agenda Item 4.4 - Volunteer Coordinator
Tabled.

The meeting adjourned at 9:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted by
Randy L. Dop
November 8, 1990

GE Offers Free Electronic Mailing to Military Personnel in Persian Gulf

Electronic Communications

from a press release

"LETTERS FROM HOME," offered in cooperation with the U.S. Armed Forces, the Saudi-American General Electric Company, GE Rents and Pitney Bowes Inc., allows individuals in the United States with access to a personal computer and modem to send personal messages to loved ones serving in the Persian Gulf region.

Letters will be sent electronically via GE Information Services' worldwide teleprocessing network to GE's local telecommunications facility in Saudi Arabia. The letters will be received and printed on computers and printers supplied by GE Rents. The mail will then be folded, inserted and sealed in envelopes using state-of-the-art equipment provided by Pitney Bowes. The letters will then be given to the U.S. Armed Forces for delivery to the designated serviceperson.

GEnie general manager Bill Louden said, "All of us at GE are proud of the men and women serving our country in the Persian Gulf. And we are pleased that our electronic mail service can significantly reduce the time required for delivery over traditional mail. We also hope that the expeditious delivery of these letters through our worldwide teleprocessing network can serve as a real morale booster for the troops."

Subscribers to the GEnie service need only type the word "LETTERS" at any menu prompt on the service. Non-subscribers can dial a local access telephone number or, if they are not near one of the more than 500 GE Information Services dial-up locations, access via a toll-free number.

To send a Letter From Home, an individual will need to know the Name & Rank, Social Security number, Unit or Ship and APO or FPO of the recipient. The Letters From Home system will automatically prompt senders for the appropriate information. For further information on the GEnie service and its free "LETTERS FROM HOME" project, please call GEnie Client Services at 1-800- 638-9636.

The free "LETTERS FROM HOME" electronic mail service is in effect through February 28, 1991. Toll-free 800 access is available from 6 pm to 8 am Eastern time Monday through Friday and all day Saturday and Sunday. Local dial-up access and access through the GEnie service is available twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

We Remember
Dick Marchiafava

Member
Appreciation

by Dan
Buchler,
with help
from
Tom
Edwards

December 14, 1990—*Dick Marchiafava* passed away this week. We remember a person who did much for mini'app'les:

- Dick joined the club in early '82 when VisiCalc had already made significant inroads into the Apple world. There were no IBM PCs, and special interest groups in Business and VisiCalc were just appearing. The Business group was started by entrepreneur Subir Chatterjee, but Dick was soon a regular and leading participant and presenter.

- In 1983, Dick was regularly promoting his then current love—*Magic Windows* word processor—writing a review of it in the May, 1983 Newsletter. From then on, he was a regular contributor to the Newsletter, and he added *MagiCalc* to his repertoire.

- In May 1984, Dick was elected to the board as a SIG director and took over leadership of the Business SIG. His enthusiasm and drive were constant, and very obvious to everybody.

- Dick was sufficiently motivated by the Apple and what it could do, that somewhere in 1984, he moved towards becoming an Apple Computer third party supplier under the name of RAMCO. The first RAMCO ad appeared in our Newsletter in November 1984, and from then on we all looked for it on a regular basis.

- His famous "AppleWorks Advisor" series of articles started in Dec '85 as Dick was learning to use *AppleWorks* and realized immediately its potential. Later he expanded the coverage of the "Advisor" to include third party software accessories such as *Timeout*. The "Advisor" continued as a regular Newsletter feature from then until Dick's untimely passing away this month. Many other Apple organization newsletters and Apple itself have reprinted the "AppleWorks Advisor." It may not be an exag-

geration to say that the "AppleWorks Advisor" did more to bring mini'app'les to the attention of the national Apple community than anything else.

- Dick continued for three years as a SIG director and the Business SIG leader. The Business SIG eventually became the AppleWorks SIG (August '86), for by then AppleWorks was already the leading Apple business program.

- Dick was elected President of mini'app'les in May 1988, holding this office for one year. During his term of office he worked hard at helping to resolve the problem in which the club found itself with the IRS relating to non-profit status for taxes. When Dave Laden became his successor in 1989, Dick became Past President and held that office until the present.

Dick will be remembered for his consistency and unvarying enthusiasm for the Apple as a real tool for all types of users. We will miss him!

The Newsletter: No Guts, No Glory?

Letters to the Editor

Submitted by Editor Linda Bryan

Software Patents

I found the "patent" article of mild interest, but much too long. The point is valid, but most computer nuts are *users*, not *programmers*...though the subject of the article was not programming. Not sure that I'm holding my breath for part two, but I did read part one through.

I'd rather read something from the local cadre, but if'n ya ain't got it, ya ain't got it!—TWE

I found the patent article engrossing and look forward to part two. Keep up the good work!—Leroy O. Sorenson

Re: the Redesign

I like the new look. Pictures add a lot. Thank you Nancy McClure. New format is less cluttered and easier to read. I'm also a fan of flush left text. Linda, it looks great. All you folks, keep up the good work.—Peter Fleck

Lookin' good, folks. I also am a non-fan of fully justified type for this type of publication. The (bolder) typography offers a much stronger look...as long as you keep leaving some white space for balance. The graphics are a welcome addition...it was tried once before, but no one was able to do the necessary art (one thought was photos of the writers). This looks good, so please keep the art fresh. Thanks to all for the hard work and creative efforts.—TWE

Thanks to all for such a fine job on the last newsletter.—Gary Kjellberg

*[On the BBS your editor mentioned that the type is now 9.5 Schoolbook.]*Nuts! Nine and a half points! I'll have to do all my word processing in PageMaker, not Word.—TWE

Editor note: There is no need to format your text in anything impossible and/or unreadable before you submit it. For most submissions, minimal formatting is all that's necessary. Simply type your material, spell check it, and mark (if you like) the passages to be given special treatment such as subheads, bullets, programming font, etc. Most contributors shouldn't bother: undoing formatting slows down production. Tom Edwards is a particularly knowledgeable submitter, though, and I know that he can format correctly. If he really wants to work in 9.5 pt type, he's welcome to try.—Linda

Looks good so far...Now that I know what type you used, I'm gonna pull out my loupe and look *real* close. —Chris Gibson

I also wish to add my cudos to those responsible for the New Look! I like the graphics and the type is readable and overall I think a very spiffy publication.—Leroy O. Sorenson

It's clean and easy to read. Thank you!—Randy Dop

The format is indeed clean and fresh! I happen to be one of those who like full justification, but this is very readable. The pictures, while not adding to the details of the articles, do break up what could become bland. A lot of newspapers have found this to be true, as well. All in all, I like it. Keep up the good work.—Ken Slingsby

Excellent job on the newsletter. A very professionally done piece.—David E. Laden

From the Publications Director: Thanks for your comments, David. The responses to the new look of the Newsletter are running about 15-1 (one user said she prefers the old headers and footers) so we must have done something right.

BTW, I enjoyed Steven Deyo's article in the current issue of the **Computer User,** *"Full Service." He presented many good ideas that pertain to all user groups. It should be required reading for all of us. I especially enjoyed reading your comments and seeing your and our name in it. Keep up the good work, fearless leader.—David Undlin*

On another note...BBS posting of old Newsletter material

I will upload the context of the Newsletters to the file section of the BBS for any of you who want to download them for your personal use. Please remember some of the articles are copywrited and shouldn't be distributed without the author's permission.—David Undlin

Were You Hit by SCORES?

To all user groups, developers, distributors and organizations:

We are actively trying to identify sites which were infected on a large scale by the SCORES virus. Many of you may remember during the original 1988 outbreak of the SCORES virus (sometimes known as the "NASA virus," because of identification of the virus by NASA) that there was a large hue and cry to identify and prosecute the person or persons responsible for the virus. Since that time, we have been working with various law enforcement agencies to do just that. We have recently been presented with an opportunity to move forward with the prosecution of the virus author, and are consulting with the District Attorney's office.

One issue of significant importance is the amount of real damage or loss caused by the virus. To address this issue, we have been asked to identify sites which were infected by the virus, and which can document at least $1,000 in real damages (lost time or lost manpower to eradicate the virus, virus eradication software specifically purchased to combat SCORES, hardware or software damaged

Announcements

Apple II Main Meeting

by Tom Ostertag

December 5, 1990 Meeting Summary
Hello again:

Doesn't seem like a month has passed since the last meeting. Must have been the turkey I ate in the interim. (No it's not a fancy Italian restaurant...)

Anyway, a flock (or gaggle) of us turkey gobblers wound up at the North Regional Library for the Monthly Apple II meeting. We had all kinds of fun. First, the monitor didn't come with the computer and *Tia Cegla* went home to get hers. The speaker *Fred Evans* got lost trying to find the library and rather than Minnesota, we were in a different state. After getting everything put together, introductions were made and then the infamous announcements were made. The first was about the nominations for club officers (or rather lack of...) and nomination sheets were passed out. Second was the question of meeting location. *Lee Reynolds* doesn't have the time to handle the arrangements for the meeting room any more, so some nameless individual will have to pick this job up also. In the meantime, the meeting will remain at North Regional until either Washburn reopens or another sight is located (now being pursued...).

Next was the program....Fred did bring along some games, actually a stack of games—must have been twenty 3.5" disks. The first was a shareware game ala **Little Brick Out** from FTA that was very impressive. Great color on the GS and a construction set to generate new playing boards. Next was **Space Ace** which was real heavy duty graphics and finally **The Immortal**, a dungeon and dragon type of game. Great stuff...

That ended the program and a number of people decided to head to Byerly's for coffee and "The

Special." We all sat around and got extremely jealous when another unnamed individual related his experiences in acquiring a large hard drive for a mere pittance of what it was worth. (No names, you'll just have to guess...)

All for this month, but stay tuned for January. *John Hyde* is going to bring the Mac LC and he wants us to bring our Apple II software to see if it will run on the LC. Should be real interesting (read *challenge*...) so come on by.—Tom

Apple II Main Meeting Schedule

Date	Topic	Presentor
1/02/91	Mac LC with Apple //e card	Hyde
2/06/91	PublishIt!3	Ostertag/Warner
3/06/91	Apple][+ Night - Beagle Bros.	Gates
4/03/91	Graphics - The New Print Shop	Hyde
5/01/91	HyperMedia	Evans
6/05/91	CrossWorks—Data interchange	Ostertag
7/03/91	Go Party!	
8/07/91	Telecommunications	Gates
9/03/91	Educational Software	Hyde
10/02/91	Claris Rep/Beginners Night	Gehlen/Benser
11/06/91	ProSel/Copy II Plus	Ostertag
12/04/91	Games, Games, Games	Evans

The Apple II Main meeting is located at the North Regional Library on Lowry and Fremont at 7:00 pm.

Apple II Desktop Publishing SIG

by Tom Ostertag

December Meeting: Christmas Cards, Etc.

The Apple II Desktop Publishing SIG met at Murray JHS on 6 December. The agenda included a look at creating Christmas cards using **The New Print Shop** and **AppleWorks** with **SuperFonts**. After announcements and requests for nominations, the program began with *Gladys Murray* demonstrating the process on the Print Shop. Since no printer was present (No color printer, that is...) we had to be satisfied with samples of already created cards. Print Shop will print in color and cards can be created high or wide format. They really looked good.

Then *Tom Ostertag* showed a set of macros from *Will Nelken* that includes a couple that are used for creating cards. If you look at a folded card unfolded (you open the card up and look at it

Reports on Club Events

from SIG Directors and Members

flat... anyway the top is inverted; origami was not my favorite subject) you will see that besides being inverted, the letters are also flipped from their normal sequence. Nelken has created a macro that will do just that kind of flipping. However, since there was a problem with the software, we weren't able to demonstrate that.

After a few more chuckles and giggles over software problems and an overhead viewer that wouldn't work, the group split up and headed for home. Good meeting! Next month, on 8 January (Yup, it's wrong in the December Newsletter, but you wouldn't come to a computer meeting on a Sunday, would you?) at 7:00 at Murray Jr HS, *Jim Schields* will demonstrate using **TimeOut Paint** and **SuperFonts** how to create a newsletter. Come on over and watch the fun...See you there...Tom

Date	Topic	Presentor
1/06/91	Paint/SuperFonts	Shields
2/12/91	The New Print Shop	Anderson
3/12/91	TextTools	
4/09/91	Style/Techniques	Warner - Shields
5/14/91	Clip Art/Scanning/Graphic Conv.	Anderson
6/11/91	Fonts and Font Editors	
7/09/91	TimeOut Macros/Publishing	
8/13/91	Drawing Programs	
9/10/91	SuperForms	
10/08/91	PublishIt!4	Warner
11/12/91	Christmas Letters	Group
12/10/91	Springboard Publisher	Anderson

The Apple Desktop Publishing Meeting is at Murray Jr. HS on 2200 Buford in St. Paul at 7:00.

AppleWorks SIG

January 24: Report Writer; Using AppleWorks relationally
AppleWorks SIG meetings are the fourth Thursday of each month (exceptions noted) starting at 7 pm. Meetings are at Murray Jr. High School, 2200 Buford, St. Paul. Enter the school on the west side, which is on Grantham Avenue.

HyperCard SIG

by Peter Fleck
Join the hyper folks Monday, January 28, 1991 7:00 PM, at Hagen's Office Equipment, 494 and Lyndale in Richfield. Topic: HyperTalk 2.0! Tom Edwards and Peter Fleck will demonstrate new commands, functions, features, etc. Whether you're an experienced hacker or a beginning scripter this meeting is for you. Bring questions and bring discoveries.—Peter Fleck, 370-0017.

New Richmond CIG

The New Richmond CIG has been disbanded.

MCAD SIG

No meetings until February.

Dakota County CIG

by Tom Michals

November 14 Meeting Notes
Well we moved and met and split. The Dakota County CIG moved from Metcalf Jr HS to Burnsville HS. The meeting split into the Mac side and the Apple side. Then several of us met at Greenstreets for a banana split, peanuts, popcorn and coffee. I forgot my checkbook and couldn't buy any eDOMs. Well I guess I go to more meetings to catch up with *Tom Gates* again.

The Apple meeting group, after a short wait and a few questions about **AppleWorks** RAM on II's had an intro to AppleWorks from *Bill Foreman*. Tom Gates talked eDOMs. And the finish was *John Sutton's* overview of AW 3.0 enhancements. We hope to get more technical with AW with each meeting. December should include some specials that we researched from dealers and AW add-ons. A session might also include a short look at AppleWorks GS.

The Mac meeting got into the usual high tech talk right away. When I got into the room they had moved from **Disktop** to car tires. Jim Horswill, Mac SIG Director, who not only looks good in a suit, but also is good in the audience, asked some good questions and added light humor too. *Mark Kaldun* demoed *Disktop* and *Workstation*. He has set up menus so that his whole family can easily use the computer at his home. It was agreed by the audience that no one should use your computer even if it is left unattended all day. I left twice because the discussions got too intense. *Frank Van Alstine* is going to bring **MacVision** and a van of hardware to support it.

In all twenty-five or so people were at the meetings. Some of the attendees wanted more technical meetings. Send me suggestions.

Upcoming Dakota County CIG Meetings:
January—Tax night: Macintax and some Apple II tax software
February—Home finance: Quicken and other various ways to use your computer for home finance and recordkeeping.
March—Word processors: a selection and demonstration.
April—Data bases
May—Spreadsheets
June—DTP accessories

Large-Numbers Activities for Kids

Apple II
Software for
Kids

by
Phil Shapiro

Young kids have a natural fascination with large numbers. You can use your Apple II and a calculator to develop this fascination. Once a child develops a grasp for the concept of multiplication and division, you can pose all sorts of questions for him or her to calculate. Believe it or not, this type of activity can be really fun. On your part, thinking up creative problems to solve can make the activity intellectually involving for adults too.

Here is a desciption of a fun little "large numbers" activity to do. This activity works best with children who already have some estimating skills. You can take this activity quite far with fourth graders and older. Third graders could have their interests whetted, though.

A good starting off place for such activities is to find out how many days old a child is. To do this you can use a great program named **Date Search** on a disk called **Beagle Bag.**

Beagle Bag is a grab bag disk of game programs that Beagle Bros used to publish. When they discontinued publishing the disk, they graciously allowed it to be distributed as freeware. (Freeware is a close relative of public domain. With a freeware disk, the copyright owner retains the copyright, meaning that nobody else can sell such a disk for profit.)

You can easily get a copy by sending $3.50 to the Big Red Computer Club, 423 Norfolk Ave., Norfolk, NE 68701. This price includes postage and handling. And you don't have to be a member to order public domain disks from BRCC. *[Beagle Bag is on a GEM eDOM. See the December Newsletter.]*

Once you get your hands on Beagle Bag, boot the disk to the main menu. Then use the right arrow key to move down the menu to Date Search. The Date Search program will ask you to type in two dates. Within two seconds it will give you the number of days in between those two dates.

So, typically, the first date you'll type in will be the kids' birthday. The date is entered according to the standard American format: month, day, and year. (Europeans have a more sensible format: day, month, and year.) The program will then prompt you to enter a second date. Typically you would enter today's date.

Faster than you can say, "trillion dollar deficit," the program will show you how many days old you are. This can cause shrieks of laughter to a five year old kid, who didn't realize he was almost 2000 days old.

The next activity almost suggests itself: calculate how many hours old you are. This is where a calculator comes in handy. But if you don't have a spare calculator, you can get your Apple II to do the work. Simply exit the Date Search program by pressing Control-Q. At the Applesoft prompt (]), you do calculations by asking the computer to "PRINT 1835 * 24". (The asterisk is the conventional symbol for multiplication on your Apple II.)

After finding out how many hours old a particular person is, you can go one step further and find out how many minutes old a person is. Older kids should be given a chance to make an estimate. See if you can get them to give you a ballpark figure. If they're a little shy, ask them to give you a range of figures, with a possible low estimate and a possible high estimate.

The final step is finding out how many seconds old a person is. You should see the wide eyes of a child who finds out that he or she is over one million seconds old. (You don't need to tell them that a two week old infant is already over one million seconds old.)

You can continue this activity by having the child estimate how many days old YOU are. To help the kid come up with a good estimate, ask them how many times older than them are you. (This will usually be in the range of 5 to 15). Then ask them to multiply this number by the number of days old they are. Estimating skills can be called forth at this point. (You might want to point out that multiplying by 5 is the same as multiplying by 10 and then dividing by 2. Or, multiplying by 15 is the same as multiplying by 10, and then adding half of this product to the product.)

At this point you might calculate how many days old grandpa and grandma are. Then, an interesting exercise is to calculate how many days old is the oldest person alive. Track down a copy of the *Guiness Book of World Records.* If memory serves me correct, there was a Japanese fellow who lived to be about 122 years old.

Once you find out how many days old this fellow is, you might ponder how much food he ate in his lifetime. If he ate three pounds of food a day, how many tons did he eat in his lifetime? Other interesting questions might pop into your head. Sometimes kids will spontaneously come up with their own question that they want to figure out. Such creativity should always be encouraged.

This activity could be concluded by having kids try to find out when their next "decimal birthday" will occur. If the kid is almost 2000 days old,

mini'app'le Software News

*Report from
your
Software
Director*

by Tom
Gates

HYPERCARD GS

Well, AppleFest December 1990 is over. So it's time to look at what's happened and what may yet come.

First, one of the big items was the announced release of **HyperCard GS** (HC-GS) in January 1991. There are "I don't know yet" questions yet to be answered about the release of HC-GS, but I'll give it a try.

Q Why is the Apple IIGS's HC-GS compatible with the Mac **HyperCard** 1.2.5 and not 2.0?

A HyperCard 2.0 is a fairly new release in comparison to the length of time HC-GS has been in the works. Some of the improvements in 2.0 were for handling different screen sizes on the Mac, not a concern on the GS. Version 1.2.5 was the most current version of HyperCard before 2.0. I would expect as time goes by, HC-GS will be upgraded along with HC-Mac as needed.

Q In converting HC-Mac stacks to HC-GS, do I really need to do one conversion on a Mac, move that file to a ProDOS disk through Apple File Exchange, then finish the conversion on the GS?

A Yes (qualified). The first conversion is done on the Mac because the initial conversion program has yet to be programmed for the GS. Apple has stated that they could get around to it, but that it is currently do-able on not a top priority. The file layout documentation exists now. I would expect to see some of the genius Apple II/IIGS shareware programmers come up with something that runs entirely on the GS in fairly short order.

Q What do I do now? Go with Roger Wagner's **HyperStudio** or Apple's HC-GS?

A As with any software, review your needs before making a purchase. Both programs have proven to be great multimedia platforms. HyperStudio makes much greater use of the features and accessories for the IIGS because it is written for the IIGS. HC-GS does not give you full access to the IIGS because of its need to conform to HC-Mac for conversion purposes. But therein lies the strength of HC-GS. The ability to convert the HC-Mac stacks to the IIGS gives you immediate access to the current the supply of stacks from the Mac version. Maybe you have need for both!

Q Will HC-GS be available from mini'app'les through the Apple System Software agreement?

A As of this writing that is not certain. I have had no indication of a "disk only" option through mini'app'les' license agreement. All I can say at this point is that appears it will be available through most software sources and not limited to dealers only. The suggested price is $99, but many anticipate the real "street price" will be much lower. If this changes, you will see a note here.

mini'app'les eDOM Exchange Disk Program

Announcing a new eDOM program: The "Disk Exchange Program." Here's how it works. Over the months ahead there will be several "Exchange" disks created as eDOMs for Apple II, IIGS and Mac. These disks will contain shareware, freeware and public domain software that have become almost necessities in running your Mac or Apple II computer. These include programs on the Mac like **Vaccine, StuffIT, UnStuffIT,**

etc.. And on the Apple II there are **ShrinkIT, NuPAK, A2FX, DeArc,** etc. You will pay full price for these disks once through the library.

Over the months as the programs go through new revisions, they will be updated and kept current in the library. All you do is bring back your original disk (marked DISK EXCHANGE PROGRAM) and trade it for the current version for $1. Then again some weeks or months down the road when these programs have again changed, you can repeat the exchange process again for the $1 charge.

Currently four disks exist in the Exchange Program.
Mac eDOM Catalog (current as of Nov 1990)
Mac Utilities - contains StuffIT, UnStuffIT Deluxe and compactor
IIGS.26 - Communications Utilities such as ShrinkIT-GS, DeArc, A2FX, NuPak-GS and others.
Apple II eDOM.70 which is a subset of the GS eDOM containing only the 8-bit versions of ShrinkIT etc.

Mac and Apple II eDOM Catalogs

Did he say Mac eDOM Catalog just above? Yep! The Mac eDOM catalog is now on disk and current as of November, 1990. The disk versions of the eDOM catalogs will replace the printed catalogs of the past.

The Apple II disk catalog will be along shortly. The trouble I've run into here is that it needs to be available in a couple of different formats (3.5" and 5.25"), file cross reference information has to be gotten from both disk formats as well as about six different operating systems (DOS 3.3, PASCAL, CP/M, ProDOS, etc.) and then the text made available with a text display program common to all the

II's. (There never was a common text display program across all the machines). Keep watching this space!

Where Have They Gone?

Checkmate Technology, makers of Apple II and IIGS memory cards, was inconspicuous for over a year. Then a few months ago, some of their products started to pop up again. In August, the word went out that Checkmate was no longer in business. Well, I'm happy to say that they have survived and surfaced under the new name:

Micro Memory
7655 East Gelding #B1
Scottsdale, AZ 85260
(602) 998-0227

TML, makers of **TML BASIC & PASCAL,** have moved their products to a new publisher owned by the former TML Apple IIGS Product Manager, Vince Cooper. Complete Technology will publish and continue support of the former TML products now named Complete BASIC and Complete PASCAL. Owners of the products will want to contact Complete Technology for information on upgrades and new support services available.

Complete Technology, Inc.
5411 Ortega Blvd Suite 7
Jacksonville, FL 32210
(904) 731-7181

Thanks to the *Grapple News*

from the Grand Rapids Michigan Apple II Users Group and A2 Central for keeping tabs on these folks for us.

Copy II Plus News

Central Point Software is now shipping version 9.1 of **Copy II Plus,** a ProDOS/DOS 3.3 disk utility and system launcher. Registered owners of version 9.0 can update to this maintenance release at no charge by calling Central Point at (503) 690-8090. Version 9.1 fixes some bugs in 9.0 (unspecified) and adds the ability to copy IIGS resource files which previously gave I/O errors during the copy process.

Central Point is apparently getting out of the copy business as this will be the last release for the Apple II product. It is doing the same for the Mac and IBM products as well. With the need for so many programs to go to hard drives, most software companies don't appear to be putting the bizarre copy protection schemes on their software any longer.

From the Rumor Pages

• Laser Computer is going to make an all-in-one Apple II clone that will sell in retail stores (Sears, Penney's, Wards, etc.) for $499.

• CirTech (company in England) is making an Apple GS expansion/coprocessor card (DUET) that runs Mac software on the GS. Following are quotes from a CirTech brochure:

"Duet transforms the Apple GS into a powerful, low-cost, color Mac."

"Duet is an innovative new product that provides a real bridge between the Apple Macintosh and Apple GS computers. For the first time, it is possible to run both Mac and GS software using the *same* computer."

Current Apple System Software Available Through Mini'app'les

Software	Version	Date	Format
Apple II, II+, //c, //e			
DOS 3.3 System Master	n/a	09/10/85	5.25"
Apple II System Disk	3.2	07/16/90	5.25"/3.5"
ProDOS 8	1.9	07/16/90	5.25"/3.5"
Apple IIGS			
GS/OS System Disk	5.0.3	10/26/90	3.5"
GS/OS System Tools	5.0.3	10/26/90	3.5"
Macintosh			
System Tools	6.0.7	10/09/90	3.5"
Printing Tools	6.0.7	10/09/90	3.5"
Utilities 1	6.0.7	10/09/90	3.5"
Utilities 2	6.0.7	10/09/90	3.5"
HyperCard Program	2.0	08/31/90	3.5"
HyperCard Stacks	2.0	08/31/90	3.5"
HyperCard Ideas	2.0	08/31/90	3.5"
HyperCard Help	2.0	08/31/90	3.5"
Your Tour of HyperCard	2.0	08/31/90	3.5"
ImageWriter LQ Disk 1	2.0	07/18/88	3.5"
ImageWriter II/LQ AppleTalk	2.0	07/18/88	3.5"
Communications Toolbox	1.0.1	03/20/90	3.5"
32-Bit QuickDraw			3.5"
LaserWriter 6.0			3.5"

Apple System Software disk prices are as follows:
   3.5" System disks $3.00 each.
   5.25" System disks $1.00 each.

Notes:
• The Macintosh System Tools and Utilities disks are available only as a set of 4 disks.
• Members must present proof of ownership of HyperCard in the form of the HyperCard start-up disk or a Macintosh CPU sales receipt dated August 11, 1987 or after.
• The Hypercard upgrade is available only as a set of five disks.
• GS/OS System Disk and System Tools are available only as a set of two disks.
• ProDOS requires 64K of memory on the Apple II and II+.

New II GS eDOM: IIGS.30 Forumlink DOM - Nov '90

Apple II GS Software

by
Tom Gates,
Software
Director

Software News continued from page 13

"Duet comprises a co-processor card and special 'link' software. The card (which fits into any standard slot in the GS) has a 16MHz 68020 processor with one to eight Megabytes of RAM together with a custom ROM. The system uses all standard Apple peripherals as 'Mac' ports or drives and is totally transparent to the computer user and all Mac applications. Both the 68020 and the GS 65816 processors operate at the same time. The 65816 handles all input/output tasks while the 68020 is used to run Mac programs and the main operating system. The system results in amazingly fast performance (in the Mac, the processor has to handle almost all I/O itself, degrading overall performance). The Duet system actually outperforms the Mac IIcx."

"Options include:
68882 co-processor chip (fits socket on Duet card)
RAM expansion (supplied with 1MB, expands to 8MB)

"Duet is currently in the final stages of development and is scheduled for shipping in December, 1990. For further information, contact:
　Catrona McKendrick
　CirTech (UK) Ltd.
　0835 23898
　0835 22471 (FAX)

Well, that was a bunch for this month. See you next time—Tom

This eDOM is another disk provided by the User Group Forum from America Online. I hope you enjoy it: their November 1990 Disk of the Month.

Solitaire-D version 1.0 - this card game plays Solitaire with both regular and Vegas style scoring. The "D" stands for double! You can play both games alone or against the computer. You set the computer's speed. You both play simultaneously on the same eight foundations. Controls and layout of the game are similar to my other card games—Euchre, Sheepshead, Hearts, and WI Rummy. Shareware $10.

FinderPatcher version 2.0 - will add keyboard equivalents to almost all of the functions in the finder. More importantly, it will allow you to set the default quit option, and allow you to place folders on your Desktop.

KeyPresto - this NDA font selector displays a keyboard in the window. You may choose from any font you have available in your font folder. The font is mapped to the keyboard, allowing you to determine which key to press to get any character. This is particularly useful for fonts that consist of non-alphabetic characters. A line edit box is also provided which allows you to view the font in various styles and sizes. Full cut, copy, and paste logic is supported.

MenuTime version 3.2.1 - this NDA automatically puts a clock in the menu bar of desktop based programs. Version 3.2.1 has two bug fixes to 3.2. One bug sometimes crashed the GS. It also includes 3.2's features, which are no flicker, a dialog box for easy settings of parameters, and proper operation with Co-Pilot. Shareware $4.

ShowPic NDA version 5.4 - the latest version of the catchall SHR graphics viewer NDA. This version now lets you view GIF 89a graphics, and the French "APP" ".3201" graphics. It polishes some of the features, by adding a Restrict files setting that will let you view any GIF file regardless of its filename. Also includes custom error messages that aren't so cryptic. Still has the ROM 03 quirk and will require those users to enter the keystroke equivalents for the commands. This NDA views Screen, Packed, Apple Preferred Format, PaintWorks, Print Shop GS, 3200 Color, and GIF graphics. It lets you save the display screen (not 3200 color) as a Screen, APF, or double high APF file. You can convert to 640 mode color or gray scale, plus switch between modes and default palettes. Includes documentation. Freeware.

Desk Color version 2.5 - corrects a new System software change and ensures that the memory allocation is always the correct size (System 5.02 did it on its own). May save you up to 30K of memory if you use a pattern. This Control Panel NDA Device (CDev) replaces the periwinkle blue desktop with *any* pattern or picture you like. Includes a built-in pattern editor that loads or saves many different kinds of pattern files. This change will even be in place when you reboot your computer or after it's been turned off. NOTE: Older version of **ProSel 16** (I believe before 8.54) wiped out the desktop message when you launched a ProDOS 8 program. If you find that the Desktop goes back to old periwinkle blue after launching a ProDOS 8 program from ProSel 16, you need to update your version of ProSel 16. That may be the culprit

behind some odd crashes of your system.

Super Info II version 2.0 - a NDA that allows you to access a variety of different information on the status of your Apple IIgs. This includes: memory (free/used, usage and handles), volumes online, toolsets status, prefixes, system info and error codes. You may also add text files with your own information to Super Info. Add-on modules will also become available that allow you to add to Super Info's available information. Improvements over Super Info version 1.2 are:
* Menu bar in Super Info's window to give you quick access to all info
* Easy to add more information with Super Info Modules
* More Your Info pages for you to add text files to Super Info
* All errors (updated and expanded) in one pull down menu
* Self test errors
* New memory handle page
* SI Modules included: Prefixes, Toolsets, Volumes and System
* Your Info text files included: FileTypes and ASCII.Chart
* Purge memory at anytime while Super Info window is open
* Easy to use and fast access to information
* Module programming information included

SoundOff! version 1.0 - the first ever CDev and Init which work together on the Apple IIGS! SoundOff, TFF Enterprises' second release, will allow you to select a Startup (Boot) Sound and a System Beep from any volume on any drive and have it be active on your boot disk (note that you need enough free space on your boot disk to accommodate the sound—this is explained in the documentation). You can choose these sounds or change them from the Control Panel NDA.

In addition, you can choose whether or not to have the digitized System Beep active on

Help for Franklin 1000 Users: Patching for ProDOS

Apple II

Clone

procedures

article from
The Apple
Resource
Team
(TART),
Richmond,
VA

In reference to *in Cider* article June, 1990

While the Franklin 1000 computer has been billed as an Apple-compatible computer, users have sadly learned of incompatibilities when operation under ProDOS. Fortunately, patches can overcome the "freeze up" problem encountered when ProDOS is used.

Now before you jump to the conclusion that you can't patch ProDOS if you can't get it to run, you're only partially correct. Before your Franklin "freezes up", note the version of ProDOS during the booting process. When the crash occurs, press CTRL-RESET to enter the monitor (not physically enter the viewing screen, but to enter the machine level of the operation system as it resides in your computer). Enter two $EA commands at the address specified in the table below.

ProDOS Version	Patch Address
1.0	2647
1.0.1	265B
1.1	2640
1.1.1	269E
1.2	275B
1.3-1.7	282B
1.8	2836

For instance, to "unfreeze" ProDOS version 1.7, enter the following at the monitor * (asterisk):
```
*2836:EA EA N 2000G
<press RETURN)
```

...and press CTRL-C if you are not returned to your program.

To permanently patch a ProDOS operating disk, boot ProDOS and BASIC.SYSTEM as described above, then:
```
BLOAD
PRODOS,A$2000,TSYS
```

...type CALL -151 to enter the monitor, enter the codes as described above, press RETURN (and CTRL-C if needed). Now enter:
```
BSAVE
PRODOS,A$2000,TSYS
```

The modified ProDOS disk won't boot properly on an Apple computer, but you'll now avoid the "freeze ups" with your Franklin 1000.

[I also suggest that you mark this disk as modified ProDOS and note the version for future reference. -Tom Gates]

Contributed by Tom Gates ♦

boot, and whether or not to play the Startup Sound. Most notably, you can switch between the digitized sound and the normal System Beep from anywhere in the Apple IIGS system (even in ProDOS 8) by hitting a simple key sequence! SoundOff! can handle HyperStudio sounds and sounds stored in Raw Data format with their "speed" in the auxiliary type of a BIN file. SoundOff! Is Shareware - $10.00 *Make sure you read the*

documentation before installing SoundOff! in your system. Undesirable results can occur because of improper installation.

El Macro version 1.0 - a SHAREWARE CDA macro utility. It features a full-screen editor, so that you can see what your macro looks like before you actually assign it to a key. Allows you to cut text out of *any* text screen and turn it into a macro. ♦

For Teachers...

User Group Goes to College

An Education User Group offers many opportunities and benefits to its members. Realizing this, John Dufour, a fourth grade teacher in South Carolina, was motivated to start a User Group in his school but faced the challenge of approaching colleagues who had little time for a new extra-curricular activity. His creative solution was to develop a system where participants could receive graduate credit for their User Group participation.

As an adjunct professor of a local college, he was in a perfect position to explore possibilities and make this User-Group-for-college-credit happen. Dufour discovered that many teachers in his school were holding course vouchers which they had received from the college for mentoring student teachers. He approached the teachers to assess their interest in using the vouchers to take a "Using Computers in the Classroom" course. The teachers were enthusiastic. Then he approached the college with his plan and a full course roster of willing students. They were enthusiastic, too.

Dufour calls the group Apple Educators. Participants meet two and one-half hours each week for fifteen weeks and receive three hours of graduate credit. "The primary objective of the course is to give classroom teachers the time to explore, learn, and develop practical applications for using technology in their classrooms," says Dufour. "It will remain the primary objective of our Apple Education User Group once the course is complete."

Beginning with their course work, teachers learn various ways to integrate computers into the academic programs they already have in place.

They become familiar with a variety of computer applications and the latest in technology and software. "Many teachers have been using computers for drill and practice, the lower end of Bloom's Taxonomy of Learning—knowledge and comprehension," notes Dufour. "This experience will help them use technology to teach at the upper levels of the taxonomy—analysis, synthesis, and application."

Once the course ends, regular meetings and similar activities will continue with members helping to train one another by sharing special interests and the technology successes they experience in their own classrooms. In addition, Dufour has registered the group as an official Apple Education User Group with Apple's User Group Connection.™ Once this professional network is established, he feels teachers will be eager to keep it going. He explains, "The time devoted to User Group membership serves educators many times over. We plan to link into a nationwide network of computer-using educators—to share our new knowledge and to glean practical ideas and solutions from them."

If your User Group is already established, try this idea to help organize a new Special Interest Group (SIG) or to revitalize membership within your existing organization. John Dufour is happy to share information about his success with you. Write: John Dufour, Whitesides Elementary School, 1120 Riflerange Rd., Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464.

To Initiate a UG Network With Graduate Credit
• Contact the continuing education department of a nearby college.

• Determine if a member of your faculty complies with the college's requirements for teaching a course as a visiting professor, or locate a regular college faculty member willing to teach the course.

• Establish a course description and syllabus that parallels an existing technology-in-education course offering at the college.

• Explore payment options with the college, e.g. vouchers, non-credit, and for-credit course status.

• Advertise the course at your school and in the college's continuing education catalogue.

• Set up a schedule for regular meetings to continue after the course is over so educators can go on sharing ideas, expertise, and special interests.

Field Trip Via Videodisc
You'd like to take a class field trip to learn about Henry Ford and the automotive industry—no problem—thanks to a student-produced HyperCard and videodisc tour of the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village in Dearborn, Michigan. The software package presents a vicarious tour of the museum's Automobile in American Life exhibit. It allows the viewer to take a walking tour of the exhibit, gathering information about each artifact along the way, or to follow specific research themes of producing, selling, or using automobiles. Sample lessons provide examples of how this multimedia product can be used at elementary, middle, or high school levels. Whether you live near the museum or somewhere across the country, this may be the field trip you're looking for.

For more information about the videodisc and accompanying materials call the Henry Ford Museum: 313/271-1620.

Education Calendar
January 31-Feb. 2 Computers & Reading & Learning Difficulties, San Francisco, CA, 1-415-222-1249

February 5-8 Florida Educational Technology Conference, Tampa, FL, 1-904-488-0988

February 6-8 MacAdemia '91,

Expansion Options for Mac Classic

Macintosh

Hardware

from
a press
release

The Macintosh Classic is replacing Apple Computer's most popular personal computer, the Mac SE. An editor at *MacUser* notes the Classic will provide 95% of the performance of a Mac SE. One feature found on the Mac SE that the Mac Classic is missing is an expansion slot. Another 'con' found by MacUser editors is the small monochrome display of the Classic. For many users, this presents a dilemma because they want the affordability of the Classic, but are unhappy with the brick wall of no expandability previously offered with the Mac SE.

Computer Care Inc. has designed a unique memory expansion card for the Macintosh Classic that addresses these voids. Mac Stretch™ has RAM memory expansion capabilities, with one meg on the board and two SIMM sockets for expansion up to 4 megs. The Mac Stretch goes beyond the basic expansion by adding a function socket so users can stretch the capabilities of the Macintosh Classic. Users are no longer faced with a trade off of low cost for no expansion slots.

Soon to follow the release of Mac Stretch will be Mac Stretch Video and Mac Stretch RAM Disk. Mac Stretch Video provides a large screen interface so users can attatch any standard monochrome, single page monitor in addition to the monitor in the computer. The video circuitry is a result of a collaborative design effort with Lapis Technologies Inc., Alameda, California.

Mac Stretch RAM Disk gives users the flexibility to add more RAM in the form of a 1, 2, 4, 8, 10 or 16 meg RAM Disk. Documents and applications stored in RAM Disk are accessed much faster than if they were stored on a hard drive. This eliminates much of the waiting while a hard drive searches for the information. RAM disks may eliminate the need for a hard drive altogether. Users can use standard 256k, 1 meg or 4 meg SIMMs in building the configurations.Installation requires no soldering or modifications to the original motherboard. Manuals are furnished with all orders, and free technical support is available Suggested retail price of Mac Stretch is $139.00. Mac Stretch will carry a one year warranty.

Target release dates for the RAM disk expansion and video expansion are before the end of 1990. Prices for both are yet to be determined.

For further information call:

Mary Depew
Computer Care General Manager
(800) 950-2273

Tampa, FL, 1-904-385-1790

February 13-16 ICIA Communications and Technology Conference, Orlando, FL, 1-703-273-7200

FrEdBase Free to Copy

First there was FrEdWriter, now there's FrEdBase, a low-cost alternative to commercial data bases for the Apple II computer. The International Society for Technology in Education (ISTE) offers FrEdBase packaged in a three-ring binder with two disks for $25 (to offset their development and production costs). You're allowed to copy the disk for each of your User Group members. It's ideal for an entire school or an entire school district. FrEdBase was written by Greg Butler and is sponsored by Apple Computer Australia.

ISTE board and committee members may be available as speakers for User Group events. For details write or call: ISTE, University of Oregon, 1787 Agate St., Eugene, OR 97403-9905; 503/346-4414.

Material from EducatorsConnect, Apple's User Group Connection for Education User Groups

Using ProDOS

Apple II

Procedures

by Don
Jacobson,
Lake
Superior
Apple User
Group,
Duluth,
Minnesota

Have you ever used ProDOS and been confronted with the nearly impossible request to enter the prefix of your next application? Now even if you knew what that meant, chances are that you don't have any idea what the prefix of your disk is. This one thing kept me from using ProDOS for years, for as soon as I saw that prompt I was totally turned off.

Then I bought a //gs and I was forced, much against my will, to confront ProDOS and make the best of it. Much to my surprise, I found myself not only understanding ProDOS but actually liking it. Now, although it is true that I am by no means an expert, I feel that I might actually be able to help a few others get over their fear and total disgust of it.

The basic concept of ProDOS is that it does not refer to a disk by the slot and drive numbers that the disk is in but by a name assigned to a disk. This name is called a PREFIX or sometimes a DIRECTORY. This name is assigned to a disk when you format it and must follow the same rules for a ProDOS file name (such as no spaces allowed, you can use a period in the name, etc.). A nice feature of ProDOS is that you can also create another directory name within a directory (called a SUBDIRECTORY or FOLDER). When you save a file to a disk, you specify which directory you want to save the file under and whenever you want to refer to that file in the future, you do so by using its directory name right along with the file name.

The way this works is that each directory, subdirectory or folder is actually a special type of file on a disk containing the names of the files stored within it along with other information used by the computer to find the file's data. If you think this is a bit too complicated, imagine having a hard disk or a 3-1/2" floppy that is capable of storing many files. If all the files were to be stored in one lump on this disk, you would have to wade through an awful lot of file names to find the one you wanted. If, however, you gave names to the subdirectories that related to the type of files you stored in it (ie: MEMOS or GAMES), the files could be organized and much easier to find.

Let's assume you had a disk with a prefix of MY.DISK and on it you created the directories of PROGRAMS and DATA. Let's further pretend that you placed two subdirectories under DATA called MEMOS and LETTERS.

Next you copy the programs LETTER.MAKER and MEMO.WRITER to the PROGRAMS directory. When you ran LETTER.MAKER, you wrote a letter and saved it under the LETTERS subdirectory with a name of LETTER1, and when you ran the MEMO.WRITER program, you wrote a memo with the name of MEMO1 and stored it in the MEMOS subdirectory. In order to access your letter, you would refer to it as:

```
/MY.DISK/DATA/LETTERS/
LETTER1
```

Likewise, to access your memo you would refer to it as:

```
/MY.DISK/DATA/MEMOS/
MEMO1
```

Note in the above examples the use of the slash marks (/). They are used to separate the directory and subdirectory names so that the computer can tell them apart. These combinations of directory and file names are often called a PATH NAME or FILE SPECIFICATION (FILE SPEC for short). It is generally not necessary to use so many subdirectories; I just did this to show how it can be done. A very nice feature of ProDOS is that it makes no difference which drive you have your disk in. The computer will look for and find it even if you move it to a different drive.

Another feature of ProDOS is that the computer remembers a directory so it will use it as a default if a directory is not specified with the file name. This is called the CURRENT DIRECTORY and is always set to the prefix of the disk you booted from. You can, however, set this to a different directory if desired. This is done with the PREFIX command and can be used when you are in basic, that is, when you have the] prompt displayed on the screen. To do this, just enter PREFIX / MY.DISK and hit RETURN. If you do not know the prefix of a disk, it can still be set to the current prefix by entering the prefix command followed by the slot number and drive that the disk is in (ie: PREFIX,S6,D2). If you would like to know what the current prefix is, just enter PREFIX and it will be displayed.

ProDOS gives you two commands to display a list of the files on your disk. They are CAT and CATALOG. The difference between these commands is that CATALOG will give you more information about your files but it will not fit on a 40 column screen. For most cases, CAT will give you all the information about your files that you desire. Used with nothing after it, the CAT and CATALOG commands will list the files on your current disk prefix.

You can specify which disk you want to list files from by following the command with the desired disk prefix (ie: CAT / MY.DISK), or you can specify the slot and drive number, just like you do with DOS 3.3 (ie: CAT,S6,D2). The catalog command will only list the files on the specified directory. Subdirectories contained therein will be displayed followed by a DIR for the file type. If you want to display the files contained in a particular subdirectory, follow the catalog

command with the path name (or file spec) you desire (ie: CAT /MY.DISK/DATA/MEMOS).

A shortcut is offered in the use of path names by leaving off the preceding slash. For example, if your current directory is / MY.DISK/DATA, you can list the files under the LETTERS subdirectory by entering CAT LETTERS. The rule is that if you do not enter the beginning slash mark, the subdirectory name you specify will be added to the end of the current directory name. This is generally true when used within a program as well as from the basic prompt.

Just like in DOS 3.3, when you want to load a basic program you do so by entering LOAD followed by the program name. Use RUN to run a basic program, BLOAD to load a binary program, BRUN to run a binary program, and EXEC to execute the data in a text file as if they were commands entered from the keyboard. ProDOS has a shortcut for this too. It is the dash (-) command. Whether you want to run a basic or binary program or execute a text file, entering a dash followed by the file name will run, brun or exec it depending on the type of file it is, such as:

    -/MY.DISK/PROGRAMS/
    MEMO.WRITER

Now, how about preparing your own ProDOS disk so that you can boot from it and run a program. First of all, you must format the disk. Unlike DOS 3.3, ProDOS has no INIT command so you must format the disk with a program. This type of program can be gotten from many sources. One place is on the ProDOS utilities disk that you got with your computer, on your apple system disk in the user utilities section, the Apple Desktop, or Finder.

If you have none of these, you can get them from your Apple dealer. Many other commercial utility programs such as **Copy II+** or **ProSel** have format rou-

tines. One note of caution here, however. Some format utilities will only format a data disk. What they do is leave off a little bit of data at the beginning of the disk called BOOT CODE so that the disk will never be able to boot. If you set a disk up properly for booting but it still won't boot, try using another method of formatting the disk.

DOS 3.3 places the Disk Operating System (a program that tells the computer how to read the disk) on the first three tracks of the disk in a way that it is automatically loaded into the computer when you boot but is not contained in a file. ProDOS, however, places the Disk Operating System in a file called PRODOS (or, on //gs system disks, in a file called P8). After you have formatted your disk and given it a prefix name, copy the PRODOS file to it from another disk. Remember though, if you are using a //gs system disk, you must instead copy the file called P8 and then rename it to PRODOS. Except for the use of directory names, the RENAME command works in ProDOS just like it does in DOS 3.3.

When ProDOS boots, the computer first looks for and loads the PRODOS file. After this is done, it then looks for a SYS type file ending with the name SYSTEM (ie: FILE NAME.SYSTEM). If it finds this, the file will be run. If it can not find such a file, the computer then looks for and runs the first SYS type file it can find. Therefore, if you want the computer to run a SYS type program upon booting, copy this file to your disk and give it a name ending in .SYSTEM or make sure it is the first type SYS file on the disk.

If you want the computer to run a basic program when it boots or if you ever want to run a basic program off that disk, you must copy the file BASIC.SYSTEM from another disk onto your new disk.

BASIC.SYSTEM contains data needed by your computer to run basic programs under ProDOS. Since it is a SYS type file ending with .SYSTEM, it is loaded right after the PRODOS file. After BASIC.SYSTEM is loaded the computer looks for a basic program named STARTUP, so if you want a basic program to run after booting, copy it to your disk and rename it STARTUP. If the computer can't find a STARTUP program, it looks for another type SYS file. If it can't find one, it goes into basic mode and displays the] prompt.

If you have followed all this, you would now know that if you have a ProDOS disk with just the files PRODOS and BASIC.SYSTEM on it, you would be able to boot to the basic prompt where you would be able to use all these neat commands I have been telling you about. Since this is a handy thing to have, why don't you give it a try and experiment a little with ProDOS.

If you catalog a ProDOS disk, you will see numbers for the file sizes that may look a little small. This is because in DOS 3.3 the file sizes are given in terms of disk sectors which are 256 bytes long and represent the smallest amount of data the computer can read or write to a disk. In ProDOS, however, the file sizes are given in terms of BLOCKS which consist of two sectors each and are thus 512 bytes long. Since ProDOS reads and writes to a disk in groups of blocks rather than sectors, twice as much information is handled each time and the disk access speed is much faster.

Now about that crummy ENTER PREFIX OF NEXT APPLICATION prompt that you get each time you end a ProDOS application. This was a big boo-boo on Apple's part that they have not seen fit to correct until lately when they came out with the //gs. I guess they were so busy trying to sell Macintoshes

and Lisas that they never took time to correct it.

ProDOS has a feature in it called the MEMORY MANAGER that keeps tract of the memory used and assigns it to your programs as needed. It can also lock certain data or a program into an area of memory and protect it so that no other program can mess it up as long as the program was written according to the accepted guidelines of ProDOS. When you boot a disk, a little program is concealed in this protected area of memory that will automatically run when a ProDOS application QUITs. (I capitalized QUIT because ProDOS applications are supposed to end in a certain way called a QUIT CALL.) Another way this little program can be run is from the basic prompt by entering the command BYE. Go ahead and try it and you should see that nasty ENTER THE PREFIX OF YOUR NEXT APPLICATION prompt.

Are you getting the message? Yes, it is sad but true, when Apple made that little program that runs when there is a QUIT CALL, the pin heads could find nothing better to put there than a program to display that rotten request to enter a prefix which you don't know and have no way of finding unless you reboot. They probably had a good reason for what they did but I still think it was stupid and hate it.

But worry not, for there are a number of programs out there that will come to our rescue. One of my favorites is called SQUIRT.SYSTEM which can be placed right after the PRODOS file and will automatically run after booting. After SQUIRT loads, it puts the computer through the same seek and find operation that it normally does right after loading PRODOS, so the fact you have SQUIRT there is completely transparent until

an application quits or you enter BYE.

Then, wonder of wonders, you no longer get the request for a prefix but instead see a list of applications on your disk that you can run by selecting the corresponding letter. If you want to see the applications on another disk, just hit ESCAPE and SQUIRT will go looking for another disk. This little program stays there, sticking like glue, so you can run application after application and SQUIRT will always be there when you need it. Other programs are available that work the same way, such as **PROSEL**, the Apple Desktop, and a few of the boot programs on Beagle Brothers disks.

Well, there you have it, I poured out all that I know about ProDOS. As I have said, I am by no means an expert, but perhaps this is good because it is better to hear this stuff from a rookie who has not had the chance to learn all kinds of fancy words to confuse you with. I just hope I have not made any mistakes and lead you astray. If you just grab a ProDOS disk, reread some of the stuff I said, scratch your head and experiment a bit, I'm sure you'll find that ProDOS is not all that complicated and actually kind of neat.

Submitted by Tom Gates via America OnLine User Group Newsletter Exchange 🍎

SuperFonts Activity Guide

Apple Software Review/ Computing in the Schools

by Tom Ostertag

TimeOut SuperFonts was the successor to **FontWorks** way back in **AppleWorks 1.2** days. Both FontWorks and SuperFonts were written by Mark Simonsen. SuperFonts is the greatest thing since ball bearings for those people that haven't bought an Apple IIGS (or a Mac) and want to do some fancy printing with their dot matrix printers. But this isn't a review of SuperFonts, so let me tell you what it is a review of. It's *SuperFonts Activity Guide,* edited by Jim Carlisle and David Cheesebrough. It consists of a 5.25" disk, a 3.5" disk and a three-ring notebook with lesson plans for teaching the use of SuperFonts.

In their introduction Jim and David say that the reason that they put this information together from a number of sources because of the potential of SuperFonts in educational applications. They assembled the Activity Guide to:

1) Provide a variety of ideas and examples for students and teachers to use SuperFonts
2) Provide lessons with prepared files which teachers can use to introduce SuperFonts applications.
3) Provide teachers with ideas for applying SuperFonts as a classroom preparation tool.
4) Provide tips and explanations for more advanced uses of SuperFonts and integration of other resources such as Print Shop pictures, public domain fonts, graphs from TimeOut Graph graphics from TimeOut Paint shortcuts with TimeOut Ultramacros.
5) Provide materials that are useful to both the classroom teacher and the teacher workshop leader.

Besides the Introduction to the Activity Guide, there are four

prepared lessons that can be used with students or individually by teachers for classroom materials. Each lesson plan lists the Grade Level, Objectives, Materials required, and Prerequisite skills. There is an introduction to the lesson and a detailed written procedure that is very complete.

The Activity Guide is appropriate for AppleWorks users of all levels. The lessons allow elementary or junior high students to create rebus stories using the Mobile font, generating an advertising plan along with advertising copy, an elementary encoder and an activity with music notes and staffs. Senior high students can work with the Symbols font in their math and science papers, Write reports in a foreign language and write two column reports. The lesson plans are very well organized and thorough. There is also additional information and resources listed in the lessons and the appendices.

Introducing SuperFonts

Chapter Two is the actual introduction to TimeOut and SuperFonts. There is a cute story about a bird (Alan Bird) that wants to change AppleWorks and take a little Time Out to make it stronger than ever. Cute story... but it does get one's attention, (even big kids, I read it and chuckled, but that's Beagle Bros for you...) and then explains what TimeOut is, what it does and how it's installed. The lesson plan clearly explains each term that is used. It spends several pages walking through the TimeOut installation process for both versions and then configuring the SuperFonts program.

After the initial preparations comes the introductory exercise. There are step by step instructions for loading a file (C2.Intro.1, one liner...), examining it with OA-Z and then printing it using SuperFonts Fonts that are onons are suggested and then printed again.

Another file is loaded that has three lines and instructions for using three separate fonts to get an interesting printout. The last file in the introduction explains the additional features of SuperFonts and how they integrate with the print options in AppleWorks itself. The extra features are right justification, tabbing with proportional fonts so that every thing lines up, and how to include <>'s since they are used in the embedded commands.

SuperFonts Exercises - Beginning Level
The files used in this set are:
    AD.FONTS
    FONT.STYLES
    LANGUAGES
    LANGUAGETEXT
    LETTERHEAD
    MUSIC
    PICTUREFONTS
    REBUS
    SQUEAKY.AD

The first of this set generates an ad for shampoo, the second uses symbol fonts to encode a message, the third works with a report in Spanish with all of the extra little marks and other punctuation. Another lesson in this set is a musical note worksheet using the Cairo font that produces pictures. The last lesson in this set generates a rebus story using Cairo and Mobile picture fonts.

Intermediate Level Exercises
The files used in this set are:
    LINCOLN.GRPH
    LINCOLN
    TWO.COLUMNS
    ELECTORAL.60
    POPULAR.1860
    PIC.ABE.2
    POPULAR.GRAPH

There are seven lesson in this section. They are directed at generating reports which include graphics. The two files Pic.Abe.2 and Popular.Graph are PIC files that are printed in the reports. Pic.Abe.2 should be recognizable as one of the Minipix that Beagle Bros was

selling for **Print Shop**. Students will work on a spreadsheet as well as the word processor. On the spreadsheet they will set up labels and values and, if possible, use TimeOut Graph to generate and save the graphic picture, Popular.Graph. If Graph isn't available, the graph is on the Activities Disk in the PIC subdirectory. One of the lessons uses **TimeOut Paint** to convert Print Shop Graphics to Double Hi-Res pictures so they can be used in SuperFonts. The next lesson is set for Timeout Graph to generate the PIC for the report. After all of that, the final report is printed.

The next section is on double column printing. The files that are utilized are:
    TWO.COLUMNS
    HEART.2
    HOME.2
    WITCH.2

The last three are more Print Shop Graphics. The text is printed with the converted graphics in full justified narrow column mode. Once this is completed, the columns are cut out and pasted together for copying. The final result looks very nice.

Tips and Applications
Chapter 5 is the last section and includes some more advanced applications. The files used in this section are:
    LETTERHEAD
    MATH.SCIENCE
    NAME.TAGS
    OVERHEAD
    PLAY.TABS
    SIGN.SAMPLE

The first lesson involves a math and science demo that show the appropriate characters from the Symbol font. Also demonstrated is the procedure for accessing the second and third extended character sets using codes <x1>, <x2> and <x3>.

There is also a section on desktop publishing and how to use the **GS Font Editor** and other

public domain fonts. The guide also goes over how to use fonts stored in a location other than those on the applications disk and how to choose the high quality printout.

The next session deals with setting up your own letterhead and gives a sample of how to do this. The real question is does Peter Zambino really live in St. Paul, MN?

Other activities in this section include, printing foreign language reports, printing name tags, developing a program for a school play, create an overhead and converting **Publish It! Fonts** to SuperFonts Fonts (this transfer requires **TimeOut FileMaster**...).

Appendices
There are four appendices in the Activity Guide that cover all sorts of things from ProDOS hints to SuperFonts trouble-shooting to educational resources to a section that includes the printouts from each of the lessons.

Summary
As I haven't been in the teaching area for a number of years, I am jealous of all the tools and resources that present teachers have at their disposal. I would have loved to have the ability to use the Symbols Font to set up my worksheets and tests. Actually I would have loved to have an Apple in my classroom, but (this really dates me...) handheld calculators were just replacing slide rules.

Looking over this Guide, I was impressed with the thoroughness of the lesson plans, the detailed explanations on how to do each of the activities, and the range of additional activities suggested to go along with each of the lessons. This is an excellent resource for teachers of any level even if they are not going to teach the use of AppleWorks and SuperFonts.

Against Software Patents

The League

for

Programming

Freedom

!

Issues in
Computing

[This is part
two of a two-
part article.]

Software Patents Are Legally Questionable
It may come as a surprise that the extension of patent law to software is still legally questionable. It rests on an extreme interpretation of a particular 1981 Supreme Court decision, *Diamond vs. Deihr* [Footnote: This information comes from a paper being written by Professor Samuelson of the Emory School of Law.]

Traditionally, the only kinds of processes that could be patented were those for transforming matter (such as, for transforming iron into steel). Many other activities which we would consider processes were entirely excluded from patents, including business methods, data analysis, and "mental steps". This was called the "subject matter" doctrine.

Diamond vs Deihr has been interpreted by the Patent Office as a reversal of this doctrine, but the court did not explicitly reject it. The case concerned a process for curing rubber—a transformation of matter. The issue at hand was whether the use of a computer program in the process was enough to render it unpatentable, and the court ruled that it did not. The Patent Office took this narrow decision as a green light for unlimited patenting of software techniques, and even for the use of software to perform specific well-known and customary activities.

Most patent lawyers have embraced the change, saying that the new boundaries of what can be patented should be defined over decades by a series of expensive court cases. Such a course of action will certainly be good for the patent lawyers, but it is unlikely to be good for software developers and users. One Way to Eliminate Software Patents

We recommend that Congress pass a law that excludes software from the domain of patents. That is to say that, no matter what might be patented, the patent would not cover implementations in software; only implementations in the form of hard-to-design hardware would be covered. An advantage of this method is that it would not be necessary to classify patent applications into hardware and software when judging them.

People often ask how it would be possible to define software for this purpose—where the line would be drawn.

For the purpose of this legislation, software should be defined by precisely the characteristics that make software patents harmful:

- **Software is built from ideal mathematical components, whose inputs are clearly distinguished from their outputs.**

Ideal mathematical components are defined by abstract rules, so that failure of a component is by definition impossible. The behavior of any system built of these components is likewise defined by the consequences of applying the rules to its components.

- **Software can be easily and cheaply copied.**

Thus, a program which computes prime numbers is a piece of software. A mechanical device designed specifically to perform the same computation would not be software, since mechanical components have friction, can interfere with each other's motion, can fail, and must be assembled physically to form a working machine.

Any piece of software needs a hardware platform in order to run. The software operates the features of the hardware in

some combination, under a plan. Our proposal is that combining the features in this way can never create infringement. If the hardware alone does not infringe a patent, then using it in a particular fashion under control of a program should not infringe either. In effect, a program is an extension of the programmer's mind, acting as a proxy for the programmer to control the hardware.

Usually the hardware is a general purpose computer, which implies no particular application. Such hardware cannot infringe any patents except those covering the construction of computers. Under our proposal, when a user loads a program into a general purpose computer and runs it, no patents other than those could apply.

The traditional distinction between hardware and software involves a complex of characteristics that used to go hand in hand. Some newer technologies such as gate arrays and silicon compilers blur the traditional distinction because they combine some of the characteristics associated with hardware with some associated with software. However, most of them can be classified unambiguously for patent purposes either as software or as hardware, using the criteria above. A few gray areas may still remain, but these are comparatively small. They should not be considered an obstacle to any solution of the problems patents pose for ordinary software development. They will end up being treated as hardware, as software, or as something in between.

What You Can Do

One way to help oppose software patents is to join the League for Programming Freedom. The League is a grass-roots organization of programmers and users dedicated to preserving the freedom to develop software that does what users want. The League

opposes software patents and user interface copyrights, and advocates a return to the legal system for software that existed a decade ago.

Annual dues for individual members are $42 for employed professionals, $10.50 for students, and $21 for others. We appreciate activists, but members who have no free time to contribute are also welcome.

You can phone the League at (617) 243-4091, send electronic mail to league@ prep.ai.mit.edu, or write to:

League for Programming Freedom
1 Kendall Square #143
PO Box 9171
Cambridge, MA 02139

In the United States, another way to help is to write to Congress. You can write to your own representatives, but it may be even more effective to write to the subcommittees that consider such issues:

House Subcommittee on Intellectual Property
2137 Rayburn Bldg
Washington, DC 20515

Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

You can write to your own representatives using the following addresses:

Senator So and So
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Representative Such and Such
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

You can phone senators and representatives at (202) 225-3121.

Conclusion

Exempting software from the scope of patents will prevent the patent system from turning an efficient creative activity into something that is prohibitively expensive. Individual practitioners will be able to continue work in their fields without expensive patent searches, the struggle to find a way clear of patents, and the unavoidable

danger of lawsuits. If this change is not made, it is quite possible that the sparks of creativity and individualism that have driven the computer revolution will be snuffed out.

Contributed by James Horswill. Reproduced by permission of the authors. ●

Letters continued from page 8

by the virus, infection recovery effort costs, application reprogramming costs, etc.). At this point, we are compiling a list of the major sites of infection, so if you are affiliated with, or know of, such a site, we are asking if you would provide the name, address and phone number for a point of contact who can be reached in the near future to discuss the ongoing investigation. If applicable, your response to this request, via AppleLink, AOL or Usenet, before December 10, 1990, would be most appreciated.

Dave Lavery
Chairman, NHMUG
NASA Headquarters
Washington, DC 20546
AppleLink: UG0337
America-On-Line: NHMUG
Usenet:dlavery@nasamail.arc.nasa.gov

Editor Note: I received this in a packet of AppleLink material in early December. Although it is past due, I have a suspicion that Mr. Lavery would appreciate hearing from you if you have anything to add to the SCORES score.   —Linda●

Making Your Scripting Easier

Macintosh

HyperCard

HyperBytes

by
Tom Edward

Getting your money's worth...

There has been a lot of hoopla over Apple's late-summer decision to retake Claris as part of corporate Apple. This came right about the time that HyperCard 2.0 was being readied for shipment. Needless to say, there was a flood of confusion about the status of HyperCard 2.0 and if it was to be a Claris product or Apple's. Apple previously had touted the state of the product as being "system software" and an intrinsic part of the Mac environment.

Well, to cut to the chase, Apple's Solomonesque decision was to have Claris "market" the product with new documentation and a full status as a "supported" product. Rather than drop HyperCard fully from the category of "system software," their scheme further involves the continued (for now) shipping of HyperCard with new machines. The Apple-shipped product, however, comes with spare (!) documentation, fewer examples and a "patch" that limits the utility of the product. This shackling involves limiting the access to the lower two levels of HyperCard's five-level structure, thereby placing a software version of the former Berlin Wall in the path of the novice user. Although the full program is there, you can't access the full value of the program that you paid for until you tear down the Wall.

Fortunately, destruction of the Software Wall costs you nothing but a few minutes of time. Gaining full value, however, will escape your grasp, for you will need documentation to do that, and documentation will cost you greenbacks out of your wallet or purse. Computer-wise bookstores can sell you any of several good instruction books for about $30. Some day (real soon, now) Claris is expected to re-

lease their documented package, which is anticipated to provide you with the five-disk set, all five levels of program access and schmooze a paltry $49 out of your bank reserves... for a program that you already bought along with your Mac!

I haven't actually had the Apple-shipped disks to contend with, but I did see one of the early shipping copies demoed. If you first make a copy of your HyperCard 2.0 program, muster up just a touch of desire to "beat the system" and let me hold your hand for a bit, I think that we can step through the process of tearing down the Wall from your Apple-shipped copy. Here's how:

- Open your copy of Hyper-Card 2.0
- This will take you to the "Home" stack "Welcome to..." card (the first card of the Home stack).
- Click once on the triangular arrow in the bottom-left corner of the "Welcome..." card screen. This should take you to the "Preferences" card. If not, click it until you do get there... this stack only has 9 cards in its normal configuration, so you can't be too far away.
- Select "Message" from the "Go" menu. A small window should appear across the bottom part of the card. Click the mouse in this box to get the insertion bar at its left edge, signaling that it is ready to accept your typing.
- Type "set userlevel to 5" into the message box (without the quotes) and then press the <RETURN> key. The menuBar (at top of the screen) should "expand" with the addition of "Tools" and "Objects" as selectable choices.
- Click and drag on the "Tools" menu to open it up. Drag down to highlight the "button" tool in the center of the

top line (just to the right of the pointing finger "browse" icon). As the "button" tool is selected, the cursor will change to an arrow and the outlines of several buttons will show on the card.
- You are interested in two buttons that overlay the higher number choices (on the left of the card, above the #1 and #2 choices) and the right side of the card where some optional settings are hidden. Click on the one on the left (a large box should highlight with "marching ants") and drag it to the top of the screen to verify that you have the correct one and let go of the mouse button. As you dragged it, the hidden choices #3, #4 and #5 should have appeared. (If not, select "Undo" from the Edit menu, click on a blank area of the card to deselect the button with the marching ants, and then try again.) When you see the hidden choices, select "Cut button" or "Clear button" from the "Edit" menu (while the moved button is still highlighted with marching ants) to delete it from the card.
- Go through the same process to delete the overlaying button on the right side of the card. This should expose check boxes for "Blind typing", "Power keys" and "Arrow keys...".
- Select the "Tools" menu and drag down to the pointer finger browse icon. Now you should be able to move the slide pointer to set higher user levels, or just click on a higher-numbered box. Try it on "5" and see if you can feel the tingle of the added power from the keyboard.

Type in your name, if you haven't done that already. You can now browse along and experiment with HyperCard's greater potentials. All that you need do is learn how to use the upper reaches of HyperCard 2.0 to make your Mac a greater

value to your productivity efforts. At the next club meeting, you may want to buy the 5-disk HyperCard 2.0 set that the club is licensed to distribute. The added stacks of information on those disks will help you advance, as will partaking of the HyperCard SIG when you have gained some familiarity with the features that you have just added to your personal copy of HyperCard 2.0. (See elsewhere in this Newsletter for prices and necessary proof-of-ownership to buy the upgrade set from the club.)

A post-scripted note:

Follow up to "Money's Worth" article

While browsing the America OnLine service a couple of weeks after writing the "Money's Worth" article, I encountered some information left by Danny Goodman, respected author of HyperCard-ian books and programs. His notes concerned HyperCard 2.02 — yes, that's a revision number for HyperCard 2.0 — and the "patch" limitation I discussed in "Money's Worth." The currently shipping Apple version of HyperCard has been given a "handler" that automates the process which I constructed for removal of the Wall that limits your value received. Try the following first, and if it is not successful, then tackle the Wall with the steps that I have suggested in "Money's Worth."

- Open HyperCard 2.0 (or whatever version you may have — and working on a copy of it, rather than the "real thing" is always a safe procedure for this type of experimentation.)
- Since the "home" card of the Apple-shipped HyperCard 2.0 might be different from the home card of versions obtained from other sources, use the "Go" menu to regress to the "Prev(ious Card)."
- Select "Message," also from the "Go" menu, and a small window should appear across the lower portion of your screen.

Hot Spots for Hotshot Users of Microsoft Word

Trying to become a more powerful user of **Microsoft Word**? How about mastering some "hot spots"? These are gleaned from the 4.0 update materials from Microsoft.

Double-clicking on: Gives you:

Tab stop or tab icon on ruler	Tabs dialogue box
Ruler	Paragraph command dialogue box
Page number panel in lower left status box	"Go to Page" command
Style name panel in lower left	"Define Styles" dialogue box
Section mark	Section command dialogue box
Footnote reference mark	Footnote window, positioned at that footnote
(in Page View) Corners of pages outside the margins	Document command dialogue box
Paragraph properties mark in the selection bar	Paragraph command dialogue box

Single-clicking on: Gives you:

Typestyle name on ruler, then on down arrow on ruler	Dialog asking if you want to redefine or reapply style to cursor position or highlighted text
Formatted material, then double clicking on style name on ruler and entering a new name	Dialog asking if you want to accept your new style and its definition

And for those who don't realize how amazing (and, in this case, hard to memorize) Word keyboard equivalents are, practice these keyboard commands to delete with precision:

Command + Option + f—Deletes one character to the right.

Command + Option + Delete / Backspace—Deletes word to the left.

Command + Option + g—Deletes word to the right.

Finally, meet a command that I can't live without: *Command + a* is the "again" command that repeats the last formatting command that was made. That's one I can always remember.   ⌘

by Linda Bryan

Macintosh Software Tip

- Be sure that the "insertion bar" is in the message window (click the mouse in the window if it's not) and type "magic" (without the quotes) and press the <RETURN> key.

This should "automatically" release the bonds of the program and put you on the way to gaining your "money's worth." You may still have to click on the userlevel and "power" buttons to complete your choices, but at least they are options that are now available to you.
Enjoy...TWE ⌘

Mac Beginners: What is a Corrupted File?

Macintosh

Procedures

by
James
Horswill
© 1990

You're working at your Mac, and you gradually become aware that things are a bit strange. **Microsoft Word** isn't behaving in quite the way that you expected, or **SuperPaint** isn't obeying certain commands. Has a virus invaded your system? Perhaps, but that's unlikely if you're using a current version of a good virus checker. (There's a recent version of **Disinfectant** on one of the new eDOMs). If you're worried about viruses, get Disinfectant and scan your disk for viruses.

If you're sure that your Mac doesn't have a virus, you might consider the possibility of an init conflict. Have you added any new inits or CDEVs to your system file recently? One of these could be causing a conflict, and removing it from your system folder might solve the problem. (If you aren't sure what an init is, see "Mac Beginners: What is the System Folder?" in the November 1990 issue of this newsletter).

If you don't have a virus, and you have no init or CDEV conflicts, it's possible that you have a corrupted file. That simply means that a file you're using has become changed in a way that causes it to behave erratically. There are many ways in which files can become corrupted. A system crash can often cause small changes in a file that make it unusable. Power "spikes" and stray static electricity also produce problems, while damaged disk media can render a document unreadable. The appalling frequency with which files become corrupted is a principal reason for backing up your work.

How do you know if a file has become corrupted? If the corruption is bad enough, the file simply won't open. At other times, the damage is less serious, and the symptoms more subtle.

If the corrupted file is an application, it might refuse to execute certain commands. For example, once every few months, I'll have some problem with Word 4.0 that I can't seem to correct. I'll try everything I can think of, but it just won't go away. At that point, I'll usually drag Word to the trash and replace it with a fresh copy. That often solves the problem.

Many applications create special files in which they store information like user preferences. If one of these becomes corrupted, the application may be unable to "remember" defaults that you have set.

If the System or Finder file becomes corrupted, a much wider range of symptoms are possible. Files may not save properly, or applications may refuse to open.

If a document becomes corrupted, you may find "garbage" characters scattered through the file.

What should you do if a file becomes damaged? Whenever possible, simply replace it. If your System or Finder becomes corrupted, and you're using the current System software, use the Installer application to install a new copy. This will assure that any fonts or DAs that you've installed in your System file won't be lost. If you're using a version of System software earlier than 6.0, you'll have to replace the system files by dragging them to the trash and copying new versions to your startup disk. That's because earlier versions of the Installer wouldn't replace a System or Finder file with one having the same version number. Bear in mind that you'll have to boot from a floppy or switch launch to another startup disk, because the Mac won't allow you to drag an open file to the trash.

If the corrupted file is an application, you need only drag it to the trash and replace it with a fresh copy. (Don't forget that you can't do this if the application is open.) You also can drag preference files to the trash, and they will be recreated when you launch the application. Bear in mind that defaults you assigned may be lost in the process, requiring you to reconfigure the application.

If a document becomes corrupted and you find some garbage characters, you may be able to edit them out. If the damage is too extreme, though, you won't be able to open the file at all. Use your backup copy, if you have one. If you don't, and you really need to recover information from the file, you might try looking at it with an application like **CanOpener**™ or **Gofer**. Utilities like the **Norton Disk Editor**, (part of the **Norton Utilities**), will allow you to open and repair a file, but this requires a lot of specialized knowledge.

Microsoft Word allows you to open any file, even a corrupted one. Just hold down the shift key while choosing Open from the File menu. You can find this command in the Commands menu as Open Any File, and it has a default command key sequence of shift-F6. (My thanks to the omniscient *Richard Becker* for this arcane piece of information. I can't find it in the manual).

The only final defense against corrupted files is to backup regularly. That means backing up your System and application disks as well as your documents. Then, if your Mac begins to behave peculiarly, you can replace the damaged files.

Converting FileMaker II Files to FileMaker Pro

FileMaker II files do not always convert properly into FileMaker Pro format.

Occasionally, a FileMaker II file will contain errors that prevent proper conversion. During the conversion process, you may get a lockup or crash, or a "Sorry, this file is damaged" message. Alternately, the file may convert properly, but certain features will not seem to work. For instance, scripts may not work properly, or fields may seem missing from the Import/Export dialog box, layouts, or fields definitions.

These are just some of the symptoms of a long-standing programming defect in File-Maker II. This defect silently damages files, but often does not cause noticeable problems in FileMaker II (which is one reason why it went unnoticed for so long). Claris discovered the problem while developing and testing FileMaker Pro, and corrected the problem.

However, because the error affects the way data is organized inside a file, it is difficult to fully repair the damage caused by the FileMaker II problem. Your file may be more unstable in FileMaker Pro than FileMaker II. You could receive errors during the conversion process that make the file altogether unusable. If you do not have a backup copy of the file, your information could be lost forever.

Here's the best information we have on correcting problems uncovered by conversions:

If you have a copy of the FileMaker II version of the file
If you made a backup copy of your work, there is a good chance you can correct the problem and try the conversion again.

1. Discard the converted version of the file and restore the original from backup disks.
2. Open FileMaker II.
3. Choose "Recover..." from the file menu, and open the File-Maker II file.
4. When the recovery is complete, open the Recovered version of the file in File-Maker II
5. Choose the "Save a Copy..." command from the file menu. Save a compressed copy of the file.
6. Open FileMaker Pro.
7. Try to open the file. The file should convert properly.

If you do not have the File-Maker II version of the file
It is much more difficult to recover your information if you do not have a copy of the File-Maker II file. However, the following techniques may work to salvage some information:
• If the file crashed during conversion, try to open the file with FileMaker II. Try to recover the file with File-Maker II. (You may need to use a program like DiskTop to change the file type to FMK$.)
• Try using FileMaker Pro to recover the file. Try recovering the recovered version.
• If the file will open in File-Maker Pro, try deleting parts of the file which may be causing the problem.

Do you get a crash when paging to a certain record? Create a new layout with no fields. Make sure this is the current layout. Go to browse and switch to the problem record. Delete the record that you are having trouble viewing.

Do you crash when you execute a script? Delete the script that is causing the problem, or delete all scripts.

Does a Clone (empty file) crash when you try to add data? Try to Export the information in the file to a text file and rebuild the field definitions from scratch.

More about the Problem
Some people want a more technical/detailed description of the FileMaker II problem which causes these errors:

In FileMaker II and Pro, information has two "levels" of meaning. The first, basic layer is the data itself, a series of letters and numbers with no borders or structured arrangement. The second layer is a "map" or "tree" to the information. You can think of a File-Maker file as a word search puzzle that has been solved. The letters on the grid represent your data, the ovals you draw around the words represents the structure of the file.

If the "map" of the information is damaged, then it becomes difficult to sort out the data properly. Some circled letters actually work out to nonsense words. When FileMaker Pro encounters these nonsense words, problems start showing in your files.

Recovering the FileMaker II file makes sure the map is in the best condition possible. Then, the compression operation makes a pass through the data, writing it to disk as tightly as possible with no regard to the "map," then re-builds the map from scratch to fit the shape of the data.

After these two operations, conversion of the file proceeds much more reliably in File-Maker Pro.

from Claris's free FileMaker Pro file TechInfo #1, contributed by Linda Bryan

HyperCard 2.0 Bug Alert

see if you can find when that upcoming day is going to take place. Then have yourself a 2000 day birthday party! You deserve a celebration too, after all, because you've been parenting the kid for the past 2000 days.

Once you get a child thinking about large numbers, they'll naturally explore ideas on their own. Other numbers to play with include the distance to the sun (and the speed of light travelling from the sun), the population of planet Earth (and the consumption of resources), the population of large cities (and quantity of garbage produced daily). Large numbers are all around us, and it's our duty to have a good sense of what is big and what is small.

For people who'd like to explore this subject further, there's an excellent best-selling book that's been written on this very topic. Older students and adults will enjoy reading *Innumeracy,* by John Allen Paulos. Almost every public library will have at least one copy. Professor Paulos teaches mathematics at Temple University, in Philadelphia, PA. His entertaining book gives lots of amusing examples of "large number" problems he has given to his own college students.

Here's a fun little question for strong math students to calculate. In February, 1992, I will be celebrating my one billionth birth second. Given that fact, how many years old am I today? And what month and year was I born in?

The author is the founder of Balloons Software, a new Apple II educational software company, 5201 Chevy Chase Parkway, NW, Washington, DC, 20015-1747, Phone: (202) 244-2223. GEnie address: P.Shapiro1

Macintosh HyperNews

by
Peter Fleck

In using my numeric keypad, I found that the plus (+), multiply (*), divide (/), and equals (=) keys have been transformed into navigation keys—they move forward and back through the cards of a stack when I try to type them in the message box or a field. This problem seems to apply only to the Mac Plus and may have something to do with the Plus keyboard not being an ADB device (that's a wild guess, folks, I'm not a techie). You can regain your keypad keys by trapping for the keyDown message (new in 2.0) that is sent each time a key is pressed. Here's the script— place it in the stack script of the Home Stack:

```
on keyDown whatKey
if whatKey = "+" then
type "+"
else if whatKey = "/"
then type "/"
else if whatKey = "="
then type "="
else if whatKey = "*"
then type "*"
else pass keyDown
end keyDown
```

I've notified Claris of the problem.

Upgrade News

While I had Claris on the line with my bug report, I asked about registration of the user group release of HyperCard. Seems they won't let you do that. You *can* register if you get the $50 upgrade or the future $200 developer package. (I didn't ask if you could register the version that comes bundled with a new Mac but I bet you can't.) But even with the unregistered HyperCard, I can still call Claris Tech Support. So what are the benefits of registration? I forgot to ask.

However, I did ask what's contained in the various upgrade packages. New Macs come with the application itself and three stacks: Home, Addresses, and Appointments. The application

itself is "crippled" with an opaque button that can be removed—remove the button and HyperCard is fully functional. (If you're new to HyperCard and don't know how to remove the button, call me. I'm listed in Members Helping Members.)

The $50 upgrade—advertised in the January *MacUser* and available by mail order from Claris—consists of four disks and a book. The user group release (available from mini'app'les) has five disks, no book, but all the help stacks. My understanding is that the Power Tools stack—included with the user group stuff—is not with the $50 upgrade. I asked the Claris rep what the $200 package would include. It will, he said, have the Power Tools stack and more books. There are no plans to include any other development tools.

If you like books, get the $200 package. If you're not a developer, get the $50 package. If you're serious about learning HyperCard and like a good deal, get the user group package (if it's still available) and buy either Danny Goodman's *The Complete HyperCard Handbook 2.0* or Dan Winkler's and Scott Kamins' *HyperTalk 2.0: The Book*. (The Winkler/Kamins book is not for beginners and discusses the hyperTalk language only; the Goodman book tells you everything you ever wanted to know about HyperCard.)

If you detect some cynicism here, let me temper it by saying that there is a lot of upheaval at Claris right now and it sounds like they're not quite sure what to do with HyperCard. These are today's answers, the rep stressed, tomorrow things might change.

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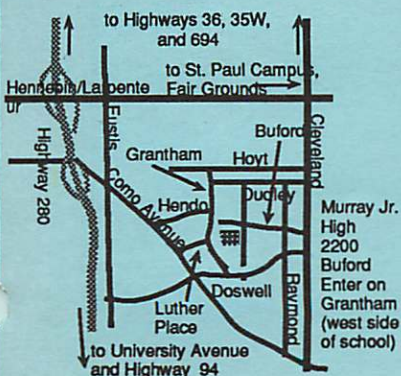
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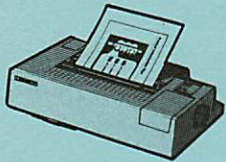Mac Main, Fourth Dimension SIG, Mac Programmer SIG
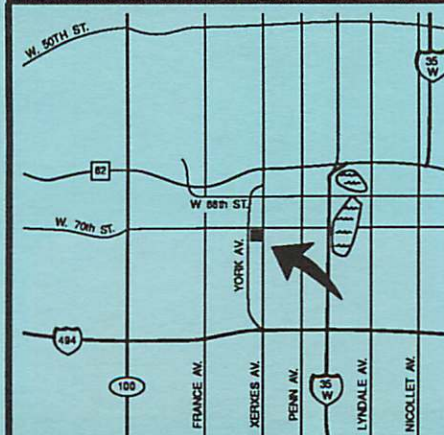
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