MARCH 1995

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	7:00 2	3	4
5	6	6:30 7	8	7:00 9	10	11
12	7:00 13 7:00 7:00 AM	14	15	7:00 16	17	18 ANNUAL MEETING 2:00
19	7:00 20	7:00 21	22	7:00 23	24	25
26	7:00 27	7:00 28	29	30	31	

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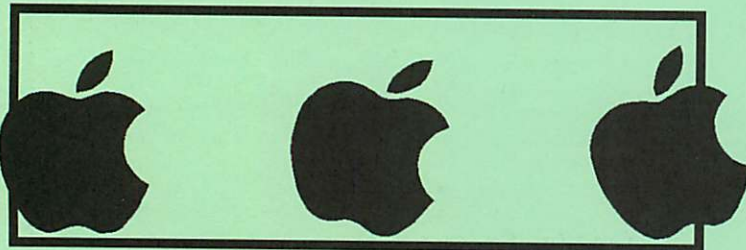
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Members Helping Members

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

The Members Helping Members section of the newsletter is currently undergoing construction. Interested members who would like to be included on the new list should contact Nick Ludwig at 349-0206 or through the Mini'app'les BBS' new number 824-4394.

Table of Contents

The Paradox of Word 6

by Ken Gruberman
Submitted by Nick Ludwig

How Microsoft improved the most popular word processor in history, and in so doing destroyed it

By now, most of you have heard about Microsoft Word 6 for the Macintosh, and about how awful it is. There have been reviews in all the essential Mac mags as well as from user groups and other sources. Most of them have been of a "first impression" type or a cursory overview. Let's face it... there's so much to dislike in this new release that it's hard for reviewers to provide a balanced viewpoint. Well, that's what I'm going to do now: provide you with a (mostly) rational examination of the few highs and the many lows that make up Word 6.

You may remember that a couple of years ago I did the same thing when Word 5 came out, and I feel I owe you a detailed report on the new product even more urgently than I did before. There's a lot at stake if you buy into this new program, and forewarned is forearmed, right? I've heard a lot of "gloom and doom" from my MacUser editors and others in the press along the lines of "Corporate America doesn't care how bad something is, they just keep buying Microsoft swill no matter how terrible it may be just because they're on the Microsoft standard." While this may have been true, even if it is a gross generalization, Word 6 and Microsoft Office 4.2 have forced many execs across the country to make major re-evaluations of Microsoft products for the first time in many years, and the results will prove healthy to all concerned in the long run. Either Microsoft will tighten up the software or lose to other companies, such as WordPerfect and Nisus, whose software sales have skyrocketed since Word 6 came out.

True Lies

It would be convenient on my part, and probably more fun to boot, if I could tell you that I hated every part of Word 6 for the PowerMac... but the truth is I like parts of it, some parts a lot. Now that it runs at an almost acceptable level of performance, that is. I haven't felt such a love/hate relationship with a piece of software in ages; I want to use it, I hate using it! That's the paradox of Word: every time you find something really cool and innovative in the program, you immediately stumble across two more things that are incredibly stupid.

This review will deal only with using Word 6 on a Power Macintosh. The native version just shipped and I got mine a few days ago; most people who've got it on order should have it by the time they read this review. The reason I've made this distinction is simple: It is such a futile proposition to run Word 6 on anything less than a PowerPC platform—the performance is too slow to be of practical use on any other kind of Mac—that it's really not worth discussing. I'd previously tried running Word 6 on my Quadra 700 and was so massively teed off with the experience that I removed all components of the program from my disk after only a few days, and was considering returning it for a full refund. A slip in the box told me I could send for a free PowerMac upgrade available "sometime in early 1995" (!) so I did, hoping that I might get a PowerMac by then. And Santa must have thought I was very very good last year because I got one for Christmas! An even bigger miracle occurred when Microsoft actually shipped a native version of something Mac before Easter.

I've also decided not to make this article a "lab"-oriented one, spouting tons of speed and performance statistics and benchmark studies. There are bigger issues at stake than Word's performance problems (if you can believe it) that I'd rather tackle... philosophical and design issues that are at the core of Microsoft's design team. Just go with me on this one: if

you have a PowerMac, Word's performance is passable; if you don't, forget about it. It's not surprising to me that Word 6 now needs a PowerMac to perform at speeds that one would consider (at times) acceptable. To be more precise, Word 6 for Power Macintosh is now, on average, about as fast as running Word 5.1a in emulation mode; some things are faster and some are slower. Saving is now markedly faster in native mode, and scrolling through heavy tables is also vastly improved. Word count is still bogus (more on that later) and ... well, you get the idea. Why the heavy hardware investment just to run a word processor, albeit a powerful one?

Microsoft has had a long-standing philosophy of software development, echoed recently in the press by a VP in charge of Word, and it goes something like this: "We add in the features users want the most and don't worry about 'tightening up' the code. If it takes more powerful hardware to run the program, then so be it." This is not a new revelation; if you've used Microsoft products for any length of time you know it's true.

On the surface, this fact, taken along with the "Windows-ization" of Word, might suggest that Microsoft truly hates the Macintosh. You might further reason that by releasing such a bone-headed new version of the most popular word-processing program on Earth, Microsoft is trying to "kill" the Mac or something. Our own user group newsletter editor even implied this last month. I respectfully disagree. Think harder and you realize that programs like Word 6 can actually spur Macintosh sales, not hinder it. If you wanna run it, you gotta have the hardware, and that hardware is Power Macintosh. Another carrot to dangle in front of potential buyers. Of course, it's always nice when the reason you have to buy more firepower is to take advantage of some truly advanced piece of software that makes the

most of the firepower, but it's not a perfect world, is it? Please don't misunderstand me on this, I'm not condoning what Microsoft has done with Word 6 at all... some of it is totally wretched. It's just that Mac hardware sales will only increase because of it (that is, for those who insist on using it without looking at other options) and not decrease. And Word 6 for Windows is just as stupid as its Mac partner, as the programs are virtually identical, so it's hard to accept the notion that Microsoft is trying to kill off the Macintosh with bad software. Bill Gates loves cash any way he can get it, remember?

The "S. S. Titanic" of word processing

By now, you've also no doubt heard about how much hard disk space and RAM the program requires. Everything you've heard is true, and then some. Installation may take up to 31.5 MB of disk space for a "fat" installation with everything in it; even more disk space than that is needed during the decompression phase of the installation. I decided to install everything but the supplied clip art, cross platform fonts (don't care about cross-platform issues, thank you), and the equation editor. The total after completion was 15.7 MB. My previous Quadra install took about 11 MB of disk space, but everything is bigger on PowerMacs, so I expected a larger-sized install. Word also sets the suggested RAM size based on how much you have, the kind of machine you're putting Word on, and the options you've installed. It preferred 6 MB of RAM in my case, but I have 32 MB now (anticipating Word's appetites, so to speak) so I gave it 10 MB just to be on the safe side. 6 MB or 10 MB doesn't really matter; anything more than 4 MB of RAM to run a word processing program is frankly obscene to me, no matter what it can do. This is the biggest area of laxity in Microsoft's programming team, and I fervently pray they'll see the light and put the brakes on for future versions. If Microsoft keeps this up, the next ver-

sion will require a Cray to run it! This is also what is making WordPerfect, NisusWriter, and even ClarisWorks and WriteNow look better and better to a lot of people.

It took nearly 20 minutes to perform the install using the sixteen floppies Word for PowerMac comes on; Microsoft supplies a new disk #1, you use the old disks #2-10, and add on new floppies #11-16. A better idea would be a CD-ROM version a la Office 4.2, but Microsoft knows that you cannot run a CD-ROM without running extensions and they'd rather you restart with the shift key held down thus rendering a CD-ROM install impossible. I personally would have no trouble at all creating a custom startup set containing CD-ROM drivers and nothing else, but I guess Microsoft just doesn't trust me enough to do that.

The installer program is unusually well-designed and easy to understand. There are 3 options to pick from—PowerBook, Typical, Network—and Custom. The Custom option has automatic text telling you what everything does to further aid in your decisions of what you want and what you don't. What the installer doesn't tell you is that Word 6 also installs six different extensions which the program requires in order to function, and it puts them in your system Extensions Folder for you. They are: Microsoft Dialog Library, Find File Library, Mail Library, OLE Extension, OLE Library, and Tool Editor Library. Don't work on a network? Don't use Microsoft Mail? Don't care about object linking and embedding? Too bad. You're stuck using these extensions whether you like it or not. On the plus side, Microsoft has finally gotten around to recognizing "common elements" among its major programs and has established a new installation scheme. Any modules or items that can be used by more than one Microsoft product, such as Word and Excel, etc., is placed in a "Microsoft" folder that resides in the same master folder where Word 6 is. Any functions unique to Word still are in the

Word Commands folder, now renamed to Word Extensions. Welcome to the '90s Microsoft... of course Claris has been doing this for almost 6 years now, with the Claris folder that most of you have sitting in your System Folder. (If you've always wondered what the Claris folder was for, now you know!) Maybe that's why ClarisWorks is still beating the pants off of Microsoft Works, but I digress.

Speed Chaser, not Speed Racer

Word 5.1a on a PowerMac 8100 under emulation takes 14 seconds to load, from the initial double-click to the appearance of the blinking insertion cursor. This is with a minimal startup set of extensions and using my basic core font set of 15 fonts. The reason I mention fonts is that Word has always had font problems, and Word 6 is the worst yet. The more fonts you have open, the longer Word will take to launch. This is another inheritance from Windows, and aren't we thrilled! Word 6 now takes 25 seconds to load, but on my Quadra 700 it took close to 3 minutes! Launching Word 6 with my regular startup font set, roughly double the size of my "core" fonts, resulted in a slightly higher-than-double startup time: 1 minute even. 25 seconds is a massive improvement over 3 minutes, and other speed improvements showed up in this native version, which also may have fixed some initial bugs in the first release but Microsoft is keeping mum on this.

Creating a calendar with the Calendar Wizard also showed massive speed improvement, from 93 seconds to only 5 seconds. The famous "word count" controversy gained in the speed department as well. The 9-page "Word 6 Setup Tips and Optimization" document took 10 seconds to word-count as opposed to 90 seconds back on the Quadra. One thing about word count: Don't get fooled by the initial statistics display. When you call up word count you get info for lines, words, paragraphs, etc. in the dia-

log... it looks like you got your results instantaneously. But look at your cursor... the watch is still whirling and the numbers are close but not accurate. 10 seconds later the numbers blink and change to the real ones. This can be somewhat deceptive and should be changed as soon as possible to a blank display of some kind until the official results come in.

Do you want to know why Word 6 is so big? There's irony at work here, because the answer is yet another classic Word 6 Paradox. You guessed it... Word 6's mega-size and memory requirements are a direct result of its desire to help novice users! The majority of new features are designed to help people who haven't a clue when it comes to dealing with computer word processing programs, so AutoFormat, AutoText, AutoCorrect, Style Gallery, Wizards, and other automated features are there to do the work for them! Each one adds to the heavy RAM and disk space burdens the program imposes. Unfortunately, novice users are usually the last people to have PowerMacs and 32 MB of RAM, so I'm not sure what all the thinking was here.

Don't believe everything you read

Earlier in this article, I briefly mentioned that the Windows and Mac versions of Word 6 are identical for all intents and purposes. But are they really identical? This brings up a sore point with me, and its one that nobody has brought up in any of the reviews I've seen so far. Microsoft has gone out of its way to tell you how Word 6 is "identical" on both Mac and Windows platforms. They trumpet it in the help files, they blab about it in the Readmes, they plaster it all over the manuals. Works the same. Looks the same. Files are the same. The first and third items may be true, but the second one definitely is not. I've seen Word 6 for Windows and it looks better.

All the text used in buttons and on windows and dialogs, etc., is in "Arial," Microsoft's version of Helvetica. It's clean and neat. All of the button, dialog and window text in the Mac version is in Geneva 10-point. And worse, Geneva 10-point bold! How can I say this... it's "butt-ugly." I haven't seen anything this annoying since the early HyperCard stacks. To depress one even further, all the dialogs and selection areas are a dreary, lifeless gray, while the Windows ones have occasional color. Whatever happened to light blue, or puce? Why can't the user change this? Sure, everything has a nice "3-D" effect, but if your vision isn't so great (and mine stinks on ice) you'll go blind peering at all the teensy-weensy text string boxes in Find And Change that used to be in nice, old-fashioned Chicago 12. Even selection lists, like Table Styles or Wizard and Template lists found in the "New" menu item, are in Geneva 10. In the past, Geneva 9 and 10 point was used in programs designed to run on Mac Pluses and other Macs with 9˝ screens, in order to save space. How many people do you know who have what it takes to run this program properly and are using 9˝ screens? This surely is brain-dead engineering at its worst.

If you really want to see the common heritage both programs share, or if you like to mess around with hidden programming, try installing the "Advanced Options" menu item. You'll find it in the Customize... window under "Tools." The Advanced Options will appear at the bottom of the Tools menu when installed. When you open it, you'll see the actual underpinnings of Word 6—that's right, it's good ol' DOS! You'll see DOS commands as well as Windows INI settings, all right there on your trusty Macintosh. It's enough to give a loyal Mac user the heebie-jeebies. On the other hand, you can use programming commands to make Word do just about anything imaginable, or customize its internal workings as well as the external interface. One look at this area, though, and you'll know it's not for normal humans but Gates-geeks. I can't wait for the inevitable The Zen of Word 6 Programming book, just like BMUG's great one on ResEdit. It will be a hit, I guarantee it.

Mom always liked you best!

You don't have to take my word on how Word looks on Windows... all you have to do is look in the manuals. If a certain function is different for some reason on a Mac than it is in Windows, you'll see screen shots for both. If the concept being discussed is the same in both formats (which is most of the time) the screen shots are always of the Windows version. And they always look better! Since the manuals are written for both platforms and refer to both when necessary, you can amuse yourself for hours reading the Windows-specific parts. Try not to laugh out loud if you work in an office. And if you know some die-hard Windows fans who think it's "just like a Mac" simply show them the side by side documentation in the Word manuals, and they'll finally get the hint. The best one is the "Installing Word on Windows" section... it's a hoot! The "If Setup [Program] Stops Running" sidebar is especially cogent in showing why Windows is no Mac. The Windows sections are always at least double the size of the Mac ones and contain many more steps. They actually did the Mac a favor here without realizing it, I think. And we'll take all the favors we can get.

The manuals themselves are a departure from previous Microsoft efforts: You can actually understand them now. They're written in real English and are clearly presented. The paper is very thin, however, so turn the pages carefully or you might tear one.

A current trend in software is a heavier reliance on electronic help with a concurrent reduction in the amount of printed material included with the software. ClarisWorks 3, for example, ships with a manual 1/4 the size of its predecessor. The manual is designed to work in concert

with the online help in ClarisWorks. I'm not a big fan of this trend. Maybe I'm old-fashioned, but I do better with printed material in front of me than a pre-frontal lobotomy. (Sorry, couldn't help that!) Then again, I know a lot of people who say, "just show me what to do, I don't want to read manuals!" (I hate these people.) Maybe that's why this trend is on the rise.

Microsoft has followed suit to a certain degree with Word 6; the box contains just two manuals: the short "Quick Results" starter guide, and the 800 page User's Guide. There are also 2 HyperCard stacks, called "Getting Started" and "Examples and Demos." And there's lots and lots of online help too. In the larger manual, you'll find major concepts starting with a "Quick Start" entry, then a detailed explanation will usually follow. But not quite detailed enough. For further details, they tell you to consult the online help, so I guess you could call this a "hybrid" approach. Don't forget that Microsoft Press publishes the most popular books on Word, so don't expect them to give you too much for free. (Am I getting more cynical as the years pass? You betcha!) If you recall from last month's Voice, there were major changes between the final beta of Word and the release version, causing major screw-ups with third-party books, so don't look for them anytime soon. It's a shame, as the Cobb Group's "Companion" series are a must with me.

Gone, but totally forgotten

The first thing you'll want to do after installing Word 6 is start using it, but if you've changed from Word 5 you'll stop dead in your tracks after just a couple of minutes. Remember when Word 5 came out and all the command-key combinations were changed? Remember how irritated you were? Well, prepare to get irritated all over again, because Microsoft has yet again scrambled all the key combinations. To make matters worse, your custom Toolbars are gone. What about a "Toolbar con-

verter" where you could tell Word 6 to go get your Toolbar settings from Word 5 and put them in? No such luck, amigo... you have to go do it all over again. There will be more chores for you to do if you decide to install 6 in another location than Word 5. Installing 6 over 5 will preserve your glossary files, custom dictionaries, and address lists, while putting 6 in a new location will necessitate the re-importation of them.

If you have customized menus and key commands in Word 5, you'll have to save them to a settings file first in order to restore them in Word 6... the program will not do it for you. To further put a spin on your poor, addled brain, many of your favorite menu items have either been re-named or have disappeared altogether. I used to use "Preferences" and "Commands" (found next to each other in Word 5's Tools menu) quite often, but they're both gone. Instead you've got "Customize" and "Options" and neither works the same as its predecessor. The Preferences menu item in Word 5 used to be easy to use: a straight vertical line of icons down the left side; click on one and select the preferences for that item. Many other programs use this same system to great benefit, including Claris products. But forget about straight-forward with Word 6! The "Options" menu item, the closest thing I could find to Preferences, has a soggy gray dialog filled with 12 "File Folder" tabs in it. Each little file folder tab has a name of something you can adjust on it. There are so many that it's hard to keep track of them all, and every time you click on one (from the back row, for example) the others shuffle around and change positions, making it virtually impossible to remember which ones you've visited and which ones you're going to pick next. Sheesh! To make matters worse, the contents of each of the 12 Options screens can change depending on what is showing at the moment. For example, if you're in Normal view, the Views

Options will show you different things to choose from than if you were in Page Layout view.

Stick it where you think it should go

If you can get the idea behind all these changes, you can modify Word 6 until the cows come home. You can even make it more like Word 5 if you want to... and boy, did I want to! The first thing I'd noticed was that my trusty Font menu was missing. I'd read somewhere that Word 6 didn't have a traditional font menu on the menu bar anymore, just the funky one found on the Standard Toolbar. It's like the one on the ruler in Word 5 and I didn't like that one either. I like a Font menu where it belongs... on the menu bar! (Crotchety, ain't I?) The truth is, however, that nothing is really missing from 6; you just have to "put it back" if you don't see it. I found a couple of Microsoft Fast Tips concerning Word 6 on America Online and will be posting them immediately on MVOL. They were extremely helpful and clearly written, and talked about how to bring back the things you wanted from Word 5 and how best to deal with the things that can't be changed in 6. These two files should be included in the folder during installation, or have been in the manuals, or... something. They are necessary for your sanity. With them, I learned how to go to the Customize area and create a new Font menu just like the old one used to be. I also learned how to bring back my Work menu, convert my old glossaries, and lots of other things Word should've either done itself during installation or prompted you to do during installation. The idea of "conversion" seems to have escaped the Word 6 team completely. Oh, you can do it if you really want to, but they're not going to help you any.

I also learned that a process that used to be fairly simple—adding things to menus, renaming them, taking them away, and re-arranging them—is now incredibly awkward and time-consuming, involving one

of the most non-intuitive interfaces yet devised by man. I can take programming codes only so much until I want to explode. Plain English would have been a nice touch here. Dragging would have been better. You can drag toolbar buttons right off the Options screen and onto the Toolbar of choice, so why can't you do the same thing to menus? Maybe Microsoft doesn't want The Average Joe messing around with the mechanics of Word and shifting all the menus around... perhaps they made this ability especially confusing in hopes of scaring off people who shouldn't be doing it. All I know is it's as hard to do as Toolbar modifying is easy. Another Word Paradox for the books.

One thing you can't add to dialog boxes is the "Apply" button, the button you could press to try a setting before actually applying it to something. Inexplicably, it is gone from all dialogs except the Styles area, and I can't find any trace of something like it or a way to put back in. This makes absolutely no sense to me, and is yet another classic Word Paradox.

Here's a little fact to help put into perspective how different Word 6 is from previous versions: The chapter in the "Quick Results" manual that discusses the differences between the Word 6 for Windows and the previous version (Word 2 for Windows; go figure) is twenty-two pages long! Mac users don't even get a printed synopsis, but can find the info in the online help area under What's New In Word 6. (This is another case of the subtle-yet-always-present "Windows first, Mac second" attitude you find all through Word 6's printed and online materials.) If you are determined to find and use all that Word 6 has to offer, be prepared for a 4-to-6 month learning curve. We're talking "major investment of time" here, and I'm not sure that Corporate America is really willing to send (Continued on page 24) everyone back to new Word classes again. Without study, desire and persever-

ance, you will either rely completely on the Wizards and pre-made templates, most of which look bad, or wind up using a 15 MB program as no more than a glorified notepad. For Word 6 is the essence of the concept of "overkill"... too many features, too many choices, too much to take in easily. And new users, the ones who supposedly will benefit from Word's prodigious automation the most, are the one most likely to cut and run.

The good, the bad, and the even worse

As I mentioned before, Word 6 isn't all bad, just two-thirds-bad. There are some really good things about Word 6 too. With all that size and bulk, it's easy to overlook some of the more subtle things that are kind of "buried" amidst all the hype. Unlimited undos, for one, is something that all word processors should have. There are undo and redo buttons on the Toolbar that show a list (in English) of the last things you've done... and the limit is defined by you. You can drag over one, many, or all possible actions and execute the Undo or Redo command and presto, change-o! They're gone or restored, whichever option you picked.

AutoFormats are style sheets that work for entire documents. Word will analyze your text and apply what it thinks are the best styles, such as bold, italics, shading, etc., to areas of the document for best effect. You can also visit the Style Gallery and pick a pre-defined or user-made document style. While this feature is unique, AutoFormat more often than not makes incorrect guesses as to what kind of formatting would look best and you can wind up taking more time "teaching" it than you would in just learning what to do right and doing it yourself. More impressive to me is the Table Style Gallery, which lets users go "shopping" for table styles and then immediately applies them. Tables have always been a cornerstone of Word, and with almost 30 different kinds of pre-defined Table Styles,

they can now look a lot snazzier than ever before. Microsoft must have heard all of the complaints about how hard it was to get tables to look good and put this feature in; the mystery of table formatting is now solved!

Shortcuts are another time-saver. Not to be confused with "QuicKeys"-type shortcuts, they're more like what NowMenus offers. While typing in a table, for example, you can mouse down while depressing the Control key and select from Table Formatting options or any other Word option dealing with tables. Keeping your hands on the keyboard is a good idea in word processing, and Shortcuts does its part in preventing unnecessary trips to the mouse. Shortcuts is task-sensitive and will display a short menu of the most frequently used functions based on what material you're mousing down on: text, tables, graphics, outlines, etc.

The "Format Painter" is something I've felt belonged in Word since Word 4. It is basically a styles-copier. Click on the Format Painter button, drag over text or paragraphs that is in a certain style, then "paint" that style on other selections. You've always been able to do this using the Styles commands, but execution has remained somewhat obscure to most people. This makes style copying more accessible. And speaking of long-awaited features, columns may now be of unequal widths and line-numbering now appears onscreen! Line numbering is seen only in Page Layout view, but in the new PowerMac version, scrolling in page layout view is now only slightly slower than in Normal view.

The new "Forms" feature is something that is totally from left-field in a word-processing program but is still welcome. It behaves pretty much like the old Fast Forms from PowerUp software, or even the old Claris forms program, whatever it used to be called. It lets you either design your own forms for whatever purpose or pick from a long list of pre-defined forms that are all

editable. After establishing the form, you can electronically fill it out and store it in a database-like forms area for future recall. Since the only really competent forms program left on the market is Shana's Informed Foundation, which is priced out of reach for most people, this can be, for some, the best reason to get Word 6. It is also one of the chief culprits in Word's voracious appetites, and probably would have been better implemented as a separate module of some kind that people could either leave in or take out.

Fields of screams

For people who have always wanted to hack their way to a better life, Word 6 offers a plethora of ways to do so. The "Fields" option replaces the older Glossary function and lets the user insert any number of automated fields of information: date, time, page numbers, and much more. You can finally do running heads, "Continued on page..." and numbered lists with ease, with Word updating the linked info as new text is added. This area, as well as the WordBasic macro language and the Advanced Options items represent the full flowering of programming languages used inside of Word. If you've got the stomach for it, you can now design "do-it-yourself" documents for people so afraid of computers they can't even turn them on.

These areas also represent the program's steepest parts of its learning curve.

Word 6 makes a big deal about its new "AutoCorrect" and "AutoText" features as being on the "cutting edge" of word processing. AutoCorrect watches as you type and automatically corrects "teh" to "the" for example, based on consistent patterns of typing errors. It also checks for capitalization of proper names and first words in sentences, etc. AutoText will type out words or whole paragraphs based on letter codes: "KG" for example immediately becomes "Ken Gruberman" after you hit the space bar. These things sound great, and they are, but they're nothing new. Thunder 7 users have had the same capabilities for years now, with better implementation. And you can use Thunder 7 in any application that accepts text!

Drag-and-drop text editing has now been expanded to multi-document capability. If you have more than one document open, you can drag over text to the other window. Sounds impressive, and it's helpful, but I can't help wondering... if you can now do this, why hasn't Microsoft yet implemented something as simple as discontinuous selecting? Even with all the ballast of Word 6, you still can only select words, sentences or paragraphs that are directly next to each other!

NisusWriter has it, even the fabulous and innovative shareware word processor TexEdit Plus has it... why not Word? This must be a calculated plan. I can hear the Microsoft execs now: "Don't put everything people have been asking for in the latest release or there won't be any place left to go for further upgrades!" And there you have the last Word Paradox for the day.

At last, an obvious answer!

So here we are, facing the question everyone wants to ask: "Do I need Word 6? Should I upgrade to it or stay where I am?" I think the answer is simpler than it's ever been before. If you have Word 5 and like it, keep it. If you have anything other than a PowerMac, forget it. If you have Word 5 and hate it, this is your excuse to finally wise up and get something that's better designed and more cohesively written. My personal favorite right now is NisusWriter from the newly-named Nisus Software. Look for a review of that coming up soon and you'll see what I mean. But if you do have a PowerMac, and just love power for power's sake, or work in an environment that involves Windows people using Word, or are a Microsoft Word junkie, then yes, go ahead and buy Word 6. But don't say I didn't warn you.
Ken Gruberman
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Ongoing Deals for Mini'app'les Members

Submitted by Tom Gates

The following businesses have agreed to provide ongoing discounts to members of Mini'app'les. When you contact these companies, please identify yourself as a member of Mini'app'les to qualify for these discounts. For questions related to these discount offers, please contact Tom Gates - (612) 789-1713 evenings and weekends.

APC Power Protection Products

Surge Protection strips, Battery backups, line conditioners, etc. Contact Keith Kalenda at Business Security Products (612) 789-1190. 1/3 off SurgeArrest line of products 25% off BackUPS, SmartUPS and related products

MacMillan Publishing

35% discount off computer books from QUE, Sams, New Riders Publishing, Hayden and Brady. Catalogs available thru Mini'app'les or by contacting Marcie at 1-800-428-5331 x3744. To place orders, contact Melissa at 1-800-428-5331 x4673.

MacMillan Publishing produces frequent listings of new titles that have been added to their catalog. Mini'app'les will attempt to have these available on the BBS in addition to the catalogs.

February Mac eDOMs

submitted by Bruce Thompson

Mac eDOM #918 - ClarisOrganizer

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FEB 1995

ClarisOrganizer Demo

(1.44 mb disk)

This is a demo version of the popular new organizer from the makers of ClarisWorks. It includes all the functionality of the full product except saving. Comes with the complete Help System.

This program has gotten very good reviews and if you want to take a look for yourself, here is your chance.

Mac eDOM #919 - ClarisDraw Demo

Copyright © 1995 Mini'app'les
FEB 1995

ClarisDraw Demo

(1.44 mb disk)

ClarisDraw is the next generation of MacDraw software with over 75 new features that will make creating your graphics easier than ever.

This disk will help you explore the new capabilities of ClarisDraw and show you what is possible. However, we 're only providing a starting point to familiarize you with the key new features. Because this is a fully functioning copy (with a few exceptions), you will be able to create your own drawings and see for yourself that great graphics have never been so easy.

To install the ClarisDraw trial software, simply double-click the ClarisDraw Trial icon and choose where you would like it to be installed. This will create a folder with all of the files you need for this demonstration. Follow the directions in the ClarisDraw Self-Guided Demonstration booklet (or Teach Text Document).

What is on this disk:

ClarisDraw Trial Application - Some of the features have been disabled in this version of the application. You will not be able to save documents or copy objects to other applications via the clipboard. However, cut, copy and paste will work within the application. Printing is available, but your printouts will have a watermark in the background.

Mac eDOM #920 - Lock it Up!

Copyright © 1995 Mini'app'les
FEB 1995

eDOM #920 - Lock it Up!

A collection of file and disk "lock" utilities. Each has its own unique abilities and features.

FOLLOW INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS!!

If you don't exactly follow the installation instructions in the documentation, you stand a good chance of being surprised when your hard disk is locked out and you don't know what to do to get it back!

FileLock 1.21

FILELOCK REQUIREMENTS
• Mac Plus or better
• System 4.1 or later
ABOUT FILELOCK: Big Al FileLock is a simple password protection program. You can place a four letter password on any document (not applications). In the Finder, the document's icon will then be changed to an icon with a small padlock on it. Users will then be forced to enter the correct password to open the file. NOTE - if the icon has not changed, try closing and re-opening the folder or selecting "Get Info" in the "File" menu. Future versions should handle icons much better.

All versions of FileLock from 1.0 through 1.21 are compatible with each other.

HideFiles1.2

HideFiles is an easy way to make files and folders invisible from the desktop. It will however not prevent somebody from opening the file or folder from an application.

Besides the advantages of hiding files in some situations, such as making sure important files don't get put in the trash by children, there are some uses to making invisible files visible. If you make your desktop files (Desktop DB and Desktop DF) visible and then delete them, at startup your Mac will replace these files with ones with all current information. This is more effective than simply holding down Option-Command at startup, where the files are simply updated and in the long run may contain errors.

Some demonstration versions of software put invisible files on your hard drive (usually in the system folder) with a date stamp on them; after a certain period of time, when the software compares the date on the file with the current date and it finds that a certain number of days have gone by, it will no longer run. Removing these files makes the software think that it is on a new Mac.

MacPass393

Introduction
MacPassword™ was developed to provide security for the files on my hard disk. Since I work in an environment where anyone can have access to my Macintosh (and subsequently the files on my hard disk drive), I needed something to discourage people from casual use of my equipment. While it's true that a knowledgeable person with the right disk tools can "break" through this or any protection method, it is every bit as good (and gives you the same level of protection) as the commercial software selling for hundreds of dollars. Besides, it was fun to write!

Passport 3.01 DEMO

Passport is a full featured security product that will keep intruders out of your Macintosh, even if they try to start with a System floppy, or while holding down the Shift key. Passport is already in use in thousands of Macintoshes around the world, in government offices, schools, companies, professional

offices (legal, medical, etc) and by individual users. This latest version of Passport incorporates a lot of the features that our users have asked us to built into Passport during the past year.

This demonstration version was produced to allow you to review this version of Passport before purchasing, or upgrading. Please note that the DEMO version differs in the following three (3) ways from the full version:

1. Passport will prevent you to boot from a System floppy for ONLY two (2) times, then it will allow booting with a System floppy.

2. This DEMO version of Passport will always accept the password: passport

3. The screensaver just makes your screen black, no pictures or anything.

Prophylaxis1.0.1

Prophylaxis is a system extension that forces the user to enter a password whenever the Mac is turned on. It is not difficult for a knowledgeable Mac user to bypass Prophylaxis, but it provides enough protection to prevent the casual user from messing with your Mac while you aren't there. If you would like more protection, look for "Prophylaxis Plus". If, for some reason, you forget your password, you can hold down shift while your Mac is starting up, therefore bypassing Prophylaxis.

Prophylaxis Plus 1.1

Prophylaxis Plus is a program that forces the user to enter a password whenever the Mac is turned on. The only way that I have found to bypass PP is to start from a different System file, such as that on a System disk.

To install Prophylaxis Plus, simply double click on the Install application, and follow the prompts. From then on, whenever you start up your Mac, you must enter the password and press return. To change the password, enter your old password without pressing return and click on "Change Password". Type your new password, and then press return.

If you should happen to forget your password, or if your Mac crashes every time you boot after installation of Prophylaxis Plus, boot your Mac from a System floppy, (e.g. the Disk Tools disk) run the Install application, and click on "Remove". PP will inform you that it isn't installed. Click on "Select", and then open the System file on your hard drive. This will remove PP from that file. If you wish to re-install it, restart your computer from your hard drive and use the Install utility again.

SAP

SAP IS A BETA PRODUCT.
IT IS POSSIBLE THAT DATA LOSS COULD OCCUR. SAP HAS BEEN TESTED IN-HOUSE ONLY AND REQUIRES MUCH MORE TESTING

BEFORE IT CAN BE DEEMED STABLE. HURRICANE SYSTEMS WILL NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DATA LOSS OR ANY OTHER CPU PROBLEMS THAT COULD OCCUR.

SAP is a small utility that locks applications and folders of applications (any documents are skipped) so that they can not be used.

Simple LOCK

Hello, I'm Simple LOCK. How are you? That's good. I would like to tell you a little about me. My job is to keep people for accessing your Macintosh without your secret password that you will be creating in just a bit. I'm a control panel whom you will shortly be putting in your System Folder. My brother's labeled "Simple Lock FKEY," and my sister's labeled "Simple LOCK DA."

It's intended that you use either the whole family (Me, brother, & sister) together or at least the combination of my sister (Simple LOCK DA) & me (Simple LOCK). Basically, my function is to protect your Mac from being "broken into" when it is initially turned on or restarted. You have the option of turning me off at startup or not showing my icon at startup. My brother and sister prevent anyone from seeing or fooling with a document that you are currently working on. Note that my brother and sister can be used from inside an application or in the Finder.

February ClarisWorks SIG

February 7, 1995
by Pam Lienke and Bruce Thompson

First from Pam:
Wow! Once again the ClarisWorks SIG was full of information and tidbits too neat to miss. For the February meeting we were privileged to have Paul Gehlen, the local Claris account manager, with us. He began by answering some of our questions and giving a bit of information about Claris, including the fact that six Claris products are native for the Power Mac.

The bulk of Paul's demonstration dealt with the assistants on version 3.0 of ClarisWorks. At an earlier meeting we had taken a look at some of the assistants, but Paul led us in another direction. Previously we had looked at the assistants as a starting point. He showed us how the assistants can be used while you are already in the midst of a file. These assistants are found by pulling down the apple menu and selecting "help." One such use is footnoting. While it is possible to format foot-

notes by using the "Insert Footnote" selection in the format menu, there is an assistant that relieves the author of much of the work involved in formatting footnotes. The limitation here is whether or not the style used by Claris is the style you need. The assistant allows you to select the Modern Language Association or the Chicago Manual of Style format for your citations. If one of these is acceptable, the footnote assistant appears to make footnoting almost a pleasure. Another assistant Paul

demonstrated is the "Make Table" assistant. This is another place where the work is done for you. If you know you want to insert a table but don't want to go through all the steps on your own, let the assistant do the work for you.

Another topic concerned wrapping text around graphics. We were able to locate an article in the February issue of ClarisWorks Users Journal which showed how to use 'irregular text wrap around imported graphics.' A neat trick!

Each meeting always results in more "stuff" to try out when I get home. I truly look forward to each get-together with this friendly group of ClarisWorks enthusiasts. If you use ClarisWorks or are thinking of it and you are available on the first Tuesday of the month, join us for a truly remarkable time (and probably some treats). If you aren't available then, get with it and schedule that other activity for some other time.

And from Bruce Thompson:

As I entered the meeting room at the Southdale Library, I saw many familiar faces and one in particular that I did not recognize, sitting at the front table and working on the Mac SE. I soon found out that this was Paul Gehlen, an Account Manager from Claris. Denis Diekhoff had invited him to demonstrate ClarisWorks 3.0, which he was attempting to load from a CD-ROM. Unfortunately, when Denis had recently installed System 7.1 the CD-ROM driver had not gotten installed.

After a couple of futile attempts with drivers from the eDOM suitcase, Brian Bantz turned on his Power Book and we found a current driver there. A copy was quickly installed on the SE and the demo proceeded. (Remind the Mac eDOM provider to update the CD-ROM drivers on the eDOMs!)

While loading ClarisWorks 3.0, Paul first entertained a few questions from the audience about Claris Resolve and why it was discontinued (slow market response), about the local Apple educational providers, the differences between the word processor in Claris Impact and ClarisWorks (none), and a couple of others which I missed while selling eDOMs.

The demo began with an explanation of the major changes in ClarisWorks 3.0. They are primarily the inclusion of the Claris Assistants and a major improvement in the help system. Paul then showed how these two systems are related and how the assistants can be used from within a document as well as starting a new document. From within a ClarisWorks word processing document, he selected the Apple menu, then he selected Help, and then moved to the ClarisWorks Assistants selection. At this time there was a choice of four options from which he chose Footnotes. This displayed a dialog screen where he just had to fill in the blanks and click Done. This would allow a report with very consistent styles throughout and

done very easily. Impressive.

Paul also showed how the same "Help" menu could be used to create a table and then graph the data in the table, all with a few mouse clicks using the Table Assistant. He also took this opportunity to explain and demonstrate the "Shortcuts" palette and how to embed a graph in text as opposed to dropping it into the word processing document as an object. The advantage of embedding is that it will "flow" with the text as revisions are made. This also led to a discussion of flowing text around objects and a trick detailed in the ClarisWorks Users Group newsletter to flow text around an imported object. (Ask at the next ClarisWorks SIG.)

In response to another question from the audience, he showed a possible method of creating a form letter entirely within the database. This would allow a user to print more than one form letter on a sheet of paper.

Paul certainly provided an impressive display of some of the power available within ClarisWorks and the SIG members in attendance were very appreciative of the time he spent with them. Even though he couldn't be convinced to join the Pie SIG, that did not deter several of the members from doing just that. Discussions there ranged from erasing on old typewriters using ink erasers and chalk to the time of lowest long distance phone rates.

PageWriter Update

by Chester H. Page

Notes submitted by Tom Ostertag

I no longer support patches for AppleWriter. I finally rewrote what I was doing as a GS/OS application. At the moment, all the "menu" type displays are text controlled, much like the original AppleWriter, but with some new ones added. I have been advised that everyone is now used to pulldown menus and dialog boxes, and that I should rewrite PageWriter accordingly. It will be

probably six months before I get that done. Meanwhile, the "old-fashioned interface" version is available, if you want a program that looks much like AppleWriter. It does require a color monitor, because I am changing text to blue when I want to highlight something, like a choice from a list. I have no idea what would happen with a monochrome monitor.

I have greatly expanded the use of glossaries and WPL. In fact, I have

added a special "permanent" glossary that is included at bootup. In that, there are features such as starting a letter with OPTION-APPLE-r to enter the return address and date, right justified, then shift to left justification for the body of the letter. (Your return address is entered during the customizing of the disk at installation.) At present, the only fonts are those built into the printer or downloaded to it. Going to sys-

Apple II History
PART 17 — LANGUAGES, CONT [v1.0 :: 22 Jan 92]

Compiled and written by Steven Weyhrich © Copyright 1991, Zonker Software

APPLE PASCAL

Applesoft was easy to use because it was interactive. You entered a command, and could immediately try it out. The disadvantage was a lack of more powerful commands, and it could be difficult to create large and complex programs. Efforts were begun within Apple to develop a more comprehensive language for the II, one that could be updated and modified if necessary. Since Applesoft was in ROM, it was more expensive and difficult for the end-user to install any upgrades to that language.

In 1979 Apple Pascal and the Language System was released. It sold for the steep price of $495, and came on four 5.25 floppy disks (all in the format of the Pascal disk system, of course). It also included the ROMs to change 13 sector disk controllers into 16 sector controllers, and the Language Card to plug into slot 0. As discussed in previous segments of this History, the Language Card was a 16K RAM card that made an Apple II into a full 64K RAM computer. Because of the extra available RAM, the Pascal system could load into memory without having to avoid the space used by the Applesoft (or Integer BASIC) interpreter. And with some complicated bank switching, even routines in the Monitor could be used if needed.

Apple chose to use the Pascal standard defined by the University of California at San Diego (UCSD). To make portability between various different computers possible, UCSD Pascal programs were compiled into a specialized code called "P-code". This "P-code" program could then be executed on any computer that had a proper interpreter. An Apple Pascal program could, then, run a little faster than an Applesoft program (since it WAS compiled), but not as fast as assembly language. The extra power it provided made it an attractive choice for some programmers.

The earliest version of Apple Pascal got complaints from users because it would not support lower-case (for those who had modified their Apple to display lowercase), and it was so large that it was quite awkward to use by those who owned only one disk drive.

Since the original UCSD Pascal language was designed to work with a full 80 columns of text, this was somewhat of a problem for the 40-column Apple II. For those Apple II's that did not have an 80-column card, Apple Pascal would display half of the screen at a time. In the Pascal Editor, entry of a line longer than 40 columns would cause the screen to scroll to the left. Using the arrow keys to move back to the left would scroll the screen back the other way. If needed, you could jump directly to the other half of the screen by pressing Ctrl-A.<1>

The limitation of Apple Pascal came from the need for a user to own the Language Card (or one of the later equivalent 16K RAM cards), and the fact that it was incompatible with the large library of DOS 3.2 programs and files that were already available. Eventually, with the proliferation of the 64K Apple IIe and 128K Apple IIc, a platform for Pascal applications was available. However, by that time the primary disk system being promoted by Apple for the II was ProDOS, and Apple never officially released a version of their original UCSD Pascal that would run under that operating system.

The Apple Pascal system has evolved up to version 1.3, which will support the more advanced features of the Apple IIe and IIc, but does not work as well with the IIGS as some would like. Instead, IIGS programmers now have versions of Pascal distributed by third party companies (like ORCA/Pascal from ByteWorks) created to take full advantage of that machine in 16-bit mode.

INSTANT PASCAL

This version of Pascal was written by Think Technologies, and Apple later bought the rights to sell it as a program for teaching Pascal. It would run only on the Apple IIc or on a 128K IIe because it used the double hi-res graphics mode, functioning much like a Macintosh "desktop" with multiple resizable windows. It had a mouse-based editor that checked program syntax as each line was entered (as did the older Integer BASIC) and automatically indented lines and boldfaced Pascal reserved words. Since it was intended for teaching, it also had a single-step trace function and the ability to modify the contents of variables while a program was running. Though good for learning the language, it was quite slow because of the overhead needed to display everything in graphics, and because it was an interpreted version of Pascal (instead of a compiled version).

Fans of the original Apple Pascal complained loudly after Apple introduced Instant Pascal. After this new Pascal came out, Apple didn't seem motivated to make any further upgrades to the older Pascal, which still used the original Pascal disk system format (Instant Pascal was made to run directly under ProDOS).<2>

FORTRAN

Released by Apple in 1980, Apple FORTRAN ran under the Pascal operating system. It cost $200 (over and above the $495 needed to get the Language System). Programs written in FORTRAN for other computers

could run with little modification under Apple FORTRAN (if a user needed that ability). As a compiled language, it ran faster than Applesoft, and probably also faster than Pascal, since FORTRAN wasn't translated into an intermediate "P-code". Apple's FORTRAN had many bugs in it, though, and since its introduction in 1980 it was never upgraded. By September 1986 it had disappeared from their product catalogs.

Another way for an Apple II user to get FORTRAN was to buy the Microsoft Z-80 Softcard for $345 and Microsoft FORTRAN for $200. This version of FORTRAN was more full-featured than Apple's, and offered some advantages in usability. It did NOT require changing to the 16 sector disk controller ROMs (if you didn't want to). Also, standard Microsoft BASIC (which was more advanced than Applesoft) was included in the Softcard package.<3>

In June of 1987 Pecan Software released FORTRAN for the IIGS. It ran under ProDOS 16 (GS/OS), but still used the UCSD format for its FORTRAN by creating a ProDOS file that acted as a UCSD volume.<3>

OTHER LANGUAGES

PILOT: Designed primarily for creating tutorial modules, this language allowed educators to design interactive programs to instruct students and test them on their responses during the process. One early version was written in Applesoft and was text-based. Apple later released their own version that ran under the Pascal system for $125.<4>

FORTH: This was a interesting language described as "extensible". It had a number of built-in commands, and new ones could be added as easily as typing its definition. These added commands could then be used in larger programs. Two versions sold in the late 1970's were "Apple Forth 1.6" (Cap'n Software) and "6502 Forth 1.2" (Programma International). Apple Forth 1.6 was a good package, but it used a unique

disk system that was not compatible with DOS 3.2. Programma's Forth was more extensive, but also more complicated.<5>,<6>

LOGO: Developed from LISP (LISt Processing) language to be an aid for learning, Logo has been popular over the years in the school environment. Apple's first version of Logo (which operated under the Pascal system) could run on any 64K Apple II, while Apple Logo II (released in July 1984 for $100) ran under ProDOS on Apple II's with 128K memory.<7>

COBOL: This language has had limited availability for the Apple II. The only version I am aware of was from Microsoft. It sold for $599 and ran under the CP/M system with the Microsoft Z-80 Softcard.<8>

C: A language that is currently popular among "power" programmers. It has some of the structure of Pascal, but also some of the low-level power of assembly language.

ASSEMBLERS

A large variety of Apple II assemblers have been available over the years. The earliest one, of course, was the mini-assembler that came with every Integer BASIC Apple II. The one was only good for immediate entry of assembly code; if changes were needed, much of the code would likely have to be re-entered from the beginning. Some other assemblers available in the early days include:

TED/ASM: Developed at Apple and smuggled out the doors around May 1978, this assembler had memory conflicts with DOS, so they couldn't be used together. The text editor module was written by Randy Wigginton, and the assembler was written by Gary Shannon. In the early days, it was the only assembler they had available that would run on an Apple II.<9>

RANDY'S WEEKEND ASSEMBLER: Also written by Randy Wigginton, this one slipped out of Apple in September 1978. The text editor was written mostly in SWEET-16 (Wozniak's 16-bit emulator in the Integer BASIC ROM), and was there-

fore slow. Unfortunately, it had its own set of bugs.<9>

MICROPRODUCTS ASSEMBLER: The first commercially available assembler for the Apple II, this was a "four character assembler", meaning that labels (a designation identifying a line or variable) could only be four characters long. Later it was expanded to work with six character labels. Despite some annoying bugs, it was inexpensive at only $39.95.<10>

SC-ASSEMBLER II: Probably the second Apple II assembler that was commercially distributed. Externally it was similar to the Microproducts assembler, but was better supported and regularly upgraded. It was very compact, and achieved that goal by making heavy use of SWEET-16 code. Consequently, it was slow when assembling. The author, Bob Sander-Cederlof, later started a popular newsletter called "Apple Assembly Lines" to both support his product and to be an information center for 6502 assembly language tips and techniques.<10>

BIG MAC/MERLIN: Sold originally by A.P.P.L.E. as "Big Mac", and later under the name "Merlin" by Southwestern Data Systems (later known as Roger Wagner Publishing). This assembler has been well supported over the years and has been extensively upgraded. It is one of the few remaining assemblers that have moved on to the 65816 GS/OS world, while retaining full compatibility with the previous 8-bit 6502 versions. Currently it is sold as Merlin 816 (including an 8-bit version) and Merlin 16+. The author, Glen Bredon, has also done many other programs and utilities for the Apple II.

ORCA/M: Sold by the ByteWorks, the current version was chosen by Apple Computer as the official assembler of the APW (Apple Programmer's Workshop) programming environment on the IIGS. ByteWorks has since expanded its product line to include versions of Pascal, C, BASIC, and other IIGS languages.

APPLE EDASM: This was Apple's

original "official" assembler for the II Plus and later 8-bit Apple II's. Though no longer actively supported (ORCA/M having supplanted it in the APW environment), the early versions for DOS 3.3 were included on the Apple Toolkit disk, which also had a hi-res character generator that could be interfaced into Applesoft programs. The early ProDOS versions of EDASM were sold with a 65c02 debugger called BUGBYTER.

UCSD PASCAL ASSEMBLER: Part of the Apple Pascal package, it was popular because it had macro capability, could do conditional assembly and create relocatable code, and had a good text editor. However, programs created with it could not be run on a standard (non-Language card) Apple, because there was no utility available early on to transfer the files to DOS 3.2. (Later, A.P.P.L.E. published transfer utilities called "HUFFIN" and "PUFFIN" for movement to and from DOS 3.3, named affectionately after Apple's "MUFFIN" utility for DOS 3.2 to 3.3 file transfers).

MISCELLANEOUS OTHER ASSEMBLERS: ASM/65, sold by Programma; "EAT" (Edit and Assemble Text) sold by Software Concepts, and written in Integer BASIC; and L.I.S.A., sold by Laser Systems.<10>

MACROS VS. SCRIPTS

With the increase in complexity of applications programs has also come a secondary level of programming. This extension has been called a "macro", meaning that a single step would accomplish several separate ones that would ordinarily take more effort. Early examples of this were available in some DOS 3.3 utilities, where pressing Ctrl-C from the keyboard (for example) might cause the word "CATALOG" to appear on the command line. In this example, a macro was used to save keystrokes and speed up repetitive activities. Similar macros were available for BASIC programmers, making a control key sequence print many of the common BASIC keywords, speeding program entry. (This type of macro was different from macros used in some assemblers, such as Big Mac/Merlin and the Pascal assembler. Here a "macro" was a new command that was defined to represent several standard assembly operation codes. This did not shorten the final resulting program, but made it possible to more easily enter repeated sequences of assembly codes).

Application programs began to take this concept and include a macro capability (either offered with the program or as a third-party add-on product). With time, some of these macro features have become so complex that they have become programming languages in their own right. In fact, many of them are being referred to as "scripting" languages, since they "direct" the function of a program, as a director uses a script to film a movie. This has been most popular with telecommunications programs, where the process of logging on to a remote computer, downloading new messages, and uploading replies is automated with a script that analyzes the responses from the other computer and takes the appropriate action. It has also been popular in programs like Applewriter (WPL, Word Processing Language) and AppleWorks (UltraMacros), where each has had its own method of automating repetitive tasks.

A LEAP IN COMPLEXITY

The environment for writing, compiling, and debugging programs has evolved along with the applications created by those programs. Originally, the Apple II and other computers of the day were used in a "command-line interface" environment. This means that each command was typed one at a time, and sometimes "batched" together to simplify a repetitive process (as with EXEC files under Apple DOS). An example of this command-line interface can be found by starting up Applesoft (or by using MS-DOS on an IBM). Anything that is to be done with this language has to be started by typing the proper command from the keyboard. Misspell the word "LOAD", and an error message is printed and it will stubbornly refuse to do what you wanted. The same command line is used for entering the lines of a BASIC program, or RUNning the program. This method was used because it was what programmers of the day were accustomed to. Nearly every computer prior to the microcomputer revolution worked in the same way, even if it was done using punched cards instead of being typed at a keyboard.

Minor differences were used from time to time in different computer languages, but none really took effect and changed the way in which people used computers until the release of the Macintosh in 1984. Macintosh used a radically different method of operating a computer. Instead of typing each command, the user would point to something on the screen and "click" on it using the mouse pointing device. And Macintosh programmers extended this concept to every application released with it. This different environment has been called a "graphic user interface" (GUI), and uses the concept of objects rather than typed commands. To delete a file, you don't type "DELETE PROGRAM", but point to the picture (icon) representing the file and drag it onto a picture of a trash can. This "desktop" includes more complex commands chosen from menus that appear in boxes called "windows" that pull down like a window shade from command category names on a "menu bar".

As the command line disappeared, so did traditional methods of handling program data. Words were still typed into a document on a word processing program, but many of the features that set up margins, tabs, and page breaks were translated into graphic icons selected with the mouse. Eventually this progressed into the world of the programmer. The text of computer program was entered much like any word proces-

sor text, and the command to compile it into an executable program was now selected from the menu bar at the top of the screen.

A step further along this path is the concept of "object-oriented programming" (OOP). In this method, the details of windows, menu bars, buttons, and other GUI standards are used to create other programs that use a consistent interface. Instead of having to laboriously define at the byte level how to create a window box, the computer already knows how to do this; the programmer just has to tell the computer how big it should be and where to place it on the screen. OOP programming allows smaller modules (called "objects") to be used to build a more complex final product. A language that works in an OOP environment is finally available on an Apple II, but before we get to it, a little more introduction is necessary.

HYPERTEXT

"Hypertext" is a term created by COMPUTER LIB author Ted Nelson that refers to a method of allowing a user to move from one concept to another in a text by linking the two concepts together.<11> The first type of program that used "hypertext" was a simple text based one. Certain words in the text of a document being viewed were marked to indicate that other information about that word was available elsewhere. Moving a cursor to that word and pressing a key would jump to the additional facts. For example, in an article about the history of music, the word "sonata" might be highlighted. Selecting this word could jump to another article that discusses sonatas in greater detail. When finished, the user could jump back over this link to the place where he left off in the original article.

"Tutor-Tech" was the first comprehensive hypertext system available for the Apple II series. It worked on 8-bit Apple II's, and was designed primarily for use in a classroom setting. Entirely graphics-based, it defined certain parts of the screen as

"buttons", and moving the pointer to that area could allow the program to move to a different screen or cause something else to happen. As with any graphic interface, icons that represented certain functions were used to designate commands (i.e., to exit the program, you point to a picture of door labeled "EXIT").

In 1986 a remarkable program became available on the Macintosh that was, for a time, included with each Mac sold. "HyperCard" was a comprehensive system that used the idea of hypertext, plus added a programming language that consisted of words and phrases as close to English as anything else previously available on a microcomputer. The HyperCard system took care of the details of how to draw boxes and buttons, and left it to the user to define where to put them and how to label them. And because of the language (which Apple called "HyperTalk"), user actions could do more than just move to a different picture (called a "card" by the program). It was possible to design simple databases, games, and much more using this system. Because it called a single part of an application a "card", a collection of cards comprising an entire HyperCard application was called a "stack".

With the release of the IIGS, the power was finally available in the Apple II world to create a similar product. But it didn't come first from Apple Computer; instead, Roger Wagner Publishing introduced a product called "HyperStudio" in May of 1989. This program used the super hi-res graphics modes accessible on the IIGS to create its own type of stacks. Like HyperCard on the Macintosh, HyperStudio used buttons and objects on the screen to direct movement through a stack application. It also included a hardware card that made it possible to easily digitize sounds to use in stacks. Though more extensive than Tutor-Tech, it was not quite as flexible as HyperCard, since it lacked a true programming language.

In January 1991, Apple released

HyperCard IIGS, a conversion of the Macintosh product. This finally made a fully programmable hypermedia environment possible on the IIGS. Later in the year Roger Wagner Publishing responded with an updated version of HyperStudio that also included a programming language similar to HyperText that afforded more control over that stacks that were created. Although neither of these products gives the user power over details of the computer system itself (as does "C" or assembly), it does make it possible for a beginner to create programs that have outstanding graphics and sound without having to know exactly how the hardware produces these effects. This, along with the flexibility possible with these products, has led Dennis Doms in an A2-Central feature article to suggest that HyperCard IIGS (and now also possibly HyperStudio) will become the "Applesoft" of the 1990's; that is, an Apple IIGS user with HyperCard IIGS can create programs as easily as the Applesoft programmer of 1980 could do, but with far more attractive results.<11>

NEXT INSTALLMENT: Software

NOTES

<1> Walls, Keith S. "The Fantastic New World Of Apple Pascal", PEEKING AT CALL-A.P.P.L.E., VOL 3, 1980, p. 237.
<2> Howerton, Christopher, and Purvis, Lee. "The Apple IIGS Pascal Revue", CALL-A.P.P.L.E., Apr 1988, pp. 12-17.
<3> Winston, Alan B. "The Multi Lingual Apple", PEEKING AT CALL-A.P.P.L.E., VOL 3, 1980, pp. 222-224.
<4> Vanderpool, Tom. GEnie, A2 ROUNDTABLE, Mar & Aug 1991, Category 2, Topic 16.
<5> Winston, Alan B. "The Multi-Lingual Apple: Languages", PEEKING AT CALL-A.P.P.L.E., VOL 2, 1979, pp. 183-190.
<6> Cap'n Software's version was written by John Draper, the legendary phone phreaker "Cap'n Crunch" who had worked at Apple in its early days. During his time at Apple he had designed one of the first peripheral cards for the Apple II: A telephone controlling device that

GOOD DEALS #18

by Ken Slingsby

This is another installment in a series of articles which list good deals and press releases that have been brought to our attention via a news source established by Apple Computer Co, AppleLink. Due to the constraints of space in our newsletter and time available, the articles have been greatly condensed. All were posted in their entirety on the Club's BBS. To read the full articles, plead or beg a friend who has access to the BBS to copy it for you.

As an aid in your review of the articles, I have divided them somewhat arbitrarily into DEALS and PRESS RELEASES. The DEALS include price, dates available, and the address of the publisher or author. Most of the DEALS are special limited time offers with a significant price reduction. They are presented here as a service of Mini'app'les. The PRESS RELEASES are to make you aware of the new products. You may have to hunt to find a dealer that supports the product.

Mini'app'les makes no claim as to the usefulness or quality of the products offered herein. The User Group does not endorse the products and is not supporting the products. The following is not paid advertisement. There may be other products mentioned on AppleLink not appearing here. If so, that is an omission, not a refusal of the product. As in all purchases, buyer beware!

Please remember that the Good Deals bargains may be limited in quantity. The seller may not have any product in stock by the time this article is printed.

DEALS

User Group Member Purchase Program

You may have noticed the points associated with each product in this and last month's edition of the UGMPP flyer. You might even wonder what it's all about. The concept is quite simple. Every time you make a purchase from UGC, your User Group earns points. The User Group can then redeem those points for equipment to help run meetings, BBS, training centers, and produce newsletters. So now, not only do you benefit from the Purchase Program, so does your User Group.

This month's Specials:

Performa 575CD

All-in-one CD-ROM-based Mac, 33-MHz 68LC040 microprocessor, 32-bit data bus. Expandable to 32 Mbytes of RAM. LC-style Processor Direct Slot. Special communications slot. Built-in double-speed CD-ROM drive. EPA Energy-Star compliant - saves power! Stereo speakers built in. Sony Trinitron 14 inch color display built in. Keyboard and Mouse included. ClarisWorks included

The Apple Macintosh Performa 575 features a 33-MHz 68LC040 Motorola microprocessor, a brilliant 14-inch Trinitron color display, and sophisticated built-in multimedia features.

This system has expandability written all over it. You can go from 5 to 32 Megs of RAM. Upgrade video RAM to 1 MB for 32,768 colors (16-bit). Add a card in the processor-direct slot (PDS). The communications slot can accommodate either an optional Ethernet card or a fax-data modem card from Global Village. You'll appreciate the built-in double-speed CD-ROM drive, stereo speakers and microphone.

What more could you possibly ask for? Consider that this machine sold for up to $1,799 a very short time ago, and you'll find the price even more amazing. Factory refurbished with 90-day warranty.
- 575 5/250CD: $1,099
Earns 4,000 points for your User Group.
IN STOCK NOW - QUANTITIES LIMITED

Includes ground shipping. Next-day FedEx add $30.

Performa 630/635CD

Apple's Affordable Multimedia Machine

66/33-MHz Motorola 68LC040 processor. 32-bit data bus. Uses modern 72-pin SIMMs. Built-in double-speed CD-ROM Drive. 16-bit CD Stereo Sound. Communications Slot. LC-style Processor-Direct Slot. Video Slot for NTSC, PAL, SECAM video-input [card sold separately]. Connector for internal TV tuner [sold separately]. ClarisWorks included

MONITOR SOLD SEPARATELY

The most flexible Apple multimedia system. Upgradeable to PowerPC, so it can bring you multimedia opportunities for years to come.

Expansion: connect external video source (with optional card) to cut and paste video images. Add an internal TV tuner or NTSC output adapter. Factory refurbished with 90-day warranty. Monitor sold separately.
- Performa 630 8/250CD: $1,299
- Performa 635 4/250CD: $1,199
Each earns 4,000 points for your User Group.

Both expected in stock mid-February.

Includes ground shipping. Next-day FedEx add $25.00

Apple Performa Plus Display

0.29 mm dot pitch. 640 by 480 pixels. Noninterlaced. SWEDAC MPR-2 compliant (low-emissions)
• Apple Performa Plus Display: $169
Earns 500 points for your group
Includes ground shipping. Next-day FedEx add $25.00.
In stock mid-February.
Factory refurbished with 90-day Apple warranty.

Apple Stylewriter II

Affordable 360-dpi ink-jet printer. Earns 500 points for your group
StyleWriter II: $189
Next-day FedEx add $15.
In stock mid-February.
Factory refurbished with 90-day warranty.

IN CONTROL 3.0 and Quicken 5.0

The perfect software bundle to keep you organized
In Control from Attain helps you get completely organized, right away, in your own way, combining the flexibility of an outline manager with the structure of a multi-column database and the convenience of a calendar, all linked together. Combine views and drag and drop items anywhere you want. Remember important events with the included Reminder extension. Look up phone numbers from your contact databases. Link to any document.
What do you do with it? Plan a wedding. Prepare a shopping list. Run a User Group. Several example templates are included.
Quicken 5 from Intuit organizes your finances quickly and easily. It looks like your paper checkbook, but links accounts, prepares budgets and reports, prints checks and makes electronic payments. Use it for planning, investing, credit card tracking, and exporting your data to a tax program. New in version 5: Financial Calendar eliminates data entry and provides an overview of your

finances. Net worth forecasting, tax tips and more.
In Control 3.0 and Quicken 5.0: $49.95 (plus $5 FedEx shipping - ground not available).
NEW - CURRENT VERSIONS!
Earns 100 points for your User Group.
In stock early February.

User Group Member Purchase Program Policies:

A 30-day, no-questions-asked, money-back guarantee. In-stock products shipped next day for orders received by noon PST. All prices INCLUDE UPS ground shipping (except AK & HI). Next-day FedEx available
Refurbished products carry 90-day warranty. We cannot guarantee ship date for products not currently in stock.
Visa, MasterCard, American Express, Discover card or cashier's check accepted. Orders paid by Cashier's Check subject to cancellation if check not received within 10 days.
Only members of Apple Authorized User Groups in the U.S. may participate. Limit: two of any item per member. Not responsible for e-mail delays or typos. Please verify current prices with a UGC Customer Service Representative. Orders will be filled in the order received.
Supplies are limited.
To order or for more information, call (800) 350-4842.

Summary of UGC Vendor Discounts for February, 1995

Allegiant Technologies

SuperCard 2.0 is the ultimate authoring tool for delivering multimedia and custom applications. SuperCard is a uniquely powerful tool that allows people to create their own sophisticated interactive multimedia programs. Allegiant is offering User Group members SuperCard 2.0 for $199 (SRP $695), plus $10 shipping and handling. This offer only valid by calling 800-

255-8258. Members must reference program #22. (exp. 06/01/95)

MacPlay

As a special thanks to you for being part of a Macintosh User Group, we're offering 50% off the retail price of all our games, plus $4.00 shipping and handling per order. From the musical journeys of Xplora I: Peter Gabriel's Secret World, to out-of-this-world adventures and combat in Astro Chase 3D and Star Trek: 25th Anniversary, to the strategy, diplomacy and medieval might of Castles: Siege & Conquest, to board game fun with Monopoly, Risk, and Scrabble... MacPlay has something to bring hours of fun to every kind of game player. And, if you purchase over $60.00, you'll receive a FREE MacPlay T-Shirt! Call 1-800-4MAC-PLAY to order. Members must give the User Group Code # MPUGF4. (exp. 04/18/95).

Praxisoft

Color Compass is a creation utility that provides a professional interface for the beginning or advanced artist to quickly and easily create custom color palettes to use with all popular Macintosh and PowerMac applications. Current graphics and multimedia applications offer limited and confusing color creation tolls, placing to much emphasis on color calibration and output. Special User Group price $79 (SRP $129) plus $7 shipping and handling. Call 1-800-55-PRAXIS (in Virginia or Canada call 703-729-3391).

Random House Electronic Publishing

Order Master Multimedia with the hot new titles in the Random House/NewMedia Series and get a special User Group discount of 20% off retail price. To order call 1-800-793-2665 and refer to User Group code 017-99.

Ventana Press

Announces four new Internet titles to help you surf the Net with point-and-click ease: Mac Internet

Tour Guide, Second Edition, Walking The World Wide Web, Internet Roadside Attractions, and America Online's Internet, Mac Edition. Until May 15, 1995, take 30% off any or all of these books for an introductory User Group discount. Order ten or more titles in any combination and take 50% off the retail price. Free shipping is offered within the U.S. User Group Members ordering from the U.S. call 1-800-743-5369 (exp. 05/15/95)

eWorld

Take advantage of a free trial, more time and lower prices on Apple's new online service, eWorld. There's more content than ever, and you now get 4 hours for $8.95 a month and pay just $2.95 an hour after that. You pay no monthly fee the first month and you get 10 hours to explore! User Group Members in the U.S. can call 800-350-4842 to request a free eWorld starter kit - try it risk-free!

Information listed here is supplied by the vendors; UGC makes no claim as to its accuracy. All names are trademarks of their owners.

PRESS RELEASES

Apple Mobile Message System

CUPERTINO, California—January 3, 1995—Apple Computer, Inc. today introduced a new product that aims to simplify the complexities of wireless communications by bringing together in a single package the technologies necessary to help mobile computing professionals stay in touch. Called the Apple Mobile Message System, it is a wireless messaging solution that allows users of notebook computers and PDAs to receive short and long wireless messages, calendar updates, news updates, and a variety of other information via a nationwide paging network.

The all-in-one-box solution integrates the hardware, software, and services necessary to send and wire-

lessly receive messages with a PCM-CIA-equipped Apple PowerBook or Windows-compatible notebook computer, or a Newton MessagePad. The integrated package combines products and technologies from Apple and other industry-leading vendors. It includes the Apple Notification Service, a "one-stop" activation, billing, and support program; a PageCard wireless message receiver with LCD screen from Socket Communications; Update! receive software and Notify! send software from Ex Machina; DateBook & TouchBase Pro Bundle software from Adobe Systems; message transmission via the PageNet nationwide wireless network; and wireless gateway services by The National Dispatch Center, Inc.

The Apple Mobile Message System allows clients, colleagues, and friends to reach mobile users when they're away from the office through a variety of methods. Through a personal 800 message center number, users can receive text messages, numeric pages, and notification of voice mail and faxes received. Alternatively, users can receive text messages sent via modem, or via the Internet. Apple Mobile Message System users will be assigned a personal 800 number, toll-free message center, and central toll-free fax mailbox when they first activate the product through the Apple Notification Service.

The Apple Notification Service also gives users the option of getting updates on the day's news, sports and weather (expected to be available in March), delivered straight to the Socket PageCard. The service can also transmit up-to-the-minute reports on the performance of stocks by sending quotes directly to the PageCard.

All of the different methods of notification and types of messages are relayed to the PageCard, where users can read the messages on its LCD screen. Or the PageCard can be inserted into the PCMCIA expansion slot of a PowerBook, Newton MessagePad, or Windows- compati-

ble notebook computer, where messages can be viewed, stored, or transferred into applications.

Apple Introduces New Power Macintosh Computers

CUPERTINO, California—January 3, 1995—Apple Computer, Inc. today bolstered its position as the industry's price/performance leader by introducing three new Power Macintosh computers that offer up to 40% greater performance than the original Power Macintosh systems. The new systems provide increased value to customers through faster PowerPC processors, lower prices for the new Power Mac 8100 systems, larger hard disks and the addition of memory cache as a standard feature in all Power Macintosh systems. Available today worldwide, the Power Macintosh 6100/66, 7100/80 and 8100/100 computers join the recently introduced Power Mac 8100/110 to comprise the industry's highest-performing line of personal computers that are easy-to-use, offer superior price/performance and are compatible with DOS and Windows through optional hardware or software.

To increase performance, the clock speeds of the PowerPC processors in the new Power Mac 6100/66, 7100/80 and 8100/100 systems have been increased by 10%, 21% and 25% respectively. In addition, Level 2 cache (256Kb) has been added to the Power Macintosh 6100/66 and 7100/80 systems, further boosting performance by up to 15%. Level 2 cache increases system performance by reducing the computer's average access time required to retrieve data or instructions from DRAM (Dynamic Random Access Memory) or ROM (Read-only Memory).

The Power Mac 8100 models, which have always been configured with 256Kb Level 2 cache, retain this performance feature. On average, Apple expects the overall performance increase of the new models to be up to 30% for the Power Mac 6100/66, 40% for the 7100/80 and 20% for the 8100/100 when com-

pared with their predecessors, the Power Mac 6100/60, 7100/66 and 8100/80 respectively.

Apple has also improved the value of Power Macintosh systems by increasing the minimum hard drive configurations to 350MB for the Power Mac 6100/66 and 700MB for the 8100/100, thus providing customers with more mass storage for no extra cost, while addressing the industry trend toward larger hard disk drives.

Power Mac sales continue at a brisk pace amidst widespread customer acceptance, strong developer support, and a continually growing array of native applications-currently numbering over 400. From mid-March 1994 through September 1994, Apple shipped over 600,000 Power Macintosh systems.

The new Power Macintosh 6100/66, 7100/80 and 8100/100 systems are available immediately worldwide and are priced in U.S. dollars as follows:

Old Products   Apple price
Power Macintosh 6100/60
   8/250 ....$1,819
   8/250/CD-ROM $2,029

Power Macintosh 7100/66
   8/500 ....$2,899
   8/500/CD-ROM $3,109
   16/500/CD-ROM AV $3,699
New Products   Apple price
Power Macintosh 6100/66 ....
   8/350 ....$1,819
   8/350/CD-ROM $2,029
Power Macintosh 7100/80 ....
   8/500 ....$2,899
   8/700/CD-ROM $3,239
   16/700/CD-ROM/AV $3,829

Agreement Between Apple and Lotus Announced

ORLANDO, Florida—January 23, 1995—Apple Computer Inc., and Lotus Development Corporation today announced that they have signed an agreement to bundle Lotus Notes Express with appropriately configured Apple Power Macintosh and PowerBook computers.

The two companies also disclosed, as part of a broadening relationship, plans for joint development, marketing and support for their complementary collaboration services; plans by Lotus to deliver the next-generation—Release 4.0—of Lotus Notes for the Power Macintosh

platform; and Apple's commitment to ensure better interoperability between Lotus Notes and the Apple PowerTalk software.

Lotus Notes Express combines client/server-based electronic mail with four groupware applications, including discussion databases, news and reference databases, and a shared telephone book. The product is designed to be immediately useful to business workers who want to access, track, share and organize information in a variety of customized ways, even if they are only occasionally connected to a network. Macintosh customers who buy systems with Lotus Notes Express will be able to use the software immediately to work with other Notes users.

The Lotus Notes Express bundle is slated to be available on selected Power Macintosh computers in the second calendar quarter of 1995 in the U.S. Later, the two companies expect to broaden distribution of the Lotus Notes Express bundle to other countries. Apple has sold more than one million Power Macintosh computers since it was introduced in March, 1994.

January Main Mac Meeting Minutes

by Thomas Ostertag

It looked something like the opening scene from a Sherlock Holmes movie... thick fog and street light boring a hole through the haze. I found the Hewlett Packard office without too much trouble. As I entered I noticed all the old test equipment setting on a shelf and thought "Gee, we still use some of that equipment."

I was directed to the Auditorium, went and got a treat or two and then sat close to the front so I could catch one of the Laser printers when they threw them into the audience. Jack Ferman was acting as MC and started the meeting at about 7:00. He started with Questions and Answers... there were several:

Color Rendition on an Apple Color printer... Recommendation on upgrading a IIsi...MacUSA Garage

Sale on 14 January...

Next Brian Bantz talked about MacWorld and some of the exhibits along with Mac related literature he received in the mail or at MacWorld. He especially liked the Fish Screen Saver and the Connectix camera.

Dick Peterson then talked about the relocation of the Club's Bulletin Board and the new phone number, 824-4394.

Next Jack introduced Walt Kress and Diane Frichol from Hewlett Packard and then turned the meeting over to them.

Walt ran a short videotape, a infomercial spoof of Dragnet entitled Jetnet with Sergeant Monday as the principle character... rather entertaining and informative. We next registered for a raffle and then Walt talked about their new color and resolution enhancement technologies.

They then answered a number of questions about printer drivers and availability... Information can be obtained from a number of directions.

Bulletin Board (208) 344-1691 8N1, or ftp sight ftp-boi.external.hp.com, or WWW Browser http://www.hp.com :80/misc/peripherals.html

The cost of page printing was discussed and ranged from 0.08 - 1.00 per page and the larger ones (45" X 54") were about $7.00 per sheet.

Several questions on cartridge refilling and service were asked and answered. Walt wrapped up the evening with a list of tips on good color printing and then Jack said we had to leave so Walt and Diana could go home.

The Pie SIG was at Perkins where

January Apple II/IIGS Meeting Summary

by Tom Gates

It may have been a nasty night for driving, but if you were interested in using CD-ROM technology on your Apple IIGS it was worth the trip.

At our February 1994 main Apple II meeting, Eric Christianson put on a great presentation on new CD-ROM capability for the Apple IIGS. But, up until this past winter, the Apple II line has missed out on the CD-ROM revolution even though Apple has had a CD-ROM product for the Apple IIGS for over five years. Beyond the "GEM" disk from the National Apple User Group Conference (NAUGC '90), the "Apple Science CD" (part Apple, part Mac), and a very small smattering of third party disks, there have been real slim pickings.

A person has been able to drop in some of the Mac CD-ROM disks and using IIGS utilities like Mac Sound Grabber, go into Mac programs and make use of sounds from the resource fork of the file. Or go after GIF and TIFF picture files on Mac and IBM disks. But in any case it's been a back door approach.

With the advent of the two discQuest products from Sequential Systems and another product called CD-Roam from the folks at GS+ magazine, the front door has swung open.

We looked at the standard discQuest program that will make use of CD's published in the DiscPassage (R) format from CMC Research, Inc. These disks include the CIA World Fact Book, The Family Doctor and The History of the World, to name a few.

Sequential also produces the discQuest Encyclopedia software specifically for use with the Compton's New Century Encyclopedia on CD. This give you access to one of the better encyclopedia CD's on the market.

Watch for a more complete article on CD's and video laser disks for use on the IIGS coming soon to these pages.

So then, for now I'll tell you that we adjourned to the Perkins down the street for the usual pie, coffee, burgers and fun conversation. The highlight of the night was the talk about the Pentium woes and an article stating the Apple II's 6502 processor more precise. So, you can have speed or accuracy. Guess that's why we all enjoy our Apple II's.

ClarisWorks Meeting Minutes

17 January 1995
By Tom Ostertag

Morning rain had turned to ice and driving into the parking lot of the Southdale Library was considerably more interesting and exciting than last summer. The meeting room was already darkened when I arrived. I did smell the coffee and see the goodies on the table (This ClarisWorks SIG is almost as anxious to eat as a bunch of bikies...) so, leaving my contribution, I headed for a seat. Denis Diekhoff announced the beginning of the meeting and asked for questions or files or examples for the group's edification. The following topics came up:

1. How to set a column summation in a spreadsheet.

2. How to use macros in a database.

• Mailmerge isn't necessary for constructing Invoices.

• Invoice forms can be constructed within the database.

3. Drawing/Painting use to enlarge maps.

4. Importing graphics into a word processing document.

5. Rotating text in a graphics box.

After the technical stuff, a number of other things were discussed:

1. Future meeting schedule.

2. Request for volunteers to write up the ClarisWorks Meeting Minutes and submit to the newsletter.

3. Announcements and droppings from MacWorld by Brian Bantz.

• eWorld Disks.

• IOmega disks.

• Description of Twin City Mac Lunch meeting, etc...

It was decided to hold the ClarisWorks meetings on the first Monday of each month and have the meetings at the Southdale Library at 6:30. The next meeting will be on 7 February and the Library is located on 70th and York. The topic will again be "Show Us What You're Doing or Ask a Question." Read: Bring a File.

The Pie SIG was at Bakers Square on 66th and Xerxes. The discussion included MacUSA information, Proposal writing, internet penpals, MacWorld, IS Departments! and how to get on the Information Superhighway using a Smith-Corona typewriter. TAFN...Tom

Terryfic Tips

By Terry Wilson

Stickie Notes for 1995

I always keep a Stickie Note handy on my desktop for jotting down tips and insights as I stumble across them during the course of the day. (Is that a tip?) Unlike its analog version, a desktop sticky note (part of System 7.5) can expand. Now it's time to clean it off and start a new one.

Overcome 'floppy swappy'

When doing a multidisk installation such as that of Word or Macintosh System software, copy the first disk to your hard drive and run the installer from there. That way, you should only have to insert the rest of the disks once each. This keeps you from being a slave to all of those annoying requests for Disk 1.

Instant Folder Access

In System 7.5, the submenus in the Apple menu (turn them on in the Apple Menu Options control panel)are simply folders containing files and more folders. Rather than mousing all the way through nested folders to a final document, you can stop at any of the folders along the way. This is handy if you prefer to choose items by double-clicking an icon, if you need to view your files by date, or even if you aren't going to open anything, but just need to copy or move files.
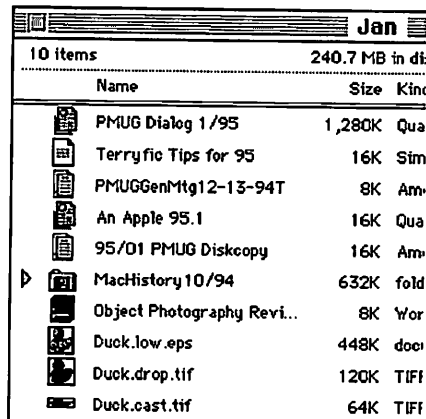
Easy aliases

The Recent Documents (like Servers and Applications) submenu is simply a folder containing aliases created automatically by System 7.5 and updated as you open and close documents. Selecting Recent Documents (without dragging over to the pop-up menu) will open this folder. This is a handy way to drag an alias of a document onto the desktop. During the course of a day, the alias of a document you will want tomorrow or later in the week will very likely be displaced by numerous other documents you open later in the day (like each piece of email). Grab its alias before it disappears and you won't have to bother locating the original file yourself.
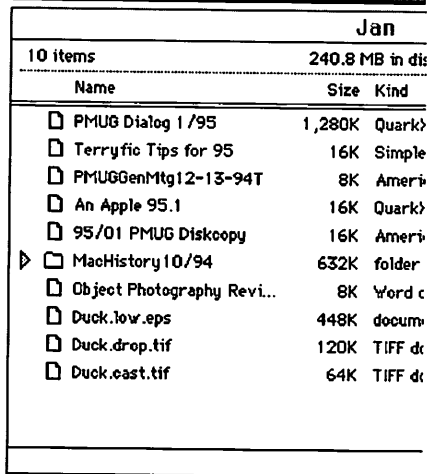
Easy file identities

Also in the Views control panel, click the middle size icon in the List Views section. This way, your lists will also show icons. By default, the smallest icon is checked, showing just the generic doc icons.

Above: middle icon checked in List Views. Below: the default, small icon checked.

Easy disk identities

If you have multiple disks or partitions, choose "Show disk info in header" in the Views control panel (by default, it is turned off); you can then tell by the space available which windows belong to which disks whether you view by icons or list.

Easy SCSI Addresses

You can quickly check the addresses of SCSI devices by choosing Get Info for each of them. No need to have SCSI Probe or some other utility, especially when you take a drive or Syquest to someone else's unfamiliar machine. (Just watch out for scanners which connect to the SCSI chain; you'll have to check them manually.)

AOL at 14.4

Many 9600 access numbers for AOL are now connecting at 14.4. If yours isn't, change the connection speed in the Setup dialog (the center button in the Sign on window).

Keep your clock accurate

Current time of day can be easily accessed while on AOL. This is great for periodically adjusting your Mac's internal clock. Go to Keyword (command-K) and type Clock, or pull down Online Clock from the Go To menu.

Mail Caveat on AOL

One bad address will spoil the whole batch. If you get a message back from AOL saying that a certain address was invalid, AOL didn't send it to anyone else in the address field either. Remove the bad address and resend.

Shift key reminder

If your machine hung at Shutdown and you have to restart in order to shut down, save some time by disabling all extensions when you restart (hold the shift key down as you restart).

Also, if you need to turn on your Mac for a single simple task like copying a file, you certainly don't need to hang around while ATM, Suitcase, and the other hundred extensions load. Speed things up by disabling all extensions.

Mini'app'les HyperCard SIG Announcement

The March SIG Meeting
by Peter Fleck

Monday, March 13, 1995, 7:00-9:00.
WE HAVE A NEW LOCATION
The Science Museum of Minnesota has moved its computer education labs and the HyperCard SIG is moving too. The new address is: American National Bank Building, 101 E. 5th St., 19th Floor, St. Paul, MN

DIRECTIONS & DETAILS

The building is at the corner of 5th and Minnesota in downtown St. Paul. There is a ramp under the building with an entrance on Minnesota. (Minnesota is one-way going north. Fifth Street is one-way going east.) Parking will cost you $3 to $4. If you use the ramp, park on the 4th level and enter through the south door to the elevators. (This is important! Doors on other levels will be locked!)

You can also try on street parking as meters are free. To enter the building, go to the 6th Street side, near the Buttery Restaurant, and use the entrance under the skyway. Find the elevator and go to floor 19.

For directions on how to get to this building from various points in the Twin Cities, call 221-4722. You'll get a recording listing various options. You want option 2. (You can also request a Science Museum Computer Ed catalog, if you're interested.)

TOPIC: Scripting Problems & Questions

Bring problem stacks or scripts. Or bring questions on how to get something done with HyperTalk. We'll go over as many as we have time for.

PLEASE COME! I would like to continue having SIG meetings as I enjoy them but numbers are dwindling. I think four folks showed up at the last meeting. If you have ideas about how to make the SIG better, speak up!

For more info, contact Peter Fleck, 370-0017, Internet, <fleck@ast1.spa.umn.edu>, or AOL <PeteFleck>.

AppleWorks Meeting Minutes

26 January 1995
by Tom Ostertag

The warm glow of three monitors greeted me as I walked into the Computer Lab at Murray Jr. HS. I set up the PowerBook and waited until Greg Carlson arrived with the PC Laptop. We had the cabling all hooked up when Les started the meeting with Introductions and then Questions and Answers.

Les then passed out a questionnaire requesting information on what types of topics would be of interest for future meetings. After a couple of questions, Les turned the program over to me... (Tom Ostertag) and I started by showing how to transfer and open Apple II files on the Mac and then how to open ClarisWorks files saved as AppleWorks files on the Apple IIGS. The HFS translator is probably the cleanest approach to transfers between the two platforms.

Next I attempted to show how to set up and use CrossWorks from the Apple IIGS to an MSDOS computer and of course, Murphy had his day and it didn't work. Normal for a DOS machine. Anyway, it was a great opportunity to tell jokes at the expense of the DOS platform.

We closed up and headed for Pie SIG at Perkins. The major topics on our end of the table was Internet connections and file transfers... and low fat muffins. We went through about four pots of coffee and several pitchers of water.

I'd like to say that it was a very interesting and informative meeting, but humility prevents me from patting myself on the back... might break my arm.

All for now... see you at the next AppleWorks meeting.

Mini'app'les Board of Director's meeting minutes

January 5, 1995
Matthews Center, Minneapolis

Attendance

Members: Greg Carlson, Jacque Gay, Roy Sorenson, Erik L. Knopp, Steve Thompson, Les Anderson, Bob Demeules, Owen Aaland, Eric Jacobson. Absent: David Laden. Excused: Brian Bantz. Guests: Bruce Thompson, Dick Peterson, Nick Ludwig, John C. Hunkins Jr., John C. Hunkins Sr., Wayne Coulliard.

December meeting minutes were accepted.

Treasurer's Report
by Jacque Gay:

Hasn't received receipts from Brian for swap meet yet. Newsletter billing reflects lower price from new printer: Dec. $201; Jan. $275.

President's Report
by Greg Carlson:

Greg has been unable to contact Chuck T. in order to move the BBS and collect club equipment, and will keep trying. Nick said the new phone line (for BBS) is ready.

Vice President's Report
by Brian Bantz:

Excused– no report. No information on date or location for general meeting.

Membership Director's Report
by Bob Demeules:

Five new members in Dec., ten renewing members, for total membership of 357.

Publications Director's Report
by Steve Thompson:

Steve introduced newsletter layout-person John Hunkins Jr., who received a round of applause from the board in appreciation of his work. John clarified that we are not charged for the extra issues printed by Stout. Nick Ludwig said TCCN has discontinued their ad. Nick is pursuing a lead on a buyer of our mailing list.

Software Report
by Owen Aaland:

EDOM sales– Apple II, $10; Mac, $12; new EDOMs for Apple (1) and Mac (3).

Mac SIG Director's Report
by Eric Jacobson:

Southdale Library is open again for meetings (and has a projector system) and Eric has notified all Mac SIG leaders. Nick Ludwig said he would start this month on redoing the Member's Helping Members newsletter area.

Apple II SIG Director's Report
by Les Anderson:

Les said Apple II SIG locations are set through rest of the year, and Apple II novice group continues with low attendance.

Operations & Resources Director's Report
by Erik Knopp:

Erik confirmed the LCD projector is broken and would cost more to fix than replace. Estimates for replacement run about $1000 for B/W models to $3000 for color model. Steve will ask Tom Mehle to post on AppleLink calling for information from other groups. Erik will investigate pricing. Erik got replacement bulbs for the overhead.

BBS Report by Sysop Dick Peterson: Greg received the new BBS-in-a-box (2 CD set– purchased for club by VP Brian Bantz) and it will be available on the BBS. Dick reviewed BBS usage for December. All reports approved.

Old Business

Owen will look at the club Apple II+ and Apple IIe and cannibalize them to get a working IIe that we can offer for sale. Steve will write an ad for the new LogiTech hand scanner (donated by LogiTech at a SIG meeting), asking $250/BO.

New Business

Bob said he heard that community groups that provide Holidazzle volunteers can earn up to $2000 for their clubs: the board asked him to further investigate this fund raising option.

Adjournment:

No January executive board meeting. Next board meeting 7 pm, Thursday, Feb. 2, Matthews Center, 2318 29th Ave. S., Minneapolis. *Submitted by Roy Sorenson, secretary.*
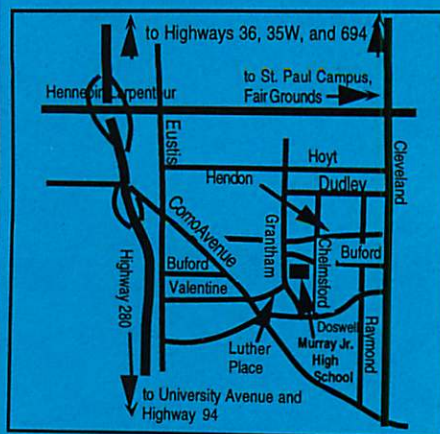
SIG MAP

MURRY JUNIOR HIGH

Mini'app'les Handy Form

Name: _____

Address: _____

Company: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Phone (Home): _____ **(Work):** _____

Occupation: _____

Member ID#(if applicable): _____ **Expiration date:** _____

If this is a change of address notice, please afix your current mailing label here, or provide the corresponding information. Be sure you have written your new address on the lines above.

ID#: _____ Exp. Date: _____

Name: _____

Street: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

New and Renewing Members – specify your level of support

- ❏ Individual $25.00
- ❏ Student*..........$15.00
- ❏ Sustaining.......$40.00
- ❏ Foreign $40.00
- ❏ Educational.....$50.00
- ❏ Corporate......$100.00

*Must be a Full-time student of an accredited institution.

Make Checks Payable to "Mini'app'les"

Yes.. I'd like to join!

If this is a new membership, or a renewal, please take a few minutes to fill out the questioniare.

Which personal computer(s) do you use?
- ❏ Power Macintosh model(s) _____
- ❏ Macintosh model(s) _____
- ❏ Apple II model(s) _____
- ❏ Other _____

What attachments or peripherals do you use?
- ❏ QuickDraw printer
- ❏ PostScript printer
- ❏ Modem
- ❏ Scanner/digital camera
- ❏ Drawing tablet
- ❏ Voice mail
- ❏ MIDI
- ❏ Other_____

What are your areas of special interest?
- ❏ Business applications
- ❏ Household applications
- ❏ Educational applications
- ❏ Desktop Publishing
- ❏ Programming
- ❏ Networking
- ❏ Games
- ❏ Other_____

- ❏ Check if you want your name withheld from commercial and other non-club mailing lists
- ❏ Check if you are interested in volunteer opportunities (see other side)
- ❏ Check if you were referred by a club member. Please give name

_____

eDom Orders

Prices:

5.25" eDom:	$3.00
5.25" System:	$1.00
3.5" eDom:	$5.00
3.5" System:	$3.00
Mac System 7:	$15.00

(Prices include 6.5% Minnesota sales tax)

| Disk size	eDom	Title or Description	Qty.	Price @	Total

Current Apple System Software

	Version	Date	Format
Apple II, II+, IIc, IIe			
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 (6 disks)	6.0	4/92	3.5"
HyperMover(2disks)	n/a	n/a	3.5"

Total merchandise	
Double price for non-members	
Add $1/disk shipping ($4.00 max)	

Make checks payable to "Mini'app'les"

Grand Total:

Last Fold – Seal with Tape
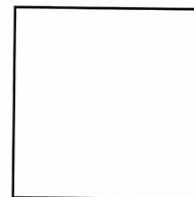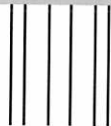
Attention:
❑ Membership Director
❑ Software Director

Mini'app'les
P.O. Box 796
Hopkins, MN 55343-9905

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2nd fold

1st fold

Dear Mini'app'les
Please direct this to the:
❑ Membership Director
❑ Software Director

also just happened to be capable of hacking into long distance telephone switching systems, and was therefore quite illegal.

<7> ———. Apple Computer, Inc, APPLE IIc Memory Expansion Card Owner's Guide, Singapore, 1986, pp. 2-4.
<8> ———. (ads), CALL-A.P.P.L.E. IN DEPTH #1, 1981, p. 106.
<9> Hertzfeld, Andy. "A Consumer's Guide To Apple II Assemblers", PEEKING AT CALL-A.P.P.L.E., VOL 2, 1979, pp.

164-166.
<10> Hyde, Randall. "Assembler Maxi-Reviews", PEEKING AT CALL-A.P.P.L.E., VOL 3, 1980, pp. 240-246.
<11> Doms, Dennis. "An Applesoft for the 1990's", A2-CENTRAL, Mar 1991, p. 7.09-7.13.

the discussion centered around hard drives and networks. I left just as the conversation turned to the behavior of certain unnamed bulletin board frequenters.

All For now... See you next month. Tom Ostertag

tem fonts will be later, probably next year. I hope to have the window-interface version in a few months. The price will probably be about $60.

The current version, disk and 34-page spiral-bound 8 1/2 by 11 manual, is available for $50 dollars. It would take a couple of weeks, because I wish to make a few small changes that I have noted in my copy, and I am waiting for repairs to my RAMFAST SCSI driver.

Spring Swap Meet Heads Up
by Tom Gates

See Shows & Expo's on the Club Bulletin Board for additional information. As of now, Apache Plaza on May 13th is available.

We are on their list for 10am to 3pm that Saturday. Our Contact, Kelli, will be looking for paperwork sometime around the end of March to early April.

If all goes as planned at the shopping center, we may have to dodge some bobcats and back hoes.

Annual Meeting Announcement
by Brian Bantz

When? Saturday, March 18, 1995, 2 PM
Where? Southdale Library Meeting Rooms, 70th Street At York Edina, MN 55435

Annual Meeting to be followed by a presentation from Clayton Baxley, independent representative of Multi-Tech, a local modem manufacturer.

Questions and agenda to Roy Sorenson, Mini'app'les Secretary
Hosted by Brian D. Bantz, VP, (who has a refreshment budget)

Treasurer's Report January 1995
Profit & Loss Statement   *by Jacque Gay*

Income

Memberships	$955.00
Advertising	$275.00
Software Sales Net of Sales Tx	$23.47
Freight & Misc. Income	$3.00
Interest	$9.19
Total Income	$1,265.66
Gross Profit	$1,265.66

Expenses

Financial (Treasurer)	$21.00
Publications/Newsletter	$597.35
Hardware/Resource Support	$67.96
Total Expenses	$686.31
Net Profit/(Loss)	**$579.35**

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