

README.DOC

A Monthly Newsletter of the Orange Coast IBM PC User Group \$3.00

**General Meeting, January 28, 1989 at 9:00 AM
Orange Coast College-Science Lecture Hall**

**PC LANs and What They Can Do For You
and
WordPerfect's Office & Borland's Paradox**

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GENERAL INFORMATION

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Articles may be submitted via modem to the OCIPUG BBS, on paper or on an IBM format diskette (5-1/4" 360k format preferred). We will accept them in any of several formats, although we strongly prefer pure ASCII files. Other acceptable formats include Microsoft Word, Multimate, WordPerfect and Wordstar. Submissions on paper should be double-spaced and typed. All items submitted for publication are subject to editing.

DEADLINE

Articles and advertising must be received by the twentieth (20th) of the month prior to date of publication.

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All advertisements must be camera ready and prepaid; rates and deadlines for commercial advertisements are available on request.

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Members are allowed to place an advertisement for personal items in the *README.DOC* newsletter at no cost. There will be a limit to the amount of advertising placed in the newsletter. All submissions will be placed on a first come, first served basis.

Commercial advertisements, from members and others, are also welcome. For information concerning advertising rates and requirements, contact:

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PURPOSE STATEMENT

The purpose of the ORANGE COAST IBM PC USER GROUP is to provide a forum for members to share information and experiences that will help other members obtain maximum benefit and enjoyment from the use of their IBM PC and compatible personal computers.

TRADEMARKS

The mention of the names of various products in this publication without indication of Trademark or Registered Trade Mark status does not imply that these products are not so protected by law.

General Meeting, January 28, 1989 at 9:00 AM Orange Coast College-Science Lecture Hall

PC LANs and What They Can Do For You and WordPerfect's Office & Borland's Paradox

This is your chance to find out what LAN is all about without having to get beyond your technical level.

Jim Mansfield, our SIG Leader for the Network SIG, is this month's moderator. Jim reports that the speakers will attempt to show us what a network can do for us rather than try to show us how it works. The more technical details will be discussed at the monthly Network SIG.

Rich Geasey, of Western Digital Corporation, will represent the hardware side of LANs in discussing the popularity of PC

LANs, the key components of a LAN, and how simple it was to set up the equipment for this month's program.

Andre Peterson, of WordPerfect Corporation, will represent the software side of LANs in demonstrating the use of WordPerfect Office with two network stations to transmit mail, schedule meetings, share word processing, and perform other "groupware" tasks.

Steve Schiro, the Borland International representative who showed us Quattro and Sidekick Plus at our General Meeting last

April, will demonstrate the principle of data retrieval between two network stations using Paradox.

In addition to our featured speakers, we will also have SIG announcements, Random Access conducted by Ben LeGare, and our ever popular raffle.

February's theme will be "Affordable MIDI", with a special mid-afternoon extended meeting. After a short lunch break, plan to stay until 3pm to see some of the awesome power and talent of the PS.

The December General Meeting raffle proved to be one of the largest ever held in the club's history. With twenty-five prizes given away, odds were very good that your number might be drawn. With the Dan Likens at the keyboard, and Tom Sutro at the mic, all prizes were given out in fifteen minutes. Many names were called, but only a few responded.

This is the list of the lucky winners. Thank you to all those companies and individuals who donated prizes to the OCIPUG raffle.

Be sure to attend the next meeting for more raffle excitement. I hear that a copy of Word 5.0 will be given away to some lucky member.

Winner
Robert Sigmon
Frances Buzinski
Reg Roberts
Charles Mansur
Caryl Harris
Victor Caron
Kenneth Pollock
Chuck Trom
Richard Lansche
Francis Gates
Bonnie Ulanovsky
Jean Collins
Doreen Burchett
Donald Pousha
Rex Combs
Preston Hill
Lester Goodwin
Richard Jahnke
Carol Peterson
Dave Lorenzini
Dick Held
Cliff Adkins

GRAND PRIZES:
Charles Atilano
T.J. Cash
Kent Pierce

Prize
Grab Bag
Monochrome Display Adaptor
Looking for Love
Mouse Pad
Pen & Pencil/Portfolio
Joker Poker
Take your pick
Chart Master
Starflight
EGGHEAD T-Shirt
Flip Sort PLUS
Magic Box
Christmas Surprise
EGGHEAD T-Shirt
Programmers Utilities
RapidFile
Hat & Mug
MX80 Ribbons
Tree86
Flip 'n' File & diskettes
Battle Chess
Treasure chest

JT Fax Modem
dBASE IV
dBase IV-Developers Kit

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Advanced Computer Products
Advanced Computer Products
Costa Mesa EGGHEAD
Ashton Tate
Ashton Tate
Ashton Tate
Gene Carter
Aldridge Company
ACP & Gene Carter
Troy Worrell
Advanced Computer Products

QUADRAM
Ashton Tate
Ashton-Tate

Editorials

Steven Dela

I want to take time this month to review some of the progress made in the past year at OCIPUG. This month's issue marks the start of the second year of the new README.DOC newsletter format. So many people have had a hand in creating what you read today. As I have stated in past columns, I don't know how Tom Sutro did both Membership and Newsletter by himself for so long. It is an important part of our organization.

Currently, we are training a new group of volunteers to help write, edit, and publish the newsletter. This is the perfect opportunity for anyone who has an interest in learning more about what is involved in Desktop Publishing. With time, they too will move along and turn the responsibilities to another group who wishes to learn and contribute. This is what makes OCIPUG so unique from other computer clubs. Rather than have a small group of individuals running all aspects of the club, everyone is given the opportunity to participate if they desire.

I want to review the progress we have made in the area of sponsorship, and business support. Our first purpose of the newsletter is to provide our members with information about the club, its' activities and information on how to get the most out of their computer system. It takes a large amount of money in order to produce the newsletter each month. Check the financial statement in the Board section for specific figures. We cannot continue to grow as an organization unless we have outside monetary help. This is one reason we started to solicit advertisements and business sponsors. Without their help, most

of what we have would not be possible. I want to thank all the individuals and companies who have stepped forward and helped. I want to specifically recognize the GARDEN of EDEN as our first business sponsor and full-time advertiser. When I approached the owner, Bill Burke, last year about this program, I didn't know what response I would receive. Bill was most gracious and realized the importance of the program to our club's success. With his contribution, one months issue costs were funded. From all of us at OCIPUG, thank you!

In order for us to realize our goals this year, we must expand our business sponsorship program. Several new companies have signed up, as noted on the back cover of each issue. To all of these companies, thank you for your support. Paul Curtis mentions in his President's Message this month, the need for a space we can call our own. In order for this to happen, we will need additional financial help. We are looking for a person to help coordinate the club's public relations activities. One of the responsibilities would be to monitor the business sponsorship program. This is an important position. If you or someone you know, has this experience, please step forward and volunteer.

We have made progress in getting the business side of the club activities in shape. Through the efforts of Walt Drew, we are a California Non-Profit corporation. We expect the Federal exemption to arrive soon. This will enable us to waive sales tax and be eligible for reduced postage fees. Another example of some of the type of jobs that required the talents of a specialist. This is something that will be of benefit to all of our members for years to come.

We have so much to look forward to this year. Why not be a part of it? Talk to any of the Officers about what positions are available. Or, if you have an area of expertise that you think would like to share, let us know. 1989 looks like a great year. A special thanks go to Richard and Meiko Seino at PRINTMASTERS. They put in many hours each issue to ensure that the newsletter looks good and is delivered on time.

A detailed update on the Tim Smith Scholarship Fund will be forthcoming. With the contribution from Tim's family and the proceeds from the sale of the Microsoft books, it looks like the fund has grown to almost \$4000. Thank you one and all for your support. These funds will enable OCIPUG to establish a yearly perpetual scholarship grant to a computer student(s) at Orange Coast College. The selection of candidates is already in progress by the staff at OCC.

Let us know about your comments and ideas .



**THIS AREA
RESERVED FOR
YOUR
COMMENTS
AND OPINIONS.
WRITE TO US
WITH YOUR
VIEWS.**

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Paul Curtis

It is my sincere hope that each of you and your families had a wonderful a holiday season as did our family. I won't bore you with tales of snorkeling, surfing, and gorgeous tropical fish (or bikini clad young maidens) in clear, warm, blue Pacific waters or about a huge and long awaited family reunion. My thanks to everyone who worked so hard to put the December General Meeting together and to make it a success. It was nice to be able to go away and not have to worry about the operation of the club; it was truly in competent hands.

There are some concerns that I would like to share with you, and hope that by doing so, we will find a solution to benefit us all. We desperately need office and classroom space for use by Special Interest Groups and others. Our present arrangements are not satisfactory and we have little hope of resolving our concerns about the use of space. Having a facility of our own would allow several things to happen on a regular basis. We would have meeting space for SIGs with equipment set up and left installed permanently. We would have space for people to work on the newsletter without the use of private homes during odd hours. We would no longer have to repair computer equipment damaged in transit; it would not have to be moved from place to place. If anyone knows of suitable available space, or knows of any possibilities of space, I'd certainly appreciate knowing about it. Please contact me as soon as possible - the need is urgent!

We are still in need of volunteers for a variety of tasks to be performed and supervised. In particular, we need a Public Relations Committee Chairman. This position would coordinate the

efforts of other members. We also need a CO-SYSOP for the BBS. If either job interests you, please contact appropriate club directors. If you don't know whom to contact, leave a message for the SYSOP, who will pass it on.

We also need interesting articles for the newsletter. These do not have to represent the latest in technology to be accepted. If you use computers in your work or at home and have discovered a trick or two to save time or make a program work better, please share it with others. Writing an article is an easy way to share, even if you cannot write expertly. The newsletter staff has several people experienced in editing who will assist you or even rewrite your article, if necessary.

This is an opportunity to give special thanks to those who have worked so hard to make this club what it is today. We have a strong corps of volunteers who put in more hours than their wives would care to have me mention, and they do it without complaints or excuses. These folks consistently get results because they are willing to take action. Without them, OCIPUG would not be the quality organization we now enjoy. DAVE LORENZINI, TOM SUTRO, STEVE DELA, and RICHARD SABIN are people we should each go out of our way to thank.

The SIG leaders also put in a lot of work behind the scenes. Holding a SIG meeting is much more than showing up to talk. An example which comes to mind are the dBASE SIG meetings led by GARY AMUNDSON. I am impressed by and grateful for his detailed lesson plans, well thought out presentation, and distribution of outlines to attendees.

There are many others who do jobs that don't come to my attention. Just because your name isn't mentioned here doesn't mean that your work is any less important or that your efforts are

any less appreciated. It takes effective volunteers to get everything done. If you find that a club function is not what you feel it should be, consider helping to make it work better.

I would like to take this opportunity to give a special thanks to the many volunteers who worked so hard to make the Special Event of January 10, 1989, the quality program that it was. Seeing so many people all working together in harmony and all working with a common purpose in mind is a wonderful thing. It is these kinds of efforts that make me very proud to be a member of OCIPUG.

Finally, I want to express my appreciation to Mr. TRACY LENOKER, President of the North Orange County Computer Club, and to his staff, for their kind assistance and cooperation in making possible our joint sponsorship of the Special Event with BILL GATES. We look forward to many more Special Events in which joint participation and cooperation will make the difference. Thank you, TRACY.

Let's anticipate a great year of growth and prosperity for OCIPUG. I sincerely invite your contribution and participation in this opportunity to SHARE WITH OTHERS.



General Meeting Report

dBase IV Introduction & Entertainment Software

Steve Riddle

Tom Sutro, the Vice President, opened the Meeting since President Paul Curtis was on vacation attending a family reunion. New members and guests were asked to stand up and the count was about 30 people. Tom announced that Neil Carman would be taking over as Membership Chairman. Tom has held the position since 1985.

As a reminder, it was announced that Bill Gates, President of Microsoft, would be speaking on January 10th at 7PM in the College Theater, which holds 1200 people.

The meeting was turned over to Dave Lorenzini, who announced that Steve Riddle would give a quick announcement. He related a good experience with the AST computer company and how AST offered excellent technical support on their own BBS at 714-852-1872. Good information if you own one of their products.

Dave Lorenzini then introduced the first speaker from Ashton-Tate Technical support, Rodney Barbati. He gave us a demonstration on the New dBASE IV and the SQL or Structured Query Language. You can query information from 1 or multiple files, from a single command with many options. Mail merge and labels can be run with this program. The control center is easy to use, even for the novice user choosing from a menu. Doing reports with summary fields are very easy.

There are 14 disks with the standard edition and 20 disks with the Developers Edition. Most people seemed to be impressed

with the new version and it's ease of use compared to the older versions.

Dave Lorenzini announced that at the break time, people could buy the coffee mugs with the OCIPUG emblem on them. Part of the proceeds from the sale of the mugs would go to the Tim Smith Scholarship fund.

Bonnie Ulanovsky informed us of the next upcoming Shareware SIG that would be meeting on January 14th at ACP. John Goodman would be speaking about PC-Write 3.0 and Qedit.

After the break, Dave Carroll spoke of the changes to the different SIG groups and their meeting locations. Be sure to check the SIG Guide Insert and the telephone Hot Line for the latest information.

Dave Lorenzini then spoke about the different entertainment software and games. Both public domain and commercial software was briefly discussed. With the Holiday Season approaching, these just might be good last minute gifts for that computer person on your list.

He demonstrated a simple freeware game that has been around for a few years called Lunar Lander. He then demonstrated a commercial program called Flight Simulator from Microsoft. Another proven winner for all ages. Your flight in a plane is visual and you maneuver across the country. It supports 118 different airport locations.

Another shareware game called Poker was then demonstrated and is available in the OCIPUG Library. A public domain Pinball game was then shown to us with plenty of fast action with up to 4 pinballs going at once.

The commercial game of Dark

Castle was demonstrated by Dave Carroll and lists for \$49.00. The commercial Adult game of Leisure Suit Larry was briefly shown. It has had some criticism in it's way it treats certain subject matter, but there is something for everyone. It was No.6 on the the best selling list for entertainment software.

Dan Likins showed us Monopoly and Tetris. Both of these programs are available on the BBS or check with Bonnie for availability in the Library.

Next, Troy Morrell from Interplay Productions in Costa Mesa demonstrated a game that he created called Battle Chess. The players of the Chess game marched across the board with excellent sound effects and visual graphics. This was just in CGA, and Tony said it was even better in EGA. The list price is \$49.95 and can be found in some of the local stores. It took two full time artists eight months to finish the superb graphics. Looks like you have a winner here.

It was announced that in the January meeting, Western Digital would be setting up a LAN network. This is a topic many people have expressed an interest in seeing.

Ben LeGare answered random access questions. Further answers can be read in the Technical Section of this month's issue. Dave Lorenzini assisted with some of the questions.

Dan Likins ran the raffle program with assistance of Tom Sutro. There were 25 prizes in all, with the Grand Prizes being dBase IV and a Quadram FAX, that was shown at the November meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 12:03PM.



The role of Hercules Graphics, and the evolution of the EGA

by Steven M. Gibson

Last issue we saw how IBM designed their MDA monochrome display system to deliver extremely well-formed characters by increasing the display's horizontal scanning rate and decreasing the vertical refresh rate. Before continuing our discussion of EGA, VGA, and multisynchronous monitors, it's important to understand another quite well established and significant display standard, Hercules.

Perhaps IBM simply overlooked the idea of monochrome graphics altogether, or underestimated the demand for the display of graphic information. More likely though, IBM felt that the word-processing market toward which they were targeting their monochrome display system had no need to display graphics. How could IBM, or anyone for that matter, have anticipated the phenomenal effect Lotus' 123 spreadsheet product would have upon the IBM compatible market?

While columns of numbers are indeed informative, the ability to graphically display, correlate, and view the results of spreadsheet calculations is extremely useful. The folks at Hercules Computer, quickly recognizing this, designed a wonderful solution which with the early support of Lotus, became a solid standard.

Since the Hercules high resolution mode was designed to operate with an IBM or compatible monochrome monitor, at a horizontal sweep rate of 18,432 cycles per second and a refresh frequency of (only) 50 hertz, it could directly leverage the extremely high resolution which IBM had designed into their monochrome text system. The Hercules monochrome display

resolution of 720 by 350 pixels made the CGA's 640 by 200 look quite sad when compared side by side, and suddenly people could have both readable text and great looking graphics at the same time, and from a single system.

IBM's next move demonstrated that they'd been listening to their user's complaints about the low resolution of the CGA standard, were watching the guys at Hercules making money like crazy, and were attempting to serve the always mixed blessing requirements of full backwards compatibility. The IBM Enhanced Graphics Display was IBM's second generation solution, and rapidly became a new standard for the industry.

Recognizing the CGA system's crying need for better text, IBM saw that it had to crank up the scan line count to something more like their monochrome display, however since full-color long persistence phosphor monitors are barely affordable by small countries, IBM knew that it couldn't continue playing the trick of getting the scan line count up by lowering the system's overall refresh rate below 60 cycles per second. The only alternative was to push the system's horizontal scanning frequency even higher than the monochrome system's.

However, this would have meant that their new EGA display system would not have been backwards compatible to the existing installed base of 200 scan line resolution CGA software. (The non-optimal solution crimes which are continually committed in the name of backwards compatibility is probably my single biggest pet peeve. It directly accounts for the unprogrammability of the Intel microprocessor instruction set!) So, in order to achieve CGA compatibility from their new EGA system, IBM invented the "bi-synchronous" display system.

By inverting the polarity of the EGA monitor's Vertical

Synchronization signal, the EGA adapter is actually able to switch the EGA monitor between two separate modes: The CGA's horizontal sweep rate of 15,750 cycles per second and the newly invented EGA horizontal rate of 21,800 cycles per second. The 15,750 hertz rate yields a CGA software compatible resolution of 200 lines, while the 21,800 hertz rate results in a full hercules-type resolution of 350 lines. In EGA graphics mode this resulted in a significantly hercules-similar resolution of 640 by 350 pixels.

However, since IBM seems determined not to kick the horizontal resolution of these systems up above 640 pixels, we don't quite get the full character separation beauty of MDA and hercules text. On the other hand, the EGA's character resolution budget of 8 by 14 pixels is significantly better than the CGA budget of 8 by 8, and allows lower case characters with descending tails like "g", "p", "q", and "y" to be imaged cleanly. The EGA's resulting well-formed characters pleased most people.

The EGA's final addition to the CGA standard was the provision for additional colors. Where the CGA display could display 8 colors in either of two intensities, bright or dim, the EGA display, when operating in EGA mode, allowed each of its three primary colors, Red, Green, and Blue, to be mixed together in any of four intensities. Therefore 4 times 4 times 4, or 64 total colors could be displayed by IBM's EGA display. Though technology has passed the EGA monitor by, it represented an adequate, backward compatible, unification of the CGA, MDA, and Hercules standards.

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Librarians Corner

by Bonnie Ulanovsky

We have some exciting new versions of good old and not so old programs this month. Some of the limitations of the shareware version have been removed from the *Am-Tax for 1988* now on hand. "Am-Tax" is a very easy to use menu-driven program for Federal tax preparation. We have reviewed in detail "Am-Tax" programs for 1987 and 1988; this year I will say only that if you have not yet tried it, you should. It almost makes doing your 1040 form fun! Sure!

Another timely update is *Year Planner for 1989, Version 2.89* from William Anderson (FLOWSOFT Custom Programming). "Year Planner" mimics the familiar "write-on, wipe-off" wall calendar system used by most businesses to schedule important events. You write deadlines, appointments, and other important information into "day blocks" which can later be printed out in a large standard calendar format. Information can easily be updated or erased altogether and the calendar reprinted. Features include an overlay template to apply similar messages in many "day blocks," an on-screen summary for the whole

year at a glance, large calendar printouts, and major holidays already installed.

Fastbucks, Version 4.0 from Dennis C. Lozen (SOFTWARE EXPRESSIONS) is a program to keep personal financial records. It provides you with a powerful, easy way to track expenses relative to income, without taking up much of your time. You can use it to budget, for financial planning, and to organize your financial records. Your records can range from simply knowing how much spending cash you have, to evaluating your year's total expenditures. "Fastbucks" menus look exceptionally sharp and are easy to follow.

The rest of the column this month will describe a single disk. Although it was available at the December meeting, it was difficult to discuss on the library handout, since it is a compilation consisting of several different programs. The title of the disk is *Text Utilities #1*. If you handle text files (and who doesn't), you probably have a need for a file converter to prune those huge files which result from a extensive download from a BBS, or to compare files with the same name but in different sub-directories. Possibly you've

had the unfortunate experience of running out of paper before complete printout of a document. "Countpgs" (count pages), described below, can help prevent this. We usually estimate a page as approximately 2K, but if there's much formatting the estimate is very rough. Some of the best documentation doesn't paginate at all, but just numbers paragraphs. The authors of these programs describe them as follows.

Compare, Michael J. Mefford 1988, No. 11 (Utilities): Purpose - to display differences between two text or two binary files. Files need not be the same length; paragraph changes introduced by reformatting after word wrap are ignored.

Concopy by Chris Dunford copies to a disk file any data that is sent to DOS's CONsole device, which is normally the screen. It is similar in concept to redirecting program output to a disk file, except that (1) it continues to work until you end it, and (2) you can still see the data being sent to the screen. Thus, you can work interactively while "Concopy" is active, yet still maintain a disk record of screen activity.

Cleanup, Version 1.2, by Robert F. Litt shows you directory information of the first file which matches a given filename, as well as the first 10 lines of the file. The specified file may then be deleted if you wish, but you are first asked if you wish to delete the file.

Quickie by Fred Pruitt reads and combines text from ASCII, WordStar, OfficeWriter, Wang, Word Perfect, PFS:Write, XyWrite, and similar word processor files. Output can be to a file or to a printer.

Countpgs by R. N. Wisan allows you to find out how many pages a file contains before you

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Mark your calendar for the next ACP sponsored swap meet held on the premises this coming Sunday, January 29th

OCIPUG wishes to thank ACP for their hospitality in allowing us to use their facilities for several of our SIG meetings. Your contribution is appreciated by the Board of Directors and by all OCIPUG members.

print out a file, and whether the file has ragged ends or oversize pages.

TextCon 1.61, the ASCII File Converter from CROSSCOURT SYSTEMS. Imported ASCII files almost always require much manual clean up to get into a desired format. The most common problems include unwanted hard carriage returns, extra blank spaces, and extra blank lines. "TextCon" is a file pre-processor for MS-DOS computers that does most of this clean up for you, before you import the file to your word processor. The ASCII files it produces are in a form much more suitable for importing. It does not eliminate all manual editing, but it makes the job much easier. "TextCon" has tremendous power and flexibility and is useful for other tasks involving database files, desktop publishing, and program editing. "TextCon" users have found the program helpful for such file manipulations as WordStar-to-ASCII conversion, adding line feeds where only carriage returns are present, expanding tabs to spaces, removing all blank lines from a file, etc.

Weed from PINNACLE SOFTWARE is described thus: Have you ever had a text file with a whole bunch of repetitive lines that you want to remove? A typical example: logs from a BBS session. All those prompt lines waste disk space. There are a number of useful programs out there that help you clean up a file. This one will delete lines containing particular text strings; you can specify up to 25 different text bits. Okay, so this isn't the most amazing thing you've ever seen, but that's why the source code in Turbo Pascal is included, so that you can MAKE it amazing. It's simple but does the trick!

You can't go wrong with Text Utilities Disk #1.

**SUPPORT YOUR
SHAREWARE AUTHORS!**

Program Review

by Arthur Boughey

Bradford is another shareware program that provides bit-mapped type fonts for dot matrix printers, in this case the Epson FX and MX series, and the Gemini X. Like the majority, it also permits printing of the second ASCII character set. Now that Desk Top Publishing is available through such programs as *Ventura* and even incorporated in word-processing programs like *Word Perfect*, text output enhancement is becoming almost standard. There remains nevertheless an extensive user base that wishes to attain this same objective with much more modestly priced and simpler programs.

There are now a number of such programs, including *ImagePrint*, which I described in the May 1988 README.DOC. They differ somewhat in the range of fonts provided. **Bradford** has two special types not generally covered - a hollow and a solid fancy type, and a quite large one. These are illustrated in the boxed figure insert below, together with a

number of the more commonly used fonts.

In this figure, which has been scanned from a **Bradford** print-out on an old Epson RX80 dot matrix, the lines from the top down are in *Very Large, Bold Large, Pica, Pica Italics, Elite, Fancy Open, Fancy Solid, Elite again, Pica Underlined* and *Pica Bold*. The figure is scaled down to approximately one half natural size. Note that these fonts appear proportionately spaced.

All these fonts and a few more can be obtained with the **Bradford** distribution disk, that also includes a font demonstration file, and basic operating instructions. The full **Bradford** program, which includes a printed Manual, can be obtained by sending \$39.95 to *Concom Enterprises* and becoming a registered user. Before doing so, it is recommended that you make sure that the program will work on your particular dot matrix, and that you try out some of the commands provided on the distribution disk to be certain that you can handle the program. A.B.

Now is the time for all good
Now is the time for all good men

Now is the time for all good men
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BILL GATES COMES TO ORANGE COUNTY

John M. Goodman

It was a chilly winter Tuesday evening, the sidewalks were slick from a recent shower, and the sky looked like more could come soon. Not my idea of ideal weather to go outside unless you had to. So, why were the people around me all walking purposefully onto the Orange Coast College campus with such obvious excitement?

Bill Gates, founder and CEO of MICROSOFT, was coming to town, and they were going to see and hear him. This was to be the first joint meeting of the Orange Coast IBM PC User Group (OCIPUG) and the North Orange County Computer Club (NOCCC).

I arrived over an hour early and found a lot of OCIPUG and NOCCC members already there, hard at work. The auditorium had an impressive array of presentation equipment on the stage, and a very professional looking sound system at the back was set up to monitor and record the proceedings. The large screen rear-projection EGA display, operated through MICROSOFT 80386 equipment on a table to the side, presented very effectively slides at podium commands, as well as demonstrating real-time the features of a new "MS-Word" version.

Dave Lorenzini prepared a multi-page checklist days in advance to list the many, many volunteers from both OCIPUG and NOCCC whose tasks would make for a smooth performance.

Peggy Smith (Tim's widow) and some of her friends braved the cold at a table outside the theater, to sell copies of "Programmers at Work," from MICROSOFT PRESS. These books were autographed by Bill Gates and donated by him to OCIPUG.

continued on page 9

Member Spotlight

Oscar Taylor

by Phil Barr

Oscar Taylor, as a member of OCIPUG for many years, is known to all as one of the more active participants in "Random Access." His number 113 on a red badge is unique, and was issued to him for his continued high profile during this portion of OCIPUG General Meetings.

Accolades for Oscar started shortly after his birth in Huntington Beach, when his Town Marshall father persuaded citizens to vote him "Prettiest Baby". How long this description lasted, Oscar won't say, but skips over to his graduation from UC Santa Barbara as an architect. He served as a Navy pilot in World War II and, post-war at Orange Coast Community College, where he helped set up its original architectural department. He taught architecture at OCCC until his health prompted retirement in 1982. He joined OCIPUG in the winter of 1985-1986.

He gives a lot of credit to help from the club members, in and out of Random Access, for his continued interest in computers and his attaining skills with Wordstar 4.0 and LOTUS 1-2-3, version 2.01. He will gladly share his skills with members who find these programs difficult. He has lived through a generation or two of portable computers and presently uses a TOSHIBA 1200 Laptop, for which he regrets not getting a hard disk. He does have a 5-1/4 inch external drive to allow interface to the built-in 3-1/2 inch drive and is willing to share this capability with other club members.

Oscar regrets not having computers and CAD available when he taught architecture. He

presently uses "Autosketch" as an introduction to CAD. He's also interested in desktop publishing. His wife Virginia has used the computers to organize some recipes and his son-in-law uses "Symphony". But most of his computer yakking is with neighbor John Close and fellow club member Bob Schmiedeke.

Oscar can enliven even a slow running meeting with his pointed questions on how things should work verses how they are working now. It's this inquisitive mind that keeps OCIPUG members on their toes during "Random Access". He is always looking for a bargain in "slightly used" equipment, and the ACP Swap Meet is one of his favorite targets.

A lot of Oscar's spare time is spent traveling with Virginia in either of their new motor homes, one of which is 18 feet and the other 26 feet. Naturally, he takes his portable Toshiba on the road when he travels. It comes in handy keeping track of all the little bits of information he comes across. Plus, it's a great conversation piece when he gets off the beaten path. Good luck Oscar. Keep spreading the word about OCIPUG, where ever you go.



Proceeds from their sale will be added to the Tim Smith Memorial Scholarship Fund.

Volunteers greeted VIP guests and directed them to reserved seats, or handed out programs to other guests. With walkie-talkies, others directed late-comers to parking across Fairview Avenue.

Through Dave Carroll, "SLIDE-LINK" prepared slides locally to welcome the audience, acknowledge sponsors, and to introduce each of the speakers for the evening. An impressive flower arrangement was placed at the base of the podium.

To aid audience comprehension, and to make more useful video tapes of the program, a professional "signer" stood at the side of the stage for over two hours, translating for the deaf every comment of the speakers. Her body language fascinated us all!

The planning committee felt that the auditorium would overflow with all-out advertising, but more than just OCIPUG and NOCCC members certainly needed to know of the event. The committee thus publicized modestly, yet evidently struck a good balance: the theater was comfortably full, but no one was turned away. A fair guess would be that 800 people attended.

To start, Dave Lorenzini declared that we were on board for a "Journey Into the Future." After introductions and comments by the Presidents of both OCIPUG and NOCCC, Peggy Smith introduced Bill Gates.

Despite his focus on the future, Mr. Gates first gave us an insight into his and MICROSOFT's history, and the history of the personal computer in general. He encountered his first computer in the 7th grade, on a time-share terminal to a mainframe. In 1971 when INTEL's "8008" appeared, Bill found a challenge, by classmate Paul Allen, to write a

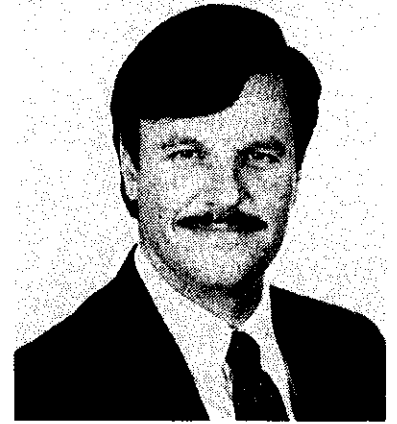
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"Basic" interpreter for the 8008 "impossible." With the advent, three years later, of the INTEL "8080," Bill dropped out of college to accept the challenge. His success led to the first commercial "Basic" language for a microcomputer, the MITS "Altair 8800."

With the avowed purpose to revolutionize computing so that "there would be a computer on every worker's desk and in everyone's home," Bill and Paul created MICROSOFT CORPORATION. Between hardware or software, Bill chose to emphasize software, because "I did not like to create things that stopped working" - a remark loudly applauded by all in the audience. Now, 13 years later, Bill noted that only a small part of his original vision has been realized: 20% of office desks have computers, but less than 5% of households do. He viewed present market share in descending order as (1) Business Offices, (2) Work at Home, and (3) Home Computing.

When, a few years later, IBM introduced a personal computer to use the INTEL "8088," it was with fairly low expectations, but realizing that fast response to an opening market was needed. With a new division, IBM management departed from its usual in-house restrictions, buying component sub-assemblies from non-IBM sources. They chose to use a disk operating system originated by

MICROSOFT. This choice of generally non-proprietary elements opened the door to marketing of compatible microcomputers, first by COMPAQ and then by others, both in the United States and overseas. Overseas manufacturers, in particular, "cloned" IBM's PC, XT, and AT units, often with illegal "bios-ROM's." This industry-standard, created by default, quickly obsoleted CPM and other systems based upon earlier 8-bit microprocessors. APPLE COMPUTERS survived, and today APPLE's "MacIntosh" has about a tenth of the market of DOS machines. Machines using AT&T's UNIX have a still smaller market share. There are now over 25 million personal computers capable of running PC-DOS and MS-DOS programs.

Again and again, Mr. Gates returned to the concept of market share. Volume makes things practical, and even cheap, that would otherwise be economically impossible. He pointed out, however, that the first 13 customers for MICROSOFT BASIC went out of business within 18 months. Unprecedented success in sales of the INTEL "80X86" microprocessors established a fast-paced market for PC-DOS and MS-DOS, and for DOS-based programs. The promise of doubling performance with each new "80X86" version, yet retaining compatibility with existing programs, drives this market

place. New hardware keeps appearing from other companys to work with these new chips; Mr. Gates in particular mentioned video displays, but could have easily pointed out new disk drives and memory chips. MICROSOFT actively participates in the design of these new components, even making and selling successfully such hardware as the MICROSOFT "Mouse." A third of all personal computers sold include a mouse.

Mr. Gates stressed that hardware advances are fundamental in getting the new systems to do what is asked, but better hardware alone is not enough. With PC-DOS and MS-DOS, with "Windows," and with OS/2 and "Presentation Manager," MICROSOFT has been a key player. He regards DOS as far from dead, and expects important applications for DOS to continue for at least the next 12 years. But a significant number of people (again, volume!) will need something much more powerful in the near future. In 1991, Mr. Gates estimated that DOS will still be used by over 50% of all PC's, OS/2 will be used by 25% or more, and the "MacIntosh" OS and UNIX operating systems will be used by the rest.

The key features of OS/2 are its management of large memory, its support of multitasking, its graphical user interface (Presentation Manager), and its new approach to LAN support (LAN Manager).

According to Mr. Gates, MICROSOFT's involvement in application software is increasing rapidly, to result in a much faster company growth than that of the industry as a whole. He divided application programs into general purpose: word processors, spread sheets, and group productivity, and "mission critical," such as airline reservation systems. MICROSOFT has become a major player in general purpose applications, but will not be much

involved in mission critical ones - again, a matter of the number of copies expected to sell.

Next, Mr. Gates traced the evolution of the graphical user interface from its origin in the work at XEROX PARC (Palo Alto Research Center) in the early 70's to the introduction in 1984 by APPLE COMPUTERS of the "MacIntosh." MICROSOFT's "Windows" has extended the graphic interface at the rate of

Bill Gates' Vision: "...a computer on every worker's desk and in everyone's home."

some 80,000 copies a month, and IBM has recently defined a further step with its "System Application Architecture" (SAA). OS/2's "Presentation Manager" is its first appearance on a PC.

For Gates' vision of computers on every desk and in every home to be realized, he said two things must happen. First, a three-tier architecture of computing must be developed. Second, information data bases must be available for broad use.

In three-tier architecture, (1) mainframe computers will handle the largest databases, (2) servers will access data for workstations, and (3) users will have workstations. With different needs, software in each tier will be different. Only the user interface need be at an individual workstation, with the ability to formulate queries for the server to process. The server will access databases in the mainframe and send back to the individual workstation answers in a suitable readout.

Information databases for broad use is the application which Mr. Gates thinks will best make sense for the home computer. He can visualize CD-ROM based products on all subjects which would allow anyone to access billions of bytes of useful information easily and inexpensively.

At this end to his formal presentation, Mr. Gates demonstrated a beta version of MICROSOFT "Word," Version 5.0. He cautioned that possible bugs could end the demonstration at any time, but assured us of its full functionality by its announced release next month. After display of quite impressive features, the demonstration DID end suddenly.

Paul Curtis announced that "Tonight our Random Access will be hosted by Bill Gates, and I can't think of a better source for answers to your questions." Indeed, in the Random Access Mr. Gates clearly knew what each questioner had in mind and responded to it concisely, but in depth. He responded to arcane jargon in kind, but afterward confessed to me that "I worry that they may think I am just snowing them." His concern is understandable, with such issues as "referential integrity," or "SQL versus DB2."

Questions asked and summaries of his answers follow:

Will Microsoft be introducing database applications?

Not as they exist now. The SQL server, which MICROSOFT is developing with ASHTON-TATE will serve part of that need. New versions of "Basic" with database extensions will serve the rest.

What about the APPLE lawsuit?

This is without merit for three reasons: (1) XEROX invented the technology, not APPLE. (2) What is claimed as APPLE's property is actually not protected under current law. (3) MICROSOFT and APPLE negotiated an agreement on all of this years ago. A real problem with the APPLE suit is that it has confused people and thus has slowed down the development of non-MacIntosh graphical applications.

Why does MICROSOFT not sup-

porting COMMODORE's "Amiga"?

There aren't enough of them.

How do MICROSOFT C products compare with BORLAND's?

MICROSOFT has two C-compilers, QUICK-C and C-5.1. The more expensive C-5.1 has better sales than QUICK-C because it is so powerful. PASCAL is the only PC language in which MICROSOFT is not the leader at this time.

What is "embedded Basic"?

This will be an object-oriented version of "Basic", to be embedded into other programs so that users who wish to do so can customize applications in a way which is standard, rather than, for example, having to create individual program macro's.

What are viable home applications for computers?

The three which most people talk about are (1) Interactive Databases, (2) Home Terminals (for home shopping, etc), and (3) Home Control. Bill Gates was enthusiastic personally only about interactive databases. He saw the real competition for PC's as television, and since PC's can be interactive entertainment, he thought the PC would draw people away from TV.

Even if my PC is cheap, how can I afford all that software for my home uses?

You have a couple of choices. Feel free to bring your work software home to use it there, **provided that you make sure no one can use it at work at the same time.** Or, buy a cheaper package for home use. MICROSOFT "Works", as an example, combines many very good functions in one inexpensive bundle. Not perhaps state of the

art, but certainly as good as one could buy 3 or 4 years ago.

Do you have a vision of the social impact of computers?

"If we did, what would we do with it?" [My favorite of his answers!] Mr. Gates went on to say if PC's could lure people from TV and get them more involved with interaction and feedback, this would be good for them.

After formal questions ended, Mr. Gates met people personally and answered yet more questions. One which interested me particularly was "What do you do with your time, and how do you keep current?"

Mostly, he told us, he writes and reviews program specifications, reads a lot, and talks to professors at universities. Also the seven "Architects of MICROSOFT" report directly to him, and whenever they disagree he hears them out, and then decides the issue. He has a "MacIntosh II" and a 386 computer, both at home and in his office. Although he said

"Everyone sends me each new software package!", other than for electronic mail, Bill Gates spends about 3 hours each week using a computer.

The ultimate "power user" turns out not to USE a computer that much after all!



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SIG Reports

PC NETWORK SIG

Jim Mansfield

The PC Networking SIG met on December 15th to discuss problems with Local Area Networks and how to diagnose them. We reviewed a number of articles that have appeared in LAN Magazine on the subject.

We learned that network problems can relate to hardware (workstations and file servers), to network operating system software, or to connectors and the cabling system. Of the three types, problems related to cabling are the most insidious and the least familiar to a typical computer technician. Tools available to deal with network problems range from ohmmeters and PC programs which cost less than \$100 each, Time Domain Reflectometers (TDRs) costing \$1,000 or more, and up to sophisticated protocol analyzers with price tags over \$20,000!

We discussed the types of problems that each tool can best diagnose. For a network of more than 100 users, we concluded it would be prudent to have even the costly protocol analyzer. For a LAN of less than 10 users, we concluded that a network manager could get by with an ohmmeter, a few hundred dollars of utility programs, and some good common sense.

The following list shows the many subjects we covered in 1988 at PC LAN meetings. I'd like to thank everyone who has contributed to the success of these meetings.

January --Introductory Meeting
 February ---- NetWare LAN
 March ----- Slotless LANS
 April ----- VIANET LAN
 May ----- TOPS LAN

June ----- VINES LAN
 July ----- 3COM LAN
 August ---- UNIX
 September - Clustered PCs
 October ---- E-mail
 November --- WordPerfectOffice
 December -- LAN Diagnostics

As you members look over this list, think about additional topics you'd like discussed at meetings in 1989: modem pools, bridges and gateways, distributed databases, OS/2 LAN "Manager," etc. Then call me with your ideas, or bring them to the January meeting. And have a LANtastic 1989!

REAL ESTATE SIG

Stan Sabin

The next meeting of the REALTOR SIG will be at 8:00 AM on Tuesday, January 31st at the Newport Harbor-Costa Mesa Board of Realtors.

This meeting will feature a display of various personal computer systems (a Texas Instruments computer, a Lap-top PC, a portable system, and a desktop computer with printer, modem, and power director), and OCIPUG President Paul Curtis will demonstrate and discuss various types of computers available, both pro and con, as well as give an introduction to DOS. During a Random Access session, he'll answer questions from the floor.

For more information please call Kent Pierce, (714) 848-0709.

DOS SIG

Farrell L. Eagle

In its meeting on December 14 at Advanced Computer Products

(Edinger & Grand, Santa Ana), the topic of the DOS SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP was PC-DOS 4.0, as presented by John Goodman and coordinated by Steven Pierce. A new meeting time was announced: after the NEW USERS GROUP at 1:00 PM, the first Saturday of each month.

John summarized what an operating system does. Although PC-DOS and MS-DOS grew out of CPM, an earlier disk operating system based upon 64K 8-bit microprocessors, UNIX has strongly influenced DOS 4.0. As with other revisions of DOS, command.com has major changes from DOS 3.3, and external DOS commands have multiplied. The program now comes on four 360K 5-1/4 inch diskettes or upon 3-1/2 inch diskettes, but only one kind of diskette per package (check before putting down your cash!). DOS 4.0 runs best from a hard drive, but hogs both hard drive space and system RAM.

A limited but powerful shell program, similar to that used for "Windows," comes with DOS 4.0. This is a character-based (and not bit-mapped graphic) interface and is said otherwise to be a precursor of the OS/2 "Presentation Manager." Some nasty gremlins exist for the power user of DOS 4.0. John recommended DOS 4.0 for program developers or those who want to use large hard drives and don't like 32-megabyte partitions (otherwise, stick with DOS 3.30!).

After a break, John showed how the DOS 4.0 SELECT command can install system to a disk by automatically moving files intact. During use of the SELECT program, detailed directions and help screens, as well as special assignment of function keys, smooth the way.

SHAREWARE SIG

Kevin Moser

Twenty-six OCIPUG members attended the first meeting of the SHAREWARE SIG at 10:00 AM on December 10 at ADVANCED COMPUTER PRODUCTS, at 1322 Edinger in Santa Ana. Club Librarian and SIG leader Bonnie Ulanovsky opened with a brief explanation of the nature of SHAREWARE and the obligation of users toward program authors. She emphasized how rich a resource SHAREWARE can be to alert, discerning users, either professional or recreational. She proposed that, in future sessions, SIG members demonstrate favorite programs, either full-fledged applications or simple utilities. She pledged to attempt on occasion to get SHAREWARE authors themselves to demonstrate to the

group programs they had written.

Dr. John Goodman kicked off this first meeting by demonstrating CATDISK, Version 3.71, by Rick Hillier. John contrasted good shareware with similar commercial programs and drew distinctions between SHAREWARE and freeware or public domain software. Among his favorite SHAREWARE programs, he included LIST, PC-WRITE, PKARC and PKXARC, PC-OUTLINE, PROCOMM, DISCOVER, and CATDISK. He used PC-OUTLINE to present much of his lecture, via OCIPUG's computer-driven overhead projector.

John showed how to use PKARC to expand archived files and how to use LIST, DIR, or such programs as XTREE to find from an archived file its contents, from extensions such as README,

README.DOC, README.1ST, .TXT, and .DOC.

He then walked us through a demonstration of CATDISK, designed to catalog floppy disk libraries, large or small. The program can be configured to fit individual equipment combinations and user preferences. CATDISK is fast and easy to learn. It can add to, delete from, and rename existing diskettes. It can handle files in floppy sub-directories. Library catalogs can be on a hard drive or on a floppy, and can be displayed upon the screen or printed. Registration costs \$15.00.



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Technical Corner

EVERY KEYBOARD HAS A TALE, PART 3

John M. Goodman, Ph.D.

In Parts One and Two of this series (published in README.DOC of last May and June), I told you a number of things about keyboards. I think keyboards are one of the most important, yet most often overlooked, parts of our computers.

I described just how the switches in our keyboards operate, and how this affects us as users. I pointed out that we have three different ways to know when a key has been struck: 1) the feel of either hitting bottom or of a snap action, 2) the sound of a click (on some keyboards only), and 3) an indication on screen that the computer recognized our keystroke. Ideally, as we press down on the key, all three of these things will happen at exactly the same moment. Often that is not so.

I went on to discuss the differences, in this respect, between the original IBM-PC keyboard and the "clone" keyboards now offered by a host of different companies, including IBM. (Yes, even IBM now offers only a "near-clone" of their original keyboard!) NONE of the clones I have tested is as good as the original IBM keyboard at getting together all three kinds of feedback. On the other hand, its very firm snap and loud click annoy some users.

I also went into another annoying aspect of keyboards: key placement. IBM has given us, so far, three "standard" key layouts; each time, promising that this was the final version. Most other makers of keyboards offer exact copies of these layouts, but a few have marketed yet more variations.

It is a nuisance to use one layout of keys on a computer and then to adjust to a very different one on another computer. Beyond that, I find that some layouts work better than others.

The original IBM-PC keyboard had much too small an [ENTER] key. The numeric keypad doubled as the cursor keypad, which reduced the ease with which one could use either one or the other function.

The 93-key IBM-AT keyboard solved the first problem, but introduced still others. The [ESCAPE] key, the tilde and backwards-single-quote key, and the key with vertical bar and backslash were moved. I find all three of these keys now are in less convenient locations than before.

The 101-key IBM-AT extended keyboard fixed much of this, but introduced some new problems. I love the new location of the [ESCAPE] key, in particular, how well it is isolated from other keys to avoid accidental striking. I like the separate cursor pad, although the implementation of these new keys is far from perfect.

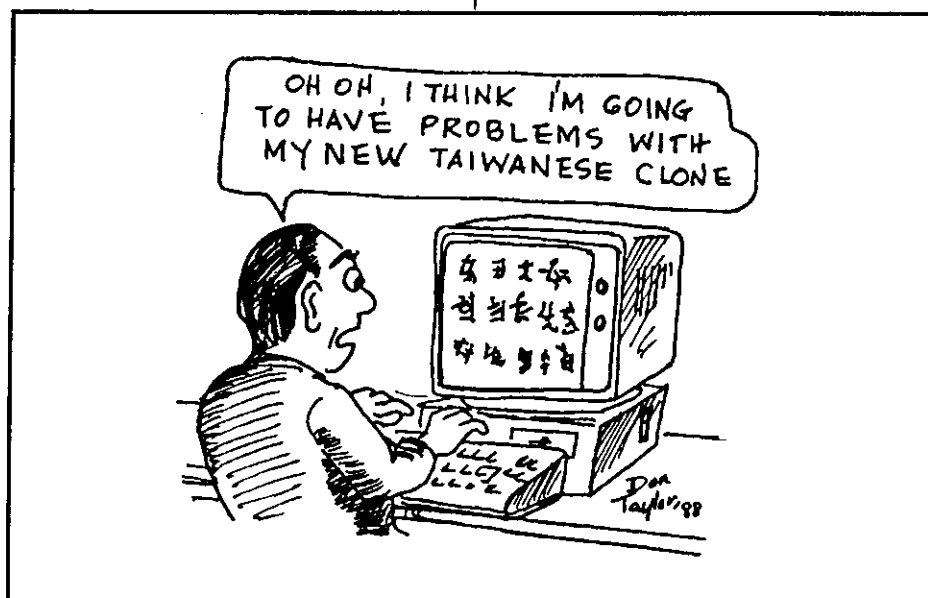
But IBM again messed some things up. In particular, the [CONTROL] and [CAPS LOCK] keys were shifted in an odd way, and the function keys were moved from the left side to in-line across the top. This latter change makes it difficult to use software packages designed with the function keys at the left side in mind.

How about alternates from the clone makers?

They're getting really interesting. I now use NORTHGATE's new "Omni Key 102" and I find in several ways they almost (but not quite) got it right. I had hoped they would solve the inconsistency between snap, click, and actual electrical contact. They have not.

Next month, I will tell you more about the NORTHGATE keyboard and will also explain a problem shared by all "extended" keyboards.

(This article is "copyrighted" 1989, by John M. Goodman, and may not be reprinted without his advance written permission. You may write to him at PO Box 746, Westminster, CA 92684-0746.)



RANDOM ACCESS CORNER

by Ben LeGare

I'd would appreciate any contributions to this column by any individual OCIPUG members with expertise in a software or hardware product area. You may contact me by telephone at 714-586-8236, by private mail on the BBS (Ben LeGare), or by ordinary mail addressed to:

RANDOM ACCESS
C/O WORD-TEK
PO BOX 1618
EL TORO, CA 92630

QUESTION (Ed Judy): I am unable to suspend "call-waiting" in the 852 area prefix, other than by canceling this feature or by adding a second line. What can be done?

ANSWER: If the "852" area is General Telephone, call waiting should be cancelable by the end of January. In October of 1988, however, GT promised this by November, so all we can suggest is patience and persistant complaints to GT.

QUESTION (Paul Lindsay): I have a 1.44 Megabyte 3" drive as drive "B". When a directory is read on the first disk used in the drive, the system seems to be unable to distinguish the replacement of this disk by a second disk, unless either drive "A" or the hard disk is accessed first. Why does this occur and how can it be fixed?

ANSWER: If you remove your 3" drive and examine the back by the ribbon cable you may find a jumper which indicates "line 34" or something similar. This controls whether or not the line is active. On "AT" machines this line must be active for DOS to know the disk has changed, since DOS will only read the directory when the disk is changed.

QUESTION: Are there compatibility problems with 1.44 Meg and 720 K 3.5" disks as there are with 1.2 Meg and 360 K 5.25" disks?

ANSWER: There should be none with 3.5" drives because track width is the same for both disks, but the number of sectors is doubled, from 9 to 18, on the 1.44 Meg disks. 1.44 Meg disks cannot be read on 720 K drives.

QUESTION: When using "Excel" to recalculate 30 cells (which pull on a data field of less than 200 records), the program slows to a crawl. It takes 3 minutes to recalculate an entry! I use a run-time version of "Windows." Does MICROSOFT make a version of "Windows" for the INTEL 80386? Is "Excel" supposed to be this slow?


ANSWER: MICROSOFT does

sell a version of "Windows" for the 386 called "Windows 386." As for "Excel" being slow, if you are running it on a 386, available RAM is the only other concern. "Excel" needs a fair amount of memory and will use all your EMS you have for work space if it is available (so just feed it 2 or 3 more Megabytes of EMS memory. ("What were you going to spend all that money from Christmas on anyway?)).

That's all for this month. Remember, if you have a major question, bring them to an appropriate SIG meeting, or leave a public message on the BBS so that everyone can benefit from an answer provided by other members area of expertise.

The only "dumb" question was the one that wasn't asked when you had the opportunity.





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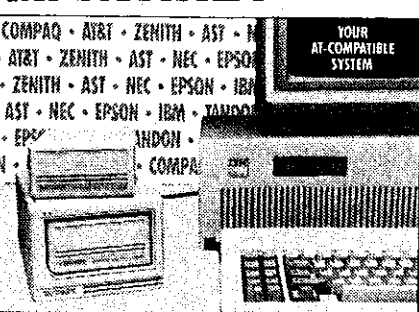
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	Joe Brasher	Bernie Goldware	Richard Jespersen	Larry Pearce	Roger Stover
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	Carl Cabaniss	Michael Greene	Henry Levinson	Seelam Reddy	Tom Toner
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	Roger Conant	Huey Hong	Jack Miller	Walter Sawyer	David Wells
	Dale Benson	Hazen Hoyt	Monica Miranda	Rick Schreiber	Robert Williams
Annette Blais	Doug Dehaven	Bob Huffstetter	Ron Staley	Carolee Winslow	

<p>The following memberships expire in January:</p> <p>Frank Boller</p>	Gerrit Borg	Shelly Jo Gacsi	Roland Kemp	Gary Nelson	Martin Rosenfeld
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<p>The following memberships expire in February:</p> <p>Martin Bluestein Edgar Breisch Robert Bromm</p>	Miles Chard	Carl Geil	Phillip Loveridge	Craig Oberlin	Elizabeth Schendel
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OCIPUG Financial Report

Jerry DeAinza, Treasurer

OCIPUG December, 1988 Changes in Cash:

		Unrestricted Funds	Tim Smith Fund
Cash balance, November 30, 1988		\$13,7999.67	1,334.77
Cash receipts			
Membership dues	1,799.00		
Advertising	415.00		
Interest			
Contributions, Tim Smith Fund			
Library fees	257.33	2,471.33	
Cash disbursements			
Meeting expenses	176.80		
Printing	1266.40		
Postage	196.83		
Promotions	255.71		
Telephone	67.10		
Supplies	398.43	2,361.27	
Cash balance, November 30, 1988		13,909.73	1,334.77

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Software Exchange (300/1200/2400)		552-3515
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OCIPUG Information & Message Line 898-7998

Future OCIPUG General Meeting Dates (1989)

Our General Meetings are held on the last Saturday of each month except when there is a conflict with a major holiday (asterisked months in list below).

January 28	February 25	April 1 *
April 29	May 20 *	June 24
July 29	August 26	September 30
October 28	November 18 *	December 16 *

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