OCIPUG

READ.ME.DOC

SEPTEMBER 1992 ORANGE COAST IBM PC USER GROUP VERSION 8.09

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 9:00 A.M.

KNOWLEDGE Adventure™

MICROSOFT® WINDOWS NT™

DETAILS INSIDE ON PAGE 7

THIS ISSUE

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Newport Beach, CA 92660

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.

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All items submitted for publication are subject to editing. We reserve the right to refuse any material submitted for publication.

Send all submissions to the Editor, on or before the deadline listed below, using one of the following formats:

1. **UPLOAD** to the Bulletin Board in ASCII text format.
2. **5 1/4" DISK** mailed to the Editor in time to meet the deadline: P. O. Box 8224, Newport Beach, CA 92658.

DEADLINE FOR ALL SUBMISSIONS WILL ALWAYS BE 12 MIDNIGHT ON THE SATURDAY FOLLOWING THE **GENERAL MEETING.**

General Meeting August Report

Harv Haight

On August 29th, prior to the 90th General Meeting of OCIPUG, Director Bob Basaraba showed his skills as a politician/philosopher in his chairing of a lively Random Access. Shortly after 9 a.m., following brief remarks by Vice-President Richard Villa, Director/Program Chairman Terry Currier introduced Barry Lebow from Artisoft of Tucson, Arizona. With Barry were David Bean and Roger Padilla; Roger is Artisoft's local representative in El Toro. Since 1982, Artisoft's LANtastic has been highly popular as a peer-to-peer network of great flexibility.

Using slides, backed by copies to each member with space for notes, Barry showed first how fast the use is growing of small business local area networks. He listed the four elements of a LAN: computer, adapter, cabling, and software. He gave pro and con for twisted pair, coaxial, and fiber optic cables, and explained line, star, and ring network topology. He emphasized collision detection and how it avoids conflicts by carrier sensing of file access by multiple users. He showed how savings occur from lowered equipment costs, through improved ease of communication, and by increased individual productivity.

Barry spelled out differences between centralized server networks, such as Novell's Netware, and peer-to-peer networks. With centralized server networks, all devices are connected to a server, a non-DOS operating system is generally used, a central database serves all, security can be extremely high-level, and an open cable can shut down the entire network. With peer-to-peer, initial cost is less, RAM overhead at each station is less, installation and expansion are easy, and an open line shuts down but one station.

Questions from the audience showed how current networking is as a topic. Barry supplemented his answers by handout of Artisoft's SpecDisk, a data-intensive 3-1/2" disk that tells all concerning company and products.

After a break, and reports from SIG leaders, David McIntosh from Frame Technology, with associates Cripps and Lin, described and demonstrated FrameMaker for Windows. This is the latest version of a document publisher that runs on more than 25 platforms, including Macintosh, NeXT, Hewlett Packard, DEC, Sun, Apollo, and many others. FrameReader lets Windows users view a FrameMaker document from any other platform.

FrameMaker features WYSIWYG word processing, page layout, graphics, tables, equations, and structured document tools in one application. It provides automatic generation of multi-document indexes, tables of contents, and lists. Page, chapter, section, footnote numbering, and cross-references are readily updated. Several documents can be managed as individual components of a larger document, even across a network, making collaboration easy within a workgroup.

Additional questions concerning LANtastic were answered in a post-meeting session. The regular session closed after a raffle based again upon tagged tickets. Winners and prizes are listed elsewhere. OCIPUG thanks Artisoft, Frame Technology, and others for their donations. ■

ARTISOFT
Lan-Z - $125

Michelle Miller
Will Luijt
Larry Pierce
Alvin Hart

FRAME TECHNOLOGY
FrameMaker - $800

Jim Fort

of the BBS

Bob Ottke

HODGEPODGE, POTPOURRI, and MISCELLANY.....

Well, we've had the new Wildcat BBS for more than six months now. How's it doing? Great!! Just to bore you with some statistics, we now have 963 registered users—unfortunately, not all OCIPUG members. The non-members don't get all the goodies that you do, though. Their time is shorter, and they can't get into any of the conference areas. We have, as of this writing, 2708 files for you to download. That is increasing with the weekly uploads of about forty new files. Users download over five hundred files a week; by far, the most popular is OCIPUG.ZIP, the list of all files on the BBS. That one is updated daily. What about modem speeds? As you know, we now have 14,400 bps available on all nodes. Only 2% of our users are still sticking with 1200, while two-thirds are using 2400 bps modems. That leaves roughly a third of our users on line with 9600 or 14.4K. Zmodem is the overwhelming favorite among protocols, with 88% of all uploads and downloads using that. Among the Bulletins, the SIG calendar is the most popular. The BBS gets about a hundred calls every day, but you will almost never get a busy signal, with all nodes on the rotary. Finally, we have just about half of our 660 MB still open and available. If you just can't live without such statistical fodder, just press S at the Main Menu, and you'll be able to see them all.

During the last couple of months, almost four hundred new files have been put up for your use. We try to be reasonably selective with the available shareware, but, inevitably, some junk does make it there. It is hard for us to know just what all of you would like to have available, so we may overlook some software that would be of great interest. If that is the case, please let me know, and we'll try to give you what you want. No GIFs, please!

The BBS was originally set up to delete all received messages. Since messages to ALL were never received, they were the only ones that stayed around very long. That meant that it was almost impossible to follow any kind of thread, and a lot of good information that was uploaded for Joe was never available to Bill and others. Thanks to a great suggestion by one of our more astute members, we now hope that the messages will hang around for a month or so, unless they are deliberately killed.

Let me put in another plug for the Offline Mail Readers. Proper use of one of these will make your life much easier, save you time, and make sure that you get all the messages that interest you. Just download OLX-TD.ZIP, and follow the docs. It works with just about any communications program, and most of the other bulletin boards around.

In at least a couple of areas, the OCIPUG BBS is the equal of anything in this part of the world. We probably have almost all of the shareware True Type fonts for Windows 3.1, and they really receive a lot of attention from our members. Start your collection now, and you'll soon be up to three hundred fonts. Next challenge is to use them all! Of course, you can always set up a business preparing ransom notes!! While we can't compare to the IBM collection of OS/2 files, we do have quite a few. If you are running that fascinating operating system, you'll certainly find much of interest.

Of course, we always have the latest of the McAfee programs for virus protection. Also, you can count on the latest of the old standbys to be available. SHEZ80.ZIP is the latest version of that fine zipfile shell, and ArcMaster (AM80.ZIP) is the same sort of program. Take your pick! Just about anything related to telecommunications is here for the taking.

The Hack Report, issued monthly, (HACK0892.ZIP is the latest), describes all of the hacking and Trojan generation of the preceding month. Shareware is most often hacked, but many commercial programs get the ax, too. Interesting reading to see the functioning of evil minds.

Continued on Page 6...

Orange Coast College Community Services
Workshops - September/October 1992

Visa & MC Welcome for Advance Registration • 714/432-5880

IBM PC & Compatible Computer User Group
Saturdays, Sept. 26 & Oct. 31
8 a.m. - 1 p.m. – Science Hall
Fee: $36.00 annual membership
Visitors Welcome
For information, call 714/843-2048
Registration at the Door Only

Computer Graphics for Video

This series of 11-hour weekend workshops will introduce you to the latest technology used to create computer graphics in television and video. Bring 1 high-grade VHS tape and a box of 10 2DD (double density 3 1/2" floppy disks).

Sept 18 & 19 ..... ★CFW.02
Sept. 25 & 25 ..... ★CFW.03
Oct 2 & 3 ..... ★CFW.04
Oct 9 & 10 ..... ★CFW.05
Oct. 16 & 17 ..... ★CFW.06
Oct 23 & 24 ..... ★CFW.07
Oct. 30 & 31 ..... ★CFW.08

6-10 p.m., Fridays
9 a.m.-5 p.m., Saturdays
Technology 117C
Fee: $84.00 per weekend session

Desktop Publishing with WordPerfect 5.1 ..... ★CFZ.01

Combine graphics, lines, boxes and special characters with text to produce quality newsletters, memos and announcements. PREREQUISITE - *Prior knowledge of WordPerfect.*

Saturday, September 19
9 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. – Comp Ctr 106
Fee: $49.00

Class Location: Orange Coast College
2701 Fairview Road (at Arlington), Costa Mesa.

IBM PC Workshops with Richard Howe

Netware 386

(Local Area Network) ..... ★CFE.01

Personal computer networks, their uses and components. Requirements: experience using personal computers and a working knowledge of DOS.

September 25 & 26

Learn WordPerfect 5.1 ... ★CFF.01

Use WordPerfect and its mail merge, spell checking, keyboard merge and macro facility. *Participants should be familiar with the location of the keys on a typewriter or computer keyboard.*

October 9 &10

Lotus 1-2-3 ..... ★CFD.01

Most popular commands, writing formulas and functions, formatting, data management and writing simple macros. Each participant will be provided with a personal computer to use. *No prior computer knowledge is required, but participants should be familiar with the location of the keys on a typewriter or computer keyboard.*

October 23 & 24

6 - 10 p.m. Fridays
9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Saturdays
Computing Center 106.
Fee: $69.00 per weekend session

Wordperfect 5.1 Workshops with Nancy Rubenstein

Fee: $39.00 for one program only; $69.00 for two from series

Potpourri of Tips &Tricks ..... ★CFg.01

Saturday, September 19
8:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. – Business Ed 110

Macros ..... ★CFT.01

Macros, recorded keystrokes that are easily recalled into documents, are one of the most useful and exciting features of WordPerfect 5.1. *Basic knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 is recommended.*

Friday, September 25
1 - 5 p.m. – Business Ed 110

Merge ..... ★CFY.01

Create documents using merge, a means of combining information that changes with information that does not change, such as: form letters, fill-in forms, screen prompt merges, and mailing labels and envelopes. Disk and workbook are provided. *Knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 is recommended.*

Friday, October 2
1 - 5 p.m. – Business Ed 110

Tables/Math ..... ★CFX.01

Design intricate, detailed tables with and without math formulas. Disk and workbooks are provided. *Knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1 is recommended.*

Friday, October 16
1 - 5 p.m. – Business Ed 110

Software Instruction by Soft-Train

Introduction to the IBM Personal Computer and Its Operating System

Saturday, Sept. 19 ..... ★CFh.01
Saturday, Oct. 31 ..... ★CFh.02
9 a.m. - 4 p.m. – Business Ed 103
Fee: $29.00 per section

Pagemaker

Workshop I ..... ★CFS.01
Saturday, October 3
9 a.m. - 4 p.m. – Business Ed 102
Fee: $69.00

Workshop II ..... ★CFS.02
Saturday, October 17
9 a.m. - 4 p.m. – Skill Center 105
Fee: $69.00

Paradox: *Workshop I* ..... ★CFP.01

Saturday, October 24
9 a.m. - 4 p.m. – Skill Center 105
Fee: $69.00

Dbase IV: *Workshop I* ..... ★CFQ.01

Saturday, October 31
9 a.m. - 4 p.m. – Business Ed 102
Fee: $69.00

TECHTIPS

Harv Haight

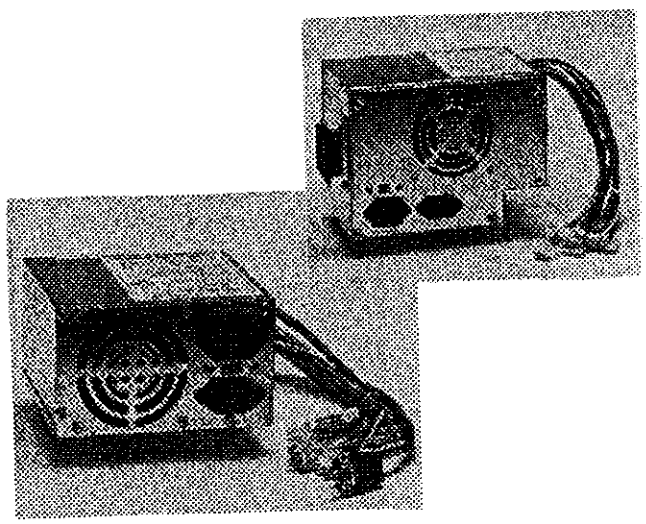
In 1985-1986, a few months before I retired from Western Digital, WD marketed a portable external hard drive that I longed to have. Alas, it needed a special drive card in each PC to be served, and WD priced it too high, but the possibilities were tantalizing.

Less than a week ago, I bought a modern successor from the local Price Club for $375. The SYSGEN Mobile Drive comes with a 42-MB, 84-MB, or 126-MB Conner IDE drive. Its small plastic case houses a built-in DC supply and a circuit card to allow it to be connected to an 8-bit parallel printer port (via an included printer cable). It has a separate wall-plug AC transformer. It's easy to use: no opening of the PC case to install a card—you simply *initialize* the hard drive once, by use of programs on either a 5-1/4" 360K or 3-1/2" 720K disk supplied by SYSGEN. After that, for use with *any* PC with a standard parallel printer port, you install in the root directory of the PC hard drive (or upon a self-booting floppy for its A: drive) the MOBILE.SYS file. An appropriate CONFIG.SYS file must include the line DEVICE=MOBILE.SYS. The Mobile Drive will then be available as a logical drive with the next assignable drive letter.

I got the 42-MB drive. I've used it since with a two-floppy IBM PC, IBM and clone XTs, a clone AT, an IBM PS/2, and an ALR 386SX-16. The drive has a 25-millisecond access time and transfers data FAST! By standard STACKER techniques, the entire drive can be doubled in capacity (I find I don't need this capability, but I checked to be assured it would work). I'm using it for program evaluation, for working offsite on hard drive configurations and problems, for temporary backups, and to transport conveniently extensive diagnostic programs.

An aside: evidentally SYSGEN's success with connecting through the parallel port has inspired IRWIN, a manufacturer of tape backups, to introduce the EZPort Parallel Tape Drive, using 120-MB tapes and with no need for an internal card. In the *Orange County Register* for September 5th, CompUSA's new ad offers this for $439.99.

Next item! Years ago, prior to the inception of the integrated circuit, I had occasion to evaluate a commercial power supply from a well-known supplier. It operated too hot, and I flatly rejected its purchase. Inadequate dissipation of generated heat is what ultimately kills transistors, rectifiers, ICs, and transformers! I chatted with the design engineer on an off-the-record basis. What the manufacturer had done was to design using a very adequate transformer; he then had removed iron transformer plates one at a time until the transformer failed. He authorized use of a replacement with one more plate than the failed unit, and rejoiced in his savings of component cost.



During the recent hot spell, a similar lack of margin for error caused me problems with my ALR 386SX-16. Despite almost all slots being filled, this unit worked for about two years until one sweltering day nothing happened when I switched power ON. ALR had installed a 145-watt power supply; at high (90+ degrees F) ambient temperature it still worked, but the increased current drain dropped DC voltages enough for the *Power Good* input (an orange wire from the power supply to the motherboard) to be too low for the microprocessor to turn on. (The microprocessor pin to which this *Power Good* pin connects is grounded through 1000 ohms or so when you press the *Reset* button, thus avoiding shutdown by the power switch.) A replacement 230-watt supply, identical in dimensions, from The Essence Group in Fountain Valley for fifty bucks rid me of my problem.

Fellow members, please ask your computer supplier what rating the power supply of his product has, and if it's approved by Underwriter Laboratories! One brand, widely sold by FEDCO, the Price Club, and department stores uses a 70-watt supply for an XT clone, and a 135-watt supply for 386s and 486s *made possible by lower-drain CPUs and hard drives*. What will happen

when you start loading cards into those free slots, or adding more and faster RAM? And how can you get an inexpensive replacement supply that fits into available space?

When IBM first came out with its PC, it used a 67-watt power supply; for a hard drive to be added, this had to be replaced by a 105-watt or larger unit. The IBM XT utilizes a 135-watt power supply, and the IBM AT has a 200-watt unit. Today, additional loading by faster CPUs and RAMs makes a minumum of a 230-watt supply essential for 386s and 486s, and filled slots often require an additional 120-VAC muffin fan to pull in fresh air and help the power supply's DC-powered fan push hot air out. 250-watt supplies are also available with the same form factor (a power supply used below its rating will generate less heat and will last longer!).

Even if you don't have one of the price leaders, for freedom from power supply problems be very sure that you allow full access of air to the back of the case (where hot air exits) and to the front (where fresh air enters). For the same reason, don't block the slots at the top of your monitor; cooling air circulates through its case by convection, entering at the base and leaving through these slots. ■

A TRIP TO A DIFFERENT WORLD

by Max Lockie

I stared through the window into a cold, stark world. I felt as though I had been transported to some distant planet where only black and white existed. A chill ran up my spine as a man on the other side of the window looked up at me with a quizzical look in his eyes. The technician's head in front of me was covered with a white surgical hat and his face was equally covered with a white mask. His white gown and booties made me think of a cold surgical suite in a hospital. This was my first visit to the Winchester disk drive repair company, Valtron Technologies, in Valencia. My good friend, Don Gonneville, had taken me there to show me the company that repairs his customer's drives. Don has been in the disk drive and repair business for many years and had asked me to help him with his customers.

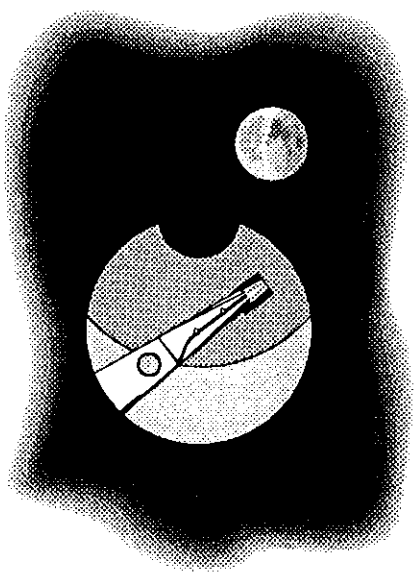
The thought of some surrealistic Fellini movie popped into my head as I watched him quickly dissect the disk drive in front of him. His hands moved deftly over the large array of heads, quickly separating them from the inside the case. This is the same Winchester disk drive case that has the intimidating signs that warn that the warrantee will be null and void if the seal is broken.

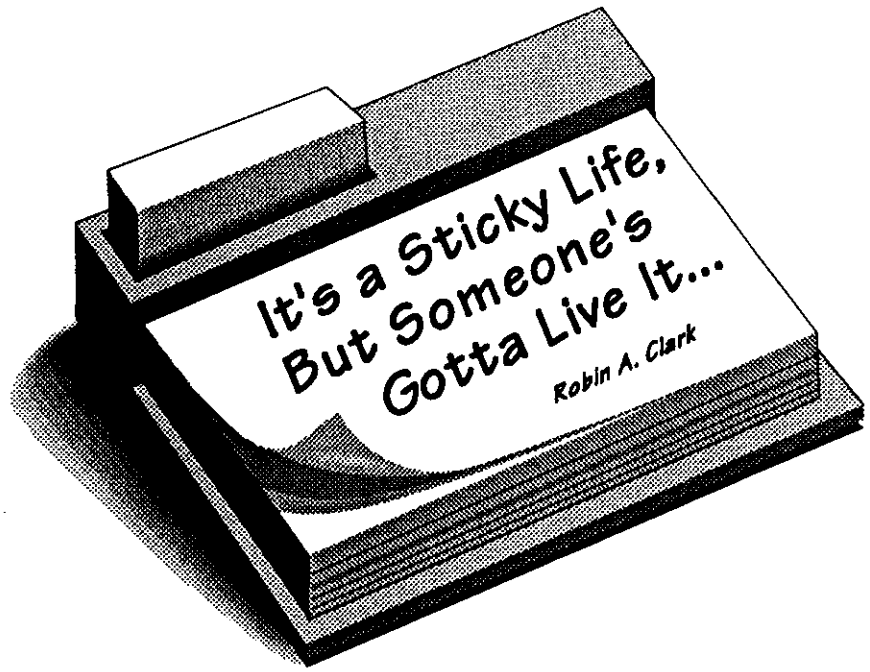
I glanced at the servo drive next to his work space. It looked as if Rube Goldberg was still alive and well, creating devices that defied description mounted on large granite bases. I was able to turn my head in the window and see that a dozen or so stations also existed in this certified Class 100 clean room that occupied almost one thousand square feet of space.

I turned from the window to look out upon a sea of technicians' benches. Each had a pile of disk drives in various stages of repair, as not all disk drive failures require the envelope to be opened.

I have always felt that I have been one step ahead of any disk drive failure. I have always upgraded to a larger disk before the existing drive failed. Nevertheless, I have a funny feeling in the bottom of my stomach that I have been one step in front of the grim reaper that takes the hard drive and all of its data and heads South.

Backups at least take the sting out of a disk drive crash and the thought of having to buy a new drive. But the opportunity to repair the drive holds a greater appeal from a financial standpoint, especially when a one year unconditional warranty is included. ■





Yellow sticky notes. Who can live without them? They coat computers, books, the bottom of shoes, and although they haven't been around as long as color TV, they've proven to be a pretty handy idea. For most of us, each and every little yellow note holds a thought that is precious and valuable, a reminder of tasks that, forgotten, would rend the fabric of life as we know it (hmmm....I like the sound of that—think I'll write it down on a sticky note).

Yet, despite their name, these little yellow life-savers just don't stick very well. Sure, they hold for a few days. But then you move them around and they lose their stick. Pretty soon they're under foot. Feet. Shoe. You know what I mean—the note is lost and so are we.

But, for those who use Windows there is a solution, and it's called WinPost. Yes, now you too can have little yellow sticky notes on your computer monitor, keeping track of all your important thoughts. And they won't fall off unless you tell them to.

WinPost is a clever program that puts sticky notes at your fingertips. Click on the icon, and get a new yellow note, just waiting to be typed upon. The note sticks on your desktop until you tell it to go away. And you can move it around, resize it, change the color and the font—even insert date and time and set an alarm to go off. You can make a note always stay on top of anything else you might be doing—there's a yellow note on top of this word processor telling me not to forget to write this article. There is also a blue note telling me where to be for lunch and dinner (all the really important things in my life are on sticky notes).

You can find this program on some of the bulletin boards around town, including our own OCIPUG BBS. Download it and give it a try—you'll have fun. I promise. And you'll get rid of those pesky yellow notes on the bottom of your shoes.

Oops, gotta go—there's a red sticky note on my screen telling me that the boss is looking over my shoulder and I'd better get back to work... ■

ABCs of the BBS
...Continued from Page 2

Some of the newer interesting uploads:

REBOOT45.ZIP - A reboot manager that lets you select your CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT. Similar to that old standby, RECONFIG.ZIP, still available, and still dependable.

3DRVS110.ZIP - They said it couldn't be done! Three drives of any and all flavors on your system? Want to use that old MFM on your new IDE system? Here's how!

GDE756_A, _B, and _C.ZIP - Want to be your own lawyer? Here's all the legal boilerplate.

JETCOL16.ZIP - This program does a truly wonderful job of putting about four pages of legible documentation on each sheet. No longer steer clear of those long DOC files.

CLIPST.ZIP - A Windows program. This one makes your Clipboard truly useful. Instead of the second cut dumping the first, this program allows you to stack cuts and re-use them. This was extensively reviewed in *PC Magazine*, August 1992, p.468.

DOWCAST.ZIP - Forecast the Dow-Jones future moves? Well, a good friend of mine is getting very, very rich using this program! HUH??

For those of you who regularly attend the Modem SIG (Bless you!), we are planning to change from the first Thursday to the second Tuesday beginning in October. And don't forget the BBS SIG on the third Tuesday, especially if you have comm problems. But please call me first.... ■

SEPTEMBER GENERAL MEETING

Terry Currier

Our September '92 meeting will be a special one. There will be a demonstration of Knowledge Adventure and Microsoft will be here to show us Windows NT. In late July, Microsoftcalled to say they wanted to present Windows NT to five user groups. OCIPUG was one of the five chosen....Pretty good huh?

Knowledge Adventure is an educational, informative, and fun program. It is essentially a database of text, pictures, and sound all linked together. The program contains so much information that it would have taken up to 50 megabytes of disk space. However, they were able to compress it down to 6 megabytes. Knowledge Adventure lets you look up information on art, history, science, literature, architecture, nature, or music. Users navigate their way through subjects or time by clicking on a time line or icon. You can bring up information on Beethoven and even play a little tune of his. Bringing up Louis Armstrong gave some interesting information—did you know his warden helped teach him the cornet? They will also be showing Sports Adventure, which is packed with information about sports. Bill Gross, president of KA, will be doing the demonstration. If his name sounds familiar it's because he is the author of Magellan, and has shown that program to us in the past. Bill is a very entertaining speaker that you won't want to miss. I have uploaded a demo of Knowledge Adventure to the OCIPUG BBS.

In late July, Microsoftcalled to say they wanted to present Windows NT to five user groups. OCIPUG was one of the five chosen....

What advantages does Windows NT have over what we use now? Well, programs will be able to use up to 4 gigabytes of memory compared to the 16MB limit now. Software written for 8 or 16-bit computers (8088, 8086, or 80286) must process data in 64K segments. With a 32-bit operating system (OS), that limitation is no longer there, and the software can process the data much faster. Windows 3.0 and 3.1 are not *true* multitasking operating systems. Once a program starts, Windows allows for the processor to switch tasks, but not run each program like a virtual machine. With Windows NT, you can have true multithreaded multitasking. With software for NT you'll be able to recalculate a spreadsheet, print a word processing document, and format disks all at the same time.

The question will be at what cost? How much memory is needed, and how much disk space? Remember, this is almost like when you bought your first computer and realized that you needed software to do anything. It will run everything you have now, but to take FULL advantage of Windows NT you will need 32-bit software. According to *InfoWorld*, most people interviewed at the Windows and OS/2 Conference said they have not seen any 32-bit program that would justify the cost of upgrading to such an operating system. Well, *PC Magazine* reported Microsoft has already some 50 32-bit applications that will run under Windows NT. Lets face it, if we were all satisfied with what we first had, we would still be using WordStar 1.0 and Visicalc. The fact is, we always *WANT* to do more. As we watch Windows NT, going Ooh!, think back and remember how many programs you saw demoed and said to yourself, "I'd really like to have that?" Then, once you started using it, you just couldn't live without it. Windows NT may be just that type of program.

This meeting is expected to be crowded, so get there early.

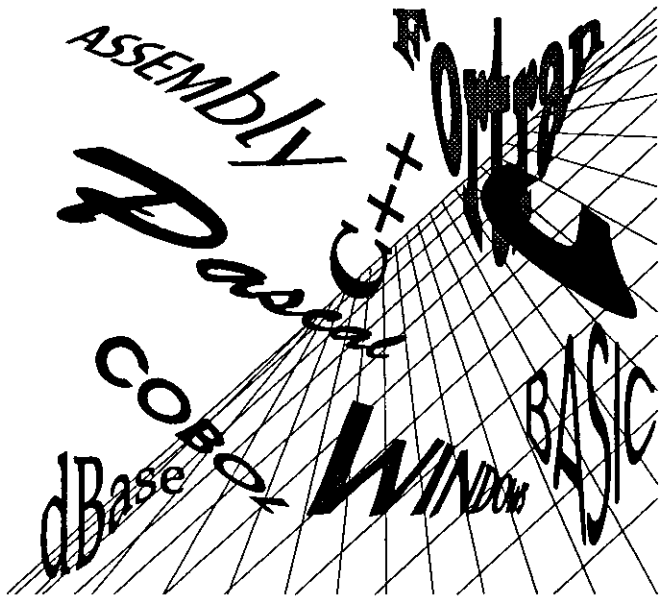
The Program Committee will meet at the SIG space at 2:30 p.m. after the meeting. ■

Nominations for OCIPUG officers and directors will be made during the first part of the September General Meeting. If you were thinking of running for office you must be nominated at this time. So if are interested in holding an office, contact John Goodman, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, before September 26. After that, nominations will be closed, and elections will be held in October.

COMING IN OCTOBER IS BRODERBUND...

Introduction to Programming

Wendy Sarrett



Last time we discussed the basics of debugging. This month we will discuss the tools available to make debugging an easier task.

The most obvious tool is the debugger. Most professional development packages come with some sort of debugger. Debuggers have a number of capabilities. Among the most common are:

1. Breakpoints – Ability to stop the program at a given point.
2. Variable Watches – Be able to look at data at a given point.
3. Step – Ability to execute instructions one at a time.

Almost always, one has a choice of stepping *over* or tracing into functions. For example, suppose the next line of code is a call to another function in the program. The programmer can choose to treat this function as a black box, treating it as a built-in function, or as a white box, tracing though the function's code. Here is a simple example:

```
function foo()
 {a = 5;
 b = fool(a);
 }
function fool(integer a)
 {fool = a*a;}
```

In this case one can choose to either trace though fool or treat fool as a black box.

In some cases, these capabilities can be found in the development environment itself. Together, these features allow the programmer to stop at any point in the code, see the contents of relevant variables and trace through the program's logic. In fact, for many programming situations, these three features are all you need. The more sophisticated the debugger, the more robust are these features. For example, codeview allows you to set breakpoints that only kick in under certain circumstances. Variables can be viewed as trees. One can look at a data structure at a high level or look at its individual components. Another feature of professional debuggers is the ability to view the code at more than one level. The code can be debugged at the level of the source you wrote, or assembly language, or sometimes a mixture of both. In order to view code at the source level you need to compile with special flags provided with the associated compiler. For the more complex world of Windows, more sophisticated tools are needed. For example, the ability to log or beak on messages is usually included in windows debuggers. Finally, as discussed in an earlier article, sophisticated debuggers allow for dual monitor and remote debugging.

Another type of debugging tool is post-mortem analysis. These tools allow one to analyze program failures. Examples of such tools in the windows world are Doctor Watson (included with C7) and WinSpector (included with Borland 3.1). In Unix there exist such tools as *adb* which provide post-mortem analysis. Essentially what these tools do is show the state of the machine at the time of failure. This may include the registers, the program instruction you were at, etc. In an operating system such as Unix, a failed program dumps it state into a file. This allows a tool such as adb to read and analyze the information. In an operating system such as DOS, such analysis is impossible, as a program's crash often hangs the entire machine. Since Windows is more robust, tools such as Doctor Watson and WinSpector can be successfully used. Indeed, in Windows 3.1, a program crashing often doesn't hang the entire machine, but it is not as robust as a true multithreaded operating system such as Unix, O/S 2 and Windows NT. (In a multithreaded operating system, each program has its own *space* and rarely steps on other programs, even if it crashes.) As a case in point, I have been working on a rather nasty Windows bug over the past few days. I have had to constantly reboot the machine. This certainly would not be the case with Unix, and I doubt it would be the case with O/S 2 or Windows NT.

Part of debugging is preventing bugs before they happen. An old standby is *Lint* which is available in both Unix and DOS versions. This program basically looks at the compile time code and tells you if you're doing such things as using variables before they are initialized, passing the wrong variable type, etc. The warnings available from modern PC compilers has reduced its usefulness. However, new kinds of tools are emerging. These are memory checkers that tell you exactly where memory errors occur. Some of these are libraries that are compiled

with your code. Others just sit there in memory and monitor your program's behavior. The advantage of these tools is that they catch errors at run time which cannot be caught by compile time tools such as Lint. Since memory bugs can be particularly insidious, these tools can be quite valuable. Often memory bugs are hard to find as their effects may occur at a very different part of code then where the error actually is. In fact, sometimes such bugs will stop happening when the code is run through the debugger. A tool that helps locate such bugs can save a developer a lot of time.

Related to the memory checkers is the debugging kernel. Microsoft offers this with its Windows SDK. I have also seen this used in Unix development. Essentially this replaces the heart of the O/S with a version that prints out error and warning information. For example, the Windows version will tell you if you are trying to free a memory handle that is not allocated. If the program crashes, error messages might be printed out, etc. In Windows programming it is a very valuable tool for telling if your program is *clean*, not making any errors that you can't notice just running the program, but may come back to bite you under certain circumstances.

Finally, for message-based operating systems such as Windows, there are the tools that spy on messages. Such a tool comes with both the C/C++ 7.0 from Microsoft and Borland C++ 3.1. In Microsoft's package it is called Spy and in Borland's package it is called Winsight. This tool allows you to watch messages being generated by the programs running on the system—very useful when you are trying to debug a problem involving message passing.

As you can see, there are many tools available for the programmer seeking to track an intransigent bug. While the debugger is often all you need, in many cases it is not enough. Indeed, the two major professional packages I am familiar with, Microsoft's C/C++ 7.0 and Borland's C++ 3.1, come with several additional tools, as described above, to aid the Windows developer. I should mention, if you're a real *hacker* and might think about writing your own tools for Windows debugging, a new book *Undocumented Windows* by Schulman, Maxey and Pietrek (Addison Wesley ISBN 0-201-60834-0) is a must.

Next time we will compare the traditional (read—synchronous) model of programming with the new model of message-based programming used in Windows and the other new operating environments. Without building yourself such a mental model of what you are doing, you can't fully understand why and how things are done. ■

Herb's Hangout

Herb Huey

AN ELEGY FOR BIG BLUE

Back in April 1990, just before the release of Windows 3.0, Bill Gates declared the end of IBM was at hand within 7 years. If IBM manages to do some things right, perhaps within 10-12 years maximum. What did Bill Gates mean by this prediction? What does he know that we don't know? As it turns out, probably not a whole lot more, if we take the time to gather our facts and ponder its significance.

First, despite IBM's success in defining the personal computer back in 1981, the PC arena was never IBM's bread and butter. IBM had an unexpected success with the IBM PC, but mainframes were, and still are, IBM's most vital business area. Yes, mainframes are still worth 40 billion dollars in revenue to IBM. Now, what could threaten this source of revenue? It turns out there are several factors that could dry up this lucrative source of revenue.

Back in the 1960s Gordon Moore, one of the founders of Intel, made an observation which is now called Moore's Law. He noticed that the complexity of our most advanced computer chips doubles approximately every two years. Since that time, Moore's Law has seemed to have held. Today, Intel's 80486 and Motorola's 68040 microprocessors hold about 1.2 million transistors. The Intel P5, which Intel says will definitely not be called the 80586, will contain over 3 million transistors. Intel predicts that in the year 2000 their microprocessors will contain over 100 million transistors!

COMPUTING IN 2000

Of course, this means that by the year 2000, PCs will be much more complex than we can dream of, without a huge increase in price. I can personally imagine computers with a minimum of 64 gigabytes (GB) of RAM and optical mass storage in the 200-300 GB range using voice recognition as the primary means of communication with the computer. Remember Scotty, in the movie *Star Trek IV*, attempting to communicate with a Macintosh by talking to the mouse? Computers will all use large flat panel displays with rich 24-bit color planes (16 million colors) that you can mount anywhere. The best part is that computers will be able to program themselves. Just imagine commanding your computer to figure out your income taxes or household budget and the computer just buzzes along and informs you when it has completed its task.

The above scenario may be pure imagination on my part but there is no doubt that tomorrow's PCs or workstations will have all the power of today's mainframes. As a result, we can expect that most businesses will probably decide to replace or supplement their mainframes at some future date. All the fat mainframe maintenance contracts that IBM has relied upon will start to disappear. Note that I didn't say mainframe sales, since IBM doesn't really sell that many new mainframe computers each year. It is the service contracts on all the mainframes that IBM has sold or leased that provide most of the mainframe revenue for IBM. By the year 2000 mainframes will continue to exist only in the role of supercomputers. Unfortunately for IBM, they are not the leaders in this area. We can expect that IBM will resist this trend towards super PCs or workstations, but it is inevitable that the market share of mainframes will decline in the future.

A PREDICTION

Bill Gates had a selfish reason for calling for the end of IBM; namely, the proliferation of Microsoft products for the PC or the Macintosh. With the advent of Windows NT, Bill Gates is also counting on grabbing the workstation action as well. Now, I'm going to make some predictions as well. IBM will be forced to change with the times since there will be a shrinkage of the number of mainframes. Since IBM can be expected to resist this change, I expect a much leaner, meaner IBM by the year 2000.

There is another major reason why I expect a major change in IBM's outlook in the year 2000. Just about every business that owns a mainframe uses it primarily to run financial programs, such as payroll or inventory programs. Many of

these programs were written in COBOL back in the 50s and 60s. The original source code for these programs are long gone and the programmers have been long buried. These programs are the backbone of our country's processing of your paychecks, figuring out your taxes or keeping track of all your bank accounts. These are the same programs that will fail after the stroke of midnight on December 31, 1999. After all, most programmers did not figure that their masterpieces would still be used 40 to 50 years later, and thus they did not put an algorithm to account for dates after 1999!

THE DECLINE OF BIG BLUE

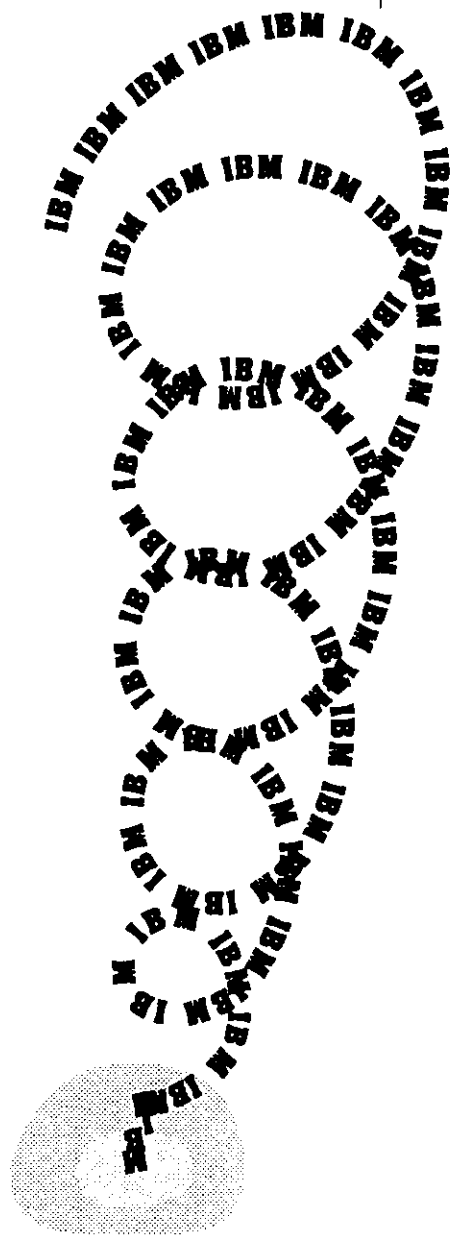
Yes, these programs will fail after the apple drops on Times Square signaling the start of the year 2000. Many businesses that resisted moving away from mainframes because their software always worked, will finally be forced to rewrite all their software or move to PCs or workstations. IBM will be the big loser unless it can prepare for this event. So what is IBM doing today? IBM had its first sales decline in 1991 and has laid off thousands of workers. IBM's focus is still not clear. They have spent millions developing their own RISC (Reduced Instruction Set Computing) microprocessor for their RS/6000 workstations. This effort is a loser compared to Sun Microsystems' 4 billion dollar success with their SPARC microprocessor-based workstations. On the operating system front, OS/2 2.0 is moderately successful but it is clear that IBM is working towards developing "Pink" as a joint venture with Apple. So users and developers working with OS/2 may be using only an interim operating system. Now, Microsoft can get away with this (i.e., Windows NT), but, after all, they control the market.

SIGNING OFF

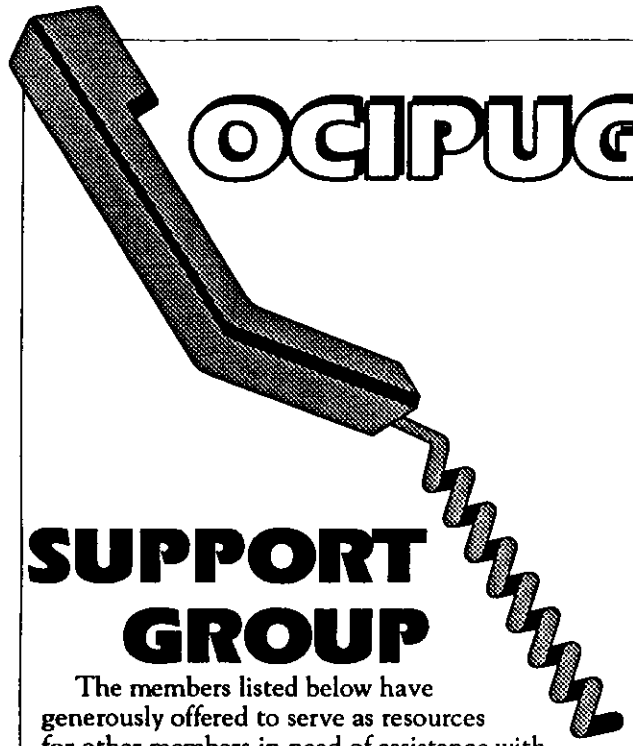
I received my $39 OS/2 rebate check from IBM but no reply to my letter. IBM recently announced that they have sold over one million copies of OS/2 2.0. I bet that many purchasers have installed OS/2 and found that they don't want to switch from Windows and/or DOS, or they haven't even installed OS/2 because it is a pain in the neck, or they don't have 30 MB of hard disk space to spare. I like OS/2, but since many backup packages don't work with OS/2 and neither does Stacker, I don't use it very much.

I have had plenty of opportunity to play with Excel 4.0. It is a much improved spreadsheet over Excel 3.0 which I thought was an excellent spreadsheet. Recently, I needed to create a spreadsheet that optimizes columns of linear equations (what was that?). Using the Solver and Goal Seeker built-in macros this was easy, except that these macros only work on one cell at a time and I'm too lazy to write a smarter macro.

However, I recently acquired MathCad by MathSoft which also runs under Windows 3.1. MathCad is a scratchpad math solver that allows the user to solve mathematical equations easily, plots the results, and has a built-in word processor. Instead of paying $295 for a $495 list software package I took advantage of a special $99 promotion for engineers and scientists. MathCad easily solved my series of linear equations within a dozen statements and then plotted the results. I could also write a short report that shows the mathematical equations in symbolic form. Now MathSoft has sent another promotional offer for 1/3 off on their add-on products to MathCad. The Signal Processing and Treasury of Math Formulas packages look pretty good. Did I say something about no more software this year?



A 75-year old gentleman called me on the OCIPUG Support Group last week. He took up PC computing because he wanted to understand what his son was talking about. What better testimonial that PCs are for everyone, no matter age or background, and that OCIPUG can be of service to all PC users. ■



SUPPORT GROUP

The members listed below have generously offered to serve as resources for other members in need of assistance with specific hardware or software problems. They are there for you, but please bear a few things in mind:

1) The times listed are when these volunteers are available to assist you. PLEASE respect their times by limiting your calls to the hours indicated.

2) Your questions should be specific and reasonably brief. Consult your manual, tech support, etc., FIRST, so as not to take up their time needlessly.

3) All of our volunteers have expertise in the areas shown, but *nobody knows everything*, so be understanding by not expecting them to know *everything*.

4) This service is free, and available to our members only. Our volunteers are not doing this for personal gain, but as a service to benefit their fellow PC users, thereby making OCIPUG a stronger organization.

Abraxas
Kevin Post ..... Anytime 969-9495

AccPac Plus
Donna Fulmizi ..... 8 a.m.-8 p.m. 848-8491
Lia Varner ..... 8 a.m.-6 p.m. ..... (310) 987-0632
Christian Malm, CPA ..... 9 a.m.-9 p.m. M-F
Anytime Wkends 966-5339

Ami Professional
Mark Burrell ..... 9 a.m.-12 noon 777-2130
Richard Sinor ..... 6 p.m.-10 p.m. 970-1323

Basic
Herb Huey ..... 6:30 p.m.-10 p.m. 525-1608

C & C++
Wendy Sarrett ..... 7 p.m.-9:30 p.m. M-F
Anytime Wkends 733-9906

Champion Business Systems
Kevin Post ..... Anytime 969-9495

Clarion
Mark Burrell ..... 9 a.m.-12 noon 777-2130

CorelDraw
John Goodman ..... 12 noon-12 midnight ... 895-3195
Steve Burnside ..... 11 a.m.-8:30 p.m. 722-0327

dBase IV
Preston Hill ..... 9 a.m.-9 p.m. 892-1291
(Control Center)

dBase Programming
Tom Toner ..... 10 a.m.-8 p.m. 537-9175

Disk & Memory Management
Harv Haight ..... 9 p.m.-11 p.m. 546-0820
Mike Wierman ..... 6 p.m.-9:30 p.m. M-F
Anytime Wkends 894-4040

DOS
Harv Haight ..... 9 p.m.-11 p.m. 546-0820
Herb Huey ..... 6:30 p.m.-10 p.m. 525-1608
John Goodman ..... 12 noon-12 midnight ... 895-3195
David Black ..... 3 p.m.-8 p.m. M-F
9 a.m.-8 p.m. Wkends 830-9203

Excel
Herb Huey ..... 6:30 p.m.-10 p.m. 525-1608
Mark Burrell ..... 9 a.m.-12 noon 777-2130

Fortran
Herb Huey ..... 6:30 p.m.-10 p.m. 525-1608

Genealogy
Stan Sabin ..... 5 p.m.-9 p.m. M-F 968-7307
Preston Hill ..... 9 a.m.-9 p.m. 892-1291

HP 95 LX Palm Top
Don Lafferty ..... Anytime 665-7269

Hardware
John Goodman ..... 12 noon-12 midnight ... 895-3195
Harv Haight ..... 9 p.m.-11 p.m. 546-0820
Mike Wierman ..... 6 p.m.-9:30 p.m. M-F
Anytime Wkends 894-4040
David Black ..... 3 p.m.-8 p.m. M-F
9 a.m.-8 p.m. Wkends .830-9203

Lans
Mike Wierman ..... 6 p.m.-9:30 p.m. M-F
Anytime Wkends 894-4040

Lotus 1-2-3
Lia Varner ..... 8 a.m.-6 p.m ..... (310) 987-0632
Herb Huey ..... 6:30 p.m.-10 p.m. 525-1608

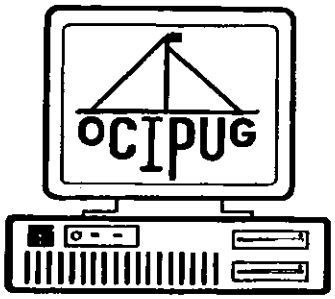
MAS 90
Christian Malm, CPA ..... 9 a.m.-9 p.m. M-F
Anytime Wkends 966-5339

Off-Line Mail Reader
Steve Burnside ..... 11 a.m.-8:30 p.m. 722-0327

PCTools
Preston Hill ..... 9 a.m.-9 p.m. 892-1291
(PCShell)

PAF
Preston Hill ..... 9 a.m.-9 p.m. 892-1291
Stan Sabin ..... 5 p.m.-9 p.m. M-F 968-7307

PAF Disk Doctor
Ted Carpenter ..... 9 a.m.-12 noon 756-9346



Orange Coast IBM PC User Group

SIG GUIDE

A Calendar of Meetings & Events published by Walt Strong

For more information on membership, write to OCIPUG at PO Box 6100-211, Costa Mesa, CA 92628. Call Voice - 714/843-2048 or BBS - 714/843-0388

	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
SEP	27	OCIPUG Board Meeting 6:30 PM 28	29	30	Frame Maker 1	Windows NT 2	New Users 9 AM / DOS 1 PM 3
OCTOBER	4	Word Perfect 5	Spreadsheet 6	Multimedia 7	Graphics 8	Games 9	RealEstate8AM Pacific Beach Escrow / Programming 9 AM / OS/2 1 PM 10
	11	MS Word 12	Modem 13	Database 14	Windows Drawing 6:30PM;Graphix Resource Center / Ami-Pro 15	16	3D Studio/ Animator Pro 10 AM 17
	18	Genealogy 19	GeoWorks- 4PM / BBS 20	Windows 3.1 21	Hardware 22	Geo- Works 23	24
	25	26	Personal Finance 27	Network 28	29	30	9AM - OCIPUG General Meeting O.C.C. Science Hall 31

All Special Interest Groups (SIGs) are held from 7 PM to 10 PM at our SIG SPACE, located at 17632 Metzler Lane, Suite 211, Huntington Beach unless otherwise listed.

3D STUDIO/ANIMATOR PRO — 3RD SAT

Co-SIG Leader: Bob Weil 714/953-2218
Co-SIG Leader: Karen Moyers 714/774-3234

This SIG covers 3D Studio and Animator Pro with discussions on various related hardware and software products. **Check the HOT-LINE for the topic.**

AMI-PRO — 3RD THU

SIG Leader: Stan Sabin 714/968-7307

This SIG covers Lotus Ami-Pro for Windows. **We will continue to meet on the 3rd Thursday. In October we will show more new features of Ami-Pro V3.0 and share tips & tricks.**

BBS — 3RD TUE

SIG Leader: Bob Ottke 714/759-1515

Monthly work party on the BBS. Meet in the office area of the SIG SPACE.

DATABASE — 2ND WED

SIG Leader: Bob Schmiedeke 714/536-1178

This SIG discusses various database programs, specializing in *dBASE*. **In October Mike Sorenson will present dBIV pop-up pick lists.**

DOS and LANGUAGES — 1ST SAT

Co-SIG Leader: Chris Lloyd 714/894-4837
Co-SIG Leader: Bob Peringer 714/633-3232
Designated Guru: John Goodman 714/895-3195

This SIG covers DOS, helping you to take command of your PC. **At the October meeting Charley Lovin & Bob Basaraba will demonstrate DrDos.**

FRAMEMAKER — 1ST THU

SIG Leader: To Be Announced 714/___-____
SIG Coordinator: Walt Strong 714/557-7008

NEW SIG. This SIG covers FrameMaker 3.0. **The October meeting will be a kick-off and organizational meeting with a look at FrameMaker.**

GAMES & ENTERTAINMENT — 2ND FRI

Sig Leader: Richard Williams 714/891-8795

This SIG covers the latest games of the major companies showing strategies and hints on a broad spectrum of games. **At the October meeting ICOM will present the CD-ROM, live-video, version of "Sherlock Holmes".**

GENEALOGY — 3RD MON

SIG Leader: Stan Sabin 714/968-7307

For beginners to experts. If you know a little about Genealogy or a lot this SIG is for you. **In October we will show GEN-BOOK and NOTE TOOL, and share PAF tips & tricks.** Please bring your questions. Everyone welcome!

GEOWORKS — 4TH FRI

SIG Leader: Bob Basaraba 714/559-6539

This SIG covers *GeoWorks Ensemble* and related topics. **We will access on-line services including OCIPUG's BBS, using GeoWorks, in October.**

GEOWORKS (DAYTIME) — 3RD TUE

SIG Leader: Reg Roberts 714/642-5399

This 4 P.M. SIG covers *GeoWorks Ensemble* for beginners and those who want to know more about GeoWorks. **Check the HOT-LINE for the topic.**

GRAPHICS — 2ND THU

SIG Leader: David Carroll 714/775-3130
Designated Guru: Dave Lorenzini 714/496-3050

This SIG covers hardware and software products in computer graphics and animation. **Dave Lorenzini will demonstrate Autocad 12 (at the beginner level) at the October meeting.**

HARDWARE — 4TH THU

SIG Leader: Bob Basaraba 714/559-6539

This SIG is one of the most popular, judging by the strong attendance. **At the October meeting we will discuss UARTs, and follow-up on the co-processor conundrum.**

MODEM — 2NDTUE

SIG Leader: Bob Ottke 714/759-1515
Designated Guru: Rich Sabin 714/965-6734

New Day. Reach out and access the whole world of information through telecommunications. **Patrick Chen will conduct a "Tour" of local (& maybe remote) BBSs at the October meeting.**

MULTIMEDIA — 1ST WED

Co-SIG Leader Dave Carroll 714/775-3130
Co-SIG Leader Richard Villa 714/841-6991

This SIG covers hardware and software products for use in Multimedia presentations, including the new MPC specifications. We will cover both end-user applications as well as development tools. **At the October meeting Knowledge Adventure will show their MultiMedia authoring tool.**

MEMBERS & NON-MEMBERS ARE WELCOME AT ALL SIG'S

NEW USER/NEW MEMBER — 1ST SAT

SIG Leader: John Lunsford 714/995-0947

This is the best SIG to attend first. The meetings run on a repeating 4-month cycle, this month the **Second** of the four presentations will be given. You may start at any point in the cycle.

NETWORK — 4THWED

Co-SIG Leader: Michele Miller 714/842-9925
Co-SIG Leader: Clement Tang 714/854-7021
Co-SIG Leader: Larry Tseung 714/552-7618

NEW SIG. The next few meetings will focus on the latest trends & concepts in the field of networking. **At the October meeting we shall discuss details of the N-Way Technology introduced in the Sept 24th Hardware SIG.** Suggestions and comments are welcome.

OS/2 — 2ND SAT

SIG Leader: Dave Lorenzini 714/496-3050
Designated Guru: Steve Schiffman 714/531-0376

Come learn about what OS/2 is all about and what this new operating system can do for you. **At the October meeting CD-ROM usage under OS/2 2.0 will be demonstrated along with the MMPM/2 MultiMedia extensions software.**

PERSONAL FINANCE — 4TH TUE

SIG Leader: Max Lockie 714/644-0103

This SIG discusses the various financial packages for the PC. **At the October meeting we will look at Quicken 6.**

PROGRAMMING — 2ND SAT

SIG Leader: Wendy Sarrett 714/733-9906

This SIG covers various aspects of programming and programming languages. **Jim Morley will discuss "User Interface Design" at the October meeting.**

REAL ESTATE — 2ND SAT

Contact Person: Jim Dickerson 714/536-8444
Contact Person: Tom Sutro 714/754-7045

Jointly sponsored by OCIPUG and several local Boards of Realtors, this is one of our largest SIGs. **Check the HOT-LINE for the October topic.**

Meets from 8 to 10 AM. Beach Pacific Escrow, 16401 Gothard St. (NW corner Gothard & Heil), Huntington Beach.

SPREADSHEET — 1ST TUE

SIG Leader: Neil Carman 714/964-1901

This group covers popular spreadsheet programs, including *Microsoft Excel, Lotus 1-2-3* & *Quattro Pro* and shareware products, for both beginners and advanced users. **We will look at a Quattro Pro for Windows Video, and Quattro Pro 4.0's command line and @ functions in October.**

WINDOWS DRAWING — 3RD THU

SIG Leader: Steve Burnside 714/722-0327

This SIG will cover intermediate and advanced topics relating to *CorelDRAW!* and other drawing packages. **We will look at CorelDRAW and other packages in October.**

Meeting starts at 6:30 PM.

So. Cal. Graphics Resource Center, 38 Corporate Park, Irvine - Near Jamboree & Alton Pkwy.

WINDOWS NT. — 1ST FRI

SIG Leader: Dave Black 714/830-9203

New SIG. This SIG covers the *Microsoft Windows NT Operating System*. **At the October meeting we will look at a Beta version of Windows NT.**

WINDOWS 3.1 — 3RD WED

SIG Leader: Richard Villa 714/841-6991
Asst. SIG Leader: Steve Burnside 714/722-0327

This SIG covers the *Microsoft Windows 3.1 Operating System* and with discussions on various related hardware and software products running under *Windows 3.1*. **At the October meeting we will discuss Windows shareware.** Please come with your questions.

WORD — 2ND MON

SIG Leader (Word for Windows): William Domingo 714/968-0706
SIG Leader (Word 5.5): Dave Lorenzini 714/496-3050

Both *Microsoft Word for Windows* and *Microsoft Word 5.5* (DOS text & graphics) are powerful and popular word processing packages. The Word SIG covers each of them. **Check the HOT-LINE for the October topics.**

WORDPERFECT — 1ST MON

SIG Leader: Susan Novak 310/594-4144
W-310/491-3081
Contact Person: Jeff Sinn 714/775-2390

Come and learn about this popular word processing package. **Check the HOT-LINE for the October topic.**

Saturday, September 26th, 1992 - 9:00 AM to Noon

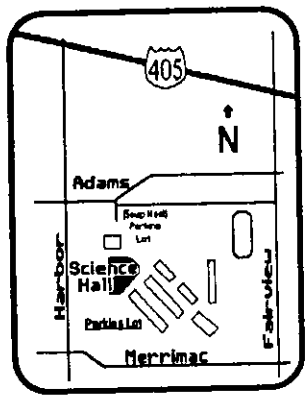
GENERAL MEETING

Knowledge Adventure
Microsoft - Windows NT

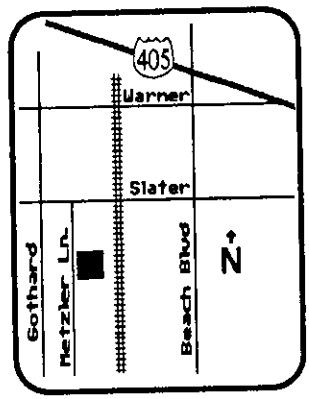
⇨ 8:40 to 9:00 AM - Random Access!

MEETING LOCATIONS

Orange Coast College
Costa Mesa
2701 Fairview Rd.
General Meeting: Science Hall (next to Chemistry Bldg.) Parking in campus lots available off Adams or Merrimac.



SIG Space
Huntington Beach
17632 Metzler Lane, Suite 211
SIG Meetings: Take elevator to 2nd floor. Parking in lot or on street



MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Orange Coast IBM PC User Group (OCIPUG) was formed in 1985, and has become one of the largest and most respected User Groups in the country.

OCIPUG, a non-profit corporation, is an all-volunteer organization which provides PC enthusiasts with an opportunity to gain knowledge and gives assistance to those who need it.

Membership includes:

- ✓ subscription to *README.DOC*, the monthly newsletter published by OCIPUG
- ✓ discounts on Public Domain, Shareware and User Supported software
- ✓ access to the OCIPUG RBBS private telephone line
- ✓ eligibility for monthly raffle at General Meeting

If you would like to become an OCIPUG member please call 714/843-2048 and request an application for membership, or write: **OCIPUG, PO Box 6100-211, Costa Mesa, CA 92628-6100.**

OCIPUG SIG GUIDE camera ready copy produced with: *Microsoft Windows 3.1*, *Aldus PageMaker 4.0*, *Corel Draw! 2.0* & *Publisher's Paintbrush for Windows* using an *HP LaserJet III* with Pacific Data Product's *PacificPage XL* & *PacificType* PostScript-compatible cartridges, including Adobe downloadable fonts. Graphic illustrations by Richard Villa, Steve Burnside, & David Carroll.

SIG Chairman - Walt Strong - (714) 557-7008 - Deadline for November Calendar: Saturday, October 10th.

PerForm
Richard Sinor ..... 6 p.m.-10 p.m. 970-1323

Q&A
Mark Burrell ..... 9 a.m.-12 noon 777-2130
Terry Currier ..... 8 a.m.-9:30 a.m.
7:30 p.m.-9 p.m. 774-2018

Quattro Pro
Preston Hill ..... 9 a.m.-9 p.m. 892-1291
Mark Burrell ..... 9 p.m.-12 p.m. 777-2130

Quicken
Preston Hill ..... 9 a.m.-9 p.m. 892-1291
Ron Ross ..... 6 p.m.-10 p.m. M-F 964-5137
Anytime Wkends

Quickpay
Ron Ross ..... 6 p.m.-10 p.m. M-F 964-5137
Anytime Wkends

Stacker
Harv Haight ..... 9 p.m. - 11 p.m. 546-0820

Ventura Publisher
John Goodman ..... 12 noon-12 midnight ... 895-3195

Windows
David Black ..... 3 p.m.-8 p.m. M-F
9 a.m.-8 p.m. Wkends . 830-9203
Mike Wierman ..... 6-9:30 p.m. M-F
Anytime Wkends 894-4040
Steve Burnside ..... 11 a.m.-8:30 p.m. 722-0327
Darren Major ..... 8 a.m.-2 p.m. M-F
Anytime Wkends 646-6904

Word
John Goodman ..... 12 noon-12 midnight ... 895-3195

WordPerfect Products
Susan Novak ..... 5-8 p.m. M-F ..... (310) 594-4144

WordPerfect
Mark Burrell ..... 9 a.m.-12 noon 777-2130
Preston Hill ..... 9 a.m.-9 p.m. 892-1291
Mike Wierman ..... 6 p.m.-9:30 p.m. M-F
Anytime Wkends 894-4040
Linda Leydekkers ..... 10 a.m.-4 p.m. M-F 968-0924
Susan Novak ..... 5-8 p.m. M-F ..... (310) 594-4144

XTree
Richard Sinor ..... 6 p.m.-10 p.m. 970-1323

(Editor's note: If you would like to be listed here as a volunteer to help with any PC-related subject please give me a call at 644-1017 or leave a message on the BBS. We need volunteers in many more software and hardware areas. The success of this program depends on your help. Jean Stevens)

■

REFLECTIONS ON THE PERSONAL COMPUTER

Peter Norton

At the beginning of each year, *Time Magazine* recognizes the most significant force of the past year. Much to the dismay of some readers, *Time Magazine's* Man of the Year for 1982 was not a person. Rather, it was a machine: The computer.

Time (January 3, 1983) characterized 1982 as "the year of the computer." It concluded that the greatest influence for good or evil was not "a single individual, but a process, and a widespread recognition by a whole society that this process is changing the course of all other processes."

It was 1982 when the IBM Personal Computer began making its way into offices, schools and homes around the country. There were predictions then of the many benefits we were to enjoy as a result of the computerization of our lives. Millions of us would be able to generate, evaluate, and leverage a large amount of data. We would appreciate immense gains in productivity.

There were fears as well. Some argued that if limited to only certain professionals, the computer might create an elite group of intellectuals. Others feared that by automating the work place with computers, we might dehumanize our lives and put ourselves out of work.

In hindsight, we see that the first ten years of the personal computer were a remarkable period of tremendous change in our lives. We also see how well that designation of "man of the year" has held up.

FULFILLING THE PROMISE, BUT NOT THE FEARS

Introduced in the ate summer of 1981, the IBM Personal Computer catalyzed the growth of the microcomputer industry. It ushered in what we call the "information age" and over time, enabled users to get their work done more quickly and in a more democratic fashion in what has become a global village.

The free flow of information that PCs enabled ensures that department managers and employees have data that is critical to their jobs and their success. PCs leveled the playing field for small and large businesses. By putting online information services and spreadsheets at the fingertips of small businesses, PCs gave equal power to small and large operations, fueling entrepreneurial enterprises.

The personal computer encouraged the development of new models of business organization by moving computing power and information from centralized MIS departments, which controlled who received what information and when, to networks of workgroups throughout a corporation.

Those promised productivity gains have been realized, although we've had to change the scorecard along the way to recognize it. An outgrowth of the Industrial Revolution, traditional productivity metrics measured how many goods were manufactured. But as early as 1982, more than half of all employed Americans earned their living not by producing goods, but by exchanging various kinds of information. Hindsight shows us that the personal computer was perfectly positioned to help these "knowledge workers" exchange information.

As a result, we've seen huge gains. The PC has enabled us to automate project planning and financial analysis, to keep better records and to deliver better customer service. We can keep the production costs and schedules of printed materials on target. Over the growing number of computer networks, we can communicate more easily with customers, vendors, fellow employees and friends around the world. These gains cannot be measured by how many widgets we move off the shipping dock at the end of each month or whether we've progressed to a four-day work week.

The fears that some high-tech prophets raised in 1982 today make for humorous reading. The intellectual ruling class that some predicted might arise did not materialize. Instead, PCs have had a democratizing effect; they have put information and tools into the hands of a public larger and more widespread than every anticipated. Publishing, for example, is no longer the domain of specialists with expensive, custom systems. Anyone can do it.

Far from having a dehumanizing effect, the personal computer has encouraged more interaction between people on a wider scale. We have not been replaced by

computers; they have become an integrated part of our lives.

LOOKING AHEAD

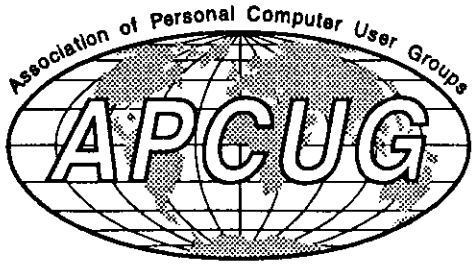
As the IBM Personal Computer catalyzed the microcomputer industry in 1982, I see new software as the catalyst for 1992 and beyond. In 1991, customers invested nearly twice as much in PC technology as in mainframe technology. But the sobering fact is that of the $55 billion in new machines in the U.S., about 62% will replace or enhance older models. There's an important message in those numbers. In the second decade of the personal computer, we need to reach both existing and new users. We need software that makes using a personal computer, or whatever form an individual's computer will take, akin to driving a car. Fortunately, we are past the "crank-start" era of PCs. The Macintosh interface and Windows offer the equivalent of air conditioning and cruise control.

The software that will bring personal computers to new users will make a computer more usable: Easier to learn, easier to use, and easier to get more work done without inflicting major time or financial burdens. It will balance the latest powerful technology—hot new features—with a turn-the-key-in-the-ignition approach. As we install personal computers across networks and into every part of an organization, this software must ensure that the user's information is secure through virus protection, security and data recovery facilities. If sharing information is what we do, that information must be secure.

One major challenge for the second decade of the personal computer is to ensure that those people who were dismayed in 1982 by *Time's* selection of the computer as "Man of the Year," are no longer disturbed. In fact, our challenge is to ensure that those people are reading *Time* on their personal computer. ■

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Peter Norton, founder of Peter Norton Computing, is one of the early software pioneers of the computer industry. With the introduction of The Norton Utilities in 1982—the first set of utilities software for personal computers—Peter started and defined the software utility industry. As the author and co-author of numerous books on the personal computer, including *Inside the IBM PC*—the original PC bible—and his popular *PC Week* and *PC Magazine* columns, Peter's name, face and crossed-arms profile has become synonymous with the personal computer.



PRODUCTS FOR REVIEW

Jean Stevens, Editor

The products listed below are available for review by Club members. If you would like to be a reviewer for any of these products, or want more information, please give me a call at 644-1017.

The ground rules are that the reviewers are required to write a minimum 300 word review for *README.DOC* within thirty days of receiving the product. Upon receipt of a satisfactory review, the product then becomes yours to keep, subject to the manufacturer's license agreement, restrictions and limitations. These are complete applications with documentation, not demo disks.

SOFTWARE:

PC Write Advanced Level 4 - This word processing upgrade includes countless program enhancements.

Batch File Basics

Michael Springer

Last month there was a casual mention of emulating subroutines in batch files. *Real* languages support various ways of using sections of a program many times with varying data but without the bulk of having the lines of the sections occur many times. One method of conserving memory and disk space, reducing typo errors while writing the program, and generally simplifying a program is to use *subroutines*.

The boss/worker batch file set printed in the June 1992 issue of *README.DOC* used the smaller file to do repeatedly a simple task with different data each time the task was performed. The action of nesting one batch file within another is similar to using a subroutine in that the routine itself was written once, but it is performed more than once with different results because it is given specific data for each pass.

The now-infamous FOR-IN-DO batch command can be used to cause a single action (following the DO) to be performed many times using a different value of data. (The boss/worker batch file set used the FOR- IN-DO to pass data to the nested batch file. Instead of a nested batch file, a single DOS command can follow the DO.) Note that only one value from the set of elements in the (set) of the FOR-IN-DO command changes for each iteration.

DOS' ability to manipulate environmental variables provides a mechanism for emulating subroutines. The key to the emulation is providing a way for control (the program sequence) to be returned to the portion of the program that *called* the subroutine. In QBasic, the GOSUB command has a built-in way to note where the program *detour* started and must end. And, in QBasic, the RETURN command works hand-in-hand with the GOSUB to return control to the proper place. Unfortunately, batch language supports only the GOTO command which does not leave any markers or bread crumbs to indicate how to get back to the start of a *detour*.

By clever use of string concatenation and environmental variables, one can create a goto :LABEL command that acts like the RETURN command of QBasic. The label is modified by data 'passed' to the batch file subroutine. This is easier to demonstrate than to explain. Study the following batch file. Then create and run it. After seeing it actually happen you can reread this article and it should make a lot more sense.

Subroutine emulation and plenty of environment space (created by the SHELL statement in CONFIG.SYS) permit many pieces of data to be passed to the subroutine section. For your own edification, modify SUBRTDMO.BAT to pass several environmental variables to the subroutine and make the subroutine display the values to prove that they really can be used.

```
   :: SUBRTDMO.BAT
   :: last revised 8/31/92
  @ECHO OFF
  cls

 :MODULE-A
   set data=info from module-a
   set routine=1
   echo This is the module-a call
   echo to the subroutine
   goto :DOROUTINE

 :RETURN1
   echo back from subroutine
   echo called from module-a
   pause
   rem goto :MODULE-B

 :MODULE-B
   set data=info from module-b
   set routine=2
   echo This is the module-b call
   echo to the subroutine
   goto :DOROUTINE

 :RETURN2
   echo back from subroutine
   echo called from module-b
   pause
   rem goto :MODULE-C

 :MODULE-C
   echo The main part of the
   echo batch file has resumed
   echo in module-c.
   rem goto :MODULE-D

 :MODULE-D
   echo This is the last part
   echo of the batch file, so
   echo be sure to direct
   echo execution to the end
   echo label.
   goto :END
```

Continued next page...

```
::-=-=-=- Subroutines -=-=-=-

:DOROUTINE
  echo.
  echo      This data was passed to
  echo      the subroutine - -
  echo      *** %data% ***
  echo      Returning now.
  echo.
  goto :RETURN%routine%

:: -=-=-=-=-=- end -=-=-=-=-=-

:END ■
```

COMPUTIMES by Clark & Harkins

Marvin takes a no-nonsense approach to software tools.

AMI PRO

Preston Hill & Stan Sabin

Stan Sabin opened this initial meeting of the Ami Pro SIG, with fifty-four OCIPUG members in attendance, and announced that the next meeting would be on THURSDAY night, 17 September, rather than on Wednesday night. The October meeting will be on WEDNESDAY night, 28 October. No meeting is scheduled for November as the normally scheduled night would be the night before Thanksgiving Day.

Ami Pro version 3.0, is rated *tops* by several magazine reviewers including the latest issues of *PC Magazine* and *Computer Shopper*, (and Stan). Ami Pro has been available for about 2 1/2 years, Microsoft Word for Windows about 2 years and WordPerfect for Windows about 9 months, so it is easy to understand why Ami Pro could be superior to the others for Windows word processing. Windows, version 3.1, (or OS/2) is considered essential for successful use of this latest version of Ami Pro. For those wishing to remain with a DOS word processor, Stan still recommends WordPerfect 5.1 for DOS (he has been a WordPerfect user for 10 years).

A show of hands revealed that some 14 of those present use, or have used, WordPerfect. Others are using Microsoft Word and/or Word for Windows, Geoworks, Q&A Write, WordStar, or other word processing programs—with several others being *veteran* Ami Pro users.

The actual demonstration of Ami Pro was delayed pending the connection of three small monitors in place of the large TV screen. The Jovian box for the TV had been sent to the manufacturer for upgrading to eliminate the flicker and the over-scan that obscured the top menu bars. For some unknown reason, connecting the three monitors gave only monochrome displays—much to the disappointment of viewers and Stan, as Ami Pro displays excellent color.

Ami Pro is one of the rare programs that gives *true* WYSIWYG displays on a monitor in that the display can be EXACTLY like the actual final print—size, shape, spacing, etc. If the user has a color printer, Ami Pro will display AND print the true colors. It has so many new features that in many cases it could be used in place of a desktop publishing program.

Ami Pro can DIRECTLY convert WordPerfect documents to Ami Pro format via the *Switch Kit* function. Ami Pro supports: Adobe Type Manager, True Type, and Type 1 fonts (even using mixed types in the same document); provides full on-line context HELP; SMART MERGE to merge data from dBASE, PARADOX, etc. into AMI-PRO letters, envelopes and labels; *drag & drop* with a mouse to move blocks of text or graphics around a page or any other page (*cut & paste* may be better if moving between pages); *Fast format* to quickly change colors, fonts, etc. (NOT formatting a disk); *Auto merge* to grab addresses from a letter and print labels or envelopes; File *pull-down* menu that includes the last 5 files worked; and a grammar checker in addition to the usual spell checker and thesaurus.

Stan demonstrated many of the features via a *Quick Tutorial* and then concentrated on the many features of the *enhanced smart icons* bars. Ami Pro permits storing numerous different icon bars and quickly retrieving any specific one to replace the current bar. Ami Pro provides a very wide selection of standard icons. Additional icons may be customized, as desired, to include special keystroke commands or extensive macros. The insertion or order of placement of any icon on the bar is easily performed.

Total installation of Ami Pro, including the WordPerfect-to-Ami Pro *Switch Kit* (which greatly helps experienced WordPerfect users to immediately convert to Ami Pro), and all the context sensitive Help, etc., requires up to 12MB of disk space. However, the installation can be tailored for a notebook to install the minimum files required in a minimum disk space of 5 MB. Or, the user can customize the installation, selecting whichever functions he/she desires. It is also recommended to have 2-3 MB for storage of the documents the user creates.

During the break, midway through the meeting, Stan conducted drawings for ten free copies of Ami Pro v3.0 to be shipped to the winners directly by Lotus Corporation. Joy Sabin assisted in the drawings by pulling the winning tickets out of a box. (Joy and Stan were the only members ineligible to win a prize.)

One other feature that Stan demonstrated was the absolute ease in creating a table in a document, as well as, the simplicity in having Ami Pro create a graph from the most basic amount of data. The ease of switching from the different types of graphs including bar charts, 3 dimensional bar charts, pie charts, exploded pie charts, can all be done with or without an accompanying legend. Stan emphasized several times that there were some members of the group that knew a lot more about Ami Pro than he did, but he wanted to get the SIG going so that all could

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benefit from each other's knowledge. It is planned in future meetings to utilize the talents of several other members of the group in showing us all the many wonderful things that can be done with this fantastic word processor. In months to come we will discover many of the other new and existing features and we invite any of you that are interested in a Windows word processor to join us. ■

PROGRAMMING

Wendy Sarrett

In August we discussed Coherent, a low-cost, 32-bit Unix clone. This is a powerful multitasking operating system for the PC requiring a minimum 10MB of hard disk space. We demonstrated this system with two users simultaneously using the machine, one at the main keyboard and the other logged on from a terminal plugged into the serial port. In September, the topic will be Windows NT from the programmer's perspective. In October, the topic will be user interface design. ■

GENEALOGY

Preston Hill

As usual, Stan Sabin and his able assistant, Joy, set up and had everything running early for the 17 August 1992 Genealogy SIG. At the initial Q&A session, Stan noted that KINWRITE can print notes without including the "!" by designating *no print tags*. Stepchildren, and children other than from the designated husband-wife marriage, should be entered as if there was a marriage with the child's actual relationship described in the NOTES.

Stan then demonstrated PAFVIEW for Windows. PAFVIEW is a shareware program to display 2-6 generations and print 4-generation pedigree charts from PERSONAL ANCESTRAL FILE (PAF) data. A specific starting individual is picked by pointing with a mouse or using GO TO and the RIN. Future versions of PAFVIEW will provide printed Family Group Sheets, *cascading* Pedigree Charts, and more than 4-generations per page on Pedigree Charts.

Next, Stan demonstrated, and displayed around the room, charts showing descendants in boxes printed using another software program called BROTHER'S KEEPER (shareware version 5). Each generation is displayed on a successively lower horizontal line. Printing may be done on a dot matrix printer in *banner* mode to give WiiiiDE (sic) charts. Stan and many others prefer to enter and store data in PAF but use BROTHER'S KEEPER for some specialized printing. Stan sold, at his cost, copies of BROTHER'S KEEPER on 3 hi-density diskettes which also included all the documentation files for both versions 4.5 and version 5.

FAMILY ATTIC is another shareware program that translates typical genealogical terms into numerous non-English languages. This would be especially valuable for those tracing ancestors throughout Europe and the former Soviet Union, as well as in Jewish or Yiddish.

Tables of individuals with *Henry* numbers were shown that which had been printed using Ann Turner's new version of *HENRY*. Future issues will probably be *commercial*. *Henry* numbers designate, in successively higher numbers, the relationship between individuals. E.g., individual number 1's first son would be numbered 11, and the first son of the first son would be 111— Stan's *Henry* number is 12241155521, if measured from William The Conqueror.

When the Genealogy SIG started we reviewed all the major genealogy programs in both commercial

versions costing from $35 to $300, as well as shareware versions. The group took a vote on which program to use and by an almost unanimous vote, they chose PERSONAL ANCESTRAL FILE since it was the easiest to use. And the price was right!

Stan will hold a PAF *beginners* meeting some Saturday morning in October or November. Those interested should let him know as soon as possible. PAF is the most widely used genealogical record program in the world and is made available by the Mormon (LDS) Church for under $40, including shipping. It has four basic parts:

Family Records (FR) for the entry of all genealogical data and printing of Pedigree charts, Family Group charts, and various other charts.

Genealogical Information Exchange (GIE) for the exchange of genealogical information between directories, other computers, and programs other than PAF. A standardized protocol, GEnealogical Data COMmunications (GEDCOM) is the program used.

Research Data Filer (RDF) is a database program used to record and track source data such as clippings, notes and the like.

PAFCOM is a communications program used with modem. It is seldom used as most genealogists prefer to use some other program such as PROCOMM, BITCOM, SMARTCOMM, TELEX, etc.

Stan will NOT have discussions about Research Data Filer (RDF) at any meeting soon, as there has been too little interest shown in learning RDF and there are too many other facets of PAF that everyone wants discussed. However, Joan Lowery's book (from San Diego) gives an excellent description of RDF and how to use it. RDF is a database program based upon dBASE II and is bundled with PAF. Joan Lowrey makes good use of it to store and track her *raw* data, source notes, clippings, and the like.

It was announced that a new issue of Ancestral File on CD-ROM disks will probably be available at the numerous Family History Centers (FHC) in September. Submissions to Salt Lake of data from everyone are strongly encouraged. No longer does Salt Lake require that the input be proven correct—just submit the best data available so others can benefit. Corrections, additions, deletions to existing records on the CD-ROM disks are also encouraged and may be made by ANY user. A four-page bulletin describes the procedure. This bulletin is available from Stan or any FHC.

In the September meeting, specialized reports and also *Match and Merge* will be covered. Anyone interested in doing genealogy with a computer is invited to attend. ■

GEOWORKS

Audrey Wolden

Sixteen people attended the August session of the GeoWorks SIG which consisted primarily of questions and answers. It also led to explicit instruction by Guru Bob Basaraba on such basics as word wrapping and delimiters.

Interesting information: Using Windows applications in a 286, you can't swap Windows out and switch to GeoWorks, but you can set up an icon to run Windows, then switch to GeoWorks. This will require a good deal of swapping time, Bob cautions... GeoWorks allows you to see everything from the menu if you have DR DOS 6's task swapper. Windows will run with DR DOS, which gets highest praise from Bob. It also comes with a disk compression utility called File Link which links two files together and is similar to Stacker.

In answer to the difference betweeen character and bit map mode, you can make your printer into a bit map device using GeoWorks. It will print in text mode, relying on the font in the printer and will also use draft or final copy mode, but this will be slow. Bit mode may require 980,000 bits to print one character whereas character mode takes eight bits.

With Mike Springer's always able assistance at the computer, Bob demonstrated how to work with graphics and text. Tip: make the graphic a separate paragraph and/or add a space before inserting the character, or graphic, you are adding to the text.

The session concluded with, among other topics, a discussion of the order of magnitude of objects, using the simile of parents and child to describe paragraph, line, word, and character. To access these areas it requires from four clicks of the mouse for the paragraph to two for the word. Although the header and/or footer may be empty, they combine with body to make a set. With six clicks you de-mode the paragraph (i.e., reposition the cursor). "So, what do you want for 90 bucks?" asks Bob Basaraba.

For more knowledge—including quotes from Aristotle, imputed to have said, "Don't just mouth words,"—attend the GeoWorks SIG meetings. ■

WORDPERFECT

Jeff Sinn

The subject of the August WordPerfect SIG was Advanced Macros. For the purposes of this discussion, let's define *advanced* macros as those which are created with WordPerfect's macro language and contain programming commands for flow control and decision making, as opposed to *simple* macros, which record keystrokes entered from the normal screen and are played back upon demand. To go directly to the macro editor, press Home, then Ctrl-F10 (Macro Define). You can also use the editor which comes with WordPerfect Office. This has some advantages over the built-in editor, such as full screen operation, the ability to print the macro, move/copy sections, and merge macros together.

When editing a macro, pressing command keys will insert the specified command. Most editing keys, however, edit the macro itself (rather than inserting the command). You can use tabs and hard returns in the editor to make macros more readable—they have no effect on the operation. Remember that spaces, unlike tabs and HRts, are executable macro commands. To insert returns, tabs, cursor movements and other editing commands in the macro, you must enter Command Insert mode. For a single command, press Ctrl-V, then the next key pressed will be inserted into the macro. To enter a series of commands, use Macro Definition (Ctrl-F10)—commands will be entered until Ctrl-F10 is pressed again.

Following up on last month's introduction, SIG Leader Susan Novak continued with the details of how to create a simple Menu program using WP's macro language. From within the Edit Macros window, you access programming commands by using the Macro Commands key Ctrl-PgUp. Many macro commands need a tilde (~) after them or between a variable name and text. For example, to assign a value to a variable, the syntax is {ASSIGN}var~expr~, where var can be a single number 0-9, or a name which can be any length (only the first seven characters are used by WP, so care needs to be taken to make sure those are unique). If there is a problem with a macro running properly, tildes should be the first thing to check. Particularly in complex macros, it is easy to leave one out. Also, turning the {DISPLAY ON} and slowing down the {SPEED} can help in debugging.

The Menu macro was completed using WordPerfect's implementation of familiar programming techniques such as subroutines, transferring control to a new macro, if/then/else, goto, case, and prompting for user input. Graphic characters can be used to draw boxes, and letter choices can be highlighted or underlined to assist the user in making a selection. You can also include some advanced error trapping using the {SYSTEM} and {STATE} variables, which can test for conditions such as invoking the macro when a document is not empty, block is active (or not active), user is in a menu rather than the main editing screen, and the like.

If you are interested in learning more about macros, Gordon McComb's book, *WordPerfect Macros & Templates* is highly recommended. ■

WORD

William Domingo

At the July Microsoft Word SIG, features using the Find and Replace command to insert glossary text and change formatting styles were demonstrated in Word for Windows 2.0. A week's worth of daily reports originally done in block style without headers, footers, and line spacing between paragraphs were entirely modified using Find and Replace commands.

First, a glossary of the header and footer were created from a previous document and saved to the glossary list. Then a unique style for the header, and hanging indent style for the body text, were created and added to the styles list.

The header glossary was copied to the clipboard together with the first word in all the reports: DATE. Then, Find and Replace was told to find DATE and replace it with the contents of the clipboard— ^C in the replace box, or SHIFT+INSERT in the replace box if less than 255 characters are used.

The footer was copied to the clipboard with each day's report of identical ending text, then Find and Replace was told to find this ending text and replace it with the clipboard contents.

Find and Replace was then told to replace the date style with the header style, and the normal block style with the hanging indent style.

Finally, to add a blank line between all paragaphs, Find and Replace was told to find all paragaph marks (^P) in the find box and told to replace with ^P^P in the replace box and the revison of the document was completed. ■

MINUTES OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING AUGUST 27, 1992

(As Submitted by Sunny Lockie)

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT

Stephen Burnside, President
Preston Hill, Treasurer
Terry Currier
Robin Clark
Max Lockie
Sunny Lockie
Bob Ottke
Stan Sabin

BOARD MEMBERS ABSENT

Richard Villa, Vice President
Ginger Buck, Secretary
John Goodman, Past President
Bob Basaraba
Jim Bonacci

MEMBERS AND GUESTS

Tom Stolp, Parliamentarian
Allen Ashley
Dean Raustadt
Thurman Wade
Michael Springer
Walt Strong
Sharon Raustadt

The Regular Meeting of the OCIPUG Board of Directors convened at 6:45 p.m. at the SIG Space with Stephen Burnside presiding.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF JULY 27, 1992

Stan Sabin moved to accept the Minutes, Robin Clark seconded and motion passed.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Preston Hill presented the Treasurer's Report. After the Board reviewed the report, Stan Sabin moved to accept it, Bob Ottke seconded and motion passed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

President Steve Burnside presented John Goodman as the Nominating Committee Chairman appointment. Stan Sabin moved, Preston Hill seconded, "that the OCIPUG Board ratifies John Goodman as the Nominating Committee Chairman." Motion passed. Membership Committee Chair Robin Clark reported 952 active OCIPUG members. Preston Hill moved, Sunny Lockie seconded, to accept the Membership report. Motion passed. Program Chairman Terry Currier reported that the Silent Auction made $508.00. Next month there will be nominations for election of officers and directors, as well as Bill Gross showing Knowledge Adventure and Microsoft showing Windows NT. Preston Hill moved, Bob Ottke seconded, to accept the Program Committee report. Motion passed. Bob Ottke presented a report on the statistics of BBS use, and said we have new doorway software. Stan Sabin moved to accept the BBS report, Sunny Lockie seconded, and the motion passed. Walt Strong, SIG Chairman, and Allen Ashley, SIG Space Coordinator, reported that the club's computer has been reformatted and all SIG leaders who wanted to have used the Tape Backup System. Remote software will be installed for help via modem. A Sign Out Log Book for equipment removal has been established. A database of equipment has been started and inventory tags are contemplated. Stan Sabin has an engraving pen to lend if needed. The Jovian Box at the SIG space is not ours, but a loaner from Jovian while ours is being repaired.

OLD BUSINESS

The Board discussed further the possibility of South Orange County Computer Club utilizing OCIPUG's BBS. Stan Sabin moved, Robin Clark seconded, that "President Steve Burnside notify SOCCC that it is not feasible to enter into a joint BBS operation." Motion passed. A letter was presented from author Michael Springer requesting clarification of copyrighted articles in the *README.DOC* The Publication Committee will meet to make policy recommendations to the Board next month.

NEW BUSINESS

Steve Burnside reported that the 386 chip is missing from the motherboard donated to OCIPUG. This causes concern for security at the SIG space. A significant number know the lockbox code to the office. There is a need to have a telephone available for SIGs and other meetings. Donations will be locked in closet or cabinet rather than deny access to anyone until another workable solution to the problem is found. Stan Sabin will get pizza for the board meetings. Dean Raustadt asked when another club picture would be taken. The Program Chairman says perhaps in October.

Sunny Lockie moved the meeting adjourn at 8:20 p.m. and motion passed. ■

(Editor's note: The above minutes do not become official or certified until adopted by the Board at their next Board meeting.)

As a courtesy to OCIPUG members, the memberships up for renewal are published in *README.DOC* every month.

IS YOUR NAME LISTED BELOW? DON'T FORGET TO RENEW!!

AUGUST 1992 FINANCIAL REPORT
Preston Hill, Treasurer

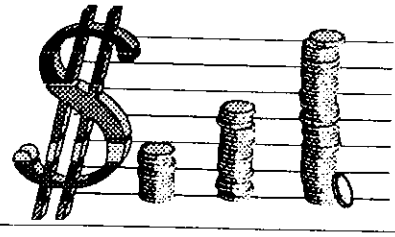
	Unrestricted Funds	Tim Smith Scholarship Fund
Cash Balance - July 31, 1992	$ 9,435.96	$ 3,071.57
INCOME		
General - Interest Income	$ 25.07	
Contributions	5.00	
Library - Sales	170.00	
Membership Dues - New	450.00	
Dues - Renewal	2,385.00	
Advertising - Newsletter	150.00	
Total Income	$ 3,185.07	
EXPENSES		
General - Mail Box Service	$ 123.08	
Rental - OCC Science Hall	180.00	
Membership - Postage	29.00	
Board - Supplies	40.83	
Newsletter - Printing	1,386.74	
Postage	250.00	
BBS - Telephone	197.79	
Capital Expense	126.98	
SIGS - Rent-SIG Space	87.00	
Maintenance/Repairs	10.77	
Total Expenses	$ 2,432.19	
Net Change in Cash Balance	$ 752.88	
Cash Balance - August 31, 1992	$ 10,188.84	$ 3,071.57

THESE MEMBERSHIPS EXPIRE IN SEPTEMBER

Max Adrian
Abe Antler
Ellen Antler
Vance Avis
Rod Ayers
Sharon Ayers
Joe Baker
Tom Baker
Peter Baldwin
William Ball
Jerry Bell
David Black
Joseph Bollinger
Leamon Calloway
Stephen Clarke-Willson
James Clymer
David Conniff
Craig Courtright
James Creager
Steven Currier
Terry Currier
Tracy Day
Jerry De Ainza
Tony de Witte
Bill Deason
Chip Dever
Douglas Duchene
Lionel Dyck
Dee Epley
Elton Epley
Toni Federe
Loretta Fowler
Kenneth Gordon
Don Hebert
Jim Hicks
Gail Jaynes
Sumner Kaufman
Bill Keel
Ralph King
Hank Kunczewski
Tuong Le
Wes Leland
Vicki Lloyd
Peggy Macadudin
Roland Malone
Bill Mancina
Joseph McGuire
Walter Miller
Donald Nickles
Pete Plesz
William Reinhardt
Steve Riddle
Phyllis Solomon
Robert Spence
Billie Stewart
Michael Tarkanian
Tom Toner
Karen Ver Wayne
Mark Waelde
Gene Wall
Patricia Wendorf
Robert Wendorf
Beecher Young
Judy Young

THESE MEMBERSHIPS EXPIRE IN OCTOBER

Louis Alaia
Richard Black
Ronald Blalack
Edwin Breitenbach
Bill Brown
Doreen Burchett
Jay Burchett
Gail Carr
Jim Chambers
Olivia Chambers
James Chester
Ron Collins
Dewey Coursey
Debbie Crowley
Richard Derby
Robert Dickinson
John Donovan
Jeannine Englehart
Amanda Feyerabend
George Feyerabend
Lan Feyerabend
Dorothy Foster
Iler Ganz
Patricia Ganz
Joe Giuliano
Joni Goodnight
Ken Goodnight
Robert Goodwin
Philip Grossman
Louis Haselfeld
Bill Hinds
Gary Holtz
Rick Howland
Herbert Huey
Gary Jacobson
Chanda Knaus
Eric Knaus
Ron Knaus
Thomas Kopacz
Mike Kruss
Peter Kuykendall
Gordon Lewin
Benny Maestas
Chris Malm
A.J. Marchin
James Mitchell
John Moore
James Morley
Beverly Mosier
Robert Mosier
Michael Muller
Joe Nagy
Paul Nelson
Wendy Ochi
Lew Oriard
Janis Pasquali
Thomas Pastore
W. Mark Pickel
Kenneth Pollock
Cynthia Riedel
Allan Roberts
David Salcido
Tom Scalese
Raymond Shaw
Bill Singleton
Peter Sivgals
Gilbert Smith
Randy Smith
Seymour Spiegel
Anthony Stelmack
Michael Steward
Florence Stewart
Rick Sturrus
Carl Sufall
Nancy Swan
Peer Swan
Rolland Thomas Jr.
M. Lia Varner
Barto Wash
Ruth Wash
Cliff Webb
Sue Weber
Evan Williams
Lee Zaretsky



1992 OCIPUG BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OFFICERS

President	Stephen Burnside	722-0327
Vice President	Richard Villa	841-6991
Secretary	Ginger Buck	534-7878
Treasurer	Preston Hill	892-1291
Past President	John Goodman	895-3195

DIRECTORS

Bob Basaraba	1993	559-6539
Jim Bonacci	1992	650-2922
Robin Clark	1993	786-7880
Terry Currier	1993	774-2018
Max Lockie	1992	644-0103
Sunny Lockie	1993	644-0103
Robert Ottke	1992	759-1515
Stan Sabin	1992	968-7307

PEOPLE AND NUMBERS TO KNOW

Membership	Robin Clark	786-7880
SIG Chairman	Walt Strong	557-7008
Program Chairman	Terry Currier	774-2018
Bulletin Board	Robert Ottke	759-1515
Library Committee	Jim Fort	491-3665
Equipment Coordinator	Allen Ashley	537-4608

OCIPUG BBS & MESSAGE LINE NUMBERS

Public Line (1200/2400/9600/14400)	843-0388
Members only (1200/2400/9600/14400)	843-9248
OCIPUG Info & Message line	**843-2048**

OCIPUG General Meeting Dates 1992

Our General Meetings are held on the last Saturday of each month unless shown with asterisk below.

September 26

October 31

November 21*

December 19*

Membership Form

Bring to General Meeting or mail to return address on the back cover

☐ New ☐ Renewal ☐ Information Update Date: _____

Have you ever been a member of OCIPUG? _____ If so, what is your member number: _____

☐ Individual Membership $36.00 per year ☐ Family Membership $45.00 per year

Amount Enclosed: $_____

Title: Mr., Mrs., Ms., Dr. *(Circle One)*

First Name: _____ Last Name: _____ Family Members : _____

Address: _____ Unit No. _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Home Phone: _____-_____ Work Phone: _____-_____

I consider myself to be: ☐ Beginner ☐ Intermediate ☐ Advanced

My computer is a ☐ None ☐ 8088(XT) ☐ 286(AT) ☐ 386SX ☐ 386 ☐ 486SX ☐ 486

OCIPUG Business Sponsorship Program

CMS ENHANCEMENTS

GARDEN OF EDEN
16485 Magnolia Street
Westminster 92683
841-4994

Your support enables us to better serve our members.

If you or your company would like more information on this program, please call Sunny Lockie at (714) 644-0103 or (714) 631-2880.

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