25th Anniversary Issue

Join us for the
Washington Apple Pi

25th Birthday Celebration

Potluck Brunch and

General Meeting
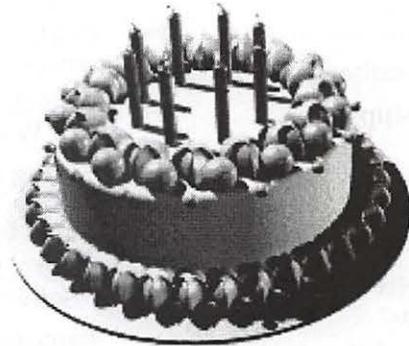
Special Guest:

Shawn King

Your Mac Life
Web Radio Show
www.yourmaclife.com

Saturday, April 26, 2003
9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.
in the Forum (above the Community Theater)
Northern Virginia Community College, Annandale VA

Please bring enough to serve 4-6 people
A thru J -- Breakfast Breads
K thru R -- Main Dish
S thru Z -- Side Dish
The Pi will provide the birthday cake, drinks, plates,
utensils, and napkins

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This issue of the Washington Apple Pi Journal was created on a PowerMac, with proofing and final output on an HP LaserJet 5000 N.

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Advertising in the Journal
(available sizes)

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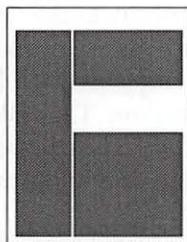
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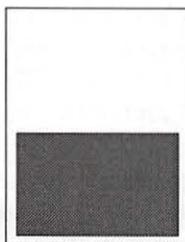
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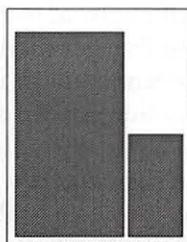
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Copy may be received as traditional mechanicals, rc-paper, velox prints, or film negatives. Negatives will incur an additional $15.00 strip-in charge.

Officers and Board of Directors

Happy 25th Birthday WAP!

By Dave Ottalini

Where were you 25 years ago? It's 1978 and the first human test tube baby has been born in England. It's the last year for the Mustang II. Argentina wins the World Cup. Larry Holmes beats Ken Norton to become the Heavyweight Champion. 900 people commit suicide in Jonestown, Guyana. John Paul the IInd becomes Pope. The Soviet Union prepares to invade Afghanistan and the controversial antiwar movie, The Deer Hunter, debuts on the silver screen.

In December of that year here in the Washington area, something just as momentous is born. It's a new computer user group - a club for folks who owned a newfangled personal computer called the Apple II. Conceived in a garage out in California by two friends named Jobs and Wozniak, they went into production in 1977 and became an instant hit - the "iMacs and iBooks of their day." Amazingly, $770,000 worth of these "toys" were sold that year. In 1978 sales had grown to $7.9 million. The following year it would move to $49 million dollars. Clearly people were buying these new "personal" computers to do many amazing things at home and in business.

But for many, the question was – where could they get help when something went wrong or a little help was needed? How could these things called computers be programmed? And what if someone had a nifty program to share? The answer was something called a "user group" and in December of 1978, Washington Apple Pi (called "WAP" for short) was born so that people could" sit down together to discuss and share what they knew about the machine." As Dave Morganstein and Bernie Urban wrote in their early Pi History: "there was an understanding that a users group could help all participants, even though each had their own interests and applications."

25 years later, those self-same reasons for our club's existence remain. At our foundation we are "members helping members." For those of us who have been around awhile in this club, we all have our memories of Washington Apple Pi. During our 20th Anniversary Celebration, we asked those who had been around the longest as members to come up with a memory or two—to dust off the cobwebs and see what they might remember about their club. The following is what those who cared to —submit. We hope our new and old members will enjoy them! ∎

User Groups Need New Leaders

THAT STATEMENT is one not often heard in user group circles. We usually can be heard saying that Apple Computer needs us or that we need Apple Computer. While those two statements hold some merit, the idea that User Groups need new leaders is one that we need to examine.

Perhaps a good place to start is to take a look at the history of User Groups. The first ones were started when computers were new, when there were few magazines and books, no web sites, no listservs, and few experts. The computer pioneers gathered to share code, solve problems and trade information.

In the twenty-five years that Washington Apple Pi has been around, things have changed. There are computer stores everywhere. There are books, magazines, web sites and computer classes in large numbers. Of course, many are devoted to the Windows platform, but we Mac users have many resources also.

Back in the old days, people joined user groups for technical help and fellowship. Today, people join for fellowship and technical help. In general, some person with an interest in computers, time on their hands, and

> "What makes it possible for some SIGs to continue for many years while others flounder? I call it "board building." The most important thing a for a group leader to do is to share their leadership position. While it is possible for one person to organize..."

a desire to share their interest and knowledge would plan a meeting, invite a few friends and form a group. In many cases, the group founder would do most of the work until he could find a few people with similar enthusiasm to share the burden of planning the meetings, writing the newsletter, running the bulletin board and taking care of all the other duties that must be performed.

Some groups went on to elect officers and boards of directors, but others disbanded within a year or two when the group founders got tired of doing everything themselves. They failed to find new leaders for their group. Other groups disappeared because they had failed to recruit new members to replace those who left the group.

Still other groups ceased to exist because they were

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unwilling to change the focus of the group as new hardware and software became available. There were many Apple computer user groups who never made the transition from the Apple I to the Apple II, to the Apple IIgs, to the Macintosh and so on.

So here we are, members of one of the oldest and largest computer user groups in existence. We are members of group that once again has been at a crossroad. Maybe it is time to take a look at where we are today as compared to just a few years ago.

When I first became active in Washington Apple Pi, there was a general meeting followed by the club splitting into two sub meetings, one for Apple II users, the other for the Macintosh users. In attending meetings, I could sense the tension between the two groups. I will always remember being asked if I was a real computer user or if I played around with one of those Macs. Times changed, Apple stopped making the Apple II and many users moved on to PC's instead of joining the ranks of those "weird" Mac users. Others bought Macs and helped the Pi transition into a group focused primarily around Macintosh users. Today we maintain parts, disk and literature libraries for the Apple II, III, IIgs and early Macintosh computers. In fact we are a worldwide resource.

Taking a look at the list of Special Interest Groups or SIGs listed in our monthly Journal shows that the focus of our group has changed over time. Most of the SIGs listed in last month's journal have ceased to exist. They were formed to meet the needs of a special group of people with a special topic to explore. In the case of the Apple III SIG, the computer was dropped by Apple and our members moved on to different machines. This was also the case with the Newton Developers' SIG. However, other SIGs were formed by a group of members who had a great enthusiasm for their topic, but they were not able to find members to take over organizational responsibilities when the founders needed to move on.

A good example of this the the NOVA Ed SIG. There was a group of teachers, parents and community members who were interested in the topic of computer use in the classroom. While the WAP general meeting met may of their needs, they needed a forum to share information about how to integrate computers into the classroom. As a parent-volunteer, I had the time to help organize the group, arrange the speakers, send out meeting notices and do all the things necessary to get the group going. Finding people to attend the meetings was not a problem, but finding people to share the workload was an impossible task. We met during each school month for several years, but when my mother got sick and I had to step back from running the group, no one was willing to shoulder the organizational responsibilities and the group stopped meeting. Approximately the same thing happened to the Genealogy SIG, the Stock SIG, the FileMaker SIG and the Women's SIG.

Other SIGS have been around for a number of years. These groups include our Graphic Arts SIG and the Retired SIG. Both of these groups have been successful in passing the leadership among various members of the group. Blake Lange and Chuck James ran those two groups for a number of years. They both passed the lead position on to other members in the past year. Lila Bednar and John Barnes are the new leaders while Blake and Chuck still attend their group's meetings.

What makes it possible for some SIGs to continue for many years while others flounder? I call it "board building." The most important thing a for a group leader to do is to share their leadership position. While it is possible for one person to organize and run all the meetings, write the Journals articles, send out meeting notices, and write the web page, that leader will eventually burn out. When they do, no one else in the group will have learned how to do those things so that they can lend a hand or take on running the group. If we want a SIG or committee or even Washington Apple Pi to continue, we need a continual infusion not only of new members, but also new leaders, and fresh ideas and enthusiasm to grow a healthy group.

The Pi had approximately the same leaders and board members for many years. The same people ran the meetings, organized the Garage Sale, kept the office going, wrote the Journal did all the hundreds of other things that must be done to run a large organization. While these leaders did not discourage others from joining the membership team, they also did little to encourage new people to join them. Why did it happen? Was it intentional? The answer lies in too few people having too much to do. New leaders need training, they have to learn the history of the group. It takes time, and when you have too much to do, it is hard to find the time to help the new guy out.

Another problem is finding new people who are interested in helping out. We certainly do not want to scare new people away by making them feel that they

have to make a huge time commitment because they joined our group.

As the president of the Pi this year, I set board building as my first priority. We are well on the way to accomplishing that goal. There are more new people in leadership positions in the Pi than at any other time since I have been a member. We have more people attending board meetings and our list of people volunteering to help out on projects is longer than in the recent past.

Of course, new people lead to change. They come with new ideas and they may not understand why a long standing group does certain things in a certain way. They are ready to discard what they see as not working. Older members of the leadership team can be intimidated by the new people. They may think that the way they have always done things is sacred. They may resist change and innovation.

Those have been the biggest challenges of this year for me. We need the new leaders. We need the old leaders, and that means we must strike a balance. Your Washington Apple Pi board has spent the year growing the club leadership. We hold elections in May. There will be lots of new names and faces on the ballot. Familiar leaders will not be running for office this year. That does not mean they have left the club, but that they have assumed new roles as committee chairmen and those positions are not filled by elections.

Of course, this has been a year of change for Apple Computer also. They are working to convince new people to buy a Macintosh while at the same time, they are trying to convince older users to move to OS X. Apple has moved from all new Macintoshes having OS X on the hard drive, but first booting into OS 9 to the latest change which makes most new models boot only in OS X. This change has been gradual and has taken three years, but many old Macintosh owners have resisted adopting OS X.

Software companies such as Adobe, Microsoft, and Intuit have spent the three years modifying code and rewriting programs to run on OS X. Since they are in the business of selling new software and since users tend to buy more new software in the first few months after buying a new computer, many software companies are beginning to release products that will no longer run in OS 9.

Since the most popular meeting topics for the Pi are visits from software and hardware vendors, the focus of our meetings has been shifting from OS 9 soft-

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ware to products being shown in OS X and focused on OS X. While the tutorial program continues to offer classes that are meant for OS 9 users, those classes are seldom filled and therefore canceled. In contrast, the OS X related classes are usually full.

These changes, both in the computer industry, and in our member's interest are helping to drive our activities to focus around OS X. Is the Pi abandoning the OS 9 user? Not at all. Check out our Tuesday night clinic. Look at the articles in our Journal. The Pi will never abandon the OS 9 user, just as we have not abandoned the Apple II, III, and IIgs users. But the computer industry and the interests of many of our members will mean that more time is spent on OS X specific topics at General Meetings.

Perhaps it is time for a new SIG at the Pi, one aimed at supporting OS 9 users. First we need someone to volunteer to chair the new SIG, arrange meetings and speakers, write Journal articles, work on the web page, — does this sound like what you read a few paragraphs earlier?

The cycle continues. The group grows. The club grows and hopefully the person in charge will see that the most important function that they must perform is training members of the group to take over leadership responsibilities. ∎

Pat Fauquet
President, Washington Apple Pi

History of the Washington Apple Pi

by David Morganstein and Bernie Urban
February, 1985

THE WASHINGTON Apple Pi began in December of 1978 when a few recent purchasers of the Apple][microcomputer decided to sit down together to discuss how little they knew about the machine [an activity we have continued to do, ever since). While some of these individuals knew a fair amount about computers in general, none were or could be experienced in equipment which was so new. Yet, there was an understanding that a users group could help all participants, even though each had their own interests and applications.

The preliminary meetings were held in computer stores and libraries. A decision was made early on to collect useful facts into a newsletter, first published in February of 1979, which became our Journal. Good fortune resulted in an opportunity to use facilities at the George Washington Unversity for a meeting place. GWU had a fairly central location, and a laboratory containing more than a half dozen Apples, made available in a limited capacity to the group.

By the end of 1979, the group had grown enormously to 110 members who continued to meet at the GWU location. The monthly meeting featured club business issues followed by a formal talk and a general question and answer session. A small library of public domain software was assembled. Copies of the library disks were distributed to members at the meetings for a nominal fee. In those early days, the library reproduction was done on the spot with the out-of-breath librarians trying madly to churn out the required numbers of disks!

During 1980 increasing numbers of Apple purchasers contributed to exponential growth. The club accepted its 500th member at the January 1981 meeting. Special Interest Groups were formed to allow people

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with common interests to gather in a less formal setting and to focus on those topics. Additional activities included a computerized bulletin board, written by one of the club's first presidents, and using one Apple through which club and individual announcements could be made.

Other services included a group purchase arrangement allowing members to obtain computer items at a low cost. The opportunity of low prices carried with it an understanding that the usual support expected from a local dealer could not be provided by the club. A telephone "hot-line" list of members willing to respond to pleas for help was added to the newsletter. That list has grown to over fifty topics supported by several dozen volunteers.

At the end of 1981 the first formal tutorial was given. This program consisted of two 3-hour sessions for Apple owners having familiarity with the use of the machine but lacking in the understanding of microprocessor fundamentals. By December of 1981, the club had grown past the 1,000 member mark. The GWU began to request a rental fee for the use of their facilities. Limited parking for the now 250 or so regular attendees at meetings further decreased the desirability of that location. Our new sponsor, the Uniformed Services University for the Health Sciences (USUHS), was found. The USUHS, located near the Beltway in Bethesda, Md., offered free parking! (Unheard of in the D.C. area...) Also, several auditoriums featured overhead projectors on which displays could be projected.

During 1982 additional tutorials were given in Pascal, Machine Language, VisiCalc and Personal Finance

programs. The club public domain software library expanded to almost 100 disks and mail orders were accepted. By the summer, member 2,000 joined the WAP.

The organization incorporated, rewrote its by-laws to meet the incorporation requirements of the state of Maryland and obtained a non-profit status from the Federal Government. At most meetings over 400 attendees can be expected.

A one hour question and answer session and informal demonstrations of new products are part of the usual monthly meeting program. Twice a year, (in May and December) the WAP hosts a garage sale, in honor of the Apple's humble origins. These special meetings usually attract over 600 people interested in selling or buying slightly used programs and hardware. To provide a smaller group atmosphere, the WAP organized Apple Teas to be held around the area. These sessions, held on weeknights or weekends, usually attract from 3-8 people, most of whom are newcomers to the Apple. The purpose of the teas is to allow an informal discussion of hardware and software questions. At least one experienced user is sought to attend each session.

In the fall of 1982, the WAP opened an office (8227 Woodmont Ave., Bethesda, MD 20814, 301-654-8060) to serve its then over 2,000 members. The office is maintained with some paid and considerable volunteer help. It is accessible about 30 hours a week, including Tueday and Thursday evenings and Saturday afternoons. A books and periodicals library has begun which now contains one of the best collections of Apple related material in the Washington, D.C. area. The WAP public domain software disks can be purchased there and items bought through the group purchase program can be picked up there.

In May of 1983, the WAP took in member number 3,000. In the fall of 1983 the club began a regular four-part tutorial held on Tuesday evenings at the office. Taught by volunteers, the tutorial is aimed at helping the new owner to overcome their shock of owning a computer and teaching the fundamentals, which we all must master, in a friendly environment. Member 4,000 joined in December of the same year.

In January, 1984, the WAP held its largest and most ambitious activity, an introduction to the 68000-based Macintosh computer hosted by Steve Wozniak and four of the Mac developers. The program was held a few

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days after the Mac's official release and, although advertised only in our Journal, drew over 2,000 attendees. The cover of the Journal was printed in multi-colors to celebrate the occasion. The interest in the "snazzier" cover was sufficiently keen, that the membership decided to keep a two-color style.

In the spring, WAP added a new service to its membership, the Hardware Helpers. This group of hardware sophisticates offer phone advice to those in desperate straits. If they cannot solve your problem by phone, they make their homes available for a visit from you, and use WAP supplied diagnostic software to try and isolate your hardware difficulties. They will not make changes or adjustments to your equipment, only suggestions which you can choose to follow or ignore but many members have been saved possibly expensive equipment surgery through their guidance. By May of 1984, member number 5,000 was added to the roster.

Although not all of our members renew and not all of those who participate are "paid-up", the WAP continues to enjoy phenomenal growth. Its success has been due entirely to the efforts of its many contributors. There are those faces we all have known for many years, those that we have not seen for a long time but will not forget, and those that we have only just met. The WAP has generated a comraderie and a sense of giving to the community which is hard to find in a "technically" oriented organization. We welcome you and encourage your efforts to share with others what you are learning. ∎

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January 2003 General Meeting: A Review of Macworld

By Lawrence I. Charters

AN UNUSUALLY cold January didn't stop a crowd from assembling to see and talk about Macworld San Francisco 2003 at the General Meeting. As expected, Apple had new goodies to show off. In line with recent practice, however, none of the goodies were exactly expected. In fact, Apple's recent product introductions have been cloaked in the deepest secrecy, helping create a large and vibrant rumor and gossip industry. Rumors on the Pi's computer bulletin board, the TCS, suggested there might be faster "tower" Macs, that formerly free applications such as *iPhoto* and *iTunes* would now cost real money, that Apple would be introducing its own digital mobile phone, that Apple would introduce its own personal digital assistant (or possibly sell a Palm PDA with an Apple logo), etc. While there were some near misses, nobody proved to be particularly clairvoyant.

During the usual Question and Answer session at the start of the General Meeting, Pi Board member Steve Roberson put one of the new products, *Keynote*, to good use. He created a presentation that talked about the Pi's major activities for the next few months, nicely animated using *Keynote* transitions. After the meeting, he created a QuickTime version of the presentation, which was

posted on the Pi Web site:

http://www.wap.org/events/jan2003/pijankeynote.html

Apple Senior Engineer Brian Wayman then took the stage to provide Pi members with a hands-on demo of some of the new offerings. Using an "old" PowerBook G4 running at a relatively modest 800 MHz, he used *Keynote* to, among other things, demonstrate *Keynote*. This Mac OS X-only application is designed to produce razor-sharp, crisp presentations that fully take advantage of Apple's outstanding Mac OS X technology, including advanced typography, QuickTime animations, precision layout, smooth transitions, and compatibility with Microsoft's presentation package, *PowerPoint*.

Brian then went on to talk about new hardware, specifically the very light 12-inch PowerBook G4 and the awesome 17-inch PowerBook G4. Sadly, he didn't actually have one of the 17-inch models to demonstrate, but he *did* have one of the new 12-inch models. Pulling it out of the shipping box, there was an audible gasp from the crowd at the size, followed immediately by

Many WAP members attended this years MacWorld San Francisco.
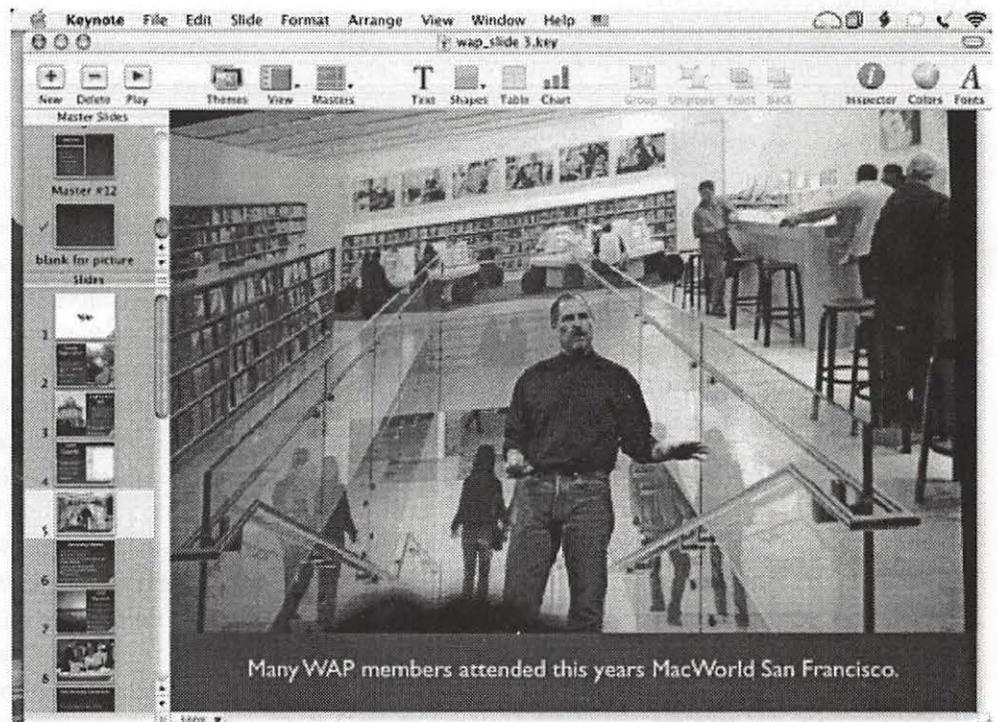
Steve Roberson used Apple's new Keynote *presentation package to make a slide show of upcoming Washington Apple Pi events.*
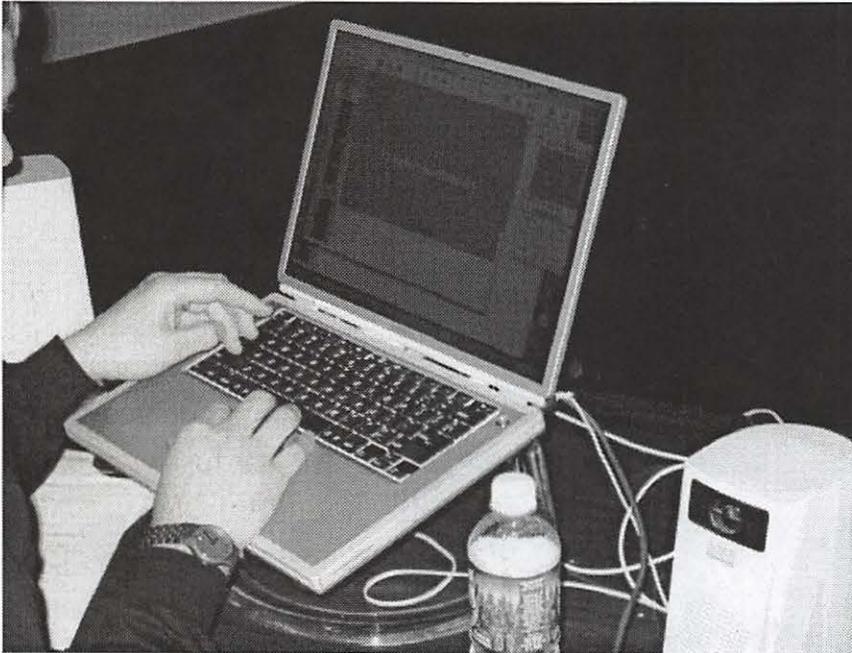
Brian Wayman didn't have the latest large-screen PowerBook G4, but he did have a neat raised stand for his machine. Not visible in this picture is an inexpensive FireWire camera he used to demonstrate calling his Bluetooth-equipped mobile phone via iSynch and a Bluetooth accessory for his laptop. (Photo by Lawrence I. Charters)

Once upon a time, Pi presenters had to drag along as much as a hundred pounds of equipment to demonstrate a simple video game. Brian Wayman demonstrated Bluetooth applications, Web browsers, photo management and editing, movie editing, and more using a laptop, two small speakers, a digital mobile phone and a FireWire camera, all of which weighed less than a video monitor alone. (Photo by Richard Sanderson)

suggestions that he give it away as a drawing prize. Brian looked a bit nervous, but managed to escape with the PowerBook still in custody.

Probably the biggest surprise from Macworld was *Safari*, Apple's new Web browser. It isn't clear if *Safari* is intended as a true product or as a technology demonstration, but in either case it is an outstanding demonstration of Apple's strengths—and is free, too. With an impressively crisp, clear and uncluttered interface, very quick page rendering, and crisp typography, *Safari* took an immediate lead as the fastest Web browser available for the Mac. Brian showed off some of the less obvious features, such as the option to turn off pop-up windows, and the ability to analyze page construction with the activity window. He also mentioned that Steve Jobs is reported to spend most of his time reading E-mail, browsing the Web, and doing presentations, and he can now do all three with Apple products: *Apple Mail*, *Safari* and *Keynote*.

Rumors that Apple would start charging for *iPhoto* and *iTunes* proved to be false. On the other hand, there were new versions of *iPhoto* and *iMovie*, and these two applications plus *iTunes* can now be purchased as a bundle with *iDVD* as *iLife*, a set of integrated applications for Steve Jobs' "digital hub." All the pieces of *iLife* can be downloaded for free from Apple's Web site except *iDVD*, which is both impractically large and also explicitly requires a SuperDrive-equipped Mac.

Brian could not demo the new *iDVD*, which was not yet available, but he did get advance copies of *iPhoto 2* and *iMovie 3*. With mere minutes of experience using the new applications, he

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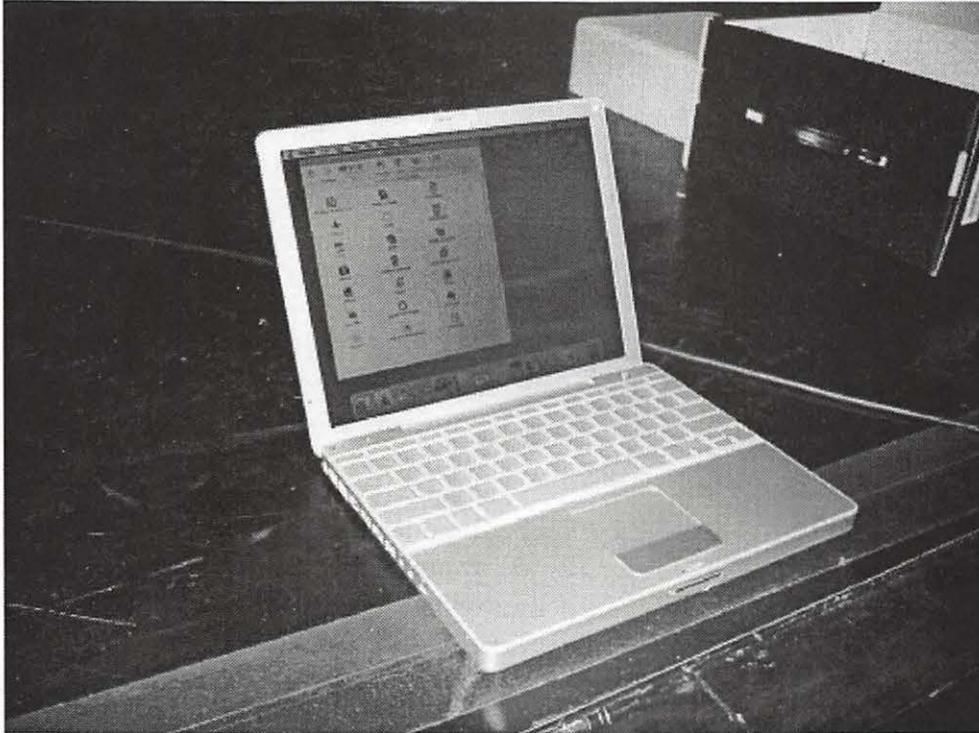
The new 12" PowerBook G4 is exactly the same width as a keyboard, minus the numeric keyboard and cursor controls. It features an aluminum body and a 1024 x 768 pixel screen. (Photo by Lawrence I. Charters)

managed to show how they could be integrated with *iTunes 3* to produce slide shows and QuickTime clips, complete with soundtracks selected from a user's *iTunes* music library.

Interrupting his presentation several times to answer questions and investigate the new applications, Brian proved to be very responsive to the crowd. His dry, droll humor, mixed with understated enthusiasm, offered Pi members the best of Macworld San Francisco, only without the airfare or hotel bills. ∎
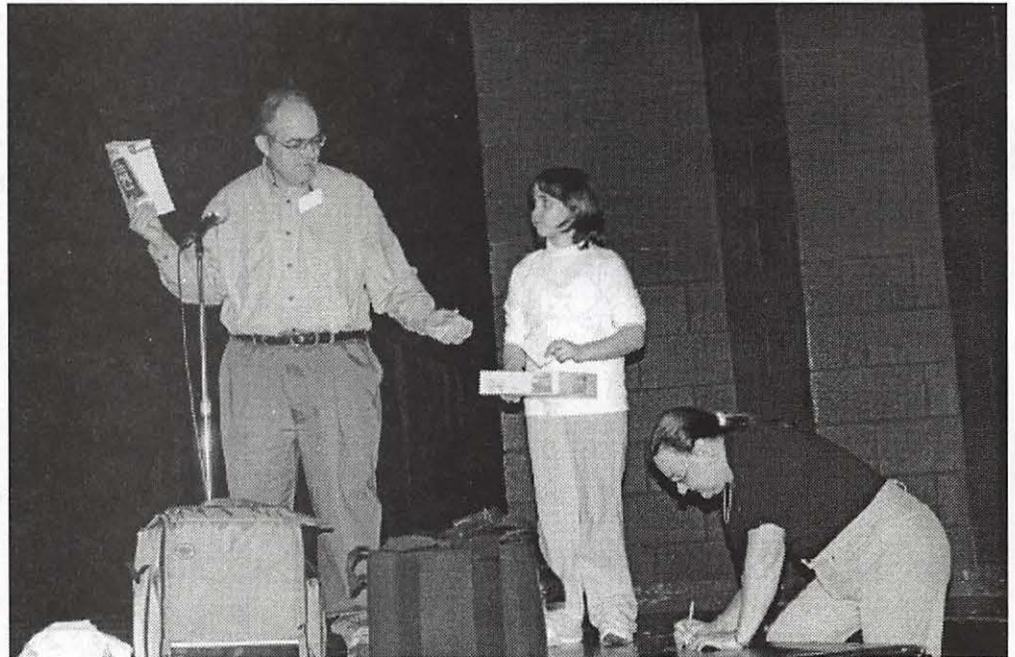
Pi Vice President for Programs Jack McCalman (left) and President Pat Fauquet (right) handle drawing prize duties at the end of the meeting. (Photo by Richard Sanderson)

WAP Reclamation Room Cleanup FAQ

By Will Byrd

I AM HAPPY to announce that, after a Herculean effort by a team of WAP volunteers, the "Reclamation Room" has been cleaned out and re-organized. I have prepared a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) list about the cleaning effort.

Q1: What is the "Reclamation Room"?
A: The Reclamation Room is the large room located next to the classroom at the back of the WAP office. Until Friday, the room was completely filled with computer equipment, and most of the room was inaccessible. In addition to useful equipment, the room contained broken printers, monitors, and other junk.

Q2: How much junk was cleaned out of the room?
A: Ed Escalante hauled at least five pickup-truck loads of old computer equipment to the Shady Grove transfer station. Steve Roberson took away several more loads in his mini-van. One more partial load of equipment is ready to be hauled away; I understand that either John Barnes or Ed Escalante will take this last load to Shady Grove by Monday morning.

Q3: Who should be thanked for cleaning the Reclamation Room?
A: Beth Medlin, Lorin Evans, Will Byrd, Steve Fink, Ed Escalante, Steve Roberson, Brian Mason, Dick Sanderson, and Dale Smith all contributed to the cleaning effort. Beth Medlin and Lorin Evans were our leaders and organizers, and made the entire effort possible. Ed Escalante and Steve Roberson generously offered the use of their vehicles, in addition to providing loading, unloading, and negotiating expertise. David Harris was able to sneak away from his database work long enough to take pictures of the cleanup effort. I apologize if I forgot to mention anyone.

NINETEEN SEVENTY EIGHT - TWO THOUSAND AND THREE

1978-2003

Celebrating Twenty Five Years of Washington Apple Pi

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Q2: How long did the cleaning take?
A: Beth, Lorin and I spent five or six hours clearing out the first part of the room on Friday afternoon and evening. A larger team, varying in size between two and nine people, spent about twelve hours cleaning the room on Saturday.

Q5: What wasn't cleaned? [See accompanying article, *WAP Lunch Room Cleanup FAQ*]
A: We restricted our efforts to the Reclamation Room. We did not clean the classroom, the front office, the library, or the "Lunch Room" used by the Board of Directors, the Tuesday Night Clinic (the room with the photocopier and the ugly pile of monitors and computers).

Q6: Why didn't you clean those areas as well?
A: We did not have time to clean anything other than the Reclamation Room. The Reclamation Room alone required over eighty hours hours of cleaning effort over two days.

Q7: When will other areas of the Pi office be cleaned?
A: As soon as we can get another crew together. The crew should include Beth and Lorin, if at all possible, given their intimate knowledge of the Pi. Beth's organizational skills are also invaluable.

Q8: What can I do to help with the cleaning effort at the Pi?
A: First of all, thank the people who cleaned the Reclamation Room. Call or e-mail the volunteers to express your appreciation. The Board of Directors should personally thank every member of the cleaning crew,

When the cleanup started, the office Lunch Room/Board Room/Meeting Room was so filled with discarded computer equipment and pieces of equipment that it was almost impossible to use. (Photo by David Harris)
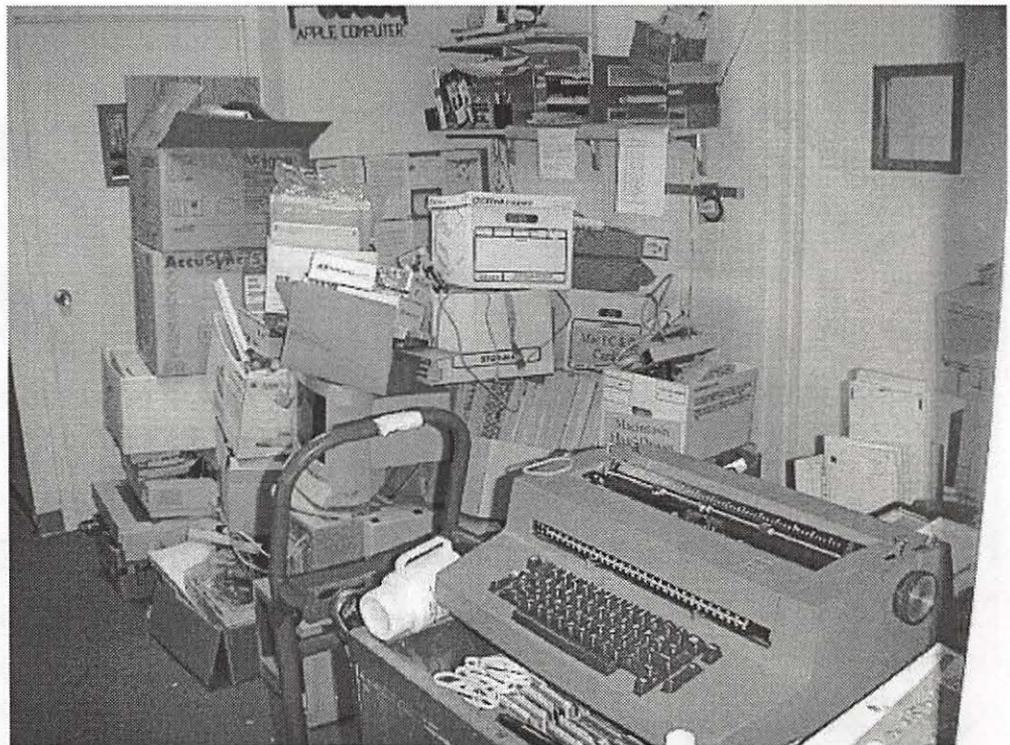
Before stuff was carted away, the entrance to the Washington Apple Pi office was literally filled with old computers, pieces of computers, boxes of computer parts, obsolete software and manuals, and things difficult to identify. Note that the door to the Library, on the left, is completely blocked. (Photo by David Harris)
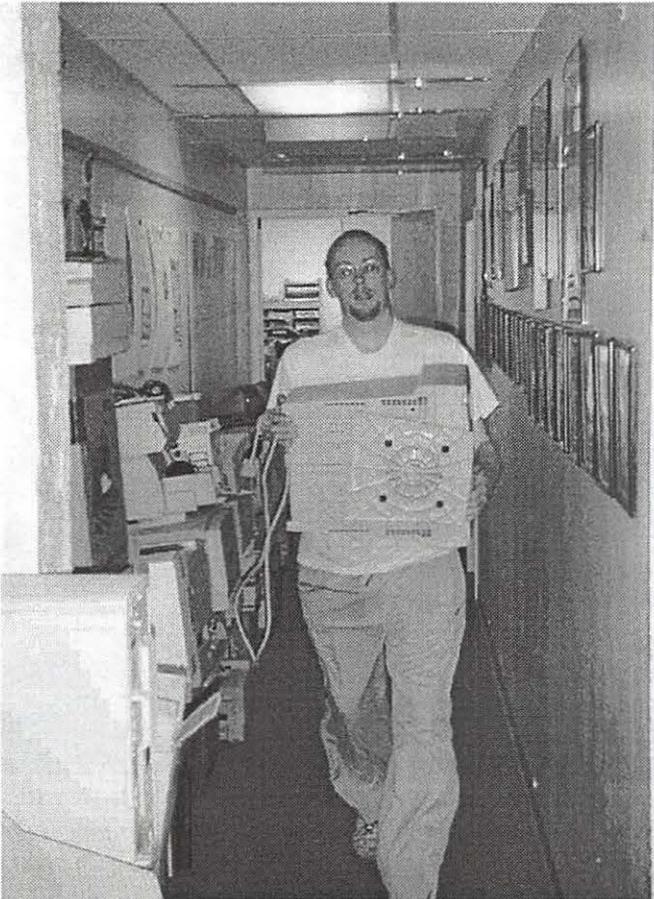
How was the office cleanup handled? Through sheer brute force. Some of the monitors and "all in one" Performas weigh sixty pounds or more. (Photo by David Harris)
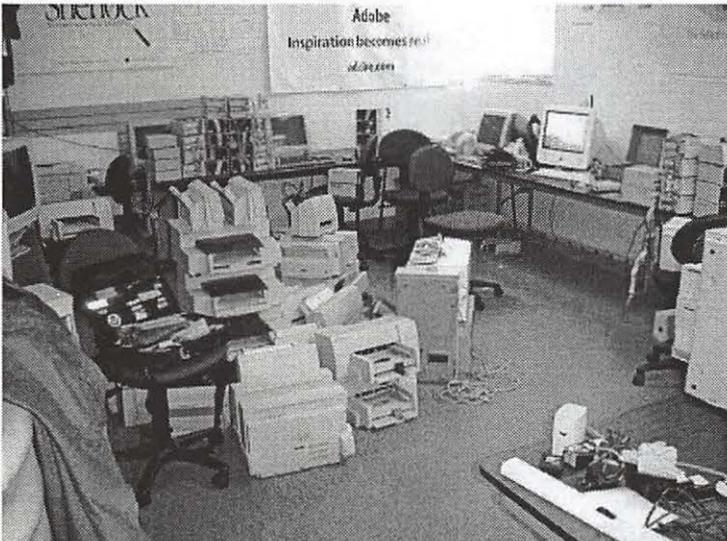
The Pi's tutorial room was used as a (temporary) staging area during the cleanup. (Photo by David Harris)

"Similar expectations must apply to other areas of the Pi office, once they are cleaned and organized. If we expect that the Pi office will quickly become a trash dump again, our expectations will be fulfilled. If we expect and demand that the Pi office be kept in pristine condition, our expectations will be fulfilled."

especially Beth Medlin. Believe it or not, some of the volunteers are afraid other Pi members may criticize them, since we were unable to clean the entire office in two days. Please show the cleaning crew that their efforts are appreciated.

If you are on the Board of Directors, vote to reimburse Will Byrd for $72.64, the amount of money he spent buying lunch for the volunteers.

Secondly, expect and demand that all Pi members treat the Reclamation Room with respect. Last week I found a random Pi member sifting through equipment in the Reclamation Room, looking for something worth taking home. This person had absolutely no business being in the Reclamation Room. The Reclamation Room must stay locked unless either the Tuesday Night crew or the reclamation crew is using it. Legitimate users of the room (Tuesday Night crew and reclamation crew) must keep the room immaculate. Every piece of equipment in the Reclamation Room belongs in a labeled box. Anyone who trashes or otherwise abuses the room must be prohibited from using the room in the future.

Similar expectations must apply to other areas of the Pi office, once they are cleaned and organized. If we expect that the Pi office will quickly become a trash dump again, our expectations will be fulfilled. If we expect and demand that the Pi office be kept in pristine condition, our expectations will be fulfilled.

Thirdly, help us keep *all* areas of the office tidy, beginning today. If you see an overflowing trash can, please change the liner and take out the trash. Let Pat Fauquet or Dick Sanderson know when you notice burnt out light bulbs. Pull out the vacuum cleaner if you see scraps of paper on the floor. Wipe

off the table in the back room after you eat a snack. If you already tidy up the office on a regular basis, ask other people to help you. In addition to improving the appearance of the office, you will help set an expectation that the office must remain clean.

Fourthly, send me an e-mail letting me know that you are willing to help clean the Pi office. I'll get in touch with you as soon as we begin planning our next major cleaning operation. My name is Will Byrd, and my e-mail address is emacs_groks@yahoo.com.

Q9: Won't the Reclamation Room become trashed again within a few (days/weeks/months/years)?

A: Not if we expect and demand that the room be kept immaculate (see answer to previous question). We also need to make sure that the room remains locked unless the Tuesday Night crew or the reclamation crew is using it. Finally, all equipment stored in the Reclamation Room must be placed in the correct labeled box. In the case of larger equipment, such as monitors, printers, and CPU towers, the equipment must be stacked neatly against the wall or on a shelf next to other equipment of the same time. For example, a PowerMac 7100 CPU should be stacked on top of the other 7100's, not on top of the stack of 6100's.

Q10: What about the hideous pile of monitors and CPU's in the Lunch Room with the copier? Can't we temporarily move all of that equipment into the Reclamation Room?
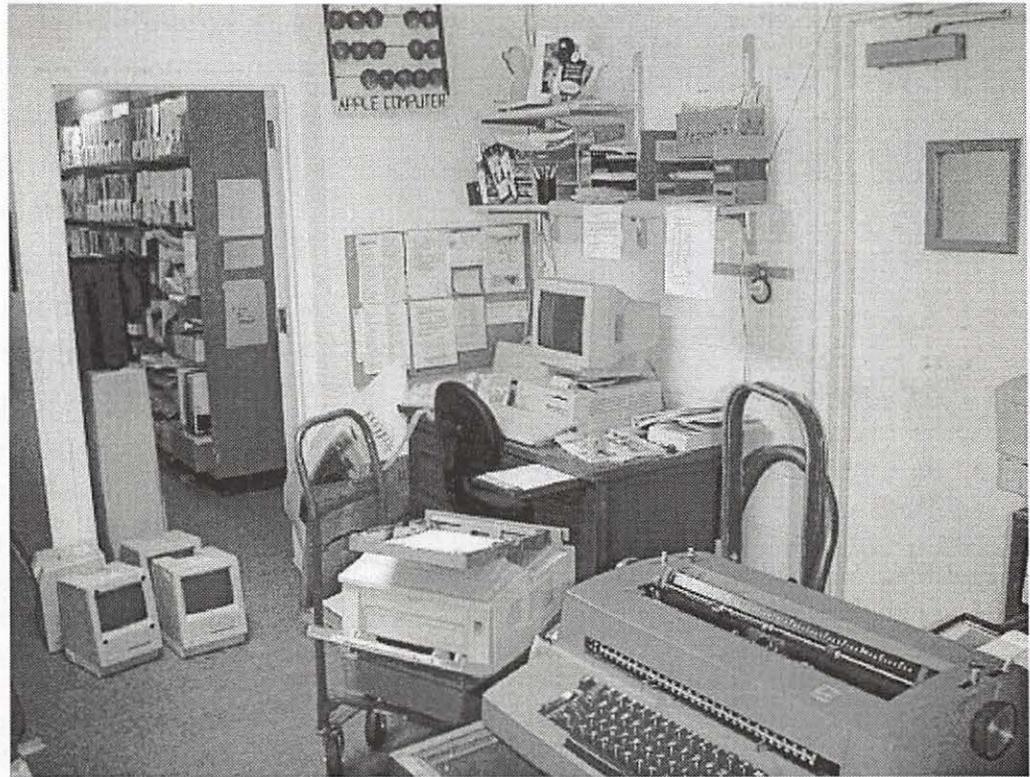
In mid-cleanup, the entrance to the Office showed remarkable improvement, but was still filled with handcarts full of equipment on the way out, plus various pieces of equipment on the floor. The old IBM Selectric typewriter in the foreground, however, is a prized Pi asset. (Photo by David Harris)

A pickup truck is loaded with old computer equipment headed for the landfill. (Photo by David Harris)
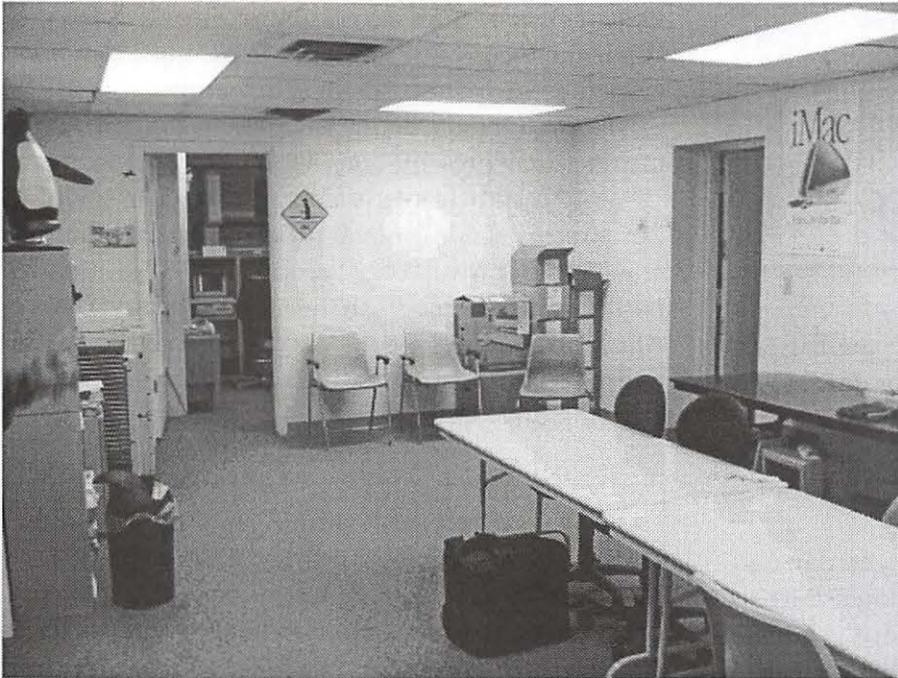
The Pi's Lunch Room/Board Room/Meeting Room after the January cleanup effort. Prior to the effort, every horizontal surface was covered with computer equipment, and the far wall was almost invisible behind a mound of computers, monitors and boxes. (Photo by Lawrence I. Charters)

The Pi's Lunch Room/Board Room/Meeting Room after the January cleanup effort. (Photo by Lawrence I. Charters)

A: No! The only way we will keep the Reclamation Room organized is by avoiding the temptation to throw assorted equipment into a corner whenever we need extra storage. Although the Reclamation Room has been organized, the room *cannot* support the addition of dozens of monitors and CPUs, some of which may not even work.

Q11: Then how do we eliminate the monitor/CPU pile?
A: The Pi needs to round up another cleaning/reclamation crew, headed by Lorin Evans, for the express purpose of eliminating the pile. Some equipment in the pile can be stripped for parts and junked. A modest number of "tested" machines and monitors could be neatly stacked in the Reclamation Room.

Q12: If we clean out the monitor/CPU pile, will another pile form within a few weeks?
A: Yes. The problem is that we are receiving donated equipment faster than we are sending reclaimed equipment out the door. Lorin Evans tells me that the problem is one of demand; he is not receiving requests for Macintosh computers of the vintage usually donated. Unless we can increase the demand for reclaimed Macs, we need to either stop accepting donations or cancel the reclamation program.

Q13: Who can answer other questions about the cleanup effort at the Pi office?
A: I can. My name is Will Byrd, and my e-mail address is emacs_groks@yahoo.com. ∎

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iMovie January SIG meeting

In January, WAP's iMovie SIG met at the Fairfax home of SIG founder Hal Cauthen for dinner and digital delights. About 20 people showed up for the meeting, which kicked off with a black-bean dip every bit as delectable as the new 17-inch PowerBooks. (See dip recipe in sidebar.)

After a lovely dinner of chili and a vegetarian casserole, we gathered in several groups downstairs to swap tips and tricks about using iMovie. Several iMovie SIG members brought their laptops, which increased the knowledge-transfer bandwidth. Having an airport network available proved very handy.

At one table we chatted about ways of putting video on the web and took a look at some clips that SIG members have put on the web. In the process we discovered that the iBook Special Edition (graphite) does not have a headphones or speaker jack. (Almost every other Mac ever made has a headphones/speaker jack.)

We also talked about making video cd's, using Toast Titanium, comparing the process and product to DVDs. We took at look at some commercially-produced, interactive DVDs and noted the techniques the video producers used.

We talked about different techniques for labeling video CDs and DVD, including the low-tech "Sharpie marker" technique and the more professional "printed labels" technique. One SIG member shared info about some gorgeous cd-label templates that are available.

One SIG member showed a very lovely mini-CD business card she produced for her photography business. This mini-CD has a 47 megabyte QuickTime movie showcasing a gorgeous photographic portfolio. Mini-CDs are about the size of a business card and fits into CD trays of Macs that have CD trays. Macs that use "slot-loading," such as slot-loading iMacs, are unable to view mini CDs.

We wrapped up the meeting sharing info about the upcoming release of iMovie 3 and Final Cut Expess. While the focus of this SIG is iMovie, quite a number of members expressed interest in learning about Final Cut Express at our meetings. Future meetings may well include some presentations about Final Cut Express.

WAP members interested in joining the iMovie SIG can do so by sending email to SIG leader Hal Cauthen at hal.cauthen@wap.org. In addition to our monthly meetings, SIG members share info and ideas via email. At future meetings we hope work on some collaborative video projects, including some promo videos for Washington Apple Pi. ∎

Hal

Recipe: Mexican Bean Dip

Take a can of refried beans, mix with appx 3/4 package of Taco seasonings, to taste. Divide and spread the mixture onto two shallow plates. Top with a layer of Sour Cream. (If you like you can add the rest of the Taco seasoning into the sour cream) Top this with Salsa. Top this with shredded Cheddar. Top this with chopped black olives. Serve with chips.

Dip in! Enjoy!

Hal Cauthen

Power Users SIG, January Meeting

THE JANUARY meeting of the Power Users Special Interest Group featured a presentation about PHP and mySQL by Sheri German. PHP is a scripting language generally used in dynamic web sites. When combined with mySQL, an open source database, it provides a tremendous functionality to a web site developer. E-commerce web sites, web applications and almost any other type of dynamic web site can and has been built with PHP and mySQL. Furthermore, there are many open source PHP programs available like threaded discussion boards, image gal-

leries and web logs.

Sheri started out by showing the Power Users SIG a simple example where the format for a web page was created in HTML but the specific content was generated by information from the database gathered by PHP. She called it the Cat page. It was a simple page that displayed the name and picture of one of Sheri's cats. The page contained links to display, one at a time, the rest of Sheri's animals. The power of this simple example came to light when Sheri showed the SIG how this one page of HTML and PHP code, was used to created as many animals as were in the database. When an animal's information was added or subtracted from the database the PHP enabled web page instantly reflected that change.

Sheri showed a simple real world example as well. She has a child in a local orchestra and, like many groups, their rehearsal schedule is sometimes effected by weather or other events. It had been suggested that a web page might be valuable in disseminating the rehearsal status but the conductor didn't have any idea how to create such a thing and was intimidated by the prospect of learning how. Sheri used PHP and mySQL to create a web based form that the conductor could use to announce a rehearsal date, postponement or cancellation.

So what if you're intrigued by the possibilities of building dynamic web sites but intimidated by the prospect of administering web and database software? Sheri also demonstrated PHP Admin. PHP Admin is open source software that allows you to manage your database and your PHP installation through a web browser. And as an example of how powerful PHP can be, PHP Admin is written in PHP.

So where does one get PHP? It turns out that Apple ships PHP with Mac OS X as part of the built-in Apache web server. Sheri walked the SIG through installing mySQL as well as to turning the default version of PHP on. She's covered this in detail in a recent issue of the Pi journal.

Of course there are numerous web sites devoted to PHP and mySQL. Three articles written by Sheri German are available on the Pi web site, http://www.wap.org. Some of the popular PHP web sites include: http://www.php.net, http://www.phpbuilder.com and http://www.onlamp.com. Finally, be sure to visit the Power Users' home page for Sheri's recommended PHP and mySQL web sites. http://www.wap.org/power/

As is the standard Power Users format, we ended with a lively discussion about all sorts of technology issues. The topics ranged from recent Apple announcements to hardware and software associated with digitizing vinyl albums.

Please join us for the next Power Users SIG meeting at 7:30 PM the first Monday of the month in the Pi office. More information is available at http://www.wap.org/power/ ■

Retired SIG

WASHINGTON Apple Pi members who can afford a couple of hours on weekday mornings for informal problem solving, tutorials, and socializing are hereby invited to join the Washington Apple Pi Retired Special Interest Group. This group meets from 9:30 am to noon on the third Friday of every month. The first 40 minutes are devoted to off-the-cuff problem solving for issues that SIG members bring with them. The middle 45 minutes or so are given over to the topic of the month, and the final part deals with recent news from Apple or other hardware and software sources.

Check out our Web page at <http://www.wap.org/retired> and be sure to register yourself as a SIG member by subscribing to our listserver (instructions given on the Web page). ■

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The Gift That Keeps On Giving

by Marty Ditmeyer

BIRTHDAYS COME and go, but some are more special than others—noted by the number of candles on a cake or acknowledgment of a particular decade. I had a "special" birthday this fall. My husband, Steve, and I decided to invite a few long-time friends for dinner at an upscale restaurant in DC, the type of place rarely frequented by those with young children or those in the midst of paying their children's college tuition bills. That alone was a special treat. The dinner was excellent, and after the meal I opened gifts, both of the thoughtful and gag type.

I admit that I had hinted to Steve that someday I would like an Apple AirPort, so naturally I was pleased when I opened his present to find he had given me one. Steve then informed me that there was still one more gift. I was really not expecting anything more—after all, I finally had an AirPort! I had no idea what I was getting into when I started to open the second present. It was one of our guests who said, "It looks like a laptop!!" I could hardly believe it ("shock" would be a more accurate term) as I found myself unzipping a slick "slipper case" and taking out the sweetest little iBook I have ever seen. I was filled with glee and wonder at this marvelous new "toy." Upon opening up the laptop, the glowing Apple logo made an impression both on our guests at the table and on the young waiters and waitresses who came over to check it out. This fancy restaurant was the perfect setting for this sleek laptop with its distinctive logo. After passing the iBook around the table, one of my friends and I went through the pre-registration procedures. I am certain that Emily Post would have never approved of this breech of etiquette at a fine dining establishment, but then she *never* was presented with such a marvelous gift. Steve noted that it was the first time ever that he had totally surprised me, and that my response to the iBook, if filmed, would have made a great Apple ad.

The iBook has turned out to be the "gift that keeps on giving," but I should note that there were other steps that had to be taken so I could truly enjoy this gift. One was that, with an AirPort, I had the perfect excuse to upgrade our dial-up phone line to high-speed DSL service. I went through the process one step at a time, and the DSL set-up went smoothly with clear instructions. Once the DSL was up and running on our Power Mac Cube, I then went about setting up the AirPort. Once again, I found the instructions clear and in no time I had both the Cube and the iBook on my new wireless network. Getting our AOL account to run though the TCP setting was simple, once I realized what
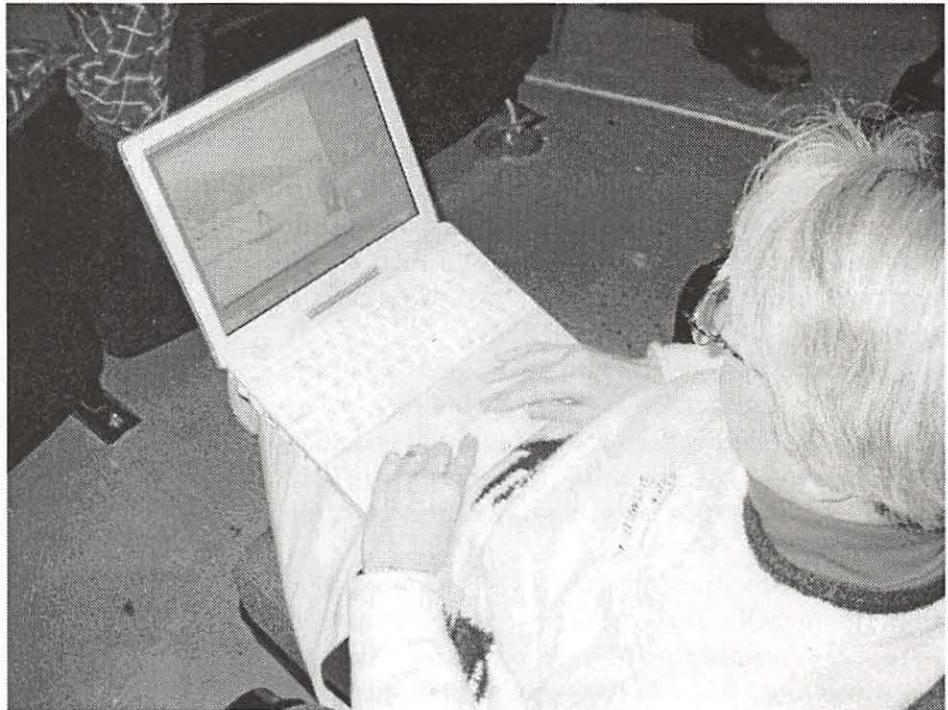
Marty and her snow-white iBook attended the January 2003 General Meeting, where they both learned about all the neat technology introduced at Macworld San Francisco. (Photo by Lawrence I. Charters)

> "Upon opening up the laptop, the glowing Apple logo made an impression both on our guests at the table and on the young waiters and waitresses who came over to check it out. This fancy restaurant was the perfect setting for this sleek laptop ..."

I had to do. I have Jaguar (Mac OS X 10.2.3) on both machines and have had virtually no problems.

So how has the iBook changed my life? Well, at work I "work" on a PC; at home I have "fun" with my iBook. No longer hampered by wires, I can surf the Web from the sofa or the kitchen table. I can surf while another member of the family is on AOL. When my daughter called one evening from her cell phone in DC, I was able immediately to get on the Web and locate the proper street address for her destination. Keeping my software up-to-date is much easier; with the old dial-up line I frequently would get bumped off because the download would take so long. Now I check software updates frequently and get answers to questions more quickly. I find that I log on to the Pi's TCS computer bulletin board service more often to pick up tips and suggestions. On the TCS, I find that I have the additional support I need when troubleshooting. Recently, I downloaded Apple's new Web browser, Safari. I really appreciate Apple's effort to provide an uncluttered, simple user interface.

It was on the TCS that I wrote a note about my new iBook, and Lawrence Charters suggested I write an article—so here it is. Obviously, he is always looking for fodder for the Washington Apple Pi magazine. Well, it has taken a while for me to get around to doing this article, but right now I am riding a train from Charlottesville to Washington, enjoying the scenery while doing my writing. It is snowing outside the train window, and I am enjoying my snow-white iBook very, very much. ∎

Arcola House

THE ARCOLA House is a Montgomery County Senior Citizen home for residents who are from every walk of life and most have a disability that prevents them from moving about as well as the rest of us. Recently Pi member Bob Mulligan installed two of Apple Pi's computers, Power PC Motorola StarMax "clones," for the use of the residents.

Bob has been holding lessons for for the interested residents but it has been slow going. Some of the students can not get the feel of using a mouse and give up trying to use one of these "new fangled" gadgets.

A few others were determined to learn and are progressing. One gentleman was clicking the mouse like he was driving nails, knocking the mouse arrow off the mark. His arm was getting tired. He is now learning how to relax and is ready to start using the word processor. One lady caught on right away and is learning how to type.

The house counselor is making plans to eventually get the Macs on the Internet but we have more teaching to do first. Bob could use one or two Pi volunteers to help with the teaching.

When he first started a number of residents showed up and some became impatient and walked away so the best method is to teach one student at a time. Everything will be done on an appointment basis. The location is at the junction of Arcola and University Blvd. in Silver Spring.

If you are willing to help with this interesting project, email Bob Mulligan at Bob@igotmac.com ∎

washington Apple pi general meetings

9 a.m.-noon

Northern Virginia Comm. College
Community & Cultural Center Aud.
8333 Little River Turnpike
Annandale, VA

Getting to NoVa:
take Exit 52 West
onto VA 236
(Little River Turnpike)
SW of the armadillo

March 2003

March 15
(one week early)

April 2003

April 26
25th birthday

For schedule changes check the TCS or the Pi's Website at http://www.wap.org/
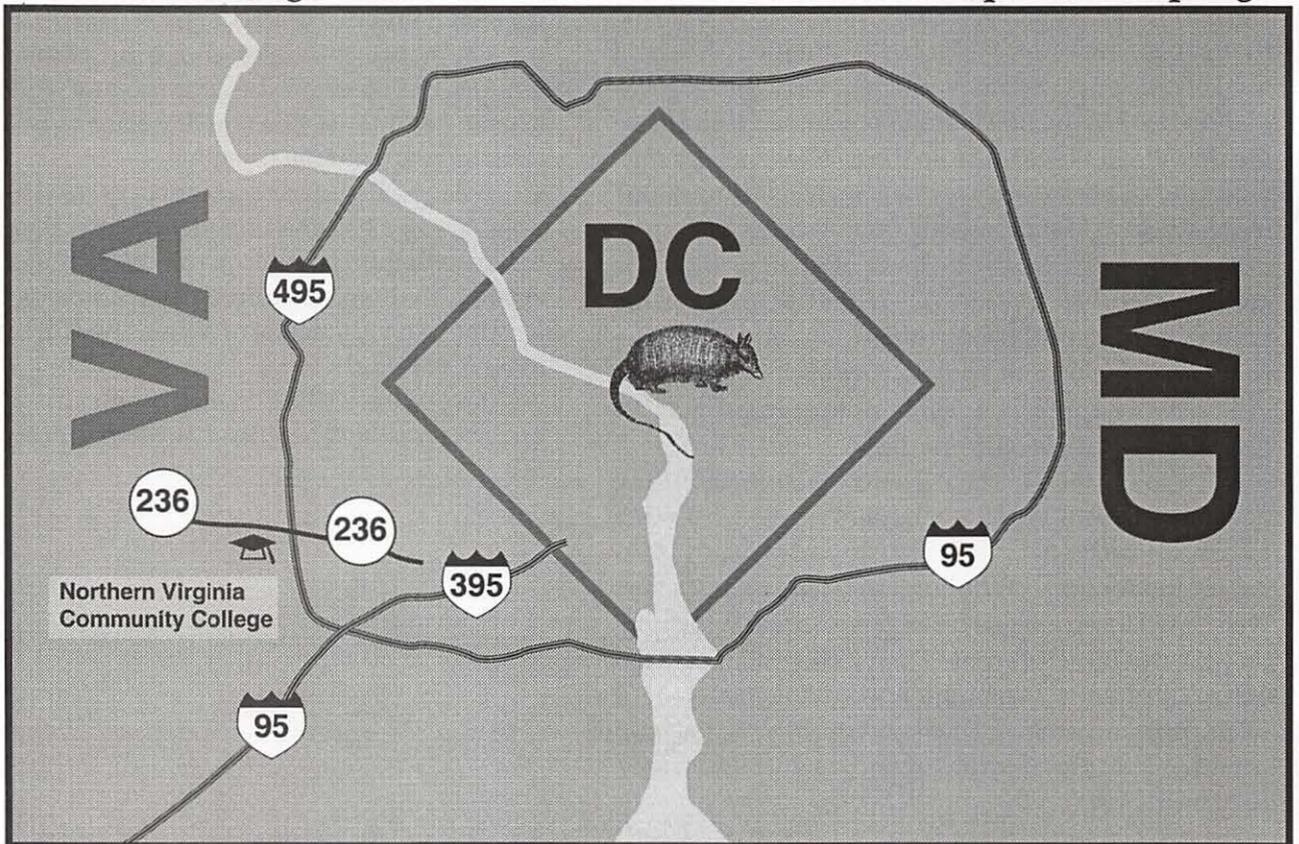
Ken Burns Comes to iMovie

Where Motion Meets Pictures

By Dennis Dimick

WHEN I HEARD in January that Apple's soon-to-arrive iMovie 3 program offered a "Ken Burns" filter, my ears perked. I got really curious when I also heard that this third-generation iMovie could use still image catalogs created by iPhoto 2, Apple's updated photo-organizing program scheduled for release the same day.

This meant that finally I could use iMovie to easily create "moving" digital movies using my thousands of scanned film and still digital images. My picture-based movies would no longer be just slideshows, my pictures could actually move across the screen just like all those old archival pictures that "pan and zoom" in Ken Burns' public television films on American history.

Like many devoted Mac users at the end of January, I luckily had a fast web connection to download both of these new programs. iMovie weighed in at 80 MB in size, and iPhoto arrived at 33 MB. Besides their hefty download size, what impresses most about these programs is their price. They are free.

(If you don't have a fast web connection, you can get iMovie 3 and iPhoto 2 on CD as part of Apple's new $49 iLife program suite, which also includes iTunes 3 and iDVD 3. Unless you have a "SuperDrive" Mac, iDVD 3 won't do you much good, as it's said to require Apple's built-in drives.)

By All Appearances

The revised iMovie presents a new face from earlier versions, but iPhoto's screen appearance looks much the same as the version it replaces. What makes iMovie 3's appearance distinctive is a new resizable editing window; no longer does it take over your whole Mac desktop. In addition, both programs take on a new brushed aluminum look with recessed red, yellow, and green buttons at top left, just like the appearance of the new Apple web browser, Safari.

(If you use an older iBook or OS 9 you are out of luck with the new iMovie or iPhoto. These new versions require OSX 10.1.5 as minimum and 256 MB installed RAM, and if you have an older "clamshell" iBook you're out of luck with iMovie 3 as it requires a screen with 1024x768 pixel resolution.)

Not only can iMovie 3 use your iPhoto picture libraries, it also lets you use your iTunes MP3 music files as movie soundtracks. With this new iMovie you can
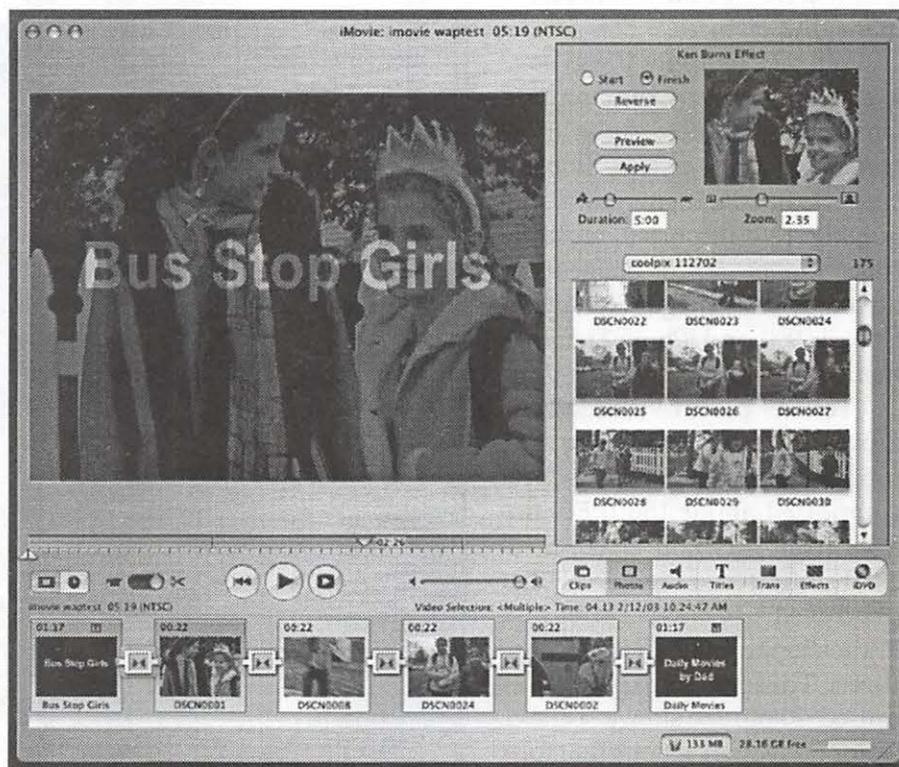
iMovie's Brushed Look: Apple's new and free iMovie 3 offers a beautiful face: A resizable editing window and a way for you to link to your existing iPhoto and iTunes libraries to use in your movies. The "images" window of pictures at right is an iPhoto 2 library that provided the content for this movie.

drag into the editing timeline still images from your iPhoto collections, and the same holds for music or sounds from your iTunes libraries.

All Come Together Now

This integration between programs in Apple's "iLife" suite creates the potential for simple creation of digital movies in a way I have not seen before. Though I have not investigated the companion iDVD program designed to burn your movies to DVD disks, in theory this all sounds like a great one-stop set of programs for much of your music, pictures, and movie authoring needs. The key words here are "in theory."

As I write, iPhoto 2 and iMovie 3.01 have been out for about 10 days. First impressions are that iPhoto 2 is an improvement over the initial version. It seems to complete tasks faster, and I like the effects of the simple "retouch" and "enhance" tools that can make quick work of fixing color shifts and tonal ranges in pictures. For those of you with simple imaging demands, and your digital photo collections are not big, iPhoto 2 may be all you need for managing pictures.

Yet, caveats apply. If you have a digital camera that shoots smaller digital files, say in the 3 megapixel range or less, iPhoto 2 seems to handle them reasonably quickly. I've imported multiple collections of 150-200 images produced by a 3.3 megapixel Nikon Coolpix 990, and iPhoto 2 handles them well with no great lag time.

Yet, as picture collections grow in number and image size, program response slows. As a test I imported about 150 JPEG images from a Nikon D100, a recently introduced digital SLR that produces 17 MB files in Photoshop from JPEG image captures. These 6 megapixel files caused iPhoto 2 to slow to a crawl. Color correction actions that took a second or less in iPhoto 2 with my "Coolpix" files took three to five seconds when applied to these larger JPEG files from a

Nikon D100.

To keep these results in context we need to look at the speed of my computers. My Macs, though not the latest dual processor G4s, are not slow. Most of this anecdotal performance testing occurred on a pair of G4s: a G4/867 single processor with 1.5 GB RAM, and a dual processor G4/500 with 512 MB RAM. Both machines are running Mac OS 10.2.3, and they run Adobe Photoshop 7 and Photoshop Elements 2.0 in a breeze.

Slow-Motion Movies

My main interest in these new Apple programs has been iMovie. Most changed from its predecessor, iMovie 3 shows the greatest potential for me as a useful media creation tool, as I've always taken many more still pictures than video with digital video (DV) cameras.

Ever since Apple introduced its underlying QuickTime "movie-making" technology a decade ago,
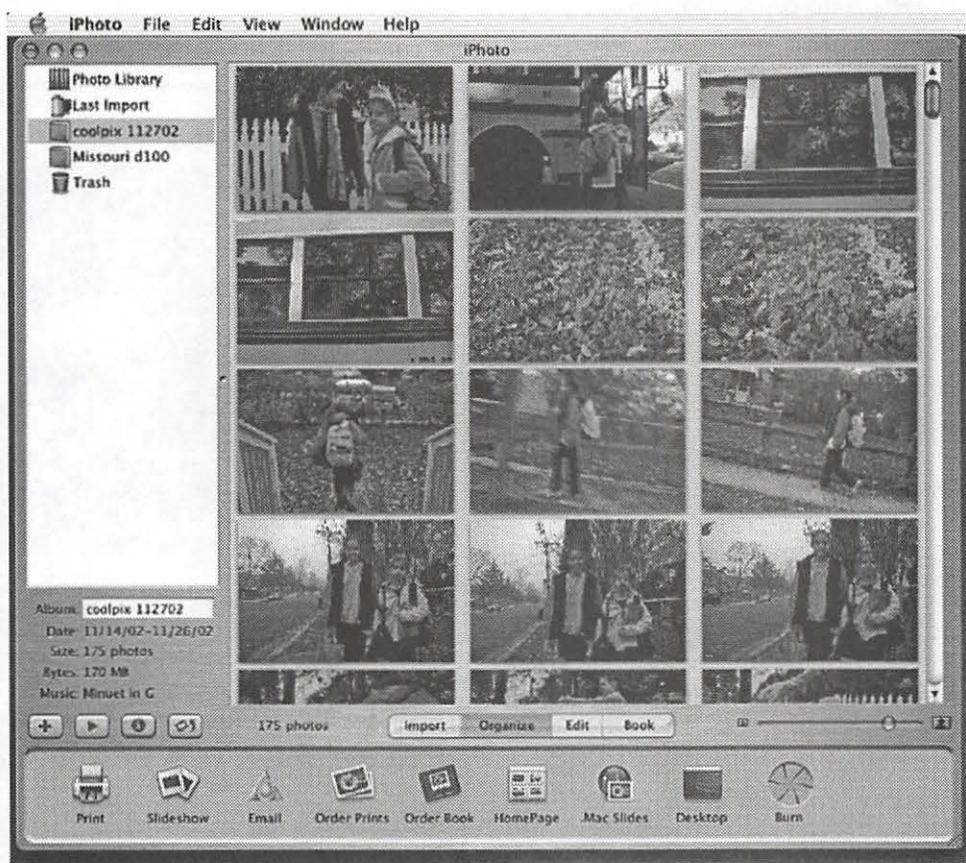
iPhotos Linked to Movies: Apple's new iPhoto 2 now can be a direct source of content for iMovie. All your iPhoto catalogs, like this one shown, are automatically available in a new "Images" window in iMovie 3.

> "The 'Ken Burns' filter does work. I have made several short movies in the past few days where the images pan and zoom, where images cross-dissolve from one to the other, where the audio has been music, voice, whatever I like. As a creative tool iMovie 3 shows lots of potential."

Just Like PBS: The new iMovie offers a still picture "pan and zoom" effect named after Ken Burns, the public television producer who popularized the use of archival still images on his PBS programs about American history.

I've primarily used QuickTime and dependent movie-editing programs like Adobe Premiere to create "moving" digital movies from still pictures. Trying to get the still pictures in my movies to "pan and zoom" has been an ongoing challenge, and increasingly a frustrating quest.

Older versions of Premiere let me achieve this easily, but for some reason versions beyond 5.1 eliminated the "Image Pan" filter in favor of more esoteric and complex ways to create the "pan and zoom" effect on still pictures. I still keep a Beige G3 Mac specifically to run Premiere 5.1 under OS 8.6, but as with all technology it would be easier to integrate newer tools into a more powerful Mac running the nearly crash-proof OS X.

This is why I've been so interested in the new "Ken Burns" filter for creating motion across still pictures in iMovie 3. The "Ken Burns" filter does work. I have made several short movies in the past few days where the images pan and zoom, where images cross-dissolve from one to the other, where the audio has been music, voice, whatever I like. As a creative tool iMovie 3 shows lots of potential.

But then there's iMovie's speed, or its lack of speed. Beyond any of its new features — transitions, filters, titling tools, music integration, and ability to burn movies to DVD — the most significant impression iMovie 3 leaves is its slowness to respond.

When I first installed iMovie 3, I initially tried to resize the new "resizable" workspace by dragging the lower right corner of the iMovie workspace. Then I waited for something to move. As a further test I launched iMovie 3 on my older Beige G3/333 tower (upgraded to a 500 MHZ CPU) running Mac OS 10.2.3. When I tried resizing the iMovie window it would take upwards of ten seconds for the window to respond. (I have since returned to iMovie 2.1 on that Mac.)

To be fair, we need keep in mind that iMovie renders all transitions, titles, and effects on the fly as they are added to the movie timeline. These actions alone will cause an otherwise fast computer to be brought to a virtual standstill.

π

Try it yourself: add five or six still images at once to the movie timeline. Depending on pixel dimensions of images, your Mac's CPU type and its speed, and your installed RAM, the duration of your wait will vary widely; this because iMovie by default applies the "Ken Burns" pan and zoom effect to still images as they are added to the editing timeline.

This "on-the-fly" rendering is the way iMovie always has dealt with effects and the new version is no different. Other programs like Premiere work faster initially as you assemble projects because they do not render previews, transitions, and effects until you tell the program to begin this process. With iMovie you have no choice, effects all render as you assemble the project.

My concerns about iMovie's speed are not about rendering of effects. Simple actions like selecting still images from iPhoto libraries, linking to existing iTunes libraries, and moving clips and images in the iMovie timeline all feel slow and pondersome, regardless of what Mac I use.

I have tried to optimize my Mac according to recommendations lately on the various Mac-oriented websites: use disk utility to fix OS X permissions on the boot disk; resize the iMovie window to its smallest size; keep movies short; and the like.

As a comparison, in the past few days I visited a local Apple company store to see how iMovie 3 fared on one of their new display-model G4 800mhz flat-screen iMacs. My test was brief, all I did was try to play the iMovie timeline. Sound dropped out, frames were jerky on screen. This was not a smooth performance.

Clearly to me, Apple has work to do on iMovie 3. When I heard that iMovie 3 with its "Ken Burns" filter was soon arriving, I was ready to tell all my Mac friends that iMovie 3 is a must upgrade. Several of my office friends recently bought 700mhz iBooks (at my advice.) When Apple has released some cool new program such as their web browser, Safari, I've made sure they know.

I've must admit I haven't said a word to them about iMovie 3. I love the concept, design, and features of iMovie 3, and hope that Apple can figure out soon how to make it feel more responsive, more spritely. It's way too slothful for me now, and I don't think a person should have to buy some 1.42 Ghz dual-processor G4 tower just to successfully run this new iMovie.

If Apple positions iMovie as its consumer-level movie editing program, then Apple should make sure iMovie 3 works well on its consumer-level Macs. Right now it does not.

At the moment I would tell my office friends to stick with iMovie 2. iMovie 3 in its present form would be quite a slowdown for them, despite its potential, Ken Burns notwithstanding. ∎

Pi member Dennis Dimick has been covering the Apple QuickTime and digital movie-making scene for the Journal since 1992. He can be reached via email: ddimick@aol.com.
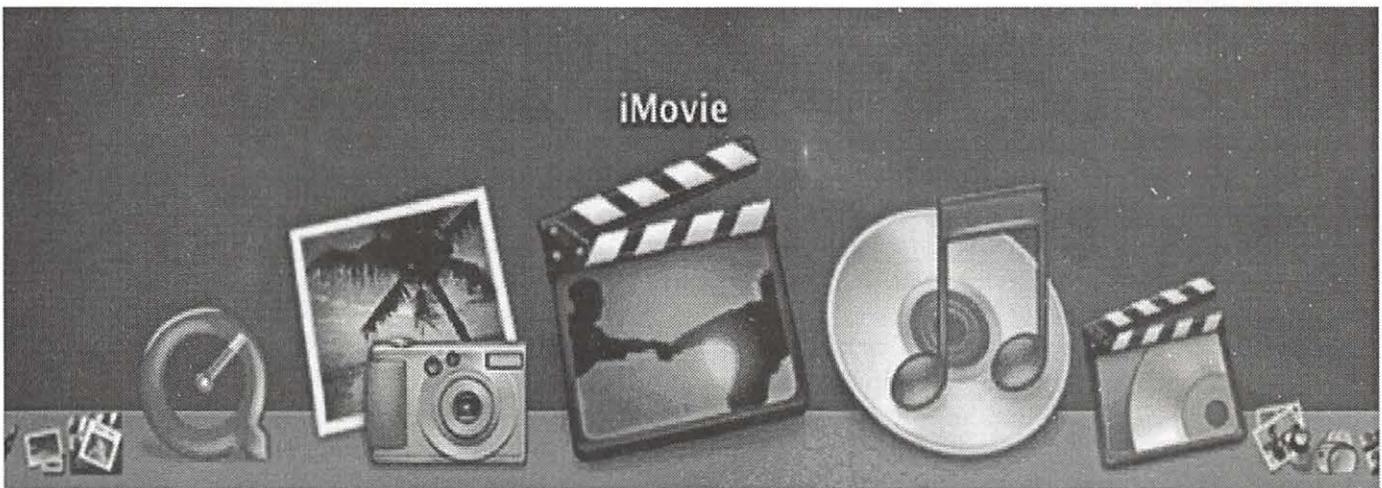
Docking iLife: Here's how the Mac OS X desktop Dock looks if you install all the new "iLife" programs just released from Apple. They include from left, iPhoto 2, iMovie 3.01, iTunes 3.01 and iDVD 3.

Old Fart's Guide™ to the Macintosh

Book Review by Stuart Bonwit

AUTHOR Aaron Rosenzweig has produced a well written, well organized, and, most importantly, clear book on the use of the Macintosh. The book cover tells us (*Figure 1*), this is "A book for those who recognize the word 'Computer' but do not know exactly what they do." The Preface starts, "This unique book caters to the person who has never used a computer...or can never get [one] to work right...or just feels that computers are the world's biggest mystery." One should not be fooled. While the book starts off expecting that the reader is as just described, it ends

Figure 1.

with subjects that are quite advanced.

This reviewer has found only one item to complain about: the lack of an index. A good Glossary with term definitions is provided but with no reference to page numbers. The Table of Contents is very comprehensive but, while most items could probably be found through its use, an index would make a search much easier.

The title of this book gave the reviewer some pause. Should "that" word appear in a review in the Washington Apple Pi Journal? A quick check with the powers-to-be assured me that it would be OK. Here's how the author explains it. "I was a strange boy for two reason: 1) I was obsessed with why computers work and 2) I was more likely to go to the movies with my classmates parents than I was to go with my classmates ... many nicknames [were] given to me, most of them good, but [one] stuck out... 'Old Fart.'"

The physical layout of the pages is well designed. A typical page (*Figure 2*) shows several features. Every page has a sidebar in which the chapter title is displayed in the lower corner with the page number. Notes highlighting the important points of a paragraph are printed adjacent to that paragraph. And images are included alongside the paragraphs describing them. Even though some people "think it is messy," the author encourages writing notes in the sidebars rather than in notebooks or on paper scraps that will get lost.

Chapter headings listed in the Table of Contents give some idea of the topic coverage:

What is a Computer?
What is an Operating System?
The Macintosh for You
The Importance of Passwords
Turning Your Mac On and Off
Understanding Your Mac's Desktop
What is the Internet? (the largest chapter with 63 pages)
Typing Letters and Organizing Info in AppleWorks (2 chapters)
How Do I Print?
Where Does Information Go?
Common Software Categories
Digit Hub (stills, movies, and music)
Macintosh User Groups
Computer Problems
Magic Key Combinations
Advanced Topics for the Curious (including UNIX,

Figure 2.

programming, graphics, book writing, and writing, playing, and recording music)
Useful Web Sites
Glossary

The writing style is very easy and clear. There is no techno-babble and, when specific computer terms are introduced, they are clearly explained. The book is comprehensive and up-to-date. It shows the 17-inch iMac and gets into Mac OS X but doesn't mention Mac OS X 10.2.

The book is published by Trafford Publishing, Victoria BC Canada with a list price of $25.00 USD or $39.50 CAD plus $2.00 shipping and handling. It may be ordered from Cocoa Nuts or Trafford Publishing at http://www.cocoanutstech.com/books.html.

I would strongly recommend this book for any Mac beginner and I think any Mac user would benefit from it. ∎

Macworld New York City 2003

July 17, 2003

MacWorld New York will be held July 15-18, 2003. Join Washington Apple Pi for this **Fifth Annual Bus Trip**; it will be on Thursday, July 17th. Start making plans now!

Hexa Media Drive: Funky Name for a Digital Essential

© 2003 Lawrence I. Charters

STEVE JOBS has been pushing the idea that a Macintosh running Mac OS X should be the center of the "digital hub." Have a cell phone? A personal digital assistant? An MP3 music player? A digital still camera? A digital video camera? A robotic squirrel? All of these except maybe the squirrel can be connected to a Mac. At least that's the theory.

In reality, many of these devices require cables, and the cables are often non-standard "standard" cables. While this is annoying, it can reach the point of despair when you find yourself dealing with multiple types of memory cards for these wonderful digital helpers. Your PDA might need a Secure Digital Card. Your digital video camera might use Sony Memory Sick. Your digital still camera might use CompactFlash. You might need an aspirin or four.

LaCie's Hexa Media Drive is an inexpensive peripheral designed to make life much easier, and it does. This small, unobtrusive peripheral is powered by the USB port, and the drive uses a standard USB cable that is permanently attached to the drive. Setup is easy: plug it in. No power cord or power brick is required. There is no funky USB cable to forget or misplace. No extra software is required. Mac OS X 10.2 recognizes it without any added help.

What can you put into the Hexa Media Drive? Almost anything:

- CompactFlash
- Memory Stick
- SmartMedia
- Microdrive
- Secure Digital (SD) Card
- MultiMediaCard

> "I could pad this review with additional detail, but that's really everything you need to know:..."

Using the Hexa Media Drive is simple: take a CompactFlash card, say, slip it into the appropriate slot, and an LED lights up on the top. A few seconds later, a drive image mounts on the desktop. You can either double-click on the image file and drag your photos and files to your Mac, or you can use something like iPhoto or Mac OS X's Image Capture to pull images off the media. Dismounting the media is just as simple: drag it to the trash.

I could pad this review with additional detail, but that's really everything you need to know: the Hexa Media Drive is inexpensive, small, flexible and virtually foolproof. ■

LaCie Hexa Media Drive, $49.99
LaCie Limited
22985 NW Evergreen Parkway
Hillsboro, OR 97124
http://www.lacie.com
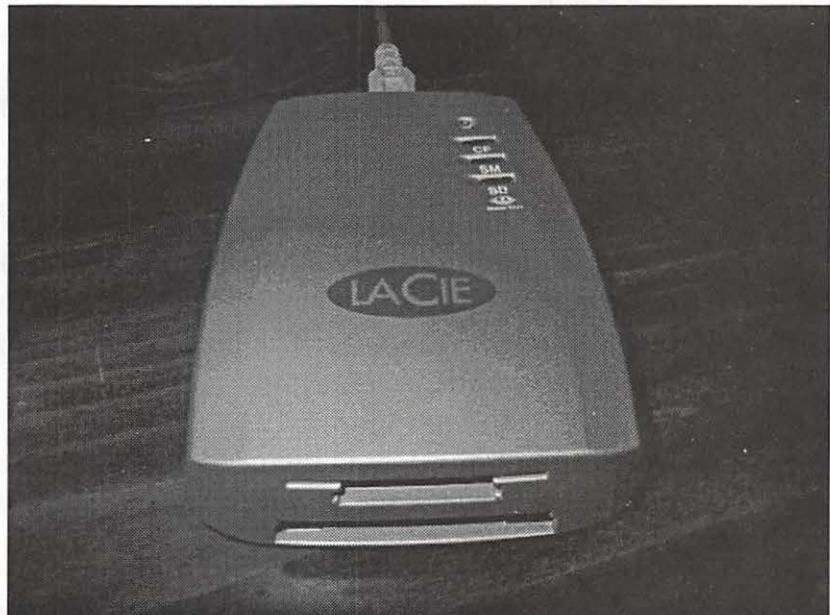
About the size of a mouse, the Hexa Media Drive is a lifesaver for those with digital cameras and other "Digital Hub" peripherals, for it requires no funky cables and no special software, yet can read six different kinds of media storage devices. (Photo by Lawrence I. Charters)

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Fifth Annual MacWorld New York City One-Day Bus Trip: July 17, 2003
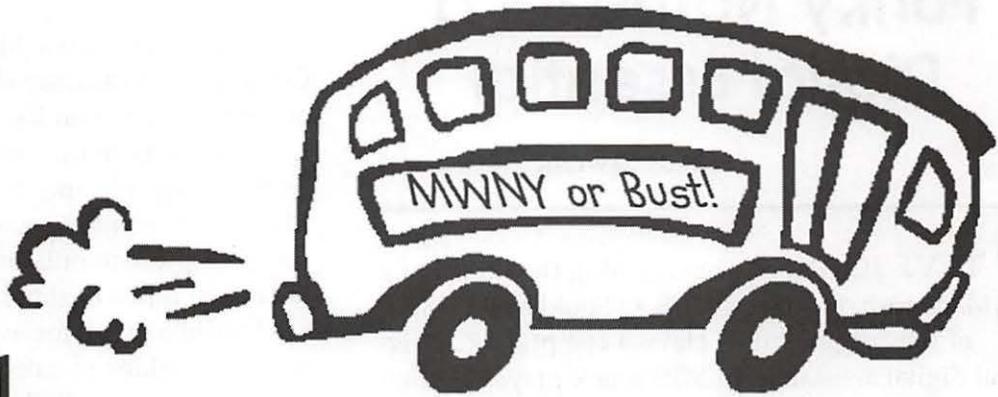
MacWorld New York will be held July 15-18, 2003. The Washington Apple Pi Bus Trip will be on Thursday, July 17th.

The buses will depart from at approximately 5:00 am. They will arrive at the Javits Center at approximately 10:00 am. Buses will depart Javits Center at 6:15 pm. An in-route stop for dinner will be made about 1-1/2 hours later. The cost of dinner is not included in the trip price. The buses should return between 12:00 and 12:30 am on Friday, July 18th.

Details on costs, what is included and departure locations coming soon. For updates as they happen, check the Pi's webpage at: http://www.wap.org

For more information please contact:
James M. Ritz
jim.ritz@wap.org

Using the new Dreamweaver PHP Authentication Extension
(Look Ma, no hand coding!)

By Sheri German

> "Much like Photoshop plugins, Dreamweaver extensions add capabilities in a modular fashion to the base program. The current tutorial will use this extension that allows us to visually create a log in system..."

I AM SURE that some of you who are following along with the PHP and MySQL series that the Journal has been featuring recently, are saying to yourself, "Well, then, isn't it nice to be a programmer—NOT!" OK, I understand that, and fortunately there are now a number of visual tools to allow you to create database driven Web sites without having to type code. One such extremely popular tool that some of you may use is Dreamweaver MX. As it ships, it typically has more built in behaviors for ASP and Cold Fusion than it does for PHP. Still, developers are quickly writing PHP extensions to make Dreamweaver quite a robust tool for developing PHP/ MySQL Web Applications.

A recent addition to the PHP arsenal is an authentication system. You can download the new free authentication extension at the Macromedia Exchange. Much like Photoshop plugins, Dreamweaver extensions add capabilities in a modular fashion to the base program. The current tutorial will use this extension that allows us to visually create a log in system—without knowing a lick of code. (Author's disclaimer: I still believe that it is always a good idea to try to get at least the basics of any language, such as PHP and SQL, that you are attempting to use in the visual environment. Otherwise, when things break, and you have been wearing "no helmet," your application might get seriously injured)

The extension in question is available at:

http://dynamic.macromedia.com/bin/MM/exchange/main.jsp?product=dreamweaver

In the jump menu for browsing extensions, choose "App Servers." The PHP User Authentication extension is on the third page of this list. Do not get confused with the authentication that Macromedia is offering for sale in its Developers' Resources Kit.

This tutorial will assume you know how to define a site in Dreamweaver, and setup your testing server to process PHP pages. You might want to refer to earlier articles in this series (Nov/Dec 2002; Jan/Feb 2003) to refresh your knowledge of how to make a MySQL database, create forms, and prepare your computer for database driven pages.

Step I: Create your MySQL database

First we will need to have a database in order to store and add user information. Let's create that now. Keep it simple for your first authentication system. I have fields for the ID (primary key and auto_increment), username with a VARCHAR of 20, password with a VARCHAR of 20, firstName with a VARCHAR of 30, and lastName with a VARCHAR of 30. Later, when you get comfortable using the extension, you may want to have access levels (such as admin and member) and E-mail address.

Step 2: Create the pages for the login system

Create a folder for your login system and place it in your Web Server's Documents folder. Define a site in

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Dreamweaver, and set up the Testing Server category. Now let's add the pages we will need. It is usually easier to set them up before you begin adding forms and code. For this tutorial we will have the following pages: login.php, registration.php, sorry.php, taken.php, and restricted.php. (Note: Some of these pages could actually be simple HTML pages, such as the sorry and taken pages.)

Step 3: Create the log in page

1. Open the login.php page.
2. Insert a form.
3. Make a table within the form with 3 rows and 2 columns.
4. In the left-hand column, type in the top row User Name:
5. In the left-hand column, middle row, type Pass word:
6. In the right-hand top column insert a text field. Name it username (or whatever you named the username field in your database). This is the key! The name of the form object (in this case a text field) and the field from the database need to match exactly. And remember that UNIX is case sensitive.
7. In the right-hand middle row insert a text field and name it password (or whatever you named your password field). Choose the radio button for the password type. You can also add a max char in each field to match the max char in the database, if you like.
8. Add a button, and change the label to Log In.

Here is what the table will look like so far.

Log In Please

User Name:	
Password:	
Sign Up	(Log In)

Step 4: Add the new Login Server Behavior

(Note: You do not need to create a recordset query when you use the login server behavior, but you will need to set up the connection to your "User" database. Go to the menu item Window>Databases. Click on the plus sign and choose MySQL Connection. Fill out the dialog box and navigate to your "User" database.) Now go to the Server Behavior panel and drag down from the plus sign and choose User Authentication>Log In User. A dialog box will appear for you to fill out.

Dreamweaver MX is pretty smart about finding the correct data to enter once you choose the connection and table. Make sure that the username points to the username field in your database, and that the password points to the password field in your database.

If the log in succeeds (there is a username and password to match in your database), the script will send the user to a members only page that we have named restricted.php. If the log in fails (typos or not a valid user), the script sends the visitor to the sorry.php page.

Log In User			
Get Input From Form:	form1		OK
Username Field:	username		Cancel
Password Field:	password		Help
Validate Using Connection:	violin		
Table:	users		
Username Column:	username		
Password Column:	password		
If Login Succeeds, Go To:	restricted.php	Browse...	
	Go To Previous URL (if it exists)		
If Login Fails, Go To:	sorry.php	Browse...	
Restrict Access Based On:	(•) Username and Password		
	( ) Username, Password, and Access Level		
Get Level From:	ID		

Step 5: Sorry and Restricted Pages

The sorry.php should warn the user that the log in didn't succeed. There should be two links. One will take the user back to the log in page to try again, if the failure was only a typo. The second link will invite the

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Welcome to the Members Pages

We are so happy you could join us.
Please browse through our tutorials.
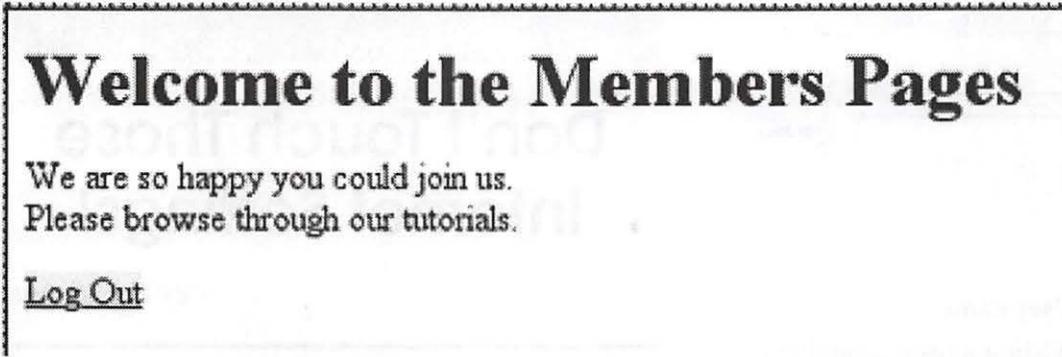
Log Out

Figure 3

user to sign in and register as a new member.

The restricted page takes the user to the members-only pages. There you will place the content that is available only to registered users. We will discuss the log out behavior later in this tutorial. *(See Figure 3.)*

First Name:

Last Name:

User Name:

Password:

(Register)

Figure 4

Step 6: Create the registration page

I used a table with 2 columns and 5 rows. Again, make sure that the names of the fields for each text field object matches the field in the database. The name of my text field next to "First Name:" is firstName in the database, so it is also the name of the text field. I also changed the button label to "Register." *(See Figure 4.)*

Insert Record

Submit Values From: form1
Connection: violin
Insert Table: users
Columns: 'ID' Is an Unused Primary Key.
'username' Gets Value From 'FORM.username' as 'Text'
'password' Gets Value From 'FORM.password' as 'Text'
'firstName' Gets Value From 'FORM.firstName' as 'Text'
'lastName' Gets Value From 'FORM.lastName' as 'Text'
'status' Does Not Get a Value.

Value: FORM.username
Submit As: Text
After Inserting, Go To: loginTut.php   Browse...

Figure 5

Step 7: Add the Insert Record Server Behavior

After you have created your sign up form and added a register button, go to the Server Behaviors and choose Insert Record. Dreamweaver MX does a pretty good job of filling out the dialog box for you. Check the details after indicating the connection you want to use, send the user to the log in page after the record is inserted so that they can immediately log in and enter the members only section of the site. *Figure 5.)*
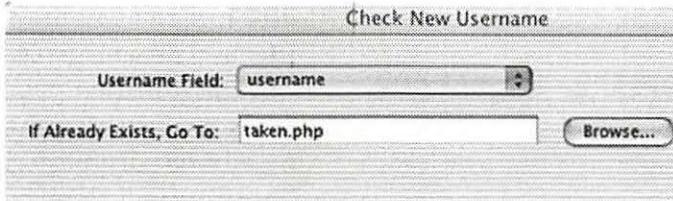
Figure 6.

Step 8: Validate the new User name

To prevent users from adding a username that has already been taken, add the username validation behavior. Go to + User Authentication>Check New User Name. If the name already exists, the user goes to the taken.php page where there will be a message to warn him that the name is not available. There will also be a link back to the registration page so that the user can try again. *(See Figure 6.)*

Step 9: Let the user log out

On the restricted.php page (members only) you can add a log out behavior. Type the text "Log Out" and highlight the text. Choose from the Server Behaviors + User Authentication>Log Out User

Test it out in a browser by adding users and attempting to log them in and out. Try to enter a user name that's already in your database to try out the username validation behavior. As you get comfortable with the steps, you can expand upon the system by adding an access status field to your database and using the access level features. That's it! Soon you'll have true 10-speed power as you decide who has access to certain areas of your site. ■

Don't Touch Those Internet Settings!

By Pat Fauquet

ONE OF OUR members recently sent this message to me:

While trying to e-mail an image from iPhoto I received the following msg which I am about to try to fix. "UNABLE TO RECEIVE MAIL. THERE MAY BE A PROBLEM WITH THE MAIL SERVER OR NETWORK. CHECK SETTINGS FOR ACCOUNT [POP: XXXXXXX@MAIL.STARPOWER.NET] SERVER 'MAIL.STARPOWER.NET' CAN NOT BE CONTACTED ON PORT 110"

This is just one of the many messages you might receive that cause you to assume that the problem must be with YOUR system. And of course, since you are sure the people running the networks and websites are much smarter than you and their machines never have problems, you decide to try to fix the problem.

Well, the problem probably is not yours. Their equipment or software has malfunctioned. The message is really a notification to you that they are having a problem, but, just to cover their backsides, they add the disclaimer that suggests that you check your settings. Don't do it! Leave everything alone and chances are that in a few minutes—or hours—everything will be working again.

My favorite line to people who receive such messages is "If it worked yesterday, it will most probably work tomorrow, just not today because your ISP or the web site are having a problem." Going into OS X System Preferences or OS 8 or 9 Control Panels to make a few changes will probably make the problem YOURS instead of your Internet Service Provider's. Changing settings will mean that you have probably made it impossible to connect to the Internet without having someone interpret what you have done and restore the

"This is just one of the many messages you might receive that cause you to assume that the problem must be with YOUR system. And of course, since you are sure the people running the networks and websites are much smarter than you and their machines never have problems, you decide to try to fix the problem."

older settings to their former state.

Many people call their Internet Service Provider whenever they get such a message and then they are at the mercy of the Technical Support Crew. Lets take a quick tour of what a call-in center will probably look like. Picture a large room filled with small cubicles. Each cubicle will have a person with a telephone and a notebook filled with papers. There are tabs for each of the various types of operating systems. On the pages are screen shots of what the screen should look like if things are configured properly. There might be a computer present, but it will not be a Mac and the screen the tech is looking at is not the settings you need to have in place on your computer. Instead it might be a list of the people on hold who are needing help. It could be a solitaire game or an instant messenger program. In the aisle between cubicles will be a supervisor checking to make sure that the phones are getting answered and
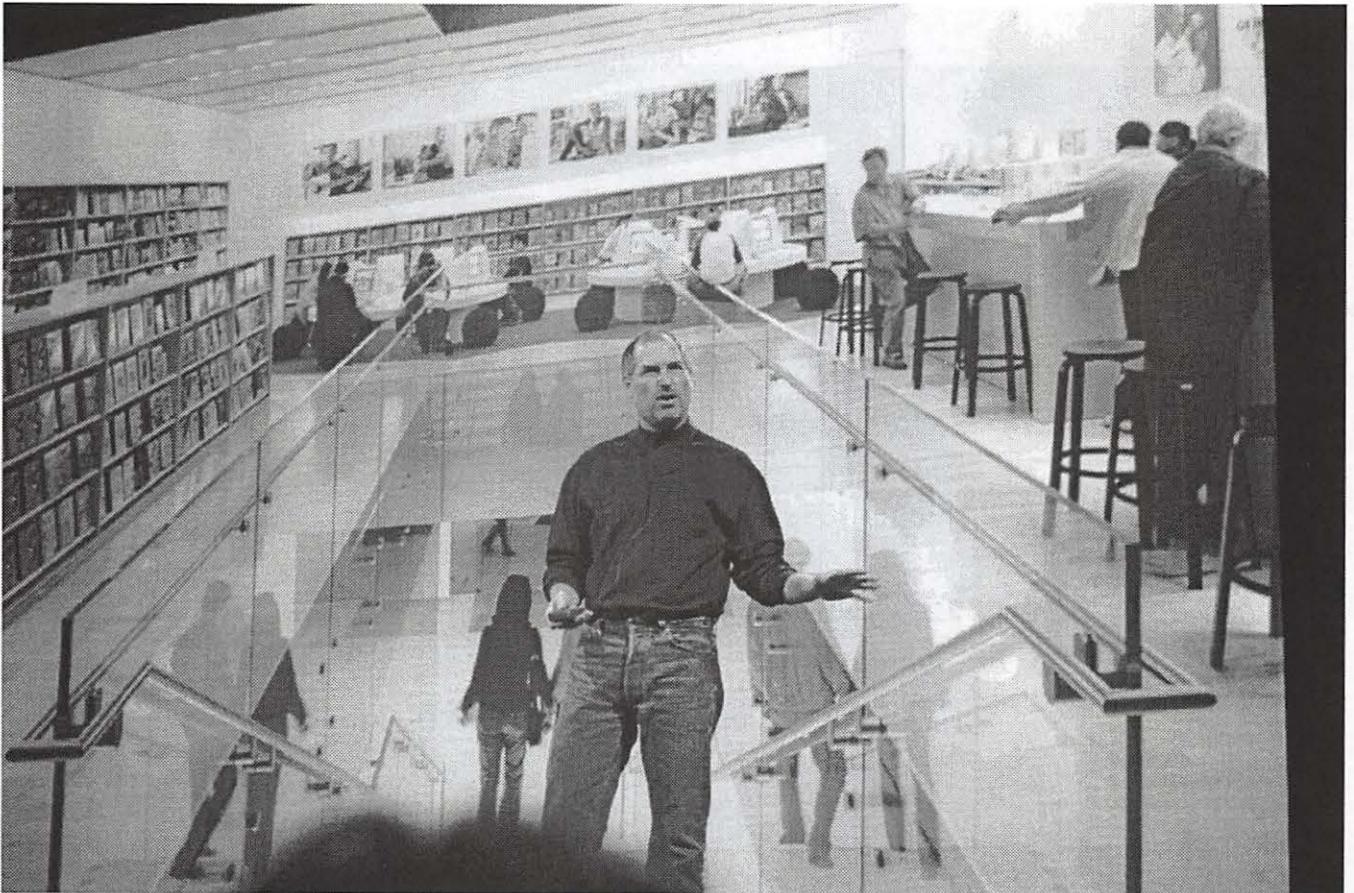
Macworld San Francisco 2003: In his keynote address, Steve Jobs appears to be at the top of a flight of stairs, but he is actually standing in front of a projected image of an Apple Store. This remarkable photo was taken with a hand-held Nikon D-100 digital camera using available light. (Photo by Richard Sanderson)

that the people in line are getting served quickly. This does not lead to your getting good support—just fast service.

Once your computer has successfully connected to the Internet, you know that all your settings are correct and working. It is time to take a few screen shots of the correct settings to have around in case you run into trouble down the road. Press Command (Apple)-Shift 3 to take a screen shot of the whole screen both in OS 9 and OS X. Print the pictures out and keep them handy.

Unless you have a major computer crash, those settings should continue to work and mucking around in the settings windows to change settings will almost certainly guarantee that your connection will no longer work.

In the event of trouble, be patient. Wait a few hours, let your ISP fix his problems. If the problem persists, check the current settings on your computer with the ones you printed out. If they do not match, change them back to match the ones you printed out. If things still do not work, then and only then should you contact your ISP.

If they cannot help you fix the problem, then it may be time to take your computer to someone to troubleshoot the problem on your computer. One of your best resources for dial in Internet users as Washington Apple Pi members is our Tuesday Night Clinic. We can hook your computer up to a phone line to try to make it work. The same does not apply to DSL and Cable modem subscribers. We cannot connect to your ISP from our facilities, but we can help if you need to reinstall system software and we can help restore the proper settings.

Fixing Internet connection problems can be frustrating and time consuming, but the first thing to try is waiting—for the other guy to fix HIS problems—before you begin making changes on your computer ■

Macworld San Francisco 2003: Apple Senior Vice President of Worldwide Product Marketing Phil Schiller introduces the new 20-inch Apple Cinema Display during the keynote address. For his next promotion, Schiller should demand a shorter job title. (Photo by Richard Sanderson)

Riding Out Uncertain Times

by Lorin Evans

I WAS STRUCK by the differences between two views of the January Macworld trade show as posted by two reporters I know. Dennis Sellers is an on-line Macintosh reporter for the web site <Maccentral.com>. He attended his umpteenth show and closed his last column from the Moscone Center this way: "It's been an exciting show and one that seems to bode well for the Mac community in 2003. Thursday's attendance was still strong and the level of excitement very high."

Rob Perrigeo is one of the technology reporters for the Washington Post. He is neither a stranger to the Macintosh platform nor to the Macworld gig. He closed his coverage this way: ". . . Apple's problem has never been wowing Macworld attendees — it's been drawing customers from the masses who don't pencil Macworld Expo into their calendars."

I accept that each is working to his audience: Dennis writes to and for the faithful, while Rob addresses a mixed audience of users and smerkers. Their stories read like the blind folks and their elephant. Is it possible that there is something happening in the retail marketplace that the buzz of a Macworld obscures?

I, too, found differences. Mine are between what I heard in the keynote of Steve Jobs and what was said later by Fred Anderson, the Chief Financial Officer of Apple, when he released Apple's quarterly financial summary after Macworld closed. What would happen, I wondered, if I compared the two?

I offer that there is something puzzling about the content of Steve Job's upbeat keynote. Upbeat it is supposed to be and he is one good spinmeister. It was interesting to learn that the application he uses to develop his presentation, Apple calls it Keynote, was originally written by a company called Lighthouse Applications for NeXT and called Concurrence. If you use presentation software, do look at Keynote, it is getting very good reviews.

I knew something was up when Steve did not open by telling the assembled that the company would announce a profit for the quarter; he likes to do that whenever possible. My antenna picked up on his not mentioning what is said to be the bread-and-butter of the product line—i and eMacs. Later, when I tried to get
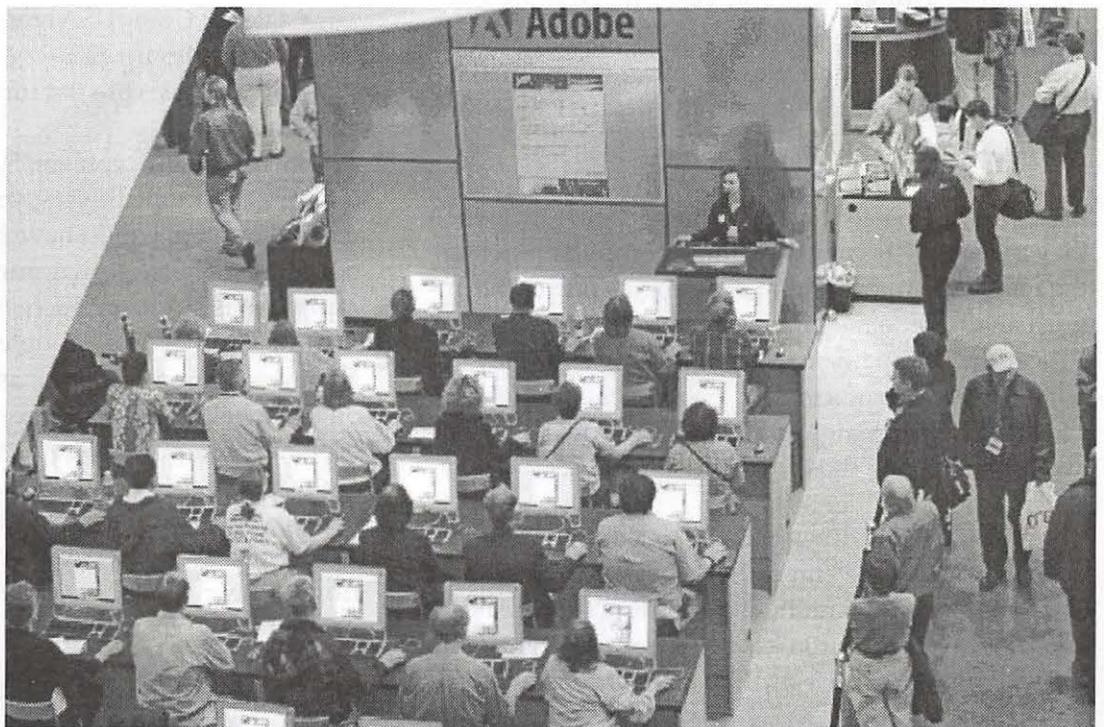
Macworld San Francisco 2003: Adobe had their usual exhibit floor tutorials, with dozens of flat-screen Macs available for short lessons on Illustrator, Photoshop, GoLive and other Adobe offerings. (Photo by Richard Sanderson)

the numbers Steve presented in his effusive fashion to fit with the numbers presented by Mr. Anderson in his financial report, I couldn't. Let me put some of them on the table and see if you can get them to play nicely together.

A Few Numbers

• while most look at the computer market as a monolith, it is and it isn't. 90% is based on the Windows/Intel combination, about 5% Apple, and 5% other. That 90% breaks down into a few 20 to 35% national brands, and a small percentage of house brands.

• Apple's market share is now below 5%. In 1994, Gartner Dataquest estimates Apple accounted for over 11% of the personal computers shipped in the United States; for 2002, that number is 3.6%. Each PC person who can be convinced to 'switch' is a big plus for Apple. Thus,

• the thrust of Apple's national advertising is the theme "Switch." Said Steve, 8 million people visited the "Switch" web site and of those, 60% visited the site via a non-Macintosh platform. While that sounds good, a visitor at work might sign-in on a PC, while having a Mac at home. Second, I know of no way to make a correlation between all those visitors and first time buyers for Apple products.

• Market research done for Apple shows that when they asked buyers contemplating a computer purchase, the name Macintosh did not register as one of the options available to the purchasers. Put another way, the 95% of the shoppers out there replacing a PC may not have rejected the Macintosh; they never considered it. The Switch campaign is one way Apple is raising awareness among those buyers.

• Apple retail stores grew from 8 at the end of fiscal 2001 to 40 at the end of 2002. Sales increased from $102 million to $148 million. According to Mr. Anderson, 50% of the customers who bought computers didn't own Macs, up from 40% the previous quarter.

• the 170 CompUSA stores that have Apple-badged employees on the retail floor saw a 42% increase in Apple sales.

• In 2000, Apple's share of educational sales was estimated to be 20%; today it is somewhere between 13 and 15%. When asked about the education market, Anderson said "I don't want to get into forecasting the education market."

• Steve said at the 2003 Macworld keynote that 5 million Macintosh owners have switched to Mac OS X, the new Macintosh operating system; according to Apple, there are 25 million owners of the platform—of all vintages. Most of those won't run the new Macintosh operating system.

• Apple shipped 743,000 Macintosh computers during the quarter, about even with the same quarter one year ago.

Doesn't Add Up

My problem is that I can't get those numbers to play nicely with each other.

• education sales were down 5%
• 50% of sales in the Apple stores are to first time buyers
• sales at CompUSA stores with Apple-badged employees up 42%
• overall sales are flat for the quarter

So, here is my problem. 50% of sales this last quarter are to first time buyers; yet, sales are flat. That can mean that there would have been a 50% dip in sales if not for switchers. If that number is close, the Switch campaign is a rousing success.

Put another way, people who normally make a Macintosh computer purchase in the past quarter sat on their wallets for some reason. Why? What is going on that some percentage of the Macintosh operators are not upgrading and/or buying a new Macintosh? Is it possible that there is nothing new that grabs wallets, or are we witnessing a distancing of the faithful from Mother Apple? Do existing owners see no utility in upgrading; or is the money going into a different platform? I don't know. If you cut through Steve's euphoria about millions visiting an Apple website or downloading gillions of copies of something-or-other, you get a couple of clues; but, from Fred Anderson, many more. Each addresses Apple's market presence

in terms of numbers; I'll summarize that part. Neither made mention of a touchy-feely component; so I will.

The Big Picture

High end boxes [G4 towers] are not selling; schools that are buying Macs are buying those bullet-proof white iBooks [one-third of all school sales] and school versions of the iMac; meanwhile, you and I sit on our cash for some reason that Apple would like to understand. Money came in from the Apple Stores, other retail channels, and investments. One Wall Street wag was overheard to comment that Apple gets a better return on its investments [$29 million] than its products. Think about it for a moment. Apple has $4.5 billion in liquid assets. Were its stock price to drop under $10.00, it could becomes a buyout target. Can you picture Carl Icahn and Michael Milken trying to outbid each other so as to become the next keynote speaker?

But Fred Anderson does not talk about that. He is focused on positioning Apple to have neat new products when the economy turns around, products that will get you and me to reopen our wallets. As he put it: "We don't think it is . . .[in the] best interest [of Apple] . . .to focus on short-term profit maximization at the expense of future growth. Accordingly, we're going to continue to keep investing through this downturn, and continue to move our products further ahead of our competitors, so that when the economy rebounds, we will be positioned for significant growth." You and I are not privy to what the company has in mind for things that move its products further ahead of the competition; so let's take a look at the pieces we can see.

PC Moo Moos

To give you another perspective on this story, look at this snapshot of Gateway, the PC box assembler. They sold 720,000 units in the same reporting period in which Apple sold 743,000. Gateway lost $72 million, its eighth quarterly loss in nine quarters. Apple lost $8 million on $1.47 billion in revenue, its second quarterly loss. Gateway has negligible software and hardware R&D to fund, fewer and smaller stores that help separate it from the rest of the PC market, and new funny looking moo-moos. But, it plays in a very price driven market. Clearly Apple is a larger operator than Gateway. One big difference: if Gateway goes poof [moof?], there is always H-P, or Acer, or Dell, etc. If Apple goes moof, well . . . .

Apple Stores

On average, each store brings in $13 million. That is a nice buzzy number as are the sales totals and the greater return per box from an Apple owned store sale than from a franchised sale. Be careful if you are tempted to play with store and sales numbers. A more meaningful measure of their success will develop one

Macworld San Francisco 2003: Apple's booth featured long, high-contrast double-sided walls of computers and peripherals. The design allows for great huge hordes of people to occupy the area for long periods of time, waiting a chance to grab the keyboard and mouse of some hot new piece of hardware. (Photo by Richard Sanderson)

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year from now when the retail industry yard stick—sales volume per store one year later - can be applied.

Whichever size store you have in your town you can see that they are doing wonders for Apple's bottom line and bring misery to the established Apple dealers that were there long before an Apple store showed up. What has happened is this: Corporate Apple repeatedly said that the company owned stores are not there to take business away from the independent authorized dealers who still account for most Mac sales. Further, assurance was given that shipments of new models would not favor Apple-owned stores, nor would they offer discounts and promotions that were not also available to the established shops. Well that is the way the dealers remember it anyway.

Independent Apple dealers on the west coast are so unhappy with the way they see Apple not living up to its agreements, that they are suing Apple. A company called Macadam, one of the largest independent Apple dealerships in the United States, filed a multi-million dollar complaint last month that accuses your favorite platform maker of fraud, breach of contract, unfair competition, false advertising and other evil things. For a good overview of this unfolding story, read Henry Norr's piece in the San Francisco Chronicle <www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/chronicle/archive/2003/02/03/BU197497.DTL>

Mr. Anderson acknowledged part of the higher return to Apple is from a greater percentage of all sales coming from what he calls 'direct sales'—the Apple retail stores and its web store. He's got to like that money. He went on say that ".. a substantial portion of the retail segment's net sales are incremental to the company's total net sales." Ouch! That sounds to me like he does not care if franchise stores go poof.

Business Week magazine believes Apple is in the

Macworld San Francisco 2003: the Moscone Center is huge, until you start filling it with tens of thousands of people. Some of the vendors bring their own castles. (Photo by Richard Sanderson)

midst of a big shift in its retail strategy and should just see my quote from Fred to its logical conclusion: pull the franchise from any Apple resellers within some radius of an Apple store. Having spent some time with franchise brick and mortar dealers listening to their woes in dealing with corporate Apple and its distributors, it sure looks like Apple is employing classic drip torture to wear these folks down. <http://www.businessweek.com/technology/content/feb2003/tc20030212_3339_tc056.htm>

I am conflicted here. If you have read anything I have written, you know my sympathies are with street-level retailing; I am the same person who cheered Apple's retail initiative as essential to its survival. The Pi was involved in a piece of that initiative well before you knew about the stores. I want both to succeed. So, my wiggle room at the moment is that a cursory examination of the history of Apple reveals a company that can't walk a well worn path for long. Apple's commitment to their retail strategy had better be chiseled in stone. Why? Well, let's see: how much should one charge Apple to take one of its new franchise offerings when the existing boutique stores get passed on to a subcontractor to run — into the ground? Won't happen, you say? Ask me about MarketSource some time.

Got To Sell Boxes

When you hear someone discuss sales numbers, separate hardware from what Apple calls 'beyond-the-box' stuff. Beyond-the-box revenue comes from sales of things like iPods and software. They represented 26% of total revenues. Box sales, on the other hand, were essentially flat from one year ago when they had a profit of $38 million on $1.38 billion in revenue. Yet this time, the company lost money. Why? Apple had to reduce prices as a sales incentive. High end stuff with accompanying high margins is not selling—sales are down 25%, revenues for the line down 20%. Basic units are selling well, but carry a low mark-up. Take the iBook. Sales were up 1%, but revenue was down 11%. A basic iBook now priced at $999, and average iBook selling prices in the last quarter were around $1160. There are a couple of reasons given for your lack of interest in a new box.

Apple, like the rest of the personal computer industry, has relied on processor speed as the measure which gets you to replace an existing box. However, you have discovered that for Internet travel, e-mail and word processing, the computer you now own is already more than fast enough. Thus, the industry finds itself looking for reasons to get you to replace old faithful. If you don't upgrade, then you don't have to acquire newer copies of your favorite applications, don't need to replace that scanner and printer, and on it goes. This could be part of the reason why Apple is frustrated that more users are not moving to Mac OS X. There are 25 million Macintosh computers out there, but only some five million copies of Mac OS X, which, by the way, does not mean all are being used. So many recalcitrants to convert.

```
000                    /usr/bin/login (ttyp1)

Welcome to Darwin!
[localhost:~] columbia% uptime
10:59AM  up 120 days, 23:10, 2 users, load averages: 2.78, 2.85, 2.74
[localhost:~] columbia% █
```

Mac Trivia: Mac OS X has a command, called "uptime," that shows how long your computer has been running since it was last rebooted. To see this command in action, go to the Applications folder, open the Utilities folder, and launch Terminal. Once in Terminal, type the word **uptime** *– nothing else is required – and your Mac should tell you how many days, hours and minutes it has been running, how many users are logged in, as well as some obscure information on how hard it is working at that particular moment. Many people still believe that Macs crash dozens of times per day, but this particular Mac has been running for four months.*

"Switch": Meet iCheap

"Switch" people are serious price comparison shoppers. The whole consumer PC market is very price driven. Apple's store managers are discovering that it takes a bit of explaining to help a person interested in switching to compare and adjust the price in an enticing advertisement for a PC box so as to understand all the built-in features found in a comparable Macintosh. This is one of the reasons given for the latest round of price reductions by Apple. It is also why there is interest at the retail level for a Macintosh model with the moniker "iCheap." Picture the igloo iMac without the screen selling for around $500 and you have iCheap. Such a model is aimed directly at two groups: the price comparison PC shopper and the price conscious school. A

Macworld San Francisco 2003: in addition to the useful, essential, vital and fun, there are also things that are simply peculiar, such as this iMac aquarium. (Photo by Richard Sanderson)

"Switch" person buys iCheap, adds their present monitor, and off they go. For a school, Apple returns to being a price competitive alternative to Dell and Hewlett-Packard.

In Search Of The Killer Application

There is a free ride in Steve's Gulfstream for the person who can find THE application which gets you off top dead center and out shopping. One approach Apple is using is to create applications which allow your creative interests to express themselves via a mix of four multimedia programs that only run under Mac OS X — iTunes for managing music, iPhoto for digital photography, iMovie for editing digital video and iDVD for creating your own DVDs — and integrate them so that they work together seamlessly. The package is called iLife.

One researcher with whom we work mentioned Rendevous as having the potential to be 'it.' Rendezvous is a networking technology that lets you create an instant network of computers and devices without any configuration work by you. Think about it for a moment: how cool it would be if you could buy a PowerBook, digital camera, printer, iPod, Airport base station and whatever else you have room for in you home, turn them on and they automatically negotiate with each other to create a network. No IP addresses to learn, no configuring the printer, no mumbo-jumbo to get the Airport to connect everything together.

Denver Meanies

G-series towers are big-time profit to Apple, but they are not selling. Sales are down 25% from 212,000 a year ago to 158,000 units. Why aren't you buying them? Well, last time the subject came up, Steve said it was uncertainty over the new operating system, Mac OS X. We are told OS X 10.2 fixed that, but it had little effect on sales. Now he says the drag on the anchor is QuarkXPress. If only they would release Version 6, the native OS X rewrite, all will be better.

The Quark folks give new meaning to the word acerbic. They appear to have no timetable for a release of V6. If you don't like it, go buy PageMaker [soon to be discontinued] or InDesign. You'll be back. Apple dreams of something by August Macworld. Otherwise, we will hear a new story as to why the tower is not selling. One of the items on Apple's wish list is an early warm spring in Denver. That way, the code writers will spend more time at their desks than on the slopes.

Schools

Steve did not touch the subject, but Fred did obliquely. Apple continues to find itself more on the outside looking in — a market where Apple has, in the past, enjoyed unparalleled success. It has yet to undo the damage done two years ago when it canceled sales and support contracts with regional vendors. I can make the case that Cupertino still does not understand how dumb a move that was. Apple mouths the words, but conveys no sense of understanding. The brand needs local presence for sales and support, yet Apple won't allow its local brick-and-mortar dealers to sell to schools. With net sales in education down a scary 15 % in 2002 (compared to a 4 % decline in 2001), Apple ascribes the market losses to 'them': them being increased competition from PC vendors; them being more skittish buying habits from cash-strapped school districts. But, not them: Apple.

Said Fred Anderson: "I would tell you that we continue to remain cautious about the education market, particularly given the funding constraints in states such as California.. . . . The situation is the same in other states, too." Using Cupertino reasoning, I will make the case that those constraints could work to Apple's benefit, if it uses that time to rebuild its relations with school systems. Don't look for me to turn blue.

The bright spot for Apple: iBooks and integrated wireless technology. According to the folks who survey schools concerning technology purchases [Technology Purchasing Forecast], almost one-half of the districts surveyed report current ownership of wireless devices. In addition, one-third of all districts report they will purchase wireless devices this year. As a sign of this growing trend, 9% of districts plan to buy all wireless computers this school year. Of wireless devices, 72.5% are laptops. iBooks account for one third of units sold.

And some not so good news. While Macintosh is

Macworld San Francisco 2003: Apple may favor long high-contrast walls of equipment, but Hewlett-Packard favors colorful arcs and circles. (Photo by Richard Sanderson)

π

the single most common brand of instructional computer in schools today, Dell is the leading brand in district plans to purchase instructional computers for this school year, with a 35% share to Apple's 21%. As one IT person put it to me: "Macs may be cheaper to own, but not to buy." Yes, I know. Life cycle costing is something taught in school; it doesn't mean they use it. Hello "iCheap".

Laptops

30% of the computers sold by all major brands are laptops. Apple's percentage was once 35% of its total and is now down to 28%. Steve wants it back up, eventually to reach 50% of total sales. To that end, Apple's new PowerBooks are strong contenders. Why even Consumer Reports (gulp) likes the iBook.

College students are taking laptops to school in lieu of desktop models in significant numbers. The problem for Apple to attract high school or college bound student buyers, is the general absence of Apple in the school market. By high school, a student has less and less of a chance of being exposed to a Macintosh product. Sure, the graphic arts department most likely has some; but the general trend is not something to take to the bank. The question becomes: how does Apple induce Mary Lou to ask her parents for an iBook when, statistically, she has little chance of having used one?

iMacs

You would not know they existed if you listened to Steve. Fred, however, was pleased. The company shipped 298,000 iMacs: 58,000 were classic CRT iMacs; 106,000 were eMacs; and 134,000 were flat-panel iMacs. The 17-inch flat-panel iMac was Apple's most popular flat-panel offering.

The Touchy-Feely Component

We know Apple has a monopoly on the Mac OS operating system and the hardware. That in and of itself has not bothered us. It does, however, allow Apple to get away with things that companies in a more competitive environment couldn't. Historically, that has not bothered us too much either. But, historically the gap between how you and a Mac box interact versus a comparable WinTEL box were different enough such that crossing over didn't cross your mind. As a result, people who make a living measuring brand loyalty are

in awe of whatever it is that causes that to be — or is it caused?

Tom O'Guinn, is a professor at the University of Illinois' College of Advertising. He co-authored a paper with Albert Muniz of DePaul University in the *Journal of Consumer Research* titled *Brand Community* [March, 2001] in which they introduce the idea of brand communities — a community that has developed around a brand, instead of, say, a neighborhood or a church, etc. They see the Mac community as a prime example.

Tom offers: "You may get mad at the company [Apple] , but the bond with the [Macintosh] community means you don't really have a choice," he said. "You may complain, but you're not going to leave. In a cohesive community, the marketer can get away with all kinds of stuff because the cohesion is so strong."

Marc Gobé is President and CEO of d/g* worldwide <www.dga.com>. He is the author of *Emotional Branding*, a book on how to engage today's increasingly cynical consumers at deeper emotional levels. He sees Apple as profoundly humanist. Its founding ethos was empowering people through technology. "Somewhere they have created this really humanistic, beyond-business relationship with users and created a cult-like relationship with their brand." said Gobé.

I am asking if those folks are making a living on out of date information. Is there a confluence of two different factors at work against the Apple brand here? Is the touchy-feely component of the Apple/consumer relationship sliding off the tracks at about the same time as the difference between your working with either operating system [Mas OS or Windows] grows smaller? Is some of this the unquantifiable in the equation that helps explain why 50% of the people who would otherwise have shopped last quarter for a Macintosh didn't?

Customer loyalty was one thing that helped save Apple during the late 1990s, when the company was in danger of going out of business. So, what happens when the loyal sense that their enamorment is being taken for granted? What happens when the followers become increasingly cynical; when the marketing folks at Apple can no longer get away with the usual smoke and mirrors routine because the old cohesion no longer has the strength Tom O'Guinn wants to ascribe to it?

Take a look at these examples: Apple's treatment

of its franchise dealers, its alphabet soup folks, and its relations with its street-level user group supporters.

Franchise dealers in this area report being denied payment for warranty work for the most trivial of reasons; denying a warranty claim made through a dealer, but accepting the same claim at an Apple owned store; and refusing to accept the return of new units defective out of the box.

Henry Knorr's story includes a recorded conversation in which an Apple sales representative is trying to get a customer to buy directly from Apple. The rep is quoted as saying: "They [Apple Specialists] are not actually certified, they just sell our computers." "You gotta beware when you go to a reseller. You have to make sure you know what you are getting into."

Apple Specialists, Value Added Retailers and others are people who pay Apple big bucks, $500.00 and up, to add that title [alphabet soup] after their name. They want to solve your problem with some mix of Apple hardware and software—and in the process get a fee for selling the equipment and some dollars for their support services. These people could just as easily find a Windows-based solution to your problem. So, should Apple make their life easier or harder. Correct, harder, or at least extract a few more dollars from them so that they can add that alphabet soup after their name. Small example: each quarter Apple used to give those folks and user groups an informational CD with training and support materials included on the disc. Starting this year, each disc is $10.00 please. Small, yes; petty, you bet. Am I watching them save a dime and lose a dollar?

What does any of this tell you about what is going on inside Apple these days? I accept that time are tough; but this stuff

reads like managers of a "Dollar Store" are running the place. I also read into this collection of slights, take backs, chintziness, and corporate pettiness a belief in Cupertino about their owning some share of the computer market that is not grounded in retail reality. Decision makers are reading too much Tom O'Guinn and Marc Gobé, and not enough Norman Peale.

Dealers, customers, and groups that support the platform are feeling spurned by the arrogance, real or imagined, that emanates from the top of the company. This is one loop no company can afford, especially in a market as competitive as Apple's. I did not make up the numbers I cited at the beginning of this piece nor the tension between company franchisee and the company. All I did was fit those pieces together.

So far we have explored 'economic uncertainty' as a reason; that there is 'nothing wrong with what you have'; and, as a potential switcher, the Mac is 'too pricey'. Now I ask you to consider a fourth reason. Maybe those die-hard Macintosh owners that market watchers portray as in some "humanistic, beyond-business relationship with Apple" are coming 'clear'? If you are in a relationship, both parties must nurture it. Offering us new hardware
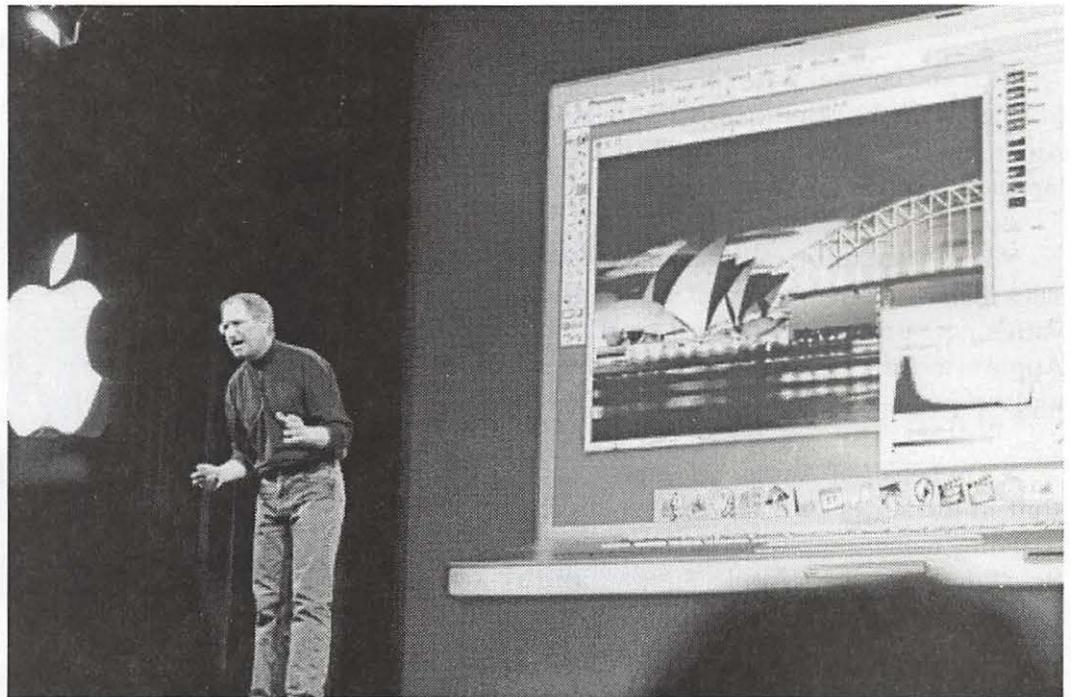
Macworld San Francisco 2003: Steve Jobs introduces the new 17-inch PowerBook G4 during his keynote address. He claims it is just 17 inches, but it looks more like 20 feet wide. (Photo by Richard Sanderson)

and a cold shoulder is not what I call a consistent message. I believe that it is dangerous for Apple to take for granted that a 'special' relationship exists with its troika of dealers, customers, and supporters.

Remember, you don't have to abandon the platform for the sales curve to flatten. Just sit on your cash. You could be doing that because of the uncertainty in these times, no additional productivity or incentive to be found in acquiring new, or replacing existing hardware. I sense that there is a mix of something's going on out there that I can't get my arms around.

Any experienced troika driver can tell you what happens when the team gets out of hand. No, I can't point to one catastrophic event that has chilled owners; no one affront that caused franchise dealers to sue; nor one slight towards user groups. There is, however, a decent collection of frustrations that has the synergy to change something somewhere.

(I want to remind all that Apple is extremely fortunate to have the design, production, and financial management team now in place. Overseeing the process of turning dreams into dollars is not done anywhere any better than at Apple. It would be nice to see some of that excellence seep into other parts of the company.)

On To The Big Apple

Fred and company are comfortable with the quantifiable. I am mucking things up by adding squishy stuff to the mix. Maybe Fred and I are addressing similar issues, each in our own language.

• Fred says Apple, rather than focus on the current sales malaise, prefers to invest in the creation of innovative new products and services. That sounds like Apple is looking for ways to address the 'no reason to replace' issue.

• On behalf of Apple, he wants to have enticing stuff in the stores so that when we feel better about spending money, Apple will be there to accept our plastic. Unfortunately for Apple, there are also a couple of far away sand traps to derail things on that front.

• My request that he invest a few bucks to check into my touchy-feely question may not sit so well out there. The company likes to sound touchy-feely, but doesn't do so well when it comes to walking the walk.

Why not send someone, who does not have "insanely great products" stenciled on her eyelids, street level to explore whether there are other reasons besides 'economic uncertainty' and 'unnecessary to upgrade' that are keeping potential buyers away from a newer Mac. The number of traditional Macintosh shoppers not shopping, or not shopping for a Mac, should bother someone in Cupertino. Depending on what is brought back, that individual could have a short life at Apple. Their habit of shooting messengers is not one of their more endearing attributes.

• As for the school market, Mr. Anderson said "I don't want to get into forecasting the education market." My English would be that the company has a hard time being forthright in revisiting bad decisions. They really have to for lots of reasons.

If the 'Switch' campaign is as successful as Fred's numbers indicate, and the company can entice some number of wallet sitters back to shop, much looks brighter for Apple. In the meantime, don't rush out and sell your Apple stock to Carl Ichan just yet. There are several venues between now and Macworld New York for the company to make clearer what is ahead. Let's hope that those far away sand traps don't get in the way. ■

—Lorin
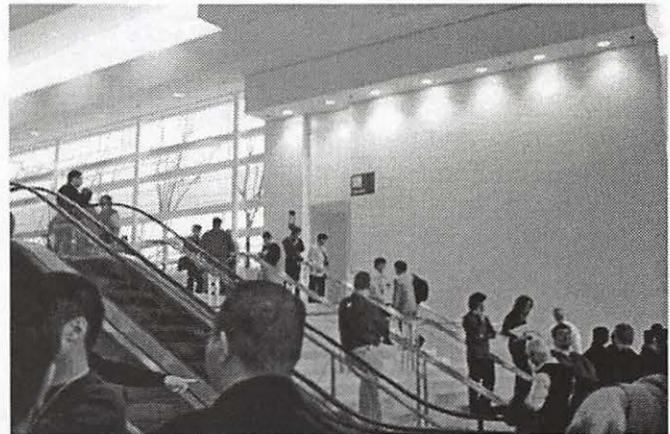
Macworld San Francisco 2003: The Moscone Center, named for Mayor George Moscone (assassinated by a former city police officer and city supervisor in 1978), is a massive, innovative structure, with over 1.2 million square feet of space. It is also underground, so as visitors take escalators to the exhibits, you can have great fun by idly wondering if it is a good idea to be underground in an earthquake zone. (Photo by Richard Sanderson)

Hotline—The hotline service is only for members of WAP. Please do not call after 9:00 pm or before 8:00 am.

Name	Telephone	Heading	Subjects
Apple General			
Bob Sherman	305-944-2111	Communications	DBMaster
Ron Evry	703-490-1534	Hypermedia	Hyperstudio
Bernie Benson	301-951-5294	Miscellaneous	Ile Card for the LC
Harvey Levin	301-299-9380	Programming	Apple Script
Eric Sheard	908-782-6492	Spreadsheets	Advanced Visicalc (eves) 908-782-6492 (days) -2242
Allan Griff	301-654-1515	Spreadsheets	Apple Works
Eric Sheard	908-782-6492	Spreadsheets	Visicalc (eves) 908-782-6492 (days) -2242
Ken DeVito	703-960-0786	Telecomm	
Apple //			
Bernie Benson	301-951-5294	Accounting	Apple SSC (Super Serial Card)
Neil Laubenthal	703-691-1360	Apple IIGS	General
Allan Griff	301-654-1515	Apple Works	General
Ken DeVito	703-960-0786	Apple Works	General
Paul Campbell	313-255-6497	Apple Works	General
Ray Settle	410-647-9192	Apple Works	General
Allan Griff	301-654-1515	AppleWorks	General
Ken DeVito	703-960-0786	Beagle Buddies	
W. T. Cook	410-995-0352	Beagle Buddies	
Don Avery	202-362-1783	Beagle Buddies	
Dale Smith	301-294-2287	Communications	
Allan Griff	301-654-1515	Database	Apple Works
Morgan Jopling	410-721-7874	Database	Apple Works
Milt Goldsamt	301-649-2768	Database	Apple Works
Guy Durant	202-575-0414	Epson Printers	
Ron Evry	703-490-1534	General	
Harold Polk	301-662-6399	General	
Ken DeVito	703-960-0786	General	
Guy Durant	202-575-0414	Hard Drives	
Guy Durant	202-575-0414	Hardware	
Ron Evry	703-490-1534	Hypermedia	Hyperstudio
Bob Sherman	305-944-2111	Laser Printing	
Ron Evry	703-490-1534	Word Processing	AppleWriter
Allan Griff	301-654-1515	Word Processing	
Apple // e			
Morgan Jopling	410-721-7874	Upgrade	
Apple // GS			
Rich Sanders	703-450-4371	Drawing/Graphics	Deluxe Paint II
Dick Grosbier	301-898-5461	General	
Eric Grupp	410-315-8331	General	
Seth Mize	410-766-1154	General	
Rich Sanders	703-450-4371	Word Processing	Multiscribe GS
Apple // GS			
Ken Carter	301-834-6516	General	
Apple ///			
Dave Ottalini	301-681-6136	General	
Paul Campbell	313-255-6497	General	
Seth Mize	410-766-1154	General	
Robert Sambolin	203-853-2512	General Repair	
Steve Truax	304-263-5749	Integ. Packages	3 Easy Pieces
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Integ. Packages	3 Easy Pieces
Paul Campbell	313-255-6497	Repairs	
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137		3.5" Super Drive
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137		SCSI Drives
Steve Truax	304-263-5749		Stemspeller
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137		Stemspeller (before 9 PM)
Carey McGleish	313-332-8836		Word Juggler (evenings)

Name	Telephone	Heading	Subjects
Cross Platform			
Ken DeVito	703-960-0786	Transfers	MS/DOS-Apple-Mac
IBM/Compatibles			
Etana Finkler	301-891-2821	Illustration	General Can call until midnight
Tom Cavanaugh	301-627-8889	Printers	General
Internet			
Dan White	301-843-3287	General	
Walt Francis	703-278-0041	General	
Will DeKroney	410-626-7716	General	
Curt Harpold	301-762-0887	Programming	JAVA
Craig Contardi	410-796-4562	World Wide Web	Netscape Navigator
Seth Mize	410-766-1154	World Wide Web	Sailor
Jaque Davison	703-644-7354	World Wide Web	Web Site Builder
Macintosh			
Robert Sambolin	203-853-2512		General
John Engberg	301-262-9347 or 301-604-8348		Basics
Tho. Snowberger	410-757-4656	Contact Managers	Now Contact/UTD
Bill Waring	410-647-5605	Database	Filemaker Pro
Bob Wilbur	703-426-0556	Database	Filemaker Pro
Rick Shaddock	202-321-2110	Database	FoxPro
Harvey Levin	301-299-9380	Database	Helix
Bob Wilbur	703-426-0556	Database	Helix Express
Dick Nugent	703-425-1056	Database	FileMaker Pro
Elizabeth Mangan	703-750-2710	Database	Pro-Cite
Bob Wilbur	703-426-0556	Database	General
Blake Lange	301-942-9180	Desk Top Pub.	PageMaker
Eric Grupp	410-315-8331	Desk Top Pub.	Quark Xpress
Paul Schlosser	301-831-9166	Desk Top Pub.	Quark Xpress
Ron Johnson	410-315-8764	Drawing/Graphics	Adobe Ilustrator 3.0
Nancy Seferian	202-333-0126	Drawing/Graphics	Aldus Freehand
Bob Wilbur	703-426-0556	Drawing/Graphics	Canvas
Lloyd Olson	410-544-1087	Drawing/Graphics	ClarisDraw
Etana Finkler	301-891-2821	Drawing/Graphics	Freehand Can call until midnight
Nancy Seferian	202-333-0126	Drawing/Graphics	General
Neil Laubenthal	703-691-1360	Drawing/Graphics	General
Etana Finkler	301-891-2821	Drawing/Graphics	General Can call until midnight
Bob Wilbur	703-426-0556	Drawing	General
Blake Lange	301-942-9180	Drawing/Graphics	Illustrator
Etana Finkler	301-891-2821	Drawing/Graphics	Illustrator Can call until midnight
Blake Lange	301-942-9180	Drawing/Graphics	Photoshop
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Foreign Languages	FlashWorks
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Foreign Languages	Greek Tutor
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Foreign Languages	Hebrew Tutor
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	General	

Telecommunications			
John Barnes	301-652-0667	Telecomm.	AOL
Dale Smith	301-294-2287	Telecomm.	TCS
Nancy Seferian	202-333-0126	Telecomm.	TCS
Paul Schlosser	301-831-9166	Telecomm.	TCS
David Harris	703-845-1331	Telecomm.	TCS

March 2003

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1
2	3 Power User SIG	4 Clinic	5	6 Columbia Slice Teen SIG	7	8 Graphics SIG Frederick Slice
9	10	Clinic 11	12 WAPBoD	13 iMovie SIG	14 Annapolis → Slice	NoVa ComCol 15 WAP General Meeting
16	17	Clinic 18	19	20 Teen SIG	21 Retired SIG	22
23	24	Clinic 25	26	27	28	29

April 2003

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
March 30	March 31	Clinic 1	2	3 Columbia Slice Teen SIG	4	5
6	7 Power User SIG	Clinic 8	9 WAPBoD	10 iMovie SIG	11	12 Graphics SIG Frederick Slice
13	14	Clinic 15	16	17 Teen SIG	18 Retired SIG	Annapolis 19 Slice
20	21	Clinic 22	23	24	25	NoVa ComCol 26 WAP General Meeting
27	28	Clinic 29	30			

Meeting Notices

Annapolis Slice
3rd Saturday; 9:30 AM; Severna Park Library on McKinsey Rd. (off Rt. 2), Severna Park, MD
Answering Machine: (410) 647-5605

Columbia Slice
1st Thursday; 7:00 PM. Call for location
BBS (410) 964-3706
www.wap.org/columbia/default.html

DataBases (Mac) SIG
Volunteers needed to restart this SIG

Frederick Slice
General meeting time, 2nd Saturday; 10:00 AM; United Methodist Church; 22 Main Street in Walkersville.
www.wap.org/frederick/default. html

Genealogy SIG
Volunteer needed to restart SIG.

Graphic Arts SIG
2nd Saturday of the month, 10AM-12 noon, at Mac Business Solutions, 9057 Gaither Road, Gaithersburg
www.wap.org/gasig/default.html

iMovie SIG
2nd Thursday of the month, 7:00 PM, WAP office.
Contact: Hal Cauthen at ChgrHorse@aol.com

Power User SIG
1st Monday of the month, 7:30 PM, WAP Office
Contact: John Barnes at jdbsci@speakeasy.org
www.wap.org/power/default.html

Retired SIG
3rd Friday of each month; 9:30 AM till 12 noon normally at the WAP office. Each meeting will have a topic, but be run informally.
www.wap.org/retired

Teen SIG
1st and 3rd Thursdays of the month, 6:30 PM to 8:30 PM, WAP Office. Contact: Will Byrd at emacs_groks@yahoo.com

Virtual SIGs:

Apple II Information:
www.wap.org/aple2/forever.html

Apple III Information:
www.wap.org/aple3/default.html

iMac Information:
www.wap.org/events/imacinfo.html

WAP Garage Sale— June and December

WAP General Meeting
4th Saturday; 9:00 AM; Northern Virginia Community College, Annandale Campus, Community Cultural Center Auditorium.

Inactive SIGS

If you are interested in restarting any of these SIGs contact the office.

AOL SIG
Apple III SIG
Excel SIG
FileMaker Pro SIG
Game SIG
Mac Programmers' SIG
Newton Developers' SIG
NoVa Education (Ed) SIG
QuickTime SIG
Stock SIG
Telecomm SIG
Women's SIG

Notice: Plans change! Anyone with calendar information please call the Calendar Editor, Bill Wydro (301) 299-5267 or Beth Medlin at the WAP Office (301) 984-0300.

Hotline—The hotline service is only for members of WAP. Please do not call after 9:00 pm or before 8:00 am.

Name	Telephone	Heading	Subjects
Joan Jernigan	540-822-5137	General	
Dan White	301-843-3287	General	
Dick Grosbier	301-898-5461	General	
Russell Robinson	301-739-6030	General	
Eric Seidel	540-667-5289	General	Networking
Eric Seidel	540-667-5289	General	Hardware
Robert Sambolin	203-853-2512	General Repairs	Older Mac through SE30
Neil Laubenthal	703-691-1360	General	
Tom Cavanaugh	301-627-8889	General	
Tom Witte	703-683-5871	General	
Bob Wilbur	703-426-0556	General	
Jim Kelly	301-926-2949	General	Applescript
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	Answering Syst.	Mac Commcenter, FAXcilitate, GV
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	General	Fax Software
Joan Jernigan	540-822-5137	Hypermedia	HyperStudio
Jerry Iler	410-987-5432	IIsi	General
Bill Geiger	703-237-3614	Integ. Packages	ClarisWorks
Sandy Kowalczuk	410-268-3149	Integ. Packages	ClarisWorks
Ray Settle	410-647-9192	Integ. Packages	Clarisworks
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	Integ. Packages	ClarisWorks
Joan Jernigan	540-822-5137	Integ. Packages	ClarisWorks
Jim Ritz	301-770-1405	Integ. Packages	MSWorks
Ray Settle	410-647-9192	Integ. Packages	MSWorks
Tim Childers	410-997-0066	Integ. Packages	MSWorks
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Mail List Manager	My Mail List Manager
Sandy Kowalczuk	410-268-3149	Miscellaneous	HyperCard
Blake Lange	301-942-9180	Miscellaneous	Hypercard
Tom Witte	703-683-5871	Miscellaneous	Hypertalk
Jeff Dillon	301-434-0405	Miscellaneous	MX-80
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Miscellaneous	Online Bible Mac
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Miscellaneous	Soft Windows Mac
Rick Chapman	301-989-9708	Miscellaneous	Hypercard
Tom Witte	703-683-5871	Miscellaneous	Hypercard
Peter Combes	301-445-3930	Multi Media	Director
Peter Combes	301-445-3930	Multi Media	Language
Tom Witte	703-683-5871	Multimedia	Quicktime
Joan Jernigan	540-822-5137	Multimedia	HyperStudio
Frank PappaJohn	703-922-3851	Music Notation	Finale
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	Networking	AppleTalk
Jerry Iler	410-987-5432	Older Claris	Genera
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	Online Services	AOL, CISI
Jerry Iler	410-987-5432	PB180C	General
Lester Morcerf	410-987-0685	Performa 550	General
Tho. Snowberger	410-757-4656	Performa System	General
Rick Shaddock	202-321-2110	Pers.Contact Mgr.	ACT
Bill Geiger	703-237-3614	Personal Finance	Manage Your Money
Clarence Goldberg	410-263-5189	Personal Finance	Quicken
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	Personal Finance	Quicken
Bob Wilbur	703-426-0556	Personal Finance	Quicken
Tom Cavanaugh	301-627-8889	Printers	General
Walt Francis	703-278-0041	Printers	General
Michael Hartman	301-942-3717	Programming	C
Michael Hartman	301-942-3717	Programming	General
Harry Erwin	703-758-9660	Programming	General (e-mail at herwin@gmu.edu)
Joshua Juran	301-231-8622	Programming	Perl, C, C++, Pascal
Michael Hartman	301-942-3717	Programming	Pascal
Charles Schindler	410-437-4624	Spreadsheets	Excel
Lloyd Olson	410-544-1087	Spreadsheets	Excel
Walt Francis	703-278-0041	Spreadsheets	General
Roger Burt	301-424-6927	Spreadsheet/Chart	ClarisWorks
Bob Wilbur	703-426-0556	Spreadsheet	ClarisWorks
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Spreadsheet	ClarisWorks
Mark Pankin	703-524-0937	Spreadsheet/Chart	Excel

Name	Telephone	Heading	Subjects
Dick Byrd	703-978-3440	Spreadsheet/Chart	Excel
Rick Shaddock	202-321-2110	Spreadsheet/Chart	Excel
Tom Cavanaugh	301-627-8889	Spreadsheet/Chart	Excel
Bill Waring	410-647-5605	System	General Mac Help
Lloyd Olson	410-544-1087	System	Mac OS
Neil Laubenthal	703-691-1360	System	Mac OS Modems General
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	System	Mac OS
Bernie Benson	301-951-5294	Telecomm.	Modems Hayes Smartmodem
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	Telecomm.	ProTerm
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	Telecomm.	General
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	Telecomm.	MacTCP, Free PPP
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Utilities	Conflict Catcher, Retrospect, Stuffit Deluxe, Tech Tools
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	Utilities	General
Jaque Davison	703-644-7354	Virtual Reality	Alien Skin Texture Shop
Jaque Davison	703-644-7354	Virtual Reality	Bryce 2
Jaque Davison	703-644-7354	Virtual Reality	Specular Logomotion
Jaque Davison	703-644-7354	Virtual Reality	Virtus - 3-D
Jaque Davison	703-644-7354	Virtual Reality	Virtus Walkthrough Pro
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Word Processing	Word Perfect
Charles Schindler	410-437-4624	Word Processing	WordPerfect
Eric Grupp	410-315-8331	Word Processing	WordPerfect
Bob Wilbur	703-426-0556	Word Processing	WordPerfect
Walt Francis	703-278-0041	Word Processing	General
Tim Childers	410-997-0066	Word Processing	Hebrew
Tom Cavanaugh	301-627-8889	Word Processing	MS Word
Joan Jernigan	540-822-5137	Word Processors	Claris Works
Dave Jernigan	540-822-5137	Word Processors	Word Perfect
Henry Miller-Jones	703-478-3721	WWW	Netscape Navigator
Craig Contardi	410-796-4562	WWW	Netscape Navigator

Macintosh & Apple

Name	Telephone	Heading	Subjects
Ginny Spevak	202-244-8644	Miscellaneous	Dvorak Keyboard
Mike Spevak	202-244-8644	Miscellaneous	Dvorak Keyboard
Bob Sherman	305-944-2111	Telecomm.	General
Dale Smith	301-294-2287	Telecomm.	General
John Barnes	301-652-0667	Telecom	AOL
Dale Smith	301-294-2287	Telecomm.	TCS
Nancy Seferian	202-333-0126	Telecomm.	TCS
Paul Schlosser	301-831-9166	Telecomm.	TCS
David Harris	703-845-1331	Telecomm.	TCS

Networking

Name	Telephone	Heading	Subjects
Douglas Ferris	301-924-4180	Networking	Novel
Douglas Ferris	301-924-4180	Networking	Windows

We're updating the hotline!!
To have any changes or additions made, simply call the office during normal business hours or send the information via e-mail to Jim Ritz at <jim.ritz@tcs.wap.org>.
Let us know if any of this information is incorrect. Thanks.

An Updated History of the Apple /// and Washington Apple Pi

By David Ottalini
Long-Time Apple /// SIG Co-Chairman

AUTHOR'S NOTE: The original version of this article was published in the WAP Journal in late 1988 as part of our 10 year anniversary celebration. Now, as we look forward to our 25th anniversary, I'm happy to offer this newly updated version. Enjoy!

WAP WAS barely a year and a half old when the Apple /// was introduced at the National Computer Conference in Anaheim in May, 1980. The /// was the first computer to be designed in-house by Apple Computer. It was supposed to be a replacement for the Apple][, which Apple was afraid would not continue to sell well. The /// was specifically designed as a business machine and Apple sold it in "bundles" with software and hardware.

For Washington Apple Pi, the first mention of the Apple /// occurred in February, 1981 when Burton S. Chambers III wrote an article entitled "Flavors: Little Tidbits." Orange was the color of his /// comments. He said that he wanted to wait before making a final decision on the machine until there was more software and the bugs were worked out ("I'm sure it will be a useful machine some day"). /// user Mark Cheren wrote the following month ("Here So Slowly Comes The Apple ///") that he had gone through three Apple ///s (due to early production problems) but still felt the machine had excellent potential. He wrote: "So, have I made a mistake? Frankly, I don't know yet."

The first call for a /// SIG within Washington Apple Pi was made by Charles N. Dow, in the April, 1981 Journal ("The Not-Too-Slow Apple /// Is Great!"). Dow, untainted by the Apple][, was a bit

> "The /// was the first computer to be designed in-house by Apple Computer. It was supposed to be a replacement for the Apple][, which Apple was afraid would not continue to sell well. The /// was specifically designed as a business machine and Apple sold it in 'bundles' with software and hardware."

more exuberant over the /// and its possibilities, writing that "the Apple ///, I have confidence, will be a great business asset, developed from the experiences gained from the Apple I, II and all other sources."

It took ten months more, but in February, 1982, Dow (the first "Pro Temp Chairman") gave the official announcement that a /// SIG within WAP had been formed ("Update On the 'Big Apple' ///"): So herewith we unilaterally establish a group and invite all of the members who are interested in learning more about the newest APPLE and the smallest Users Group (there are six members that I have been in touch with personally).

The June, 1982 Apple /// article by Ronald Askew reported the third meeting of the SIG occurred April 15th at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center. He wrote that 11 of the 20 ///ers in WAP had attended. Askew also reported that SIG librarian Michael Konvalinka had "collected virtually every important article, ad and publication referencing the Apple /// and relevant hardware and software."

In March, 1983 came the first, and only, complete review of the /// done in the WAP Journal. "A Report Card On The Apple ///: Does It Merit A Passing Grade? was written by William C. Jacobson. The bottom line for him was that the (now) two-year-old Apple /// got a "qualified passing grade." He was particularly upset that the /// had such a poor implementation of CP/M and called for an upgraded emulation disk to handle 64K and upper and lower case.

By May of the following year, Bill Hershey had been elevated to SIG Chairman. He was the first "official" leader of the SIG. In July, Hershey reported that the SIG now had 73 members! He also reported that an Apple Rep assured the members of Apple's "continuing commitment to the ///."

Midway through 1984, the SIG had gained a Co-Chairman in Jerry Chandler. Bill Hershey officially made way for Bill Rosenmund as co-chair in January, 1985. Throughout that year, SIG Secretary Charlene Ryan kept the ///'s flame burning in the Journal. She reported in January that despite the bad news about the /// being discontinued, the SIG was alive and well and members felt the /// was still a great computer. Over the course of the year, the SIG continued to meet, held a few tutorials and even surveyed members by mail. June, 1985 marked the debut of this author in the WAP Journal. Over the years, he published many, many articles about the /// are available on disk in the /// SIG Public Domain Library.

By 1986, the author had also taken over for Bill Rosenmund as co-chair and Jerry Chandler moved on. Tom Bartkiewitz ultimately agreed to co-chair. In July, 1986 SIG Librarian Al Lambert announced our first four public domain disks. As of 1997, there are some 250 disks still available!

Early October, 1987 saw a prominent role for the /// SIG at the Phase III Conference and Exhibition in Chicago. Sponsored by The Third Apple Users group (TAU) it was the only Apple /// convention ever held. One of the discussions was about ThreeWorks—a series of databases for the /// developed by this author. The primary data base—a bibliography of Apple /// articles—was recently converted into Filemaker Pro and should now be available for download from our Explorer Home Page and the TCS.

One of the proudest accomplishments of the /// SIG in the 1990s was serving as a catalyst for development of /// products. BOS ///—the first upgrade to the SOS Operating System in 10 years (written by Bob Consorti of On Three fame) was a wonderful achievement.

It was done with the financial help of WAP and ATUNC, the Apple Three Users of Northern California, along with many individual ///ers. A driver for the 1.4 mb superdrive was developed, as was a "universal" SCSI driver. In 1997, the SIG successfully worked to develop an updated power supply for the /// with Dr. Stephen Buggy. The Apple II community pointed to those achievements as arguments for continued development of Apple II products.

Since the late 80's, we've seen a number of good Apple /// friends come and go. Paul Campbell, Seth Mize, Bob Sambolin, Steve Truax, and Dave and Joan Jernigan are among those who were able to keep the /// a part of their computer lives into the late 90s.

Paul especially deserves credit for his many years of unwavering support for the ///. Living in Detroit, he drove with his growing family, twice a year for a number of years, to attend the Computer Show and Sale. He served as /// SIG Co-Chair for many years. The /// SIG no longer exists as a group. But I continue to answer calls for help even today. The /// has now become something of a collector's item and there is a steady demand for machines — just check eBay. Our public domain library continues to sell disks to folks all over the world. WAP is recognized as the "last bastion" of support for SARA. Do a search on the Web and see how many hits you get—the Apple /// will live a long life on the Internet. I have even been working on a /// CD as time permits that would include a central depository for /// information. An Apple /// discussion group remains on the WAP TCS and also continues on the Internet at APPLE3-L@altair.com.

It's hard to believe that the Apple /// has been an orphan machine for some 20 years now. Still used as an example of bad decision-making by Apple, she deserves better. As a computer, the /// was a groundbreaking machine. Many of Apple's best people worked on its development, many great companies wrote software for it, and many people around the world purchased it.

For those of us who did buy and use the /// (and I still own one!), we remember it as an excellent computer that was ahead of its time. It is now a part of Apple history. But SARA helped shape the life of many, many people and bridged the Apple II world to the Macintosh in a way few will ever realize. ■

Connecting to a MySQL Database using PHP

By Sheri German

FOR THOSE OF you who have been following along with the PHP/MySQL tutorials in the past couple of *Journals*, this article will provide the next step in learning to create database driven Web sites. We will build upon the knowledge acquired by creating the "rescued pets" database in phpMyAdmin. Now we will actually build HTML pages with embedded PHP scripts that will allow us to connect to the MySQL server and our database, as well as insert, update, and delete data. We're getting very close to our ultimate goal of creating a Content Management System, a true interactive database driven Web application.

This tutorial does assume you know a little HTML because you will have to work with raw code. Because we will be doing a lot of hand scripting, I have put the source code up on my Web site at http://www.swanilda.com/phpTutorial.html. It is very easy to forget a closing quote, semicolon, or other small detail, and believe me, the devil is in the details when one gets into scripting. I highly recommend BBEdit Pro 7.01 for creating PHP pages, but BBEdit Lite, or even TextEdit will work just fine.

Connecting to the server and a particular database

The first thing we have to do is connect to the MySQL server, then select the database we want to use. This is accomplished by the use of functions, which are like pre-built mini programs that are a part of the PHP scripting language. We are going to use three functions: mysql_connect, mysql_select_db, and mysql_close.

Before we start our "mini programs" we're going to have to add the PHP delimiters that declare that we are presenting a block of PHP code. <?php begins the script, and ?> ends it. We can go back and forth between PHP and HTML as long as we always remember to surround the PHP scripts with these delimiters. In the case of the script below, we're going to place it between the opening body tag and the closing body tag.

Next we are going to set up a variable, which is like an imaginary box in which to store specific values. PHP variables start with a dollar sign ($), and can be numeric or strings (of characters.) See our first variable? When we connect to the MySQL server, a positive integer is returned which labels the connection. $connectID is the name I gave this variable, but I could have named it $linkID or $labelID or anything meaningful to me.

The mysql_connect function takes three "arguments." The first is the name or IP address of the host computer. If you are using your own Web server, you can either type in "localhost" or "127.0.0.1." The second argument is the user name. If you set up MySQL, you may be using it under the Super User or "root." Finally, we need the password of root in the MySQL server. When you installed MySQL, you should have set up a password as a security precaution.

The second function, the mysql_select_db will allow us to choose which database we would like to work with. In this case, we could use the animal_rescue database we created in a previous article. We're also going to designate that connection we are using.

You may notice what we call a conditional statement. If and else can tell the script to perform one task if a certain condition is true, but another if it is not. So all we're doing here is telling the browser to present on the screen one statement if we successfully connect to the database, but another if we do not. != is the operator that tells us something is not equal to something else.

Finally, we are going to explicitly close the connection to the database with the mysql_close function, though it is not really necessary to do so since the connection automatically closes after the script is run. (Note: There is a "persistent connection" you can use instead that will not automatically close the connection after the script is run.) Again, this function takes

the argument that tells us which connection we are closing.

So there's your first script. If you have this database in the MySQL server, try it out. Otherwise, enter the name for some other database you have.

```php
<body>
<?php
$connectID = mysql_connect("localhost", "root", "mypasswordhere");
if (mysql_select_db("animal_rescue", $connectID) !=FALSE)
{
   print "Animal Rescue was successfully selected.";
}
else
{
   print "The connection to animal_rescue failed.";
}
mysql_close($connectID);

?>
</body>
```

Display the selected contents of the database

Let's do something a little more useful, like actually displaying some data from our selected database. After establishing the connection to, and then selecting the database as before, we'll issue a query using the SQL language. Our new function is called mysql_query. If you recall the fields of the adoption_list table that we created in the animal_rescue database, you can decide which ones you want to display in the browser. We probably don't want to display the ID, and for now, let's skip the image field. The syntax for selecting the fields we want from a particular table is actually much like natural language. (Note: If you just wanted to display every field of the database, you could use the wildcard * (asterisk) which stands for all.) Notice that connection identifier showing up again though? And of course, we put all of this into a variable I called $resultID so we can use it "in shorthand" later in the script.

It is time to actually "echo" or print the information to the browser. All we have going on here is HTML table code. You'll notice that each of the table cell headers contains the name of a different field we want to display. To get each unique record to display, we're going to use the "while" programming loop and another mysql function, mysql_fetch_row. All this means is that while there is still another new record in the table, that a new row gets generated to display it in our HTML table. When there are no more new records, the loop ends. See if you can follow along how the different variables are used to create shortcuts in the code.

```php
<?php
$connectID=mysql_connect("localhost", "root", "yourpasswordhere");
mysql_select_db("animal_rescue", $connectID);
$resultID = mysql_query("SELECT species, breed, name, age, personality FROM
adoption_list", $connectID);
print "<table border=1><tr><th>Species</th><th>Breed</th><th>Name</th><th>Age</
th><th>Personality</th></tr>";
while ($row=mysql_fetch_row($resultID))
{
   print "<tr>";
```

```
    foreach ($row as $field)
    {
        print "<td>$field</td>";
    }
    print "</tr>";
}
print "</table>";

mysql_close($connectID);

?>
```

Species	Breed	Name	Age	Personality
Cat	Himalayan	Sherpa	5	A real cuddler and lap cat.OK with children. Wants a close relationship and lots of attention.
cat	Burmese	Kashmir	6	Kashmir lives only for her family. All you have to do is look at her to start her motor going!
cat	Birman	Angelina	0	A little angel in fur.
cat	siamese	cello	5	A little vixen who likes to prove his dominance over all other animals in the house.
dog	Sheltie	Seltzer	5	Sweet but doesn't listen
Cat	Rag Doll	Viola	4	Devoted to her one person
Cat	Himalayan	Allegra	7	Devoted to her one person

Insert a new record

Very nice, but what if we need to add another pet into our database? Sadly, too many abandoned animals are turned into rescue centers every day, and inserting new records will be a much-repeated task.

Our script starts out pretty much the same. We connect to the server, identify our connection, select our database, and submit an SQL query. This time we will use the INSERT statement, which requires that first we identify the fields of our table, then we list the values that will go into each of the fields.

We'll also add feedback to let the user know that the insertion was successful. Here you see a new operator, the double equal sign. If you can remember that one equal sign is an assignment operator (we are assigning a value, say, to a variable), you will understand why we need to distinguish that from a true comparison. Two equal signs tell us that one thing is equal to another.

After we have given our feedback, we will run the SELECT query again so that we can display our database and see that new pet for ourselves.

```
<?php
$connectID = mysql_connect("127.0.0.1", "root", "dancer");
mysql_select_db("animal_rescue", $connectID);
$result = mysql_query("INSERT INTO adoption_list (ID, species, breed, name, age,
personality, image) VALUES ('', 'Cat','Himalayan', 'Sassy', 7, 'Devoted to her one
person', 'sassy.jpg')", $connectID);

if ($result == TRUE)
{
    print "The record was added successfully.<p>";
```

```
}
else
{
    print "The record could not be added.<p>";
}
$resultID = mysql_query("SELECT species, breed, name, age, personality FROM
adoption_list", $connectID);

print "<table border=1><tr><th>Species</th><th>Breed</th><th>Name</th><th>Age</
th><th>Personality</th></tr>";
while ($row=mysql_fetch_row($resultID))
{
    print "<tr>";
    foreach ($row as $field)
    {
        print "<td>$field</td>";
    }
    print "</tr>";
}
print "</table>";

mysql_close($connectID);

?>
```

Add a New Pet

The record was added successfully.

Species	Breed	Name	Age	Personality
Cat	Himalayan	Sherpa	5	A real cuddler and lap cat.OK with children. Wants a close relationship and lots of attention.
cat	Burmese	Kashmir	6	Kashmir lives only for her family. All you have to do is look at her to start her motor going!
cat	Birman	Angelina	0	A little angel in fur.
cat	siamese	cello	5	A little vixen who likes to prove his dominance over all other animals in the house.
dog	Sheltie	Seltzer	5	Sweet but doesn't listen
Cat	Rag Doll	Viola	4	Devoted to her one person
Cat	Himalayan	Allegra	7	Devoted to her one person
Cat	Himalayan	Sassy	7	Devoted to her one person

Updating Records

Being that we're humans, and not perfect like these beautiful pets, we'll make mistakes while adding our records. Fortunately, there is an SQL statement to cover that, UPDATE, which tells the server which table to update. Then we add SET to indicate which field needs updating, and what value we're inserting instead. We also need to give the ID number of the record we want to alter, and we do that by using WHERE. (For now, look in your database in phpMyAdmin to identify the ID of the record you would like to change. In later tutorials, when we set up interactive forms, we'll talk about passing URL parameters.)

```php
<?php
$connectID = mysql_connect("127.0.0.1", "root", "dancer");
mysql_select_db("animal_rescue", $connectID);
$result = mysql_query("UPDATE adoption_list SET name='Allegra' WHERE ID=7", $connectID);

if ($result == TRUE)
{
   print "The record was updated successfully.<p>";
}
else
{
   print "The record could not be updated.<p>";
}
$resultID = mysql_query("SELECT species, breed, name, age, personality FROM
adoption_list", $connectID);

print "<table border=1><tr><th>Species</th><th>Breed</th><th>Name</th><th>Age</
th><th>Personality</th></tr>";
while ($row=mysql_fetch_row($resultID))
{
   print "<tr>";
   foreach ($row as $field)
   {
      print "<td>$field</td>";
   }
   print "</tr>";
}
print "</table>";

mysql_close($connectID);

?>
```

Deleting Records

It is a happy day when a pet finds a family to call its own. We then need to delete the animal's record from the database. Now we will use the DELETE FROM statement, using the table and record ID as your arguments. Everything else is pretty much the same and it should start to look familiar, if not comfortable, to you. Be sure to identify the ID of a record you would like to delete. My record number was 7, but you may have something different you would like to delete from your database.

```php
<?php
$connectID = mysql_connect("127.0.0.1", "root", "yourpasswordherer");
mysql_select_db("animal_rescue", $connectID);
$result = mysql_query("DELETE FROM adoption_list WHERE ID=7", $connectID);

if ($result == TRUE)
{
```

```
   print "The record was deleted successfully.<p>";
}
else
{
   print "The record could not be deleted.<p>";
}
$resultID = mysql_query("SELECT species, breed, name, age, personality FROM
adoption_list", $connectID);

print "<table border=1><tr><th>Species</th><th>Breed</th><th>Name</th><th>Age</
th><th>Personality</th></tr>";
while ($row=mysql_fetch_row($resultID))
{
   print "<tr>";
   foreach ($row as $field)
   {
      print "<td>$field</td>";
   }
   print "</tr>";
}
print "</table>";

mysql_close($connectID);

?>
```

The record was deleted successfully.

Species	Breed	Name	Age	Personality
Cat	Himalayan	Sherpa	5	A real cuddler and lap cat.OK with children. Wants a close relationship and lots of attention.
cat	Burmese	Kashmir	6	Kashmir lives only for her family. All you have to do is look at her to start her motor going!
cat	Birman	Angelina	0	A little angel in fur.
cat	siamese	cello	5	A little vixen who likes to prove his dominance over all other animals in the house.
dog	Sheltie	Seltzer	5	Sweet but doesn't listen
Cat	Rag Doll	Viola	4	Devoted to her one person
Cat	Himalayan	Allegra	7	Devoted to her one person

Are you starting to see that with a few functions, some PHP scripts, and knowledge of some basic SQL statements you can create a powerful interface to your database *in a browser*? This will be the key element in creating pages with which users can interact. The next tutorial will build upon this knowledge as we pour our information into forms that give true interactivity to our Pet Rescue Content Management System. ∎

References:
BBEdit Lite 6.1: Barebones Software, free.
BBEdit 7.01: Barebones Software, $179
http://www.barebones.com/products/bbedit/

Tutorial scripts:
http://www.swanilda.com/phpTutorial.html

"How to Set Up TextEdit as an HTML or Plain Text Editor"
http://docs.info.apple.com/article.html?artnum=106212

Celebrating WAP's 25th Anniversary
Reminiscences from members

(Editors note: Many of these responses came in for the 20th anniversary. Many more have been added for this 25th. Our thanks to David Ottalini for making this happen—bringing together memories from members, who offer their support and appreciation for Washington Apple Pi .)

HARRY BACAS   6844

Here's a fond memory for you. As some comic once said, it's vague but true. One day, back when Apple //c's were the thing, I read a note on the WAP BBS quoting a former member who now lived out of the country; he had written to the club saying he no longer had online access and was wondering if someone might send him some software that was unavailable where he was. He had given as his address an APO number in Trieste (which I thought was in Yugoslavia but which a recent map shows to be in Italy.) I responded by mailing a couple of floppy disks to him at that address. I don't remember exactly what they contained—system patches or freeware utilities or something like that. A month or two later I got a small box in the mail. Inside, carefully wrapped, were two handsomely curved and patterned crystal mugs with handles and heavy bottoms, and a thank-you note from Mr. and Mrs. . . . (I am ashamed to admit that I don't remember their names.) Today, whenever I use one of those mugs (they're just right for a cold beer) I think of those friendly people and how WAP brought us together.

R BAILEY   6738

The meetings provided a fantastic opportunity to learn and the TCS is a valuable resource.

RALPH BEGLEITER   5476   (FOR WAP JOURNAL's 20th anniversary issue by Ralph J. Begleiter)

My first exposure to Washington Apple Pi came shortly after I acquired my first-ever computer, the original 128K Macintosh in the Fall of 1984. Although I quickly learned to use the Mac's intuitive interface, I felt I could use some help with occasional problems and, more often, when I was pushing the limits of that VERY limited machine.

My contact at WAP was Bernie Urban, one of its founders, whose fatherly style appealed to a new computer user. Bernie was not a Mac user. In fact, most WAP members at that time were confirmed Apple II devotees. But Bernie (and his wife Gena) quickly understood the appeal of the Mac to computing novices, and they never engaged in the kind of "real-men-don't-use-Macs" approach I later found among many WAP members. In addition, Bernie was publishing the WAP Journal at the time, and he quickly talked me into authoring a series of monthly columns for the Journal called "MacNovice."

I felt there was too much technical jargon in the Journal at that time, especially if WAP aimed to appeal to the kinds of non-technical folks likely to be attracted to the Mac. The column ran for five or six years (I've located 73 columns still on my hard drive!). They dealt with such basic topics as how to SAVE files to disk, how to organize them on your computer's drive, and how to make the most of the Mac's built-in software (including System, Finder, MacWrite and MacPaint). In this connection, Washington Apple Pi provided me with an opportunity to use my career writing skills in a completely different way. (Unfortunately, as the Cold War drew to a close in the late 1980's and the Soviet Union collapsed, the demands of my work covering international affairs for CNN prevented me from continuing the MacNovice series. Rapid changes in the Mac's software around 1990 would have demanded extensive revisions of the old columns.)

For whatever it's worth, so many years later, I still fondly recall and truly appreciate the many compliments and suggestions I received in response to those MacNovice columns. And I still believe that new computer users today need a reference tool to help them with things more experienced users prefer not to muddle in anymore. Hence the collapse of DOS and the success of Windows, and, especially, the success of the "... for Dummies" series of computer books. Thanks to WAP both for providing me with the guidance I needed when I was just starting to use my Mac and for the opportunity to contribute to others through a volunteer computer user's group. (The writer is CNN's World Affairs Correspondent. He joined WAP in 1984, and is no longer using his original 128K Mac.)

JOSEPH   BELOTTE   6536

I've been a member since I bought my first Macintosh in 1985. It was always great knowing that I belonged to a group that shared my interest in using the computer for non-computer people like me. It was good to be able to go to monthly meetings and getting on-line to the BBS now and then. It was also great to read the Journal each month so that I always felt in touch with what was going on locally. My

only other source was MacWorld and MacUser.

It was especially great to attend the monthly meetings and listen to the guys who really knew what they were doing. They were way ahead, but they nevertheless made me feel like I could go there too. Other services like the disk library and the publication library and other services at the main office were also appreciated. I'll be a member as long as Apple Pi exists.

ALDEN BESTUL   4905

Many thrilling experiences have occurred because of my involvement with WAP-TCS-Explorer since 1983. The most thrilling occurred in connection with my genealogical research on my father's family. Dad's parents and grandparents immigrated to the US from Norway in the 1860's. We had learned that there was a farm called by my surname in Norway. But we had no proof that my ancestors came from that farm. In February 1996, a few months after Explorer provided us with the entire Internet in September 1995, I was searching the Internet with Alta Vista for several related surnames. Alta Vista came up with one of those surnames, on the web site of someone who gave his name, but not his e-mail address. I looked for his e-mail address with IAF and Four11. They came up with six different addresses worldwide. I e-mailed to all of them asking if they had that web site. One responded, saying "Yes, I am the one. Your surname sounds familiar. Do you have connections with the farm of that name here in Norway."

He turned out to be a very talented, well equipped, non-professional genealogist, and sent me promptly, from his computer files, the framework of my ancestry, leaving me some interesting details to fill out. Through him I met several similar colleagues, and two of them have helped me immensely in filling out some of those details, with every finding introducing more interesting questions. "There are more things in...[the universe]... than are dreamt of in..[my]..philosophy." "The only way to have a friend is to be one" -Emerson "My get up and go got up and went"

PHILIP BROOKS   6593

I've never had time to be an active member of the Pi, but I am very grateful for all the help I've received over the last 13 years or so. I've received great advice on what to buy and how to make it work better on ways to use Macs to help run Presidential inaugurations ('89 & '93) on good software and on publications, the latter through several great editors. Now I seem to live on e-mail and the Web, using them to help direct Alexandria's 250th Anniversary celebrations in 1999. And it was all possible through my membership in the Pi. THANKS FOR EVERYTHING!

PHILLIP   BUSSEY   1510

Thanks for soliciting my comments for the Pi's 20th anniversary, which will, of course, be set down and printed using Apple products. How well I remember those early days, when the Pi was almost the only source for getting the information we all needed for turning those early Apples into productive machines. Two memories stand out: Overhearing another member say that there wasn't anything special about the Apple II as he custom built similar machines for the government, but with the difference that their company's fee was more than $100,000 per machine; and seeing the Woz make the first public presentation of the Macintosh here in Washington where he did things with it that computers available to folks like me simply could not do before the Mac. May we all see another Apple breakthrough like that! My biggest personal computer regret: not having caught the ride on Microsoft stock over the last 10 years. I would be writing from the south of France today had I only dropped a few extra bucks into that one! 7/15/97

NICHOLAS CARTER   210

Thanks for your letter of Oct 4. I am proud to have been one of the "pioneers" in WAP and I wish I could remember more of what went on in those early days. I joined as I purchased a very early model Apple 2 plus, in 1989. I did not however go to any of the meetings that were held in DC (I think this was at GWU). I did start going once the meetings moved out to Bethesda. Of course, the giants of those days were the Urbans. Bernie and Gina were our real parents. They believed in the Apple and thus so did we all. But my fondest memories are from the Mac era. I was among the WAP members who crowded in the Department (Commerce I think) auditorium downtown to watch and hear the Apple whiz kids present the first Mac. It was love at first sight for me and soon I was part of the WAP purchase that Gina Urban organized with a computer company (Sunrise) in PA.

We, by that time had the office in Bethesda on Woodmont Avenue, and going in there on a Saturday, particularly after a WAP meeting was a great social event. The chap who ran the cash register had a mother who made "mouse covers" and I bought several. The disketeria - which was good with the Apple II, became fantastic with the MAC. It was only later that "Camelot" died with the emergence of Platt (who had been a mild mannered Pascal enthusiast) and the fight and public humiliation of the Urbans in the USUHS auditorium. After that I stopped going to meetings, they just felt alien. But my Mac addiction survives - I went from 128 to 512K to a Plus, to a IIsi and most recently to an awesome 7300. Thanks for the memories. Nick Carter WAP 0210 11/10/97

PAUL CHERNOFF   7447

One of my strongest memories was watching a demonstration of an original Macintosh into a anesthesiologist's monitor. The Pi has always been a place to learn about new things, and ultimately not just about computers. And I always enjoy the "users helping users" aspect, be it at Q & A, the help clinic, or the TCS.

HARVEY COHEN DDS 7099

I'll always remember the garage sales. The extremes of the summer heat in the NIH auditorium, to the cold of an icy school parking lot the year an ice storm closed the county buildings and a hard core group tailgated till they turned numb. The crowds of the early years when you could barley move from table to table. When everything was still practically new, as the Apple II was still new. Now to the present when you look at all the "dinosaurs" begging for a home. It's always been good fun, good friendship, and good times.

PS: How about the year my "find" was an Apple IIgs that I bought in the parking lot before it ever made it inside to the garage sale. When I asked "how much" to the fellow unloading his car, I just had to say, "sold".

ROSEMARY   CONNELLY   565

Ever since I punched cards for my first COBOL program, computers have held a fascination for me, so it was not surprising that I lusted after a personal computer back in 1979. Before there were any "Computer" sections in the local book stores, the Apple Pi was on the cutting edge of new frontiers. I used to read the Journal from cover to cover, study the BASIC programs, and marvel at every new development. I suppose the greatest Apple Pi highlight for me was the unveiling of the Mac by Steve Wozniak at the Departmental Auditorium in 1983(?) But I remember, too, many exciting meetings at the NIH on Saturday mornings, Desktop Publishing SIG meetings on Wednesday nights at the PEPCO building, and the encouragement of people like Bernie Urban. From its earliest days to the present, the Apple Pi has been the most wonderful computer resource. I regret not being able to contribute more in time or talent to the organization, but I intend to remain a member for the next 20 years!

MYRON CRAMER   1822

Thank you for your letter and kind invitation to throw my two cents worth on memories of WAP. It is an understatement to say that a lot has changed in the sixteen years since I bought my original Apple II+ and joined WAP. (Yes I still have it, but it is boxed away to make room for the three Macintoshes we have at home.) The Apple II was my first computer and WAP was helpful in learning how it worked and how to get the most out of it. With the Apple II, there was a closeness to the machine that isn't possible today. People could build their own add-in boards, and design their own add-in gadgets. I remember the excitement of being able to type in a new program from the WAP journal and run it or change it. When is the last time any of us have been able to do this?

Today's computers don't come with any capability to create software; the bundled HyperCard is just a player. Instead of creating new applications, we focus on running someone else's applications. Even shareware has become more professional. Perhaps the web may change that, since it is easy to create web pages. Thank you for your efforts over the years. Myron

JANET CRAMPTON   8874

My strongest memory is of the kindness and generosity of Pi members who are helping other Pi members. Thanks, everyone.

ELIZABETH   CUTHILL   6624

I have had a Mac since 1983 and joined Washington Apple Pi soon after that. Members of that organization have been a most valuable resource over the years.

KENNETH DE VITO   4292

Immediately after moving here from Hawaii in October 1983, I called Apple Computer in Cupertino to find out where there was a local Apple Club, since I was involved with 2 of them in Hawaii. I might add that Hawaii was pretty expensive for everything but, I got a really special deal on my first Apple... which I purchased in January of 1983 for $3000. (It consisted of 64K of memory, a single floppy 5.25" drive, and monochrome monitor and a 1200 baud Novation Apple Cat Modem - this was just one of three on the Island at that time, everyone was using 110 or 300 baud!... I later found out that I had to spend another $400 for a Super Serial Card to drive the modem and I was furious at the dealer because of this previously unknown).

I called the WAP club office and found out that they were way up in Bethesda, visited the second floor walk up office (which was clogged with everything imaginable Apple. I knew immediately that I found a Home) and met Bernie and Gena Urban... They signed me up and told me that I shouldn't miss the next meeting which was to be held in the DC Auditorium and they would be introducing something called a Macintosh. That Macintosh introduction meeting was fascinating.. There must have

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been over 1000 people at the meeting and Steve Wozniak, Andy Hertzfeld and lots of other fancy people were all there.. Everyone got a big kick out of Steve when he threw the 3.5" floppy disk on the floor (a 400K one!), stomped on it and then put it back into the Macintosh and booted it up.

After that impressive introductory meeting, I found Tom Warrick (who was the President and also the TCS SYSOP and told him that I d like to get a password for the BBS. That afternoon, I was finally telecommunicating on the WAPBBS and have been ever since! It is far, far better now.... I believe that there was just a single 300 baud line at that time! I became quite involved with "WAPi" in the ensuing years and eventually got to be the AppleWorks Guru along with Lee Raesly, Lou Pastura, the late Richard Rowell, and a host of others... I'll never forget the meetings we used to have when the AppleWorks people would break off into a corner for a Q&A... That group outnumbered all the other groups combined and it was a fascinating 2—3 hours of Q&A that we would invariably have. You should know that during the entire 2—3 hours, Lou Pastura was busy copying AppleWorks application disks (which numbered close to— twenty—double sided) for members and he could do it at 3 seconds per 140K side!

I used to love the Apple][meetings where we did everything from Maintenance Tutorials to showing people how to run AppleWorks 3.0 on a][+ and even did some 10 demos where we controlled lamps and appliances in the room from the Apple Computer. Good Times and Great Memories! My kids reminded me to mention the Saturday—after the Main Meeting— TCS Crew Meetings. They didn't understand much of what was going on; but, they really enjoyed going out for lunch with the TCS Crew who would invariably go to Nicks for subs/drinks and bring em back to the meeting.

We also went to some great restaurants in the Bethesda downtown area where we feasted and had lots of Apple/Macintosh rub off on them, as you'll see later. I'll never forget the semi-annual Garage Sales and the great fun we had at them... BTW: We also got a few small and medium sized businesses going as a result of these Garage Sales and some WAP member entrepreneurial talents.

I vividly remember the one in January about 8 years ago which was cancelled because the school was closed for a Saturday snow day. Many of us didn't care and basically initiated our own WAP Garage Sale in the snow covered parking lot from our tailgates!... and we still had stuff to sell (and buy) at the official WAP Garage Sale the following month. I basically figured that if I sold enough stuff to have $50 net in my pocket after my Kids got through

buying things I was doing fine (and I used to bring a station wagon full of Apple stuff)! .

The impromptu post Garage Sale luncheons were fun times for those of us who stuck around until the very end. Do they still do these now-a-days? I still have a fully loaded Apple][e and use it to diagnose/test software and hardware for people along with a][C+ which my son uses to play games with. My Woz][GS and a couple of][c s,][e s and lots of other hardware were donated to the WAP less than a month ago. I might add that I also gave away a truck full of][+ s (including 2 rare black ones),][e s and][c s along with lots of software to a non profit firm specializing in providing Apple Computers to all of the formerly communist countries in Eastern Europe... This was about 5 years ago and they were most impressed with the quantity I accumulated...my wife was most impressed with the fact that she could finally walk around in the basement. I currently work for the Defense Department and convinced them (2 years ago) to purchase a Macintosh 9500 Imaging System (complete with color scanner, and digital camera) along with 3 Macintosh portables including a duo dock. At home I still use Lou Pastura s old][CX a couple of Powerbook 100's and a Performa 640CD which is in that it has both a Macintosh and a PC Operating System. I recently announced to the family that we should be updating our home computers and I was thinking seriously of getting a Pentium 200MHz machine... My 12 year old son s jaw dropped and my outspoken 15 year old daughter said: No way, Dad.. You brought me up on Apples and Macintoshes and I Love Them, I'll never use a PC at home! ... I've now restricted my search for a new home computer to those new Macintosh 8600's with a 17" screen and felt like a complete and total fool for thinking otherwise. Ken De Vito

DON ESSICK 368

Thanks for the opportunity to share some of my recollections from the early days of the Pi. I can't believe its been twenty years since I heard about this computer club which met on Saturday mornings at GWU. I was really impressed when I decided to join the group and got a membership number with three digits. That meant there were over a hundred people in the area with an Apple II to compare notes with! Those were the days of plastic computers and iron men! (and women!!) The technical discussions were more often than not comparisons of which cassette players gave the most reliable results when saving and loading programs to audio cassette. Sometimes a member would bring in his machine and demonstrate his latest piece of BASIC software that did something useful or "cool" and we could save it onto a cassette (we always brought some with us, just in case.) Many of us still hadn't

acquired the still rather expensive disk drives. About the third meeting I attended, we had a special guest speaker. Steve Wozniak himself came to give us a pep talk and tell us where Apple was headed. He was a very nice, quiet, ordinary guy who talked to us about what he was doing and what we could expect to see in the near future. As a memento of his visit, Bernie Urban, who was then president, presented the Woz with an apple pie (of the pastry variety). I wonder if the Woz took it back to his hotel for a midnight snack?

We've come a long way since those early days, but one thing hasn't changed. Look at each issue of the Journal. There are two pages of members who are willing to share some of their time and energy to help fellow members with hardware and software problems. Every Tuesday evening, a dedicated group of volunteers, led by the seemingly tireless Lorin Evans, does the Apple ER thing, doing brain transplants (memory and drive upgrades) and bringing dead Macs back to life. That's the Apple Pi. The general meetings, TCS, and Explorer are icing on the cake. It is the membership of the Pi and the Journal that define us and make us the great organization that we have become over the past 20 years.

RUTH FITZPATRICK 7079

My Master's Degree Thesis was due to be turned in to my readers in 10 days. Suddenly my old Macintosh froze and then died on me with only half of the thesis on back-up disks. I ran through my house calling out to G-d for help! After calming down I looked through my Apple Pi magazine, found an ad, called, and in a short time my thesis had been sucked out of my old Mac and installed (with zip drive) into the new one I was able to buy. I am forever grateful to WAP.

MILTON GOLDSAMT 6522

"It Was the Best of Times, It Was the Worst of Times" Although that phrase from Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities" may fit there, the second part of that phrase definitely has NOT been true of my being a WAP member all these years (has it been that long?) In fact, to my way of thinking, the Washington Apple Pi is misnamed. It should be called "The Washington Aid Society," or at least have as its slogan: "Aid is Our Middle Name." All these years, I and so many others have benefited from the selfless help of so many volunteers who always seemed ready to help— on the Hotline, at Q & A sessions before monthly meetings, at Tuesday night clinics, when running into them at garage sales, via Journal articles, tutorials, etc. etc. I've benefited a great deal from focussed, specific and usually patient help offered in response to my sometimes obvious questions. That's probably why I've stayed a

member so long: this help has provided an excellent foundation for my being an Apple IIe, Apple IIGS and now Power Mac user.

One example should suffice: the other day I called a WAP Hotline Mac volunteer, and after checking that it wasn't his dinner time, called him if it was safe for me to delete the seven (yes, 7) versions of SimpleText I had on my hard drive. [Somehow many applications I had loaded had provided that text editor with all other files I needed.] This volunteer quickly responded as if it was his own problem(!) He explained that only one version was needed, the latest one, and POWERED UP HIS OWN COMPUTER ON THE SPOT to verify what version he had, and therefore what was best for me to keep. It was a short but very effective call and one that's been typical of Hotline or other WAP help sources over the years. The names of those helping me are too many to list here (and I'm not related to any of them) but I've certainly appreciated their clear, to the point advice. Thanks very much!

DAVID GRANITE 1682

My favorite memory of WAP is of the GameSIG (R.I.P.). We used to have the greatest August meetings when Ron Wartow was the Man and the geeks were all out of town. The best one was when we invited Lord British, Jon van Caneghem, and Robert Woodhead, and they all showed up. The party afterward at my house was spectacular: van Caneghem had just written the first of the Might and Magic games and he was expounding on his next great plans.

Lord British was surrounded by the faithful as he lectured on his universe and the manner in which good and evil interacted in it. I told Lord British how I had turned my goody-goody avatar evil (after I solved the game) by killing the innocent just to see what would happen. Lord British was horror-struck, but he got me back in later games. Woodhead sat in the corner and sulked. It was the best of times. Soon Lord British would commit the Great Betrayal by refusing to port the Ultimas to the Apple platform. Van Caneghem would follow suit, although he remained loyal to Apple for a while longer. Woodhead disappeared from gaming, essentially leaving Wizardry to Sir-Tech. As fewer and fewer games came to the Apple machine, GameSIG shriveled up. I bought a PC, committing my own small betrayal. Just finished Daggerfall, a great game, by the way. 7/16/97

GEORGE HALL 241

I bought my plain old Apple II March 3, 1979. I attended my first WAP meeting in a crowded classroom at GW and joined on June 28, 1980. I remember a later meeting in a larger auditorium where Steve Wozniak was the guest speaker. It was great! I bought

my Quadra 840 AV on 20 April , 1994, which I sometimes program in FutureBASIC. I still use the Apple II for some things. We understand one another better. 11/25/97

WILLIAM HANRAHAN 395

My WAP # 395 says it all. I have been a member for many years. I retired from the U. S. Army, opened a printing business and bought an Apple II+ almost at the same time from Frederick Computer when it was located upstairs in two small rooms at the Airpark terminal. My last eleven years in the Army was in data processing. I ran the gauntlet from computer wargaming, program design and development and installation of large scale computers. However, I was dazzled by this "Rinky Dink" Apple II+. In summary, I knew Zip. I had a friend, fortunately, who took me to my first meeting at George Washington University. I was stunned by three things. 1. The number of people who had an Apple Computer. 2. The willingness of the members to talk and share. 3. The quality of the presentations. Keep in mind, if you don't know Zip about the product, anyone who acts like they do, can look like a genius.

Over the next couple of years, I attended most of the meetings held at GW and later at the Armed Forces Medical University at NNMC in Bethesda. The meetings were moved to Virginia after a few years. The travel time combined with the demands of my business did not allow me to continue to attend meetings. Voila! Enter the WAP Journal. It has been a very important source of information and pleasure for me over the past twenty years. I went through three II+'s, three IIe's and now own a Power Mac. I have attended a number of the seminars and enjoyed every one. There are so many other services offered by WAP it would push me past the limited space available for this blurb. The most important one though is the many hours volunteers put in to make it successful. The time and knowledge they share is invaluable and without it there would not be a WAP. Their help has been invaluable to me. Thank You, Thank You, Thank You.

JOHN HENRY 1079

WAP Saturday morning monthly meetings were dynamic, charged events with enthusiastic, knowledgeable, lucid presentations in varied D.C. locations and USUHS in Bethesda, MD. Steve Wozniak's appearance and presentation in downtown Washington, D.C. reflected special exuberance but subdued competency in a lucid manner as Apple II and its variations with evolving software applications in '79-'80-'81. We were relatively few in number compared with today but attendance not much different then and meeting at Virginia Community College on GO presentation a year or so ago. I learned then to appreciate Apple creativity and innovation as I do today; it is even easier today with the Journal of Washington Apple Pi, Ltd., as SIGs and area meetings. I have family in Northern Virginia so I return to SIGs and WAP meetings periodically.

ROBERT HEWITT   6757

Like the world around us, Apple Pi has changed in major ways since the early days, when we sometimes didn't know the monthly meeting location until the day before the meeting. One thing has not changed. With only one exception some years ago that I'm aware of, our leadership officers, board, and volunteers do not seek to aggrandize themselves or our user group. They seem always to focus on making the Pi nutritionally support our wide range of Apple/Macintosh users, from raw beginners to masters. The most visible people at our monthly meetings Loren, Lawrence, Tom, and Don continue and exemplify that tradition. They, and our Journal, make it clear that the larger base of people who carry Apple Pi can play with the elephants but do not think any sparrow is too small. Thank you all. Bob Hewitt #6757

ROBERT JOHNSON   266

It was a dark and stormy night as I left the government for the last time. I was going into private industry! One of the good things was that I was trading in my comp time and annual leave for real money! It was January 1980. A few months before this, I had been on a airplane to a large IBM user group (SHARE) where I gained lots of expertise and networked with other people to make my IBM mainframe software and hardware work well. On the plane was a guy who spoke of Apple computers and a little program he wrote called VisiCalc. I realized that was just what I needed to use in my part-time business doing tax returns. When I got my pot of money, I gave half to my wife and I took half to buy a Computer—and in Tysons's Corner. I walked in and asked for a copy of VisiCalc. The salesman reached for a copy and handed it to me. $150, please, he said. I explained that I needed EVERYTHING to make it work: computer, printer, diskettes, TV screen. His eyes got wider and wider and I walked out with an Apple II (not PLUS!), a Tiger printer, a 40 character screen, and two 140-kilobyte floppy diskettes. WOW. Now what do I do.

I heard about this little user group called Washington Apple Pi and took my son there one Saturday. Double Wow. Diskettes. Training. Swap meets. Software. I had people to talk to help make this stuff work! To make a long story short, I started a profitable

WAP Lunch Room Cleanup FAQ

By Will Byrd

I AM VERY happy to announce that a team of Pi volunteers has succeeded in cleaning the WAP "Lunch Room." I have prepared a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) list about this second major cleaning effort.

Q1: What is the "Lunch Room?"
A: The Lunch Room is the large room at the back of the WAP office where the Board of Directors meets. The Lunch Room also doubles as the Pi's kitchen/snack area, and contains the Pi's photocopy machine. Until Monday (January 27, 2003), the Lunch Room contained a jumbled pile of computer monitors, CPUs, and obsolete laser printers.

Q2: How much equipment was cleaned out of the Lunch Room?
A: Approximately forty computer monitors, twenty CPUs, and two laser printers were removed from the Lunch Room. A large number of boxes containing back issues of the WAP journal were also moved.

In addition to removing equipment, the clean up crew vacuumed the floor, wiped down the tables, and replaced burnt out light bulbs. Beth and Dave finished organizing and labeling the boxes in the Reclamation Room, and Dick, Sheryl, and Beth began cleaning out the front office.

Q3: Where did you move everything?
A: The Apple III, Apple II, and Apple IIGS systems were moved from the Lunch Room to the large table at the front of the Reclamation Room, where they stand ready for use.

We threw out the broken monitors and neatly stacked working monitors in the library. Assuming that the reclamation project can start moving refurbished computers out of the office, this supply of moni-

tors will disappear over time. I hope the Pi can launch another major cleaning effort, headed by Brian Mason, to tackle the library sometime in the near future.

Working CPU cases were placed in their proper location in the back of the Reclamation Room. Ancient and broken computer parts were discarded.

Boxes containing back issues of the WAP journal were either placed on shelves in the main hallway or neatly stacked in the Lunch Room.

Q4: Who should be thanked for cleaning the Lunch Room?
A: Beth Medlin, Lorin Evans, Will Byrd, Dave Ottalini, Dick Sanderson, and Sheryl Lavoye all contributed to the cleaning effort. Once again, Beth Medlin and Lorin Evans were our leaders and organizers, and made the entire effort possible.

I hope that all Pi members will join me in thanking Ed Escalante, Steve Roberson, John Barnes, and Nancy and Jim Little. These Pi members used their personal vehicles this weekend to haul obsolete computer equipment to the Shady Grove transfer station. Nancy and Jim also went out of their way to sort through garbage that had become mingled with the equipment.

Please let me know if I forgot to acknowledge anyone's contribution.

Q5: How long did the cleaning take?
A: The cleaning crew, varying in size between three and six people, spent over eight hours on Monday cleaning the Lunch Room and other parts of the office.

Q6: What wasn't cleaned?
A: We restricted our efforts to the Lunch Room, the Reclamation Room, and the front office. We did not clean the classroom or the library. Although we began clearing out the front office, another major cleaning effort will be required before the front office is properly organized.

Q7: When will other areas of the Pi office be cleaned?
A: As soon as we can get another crew together. The crew should include Beth and Lorin, if at all possible, given their intimate knowledge of the Pi. Beth's organizational skills are also invaluable.

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Q8: What can I do to help with the cleaning effort at the Pi?

A: First of all, thank the people who gave up their long weekend to help clean the Pi office. Call or e-mail the volunteers to express your appreciation.

Secondly, expect and demand that all Pi members keep the cleaned areas of the office (Reclamation Room, Lunch Room, Anna's Office) immaculate. If members are allowed to carelessly heap monitors and CPUs against a wall, the office will once again become a dumping ground. If members take the time to find out where equipment should be placed, we will not have difficulty maintaining a safe and clean office.

Thirdly, help us keep *all* areas of the office tidy. If you see an overflowing trash can, please change the liner and take out the trash. Let Pat or Dick know when you notice burnt out fluorescent bulbs. Pull out the vacuum cleaner if you see scraps of paper on the floor. Wipe off the table in the Lunch Room after you eat a snack. If you already tidy up the office on a regular basis, ask other people to help you. In addition to improving the appearance of the office, you will help set an expectation that the office must remain clean.

Fourthly, properly use the new Triage Area for donated equipment (see below).

Finally, send me an e-mail letting me know that you are willing to help clean the Pi office. I'll get in touch with you as soon as we begin planning our next major cleaning operation. My name is Will Byrd, and my e-mail address is emacs_groks@yahoo.com.

Q9: Won't the Lunch Room become trashed again within a few (days/weeks/months/years)?

A: Not if we expect and demand that the room be kept immaculate (see answer to previous question).

Q10: Won't another monitor/CPU pile form in the Lunch Room within a few weeks?

A: No, because donated monitors and CPUs are no longer allowed to be piled up next to the TCS room.

Q11: Where do donated monitors and other equipment belong?

A: All donated equipment must be stacked neatly in the "Reclamation Project Triage Area".

Q12: Where is the "Reclamation Project Triage Area"?

A: *Beneath* the Lunch Room table that formerly held the Apple III and Apple IIGS computers. Note that *all* donated equipment must be neatly stacked under this table.

Q13: What is the definition of "beneath the table"?

A: "Beneath the table" means that none of the equipment can extend beyond the bottom of the table in any way.

Q14: May donated equipment be placed on top of the table (eventually extending to the ceiling and occasionally falling on unlucky Pi members, visiting attorneys, etc.)?

A: No.

Q15: May donated equipment extend beyond the legs of the table, encroaching upon others areas of the Lunch Room and causing a tripping hazard?

A: No.

Q16: What if someone shows up at the Pi office with computer equipment, but the Triage Area is full?

A: In that case, we do not accept the donation.

Q17: Why can't we accept the donation?

A: Because if the Triage Area is full, no one is processing donated equipment. If no one is processing donated equipment, it would be irresponsible for the Pi to accept additional donations, given that we are currently using all of the storage space in our office (and then some; check out the library if you don't believe me).

Q18: If we turn away equipment donations, won't we run out of computer systems that we can recycle?

A: We have enough equipment in the Pi office to build approximately 50 complete computer systems, and we receive additional donations every week. We are currently receiving more donations than we can process or store. There is no danger that the Pi will run out of computer equipment in the foreseeable future.

Q19: How do I gracefully turn away a donation?

A: Thank the donor for calling (or for transporting the equipment to the office). Explain that we have received so much equipment that we currently do not have the storage space to accept additional donations. If the donor is in the office, have him or her peek

through the library window to get an idea of how much hardware we really have. Ask the person to please check with the Pi office again in a month or two, when we should have more space for donated equipment.

Q20: What if the Triage Area is full, but someone wants to donate a TiBook/G4 Tower/eMac/etc.?
A: Accept the donation, of course. The point I am making is that the Pi will accept only exceptionally good hardware once the Triage Area is filled.

Q21: How can you tell if the hardware is exceptionally good?
A: Do you drool when you look at the equipment? If so, the equipment is exceptionally good.

Q22: What should I do if I notice that the Triage Area is almost full?
A: Send e-mail to Will Byrd (emacs_groks@yahoo.com).

Q23: Who can answer other questions about the cleanup effort at the Pi office?
A: I can. My name is Will Byrd, and my e-mail address is emacs_groks@yahoo.com. ∎

Setting up a Database for Lost and Misplaced Items

By Phil Shapiro

A SIMPLE AND very practical introduction to databases is to create a database of lost and misplaced items. I constantly get confused about whether an item of mine is lost or misplaced. Now that I've created a database, I can find out in a flash whether an item is lost or misplaced. For me, it gives me peace of mind knowing that I have a detailed record of all lost and misplaced items.

Almost any database program can be used to keep track of lost and misplaced items. On Windows, you can use Microsoft Access. On the Mac, FileMaker and AppleWorks both work well. I've found that I need to use Oracle to keep track of the quantity of items I've lost and misplaced, but for the average person, any of the above programs works fine.

Once you have your database set up, it makes sense to print out weekly reports of your lost and misplaced items. I keep my reports on a clipboard, right by my computer. If you find the smaller clipboards don't hold enough sheets, you can get a clipboard that can comfortably hold over 100 sheets.

You can streamline this database, too, by planning ahead. If I buy anything new, I automatically add it to misplaced items, knowing that within a week or two I will have misplaced it. There's a certain satisfaction when you find out that you've misplaced something that is already in the database. In truth, this technique saves a lot of work. There's nothing like being prepared and planning ahead. Doing so will help you organize your lost and misplaced items in a way you never thought possible.

Over time, you can also look back and review all the items you've lost and misplaced over several months, noting trends. For instance, I've noticed I lose umbrellas mainly in the spring and fall, so that reminds me I need to have all my umbrellas entered into the database before spring and fall arrive. In the spring, I enter the sunglasses I expect to lose and misplace in the summer. In the fall, I enter all the gloves and hats I expect to lose and misplace in the winter.

I don't know what I'd do without my database of lost and misplaced items. My life would be so disorganized without it. ∎

Phil Shapiro
The author has lost over 50 umbrellas, 65 hats and 120 socks — in the past year. He sometimes spends time looking for items he already has on him. He can be reached at: pshapiro@his.com His satire can be reached at the bottom of http://www.his.com/pshapiro/ stories.menu.html

— Phil Shapiro pshapiro@his.com http://www.his.com/ pshapiro/ (personal) http://www.mp3.com/philshapiro/ (guitar fingerpicking) http://storymakers.net (multimedia explorations)

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Software Review
DVD 2: Flash MX Basics

Review by Phil Shapiro

DVD 2: Flash MX Basics is Produced by:
Bay Area Video Coalition 2727 Mariposa Street, 2nd Floor San Francisco,CA 94110 http://www.bavc.org http://www.bavc.org/training/dvd/
Distributed by: Cambridge Educational PO Box 931 Monmouth Jct, NJ 08852-0931 800-468-4227 http://www.cambridgeeducational.com
Price: $99

THERE'S NOTHING quite like curling up with an iBook on a cold winter evening and clicking thru an interactive training DVD on Flash MX. This newly released training DVD has a lot going for it. Having gone thru the 12 lessons on the DVD, I now know quite a lot about Flash. I'm still a Flash novice, though. It's one thing knowing "about a program" and quite another "knowing how to use" it. I'd love to see a follow-up training DVD, "20 Simple Flash Projects You Can Do and Learn From." Something along the lines of the step-by-step simple Flash project described in the December, 2002, issue of MacAddict magazine.

This DVD requires that you have Flash MX installed on your computer. If you don't own Flash MX, you can download a free 30-day trial from the Macromedia web site. 30 days is ample time to progress thru the lessons on this DVD. It took me about 60 to 90 minutes to move thru each lesson. (Note: Flash MX is the version of Flash that follows Flash 5. You'll sometimes hear Flash MX referred to informally as Flash 6.) I tested this DVD on my iMac DV Special Edition (Mac OS 9.2.2) and on my combo-drive iBook (Mac OS 10.1.4). Flash MX (and the lessons) ran great on my iMac. Flash MX quit repeatedly with Mac OS 10.1.4. An upgrade to Mac OS 10.2 cured that issue.

What's good and not good about this DVD? What's good about the DVD is the high production level of the DVD. The lessons are well written and delivered with skilled voice narration. The accompanying "mouse movement" animations that are shown in the lessons are helpful, although at times the window size of the mouse-movement animations seems a bit cramped. If the mouse-movement animation is too fast for you, you can click on a button below the animation to repeat it. I found the speed of the mouse-movement animations was just right for me.

I liked the fact that the narration in the lessons alternated between a woman and man's voice. It can be tiring listening to the same voice for hours on end. The voice narration is as polished and professional as can be. The voice narration is not entirely identical to the presented text in the lessons, which makes for a more interesting learning experience.

Each of the lessons is followed by quiz questions that reinforce the teaching in the lessons. I have to admit, I skipped the quizzes in my eagerness to move on to the next lesson. Do I need to stay after class? Generally speaking, the quizzes are a great way to check that you understood what was covered in the lesson. I heartily approve (and heartily skipped over) the quizzes. Mea culpa.

While the lessons are being presented, Flash MX is loaded and sitting in the background. It's easy to jump from the lessons window into Flash, and then back to the lessons. The lessons keep track of your progress, so if you quit the lessons at a certain point, the next time you start, the program will ask you if you want to continue where you left off. Nice touch.

At one point in the DVD I chortled when I spotted a slight discrepancy between the presented text and the voice narration. On reflection, one or two small mistakes does not detract from the quality of this DVD. It's fair to say this training DVD is almost flawless.

What's Covered on this DVD

Flash veterans must be chafing at the bit wanting to know what's covered on this DVD. Here's a summary of the material covered on the DVD: Creating & Modifying Content, Importing and the Library, Using Symbols, Working With Layers, Animation and the Timeline, Interactivity With Buttons, Sound and Video, Basic Action Script, Working Efficiently, and Publishing Your Work. I found this DVD makes it easy to skip over skills I already know how to do and concentrate

> "This DVD requires that you have Flash MX installed on your computer. If you don't own Flash MX, you can download a free 30-day trial from the Macromedia web site. 30 days is ample time to progress thru the lessons on this DVD."

on the skills I'd like to learn. I also appreciated the many helpful Flash tips the DVD includes that might not be found in the Flash manual or anywhere else.

The Videos and Other Bonus Material on the DVD

This DVD comes with some nice bonus videos that are viewable using computers with DVD drives (or on a standard consumer DVD player using a remote control to navigate thru the interactive menus.) For starters, there's about 10 minutes of talking-head videos from various Flash instructors at the Bay Area Video Coalition. These videos discuss the process of designing Flash movies and explain the difference between a "Flash designer" and a "Flash developer." A big plus is that the videos include beautiful people of color. The videos put the training materials on this DVD into context. After watching the videos, you can't help but say to yourself, "I'm pumped up to learn Flash!"

Also on this DVD are interesting video clips from women leaders in a range of technology careers. These videos are part of a larger video archive titled "Girl Geeks." Thumbs up. Worthy viewing.

An unexpected but welcome surprise on this DVD are videos showing how to do yoga exercises at your office desk. These videos fit in nicely with the rest of the DVD, because people who work on video or multimedia projects can quite easily become so absorbed in the projects that they forget about body needs such as cramped or fatigued muscles.

The interactive videos on this DVD were likely assembled using Apple's DVD Studio Pro. At one point I became so intrigued with the videos and how they were

business. My three kids and wife were computer literate before dirt was created. We had a great time.

Today, two of my kids are computer professionals. My wife is a wiz on the Internet. My third child (a girl) is an 18-wheel trucker who travels across the country with laptop, getting great loads, using online maps and the WEB to make her job easier. She is one of the few who can use the satellite computer.

Probably the highlight of my WAP experience was when Steve Jobs came to WAP to tell about MacIntosh. I stood up and asked him if it communicated with the IBM mainframe using SNA or dial-in protocols. He announced that Apple would never communicate with IBM. I was a mainframe programmer and needed to speak to our VM system across dial in lines. I switched to IBM PCs with Irma (great poster!) Today, my Apple II is in my son's basement. He has used it for his daughter (games). He has used it in ham radio. It lives! Though I'm mostly gone from Apple for day-to-day computing, I still recommend it for others (mainly graphical applications). I help business and school acquaintances make the most of their Apple's. Why do I keep old #266? WAP is the best organization I have ever found. It is maintaining a wonderful platform. Even Bill Gates now agrees with me!

WILLIAM JONES   4829

I got my original Macintosh in May, 1984, and joined WAP shortly thereafter. I recall fondly the Mac meetings at USHUS, including the Q&A sessions in the cafeteria in which we searched for answers to common problems and offered each other solutions. I also remember how impressed we were when the Mac grew with new memory, first to the 512, and then to the Mac Plus. Those were the days!

DONALD KAHLER   141

The downtown meetings at GWU and Georgetown U. My first venture into telecommunicating with a 300-baud Hayes modem. The WAP ABBS operated by John Moon. (What did the "A" stand for?) The dedicated commitment of early WAP officers such as Bernie Urban and David Morganstein. (Apparently passed on to succeeding officers!) The WAP booth at the computer shows in the Armory. Eagerly copying Basic programs from the WAP magazine. My awe of those like Bruce Field, who could program in machine language. My suspicions that they were from another planet! The meeting at which Woz addressed the group, and was presented with an apple pie by Genevieve Urban. The first programs for sale by WAP on floppies. The game program reviews

presented that I thought to myself, "Forget about Flash. DVD Studio Pro is what I really want to learn."

The truth is that Flash is a program that holds great promise for multimedia storytellers. It's a program that can be used for marketing, for making mock-ups of architectural models, for interactive kiosks in museums, for making web sites come alive and for a thousand other uses. Flash's learning curve is admittedly steep. This interactive DVD has helped me scale at least half the mountain. I can't quite see the summit yet, but I know I'm at least half way to the top.

The icing on the cake for me with this training DVD was some very useful links to web sites with Flash resources. On some of these web sites it's possible to download many FLA files (Flash source files) to see how other people create the Flash movies they make. There is a huge Flash community out there and this interactive DVD is the best doorway I know of for walking into that community. Here in the Washington DC-area there is a group that meets once a month just to talk and show each other Flash techniques. (The DC-Area Flash Users Group.) ■

Footnote: As I was finishing writing this review I ran into a technical issue with Flash MX repeatedly quitting on my iBook (with Mac OS 10.2.1.) The issue arose when I was changing the background music for the lessons. Most of the background music selections on this DVD are pleasing to the ear and I suggest not changing the music until this technical issue is addressed with the next release (or upgrade) to Flash MX.

You can view a QuickTime screen capture of Flash MX Basics at http://www.zvideo.org/flashmxbasics1.mov This file is 22.7 megs in size and best viewed with a broadband Internet connection.

Phil Shapiro The reviewer is the former president of the Virginia Macintosh Users Group and a multimedia storyteller. He can be reached at pshapiro@his.com and http:// www.his.com/pshapiro/

— Phil Shapiro pshapiro@his.com http://www.his.com/ pshapiro/ (personal) http://www.mp3.com/philshapiro/ (guitar fingerpicking) http://storymakers.net (multimedia explorations)

Battle Over Internet Censorship

By ANICK JESDANUN, AP Internet Writer

VIETNAM'S government tries to block its citizens from such U.S.-based Web sites as the one run by expatriate Pham Ngoc whose pro-democracy rantings it considers dangerous and subversive.

The ruling Communist Party doesn't like the dissident writings and other postings on his Thong Luan site, shortened from the Vietnamese for "information debate." No matter. Third-party Internet gateways known as proxies have long allowed Vietnamese citizens to bypass government filters by masquerading the sites they are trying to reach. But lately, governments in such countries as Vietnam, China and Saudi Arabia have gotten smarter about blocking those proxies as well. And that's forcing technologists to devise new ways of evading the censors. "It's like a game," said Pham Ngoc, a Vietnamese expatriate who operates the ThonLuan site from San Jose, California. "If they discover this is a new proxy, they will spread the word to friends. But if they know, the police know." Say what you want about the Internet as the Wild West, where information flows freely and the masses are in control, Internet censorship is on the rise.

A February 2001 report from Paris-based Reporters Without Borders found censorship in 58 countries, including China, Vietnam and Tunisia. The group expects to list about 40 more in a January update.

And longtime censors have gotten even more aggressive in the past year or so as they play what amounts to a digital version of Whac-a-Mole. They have poured countless resources and hired the brightest technicians to find and close the technical

loopholes through which people can get forbidden content, including Western news outlets, dissident writings, and in the Mideast, pornography and other sites deemed anti-Islam. They have largely succeeded. "Most of these governments are not as worried about the elite," said Jack Balkin, an online speech expert at Yale Law School. "It's about making sure the vast majority don't get unfiltered access."

Early this year, the Chinese government took 24 hours to discover new proxies as they circulated through online discussion groups or chat rooms, said Greg Walton, a San Francisco researcher who provides technical support for a Tibetan-freedom organization. "Then it gradually went to 12 hours, six hours, now it's 15 minutes," he said. And when technical measures fail, the Chinese government can encourage self-censorship by sending police to cybercafes and imposing lengthy prison sentences for downloading "subversive" materials.

Vietnam, meanwhile, concedes it can't afford the estimated $400 million needed to fully block sites and keep up with proxies. But that won't stop censorship: It recently proposed to severely punish cafe owners who let customers access porn or anti-government sites like Pham Ngoc's. Other countries like Cuba and Iraq make accessing the Internet so expensive and difficult that it is effectively censored for the majority.

China, too, has tried to limit access, closing thousands of cybercafes following a deadly June fire at one.

When access is available, users can turn to proxies to fool filters into thinking they are visiting innocent sites. After governments caught on, technologists developed dynamic systems to keep proxies hidden. Two commercial proxy services, Anonymizer and Megaproxy, are among those that frequently change domain names or numeric Internet addresses.

With help from the U.S. government's Voice of America, technologists have even adopted some of the same techniques that have frustrated the entertainment industry's campaign to stop piracy of its songs and films. "By moving fast and keeping proxy sites moving around, we hope to be able to move faster than they are blocked," said Ken Berman, a program manager with VOA parent International Broadcasting Bureau.

SafeWeb developed Triangle Boy, in which hun-

and demos by Ron Wartow. Our introduction to the first Mac and the "insanely great" developers, at the Labor Department auditorium. These are just a few of my fond memories. 7/16/97

WILLIAM KELLY   536

This is in reply to your letter of 4 December concerning a literary contribution to the Washington Apple Pi's 20th anniversary. I wish I had more to offer than I do. Although I have been a member of the Pi for some seventeen years, my participation in its activities - like my use of personal computers — has been marginal. The excellent Journal articles interest me, but I have attended relatively few of the general meetings and have used only a few of the Pi's fine services to its members. This meager record of participation is unlikely to change in the future. Nevertheless, I highly approve of the organization's many contributions to improvements in the use of Apple computers, both locally and nationally, and want to continue to be a member.

Instead of a paragraph or two of uninteresting reminiscences, I would like to offer a comment. It is that the Pi has always impressed me with the friendliness of its members, officers, and office staff, and their willingness to help. Beth Medlin, Lorin Evans, and any number of others have given me assistance from time to time when I needed it. I regret that that flow of benefits has been so one-sided, but my being a beneficiary more than a contributor at least does not preclude my giving Washington Apple Pi my warm thanks and congratulations on its twentieth.

PAUL KOSKOS   1230

It's been a couple of weeks since I got your note, and I've been staring at it ever since, trying to think of something special to tell you about. But I'm afraid old age has cleaned out my memory. So let me just mention a few ordinary things: I used to be the chief telephone answered from 1984 to about 1988. During that time, I remember Gena typing away at the monthly WAP Journal, Lee Raisley, and later others, working on the BBS system, which always seemed to need a kick start from someone in the office. Dave Ottalini popping in (cheerfully) periodically, with his Apple 3 news column. I remember a phone call in mid '84 from an insurance agent who was having trouble with his Apple 2. While chatting, he mentioned he had a book coming out that fall - "The Hunt For Red October". I told him I'd keep an eye out for it. Tom Clancy finally hung up. Boy, did his book come out that fall!

One other incident I remember, which probably should not be published, is the time Bob Platt came to the office. He apparently wanted

dreds of volunteers in open societies serve as proxies for the SafeWeb proxy. If a government discovers and blocks one, another volunteer would come along. Other systems in development include Peekabooty and Flyster, which incorporate peer-to-peer technologies. The idea is to clone a sensitive Web site on numerous, networked computers, frustrating those manning the filters. Other systems such as Camera/Shy, Tangler and Freenet are also being built to slip sensitive documents through filters.

Money is the biggest obstacle for the volunteers and start-up companies involved. Congress allocated $ 10 million last year for the Voice of America and sister organizations to better reach audiences in China and Russia. But only a small amount is going to fight Internet censorship in China, through partnerships with Anonymizer and SafeWeb. In fact, SafeWeb has all but abandoned its anti-censorship efforts outside China to focus energies on moneymaking security products. Stephen Hsu, SafeWeb's chairman and co-founder, said building a full-blown service for China alone could cost up to $ 5 million. From the censoring government's perspective, finding proxies is trivial with enough resources. Websense, one of several Western companies the Saudi government is considering for future filtering services, already makes daily searches of filter-avoidance systems for its corporate clients. To fight back, Peekabooty, Anonymizer and others are now developing ways to prevent one source from discovering all the alternative addresses at once.

Anti-censorship activists will never match a totalitarian government's virtually unlimited coffers but Hsu and others hope to make it expensive enough for censors to give up. "If they are outspending us 10-to-1 or 100-to-1, we're just going to lose," Hsu said. "The goal of good software is to make that ratio 1,000-to-1 so they have to spend this much resources to block that guy out." By continually adding ranges of addresses that must be blocked, technologists also believe governments risk losing foreign investors who require an open Internet. "That's the option we're trying to force them into," said Lance Cottrell, Anonymizer's president and founder. "Either they have to allow unfettered access or in effect they have to deny all access." ∎

What is the difference in Ink Jet Papers?

www.ink4art.com

BESIDES THE most common and obvious differences, such as the finish and color, there is more to ink jet papers than we would like to believe. First and foremost are the coatings. Years ago, and you will still find some out there, photo quality coated papers had a gritty rough feel to it. The coating was made up of corn meal and glue. The cornmeal would soak up the excess ink and keep it in place, yet a slight touch from the finger or object would leave your family photo in crumbled pieces or a plate of porridge. Then we had our finer coating of silica or now what is called resin coated. These papers are what today's standard for the finest papers is. In fact Ink4Art introduced these papers over 3 years ago with its waterproof photo glossy paper. A first of its kind that did not dissolve with moisture or smudge, it was even fully submersible. The rest of the industry soon followed.

Many of you might ask why you would need waterproof paper. It's not only for those that intend to use their photographs on a boat. It provides a much nicer photograph, resistance against the common sweaty fingers and the unexpected spilled drink. In addition to that, waterproof coatings will also protect against fading that occurs with most papers and normal ink jet inks, as well as keeping the image scratch and smudge free for quite some time. This way you can send your printed photo to friends and family with the same piece of mind that you would get from a professionally developed 35mm print. There are many "so called" ink jet papers on the market and many new ink jet companies that are not knowledgeable on the subject will sell typi-

> "In addition to that, water-proof coatings will also protect against fading that occurs with most papers and normal ink jet inks, as well as keeping the image scratch and smudge free for quite some time."

cally coated papers that is intended for a big printing press. While you are able to print on this paper, as you are with many papers on an ink jet printer, the paper was not designed for an ink jet printer and the inks will not dry properly, they will produce an "orange peel" effect on your output and they will fade quickly and scratch off. They may even jam in your printer and damage the print heads. Worst of all, if a company, and many of them do, sell you this paper, you have just been ripped off! It is not ink jet paper and the cost associated with ink jet papers is much higher than that of plain printing paper. They sell this only to profit from your lack of knowledge. But now you know.

To get away from that unpleasant subject, let's cover the rest of the ink jet paper basics. The finish is what makes your print look more desirable to you. There is no such thing as a better finish, it is personal preference. While some feel a photograph should be glossy and thick, others tend to like a soft matte appearance that doesn't thicken their wallets. Most people seem to prefer making their Holiday greeting cards from Matte coated paper, we have been told it gives a soft warm feel to the photo. In fact during the Holiday season, that is our best seller, but don't let that steer you from the glossy greeting cards. Depending on your image it could add a nice cold icy look to your card. So when choosing your type of paper there is not a better finish or nicer looking finish, it is merely a preference and matching your image and message with the proper paper. We recommend keeping a variety of papers around, just in case. ■

to access the membership files on a computer in the back room. BIG Lee Raisley stood in front of the door and would not let little Bob Platt in. Bob pushed a bit to no avail. Later, as I was leaving the building, two police cars pulled up, apparently summoned by Bob, who accused Lee of assaulting him. (By not jumping out of his way fast enough?) Let me insert the standard disclaimer here: if any of the above details are incorrect, blame it on my aging memory. That's it for now, Dave. Hasta la vista

ROBERT LEEDOM 2795

Back in the early 1980s, as an Apple II Plus owner, I constantly visited the small computer stores (meaning both "small stores" and "small computers") that seemed to be springing up in every other shopping mall. If they didn't carry Apple-related stuff, I'd make sure to ask the owners why not. If they did, I'd keep coming back, checking out the explosion of hardware and software accessories from the dozens of struggling new companies that saw a niche to be filled. One of the reasons I'd bought an Apple was that I was familiar with the 6502 microprocessor, having talked my boss into sending me to a three-day computer course which gave each student a single-board, 6502-based computer to take home. Thus, I walked away with the KIM-1, a cool little machine that had a 23-button keyboard, six 7-segment LED displays, cassette I/O for mass storage, and plenty of RAM to play around with: 1024 bytes! (In fact, if you used part of the memory-mapped I/O area, and you carefully watched how much of the bottom of the stack was available, you could squeeze out 1178 bytes.) Of course, you had to hand-assemble everything, but with patience, people did amazing things: for example, the (then) mainframe-only game, Adventure was pared down to a nano-edition called KIM-Venture, with 24 rooms, two treasures, a snake, a rod, a bird, a cage...and its own version of the magic word, XYZZY.

Sorry, I was drifting back into the world of KIM-1 again. But there was a related point to be made: I had joined a user group called WAKE, the Washington Area Kim Enthusiasts, and had discovered just how much cooperative assistance, education, and fun could be gleaned from a group of like-minded computer nuts. At the same time, I subscribed to Eric Rehnke's great newsletter, KIM-1 User Notes. Wow, getting my own software creations published in national newsletter—cool! Obviously, once I graduated from KIM to Apple II, I was primed to be a user group evangelist. So, here I am prowling the computer stores, always alert for new followers of the Apple religion, helping out the clueless salesmen by interrupting them to answer customers' questions, and to cor-

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Random URLs 7

by David L. Harris

HERE ARE some more Random URLs. They are all working at the time this article was written (you might have to try different Web browsers), but by the time you read it, who knows? Due to the limitations of printing them, some may wrap to a second line. Make sure you get the entire URL—they are surrounded by < and >. (Don't use the brackets when you put the URLs in your browser's address space.) Some of the descriptions are taken from the sources where I get the URLs.

American Shores: Maps of the Middle Atlantic Region to 1850

<http://www.nypl.org/research/midatlantic/>

Drawing on the holdings of the New York Public Library (in particular the Lawrence H. Slaughter Collection), and sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities, this online exhibit is devoted to offering a number of historically significant maps of the Mid-Atlantic region up to 1850.

The University of Wisconsin Center for Women's Health and Women's Health Research

<http://www.womenshealth.wisc.edu/>

Along with 12 other centers designated by the US Public Health Service Office on Women's Health, the Center for Women's Health and Women's Health Research is designed to provide a "one-stop shopping" model for the delivery of clinical health care services to women and a multi-disciplinary research agenda on women's health issues.

MIT OpenCourseWare

<http://ocw.mit.edu/index.html>

With MIT OpenCourseWare, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology plans to make course materials for nearly all its undergraduate and graduate subjects available online, free of charge to anyone who cares to use them.... Users should bear in mind that MIT OpenCourseWare is an informal learning venue only, not a degree or certificate-granting program.

College Profiles

<http://www.collegeprofiles.com/>

For many young people, fall brings a new school year, and for high school seniors, a sense of excitement and trepidation about looking for the college that will best serve their educational needs.

Daily crossword puzzle

<http://www.emazing.com/crossword/index.jsp>

How to Make Butterfly Gardens

<http://www.uky.edu/Agriculture/Entomology/entfacts/misc/ef006.htm>

Learn to create a special garden with a variety of food plants that will attract the greatest number of butterfly species.

Jellyfish (including the Jelly-Cam)

<http://www.aquarium.org/jellies/index.htm>

Life in the White House [QuickTime needed]

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/life/>

This new virtual exhibit takes visitors on a tour of the many different rooms and areas of the White House, along with the Vice President's residence. Each video tour is led by a different member of the Bush administration, including George W. Bush, Ari Fleischer, and Andy Card (goodie!).

The Lost Museum [Flash needed]

<http://www.lostmuseum.cuny.edu>

Produced by the American Social History Project's Center for Media and Learning at the City University of New York (in collaboration with George Mason University), the Lost Museum brings a recreation of P.T. Barnum's famed American Museum to the Web. Opened by Barnum in 1841, the former American Museum remained a prime tourist attraction until its spectacular conflagration in 1865. As the site notes, "the Museum was the first institution to combine sensational entertainment and gaudy display with instruction and moral uplift."

Behind the Name: The Etymology and History of First Names

<http://www.behindthename.com/>

Created by Mike Campbell, a Canadian with a great interest in linguistics, this site is a cornucopia of information about the etymologies of first names.

Duke Ellington

<http://www.dukeellington.com/>

This site pays homage to one of America's most prestigious and creative composers, Duke Ellington.

Fats Waller Forever Digital Exhibit [RealPlayer needed to listen]

<http://newarkwww.rutgers.edu/ijs/fw/fatsmain.htm>

Born in Harlem in 1904, Thomas Wright Waller would become one of jazz's most renowned pianists, along with composing some of its most memorable compositions, including "Ain't Misbehavin" and "Honeysuckle Rose." This online exhibit, produced by the Institute for Jazz Studies at Rutgers University, features recordings and photographs of Fats Waller in his prime. Also, as users navigate through the different sections, selections from Fats Waller's hundreds of recordings play as they browse.

The Vintage Radio Place

<http://otrsite.com/>

"Jerry Haendiges' Vintage Radio Place. The place to come to find all of your Old-Time Radio program information."

Find a grave

<http://www.findagrave.com/>

Looking for genealogical information about long deceased relatives can often prove to be troubling and at times expensive, to say nothing of locating where they might be buried in order to pay your respects. Find a Grave is an excellent way to locate the burial places of family and friends, and it is completely free of charge. From their site, visitors can search for the graves of relatives and ancestors by typing in their surname, which will allow the search engine to query over 3.8 million burial records.

If you can't physically make the journey, no problem; take a Hypertour and leave the driving to **Roadsideamerica**.

<http://www.roadsideamerica.com/index.html>

International Network for the Improvement of Banana and Plantain

<http://www.inibap.org/> ∎

rect the occasional (hah!) misinformation. And eventually, the conversation would end with, "Gee, you've been a big help, but where can I get this sort of down-to-earth information on a regular basis?" I'd say, "Why, a User Group, of course!" And that's when I'd point out, there on the shelves, the latest Washington Apple Pi Journal: "Comes out once a month, always chock full of good stuff, and the club meets right down in Bethesda. They've got people to answer questions, contacts with manufacturers, user-group discount purchases on all kinds of products, and an electronic bulletin board that you can connect to (if you can ever afford a modem)."

I'm sure I sold several journals on the spot, and must have recruited at least a few members, before one of my new converts stopped me cold with, "Must be a great club...how long have you been a member?" And I had to say, "Um, well, I never actually got around to joining, myself. Real busy on weekends, y'know." Kind of blew my whole sales pitch. I joined that week, in the spring of '83. Been faithful ever since.

BORIS LEVINE327

Here are some of the things Boris says he remembers about his experiences with WAP: * Our First President, David Morgenstein. The Urbans and Bensons for support. The sixty-odd people who manned the Help-phone lists, got out the WAP Journal, etc. * More People: Our current President Lorin Evans, Beth Medlin and John Ruffatto for support...the people who run our Web pages. * Some Special Personal Memories: Somewhere in my contacts with WAP I stepped through a "Door" marked "Disabled SIG" and found myself to be RUSS (a nickname), a volunteer, helping teachers help their students learn using their computers. The first group was an elementary school in Virginia, which had a special education class for children. I found working with both teachers and children fascinating, and I spent several years with them. Alas, they moved away and became inaccessible. But I was lucky enough to connect with a different kind of group. This was LEAP in Silver Spring, which has aimed at helping troubled adults get back into the local work force. I was able to assist their technical staff in retraining their students on computer aspects. Looking back, I must have spent about ten years in such volunteer activities.

ALEX & BETTY MAISH 7492

My former boss bought one of the first Macs. It looked good, so I answered a newspaper ad and, in September 1985, bought a

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Keynote
A powerful point – or presentation envy?

By the editors of MacJournal – The Journal for Serious Macintosh Users™

APPLE'S SECOND new software announcement at Macworld Expo, other than Safari its beta Internet browser for OS X, is the new presentation program Keynote .As with the browser,pundits are trumpeting Keynote as Apple 's attempt to break the shackles of the Evil Microsoft Empire. It's not that kind of direct attack, but Keynote definitely targets at PowerPoint, and at least one feature hits the mark.

The "war" some pundits imagine between Microsoft and Apple over these programs would be a public relations nightmare for one company, and near-suicide for the other. Rather, Apple's message now resembles,"We are going to make products we think customers need and want," whether companies like Microsoft think they have that market locked up or not.

Why Bother?

The presentation market has been almost exclusively Microsoft's since Adobe Persuasion went off to the land of forgotten toys back in 1998. Adobe Acrobat can display PDF-based presentations, but Acrobat is not a presentation creation program, and most of its effects require a good deal of JavaScript knowledge. Additionally, Acrobat only allows you to manipulate existing files – you can't create a new presentation (or any kind of new document) in Acrobat. It's more of an addition to PowerPoint and Keynote than a competitor.

PowerPoint hasn't had any meaningful update since the release of Office v.X, but there hasn't been much need for one. It has all the features that 90% of presenters want. Both PowerPoint and Keynote allow you to export to PDF, either directly or via the printing system. Both feature the ability to save a presentation as a QuickTime movie. For many folks, there aren't more than a handful of features that make one a notable improvement over the other, with one prominent exception: price.

Apple sells Keynote for $99,whereas the standalone version of PowerPoint v.X retails for $399 and sells for around $360 from mailorder discount firms. Considering that the full Office v.X retails for $499 and is widely available for around $450,Microsoft's desire to get you to buy the entire suite is obvious. But if you don't use Word, Excel, or Entourage, regardless of reason, PowerPoint's stand-alone price is incredibly hefty. For that reason alone, Keynote is a very attractive option. Another reason is that PowerPoint is a hard program to master. PowerPoint's rich feature set the price of an intimidating interface and some questionable features (does a presentation application really need a meeting minder tool?). Keynote seeks to fix that, and does so rather well.

Feature Presentation

Price alone does not a decent program make, but Keynote doesn't compete solely on price. Keynote is a nice alternative for even the most experienced PowerPoint user. Presentation programs have two major functions: creation and actual presentation, and Keynote shines in both areas, partly due to its interesting focus and test audience.

The Basics Steve Jobs introduced Keynote as a program built for him, and said he had been using it for all Macworld Expo keynote speeches in the past year. For someone like Jobs, the best part of a presentation program is the ability to build flashy, well-constructed presentations with a minimum of fuss. He doesn't want to spend lots of time centering text, or drawing background graphics,or fiddling around with the bane of presenters everywhere: tables and charts. It's easy enough to paste a table or chart into a presentation, but it's entirely a different matter to make it match the presentation's theme. Most people use canned themes that come with the software precisely so they don't have to create graphics, choose fonts, pick alignment points, and so on. Charts and tables you create in other programs typically don't match those themes.

Keynote, not surprisingly, focuses on these areas. The program's Navigator includes text outlining as well as slide organizing, reminiscent of the late, lamented

Persuasion (in fact, Persuasion was always Apple's first choice for presentations until Adobe killed it). Alignment guides and rules provide live feedback as you drag objects around, letting you know when presentation elements are centered or aligned with other elements as you wish. Resizing, rotation, and other transformations all happen live, and like most Quartz-based applications, Keynote respects alpha channels and preserves transparency. It also provides drop shadows for graphics and text, if you want. Although not emphasized on the Keynote Web site, Apple also touts the program's ability to use OpenGL to create dazzling 3D slide transitions that involve spinning, rotating, spilling, bumping, and several other motion-related verbs.

Keynote comes with several Apple-designed themes, with names and ideas ranging from a chalkboard to fine parchment paper. Each of these themes comes with high-resolution TIFF backgrounds, font choices, and more importantly, table and chart styles. Keynote treats charts and tables as full citizens of a presentation, not as just another kind of graphic, and that makes sense for Steve Jobs:his presentations often involve market share, sales numbers, Mac OS X installed base, and other kinds of tabular and numeric data. Keynote makes it easy to add tables, graphs, charts, and more that all look like part of the presentation's theme, without requiring major manual labor.

Presentation

When presenting, Keynote has one feature that puts it far ahead of PowerPoint: the ability to use multiple monitors. Both applications can use video mirroring, the ability to see the same image on multiple displays. Most presenters use a laptop to see what the audience is seeing on the larger presentation screen that presumably faces another direction (as attractive as Apple's displays are, it's still hard to see the screen by staring at the back panel). It's a handy if generic feature, since the program is just presenting. The program isn't actually doing anything other than presenting. The OS and the hardware control the displays, and the presentation program acts as if there's a single display. The problem is that if you want to see your notes for a slide, you have to print them ahead of time.

second-hand Mac 512 with ImageWriter I for $2495. My Radio Shack "Trash 80" and its VisiCalc were promptly retired, and never missed. In November of 1987 I bought a Plus. In March of 1993 I bought a Centris 610. Now, none of my applications would work, so I had to buy some much-too-complicated new ones. My son gave me his old PLP laser printer: a big, heavy, prone to break down antique, but so much better than my old Image Writer II. Now I'm thinking about the G3 generation. Applications? About half is correspondence on Mac Write II, 1.1v3, a lot of spread sheets on Excel 4.0, annual MacInTax, some Manage Your Money, and now just starting Reunion genealogy.

Early on, someone told me about WAP and loaned me a membership form so I soon joined. The Journal was, and still is great. The zeal of the members, especially the hard working few, was and is, most impressive. The meetings are very useful, especially the Q&A period at the beginning of each meeting. The Hotline is terrific. I have seldom used it but always the member has been most kind and patient and very helpful. I have taken only a few courses and they were great. One was in Alexandria. I would take more but I live in South Arlington and don't like to drive far at night. I have a stack of old WAP Journals. Whenever I start to throw them out, some article catches my eye, even if it is from 11986. Confirmed pack rat.

MICHAEL MARRON 3447

I joined WAP when I moved to the Washington area from Wisconsin in 1983. I had an Apple II+ and was deep into Pascal programming for CAI applications as well as exploring applications for the wonderful VISICALC! I had just purchased a huge, external 10MB drive (for something approaching $2K as I recall) and so I could store all of my programs and more on my new drive. It is hard to remember today that there was a time when 10MB was more storage than you thought you would ever need. Certainly Steve Jobs thought 64K of RAM was as much as anyone would ever need (and so did IBM).

With my new storage capability I was searching inexpensive sources of new software, especially utilities that would help me manage this huge amount of storage. I had purchased several disks from the Boston Computer Society (which was divided into Mac and IBM subgroups) and from the Berkeley MUG when I learned from a local Apple user of the Pi. I went to one of the early garage sales (then held at USUHS, as I recall) and became a member on the spot. I have remained a member through the years because the Pi grew with me. I moved from the Apple II to the Mac shortly after

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It's also entirely too easy to forget what's on the next slide and get ahead of yourself, accidentally covering upcoming slides.

Keynote works a bit differently. If you have multiple monitors, Keynote treats one as a primary display and one as a secondary display, providing a couple of features that greatly enhance presentation mechanics. First, you can decide which of two screens the presentation goes on, the primary, or secondary display. Another feature, "Use alternate display to view slide notes," shows you information about the presetnation on the screen that the audience isn't watching.

These "notes" use a three-pane display that shows the Navigator (thumbnails in a column to the left of the current slide) or Outline (text of slides in that same column) view, the current slide, and the notes for the current slide underneath that slide. You can see what the audience sees, your notes, and both previous and upcoming slides. It's a major improvement over PowerPoint for presentations, and it is a feature that Mac presenters have been asking from Microsoft for a long time.

It's far more difficult to get lost in a presentation with such notes, as well as easier to set up the next slide or slides. In a near text-only presentation, six hours can use up well over 215 slides, and getting lost is a real problem. This feature alone is enough to make some switch to Keynote as a presentation tool, if not a slide-building environment. You can have PowerPoint display the presentation on one screen and the slide with notes and outlines on another, as Keynote does, but there is no connection between the <two.You> have to keep them synchronized yourself.

Graphics quality is always an issue for presenters, and much has been made of Keynote's use of Mac OS X's native Quartz 2D graphics and what may do for slide quality. On a Cinema Display, Keynote is gorgeous. The same slide on a 50-foot projected screen isn't as gorgeous,because the resolution and image quality of most LCD projectors aren't up to the task, so much of the subtlety that Quartz gives you is lost. Another is in presentation style. If you don't use zoomy transitions or a lot of images, and you like more plain backgrounds, it's rather hard to tell the difference between PowerPoint and Keynote. Steve Jobs and other advocates have made much noise about Keynote's XML file format, reflecting Apple's spirit of "openness " these

days. (We're guessing the Final Cut Pro file format design team was absent that day.) However, XML is a markup language.

XML files are text files, usually with content as text and instructions on what to do with that text in surrounding tags. Unlike PowerPoint, you can't physically embed non-text information in the file. All the backgrounds, all the preview icons, images, and every other piece of binary information must be included untouched with the XML file.

To make this simpler, the Keynote file format is a Mac OS X package, a folder that the Finder and other operating system components treat as if it were a file. Inside the package is an XML file (a text file) and a lot of graphic files. Every graphic file, every QuickTime movie, every Photoshop file used in the presentation is in there – uncompressed. If you get a little too graphic and transition-happy, your Keynote files can easily grow to over a gigabyte. While not the knock of death it might have been a few years ago, it still causes problems. If you have to send a presentation to a traveling executive not staying somewhere with high-speed access,you're up the creek. To paraphrase Tom Bodett,"Motel 6 may leave the light on for you, but they don't leave the T-3 on."

This is a side effect of any SGML-based markup language, be it XML or even HTML: text is not intended to represent binary information. XML files are bigger but easier to repair in the case of corruption. PowerPoint uses a binary file format that allows for a lot of compression (our tests found a text-heavy 215-slide presentation to take 2.1MB in PowerPoint format and 14.8MB in Keynote format), but if it gets corrupted, you're stuck with your last backup. Keynote does give you some format flexibility, though, as it can import and export PowerPoint files, import AppleWorks 6 presentations, and export both PDF and QuickTime files. If you have both PowerPoint and Keynote, you can use the file format that is best suited to your needs at the moment. The size of Keynote files, and the complexity of Keynote's transitions can be an issue with older Macs, as detailed in Apple's KnowledgeBase.

Creation

Presentation is the last and smallest part of the process, as far as the program is concerned. The majority of presentation work is building the slides and laying

out the presentation. That's where a program is either great or garbage.

Keynote follows Apple's trend of including 90% of the features any user would need, sacrificing little-used capabilities for a clean and clear interface. Keynote, as a Cocoa application, bundles all content and toolbars in its document windows, compared to PowerPoint's or AppleWorks' separate toolbars. Simplicity without oversimplification seems to be the theme of the application. For example, Keynote has fourteen preference settings; PowerPoint has over twenty by the time you get to the third tab in the "Preferences" dialog. To be fair, many of PowerPoint's settings are due to its cross-platform nature. Keynote doesn't need to guard against Windows macro virii, it can't turn off Quartz text display, and it has no spelling options because it uses the built-in spelling service, and so on.

But Keynote does have a cleaner interface that's either gratifying or annoying depending on what you used before Keynote. Rather than present you with a toolbar or two full of options, you get enough interface widgets to get to work, and you can add or subtract from there. The basic font shortcuts work correctly (Command-B for "Bold," Command-I for "Italics," and Command-U for "Underline," despite rumors that you have to use the font panel), so you can do basic text styling without having to take your hands off the keyboard. In fact, Apple brags that Keynote has more than a hundred keyboard shortcuts.

Keynote has its own version of PowerPoint's formatting palette, named the "Inspector" in good Cocoa fashion. It's reminiscent of OmniGraffle's floating windows or Adobe GoLive's floating palettes. Unlike PowerPoint's formatting palette, Keynote's "Inspector" is not context sensitive, so you lose the convenience of always having pertinent tools at hand. To help make up for that, you can display multiple "Inspecto" windows, each showing a different set of tools. Multiple windows would be more useful if they could be docked either to each other or to the edges of the display, but are still useful if you have the screen real estate.

Keynote doesn't have the breadth of tools as PowerPoint, but it does have the tools most people will need. Keynote makes heavy use of contextual menus and fairly screams for a multibutton mouse, but it does allow Apple to keep things out of the toolbar area of

it was introduced and have upgraded and expanded quite a few times in the past 15 years. The Pi has always been my first stop for advice and guidance on both hardware and software purchases.

JANE MASON 662

What I remember with a warm fuzzy feeling was working on the monthly newsletter. Gena and editor Bernie Urban guided us, prodded us, encouraged us, and, in the end, did a tremendous amount of work themselves. Occasionally we worked in the office, but usually we put the paper together downstairs in their house. As I remember, their children were almost teenagers, and tolerated us, as we put the next issue together, expanding into the kitchen, living room, etc. Bernie was brilliant and hard-hitting and really targeted towards his goal of publishing a fine paper on time, but he masked it all under the guise of a teddy bear, kind, relaxed and very gentle. Gena had all details thrust on her, and gave the impression of being more rigid, but they really worked as a team. Helping them was a young cheerful Sancho Panza named Kevin who made everything work, gophered everywhere, and had an incredible understanding of the young Apple II computer and its software. Outside of the newspaper, the most inspirational leader was Jay Thal. Way before his time, he saw how computers would help the handicapped and tried to guide Apple Pi into the empirical use of them to help everyone from paraplegics to those with reading disabilities.

DOROTHY MOORE 5106

I remember how nice it was meeting at the Armed Services University Building. That's when I joined WAP and bought an Apple IIe. (Someone in WAP talked me out of buying the new Mac because it didn't have as much software.) I mainly did Word Processing. Then two years ago I bought a Performa 630, joined Explorer, got a better modem, and upgraded my memory. I've been trying to learn how to use it ever since. The noon Retirement Group with Chuck James leading has been a big help, and the Women's group, but I still have a lot to learn.

DAVID MORGANSTEIN 1

My first contact with the Pi, was before it was even called the Washington Apple Pi. I learned from the computer store where I had purchased an Apple][(that came with an amazing 4K of memory but was expandable to 24K, I think) that there was a group forming to help each other try to overcome the gift of the Great Unknown that came free of charge with every box. I trav-

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the window and keep the interface clean. If you are used to PowerPoint for creating slides, Keynote's differences will slow you down at first. However, as you get used to the interface, you can get slides built just as quickly and efficiently as with PowerPoint. The simpler toolset lends itself to less time spent searching for direction and more time spent building slides. Adding objects and effects is clear and obvious, even for novices. So far, we've noticed that the Keynote manual spends most of its time collecting dust.

That may be Keynote's greatest contribution to the presentation market: an interface that allows you to get the job done without exploring dozens of palettes and dialog boxes. It doesn't have every single doo-dad that PowerPoint does, and it doesn't need them. If you have PowerPoint and need its features, you can easily import PowerPoint presentations into Keynote. It's a fairly reliable process, with only a few issues, such as having to re-embed QuickTime Movies and occasional problems with resized text in a text box suddenly overflowing. PowerPoint resizes text to fit in a text box on the fly, so if you import such a slide into Keynote, the text may spring back to its original too-big size. They're not major issues, and as long as you are aware of them, and some others, then you shouldn't have too many problems.

Some Keynote problems are inexcusable, like the lack of an AppleScript dictionary. Before some wag asks,"What could you possibly script in a presentation program," we declare the question immaterial. AppleScript enables solutions that software developers never considered; that's why you want an expandable and scriptable program. It's doubly strange considering that Keynote and AppleScript both embrace XML. AppleScript plays nicer with XML with every release.

While XML is used for a variety of somewhat mundane things on Mac OS X, on other platforms it is heavily used as a data integration language. Since Keynote uses XML as its data format, the potential for integrating all sorts of data into Keynote is outstanding. AppleScript would take that even further, but Apple has once again shown that the motto "Eat your own dog food " may apply to Apple's Web servers, but not to AppleScript. It hurts Apple in many ways, as once you set up an AppleScript workflow around an application, you won't cavalierly replace that application. If Microsoft were to add AppleScript to a future release of PowerPoint, it would give people more reason to use PowerPoint, even if Keynote has all the features they need.

Other issues with Keynote include an inability to import PowerPoint self-playing PowerPoint "shows" solely because the filename extension is ".pps " instead of ".ppt ". Once again, too much reliance on filename extensions is a bad thing, regardless of the dogma of the NeXT staff at Apple. While Keynote can export to PDF, it has no ability to optimize the output file, so expect those files to be quite large.

Is It For You?

Keynote is an excellent program for its price, and a solid one regardless of price, especially considering that it can handle core presentation tasks that PowerPoint simply can't. But the price makes it much more of a player.

Is Keynote a PowerPoint killer? Not if you deal with Windows users frequently. If not, or if you don't need full cross-platform functionality, then Keynote has potential for you. Is Keynote an AppleWorks killer? Probably not. Most people using AppleWorks use it for far more than just presentations. The same holds true for Acrobat. In fact,once you get past the "It's a product-killer" mentality, Keynote is a solid addition to a field that has needed competition for quite some time. As usual,it embraces Apple's favorite NeXT technologies (Cocoa, Quartz, XML) while ignoring Macintosh standards (like AppleScript), but it's a good program in spite of itself. ∎

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Two Macintosh Stories

By Jay Darmstadter

Story 1

Untitled

I TAKE CLASSES at a community college in Virginia. The staff and students at this college have a heavy Wintel herd mentality that is nearly impossible to penetrate.

I started German 101 in Fall, 1999. The first day of class, Frau Jassmann, my instructor, mentioned "Bill Gates doesn't realize how difficult he makes it to type German on a computer." I decided she was a prime candidate for conversion to Macintosh. I had an old IIci at home. I set it up with ClarisWorks 5 and took it to school the second day of class. Frau Jassmann was mortified. "What? I hate computers! Learn another system? I already spend more time than I want to learning the one provided here!" I took the computer home. Two weeks later, the college was having some kind of problem with the network. Printing had became impossible. I decided to give Frau Jassmann another crack at using a Mac, so I took it back to school and gave it to her with a Personal LaserWriter I also had lying around. She reluctantly accepted the Mac outfit. Her main complaint about Windows was that it took 5 keys to type German diacritical marks such as umlauts, and also which 5 keys varied depending on what word processor one chose. And, sometimes the Windows word processors would be stubborn and simply wouldn't type umlauts. (An umlaut is created on a Mac by holding down the Option key and typing u. The next letter typed will have an umlaut over it—regardless of what program one is using.) I cheated. I had rigged the old Mac to type umlauts and other German diacritical marks by pressing a single "F" key.

Frau Jassmann started using the Mac. She noticed immediately that everything about using it was easier than on the Wintel machines. She wasn't liking it—it was merely a less unpleasant computer to use. After she'd had it for about 2 weeks, she told me that she was going to make up an exam for my class and would

eled downtown to George Washington University and found the right building. As I approached the computer lab with a dozen questions in my mind, I heard the hum of curiosity, enthusiasm and comradeship that is the hallmark of the Pi to this day, 20 years later. Over the next year or two I became a regular and served as software librarian, which meant gathering a team of volunteers every week or so to duplicate dozens of 5 1/4" diskettes containing every shareware/freeware programming that could be located! People were hungry to find yet another game, utility or application that could help justify the incredible amount of money they had invested in those computers made in a garage. Computers that were to change the history of technology.

Shortly after I was given the privilege of serving as president, WAP initiated member number 500. Four years later when Tom Warrick took on that task, we had passed member number 5,000. One significant memory is that of Apple's introduction of the Macintosh. We were honored to have Steve Wozniak promise to bring a handful of the Mac developer team to show Pi members and the Washington area this brand new way of computing. They were to arrive a day or so after the Macintosh was to be announced to Apple's Board of Directors. And a day BEFORE the Boston Computing Society was to host them! The Woz authorized us to rent a G.E. Electric Light Valve projector (which in those days cost about $20,000 new) to cast a 20' image on the screen of the Department of Commerce auditorium. The auditorium seated about 2500 and based on the excitement that had been generated, we had an overflow crowd. The scary part was the closing minutes before the meeting was to begin and no 'Woz' or Macintosh in sight! To stall for time, we began a 'regular' monthly meeting with 'old business'. Pulses quickening, we moved on to 'new business'... sweat began to run. Were they coming? How do you tell 2500 people that you were glad they came to a monthly WAP meeting...see you again next month???

Although it seemed like an eternity, words of relief finally reached the podium. Woz and crew had arrived! The equipment was quickly set up. The lights were dimmed. A hush settled over the impatient crowd. The power switch was turned on...you could feel the awe that swept through the auditorium. 2500 people, mouths slightly agape...the same emotion. Unbelievable. No one could quite believe what they were seeing. This was indeed to become the computing of the future. And all those present were touched at the opportunity of feeling a small part of it...

WAP grew from a handful of enthusiasts to a small business, with an office and staff. There were growing pains and important

have to do it on a Windows computer. I asked why. "Because if I use the Mac and get stuck, I'd have to ask you for help and you'd see your test." I asked, "How many documents have you created in the 2 weeks you've been using the Mac?" She answered, "About 7 or 8," to which I replied, "And how many times have you been stuck?" She thought about that. The biggest problem she'd had so far was one time the printer had run out of paper. She decided it would be safe for her to create my exam on the Mac.

Then one day something happened. Frau Jassmann had a revelation. She asked me to show her how to put pictures in her documents. I showed her the ClarisWorks libraries, and demonstrated some things things that could be done with them. The syllabi and test pages she began handing out started looking more interesting than they had in the past. And she admitted that she was now having fun creating them.

I should point out that Frau Jassmann shares an office with other instructors in the Humanities Department. There are a half dozen desks in there. All but hers have Gateway Pentium behemoths on them—that sometimes don't work. On her desk sat a little old Mac—on which she was doing things that had never occurred to the other instructors to even try—things that would never have occurred to HER to try—when she was using Wintel.

When school ended for the Summer of 2000, Frau Jassmann gave me back the little IIci. The entire time she had used it—from September to the end of May— the old machine had never frozen—not once. We attended a Macintosh sale in June and she purchased a Macintosh PowerBook 520 for her boyfriend in Germany. She spent the summer in Germany. She showed her boyfriend how to network the little PowerBook to his G4 with an ethernet crossover cable. He is very happy with his PowerBook.

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Some people don't get it. The Fall 2000 semester was about to start. I had signed up for German 201 with Frau Jassmann. I didn't have her new (old Centris 650 with a 7100/66 board) computer ready for her yet. She complained to the drama instructor, "I have to type syllabi for my classes, and my Mac isn't ready yet." He replied, "You can use a Windows machine." She said "Yeah, but it's so much easier on a Mac, and also I like to put graphics on my syllabi." The drama teacher said,

"Here. Lemme me show you how to put graphics on your documents." He cut a picture from a magazine with an X-acto knife and pasted it onto a piece of paper. "When you Xerox the page, the graphic will be there like it was drawn on the page."

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The fall 2000 semester began. Frau Jassmann was happily squared away with her PowerMac-ized Centris 650 and her Personal LaserWriter 300, a combination that brought derision from many of the Wintel-oriented herd of sheep that comprise the staff, as had the IIci the previous year, despite the fact that it had always worked, while the Wintel machines often hadn't. The building's Wintel network printer, which resides in Frau Jassmann's shared Humanities Department office, was often down. It wasn't unusual for a faculty member to send a print order to it from their office, walk to the other end of the building to retrieve the print, and discover this. Such was the situation one day about two weeks into the semester when an English teacher walked in to get a printout of a test. "I hafta Xerox two dozen copies of this test and administer it in ten minutes, and the printer's down!" screamed the upset teacher. "I can print it for you on my printer," said Frau Jassmann. The English teacher was aghast. "But you have a Mac and my file was created in Word for Windows." Frau Jassmann said, "Bring me the file on a floppy, and I'll show you what a Mac can do." The desperate English teacher ran to his office, copied his Microsoft Office '97 for Windows Word document to a floppy, returned to Frau Jassmann's office, and handed her the floppy. She popped it in to the floppy drive of the old Mac and opened the document in ClarisWorks 5 for Macintosh. She printed the test and saved his bacon.

Spring 2001 semester starts this week. I'm signed up for German 202 with Frau Jassmann. Over the Christmas break she converted her mother and brother to Macintosh. I hear her tell people when the subject of computers comes up, "I prefer a computer that cooperates with me rather than one that fights me." A year and a half ago, this woman hated computers; they were a necessary evil. Now she's a Macintosh advocate.

Story 2
The Macintosh Genie
Chapter One

ONCE UPON A TIME there was this genie. Bald, mid-forties, about 5' 10", 200 pounds—typical genie.

He lived in a city called Charlottesville, in the middle of a place called Virginia. One day, the genie got a flyer about a dance party in the far off land of Baltimore. He sent copies of the flyer to his dancy friends by email, and by postal mail to those dancy friends who hadn't caught up with technology. Anyway, the original invitation flyer was written in Magic Marker. Uh, like, in this day and age, who writes flyers in Magic Marker? This could could mean only one thing—that the writer didn't have a computer. The genie decided this situation needed to be rectified, so he pulled an old Mac off the pile and loaded it onto his magic carpet and went to the party in Baltimore. Upon arriving, the host proudly showed the genie an old WinDoze computer purchased earlier that day with money. The genie was disappointed, but didn't wanna spoil the host's day by telling the host what the genie had planned on giving him for free. So the genie left the old Mac on his magic carpet, and ignored it for a few weeks.

Chapter Two

SOME WEEKS LATER, the genie went to a dance in another far off land, Shepherdstown, West Virginia. He'd known about Shepherdstown dances for 20 years, but had never been to one. The dance hall in Shepherdstown was quite nice, and there were a lotta faces familiar to the genie from other places he'd danced.

But that was later. Meanwhile, back at the plot:

The genie arrived in Shepherdstown a few hours early, and had some time to kill. So he went into a bookstore, and asked the lady behind the counter if she had a specific book, Anguish Languish by Howard Chace. The genie always asks for that book when he's in a used bookstore, because it's been outta print for 40 years, but he wants a copy as a gift for his pal Justine, and he hasn't found one yet. The bookstore lady started banging away at the computer to see if the book was in the inventory. The computer gave her difficulty. The genie stood and waited patiently. Finally, the lady lost her patience with the machine and said the magic words, "I wish I had a Mac." The genie said, "Don't go away," and retrieved the one on his magic carpet and gave it to her. Then he went to the dance. And the lady probably lived happily ever after. ∎

Mac Genie

decisions to make that changed the shape of the Pi. But one thing remained the same. The Pi was created by people with a desire to help one another learn, and get more use out of the amazing computing machines made by Apple. I won't begin to list the names of the dozens of people who gave hundreds of hours to build the Washington Apple Pi into the best user's group in the country. If I start, I'd have to fill several pages to honor them all. All those many volunteers gave something and in return received more than they had given. The friendship, the feeling of working together and of building something valuable. 20 years? It seems like only yesterday....

KEVIN NEALON   2440

I remember working in the office with Bernie and Geneve Urban. Bernie gave me my start in computers. I was hired as office help (WAP's first paid employee) to answer the phones and run the register. Bernie, let me help the other members of WAP with technical issues. It's that experience of helping other people that led me to a new career path. Every thing that I have today, I owe to the experience of working in the Washington Apple Pi office and Bernie Urban.

DAVID OTTALINI   5481

My memories go back to the days before I became a member when I started working with the Apple /// at CNN and decided to buy my own - even though I knew the Apple /// was being discontinued. It was just such a great computer! I can remember how excited I was to find a WAP Journal (at a computer store I think) and found some Apple /// articles. Finally there was a group that had members using the same computer I had!

I remember Bernie and Gena Urban (who managed the office and edited the Journal) and how much they loved the Pi and put in so much time and effort on its behalf. I remember the original office in Bethesda and how crowded it was. But then, everyone liked it that way.

I went through the hard times as well and anguished over whether the club would make it through its troubles. People pulled together. Many of our current leadership and office staff (Beth specifically) pulled things together. We moved to new offices in Rockville and that's proven to be a success.

It's a great organization and I'm proud to belong! I remember all the friends I've made over the years, all the things I've learned, all the hours I've spent trying to help others. I remember our 10th anniversary celebration - a gala event. I'm thrilled that

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DoubleClick

by Dave Ottalini and Derek Rowan
Originally published January 6, 2003

Question: When I access a document on the Internet that needs Acrobat Reader to be read from Microsoft Internet Explorer on my home computer, I always get a blank page. I have found that to see the document, I have to download it to My Files, open Acrobat Reader from Start, and then open the document from My Files. I am using Acrobat Reader 5.0.5 9/24/01 and Microsoft Interne Explorer 6.0.2800.1106. On my work computer the same document will open up automatically from Explorer. What is wrong with my home setup? Am I missing a file, or is something wrong in the setup for one of these two programs? Thank you for your help.

R.C. Woolfenden, Fairfax, VA

Derek: R.C., this is a tough problem. There are quite a number of issues that can cause this. The most common one I've seen is your security settings at home on your Internet Explorer are too high. There is also a problem with IE 5 and 6 and certain PDFs that is actually caused the by web server. This problem didn't manifest itself in the older versions of IE, but it can also cause this problem on the newer versions. It's probably unlikely this to be the case however, if you are going to multiple sites and getting PDFs. Here are some other things you can try:

Changing the security setting: Click Tools, then Internet Options. On the Security tab. Make sure the slider on the left is set to Medium.

For a detailed description of the security zone settings and features, read Microsoft's knowledge base article: http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb;EN-US;174360

Another issue can be a problem with Adobe Acrobat's web integration. Uninstall and reinstall Acrobat reader. You can also work around the issue sometimes but disabling the web integration. When you do this, the acrobat files won't open within the browser, but you'll be presented with a option box to save or open the file when you click on it. If you open it, it should open within the reader itself. To change this setting, open Adobe Acrobat Reader and click File, Preferences, General, and then clear the Web Browser Integration.

PDFs really are a great way to distrubute documents that look exactly the same on any platform. They can also be used to create forms and send them around to people to fill out. You can actually do some powerful things with PDFs. And since they are cross platform (working on Macs, Windows, and Unix machines) you can be sure that your document can easily be read by just about every computer user.

Dave, what do you think?

Dave: PDF files have reached the point where they are a necessary part of daily computing life for many. Apple has licensed the technology and it is incorporated into OS X. You can create PDFs directly without Adobe software from within any program and then send it on for anyone else to use. Because those files include all the formatting, font and other information, however, they can be big – making them more difficult to send by email. But many web pages make them available for > downloading. It's easier with broadband than dial-up service but doable.

If you get the full Acrobat software, you can also do annotations and other neat formatting, download websites and turn them into PDFs, etc. It's a great technology that will only become more important over time.

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We thank the Journal Papers for their permission to reprint this article.

we've made it to 20 - and can only wish the club all the best into the future.

KEVIN PARKER 6994

I am modestly flattered to find that through dint of stability and Macintosh loyalty I find myself amongst the elders of WAP. I am currently running (and writing this on) a Power Macintosh 6100/60 that I bought about three years ago. My wife now has my original Macintosh, now a Macintosh Plus but once a "Fat Mac," which I bought in 1985. And there hangs a small tale. In early 1987 I upgraded my 512k Mac to what was then the latest and greatest, a 512kE ("E" for "enhanced"). This included such advanced features as a double-sided (800k) disk drive and an additional 128k of ROM. I brought it home and powered it on, but mistakenly stuck a non-bootable floppy into my lovely new drive. The machine began rebooting and rejecting, but not ejecting, the floppy. The classic "straightened-out-paper-clip-in-the-hole" trick was not working, and my wonderful "enhanced" Macintosh appeared to be going berserk.

In desperation, I grabbed the latest issue of the WAP Journal and looked for someone I could call on Macintosh matters. I dialed the first name on the list, who promptly answered the phone. Unfortunately, he was in the middle of his family dinner and wanted to put me off, though my hysterical pleas quickly convinced him we would all be better off with an immediate response. He told me that the new drives required more pressure with the straightened-out-paper-clip than the old ones. I thanked him, hung up, and quickly found that this was the case. (I also later thanked him profusely—and at a more convenient time—for his assistance in my moment of need.)

I must confess that I have been largely a "stealth member" over the years, not having the time either to participate as a WAP volunteer or to take advantage of many of WAP's services and activities, other than the Journal and especially the Explorer Service—which is wonderful! However, in that evening of crisis in 1987, I was hugely grateful to be a WAP member, and I have every intention of continuing my membership for as long as there are Macintoshes.

CHARLES RICE JR   604

Thanks for extending to me the honor of contributing to the WAP 20th anniversary observance. My membership number is 604 and the oldest membership card in my WAP file is from 1981. However, the truth is that I have not been an active member though

I've maintained my membership all this time. I've attended very few meetings, even back in the beginning. I've felt through the years that the outstanding journal alone was well worth the cost of membership. I have not known any of the dedicated and able volunteers who have kept the effort going, but my hats off to them. In January, I turned over a new leaf and became much more active - attended the January general meeting and received a door prize (Claris sun shield), signed up for TCS Classic Service, took the TCS course and the Internet course, bought the TCS manual and the OS 8.1 CD, and participated in the Genealogy SIG. I look forward to taking other courses. These are small steps, but perhaps better late than never.

ARTHUR G   ROBBINS   1149

As one of the "500", I am - oh what's the right word? - OLD? My best story is that I joined WAP somewhat backwards. I assume most members join the WAP because they have Apple computers and are looking for help, fellowship, advice, etc. In the late 70's, my experience was the opposite, I was looking for a computer. A friend, Bob Pakulski, had an Apple II and was a WAP member. He suggested I come to a meeting learn about the Apple and, more importantly, about helpful folks in the WAP. I actually joined the Pi before I bought my Apple II+.

Not knowing much about computers, at the time, they all seemed essentially the same to me. The Pi is the reason I went with an Apple computer. I saw an opportunity for support from a friendly interested group of folks as I entered the exciting world of 48k Ram and single 5 1/2 inch floppy drive.

Twenty years later, I am still benefiting from the advice in the Journal, occasional calls to the Hotlines, garage sales (customer and seller), and the buying specials. I have been through the II+, an original MAC, an upgrade to a Mac Plus, and an LCIII (now my wife's). I now have a 6400/200. At work I must use a Windows NT machine, but I have a sign on it that says "MS DOS - JUST SAY NO". At home, thanks to 20 years in the Pi, I am a devout Apple Fan. Thanks for the chance to thank the Pi.

PATTI & BILL   SCHNEIDER   1806

In the early 1980s when the Apple IIe had just come out, the company for which I worked had devised a system of rapidly targeting nuclear weapons against tactical formations. The difficulty was that it meant that every unit had to carry a stack of maps with overlays showing where all the proposed targets were located - crossroads, woods, etc. The stack was two feet tall and weighed

many pounds. Patti and I had been Apple/WAP people already several years.

It occurred to me that we could store the data on an Apple - with an attached hard disk - and process the data on the Apple in a small fraction of the time previously required. We tried it and it worked. Now the Army could do all the processing in under a minute and receive the approvals in less than five minutes. This meant the defending unit could hope to hit a target before it overran and captured them! My boss suggested that we should ask Apple to set aside a hundred Apple IIe's so the Army could buy them. I called Apple. Their response to my news/request was "You can't do that on an Apple!!!" I replied —you pay my way and I will come show you. They did. I did.

And they cam to buy my company. The company owners decided they did not want to change their style of doing business and declined. When LISA appeared on the scene, I browbeat my company into buying one for my use—after all, look what the IIe had done for the company! The authorities bought two—one for their use. I received a lot of grief for buying this dinosaur as the rest of the company went on to newer and better Apple Macintoshes. While I was using mine for everyday computing, the "authorities" devised a clever coding scheme for use by a part of the Army in a remote land that is still unmentionable. When I asked for a Macintosh, I was told to go fry my sash. I had made my bed, now I must lie in it.

Several months later, they had supplied the remote Army unit with THEIR computer and were suddenly begging to get my LISA since they were no longer for sale anywhere. Naturally, I was generous and agreed to trade for a new third generation Mac. The value and ease of use of the Mac was so great that Patti had to have her own Mac and printer and laptop and modem so now we are a 4 Mac household!

DANA SCHWARTZ   27

When John Moon & I took over the original WAP Apple II (AppleSoft Basic) BBS software from Tom Warrick in 1980, it had no capacity for file transfers of any kind, just text messages. That year I wrote for it what was very likely one of the first (if not *the* first) file transfer mechanisms on any Apple BBS system anywhere. Making use of the elemental firmware on the 300 baud "Micromodem II" (the only modem generally available at the time for the Apple II), the BBS file transfer code could bootstrap a piece of Basic code (by "Peeks" and "Pokes") down to the caller's machine, and then use that code fragment to retrieve the entire transfer routine. When the caller then made use of this routine, entire files of any format (Code, Data, etc.) would be moved directly from a disk file on the BBS machine to a disk file on the user's home computer. Built-in checksums and error recovery ensured error-free transmission, but with 300 baud it would still take over an hour to fill a standard 128K floppy! As far as we knew (or I have ever heard) this was the only existing Apple II BBS file transfer capability in the entire world at the time, and it helped to put WAP at the forefront of Apple II telecommunications.

MARY LOU   SCRUDATO   5827

I regret I cannot be of any assistance to you because I have multiple medical problems, including a severe cardiac condition; I shouldn't even be using the computer!! I am going on 70 years of age and really can't complain-it could be worse. The only thing I'd like you to know is that I have always read the Pi Journal all these years and have enjoyed it and learned from it.

PHIL   SHAPIRO   8516

In May, 1986, I was given an Apple IIc computer as a graduation present, and I immediately sought out help in how to use it. I found WAP, and at the same time, answers to almost every one of my questions. I can well recall the first time I walked into the WAP office. The people I met there made me feel right away that I had arrived at the right place. The feeling of camaraderie was palpable, and literally ensconced me in good feelings about my computer.

Today, many of my best friends are people I met through WAP, and each one of them is so creatively talented, I sometimes wonder how so much talent can fit in one human body. Apple enthusiasts are a different breed. We pride ourselves on elegance, simplicity, originality, craftiness, beauty, compassion, innocence, humor, mischief, optimism, and community. A simple Apple logo stands for all this, and so much more.

Thank you, WAP. You were there when I needed you, and I've yet to pay back just a part of what you've given me.

DEAN   SMITH 7068

Unfortunately I do not have any epigrammatic or anecdotal remembrances. But it has been a pleasure to help support the Pi over the years.

JEFF   STETEKLUH   816

My WAP number is 816. I thought that was a big member number when I joined. I am grateful for all the help I have gotten from WAP members such as Lorin Evans. I remember going to a big WAP meeting (January 1984) to see the new Macintosh. I felt certain real programmers do not use mice but that presentation

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Got π?

changed my mind. I have been a Mac fan ever since. I have enjoyed most of all lots of fantastic GameSIG meetings.

GENE THOMPSON 1641

I joined Apple Pi the first time when Douglas, my oldest son, was in jr. high school. We had a brand new state-of-the-art Apple! An Apple II Plus with 64k memory and 2 disk drives. (We still have it and it still works!) We used a typewriter for a printer. We, my three sons and myself, attended all the Pi meetings at the site of the US medical school. We even went to the meeting in DC where, Woz, the Apple co-founder demonstrated the Macintosh to Pi members. Today, Douglas is a very well paid consultant in the Atlanta area and knows several programming languages, Small Talk, DOS, Visual Basic, C++, Appletalk, Unix, HTML, etc. He did my web page for me. His interest and first computer language are a direct result of these early meetings. With Pi's help, he taught himself Appletalk and then Basic. Apple Pi was a critical influence in his career choice and success as a professional. Douglas is now 29 years old, married with two young sons of his own. Today I have a Power Computer with Mac OS 7.5.6 with 64 meg of memory and a 604e at 210 megahertz. I run my business and do digital video editing with a Miro DC30 card as a hobby (Apple Pi could do a better job of helping members do video.) My youngest son, Steven, age 24, is my system engineer and learned a lot and became interested in computers at Apple Pi also. We have downloaded countless items from the Pi computer. I never could figture out how to do this but my sons can.

JACK UPPER 6812

When I think of my early days as a member of WAP in the mid-eighties, I think first of the intro to the Mac classes I took with Marty {last name? how could I forget: please fill it in}. He was astonished when I came in for the third session, second repeat. I simply said, Marty, you always offer something new, even when going over the same introductory material, and, besides, the systems and software are changing so fast that it's a new session every time. Then, I went over to his house one day to ask him to organize my hard disk; it's still the basic order of all six of my modern Macs: system, applications, documents and utilities. What a guy! He came in for the last session I attended in 1988, I believe, standing up in excruciating pain, because he couldn't sit down, saying he had been in a car accident. I later heard that he was suffering from cancer, as well. How typical of him to give such priority to our tutorial!!! To me, that represents the spirit of the Pi, as I have known it!

DAN WAGES 6524

A belated reply to the letter I recently received indicating that I am one of the 500 oldest (sob!) members of Washington Apple Pi. I have not been sufficiently active in the Pi to have anything exciting to say; but beginning with the next paragraph is my contribution. Because it is not exciting, feel free not to use it without any fear that I will be hurt—I won't be. By separate e-mail I will volunteer to help with the effort to celebrate the 20th anniversary.

I joined Washington Apple Pi immediately after purchasing my first Mac—a powerful machine with 125 k memory and a

single 400 k disk drive. With a single disk containing the Operating System, MacWrite, and MacPaint, my wife and I soon discovered that we could type as much as 22 double spaced pages of text before running out of space. It was several months before I even knew there was such a thing as an extra disk drive with which we could increase our output.

In the early years I only attended a couple of WAP meetings. For one thing, they moved every month from one place to another, and it was a hassle to find the new location. Secondly, when I got there and the Question and Answer sessions began (split between Apple II and Mac) I didn't even understand the questions, much less the answers. I did my learning by trial and error, helped considerably by articles in the Journal—my main link with WAP until I started attending David Mudd's monthly HyperCard SIG meetings. I was (and am) an indifferent HyperCard programmer, but Dave's sessions gave me an opportunity to discuss in a small group Mac operations in general.

Somewhere along the line in the early days I acquired a disk with Loderunner of it. Except for a number of (mostly losing) encounters with Chessmaster 2000, Loderunner remains to this day the only game I have ever played on a computer. Unfortunately, at some point my Loderunner disk got corrupted and won't work anymore—or maybe it just doesn't work with the newer operating systems. A good thing, too—it's a colossal waste of time when I should be doing my check book, updating my data bases, and wasting my time on Explorer instead.

JERROLD ZACHARIAS 3399

Many years ago, brought my 128K Macintosh into the office of an all PC company in Rosslyn, Virginia. With its MacDraw, MacWrite and a I believe the Visicalc program, it generated a lot of curiosity and interest. I let anyone who wanted to try it out to do so. It was such a hit that several people went out and bought their own Macs.

Two years later the company finally broke down and purchased a few later model Macs. To their consternation, the utilization of the Macs in our computer room were triple that of the PCs. Today the company still has a majority of PCs, but they also had 38 Macs. Being a Mac user and enthusiast, I have infected the whole family. My wife now has a PowerBook 5300C, my brother a Power Mac 8500, his three sons are all Mac users and so are my three sons. They know a good thing when they see it. ■

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Celebrating Twenty Five Years of Washington Apple Pi

Washington Apple Pi Classes for March & April

ONE OF THE most popular activities at the Pi is our tutorial program. Our instructors are always learning new programs and techniques to add to our list of classes. We have added a number of new classes and updated the material being presented in our classes to cover the latest versions of the Macintosh operating system and the latest version of software applications. Check under each category of classes for information about new and revised classes.

If you would like to receive up to the minute information and reminders about WAP classes and activities, go to http://www.wap.org/lists/ and sign up for the Pi Announcements List. Messages are normally sent less than once a week.

Sign-ups

To sign up for a class, call the Washington Apple Pi office on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Our volunteers will enroll you in the class and they can take credit card payments by phone. You can also sign up by sending an e-mail to tutorials@wap.org. Include your name, address, phone number, WAP membership number and the name and date of the class you want to take. Then mail a check for the class fee to Washington Apple Pi Tutorials, 12022 Parklawn Drive, Rockville MD 20852. Make the check payable to Washington Apple Pi and please send a separate check for each class you are signing up to take. Your credit card will be charged or your check will be deposited on the day of the class.

Cancellations

Class will be canceled if there are less than three participants signed up 3 days before the class. You will be notified by an e-mail message or a phone call no later than the day before the class regarding the cancellation. You will also be notified by email when there are enough participants for the class to be held. If you decide not to take a class, you must cancel your registration in a class 72 hours before it's starts in order not to be charged for the class. In the case of illness or extreme circumstances, this policy can be reviewed. Send a message to tutorials@wap.org and include your phone number.

Inclement Weather Policy

In the case in inclement weather, Washington Apple Pi classes are canceled if school is canceled or delayed for two hours in Montgomery County or Fairfax County Public Schools. If the schools in either county open one hour late, all WAP daytime classes will begin one hour late. If evening activities are cancelled for the schools, all WAP classes are also cancelled. If weekend activities are cancelled for the schools, all Washington Apple Pi classes are canceled. Classes canceled due to inclement weather will be rescheduled. You will receive a phone call or email with further information.

General Macintosh Courses

Courses in this category range from classes for new users to classes for Switchers from the Microsoft PC world. In fact we have added two classes just for Switchers in addition to a course to help you learn how to use all the features of the .Mac accounts. As changes and updates are made to the operating system and the built-in programs on your Mac, our instructors are busy learning about the new features and capabilities. So, if you took a class a few months ago, new and different materials will be presented in the classes offered in the next two months.

Mac OS X New User Series
Monday, March 3, 2003
Monday, March 17, 2003
Monday, March 24, 2003
Monday, March 31, 2003, 1:00 PM To: 4:00 PM *Or*
Wednesday, April 2, 2003
Wednesday, April 9, 2003
Wednesday, April 23, 2003
Wednesday, April 30, 2003, 9:30 AM To: 12:30 PM

This course is meant for people who have their first computer or for those people who would prefer learn about the Macintosh at a slower pace. Emphasis is given to hands-on practice, frequent reviews and a slow class pace. Topics covered include simple word processing, printing, writing emails with the Mail application, an introduction to the

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Internet and emphasis on using the Finder and the Dock. While students who complete this course will be ready to take several other courses, you will need to complete the Mastering OS X series to enroll in the majority of classes being taught at Washington Apple Pi. This course consists of a series of four three hour sessions. Students are expected to attend all four sessions in the same series. Instructor: Pat Fauquet Member Cost: $140.00, Others: $190.00 Prerequisites: None

Mastering OS X
Thursday, March 6, 2003
Thursday, March 13, 2003
Thursday, March 20, 2003, 1:00 PM To: 4:00 PM *Or*
Monday, March 17, 2003
Monday, March 24, 2003
Monday, March 31, 2003, 9:30 AM To: 4:00 PM *Or*
Wednesday, April 9, 2003
Wednesday, April 23, 2003
Wednesday, April 30, 2003, 1:00 PM To: 4:00 PM

    This course is designed for people who have

Some Specifics

Who—Standard members are those who have paid the standard membership dues and includes all family members living within the household of a standard member. Associate members are those who have only paid the associate membership dues.

What—The tutorial program of Washington Apple Pi is hands-on training for our members in the use of Macintosh computers. The tutorial room is furnished with computers so that each student has the use of a computer during class.

When—Classes are no longer scheduled months in advance. You need to contact the office via snail mail, email or by phone to tell the office what classes you are interested in taking and what times you are available to take the classes.

Where—Unless otherwise stated, all tutorials sponsored by Washington Apple Pi are given at the office located at 12022 Parklawn Drive in Rockville, Maryland. A map to the office may be found on the web site at http://www.wap.org/info/about/officemap.html.

How—After enough students have stated their interest in taking a specific class the interested students will be contacted and the class will be scheduled. If you would like to inquire about the current level of interest for a specific class please either call the office during business hours or send email with the classes you wish to know about along with a

daytime phone number. The office will get back to you either by email or by telephone.

Fees—Class fees vary due to the level of the class. Please see the specific class description for the fee for that class. Pre-registration and Pre-Payment must be made to hold a seat.

Class Size—Class size is limited to 6 students per class.

Instructor Cancellation—If a class is canceled by the instructor, all students will be notified of the cancellation. Please check your home answering machine and email if you have not given a work number for notification.

Student Cancellation—A student cancellation must be received 72 hours prior to the scheduled class time. Student Cancellations may only be made via telephone during Washington Apple Pi's business hours or via email to the email address of office@wap.org. The office does not have an answering machine - only an announcement machine.

Office Information

Washington Apple Pi
12022 Parklawn Drive
Rockville, MD 208522
www.wap.org
email: office@wap.org
Office Hours:
Monday - Wednesday - Friday (10 am - 6 pm)

prior computer experience, either on the Macintosh platform or on Windows. The sessions are taught at a faster pace than the New User Series and additional material will be presented. The sessions cover basic and intermediate skills and troubleshooting using OS X. The use of the Terminal application and Unix commands are NOT covered in these classes. This course consists of a series of three three hour sessions. Students are expected to attend all three sessions in the same series. Instructor: MWF—Pat Fauquet, TTh—Jim Ritz Member Cost: $150.00, Others: $200.00 Prerequisites: OS X Four Part New User Series or intermediate level computer skills

Macintosh for Switchers, Part 1 NEW
Saturday, March 22, 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Or Saturday, March 29, 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

New to the Mac? Wondering how to find your way around the desktop? Where's the "Start Menu"? What's this "Dock" thing? Need to learn how all the pieces of the "digital hub" work together? This class is for you! Windows users can successfully transition to the Macintosh and we'll help you get there! In this class we'll show you the equivalents to things you're familiar with, and get you up and going with confidence. This class is intended for people familiar with Windows computers to learn how to do the same things on their new Macs. You'll find out how to use the built-in Mail program complete with spam filtering, the incredible choice of web browsers that Mac users have, and how to install and uninstall basic programs and peripherals (can't live with a single button mouse? No problem! We'll show you how totally painless installing new hardware can be!) Printing and finding where your files are stored will also be covered. We'll cover basic text editing and familiarity with the programs "built into" your Mac (some of which have no equivalents on the Windows side and are very useful!) Recommendations will be given for safety on the Internet and sources for Mac shareware and freeware programs that can make your life simpler and more fun (which is what computing is supposed to do!) Book and web resource list provided in class.
Instructor: Lila Bednar (a Switcher!)
Member Cost: $50.00, Others: $100 Course Prerequisites: Intermediate Windows skills

Macintosh for Switchers, Part 2 NEW
Saturday April 5, 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Okay, so you can handle the basics, now what? In this class, we'll take you further into the Mac, doing a quick highlight of the "iApps" and then delve into connecting to the Internet and each other. Wireless networking will be demonstrated, and a basic overview of networking your computers together will be presented.

Macs and PCs can live together happily sharing data, and we'll talk about various ways you can do this at home. Beyond that we'll cover basic security for networked computers, virus protection, "what is a firewall and why do I need one?" and more. Additional book and web resources related to networking/sharing will be provided in class. Instructor: Lila Bednar (a Switcher!) Member Cost: $50.00, Others: $100 Course Prerequisites: Macintosh for Switchers, Part 1

Maintenance and Troubleshooting for OS X — REVISED
Thursday, March 27, 2003, 9:30 AM To: 12:30 PM Or Thursday, April 3, 2003, 9:30 AM To: 4:00 PM Or Monday, April 7, 2003, 9:30 AM To: 12:30 PM Or Thursday, May 1, 2003, 9:30 AM To: 12:30 PM

There are certain things that should be done to keep your Mac running in top condition. When a problem occurs, there are procedures you can use to fix the issue. Learn basic troubleshooting and maintenance in this three hour class. Instructor: MWF—Pat Fauquet, TTh—Jim Ritz Member Cost: $50.00, Others: $100.00 Course Prerequisites: Mastering OS X

How to Get the Most from Your .Mac Account — NEW
Wednesday, March 5, 2003, 9:30 AM To: 4:00 PM Or Monday, April 21, 2003 Monday, April 28, 2003, 9:30 AM To: 12:30 PM

Apple's .Mac accounts have so many uses and features. Are you getting the full value of your account? Come learn how to access your mail and address book and calendar from any computer, share your photos and files with family and friends and back up your important documents and files. Learn how to use Virex and keep it up to date. Learn about the dotmac.info web site and learn about the things hidden in your iDisk. Bring your digital camera full of images, a Zip 100 MB Disk or CD with digital im-

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ages to use in class. This course is six hours long. It will be taught either as an all-day class or in two three hour sessions. Instructor: Pat Fauquet Member Cost: $100.00, Others: $150.00 Course Prerequisites: OS 9 or OS X New User Series or intermediate computer skills.

How to Open Almost Any File
Thursday, March 6, 2003, 9:30 AM To: 12:30 PM Or Thursday, April 10, 2003, 9:30 AM To: 12:30 PM

The ability to add layers to an image and then to work one each layer individually demonstrates the real power of Photoshop Elements. In this class we will use layers to adjust parts of an image and add elements such as type and a different background to images. This course is offered as one three hour session. Instructor: Jim Ritz Member Cost: $50.00, Others: $100.00 Course Prerequisites: Mastering OS 9 or Mastering OS X

OS X Mail, the Address Book and iChat — *REVISED* Thursday, March 13, 2003 9:30 AM To: 12:30 PM

Microsoft is not upgrading Outlook Express to run in OS X. Instead Apple Computer has written Mail as the suggested e-mail client for OS X users. Come learn about this simple but powerful program. Learn how to combat spam, filter your mail, use the system wide OS X Address Book and how to use iChat. Students will learn how to migrate their existing mail and address books and learn how to check e-mail via the web when they are away from home. This course is offered as one three hour session. Instructor: Jim Ritz Member Cost: $50.00, Others: $100.00 Prerequisites: OS 9 or OS X Four Part New User Series or intermediate level computer skills

Lets Burn Some CDs
Tuesday, March 25, 2003 9:30 AM To: 12:30 PM

Learn the finer points of making music, data and video CDs in this three hour class. Learn all about Roxio Toast and the Apple Disc Burner software. Learn how prepare data, optimize files and make labels too. This course is offered as one three hour session. Instructor: Pat Fauquet Member Cost: $50.00, Others: $100.00 Course Prerequisites: Mastering OS 9 or Mastering OS X

Digital Photography and Digital Video Classes

Courses in this category are among our most popular. We have added several new classes and revised several others to reflect the changes made to iMovie, iPhoto and iDVD. Pat took several classes at MacWorld to learn new and easier ways to fix photos and make interesting projects using iPhoto and Adobe Photoshop Elements. Check out the changes.

Introduction to iPhoto — *REVISED*
Wednesday, March 19, 2003 9:30 AM To: 12:30 PM

Users of OS X can use iPhoto to import, organize, edit and share their digital images from cameras, scanners and Picture CDs. Come learn about this simple but powerful application that can also be used to make slideshows, books and prints. Bring your digital camera full of images, a Zip 100 MB Disk or CD with digital images to learn how do these projects. This course is offered as one three hour session. Instructor: Pat Fauquet Member Cost: $50.00, Others: $100.00 Prerequisites: OS 9 or OS X Four Part New User Series or intermediate level computer skills

How Fix a Bad Photo — *NEW*
Wednesday, March 19, 2003, 1:00 PM To: 4:00 PM Or Monday, April 7, 2003, 1:00 PM To: 4:00 PM

Not all photos can be rescued, but using the levels adjustment tool can do a lot to fix your photos quickly and easily. You will also learn when and how to sharpen an image and how to crop and straighten images effectively and learn how to rescue them using iPhoto and Adobe Photoshop Elements or Adobe Photoshop. Bring your digital camera full of images, a Zip 100 MB Disk or CD with digital images to use in class. This course is offered as one three hour session. Instructor: Pat Fauquet Member Cost: $50.00, Others: $100.00 Prerequisites: OS 9 or OS X Four Part New User Series

Adjustment and Image Layers in Photoshop Elements — *NEW*
Wednesday, March 26, 2003, 1:00 PM To: 4:00 PM

The ability to add layers to an image and then to work one each layer individually demonstrates the real power of Photoshop Elements. In this class we will use layers to adjust parts of an image and add elements such as type and a different background to images. Bring your digital camera full of images or a zip or CD with digital images to use in class. This course is offered as one three hour session. Instructor: Pat Fauquet Member Cost: $50.00, Others: $100.00 Prerequisites: Mastering OS X and How to Fix a Bad Photo

Adobe Photoshop Elements Projects — *NEW*
Wednesday, March 26, 2003 9:30 AM To: 12:30 PM

Once your photo has been fixed, there is so much more that you can do in Photoshop Elements. Learn to make vignettes, make your photos look like drawings or paintings or add an artistic touch. Bring your digital camera full of images, a Zip 100 MB Disk or CD with digital images to use in class. Since there a so many different techniques, each time the course is offered, it will focus on different techniques. This course is offered as one three hour session. Instructor: Pat Fauquet Member Cost: $50.00, Others: $100.00 Course Prerequisites: Mastering OS 9 or Mastering OS X and How to Fix a Bad Photo

Fun With Your Scanner
Monday, March 3, 2003 9:30 AM To: 12:30 PM

Bring your scanner, its software, cables and power supply and explore what you can do with it.

> "We have added a number of new classes and updated the material being presented in our classes to cover the latest versions of the Macintosh operating system and the latest version of software applications."

Bring a few pictures that you would like to fix, some printed material you would like to convert to text and bring a few small items you would like to have "pictures" of. We will have a "scanning" good time! This course is taught in one three hour session. Instructor: Pat Fauquet Member Cost: $100.00, Others: $150.00 Course Prerequisites: Mastering OS 9 or Mastering OS X

How to Make Great Prints — *REVISED*
Wednesday, April 2, 2003 1:00 PM To: 4:00 PM

Bring your printer, its software and some digital photos to class. We will explore how to get good results, how to choose the best paper for your project and how to make a variety of decorative items with your printer. Bring your digital camera full of images, a Zip 100 MB Disk or CD with digital images to use in class. This course is offered as one three hour session. Instructor: Pat Fauquet Member Cost: $50, Others: $100.00 Course Prerequisites: Mastering OS 9 or Mastering OS X and How to Fix a Bad Photo

Using Apple's iLife to Make Movies — *NEW*
Monday, April 21, 2003 Monday, April 28, 2003 1:00 PM To: 4:00 PM

Bring your digital video camera with some movie footage, your firewire cable and the power cord for your camera, a new video tape and we'll make a movie. You will learn to edit your video, add pictures from iPhoto, add titles, transitions and effects, add music from iTunes and your voice to your movie. Then we send the edited movie back to your camera, make a QuickTime movie, and show you how to make DVD's and Video CDs. This course is six hours long. It will be taught either as an all-day class or in two three hour sessions. Instructor: Pat

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Fauquet Member Cost: $100.00, Others: $150.00 Course
Prerequisites: Mastering OS 9 or Mastering OS X

Word Processing, Databa ses and Spreadsheet Classes

Some of the first things computers were used for were word-processing, storing information and doing calculations. Come learn about some inexpensive new and old programs to make information management easier with your computer.
AppleWorks Word Processing Thursday, March 20, 2003, 9:30 AM To: 12:30 PM Or Thursday, April 24, 2003, 1:00 PM To: 4:00 PM

The word processing module of AppleWorks contains many powerful features. Learn how to format documents, make lists and outlines, add pictures, use the spell checker and thesaurus, set up tabs, and make templates. This course is offered as one three hour session.
Instructor: Jim Ritz Member
Cost: $50.00, Others: $100.00
Prerequisites: OS 9 or OS X Four Part New User Series

Introduction to Spreadsheets

Thursday, March 27, 2003, 1:00 PM To: 4:00 PM Or Thursday, May 1, 2003, 1:00 PM To: 4:00 PM

This class will introduce basic spreadsheet concepts. Students will learn how to set up a spreadsheet, how to enter and edit numbers and words, how to enter basic formulas and make basic charts and graphs. They will learn how to sort data and how to print the whole spread sheet or only a portion of it. Students will use either the spreadsheet module of AppleWorks (ClarisWorks) or Excel. This class is not meant for persons who are intermediate or advanced users. This course is taught in one three hour session.
Instructor: Jim Ritz Member
Cost: $50.00, Others: $100.00 Course
Prerequisites: Mastering OS 9 or Mastering OS X

Super Simple Databases — NEW

Tuesday, March 25, 2003 1:00 PM To: 4:00 PM

Do you need to make a simple address list or labels, keep track of recipes, passwords, books, CDs or videos? Would you like to archive e-mail or listserv messages so that you can keep track of information? Learn to use iData Pro by Casady and Greene, a very simple and inexpensive database to keep track of all the information you need. Participants will be given a demo of the program to take home and information about how to purchase this $40.00 program at half price. This course is offered as one three hour session.
Instructor: Pat Fauquet
Member Cost: $50.00, Others: $100.00
Prerequisites: OS 9 or OS X Four Part New User Series ∎

Washington Apple Pi
Tutorial Registration Form
www.wap.org

Washington Apple Pi
12022 Parklawn Drive
Rockville, MD 20852
301-984-0300 Office@wap.org

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Phone (day)_____ (Evening)_____

Member Number _____ Non-member_____

Email address _____

Times when your are available for classes_____

_____

Type of class wanted _____

Please fill in the name(s) of the class(es) that you wish to attend.

Class #1 _____

Class #2 _____

Class #3 _____

Class #4 _____

Class #5 _____

Class #6 _____

Mail registration and payment to the above address.

Classifieds

Classified advertisements can be placed by mailing copy to the business office of Washington Apple Pi, Ltd., 12022 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, MD 20852. Be sure to include your WAP membership number and indicate area codes with your phone numbers. Ads must be received by the ad copy due date listed in the calendar page for that month in order to be included in the appropriate issue. Any ads postmarked after that time will be included at the discretion of the editor. Cost is $2.00/line (40 characters per line), maximum 12 lines. Members of Washington Apple Pi, Ltd., may place ads up to three lines at no charge. The editor reserves the right to refuse any ads deemed inappropriate.

Services

Mac Hardware, software, networks & training. Apple factory trained & A+ Certified. Marchetti Associates. LLC. 301-404-2210 or philm@erols.com

Waterfront property
—Are you interested in a second home or a retirement home on the water but not too far from DC? Within 2.5 to 4 hours of the District is the Northern Neck of Virginia. Located between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers this area has an extensive selection of waterfront properties either in communities with amenities or in more secluded settings. If you are interested in learning more about properties in the Northern Neck please call Kathryn Murray at 804-580-2366 or email her at KAM129@aol.com (Realtor® with Barnes Real Estate Inc.)

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A General Practice of Law
since 1984
General Civil & Criminal Litigation
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Personal Injury & Auto Accidents
Business and Corporate Practice
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Wills & Probate
Admitted DC, MD, VA &
Fed. Courts
First consultation free and discount rates
with valid Pi membership
(202) 530-0100

—**Mac Tutoring and troubleshooting help.** Washington DC area. $50/hour. Phil Shapiro. Contact pshapiro@his.com

For Sale
—**Computers on Demand**
Used Macs, Powerbooks & Peripherals. We Buy, Sell, Trade, Repair & Upgrade all Mac Equipment. Call for Quotes. All Major Credit Cards Accepted (301) 718-0822

—**ClarisWorks Users Group Discount.** Loyal WAP members receive a $5 a year discount on their CWUG (ClarisWorks User Group) membership and renewals as a benefit of their WAP membership. WAP Members must identify themselves as such and then deduct $5 from the regular $39 (printed ClarisWorks Journal) or $34 (electronic ClarisWorks Journal) membership dues when they join or renew. Contact the ClarisWorks Users Group directly at Box 701010, Plymouth, MI 48170; toll-free at (888) 781-CWUG; Fax: (734) 454-1965; Email: <membership@cwug.org> or web site http://www.cwug.org.

Help Wanted
—**Senior Software Engineer:** V-ONE Corporation is looking for a Senior Software Engineer for Mac Client. Please refer to our website at www.v-one.com, or e-mail HR at paige@v-one.com

—**Idactix, LLC Consulting** - Expert Mac solutions and troubleshooting. Services include networking, AirPort, FileMaker databases, AppleScripting, PC/Mac integration, and data backup. Prompt on-site service. 301-530-2607 or info@idactix.com.

—**Volunteers Needed:** Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic of Metro Washington is looking for volunteers who can read technical books (currently working on data structures in c++ for example). We are located in Chevy Chase at the Friendship Heights Metro, 5225 Wisconsin Ave. NW (at Jennifer Street- across from Mazza Gallery). We need computer literate folks willing to volunteer for 2 hours a week, to help read textbooks onto tape. The tapes are used by students borrowers. Interested folks can come by on Wednesday evening, January 20th, between 6-8pm for an open house orientation. Else, they can call Laurel after 3pm at 202-244-8990 and get more info. Evening sessions start at 5:30 and 7pm, Monday-Thursday. ■

Volunteer!! Make a difference in the future of WAP.

Write for the journal. Share your computer experiences!!!

Part of a SIG? Help by sending copies of your minutes to the journal.

Washington Apple Pi, Ltd. 12022 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, MD 20852

Membership Application

☐ **New Member**   ☐ **Renewal**

Please print or type:

Name _____   Company _____

Address _____

City _____   State _____   Zip _____   Email _____

Home Phone _____   Work Phone _____
(Must have for the TCS)   Occupation _____

Please answer a few questions for us regarding your computer use. Check the computers/equipment that you use on a regular basis.

☐ Apple II or III
☐ Apple II GS
☐ Apple III (SARA)
☐ Pre PowerMac
☐ Other _____

☐ PowerMac
☐ IBM, PC clone
☐ PowerBook
☐ iMac
☐ G3 or G4

WAP has many Special Interest Groups (SIGs) and Regional Groups (SLICEs). Please check each group you would be interested in.

☐ Annapolis Slice
☐ Columbia Slice
☐ Delmarva Slice
☐ Frederick Slice
☐ Disabled SIG
☐ Excel SIG
☐ FileMaker SIG
☐ Geneaology SIG
☐ *I can serve as a Hotline contact for* _____

☐ Graphic SIG
☐ NOVA/Educators SIG
☐ Game SIG
☐ QuickTime SIG
☐ Retired SIG
☐ Stock SIG
☐ Women's SIG
—

Enclose check or money order payable to Washington Apple Pi, Ltd. If you are using a credit card please remember that we only accept VISA and MasterCard.

☐ Check/Money Order   ☐ VISA   ☐ MasterCard

Card Number _____

Exp. Date _____   Signature _____
(Required)

☐ Basic Membership—1 year $49
☐ Student rate* for 1 year $42

For other options please add correct amounts

☐ WAP Bulletin Board System (TCS)**with e-mail **$ 20**
☐ WAP Bulletin Board System (TCS)**with Internet **$ 171**
☐ 1st class mail (U.S.) **$17**
☐ Airmail to Canada, Mexico, West Indies or Cental America **$20**
☐ Airmail to Europe & South America **$38**
☐ Airmail to Asia & elsewhere **$48**
☐ Surface to Europe, Asia & elsewhere **$18**

Total enclosed $ _____

*Please enclose photocopy of current student ID.
** Access to the TCS is contingent on WAP having a current home telephone number for the member.*

Indicate desired New Member Kit (1 only)
☐ Mac 1.44 k
☐ Mac CD

Please circle Yes or No for the 2 items below.
1. Please leave my name on the Pi mailing list. (The list never leaves the office and all mailings are supervised by the Pi staff.)
      Yes   No
2. My name, address & phone number may be published in the membership director.
      Yes   No.

_____
Applicant signature and date

Pi Fillings: The X CD

Washington Apple Pi presents

Pi Fillings – The X CD

Version I

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Available at General Meetings for $X, or $XII via snail mail. Call the Pi office at 301-984-0300, or send an order by mail to: Washington Apple Pi, 12022 Parklawn Dr., Rockville, MD 20852

Washington Apple Pi, Ltd.
12022 Parklawn Drive
Rockville, MD 20852

March / April 2003