

**Quicken/  
Quicken for Windows/  
Quickbooks:**

*By Kathy Yagal*  
— SLO Bytes PCUG

**Intuit's Family of Personal  
Finance/Small Business  
Accounting Products**

Accounting should be one of the easiest applications to translate to the PC, and many companies have bought personal computers for the sole purpose of automating their bookkeeping systems. A lot of those companies have had to find other reasons to use their hardware, since accounting software was, in the midst of the late eighties, extensive and difficult to use. A few companies like DAC Easy, Peach Tree, and Great American Software tried to make ease of use one of their selling points, but using most packages still often required the knowledge of a CPA.

During that same time period, consumers were buying PCs to use for personal applications at home, and software vendors lined up to provide them with personal finance software. Andrew Tobias' *Managing Your Money* was introduced early on, and remains one of the most popular home finance software products.

Intuit Inc, founded in 1983, came out with a breakthrough product in 1984: Quicken. Originally introduced for the IBM and Apple personal computers,

Quicken developed a following that consisted of both home and business users. As it evolved, Quicken's features went beyond simple money management to include functions like investment tracking and performance analysis, CheckFree electronic bill payment, and sophisticated reporting capabilities.

**Inexpensive And Easy To Use**

Quicken's popularity stemmed from two things primarily: It was inexpensive and it was easy to use. Rather than forcing the user to learn unfamiliar terminology and methods of operation that are familiar to accountants but few other people, Quicken's user interface was designed around a common metaphor, the checkbook. Users could do their bookkeeping much like they were accustomed to; they wrote checks to pay bills and recorded their in-

*Continued on page 8*

*July Meeting Preview*

- ☛ At the Sunday July 5th meeting of the SLO Bytes PCUG Kathy Yagal will give a brief demonstration of Quicken, Quicken for Windows, and Quick Book, three personal or small business accounting packages from Intuit. Her presentation will include a general overview of PC accounting software, a product group that has seen a great deal of change over the last year. Kathy reviews accounting software for PC-Sources, Compute, and Computers in Accounting.
- ☛ George will be with us.
- ☛ John Ewing will hold the Neophytes' class.
- ☛ Bob Ward will stay home and play with his daughters' CD ROM.

**In this issue...**

Quicken for Windows	1	June's Meeting	8
How Your Computer Starts	2	Calendar	8
Last Month's Meeting	3	New Members	8
Family Tree Maker	4	Club Information	9
Library	5	Meeting Times	9
CD	5	Treasurer	9
Clicking Icons	6	Officers	9

# How Your Computer Starts

By Mike Valdez — SPACE COAST PCUG, Feb. 92, COCOA FLORIDA

The procedure that an IBM-type of PC goes through when you first turn it on is apparently not well known to some members of the club. This article should shed some light on the subject.

The process of starting the computer is most often called "booting." This word comes from the English concept of "Pulling oneself up by one's bootstraps." It was probably brought to this country by a friend of mine, from the Cambridge University Mathematical Laboratory in the '50's, when he came to the University of Illinois Digital Computer Laboratory on an exchange fellowship.

We then called it "bootstrapping the computer." Subsequent generations of computer designers have shortened it to "boot."

When an IBM-type of PC boots, it uses an internal hardware mechanism called the ROM BIOS. That's short for Read-Only Memory Basic Input-Output System.

When the CPU chip learns that the power has been applied, it starts executing the program code contained in the ROM BIOS. It is convenient to say that the program being executed has control, rather than the CPU. The first thing ROM BIOS does is the Power-On Self Test (POST). That procedure first checks how much Random Access Memory (RAM) is in-

stalled, and then tests to make sure it is all good. When that is happening, you see the number ####KB counting away in the upper left corner of the computer screen as the POST steps through the memory.

The CPU then checks the input and output devices that are installed, and spins the disk(ette) motors to make sure they are working. It will initialize those devices, along with the display adapter.

The POST then spins the A:drive to see if there is a bootable diskette in that drive. If there is, the boot process continues. If the diskette in the drive is not bootable, you get the error message that tells you so, and the systems hangs up until you either put a bootable

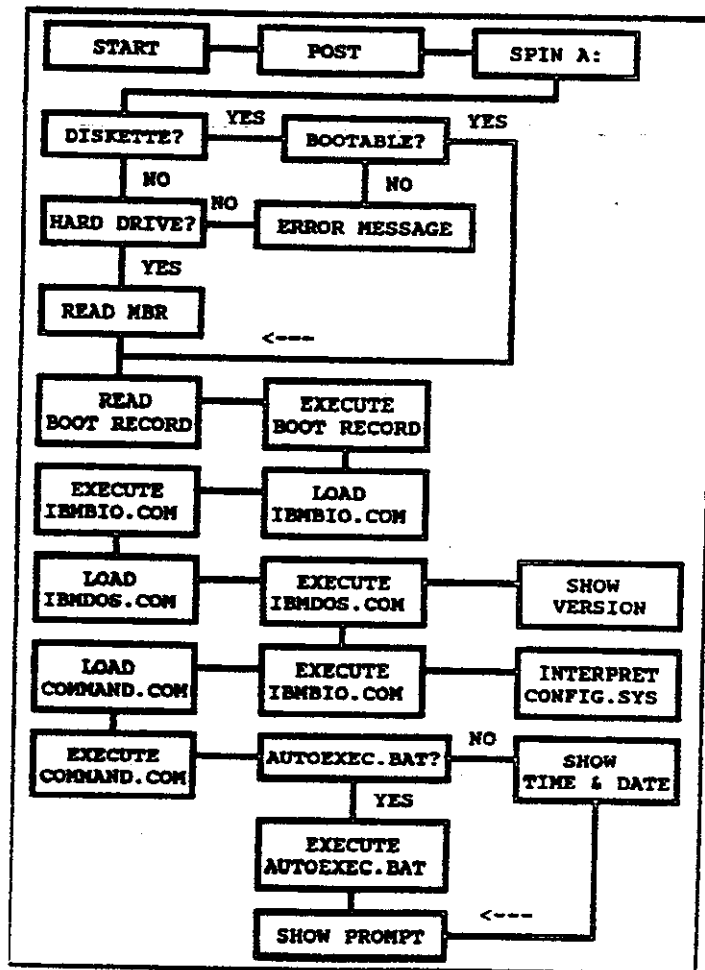
diskette into the A:drive, or open the door on that drive.

If the ROM Bios cannot find a diskette in A:, it then goes to the hard drive. Notice that I did not say "it then goes to the C:drive." The next step in the process is often omitted from descriptions of how the computer boots.

Actually the ROM BIOS reads the first sector of the first track of the first head of the hard drive. This sector is actually not part of the C:drive. In that sector, ROM Bios finds the "Master Boot Record" for the system. The Master Boot record is put on the hard disk by the external DOS command FDISK before the disk is formatted. What FDISK does, is allow you to divide your hard drive into "partitions" that may serve various purposes. Why on earth?

It is useful to recall that the original IBM PC came with just 64K of RAM, no hard drive, no diskette drive, and an audio tape recorder for software and data storage. That was certainly a very primitive system, but good enough to compete with the Atari, Commodore, Kaypro, etc., of the day.

IBM also allowed you to specify the operating system for those early computers. You could get either CP/M or DOS. CP/M was popular for a lot of the small computers at that time. In fact, some say that DOS really started out as a reverse-engineered CP/M. Certainly they have many similarities, even today. At any rate, IBM allowed you to partition the hard drive so



it could have more than one operating system.

FDISK is a utility that IBM supplies that allows you to install DOS on one partition." This information about the partitions is contained in the "Partition Table" which is in the last portion of the Master Boot Record. The partition tables tells how big each partition is, where it starts, where it ends, and whether it is bootable by DOS (active) or not, and how many bits are used for each entry of the File Allocation Table (FAT).

The partition table has room for only four sets of partition data. For DOS versions before 4.0, whose "logical" hard disks are limited to 32MB or less, the hard disk is typically divided into two partitions, a "primary DOS" partition and an "extended DOS" partition. The latter partition can later be subdivided by FDISK into several logical drives. DOS gives the first logical drive (the primary DOS partition) the name C:. Subsequent logical drives are named D:, E:, ...up to Z:.

For DOS 4.0 and later, and Compaq DOS 3.31, FDISK will allow you to make the entire disk one primary DOS partition.

The Master Boot Record starts off with a small machine language program that the ROM BIOS reads into RAM and starts to execute. That code reads the Partition Table to learn where to find the DOS boot record on the hard disk. This gives the computer manufacturer considerable latitude in how the hard disk is organized.

The usual PC hard disk is partitioned in such a way that the only thing on the first track (track zero), is the Master Boot Record. For an RLL disk, there will be 25 unused sectors on the rest of track zero.

The Harris/Lanier computer takes a different approach. It does not waste any sectors. The boot record is contained in the second sector of track zero.

For a diskette, the boot record is always the first sector of the first side of the first track.

Now, whether the CPU is booting from a floppy or a hard disk, the CPU goes to the boot record, reads that short machine language code into RAM and gives that code control. That code then reads crucial information from the "BIOS Parameter Block" (BPB), which is in the first portion of the boot record. The BPB tells the boot program what kind of disk(ette) is being used and where to find the directory, the FAT and the first file.

The boot program then reads in the first file from the disk(ette). That file is the first "hidden" file of DOS. For IBM DOS, it is IBMBIO.COM. For microsoft DOS, it is IO.SYS. Not only must the file be the first one in the root directory, it must be the first file in the data area of the disk(ette), and must be contained in a contiguous cluster. When IBMBIO.COM is in RAM, the boot program gives it control.

For versions of DOS before 3.0, the second hidden file (IBMDOS.SYS for MS-DOS) had to follow the first file, and also be located in contiguous clusters. Beginning with DOS 3.0, the file can be anywhere in the root directory and can be fragmented. This allows newer versions of DOS to be installed over older versions, without having to relocate all the files on the disk(ette).

After it is given control, IBMBIO.COM does some hardware specific initialization and then looks for the CONFIG.SYS file, and if it exists, interprets the contents.

IBMBIO.COM then loads IBMDOS.COM into RAM, and gives it control. IBMDOS.COM does some more initialization, displays the copyright notice and gives control back to IBMBIO.COM, which then loads COMMAND.COM into RAM and gives it control.

COMMAND.COM does some initialization of its own, and then looks for the AUTOEXEC.BAT file, and executes it, if it exists. If the AUTOEXEC.BAT file does not exist, COMMAND.COM shows you the time and date, and then the DOS prompt.

If AUTOEXEC.BAT exists, and does not immediately launch an application program, COMMAND.COM displays the prompt on the screen and waits for input from the keyboard.

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## Last Month's Meeting

George opened the meeting at 1pm with a review of the various online information systems that are available to us by modem. Each system has differing price structures and depending on what your needs are, you can choose from a number of them. If you have recently purchased a modem, there is almost sure to be an opportunity to try one of them for free for about six months.

George also noted that the competition is very great in the information systems area. We can look to the phone companies to get into the act in the near future, which will help the consumer by driving down the subscription rates.

Among the many available online systems are America Online, Compuserve, Delphi, Genie, Prodigy and EXEC-PC, each one has its advantages as

*Continued on page 8.*

## Family Tree Maker

By Jim Bigelow — SLO Bytes PCUG

A good genealogy program is hard to come by. I haven't tried them all, but of the several I've tried I was dissatisfied with them. This sounds like another sales pitch, but I do like this one - Family Tree Maker. I like it mostly because it is versatile and allows me to format and print out my lineage in several styles and then vary and modify each style as I choose.

The program provides four standard styles (family trees) and one make-your-own: an ancestor tree, a descendant tree, direct descendant tree and a photo tree. It also allows one to print a list of all their relatives, details about a particular family, and a calendar of birthdays and anniversaries. All of these printouts are modifiable. One can choose the framing and box styles, the number of generations to be included, just about any configuration desirable. And it will print empty boxes for one to fill out later, in case you don't have your laptop with you.

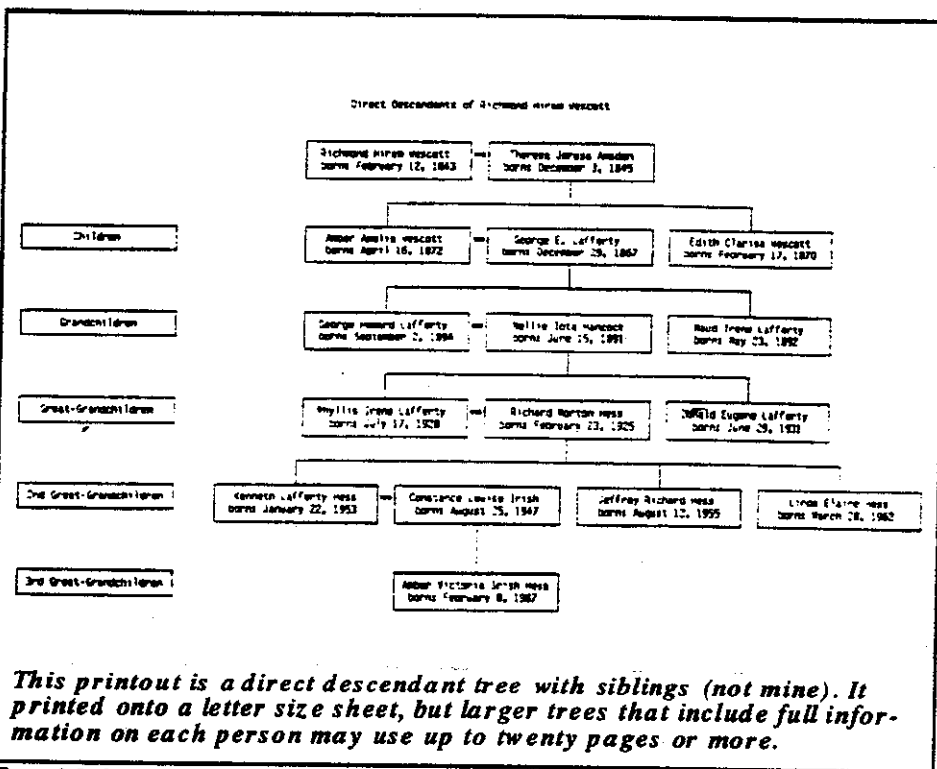
There are four card styles available for each person, should one want to extend his research to include more information. These include military service, occupation, personal characteristics - physical size, personality, medical history, etc. The fourth style card is free form and allows one to type up to five pages of their choice notes about their relative. This information can be printed in detail. Should you want to know the relationship of one ancestor to a descendant you tell it which two and hit the key.

My mother, now ninety-one years of age, provided the research work on my ancestors some twenty years ago. She is full of stories, history, tales, and

data regarding our relatives and enjoys telling them. Much of the information has been recorded either by me or others in the family.

My work is the easy part, I enter the data into the computer. I should point out that Family

lies and gives many tips, sources and ideas, that are important and helpful in research work as well as a good sized bibliography of helpful information. Common questions and problems are covered. Appendix E explains how to save a



Tree Maker is a fully operational program and requires typing in the name and data of each person only once. It automatically carries the data over to all other entries as needed.

Family Tree Maker is not church-oriented but provides for a Mormon-style setup in case you want it.

The manual, over 200 pages, 8 1/2 by 11, well written and illustrated, is detailed enough for the neophyte and yet leaves plenty for the more sophisticated user. It contains an introduction to the program and four chapters. Chapter one explains installation and setup. Chapter two is a tutorial. Three extensively covers entering information, while chapter four details the several ways of printing. Appendix A covers the problems of researching fami-

part of your tree to a different card file and how to combine two card files into one.

Family Tree Maker is a good, well rounded program and worthy of consideration.

It is operated by the keyboard, using letter, number and function keys and also uses a mouse.

It will run on either two floppy disk drives or a hard disk. It needs 512K of RAM, or even more for very large entries. Pressing Alt+F1 gives a full page of statistics about the setup, the tree in use, and the amount of memory available.

Price is \$59.99  
Banner Blue  
Technical Support  
P.O. Box 7865  
Fremont CA 94537  
510-794-6850 Phone  
510-794-9152 Fax.



## Clicking Icons with Jim Bigelow

*SLO Bytes PCUG*

While watching computer users, neophytes, anyone for that matter, operate a computer, a problem becomes apparent that befalls everyone as they learn to use computers.

This problem is the change that comes about in users as they learn to use computers.

The question is: What is so different about how you work by using computers and the way you worked for so many years? One item, in answer, is the realization that computers are new to mankind. They are entirely different, different in concept and different in usage and they perform work in a different manner than any piece of machinery we have ever possessed.

When you perform physical work of any kind, mowing the yard for instance, you are having a real physical experience, something you can put your hands on. You can feel your energy being used, you feel the sweat and see the grass fly. You experience feedback. Eventually, you know you have accomplished work because you are tired, thirsty and perhaps hungry. Your mind didn't work much but you did and you know it.

But what happens when you sit at your home computer to write a letter? The physical work ceases, and the mind goes to work. You have to work in a different way. You think with and work with your mind. Operating a computer is not a physically and manually bit of work. It is entirely mental and you have to think. While mowing the yard you loosened some rust on the lawn mower and in your joints and muscles, but

now you are loosening the rust inside your skull.

Worse than that. Let's try another analogy. A year or so ago when you wrote a letter you used paper and pencil. You felt the pencil glide across the paper. It was physical, you could touch it and see it. You had been used to paper and pencil all of your life and it was natural to you. You didn't think too much, you just wrote, thought a little, glided along easily and wrote. Now what happens?

Now you have a computer, a machine that will do just about everything for you. It will format your document, check your spelling, give you a thesaurus from which to choose words, It will check your grammar and punctuation, your

style of writing, on and on. But darn, it won't do your thinking for you. You now have to think more and harder than ever before. Why? Partly, because you have to learn how to set up your computer and make it perform for you.

But, even worse. Now you can't feel the pen or paper. You see it on a screen, you see your writing as words but you know the letters are electronic emissions

on a phosphorescent glass. Your work is now in a box and unattainable to you. You just aren't as familiar with this computer as you were with the pen and paper, because this new proc-

ess has become abstract. Probably more abstract than anything you have ever dwelt with. Even the keyboard is different, it doesn't click and clack, like a typewriter, that machine that

you often think has been in existence for an eternity. (As for myself, I prefer a silent keyboard, no noise and touch sensitive. It is different, totally different, and I like it for that reason.)

And writing a letter is not enough, you may want to draw a picture in your drawing program and then import it into the writing program. We call it a word processor these days. Where is my pencil and paper? Boy oh boy, is this experience different! Now, it is becoming far more abstract than that of writing with the word processor.

You see your work as symbols that has become an abstract symbolic medium, and is being presented to you electronically. This silicon monster! Your monster! And you must become part of it. You find yourself interacting with it. It acts and you think, maybe you could call that interact-thinking, intercogitation.

And all this time you were thinking that a computer would make your work easier. It may have taken the work out of it, but it required more thinking than you ever thought was possible for you. But bit by bit, byte by byte, curse word by curse word, with the help of others,

you have come this far with your computer.

Ah, and you who retired thought you could kick back and take it easy, but found yourself with a computer, a new world of thought and action, a new framework in which to live. You have to give a computer your undivided

attention, you can't ignore it. You have to have an understanding and interaction with your computer as you have never had with anything before.



*Continued on page 7*

There are several methods you can use to locate a town and street. You may locate them by telephone area code, ZIP code, town name, and street name. I start out by naming the place (town & state). You can also reach this point by typing in the ZIP or area code if you know it. As you type in the name, sound alike words appear in a window. After finishing the name of the town or city and adding the state, up comes the map of the city at magnitude 13. This screen represents anywhere from 1 mile per inch to 10 miles per inch depending on the size of the city you selected. After homing in on the city, then it's time to click on the street icon. It's best to fill in a partial name, as many streets are of the same name but may be places, courts, drives or avenues. After you have made your selection, all the possibilities appear in a window below your entry window. By moving the highlight bar to the street of your choice, with one click the map will appear with the street you selected highlighted on the map. At this lower magnification, street names are not written on the screen. The magnitude and detail can be increased by pressing the PgDn key. At higher magnifications, as there is more room on the screen, the street names appear. Keep increasing the magnitude and eventually you get the maximum magnification of 1 inch equals 52 feet. In larger metropolitan areas the block number for the selected street may also appear.

Other features include a smaller, less detailed map in the lower right corner of the screen. Here you will see a box around that portion of the map which represents the larger map on the screen. By dragging this box with your mouse, the larger

more detailed map changes accordingly. Another way of "fine tuning" your map position is by using the large compass on the screen. Click on N, E, S, or W or NW, etc. and the detailed map will move accordingly.

Maps can be saved to file or printed by sending the selected map to the Windows clipboard. Another icon called the GPS (Global Positioning Satellite) link is available for an additional cost. With the GPS Map-Kit one can tap into 24 government satellites and show your location in real-time mode. Now tell me, does this sound like something right out of James Bond!

You might think all this fun and costs hundreds of dollars. I find it amazing that DeLorme offers Street Atlas USA for only \$99.00. I found the program fascinating, COMPLETE in all detail and a real eye-opener to the power of a computer CD ROM.

Street Atlas USA (\$99) DeLorme Mapping Lower Main Street, P.O. Box 298 Freeport, Maine 04032 207-865-9628

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You needn't ask if all this is worth the work. The answer lies in your accomplishments. You feel as though you have attained a college education, not only in computers, but in many different areas, something similar to a Bachelor of Arts degree, because the use of a home computer covers so very much territory. It involves writing, mathematics, electronic spreadsheets, electronic databases, games, printing, even desktop publishing of newsletters, all on a computer, electronically, abstractly, far more difficult and demanding than ever before. But, you are elated about it for you are accomplishing projects you never before dreamed possible. And now, after all this work with your computer you still can't get it to mow the yard.



**\$\$\$ FOR SALE \$\$\$**

**Tandy 1000SL w/640K,  
20MB Hardcard  
5 1/4 360 Floppy  
CGA Monitor  
9 Pin Printer...  
All manuals &  
documentation  
\$275.00  
Jim Simmons  
Phone 481-1378**

**Notes from the editor;**

Thanks for bearing with us. The newsletter has seen some changes and we hope they are for the best. Maybe it will stabilize and remain the same for a while. Thanks to Terri Sorgatz of Red Bluff, California, (formerly of San Luis Obispo) who has given us a great deal of help.

We are always in need of articles, these can also be reviews of software, hardware and books. If you have something you want to write give me a call. At times we have software for reviewing; if you write the review you get the software for free. Not a bad deal, huh?

Quicken — *Cont. from page 1.*

come (and hoped cash in was greater than cash out).

This design concept was based on surveys that Intuit had done with individuals and small businesses with fewer than 20 employees. Results indicated that two-thirds of all small businesses, and essentially all individuals, use single-entry bookkeeping centered around their checkbook registers, not the double-entry method that accountants and many larger businesses do.

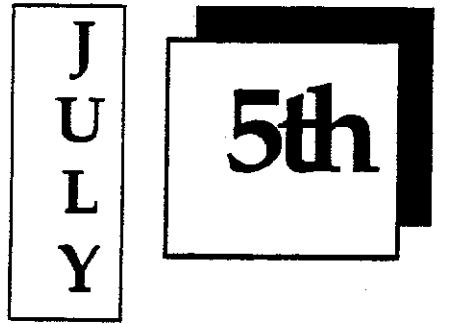
In 1991, Intuit introduced Quicken for Windows, which maintained the ease-of-use and low cost (\$69.95 suggested retail) of Quicken. The Windows user interface made that product even simpler to operate for Windows fans. That same year, Intuit also brought out Quick-Pay, a payroll add-on module.

Though it was being used by hundreds of thousands of small companies (and endorsed by many CPAs), Quicken had one major drawback for business users. It did not generate invoices. So Intuit has introduced Quick-Books. Still easy to use and affordable (\$129.95 SRP), Quick-Books has an invoice function, and its feature set has been enhanced to appeal to a larger group of businesses.

A third element of Intuit's commitment to users — besides low-cost and ease-of-use — is its continuing policy of free, unlimited technical support. That's a service rarely found in the software industry these days, and it's crucial to users of accounting software.

Purchasing Decisions Are Complicated. As with any other kind of software, it's wise not to choose an accounting package based solely on who offers the most extensive at the lowest cost. Bookkeeping needs are highly individu-

# Calendar



July 5th - Kathy Yagal will demonstrate Quicken for Windows.

August 2nd - Computing around the world via modem, by Bob Ward.

September - OPEN

October 4th - Tracy Gonzales-Corel Systems will demonstrate Corel Draw

alized so the purchase decision can be complex. Anyone considering automating their money management function should put together a very specific list of needs based on his or her own business or personal procedures. Most vendors offer free or inexpensive demos, or are at least available to answer product questions.

Taking a hands-on tour of any package considered is advisable, since an accounting package's user interface is critical: If it can't be easily used, it probably won't be used at all.

###

## New Members



SLO Bytes PCUG extends its welcome to these new members. Thanks for joining.

- Glenn Lindsey 461-1827
- W.A. Mc Cormac 544-2984
- Ben Middleton 937-8997
- Alice Rew 466-2230
- Victor Simon 544-4081

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### Meeting *Cont. from page 3*

well as disadvantages. An info sheet was passed out detailing the specifics of each system and George's helpful notes. George used the remainder of his session answering questions.

Lee Tarbet of WordPerfect Corporation presented WordPerfect for Windows to us during the final session of the meeting. It was great fun and punctuated with free WordPerfect caps. Lee donated several other items as prizes for our drawing, such as T-shirts and WordPerfect Figure clip art packages. If you weren't present you missed a good show.

###



### Ziff-Davis User Group Magazine Discounts

PC-Magazine - \$24.97

PC-Computing - \$14.97

Have your mailing label handy for renewals

Call 1-800-777-2547 and ask for your user group discount



## Club Information

The SLO BYTES Newsletter is a monthly publication of SLO BYTES PC User's Group located in San Luis Obispo, California. Information in this Newsletter is derived from both our own membership and other PC User Group Newsletters. The purpose of this publication is to inform our members of meetings and provide information related to the use of IBM PC's and compatible computers.

**Membership:** Dues are \$20 per year. Newsletter only is \$12 per year. Full membership entitles you to our monthly newsletter, full use of the public domain software library and discounts at local computer stores.

**Article Submission:** Deadline for submission of articles is the 15th of each month. Articles should be provided in ASCII format without any type of formatting from your word-processor including tabs, indents, extra spaces, or highlighting. We prefer articles on disk but will accept hard-copies if necessary.

**Disclaimer:** Neither SLO BYTES PC User's Group, its officers, editor, or contributors to this newsletter assume liability for damages arising out of this publication of any article, including but not limited to the listing of programming code, batch files and other helpful hints.

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**Advertising:** Commercial advertisers, request ad packet from Bob Ward. Members may advertise personal computer equipment or software for free. Submit your ad to Jim Bigelow or Bob Ward.

Direct all correspondence to Bob Ward, 2100 Andre Ave., Los Osos, CA. 93402. Call (805)756-2164 M-F 7:30am - 4:30 pm and (805)528-0121 all other times.

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1515 Kiler Canyon Road  
Paso Robles, CA 93446  
(805)238-6335

## Meeting Times

General meetings are held the 1st Sunday of every month, unless noted otherwise in the newsletter calendar, at 2:30 pm in the Cal Poly University Biology Department, Fisher Hall 286. Special Interest Groups (SIGS) meet at 1:00 - 2:00 pm.

New User's SIG - F.H. 286  
Our Public Domain Library is in Fisher Hall 292. Hours 12 Noon till closing.

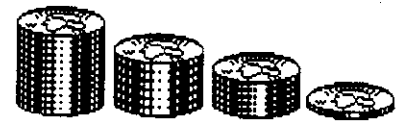
**SLO BYTES BULLETIN BOARD**

(805) 528-6172/2400/8/N/1

**PC Files & Message Section**

**SYSOPS:**  
Bob Ward  
George Campbell

**All Welcome - 24 Hours**



## Treasurer's Report

<b>SLO Bytes PCUG Expenditures May, 1992</b>	
Beginning Balance	+2463.34
<b>Expenses:</b>	
Newsletter 05/27/92	-130.24
Soda	-45.81
Postage deposit	-200.00
	=====
	-376.05
Deposit 06/08/92	+625.35
	=====
Balance 06/08/92	+2712.64

## Winners

Sorry for you who missed the June meeting, because you missed a good show. Lee Tarbet of WordPerfect Corporation demonstrated WordPerfect for Windows and punctuated his demonstration by giving many WordPerfect caps, pencils, T-shirts and software programs to those present.

- Adamson — T-shirt
- Tammy Allen — T-shirt
- Jim Bigelow — Figure Library
- Mary Caprenter — Fig. Library
- Art Day — WP Figure Library
- Steve Dison — T-shirt
- Nate Miller — T-shirt
- Rex Rew — WP Figure Library
- Rick Snyder — T-shirt
- Jeff Spry — Calc Plus
- Bill Wilson — T-shirt

## For Sale FOR SALE

For Sale

**BRAND NEW**

**NORTON DESKTOP FOR WINDOWS - Version 2.0**

**(the latest version)**

\$75.00  
**Jim Borland**  
544-6418

Still in shrink wrap — never opened

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President	George Campbell
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Editor	Jim Bigelow

Bob Grover  
216 Mariposa Cir.  
Arroyo Grande, CA 93420

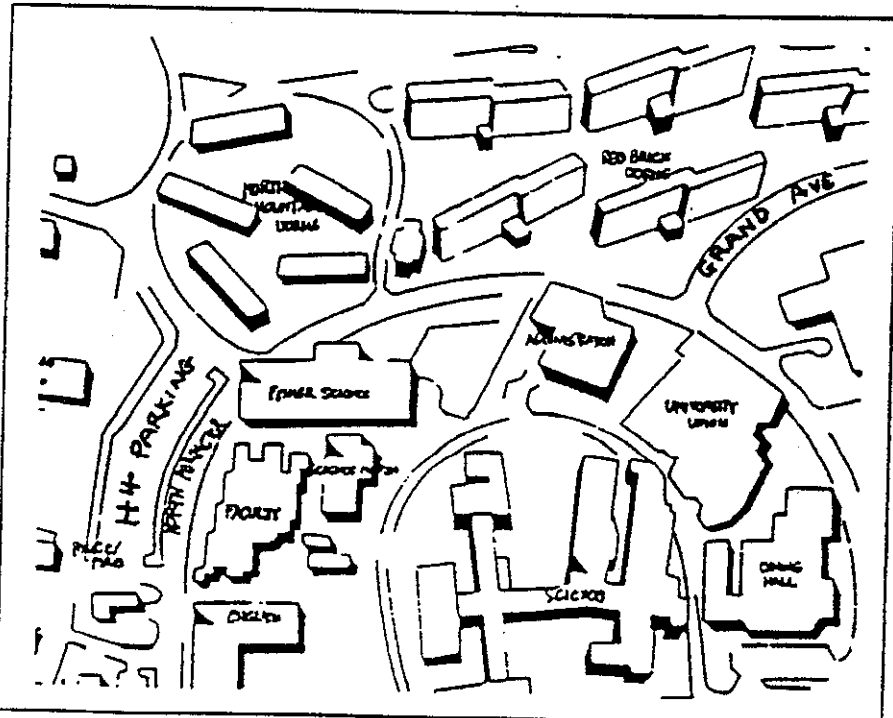
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Address Correction Requested

c/o Bob Ward  
2100 Andre Ave.  
Los Osos, CA 93402

SLO BYTES PC USER'S GROUP

Bulk Rate  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
San Luis Obispo, CA  
Permit No. 479



Hwy 1 - Highland Ave. - Enter campus via Highland Ave. Proceed under the railroad bridge and bear to the right at the fork in the road. Drive past the Library which should be on your right. Continue on North Perimeter road through 2 stop signs. Drive past the Fire Station and Foundations Offices to your left. Turn left as you approach the top of the hill into the H-4 Faculty/Staff parking lot. Enter Fisher Science and walk to the opposite end of the building. Refer to the map for meeting locations

Grand Ave - Enter campus via Grand Avenue. Proceed until the street dead-ends on campus. Turn right. Continue past the Administration building, and Fisher Science located to your left. The first parking lot on your right is H-4. Park anywhere in that lot. Enter Fisher Science and walk to the opposite end of the building. Refer to the map for meeting locations.