SLO Bytes HARD COPY

RIGHT*writer* FOR WINDOWS PROGRAM REVIEW

By D T Richmond—
SLO Bytes PCUG

Most personal computer time is spent using a word processing program. Logic would then suggest all PC'S should contain a good grammar checking program. **RIGHT***writer* **for Windows** will suit the needs of **Windows** users. (Is there anyone who doesn't use **Windows**?)

I use a PC, I spend most of my keyboard time word processing. In the short time I have owned a computer I have used three grammar checking programs. I find **RIGHT***writer* **for Windows** compares favorably with the others.

RIGHT*writer's* installation is unremarkable. When installed the user will be presented with the opening screen of a grammar checking program to be used in **Windows.** This means you will have the usual array of windows, icons, menus, dialogue boxes, title bars, tool bars, buttons etc. that users expect from programs written for **Windows.**

I started with a session in the Tutorial, this gave me an introduction on how the program works. Then I used the default settings to check a document or two. The default settings suit me, but at that point you may want to customize the program to fit your special needs.

I Quote from **RIGHT***writer* manual: "**RIGHT***writer* is an aid primarily for business and technical writing. The **Right-***writer* rules are based upon the mistakes commonly made by business professionals when writing letters, memos, and reports. Because many of these rules are common to all types of writing, **RIGHT***writer* is also useful for other applications."

RIGHT*writer* enables the user to accomplish this using the pull down menus from the button bar at the top of the opening screen. These menus dictate which grammar, style, usage, capitalization and punctuation rules are to be used in analyzing your document. Writers are able, through the setting of these rules, to create text in a style easiest to read by the targeted reader. Not all writing should read like a text book.

October Preview

☞ This coming month will prove to be one of the "highlight" meeting of the year. No, Kathy isn't buying special cookies or tri-ple-blend Brazilian coffee, but we will be be having Tracy Gonzales from Corel Corporation dropping by to show Corel Draw 3.0. This is one great program, you won't want to miss it. To give you an idea of the size of Corel Draw, if you install the CD-ROM version with all 200 fonts, but not including the 14,000 clip-art files, you'd better have about 32 free mega-bytes on your hard disk.

☞ George Campbell will be back with us and make his presentation as usual. George willl answer most of your questions and help in what-

In this issue...

With **RIGHT***writer's* customized settings, the writing is analyzed to reflecting the style of each individual. The selected settings are saved in a file for future use.

It must be remembered that any grammar checking program is mechanical and will never replace a live editor. However, criticism, when it comes from a machine, is easier on the ego than when it comes from a live editor.

The **RIGHT***writer* Analysis dialogue box offers these four choices.

1. EDIT WHILE ANALYZING: This method works like a spell checker and is the method I like to use when I analyze my writing. The divided screen (See inset) shows the document being analyzed in the upper portion. The lower portion displays **RIGHT***writer's* HELP comments.

There are three levels of help offered in the lower portion of the screen. They are STANDARD HELP, FULL HELP, and EXTENDED HELP. I have only used the STANDARD HELP, which suits me fine. When **RIGHT***writer* finds a potential error, I have the choice, using the buttons on the EDIT BUTTON BAR, of correcting the problem or clicking on the IGNORE button. When I press this button the IGNORE COMMENTS dialogue box appears, showing three options, IGNORE THIS INSTANCE ONLY, IGNORE THIS SPECIFIC RULE and IGNORE THIS RULE CLASS. Make your choice and continue editing.

If I am working on a long document and I want to pause in the analyzing process, there is the BOOKMARK option on the

EDIT drop down menu. This stops the analyzing process. When I want to start again, I click the GO TO LAST ANALYSIS POSITION option button to continue.
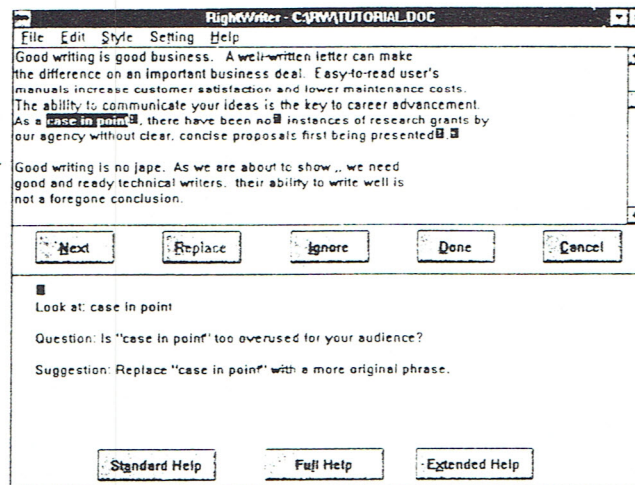
RIGHT*writer's* EDIT WHILE ANALYZING screen has plenty of controls and help. It gives you everything you need and want while proofreading your document.

When the analysis is completed, press the DONE button on the EDIT TOOL BAR. It will be replaced by another option bar and a SHOW SUMMARY BUTTON. Press on it to show the SUMMARY of the document analyzed. The SUMMARY will include a Readability Index, a Strength Index, a Descriptive Index and a Jargon Index. It will contain comments on the sentence structure, as well as the Document Statistics.

2. SHOW SUMMARY ONLY: **RIGHT***writer* analyzes the document and displays the summary window (SUMMARY described above)

3. CREATE MARKED-UP COPY: This tells **RIGHT***writer* to analyze the document and store it as a marked-up file to be read and acted upon later.

4. REMOVE COMMENTS: This option removes comments from the marked- up copy of the document when they are no longer needed.

Conclusion: **RIGHT***writer* for **Windows**, is a complete standalone grammar checking program. It is compatible with most all word processing programs. I have used the **RIGHT***writer's*, DOS version 2.1. I find the EDIT WHILE ANALYZING feature, in the Windows version, a very useful improvement. When I use **RIGHT***writer*, I use the default settings for General Writing. If, during analysis, **RIGHT***writer* finds a problem I either correct the problem or click the IGNORE button with my mouse. If your **Windows** word processing program does not come with a grammar checker, **RIGHT***writer* is easy to use and will do a fine job.

Interesting note: When I checked this review with **RIGHT***writer* it found a problem with the quotation I included from their manual. Perhaps they didn't run the manual through **RIGHT***writer*!

Price $99.95
RIGHT*writer* V. 5.0
Que Software
4545 Samuel Street
Sarasota, FL 34233-9912
Technical support (800) 5532122

###

MOVING DATA

By Stephen Kuhimey — Twin Cities PC User Group, August 1992

In the "old days" each computer application was independent of other applications. Each had data formats that it defined and supported. If you had text or numbers in a spreadsheet, that information could not be used in another application such as a charting application. To share data, you had to re-key the information into the other application. This painful and time consuming method of data sharing is still practiced by some.

Once software authors were able to hang their hat on common data formats, they added the ability to share data between applications by importing and exporting common file formats. The word processor could then import a spreadsheet table into the body of a text document. The key to data sharing was that an application was designed to write data in a standard file format that other applications were designed to read and convert for their own use. Many of the common data formats such as Data Interchange Format (DIF), Lotus 1-2-3 (WKS), ASCII text, dBase (DBF) and others, defined many years ago, are still commonly used today. Not only do these formats support DOS applications, but they enable Macintosh, Windows, and OS/2 applications to exchange data with other applications on different platforms.

In an effort to make applications easier to use, integrated applications were developed to support the primary computing requirements of the normal computer user. These integrated applications typically provided word processing, spreadsheets, charting, data base and communications capabilities. Examples are products such as **Lotus Symphony, Ashton-Tate's Framework**, and **Microsoft Works**. Data sharing between different functions in these applications were easily accomplished. Integrated applications are still very popular and productive. However, integrated applications are losing their appeal due to the level of data integration inherent in Windows applications.

Windows Does It Many Ways

Under **Windows** you can get the data integration and sharing that was easily accomplished with the integrated applications, but you are not restricted to the functionality that the integrated applications provide. You can in a **Windows** environment, pick the word processor that meets your needs and match that to a spreadsheet package from another vendor. Applications such as E-Mail, presentation graphics, desktop publishing, etc., can be integrated by the data sharing features supported in Windows.

Clipboard

The clipboard is the most basic data sharing mechanism within **Windows**. It allows text or graphics to be transferred from one program to another area in the same program, or to a different program.

To move data via the clipboard, the user must select the data to be copied, issue a cut or copy command, move the cursor to the window and position that is to receive the data and issue a paste command. The **Microsoft Windows 3.1** standard quick key combinations for issuing a cut, copy and paste are control-x, control-c and control-v respectively.

The clipboard requires that applications have data in a standard data sharing format. Many text, numeric and graphic file formats are supported. The data is moved in the format that the sending program chooses, or the program may offer several choices to the clipboard for the data transfer. The program that is to retrieve the data from the clipboard will request the data in a format that it understands. The clipboard will then paste the data to the receiving program if it is in the correct format or request that the data be present in a format familiar to the receiving program.

The clipboard is limited in that generally the two programs that are to send and receive data must be open simultaneously for data sharing to occur. Copying and pasting data from the clipboard is a relatively slow process compared to other options that are available to **Microsoft Windows** programs.

Dynamic Data Exchange

Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE) allows for a more efficient data transfer compared to the clipboard. Data is transferred directly between the program providing the data (server) and the program receiving the data (client). This is accomplished via a virtual connection within **Windows** and/or data. Applications can be both DDE clients and DDE servers.

The client program must know about the server application. The DDE client initiates a request to open a communication channel with the DDE server. The client sends a DDE command that specifies {Application | Topic}. The Application is the name of the applications such as EXCEL or Q+E. The Topic is typically the file name of the application that the server is to provide. The Topic can also be the general topic of SYSTEM. Once the connection is established the DDE client is free to update information in the server application, request data

from the DDE server, or send commands to the DDE server. To pass information to the server, a command or reference is added to the DDE command. The DDE command is in the form {Application | Topic | Reference}. DDE requests can be for data requests from the server, data pokes to update the server or data commands for the server.

DDE links between applications can be "hot links" that will update the client data whenever the DDE server data is changed. The client can request a "cold link" that is accessed only when the client requests updates from the server.

DDE links can be easily established between documents without having to program the DDE commands. For example, to create a DDE link between Excel and Q+E, you highlight the data in Q+E link to Excel and issue the command Edit Copy. In excel, you select the area to receive the data and issue the Excel command, Edit Paste Link. This gives Excel a "hot link" to Q+E data.

While there were some early problems with DDE, with **Windows version 3.1** Microsoft improved its integrity a new Dynamic Link Library (DLL), DDEML.DLL.

Object Linking and Embedding

Object Linking and Embedding (OLE) is the successor of DDE to share data between many Microsoft **Windows** applications. The official pronunciation is o-lay but in Minnesota and Wisconsin o- lee is acceptable. OLE has a tightly defined set of standards and error checking that provide better data integrity than DDE. Applications

must be specially written to be OLE capable. Once they are, OLE applications are easily integrated. If you have an OLE application, the appearance of the data is changed by double clicking the OLE object. The application that controls the object will be automatically started and you will be able to change the data and format of the OLE object. When you are finished updating the object, quit the OLE server program and you are returned to the client application. Microsoft **Windows 3.1** applications such as Write and Cardfile are OLE capable. Many other applications like AMI, Excel, PowerPoint, etc., are also OLE capable.

OLE allows applications to share data by linking to server data and formats into the client document as an object. Linked data is available outside of the OLE client document. Linked data can be "hot" or "cold." "Hot" linked objects immediately reflect changes to the source document. "Cold" linked objects can be re-updated by requesting an update.

OLE also supports embedding the data into the client document. When data is embedded, the client document owns the data and the embedded data does not exist outside of the client document.

The Future

The evolution of OLE should allow objects to be defined as irregular shapes/objects rather than just rectangles. New OLE API's are being defined. In-situ updating will allow the OLE object to be updated "in Place" without the OLE server application intruding on your **Windows** desktop and OLE client application appearance.

Also, Microsoft is developing a common macro language that

APPEND Adds Power to PATH

By Francis X. Bolten — Madison PCUG

The problem with the PATH command is that it only searches for EXE, COM or BAT files, i.e., files that are either executable operation system commands (with the extension EXE or COM) or files that DOS recognizes as contain such commands (with the extension BAT). This means that if you are in a subdirectory which doesn't contain an executable file that you need to run, the PATH command will find the program and open it, but then may be stopped because it cannot find a component of the program.

An example of such a component might be one that deals with screen display. PATH allows the operating system to find the EXE file of the program, but when the program itself needs the small file containing the screen display, the operating system cannot locate it. The reason? The small program has the extension SCR or OVL— since it's not EXE, COM or BAT, the PATH command is useless.

The APPEND command introduced with DOS 3.2, remedies that problem. While the PATH command searches for executable files, the APPEND command searches for data files (and that's where such component parts of a program file would fail, in DOS's mind). As with the PATH command, the most effective way to utilize this command is to place it in your AUTOEXEC.BAT file. The systax of the command is similar to that of the PATH command:

```
PATH c:\path;d:\path
```

Well, to the surprise of many of you, we won't be adding any library disks to our collection this month. I spent so many hours importing the SIMTEL disk into the BBS, I'm giving myself a vacation. More on the BBS and CD-ROM in a minute...

I do have an update though, because of a damaged file that was reported. Disk # 220, WAMPUM database has been upgraded from 3.1 to version 4.2. Also ProComm Testdrive (#218) has been resqueezed using the ZIP format rather than the old ARC format.

I would have expected much more action by members by now but things have been pretty slow on the BBS since I installed 7000 more files. Perhaps a little refresher course on how to use the BBS is in order.

If you look in the (B)ulletin section from the main menu you will find a bulletin about the CD disk. READ IT. As a member you have full privileges to view and download all files from the SIMTEL disk. Here's how to go about it. First of all, in file area 1 there is a file called "ALLFILES.ZIP." This contains a list of all the files on the BBS (including those on the CD) and their descriptions listed by category found in the file section of the BBS. All the CD file areas start with CD- and end appropriately with such things as 4DOS (all 4DOS programs), BORLAND (all programs that work with BOR-LAND products), DBASE (all shareware dBASE utilities), and so on...

BRET'S DINOSAURS
CHILDREN'S COLORING PROGRAM

Shareware Program Review

By D.T. Richmond —

SLO Bytes PCUG

A children's coloring program! Is this material for a review? It most assuredly is! Last week Red Haworth, a fellow SLO Bytes PCUG member, passed along several shareware programs. **BRET'S DI-NOSAURS**, was among the programs. I loaded it more or less just to check it out before relegating it to the box that all junkies have, marked "I have it. What will I ever do with it?" Was I surprised! I found that I could hardly drag myself away when I was called to dinner by, "She Who Must be Obeyed" (an affectionate term I use to refer to my wife of forty seven years).

BRET'S DINOSAURS is written for "Children of All Ages." I would think it could be operated by any child. All selections are made with the mouse from eight option buttons to the left of the title screen. They are:

1. ANIMAL. Here one of four backgrounds is selected. Next select one (or more) of twelve prehistoric animals, position it on the drawing, click and it is ready to color!

2. COLOR. Select, with the mouse, a color, from one of thirty available on the color pallet. Position in the desired area of the drawing desired, click and it's colored.

3. WRITE. This displays a window for writing a short story to accompany the colored master-piece.

4. ERASE. This is a very useful button! It allows the artist (of any age) the chance to start all over again.

5. SAVE. This is the only complicated part of this program. It will need adult supervision. Only one story and drawing may be stored. Take care here or all may be lost.

6. PRINT. This is the button to use if the masterpiece is to be preserved for posterity. The image and story can be printed on three different types of printers. (See Manual print-out)

7. UNDO. Another very important button! This button erases the last Dinosaur added to the drawing.

8. STOP. This is the EXIT to the coloring program.

CONCLUSION. This is a delightful little program for "Children of all Ages!" It does require a VGA monitor and of course, if you want to preserve your masterpiece, a color printer. It will help to introduce and instruct any young person in the use of a computer and accustom them to the use of a mouse. I have enjoyed the short time I have worked (played) with **BRET'S DINOSAURS**.

BRET'S DINOSAURS
Shareware, registration fee $20.00
Theron Wierenga,
P.O. Box 595,
Muskegon, MI 49443

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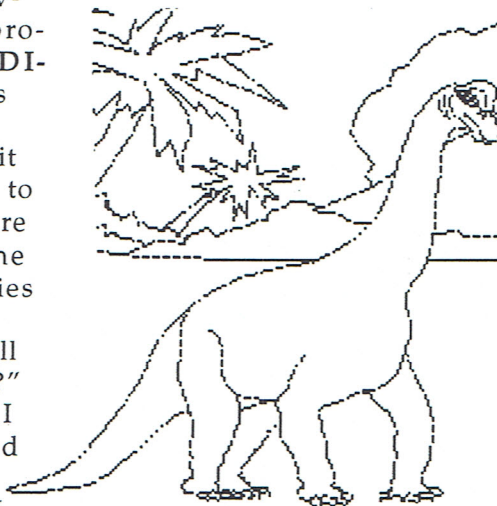
Clicking Icons with Jim Bigelow

SLO Bytes PCUG

Dave Richmond said, "I've just got to help." Jeff Spry, a regular contributor, said, "Jim, I can write for HARD COPY and I am going to get started now." "Lack MacDonald said, "I've got to contribute to HARD COPY." John Ewing helped before his work at Diablo became too demanding. Kathy Yakal said, "Jim, I can contribute articles and reviews about business programs." Gus Thomasson helps out when he can. Dave Zing has helped a couple of times when I pressured him. Bob Hunt has given us a few articles. Ken Dully found time for one review. Larry Fox gave us several little gems. Bob Ward, of course, contributes most of the remainder of HARD COPY as well as reviews. George Campbell gives us some of the best of our "how to" material. I hope I haven't missed anyone.

In every issue of SLO Bytes PCUG'S HARD COPY you read an article or review written by one of our members. It takes a lot of work, time, effort, talent and knowledge of computer programs to write these articles and reviews. An author seldom hears from anyone about his article, whether it is helpful, entertaining or stinks. They would like to hear from you. Take time — at the next meeting of SLO Bytes PCUG tell them what you think, pleasant or otherwise.

Copies of our newsletters are sent to a number of other user groups and magazines, and also uploaded to Globalnet BBS. Our articles and reviews are read and often reprinted in computer newsletters all over the United States. Jeff Spry's, "New Kid on the Block," showed up in one of the Florida newsletters. He is not alone.

Rewards come from unexpected persons at times. I am pleased that personnel with Evolution Computers found my comments about their EasyCADD2 program to be usefull to them in their advertising. My review of EasyCADD2 was published in the September 1991 issue of HARD COPY — they liked it, and in return sent me a letter of thanks and a very nice watch. You do know, don't you, that anyone who submits a publishable review of computer software gets the program for his work. That in itself is a nice reward.

Also, there are rewards in the areas of personal growth, such as education, skills, talents, accomplishments and self satisfaction derived from writing a publishable review of a computer program. If you don't believe it, try it sometime.

.

```
APPEND c:\path;d:\path
```

As with all DOS commands, you skip a space between the command itself and its parameter. The APPEND command has only one argument after it; if you need the command to search more than one path, separate each from the preceding one by a semicolon and no space. It is strongly recommended that you always list the complete path for the command to search. For example:

```
APPEND c:\;c=dos;
c:\bat;d:123; s:\fi-
nance\fin90;d: \fi-
nance \fin89
```

In the case of the example above, note that the last two paths include two subdirectories and begin with the root directory. Note also that you probably would not need to include the DOS or the BAT subdirectories since anything contained in these two directories should be found through the PATH command.

Just like the Path command, you list the directories APPEND should search to find data files in the order of frequency that you are likely to use them. If you use word processing frequently and spreadsheets rarely, don't put the spreadsheet subdirectory first after the APPEND command; put it last. Also since APPEND is an external command, you must be sure that the Path COMMAND includes the subdirectory where the file APPEND.EXE can be found. This is probably your DOS directory.

Finally, the APPEND command will find any data file you create as well as files that are components of programs, provided you include the directory where such a file is stored in the paths APPEND searches. But if you change this file and store it, the file will be stored in the directory you are working in or that your program is logged on to. This means that next time you retrieve the document, you many not find the most recent version of it, since it has been stored in a directory other than where it belongs. Personally, I use APPEND only as a way for programs to find necessary components, not as a shortcut for finding files that I've created.

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DOS MYTH

By Glenn Stocking
Boca Bits Computer Society,
August 1992

Long ago in the time before time, chaos and confusion reigned. The people were without direction or resolve. By and by, after uncounted eons of searching, the people came to know of a power that directed all life, giving strength and organization to the people. The people called this power DOS.

Rising from the mire of the time before, the people flocked to DOS, and knew that it was good. DOS loved the people and bade them to prosper, and, under the guidance of DOS, the people did prosper. Using the power of DOS the people learned and grew. But DOS was not an easy master. To flourish under DOS, the people were forced to adhere to its strict laws. DOS often spoke in riddles, and even the most studied priests of DOS often were baffled by its messages. The demands of DOS became intolerable, and the people wailed. Memories of the time before faded, and the people grew frustrated and contemptuous of DOS.

Searching for answers they could not find in DOS, the people fell prey to temptation. Many reached for the fruit of a false DOS. Lured by pretty colors and slick promises, they turned away from the one true DOS and succumbed to the siren song of the Other. DOS looked down upon the people and lamented. Perhaps the demands of DOS were too overwhelming, DOS had willed the people to grow and they had. DOS recognized the evolution of the people and knew that they were ready for a DOS that allowed the people to continue growing. DOS revised its teach-

ings, and the people rejoiced. But in time the people grew more dissatisfied with DOS and again, many began to reject it's teachings. Questing for the truth, the people began to talk of a new DOS. The new DOS honored DOS but expanded upon the old teachings, giving the people more power and greater freedom. Many followed the new DOS, but the vast majority felt that softening the image of the old DOS would inspire the faithful. Thus

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DOS often spoke in riddles, and even the most studied priests of DOS often were baffled by its messages.

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it came to pass that DOS sent forth its GUI. GUI, using pictures and symbols, guided the people in a more friendly and understandable way. The priests and elders embraced the GUI and knew that it was good. The GUI promised the people that DOS loved them still, and through GUI's windows shined even more prosperity. The people adopted the GUI and grew stronger and more wise. But the GUI too demanded much from the people. Their resources were sacrificed to the GUI and still the people were confounded.

Many of the people hungered for the GUI but could not afford the resources to satisfy it. They felt ridiculed and betrayed. Unable to return to the teachings of DOS, they sought another GUI, one who would love them as they were, without placing unattainable demands on them. The GUI looked down on these underprivileged and laughed. The GUI declared that those not willing to pay the price, deserved no better. The GUI turned its back on them and said they were no more. Thus it came to pass that the downtrodden wandered without direction until there arose from the

Earth a benevolent GUI whose interpretation of DOS appealed to the less fortunate, and bade them follow its teachings. This GUI loved all the people and demanded nothing beyond the individual's ability to give. This benevolent GUI treated them with kindness and allowed the people to keep their old tools. For the more prosperous, the benevolent GUI gave even more generously, using their resources to advantage without taking more than was needed. Unfortunately the benevolent GUI's commitment to the less fortunate limited its appeal and many scoffed at it simple outlook. The followers of the benevolent GUI were considered a fringe cult, and were tolerated much as a maiden aunt is endured at a holiday gathering.

Others among the people demanded more from the GUI. They had incurred great debt to satisfy its demands. Did it not promise to solve all of their problems and lead them to the ultimate truth? The GUI looked down on those who demanded more and saw people who would pay more to get more. The GUI resolved to take from those people all that they could afford. The GUI gave the people more power and prosperity and promised more to come, if the people remained faithful.

Still another GUI looked down on the prosperous and saw in them an opportunity for riches. It knew that if it could satisfy the people's demand for power and freedom, they would abandon the GUI whose teachings were based on DOS. The power GUI made no excuses for its greed. It promised paradise on Earth, but exacted an incalculable price in return. The teachings of the power GUI were steeped in the belief that only

the best deserved the best and that those who can not comprehend, do not rate. The power GUI demanded greater sacrifices than any GUI or DOS and issued its edicts in cryptic often incomplete commandments that sometimes seemed to contradict each other. But the people threw themselves at the feet of the power GUI and proclaimed that it was good.

Once again chaos and confusion reigned. The people were splintered by their beliefs, and each group struggled to gain dominance. Many put all their faith in the power GUI, others claimed their commitment to the original GUI was too strong for them to change. Moderates followed the new DOS, and traditionalists insisted that DOS was the only true path. Their focus on the source of power became so intense, the people lost sight of its purpose.

DOS, GUI, benevolent GUI or power GUI, the source is of secondary importance. The primary significance of any power, is how it is used. The programs and activities that are driven by the power give it purpose. These tools record the words, calculate the numbers, store the data, and manipulate the images, that in turn, free the people to grow and prosper. Whatever the source of power, matching that power to the tools, will maximize results, and the people will know that it good.

Calendar

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October 4th - Tracy Gonzales-representative from Corel Systems will demonstrate **Corel Draw 3.0**.

November 1st - Mike McMahan from Addstor will Demo **SuperStor** — disk compression software — for us.

**December 6th** - **ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PARTY**. Plenty of "give-aways," food and congeniality.

January 3rd - Louis Wheller will demonstrate **"Remote Console."** Take over someone's computer remotely with this one, and here's a local company to boot!

Look for a file area called CD-FILEDOCS. This has another text list of those programs found only on the CD. It also contains as file that can be imported into PC-FILE + or any later version, or into dBASE. By doing this it gives you the opportunity to do quick searches by keyword, filename, etc. Another quick and dirty way to

New Members
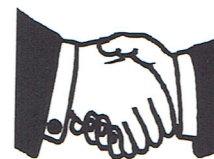
Welcome new members. We hope we can answer your computer questions. Feel free to add your level of expertise as everyone in a user group has something to contribute.

Bob Hullette 489-2832

William Roalman 543-0897

Diller Ryan 544-8184

Louis Wheller

look at this massive database of filenames and descriptions is to use the shareware program "LIST" which can be found in our library on disk #82. By using the \ key you can search the whole 500K ASCI text file for a particular word.

You can also use the "text search" command built into BBS software. Although slower it will find what you are looking for. I think downloading the ALLFILES list in directory 1 is your best bet.

If you have any other questions about the BBS, just leave a message to the SYSOP and I'll get back to you within a day. Happy computing.

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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 hardcopies 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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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.

Editor: Jim Bigelow
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.

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SLO BYTES BULLETIN
BOARD

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

PC Files & Message Section

SYSOPS:
Bob Ward
George Campbell

All Welcome - 24 Hours
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Preview — Con't from page 1

ever way he can. Glad to have you back George.

☛ We won't know if there is to be a "Neophyte SIG" until just before the meeting as Bob Hunt is working at PG&E during the reactor shutdown. If there is anyone reading this newsletter who would like to volunteer please give me a call before the meeting. Leading the SIG is not difficult. They will provide the question, you provide the answers. And if you don't know the answer, then you just say, "I don't know." Now how difficult is that.

See ya at the meeting...

Treasurer's Report

SLO Bytes PCUG
Expenditures August, 1992

Beginning Balance	+3023.41

Expenses:

Newsletter 08/17/92	-123.87
Rent for facilities	-262.00
Backup tapes	-35.99
Floppy drive, replace	-180.00
CD-ROM player	-562.00
CD-ROM disk	-26.40
Bulk Mail Deposit	-210.00
	======
	-1400.26
Deposit 09/09/92	+310.10
Balance 09/09/92	+1933.25
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Data — Con't from page 4

will enhance the ability of applications to coexist by sharing common commands within a control language. This portends great things, including enhanced data sharing.

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SLO Bytes Officers

President   George Campbell

Vice President   Sam Powers

Treasurer   Bernice Meador

Secretary   Bob Ward

Editor in Chief   Jim Bigelow

Managing Editor   Bob Ward
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