AN OPEN LETTER FROM AUG

Dear AUGie,

Since November, 1984, the ADAM Users' Group has been helping ADAM users through the *AUGment* newsletter, telephone, mail, and the public domain library of software on data packs and disks.

Many times we thought about what would happen when the supply of ADAM computers would be exhausted. Well, it finally happened. Even though Coleco stopped producing the ADAM back in January, 1985, we still continued our support. However, our membership has continued to diminish and we have been forced to discontinue the publication, *AUGment.*

We have not forgotten you, the ADAM user. We have made arrangements with The Word Processing Users' Group (W/Pug) to continue the support of all ADAM users.   They publish the enclosed newsletter, *SCROLL.* This publication covers all aspects of writing and word processing. It contains more pages and information than *AUGment* and includes articles, reviews and news regarding the ADAM computer.

The public domain library and all back issues of *AUGment* have been turned over to W/Pug. They will still be available to you as a W/Pug member.

We are aware that many AUG members are already subscribers to SCROLL. Their SCROLL subscriptions will be extended for the remainder of their AUG memberships.

Yours for future success,

Al Gerson, President
Adam Users' Group, Inc.

ADAM

DATA PACK (Plain Label Loran)	1/**$ 3.95** - 10/**$37.50**

Plain label brand data packs are original Coleco replacements. Don't be fooled by imitators with weak audio tape.

RIBBON CART. (Adam)	1/**$5.50** - 3/**$15.00**
DISKS (Plain label)	25/**$13.25** -10/**$6.40**
DAISY WHEEL (Adam) - Italic, Script, Elite, etc.......................................1/**$5.50**	
ADAM COVERS - Set with Logo for system	**$17.95**
ADAM DISK COVERS - To match above	**$ 8.95**

Paper T/F-F/F White 9 1/2 x 11, 20 lb.	1000/**$20.95**
Paper T/F-F/F 1/2" Greenbar, 18 lb.	1000/**$18.99**
Labels T/F-F/F (Address)	1000/**$6.95**
Labels T/F-F/F (Data Pack)	100/**$5.95**
Index Cards - T/F-F/F - 3" x 5"	500/**$7.95**
Rolodex Cards - T/F-F/F 2 1/6" x 4"	500/**$8.95**

64K MEMORY EXPANDER	**$69.95**
DIGITAL DATA DRIVE SPECIAL PRICE	**$24.95**
TRACTOR FEED for Adam printer	**$79.95**
PRINTER STAND - Front ON/OFF switch	**$19.95**
POWER SUPPLY UNIT - To separate printer/use CPU alone	**$29.95**

ADAM AIR CONDITIONER - Stop heat buildup with this super quiet computer fan. Will help eliminate the problem with the computer crashing(freeze) **$19.95**

SERIAL/PARALLEL INTERFACE UNIT - This opens a whole new world for the Adam owner. Now you can connect a dot-matrix hi/speed printer/use standard modem (300-1200 baud). Comes w/software used with SmartBASIC or CP/M, etc. Available on disk or DDP.(D/DP) - Serial and Parallel **$139.95**

SUPER TALK - Now add VOICE capabilities to Adam. Plus coupon for choice of 5 software programs from a selective list (Price almost equals price of Super Talk.) **$99.95**

Disk Holder - Holds up to 60 disks - anti/static	**$11.95**
Monitor/TV Stand - 360 rotation, up to 12.5 angle	**$27.95**
Adam Monitor Cable	$**10.95**
Star Micronics NX-10 Printer	**$289.95**
Panasonic Ribbon	**$9.95**

QUEST FOR QUINTANAROO - D.P. Game	**$11.95**

HOME FILES MANAGER - DP - General mailing list, business or household inventories **$7.95**

BACKUP+ 3.0 - Backup SmartBASIC etc, copy your disks and DP's	**$32.95**
DIABLO - Mind challenge - Graphic	**$19.95**
BLACK GOLD - Look for oil. Survey-profits-fun	**$19.95**
THE STOCK MARKET GAME - Fun & Educational	**$19.95**
BOUNTY HUNTER - Text adventure	**$14.95**
ADAM ENTERTAINER - Book (sound, graphic, etc.)	**$12.95**
LEARNING TOGETHER with ADAM - Book w/LOGO	**$9.95**

DataCALC - Spreadsheet	**$20.95**
RIB - Basic tutor for Adam (D or DP)	**$24.95**
EBU - SmartBASIC - Data Pack or Disk	**$21.95**
HACKER'S GUIDE TO ADAM, Vol. I and II - Disk or DP	each **$17.95**

MicroWORKS - a complete and fully integrated home business productivity system. Includes text editor, database, spreadsheet, picture editor and business graphics. **$25.95**

TurboLOAD - Revolutionary new product. Speeds up loading program, a must for Adam owners, also included the program the FILE ORGANIZER. **$25.95**

PaintMASTER - Hi-Res graphic design system primarily written in Z80 machine language. Load/save your creation to either D or DP. **$20.95**

MultiWRITE (DP) - The only 64 COLUMN professional word processing system for the ADAM that does not require any additional hardware. MultiWRITE displays 64 characters of text at one time without the need for an expensive 80 column board. **$34.95**

SignSHOP (DP) - SignSHOP allows you to custom design and print signs notices, flyers, posters, announcements, greeting cards, letterheads and oversized banners. SignSHOP offers variable positioning commands, 2 type styles, 7 banner sizes and 2 print qualities using standard ADAM printer. **$20.95**

CHARTS & GRAPH ASSEMBLER - "Auto-proportions inputs" Create pie charts, bar graphics, and line graphs. Up to 10 inputs. Print bar graph on daisy-wheel printer. Add a graph to a letter or report (DP/D). **$24.95**

VIDEO TUNES - Compose, play, save music **$28.95**

AUTOAID — Enchances the abilities of SmartBASIC. Generates new line numbers as you type. Defines function keys to be any command or character string, and much more **$24.95**

COPY-CART+ - Backup cartridges **$14.95**

EDUCATIONAL SERIES

ENGLISH GRAMMAR BUILDER I - Disk or DP	**$19.95**
ENGLISH GRAMMAR BUILDER II - Disk or DP	**$19.95**
VOCABULARY BUILDER I - Disk or DP	**$19.95**
VOCABULARY BUILDER II - Disk or DP	**$19.95**
ALGEBRA I - Disk or DP	**$19.95**
AMERICAN HISTORY I - DP only	**$19.95**
AMERICAN HISTORY II - DP only	**$19.95**
S.A.T. ALGEBRA BOOSTER - Disk or DP	**$19.95**

S&H - $2.50 US	**M.W. RUTH CO.,** Dept. A37	
S&H-$4.50CN	VISA	510 Rhode Island Ave.
US $'s only	MASTER	Cherry Hills, NJ 08002
		(609) 667-2526

FREE CATALOG - We stock what we sell for FAST DELIVERY!

Public Domain Software for Kaypro...Adam...Apricot Computers

The complete libraries of public domain software from the *Kaypro Users' Group* (KUG), the *Adam Users' Group* (AUG), and the *Apricot Users' Group* (APRICUG) are now available through *User Groups International* (U.G.I.).

They are available in formats such as:

Disks and data packs for Adam

CP/M and MS-DOS disks for Kaypro

MS-DOS disks for I.B.M.

3-1/2" disks for Apricot

3-1/2" disks for Kaypro 2000

For **FREE** library descriptions, send your name, address, and the type of computer you are using to:

U.G.I.
P.O. Box 100
Malverne, N.Y. 11565

Back issues of Kugram (Kaypro), Tree (Apricot), and Augment (Adam), plus binders and indexes are also available. Send for a complete listing.

The Look is New

But that's not all ...

We have received letters from our members telling us that we should look more like a newsletter for word processors. How do we do that? Well, one look and you can see that we are now using a serif type. That's the same type that is used by newspapers like the Times. We're also using jagged right justification for easier reading. That's not all that this style accomplishes. It also allows us to increase our editorial content an additional 15%!

As you can see, the directory is now listed on the front page. That leaves more room for the Box 144 letters (with questions and answers). It doesn't stop there.

Inside SCROLL you will find more articles regarding the word processing universe. The W/P News article has been increased from a single column to four columns ... and we plan to do more.

There is more variety in our discussions regarding the latest word processing software. More reviews have been added and we are looking for more to come. (See the letter from Nancy Dammann in Box 144.) The well-received column WordStar by Chiang has been added to SCROLL.

And we're not through yet. Our next issue will be increased to 24 pages, and since our members have asked us to include advertising, we will probably go to more pages. However, we will always keep our informal newsletter format.

Our SCROLL Bulletin Board is growing and has a new number to serve you better. Many programs are available for downloading, and they are increasing every day. (See SCROLL-BBS Corner on page 16.)

It's your letters and phone calls that help us grow into the kind of publication you want. Please keep them coming. If you have any comments regarding the "new look," drop us a note ... or better still send us an article.

Directory

Box 144

Dear W/Pug,

According to a recent issue of Personal Computing, WordPerfect is one of the -- if not the -- most popular current word processing programs. I consider it the best. On the other hand, WordStar is way down on the list. Why no mention of WordPerfect in SCROLL?

I'm a writer and researcher and have used WordPerfect for two years and confess to being prejudiced in its behalf. But let me tell you some of its attributes.

--It has a simple-to-operate dictionary (twice as easy as WordStar's) which makes it possible to check spelling page by page.

--It has an excellent thesaurus.

--It has an excellent outline program included.

--Footnoting is simple.

--Indexing is included.

--WordPerfect includes a **macro** feature. With a few simple strokes I can produce the same variety of macros as I can with SmartKey, and the procedure is simpler.

A section in SCROLL on WordPerfect and other advanced programs would be very useful to persons such as me who have abandoned WordStar.

Nancy Dammann
11638 Rio Vista Drive
Sun City, AZ 85351

[Ed. note: We love Ms. Dammann's idea. Any SCROLLer who would like to contribute a regular feature or review on word processors is invited to submit a request to Editor, SCROLL, PO Box 144, Malverne, NY 11565.]

- - -

Dear W/Pug,

In regard to using the .PN1 command to reset the page numbers as a sub-page number of a chapter or division of a book (like Page 11-#), one more item should be added. If you have the .PN command, the page number will still be printed in the bottom center as well as in any heading you have. You can set the page number before the heading command, and then BE SURE TO ADD THE .OP command AFTER the heading. This will enable the heading ^P# control to read the page number in the .PN command; then the .OP command will make sure that the page number is not printed at the bottom.

This is also helpful when printing documents with Title Pages, like reports, proposals or research papers. I usually do not want a page number or a heading on page one, nor

do I want to count the title page in my page numbering. Thus I format with a .OP at the top of the file. Then on page two of the file (the first text page of my proposal), I place .PN1, immediately followed by .OP, so that the printer driver of WordStar will count this page as Page 1, but not print the page number on the first page. Then, at the next page break, I enter my heading (e.g., .HE Zimbabwe Language Program, p. ^P#). This means that WordStar (or MailMerge, if I am printing the proposal with MM), will read the page number command and begin counting with the first text page rather than the title page, will print no page number on that first text page, will put the correct page number in the heading on page two, and will print no page number on the bottom of the page.

Orville Boyd Jenkins
PO Box 52
Limuru, Kenya

- - -

Dear W/Pug,

I frequently write letters and other documents where I do not want to have the page number appear on page one of the document. I do want regular page numbers on subsequent pages. I have been looking for a graceful method for doing this in Perfect Writer. Using the little bottle of white stuff to erase the "- 1 -" seemed crude and inelegant, as did eliminating all page numbers and then cranking the printed pages back into a printer or typewriter for numbering.

A letter in SCROLL Vol. 1, no. 6, put me on the right track. I took Rachel Reiss's idea for page numbers at the top of the page and adapted it to the bottom of the page.

Start off your document (before any text) with the commands

```
@PAGEFOOTING()
@SET(PAGE=1)@PAGEFOOTING(CENTER
    ="- @REF[PAGE] -")
```

Notice that there is a blank line between the two commands. You can, of course, customize the second command to put page numbers left or right, eliminate the dashes, or put page numbers at the top of the page with an @PAGEHEADING command. If you use the same page number format all the time, you could have the entire command on a **macro**, such as is provided by Xtrakey, Smartkey, or a similar program.

Arnold Joyal
20359 Leutar Court
Saratoga, CA 95070

[Words printed in **bold** can be found in the Glossary]

W/P News

WordStar Release 4.0

MicroPro International Corp. has released an update of its WordStar word processing software. Professional Release 4.0, the first WordStar update in more than three years, provides 125 additional enhancements to the current version, among them a 220,000-word thesaurus, line and box drawing, support for the Hewlett-Packard Laserjet printer, programmable **macros**, menu subdirectories, a "go-to-page" command, margin and tabulation storage, and an "undo" command to correct accidental deletions and other errors.

Release 4.0 will sell for $495 for a single-user system. Current WordStar users may purchase the upgrade for $89 plus $5 for shipping. Upgrades are free to customers who bought the old version after November 30 or who will buy it before April 1. Discounted updates also are available to users of Newstar's NewWord software. For a limited time MicroPro is offering purchasers a $100 cash rebate or free software packages.

Volkswriter Deluxe Plus

Volkswriter Deluxe Plus has been added to the word processor line of Lifetree Software, Monterrey, CA. The speller includes abbreviations, capitalizations and city names. It checks for typographical and punctuation errors and for repeated words. TextMerge creates personalized form letters. Volkswriter Plus, which lists for $99.00, supports over 200 printers.

Wang VS IN/ix

Wang Laboratories, Inc., One Industrial Avenue, Lowell, MA 01851, 617-459-5000, has announced a multi-user, multi-tasking operating system for Wang VS computers. VS IN/ix has been developed in conjunction with Interactive Systems Corp. Wang's implementation of UNIX, with both operating systems accessible from a single workstation, means that users can move from VS IN/ix to the Wang-proprietary VS operating system with a single keystroke in order to execute UNIX applications and concurrently use Wang office automation capabilities.

Utilities in both the VS and VS IN/ix operating systems allow file transfer between the two environments. VS IN/ix consists of three functional subsets: the base system,

software development tools, and text processing. VS IN/ix also includes Interactive's TEN/PLUS standard user interface, menus that Wang says eliminate the need to memorize complicated system commands.

645E Memorywriter

Another new product from Xerox Corporation, Xerox Square 006, Rochester, NY 14644, is the 645E Memorywriter, an electronic typewriter that connects directly to the Ethernet local area network, thus enabling the electronic typewriter to exchange information with other network workstations, print documents on laser printers, and send or receive electronic mail messages. It also serves as an independent typewriter for simple tasks.

Microsoft Word Version 3.1

The new version of Microsoft Word, Version 3.1, incorporates several new features: the Word Finder thesaurus developed by Microlytics Inc., expanded support for laser printers, and automatic line- and column-numbering capabilities. Version 3.1 is priced at $375, but owners of Version 3.0 can upgrade for $25. If Version 3.0 was purchased after September 1, the upgrade is free. Microsoft Work for Networks, which adds networking capabilities to Microsoft 3.0, has also been updated. The network version sells for $750, and users of the old network version can upgrade for $200. Additional sets of new manuals cost $150 per set.

Starcom Modems

SCOA Systems, 2100 Golf Road, Suite 100, Rolling Meadows, IL 60008, 312-640-8782, has introduced a complete line of intelligent, internal/external high speed **modems**. STARCOM 1200 and STARCOM 2400 are capable of maximum data transmission rates of 1200 and 2400 **baud** respectively. The modems, which are FCC approved, are specifically designed for use with IBM computers and compatibles. The external models have UL/CSA approved power transformers.

Features for the entire STARCOM series include: full/half duplex, autodial/auto answer, last number redial, Touch Tone and rotary-dial pulse dialing, built-in volume controlled speaker, 40 character command buffer, and 8039 microprocessor.

<continued on next page>

[Words printed in **bold** can be found in the Glossary]

W/P News (continued)

MicroPro Premium Service Club

MicroPro Corp., 33 San Pablo Avenue, San Rafael, CA 94903, 415-499-1200, is offering membership in a Premium Service Club, a package of services to help users at any level of expertise. Fees are $60 for a six-month membership and $95 for a twelve-month membership.

Members receive: a toll-free hotline which accesses MicroPro's staff of technical service specialists; discounts on courses at training centers nationwide; subscription discounts on magazines such as PC World and PC Magazine and books from Sybex Inc. Publishing; "Star News," a newsletter that answers frequently-asked questions; discounts on MicroPro updates and compatible software.

Intellisoft Memory-Resident Utility

Intellisoft International, 70 Digital Drive, PO Box 1972, Novato CA 94948, 415-883-1188, has introduced Bookmark, a memory-resident utility that automatically and periodically saves work in progress to a reserved area of a hard disk. The program automatically marks your place so that you can resume where you left off. The company says that upon restart, even after a system crash, power failure, accidental reset or power down, Bookmark will take you back to where you left off.

Spelling Checker for Macintosh

Works-Plus Spell ($59.95), an integrated spelling checker for Microsoft Works for the Macintosh, is now available, according to Lundeen & Associates, publishers. The dictionary of over 70,000 words takes up about 140K of disk space. The company stated that the product can check spelling at the rate of about one page per second, or 24,000 words per minute. Whole documents or selected segments can be checked.

Conference: Writing for Computer Industry

Research in Word Processing Newsletter reports that the Fourth Annual Conference on Writing for the Computer Industry will be held on August 15 at MIT. For information contact Dr. Edward Barrett, MIT Writing Program, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Room 14E-310B, Cambridge, MA 02139.

Omni-Reader

Though the Omni-Reader (originally retailing for $799) is no longer being manufactured, G.A.S. International, Inc., PO Box 1282, Euless, TX 76040, is now offering it at $199 for a limited time. Omni-Reader can read text that has been printed on a **letter quality printer** or typewriter in one of the following typefaces: Courier 10, Courier 12, Letter Gothic and Prestige Elite. Each Omni-Reader comes with Apple Macintosh or IBM PC/compatible software at no extra charge. Telephone number for ordering is 1-800-523-4898; in Texas call 1-800-722-6013 .

LS-300 Desktop Scanner

Princeton Graphic Systems of Princeton, NJ, 609-683-12660 or 800-221-1490, has introduced the LS-300 Desktop Scanner, designed for use with the IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles. The **scanner** measures approximately 14 by 12 by 3.5 inches. The device is capable of scanning documents at a rate up to six seconds per page at a resolution of 300 dots per inch. It is compatible with EGA software. It is able to distinguish up to 32 shades of gray, so that photographs and compound documents containing text, graphs and/or photos can be scanned into the PC.

An OCR software option allows users to convert typewritten pages of a variety of type styles into editable text. The suggested retail price of the LS-300 scanner is $1,095.

Bank Street Writer III

The Bank Street Writer III from Scholastic Software is a more powerful edition of the popular word processing program used in schools. It takes advantage of the increased potential of Apple and IBM 128K computers. Both Apple and IBM editions include: a program disk with a tutorial and a dictionary disk with a thesaurus; step-by-step User's Handbook with a student guide; a teacher guide; and a glossary index. It features a fully-integrated 60,000-word spelling checker and a 50,000-synonym thesaurus. It has on-screen prompts, pulldown windows and single key macro commands. The program has print-to-screen and print-to-disk capabilities as well as new formatting and cursor movement commands. The program lists for $99.95. The lab pack, with five sets of disks and a handbook, lists for $159.95 for the IBM edition and $129.95 for the Apple edition.

[Words printed in **bold** can be found in the Glossary]

WordWriter 128 -- Review

by Arlene Smith

The major difficulty in computerized word processing is learning how to use the system. Sometimes you get lucky. You discover a powerful and easy-to-use program that lets you get to the important stuff: writing. One such package is WordWriter 128 for the Commodore 128 computer.

One brief passage through the manual tells how to load the program and where and how to get help. You find that information quickly and easily. Just pop in the disk and turn on the system.

WordWriter presents a status line at the top showing the page, line and cursor positions and a blank screen for text. Pressing ESC displays a set of pull-down menus, including HELP.

Move the cursor to the menu you want, press RETURN, and the choices will be displayed. ESC puts you back into your document.

When you've pulled down the proper menu, select the function you want; then press RETURN. Any necessary prompts will be displayed. Press RETURN again to invoke the function and return to your document.

You can change the line and page lengths, turn word wrap on and off, center text, boldface and/or underline text, set italic type, set paragraph indents through pull down menu choices. You can also call in DOS commands for file handling, including viewing the directory and loading or saving files. You can call in a spelling checker from the Functions menu.

WordWriter 128 also has an integral calculator that can be pulled in whenever you want. The calculations can be moved into your text.

The spelling checker scans the entire document and indicates by percentage how far it has progressed. When the checking is complete, it goes to the top of the document, displaying each unidentified word. You scan through a word list to find a suitable replacement. If you find one, one key stroke will place it into your text. If no suitable replacement exists in the WordWriter dictionary or in the user dictionary that you can create, you go on to the remaining list of marked words and then go back and correct that word manually.

There is no option for capitalization. That, too, is a manual operation. These factors make the spelling checker a somewhat cumbersome tool.

WordWriter 128 allows you to change the on-screen and printed line lengths. It also allows you to set and change indents. The indents, however, do not show on screen. What you do see is a check mark, the number of indent spaces and the line length as nonprinting comments. I'd rather see the actual indents.

Word wrap can be turned off (it defaults to on). When off, you can end a line only by pressing RETURN. Turning word wrap back on affects subsequent text. Care is required when using this feature.

WordWriter 128 displays 80 columns on a monitor and 40 columns on a TV. It is readable on both and very easy on the eyes on a monitor, the preferred mode.

Printer support is good. Most of the printers you might find attached to a Commodore are supported, and you can customize an installation for an un-represented printer.

Disk swapping is infrequent -- only when you want to use the spelling checker or save your text to a data disk. The program disk is write-protected and single-sided. That's why you have to flip the disk when you want the spelling checker. Since this version is designed for the 128, which uses a double-sided disk drive, why isn't a double-sided disk supplied to eliminate the need for flipping?

WordWriter 128 will accomplish easily all the word processing that most individuals and small businesses require, including form letters and document **merging**. It does have several impediments to a rave review, some of which are mentioned above.

My biggest gripe, however, is that no backup disk is provided, nor can you make one. You can always send a crashed disk back to Timeworks, the publisher, for a new one, but what do you do until you receive it?

Three people helped me evaluate this package: my husband, Len, who looks at computers with trepidation; my son, Rob, who thinks only he knows everything about computers and word processors; and a friend, Seth Leader, who thinks he knows everything, and whose first word processor is WordWriter 128. We agree that, despite its limitations, we're glad we had the chance to use it, and we recommend it freely to others. Thanks for your help, fellas.

There is a version of WordWriter for the Commodore 64. Available from Timeworks, 444 Lake Cook Road, Deerfield, IL 60015, it retails for $89.95.

[Words printed in **bold** can be found in the Glossary]

More on SmartTYPE V1.1

Loretta Picone's review of SmartTYPE V1.1 (SCROLL Vol. 1, no. 5, p. 15) was quite good and accurate (as she always is), BUT... several problems exist with the program that make it difficult for me to employ it.

1. It's impossible to use any Smart-WRITER files with it; likewise, you can't use copy generated in SmartTYPE in W/P SmartWRITER mode on your ADAM. Of course, you can read the copy in W/P, as you could any other SmartBASIC material, but its **format** is not convenient to utilize.

2. While it's true you can insert and delete entire lines of copy, you CANNOT insert or delete individual letters or parts of a line. Since I'm hardly perfect, that inability to correct my simple mistakes doesn't help me.

3. Mr. Reedy does say in his advertising literature that the program is limited to a little more than one page of text, and though it does have the (_) character (upper-case "6"), you can't use it to underline copy. (In all fairness, Strategic Software's Power-PRINT can't underline, either.)

4. When I retrieved copy I'd stored (in two-column format) it came back slightly jumbled, with words spelled wrong and phrases or lines transposed to unwanted positions. Again, to be fair, the two-column format is excellent when set up and printed immediately. In fact, I could even TRIPLE-PRINT it for camera-ready copy and it always left-right justified in exactly the same manner each time.

As Loretta mentioned, the characters are quite comfortable to work with and the screen colors are black on white instead of the usual reverse you get in SmartBASIC. An excellent series of three "Listings" takes you step-by-step through the program. It's a great tutorial in SmartBASIC used for word processing!

Last, but by no means least important, is the fact that Jack Reedy is a true gentleman. He answered both letters I'd written him promptly, completely and honestly!

Emerson Boardman
535 Oakland Avenue
Cedarhurst, NY 11516

New Electronic Dictionary

Xerox Corporation has introduced PC Type Right, an electronic dictionary that catches spelling errors as you type, without using any **RAM** or disk space. The program sells for $199.95 plus $19.95 for the required connecting cable.

In Response . . .

...to your most frequently-asked questions

...Make sure your computer has a ground wire. Though a surge protector is helpful, the ground wire is even more important. The round prong of a three-way plug is the ground. If you must use an adaptor, attach the wire (or the metal circular extension) on the adaptor to the screw that holds the plate to the wall receptacle.

...Also, make sure you ground yourself before working on your computer. Just touch something metallic first. Static electricity plays havoc with your machine.

...When turning on your computer, hard drive and printer, do so in that order. Reverse the procedure at the end of your work session: Turn off the printer first, then the hard drive, and finally the computer. If you turn on the machines in the wrong order, you might lose **handshaking**. If you turn them off in the wrong order, you might lose data.

...It is vital that you get into the habit of saving to disk FREQUENTLY. After every screenful is not too often. And, keep your backup disk current. Keep duplicates of your data file disks, updated at least once a day.

...Keep your drive doors open when the computer is not in use. This avoids pressure on the drive heads. If your computer is to be moved, however, place the cardboard inserts that came with the machine (or old disks) into the drives and close the doors.

...If you want to check a file to make sure it is an **ASCII** file, use the command TYPE from the prompt: (TYPE <filename.ext> <CR>). If the file is in ASCII, it will **scroll** on the screen. If you get garbage, the file is in machine language. It may be a .COM or .EXE file.

...Your computer system and a plain paper copier can make transparencies for overhead projection. Set your **dot-matrix printer** to an expanded mode at double strike. Print out the text, adding drawings or graphs. Use special transparency film (ordinary film can melt) as if you were making a regular copy. [Thanks to Clergy KUG for this tip.]

...Data can be copied from a 5 1/4" disk to an 8" disk and vice versa. Use a null modem and a program such as MOVE-IT.

[Words printed in **bold** can be found in the Glossary]

WordStar by Chiang

DISK COMMANDS & DISK FULL ERRORS

Now we continue with the Ctrl-K command prefix, covering the second group of commands: the disk related commands.

By now you know the save commands: Ctrl-K Ctrl-S, Ctrl-K Ctrl-D, and Ctrl-K Ctrl-X; we'll move onto the rest of the commands. First of all, there's the command to write a marked block to the disk. If you want to save a section of your text separately, you define it as a block -- as discussed in the preceding column (see editor's note) -- and then hit Ctrl-K W. You'll be asked for the name of the file the block should be saved as; if the file you enter already exists, you'll be asked if overwriting it is okay. After that's done, the block is still defined in your file, so you can still delete it, etc. This command is useful for breaking up a large file into smaller pieces.

The converse command is Ctrl-K Ctrl-R, to read a file from disk. Let's say you're editing another document, and you want the block that you excerpted from the previous one. Use this command, and type in the filename (or you can use Ctrl-R, to retype the last entered filename). WordStar will then read the specified file and insert it directly into the present one, at the cursor location; it won't be defined as a block, though.

This transferral of text between files is about as close as WordStar gets to allowing you to edit two files together. It's also useful for **boilerplate** text, i.e. generic paragraphs that you don't want to retype into every business letter.

The rest of the Ctrl-K disk commands are just repeats of the file functions available from the Opening Menu. For instance, hitting the letter "E" at Opening Menu allows you to rEname a file; while editing a file, hitting Ctrl-K Ctrl-E will let you do the same. Ctrl-K Ctrl-O lets you copy a file (to put a copy of it on another disk, or under a different file name). Ctrl-K Ctrl-J is the command to delete a file; you might expect it to be Ctrl-K Ctrl-Y, since "Y" deletes a file from the Opening Menu, but this command is already used for deleting a block.

For all of these, when you are asked for a filename, you can hit Ctrl-R and the last entered filename will appear, just as with the Opening Menu.

Ctrl-K Ctrl-P lets you print a file while editing (though you may find that text entry will interrupt the printout, unless your printer has a **buffer**). You'll receive the same string of questions for all the format specifications, and you can hit Escape at any time, to use the **default** values. If you specify a pause after each page, you'll have to hit Ctrl-K Ctrl-P to continue.

You cannot run MailMerge while editing a file, nor can you run another program; there isn't enough room to do these while your file is in memory.

A useful addition to the others is the Ctrl-K Ctrl-F command, which displays a directory of the disk; this directory will remain at the top of the screen until you repeat the command to get rid of it. And if you don't have the directory onscreen, you can get it whenever one of the other disk commands requests a filename from you; if you can't remember the spelling of the filename you want, just hit Ctrl-F. This will bring up the directory, and you can find the filename you want to enter. You can use this in combination with another command: Ctrl-K Ctrl-L, which will log you into a new drive; then you can check the directory or work on the files on another drive.

Now, one of the most valuable things that these commands can be used for is to save you from a DISK FULL error. Hopefully, you check the space free on your disks regularly; however, you may occasionally run into a few problems (especially with single-sided disks).

The first possible problem is just a warning message: When you're saving your document, WordStar will tell you that the disk is full, and that it is deleting the old .BAK file to make room to save your present file. If you see this, you should clear out your disk by moving some files to a new disk, or by deleting unwanted files (but not the .BAK files of documents that you'll edit later on, because they'll just reappear when you do).

Other problems may arise when you're working with a giant file, one too large to fit in **RAM**. (It's easy to create one of these files if you use Ctrl-K Ctrl-R often; you just read several files into your document.) WordStar has to create temporary files on disk when you edit one of these, to store what isn't presently in RAM. In combination with the original file and .BAK file, this may fill up your disk.

When you move to the top or bottom of your file, or perform some block operations, WordStar must juggle these temporary files, and you may get a message saying "Disk is Full."

WordStar by Chiang ⟨continued⟩

Of course, avoiding giant files is a good policy in general. But if you do edit a giant file, use Ctrl-K Ctrl-S instead of Ctrl-Q Ctrl-R to move to the top of the file. By saving the file you avoid any temporary files. For moving to the bottom of the file, use repeated Ctrl-C's; WordStar needs more disk space with a giant jump than with these small ones. And, defining only fairly small blocks of text is a good idea.

Enough of editing these giant files. Now let's say you try to save your document and are told that there is not enough space left to do so. If this occurs, there are a couple of things you can try.

You could try inserting a new disk with more space into Drive B: and then re-save the file. This method will work only in MS-DOS; CP/M will give you a BDOS error, even if you log in the new disk with Ctrl-K Ctrl-L. For CP/M, try the following:

Call up a directory of the disk, and then see if there are any files that you can delete, like .BAK files or old, unwanted files. Use Ctrl-K Ctrl-J to get rid of a few of them. This should free up enough space for you to save the document you're editing.

If this works, you'll have to move some files onto a new disk afterwards, or else you'll just get another "Disk is Full" error the next time you edit this disk.

If you can't clear up enough space to save the file, then try to save the file to Drive A:. Define the entire file as a block, and then use Ctrl-K Ctrl-W to write the block to a disk file. However, when you are prompted for the name, put an "A:" in front of the filename to send the block to Drive A:.

Of course, you may not have enough space on that disk either, so then you'll have to delete files from that one. (Log into Drive A: first if you want to see a directory of that disk).

Remember, there will always be something that you can delete and then replace later. A file like WSMSGS.OVR or a dictionary file can be erased with no problems. Just transfer your document to a new disk afterwards, and then copy back the deleted files from somewhere else.

[Ed. note: The most recent article in the WordStar by Chiang series -- Block Commands -- appeared in KUGRAM, Vol. 5, No. 1. For a copy of that article, send a stamped, self-addressed business-size envelope to Chiang c/o W/PUG, Inc., Box 144, Malverne, NY 11565.]

W/Potpourri

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich has been testing applicants for entry-level editorial jobs since 1977 -- to determine how good their proofreading, writing and interviewing skills are. The four-part test consists of a 20-minute proofreading test, an hour-long writing test, a five-minute role-playing interview, and a standardized creativity test. "Standardized" and "creativity" may strike you as mutually exclusive terms, but the company says that the test can help spot imaginative people. Yes or No answers indicate how creatively an applicant would respond to a hypothetical situation. About 85% of the editors who were hired after doing well on the tests have gone on to perform well at HBJ.

The Third Annual Printer Issue of PC Magazine (November 1986) reviews 97 new **dot matrix, daisy wheel**, and laser printers. The dot matrix machines range in price from $150 to $2795, the daisy wheels from $499 to $1899, and the lasers from $1395 to $7200. According to the magazine, new daisy wheel printers are not being introduced in any quantity and eventually will not be produced at all. One reason is that manufacturers are introducing correspondence-quality dot matrix printing which can also provide graphics and color. Also, laser printers, which are becoming less and less expensive, offer more fonts and sizes than daisy wheels do. As a result, companies have been manufacturing mostly low-cost Diablo-campatible daisy wheel printers that are not heavy enough for sustained office work. Including those in this issue, PC Magazine has now reviewed 287 printers.

The December 1986 issue of Market Update, published by Family Computing Magazine, contains a number of articles on home workers and workstyles. One article says that the research firm of Electronic Services Unlimited has recently completed a study which concludes that home office operators are nearly twice as likely to own a personal computer as is the general population. Nearly 90% of the home worker households acquiring new computers plan to use them in their income-producing work. Today, work-at-home is becoming the primary reason for buying a computer in the home. For more information on the work-at-home marketplace, including an in-depth Executive Analysis, contact Kathryn Moeller at ESU, 212/473-5600, or write Thomas B. Miller, Director of Research, ESU/LINK Resources, 79 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003.

[Words printed in **bold** can be found in the Glossary]

Fade In

by Dave Ketchum

TO MODEL 100/200 LAPTOP USERS!

As readers of this column know, in addition to writing scripts on my "big daddy" computer, I use my little old Tandy Model 100 portable for rewriting TV shows on the set of three-camera shows. (In case you're not familiar with the term "three-camera show" it means a half-hour comedy show that's filmed in front of a live audience using three cameras. Shows like PERFECT STRANGERS, FAMILY TIES, BILL COSBY, etc. all use this filming technique. These days most shows use TV cameras as compared to motion picture cameras.) A little lap top computer is perfect for this kind of work. However, the Model 100 has always had one serious drawback -- small **memory**. I remember working on a "TOO CLOSE FOR COMFORT" script and running out of memory before the second act. I actually had to use a pencil and paper. What kind of word-processing is that?

The newer and more expensive laptop computers can remember more, but my little 100 is filled to the brim when it's gobbled up only 32K. When you're doing mostly word-processing on a small machine, memory can become a problem -- until now.

I guess all us 100 owners have dreamed about owning a small disk drive that could run on a few AA batteries of its own and hold at least 100,000 **bytes** of memory and still let us remain completely portable. (There have been systems available, but some of them are quite expensive.) Well, Tandy gave us the disk drive, but their **operating system** left a lot to be desired. Actually, it was little more than a glorified cassette unit. Faster, but that's about all. Then a man named Edward Giese at Acroatix in Wilmington, MA, in-vented a new operating system for the little Tandy disk drive called Powr-DOS. It's like having a new machine.

I won't have enough space in this column to tell you ALL the things this neat, efficient "Powr-DOS" system can do. But here are some of the more salient facts.

After a few simple installing procedures (and believe me they are simple), you'll have a program listed on your **menu** called DMENU.BA. Frankly, that's about all you'll need to do to be up and running. With this program on your menu you'll be able to save/kill and load MULTIPLE files in RAM and on the DISK. I'm sure you can see Powr-

DOS is already miles ahead of the old FLOPPY.CO program that comes with the drive.

One of the most useful changes from the old system is that you can access the disk while you're still in one of your text files. In my case that means that it's now possible to write a whole TV half-hour TV script on one little 3.5 inch disk. How's that for low-cost portability? I can now write and edit up to 64K's worth of information on one file. All this on a machine that was originally designed to hold only 32K in its entire memory. That's a lot of words that I can put into MacGyver's mouth!

For my money (Powr-DOS is only $69.95) Acroatix has solved my mini-memory problems. It's a big plus in the writer's world.

In addition to the features already mentioned, Powr-DOS is completely compatible with all diskettes made with FLOPPY.CO, so there's no "re-doing" of disks you've already made.

There's also a tiny option included that lets you load and save disk files using only 800 bytes.

In addition to the ability to "tag" files for multiple saves, loads, and kills with one keystroke, there's also a data recovery program included. That means if you goof you can recover any type of disk file used on your little Tandy laptop -- a little bit like the UNERASE program that's available for CP/M.

Naturally, there's complete **formatting** for the 3 1/2 inch disks and easy to use back-up utilities. All this plus the two most important things you can have when you purchase software -- a clear, concise 94 page manual and phone number where the man who invented the program will help you -- if you need it.

Quite a package. If you're like me, have a Portable 100,102 or 200 and want an immediate memory disk expansion, give Acroatix a call at (617) 658-5550. Ask for Ed.

Nuff for now. Continued success.

Contributions

SCROLL will consider for publication any letter, article, or review.

For hard copy contributions, W/PUG will send you a 7" word processing rule, a helpful tool for measuring lines and characters in printed copy.

For contributions on disk, we will send you the library disk of your choice.

[Words printed in **bold** can be found in the Glossary]

Vendors

PROFESSIONAL WP PROGRAM
from
Vantex Data Systems
PO Box 507
Chatham, NJ 07928

INTERNAL/EXTERNAL HIGH SPEED MODEMS
from
SCOA Systems
2100 Golf Road, Suite 100
Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

PRINTER COMMANDS HANDBOOK
from
Cardinal Point Inc.
PO Box 596
Ellettsville, IN 47429

XT-TURBO COMPUTER SYSTEM
from
HSN Computers
PO Box 17514
Rochester, NY 14617

VEDIT PLUS UPDATE
from
CompuView
1955 Pauline Boulevard, Suite 3000
Ann Arbor, MI 48103

SIX-POUND LAPTOP COMPUTER
from
Traveling Software, Inc.
11050 Fifth Avenue, N.E.
Seattle, WA 98125

PRINT BUFFERS
from
Quadram
One Quad Way
Norcross, GA 30093

COMPUTER PERIPHERALS, SUPPLIES
from
Arlington Computer Products, Inc.
450 Higgins Road
Elk Grove Village, IL 60007

* * *

The Vendors column is not advertising. We list as many vendors as space allows. These listings in no way represent the endorsement of W/PUG, Inc.

W/P Sys Stuff

The most important step in working with computers is BACKING UP. When you receive a new program you are asked to make a working BACKUP copy. When running any program, you should always be using a working copy. Yet ... this most important action is forgotten when you have to back up your document or data files. In this issue we will set up an automatic backup system that will force you to back up your work at the end of each session.

This time we will work with the AUTO-EXEC.BAT file used in the MS-DOS operating system. Next time we will show how this method can be used with the SUB-MIT.COM file used in CP/M.

AUTOMATIC BACKUP IN MS-DOS

The following set of commands will place a file on your working disk that will execute as soon as you place this disk in drive A and re-**boot** the computer. It will cause the word processing program to begin and, at its conclusion, will compel you to back up the work you have just completed. Here's how.

Take the copy of your word processing program (WordStar, Word, etc.) and place it in drive A. Now type:

```
COPY CON: AUTOEXEC.BAT <ret>

ECHO OFF <ret>

WS <ret>  [This is your w.p. program.]

ECHO It's time to back up your work <ret>

PAUSE <ret>

ECHO Move your data disk from drive B

    to drive A and place a formatted disk

    in drive B <ret>

PAUSE <ret>

COPY A:*.* B: <ret>

ECHO Back up completed <ret>

<ctrl>Z <ret>
```

REMEMBER ... Make sure that your data disk is removed from drive B when asked. Otherwise you will copy your w.p. disk onto your data disk!

If you want this automatic process to stop, just type <ctrl>C or <ctrl><break>. You will then be asked if you want to terminate the **batch** file (Y/N). Type Y.

[Words printed in **bold** can be found in the Glossary]

Secretary's Desk

by Barbara Edell

At the end of 1985, it had been established that the cost of an "average" business letter was $8.52. This figure was based on several factors, labor being the largest. Seventy-five percent of the cost of document production is attributed to labor. We can certainly see that time saved by the originator and the secretary is money saved.

The most economical and efficient means of input (originating a letter) is by machine dictation. Dictating 80 words per minute is the average. Composing a letter in longhand averages 10 – 15 wpm. Dictation to a secretary using stenography can also be accomplished at the speed of 80 wpm, but two people become involved. In addition, interruptions (telephone calls, conversation) can cut the speed in half.

Transcribing input is also done most economically and efficiently from a machine. Illegible handwriting and shorthand symbols do not have to be deciphered. The average rates here are 10 – 15 wpm from longhand, 20 – 25 minutes from shorthand, and 30 – 35 wpm from machine dictation. Also affecting the rate of transcription is the type of word processing equipment used. Using a typewriter will certainly take longer than using a word processor, whose time-saving capabilities enable changes and corrections to be made more easily and quickly.

Another time- and money-saving area of the transcription phase is to perform this function during a special time each day when telephone calls and other interruptions can be kept to a minimum.

Using a simple and standard format for all letters and memos also cuts expenses by eliminating decision-making time on the part of the secretary, and by cutting down on keystroking. Some of the characteristics of a simplified format are as follows:

1. Begin all letters and memos with the date.

2. Use the block format on all correspondence.

3. Place the address to fit within a window envelope to avoid typing envelopes.

4. Use all standard abbreviations to meet the scanning requirements of the US Postal Service.

Following these simple guidelines can save a considerable amount of time and money in the office and should become standard operating procedures for all executives and secretaries.

UsageGram

by Katherine Loukides

Fred only uses WordStar in his office.
Does this mean that:
Only Fred uses WordStar in his office.
or:
Fred uses *only WordStar* in his office.
or:
Fred uses WordStar *only in his office.*
Use *only* in front of the word or phrase it modifies. Move it around to make sure the sentence says what you want it to say. The same is true of words like *just*.

* * *

We have received a letter from Gunnar Hansen commenting on the omission of a comma in a short sentence used as an example in a recent UsageGram. (Take wine to the picnic[,] and I'll take the cheese.) He is correct, but occasionally I disregard the "rules" when the comma is not absolutely necessary for clarity. Purists will argue this point.

(I was delighted to read in a recent *On Language* by William Safire that he disagrees on various points of usage and grammar with Jacques Barzun. There is no reason then why we lesser mortals cannot differ.)

Here are some of the generally accepted rules:

The comma should be used before a conjunction joining two coordinate clauses, unless both clauses are very short. *The Broncos and the Giants won their respective conference championships, and they will meet in the Super Bowl on January 25.*

Insert commas to separate items in a series. The comma before the last item may be left out, but if you decide to omit it, be consistent. *The Giants defeated the Redskins, the 49ers, and the Vikings this year.*

Place a comma after a subordinate clause (one starting with *because, if, though, when, while*, etc.) to set that clause off from the one that follows it. *Although the Giants had not won a division title since 1963, they have long been celebrated for their defense.* If the subordinate clause follows the main clause, the comma is not always needed. Be guided by clarity and the sense of the statement. *The Giants have long been celebrated for their defense even though they had not won a division title since 1963.*

[Ed. note: There are, of course, other uses of the comma, and we will write about those in future columns.]

Dr. Farhi Responds

Sorting by Paragraphs

In the July – August 1986 (Vol. 1, no. 4) issue of SCROLL, Robert Claiborne inquired whether there was a simple, relatively inexpensive CP/M program which would alphabetize a text, by paragraphs, after inserting some suitable code.

There is.

It IS simple, and it is QUITE inexpensive. It is a public domain program published by FOG, the First Osborne Users Group. The program is called SORT, but I have been unable to ascertain who the author is.

The documentation given in the disk about this program is quoted below:

SORT will sort a file into **ASCII** order, line by line, where each line is terminated by ⟨CR⟩. Place SORT.COM in drive A. At the A> prompt, type "SORT fildescr1 fildescr2" where fildescr1 represents the file to be sorted and fildescr2 represents the resulting sorted file. Each fildescr should be of the form d:filename.typ.

The program will alphabetize by lines -- following a carriage return. This means that a solid paragraph without ⟨CR⟩ will be treated as a block, which is exactly what Mr. Claiborne wanted.

Due attention should be paid to the fact that alphabetization will be carried out on the basis of the ASCII alphabet; that is, figures, characters, upper case letters and lower case letters will appear in the order of the ASCII code.

In general, FOG will authorize the use of its public domain programs by private individuals, as long as the program is not used for commercial purposes.

The disk on which this program appears is FOG-UTILITIES 5 (although a new edition of the files may have resulted in changes in the numbers). Mr. Claiborne and other interested parties should contact:

FOG
PO Box 3474
Daly City, CA 94015.

Not Only Not too Good to Be True -- But Much Better!

On page 14 of the Sept.-Oct. 1986 issue, referring to previously published information, regret was expressed for the fact that the Scanner from Oberon international, at "only" $500.-- is not available -- and that anyhow, it was too good to be true.

Well, I have news for you.

The very same piece of equipment (bearing the same OMNI-READER name) is available in the States. [See W/P News, p. 4.]

There's a warning however: The Omni-Reader will apparently only read four fonts (as of the latest information available to me): Courier 10, Courier 12, Letter Gothic 12, and Prestige 12. Therefore, apparently due to algorithm limitations, (and this has been confirmed to me by Oberon International, the British Company) you will NOT be able to read proportional space fonts, thus eliminating the possibility of reading any printed text. As for handwritten texts -- nothing doing, either. But who knows about the future? On the positive side, the Omni-Reader appears NOT to be only for the PC, as it can be connected to other computers as well by means of a standard RS232 interface.

(And of course, most readers will be aware of the fact that much more advanced scanners are available for the IBM PC and compatibles -- but at a substantially stiffer price, which I believe to be in the vicinity of $1,300.)

Saving in WordStar

Referring to Mr. Jurgen Hesse's letter published in the Sept.-Oct. 1986 issue:

"In WordStar you have to save, go to CP/M and back to WS, before you can call up the next file." Apparently Mr. Hesse is using the ^KX command (save and exit to system), and of course he then must invoke WS again.

This is not necessary.

WS gives you a choice. (The mnemonics are mine.)

^KD (Save, enD this file)
^KS (Save and Straight on)
^KQ (Quit this file)

You can also save your file (or parts thereof) under another file name (or nameS).

E. E. Farhi, Ph.D., LL.B.
8, Modigliani Street
64687 Tel-Aviv, Israel

Sorry for the Delay

Our new members may not be aware of the fact that our January-February issues are mailed in January. The reason for the late mailing is that when we mail in December, during the Xmas rush, newsletters and bulk mail tend to get lost.

As you can see, we are back on schedule.

[Words printed in **bold** can be found in the Glossary]

Using XtraKey

Since I bought my Kaypro 4 in late 1983, I've logged many hundreds of hours at the keyboard. As a university professor, I use the machine for so many tasks -- writing, record-keeping, data analysis, and more -- that I just leave it on 24 hours per day with the screen turned down when it's not in use. All that experience makes me feel bold enough to recommend a software purchase: XtraKey from Xpert Software, 8865 Polland Avenue, San Diego, CA 92123.

I own quite a few programs, both public domain and commercial. XtraKey has increased the versatility and convenience of my Kaypro more than any other program. Its main feature, as you probably know from ads, is that you can easily redefine any key to represent any series of keystrokes you like. (Do you write variable form letters? Just tap a key for each paragraph you want to include and watch it type itself out for you, even pausing so that you can insert unique information such as a name or address.) You can save key redefinitions as disk files, and you can even redefine keys while another program is in use. XtraKey also lets you print what you see on your screen or print everything displayed on the screen until you decide to stop the printing. That gives you hard copy of results from programs that have no print capability! XtraKey does many other things, too -- it even lets you use your computer as a typewriter. And it's EASY TO USE!

If a programmer asked me to suggest a way to earn money while serving the needs of CP/M users in this age of MS-DOS dominance in personal computing, what would I say? "Write a program that adds so many useful features to a CP/M computer that any prudent user will consider it essential. Then sell it so cheaply that even a person whose computer was acquired as a gift will be able to buy it." XtraKey is that program.

I paid $40 for my copy of XtraKey, though you can probably buy it now for $29.95 plus $3.00 shipping (and 6% sales tax if you live in California).

No, friends, I don't own stock in Xpert Software. But when I find a truly superb product at a too-good-to-be-true price, I'm inclined to pass the word around. I suspect Xpert Software could have sold lots of copies of this program; they deserve commendations for keeping the program cheap.

James W. Newton
919 Regina Way
Pacifica, CA 94044

Rocky Mountain Out of Business

Rocky Mountain Software, which marketed NewWord and Desktop Accountant, is out of business. New Star, the company which wrote NewWord, has been purchased by MicroPro, which sells WordStar, for three million dollars. Apparently MicroPro bought New Star because the most recent version of NewWord is a great improvement over WordStar.

NewWord owners can contact New Star at 415/930-9400. New Star expects to be at their present location until January or March.

If you bought a computer from Rocky Mountain, contact Robert Morelli, Computer Genetic Engineering, 14358 Wicks Blvd., San Leandro, CA 94577, 415/483-1508.

For a price list and for more information on upgrades, other products, and support contact the James River Group at 125 North First Street, Minneapolis, MN 55401, phone 612/339-2521.

Three Lucky Winners

On January 15th our publisher, Al Gerson, was flown to sunny California to pick the three winners of brand new HTR Kaypro 20 computers.

The drawing was sponsored by Central Computer Products of Fillmore, CA. More than 10,000 CP/M users sent in their names hoping to be the lucky ones. Well, the three winners have been drawn and here they are:

Ken Kier
1900 Bargo Court
McLean, VA 22101

Ivan Freeman
Freeman Staffing, Inc.
9629 Evergreen Way #202
Everett, WA 98204

B.J. Kakuske
PO Box 333
Fair Olay, SC 29643

Congratulations to the fortunate winners and a special thanks to Michael Quinn, president of Central Computer Products, for his warm and generous hospitality.

Central, a supplier of CP/M software and hardware, publishes a 64-page catalog, *CP/M Times*. Their toll free number is 800-533-8049.

[Words printed in **bold** can be found in the Glossary]

From KAMAS to Spellbinder

(Part 3)

by George W. Richards

Built into Spellbinder are various utility functions such as a footnoter that will **format** and number or renumber footnotes as changes are made. Another function is one that automatically checks for widows and orphans with or without footnotes at the same time. This does require a special print time formatter, but it is also supplied with the program.

Other functional programs supplied include a **boilerplate** program, mail merge program, math functions, file sorting program, keyphrase function and a simple spreadsheet program. It has a special form-printing function and other programs. There is a programming language so that if the program was not supplied, it could be written by the user.

Spellbinder allows for configuration of the screen, including a half intensity display, making it easy on the eyes. Spellbinder can print to the screen to show formatting, including actual underlining and boldfacing if supported by your terminal. The print mode will even go to normal video with half intensity for editing if you choose, which makes it easy to note where you are if called away during an editing session. Making back-ups as you work is easy and fast with Spellbinder.

Spellbinder is for writers. It allows moves and deletions by word, sentence, paragraph, character, or special marking characters. It is not trying to produce a what-you-see-is-what-you-get display. All the screen width is for writing. It will show only tabs, indents, paragraph ends, and Absolute Tabs, which are special tabs for proportional printing so that columns line up without having to turn off justification!

Spellbinder uses Soft Keys (Function Keys) to do almost all functions. On the Kaypro it uses the keypad numbers as function keys. It is also possible to use either a control code or a command mode with a command sequence. The beauty is that with the Soft Keys the program takes only a couple of days to learn, if you have already used a word processor, and it is fast.

For a handicapped person the function keys would be especially useful. What you give up on the screen is one line at the top for general information regarding mode, line and column information. At the bottom of the screen you lose three lines to the function key display. The response to changing that display is instant updating, not like the delay and disk access to change **menu** displays in WordStar or NewWord. If you have Soft Keys set and press the Esc key and pause for about two seconds, an undocumented listing of additional commands appears.

One final note on Spellbinder files: They do use the eighth bit, but differently from NewWord/WordStar. The eighth bit is set for words that are to be enhanced by the **default** enhancement you have chosen. Spellbinder does not provide a fast way to remove these enhancements, but PIP will work with the Z option.

The main problem with Spellbinder files is that they do not use a line feed within a paragraph. This means the operating system view command will display gibberish. Since Spellbinder does have a view option, this is a limited problem. Spellbinder can also convert its own files to standard **ASCII** text files almost instantly. A utility is available to convert NewWord or WordStar files to Spellbinder format.

Electric Webster comes with Spellbinder and is a combined dictionary, grammar checker, and hyphenation program. The main advantage is that it is one unified program and thus can do all the checking in one pass. There are full prompts throughout, and the dictionary can be accessed and viewed by using the cursor keys.

Unfortunately, the dictionary lookup option cannot be used if you chose the option of viewing the word in context. The dictionary will change words for you in your document. Because of the way Spellbinder operates, no reformatting of the document is necessary. When using the grammar checking option, you have limited text editing possible within Electric Webster, or your errors can be marked and corrected from Spellbinder.

The main disadvantage is that you must first check the spelling of the file, then you are asked if you want hyphenation, and then you are given the option of checking grammar. You must go through the whole program to do even part of it. That can be tough, especially if there are many proper names that must be indicated "correct" before you check the grammar again on a rewrite.

Although Spellbinder can print from memory without a disk file, Electric Webster can operate only on a disk file.

Spellbinder Version 5.3 is sold compatible with older versions.

[Words printed in **bold** can be found in the Glossary]

Screen Writes and Wrongs

by Jim Wilson

Like many other screenwriters, I've run into the proverbial brick wall of word processing software vs. proper script **format**, and I'd like to go over the issue in the hope of someone being able to suggest a product (or an idea) that will reduce, if not eliminate, the headaches of dealing with production or shooting scripts.

First, there is the need to have the work appear on screen exactly as it will on paper (for the sake of pacing, which is vital to the medium). This obviously means "what you see is what you get," i.e. no clutter of imbedded hieroglyphics in the text and so on. The best solution I've found here is Microsoft Word with a custom style sheet, or its equivalent on other systems that eschew imbedded codes.

Beyond the minor annoyance of having six different sets of margins on one page, however, is the real bear -- the pagination problem. While any half-decent WP package can print letters, contracts, book manuscripts, legal briefs, or practically anything else, the film or TV script has a number of rigid conventions which must be adhered to, or else your producer (and even some agents) won't deal with it; at best, they will return the typescript to you to be redone.

The basic format for the standard production script is shown in Figure 1. The shot numbers are at left and right margins [a], and between them a line is typed in all caps naming the set and usually the camera angle [b]. Positioned underneath this line is the stage direction in caps and lower case [c]. Dialogue appears in the middle of the page, with the character name centered in caps [d]. Any special instruction to the player appears directly underneath the name; it is also centered and in parentheses [e], followed by the lines of dialogue [f].

It is absolutely verboten to separate the shot line from the stage direction under it with a page break. It's common to continue stage direction from one page to the next, but when you do this, you must type CONTINUED at the bottom of the first page. The shot number must be repeated at the top of the next page, followed by CONTINUED: rather than repeating the set name.

Pages may end with transitions such as CUT TO: or DISSOLVE TO: -- but it is not permissible to begin a page with the name instruction.

Splitting a character's dialogue from one page to the next is generally frowned on, but is sometimes unavoidable and is allowed if you type (MORE) centered under the dialogue at the bottom of the first page (this in addition to the required CONTINUED). The next page begins as above, followed by the character name again and (cont'd) after the name.

To meet these criteria, the obvious answer is to force page breaks wherever seems appropriate by using commands such as <CTRL-SHIFT-ENTER> in Word, but picture this: a one hour television script generally runs 60-65 pages, a movie script perhaps 110-135. Suppose you get a brilliant idea for a new scene that works out to half a page. It should be inserted in the middle of page 21. Then, grumbling, you go through the whole thing page by page, deleting and adding all of the forced page breaks, CONTINUED's, etc., not to mention breaking and joining stage direction and dialogue. You also have to manually change all of the shot numbers to accommodate the new scene.

[FIGURE 1]

-17-

36 [a]   INT. PARK CENTURY CORRIDOR – JONATHAN AND JODI [b] 36

[c] Jodi is growing more anxious to talk to Jonathan; the interlude in the lab has only added to her impatience. She thinks furiously for a long beat, then:

[d] JODI
[e] (hesitant at first)
[f] I'm really sorry I missed your presentation...I was in therapy.
(an apology)
But I have something that may make up for it.

JONATHAN

What's up?

JODI

I once knew a kid at Anneewakee. I'll bet he'd testify --

An elevator bell goes off and an elevator opens down the hall from us; Jon and Jodi run to catch it, zoom through just as the doors slide closed.

37   INT. ELEVATOR – MEDIUM   37

JONATHAN
(punches a floor)
Great! Let's get up to the Computer Center and --

Feeling the frustration building again, Jodi looks at the control panel, without warning reaches out and pulls the emergency stop lever.

[Words printed in **bold** can be found in the Glossary]

SCROLL-BBS Corner

by Frank Fallon

SCROLL-BBS has been on line for over a year already. We have a new number, (516) 747-8308, which should help to improve our noise problem. The 747 exchange is an ESS exchange (electronic switching system), a solid state system rather than the old cross bar system, and therefore less likely to have noise problems. If you have been experiencing noise, which manifests itself in the form of garbage or extra characters and most usually the curly bracket symbol ({), there should be a big improvement.

From time to time you may still "see" noise. It is impossible to pinpoint the source. It could be your local exchage switching circuits, the trunk lines, or our local exchange. Remember that your call is not always routed over the same line each time you call. So sometimes you will get a clear, clean path and at other times it's {{{**??!!! -- the pits. Once you get noise on a particular path, you will continue to get noise in over 90% of the cases. It does not improve. Your only hope is to disconnect immediately and call again. You will, in all likelihood, not get the same routing the second time and the noise will be gone. Don't waste money waitng for the circuit to improve; most likely it will not.

From time to time we get a message that the system did not answer or it seemed to dump people out when they entered the number of **nulls**. Fortunately it does not happen often. My best guess is that LILCO, our local undependable power company, has sent us a spike or a big dip, putting a glitch in the BYE program. Once I do a cold **boot** the problem clears up. Other sysops experience the same problem from time to time. When experienced users realize what has happened, they leave me a message on one of the other systems I run or on the LIKUG RCP/M, 516/825-8465. Murray Simsolo, the LIKUG sysop, has a direct line to me and can let me know within a few hours that a problem exists. Fortunately, such glitches or gremlins are pretty rare.

Some SCROLL-BBS users do not at first realize that they can **download** programs and files from the system. Once you have logged onto the system, selecting "C" from the menu will get you into CP/M or the disk area of the Kaypro 10 which runs the system. There you will be able to call up a directory (DIR) of the files to see what we have. The command PWD will give you an idea of how the system is organized -- A0, A1, A2, B0

etc. You move from one user area to another by entering commands such as B0: Do not omit that important colon.

To download you need a communications package that supports XMODEM protocol. Check your documentation.

When you first enter CP/M you are in A0:, where there are a few help files. Tell the system to TYPE xmodem2.hlp and it will display the contents of the file. Unfortunately, the version of LTYPE I have on the system will not allow you to TYPE all of another file, RCP/M-UG.WQ, which is a WordStar file some 34k long and a great tutorial. You must tell this system to send the file to you with the command XMODEM S RCP/M-UG.WQ and then you tell your machine to receive it -- usually ESC or CTRL-E then R <filename>.

The most important concept in downloading is that you talk to two machines -- SCROLL-BBS and your own. You must tell SCROLL-BBS to send the file and your own computer to receive it. Hence the "S" and "R" in the command line.

Most of the files we have are LBR or ?Q? files (libraries and squeezed files). To use them once you have downloaded them, you need programs like LU or LSWEEP to extract files from the library and something like LSWEEP207 to unsqueeze a file. There is a relatively new method of compressing files, called "crunching," which is more efficient than "squeezing." Crunched files are designated by a Z in the middle position of the extension: i.e. FILENAME.CZM. You uncrunch such files after extraction with the program UNCRUNCH. The program LT will also uncrunch even while extracting members from a library file.

You will see "cul" in some messages. What is that, you wonder? It comes from ham radio slang and it stands for "see you later." Another on-line abbreviation you sometimes see is BTW, (by the way).

Attention SCROLL-BB Users !!

The SCROLL-BBS telephone number

has been changed to:

(516) 747-8308

[Words printed in **bold** can be found in the Glossary]

Best of SCROLL-BB

From: TOM MARKOWITZ

To sort an index with FILEBASE, first prepare the index with **non-document mode** of WordStar. The unbalanced number of commas makes this an invalid FILEBASE file. Global replace commas with % sign. This is now 1-field FILEBASE file. Sort file with FILEBASE and then replace % signs with commas. Alternatively, replace commas with 3 or four blanks and CTRL-N (carriage return). For info on FILEBASE interface with word processors, write for published reviews to EWDP Software, Box 40283, Indianapolis, IN 46240, 317/872-9799.

From: ERIKA MULLER

I am an office manager for a law firm in Commack, NY, and I also operate a word processing/mailing list company of my own from my home. The latter is going to become my full time operation in the near future, I hope. I currently use an IBM AT with Continental Data Systems software (with a little help from Sidekick) to run the law firm, and at home I have an IBM PC with a 30MG Seagate and more software than I can name. I've used several different wp systems -- both dedicated and software packages. I am considering buying a good **dot-matrix printer**. I use a Juki 6100 at home, which is fine for most jobs, albeit a little slow, but I need something with speed.

From: PAULINE BLAINE

Here are two radio shows in the NY/NJ area: Sundays at 7:30 pm EST -- Joe King's Personal Computer Show, 99.5 FM; Sundays at 7:00 am EST -- Computer Connection with Sol Rosenberg, 97.7 FM.

From: JOHN BREWER

Just got a Kaypro I business pack -- a KP I (2 double-sided disks) and a 19-**cps** NEC printer. Wonderful package, worth the $800. For those of you who did what I did -- upgrade from a Kaypro II -- and you're still a mossback like me, using Perfect Writer (or its SUPER reincarnation, Plu*Perfect), here are some notes, since the Kaypro people, as usual, were skimpy on documentation (they build super machines, but are crummy about good instructions):

-- Printer won't work unless you pop the first three switches in the back UP (on). Otherwise the computer addresses the serial port.

-- To interface PW with the printer, call

up the printer install menu and redefine Spin10 from Printer 5 to Printer 2 in its definition. That's it. You'll get all the extras -- super bold-face, etc.

From: SYSOP

Re Typesetting Program: While home for a week with what I believe was the flu, I started looking through some old magazines and came across an article in a 1985 issue of User's Guide (Vol. 3.3, no. 15, page 58), "Turbo Pascal, Part 2: Text Conversion." The article details how the publishers of the UG wrote a Turbo Program to take WordStar files and convert them into files which a computer typesetter could use. I was bored and not yet well enough to go back to work, SO ... although I am a Perfect Writer user, I figured if I can enter the program I can finally break out my Turbo Pascal and do something useful. Well ... I can't get it to compile (all sorts of errors, only some of which I have so far debugged), and as that is only stage one before I set off to convert it to use Perfect Writer codes, I wonder: Is there an easier way? Does anyone out there know of a public domain program which will take WordStar or Perfect Writer files and insert the typographer (?) codes? I don't have it in me to reinvent the wheel.

After reading through recent messages I have decided to "class" up the message system with a policy. As there is NO feature in MBBS which would allow the creation of a separate section for classified ads, each user will be limited to one message each month which advertises a product or service. Also, no user may enter a company name as a signature in any message.

Any attempts to circumvent this policy will lead to deletion of messages and closure of user account. This is not a "free speech" issue; it is simply one of etiquette. Obviously, if you wish to praise a product or service in which you have no financial interest, please feel free to do so.

Printer Configurations

We often get requests from SCROLLers who want to access all the features of their printers. If you have successfully configured your printer to your computer and word processing program, please send us the specifications.

Be sure to tell us which printer (and model), which word processor (including the version number, if any), and which computer you use.

Library

New Library Descriptions

The following descriptions give a brief overview of the programs contained on the disk. Most library disks contain more programs than are mentioned here.

152 -- Super Labels Program: Printing files, mostly for use with dot matrix printers. Print mailing labels and disk labels; set modes for Epson or Oki printers; configure pf.dat file for Mannesmann-Tally 160.

162 -- 20 Printer Configs: Config files for Perfect Writer -- Brother, Comrex, Daisy, Diablo620, Diablo630, FX80, FX100, Gemini10, Gemini15, IDS480, MX80G+, MX100G+. NEC8023, Okidata84, Okidata92, Olympia, Prowriter, Silver-Reed, Starwriter, and Trans.

169 -- Drawfont: Graphic sketching program for '84 Kaypro. Drawfont.com allows the design of characters for the Epson FX80. Ddraw.com allows you to sketch with a resolution of 100 by 160 pixels.

174 -- Address Filer: Add, find, edit or delete records; send output to screen, printer or file; sort up to 1000 records by name or ID code; print one or more labels at one time; search for strings using wildcards. Can be merged with most word processors.

Library Disk Orders

Send $10.00 (for each disk) to W/PUG Library, Box 144, Malverne, NY 11565. Do not send us any disks. Be sure to mention the disk name, disk number, your mailing address and your W/Pug ID#. Save 20% by ordering six library disks for the price of five -- six disks for $50.00. (CP/M disks are in Kaypro II format.)

When You Write to Us ...

If you need to contact us because of a problem with your membership or with your receipt of newsletters or disks, please give us specific information that will expedite our solving the problem, such as: your W/PUG ID#; which issue of SCROLL you last received; which issue(s) you did not receive; the name and number of the disk you requested; the date and number of your check.

* * *

[Words printed in **bold** can be found in the Glossary]

Glossary

ASCII: American Standard Code for Information Interchange. Codes represent the characters on most computers. ASCII files are readable as text.

.BAK: The extension in a filename that usually stands for "back-up file."

Batch: A group of instructions and data to be input to the computer for processing in a single run.

Baud: A unit of signaling speed used most frequently in modem communication -- 300, 1200, and 2400 baud the most common. 300 baud represents approximately 30 characters per second being transferred, 1200 equals 120, and so on.

Boilerplate: Text (placed into an easily accessed file) which is used repeatedly.

Boot: Sends the operating system into the computer's memory.

Buffer: A storage space used to hold data ready for printing or writing to disk. The buffer can be internal or external.

Byte: The most fundamental meaningful segment of data or computer code. A byte is made up of eight bits, and the pattern of bits in each byte distinguishes one byte from another. A byte may represent a letter, a number or a symbol. Each byte represents the amount of space equal to approximately one character.

CPS: Characters Per Second. A measurement of the speed of (usually) a printer: how many characters (letters, numbers or symbols) it can transfer to paper every second.

Daisy-wheel: The element in some letter-quality printers which holds fully-formed characters at the tips of spokes in a wheel (like petals on a daisy).

Default: Values set by the program when they are not specified by the user.

Dot-matrix printer: A printer which forms each letter from a matrix of individual dots, rather than from fully-formed letters. Dot-matrix printers may use ribbons (impact printing) or a thermal process (non-impact).

Downloading: The moving of data TO another area or computer. The opposite of Uploading which is getting data FROM another area.

Format or formatting: (1) The adjustment of margins, tab stops, page length, etc. to control or alter the printed appearance of text. (2) The process of "initializing" or preparing a floppy disk for recording or playing back data, by encoding track and sector information for the disk-controller to follow.

Handshaking: Signaling methods used by computer devices to coordinate the transmission of data from one to the other. Handshaking ensures that data is transmitted and received without loss.

LQP: Letter-quality printer, one which mimics the type of an electric typewriter, achieved by striking the paper through a ribbon with a metal or plastic die of the desired character. These dies may be arrayed on a rotating-and-tilting ball or a rotating thimble or a flat wheel (daisy-wheel).

Macro: A string of text commands or control codes contained in a program for easy access when needed.

Glossary

Memory: A place in the computer where information is stored on silicon integrated circuits (chips). The size of computer memory is measured in the number of bytes it can retain. Sometimes synonymous with RAM.

Menu: A list of possible actions (usually displayed on the computer screen) from which the user can select.

Merge: To combine information from two or more sources, e.g., when a word processor merges address lists with form letters.

Modem: (MOdulator-DEModulator.) A device used to allow transfer of data through telephone lines.

Non-document mode: The mode used to generate "pure" ASCII text (without word processing control codes). Mainly used for writing programs or for text to be read by another computer or word processor.

Nulls: Non-characters which allow the computer to recover after a carriage return for more accurate transmission from a remote bulletin board.

Operating system: A program (or series of programs) that allow the user to communicate with the computer CPU (central processing unit). At times, synonymous with disk operating system. Two common operating systems are CP/M and MS-DOS.

RAM: Random Access Memory. The memory "working space" your computer uses to temporarily store and exchange data.

Scanner: A device which "reads" printed copy and enters it into the computer.

Scroll, scrolled, or scrolling: The movement of text off the top or bottom of the CRT display. Scrolling up is moving toward the end of the text (file) and scrolling down is moving toward the beginning of the text.

* * *

WORD/PROCESSING USERS' GROUP, INC.
POST OFFICE BOX 144
MALVERNE. N.Y. 11565
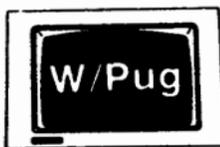
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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

NOTICE

It's time for some members to renew their memberships. If your SCROLL label has RENEW printed on it, your membership will expire after the next issue.

The renewal rate is **$25.00** U.S.A. ... **$30.00** CANADA (U.S. Funds) and should be mailed to W/PUG RENEWAL, Box 144, Malverne, NY 11565.

**** I M P O R T A N T ****

Please write your ID# on the face of the check. The number on the SCROLL label is your ID number.

ALPHA-1

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