

# Apple-Works Forum

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**Support for AppleWorks and ///EZ Pieces Users**

# Letters to NAUG

## How to Convert AppleWriter Files into AppleWorks

Dear Cathy,

How can I convert my AppleWriter files into AppleWorks?

Florence Hoechstetter  
Columbus, Ohio

*[Ed: Fortunately, AppleWriter stores its files in ASCII format on your disks, so it's not difficult to read AppleWriter files into AppleWorks.]*

First you must know which of two versions of AppleWriter you own. Early versions of AppleWriter use DOS 3.3; later versions use ProDOS. If you don't know which version you have, boot your computer with your AppleWriter disk and see if you get a ProDOS startup screen, telling you the version number and date of your copy of ProDOS. If that screen appears, you have the ProDOS version of AppleWriter. If it does not appear, you have the DOS 3.3 version.

If you have the ProDOS version of AppleWriter, you can read your files directly into AppleWorks. If you have the DOS 3.3 version, you must convert your files into ProDOS format. Follow these two steps to convert your files from DOS 3.3 to ProDOS:

1. Use AppleWorks, Copy II+ or the utility disk that came with your Apple to format a disk to accept ProDOS files.
2. Follow the menus on your utility program or Copy II+ to convert each of your DOS 3.3 AppleWriter files into ProDOS.

Once your files are in ProDOS format, they are ready to be read into AppleWorks. Follow these steps:

1. Start up AppleWorks and insert the ProDOS disk containing the AppleWriter files in your second disk drive.
2. Tell AppleWorks you want to create a new file for the word processor.

3. With the Word Processor Menu on the screen, select choice #2, "Make a new file from a text (ASCII) file."
4. Enter the pathname of that file. The pathname consists of a slash, the name of the disk containing the AppleWriter file, another slash and the name of the AppleWriter file. (For more information about pathnames, see "What You Should Know about ProDOS Pathnames" in the November 1986 issue of the **AppleWorks Forum**.) Press <Return>.
5. AppleWorks will now ask you to "Type a name for this new file." You must now assign a name to the AppleWorks version of the file. Enter a file name and press <Return>. Your AppleWorks document will appear on the screen.
6. Issue an Apple-S command to save an AppleWorks version of the file on your disk.

Repeat steps 2-6 as often as necessary to transfer each of your files into AppleWorks.

When you are done, you can go to the Other Activities Menu and delete the original AppleWriter files from the disk.]

## AppleWorks Command Tree

Dear Cathleen,

The October 1987 issue of the **AppleWorks Forum** had a letter from David Jones, asking if anyone produces a Command Tree for AppleWorks. Enclosed is a copy of the Command Tree

**AppleWorks Forum**

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## Letters...

Reference Chart I developed which shows the interrelation of all the Open-Apple commands.

The regular price of this chart is \$7.95. However, if you mention that you are a NAUG member, I will sell the chart for \$6.95, postpaid; \$4.95 in quantities of 10 or more. Please indicate whether you want the chart for AppleWorks version 1.3 or 2.0.

M. Kenneth Johnson  
2802 Nelson Road  
Marshalltown, Iowa 50158

*[Ed: Ken sent NAUG a copy of his AppleWorks reference chart. It consists of a four-page folder laminated in plastic. The charts are relatively complete and are nicely formatted. Of particular note is the cross-referencing of the charts to the AppleWorks manual; that saves you the step of looking up page numbers in the AppleWorks manual index. I like the chart and keep it handy when I demonstrate AppleWorks.]*

*I also have a copy of the Leroy Cheatsheet for AppleWorks: a laminated keyboard overlay for the Apple IIe. (There is also a reference card version available for owners of the Apple IIc.) The Cheatsheet is divided into separate sections for the word processor, data base, and spreadsheet modules. Additional sections cover the mail merge module and the commands common to all modules. The Cheatsheet costs \$5.95 plus \$2.00 postage from Cheatsheet Products, Inc., Box 111368, Pittsburgh, PA 15238.*

**The National AppleWorks Users Group (NAUG)** is an association that supports AppleWorks users. The group provides assistance to members and information about the AppleWorks program and applications of the program. Our primary means of communication with members is through the monthly newsletter entitled the **AppleWorks Forum**.

*Of the two, I prefer the Command Tree by Ken Johnson. While it does not include every possible option on all the menus (e.g., it does not include the choices on the Options Menu), it is easier to follow and use than the Leroy Cheatsheet. In addition, I appreciate the cross-reference to the manual in the Ken Johnson product.]*

## Help with 1040Works

Dear Cathleen:

I want to thank you and NAUG for your Members Helping Members program. Several people have volunteered to assist others using 1040Works, the tax template package from Personal Financial Services. I know it can be useful to have somebody nearby who offers free consulting help, and it undoubtedly reduces the number of calls we receive.

However, I also want to make certain that anybody who runs into a problem with the software knows they can call us directly for help. The templates may be easy to use, but they are pretty complex to design. Sometimes it may be easier or quicker for us to come up with a solution since we know the software inside-out. In addition, it helps us if users call to report difficulties; those calls alert us to problems that we can eliminate in subsequent software updates.

I don't mean to discourage people from signing up as NAUG technical advisors for 1040Works. I am delighted that folks are interested and willing to help. If they agree, perhaps I can deputize them to keep me posted on any opportunities they may discover to help us improve the design of our software.

Phineas Fiske, President  
Personal Financial Services  
Box 1401  
Melville, New York 11747  
(517) 261-8652

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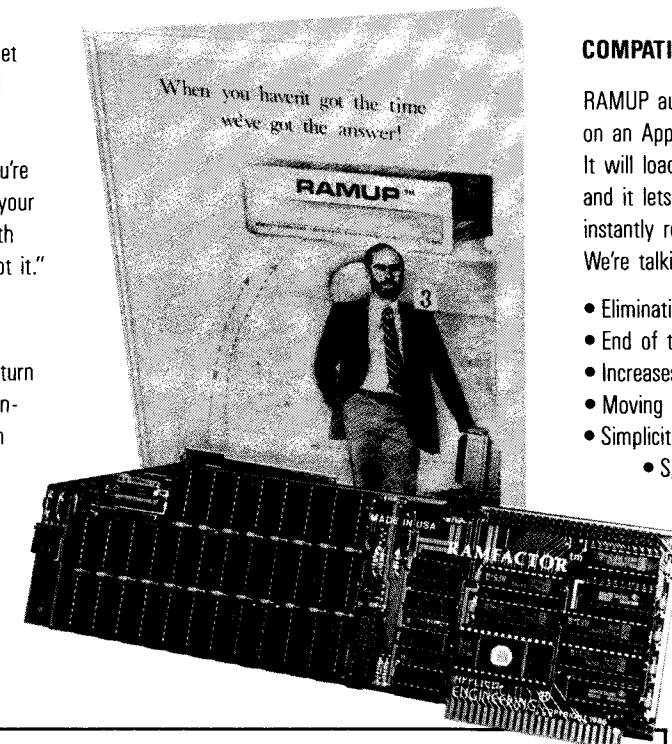
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GSram + 1mg	\$349	256K-	\$ 33
		PC Transporter	call

## OTHER ITEMS

Item	Price
CMS 40 meg - Network!	\$945
Midideas	call
Pinpoint	call
Beagle Bros - TIME OUT	call
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We stock over 200 software/hardware items for the Apple — Give us a call for availability — You'll like the price!!	

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# UltraMacros: The Ultimate Macro Program

by Oliver Roosevelt III

---

*The AppleWorks Forum presents the first of a series of reviews of the new Beagle Bros "TimeOut" AppleWorks enhancements. Future issues will include reviews of QuickSpell, Graph, DeskTools, and other modules.*

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**M**acro programs help make AppleWorks one of the most productive software packages available for the Apple computer. By automating routine and repetitive tasks, macros make it easy to type your letterhead, enter repetitive formatting commands, and prepare cumulative reports, to name a few tasks.

UltraMacros is touted as "the most powerful macro program ever written for AppleWorks;" its features justify that claim.

With the advent of UltraMacros from Beagle Bros, macro programs no longer are mere recorders of what the user types. The program provides a programming environment with exciting implications for AppleWorks development.

## Features and Functions

One of the strengths of UltraMacros is how easy it is to get started. You press Apple-X to tell UltraMacros to start recording your keystrokes. The screen responds with the prompt, "Select macro key:" and you press the key that will recall the macro. Any keystrokes that follow are recorded. To end the macro, you press <Control>-<Shift>-@, and the recording stops. The keystrokes are now "memorized" by UltraMacros as a "temporary macro," and are available for use throughout the session. The steps you teach UltraMacros can be viewed and edited at any time with the word processor.

To create a permanent macro, you first create and edit a temporary macro as described above, then

## What's A Macro?

**Macro** (n) [MAK-row]: A series of memorized commands or keystrokes that can be "invoked" or "played back" through a single keystroke. Most AppleWorks macros are invoked with Solid-Apple key commands; you hold down the Solid-Apple key while pressing another key and a pre-defined sequence of keystrokes is performed. You can define the macro or it can be defined by the program developer.

"compile" it. (Unlike MacroWorks and Super-MacroWorks, the UltraMacros compiler is available without leaving AppleWorks.) Compiling your macro is an easy, menu-driven process.

UltraMacros is a major upgrade to Beagle Bros' earlier macro programs: MacroWorks and Super-MacroWorks. UltraMacros supports most Super-MacroWorks commands, including "print the current date," "switch characters between upper and lower case," and "delete the character at the present cursor position."

UltraMacros comes with an excellent set of default macros and, once you experiment, it's relatively easy to build your own. You can use up to 4,000 keystrokes in a single set of custom macros.

## Programming Power

For the programmers among us, UltraMacros al-

lows a full range of conditional commands in its macros, using a variety of numeric and string variables. For example, "if" and "if/not" logic is available with "then," "else," and even "elseoff" to give users decision-making capability within the macro.

Some features approach the exotic. For example, the <hlight> command lets the user display any portion of the AppleWorks screen in reverse video. If your Apple has a clock, a <wake> command in a macro will suspend the macro until a specified time, then start it again. The manual suggests one use for this feature: a macro that automatically saves your work every ten minutes or so.

For the experienced Apple programmer, there are <peek>, <poke>, and <call> functions for running machine-language subroutines. This adds considerable power to UltraMacros, because it provides a pseudo programming language in the AppleWorks environment. Macros written with these features can add new, customized commands to AppleWorks, and will work at speeds much faster than standard macros.

### Mousing Around

Like its predecessors, UltraMacros lets you use a mouse with AppleWorks. If you work with long word processor files or spreadsheets, you will appreciate the ability to use the mouse to scroll through these files. This is particularly impres-

sive if you are using AppleWorks on a IIGS or a TransWarp-equipped Apple IIe. If you work with large files, try the combination of UltraMacros and a mouse.

## Part of A Family

The TimeOut series of programs from Beagle Bros use a common interface, or "shell." Programs currently available in the series are UltraMacros, FileMaster (a file and disk manager), Graph (to produce business graphs), SuperFonts (to get fancier printouts), SideSpread (to print a wide spreadsheet sideways), DeskTools (a Pinpoint Accessories competitor), and QuickSpell (a spelling checker). More programs are planned for the series.

The TimeOut programs are disk-based or memory-based, and are accessed by pressing Apple-<Esc>ape. UltraMacros is memory-resident and works instantly from AppleWorks or any TimeOut application. If the applications are disk-based, the user is prompted to insert the TimeOut applications disk. The application then loads and runs within AppleWorks. You can load disk-based modules onto a RAM disk for faster operation.

Figure 1 depicts a typical menu that appears when you invoke TimeOut.

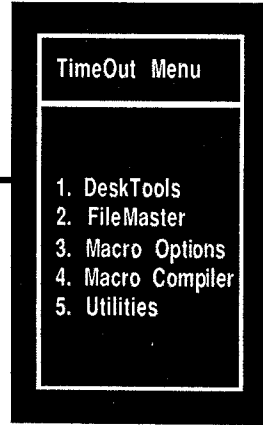


Figure 1

### Unexpected Features

As with many Beagle Bros products, UltraMacros offers some "freebies," unexpected features that have nothing to do with macros. For example, the program lets you change AppleWorks' cursor blink rate. There is also a "screen saver" that blanks the screen after a designated period of time to preserve the phosphor. With UltraMacros' screen saver, you won't have to turn your monitor brightness down if you leave your Apple turned on all the time. [Ed: See "Leave Your Computer On" in the July 1987 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.]

The program also changes AppleWorks so that <Control>-<Reset> returns you to AppleWorks' Main Menu and not to the machine-language monitor. Finally, the UltraMacros disk includes a program that corrects a bug in AppleWorks so you can enter <Control>-@ as a printer code.

### Installing UltraMacros

While it is not difficult to install UltraMacros, the procedure is more complex than that used for ear-

## Software Review...

lier macro programs. The manual does an excellent job of describing the process but with all the different combinations of disk systems and expanded memory cards on the market, the process can be confusing. Allow yourself some time to do the work.

### Compatibility

The program works only with version 2.0 of AppleWorks, and runs on IIe, IIc and IIGS systems. The TimeOut accessories also work with the Applied Engineering and Checkmate Technologies expansion software. UltraMacros does not work with Pinpoint, SuperMacroWorks, or AutoWorks. *[Ed: As of this printing, NAUG members with Laser 128 computers report no problems running UltraMacros.]*

### Bugs and Problems

UltraMacros, while not completely bug-free, is a fairly stable program. One bug that I discovered is related to the TimeOut Data Converter. That routine supposedly lets you transfer data between a spreadsheet and a data base. When I activate this module, my system freezes and I must reboot. Beagle Bros is aware of this problem and promises a correction in a future version of the program. Register your copy and you will be notified of any updates.

### Documentation

The 92-page manual includes an introduction, installation instructions, a tutorial, a reference section, and an index. It is comprehensive and follows a logical sequence. I found the manual easy to read and an excellent source of information about the program. UltraMacros is a complex program; you will need the manual to utilize its features.

### Support

Product support is available through the Beagle Bros technical support telephone number — (619) 452-5502. *[Ed: This is the correct number; the number listed in the manual is incorrect.]* If

## What's in A Name?

Yes, the name of the company is pronounced "Beagle Brothers," but the correct spelling is Beagle Bros (no, no period after "Bros"). Why no period? Randy Brandt explained: "It didn't fit." No, we didn't ask for a further clarification.

you have a modem, you can call the Beagle Bros electronic bulletin board — (619) 296-6490. I received fast and courteous replies to my questions from both the technical support telephone service and in response to messages posted on the bulletin board. The bulletin board is an excellent resource for users of MacroWorks, SuperMacroWorks, and UltraMacros; people from all over the country post their macros on the board; you can download these macros for your own use.

### Conclusion

The publication of the TimeOut series leaves AppleWorks users two main paths for add-ons: The Pinpoint series from Pinpoint Publishing or the TimeOut Series from Beagle Bros. Both have good quality products and both add useful features to AppleWorks. However, I prefer the TimeOut series. They are powerful and well documented. UltraMacros is the glue that ties them all together.

UltraMacros costs \$59.95 from Beagle Bros, 6215 Ferris Square, Suite 100, San Diego, CA 92121. Current MacroWorks, AutoWorks, and SuperMacroWorks owners can update to UltraMacros by sending Beagle Bros their original disk and \$22.50. ■

*["Oli" Roosevelt, from Fairforest, South Carolina, is a music teacher and the coordinator of the AppleWorks Special Interest Group on the GENIE communications system.]*

# Moving Group Totals from Data Base to Spreadsheet

by Robert Hildebrandt

---

*This is the third of a series of articles on how to integrate the AppleWorks data base and spreadsheet modules. In the first two articles in this series, Warren Williams described how to transfer data between these two modules. This month, Robert Hildebrandt describes an exception to this procedure: How to move totals from data base reports into the spreadsheet module.*

---

If you've read the first two articles in this series, you know how to use DIF files to transfer data between the AppleWorks data base and spreadsheet modules. Those techniques work for data entered into records in the data base. However, not all data in the data base is entered; some data is generated when you produce data base reports. This includes the creation of calculated fields and group totals.

While the procedures outlined in the previous articles let you transfer data from data base records, they do not work when you want to transfer data produced in a data base report. In this article, I will describe how to accomplish that transfer.

## Nothing's Free in Life

Unfortunately, this procedure is not simple. You will have to create a data base report, print that report to a "disk printer," read that report into the word processor, edit the report in the word processor and print the report to an ASCII file. Then you will have to create a new data base, print a report to a DIF file, and use that DIF file to create a new spreadsheet. Finally, you will transfer the data from the new spreadsheet into the final spreadsheet.

If you want to feel a sense of accomplishment, try this exercise. And if you have been looking for an excuse to buy a macro program, this is it!

## Why All These Steps?

You might reasonably ask, "Why this convoluted procedure?" Why not use a DIF file to transfer the totals directly from the data base into the spreadsheet?

Unfortunately, regular ASCII and DIF files do not pick up totals from data base reports. To get those totals into an ASCII file on disk, you must prepare a "formatted" ASCII file. To do this, you must add a "disk printer" to your printer menu. [Ed: For information about formatted ASCII files, see "The Ways AppleWorks Stores Your Data" on the following page.]

## You Need a "Disk Printer"

Here's how to add a disk printer:

1. At the Main Menu, select choice #5, "Other Activities."
2. At the Other Activities Menu, select choice #7, "Specify information about your printers."

If you already have a custom printer on your menu, you must either remove that printer or use the program on the "Dr. Shultz Disk" [Ed: Available from the NAUG Public Domain Library.] to add additional custom printers to your menu.

Once you can accommodate the custom printer, proceed as follows:

## Data Base/Spreadsheet Tip...

3. At the Printer Information Menu, select choice #2, "Add a printer."
4. At the Add a Printer Menu, select choice #12, "Custom Printer."
5. Do not enter any formatting codes for this "printer." Press <Esc>ape to indicate you are done defining the printer.
6. AppleWorks asks how you access this printer. Select the last option: "Print onto disk or another Apple."

Now you are ready to generate a data base report and transfer either the complete file (including group totals and calculated categories), or just the totals into the spreadsheet module.

### An Example

The easiest way to understand the data transfer procedure is by following an example.

I will assume that you have a data base with two categories: "Tax Code" and "Amount Paid." The Tax Code category contains a numeric entry indicating the type of expense involved (e.g., union dues, professional books, etc.). This is the "grouping variable," the variable you will use to group all similar dues payments together. You want AppleWorks to compute the total amount paid for each tax code category. Finally, you want to move the total amount paid in each of these categories into an existing spreadsheet model. Step-by-step directions follow. [Ed: See "How to Keep Your Tax Records Organized" (July 1987) and "How to Get Totals in Data Base Reports" (September 1987).]

### How to Move the Totals

1. With the data base module on your screen, issue an Apple-P command and indicate you want to create a tables format report.
2. Put the cursor on the Tax Code category and issue an Apple-A command to get the records for each tax code collected together.
3. With the cursor still on the Tax Code category, issue an Apple-G command to indicate that this

## How AppleWorks Stores Your Data

AppleWorks can read and write four different types of files on your data disk:

- **Binary files:** This is the standard format used by AppleWorks when you issue an Apple-S command.
- **Unformatted ASCII files:** This is the format you get when you indicate you want to print an ASCII (text) file on the AppleWorks Printer Menu. The ASCII codes representing each letter and character in your data file are saved on disk, but no formatting information is preserved.
- **Formatted ASCII files:** This is the format you get when you set up a "disk printer." This file contains ASCII characters but also includes the formatting information that would normally be sent to your printer, including headers and footers, line spacing, and page numbers.
- **DIF files:** A DIF file is an ASCII file in a particular format. A DIF file starts with special records (called "headers") that describe the records in the file. All records in a DIF file are stored as ASCII characters, but in a specified format. You can look at the format of a DIF file by bringing it into the word processor as an ASCII file.

—Cathleen Merritt

is your grouping category. Indicate that you want to print group totals only.

4. With the cursor on the Amount Paid category, issue an Apple-T command to indicate you want to total this category.
5. Go to the Options Menu and issue a PH command to turn off headings in the printed output.
6. "Print" this report to your disk printer. [Ed: See "What You Should Know About ProDOS Pathnames" in the November 1986 *AppleWorks Forum* if you need help responding to the "Pathname?" prompt.]

## Data Base/ Spreadsheet Tip...

The totals from your data base are now in a formatted ASCII file on your disk.

7. Return to the Add Files Menu and indicate you want to create a new file for the word processor. Create that file using the formatted text (ASCII) file you just saved on your disk.
8. Use the word processor to insert a RETURN after each data element and remove any extraneous characters or spaces in the file. Your entries should end up as a single column at the left edge of the screen.
9. Print the resulting column as a regular ASCII file on your disk. Do that by selecting "A text (ASCII) file on disk." Do not "print" the file to your disk printer.
10. Create a new data base file, indicating you want to use the ASCII file you just saved on your disk. Indicate the number of categories in each record. (Our example has two categories per record.)
11. Create a new tables report from the data base file. Do not change any of the default entries that appear on the screen. Print that report as a DIF file on your disk.
12. Return to the Add Files Menu and indicate you want to create a new spreadsheet from the DIF file.

Your totals are now in a spreadsheet and can be moved to other spreadsheets, using the clipboard.

All of these steps take less time to do than to describe. In addition, a "macro maniac" can accomplish this transfer with a single macro — if you have the patience to develop such a long procedure.

[Mr. Robert Hildebrandt, of Pleasant Ridge, MI, uses AppleWorks to track his investments and to write.]

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# New Eastern Time Zone Listing

by William Marriott

The Eastern Time Zone listing of Members Helping Members published in October contained several errors. This month's chart corrects and updates October's listing.

If you want help with an AppleWorks problem, consult the chart on the next two pages to locate a qualified member near you, then check the list below and on page 14 for information about how to contact the consultant.

- |    |   |    |  |
|----|---|----|--|
| 1  | Jeff Weisenfreund; Newton, MA<br>617/965-028 ... 8pm-11pm   | 14 | Sister Mary Gregory SSJ; Watertown, NY<br>315/782-3460 ... Daily 3-9pm<br>315/788-4670 ... 2pm-3pm                               |
| 2  | Christine MacLeod; Concord, NH<br>603/224-0520 ... M or Th 7pm-9pm  | 15 | James L. Nicoll; Pittsford, NY<br>716/546-6732 ... M-F 7:30am-2pm<br>716/381-9480 ... Evenings & S-S                             |
| 3  | Newton Shaffer; Gales Ferry, CT<br>203/469-9716 ... Daily 4pm-11pm  | 16 | Don Menges; Rochester, NY<br>716/544-9398 ... 8pm-11pm<br>CompuServe: 7577,6443<br>NAUG Bulletin Board: 126<br>The Source: VSXER |
| 4  | Martin Knight; Middletown, CT<br>203/346-9698 ... M-F 6pm-9pm<br>GEnie: M.KNIGHT  | 17 | David Chesebrough; Sewickley, PA<br>412/241-5129 ... M,T,Th 7pm-9pm  |
| 5  | Les Blatt; Maplewood, NJ<br>CompuServe: 73647,3157  | 18 | Dr. Don Pratt; Bloomsburg, PA<br>717/389-4639 ... M-F 9am-4pm  |
| 6  | Peter Crosta; Nutley, NJ<br>201/667-6369 ... M-F 5pm- 9pm<br>201/667-2928 ... WE 8am - 9pm<br>210/266-4335 ... M-F 8:45am- 3pm                              | 19 | John A. Nied; Danville, PA<br>717/275-4111 ... M-F 8am-3pm   |
| 7  | Stuart Schneider; Teaneck, NJ<br>201/568-3336 ... M-F 9:30am-5:15pm<br>201/261-1983 ... M-F after 6pm; S-S 10am-11pm  | 20 | Joel Perlsh; Havertown, PA<br>215/789-7673 ... M-F 8pm-10pm; S-S anytime   |
| 8  | Suzanne Thomas; Tinton Falls, NJ<br>201/842-7699 ... 9am-3pm 7pm-9pm<br>CompuServe: 76012,1145  | 21 | Martin Friedman; Philadelphia, PA<br>215/473-6135 ... M-Sat 3pm-10pm<br>CompuServe: 76676,1057<br>NAUG Bulletin Board: 45        |
| 9  | Matthew A Jones; Neptune, NJ<br>201/774-0983 ... M-F 6pm-8pm  | 22 | David Ottalini (Apple///); Silver Spring, MD<br>301/681-5792 ... 6pm-9pm Daily<br>CompuServe: 72457,241                          |
| 10 | Linda S. Nixon; Chatham, NJ<br>201/635-0973 ... M-F 5pm-9pm; S-S 11am-5pm   | 23 | Ronald Romanowicz; Glencoe, MD<br>301/472-4800 ... 8am-4pm<br>301/472-2983 ... 4-midnight  |
| 11 | David M. Edwards; Camden, NJ<br>609/966-6767 ... M-F 9am-5pm<br>609/365-1359 ... M-F 6pm-9pm  | 24 | Michael Spurrier; Baltimore, MD<br>301/955-0263 ... Evenings after 8pm<br>301/955-5938 ... 11am-1pm on school days               |
| 12 | Link Kuer; Edison, NJ<br>CompuServe: 76237,302  | 25 | William W. Sanderson; Merrifield, VA<br>703/352-1568 ... M-F 6pm-10pm<br>703/820-8550 ... Noon                                   |
| 13 | Cynthia B. Gillmore; Johnstown, NY<br>518/762-8483 ... M-F 7am-5:30pm; S-S all day<br>518/725-4016 ... M-F 8am-4pm<br>518/661-6277 ... Summer: M-F 6pm-10pm |    |  |

(Continued on Page 14)

# Eastern Time Zone Volunteers

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	J. Weisenfreund,	C. MacLeod,	N. Shaffer,	M. Knight,	L. Blatt,	P. Crosta,	S. Schneider,	S. Thomas,	M. A Jones,	L. S. Nixon,	D. M. Edwards,	L. Kuer,	C. Gillmore,	M. Gregory SSJ,	J. Nicoli,	D. Menges,	D. Chesebrough,	D. Pratt,	J. Nied,	J. Perlish,	M. Friedman,	D. Ottalini,	R. Romanowicz,	M. Spurrier,	W. Sanderson,	W. Downes,	T. Kaichen,	O. Roosevelt,	J. Sulsona,
	MA	NH	CT	CT	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NY	NY	NY	NY	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	MD	MD	MD	VA	VA	VA	SC	GA
Printer and Interface Cards Floppy Disks Hard Disks								.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3.5-inch Disks Apple Memory Expansion Checkmate Cards							.			.	.	.	.	.	.							.	.		.			.	.
RamWorks Cards TransWarp Cards Other Hardware				.			.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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GraphWorks 1040Works ThinkWorks				.									.	.	.	.						.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ReportWorks MacroWorks MegaWorks	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Point to Point RAMUP Sensible Speller										.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sensible Grammar FontWorks ProDOS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Copy II+ Telecommunications Educational Applications	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

## How to Use This Chart

The categories for help are listed down both sides of the chart. Along the top of the chart is a list of the members willing to offer technical assistance, the state in



# Members Helping Members...

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>26 Warren L. Downes; Yorktown, VA<br/>804/898-8386 ... M-F 12pm-4pm<br/>804/898-1881 ... M-F after 4pm; Sat. after noon</p> <p>27 Troy A. Kaichen; Colonial Heights, VA<br/>804/526-6157 ... 9am-11pm<br/>Easy Link: 62021118</p> <p>28 Oliver Roosevelt; Fairforest, SC<br/>803/576-1270 ... M-F 8am-1pm<br/>803/574-1104 ... Daily after 5pm<br/>CompuServe: 76446,1046<br/>GEnie: O.ROOSEVELT</p> <p>29 Jim Sulsona; Doraville, GA<br/>404/455-0853 ... Daily 9am-Midnight</p> <p>30 Thomas J. Stanius; Opa Locka, FL<br/>305/375-2095 ext. 8691 ... M-F 8am-5pm<br/>305/624-6142 ... M-F 6pm-Midnight; S-S all day</p> <p>31 Joe Policy; Lantana, FL<br/>305/586-1111 ... M-F 9am-5pm<br/>804/973-7416 ... before 10pm<br/>804/973-4957 ... (if #2 is busy) before 10pm<br/>CompuServe: 76127,24<br/>The Source: STR774</p> <p>32 John Andrianoff; Ft. Pierce, FL<br/>305/466-6653 ... M-F 3:30pm-8:30pm;<br/>S-S Noon-8pm</p> <p>33 Larry T. Brooks; Tampa, FL<br/>813/874-7355 ... M-F 6pm-9pm</p> <p>34 Major Michael Sutter; Clarksville, TN<br/>502/798-8203 ... 6am-2pm<br/>615/552-0973 ... 5pm-9pm</p> <p>35 Florence Hoechstetter; Columbus, OH<br/>614/231-3992 ... Daily 7pm-9:30pm</p> <p>36 Patricia Ritchey; Bowling Green, OH<br/>419/372-7038 ... M-F 8am-4pm<br/>419/673-0040 ... Evenings &amp; S-S</p> <p>37 Carman Greco; St. Clairsville, OH<br/>614/695-5026 ... M-F 3pm-9pm; S-S 9am-9pm</p> <p>38 Wm Beasley; N. Olmsted, OH<br/>216/777-7700 ext. 282 ... 8am-4pm<br/>216/933-4408 ... answ. mach.<br/>CompuServe: 71106,574</p> <p>39 Mark Elliot; Hudson, OH<br/>216/686-2280 ... M-F 9am-5pm<br/>216/653-5006 ... S-S 6pm-11pm<br/>GEnie: G.ELLIOT</p> <p>40 Mark Ball; Paris, OH<br/>216/862-3277 ... M-F after 6pm<br/>216/627-7606 ... M-F 8am-3pm</p> | <p>41 Robert J. Netro; Canton, OH<br/>216/477-3667 ... 8am-11am; 1pm-4pm</p> <p>42 Jessie Beale-Hansen; Cinti, OH<br/>513/921-1800 ... M-F 8am-5pm</p> <p>43 Bill Ries; Cincinnati, OH<br/>513/941-7831 ... 9am-2pm<br/>513/941-7933 ... 4:30pm-10:30pm</p> <p>44 Stanley Boler; Knightstown, IN<br/>317/345-5663 ... M-F 5pm-11pm</p> <p>45 Irvin M. Haas; Carmel, IN<br/>317/848-0050 ... M-F 3:30pm-10pm; S-S 9pm</p> <p>46 Jim Anker; Hazel Park, MI<br/>313/542-3910 ext 344 ... M-F 8am-4pm<br/>313/391-0033 ... Daily 5pm-10pm</p> <p>47 Richard P. Zajac; Mt. Clemens, MI<br/>313/465-2615 ... M-F 9am-1pm</p> <p>48 J. O'Connor; Rochester, MI<br/>313/853-1260<br/>NAUG Bulletin Board: #99</p> <p>49 Mike Robinson; Royal Oak, MI<br/>313/585-5027 ... Daily after 6pm</p> <p>50 Arthur Daniel; Warren, MI<br/>313/445-7142 ... M-Th 7am-4pm<br/>313/445-7105 ... M-Th 7am-4pm</p> <p>51 Richard Lewandowski; Ann Arbor, MI<br/>313/426-5031 ... M-S 6-9pm<br/>313/482-9494 ... M-F 9am-4pm<br/>313/482-8090 ... anytime<br/>NAUG Bulletin Board: #1</p> <p>52 Joe Connelly; Livonia, MI<br/>313/421-8729 ... Daily 9am-9pm<br/>NAUG Bulletin Board: # 21</p> <p>53 Brian Theil; Taylor, MI<br/>313/287-4608 ... M-F after 6pm; S-S<br/>CompuServe: 71320,221</p> <p>54 Pete Ross; Wayne, MI<br/>313/728-8720 ... 24-hour answering machine</p> <p>55 Quality Computers; Grosse Pt., MI<br/>313/885-4270 ... 9am-5pm<br/>313/885-4215 ... 9am-5pm</p> <p>56 Bill Neef; Grass Lake, MI<br/>517/522-4689 ... 8am - 10pm</p> <p>57 Dawn Andrews; Muskegon, MI<br/>616/755-4308 ... Daily after 4pm</p> <p>58 Jane Harris; Grand Rapids, MI<br/>616/458-2653 ... Sat 12-11pm Sun 10am-11pm</p> |
|--|---|

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# Customizing AppleWorks With Copy II+ — Part 2

by John G. Thomas

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*This is the second of two articles on how to customize the AppleWorks menus and error messages. Last month, Mr. Thomas described the Copy II+ sector editor and how to read the sector editor screen. This month he tells us the ways to modify AppleWorks.*

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**L**ast month's article described the Copy II+ sector editor screen and explained how to convert between the decimal and hexadecimal number systems. Now we will use that information to change the error messages and menus in AppleWorks. I will assume that you have a copy of version 6.0 or later of Copy II+ and that you will work on a backup copy of your AppleWorks disks.

Do not use your only copy of AppleWorks. Since you are going to change the codes that make up the AppleWorks program, there is a chance you will make the program on the disk unusable. Always work on a backup copy. Late at night, you will occasionally hear cries of anguish from the homes of those who failed to heed this advice.

### Making Changes

I will assume that, like many AppleWorks users, you copied the AppleWorks Startup Disk onto one side of a 5.25-inch disk, and copied the AppleWorks Program Disk onto the other side. Now, you simply flip over your "working" disk when AppleWorks says, "Insert AppleWorks Program Disk and press Return."

At one time or another, everyone tries to boot that disk with the wrong side up. Apple IIGs (and some IIC) users are told to check their disk drive. However, Apple IIe users are greeted with the

cryptic "UNABLE TO LOAD PRODOS" error. The IIe lacks the built-in error messages of the newer Apple IIs; it has to be told what to say. The IIe error message actually comes from the AppleWorks program disk, not from the computer itself.

Since the error message isn't a permanent part of the computer, you can change it. Let's make that message say something more specific and helpful, like, "Turn this disk over and restart it."

### Step-by-Step Procedures

The specific steps vary, depending on the version of Copy II+, the version of AppleWorks and the computer you are using. However, in all cases, the Copy II+ sector editor is accessed by selecting COPY and then BIT COPY from the Copy II+ menu. Some variation based on the following steps should work:

1. Boot the Copy II+ disk and leave it there for now.
2. Press the <Esc>ape key to skip the date screen. Press <Return> to select "COPY" from the Main Menu and press <Return> again to select "BIT COPY." This should take you to the Bit Copy Menu, home of the sector editor. Some versions of Copy II+ will ask you for a slot number. Enter the slot number containing your disk controller card, usually slot 6.

## Advanced Techniques...

3. Press the down arrow until "SECTOR EDITOR" is highlighted and press <Return>. The sector editor lets you change the messages coded within AppleWorks. If you want to leave Copy II+ in Drive 1 and put AppleWorks in Drive 2, type the number 2. Otherwise, just press <Return>. Now you can remove Copy II+ from Drive 1.
4. Put your copy of AppleWorks in the drive, Program Disk side up. (Remember that the "Unable to Load ProDOS" message is on the Program Disk.)

You should see a screen full of zeroes. The sector-sized area of memory that the sector editor uses as a buffer for your changes is now ready. Notice that there are two non-blinking cursors in the display. One is in the field of hexadecimal values on the left portion of the screen, the other is in the text area on the right.

5. Press S. This invokes the "Search" (or "Scan") command.
6. Press T to scan for text. Make sure the <Caps Lock> is down, and type "UNABLE" (without the quotes, and in all caps) then press <Return>. This tells the sector editor to search for the word "UNABLE." (The difference between upper and lower case characters is important when you use a sector editor. The two sets of characters have different hexadecimal values.)

The disk drive will spin while Copy II+ looks for the characters UNABLE. The wait can be anywhere from a few seconds to a couple of minutes, depending on where that word is located on the disk.

When the disk drive stops, the text cursor should be at the end of the word "UNABLE," and the "UNABLE TO LOAD PRODOS" message should be visible on the right side of your screen.

### Changing the ProDOS Error Message

The message "\*\*\* UNABLE TO LOAD PRODOS \*\*\*" is 29 characters long (counting all

spaces and asterisks). You are going to change it to "\*\*\* TURN THIS DISK OVER AND RESTART IT \*\*," which is 40 characters long.

7. Try moving the cursor around on the screen, using the I, J, K, and M keys to go up, left, right, and down, respectively.

Put the cursor on the first asterisk of the old message and press T to enter text. Type the new message right over and extending past the old one, like this:

```
** TURN THIS DISK OVER AND RESTART IT **
```

Press the <Esc> key after you enter the last character to tell the sector editor to stop changing text.

8. Now you are going to tell AppleWorks the length of your new message so it will be centered on the screen.

To do this, you must remember the structure of each row of data on the hexadecimal side of the screen. Each row of numbers consists of one pair of digits, a hyphen, and then eight pairs of digits separated by spaces. The digits to the left of the hyphen indicate the starting address. The first digits after the hyphen show the content of that first address.

For example, if the row looks like this:

```
08- 53 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 S
```

it means that address 08 contains the hexadecimal value 53, address 09 contains the value 20, and so forth.

In our example, the row you want to change looks like this:

```
40- 58 FC A0 1C B9 50 09 99 XI .9P..
```

Use the I, J, K, and M keys to move the cursor in the hex field onto the characters "1C." They are in byte 43, the fourth position of the row that starts with address 40. (Remember that the first pair of numbers after the hyphen is in position 40, the next pair is in position 41, and so forth.)

The hexadecimal number 1C is equivalent to the

## Advanced Techniques...

decimal number 28. That number is one less than the number of characters in the original error message. You must tell AppleWorks how long the new message is by replacing the hexadecimal 1C with the hexadecimal number 27, which represents the decimal value of 39 (one less than 40, the number of characters in our new message).

9. Press H to indicate that you want to enter hex values. Type 27 and press <Return>, then press <Esc>ape.

Since the new error message is longer than the original, you must make one more change to keep the message centered on the screen. You have to tell AppleWorks to reposition the message further to the left on the screen. You do that by telling AppleWorks to change the "start position" for the message as follows:

10. Move the cursor to byte 48 at the beginning of the next row. That byte contains the hexadecimal number AE, which is the "start position" for the message.
11. Press H again to indicate that you want to enter hexadecimal numbers. You want the message to start six positions to the left of the current starting position. Since the current starting position is hexadecimal number AE (equivalent to the decimal number 163) you want to enter the hexadecimal number A8, the hexadecimal number that is six less than AE. This moves the start position on the screen back 6 places for the display of the new message.
12. Press <Return>, then press <Esc>ape.

Now that you changed the AppleWorks program that is stored in the Copy II+ buffer, you must write the information in the buffer back onto the AppleWorks Program Disk.

13. Press W, for "Write," then press <Return> twice so the data goes back in the same place it came from (track 00, sector 0E on my disk). Now, every time the Program Disk is booted, a more meaningful message will be displayed.

## How to Change AppleWorks Menus

Let's explore how to change the wording of one of the statements on an AppleWorks menu.

The Add Files Menu contains a choice that says: "1. The current disk:". Since my students name their data disks "AW Data Disk," it would be helpful to personalize this option. Let's change this menu prompt to read "1. The AW Data Disk:".

First, you must understand the format that AppleWorks author R. J. Lissner chose to store messages that appear in AppleWorks menus.

Each message has two parts: (a) A number that indicates how many characters are in the message; and (b) The message itself. Each number and message are immediately followed by another number and the characters in the next message. Given this format, it's easy to replace menu choices with messages that are the same size or shorter than the originals. However, it is difficult to insert longer messages; AppleWorks would lose its way among them. Consequently, you must limit your changes to same-size messages or smaller ones. If your message is shorter, you will insert spaces to take up the remaining room, so the new message matches the length of the original.

Now you have the information necessary to start changing the Add Files Menu. With the sector editor on your screen, follow these steps:

1. Put a copy of the AppleWorks Program Disk in the selected drive.
2. You are looking for the message "The current disk." Have Copy II+ locate it by typing S (Search) followed by T (for Text). Search for "The current disk" taking care to capitalize only the T.
3. Use the I, J, K, and M keys to move the text cursor to the letter "c" in the word "current."
4. Press H to indicate you want to enter hexadecimal values. You cannot just type over the old information here because, unlike the "\*\*\*\* UN-

## Advanced Techniques...

ABLE TO LOAD PRODOS \*\*\*\*" text, the messages in AppleWorks menus are all strings of low-byte ASCII characters. As indicated last month, Copy II+ will not let you enter low-byte ASCII characters straight from the keyboard. You have to enter the hexadecimal values for the new message.

In this example, you want to change the text "The current disk" to "The AW Data Disk." The characters "The" and "isk" are the same in both messages; you will replace the characters "current d" with "AW Data D."

Look up the low-byte hexadecimal numbers for those letters in the chart in last month's article. Those values are as follows:

Text	Hexadecimal Value
A	41
W	57
Space	20
D	44
a	61
t	74
a	61
Space	20
D	44

Enter the hexadecimal numbers, starting by replacing the hexadecimal number 63 (the letter "c" in the word "current").

Press <Return> once after you enter each two-digit hexadecimal number.

5. Press <Esc>ape once to indicate you are done changing the text of this message.

6. Write the modified sector back to the disk, by pressing W once and <Return> twice.

You have now customized the Add Files Menu.

If you can change one AppleWorks message, you can change them all. Experiment with the sector editor, and don't forget to make backups.

*[John Thomas is the computer teacher at Junior High #3 in Trenton, New Jersey. You can reach him on the GENie system; leave electronic mail for JOHN.THOMAS.]*

## ImageWriter Tip

### How to Use the ImageWriter II Sheetfeeder with Legal Size Documents

Unfortunately, AppleWorks does not normally print more than 11 inches on legal size (14-inch) paper fed through the ImageWriter II sheetfeeder. Here is a workaround that lets you print legal size documents using the sheetfeeder:

1. Within AppleWorks, define the ImageWriter II as a custom printer.
2. Enter all the printer codes except Subscript Begin.
3. Enter the following code for Subscript Begin:

ESCAPE H 201

The H must be a capital letter and the "0" is the number zero. This sets the form length to  $2016/144$ ths of an inch, or 14 inches.

4. Start each document by going to the Options Menu and invoking the Subscript Begin command.
5. While still in Options Menu, use the PL command to set the page length to 14 inches.

*[Ed: Thanks to Apple Computer for this quick tip.]*

## Contest Winner

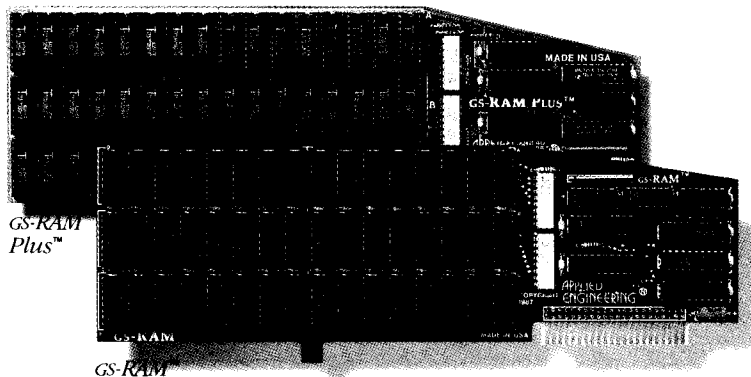
### BBS Receives 5,000th Call

Congratulations to Vic Weisskopf, who last month became the 5,000th caller to the NAUG bulletin board. Mr. Weisskopf, 44, uses AppleWorks in his security guard business. He also uses it to plan the ChicagoLand Computer Central Show. He wins a one-year extension to his membership.

At last count, use of the Electronic Forum had passed the 5,500 call mark.

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# PatchMania: A Collection of AppleWorks 2.0 Patches

by Jacqueline Kampfert

**H**ave you ever loaded an AppleWorks word processor document onto the desktop and wished that the cursor was at the same place as when you saved the document? Do you ever need ten copies of a document and lose patience when AppleWorks beeps if you request more than nine copies? Have you ever been annoyed that AppleWorks asks you to “Press Space Bar to Continue” when you are running AppleWorks from your RAM disk? Does it bother you to have to enter the date even though your computer is equipped with a clock?

Fret no more, AppleWorks users, PatchMania avoids all these annoyances ... and more.

PatchMania is a potpourri of patches that enhance version 2.0 of AppleWorks. The patches were developed by Randy Brandt, author of MacroWorks, SuperMacroWorks, Ultra Macros, File-Master, and other popular add-ons. Many of these patches were originally published in the *AppleWorks Forum*, in *Open-Apple*, and in other magazines and journals; others are new. Brandt has given them an easy-to-use “shell” — a way to install these patches without having to know BASIC, machine language or any other exotic computer concept.

Here are some of the patches available on the PatchMania disk:

- Leave cursor in same location in word processor.
- Print up to 255 copies of a document.
- Skip the “Are you sure you want to do this?” when deleting files.
- Skip the “Enter today’s date” prompt if you have a system clock.

- Skip the “Press Space Bar to Continue” prompt when you run AppleWorks from a memory card.
- Allow insertion of Control-@ in printer control codes.
- Change AppleWorks error buzz to a beep.
- Change the AppleWorks Menus so data base or spreadsheet files appear at the beginning of the list.
- Stop AppleWorks from automatically loading all functions onto your memory card.
- Make the underscore the overwriting cursor and the rectangle the inserting cursor.

With such a variety of patches available, it’s wise to heed Brandt’s advice and make several backup copies of the unmodified AppleWorks Program and Startup disks. PatchMania modifies AppleWorks; you are likely to destroy some of these copies in the process of customizing the program.

## Patches I Like

The collection of PatchMania patches includes some I like, some I don’t like, and some I find trivial. One of the patches is particularly important for RAM disk users; it stops AppleWorks from loading all its functions onto a memory card. This requires some explanation:

Version 2.0 of AppleWorks normally looks at the amount of memory available in your machine. If it finds more than 256K free, it automatically loads most of the program’s modules into the available memory. Generally, this is a useful function; the program runs faster and does not have to make frequent disk accesses once it is loaded onto a memory card.

## Software Review...

Now, let's assume you have a 1-megabyte memory expansion card in your computer. You want to get the most out of that card, so you allocate 512K to serve as a RAM disk and load AppleWorks and other programs onto that portion of memory. You leave the balance free for the AppleWorks desktop. When you launch AppleWorks from your RAM disk, the program checks to see if you have more than 256K of desktop memory available. Since you do, it loads itself onto that available memory.

This is wasteful of both time and space: (a) It takes time for AppleWorks to load itself from the RAM card onto the remaining memory; and (b) You have two copies of the program occupying space on your memory card; one in the RAM disk, and a second in the desktop portion of memory. AppleWorks runs no faster from the desktop portion of the card; it is already running at electronic speed from the RAM disk.

The PatchMania option that tells AppleWorks not to autoload itself onto the desktop portion of the card is a must for RAM disk users.

### My Personal Version of AppleWorks

After hours of trying out the various patches, I customized my own version of AppleWorks so it no longer asked me to "Press the Space Bar to Continue" when loading, let me print more than nine copies of a single document, kept the cursor at its previous location when I reloaded a word processor file, and, with a final bit of whimsey, changed the error buzz to a beep.

When I was done, I was more comfortable with my version of AppleWorks, but didn't realize how much I appreciated the changes until I mistakenly booted up an unmodified copy of the program.

Now I have relegated unmodified copies of AppleWorks to my archives; I automatically reach for my patched copy of the program.

### Patches I Don't Like

PatchMania offers several patches for Apple-

Works that I would avoid. For example, think long and hard before you eliminate the AppleWorks warning "Do you really want to do this?" If you install that patch, AppleWorks no longer lets you change your mind if you command the deletion of a file from your desktop or disk. Brandt warns you that this patch makes it more likely you will lose your work. I took his advice and decided not to make this change.

Some of the patches do not seem worth the effort they take to install. An example is the patch that reverses the overstrike and inserting cursors. If you install this patch, the blinking rectangle becomes the inserting cursor and the blinking underline becomes the replacing cursor. Aside from letting you play a joke on fellow AppleWorks users, there is little to gain by installing this patch.

Another questionable patch forces AppleWorks to use the slower IIe routines instead of the 16-bit routines that work on the IIGS. If you install this patch, AppleWorks slows down to IIe speed on your IIGS. This patch was originally written to help the developers of the TimeOut series emulate the operation of the IIe computer on their IIGS machines. Brandt suggests one possible use for this patch; it lets you justify the purchase of your more expensive IIGS by showing you how much slower AppleWorks runs on a IIe.

Finally, there is a FileMaster patch that lets you reorganize the files on the directory. It is useful only if you have the FileMaster TimeOut accessory.

### Compatibility

PatchMania claims to be compatible with most AppleWorks accessories and add-ons including AutoWorks, Applied Engineering desktop expansion software, Pinpoint, SuperMacroWorks and the new TimeOut programs. I use the Pinpoint Desk Accessories and a RamWorks-enhanced version of AppleWorks; PatchMania was compatible with my system. If there are any exceptions, the documentation clearly warns the user. For example, Brandt warns that the patches eliminating

# Software Review...

the "Press the Space Bar to Continue" and "Enter today's date" prompts are incompatible with the Checkmate expansion software. He points out that Checkmate offers a program that accomplishes the same thing.

## Ease of Use

PatchMania is menu driven and is easy to use. *Figure 1* shows the menu that appears when you begin to install the patches.

The menus are easy to follow and the program includes on-screen directions and warnings that make it easy to select and install all the patches. However, the staggering number of available patches in combination with the variety of AppleWorks add-on programs already installed on AppleWorks disks, add a level of complexity to the process. Brandt takes a complex problem and makes it relatively simple; I rate PatchMania "very good" for ease of use.

## Documentation

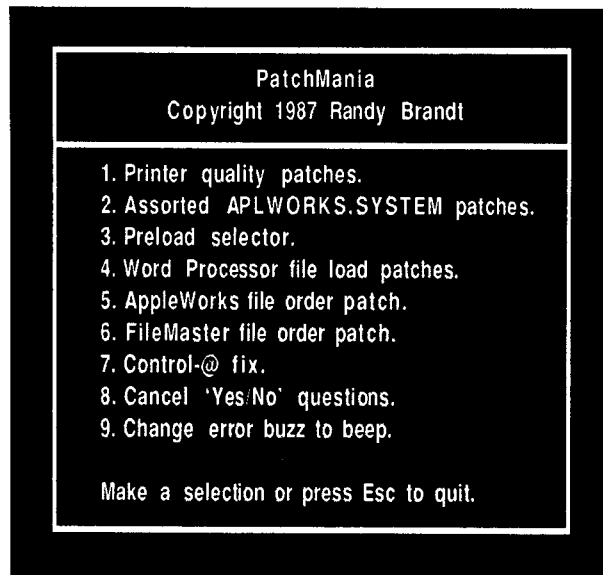
The documentation for PatchMania consist of an extensive AppleWorks word processor file on the PatchMania disk. You can read or print the documentation by booting up AppleWorks and treating your PatchMania disk as an AppleWorks data disk.

The documentation is clear and easy to follow. Brandt's sense of humor is evident throughout the document; his wit encourages you to read this file. I rate the documentation "very good."

## Support

JEM Software is Brandt's own software company. Talk about support ... the documentation includes his telephone number! I spoke to Randy

on two occasions and got the information I needed. Perhaps it's worth the \$20 just to talk with someone this knowledgeable about the intricacies of AppleWorks.



**Figure 1: PatchMania Options Menu**

## Other Items on the PatchMania Disk

In the Randy Brandt/Beagle Bros tradition, the PatchMania disk includes a freebie, a collection of macros that can be used with PathFinder and SuperMacroWorks.

The PatchMania disk also includes information about the ExtraPower Printer Utility by Eugene Whitehouse, and a demonstration copy of PathFinder, a disk management utility program by Brandt.

*[Ed: ExtraPower is an excellent utility program that makes it easy for you to get special effects from an ImageWriter or Epson printer. The program costs \$20 from Eugene Whitehouse, 25 Kensington Ave., Jersey City, New Jersey 07304.]*

## Conclusion

Aside from the patch that keeps AppleWorks from loading itself onto your memory expansion board, none of the patches revolutionize AppleWorks. However, they streamline the program and let you customize it for your own taste and preferences. PatchMania can make AppleWorks uniquely yours and is a nice add-on.

PatchMania is available for \$20 from JEM Software, Box 20920, El Cajon, California 92021.

*[Jacqueline Kampfert teaches English in the Taylor (MI) Public Schools. She is a certified sailing instructor and uses AppleWorks to help manage her sail boat sales and service business.]*

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2. Notes: A note is a brief article or Quick Tip about a single theme.
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### Seminar Schedule

NAUG sponsors half-day AppleWorks seminars in various locations throughout the country. These seminars, entitled "AppleWorks: Beyond the Basics", are intended for AppleWorks users who want to solve AppleWorks problems and learn new techniques.

The presenter, Dr. Warren Williams, is a technical advisor to NAUG and a frequent contributor to the **AppleWorks Forum**. He has written more than forty articles about AppleWorks and has conducted AppleWorks seminars throughout the country.

#### Future seminars:

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