OTTAWA PC NEWS

Vol. 9 No. 7 The Newsletter of the Ottawa PC Users' Group (OPCUG) August 1992

From the Chair

OPCUG enters tenth year with a change or two

by Harald Freise, Chairman

Summer '92 (NOT!) is almost behind us as the Ottawa PC Users' Group enters its **TENTH** year. OPCUG was formed in 1982/83 with 20 charter members. At that time an IBM-PC cost about $5,000.00. For that you got 64KB of RAM, a 160KB single-sided floppy drive, a monochrome monitor, one serial port and DOS v1.0. Now, ten years later, we are about 500 members, and Big Blue is making clones; the once cheap alternative to the expensive real-thing, the Japanese computer, is now itself too expensive; and, even with that great deal you got on your current clone (parts from various places far east) a better, cheaper model is announced the next day, replacing yours. It's been an interesting ten years.

1992/93 meeting schedule

This year, we will continue to meet at Sir Robert Borden High School. Here are the tentative meeting dates for the next academic year. All are Tuesdays except January 28 which is a Thursday.

September 8
September 29
October 27
November 24
December 15
January 28 (*Thursday)*
February 23
March 30
April 27
May 25

Coming up!

Corel will be at our first meeting to demonstrate CorelDRAW version 3.0 and Borland is scheduled for the September 29 meeting to show us one of its new Windows products. Other planned events include debates, a computer animation competition and a swap meet.

New meeting format

We are trying a new meeting format this year. The meetings will begin at 7:30 p.m. with the main presentation which will run until 8:45 p.m., followed by a fifteen minute break. At 9 p.m., after the break, the special interest groups will meet in their designated classrooms. If the evening's presenters are available to stay after 9 p.m., members who wish may meet with them in the auditorium for a Q&A session.

Special Interest Groups

The Special Interest Groups (SIGs), organized by members within OPCUG, focus on subjects that are near and dear to their hearts. They provide an excellent opportunity for members, from beginners to advanced users, to network, ask questions and find answers. The current SIGs are DTP (desktop publishing), Windows, Fox and the Beginners' Corner.

DTP SIG

Julie Dustin heads the recently formed desktop publishing (DTP) SIG. The turnout at its first two meetings indicates that this lively group will continue to grow and to unravel the intricacies associated with DTP.

Windows SIG

Even more recently formed, the Windows SIG is headed by Frederic Dahm, who promises to inundate us with the latest in Windows news, views and shareware.

Fox SIG

Andrew McNeill heads the Fox SIG which has enjoyed large turnouts

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INSIDE

Who will save IBM? Doug Heinsman, with a little help from OS/2

by Jackson Hibler

An auspicious beginning it was not; probably more a presenter's nightmare. The school had packed up all its audio visual equipment for the summer, leaving Doug Heinsman of IBM with no screen and no sound system. Nonetheless, having cobbled together an adequate display for his OS/2 version 2 demo out of a four-foot square portable projection screen, Doug jumped into his presentation smoothly.

What we want in an OS

He asked us what we wanted in an improved operating system. "Reliable task switching!" "Integrated file management!" "Concise documentation that, hopefully, I can understand, and is on line!" "No more twiddling to get things to work!" (Oh, boy...one tough audience, here!)

Jaded mob

How was Doug going to sell multitasking to hard-bitten users who are still trying to get just decent task switching? How was he going to convince a mob already jaded from their frustrations with inadequate Mac and Windows file management that OS/2's Workplace Shell could render file management virtually unnecessary?

Going with the flow

Doug plunged in. He swam with the questions and comments as they floated by. He gave credit where credit was due: "You want good task switching? You can't do better than DesqView!" He would change strokes on demand: interrupt the demo, invoke another process, open another folder, procedure, program...go on to another...now back to the demo...after all, this is what OS/2 multitasking is supposed to be able to do, right? So Doug swirled with the turbulent current, and OS/2 bobbed along beside him.

No smoke, no mirrors

Then came the turning point: many processes were up and running—the screen was a chaos of hastily placed folders and icons—when someone wondered aloud why events on screen were beginning to run a wee bit slowly. "Just how much power do you need to run OS/2, anyway?" he asked. "Well," considered Doug, "this system is a model 70 portable with a monitor hooked on...its 386 has a 20 MHz clock...but it does have 8 MB of RAM..." (Holy Moly, Batman, the thing's an antique!) Even a near-hostile crowd can be brought up short by reality. For the first time the groaning of the chairs and audience alike was brought almost to silence.

"Doug had an answer for the twiddle factor too. "We don't run DOS and Windows. We just run their programs..." No PIFs!"

Most demos we see are run on heavy hardware. April's Windows 3.1 demo was launched from a 486-33 MHz with 12 MB of RAM and a much quicker hard drive than the one found in a model 70. Sometimes it pays to be modest! OS/2 was giving adequate performance on what our experienced group knew was just barely adequate hardware for Windows.

Data Compression

"You can run OS/2 on only 4 MB of RAM, but 5.5 MB is the threshold where swapping goes way down. Use a minimum of 6 MB." Does it work with Stacker? "How do I answer that interesting question without pre-announcing something? OS/2 says: 'you talk to me, I'll talk to the hardware'. Stacker needs to talk to the hardware...a number of operating system enhancements make similar demands. Most of them are not needed in OS/2. And the next version of OS/2 will have data compression/decompression built in."

Doug continued to demonstrate how our demands could be incorporated into the OS/2 environment. Watching him work I suddenly realized that my interest in task switching is rooted in the fact that I have never really experienced true multitasking. Doug gave us a taste of it. I want more!

The twiddled factor

But I, for one, am about twiddled out. The early adopters among us are now in the throes of writing PIF files for all our DOS programs, even for our batch files, and trying to get them running happily under Windows. Doug had an answer for the twiddle factor too. "We don't run DOS and Windows. We just run their programs. Better. Easier. No PIFs! If you need a special device driver, it can be simply called from the familiar CONFIG.SYS in that DOS window." (It can't be that easy, can it?)

"We are working with other vendors to develop Virtual Device Drivers that will eliminate the need for even those." (Uh, oh...that sounds like "Real Soon Now".) "You can even run OS/2 without the High Performance File System and avoid reformatting your hard drive." (Now that could help us try it painlessly.) "Windows 3.1 capability and other upgrades will be modules you can

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OPCUG's 10th year continued from page 1

Fox SIG

Andrew McNeill heads the Fox SIG which has enjoyed large turnouts regularly at its meetings. In addition to the SIG meetings which take place on regular OPCUG meeting dates, Andrew is scheduling several major meetings for the Fox SIG for some really special announcements about Fox.

Classes

John Ings and Eric Clyde will be starting classes and beginners' sessions soon. Details will be posted on the bulletin board and in the newsletter.

Community work

Most of our activities involve problem solving and sharing knowledge among ourselves. It's nice to have the opportunity to share some of this knowledge with people outside the group, which is what a group of OPCUG volunteers is currently doing. They are fixing up orphaned computers for the Ottawa Community Foundation to be placed in needy organizations which could not otherwise afford them.

Calendar *(subject to change)*

General Meeting Location: Sir Robert Borden HS
131 Greenbank Road

General Meeting Time: 7:30 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Date and Time	Topic and Location (if not SRB)
Tuesday, September 8	General meeting: CorelDRAW 3.0
Tuesday, September 29	General meeting: Borland with a Windows version of one of their products
Wednesday, October 1 7:30 p.m.	Fox SIG in the Jean Talon Conf. Room, StatsCan, Tunneys Past.

What the executive has been up to

As usual the your executive is trying its best to provide you with the services you have grown to expect. Norman Defoe, our Software Librarian, will be producing Disks-of-the-Month and several specialty disks of the newest in shareware and public domain software. Paul Green, Membership Chairman, tells me that the membership numbers are stable and Lynda Simons, Newsletter Editor, is gearing up the newsletter team to produce our excellent newsletter. Chris Taylor, BBS Sysop, is doing his usual terrific job of managing the PUB, our bulletin board system, with lots of new files and outstanding service and stability. Stan McRoberts, our Treasurer, tells us that we are in good shape as long as we keep membership numbers up, our costs down and club disks selling well. And Group Secretary, Robert Parkinson, keeps superb minutes of the much too long executive meetings. We are still looking for a volunteer to coordinate meeting facilities and club PR. If you could see yourself with a few hours a month to spare please give me a call.

We look forward to hearing from you

As you see, we have an ear to what the club members want from the OPCUG and are open to any suggestions to improve the club. We want to hear from you. We want to know what you think. Members such as yourself are what this club is all about. Please ask a friend or associate to come out and join. You and the other members are what makes this club work....see you at the next meeting or on the PUB.

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OS/2 continued from page 2

download from a BBS." (Hey! Now that makes sense!) "OS/2 is evolutionary." ("E-volutionary?" Not the r-word?)

If evolutionary means that, one, IBM plans to use BBS downloading to tip over the costly "upgrade" carrousel that Microsoft would have us ride with Windows, and two, that OS/2 provides a genuinely twiddle-free upgrade path for DOS applications to gain true multitasking, then survival of the fittest is not an unrealistic prospect for OS/2. But Windows 3.1 hit the ground running and is working hard to lose OS/2 in a cloud of promotional dust. IBM must strongly promote its strategic software product too. Handouts full of bureaucratic technobabble about future directions won't do.

Quick-thinking, hands-on presentations like Doug Heinsman's are a very fine boost in the right direction. It may wear him down...we sure tried...but IBM had best keep that man on the road! People like Doug gain IBM some respect. He showed me enough that I want to see more. I came to the meeting ready to forget OS/2. I took an order form away!

Editor's note: *Jackson did, in fact, buy a copy of OS/2. He kept us all posted on his progress with messages on the PUB. He has now compiled his trials with OS/2 into an article which we will publish either on the PUB or in a future newsletter or both. Meanwhile you can check out messages 41084, 41066-69 .*

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Fox/MS merger complete, FoxPro for Windows in beta

by Andrew Ross McNeill

Although silent throughout the summer months, the Fox SIG has not been resting quietly. With the Fox/Microsoft merger completed June 24 and FoxPro 2.5 for Windows going into beta on June 1, Fox Software barely had enough time to move its offices from Ohio across the country to Redmond.

The Fox SIG itself had its last meeting in May where we saw an early version of FoxPro for Windows. While it lacked printing and power tool generators, it certainly left many of us wanting more. The word is that it will fully support OLE.

We have no official release date yet, but Fox Software usually has a beta cycle of 90 days.

DevCon in Phoenix, AZ

The Fourth Annual Microsoft Fox Developers' Conference is being held in Phoenix, Arizona from September 18 to 23 and promises to be spectacular. Both Dave Fulton (President of Fox) and Bill Gates (from Microsoft) will be speaking at the DevCon and showing FoxPro 2.5 for DOS, Windows, Macintosh and UNIX. Expect a full report at the next SIG meeting.

SIG meeting schedule

We have scheduled three meetings to be held at the Jean Talon Conference Room at Statistics Canada in Tunney's Pasture so far. All of the meeting dates are Thursdays and the start time is 7:30 p.m. The tentative dates are October 1, November 26 and March 25. Other meeting dates and locations will be announced on the PUB and in the newsletter.

Patches

If you have been on the PUB looking for Fox patches, you will have noticed that the Official Fox File section has been temporarily closed. I thought it best to wait while Microsoft rethinks the patching process as this will simplify the upgrade process in the long run. If you have an urgent requirement for the latest patch, please contact me directly at 596-0766 or 596-3313.

Upgrades

Microsoft has announced that any user who purchased FoxPro 2.0 after May of 1992 will receive a complimentary upgrade to FoxPro 2.5 for DOS or Windows. Other upgrades will cost approximately $125. Users of competing database products may upgrade to FoxPro 2.0 for $249, a continuation of the upgrade program started back in February.

Electronic newsletter

Finally, the Fox SIG Electronic Newsletter will be available on the PUB on September 1. It will include FoxPro 2.5, the MS/Fox Merger, Power Tool Generator in its topics.

If you need any information on the Fox SIG or on Fox products in general that you cannot get from Microsoft, contact me, Andrew Ross MacNeill, at 596-0766 or 596-3313.

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DTPs round-table: Ventura v. PageMaker

by Julie Dustin

Who needs specialized desktop publishing software when WordPerfect and Word for Windows both promise all sorts of fonts, graphics and page layout features? In case you don't know the difference, our SIG can tell you and did just that on June 18. SIG attendees were treated to a round-table discussion from four members who were everyday users of PageMaker and Ventura.

The differences

As the speakers pointed out, Pagemaker uses the techniques most similar to the original art of page layout as opposed to Ventura which was developed to exploit the computer's abilities to perform both typesetting and page layout tasks. Despite their greater power to do a professional layout job, I'm not sure most casual writers or other users will buy these packages unless they become full-time publishers. As Computer Dealer News (May 1992) reported, "...word processing applications are implementing features previously found only on the most sophisticated DTP packages. This is driving DTP to higher ground.

The panel did a great job in explaining the basics of both products and responding to attendees' questions. Thanks to Lynda Simons, Jean Vaumoron, Plato Guerra and Mark Baker for their lively and candid participation.

Next meeting

There will be NO meeting on September 8. However, look for the meeting announcement in the next newsletter and on the PUB.

Don't forget our section on the PUB. The meetings are only part of what the SIG has to offer. If you have any questions or problems, just post them in that section on the PUB. If you have any interesting news or tips, those are also most welcome.

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The Invisible Tower of Babel

by Julie Dustin

In the Bible story of the Tower of Babel, God punishes the people for attempting to build a tower to Heaven. He makes them all speak a different language which prevents them from working together as a team on the tower project. Is electronic mail (e-mail) suffering the same fate? In my work, I use my modem whenever possible for communicating and exchanging materials with my clients. Why am I constantly having to learn a new e-mail system or suffering through yet another poorly designed bulletin board system interface?

E-mail is a teenager

Electronic mail is an application in adolescence with no rules for communicating clearly within and between organizations. It is also unable to interact smoothly with other applications such as word processors, spreadsheets and faxes or even with other e-mail systems.

E-mail as a device

As InfoWorld (May, 1992) notes, "mail-enable" applications should use electronic mail as a common transport mechanism which means finding new concepts for data storage, access and transportation over interconnected computer systems.

A race for standards

Vendors and users are in the midst of choosing a standard application program interface (API). Choices include X.400, Novell's MHS, Microsoft's Corp's. MAPI and Lotus's Vendor-Independent Messaging Interface (VIM) for linking applications and e-mail systems. The race is not yet over but some are already claiming the gold medal. Sound similar to other "standards" races?

A typical organization

To illustrate the current dilemma faced by most organizations, one of my clients must use an e-mail package called EM2000 internally, Envoy 2000 externally, ZOOM-IT with the Justice Department and is also looking at Rapport Plus for use on the Senior Executive Network (SEN). Ironically, e-mail is its second highest-used software yet the users are forced to use multiple products and WordPerfect to send messages.

"Electronic mail is an application in adolescence with no rules for communicating clearly within and between organizations."

Product trends

The most popular e-mail systems include the following, though I'm sure you could add more to the list:

- cc:Mail (Lotus Inc.)
- Da Vinci (Skytech Ltd.)
- Microsoft Mail (Microsoft)
- Beyond Mail (Beyond Inc.)
- QuickMail (CE Software Inc.)

Info Canada (June, 1992) tested four of the above e-mail packages. The ranking of the products (from 1st to 4th) was as follows: Beyond Mail, cc:Mail, QuickMail and Microsoft Mail. The testers found that all had the basic messaging part. None, however, was outstanding in its ability to communicate with other e-mail or word processing products. It looks as if we, as everyday users, have to start speaking our mind to the vendors—in every "language".

The trade rags

A number of computer publications have discussed various problems with current e-mail systems. Some of these are listed below, in no particular order:

- E-mail systems don't know the difference between all the public access messaging systems. This limits the ability to send messages to external departments, consultants, etc. and forces users to learn different packages for each external organization or to resort to faxes.
- E-mail technology doesn't handle fax images, formatted documents, voices, images and spreadsheets well. It is therefore, difficult to integrate the tasks - users are forced to learn different software and then must send the output from the different packages with an e-mail message. This often involves memorizing long and complex pathnames where the various files are stored.
- There is no accepted standard for encoding e-mail messages. Again, this limits the ability to communicate externally.
- Proprietary systems encourage different users to use different systems which do not link to each other.
- Bulletin board systems (BBS) and e-mail systems are both being used for communication purposes. BBS screens are cumbersome to work with and do not connect well with other e-mail systems.

Despite my complaints, I am optimistic that e-mail standards will emerge eventually. It will just take time, as it should. I only hope I don't give up on the tower and start building my own — re-invention can be such a waste of time.

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Beginners' Guide to the P5 (586)

by Mark Edwards

Let me start with the question we have all asked at least once in the past. Do I **really** need a new car, sailboat, stereo...or, in this case, a 586? What will it do for me that I can't do now? I guess the way to answer that question is to look closely at the 586 and see what's inside.

Why a 386?

First of all, let's not assume that everybody knows why they got a 386 (286?). What is the fundamental difference between the 386 and the 8086?

The two biggest differences are bus width and memory address space. In order to represent number, computers use binary, so the 8086, which had a 16 bit bus could easily handle numbers from -32,768 to +32767. Anything bigger than that, the 8086 (80186, 80286) had to handle as chunks which can really slow things down.

The address space limitation is the next problem. Processors before the 80386 could only address up to 1 megabyte. Wait a minute you say, I have an 80286 with 2 MB of memory. Yes that's true, but it can only handle one megabyte at once, so it has to do fancy things like paging to access the extra memory. This extra handling slows down operation.

So along comes the 80386 with a 32 bit bus and gigabytes of address space (1 with 12 zeros after it). What else could I use? Well, the straight binary execution unit (read calculator) in the 80386 isn't very good if the numbers become too big. About 8 significant digits is about it, and then only if scaled properly. So along comes the 80486, with integral math coprocessor (smart calculator) and a few additional instructions, all running faster.

Up to this point, the progression of the PC processors has been focussed on maintaining commonality. The same software will run on an 80386 that runs on an 8086, which makes sense given the multi-billion dollar storehouse of PC software. So where do we go from here?

"The theory behind RISC is that if you don't have to do everything, what you do do, you can do very well...

...The Cyber, for example, had a separate processor to add, one to subtract, one to shift... which made it very fast."

Is more more?

Well if a 32 bit data bus was good, 64 bits has to be better. This width of data bus can directly handle numbers from about -1×10^{19} to $+1 \times 10^{19}$.

In addition, the 586 has a Reduced Instruction Set Computer (RISC) processor built in.

The 8086, and 286 through 486 are Complete Instruction Set Computers (CISC) which means that they do just about everything you want them to (Jack of all trades, master of none) . The theory of RISC machines comes from the super computers of the 70s like the CRAY and Cyber series. The Cyber, for example, had a separate processor to add, one to subtract, one to shift, etc which made it very fast.

A fancy way to heat your den?

The 586 has the standard caches and bus unit of the 386, and 486, but of course new and improved. Finally the 586 has a built in 386 and math processor. Why the 386? Commonality of course.

But with the speed and power of this machine, it is questionable if the average hobbyist will need it. While it will have about double the processing power of a 50 Mhz 486, can you use it? Well maybe at work. The inclusion of a 386 unit is a bit of a giveaway. This chip is more aimed at the workstation market initially than at the home user. Until software is available to use the other features of this chip, standard PC software is likely to use just 10-15% of the chip dedicated to the 386 unit and use the rest to heat up your den.

So until the software is available, my guess is that the 586 is not for the average hobbyist or home user.

In spite of the secrecy surrounding the 586, the clones are hot on Intels heels. Although I have yet to see a 586 on the market, NexGen Microsystems of San Jose, CA, (owned in part by Compaq and Olivetti) plans to release a 586 clone, to be manufactured by Hewlett Packard, late this fall.

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Leaving Us?

We want to continue sending you newsletters: however, if your membership expires this month this will be the last newsletter you will receive...until you renew.

Check your mailing label for your expiry date.

To renew your membership, simply fill out the form on the back of the newsletter and send it in with the fee or see Paul Green at the next meeting.

Making your computer suit your needs, part 4

by Eric Clyde

Whenever you find that you are frequently using the same sequence of DOS commands, you could save yourself time and eliminate the possibility of typing errors by putting that sequence into a batch file. Once you have written, named and tested the batch file, you have simplified using that sequence to the point where typing one word (possibly one letter) is all you have to type to execute the whole sequence of commands.

Using parameters

You can also create batch files to which you can add parameters in much the same way as you can add parameters when using application software such as WordPerfect or Lotus 1-2-3. For example

```
123 budget
```

would start the spreadsheet program, Lotus 1-2-3, and immediately load a worksheet named BUDGET.

Batch files are even more flexible, permitting variable parameters in the form %1, %2, and so on. Take, as an example, the following program, LIST.BAT:

```
@ echo off
type %1 | more
```

Issuing the command

```
list readme.txt
```

invokes the batch program LIST, replaces %1 with "readme.txt", effectively issuing the command

```
type readme.txt | more
```

which displays the file README.TXT, a screenful at a time.

A batch file to remind you to back up

Batch files can be written to semi-automate many chores. I use the following batch file (named Q.BAT) to change to the subdirectory, \QUICKEN5, and start Quicken (by issuing the command q with up to four parameters). When I exit Quicken, the batch file asks me if I want to backup my accounts. (Note that ASK is one of the Norton Utility utilities — there are other similar utilities available on the PUB or from the software librarian.) If I answer 'y', the batch file reminds me to insert the backup disk in drive b:. If a file called ACCOUNTS.ZIP already exists on the floppy disk, it is updated, otherwise it is created.

```
@ echo off
c:
cd c:\quicken5
q %1 %2 %3 %4
cls
ask "Backup the accounts?",yn
if errorlevel=2 goto end
echo Insert the backup disk in b:
pause
if not exist b:accounts.zip goto
make
pkzip -u b:accounts acc*.*
goto end
:make
pkzip -a b:accounts acc*.*
:end
cd\
```

Try adapting the above to load a program you use frequently.

Solving the problem of slow batch files

Batch files can be slow. Here are three ways of getting around this problem.

1. Each line of a batch file is read before being acted on so, on slower computers, batch files can be slow. To speed them up put as much as possible in a single line. For example, the first part of Q.BAT above could be represented as follows:

```
for %%f in (c: cd:\quicken5 q) do
%%f
```

   This instruction is repeated as many times as there are parameters within the brackets. The first time, %%f is replaced by c:, then by cd\quicken5, and so on.

2. If you have a RAMdisk, copy the batch files to the RAMdisk. To save space on your hard disk, store the batch files in compressed form, e.g.

```
pkzip *.bat batch
```

   In your AUTOEXEC.BAT file, put the line

```
pkunzip c:\utils\batch d:
```

   (assuming that your compressed batch files are stored in c:\utils and the RAMdisk is drive d:.) Remember to put the drive letter of your RAMdisk at the beginning of the path statement

3. If you have DOS 5.0, and you have simple batch files without conditional statements, use DOSkey macros instead of the batch files. As these are stored in memory they are available immediately.

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Please note...

There will be no Beginners' Corner session at the September 8 meeting as Eric Clyde is away.

Ottawa PC News

Ottawa PC News is the newsletter of the Ottawa PC Users' Group (OPCUG), and is published monthly except in July and December.

Deadline
Deadline for submissions is the last day of the month prior to publication.

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Group Meetings
OPCUG meets monthly except in July and December. Check the answering machine, the PUB and the newsletter for the date and place of each meeting. Meeting times are 7:30 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Membership fees
$25 per year

Disk-of-the-Month
$25 for 5.25 ins. diskettes and $35 per year for 3.5 ins. (for 10 diskettes)

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SnoopGuard revisited

by John Nash

In the June issue of Ottawa PC News, Jackson Hibler posed some questions about how our SnoopGuard product works. Code information notwithstanding, this articles contains answers to his questions.

SnoopGuard is a ROM BIOS extension, much like many EGA/VGA cards, LAN adapters, disk or CD ROM controllers. SnoopGuard code is automatically executed, before operating system code is loaded, to provide access control to the machine. Note that the operating system does not have to be DOS.

Disk protection — either hiding logical disks or making them read-only — is administered at the cylinder level. It relies on intercepting the DOS disk interrupts, so a very well-informed attacker could, no doubt, find a way past this protection. However, it is not as simple as changing attribute bits. In fact there are no flags left lying around to inform intruders or viruses that files are protected.

SnoopGuard's DOS screen blanker is a TSR, with the benefits and faults of such programs. We have a Windows 3.0 blanker as well. Both require the system access password to be given before the screen is restored. Attempts to reboot also require thispassword, of course.

SnoopGuard works in PCs with a hard disk, one free 8-bit ISA slot, an available 4KB-address segment in the range C000 to DFFF, and a BIOS that properly searches for extensions. Some BIOSs don't. We have found several "buggy" BIOS versions from name- brand suppliers, but clones seem to be happy with SnoopGuard. For those wishing more details, call John Nash at 225-3781 (answering machine)or FAX to 225-6553.

News item: SnoopGuard was published as a U.S. Trade Mark in July

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL

Membership # *(if you are renewing)*

First name *Last name (please use caps.)*

Address *Apt. #*

City *Province* *Postal Code* *Country*

( ) *Home phone #* ( ) *Business phone #* ( ) *Fax #*

I use the following hardware: ☐ XT ☐ AT-286 ☐ 386 ☐ 486
(Check those that apply.) ☐ 300 baud modem ☐ 1200 baud modem
☐ VGA ☐ EGA ☐ Herc. ☐ 2400 baud modem ☐ 9600 baud modem

I would like to help in the following club activities:
(Check those that apply.)
☐ Programming instruction
☐ Hardware techniques
☐ Newsletter input
☐ Software library
☐ Promotion/Publicity
☐ Bulletin Board
☐ Other .....

I use the following software:

MEMBERSHIP FEE $ 25.00

Disk of the month subscription _____
($25/yr. for 5.25" or $35/yr for 3.5" 10 disks per year) _____

Cheque ☐ *Cash* ☐ TOTAL $ _____

Mail to: Ottawa PC Users' Group
3 Thatcher St., Nepean, Ont. K2G 1S6