

DOUBLE CLICK

A Monthly Publication of Macintosh Users East (MaUse)



FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1992

Special Feb. Meeting / Location



Special Event!

We have a very Special meeting lined up for February. Special topic, Special presenters, and Special location.

The topic for this month's meeting is the brand new line of Apple PowerBook computers. The PowerBooks have actually been released since the Fall of 1991 but, due to their initial short supply, we have waited until now to show them to you. Apple Canada and several Apple Dealer personnel will be on hand to fill you in on all the exciting details regarding the PowerBooks.

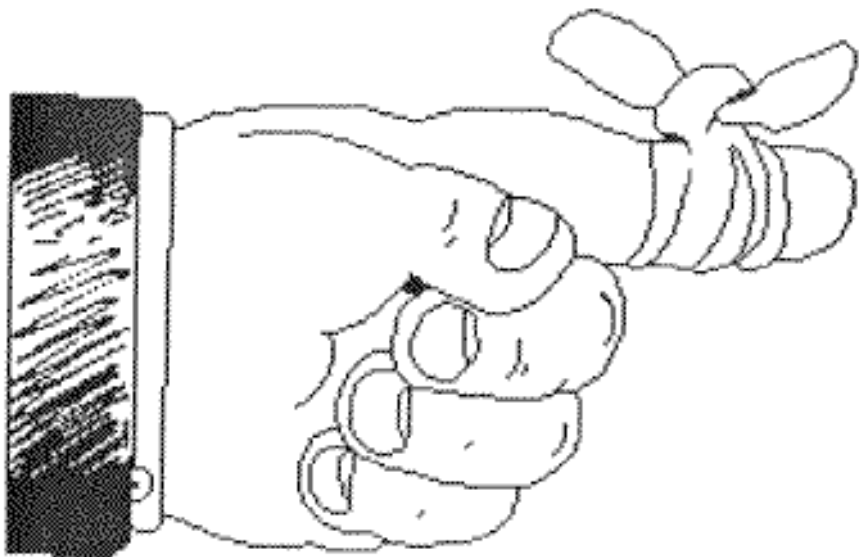
The meeting will be held on Wednesday, February 26th, starting at 7:30 PM, as per our usual meeting schedule (4th

Wednesday of each month). The big news, however, is that we will not be holding the meeting in our usual Brooklin location. Instead, we have arranged to use the facilities of E.D.S. of Canada (Electronic Data Systems) in Whitby.

E.D.S. is located in the Lang Tower complex within the Woolco Mall on Thickson Road in Whitby. The meeting will be held in Room #301. See the map on the back cover of this issue for directions.

To wet your appetite, see the Press Release beginning on Page 3.

DON'T FORGET THIS ONE!



MAUSE
Macintosh Users East

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Please feel free to contact any of the following individuals if you have comments or questions relating to Macintosh Users East or Macintosh computing in general.

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Welcome to
Macintosh

Executive Update

The first Executive meeting of MaUsE was held on February 6, 1992. Some of the highlights of the meeting included:

- a welcome to Doug Kettle to his first Executive meeting. Doug has volunteered to act as MaUsE Treasurer and Membership Coordinator for this year. It is taking longer than expected to transfer the financial and membership database "reins" over to Doug but we hope to get this accomplished soon. If any new members haven't been getting club mail, please see Jim Foster or John Field as it is possible that our records have not been updated;

- we received late news that St. Thomas Church in Brooklin would not be available for our February meeting. Quick action by John Field has secured

us a boardroom at E.D.S. in Whitby. Thanks to John;

- it was agreed we should make a concerted effort to publicize our meeting dates and agendas to the general public as well as to existing members;

- our objective for 1992 is to increase membership to at least 100 members. With the aforementioned publicity and assistance from current members, we feel this is a quite achievable goal;

Any member is invited to attend any Executive meetings - see back cover for dates. If you can't help the Executive directly, please bring a friend to a meeting and promote MaUsE membership to your friends and colleagues.

Con-pute

Your Apple Macintosh Dealer In Durham Region
333 King Street West
Oshawa, Ontario
Ph: 433-7033

This Month's Shareware Disk

Details of the February Public Domain disk were not available as Double Click went to press...one of the things we'll have to get used to when we get Double Click out early!

We have yet to determine whether the sale of diskettes is permitted on the premises of our February host, E.D.S. of Canada. In the event that we are unable to conduct this activity at the February meeting, we will at least provide you with full details about the disk's contents at the meeting. You will then be able to secure a copy of February's disk at the March meeting or by contacting MaUsE's librarian, Bruce Cameron, sometime between the meetings.

In the unlikely event that the weather

warms up over the next two weeks, Bruce might even be persuaded to set up shop in the parking lot!

Members are invited to suggest to Bruce or any of the other Executives the type of public domain software which they would like to see made available. We tend to try to provide the very latest Shareware, Freeware, and Demo files as they become available but, sometimes, we overlook older but tried and true items which our members may wish to obtain. If in question, be sure to raise your hand at a member meeting and ask if anyone knows of the type of software you desire. If it's out there, chances are we can find it for you.



Apple Unveils A New Line of Macintosh PowerBook Computers

COMDEX, Las Vegas, Nevada--
October 21, 1991--

Apple Computer, Inc. announced a new line of highly anticipated notebook-sized systems today called the Apple Macintosh PowerBook computers. Equipped with all the traditional Macintosh features, each of these three new computers is designed to be convenient enough to fit in a briefcase, powerful enough for the most demanding computing tasks, and affordable enough for a wide range of users.

The announcement took place on the opening day of COMDEX, the world's largest personal computer exposition. The week-long show draws 100,000 attendees from all over the world with diverse computing interests. In keeping with its goal to reach more people with Macintosh, Apple introduced the PowerBook computers here to attract new customers who haven't historically purchased Macintosh. Apple believes that the choice of three different notebook-sized models combining traditional Macintosh simplicity with powerful capabilities will address the price and performance needs of a wide range of customers in large and small business, government, education, and the home.



"Our goal is to lead the industry in notebook computing," said John Sculley, Apple's chairman and chief executive officer. "We think the Macintosh PowerBooks will appeal not only to dedicated Mac customers, but also to traditional PC users, and even people who have never before consid-

ered using a computer. Our new notebooks will open doors for Apple by virtue of their superb combination of simplicity and convenience."

The Macintosh PowerBook line of computers includes the PowerBook 100, PowerBook 140, and PowerBook 170. All share several common characteristics. Most notable are the ergonomic advantages, which include an integrated trackball and palm rest, full-size keyboard, easy-to-read full page-width screen, and tilt adjustments. Internally, each PowerBook includes the full spectrum of standard Macintosh features:

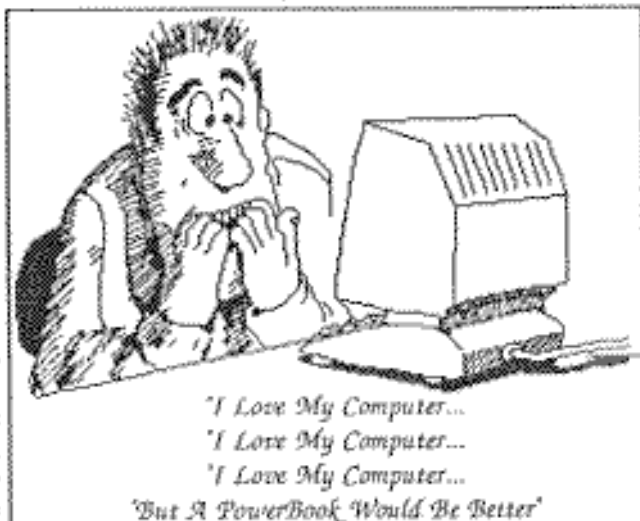
System 7 operating system, enhanced networking capability with AppleTalk Remote Access software, a SCSI port for connecting a range of Macintosh peripherals, and a sound-output port and speaker. Each PowerBook ships with at least 2MB (megabytes) of memory (expandable to 8MB) and a 20MB or 40MB internal hard disk.

"Apple started with a completely different design premise than other notebook computer makers," said Randy Battat, vice president of portable computing. "While most companies merely shrink desktop systems into a notebook size, our approach was to first consider how people using notebook computers work differently. So we built communications right into every box. We placed a premium on smooth desktop and network integration. And, most importantly, we made user comfort and convenience the center of the design effort."

PowerBook 100

The Apple Macintosh PowerBook 100 is Apple's most affordable PowerBook computer. Based on the Motorola 16 MHz 68000 microprocessor and weighing only 5.1 pounds, the PowerBook 100 is the smallest and lightest of Apple's new line (8.5" x 11" x 1.8"). It comes

standard with 2MB of RAM and a 20MB internal hard drive. The PowerBook 100 connects to a new external 1.4MB SuperDrive floppy drive from Apple, allowing users the flexibility to travel with or without its additional weight. Through the use of a special



adapter, the PowerBook 100 can connect to a desktop computer via a standard SCSI (small computer systems interface) port to transfer information easily. It will also connect to MSDOS-based systems via a built-in serial port. The PowerBook 100 will support external monochrome displays through third-party video adapters. It is powered by a sealed lead-acid battery that provides 2 to 4 hours of usage before recharging is necessary. Its base suggested retail price in the United States is \$2,299.

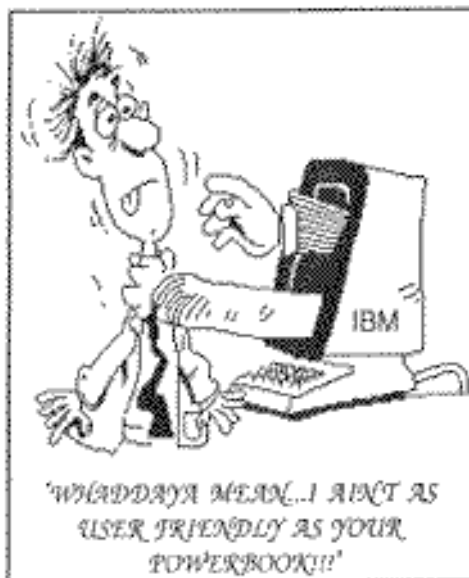
PowerBook 140

The Apple Macintosh PowerBook 140 is the midrange member of the PowerBook line, offering performance equivalent to that of the popular Macintosh IIcx or 2.5 times the Macintosh Classic. Based on a Motorola 16 MHz 68030 microprocessor, the PowerBook 140 weighs 6.8 pounds and offers greater performance and more storage options than the PowerBook 100. It measures 9.3" x 11.25" x 2.25" and comes standard with an internal 1.4MB SuperDrive that uses high-density floppy disks and reads, writes, and formats Macintosh, MS-DOS, OS/2, and ProDOS disks. It

More on PowerBooks...

includes 2MB or 4MB of RAM and is configured with a 20MB or 40MB internal hard disk. Its base suggested retail price in the United States is \$2,899.

Both the PowerBook 100 and PowerBook 140 feature full-page width backlit Supertwist liquid crystal displays.



PowerBook 170

The Apple Macintosh PowerBook 170 is the highest performance member of the PowerBook line. It features a 25 MHz 68030 microprocessor and 68882 math coprocessor combination that offers users computing power equivalent to that of the high-performance Macintosh IIci. It also features a state-of-the-art backlit active-matrix liquid crystal display that provides superior screen performance in all lighting conditions. A built-in 2,400-baud modem (with fax send at 9,600 baud) is included for sending or receiving mail messages, accessing information on other computers, and printing remotely to facsimile machines. The PowerBook 170 comes standard with a 14MB SuperDrive, 4MB of RAM and a 40MB internal hard disk. As with the PowerBook 140, it weighs just 6.8 pounds and measures 9.3" x 11.25" x 2.25". Its suggested retail price in the United States is \$4,599.

Both the PowerBook 140 and 170 will support external monochrome and

color displays and projection devices via thirdparty video adapters. In addition, the 140 and 170 ship with a microphone and sound input capability, allowing users to record voice and sound to documents. Both are powered by a NiCad battery that provides 2 to 3 hours of usage before recharging is necessary.

Ergonomics

Each PowerBook computer is designed to be portable as well as comfortable to use. An integrated dual button trackball pointing device is centered below the keyboard to ease operation of the computer in any mobile situation. The standard keyboard layout features "quiet touch" keys with 3mm of travel that is familiar and comfortable to use. Full-page width displays feature highquality screen resolution that make viewing the display easy on the eyes in a variety of lighting conditions. The screen tilts to any angle allowing the user to adjust it for better viewing or to reduce glare. The PowerBook computers also incorporate a simple tilt mechanism that lets users adjust the unit to the most comfortable working angle.

The PowerBook computers are the first portables to fully integrate palmrests into the product design. This feature, which extends the surface area around the keyboard, lets the user find the most comfortable position for typing on a desktop and makes it possible for the wrist to be kept in a neutral position, which is recommended by ergonomic medical specialists. (Scientific studies have shown that extreme flexion and extension are risk factors in the development of repetitive stress injuries.) In addition, palmrests facilitate "micro" pauses during periods of typing that reduce stress on the user's upper extremities (hands, arms, shoulders and neck). For laptop use, the PowerBook fits comfortably on the lap and still provides adequate palm support and trackball access.

Power Management

All of the PowerBooks feature intelli-

gent power management that extends battery life and safeguards data in low power conditions by reducing power consumption. An automatic or user selected "sleep" feature prompts the hard disk and system to hibernate and consume less power when not in use. Since power is not completely shut off and RAM is still active, the computer wakes up quickly with the touch of a key. A "system rest" feature, which is transparent to the user, automatically reduces the power consumed by the microprocessor when not in use. A small application program (called a desk accessory) graphically depicts the battery level for the user, and special dialog boxes automatically alert the user when the battery is running low and needs to be replaced or recharged.

System 7 Capabilities

There are several powerful capabilities that System 7 lends to the PowerBooks such as Balloon Help and File Sharing. In applications that support it, Balloon Help prompts users with helpful reminders of the function of items in the menu display. This is especially useful to PowerBook users who don't want to carry along heavy software manuals. File Sharing is another System 7 capability that gives PowerBook users an edge. This feature allows users to conveniently exchange data between computers via the built-in LocalTalk connector. By simply plugging the PowerBook into the desktop computer via standard cables, the File Sharing software allows users to see the entire contents of the PowerBook on the desktop machine or vice versa. It is a quick and easy way to transfer or share files.

AppleTalk Remote Access

It's especially important for mobile computer users to be able to remotely access a home computer or office network. To achieve this, Apple is bundling AppleTalk Remote Access software with every PowerBook. AppleTalk Remote Access is a new Apple product that allows users to connect to an AppleTalk network over a

PowerBooks...(continued)



standard telephone line using a data modem. When connected, users gain access to all of the home or office-based network services as if they were locally connected. For example, users can dial in to a remote computer and retrieve a forgotten file, print a document for a colleague back at the office, or access an online calendar.

PowerBook Service

Owners of any of Apple's three PowerBook computers in the United States have the option of having them serviced by Apple authorized service providers or sending them directly to Apple for repairs under The Apple PowerBook Service Program announced today by Apple USA. (See separate press release for further details.)

PowerBook Accessories

Apple is offering a complete line of accessories to complement the Macintosh PowerBooks from memory expansion cards to SCSI cables to extra batteries and rechargers. Third-party developers will also be announcing today several key products to enhance the capabilities of the PowerBooks. (Please refer to Fall 1991 ThirdParty Product Descriptions for a detailed list).

Pricing and Availability

All of the Apple Macintosh PowerBooks and most accessories will be available immediately through authorized Apple resellers worldwide. Due to anticipated high demand at introduction, Apple expects availability on some models to be limited until late November. In the United States, each comes equipped with Macintosh System 7.0.1 software, AppleTalk Remote Access software, HyperCard 2.1 software, complete documentation, training software, a power adapter, a battery, and a one-year limited warranty. Manufacturer's suggested retail prices (MSRP) and availability in the United States for the PowerBook computers and related products are as follows:

Product/Configuration/ MSRP/Availability

PowerBook 100 2MB RAM/20MB Hard Disk	\$2,299 Limited until late Nov.
PowerBook 100 2MB RAM/20MB Hard Disk	\$2,499 Immediate with ext. floppy drive
PowerBook 140 2MB RAM/20MB Hard Disk	\$2,899 Immediate
PowerBook 140 2MB RAM/40MB Hard Disk	\$3,199 Limited until late Nov.
PowerBook 140 4MB RAM/40MB Hard Disk	\$3,499 Limited until late Nov.
PowerBook 170 4MB RAM/40MB Hard Disk	\$4,599 Limited until late Nov. with modem

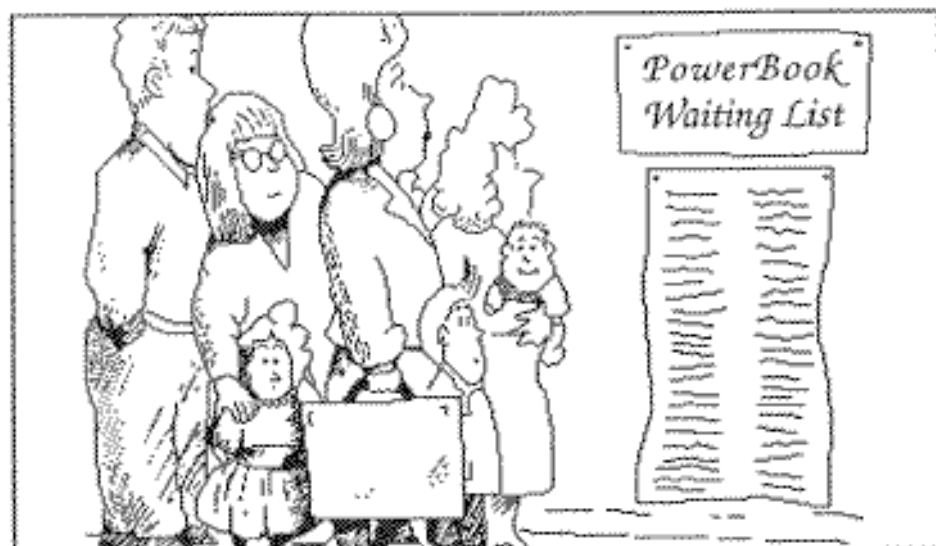
Accessories

2MB PSRAM Memory Expansion Kit	\$399 Immediate
4MB PSRAM Memory Expansion Kit	\$899 January 1992
Rechargeable Battery for PowerBook 100	\$99 Immediate
Rechargeable Battery for PowerBook 140 & 170	\$99 Immediate
Battery Recharger for PowerBook 100	\$109 January 1992
Battery Recharger for PowerBook 140 & 170	\$159 Immediate
Power Adapter	\$99 Immediate
External Floppy Drive	\$279 Immediate
SCSI Disk Adapter	\$49 Immediate
SCSI System Cable	\$49 Immediate
Domestic Modem	\$349 Immediate

(Prices, configurations, and availability may vary outside the United States.)

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Apple Press Releases PR Express 10/21/91



The Legal Side

by Jonathan Rosenoer

Robert Tappan Morris began graduate school at Cornell University in 1988. His goal was to obtain a Ph.D. in Computer Science. Previously, he had attended Harvard. He had also "published several technical papers, and had lectured on computer security at the National Computer Security Center of the National Security Agency, and the United States Naval Research Laboratory." His goal might have been to succeed his father as chief scientist at the National Computer Security Center of the National Security Agency. But whatever Morris' dreams may have been, they must have crashed around his feet on the night of November 2, 1988, when a computer programming experiment he designed went out of control and slowed down or stopped computers at numerous universities and research facilities connected to the INTERNET computer network.

In the Fall of 1988, Morris had begun work on a program that would demonstrate the inadequacies of security measures on computer networks. According to Morris' legal counsel, he designed a program that would expose security defects by means of a "worm," a program that travels from one computer to another without attaching itself to the operating system of the computer it infects. (A "virus" differs from a "worm" in that a virus attaches itself to a computer's operating system, and can later infect the operating system of any computer that uses a file taken from the infected computer.) Morris sought to have his worm spread across INTERNET, a group of national networks that connect military, government and university computers.

To guard against both the possibility that the worm would be detected and that it would crash targeted computers, Morris designed the worm to determine whether a computer it encountered already was infected with a copy of the worm program. If a negative response was received, the worm would be copied onto the target system. If a positive response was received, the worm would ignore the target and find a new one. Morris also programmed the

worm to ignore every seventh positive response, and duplicate itself anyhow. Morris' legal counsel explains that this was done because "Morris was concerned that other programmers could kill the worm by programming their own computers to falsely respond [with a positive response]." Morris, however, did not intend for the worm to exist forever; it would "die" when the infected computer was shut down (typically, once every week or two).

On November 2, 1988, Morris released the worm from a computer at MIT. It quickly went out of control, replicating and reinfecting computers at a catastrophic rate. Morris had underestimated the number of times that a target computer would be asked whether it had been infected by the worm.

When Morris realized what had happened, he tried to send an anonymous message over INTERNET with instructions on how to kill the worm and prevent reinfection. But the message could not get through the interference caused by the worm. The result was a widespread loss of computer time and money expended to deal with the worm. The episode also triggered a national uproar.

On January 22, 1990, Morris was found guilty of violating Section 1030(a)(5) of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act of 1986, which provides punishment (as a felony) by fine or imprisonment, or both, for one who:

(a) intentionally accesses a Federal interest computer without authorization, and by means of one or more instances of such conduct alters, damages, or destroys information in any such Federal interest computer, or prevents authorized use of any such computer or information, and thereby--

(5) causes loss to one or more others of a value aggregating \$1,000 or more during any one year period.

One month later, the United States Court for the Northern District of New

York rejected Morris' request for an acquittal or new trial. On May 16, 1990, he was sentenced to three years probation, with the condition that he perform 400 hours of community service.

Nearly a year later, on March 17, 1991, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied Morris' appeal. Shortly thereafter, Morris filed a petition to the United States Supreme Court, asking it to review his case on the following narrow question: "Does 18 U.S.C. § 1030(a)(5) permit conviction in the absence of proof that a defendant intended to cause the resulting injury."

Briefly stated, Morris' appeal to the Supreme Court is based on the argument that "the Government had to prove not only that he intended the unauthorized access of a federal computer, but also that he intended to prevent others from using it, and thus cause a loss." Against the Government's argument looking to plain reading of the law, Morris argues, among other things, that Congress intended only to penalize those who intentionally alter, damage, or destroy another's computer data.

Further information concerning Morris' conviction and post-trial arguments is published in the opinion of the United States Court of Appeal for the Second Circuit in United States of America v. Robert Tappan Morris, 928 F.2d 504 (2d Cir. 1991). Morris' Petition for a Writ of Certiorari is filed in the United States Supreme Court under No. 90-1876.

Some Other Items of Interest:

Notable legal developments since June, 1991, include the following:

- Federal District Court Judge Harold Green has issued an order allowing regional Bell telephone companies to enter the information services market. (*The Wall Street Journal*, July 26, 1991, p.B1.)

- IBM and Apple Computer, Inc.

The Legal Side (continued)

have announced that they will work together to attempt to create a new operating system. Apple will also consider selling IBM hardware and will work with IBM to develop a way to allow Macintosh software to run on top of a modified version of IBM's Unix operating system. (*The Wall Street Journal*, July 1, 1991, p.A1.)

- Federal District Court Judge Vaughn Walker has ruled that Microsoft and Hewlett-Packard will not be allowed to argue at the trial of Apple Computer, Inc.'s copyright suit that Macintosh pictorial window displays lack the originality needed for copyright protection. (*San Jose Mercury News*, July 26, 1991, p.D9; *The Wall Street Journal*, July 29, 1991, p.B3.)

- Leonard Rose, Jr., having pled guilty to charges of transmitting AT&T software to friends, was sentenced to a year and a day in prison for wire fraud. Rose had modified Unix software to allow the collection of identification codes and passwords of legitimate Unix users. As part of his sentence, Rose agreed to sell his computers. (*The Wall Street Journal*, June 12, 1991.)

- Colorado programmer Phil Zimmerman, who says he is protesting government attempts to force data security systems made in the U.S. to include "trap doors" that would allow access to government agencies, has sent his data encryption program to computer networks around the country. (In January, 1991, Senator Joseph Biden Jr., introduced a counter-terrorism bill that calls on phone companies and computer equipment makers to allow Government access to unscrambled voice and data transmissions.) Zimmerman's program uses a patented method called the Rivest-Shamir-Adelman cryptosystem (a "public key" cryptographic system), sold by RSA Data Security. Zimmerman has advised anyone using it to first obtain a license from RSA. (*San Jose Mercury News*, June 12, 1991; *The New York Times*, June 3, 1991.)

- Sun Microsystems and Microsoft

Corp. have agreed to license computer security techniques from RSA Data Security. Other RSA licensees include Digital Equipment, Lotus Development, and Novell. The National Institute of Standards and Technology, however, has selected a different technique (the "El Gamal" method) as the basis for a new standard for the government's non-secret computer data. (*The New York Times*, June 3, 1991; *The Wall Street Journal*, July 23, 1991; *San Jose Mercury News*, June 29, 1991.)



- Mitsubishi International is suing At&T as a result of infiltration of a phone system by hackers. The hackers allegedly made 30,000 calls, and Mitsubishi is seeking dismissal of the \$430,000 phone bill they ran up and \$10 million in punitive damages. Mitsubishi alleges that AT&T failed to provide a secure phone system, or to warn of the potential for unauthorized use. (*San Jose Mercury News*, June 18, 1991.)

- Thrifty Tel, based in Garden Grove, California, is a long distance carrier that has a special rate for

hackers. Unauthorized users of its long-distance lines are charged a \$3,000 "set-up" fee, a \$3,000 daily line fee, and \$200 for labor and the cost of prosecuting offenders. The charges were approved by the California Public Utilities Commission. (*San Jose Mercury News*, June 18, 1991.)

- Federal District Court Judge Fern Smith has ruled in favor of Lewis Galoob Toys, Inc. in a suit brought by Nintendo for copyright infringement. The ruling will allow Galoob to resume manufacture and sale of Game Genie, a device that plugs into Nintendo game cartridges and permits the user to electronically alter the games. (*The Wall Street Journal*, July 8, 1991; *San Jose Mercury News*, July 6, 1991.)

- Lotus Development Corp. has reached an out-of-court settlement with Santa Cruz Operation, Inc. ("SCO"), as part of which SCO will pull its SCO Professional spreadsheet from the market. Lotus had alleged that SCO's product infringed Lotus' copyrights. (*San Jose Mercury News*, June 18, 1991.)

- The California Assembly has passed a bill allowing state transportation authorities to use state-supplied funds to help employers set up telecommuting programs. Los Angeles County already has such a program. (*San Jose Mercury News*, June 2, 1991.)

- The U.S. Commerce Department has ruled that Japanese companies have illegally dumped "active crystal screen" technology, and has proposed a 62.6% surcharge on the screens. (*San Jose Mercury News*, July 9, 1991.)

- Intel Corp. has announced that it has been notified by the Federal Trade Commission that it is under investigation for anti-competitive business practices. (*San Jose Mercury News*, June 29, 1991.)

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About Double-Click

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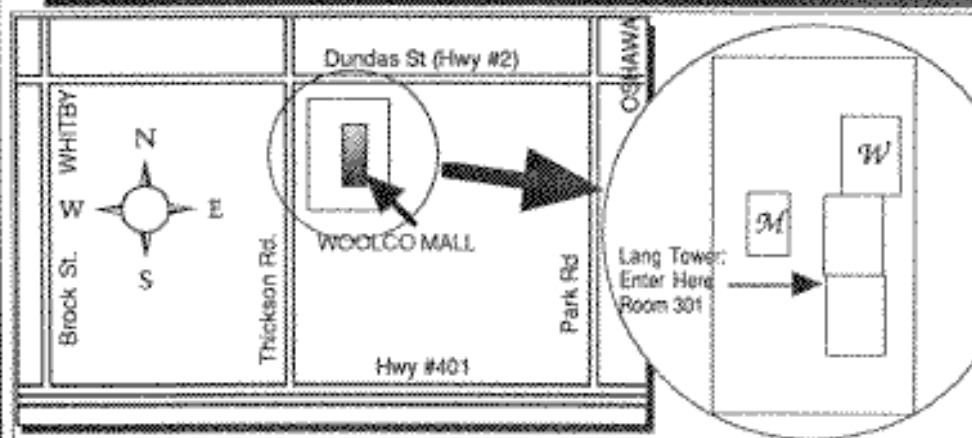
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MaUsE Meeting Location & Schedule



Members of the general public, guests of MaUsE members, and all regular MaUsE members are invited to attend any of MaUsE's membership or Executive meetings. It is NOT necessary to bring your Macintosh with you...all that's required is an interest in Macintosh computing.

Listed at right is the schedule for 1992. Membership meetings are generally held at St. Thomas' Church in Brooklyn. February '92 special meeting will be held in Room 301 at E.D.S. of Canada in Whitby (see map above) starting at 7:30PM.

Executive meeting locations vary...call ahead to confirm exact locations/times.

Month	Exec Mtg	Member Mtg
January	None	22nd
February	6th	26th
March	5th	25th
April	2nd	22nd
May	7th	27th
June	4th	24th
July	2nd	22nd
August	6th	26th
September	3rd	23rd
October	1st	28th
November	5th	25th
December	3rd	None

Acknowledgements

MaUsE is a member of MNS, the Macintosh News Service, which acts to distribute information/articles between Mac User Groups in North America. Various articles in Double-Click are provided courtesy of MNS and its corporate sponsors.

Mirror is this month's MNS Sponsor. The Executive of MaUsE and Double-Click Editor thank Mirror for providing this service. We encourage MaUsE members to advocate the products/services of MNS Sponsors.

Each month's MNS disk becomes a part of our MaUsE Public Domain software library and members are welcome to see Bruce Cameron for copies or information regarding the contents of these MNS disks.

MIRROR

