

Please e-mail your questions or comments to Bill Henry, Editor (henryw@bellsouth.net)



## April 2006

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Type 2 bus, Jobs managed to secure the parts needed while Wozniak and another friend, Ronald Wayne, assembled the Apple I. They were delivered in June, and paid for on delivery. Eventually 200 Apple I computers were built.

*continued on page 5*

## APPLE'S 30TH BIRTHDAY

April 1, 1976 marks the birth of the corporation know as Apple Computer

Thirty plus years ago two men in a garage started working on the first Apple computer.

### The founding of Apple

Apple Computer was founded in Mountain View, California on April 1, 1976 by Steve Jobs, Steve Wozniak and Ronald Wayne, to sell the Apple I personal computer kit at \$666.66. They were hand-built in Jobs' parents' garage, and the Apple I was first shown to the public at the Homebrew Computer Club.

Jobs and Wozniak, ("the two Steves") had been friends since 1972. Jobs managed to interest Wozniak in assembling a personal computer and selling it. Jobs approached a local computer store, The Byte Shop, who, after Jobs' famous persuasion, ordered fifty units and paid \$500 for each unit. Jobs then ordered components from Cramer Electronics, a national electronic parts distributor. Using a variety of methods, including borrowing space from friends and family and selling various items including a Volkswagen



*Original Apple Logo*



## BAC April Meeting

The April meeting will be about Pages which is a part of iWork '06, presented by JP Claude to be held on Saturday, April 11th, at 10:00am at the Home-wood Library, Room 116 basement.

Come join us for coffee, doughnuts, cookies...

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henryw@bellsouth.net

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jhill@hillhouse.com.

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\*\*\*\*\*

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## For Sale/Wanted

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Do you have computer related items for sale or is there an item that you would like topurchase?

We will list the item in this space free of charge to currentBAC members.

Send information by the 25th of each month to the editor at: henryw@bellsouth.net.

## BAC Disk of the Month

The BAC CDOM (Disk of the Month) is available at each BAC meeting. These CDs contain updates, shareware, and freeware.

The cost is \$2 per disk and is available at the BAC meetings from Disk Librarian Jerry Jenkins.

### April 2006 CDOM

The CDOM remains on hiatus,  
stay tuned.

## APPLE SLOGANS Company advertising campaigns

“Byte into an Apple” (Late 1970s)

“Soon there will be 2 kinds of people. Those who use computers, and those who use Apples.” (Early 1980s)

“Changing the world — one person at a time” (mid-1980s)

“The computer for the rest of us” (1984)

“Leading The Way” (1984)

“There’s no telling how far it can take you” (1980s, at least 1984 when it was used on an ad for the Apple IIc)

“The power to be your best” (1980s–1990s)

“Think different” (1997–2002)

“Switch” (2002–2003) Urging PC users to “Switch” to the Mac platform

## April Meeting Killer Tips

The killer tips will feature OS X’s “Print to PDF”, “Print to Web Receipts” and Safari’s “Save as Web Archive” features.

## Saving Spotlight Searches

Spotlight also lives in your Finder windows (right where the old Search field was in previous versions of Mac OS X), but when you search here, you get a little bonus — savable searches. So, for example, you search for all the email, images, and other junk sent to you by your friend Alan. When you do this in a Finder window, the Finder window updates to show the results right there in your window. Oh, but there’s more. Now you’ll find a Save button near the top-right side of your window. If you click it, it saves your results in a folder in your sidebar, where you can re-access those files at any time. How cool is that! But this is no ordinary folder, my friend. This is a Smart Folder, which means the next time Alan sends you something (or you mention Alan in a document, email, etc.), it will automatically be added to that Smart Folder. It’s live, baby! 🍏

## Mac Trivia

What do QuickDraw, MacPaint and Hyper Card have in common?

They were all the work of Bill Atkinson an early Apple employee.

To find out what Bill Atkinson has been up to since 1996 visit his web-site:

[www.billatkinson.com/Homepage.pl](http://www.billatkinson.com/Homepage.pl)

He has become a nature photographer extraordinaire. Enjoy.

Checkout his publication *Within the Stone*. 🍏

## April Door Prizes

The following list of door prizes will be awarded at the BAC April meeting: a copy of the monthly CDOM, and a one-month rental of any of the instructional CDs that are in our Library. 🍏

## Soundtracks

by Luther Fuller

If you have a music collection on CDs, you've probably already transferred the tracks into iTunes. If you own the CDs, then this is considered "fair use". If you own a movie on DVD, then it's also fair use to copy the soundtrack to your Mac for your listening pleasure, but you probably haven't done this because it's not obvious how to do it. It's not too hard once you know how it's done.

You will need to download two applications: **MacTheRipper 2.6.6** and **mAC3dec 1.6.3**. Both of these are available from [versiontracker.com](http://versiontracker.com).

First, we will use *MacTheRipper* to copy the soundtracks to your hard drive. Launch *MacTheRipper*, click the Mode tab, then insert a video DVD. While waiting for the DVD to be scanned, choose *MacTheRipper's* File/Save To... menu, then choose Desktop. When the DVD is ready, a popup list named Full Disk Extraction should appear. From this list choose Title - Chapter Extraction. The bottom row of popup lists and buttons should become active.

Create a new folder on your Desktop with a title like "NameOfMovie".

1. In the left-most list choose SChpt n and from the list to its right, choose EChpt n. (Start with  $n = 1$ .) If the Streams button is not active, click the D button, then click the Streams button.

From the drawer, check only the audio streams you want (Check 2Ch, uncheck 6Ch).

Uncheck any Video Stream and Subtitle Streams boxes.

2. Click the Go! button at the bottom. Wait ...

3. Click the Close button when extraction is finished.

4. You will find a new folder on the Desktop. Open this folder, move the file with the .AC3 extension into the "NameOfMovie" folder, then trash the new folder and its contents.

Repeat steps 1 thru 4 for  $n = 2, 3, 4, \dots$ , until you have extracted all the audio tracks, then Quit *MacTheRipper* and eject the DVD.

The folder "NameOfMovie" now contains the soundtrack of the DVD as Chapter-named .AC3 files. It is a very good idea to simplify the names of these files before proceeding with the next step. Make the names as short and simple as possible, such as "Track 1.AC3", "Track 2.AC3", etc.

iTunes cannot use .AC3 files, so they must next be converted to .aiff files. Launch the *mAC3dec* application, select

AIFF format and 44.1 kHz Sample Rate. Choose the File/Add AC-3... menu item, then choose "Track 1.AC3"; Repeat until all tracks have been chosen. Click the Start button and wait until conversion has completed. Quit *mAC3dec*.

Your "NameOfMovie" folder now contains both an .AC3 file and an .aiff file for each track. Move all the .AC3 files to the Trash. You may now use *iTunes's* File/Add to Library... menu item to add the new folder to *iTunes*. 🍏

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### A BOOK REVIEW: *REVOLUTION IN THE VALLEY*

*How the Mac Was Made*

by Andy Hertzfeld

Published by O'Reilly; \$24.95 hard cover

A review by

Bill Henry

Andy Hertzfeld joined the Mac team in 1981 as a systems software author, he has a unique perspective on the development of the Mac, the trials and tribulations, the personalities involved and the beginning of the decline of Apple during and soon after the Mac introduction.

Andy has also started a website called [www.folklore.org](http://www.folklore.org) to allow others to post their stories or "versions" of the early days of Apple and the development of the Mac. Granted this is one person's perspective but someone that was there and has chosen to tell about it.

The book is a very easy and interesting read even though some computer jargon is used to describe the problems and solutions that the Mac team overcame. Some of the genius of that team is still with us today in various items we see not just on a Mac but on PCs and other software where the Mac team set a standard by which others chose to follow or adopt.



The Mac team was a small group of dedicated folks guided more about a drive to innovate, create and work as a team, not driven by ambition and greed.

There are pictures of the Mac team members, screenshots of

various stages of development and hand written notes.

While this book chronicles the birth of the Mac from an underground research project in 1979 to 1981 when it sprouts legs and the eventual introduction in January, 1984 it is more about the people than the machine. This talented group's technical achievements that have gone on to benefit millions of people for decadeslong after the team broke up. 🍏

# Hints&Tips

[www.mac-hints-tips.com](http://www.mac-hints-tips.com)

## Move Thru Those Apps

A couple of times people have referred to switching applications by pressing Command/Tab.

What I discovered by accident is that, having pressed Command/Tab once, you can then move the mouse over the app that you want (so it's highlighted) then let go.

This is faster than using Command/Tab if you have a load of apps open.

*John Law*

*University of Newcastle upon Tyne, UK*

## Eject!

Q: Is there a way to open an optical drive tray from the command line?

A: Sure is! The secret is the "drutil" command. First, get a list of possible drives, both internal and external, by typing drutil list. If you have only one drive, type "drutil tray open" to open its tray-oh, and "drutil tray close" to (you guessed it) close it again. If you have more than one drive, you'll need to add the ID number from the list (drutil tray open -1 or drutil tray open -2, for example).

*MacAddict Magazine*

## Command Key

Say after me: "This is the Command key, not the Apple key." You will follow instructions much more easily if you remember this.

*~ Steve Cooper*

*AUSOM News, Melbourne, Australia*

Ed. Note: Do you know where the command symbol originated from?

Susan Kare the Mac team bitmap artist for icons, symbols and the manual found it on a Swedish roadmap as a symbol for an attraction, interesting feature in a historical site or campground.

Visit Susan's website at [www.kare.com](http://www.kare.com) to find out who she has been developing icons and symbols for lately. Susan is known as the "mother of Mac icons"

I see some of her work everyday using a PC and AutoCAD.

## Revolution *cont'd from page 3*

Surprisingly the team started breaking up just as the Mac was being introduced.

A must read not just for the Apple following, but all people who could appreciate the birth of the modern personal computer.

There are lessons to be learned about team building, personnel management and what a small group of dedicated people can accomplish when unshackled by the trappings and rigidity of the corporate business world. 🍏

## TIP OF THE MONTH

courtesy of "Take Control Series"

### Send Graphical Attachments in Apple's Mail

When you attach an image (such as a JPEG or PDF file) to your message, Mail displays the entire image (at full size, if possible) inline (right in the flow of your message text). However, your recipient may or may not see the image the same way. Several variables come into play:

- If the recipient's email client does not support inline graphics display (many, but not all, do)—or if the recipient has turned off the inline display option, graphics will instead appear as attachments that must be opened in a separate application.

- If you chose rich text (HTML) as the format of your message, the image is more likely to appear in its original location than if you chose plain text. But even then, your recipient may have disabled the display of graphics within HTML messages.

- Although Mail supports a wide range of graphics formats, other email clients may support a smaller set. Any file in a format the recipient's software doesn't recognize may appear as a separate attachment.

If, when composing a message, you do not wish to see the full graphic, you can Control-click (or right-click) it and choose Show as Icon from the contextual menu. But this affects only your view, not the way it appears to the recipient. To be certain that a graphic does not appear inline, you must compress the file before attaching it—Mail, sadly, lacks a built-in compression option. Under Tiger, the easiest way to compress a file (in Windows-friendly Zip format) is to select the file in the Finder and choose File > Create Archive of filename.

You can find out more about the Take Control Series of e-books at the following website:

[www.takecontrolbooks.com](http://www.takecontrolbooks.com)



## Upgrade RAM *Continued From March PEEL*

### What kind of RAM do I need?

So you've decided that you need more RAM. The next step is figuring out what kind of RAM your system takes.

The simplest way to find out is to open up System Profiler. In OS X 10.3 and later, open the Apple menu, select About This Mac, and click on the More Info button. (In OS X 10.0 through 10.2, go to Applications/Utilities and launch System Profiler.) Under Hardware, select Memory. That should give you all the information you need.

**Memory Slot** This specifies the form factor of the RAM your system uses. Most desktop Macs use DIMMs (Dual In-line Memory Modules), while Mac laptops and some early iMacs take SODIMMs (Small Outline DIMMs).

**Size** This is, logically enough, the capacity of the RAM you have installed now. Consult MacTracker's Memory/Graphics tab to find out how much RAM your Mac is able to accept. Until recently, Macs used DDR (double data rate) RAM. The latest Power Macs and iMacs use DDR2 memory.

**Speed** The number that comes after the letters PC refers to the RAM's bus speed. It's a common misconception that faster RAM will make your computer faster. It won't. Some faster RAM chips will work in computers that shipped with slower memory (for example, PC2700 chips will work in PC2100 Power Mac G4s). But while you can often add faster memory to systems that use a slower type, doing so won't provide any speed improvements. The computer will run the PC2700 memory at the same speed as the PC2100.

Where should I buy RAM?

Bargain-basement PC retailers may offer RAM that will work in your Mac—but I wouldn't advise buying from those sources. Macs tend to be pickier about good RAM than PCs, and OS X is particularly picky. (OS 9 tolerated some hardware defects that OS X's memory-management system will reject.) Bad RAM can lead to kernel panics and random application crashes.

It's best to buy RAM from Mac-specific companies. Even within the Mac community, it's important that you buy RAM with a lifetime warranty. (Disclosure: my company sells RAM.)

How do I install it?

I can't give directions for installing RAM on every Mac out there. Fortunately, you can find that information online. Apple has instructions for installing RAM on many of its desktops; search for RAM and your Mac type. My company offers online instructions for replacing RAM in your laptop or your Mac mini.

[Kyle Wiens has two 512MB PC2700 DDR SODIMMS in his PowerBook and wants more. He is also the CEO of iFixIt, a PowerBook and iBook parts retailer.]

EDITORS NOTE: This story has been changed from its original version, to correct the formula relating the amount of free RAM you have to the amount of physical RAM you

should have.

Macworld Lab Test: Bang for your RAM buck

To find out what impact additional RAM has on performance, we tested two Macs: a 1.42GHz Mac mini with 256MB of RAM, and a 1.8GHz Power Mac G5 with 512MB. We then upgraded them both (the mini to 512MB and then 1GB, the Power Mac to 1GB) and retested. To simulate real-world conditions, we tested with several apps open: iTunes playing songs from its library, Firefox displaying Apple's home page, Entourage with a well-populated inbox, Photoshop with a 50MB file open, and iMovie running a tutorial. We then ran both the Photoshop and Firefox portions of our Speedmark test suite. We did find a dramatic performance boost when we upgraded the Mac mini's stock 256MB of RAM to 512MB. But while doubling the RAM from 512MB to 1GB also goosed performance in both tests on both systems, the improvement was not as dramatic. The Photoshop test ran about 12 percent faster after going from 512MB to 1GB on both Macs. In Firefox, the Power Mac completed the test 27 percent faster after its upgrade; the Mac mini, 30 percent faster. —James Galbraith 🍏

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### APPLE AT 30 *cont'd from page 1*

Note that the original Apple I was simply a motherboard, it was not a full computer as we know it today.

The Apple II was introduced on April 16, 1977 at the first West Coast Computer Faire. It was popular with home users and was occasionally sold to business users, particularly after the release of the first spreadsheet for any computer called VisiCalc. (See the timeline for dates of Apple II family model releases—the 1977 Apple II and its younger siblings, the II Plus, IIE, IIC and IIGS.) But it was a mild success for the small computer company.

By now, Jobs and his partners had a staff of computer designers and a production line. The Apple II was succeeded by the Apple III in May 1980 as the company struggled to compete against IBM and Microsoft in the lucrative business and corporate computing market. The designers of the Apple III were forced to comply with Jobs' request to omit the cooling fan, and this ultimately resulted in thousands of recalled units due to overheating. An updated version was introduced in 1983 but it was also a failure due to bad press and discouraged buyers. Nevertheless, the principals of the company persevered with further innovations and marketing.

In the early 1980s, IBM and Microsoft continued to gain market share at Apple's expense in the personal computer industry. Using a fundamentally different business model, IBM marketed an open hardware standard created with the IBM PC, which was bundled with Microsoft's MS-DOS (MicroSoft-Disk Operating System). 🍏



**McKinney Technologies, Inc.**  
Simplifying Technology

1923 29th Ave., So.  
Homewood, AL 35209  
Ph: 205-802-7886 Fax: 205-802-7898  
e-mail: info@mckinneytech.com

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**Chris Perry**

1722-B 28th Ave. So., Homewood, AL 35209  
Phone (205) 870-7044 Fax (205)780-1944  
e-mail: chris@perrycomputer.com  
www.perrycomputer.com



Bill Henry, Editor  
2438 Mahaska Drive  
Birmingham, AL 35244

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