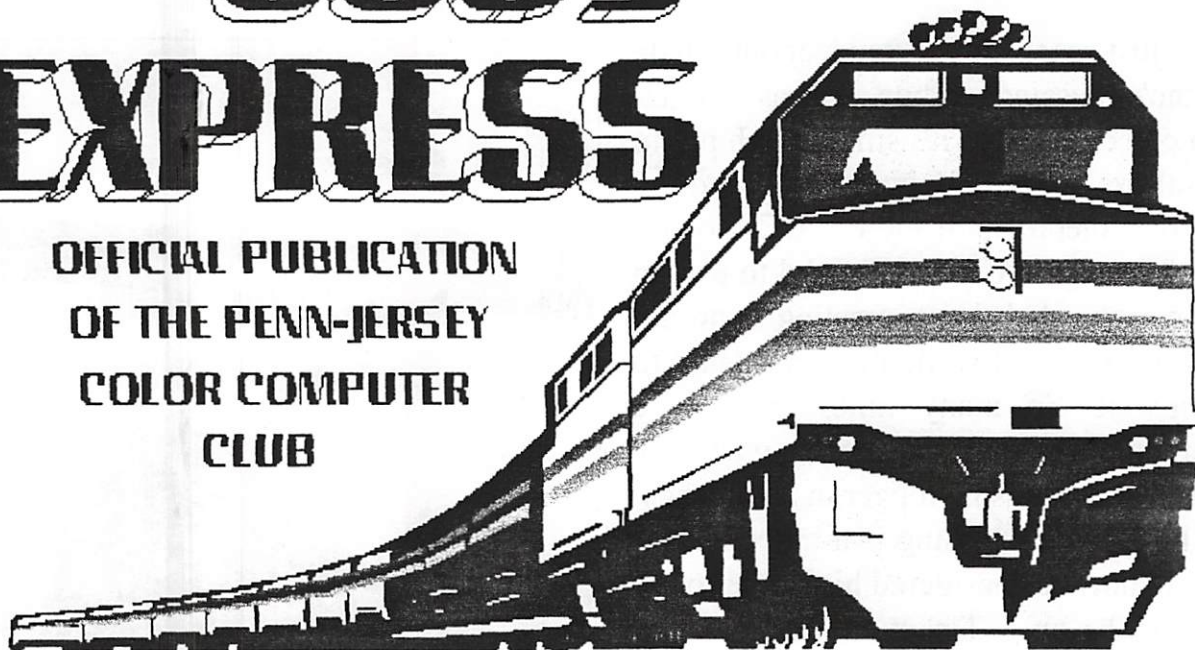


# The 6809 EXPRESS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION  
OF THE PENN-JERSEY  
COLOR COMPUTER  
CLUB



## APRIL-MAY-JUNE 1995

**CLYDE REMEMBERED---**

**Rick Hengeveld and Eric Rhyder**

**MINUTES---** Al Wagner and Ray Tobaygo

**INTERNET TUTORIAL---** Al Wagner

**TREASURER'S REPORT---** Eric Rhyder

# CLYDE REMEMBERED

I've just received the news about Clyde Gano's passing. While it was not an unexpected event, it's still a tough pill to swallow. I can only hope that I and my fellow members of the PJCCC brought half the joy to Clyde as he did to us. I'm also truly glad that a meeting honoring Clyde was held while he was around to enjoy it. So many times there is a ceremony to honor a person when the guest of honor is no longer in attendance. While Clyde's passing is a bitter pill for us, I know he considered his ride through life to be an E-Ticket special! He was truly a special man.



Clyde's account on the Maverick BBS will remain open. If you feel the need you can still E-Mail him. I kinda think he'll be logging in from time to time. No more line noise or parity errors for our friend. He's computing on a super system now, with able assistance from a much better SYSOP than I can ever hope to be.

---Rick Hengeveld

\*\*\*\*\*

These are some of my personal feelings and experiences I had with Clyde. I know we are all sad to see a good friend and one of our clubs founders pass away, but as Rick has said, it was not unexpected. Instead of reflecting on the sadder events, I would like to share some of my fonder memories of Clyde with the club.

Well, I met Clyde at the first meeting I attended with my father back in 1982. Clyde

and I became instant friends. Over the years, our friendship developed into sort of a Grandson - grandfather relationship. Whenever I showed up on his doorstep, I was always welcome. Then when I joined the Army, our relationship solidified even further being that he had also been in the Army. I wrote to him continuously while I was in Basic Training and the letters he wrote back were always very uplifting. After I got out of Basic and the school I had to attend afterwards, I was sent to Saudi Arabia. After I had arrived over then and got settled in a bit ( If you could call that being settled in! ), I decided to give Clyde a call to let him know how I was doing. It was around 11 a.m. that I called him, but one thing I forgot to do was account for the time difference, so in effect, I ended up calling him at 3 in the morning. Oops! But he didn't care, he was just glad to hear from me and to know that I was doing ok.

Then after I was sent back to the states and flew in to A.B.E. on leave, Clyde was waiting there at the airport along with the rest of my family, when even my best friends didn't show up. The whole time I was in the Army, I made it a point to either write him or phone him to let him know how I was doing.

Since then, I always made it a point to stop by his house at least once a month to see how he was doing. From day one, he treated me like one of the family, and for that I will always be grateful to him.

I was fortunate to see him the Thursday before he passed away. As always he was more concerned for my health than his own. I will always remember him as a man who would do anything to help one of his friends. Reflecting back on my friendship with Clyde, I can only say that I hope I brought half as much joy and friendship to Clyde as he did to me.

---Eric Rhyder

# **AL WAGNER'S LIBRARY CAR**

## **INTERNET TUTORIAL PART ONE**

Welcome to the Library Car of the 6809 Express. I am going to cheat a bit over the next few months of installments. I have found an elementary level tutorial on The Internet. Since the author has no concerns about posting the file to any and all BBS's, I shouldn't think he would

mind if we posted it to the Express as long as we included the notices of origin. So starting with this issue, I will be including as many of his installments as possible with each issue. Each installment was uploaded by him separately to a mailing list on The Net. I will be editing the installments to the extent that I will be leaving only one return address per issue rather than several. Some of the installments include "exercises" to give you hands-on experience with The Net. If you choose to do them, *\*PLEASE\**, follow ALL the instructions. Also, please find out what the rules are for your particular gateway onto The Net *\*BEFORE\** attempting any of the exercises. And lastly, but definitely not the least, use "netiquette" when using The Net. "Netiquette" is Internet etiquette. So having said the above, let's have at it. What follows is the first few days worth of listings.

Date: Wed, 08 Feb 1995 19:39:40 -0600 (CST)  
From: Roadmap Error Processor <CRISPEN@UA1VM.UA.EDU>  
Subject: MAP01: WELCOME  
Sender: ROADMAP WORKSHOP SUBSCRIPTION LIST <ROADMAP@UA1VM.UA.EDU>  
To: Multiple recipients of list ROADMAP <ROADMAP@UA1VM.UA.EDU>  
Organization: Roadmap For the Information Superhighway

MAP01: WELCOME

"What hath God wrought?"  
-- Samuel F.B. Morse  
The first telegraph message  
ever sent (1844)

WELCOME TO ROADMAP!! According to a recent poll by Louis Harris and Associates, thirty-four percent of the adults in America have recently seen, heard, or read something about the mysterious "Information Superhighway." Sixty percent even said that they thought that the Information Superhighway is a really neat idea, even though they have absolutely no idea what it is (1).

That's where this workshop comes in. Over the next few weeks I am going to show you around the Internet, give you some basic commands that will help you use the tools of the Internet more effectively, point you in the direction of people who can help you if you ever get lost, and even give you a glimpse of what the coming Information Superhighway will actually look like.

How am I going to do all of this? Well, each one of these daily lessons will give you a glimpse at one small part of the Internet. We'll talk about particular tools and sites, showing you some traps

to avoid, and even showing you some basic commands that will help you use the tools to your own advantage. In the end, I hope that you will gain a better understanding of the individual parts and pieces that, when put together, make up the Internet.

While my goals are lofty, I also have to be realistic. There are so many computer systems out there running so many different software packages, each with their own unique commands, that there is absolutely NO way that I will be able to teach you everything you need to know about the Internet in a month. Instead, I will teach you the basic commands that are common on most systems, and I point you in the direction of someone who can help you with your questions about the system that you are using.

Count on the fact that the one system that I will fail to give commands for will be yours. Remember a little while back when I asked you to find the name and telephone number of someone at your local Internet service provider who can answer your questions? If I leave anything out in a lesson, if you have ANY questions, or if you are frustrated or confused, call this person!!! I'm going to show you the basics, but your contact at your local Internet service provider will be there to give you the specifics for your system and to answer most of the questions that you may have.

Now I am perfectly aware that some of you will still want to post your questions or comments directly to me or to the list. For God's sake, resist this urge!! With over 17,000 people enrolled in this workshop (and with even more of you participating through other lists), there is absolutely *\*NO WAY\** I will be able to respond to your letter. If everyone on this list wrote to me, there is a rather good chance that *the incoming mail volume would crash the mainframe computer for the entire University of Alabama*. I don't want this to happen. Besides, the people at your local Internet service provider are better equipped to answer your questions about your system than I am, and they will even be able to provide you with some individual attention (something, because of this workshop's size, I cannot do).

Before I send you on your way this lovely Thursday, there is a rather humorous story that I want to pass on to you -- a story which actually has (some) relevance to this workshop. Most of you know that the University of Alabama is quite famous for our Crimson Tide football team (which has won 12 national championships), and for our undergraduate business school (which is ranked in the top 5% in

the nation).

You may not know that the University of Alabama is also famous for our squirrels (yes, I said "squirrels"). It seems that the squirrels living in the trees on the campus of the University of Alabama have developed quite a taste for power lines ... especially for the power lines leading into the University's mainframe computer center. (For those who are not electrically inclined, let me just add that energetic squirrels and power lines do not mix well).

Why do I tell you this? Well, since our computer has been "squirreled" twice, I just wanted you to be aware that there may be a slim chance that the mainframe may go down during the workshop. If this happens, please DO NOT PANIC, and please do not write me! Instead, be patient, and try to keep from laughing yourself silly as you picture a char-broiled squirrel shooting across the University of Alabama campus at Mach two.

In short, if a particular Roadmap lesson is late, enjoy a good laugh (Seriously, if the computer does go down you won't lose any lessons ... you may get the lessons a little later than usual, but the lessons will be sent to you as soon as the mainframe comes back on line).

Tomorrow, we'll start the lessons, and I'll give you your first homework assignment (gasp!). Thank you for enrolling in the Roadmap workshop. I hope you will have as much fun traveling the Internet as I am having teaching it to you.

Sources:

(1) St. Petersburg Times 5/16/94 Business p.10 (from Edupage 05.17.94)

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ROADMAP: Copyright Patrick Crispen 1994, 1995. All rights reserved.

To unsubscribe from any Roadmap workshop, please send an e-mail letter to [LISTSERV@UA1VM.UA.EDU](mailto:LISTSERV@UA1VM.UA.EDU) which says UNSUB \* in the body of your letter.

The address that sent this e-mail letter ([CRISPEN@UA1VM.UA.EDU](mailto:CRISPEN@UA1VM.UA.EDU)) is actually the address of an automated error processor. Please DO NOT reply to this e-mail letter as the error processor will consider your reply to be an error message and will delete your letter unread.

To contact Patrick Crispen, please use my PCRISPE1@UA1VM.UA.EDU address.

```
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/O O `./ !
{O_, \ {
/. .) \
|-' '\ } ))
.( _ ( ) _.'
'---~---&
```

PATRICK DOUGLAS CRISPEN  
PCRISPE1@UA1VM.UA.EDU  
THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

Warning: squirrels.

---

Date: Thu, 09 Feb 1995 19:21:51 -0600 (CST)  
MAP02: LISTSERV FILE SERVER COMMANDS

"Patience is a necessary ingredient of genius"  
-- Benjamin Disraeli

Remember when you subscribed to the Roadmap list? You sent an e-mail letter to LISTSERV@UA1VM.UA.EDU which said

SUBSCRIBE ROADMAP YOURFIRSTNAME YOURLASTNAME

in the body of your letter. Well, the SUBSCRIBE command

SUBSCRIBE listname <full name>

is just one of dozens of LISTSERV commands that you can use by sending an e-mail letter to LISTSERV@UA1VM.UA.EDU (or to any other LISTSERV address) with a command in the body of your letter!

First off, what is a LISTSERV? Well, a LISTSERV is a mailing list program designed to copy and distribute electronic mail to everyone subscribed to a particular mailing list. We will talk much more about LISTSERVs and LISTSERV commands next week, but LISTSERVs work on a concept called "mail explosion." A single piece of e-mail is sent to a central address (the LISTSERV's address), and the LISTSERV then "explodes" the letter by duplicating that single letter and sending one copy of that letter to every single person subscribed to a particular mailing list (1). This "mail explosion" concept is what allows me to communicate with all of you with just a single

e-mail letter sent to a central address.

What we are going to talk about today, however, is the **LISTSERV** file server. In an effort to keep this group's mail volume to a minimum, I've placed many of the "optional" workshop files on the University of Alabama's **LISTSERV** file server.

What is a **LISTSERV** file server? Well, besides distributing letters, **LISTSERVs** can also serve as a "library" of files -- files that **YOU** can retrieve using nothing but a simple e-mail letter sent to the **LISTSERV's** address with a few simple commands in the body of that letter.

When you subscribed to the Roadmap list, you mailed an e-mail letter to **LISTSERV@UA1VM.UA.EDU** with this command in the body of your letter:

```
SUBSCRIBE list-name < full name >
```

To get files from the University of Alabama's **LISTSERV** file server, you are going to send another letter to **LISTSERV@UA1VM.UA.EDU** with a **NEW** command in the body of your letter:

```
GET filename filetype F=format
```

Now that may look a little intimidating, but you are about to see that the **GET** command is as easy to use as the **SUBSCRIBE** command. Let's break the **GET** command down into its individual parts:

**GET** tells the **LISTSERV** that you want it to send a file to you.

**filename filetype** tells the **LISTSERV** the name of the file that

want it to get (for example: **COPY NOTICE**, **ROADMAP 94-00001**, **RFC 1462**, etc.).

**F=format** tells the **LISTSERV** how you want the file sent

to you. For what we are doing, lets use **F=MAIL** (that way the **LISTSERV** will e-mail the files to you).

Now suppose I tell you that there is a file on the **LISTSERV** file server at the University of Alabama called **COPY NOTICE**. What do you



have to do to retrieve this file? Well ...

1) Address an e-mail letter to `LISTSERV@UA1VM.UA.EDU` (remember, you are about to send a command, and all commands must be sent to the `LISTSERV` address).

2) In the body of your letter type `GET COPY NOTICE F=MAIL`

How about if I told you there was a file on the `LISTSERV` file server at the University of Alabama called `RFC 1462`? Well, again you would send an e-mail letter to `LISTSERV@UA1VM.UA.EDU`, but this time the body of the letter would say `GET RFC 1462 F=MAIL`

Think you can handle this? I hope so ... because this is your first homework assignment (eeeeek!). There are three files on the `LISTSERV` file server at the University of Alabama (`LISTSERV@UA1VM.UA.EDU`). Those files are:

filename	filetype	description
<code>COPY</code>	<code>NOTICE</code>	The Copyright notice for the entire Roadmap workshop, along with the workshop's acknowledgments.
<code>NET</code>	<code>INTRO</code>	My own special explanation of what the Internet is and how it works
<code>RFC</code>	<code>1462</code>	The OFFICIAL "What is the Internet" RFC/FYI by Krol and Hoffman (this is kind of advanced stuff).

What I want you to do is use the `GET` command to get at least one of these files (you can get more than one if you want). What do I want you to do with the file after you get it? `READ IT!!` (As I said yesterday, `PLEASE` do not send the files back to me -- my mailer can not handle the volume of your responses).

That's your homework. Have a GREAT weekend!!

IMPORTANT NOTE: You must write a `*NEW*` letter to `LISTSERV@UA1VM.UA.EDU` for your `GET` commands to work. Replying to this letter will `*NOT*` work!

What if the `GET` doesn't work? First, realize that it may take several hours for the `LISTSERV` to process your request and send the

file back to you (hence the "patience" quote at the opening of today's lesson). 17,000 requests, even at one second per request, is going to take a LONG time to process!

If, after an incredible amount of time has passed, you have not heard back from the LISTSERV, double check that you used the correct address: LISTSERV@UA1VM.UA.EDU (that's "you-ay-won-vee-em"). make sure the GET command is in the BODY of your letter. Finally, make sure that you have included all of the parts of the GET command (GET filename filetype f=format).

Second,

If, after all of this, the command still does not work, talk with your local Internet service provider (do NOT write to me). Chances are, the problem is that your mail program is putting the wrong return address onto your letters. This is a local problem, and your local Internet service provider should be able to give you some suggestions. (Again, do NOT write to me!)

Have fun :)

SOURCES:

(1) LISTSERV User Guide, EARN Association, July 21, 1993

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Date: Sun, 12 Feb 1995 19:55:01 -0600 (CST)  
MAP03: LEVELS OF INTERNET CONNECTIVITY

"A journey of a thousand miles must begin with a single step." -- Lao-Tsu, The Way of Lao-Tsu

Welcome back to the first full week of the Roadmap workshop! It looks like we survived another weekend without a squirrel attack. Yay :) (by the way, the :) is an "emoticon" smile; put your left ear on your left shoulder to see it). Today's lesson is really simple, but you'll find that it's going to save you a lot of heartache and confusion in the long run (it may also convince you to go out and get a PPP or SLIP connection).

There are generally three levels of Internet connectivity (although there are several variations on the three levels). For our purposes, I am just going to call these three levels "Level One," "Level Two," and "Level Three."

Before I talk about the three levels of connectivity, experience shows that I have to say the following to keep myself from being overrun with e-mail: the "three level approach" to Internet connectivity is a very simplified view of the different ways that you can access the Internet. It does not take into account UUCP, TIA, Trumpet Winsock, or the recent expansion of some BBS' into a combination Level I and Level II access. This oversimplification is on purpose. Please recognize that I have taken some editorial liberties in this lesson to make the lesson easier to understand for the new users (a.k.a. "newbies").

Level One connectivity ("access through a gateway") is access to the Internet from a network that really isn't "on" the Internet. Picture two circles that touch each other at only one point. One of the circles is the Internet, the other circle is a non-Internet network, and the point where the two networks touch is called a gateway. The gateway allows the two networks to "talk" to each other, but users of the non-Internet network are limited in their ability to fully access all of the tools of the Internet. With Level One connectivity, you are limited to what you can access on the Internet by what your service provider allows you to access.

A good example of networks with Level One connectivity is America On-Line (AOL), Compuserve, Prodigy, and many of the other commercial on-line services. AOL is, in effect, its own little network. It has a *great number of different programs that its subscribers can use*, but ALL of these programs only run on the AOL network.

AOL subscribers, and the subscribers to most of the other commercial on-line services, are lucky in the fact that they can still access SOME of the tools of the Internet through their gateway. A lot of people with Level One connectivity only have e-mail access (by the way, if you have Level One connectivity, do not worry -- I'll show you how to access a lot of the Internet's tools using e-mail (it's not easy, but you can do it)).

Level Two Internet access ("remote modem access") is access through a dial-up terminal connection. This is where, through the

use of a modem, you access a "host" and your computer acts like it is a terminal on that mainframe. You may type the commands on your own computer, but it is the host that carries out your commands.

Level Two connectivity is the most "popular" (in the sense that more people have Level Two connectivity than any other level) and the most misunderstood level of connectivity.

To begin with, Level Two connectivity limits you to using the programs (also known as "clients") that are running on the host. If, for example, you hear of this hot new client called "Mosaic" and you want to try it out, if your host does not have a Mosaic client on it you are out of luck! Putting a copy of the Mosaic client software on your own computer won't do ANYTHING for you -- remember that the only programs that you can use when you have Level Two connectivity are the programs that the host has!

Also, with Level Two connectivity you must always remember that everything you are doing is through the host, NOT through your own computer. If you download a file from somewhere (like we did last Friday with the GET command) that file will go to the host, NOT to your own personal computer. You'll need to download the file one more time -- *this time from the host to your computer -- if you want the file to be on YOUR computer.* (Your local Internet provider can tell you more about this).

Level Three connectivity ("Direct Internet Access") is the highest, and most expensive, level of connectivity there is. With Level Three connectivity, you are directly wired into the Internet using high-speed telephone lines, and you are "on-line" twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. *Level Three connectivity is great if you are a mainframe or a major site with hundreds of users, but is not too advantageous if you are a sole user with a beat-up PC.*

Besides, Level Three Internet access is so incredibly expensive (1) (the University of Alabama pays \$29,000.00 (US) each and every year just to connect to the Internet, and that doesn't include the software, hardware, facility, and staff expenses) that, until recently, Level Three connectivity was limited to large corporations and Universities. Also, because Level Three connectivity is limited mostly to mainframes, you as a user are still limited to using the programs that are already loaded on the mainframe.

Thanks to some recent breakthroughs in modems and telephone lines, there is a new branch of Level Three connectivity which is called "On-Demand Direct Connectivity." Since you probably aren't going to spend twenty-four hours a day on the Internet, there are some sites out there that will let you connect to the Internet whenever you want using a high speed modem and something called "Point to Point Protocol (PPP)" or "Serial Line Internet Protocol (SLIP)" connection.

There are two cool things about PPP and SLIP connections. First, because you aren't connected to the Internet all day long, it doesn't cost as much as regular Level Three connectivity (you can find sites that will only charge you about \$40 or \$50 US (that's about \$29,547,952.00 Canadian -- I'm kidding :) -- month for a PPP or SLIP connection). The second cool thing about PPP and SLIP connections is that the client software is stored on YOUR computer. Want to play with Mosaic? Load it onto your computer and play with it (you can't do this with any of the other levels of connectivity).

The one bad thing about PPP and SLIP connections is that they are a relatively scarce commodity. Not many Internet service providers offer PPP and SLIP connections, but the number of providers offering PPP and SLIP connections will certainly increase over time:)

In review, there are three levels of Internet connectivity:

LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
One	Access through a Gateway	Limited Internet access
Two	Remote modem access	Most "popular" Commands executed by host All programs on host Can only run client software already on the host All files on host unless you download to your computer
Three	Direct Access	EXPENSIVE! (1) 24 hour connection All software on mainframe
--	PPP/SLIP	Not all that expensive

Connect when you want

Client software on YOUR computer!

TOMORROW: E-mail!!

HOMEWORK:

I want you to find out what level of Internet connectivity you have. (Remember, please don't send your answers to me).

NOTES:

(1) While non-profit organizations can get direct access for about \$6500 (US) a year, this price is still outside of the budget of most people.

SOURCES:

I want to thank Liz and Gerald Lawley at Internet Training and Consulting Services, a professional Internet training company here in Tuscaloosa, for their help with this lesson. The idea for this lesson came from a recent conversation I had with Liz and Gerald, and an ITCS training guide served as the outline for this lesson. I can not thank Liz and Gerald (and ITCS) enough for their continued help and support.

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This is your librarian again. That's it for now. I hope you enjoyed it and look forward to more on The Internet.

### PJCCC Treasurer's Report

Statement Date                      March 31, 1995

Balance on Hand    March Meeting 3/31/95            \$384.43

### RECEIPTS

1995 Dues

Checks		\$ 15.00
Cash	\$ 15.00	
Public Domain Software		\$ 3.00

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TOTAL RECEIPTS		\$417.43
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DISBURSEMENTS

Al Wagner - Postcard mailing	(CHK 288)	\$5.00
Clyde Gano Memorial Fund	(CHK 289)	\$100.00

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TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		\$105.00
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BALANCE ON HAND	4/06/95	\$312.43
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Eric Rhyder, Treasurer

### Treasurer's Report Addition

It was decided by Rick Hengeveld, Eric Rhyder and other PJ-CCC Executive committee members donate \$100.00 to a memorial Fund set up in honor of Clyde Gano. Clyde was one of our clubs founding members, and as such, the Executive Committee felt it was appropriate. While it has not been decided what the money in this memorial fund will be used for, it will be in honor of Clyde, and as such, the Executive Committee felt it was appropriate.

Eric Rhyder (4-8-95)  
PJ-CCC Treasurer

# **AL WAGNER'S LIBRARY CAR**

## **INTERNET TUTORIAL PART TWO**

Welcome to the 6809 Express Library car. I hope you enjoyed the last installment of the Internet tutorial. Here come the next couple of "days" worth of installments.

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Date: Mon, 13 Feb 1995 22:51:18 -0600 (CST)

From: Roadmap Error Processor <CRISPEN@UA1VM.UA.EDU>

Subject: MAP04: E-MAIL

Sender: ROADMAP WORKSHOP SUBSCRIPTION LIST  
<ROADMAP@UA1VM.UA.EDU>

To: Multiple recipients of list ROADMAP <ROADMAP@UA1VM.UA.EDU>

Organization: Roadmap For the Information Superhighway

Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

(Some of you may get two copies of today's lesson ... if this happens, please accept my apologies ... I am experiencing some minor technical difficulties (and this time it isn't the squirrels' fault)).

MAP04: E-MAIL

"I have received no more than one or two letters in my life that were worth the postage" -- Henry David Thoreau

Happy Valentine's Day @}----'-----

(That's a sorry attempt at an Internet rose ... oh, well ... it's the thought that counts).

I think I have the oldest e-mail program in history. I wouldn't be surprised if my VM Mailbook program was written by the ancient Greeks (or by my campus' squirrels). One of the features that my mail program does not have is a spell-checker, so a few typos are bound to slip through. Please accept my deepest apologies for this :) Almost all e-mail programs have similar, universal functions. The problem is that all of the e-mail programs use completely different



commands to access these functions (example: to reply to the author of a current message using the elm or pine e-mail programs, you type the letter "r"; to do the same function in the VM Mailbook program you have to hit the PF5 key).

I'm not going to be able to discuss all of these functions, but what sort of functions do most e-mail programs have in common? Well, most mail programs have a function that will allow you to access and read your incoming mail, another to save incoming mail in a file, one to print incoming mail, one to send new messages, one to reply to a message, another to include a file in a mail message, and one to import/export special objects into your mail messages. Depending on your e-mail software, these functions are either easy or difficult ... but nearly always possible.

With all of the different e-mail programs out there, and all of the different commands required to run each program, how are you ever going to find out what commands are right for YOUR e-mail program? Easy! Ask your local e-mail service provider! This may shock you, but almost every mail provider provides some sort of instruction sheet or file that will teach you how to use the e-mail program that your provider is running. All you have to do is ask!

I want to take a moment to show you how to actually read an Internet address. I have to admit that when I first started learning how to use e-mail, I was intimidated by the length of all of the Internet

addresses. However, once I learned to read the addresses BACKWARDS -- from right to left -- Internet addresses ceased to be a thing of mystery.

Sample Internet Address (mine): PCRISPE1@UA1VM.UA.EDU

Every Internet address has three parts -- a user name, an "at" sign (@), and the address of the user's mail server. In this example, my user name is PCRISPE1 (and stop laughing -- there is nothing funny about "p-crispy-one"), and my mail server's address is UA1VM.UA.EDU The mail server address (the UA1VM.UA.EDU part of the above example) is actually called the "domain" name, and it is based on something called an IP (or Internet Protocol) address.

Each server connected to the Internet has a numerical IP address. The IP address is four sets of numbers connected with periods (for example, the IP address for the mail server that I am using at the University of Alabama is 130.160.4.100).

Fortunately, the powers that be realized that people remember NAMES better than numbers, and they created the domain name system. The domain name system associates the numerical IP address with an easier to remember "name" (for example, thanks to the domain name system, the IP address 130.160.4.100 becomes a much easier to remember UA1VM.UA.EDU).

You may run into IP addresses from time to time when you are FTPing or telnetting (we'll talk about both of these tools in a few weeks).

Just remember that an IP address (the four sets of numbers connected with periods) is simply another way to write a domain name, and you will do fine. Both IP addresses and domain names should work equally well.

Anyway, back to the "p-crispy-one" example. Remember that my domain name is UA1VM.UA.EDU? Well, as I said earlier, the best way to read an Internet address -- and, for that matter, a domain name -- is from right to left. Domain names are broken down as follows:

- EDU Educational sites in the U.S.
- COM Commercial sites in the U.S.
- GOV U.S. Government sites
- NET Network administrative organizations
- MIL U.S. Military sites
- ORG U.S. Organizations that don't fit into other categories
- SU Soviet Union (yes, there is still a Soviet Union ...  
at least on the Internet)
- FR France
- CA Canada
- ... (other countries have their own country code)

Since my domain name has an EDU at the end of it, we now know that UA1VM.UA.EDU is the domain name for some educational site in the United States. But where?

The rest of the UA1VM.UA.EDU domain name lists the "subdomains" that

tell you where my mail server is actually located. UA is the University of Alabama, and UA1VM is the name of my mail server's machine.

So, PCRISPE1@UA1VM.UA.EDU is the Internet address for someone named "p-crispy-one" (stop laughing!!) at some U.S. educational site. Further investigation shows that the site is at the University of Alabama, and that the machine "p-crispy-one" is using is called UA1VM.

Another Sample Internet Address: w.v.braun@hq.msfc.nasa.gov

Okay, reading this right to left, we see a GOV. That means it's a U.S. Government address. I think we all know what NASA is -- the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Unless you are a big NASA fan, however, you probably don't have the slightest clue what MSFC stands for (it is the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama). HQ is pretty self-explanatory -- Headquarters.

So we know that w.v.braun@hq.msfc.nasa.gov is the address of some person named w.v.braun whose mail server is at the Headquarters of the Marshall Space Flight Center, and that the Marshall Space Flight Center is part of NASA, which itself is part of the U.S. government.

What can you tell from the Internet address ike@saceur.pentagon.army.mil? A lot, especially if you are a history buff, and if you know that "saceur" is the military abbreviation for Supreme Allied Commander- Europe.

The best rule of thumb I can give you about Internet addresses is this: if the address is not of the form described above and does not end with one of the standard top-level domain abbreviations or country codes, the address is NOT an Internet address. You may still be able to send mail to non-Internet addresses through a gateway, though.

HOMEWORK:

Today's homework is completely optional. Remember though, please do

not send your homework assignments to me :)

Finally, please remember that replying to this (or any other) letter with your GET commands will **\*NOT\*** work. You **\*MUST\*** send your GET commands in the body of a **\*NEW\*** e-mail letter to **LISTSERV@UA1VM.UA.EDU**

1) I want you to find the following two commands for your mailer:

- the command that allows you to delete an e-mail letter without having to read the letter
  
- the command that allows you to delete an e-mail letter after you have read the letter

You will soon discover that these two commands are the most important, and most used, e-mail commands you will ever use.

2) If you have "Level Two" or "Level Three" connectivity and are on a UNIX, VAX/VMS, or VM system, there are three files I want you to GET from the University of Alabama's LISTSERV file server (see last Friday's MAP02: LISTSERV FILE SERVER COMMANDS for a review of the GET command). The files are from Richard Smith's "Navigating the Internet" workshop, and Richard was kind enough to give me permission to use them in this workshop.

The first file covers the basic e-mail commands for the UNIX, VAX/VMS, or VM systems. The second file covers the commands to send e-mail, and the third file covers the reply function.

Remember when using the GET command that your commands must be sent to the LISTSERV address, not to the list or to me. (Replying to this letter will **\*NOT\*** work).

UNIX USERS:  
filename filetype

VAX/VMS USERS:  
filename filetype

UNIX	1	VMS	1
UNIX	2	VMS	2
UNIX	3	VMS	3

VM USERS:

filename	filetype
VM	1
VM	2
VM	3

You will have to use three GET commands (one for each file), but you can put all three GET commands in one letter. For example, if I wanted to get all three of the VM files, the body of my letter would look like this:

```
GET VM 1 F=MAIL
GET VM 2 F=MAIL
GET VM 3 F=MAIL
```

PLEASE REMEMBER TO SEND YOUR GET COMMANDS -- OR \*ANY\* OTHER  
LISTSERV COMMANDS -- IN THE \*BODY\* OF AN E-MAIL LETTER  
SENT  
TO [LISTSERV@UA1VM.UA.EDU](mailto:LISTSERV@UA1VM.UA.EDU) (REPLYING TO THIS LETTER WILL  
\*NOT\*  
WORK).

- 3) If you are not on a UNIX VAX/VMS, or VM system -- or if you are not sure what sort of system you are on -- contact your local Internet provider and ask for some information on how to use your mail program.

In particular, you should ask for information on how to:

- access your e-mail program
- open and read an e-mail letter sent to you
- save an e-mail letter to a file

- print an e-mail letter
- send a new e-mail letter to someone
- reply to an e-mail letter sent to you
- include text in a reply (and how to edit this text)

You probably know how to do most of these things, but it never hurts to review it from time to time.

- 4) If you would like to get a list of all of the Internet Country Codes, use the GET command to get the file COUNTRY CODES from the University of Alabama's LISTSERV file server.
- 

MAP05: LISTSERV

Date: Tue, 14 Feb 1995 22:27:05 -0600 (CST)

"I have made this letter longer than usual, only because I have not had the time to make it shorter." -- Blaise Pascal, Provincial Letters

Last Friday, I showed you how to use the LISTSERV file server to retrieve archived files. Today, I am going to some new things about LISTSERV, including what LISTSERV was originally designed for -- mailing lists (like the one that distributed this letter to you). Remember, though, that today's lesson only covers LISTSERV lists. In fact, this lesson is an elementary lesson for ordinary LISTSERV users like you and me. Tomorrow's lesson will be a highly technical lesson for LISTSERV (and other mailing list servers) gurus-to-be. What is a LISTSERV mailing list? Quite simply, it is a list maintained by a LISTSERV program of a whole bunch of people who share similar interests. Anyone can subscribe to a list by sending a SUBSCRIBE command (remember those?) to the LISTSERV address. Any e-mail letter sent to the list's address is copied and mass-mailed to the e-mail box of every person subscribed to the list. Everyone else on the list can then reply to that letter, and then ... well, you get the picture. LISTSERV lists give you a way to have open discussions with dozens

(or even hundreds) of people on a myriad of topics. Best of all, it is all done through e-mail!

I want to say something about the difference between list addresses and LISTSERV addresses. Let's pretend that I create a list here at the University of Alabama for the open discussion of power line-chomping squirrels. I'll even call the list "SQUIRREL".

The address for our pretend squirrel discussion list would be

SQUIRREL@UA1VM.UA.EDU (or SQUIRREL@UA1VM.BITNET). Any e-mail letter

sent to the SQUIRREL@UA1VM.UA.EDU address would be copied and mass-mailed to every single person subscribed to the squirrel list.

That's simple enough.

But how are people going to subscribe to my squirrel list? We need a second address just to handle all of the commands for the list! That second address is the LISTSERV address (which, in this case, is LISTSERV@UA1VM.UA.EDU).

Are you starting to see the picture?

The list address is the address you send something to if you want it to be distributed to everyone else subscribed to the list. The LISTSERV address is the address you send all of your commands to. What would happen if you sent a command (like SUBSCRIBE or GET) to the discussion list's address instead of to the LISTSERV's address? Simple -- your command would be treated like a letter and would be sent to everyone on the list (how embarrassing!).

Remember this (and you will see this on a pop quiz sometime):

- Send your LETTERS to the list address!
- Send your COMMANDS to the LISTSERV address!

Now, life would be a whole bunch easier if the only LISTSERV in the world was at the University of Alabama. But, it isn't. There are thousands of different LISTSERVs around the world, and there are

literally tens of thousands of different LISTSERV lists.

How are you ever going to find out what different discussion lists

are out there, and what these lists' addresses are? Well, there are a couple of ways to do this:

1. Word of mouth -- someone tells you about a hot new list you need to check out.
2. Internet Yellow Pages -- there are some GREAT books you can buy in most bookstores that tell you where all of the neat stuff is on the Internet (as a matter of fact, Osborne/McGraw-Hill has given me permission to quote from their "Internet Yellow Pages" later on in this workshop!!).
3. The LIST GLOBAL or LIST GLOBAL / STRING command -- we'll talk about this tomorrow.
4. Announcements on other lists.

How are you ever going to figure out which LISTSERV address goes with which discussion list? EASY! This trick only works with LISTSERV discussion lists, but if you take the full address of a discussion list (like SQUIRREL@UA1VM.UA.EDU) and replace the discussion list's name with the word "LISTSERV", you'll end up with the correct LISTSERV address for that particular list (in this case, the correct LISTSERV address for the squirrel list would be LISTSERV@UA1VM.UA.EDU).

A few more examples:

List address:	LISTSERV address:
CHAUCER@UICVM.BITNET	LISTSERV@UICVM.BITNET
ROADMAP@UA1VM.UA.EDU	LISTSERV@UA1VM.UA.EDU
PPD-L@HUMBER.BITNET	LISTSERV@HUMBER.BITNET
VEGLIFE@VTVM1.BITNET	LISTSERV@VTVM1.BITNET

Why is this important to know? Well, let's say that I tell you that there is a LISTSERV list called VEGLIFE@VTVM1.BITNET that you really



need to subscribe to. All I have given you is the list's address.  
Remember, you can only send LETTERS to the list address You need the  
LISTSERV address in order to subscribe!

With this trick, you automatically know that the LISTSERV address for  
VEGLIFE@VTVM1.BITNET is LISTSERV@VTVM1.BITNET and you can  
subscribe

to the list without any problem!

You may notice that some list addresses look something like this:

CRUISE-L@UNLVM MAPTEST@UA1VM NAVIGATE@UBVM

Those are BITNET addresses. To turn these addresses into something  
that you can use, you'll have to add .BITNET to the end of the  
addresses:

CRUISE-L@UNLVM.BITNET MAPTEST@UA1VM.BITNET  
NAVIGATE@UBVM.BITNET

and the LISTSERV addresses would be:

LISTSERV@UNLVM.BITNET LISTSERV@UA1VM.UA.EDU

LISTSERV@UBVM.BITNET

One nice thing about this is that you can almost always tell that a  
list is a LISTSERV list by looking at the list's address. If the  
address is LIST@NODE or LIST@NODE.BITNET, you can all but bet that  
the list is a LISTSERV list.

Some of you may be at sites that do not allow mail to Bitnet  
addresses. You can bypass this restriction by taking the address

LIST@NODE.BITNET

dropping the .BITNET, so the address becomes

LIST@NODE

changing the @ to a %, so the address becomes

LIST%NODE

and then adding @CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU to the end, so that the final address becomes

LIST%NODE@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU

(One word of warning, though: over the next few weeks this "percent hack" is going to get progressively slower and slower. I don't want to go into the reasons why -- it's really too technical -- but I just want you to be prepared to wait if you use this method to subscribe to a list).

Now let's talk about some new LISTSERV commands. You already know the SUBSCRIBE command

SUBSCRIBE listname <your full name>

and the GET command

GET filename filetype F=MAIL

I want to show you a couple of other commands that will make your life a whole lot easier (remember, all commands must be sent to a LISTSERV address).

If you ever need to unsubscribe from a list, the UNSUBSCRIBE command will take care of everything. There are three different UNSUBSCRIBE commands that you can use:

UNSUBSCRIBE listname -- to unsubscribe from a particular list (you need to replace the word "listname" with the name of a the list you are dropping)

UNSUBSCRIBE \* -- to unsubscribe from every list at a particular Listserv

address  
UNSUBSCRIBE GLOBAL -- to unsubscribe from every  
LISTSERV list on the planet

Have you ever accidentally thrown away an e-mail letter? Well, if that letter was from a LISTSERV list and if that list keeps an

archive, you can retrieve that letter from the LISTSERV! Here is how to do it:

1. Send an INDEX listname F=MAIL command to the LISTSERV address (for example, to get the index for the squirrel list, your command would say INDEX SQUIRREL F=MAIL).
2. Look through the index to find the file or notebook that you want to retrieve (the index will even tell you the filename and filetypes for each of the files!!).
3. Use the GET filename filetype F=MAIL command to get the file or notebook that you want.

Remember: you send LETTERS to the list address; you send COMMANDS to the LISTSERV address. Etch this into your brain :)

There are a couple more things I want to talk about, but I'll save them until tomorrow :)

REVIEW:

- LISTSERV lists are (usually) discussion lists that are (usually) open to any who wants to subscribe
- You subscribe to a LISTSERV list using the SUBSCRIBE LISTNAME <YOUR FULL NAME> command
- Letters are sent to the list address, commands to the LISTSERV address.

- You find new lists through word of mouth, Internet Yellow Pages (and other books), the LIST GLOBAL and LIST GLOBAL / STRING command, and announcements on other lists.
- The LISTSERV address can be found by replacing the listname in the address with the word LISTSERV (listname@address ---> LISTSERV@address). This only works with LISTSERV addresses, though.
- You need to change addresses like list@node to list@node.bitnet before you can use the address.
- Bitnet addresses can be converted to Internet addresses by changing the LIST@NODE.BITNET address to LIST%NODE@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
- To unsubscribe from a list, use the UNSUBSCRIBE, UNSUBSCRIBE \*, or UNSUBSCRIBE GLOBAL command (remember that all commands must be sent to the LISTSERV address).
- To receive a list of all of the files that you can get from a particular LISTSERV list, use the INDEX LISTNAME command. You can then use the GET FILENAME FILETYPE F=MAIL command to get the files that you want.
- You send letters to the list address, commands to the LISTSERV address.

#### HOMEWORK:

This homework assignment is completely optional. Also, you are reminded to contact your local Internet service provider if you have questions about, or difficulties with, any part of the Roadmap workshop (please do not write me -- my mailer can't handle the volume).

Finally, please remember that replying to this letter with your GET commands will **\*NOT\*** work. You **\*MUST\*** write a new letter to the

LISTSERV address for your GET commands to work.

- 1) If you would like an in-depth guide to LISYSERV, GET the file LSVGUIDE MEMO from the LISYSERV file server at LISYSERV@EARNCC.BITNET (note that this is \*NOT\* on the University of Alabama's LISYSERV file server).
- 2) If you would like a very brief guide to LISYSERV, GET the file LISYSERV REFCARD from the LISYSERV file server at the University of Alabama. This is a list of a whole bunch of LISYSERV commands, along with a brief explanation of what each command does.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

The November/December issue of Internet World magazine has a wonderful article on LISYSERV by Karl Signell.

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MAP06:OTHER SERVERS

Date: Wed, 15 Feb 1995 20:36:46 -0600 (CST)

"Immature artists imitate. Mature artists steal."  
-- Lionel Trilling, in Esquire

I am proud to say that not a single word in this entire lesson is mine :)

Actually, I want to thank James Milles (the Head of Computer Services at the Saint Louis University Law Library) for giving me permission to reprint his "Discussion Lists: Mail Server Commands" file. James is a "net-guru" in my book, and his support really means a lot to me.

We covered some basic LISYSERV commands yesterday. Today's lesson is going to show you some more advanced LISYSERV commands, as well as some new commands for other mail list servers. These additional mail servers include Listproc, Mailbase, Mailserv, and Majordomo. Unlike LISYSERV, there is no set way to figure out if a mailing list

is running on a Listproc, Mailbase, Mailserv, or Majordomo without someone telling you. So, today's lesson is really just a review of some of the LISTSERV commands we went over yesterday, an introduction to some new LISTSERV commands, and a reference sheet for other mail server commands that you can use later.

-----

## DISCUSSION LISTS: MAIL SERVER COMMANDS

Version 1.21

July 28, 1994

James Milles

Saint Louis University Law Library

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1. E-mail discussion lists constitute one of the most popular methods of group communication on the Internet. Discussion lists support group communication by providing, at minimum, two basic functions: (1) the ability to distribute a message to a group of people by sending it to a single, central address, and (2) the ability to quietly join and leave the list at any time.

1.1. In order to provide these separate functions, an e-mail discussion list typically has two addresses associated with it: (1) a "listname address," the address to which you send any messages that you intend to be read by the list subscribers; and (2) an "administrative address," the address to which you send any commands or requests that affect your subscription to the list. It's easy to remember this distinction by thinking of your local newspaper: the first address is somewhat analogous to sending a "letter to the editor," while the second is like sending a letter to the newspaper's subscription office.

1.2. With most discussion lists, the "administrative address" is a computer program that allows the subscriber to subscribe and unsubscribe automatically, without external

intervention. There are at least five popular mail server programs used to manage Internet discussion lists: REVISED LISTSERV (also called BITNET LISTSERV), Unix ListProcessor (or Listproc), Mailbase, Mailserv, and Majordomo. The commands for subscribing and unsubscribing under most of these programs are the same; however, other useful commands differ greatly from one program to another, and some programs support features that others do not.

1.3. This document does not describe all the features supported by any of these programs, only those most commonly used. For more information on any of these programs, send a message containing only the word "help" to the appropriate mail server. Additional programs and commands will be added in future revisions of this document.

1.4. This document also does not deal with discussion lists to which one subscribes by sending a message to "listname-request." There are a great many discussion lists of this type; some are distribution lists maintained manually by the listowner, while others use some form of mailer software ranging from a simple script to a fairly sophisticated mailing list program. Some require that subscription requests be placed in the message text; others require them to be included in the Subject: line. Because of the variety of methods of maintaining these lists, it is impossible to generalize about their command features. However, as a rule, assume that any discussion list with an administrative address of "listname-request" is maintained manually by a human being. Accordingly, you should subscribe by sending a friendly message in plain English to "listname-request." If a program responds with instructions for subscribing, follow the instructions.

1.5. The latest version of this document is available by e-mail and by anonymous ftp:

E-mail: Send a message containing only the line  
GET MAILSER CMD NETTRAIN F=MAIL  
to [LISTSERV@UBVM.cc.buffalo.edu](mailto:LISTSERV@UBVM.cc.buffalo.edu).

FTP: Anonymous ftp to [ubvm.cc.buffalo.edu](ftp://ubvm.cc.buffalo.edu)  
cd /nettrain  
get mailser.cmd

-- or --

anonymous ftp to [sluaxa.slu.edu](ftp://sluaxa.slu.edu)  
cd /pub/millesjg  
get mailser.cmd

2. When you subscribe to a list, you will typically receive a "welcome" message, describing the purpose of the list and telling you how to unsubscribe. Save this message! It tells you which program the discussion list is run under, and how to get further help.

2.1. Mail servers can be confusing. Many people use the term "listserv" generically, to refer to any list mail server program. To make things worse, the Unix ListProcessor (listproc) program was originally called "listserv," just like REVISED LISTSERV. Many listproc hosts are still configured with the name "listserv," and will accept commands addressed to "listserv@host" as well as to the correct name, "listproc@host."

2.2. Usually--but not always--you can find out which program a discussion list is run under by examining the message headers. For instance, listproc lists should include a line saying "Unix ListProcessor." However, the best practice is to save any "welcome" message you receive when you subscribe, and to note at that time which set of commands is applicable.

3. Remember to send all commands to the "administrative



address"--mailserver@host--not to the "listname address". Mailserv is the program that maintains the list (either listproc, LISTSERV, mailbase, mailserv, or majordomo); host is the address of the host computer (for example, ucdavis.edu or cleo.murdoch.edu.au).

3.1. Be sure to leave the Subject: line blank, and to delete any signature file if your mailer allows you to do so.

3.2. Always include the name of the list in the message to mailserver@host. Most mailserv sites maintain many different discussion lists, and it is essential that you tell the mail server which list you are talking about.

3.3. For instance, to join the discussion list law-lib@ucdavis.edu, send an e-mail message containing only the command

SUBSCRIBE LAW-LIB John Doe

to listproc@ucdavis.edu.

The other examples used below are:

INT-LAW@UMINN1.BITNET (REVISED LISTSERV),  
law-europe@mailbase.ac.uk (Mailbase),  
envirolaw@oregon.uoregon.edu (Mailserv), and  
elaw-j@cleo.murdoch.edu.au (Majordomo).

---

Join a list:

Listproc: SUBSCRIBE listname Firstname Lastname  
(e.g., SUBSCRIBE LAW-LIB John Doe)

LISTSERV: SUBSCRIBE listname Firstname Lastname  
(e.g., SUBSCRIBE INT-LAW John Doe)

Mailbase: JOIN listname Firstname Lastname  
(e.g., JOIN LAW-EUROPE John Doe)

**Mailserv:** SUBSCRIBE listname Firstname Lastname  
(e.g., SUBSCRIBE ENVIROLAW John Doe)  
(Optionally, include the e-mail address at  
which you wish to receive list mail:)  
SUBSCRIBE listname Firstname Lastname address

**Majordomo:** SUBSCRIBE listname  
(e.g., SUBSCRIBE ELAW-J)  
(Optionally, include the e-mail address at  
which you wish to receive list mail:)  
SUBSCRIBE listname address

**Leave a list:**

**Listproc:** UNSUBSCRIBE listname  
**LISTSERV:** UNSUBSCRIBE listname  
(SIGNOFF listname  
on some listservs.)

**Mailbase:** LEAVE listname

**Mailserv:** UNSUBSCRIBE listname  
(UNSUBSCRIBE listname address  
if you subscribed under a different e-mail  
address.)

**Majordomo:** UNSUBSCRIBE listname  
(UNSUBSCRIBE listname address  
if you subscribed under a different e-mail  
address.)

**Receive the list in digest format (multiple messages compiled  
into a single mailing, usually daily or weekly):**

**Listproc:** SET listname MAIL DIGEST

**LISTSERV:** SET listname DIGEST

**Mailbase:** Not supported.

**Mailserv:** Not supported.

**Majordomo:** SUBSCRIBE listname-DIGEST  
(in the same message, unsubscribe from the  
undigested version:)

UNSUBSCRIBE listname

(Note: with those programs that support the digest option,

whether or not to offer the digest format is within the discretion of the listowner; consequently not all lists offer digests.)

Cancel digest format; receive the list as separate mailings:

Listproc: SET listname MAIL ACK

LISTSERV: SET listname MAIL

Mailbase: Not supported.

Mailserv: Not supported.

Majordomo: UNSUBSCRIBE listname-DIGEST

(in the same message, subscribe to the undigested version:)

SUBSCRIBE listname

Suspend mail temporarily (without unsubscribing):

Listproc: SET listname MAIL POSTPONE

LISTSERV: SET listname NOMAIL

Mailbase: SUSPEND MAIL listname

Mailserv: Not supported.

Majordomo: Not supported.

Resume receipt of messages:

Listproc: SET listname MAIL ACK

-- or --

SET listname MAIL DIGEST

LISTSERV: SET listname MAIL

-- or --

SET listname DIGEST

Mailbase: RESUME MAIL listname

Mailserv: Not supported.

Majordomo: Not supported.

Receive copies of your own messages:

Listproc: SET listname MAIL ACK

LISTSERV: SET listname REPRO

(to simply receive an automatic

acknowledgement that your message has been sent to the list, use:)

SET listname ACK

Mailbase: Standard feature; you always receive your own messages.

Mailserv: Same as mailbase.

Majordomo: Same as mailbase.

Do not receive copies of your own messages:

Listproc: SET listname MAIL NOACK

LISTSERV: SET listname NOREPRO

Mailbase: Not supported.

Mailserv: Not supported.

Majordomo: Not supported.

Obtain a list of subscribers:

Listproc: RECIPIENTS listname

LISTSERV: REVIEW listname F=MAIL

(can also be sorted by name or by country:)

REVIEW listname BY NAME F=MAIL

-- or --

REVIEW listname BY COUNTRY F=MAIL

Mailbase: REVIEW listname

Mailserv: SEND/LIST listname

Majordomo: WHO listname

Hide your address, so that it does not appear on the list of subscribers:

Listproc: SET listname CONCEAL YES

(to reverse this command, use:)

SET listname CONCEAL NO

LISTSERV: SET listname CONCEAL

(to reverse this command, use:)

SET listname NOCONCEAL

Mailbase: Not supported.

Mailserv: Not supported.

Majordomo: Not supported.

Obtain a list of lists maintained by this mail server:

Listproc: LISTS

LISTSERV: LISTS

(to obtain a list of all known LISTSERV lists, send the command

LISTS GLOBAL;

to search for LISTSERV lists with a given keyword or character string in the

description, send the command

LISTS GLOBAL /keyword,

e.g., LISTS GLOBAL /LAW.)

Mailbase: LISTS

Mailserv: DIRECTORY/LIST

Majordomo: LISTS

Obtain a listing of archive files for a particular list:

Listproc: INDEX listname

LISTSERV: INDEX listname

Mailbase: INDEX listname

Mailserv: INDEX listname

Majordomo: INDEX listname

Retrieve an archive file:

Listproc: GET listname filename

(e.g., GET LAW-LIB feb94)

LISTSERV: GET filename filetype listname F=MAIL

(e.g., GET INT-LAW LOG9406 INT-LAW F=MAIL)

Mailbase: SEND listname filename

(e.g., SEND LAW-EUROPE 05-1994)

Mailserv: SEND filename

(e.g., GET ENVIROLAW smith.txt)

Majordomo: GET listname filename

(e.g., GET ELAW-J BOYLE.TXT)

Search the archives for keywords (where available--some lists do

not keep archives):

Listproc:   SEARCH listname "keywords"  
          Boolean searches are possible using the  
          symbols "&" (and), "|" (or), and "~" (not).  
          For example, to search for "mead" or "mdc" in  
          law-lib, use the command  
          SEARCH LAW-LIB "mead | mdc"

LISTSERV:   LISTSERV uses a sophisticated and powerful  
          search engine that does lots of neat things  
          like finding "sounds like" matches; however,  
          it uses a difficult, batch-coded search  
          language to construct queries. I find it  
          useful to keep a "template" file in my  
          Internet account, and then edit the file as  
          appropriate when I need to do a search.

Here's the search file:

```
// JOB Echo=No
Database Search DD=Rules
//Rules DD *
Search nafta in int-law since 93/6/1
Index
/*
```

To run a search, send this file in an e-mail message to `LISTSERV@[host]`. The Search line can be modified as needed. The date is optional; Boolean combinations, nesting with parentheses, and a great number of other capabilities are supported. For a full description of LISTSERV search functions, send the command  
`GET LISTDB MEMO F=MAIL`  
to `LISTSERV@UMINN1.BITNET`.

Once you've received a list of messages matching your query, send another message to `LISTSERV@[host]` to retrieve the specific messages you want:

```
// JOB Echo=No
Database Search DD=Rules
//Rules DD *
Search nafta in int-law since 93/6/1
Print all of 636 637 640
/*
```

Mailbase: Archives of Mailbase lists are searchable through the Mailbase Gopher (gopher mailbase.ac.uk). Mailbase does not support batch searching by e-mail request.

Mailserv: Not supported.

Majordomo: Not supported.

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To unsubscribe from any Roadmap workshop, please send an e-mail letter to `LISTSERV@UA1VM.UA.EDU` which says UNSUB \* in the body of your letter.

The address that sent this e-mail letter (CRISPEN@UA1VM.UA.EDU) is

actually the address of an automated error processor. Please DO NOT reply to this e-mail letter as the error processor will consider your reply to be an error message and will delete your letter unread. To contact Patrick Crispen, please use my PCRISPE1@UA1VM.UA.EDU address.

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Warning: squirrels.

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Well, that's enough for this time. Happy computing. Hey, come on!  
Get on the Internet. Surf's up!

## **MINUTES OF APRIL 28 1995**

**Al Wagner, former (and is he glad!) secretary**

Rick Hengeveld called the meeting to order at 7:15pm. He then called for the reading of the treasurer's report. Eric Rhyder stated that due to technical difficulties he could not give a treasurer's report this month. It was explained that the report had been uploaded to the club's BBS and downloaded for inclusion in the 6809 Express. The file had then been deleted from the BBS by the sysop. Concurrently with this, Eric had an accident on his computer that erased the original file. In addition to all the above, Peter Unks was unable to print the Express due to a health problem. This all



worked to make the report unavailable at the meeting. Pete assured us that he had a copy of the report for publication, just not at the meeting. Eric assured us that the club is still solvent.

Eric reported that there was a \$100.00 expenditure to the Clyde Gano memorial fund. This was due to the passing away of our long time friend and club member. It was related that there had been a poll of the members by phone to authorize this expenditure and with this informal approval the expenditure was made by executive order. Peter Unks motioned that we formalize the approval of the donation. Richard Kravits seconded the motion. The vote was unanimous for approval. A discussion of some of the members memories of Clyde followed.

Next Rick Hengeveld gave the Sysop report. He related that the BBS now had logged approximately 3000 calls. He also announced that the BBS was about to get an upgrade on its modem so that 9600 baud would be available, possibly as soon as the last weekend in April.

The Library report was requested next. Al Wagner related that the Library car in the Express would be carrying a tutorial on the Internet for the next several months. Peter Unks commented that partially because of the size of the tutorial installments, the Express that would have been published this month was to be over 13 pages long with no pictures or fluff to fill pages. A brief description of some of the features of the tutorial was then given by Al.

#### New Business

Richard Kravits stated that he had secured the room thru July 1995. Al Wagner made a request that he be allowed to shed one of the three executive offices he was now holding. He had volunteered to hold them all at the time of the elections as there had not been enough members to spread the offices around. Now, with the increase in the number of members, it would be possible for someone else to help out. He suggested that it was difficult to be the

Vice-President and the Secretary at the same time. As VP, he would be required to conduct the meeting from time to time and taking secretarial notes as well is difficult at best. He requested that the job of secretary be passed on to someone else. Pat Tobaygo volunteered her husband Ray. Ray wisely accepted his wife's suggestion. Rick Hengeveld then made it an official appointment. It was agreed that Al Wagner would handle the minutes for the April meeting and Ray would then begin his duties with the May meeting.

Rick next asked what was scheduled for demonstrations for the next meeting. Al volunteered that he planned to give a history of the Color Computer and bring his "museum" of Cocos 1,2, and 3 to inform the newer members of the group, who have never seen or heard of a Coco before joining us, just where the roots of our group were.

Rick volunteered to give a demonstration on communications. Richard Kravits also volunteered to give a demonstration of Excell and graphs. It was decided that Rick would take care of June and Richard would give his demonstration in July.

With no further new business and no old business to conduct, Rick called for a motion to adjourn. Ray Tobaygo made the motion and Jason ? seconded the motion. The meeting was adjourned at 7:45pm.

**May 26, 1995**  
**Minutes of the Penn Jersey Computer Club**  
**Northampton County Community College**  
**Ray Tobago (New Secretary for Life)**

Due to prior note taking practice gained via graduate and undergraduate experiences, my wife, with nephew Jason's clandestine support, found these qualifications appropriate to railro, er nominate me for the position of the new Club Secretary.

I now take this momentous occasion to extend to all club members, my sincerest

apologies for events improperly transcribed from my Neanderthalitic scribble, (notes) regarding the transpired events from last month's meeting and to one, Peter, for my unforgivable tardiness in delivering the minutes.

I will endeavor to improve on both as time rapidly passes me by.

Meeting called to order by Al at approximately 7:40. Members present: Patty, Ray, Jason, Nelson, Eric, Al, Richard and Judy.

With what appeared to be of a rather dubious nature, explanations were proffered by the former club Secretary and current club Treasurer concerning why neither April's minutes nor April's Treasury report (again) were available, though we were (questionably) reassured the club had not extended its credit and had a balance of \$300 00.

Old Business: discussed ham radios and computer show on August 13,(I forget where) and establishing a permanent club membership home and or business phone list.

New Business discussed: begin updating a new Club membership list and the discussion of appreciation shown for the Clyde Gano Memorial Gift.

Judy asked Al to expertly explain (how else) what is Random Access (I believe this was slated for June's meeting).

Nelson had asked an excellent question, unfortunately my penmanship at the time, though firmly believing the brain's synapse's were properly firing, apparently short circuited somewhere between the optical nerves and frontal lobes regarding the note's transcription, resulting in failure to accurately reproduce that (and possibly other) occurrence(s).

The educational/entertainment portion of June's meeting win feature Rick Kravitz's brilliance.

On the conclusion of New Business, Al motioned meeting be closed; Ray seconded motion.

The remainder of the evening was given over to Al. His presentation, demonstration and lecture regarding the Coco's operations, history (especially the space shuttle connection), software evolution, use and eventual demise were educational enlightening and entertaining. Kudos for Al!

The session concluded with a combined club effort to strategically reload all of Al's property into his mean brown (I'm color blind plus the lighting was inadequate) computer caryyin' machine.

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# The 6809 EXPRESS

H. Peter Unks, Editor

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