



The

ROSE

BYTER

Apple Blossom Computer Club  
A registered Apple/Macintosh User Group

Oct. '09

still only

\$2.00

### Next Meeting

Oct. 15, 7 PM

American Legion Hall  
406 SE Oak Ave

### Agenda

1. Meeting starts at 7 P.M.
2. Intro's of members and guests
3. Old business
4. New biz
5. Program: see item 6
6. Questions & (maybe)Answers

### Works for me!

by Jim McClellan

<mcclellan@charter.net>

Once again, I had to use a file backup to correct a mistake. Some way, I changed a file (wrong of course) and then saved it by using Cmd-S rather than changing the name slightly like Walt tells me. Fortunately I had backed up the day before and was able to restore the file and make the correct change.

Then to make another mistake, I threw away a printer name when I didn't understand the question I was asked. I couldn't find the file on the backup because I didn't know where it was. It was in a Library folder. Once I found it on the backup disk, I was able to replace it on my laptop and things were fine. Getting older is fine, but it does have some drawbacks.

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## LOCAL HISTORY AS I SEE IT

by Dale Nelson <dnelson@cmspan.net>

Back in eighteen hundred and fifty five, some one hundred and fifty four years ago, a mob of gold miners formed up in the town of Jacksonville, and proceeded to go off and kill a bunch of Indians, I believe the official number is 28 souls, any sex, any age. This sparked a war with the Rogue River Indians ... which shouldn't surprise anyone. Actually that last is an understatement. Indian killing and raids on villages had been going on for years, but this was the one that got things really fired up. During that 1855/56 period of hostility, almost all travel through the area of the Rogue River was shut down, and many a settler fled in terror.

I'm not writing this to sit and be the judge of what a mob of drunken white men did way back when, or as far as that goes, judge any white or Indian. The facts are that there was trouble between whites and Indians that had been percolating along for about 10 years. The first wagon train to enter Oregon from the south arrived in 1846. When this group of pioneers was passing through the Rouge Valley some of their sheep disappeared, and the local Indians were blamed. In retaliation for the lost sheep, one of the men in that wagon train killed the next Indian he saw. I don't want

to report that this was when relations between the races went to pot, but shooting that fellow sure didn't help foster good will. No matter what started the troubles, during the following ten years there were lots of killings on both sides, and several treaties between white and Indian were made and broken.

Once the war was raging, the various Indian bands making up the Rogue nation, united to the cause, and the red man carried the day in about every engagement, many times carrying the fight to the white settlers and soldiers. In fact it seems to me the major reason the Rogue Nation lost the war and their land, was because throughout the winter of 55-56 the whites were able to deny the Rogues and their allies of their traditional food sources, and the Indians surrendered due to starvation more than anything else. At first the Rogues were able to get supplies by raiding whites, but by the end of the war there were only six surviving white settlers cabins between the Rogue Valley, and Canyonville, so the source of stolen food for the Indian was gone also.

In late October of 1855 there occurred a fight that is called the "Battle of Hungry Hill." This sharp affair is what I'm going to write about. 2 -->

The **Apple Blossom Computer Club** (ABCC) is an Apple Computer Inc., registered Macintosh and Apple ][ family user group. The ABCC publishes *The RoseByter* newsletter monthly which is posted to each paid up member and reciprocating user groups. ABCC participates in user group newsletter content exchange. The ABCC also maintains a WWW site at:

<http://www.abccmug.org>

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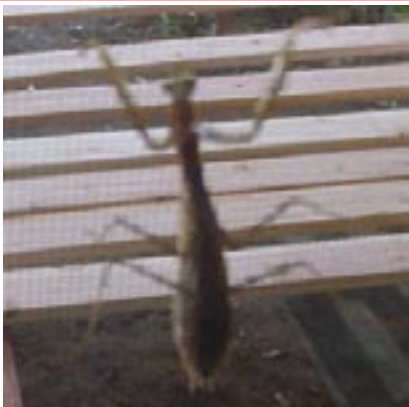
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**A real bug for construction**

## <-1 LOCAL HISTORY AS I SEE IT

I've studied this battle inside and out, read books and reports, and for several years have searched, boots on the ground, trying to find the location of this fire fight. When I think I might be onto something, out comes my trusty Whites metal detector, and I start looking for a button or bullet, or anything to tell me I'm in the right place, doing my best to pin down the exact location of the fight.

Here's what I've learned from research about the fight at Hungry Hill. That October there had been some serious skirmishes, and the victorious Indians had left the scene of the last fight to scatter into the steep canyon cut wilderness of the middle Rouge River, while the whites had fallen back to Fort Leland located in what is now Sunny Valley, 14 miles north of Grants Pass, on Grave Creek. Scouts were out, trying to find the Indians, but nobody was having much luck.

Now here's something that pops up all the time during research about historical subjects. I'm talking about contradictions, because in my studies I learned that it wasn't safe to travel through that country at that time, but I guess August Kaust hadn't got the word, because he, along with a couple of other guys, were surveying a road from the coast to the gold fields when they stumbled onto the hidden Indian camp, which was located on Grave Creek, perhaps 10 miles from Fort Leland. Kaust and his buddies made haste to the fort, and reported on what they had found. A company of 100 United States Dragoons and 250 volunteer militia formed up to attack the Indians in their hidden camp. The Indians must have had spies out, because they knew the army was coming, and they left the camp and climbed to a fortified position on Hungry Hill. Research material says that Hungry Hill was a bald top mountain. If it ever was, it's not now. However there is a large outcropping of rocks near the top, and if the Indians were

on Hungry Hill, I expect that would be the fortified position that the reports tell about. When I went there with my trusty Whites 6000 DI Pro metal detector and fresh batteries, I truly expected to find something. There is a road that takes one right up the hill onto the ridge where the army was located with the Indians still fortified above them. The books say that the command to charge was given, and everyone surged ahead, into the jaws of death, onward into the mouth of Hell climbed the 200. (Sorry about that Lord Tennyson) The books also say that there was a sharp fight, and hundreds of shots were fired. Well shucks folks, there's 80 or 90 Indians, and 200 to 300 whites, and if everyone fires two or three times, there's hundreds of shots fired. The area I assumed the charge to have taken place had been logged, and there was no salal or other brush to contend with. I detected the ground, I detected stumps, I detected around the rocks and in places that I thought I'd like to take cover if I was being shot at. I went clear to the top of the hill, I scratched my head, I detected my way back to the truck. Keep in mind that I wasn't looking for empty brass, in 1855 Indian and white were armed with muzzle loading firearms, so I was looking for fired round lead balls, and of course, the very nature of the muzzle loading beast is conducive to dropping round lead balls or bullets when loading under pressure, and in fact thousands of dropped bullets have been found at civil war battle fields. I truly expected to find something; either dropped or fired lead balls. I found zip ... zero ... nada ... not even something modern from the loggers. What a bust. Just because modern maps say that it's Hungry Hill, doesn't mean it really is, but I'm of the opinion that it's the only mountain in the area that matches the description, and I'm also of the opinion that I was in the proper place. Why didn't

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## <—LOCAL HISTORY AS I SEE IT

I find any bullets? Well, the stumps were large old growth, and I suspect that some bullets were hauled out with the logs. The other more likely reason is that hundreds of shots weren't fired, but one must make the story good for the folks at home. Whatever the case, my search that day was a bust. I conducted that search on the hill top about 20 years ago, and the same area is covered with brush and re-prod timber, and would be very difficult to detect now.

My research then says that after the charge was repelled the Indians withdrew off the hill top and down into the Umpqua drainage on the Cow Creek side. So I've followed that ridge down to where the fight had supposedly taken place, again detecting. I found a very old rock fire ring along that ridge, and an empty brass, caliber .44 Russian. That's an old black powder cartridge, but doesn't fit the proper time frame. I followed the ridge down to the area where the Indians supposedly turned and stood their ground. In the ensuing fight, 7 volunteers and 3 Dragoons were killed outright, and 21 more were wounded. They didn't have a shovel in the command, so they buried the bodies as best they could, which was probably not much more than a thin cover of pine needles and forest duff. Later they recovered the bodies and reburied them, some along Grave Creek, and some near Fort Leland.

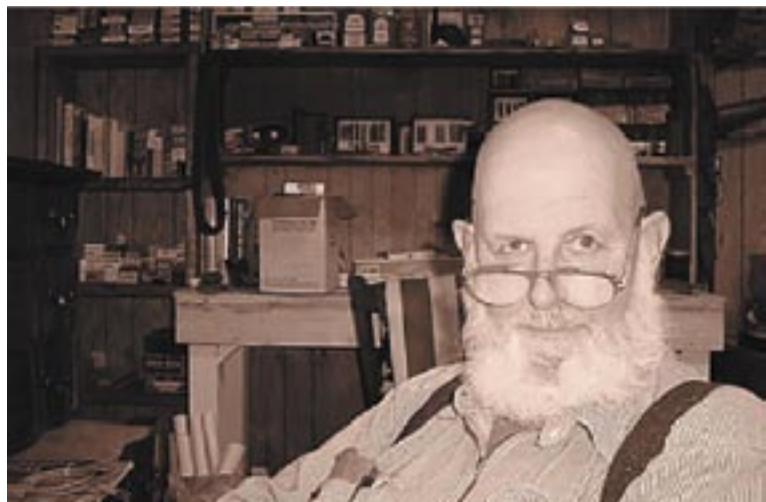
It seems from the research material, that we are talking about a real fire-fight, one that went on all night and well into the next day. Then to the relief of the Dragoons and volunteers, a thick fog bank rolled in, and under that cover, the Indians withdrew. The white soldiers said that they had killed a bunch of the enemy, and that the Rouges had burned those bodies during the night. I personally don't believe the report on Indian casualties, they needed to look good to the ladies back home so I'm thinking that some

of the stuff was made up as they went along. My thoughts are that the whites were thoroughly thumped, and the red soldiers left the field winners that day.

The fact that the dead troops were buried and then removed for another burial, and that the firing went on all night, tells me that there are artifacts out there which will show the exact location of the battle. Things had to have been dropped in the night, a pistol, a knife, lead balls, buttons etc. as well as other items lost from moving what is more than likely just the bones of the dead soldiers. So I'm sure there are artifacts at the location of that fight. But, again, where? On my trip down the ridge, I discovered that there is a semblance of a road into the place where I think the fight occurred, and I found out that area had also been logged as well, but the crowning blow came when I discovered that there had been a hydraulic gold mine also. I believe the mine might have destroyed all the evidence of the fight. I say that because to me, all the research leads to where the mine has washed things to oblivion. With the discovery of the road, I've returned to the site, located a few miles west of Glendale, and searched there a half dozen times, twice taking interested people with me. To date, I've found three pot plantations, all defunct. They were plenty isolated, but they didn't have dependable water, and their plants died. I found Styrofoam cups with dead starts

in them, a brushed out patch of bare ground without anything planted, but fish line across the trail to tell them if anyone else had been there. I found sacks of potting soil in a dried up creek, with a dead plant sticking out of each sack, and there was an extensive camouflaged area with water piped in using garden hoses. Their water source had dried up, and after all the work those poor guys had done, the plants were all dead stalks. I got their hose though – brought it home and used it. I found bear poop. There were several live grouse. I detected stumps without any luck, and I found some fired shotgun shells. There was a grassy meadow, where I found a horseshoe, and what looks like a small piece of a wood stove. Otherwise – nothing. Now I'm 72 years old, and extended hikes in steep country are out of the question, but I would like to go down there and take another look around. If the fight relics were not lost in the tailings of the hydraulic mine, then with that many people pinned down in one location for that many hours, well, something has been left behind that would tell exactly where they were located. There is level ground that I haven't searched yet, so perhaps I'll go down there again one of these days. For sure I'd have to go look if there is ever a fire that burns through that area. That is, if the fire happens while I'm still able to get around.

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# Water Blogged Wump

Any trace of organization in these paragraphs is entirely coincidental

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## Something Fishy Here

Last month I wrote a little about forcing myself to read through stuff so I'd get ideas about what to write. Starting that cycle for this month has not been quite the same sort of thing at all. Not only does it require force of will for me to read, it requires force of will to write. **Once again, my aging carcass has been playing funny games that seem to defy definition as to cause** ... though the same thing can not be said about effects. Without bothering you with the litany of my symptoms, they've all added up to my being almost, if not quite, completely useless. For example, I ordinarily would have started writing into these notes just about the same day that the previous set of notes got chucked into the newsletter. This time, it's many, many days later ... and all I can think to write about is the fact that I don't feel much like writing, or reading, or doing much of anything else, for that matter. Were it my nature, I'd be depressed, I suppose. But I seem to be getting some life back ... slowly. The world's population will exceed 7 billion people in a few years. 5 billion

will have mobile phones — many of them Internet enabled. 10 years ago, 100 million people used the Internet. Today, that number is approximately 1.4 billion. These statistics are from Dr. Dobbs (a what, not a who), and are most probably spot on. One thing is pretty clear from these numbers: **the U.S.A. will not be the major force of users the Internet will cater to.** Increasingly, our old infrastructure will be burdensome compared to that of newly developing countries which are starting out with modern methodology and technology. I suppose I could write about what I think this means for our future and why I'd make such surmises, but that would require aggravating many a political prejudice.

The likes of Adobe, Micro\$hapth and Sun are probably a bit beaked by the WWWC's (World Wide Web Consortium's) decision to chuck XHTML2 in favor of HTML5 as the new standard for modern web browsers' language. Why? Mostly because it provides open alternatives to their current proprietary browser embellishments that no one really needs but are **considered "neat" or "cool" or "hot" or whatever the current cat meows.** I don't really think we need a new HTML specification but I'm clearly in the minority. The worst problem with "upgrading" such specifications is that everyone now using those proprietary "solutions" will be clamoring for some yet newer proprietary "solutions" for problems they don't have, so they can pay for them rather than use their own brains for free. Thorstein Veblen referred to it "conspicuous consumption and pecuniary emulation." It's also been called "keeping up with the Joneses." While most of us probably wish "they" would just quit fixing things that aren't broken, it's not particularly likely to happen any day real soon now.

Probably one of the least well known important things going on in Macintosh development centers around something almost none of us do: compiling programs. Is it important to you? Perhaps. Or, perhaps not. Most probably the resolution of that question will only come after some time. An alternative scenario is that it may well be both. The last few years have created a mish-mosh of software licenses for "open source" software some of which are considered too restrictive (in the sense that they inhibit modified code from becoming proprietary) by companies like Apple. This has resulted in a number of companies funding development of "open source" compiler systems that they can segue to a proprietary form at their choosing. Already **this is having some serious effects on software development in general and particularly on the Macintosh platform.** With each release of Mac OS X, and thus Darwin (the underlying real operating system), Apple has moved further and further away from any mainstream approach, choosing to shuffle and redefine many compilation and software construction notions. Now, I would not be particularly concerned about Apple's setting standards of their own ... if they'd do it once and live with it. But that's not what's happening at all. If there is a grand scheme behind their machinations, it remains unclear to me. They're constantly changing things that don't seem to need fixing, frequently updating working programs so that they are less useful. There is one thing to be said for all this hub-bub: most people seem to be willing to buy into the "new and improved" baloney with little in the way of critical consideration. It does keep the big dogs well fed.

I earmarked an article several weeks ago that brings us back to the

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## <--Water Blogged Wump

cellular phone. This should not surprise anyone since cellular phones are nearly as numerous as ball point pens these days. You'd think I'd have one. Oh, well, maybe some day. The earmarked article points out that carriers have made heavy investments in 3G technology, spectrum allocation (your Federal government's bright idea to pull in a few bucks), cell towers (frequently each carrier having theirs next to the others on hill tops) and all sorts of 3G applications (ie. programs - apps - that run on your 3G phone). **It goes on to point out that these carriers' business plans have not exactly panned out**, to put it mildly. What it amounts to, IMHO, is that too much money is chasing after a market that doesn't exist in this country. It's something we call "the American way" - a massive free-for-all that inevitably squanders enormous wealth and health in the "war" to "win." I'm not particularly a fan of unbridled competition in this world. I suppose if everything we did was wild and completely free, competition would be as good as anything else to regulate our presence on the planet. But we have minds and they've been smart enough to analyze game theory to the point where cooperation rears its ugly head. Thus competition is not quite the only approach that "works" for us, whether we're politically disposed to parrot that mantra or not. One point the article makes is that one reason for the lack of 3G cellular phone acceptance is that signals inside buildings are greatly attenuated from those outdoors, making the data transfer process correspondingly slow. Their solution is an idea called "femtocells," which are basically fixed location repeaters with good range to the cell towers but short range inside a building. Using femtocells, the signal-to-noise ratio seen by 3G devices would be very good, allowing for much higher speed data transfers. I have little doubt that this technology can do what it claims. Will

it? I suspect not, at least most everywhere. The thing that makes the World Wide Web so popular is the commonality of its operating principles and the fact that it's on one network. 3G systems, in this country, do not operate like that. They are largely separated, requiring extra fees when interconnected and often use proprietary programs for their function. This sort of thing leads me to believe that most of us ignore 3G systems simply because they're an expensive pain in the ass.

If you do some Local Area Networking (LANing) with your stable of computers, as I do, news that 10G ethernet is well on its way to becoming real is something of a mixed blessing. On the one hand, 10 Gbits per second would be a real boon in shuffling things like giant files or even hard disk images around on the LAN. Cutting transmission from say several hours to something like 40 minutes **moves some jobs from the only-if-it's-absolutely-necessary category to the let's-have-cup-of-coffee-while-we-wait category**. However, the other hand is that I'll need to buy a whole bunch of new ethernet cards to do this. Even worse, most of my aging stable of computers probably don't have enough memory bandwidth to support close to a gigabyte per second transfer rates. Sigh ... the modern world beckons and finds me sorely lacking. I'm not too sure I really care. Consider that each port of a 10G ethernet device burns between 7 and 15 Watts of power. So, if you have a filled out 16 port hub, that's as much 480 Watts. According to the specifications for 10G ethernet, one should use "Cat 7" cabling. The alternative spelling of "Cat 7" is "expensive." One of the real problems with wiggling signals ever faster is that the energy content of the signals grows proportionally. I am willing to posit that almost none of us need, or even have much use for, much more computing speed than we've had available for some years now. What we need is computers that use only the

power needed to do the work we actually want them to do. Curiously, design methodologies to do just that have a long history but one that's never made it mainstream. Part of the reason for that is that more logic hardware is required to make things work this way. But that's not so much a stopping block these days when literally trillions of transistors can be fabricated on a single chip. What's needed is real education in the fundamentals of computing and not so much emphasis on how to make the latest products work ... but there's no one passing out money to teach that.

"Owners of Centro, Treo, Tungsten and other Palm OS handhelds were surprised to find that iSync in Mac OS X 10.6 Snow Leopard no longer supports syncing of their device." So says the Mark/Space Newsletter #89. Now I don't do this sort of thing but one can infer that prior to 10.6, versions of Mac OS X's iSync did work with these devices. **One has to wonder whether Apple is intentionally making life difficult for the non-iPhone user** or whether there is some compelling technical reason for reducing the interoperability of Mac OS X's nominal software. Personally, I'm of the opinion that such moves to make Mac OS X increasingly proprietary are part of corporate strategy. Not that anyone cares about my opinion, but this seems to me exactly the wrong direction to be going. After all, Apple chose to use Intel processors - the same thing that runs Micro\$hapht Windows. Were Apple to make Mac OS X easy to install and run on generic Intel/AMD equipment and not just equipment of their own manufacture, Mac OS X might well have the opportunity to eclipse Winders. It would take a bit more than that, since corporate America is convinced that Micro\$hapht offers them "support." I've never noticed that Micro\$hapht "support" was anything I'd care to feel good about but then I'm not

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## <--Water Blogged Wump

paying hundreds of dollars per seat for thousands of seats each year to take advantage of that “support” either. Nor do I maintain a stable of highly paid “certified IT professionals,” each of whom must spend considerable time at Micro\$hapht schools to maintain their certification, to say nothing of the expense of their certification costs for the application software they believe is so much better than anything else available. Of course, that latter certification is required so that operating personnel can be trained specifically. There is an advantage to corporations: most personnel don’t know how to do much of anything but what they’ve been specifically trained for, making “security” a bit easier to maintain. But such issues are rapidly becoming of little value since almost everyone has some sort of computer of their own these days. Open source operating systems are looking better to me all the time.

I’m currently involved in a support activity that has brought home an idea I’ve had on numerous occasions. That is: most people who use computers today do not have a clue what the devil is going on with their machines. How dare I make such an assertion? Sadly, it’s from long experience. Once upon a time, it was necessary for people to learn a few basic concepts about the technology they used in order to use it. Apple’s very gestalt from the advent of the Lisa has been to allow people to accomplish some end result they care about, preferentially with as little actual understanding of what’s going on to do it as possible. While other operating systems have lagged behind in this endeavor, they have pretty much followed suit, more or less. **Today, users double-click icons to do all manner of things, not realizing that all of these little pictures they’re whacking away at are largely pure fictions** and do not necessarily represent like things

at all. If there were no functional distinction amongst the icons, I suppose it would not really matter at all. Sadly, such uniformity is not the reality. The meaning of a double-click on an icon is highly dependent on what the icon actually represents. Thus, it is still necessary to learn some fundamentals if one wishes to use their computers with aplomb. Perhaps it’s time for a new company to come along with equipment and software that is much smarter than today’s. It will need to be as sharp as The Mentalist (CBS, Thursday @ 10 p.m.), require no typing, automatically recognizing numerous languages and adapting to the vernacular of the user(s) and have several other properties not even your hair dresser can match. Perhaps it will help if we’re all given BlueTooth implants at birth.

If you like being on the cutting edge, **you might want to get a Seagate Technology Barracuda XT (ST32000641AS) 2-Tbyte capacity, superfast 6-Gbit/s SATA interface hard drive.** Of course, you wouldn’t get the full effect of this in most computers because they don’t do 6-Gbit/s on their SATA ports. No doubt that will change but I wonder if it’s worth it. High clock rates inherently take more power, all else being equal. Besides, that’s much faster than the drive can actually take or supply data. That means that the interface rate is really only useful for systems with numerous drives, sharing that 6-Gbit/s bandwidth.

I’ve been watching a TV program about our crumbling infrastructure and a few things are troubling me about it. One of the main concerns they bring up is the poor state of levies all over the country. Now, I’m not against levies in some instances. For example, they’re quite useful in providing really great agricultural “bottom soil” in places where the low flow river channel floods out onto a wide plane periodically. Here’s **what confuses me**

**about levies – we seem to think that living behind them is “safe.”** The example provided by the program was Sacramento, CA., where developers managed to load a basin alongside a levy with homes. When the levy fails, these homes will be under 20 feet of water. Perhaps we can rename the area Lake Bottom Housing Development. But it’s just one example. Almost anywhere there’s a levy or a dam, you’ll find wholesale development right below it. I don’t think I’d care if the people who lived in such places made the choice that living in an eventual disaster zone was something they crave. That’s clearly not the case for the majority of people living in such places. While fixing other aspects of our decaying infrastructure makes some sense and even shoring up levies has its place, what we really need to do is get people out from behind them ... unless they’re willing to accept all the responsibility for the effects on them of levy failure regardless of cause. Another aspect of the program is that the collective we not only buys infrastructure from the low bidder but then fails to maintain it, despite clear need to do so from the outset. Al Capp and Pogo had it right – I have seen the enemy and he are us.

A lot of what passes through my email mess these days is truly frightening. Take this statement for example: So far **at least 18 bills have been introduced ... to give federal authorities the power to protect the country in the event of a massive cyberattack.** The Senate proposed to “... give the president the power to shut down Internet traffic ... .” Good luck with that. Well, it is technically feasible to shut down the bulk of traffic inside the U.S. but what would be the point? The rest of the world will go on using the Internet and we’ll play cyber-ostrich. The fear mongering that goes along with **7 -->** these calls for uber-control are just amazing. To wit: If hackers take

**<--Water Blogged Wump**  
over a nuclear plant's control system, should the president order the computer networks shut down? Taking over control of a nuclear plant via the Internet, at least in this country, would be a really good trick ... primarily because such systems are not connected to the Internet ... on purpose. But I don't want to delude you either. We are stupid enough to make such mistakes. Even discounting "pointy haired boss" syndrome, we simply are not, even collectively, capable of foreseeing every contingency. The Internet is merely a means of communication. We don't shut down cellular phone systems because someone has rigged explosives to blow when a throw-away cell phone is called. As we've had demonstrated by world events recently, the Internet is valuable because it can side step central control. Yes, life is dangerous – no one gets out alive – but do you really want to live in a world where your "voice" can't even be heard by your kin at the whim of a person with a red button to push? Twitter is "valued" at about one billion dollars today despite not having garnered any meaningful revenue, much less something like profits. Now **I readily confess to a distinct disdain for the so-called "Internet 2.0," which seems to me like a conglomeration of ill-defined ways to waste considerable time, effort and money doing very little.** I don't tweet (though I occasionally make noises back at birds of the winged variety). My face ain't booked. My space is right around me. Myriad superficial "friends" I don't crave. I don't even own a cellular phone (not strictly true as it turns out – I was given a cellular phone to tinker with – it doesn't work), much less an iPhone. Just goes to show that value is in the eye of the beholder.

**7** In the heyday of nuclear energy activity, just about any sort

of notion that could be construed as having some potential military value was given money for pursuit. **Like today, the people passing out the money didn't know diddlyquat about the actual science.** Some pretty hairy gizmos came into being to contaminate spots in out of the way places. Perhaps one of the most interesting was project ORION to develop an atomic engine for space craft using a series of small bombs to produce the thrust. Sounds like a very uncomfortable ride to me. Project ORION was officially scraped with the coming of nuclear test ban treaties but a great deal of thinking about atomic powered space flight has continued. The primary reason is the huge difference in energy available between chemical and atomic reactions. Perhaps you'll figure out a "safe" way to do it. Be careful, eh.

Cow farts have long been a subject of contention relative to greenhouse gases and global warming. The story goes something like this: there are a lot of cows – by the way, have you ever stood behind one when it farts? Whew! Plenty of arguments, no doubt accompanied by bar napkin computations, have estimated the gaseous output from cows. I happen to be on the side of the cows, however. **Humans are occasionally good at seeing problems that stand visibly in front of them.** The same can't be said for problems that lay underfoot, IMHO. And here are lots of such problems. The mass of termites on the planet far exceeds the mass of cows. One big difference between emissions of cows and termites is that there aren't a whole lot of people burning fossil fuels to grow, harvest, pack, distribute and eat termites. But that's not what Purdue researchers are trying to find out. They actually are attempting to isolate the direct greenhouse gas contribution of dairy cows. Perhaps we'll all be shocked by their results into eating algae – most likely are far

greater contributor to greenhouse gas production than even termites.

IBM researchers are hard at work trying to create a "DNA transistor." What this means is that they are designing silicon chips, like the ones in your Mac, to directly read DNA sequences. The idea is to pass a DNA molecule through a three nanometer diameter hole on the chip, where a "sensor" – one or more field effect transistors – can "read" the sequence of nucleotides in the DNA strand. **Getting a single DNA strand threaded into a hole barely big enough to pass atoms is, to say the least, a bit tricky.** Once the DNA is in the nanopore, one of the biggest problems is slowing the DNA down so that the reader can follow it. If this can be done, a personalized genome analysis might cost as little as \$100 ... compared to the \$3,000,000,000 cost of the first sequence done by the Human Genome Project.

New rules would prohibit Internet service providers from blocking or slowing certain services. Without strict rules ensuring Net neutrality, some fear the communications companies could interfere with the transmission of content, such as that which competes with content they offer for sale. **The FCC's existing net neutrality principles have focused on high-speed Internet access on wires.** [Ed note: don't think they've been very effective so far!] But others have called for rules requiring wireless networks to be similarly open to all devices and applications. The FCC purportedly wants to create a baseline standard for all platforms that deliver the Internet. Hey, it's all about who gets to keep your Benjamins and how to increase the prices charged for things that cost essentially nothing. AT&T has been doing it for at least a century.



**From: Bill Gibson**  
**<billgbsn@gmail.com>**

[Bill Gibson was a long time ABCC'er until he moved to the San Diego area several years ago. He still keeps in touch.]

In case you can't completely decipher the lyrics, here they are, to the tune of "Battle hymn of the Republic":

Rejoice and let us glory in the profits we obtain,  
By rationing the remedies for suffering and for pain,  
And no one's gonna mess with all that monetary gain,  
Let's save the status quo.

If our healthcare corporation  
Never faces regulation,  
We'll be brimming with elation.  
Let's save the status quo.

In every other nation healthcare is a right,  
But not here in America, no, not without a fight.  
We're fighting for the right to monstrous profits day and night,  
Let's save the status quo.

If our healthcare corporation  
Never faces regulation,  
We'll be brimming with elation,  
Let's save the status quo.

\*\*\*\*\*

Some of my favorite signs displayed at the "protest" march in D.C.:

"Let them eat Advil"

"Warning: Affordable healthcare may cause severe loss of profits"

"Fight socialism: End Medicare now"

"Cigna Palin 2012"

... Bill aka ol' dude, aka geezer

### <-1 Works for me!

Of course the fact is that I continue to use OS-9 for several needs, one of which is my two or three data bases. I haven't found anything better for those than Panorama. Yeah, I could buy a new OS-X version, but I'm also cheap. I use version 3 and have tried version 4, which is still OS-9, and don't really like the changes. Hence I still use the older version.

Another version OS-9 application I use quite a bit is QuarkXpress 3.31. I also have version 6.5 which works in OS-X. The newer version let's me convert files to pdf files easier than the older version, but that is all I've found that I like about the newer version. So, now when I want to make a pdf file of



something in Quark, I save it in 3.31 and then open it in 6.5, make the pdf file and quit without saving it. Works for me! 🤓

On a completely different topic, I have to believe you read at least some of The RoseByter, since you are reading this item. Are you satisfied with The RoseByter as it is? If you would like something different, please email us (trbeditor@aol.com) with your suggestions, or call me 679-8281.



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