



IS

News about information systems throughout

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The MIT Campus Map Finds a Home on the Web

Robyn Fizz

In the real estate business, three words say it all: location, location, location. Those three words also make an apt slogan for the MIT Campus Map, recently published on the Web at

<http://whereis.mit.edu/>

With three levels of zoom – from panoramic to views of single buildings – this online map can help you or your visitors figure out what is where on the MIT campus.

The system uses official MIT maps from the MIT Planning Office. The online version has some notable features that make it more useful than the map on the back of your MIT phone book. You can navigate readily using the zoom feature and a small locator map. A locating function lets you find a building, school, or office with ease. And the “How to Get to MIT” link gives instructions for getting to the Institute by public transportation and by car.

Point and Click

You can click anywhere on the campus map to zoom in. Once you’ve zoomed in, a second small locator map appears in the upper right. Clicking on the locator map causes the larger map to redisplay with a view centered at your click location. Clicking on the larger map will zoom in further.

At the most zoomed-out level (resolution 1), the entire campus is visible. The most zoomed-in level (resolution 3) shows single buildings or clusters of small buildings.

Locate a Feature

When you click on the “Locate a feature” link, you are taken to a page where you can select search items from a variety of categories. These range from Academic Departments and Programs to Buildings to Food. You can ask to see where all the public phones are on campus or pinpoint the location of the Dewey Library. You can also search on multiple categories at the same time – for example, to find out the bank machine that’s closest to your parking lot.

Printing the Campus Map

Like any Web page, the campus map page is printable. Once you have located items of interest and selected a zoom level, you can print a custom version of the map to carry with you.

But the printability of the Web version of the map doesn’t stop there. If you produce paper or electronic publications, or both, you can download electronic files of the campus map for inclusion in your publications.

For paper publishers, there are high-resolution PostScript (EPS) files available. You can select between a color and grayscale version, and in color, between a labeled (building numbers and street names) and unlabeled version.

continued on page 2 ►

▼
MIT CAMPUS MAP
continued from page 1

You can edit these EPS files in an illustration package such as Illustrator or FreeHand. (To do so, be sure to unlock the layers.) You can customize the maps if you want to show only a part of the campus or if you want to overlay your own graphics or text on the map.

To download these EPS files, click on the "Printable Maps" link on the MIT Campus Map home page.

**Using the Campus Map
in Your Web Pages**

You can include parts of the MIT campus map in your Web pages by specifying a particular map or map section. For example, you could highlight buildings in your department or the locations of electronic classrooms.

Once you have used the online map to create the image you would like to display in your pages, use your Web browser to save the actual image or the reference to the image. In Netscape, this is done by holding down the mouse button (or right mouse button) over the image until a menu pops up. Save the image by choosing Save this image as..., or save the URL to the



Results of a query to locate all of the MIT libraries.

image by choosing Save this image location. Alternatively, you may view the HTML source and copy the part that specifies the map section you want.

If you make your own copy of the image, your page will probably load faster. However, if the campus map changes, your copy of the map will not be updated to reflect the modifications.

Coming Soon and Down the Road

The next release of the map, due in April, will extend the search function by letting users type in keywords. It will also include building details, such as name, street address, architect, year built, and the URLs of organizations within the building.

Two multimedia projects related to the map have just gotten under way. The first is the creation of QuickTime VR (virtual reality) scenes of over 50 locations on campus.

The second is a tour of the Infinite Corridor. This will include QuickTime VR scenes, video clips, and photos. Both projects will be accessible from the online map.

Brought to You by...

The online MIT Campus Map was developed by the Campus Wide Information Systems (CWIS) team, including student programmer Aneel Nazareth and consultant Matthew Wall. If you have comments about the map, send them to <campus-map@mit.edu>. ☺

**Technology Orientation Class
for New Employees**

Getting acquainted with MIT's technology environment can be daunting. To help new administrative employees gain a broad view of computing at MIT, Information Systems has introduced a Quick Start class designed especially for newcomers whose jobs require, at a minimum, use of a telephone and computer. The class is also open to employees who have been at MIT for some time but have only recently started using computers in their jobs.

The purpose of the class is to provide very basic information about the campus computing environment. Topics covered include: telephones and voice mail, operating systems and equipment, supported software and recommended hardware, the campus network, security, and computer-related health cautions. Because the

class is only 90 minutes long, no topic is covered in depth. Instead, emphasis is placed on showing people where to find information and where to get help.

The orientation is presented as a seminar. Instructors make extensive use of MIT's Web pages to show how the Institute's Web-based information is organized, as well as to display specific pages for their content.

Feedback and Upcoming Sessions

IS offered the new class twice in February and twice in March, within a week after Benefits Office orientation sessions. IS is looking for feedback from the first rounds of students, who can provide valuable comments on what they wished they'd known early in their careers at MIT. To give feedback, send e-mail to <bushnell@mit.edu>.

Technology orientations will be held twice each month this spring. For dates and locations, check the calendar in the *Spring 97 Computer Training Catalog*. ☺



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How Suite It Is: Microsoft Releases Office 97

Mary Ziegler

In January Microsoft Corporation released Microsoft Office 97, a more stable, powerful version of its Office suite of products for Windows 95 and NT. Microsoft hopes to retain its lead over Corel and Lotus, competitors who have recently released rival office suites. This competition has been beneficial to the end user, with vendors striving to improve the integrated features, Web tools, and usability of their software. Microsoft Office 97 delivers these improvements and more.

Integrated Features and Web Tools

The Standard Edition of Office 97 includes Word, Excel, PowerPoint, and Outlook – that is, a word processor, spreadsheet, presentation package, and information manager. The Professional Edition adds Access, a relational database, and the Bookshelf Basics Reference Library.

Both Editions offer new integrated features and tools. OfficeArt is a comprehensive set of drawing tools and clip art. New toolbars, including the main menu bar, are fully customizable. They can contain buttons, menus, or a combination of both, in the order you choose. You can add, remove, or relocate buttons and menus, or create your own by selecting “Customize” in the Tools menu. You can tear a toolbar off a menu, use it as floating palette, and then return it to its original location.

The Office Assistant, a new help feature, can take one of nine animated forms (paper clip, cat, etc.). It appears in a little window on your screen, giving you tips as you work and automatically jumping out of your way.

Most notably, Office 97 has many new Web tools. Everything you produce in Office 97 can be saved in HTML format. Conversely, you can include hyperlinks to Web pages in your Word, Excel, or PowerPoint files. Links can also point to a different location in your document, to another document on your PC, or to a file on a local network. In Word and PowerPoint, a Wizard guides you through creating a Web page.

Each Office 97 program includes a Web toolbar that includes a back and forward button to navigate the links in your document as if you were in a Web browser. Office 97 opens a document’s Web links in your default browser (e.g., Netscape Navigator). To take advantage of all of Office 97’s Web features, however, you must use Microsoft’s browser, Internet Explorer, which is included with Office 97.



New Features in Word 97

Word 97 offers greatly improved table tools, making it easier to set up and redo table layouts. You can “draw” your own table with a pencil tool and use an eraser to merge cells. You can select a table and realign it to the right, left, or center of your page.

The Document Map is an outline that Word automatically displays in a window next to a document: it lets you navigate to any part of the file. With the Document Browser, you can jump through a document by an element of your choice, i.e., by paragraph, heading, table, or graphic.

New Features in Excel 97

Newcomers and fans alike will find something to admire in Excel 97’s features. Microsoft has added the ability to create formulas using natural language. For example, instead of using the formula =SUM(A1:A4) to total a column labeled February, you can construct the formula =SUM(February). A new cell validation feature lets you set criteria for data entered into cells. You can restrict entries to specified ranges, limit characters in a cell, and even have an error message displayed if incorrect data is entered into a cell. You can merge any range of cells within a row or column to behave as one cell, and center or rotate text within cells.

PowerPoint, Outlook, Access

PowerPoint is much improved, with new templates and help features to assist you in creating anything from a traditional overhead to an animated, narrated Web presentation. Outlook 97, which replaces Schedule+ and the Exchange Inbox, is a central application

for organizing your calendar, contacts, e-mail, and tasks. Access 97 now lets you publish live, interactive database pages on the Web.

A Word on Compatibility

Office 97 uses a different file format than its predecessor, Office 95. To share files with others who haven’t upgraded, you need to save the files in Office 95 format. If your colleagues are on Macintoshes, you must save your files in either Office 95 or an earlier format, depending on the version of Word/Excel/etc. on their machine. To open the file on a Macintosh, you may need to open the application first, then the file. If you load a document created in another file format into Office 97, the Office Assistant will remind you to be careful about choosing what format to save it in.

System Requirements

To run Microsoft Office 97 you need:

- A 486/66 machine or higher
- Windows 95 or Windows NT 3.51 or later operating system
- 8-12MB of RAM for Windows 95 (16MB recommended); 16MB of RAM for Windows NT (32MB recommended)
- 60-191MB of free disk space (121MB for a typical installation of the Professional Edition)
- A CD-ROM drive (recommended)
- A VGA or higher-resolution video adapter (Super VGA, 256-color recommended)

Availability, Support, Online Info

The MIT Computer Connection sells the Microsoft Office 97 Standard Edition (CD) for \$140 and the Professional Edition (CD) for \$180. A coupon is enclosed for 3.5" diskettes.

If you have questions about installing or using the program, contact the Computing Help Desk at x3-1102 or <pc-help@mit.edu>.

A free noontime demo of Office 97 will be held on May 13 and June 23 in E40-302. To find out about fee-based courses on Word, Excel, and Access for Windows, check the *Spring 97 Computer Training Catalog*.

For more detailed information on Microsoft Office 97, visit the Web site at

<http://www.microsoft.com/office/>

Censorship and the Internet: Recent Developments

Joanne Costello

In October 1996, Janet Reno, Attorney General of the United States, filed a brief that urged the Supreme Court to uphold the constitutionality of certain language of the Communications Decency Act (CDA) of 1996. This act was part of the Telecommunications Bill enacted into law in February 1996. The Supreme Court is expected to hear the case over the next two months and make a ruling this summer.

This law would impose fines as high as \$100,000 and prison sentences of up to two years for transmitting anything "obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy or indecent." The key issue here for the Court to consider is the use of the word "indecent." Indecent speech, unlike obscenity, is protected by the First Amendment.

The Blue Ribbon Campaign

Shortly after passage of the CDA, a coalition of groups launched a Blue Ribbon Campaign for Online Free Speech. The campaign is supported by the American Library Association, American Civil Liberties Union, and Electronic Freedom Foundation, as well as by several publishers and Internet service providers and over 55,000 "netizens."

The coalition filed a lawsuit seeking to overturn the CDA; this blocked enforcement of the bill. In June 1996 a panel of three federal judges unanimously struck down the disputed portion of the CDA. This led the government to bring the issue to the Supreme Court.

State and Local Statutes

While the CDA has been a high-profile case, 20 states have considered similar bills and a dozen have passed them into law without garnering much attention. Most of these laws, however, don't ban indecent material but material harmful to minors.

At the local level, Boston Mayor Menino wants to ban indecent material from the computers in the Boston public libraries. He has ordered special software, called Cyber Patrol, installed on all library computers to block access to sexually explicit material.

Censorship at Universities

Faced with potential lawsuits, many universities have attempted to impose censorship of their own. For example, at Carnegie Mellon University the administration decided to ban newsgroups that might contain sexually explicit materials. Administrators were not prepared for the vehement protest of CMU students, who won the support of many libertarian organizations. Access to the newsgroups was restored.

The issue of censorship and free speech goes beyond pornography and obscenity. Campuses are reacting differently to offensive electronic speech of many kinds. The University of Massachusetts at Amherst last year pulled the plug on an Internet site that claimed the Holocaust never happened. When a professor at Northwestern University put similar theories online, NWU's President, Henry S. Bienen, stated that "We are an institution committed to the open expression of ideas. Thus it is of particular importance that, inside the boundaries of the law, we err on the side of offending people."

The debate about what can be published on the Internet is a repeat of the recent controversy over hate-speech policies, which many universities adopted in an attempt to end offensive speech directed at particular groups. Several of those policies (for example, those at Stanford University and the University of Michigan) were struck down as an infringement on free speech.

At MIT, there is no policy of censorship, as long as what is published is not against the law. The Institute has chosen to err on the side of free speech and academic freedom. Some of the ideas and concepts expressed on personal home pages, in newsgroups, or in e-mail messages are likely to be offensive to many people. But the answer to offensive speech is not to censor it or punish the speaker, but to respond with speech that educates the speaker.

Keeping Up with Developments

To keep current on issues regarding censorship and the Internet, visit

<http://www.eff.org/pub/Censorship/HTML/hot.html> ☞



This column presents news and tips from the consultants who staff the Computing Help Desk, x3-1104. Check out their Web home page at <http://web.mit.edu/helpdesk/>

Kompu Virus Alert!

In the last issue of *i/s*, this column warned about macro viruses. Since then, there's been an outbreak of the Kompu macro virus on campus.

The Kompu virus can infect documents opened or closed in Microsoft Word 6 – on both Macintosh and Windows computers. To find out about symptoms, prevention measures, and ways to repair files infected with the Kompu virus, go to the Computer Virus Protection Web page at

<http://web.mit.edu/security/www/isovirus.htm>

Kompu is just one strain of macro virus. Others are cropping up at an alarming rate. If you haven't already, download Dr Solomon's AntiVirus Toolkit and install it on your computer. The Toolkit is available from the Virus Protection Web page listed above.

Q Is there a quick way to read and close my e-mail messages in Eudora Pro?

A Yes! You can scroll through your messages quickly using the spacebar. Just go to a mailbox, highlight a message, and press the spacebar. Each time you press the spacebar, Eudora scrolls down in the message. When you reach the end of a message, it closes and the next message opens.

Q I've heard I can save time surfing the Web in Netscape Navigator by using multiple browser windows. How do I activate multiple windows?

A It's true that having multiple windows open can save time. You can be reading one Web page while Netscape Navigator downloads another one, then switch. Here's how to open a second browser window:

- On a Macintosh, press Command-N
- On a PC running Windows, right-click on a link and select Open link in a new browser window. ☞



Apple Unleashes Fast New PowerBook 3400 Series

Angela Blossom

Apple's PowerBook 3400 series is its new top-of-the-line offering in notebook computers. The four models in this series combine ease of use with high performance, state-of-the-art multimedia capabilities, and advanced communications technology.

The PowerBook 3400 series offers 180-, 200-, or 240-MHz PowerPC 603e processors, 256K level 2 cache, and PCI architecture – for performance that rivals that of desktop computers. All four models come with 16MB of RAM, expandable to 144MB. A lithium-ion battery makes for light weight and long battery life.

Bundled software includes Claris Organizer, WebWhacker, the Apple Internet Connection Kit, and Apple Location Manager (for switching system settings that vary by location).



Multimedia and Communications

The PowerBook 3400 features a 12.1-inch active-matrix color display, 16-bit video-out capability, video-in with zoomed video, four-speaker sound system, and integrated microphone. Three of the four models have built-in Ethernet, 33.6-Kbps modems, and CD-ROM drives.

Models and Pricing

The MCC is taking orders for PowerBook 3400s. Apple is shipping all models now, except for the 3400c/240, which is expected to ship in April.

- *PowerBook 3400c/180*
16MB RAM, 1.3GB hard drive, diskette drive
M4596 MIT \$4129
- *PowerBook 3400c/180*
16MB RAM, 1.3GB hard drive, 6x-speed CD-ROM/diskette drive
M4597 MIT \$4588
- *PowerBook 3400c/200*
16MB RAM, 2.0GB hard drive, 6x-speed CD-ROM/diskette drive
M4595 MIT \$5048
- *PowerBook 3400c/240*
16MB RAM, 3.0GB hard drive, 12x-speed CD-ROM/diskette drive
M5550 Apple to set pricing by 4/1

More Information

For Apple's Online Product Data Sheet on the PowerBook 3400, see

<http://product.info.apple.com/productinfo/datasheets/pt/pb3400.html>

For details about configurations, accessories, and availability, contact the MCC at <mcc@mit.edu> or x3-7686. ☺

MIT Community Can Get Mac OS and Mac OS Upgrades for Free

Albert Willis

The Institute has signed a site license agreement with Claris Corporation for distribution of the Macintosh operating system (Mac OS) to MIT faculty, staff, and students. The agreement is for three years, which means that MIT will be able to distribute all versions of both of Apple's operating systems – the current Mac OS and the next-generation OS, code-named Rhapsody.

Distribution

The primary way for MIT users to get the Mac OS is to retrieve it from the net-dist FTP server via the Web. The Mac OS page at

<http://web.mit.edu/is/help/macros/> has links to system requirements, networking issues, and other guidelines, as well as links for downloading the software. Both Mac OS 7.6 and 7.5.3 are available. Be sure to read the Read-Me file and Installation instructions before running the Installer.

Since network distribution isn't always convenient or possible, IS also plans to make a CD-ROM version available. The CD will contain Mac OS 7.5.3, an updater to 7.5.5, Mac OS 7.6.1, and an updater to 7.6.1 for those who already have Mac OS 7.6. The CD will be pressed in early April, after Apple releases Mac OS 7.6.1.

Faculty, staff, and students will be able to pick up a copy of the CD from the MIT Computer Connection in W20-021 or from the Computing Help Desk in 11-221. (An MIT ID must be shown.) Individuals who aren't on MITnet or don't have access to a CD-ROM drive – many PowerBook users fall into this category – should call the Computing Help Desk at x3-1101 for assistance.

Apple's Two-System Strategy

In January, Apple announced a two-system strategy: the company will continue to update the current Mac OS while developing the new Rhapsody operating system.

Apple will release a new version of the Mac OS twice a year – in January and July. Mac OS 7.6 was the January release; the release expected in July

(code-named Tempo) will be version 8.0. Two more releases based on the current Mac OS architecture are planned: the release code-named Allegro, which is due in January 1998, and the release code-named Sonata, expected in July 1998.

Rhapsody will be based on OpenStep, the operating system that Apple acquired when it bought NeXT, Inc. in December. The goal of Rhapsody is to combine the advanced operating system features from OpenStep – protected memory, preemptive multi-tasking, and full object orientation – with the Macintosh graphic user interface and Apple technologies such as AppleScript, QuickDraw 3D, and QuickTime. Users will be able to run current applications under Rhapsody, since Apple is committed to porting the Mac OS environment to Rhapsody. While a developer release of Rhapsody is expected to ship in mid-1997, a feature-complete version won't ship until mid-1998 or later.

For details about Apple's operating system plans, visit

<http://www.macros.apple.com/> ☺



Ten Reasons Not to Use Frames in MIT Web Pages

Suzana Lisanti

Over a year ago, Netscape introduced frames as a concept in Web publishing. Frames divide a Web page into separate scrollable windows so that viewers can look at multiple pages simultaneously. Each frame can load information independently of the other frames on the page.

One major benefit of frames is that an element that a publisher wants as a constant – a table of contents, navigator bar, or title graphic – can be placed in a static frame that is always displayed.

On the other hand, frames break the “one URL per page” standard, which leads to several shortcomings – at least as frames are currently implemented. Here are ten good reasons to avoid using frames in your MIT Web pages.

1. Indexing programs (search engines such as AltaVista, Harvest, and InfoSeek) do not automatically index the content of frames.
2. Bookmarks don't work as expected; you can bookmark the top-level (frameset) page, but not necessarily what's displayed on your screen.
3. What you see on screen and what gets printed are usually not the same.
4. Frames are harder to code, with syntax that includes frameset tags and target windows. Pages with frames are also harder to maintain. For instance, the number of files to track for each page with frames is the number of windows plus the frameset page (usually 3-4 pages).
6. A few browsers can't deal with frames (e.g., some AOL versions, lynx).
7. Netscape 2.x doesn't supply “back” navigation with frames.
8. When frames are nested within frames, text can become unreadable.
9. Frames can be coded to open a new, external window. Most systems take quite a while to open a new window, and some viewers find this “feature” annoying.
10. If you want to check the source code of a frame, you have to open at least two documents.

Tables: An Alternative to Frames

Style sheets being developed by the World Wide Web Consortium promise to provide the features of frames in a better implementation. Until then, when tempted to use frames, consider using tables instead. You can code tables to display information in a layout that is similar to what could be achieved with frames. File management with tables is much easier, and you will also reach a larger audience.

Suggested Reading

Jakob Nielsen, a noted expert on usability and interface design, has written a compelling article against the use of frames. You can read it at

<http://www.useit.com/alertbox/9612.html>

The Web page from which this article was adapted also has some links of interest. You can view it at

<http://web.mit.edu/cwis/frames/> 

ECAT Online Catalog Moves from Pilot to Full Release

Lee Ridgway

On March 3, ECAT, MIT's Web-based electronic catalog and ordering system, moved out of pilot testing and was released to the MIT community. Over 100 users are now signed up, with new people being added weekly. The place to start for information about ECAT is the home page at

<http://web.mit.edu/ecat/>

Select the link “Introducing ECAT” for a summary of how ECAT operates and what you need to do before you can place orders.

From the ECAT Web page you can connect directly to the online catalogs and order-entry systems of the initial ECAT partner suppliers: Office Depot, for routine office supplies, and VWR Scientific, for laboratory supplies and chemicals. Other MIT partner suppliers will be added to ECAT in the future.




Before you can place orders through ECAT, you must be authorized for an MIT Procard, the corporate purchasing charge account issued to MIT by American Express. Anyone at MIT who holds purchasing authorization for at least \$500 may apply for a Procard. To print a copy of the Procard/ECAT application form from the Web, go to the ECAT home page and select the link “MIT Procard/ECAT Application” (the form cannot be completed and sent electronically). You may also request a paper copy by sending e-mail to <mcnamara@mit.edu>.

Ksign Prerequisite

Another prerequisite is to install Ksign on your computer. Ksign is a Netscape helper application that authenticates you as an authorized ECAT purchaser when you “sign” an order.

It is based on Kerberos V5, the MIT-developed authentication package that is also used by the SAP financial system. Currently, Ksign is available only for Macintosh, Windows 3.11 for Workgroups, and Athena Sun systems. To install Ksign on a Macintosh or Windows system, select the “Ksign Information” link from the ECAT home page (no Ksign installation is needed to place ECAT orders on an Athena Sun workstation). Ksign is under development for Windows 95 and NT.

News Updates

Check the ECAT home page for announcements about enhancements and changes to the system. For example, Office Depot recently introduced a change to its Place Order page. The maximum number of accounts that can be displayed has increased to 30, and the user must select which accounts are to be charged from a scrolling list. Windows 95 and NT users may also want to check the ECAT home page periodically for an announcement about Ksign availability. 

MIT Signs Up for Adobe Educational License Program

Robyn Fizz

Adobe Systems is known for its graphics, publishing, and Internet software – including Acrobat, Illustrator, PageMaker, and Photoshop, among others. Adobe products have been sold for many years at the MIT Computer Connection (W20-021) at significant educational discounts.

Recently, MIT joined the Adobe Educational License Program (AELP). This program offers even greater educational discounts to departments and centers that own or plan to buy 20 or more licenses of an Adobe application. Pricing per license is about half the cost of single copies of educationally discounted Adobe software.

The AELP is for institutional purchases only. Members of the MIT community can still buy individual copies of Adobe products at a discount through the MIT Computer Connection.

How AELP Works

You may mix platforms (Macintosh, Windows, and UNIX) in any combination you wish, as long as the total number of units for a particular Adobe product meets the minimum purchase requirement. You can count current versions already owned as part of the 20-license minimum.

Orders are placed through one of three approved dealers. (Contact information is given near the end of the article.) Since you don't have to negotiate a software license, paperwork is minimal.

You then receive a single serial number and single set of media for the total number of user licenses. You may duplicate the software and documentation for the total number of licensed users. If you prefer, you can buy additional documentation sets.

With the initial AELP purchase you receive all the additional software, artwork, and movies included in the retail product. However, if new versions of accessory software (e.g., Adobe Type Reunion) are released, you will need to buy them independently of the license for your major application.

You may add licenses to an AELP license, provided that you purchase five or more at a time.

AELP Options

The AELP also offers fee-based options for upgrades, concurrent use, and technical support.

- **Upgrades.** The Subscription option entitles you to have all upgrades, updates, and bug fixes shipped to you automatically for one year. Available with the original purchase of a license, the Subscription option ensures that your software remains current and easy to budget. The price of Subscription is 25% of the AELP price. When your contract expires, you can choose to renew your Subscription option for another year. If you don't purchase the Subscription option, you must buy a brand new license to get any updated versions of your software.

- **Concurrent Use.** This option permits unlimited users to access the software over a network, as long as the number of simultaneous (concurrent) users does not exceed the total number of licenses owned. The Concurrency option adds 25% to the AELP price.

Note: The percentage prices of Concurrency and Subscription are cumulative. For example, if the cost of a license is \$100, the cost of that license with Subscription would be \$125. To add the Concurrent Use option, the charge would be 25% of that total, which is \$156.25.

- **Technical Support.** The Alliance Premium program gives a full year of priority toll-free access to Adobe Technical Support for ten users of all Adobe products for the Macintosh or Windows platforms.

The special educational price for this contract is \$999. More users may be added to the annual contract for \$99 each. For UNIX applications, the

educational price is \$999 per year for five users. Additional users are \$199 per person.

Software Covered

You can purchase most Adobe applications through the AELP. Products covered include Acrobat, After Effects, Dimensions, FrameMaker, Illustrator, PageMaker, PageMill, Persuasion, PhotoDeluxe, Photoshop, Premiere, SiteMill, Streamline, and Adobe Type Manager.

Fonts from the Adobe Type Library are not included in the AELP.

Dealers


Three dealers have been selected to process AELP orders for MIT. They can send you forms and price lists, and determine final figures for your order.

- **Software House International**
Contact Melissa Campbell
Phone (508) 828-1717 voice
Fax (508) 828-1818 fax
E-mail <melissa_campbell@shi.com>
- **Crimson Technology**
Contact Todd McNeil
Phone (617) 499-4691
Fax (617) 499-4777
- **K2 Micromedia**
Contact Lori McCaughey (pronounced McCoy)
Phone (800) 292-1997
Fax (201) 529-5282

Information Sources

For more information about Adobe products, see the Web site at <http://www.adobe.com>

For online information about the AELP, go to

<http://www.adobe.com/supportservice/custsupport/NOTES/4802.htm> 

Adobe Educational License Program: Cost per License for Selected Macintosh and Windows Applications

Adobe Application	Educational License	w/ Concurrent or Subscription	w/ Both Concurrent and Subscription
Illustrator	\$75.00	\$93.75	\$117.25
PageMaker	\$100.00	\$125.00	\$156.25
PageMill	\$24.50	\$30.50	\$38.00
Persuasion	\$50.00	\$62.50	\$78.00
Photoshop	\$140.00	\$175.00	\$219.00
Premiere	\$140.00	\$175.00	\$219.00



If you don't know where to get help for your computer, network, or telephone problems, dial one of the help lines listed to the right.

If you prefer to use e-mail, you can send your questions to the corresponding addresses on the far right. (When logged into Athena, you can also use the olc command to send questions to Athena's online consultants.)

For a complete list of services offered by Information Systems, see the Web page at

<http://web.mit.edu/is/>

For help with...	Dial...	Or send a message to...
Athena Computing Environment	3-4435	olc@mit.edu
Athena hardware repairs	3-1410	hotline@athena.mit.edu
Computer and printer repairs	3-0815	pcservice@mit.edu
Computer sales	3-7686	mcc@mit.edu
Disabilities and computing	3-7808	atic@mit.edu
IS mainframe (VM server)	3-1104	mithelp@mit.edu
Macintosh computers	3-1101	mac-help@mit.edu
Networks/Other	3-1104	computing-help@mit.edu
PC computers	3-1102	pc-help@mit.edu
Telephone repairs	3-4357	5help@mit.edu
UNIX/VMS (by subscription)	3-1103	unix-vms-help@mit.edu
Voice mail	3-3677	vmail@mit.edu



Recent Publications from Information Systems

These publications are free. You can request them and other IS publications by calling x3-5150 or sending e-mail to <sendpubs@mit.edu>. Some of these publications are available on the World Wide Web. To view them, use the URLs listed beneath the titles.

A complete list of IS publications is included as an insert in this issue. You can also find this list on the Web at

<http://web.mit.edu/is/pubs/>

The Web version has hypertext links to many of the publications.

Order No.	Title
IS-21.2	<i>Guidelines for User Groups</i> (revised)
MC-1.2	<i>Rent-a-Mac Program</i> (revised)
NS-5.1	<i>Three Ways To Get MITnet Applications</i> http://web.mit.edu/is/pubs/ns-05
NS-9.2	<i>Creating and Maintaining Mailing Lists on MITnet</i> <i>(for registered MIT.EDU and Athena users)</i> http://web.mit.edu/is/pubs/ns-09
RP-42.1	<i>Playing It Safe with Electronic Mail</i> (revised)
TC-3.1	<i>User's Guide to the MIT 5ESS Digital Phone</i> <i>Windows 95 Home Page</i> http://web.mit.edu/is/help/win95/

