CrashMail

COLLABORATORS

	TITLE : CrashMail		
ACTION	*NAME*	*DATE*	*SIGNATURE*
WRITTEN BY		August 23, 2022	

REVISION HISTORY

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

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CrashMail

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```
                              CrashMail 1.23
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                   All rights reserved


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1.2 Introduction

```
              Introduction
============
Welcome as a new user of CrashMail, a full-featured mail-processor
("tosser") for the Amiga. CrashMail has all the features you can expect
in a good tosser and is easy to configure with the comfortable settings
editor CrashPrefs. Many hours of work have been put into CrashMail to
make it as powerful, stable and easy to use as possible.
```

CrashMail can be used on a node as well as on a point system with high
demands and can use both UMS and *.msg messagebases.

It is of course best to read this manual from the beginning to the
end, but I guess most people will be to eager to try the program
instead. My advise to you is to consult the manual only when you
have problems and then read it when you have got CrashMail up
and running to find out about all the features.

If you used another tosser before, you might be interested to read the

              Switching from another tosser
               part to see if you may be able to
convert parts of your old configuration.

Registration
============
CrashMail is released as ShareWare and is slightly crippled. If you are an
unregistered user of CrashMail, you can only send an echomail area to two
nodes. That means that you are limited to one uplink and one downlink, so
if you are a node, only one point can receive an area. Nothing else is
crippled and there are no annoying requesters telling you to register.

You don't have to register CrashMail if you don't want to. If you are
a point or a node without points, you should be able to use the
unregistered version without noticing the limitations. I do of course
appreciate all registrations. :-)

See the

                        Registration
                     section of this manual for more information on
how to register.

Acknowledgements
================
CrashPrefs uses reqtools.library. ReqTools is Copyright (c) Nico François.
CrashPrefs also uses the gtlayout.library by Olaf Barthel. Thanks, Nico
and Olaf! ;-)

Features
========

 · CrashMail is easy to configure with the CrashPrefs program.
 · CrashMail is very reliable and should never crash when processing
   a corrupt packet.
 · The number of areas and nodes CrashMail can handle is only limited
   by the available memory.
 · The size of messages CrashMail can handle is only limited by the
   available memory.
 · CrashMail supports the UMS and *.msg messagebases and can of
   course handle pass-through areas.
 · CrashMail has support for CHRS conversion in bort UMS and *.msg
   messagebases. Aliases for charsets can be added.
 · CrashMail has support for UseNet gateways when exporting mails
   from UMS.
 · CrashMail can write both FTS-0001 (StoneAge) and FSC-0039 (4D,
   Type 2+) mail packets. CrashMail can also read packets with
   FSC-0045 headers (5D, with domain).
 · Can import an Areas.BBS file and the area settings from a TrapToss
   configuration file.
 · Can write an Areas.BBS file.
 · CrashMail supports packet passwords.
 · CrashMail can be configured only to route file-attaches to certain
   nodes.
 · CrashMail can bounce messages addressed to nodes that are not in
   the nodelist.
 · CrashMail can remap netmails to certain persons to another person
   on another node.
 · CrashMail can remap netmails to certain nodes to other nodes.
 · CrashMail can execute a command when a netmail to a "Robotname" is
   received.
 · CrashMail has a built-in AreaFix with rescan, forward-requests,
   the possibility to "ban" a node from certain areas and much more.
 · Together with a "cron" program, CrashMail can send lists of subscribed
   areas to your downlinks with regular intervals.
 · CrashMail handles zone-gating of echomail areas automatically.
 · Maximum bundle and packet sizes can be specified.
 · CrashMail keeps a statistics file with the flow in all areas.
   The statistics are also shown when a downlink requests an
   arealist from AreaFix.
 · Nodes can be set as read-only or write-only in an area.
 · Nodes can be configured to automatically be subscribed to all new
   areas in a group.
 · CrashMail has an ARexx port
 · CrashMail can send replies to netmails with the Audit and Receipt
   flags set

- · CrashMail automatically recognizes which packer it should use
  to unpack a bundle.
- · Netmails can be sent either in separate packets or together with
  the echomail in a bundle.
- · Program for maintaining *.msg areas is included (CrashMaint)

- · and everything else you need, of course. ;-)

1.3   License and warranty

```
License
========
This license applies to the program called CrashMail for the Amiga
computer. All rights to the program belong to Johan Billing. All use
and distribution of CrashMail and accompanying files other than
described below is not allowed:

o CrashMail may be distributed freely as long as the following
  short rules are followed:

  1. CrashMail must be distributed together with all its
     accompanying files such as tools, documentation and
     Arexx scripts.

  2. CrashMail may only be distributed as long as the program
     itself and the other files are not modified in any way.
     version.

  3. You may not sell CrashMail to earn money. It is however
     allowed to charge a small fee to cover distribution
     costs.

o CrashMail may be used freely as long as the following short
  rules are obeyed:

  1. You may not attempt to modify the executable file in
     any way.

  2. If you are a registered user, you may not distribute
     or modify your personal keyfile.

Warranty
========
There is no warranty for CrashMail. All use of CrashMail is on
your own risk and the author cannot be held responsible for
any damage caused by CrashMail.
```

1.4   Requirements

CrashMail requires an Amiga with Kickstart/Workbench 2.04 or higher. It can
be used without a harddisk if you only use *.msg, but it will be very slow

and you can only have a very small messagebase. A harddisk is very much recommended.

CrashMail should be able to run with 1 MB of memory if you don't use UMS and have medium small dupe-checking buffer. UMS requires more memory because of its large buffers.

CrashMail also requires the following non-standard libraries:

o gtlayout.library v8 or higher by Olaf Barthel
o reqtools.library v38 or higher by Nico François

1.5 Miscellaneous information

'No security' packets

Bouncing netmail

Routing File-Attaches

Crash and Direct mail to points

Notes on AreaFix rescan

UMS support
                (File-attaches, MSGID conversion etc)

Log messages

1.6 misc_ums

General
=======
CrashMail tries to support all features of UMS and still be more like a
FidoNet tosser than an importer/exporter. If you don't like that, use
FidoImport/FidoExport instead.

CrashMail supports the following features of UMS V11:

 o The Parked flag. Parked messages will not be exported by CrashMail.

 o UMS V11 fileattaches are supported. (V10 style attaches are still
   supported as well)

 o The new attributes. The attribute "URGENT" means the same as crash
   and you can use "ALIAS xyzzy" to export a message with "xyzzy" in
   the from field if "xyzzy" is one of your aliases.

MSGID conversion
================

CrashMail converts Message-ID:s between standard FidoNet MSGID:s and
UMS Message-ID:s using the Gatebau 95 protocol. If you want to export
messages with normal FidoNet addresses in the MSGID, you have to do
like this:

1. Make sure that UMS generates "normal" MSGID:s for CrashMail in the
   format <serial number>@<domain address>. This is the default setting
   in UMS, so the easiest way to accomplish this it to not set the
   MSGID variable at all in ums.config.

2. Use the switch
                 Change MSGID to FidoNet-style
                  Gateways and MSGID:s
====================
If you run a gateway between two different nets, you have to make sure
that the correct domain is put in the converted MSGID:s. The default
domain for all zones is "fidonet.org". If you want the converted
MSGID:s of messages coming from a special zone to have another domain
the the Message-ID, you have to configure that domain in ums.config
using the variable "crashmail.msgiddomain.<zone>".

Example:

The lines in ums.config looks like this (UMS V11 syntax):

(crashmail.msgiddomain.42 hitchhikernet.xyz)
(crashmail.msgiddomain.19 supernet.zyx)

Then the MSGID:s will be converted like this:

     MSGID: 42:100/100.0 12345678
Message-ID: MSGID_42=3A100=2F100.0_12345678@hitchhikernet.xyz

     MSGID: 19:100/19.0 12345678
Message-ID: MSGID_19=3A100=2F19.0_12345678@supernet.zyx

     MSGID: 2:200/207.6 12345678
Message-ID: MSGID_2=3A200=2F207.6_12345678@fidonet.org

(In the last example, the default domain "fidonet.org" is used.)

1.7 misc_rescan

Messages that are rescanned may not look exactly like they originally
did unless you use *.msg with no CHRS conversion. That is necessary,
otherwise all messages would have to be stored twice.

For example, these things can be changed:

 o The character set of the message may be changed. In some cases, the
   original character set can be found in the "^a_CHRS" control line,
   but not always.

 o The address in the Origin line may have a "@fidonet" or another

domain name added if you use UMS.

o A program name may have been added after the tearline ("---")
  if you use UMS.

o All control lines ("kludges") are in the beginning of a message
  regardless of where they originally were if you use UMS.

It is easy to see if a message has been rescanned, all rescanned messages
have a ^aRESCANNED control line. Messages to you with a ^aRESCANNED line
will only be imported and not passed-on to any other nodes. Your downlinks
can rescan the messages from you if they wish to.

1.8 misc_crashpoint

All Crash and Direct netmails to points will be sent to the boss ←
             of the
point. Therefore, you should change all Crash and Direct mail for your
own points to Normal or Hold.

File-attaches will also be sent as Direct unless you have selected the

             No direct f/a
              option.

1.9 misc_bounce

CrashMail can bounce netmails addressed to nodes that are not in
the nodelist. CrashMail will only bounce nodes that match one of
the patterns configured in
             Bounce
              in
CrashPrefs.

Since the nodelist may not always be up-to-date, it is recommended
that you only bounce messages that are close to you, that is your
own net. There may be other nodes in other zones that have not yet
been added to the nodelist.

If you run a node, all mail to points under your node that are not
configured will be bounced automatically by CrashMail if you have
the
             Bounce points
              set.

1.10 misc_fileattach

CrashMail can route files together with netmails, that is so- ←
called
File-Attaches. Normally, you shouldn't route file-attaches since
they can be quite expensive for all the other nodes involved in the
distribution.

In
                File attach
                in CrashPrefs, you can configure what node
patterns you want to route file-attaches to. You may want to route
file-attaches to your points or perhaps between your nodes if you
are a Hub. If the destination node doesn't match any of the patterns,
the message will be bounced.

CrashMail will normally send all file-attaches directly to their
destination unless you have the
                No direct f/a
                set.

IMPORTANT: All Direct mails to points are sent to their bosses since
they cannot be called, so if you want to route file-attaches to your
points, you must change all Direct mail to Normal or Hold for them.
That can be configured in
                Change
                .

1.11 Installation

The CrashMail installation script will take care of the installation for
you. After CrashMail has been installed, you should run CrashPrefs to
create a new configuration.

It is recommended that you keep CrashMail and all the related programs in
one directory together with the configuration file since all programs
by default looks for the configuration in the directory where they are
located (PROGDIR:).

1.12 'No security' packets

If CrashMail encounters an unarchived mail packet with the ←
                filenote
"No security", all security checks will be disabled.
                CrashWrite
                uses
this to write echomails that always should be processed even if the
originating node doesn't receive the area from you.

The following security checks are disabled:

  o Packet password

o CrashMail doesn't check the destination node even if you have selected
  that option.
o CrashMail doesn't check if the sender of the message receives the
  echomail area.
o CrashMail ignores all read-only flags.

As far as I know, no mailers transfer the file comment. Because of that
and since CrashMail only treats unarchived mail packets as 'No security',
this should not be a security problem.

1.13 Log messages


```
Prefix    Category


-         SYSTEMINFO     System information
%         SYSTEMERR      I/O errors, out of memory, missing libraries etc
=         TOSSINGINFO    Information about the tossing/scanning process
!         TOSSINGERR     Errors in the tossing/scanning process
/         MISCINFO       Miscellaneous information
D         DEBUG          Debugging information
+         AREAFIX        Everything concerning the AreaFix
^         ACTIONINFO     CrashMail tells you what it is doing
?         USERERR        CrashMail was given invalid arguments to commands
                         on the command-line or via the ARexx port.


Category    Loglevel    Logmessage


ACTIONINFO       1    Tossing %s (%luK) from %ld:%ld/%ld.%ld (%02ld-%s-%02ld %02 ←
   ld:%02ld:%02ld)%s
ACTIONINFO       1    Tossing %s (%luK) from %ld:%ld/%ld.%ld@%s%s
ACTIONINFO       2    Scanning areas for messages to export
ACTIONINFO       3    Notified %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu
ACTIONINFO       3    Scanning for files to pack
ACTIONINFO       3    Scanning outbound directory for lost bundles
ACTIONINFO       3    Tossing...


AREAFIX          1    AreaFix: Failed to attach to %s
AREAFIX          1    AreaFix: You can only export an area to two nodes in the  ←
   unregistered version
AREAFIX          2    AreaFix: Unknown node %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu
AREAFIX          2    AreaFix: Wrong password "%s" from %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu
AREAFIX          3    AreaFix: %s requested from %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu
AREAFIX          3    AreaFix: Area %s removed
AREAFIX          3    AreaFix: Area %s removed, message sent to areafix
AREAFIX          3    AreaFix: Refused access to %s
AREAFIX          3    AreaFix: This node is banned in %s
AREAFIX          3    AreaFix: Unknown area %s
AREAFIX          4    AreaFix: Attached to %s
AREAFIX          4    AreaFix: Attached to %s as read-only
AREAFIX          4    AreaFix: Detached from %s
AREAFIX          4    AreaFix: Request from %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu
AREAFIX          4    AreaFix: Rescanned %lu messages
AREAFIX          4    AreaFix: Rescanning %s
AREAFIX          4    AreaFix: Sending help file to %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu
```

```
AREAFIX          4    AreaFix: Sending list of areas to %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu
AREAFIX          4    AreaFix: Sending list of unlinked areas to %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu
AREAFIX          4    AreaFix: Sending query to %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu

DEBUG            6    *** New FirstDay for %lu.%lu/%lu.%lu ***
DEBUG            6    *** New FirstDay for %s ***
DEBUG            6    *** Warning: Loglevel is 0!!! ***
DEBUG            6    Forced to be found by aka
DEBUG            6    Found by import node for %s
DEBUG            6    Found by netmail aka for %s
DEBUG            6    Is in HandleMessage()
DEBUG            6    Is in HandleNetmail()
DEBUG            6    Message is to local system
DEBUG            6    Netmail is fileattach
DEBUG            6    Netmail is now to %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu
DEBUG            6    Netmail will be imported
DEBUG            6    Will route message
DEBUG            6    Will write message

SYSTEMERR        1    "%s" is a file, not a directory!
SYSTEMERR        1    *** Out of memory ***
SYSTEMERR        1    *** User Break ***
SYSTEMERR        1    AreaFix: Unable to open %s
SYSTEMERR        1    Can't move %s
SYSTEMERR        1    Couldn't allocate signal for notify
SYSTEMERR        1    Couldn't move %s to %s
SYSTEMERR        1    Couldn't save dupe table to %s
SYSTEMERR        1    Directory "%s" not found
SYSTEMERR        1    Disk error: %s
SYSTEMERR        1    Error opening nodelist in directory "%s"
SYSTEMERR        1    External command "%s" failed with error %lu
SYSTEMERR        1    No memory for dupe-check buffer
SYSTEMERR        1    Out of memory!
SYSTEMERR        1    Packer failed: %lu
SYSTEMERR        1    Unable to add file to %s
SYSTEMERR        1    Unable to create directory
SYSTEMERR        1    Unable to create packet %08lx.newpkt
SYSTEMERR        1    Unable to examine lock on "%s"
SYSTEMERR        1    Unable to lock temp directory "%s"
SYSTEMERR        1    Unable to login into UMS msgbase
SYSTEMERR        1    Unable to open %s
SYSTEMERR        1    Unable to open %s for writing
SYSTEMERR        1    Unable to open packet %s
SYSTEMERR        1    Unable to open traplist.library V5 or higher!
SYSTEMERR        1    Unable to write RFC-message to %s
SYSTEMERR        1    Unarchiving failed: %lu
SYSTEMERR        1    Unknown format of stats file, exiting...
SYSTEMERR        2    *** User Break ***
SYSTEMERR        2    Couldn't read config file %s

SYSTEMINFO       1    CrashMail end
SYSTEMINFO       1    Deleting orphan tempfile %s
SYSTEMINFO       2    CrashMail %s started successfully!
SYSTEMINFO       2    Creating directory "%s"
SYSTEMINFO       2    Registered to %s
SYSTEMINFO       2    Reloading configuration...
SYSTEMINFO       2    Unregistered version
```

```
SYSTEMINFO        4    Executing external command "%s"


TOSSINGERR        1    %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu doesn't receive %s
TOSSINGERR        1    %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu is not allowed to write in %s
TOSSINGERR        1    %s is not a Type-2 packet
TOSSINGERR        1    %s is not a valid alias for %s
TOSSINGERR        1    Addressed to %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu, not to me
TOSSINGERR        1    Couldn't export message: %s
TOSSINGERR        1    Error in dupefile
TOSSINGERR        1    Fatal UMS-error: "%s" Exiting...
TOSSINGERR        1    Got unexpected EOF when reading msg #%lu
TOSSINGERR        1    Header strings too long in msg #%lu
TOSSINGERR        1    Message header for msg #%lu is short
TOSSINGERR        1    Message header for msg #1 is too short
TOSSINGERR        1    Packet header in %s is too short
TOSSINGERR        1    Packet header too short for msg #%lu
TOSSINGERR        1    Possible loopmail detected: Received from %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu,  ←
    to %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu
TOSSINGERR        1    Route to %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu via Bit Bucket
TOSSINGERR        1    Unknown date format "%s"
TOSSINGERR        1    Unknown message type %lu for message #%lu
TOSSINGERR        1    Unknown node %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu
TOSSINGERR        1    Unknown packer for %s
TOSSINGERR        1    Warning: Corrupt attributes string: %s
TOSSINGERR        1    Wrong password
TOSSINGERR        2    UMS-error: %s
TOSSINGERR        3    Area: %s
TOSSINGERR        3    Bounced message from %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu to %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu --  ←
    not in nodelist
TOSSINGERR        3    Bounced message from %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu to %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu --  ←
    unknown point
TOSSINGERR        3    Message-ID: %s
TOSSINGERR        3    Refused to route file-attach from %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu to %lu:% ←
    lu/%lu.%lu
TOSSINGERR        3    Renaming %s to .bad
TOSSINGERR        3    Unknown area %s
TOSSINGERR        4    Duplicate message in %s


TOSSINGINFO       1    Bad: %lu messages
TOSSINGINFO       1    Deleting zero length bundle %s
TOSSINGINFO       1    Dupes: %lu messages
TOSSINGINFO       1    Failed writing UMS V11 file-attach, using old style...
TOSSINGINFO       1    Imported: %lu messages
TOSSINGINFO       1    No security packet, overriding all security checks...
TOSSINGINFO       1    Old bad file found in inbound: %s
TOSSINGINFO       1    Routed: %lu messages
TOSSINGINFO       1    Total: %lu messages
TOSSINGINFO       1    UMS-error: %s
TOSSINGINFO       1    Warning: %lu messages in UMS messagebase not exported
TOSSINGINFO       2    %lu messages exported
TOSSINGINFO       2    1 message exported
TOSSINGINFO       2    Adding %s to %s
TOSSINGINFO       2    Changed priority for bundle to %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu from Normal  ←
    to %s
TOSSINGINFO       2    Lost renamed bundle found: %s Renaming...
TOSSINGINFO       2    No messages exported
TOSSINGINFO       2    Packing %s for %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu with %s
```

```
TOSSINGINFO       2    Sending %s unpacked to %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu
TOSSINGINFO       2    Unarchiving %s using %s
TOSSINGINFO       2    Writing %s to %s
TOSSINGINFO       3    Area %s -- %lu messages
TOSSINGINFO       3    Area %s -- %lu messages (%lu dupes)
TOSSINGINFO       3    Importing message
TOSSINGINFO       3    Unknown area %s -- auto-adding
TOSSINGINFO       3    Unknown charset %s
TOSSINGINFO       4    Answering to a audit request
TOSSINGINFO       4    Answering to a receipt request
TOSSINGINFO       4    Changed priority for bundle to %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu from Normal  ←
   to %s
TOSSINGINFO       4    Changed priority for packet to %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu from %s to % ←
   s
TOSSINGINFO       4    Exporting message #%lu from "%s" to "%s" at %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu
TOSSINGINFO       4    Exporting message #%lu from "%s" to "%s" in %s
TOSSINGINFO       4    Exporting message from "%s" to "%s" at %s
TOSSINGINFO       4    Exporting message from "%s" to "%s" in %s
TOSSINGINFO       4    Exporting message from "%s" to "%s" via UseNet gateway
TOSSINGINFO       4    Killed empty netmail
TOSSINGINFO       4    Remapped message to %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu to %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu
TOSSINGINFO       4    Remapped message to %s to %s at %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu
TOSSINGINFO       4    Rescanned %lu messages
TOSSINGINFO       4    Rescanning %s for %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu
TOSSINGINFO       4    Routing file %s to %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu
TOSSINGINFO       5    Non-standard charset %s, using %s
TOSSINGINFO       5    Routing message to %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu via %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu
TOSSINGINFO       5    Sending message directly to %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu


USERERR           1    "%s" is a file, not a directory!
USERERR           1    Can't rescan %s, area is pass-through
USERERR           1    Invalid node number "%s"
USERERR           1    Invalid node number %s
USERERR           1    Unable to open %s
USERERR           1    Unknown area %s
USERERR           1    Unknown node %lu:%lu/%lu.%lu
USERERR           1    You can't scan area %s
```

1.14 Configuration

```
            CrashPrefs settings editor
             CrashMail.prefs
================
The default configuration file is "PROGDIR:CrashMail.prefs", that is
CrashMail.prefs in the same directory as CrashMail itself. If that
file is not found, CrashMail and CrashPrefs will try to load
"MAIL:CrashMail.prefs" instead. You can specify other configuration
files on command-line with the SETTINGS switch.


File notification
=================
When CrashMail is started with the WAIT switch waits for ARexx
commands, it uses a feature of AmigaDOS called file notification.
If the configuration file is changed, it will be re-read automatically.
```

If you alter the configuration with CrashPrefs when CrashMail is
waiting for ARexx commands, CrashMail will load the new configuration.

Format of settings file
=======================
The configuration file is in ASCII-format, so you can modify it
with a texteditor, but that is not recommended unless you know
what you are doing. I suggest that you use CrashPrefs as much as
possible.

Any lines beginning with a ";" are treated as comments and ignored.
They will be lost whenever CrashMail rewrites its configuration file.
Currently the configuration is rewritten when areas are auto-added
and when the configuration is changed via AreaFix.

1.15 CrashPrefs

                    CrashPrefs
==========
In CrashPrefs, you can change all settings in CrashMail with a comfortable
GUI. CrashMail has online-help, so if you don't understand something, all
you have to to is to press the Help key. Make sure that you have
CrashMail.guide in the same directory as CrashPrefs.

Sections
========

                    Creating a new config

                    Switching from another tosser

                    General

                    Options

                    Paths

                    Akas

                    Nodes

                    Areas

                    UMS

                    Groups

                    Packers

                    Charsets

                    Bounce

File attach

Remap

Route

Change

Robotnames

AreaFix

Arealists
Other
=====

Hotkeys

Menus

Startup

1.16   CrashPrefs -- Hotkeys

Hotkeys
=======
You can access all hotkeys in a window even when a string gadget is
active. All you have to do is keep right Amiga pressed down and
press the hotkey.

The arrow-down gadgets that sometimes can be found next to stringgadgets
and textgadgets can also be selected with the keyboard. Just keep Shift
pressed down and press the hotkey.

The Tab key always activates the first string gadget if no string
gadget is active.

1.17   CrashPrefs -- Creating a new config

If CrashPrefs cannot load the configuration file, it will ask you if you
want to load another or if you want to create a new configuration file.

If you select to create a new configuration file, CrashPrefs will ask
you the following questions:

Name

  Here you just have to enter your name.

Main node address

This is your own address. If you have more than one address, just
enter one of them and add the other later.

Main mail feed

Here you should enter the node you receive your mail from. CrashMail
will set up routing and a netmail area and echomail areas will be
auto-added later.

Messagebase

Select if you want to use the *.msg or UMS messagebase as default
for auto-added areas and for the netmail and BAD areas.

Prefix/Area path

If you selected UMS, CrashPrefs will ask you for the prefix for your
areas. The default is "fidonet.".

If you selected *.msg, CrashPrefs will ask you where it should put
areas. This should be "MAIL:Areas/" or something similar.

A basic configuration file will be created. CrashMail will route all
netmail to your main feed and pack the mail with LHA. You should
check your settings and perhaps also add other akas and nodes.

1.18 Available charsets

                    Charsets in CrashMail
====================

LATIN-1

The Amigas native character set. Also called ISOI-8859-1, EMCA-94 or
simply AMIGA.

MAC

The native character set of the Apple Macintosh. Normally you won't
use this very often unless you participate in Macintosh echomail
areas.

IBMPC

The character set used in PC computers. This can be either Codepage 437
or Codepage 865 depending on the Codepage 865 switch in
              Options
                 .

SWEDISH

This is an old 7-bit character set only used in Sweden and Finland. In
this character set, national characters are represented with {}\[]|.
When messages are imported using this charset, CrashMail will also try

to convert some of the characters from LATIN-1 and IBMPC, so it is
often a good idea to set this charset as default charset for areas where
SWEDISH is used without a CHRS kludge. This charset is sometimes also
called SF7.

 DEFAULT

  This charset is a mixture of LATIN-1 and IBMPC, so it os often a good
  idea to set this charset as default for an area. This charset can only
  be used for importing.

 ASCII

  No conversion at all. Use this if you want to export an area without
  CHRS kludge. This can only be used for exporting.

1.19 CrashPrefs -- Starting CrashPrefs

```
Startup
=======

CLI
---
Usage: SETTINGS,PUBSCREEN=PS/K:
```

    SETTINGS   Settings file to load at startup. CrashPrefs defaults to
                PROGDIR:CrashMail.prefs. If that file doesn't exist, it
                tries MAIL:CrashMail.prefs too.

    PUBSCREEN   Public Screen to open CrashPrefs on. CrashPrefs defaults
                to the default public screen.

    HELPFILE   The name of the helpfile that CrashPrefs should use. This
                defaults to PROGDIR:CrashMail.guide.

```
Workbench
---------
```
The CLI options SETTINGS and PUBSCREEN can also be passed to CrashPrefs
with Workbench tooltypes. Select the CrashPrefs icon and select
Icons->Information in Workbench to edit the tooltypes.

1.20 CrasHPrefs -- Menus

```
             Menus
=====
```

 Open

    With this item you can select a new CrashMail settings file to load.

 Save

Save the current settings file with its old name.

Save As

Save the current settings file with a new name.

About

Show information about CrashPrefs.

Quit

Quit CrashPrefs.

Import TrapToss configuration

With this menuitem you can import the aka, node and area settings from
a TrapToss configuration file. Note that the imported items will not
be complete, they will lack information about groups, packers etc.

See
                Switching from another tosser
                 for more information.

Import Areas.bbs

                Areas.bbs
                 is more or less a standard format for area configurations.
Many programs can read and write an Areas.BBS file.

See
                Switching from another tosser
                 for more information.

Export Areas.bbs

With this menuitem you can write an
                Areas.bbs
                 file. That file can be
read by other programs such as mail readers and other tossers.

A few notes on the generated file:

    o All nodes will be in 4D. Old programs may not be able to read them...
    o Pass-through areas will have the path "T:"
    o UMS areas will have the path "UMS:<group>". You may have to remove
      them manually.

1.21 Areas.BBS file

Areas.bbs is more or less a standard format for area configurations.
CrashMail can both read and write Areas.BBS files.

An Areas.BBS file basically looks like this:

; Sample Areas.BBS file

; <origin> ! <sysop>
; CrashPrefs will write this but doesn't read any lines with the
; string " ! " in them.

Default Origin ! Sysop

; <path>   <tagname>   <nodes to export to>

MAIL:Areas/MAIL_DIR   MAIL_DIR
MAIL:Areas/TEST   TEST   2:299/102 2:299/101.1

1.22 Switching from another tosser

                  If you used another tosser before with a complex setup, ←
                        CrashPrefs can
import parts of your old settings to make switching a bit easier

TrapToss
========
In CrashPrefs' main window, there is a menuitem called "Import TrapToss
configuration". This will import aka, node and area settings from a
TrapToss configuration file. Note that the imported items will not
be complete, they will lack information about groups, packers etc.
This can still be very helpful if you run a system with many areas and
downlinks as your downlinks will still get the same areas they used to.
CrashPrefs will inform you about any nodes and akas that are added.
After the import, you should check any added akas and nodes.

Configurations from other tossers that use a similar configuration format
can be imported as well, but you might have to add your Akas before.
CrashPrefs needs to know about your Akas in order to determine if an area
is pass-through or not.

Areas.BBS
=========

                  Areas.bbs
                    is a standard format for area configurations that can be read
by many programs such as mailreaders and tossers. If your old tosser
can export such a file you can import it in CrashPrefs. Before you do this,
you should configure at least all your Akas. CrashPrefs needs to know
about your akas in order to determine if an area was pass-through or not.
If an area is pass-through, CrashPrefs has to guess the correct Aka to
use. When new areas need to be created, CrashPrefs will use the default
settings of the area DEFAULT. If CrashPrefs encounters an unconfigured
node, it will notify you and add it to the configured nodes. After the
import, you should enter Nodes and check all added nodes.

Foozle
======

If you use Foozle, there is an ARexx script in the Foozle archive
called Fz2BBS.rexx. It doesn't make an Areas.BBS file even if it claims
to, but you can import it as a TrapToss configuration. All the added
areas will be pass-through, so you will need to edit them a bit.

1.23 CrashPrefs -- General

```
                General configuration
=====================
```

Sysop

   The name of the sysop on the system where CrashMail is running. This
   name is used when writing bounce messages, answers to receiptrequests
   and auditrequests and AreaFix responses.

Default zone

   The default zone for messages without INTL and zone information in the
   packet header. Set this to the zone of your main address.

Logfile

   The logfile CrashMail should write information to. In many cases
   CrashMail unoperates unattended, and then a logfile can be very
   useful, especially if something goes wrong.

Loglevel

   With this gadget, you specify how much information CrashMail should
   write to its logfile. There are the following levels:

           1 Minimum
           2 Small
           3 Normal
           4 Extra
           5 Extreme
           6 Debug

Local charsets

   This setting is only important if you use the switch
             Translate *.msg
                .
   If that switch is turned on, all messages written to a *.msg area will
   be translated to this charset and all messages without a CHRS kludge
   that are exported are assumed to be in this charset.

             Available charsets
              Max packet size

   Whenever a message is added to a .PKT file, the size of the file will
   be checked and if the packetfile is larger than this limit, CrashMail

will create a new packet and add the message to the mew packet instead.
Please note that the size is specified in kilobytes!

Set this to 0 for no limit.

Max bundle size

Whenever a PKT file is added to a message bundle (archive with packet
files), the size of the bundle will be checked and if the bundle is
larger than this limit, CrashMail will add the packet to a new bundle
instead. Please note that the size is specified in kilobytes!

Useful if
          Weekday naming
           is turned off to make
sure that the bundles don't get to large.

Set this to 0 for no limit.

Dupefile
Dupesize
Dupemode

Dupechecking means that CrashMail checks echomail for duplicate
messages, and if it finds one, it can take different actions. The
information CrashMail needs to find dupes are stored in a dupetable
with an entry for each message in the table. CrashMail can only find
dupes if the old message is still in the dupetable.

The size is the maximum size in kilobytes the dupetable can have before
CrashMail starts to remove old entries. Don't set this to high, remember
that CrashMail has to have this file in memory in one large block.
Each entry in the dupetable uses about 39.0865 bytes, at least on my
system. ;-)

There are three modes for dupechecking:

BAD   Dupes are moved to the BAD area
KILL   Dupes are killed
IGNORE   No dupechecking

1.24 CrashPrefs -- Options

              Strip Re: on import

If you enable this option, CrashMail will strip all leading "Re:"
from the subject lines of all messages that it imports.

Honour Receipt reqs

In netmail messages, there is a flag called Receipt request. If
such a message reaches your system and you have this flag set,
CrashMail will write a netmail and confirm that the messages has
reached its destination.

Such a confirmation message may look like this:
===

From: Johan Billing   (2:200/207.6)
  To: Joe User   (1:1/1.1)
Subj: Receipt

Your message to John User dated 01 Jan 94 00:00:00 with the subject
"Test" has reached its final destination. This message doesn't mean that
the message has been read, it just tells you that it has arrived at this
system.

See also: ANSWERAUDIT

No routing

   If this switch is turned on, CrashMail will import all netmail even
   if it is not addressed to your system. If it is turned off, CrashMail
   will pass it on to another node according to your defined routing.

   Don't use this switch if you route mail to other systems!

Force INTL

   If this is enabled, all netmail messages generated by CrashMail
   will have an INTL kludge even if it is addressed to a node in
   your zone. This may be needed to make CrashMail work with some
   programs, so it is generally a good idea to have it on.

Honor Audit reqs

   In netmail messages, there is a flag called Audit request. If such
   a message is routed at your system and you have this flag set,
   CrashMail will write a confirmation in netmail.

   Such a confirmation message may look like this:
   ===

   From: Johan Billing   (2:200/207.6)
     To: Joe User   (1:1/1.1)
   Subj: Audit

   Your message to John User dated 01 Jan 94 00:00:00 with the subject
   "Test" has just been routed to 2:200/200.0 by this system.

   See also: ANSWERRECEIPT

Check SEEN-BY

   If this is turned on, CrashMail will check the SEEN-BY lines when
   processing echomail and only pass a message on to a node if the node
   isn't found in the SEEN-BY lines. To avoid dupes when all programs
   are not 100% correctly configured, it is generally a good idea to
   have this turned on, especially if you operate a node.

Path 3D

If this is enabled, CrashMail will add your address to the PATH line
even if you are a point. This isn't always accepted, so you may have
to turn this off.

Import SEEN-BY

If this is turned on, SEEN-BY lines will be imported to your
messagebase.

Import empty netmail

Some systems (e.g. FrontDoor) send you a netmail messages with no
text but with files attached when you receive file areas via Tick
or a similar program. Normally CrashMail doesn't import empty messages,
but if this is turned on, CrashMail will import them.

Unattended mode

If this is turned on, CrashMail suppresses System requesters
like "Disk Full" and "Please insert disk XYZ" etc.

No direct f/a

Normally CrashMail will send any fileattaches directly to their
destination (or to the boss if it is a point) with the Direct
attribute set. If this is turned on, fileattaches are routed
just like any normal netmail. This should be turned of in
almost all cases.

Bounce unknown points

If this is turned on and a message is addressed to a point under one
of your akas that isn't configured, CrashMail will write a message to
the sender of that message and tell him that the point doesn't exist.

Example bounce message:
=======================

From: Johan Billing   (9:999/999.0)
To: Test Nisse   (9:999/998.0)
Subj: Bounced Message

Warning! Your message has been bounced because the point
9:999/999.9 doesn't exist.

This is the message that was bounced:

From: Test Nisse   (9:999/998.0)
To: No Point   (9:999/999.9)
Subj: YooHoo

@TOPT 9
@MSGID: 9:999/998.0 12345678
This is a test to see if you exist.

Check packet dest

If this is turned on, CrashMail will check the destination of all
PKT files and only process them if they are addressed to one of
your akas. If the packet isn't addressed to one of your akas, the
extension will be changed to .bad and the file will be moved to your
Inbound directory.

Weekday naming

   If this switch is turned on, the extension of mail bundles created
   by CrashMail will match the weekday. If it is turned off, the
   extension can be any day. If it is turned off, CrashMail will add
   to the same bundle until the
                 Max bundle size
                  limit
   is exceeded.

Add TID

   If you turn this switch on, a TID (Tosser-ID) control line will be
   added to all messages generated on your system and tell the world
   that you are using CrashMail.

Codepage 865

   If this switch is turned on, CrashMail will use the danish/norwegian
   codepage 865 when converting from/to the IBMPC character set. If the
   switch is turned off, CrashMail will use the international codepage 437.

Translate *.msg

   If this switch is enabled, CrashMail will translate all messages in
   your *.msg areas from the charset in the CHRS line (or the default
   charset) to the charset configured as the
                 local charset
                 .
   The old CHRS kludge will be kept as a _CHRS kludge. Exported messages
   will also be converted to the charset specified in the Areas settings
   and a CHRS kludge will be added to them.

Use *.msg HighWater

   If you turn this on, CrashMail uses 1.msg in all areas to store the
   number of the highest exported message in the ReplyTo field. This will
   make exports from *.msg areas much faster. When the messagebase is
   renumbered, the HighWater mark must also be updated. CrashMaint will of
   course do this, but some programs won't. If you need to use another
   renumbering program that doesn't update the HighWater marks, you can
   use
                 CrashHW
                  to update them after the messagebase has been
   renumbered..

Write back *.msg

   If you use this, CrashMail will write all messages back to the
   messagebase after export with the new PATH and SEEN-BY and with

the local charset if you use Translate *.msg.

Keep HW when tossing

When CrashMail imports mail to a *.msg messagebase, it normally updates
the highwater mark to point at the highest message if it pointed to the
highest message before CrashMail started tossing. By doing this CrashMail
doesn't need to check all imported messages to see if they should be
exported. Unfortunately this feature causes problem with the CNet BBS
system which uses the highwater mark for its own purposes, so now you
can turn it off with this switch...

1.25 CrashPrefs -- Paths

Inbound

   This is the directory where CrashMail will look for incoming mail
   bundles and packets.

Outbound

   This is the directory where CrashMail puts files that should be
   sent and flow files.

Packets

   If you specify a directory here, CrashMail will put mail bundles
   and file-attaches in this directory instead of the Outbound directory.
   If you have many downlinks and a full outbound, it can take a while
   for the mailer to scan the directory. If you use this switch to
   put as many files as possible in another directory, there will be
   as few files as possible in the Outbound and the scanning will be
   faster.

Nodelist

   This is a directory where CrashMail can find a FidoNet nodelist
   processed by TrapList. If you specify this, CrashMail will also
   need traplist.library.

   The nodelist is only used for one thing: Bouncing. If you want
   to bounce messages to nodes that aren't in the nodelist,
   CrashMail obviously needs a nodelist.

Statsfile

   Filename that CrashMail should write its area statistics to. You
   can view the statistics with the program CrashStats and it is
   shown when your downlinks request area lists from your AreaFix.

Temporary

   This is the directory that CrashMail should unpack compressed mail
   bundles to. You may put this in RAM:, but it isn't recommended

unless you have very much memory. It may happen that you one day
receive much more mail than normal and your ram disk gets full...

Create packet

   This is the directory where CrashMail should store packets before
   moving them to Outbound or adding them to a bundle. Unless you
   have many downlinks, you can put this on the ram disk for more
   speed.

1.26 CrashPrefs -- Aka

                 Aka stands for Also Known As. The akas are the different node and ←
                       point
numbers of your system. Here you should configure all your addresses.

Removing akas

   Since Akas are linked to areas and routings, they can't be removed
   and leaving the areas and routings intact. If you try to remove an
   aka that is used, CrashPrefs will ask you if you want to change the
   aka in the areas and routings of if you want to delete the areas
   and routings.

   Since every configuration must have at least one netmail directory,
   a BAD area and a DEFAULT area, CrashPrefs won't allow you to remove
   those areas. Instead the aka of those areas will be changed to the
   first aka in the list.

Domain

   This is the domain of the aka. This could for example be "FidoNet",
   "AmigaNet" or something similar. This is currently only used for
   making a 5D-address when importing to an UMS messagebase and when
   writing RFC-messages with the Robotname feature.

FakeNet

   FakeNets are used as a work-around for very old mailprocessors that
   don't now about points. A FakeNet was used to make a node address
   of a point, if you have the FakeNet 9999, the point 2:200/207.6
   would then be treated as 2:9999/6 instead. Almost all software
   nowadays use 4D-adresses, so there should be no need to use this.

   If you do need to use FakeNet-addresses, all you need to do is
   to select a FakeNet and set the "StoneAge" flag in the
             Nodes
                   settings and CrashMail will take care of the rest for you. You
   should select a FakeNet that doesn't interfere with other nets
   in your zone.

Add SEEN-BY

   You can use this feature to add nodes to the SEEN-BY lines when
   CrashMail tosses echomail. Hosts and Hubs and other nodes with

administrative addresses should use this to make sure that all
their akas in the same net are added to the SEEN-BY lines.

Since the SEEN-BY lines are 2D, only 2D-addresses (Net/Node) can
be entered here.

 Strip SEEN-BY

You can use this to remove nodes for the SEEN-BY lines, but there
is very seldom a need to do this. Patterns are allowed and this
is also only 2D.

1.27 CrashPrefs -- UMS

                    What is UMS
                     Login name
Password
Server

CrashMail will try to login into the UMS messagebase with the given
login name and password. The server will most of the time be "default".

An entry for "CrashMail" with no password (with no password) in
ums.config might look like this in UMS V10.

```
   User
   Name "CrashMail"
   Distribution   = "#?"
   Export         = "#?"
   GroupFilter    = "#?"
   Import         = "#?"
   NetAccess      = "#?"
   Password
   ReadAccess     = "fidonet.#?"
   WriteAccess    = "fidonet.#?"
   EndUser
```

If you use UMS V11, the entry could look like this instead:

```
   ( Exporter
      ( Alias
      )
      ( READACCESS "fidonet.#?" )
      ( WRITEACCESS "fidonet.#?" )
      ( NETACCESS "#?" )
      ( IMPORT "#?" )
      ( EXPORT "#?" )
      ( DISTRIBUTION #? )
      ( Name CrashMail )
      ( Password  )
   )
```

If you don't want CrashMail to export e-mail to a UseNet-gateway,

you should of course only set Export to "#?@FidoNet". If you are in
several net, it could for example be "#?@(FidoNet|AmigaNet|OtherNet)".

Remember that you only need one account for all nets and all systems
you send mail to.

Default origin

If CrashMail exports an echomail message with no Organization field in
the UMS messagebase, it will put this string on the origin line.

Gateway name
Gateway node

If CrashMail finds a mail to export that isn't addressed in
FidoNet-style, it can send the message to a UseNet gateway.

The message will be sent to the Gateway name at the specified
Gateway node. The first line of the message text will be
"To: <destination address>".

If you have Gateway name set to "UUCP" and Gateway node set to
"1:1/31.0", a message like this will be sent:

From: Paul Atreides
To: UUCP   (1:1/31.0)
Subj: Gateway Test

To: test.user@dotted.address

This is a small test...

Keep origin when importing

When you normally import FidoNet messages into UMS, the Origin line
is parsed and then removed from the text. If you use this switch,
the Origin will still be parsed but not removed.

Change MSGID to FidoNet-style

When UMS generates Message-ID's, it uses the same address for all
areas regardless of your aka. If you want to have your FidoNet-address
of the area in the MSGID, use this switch. If this switch is turned on,
CrashMail will generate a new MSGID by using your aka for the area and
the number in the Message-ID created by UMS.

Operate as a Maus gateway

If you want to operate a Maus gateway, you have to select this switch.
Then all incoming messages with a REPLYADDR kludge that contains an
e-mail-adress that ends with ".maus.de" will be converted as like this:

Real_Name@node.maus.de --> Real Name,NODE.maus

The Maus net currently only exists in the German-speaking countries.

1.28   CrashPrefs -- Groups

Groups are only used in AreaFix and decide which areas a node is
allowed to subscribe to. A node may only subscribe to areas that
are in a group he has access to.

Groupnames

   All groups may have a name. It is a good idea to use this feature,
   otherwise you can easily forget what the different groups are for.
   Examples of good groupnames are "FidoNet","FidoNet Sysop",
   "Gated UseNet" etc. Choose your groupnames with care since they
   are also showed when a downlink requests an area list from your
   AreaFix.

Nodes

   In this list, all configured nodes are shown. You can toggle the
   access of the nodes by double-clicking on them or selecting the
   desired access with the gadget below the list. If the nodes have
   an asterisk ("*") in front of them, they have access to this group
   and may subscribe to areas in this group via the built-in AreaFix.
   If there is an exclamation mark ("!") in front of the node, the node
   may still subscribe to areas in this group via AreaFix, but all areas
   will be configured as read-only for the node.

   With the checkbox gadget labled "Get new areas", you can select if
   this node automatically should be subscribed to areas in this group
   that are auto-added or forward-requested by someone else. A "@" in
   front of the node shows if you have selected that the node should
   get all new areas in this group.

1.29   CrashPrefs -- Packers

                  CrashMail will examine incoming bundles to find out what packer ↩
                     to use.
Here you can configure the strings CrashMail should search for and
how the packers should be executed.

The string below the listview is the name of the packer. Be sure to
select good packer names like LHA, LZH and ZIP since your downlinks
use this string if they want to change their packer via AreaFix.

Pack command

   The command to execute when a file should be compressed. You may
   use the following codes in the command:

   %a   Name of the bundle the file should be added to
   %f   Name of the file that should be added

A packer can only be selected with AreaFix if it has got a
pack command.

Unpack command

The command to execute when a file should be decompressed. CrashMail
will change the current directory to the
            Temporary
             directory
to make sure that the PKT files are extracted to the right place. You
can use the following codes in the command:

%a   Name of the bundle that should be unpacked

Recog

This is short for "recognition" string and this string tells
CrashMail how it can recognize a packer. CrashMail will read
the beginning of the file and compare it with this string, and
if it matches, CrashMail assumes that the file was compressed
with this packer "?" can be used as a wilcard in the string.
If you want to compare hexadecimal values, you can specify
them with "$xx".

Just an empty string will match everything, so you can use this
if you want to use an external program or ARexx script that unpacks
all kinds of archives.

Examples:

LHA/LZH: "??-lh?-"
ZIP: "PK"
ARC: "$1a"

LHA/LZH written in hexadecimal: "??$2d$6c$68?$2d"

Test recog

Use this button to test your recog settings. Select a packed file
in the filerequester that appears and CrashPrefs will try to
recognize the packer that was used to pack it.

Examples

        Name: LHA
  Pack command: LhA a %a %f
Unpack command: LhA x -m -M %a #?.pkt
  Recog string: ??-lh?-

        Name: LZH
  Pack command: LhA -0 a %a %f
Unpack command: LhA x -m -M %a #?.pkt
  Recog string: ??-lh?-

        Name: ZIP

```
  Pack command: Zip %a %f
Unpack command: UnZip -j %a
  Recog string: PK
```

1.30 CrashPrefs -- Charsets

CrashMail always recognizes the following charsets:

```
MAC#?
LATIN-1#?
SWEDISH#?
IBMPC#?
```

(Charsets are case-sensitive, CrashMail wont recognize mac#?)

In addition to these charsets, you may configure CrashMail to recognize
more charsets and use one of these if that charset appears. This feature
is called Charset alias.

Charset alias

   The name of the charset to be recognized. Examples: AMIGA, IBM-PC,
   PC-8, ISO-8859-1.

Real charset

   The charset that should be used instead. See
              Available charsets
               for
   more information.

1.31 CrashPrefs -- Areas

This is one of the most important sections in CrashPrefs. Here ←
                   you can
configure all your areas. The most convenient way of adding new areas
is to configure the DEFAULT area and let CrashMail auto-add the rest.
Make sure that the "Auto-add" switch in
              Options
               is turned on.

Adding areas

   When you press "Add...", a string requester will appear and ask you
   for the tagname of the new area. The tagname is the name the area
   is known as on all systems in FidoNet. If it is a netmail area,
   the tagname isn't very important but you should nevertheless choose
   a name that says what kind of area it is. :-)

Removing areas

Every CrashMail configuration needs a BAD area, a DEFAULT area and
at least one netmail area, so you can't remove all areas.

Sorting areas

Press "Sort areas..." to sort the areas in your config. You can sort
the areas in two ways, on the Tagname and on the Group.

The areas will be sorted this way:

   Tagname

      Netmail areas
      BAD area
      DEFAULT area
      Echomail areas

   Group

      Netmail areas sorted on tagname
      BAD area
      DEFAULT area
      Echomail areas sorted first on group and then on tagname

Special areas

There are two special areas in CrashMail: BAD and DEFAULT. BAD is
the area where CrashMail puts all bad messages, that is messages
from nodes that are not allowed to write in those areas and
messages in unconfigured areas if Auto-add is turned off. These
two areas and netmail areas can never be pass-through.

The DEFAULT area is used when auto-adding areas. When an area is
auto-added, the settings of this area are copied to the new area
except for the aka and the group. CrashMail figures out what aka
to use itself and the group is taken from the node's defaultgroup.

The path of the DEFAULT area is a bit special. Do not enter a path
here, instead you should enter the prefix of your areas if it is
an UMS area and the directory of your areas if it is a *.msg area.
CrashMail will create a new path using the text here and the
tagname.

Examples:

  UMS: fidonet.   --> fidonet.NEW_AREA
  *.msg: MAIL:Areas   --> MAIL:Areas/NEW_AREA

Netmail

This flag shows you if it is a netmail area or an echomail area. This
flag is always ghosted, so the only way to create a new netmail area
is to select "Add...", enter a name and press "Netmail".

Unconfirmed

If Auto-add is turned off, unknown areas are added to the configuration
with this flag set and will not be used until it is turned off. If you
try to load a configuration file will unconfirmed areas, CrashPrefs will
inform you and encourage you to edit them. You can easily find the
unconfirmed areas using the "Find unconfirmed" menu item.

Type

Type of the area. This can currently be UMS, *.MSG or Pass-through. UMS
and *.MSG are the two types of messagebases that CrashMail supports and
Pass-through means that messages in this area are not imported at all
and only passed on to your downlinks. Netmail areas and the BAD area
cannot be pass-through.

Path

If it is an UMS area, this is the UMS group of this area. If it is a
*.msg area, this is the path of the area. Two different areas may
not have the same path.

Aka

This is your aka in the area. This is the aka that is added to the
PATH and SEEN-BY lines and the sender of the PKT file that is created.
In UMS areas, this is also the node that is put on the Origin line.

Export CHRS

This is the character set this area should be exported in. This is
always active in UMS areas and active in *.msg areas if the

            Translate *.msg
             switch is turned on.

            Available charsets
             Default CHRS

This is the character set that CrashMail should use for messages
without CHARSET or CHRS line. This is always active in UMS areas
and active in *.msg areas if the
            Translate *.msg
             switch
is turned on.

            Available charsets
             Keep Number
Keep Days

These two gadgets are only active in *.msg areas. They are read by

            CrashMaint
             and determine how long messages in this area will be
kept. Messages will be deleted if there are more messages in the
area than "Keep number" or if they are older than the "Keep days"
setting.

Nodes

    This is different in echomail and netmail areas. In netmail areas,
    netmail for the Aka and netmail for the nodes here are imported to
    the area. If you for example are both 2:299/100 and 2:299/101, it
    is a good idea to have the aka 2:299/100 and add 2:299/101 here.

    In echomail areas, these nodes are the nodes that receive the area
    from you. You should also enter your feed here since that node
    receives messages that are written locally.

    There are two different buttons for adding nodes, "Add..." and
    "Add all...". "Add" lets you select in a list of nodes that
    don't get the area already but have access to the area in the
    AreaFix. "Add all" lets you select in a list of all nodes that
    don't receive the area already regardless if they have access
    to subscribe to it via the AreaFix or not.

    There are three different special settings for each node:

        Read-only (showed with a "!" before the node)

          This node may only read in the area. Any messages received from
          the node will end up in your BAD area.

        Write-only (showed with a "@" before the node)

          This node may write in the area, but will not receive any
          messages.

        Feed (showed with a "%" before the node)

          This indicated that that node is your feed for the area.
          The AreaFix uses this setting to automatically detach from
          pass-through areas when the last downlink unsubscribes.
          This is automatically set when auto-adding areas and when
          the AreaFix sends forward-requests, so there should be no
          need for you to set this yourself.

    You can change these settings by selecting the desired setting with
    the gadget below the list or by double-clicking on the node you want
    to change.

    If you are running an unregistered version of CrashMail, only two
    nodes are allowed here. In the registered version, the number of
    allowed nodes are only limited by your available memory.

Mandatory

    Other nodes/points are not allowed to unsubscribe to this area in
    your AreaFix.

Default read-only

    When nodes/points subscribe to this area, they are automatically
    set as read-only.

Description

   The description of the area. Your AreaFix shows this when a area
   list is requested.

Group

   The group of the area. This is used in AreaFix to determine what
   areas a node/point may subscribe to. A node may only subscribe to
   areas that are in groups that he has access to.

Ignore dupes

   If you select this option, all dupe-checking will be disabled in
   this area. This is normally not needed and only useful when dealing
   with corrupt software that generates messages with the same header
   and the same MSGID...

   If your Dupemode is set to Ignore on the
              General
                page, this item
   will be disabled since it is not needed.

Ignore SEEN-BY

   If you select this option, CrashMail will ignore the SEEN-BY lines
   when passing the message on to other nodes. This should only be
   needed on rare occasions when strange routings are involved.

   If Check SEEN-BY is not selected on the
              Options
                page, this
   item will be disabled.

Banned

   The nodes in this list are nodes that for some reason may not subscribe
   to the area via AreaFix, for example if they have been banned by the
   moderator of the area.

 Menu items
 ==========

              Change areas
                  With this menu item you can change the settings for several ←
                      areas
   more easily than to change them individually.

 Duplicate area

   This will make a copy of the current area. This can be very useful
   when manually adding many areas.

 Add mandatory and new areas...

If the area has the mandantody flag set, this function will add nodes
that have access to this area and are not already connected to it.
This function will also add all nodes whose group settings indicate
that they should get all new areas in the group that the current area
belongs to.

 Remove all areas in group

   With this menu item you can remove all areas in a group.

Update descriptions

   If you select this, CrashPrefs will replace the descriptions of
   all areas with those found in your configured arealists.

 Find

   If you have many areas, it can be hard to find a specific group and
   then you can use this to find it. You only have to enter a substring,
   "point" would find "AMY_POINT".

Find next

   Search for the next occurrence of the search string.

Find unconfirmed

   Searches for the next unconfirmed area.

1.32 CrashPrefs -- Change areas

Sometimes you want to change the same setting in several areas or perhaps
in all of them. It is very boring and it takes long time to change all the
areas one at a time. With this feature, you can change several areas quickly
and easily!

Areas to change

   Pattern
   Group

      Here you can tell CrashPrefs which areas you want to change. An
      area has to match the pattern and to be in the specified group in
      order to be changed. The pattern that should be entered here is a
      standard AmigaDOS pattern.

Changes

   Here you can enter the changes that should be made to the areas that
   match the pattern and are in the specified group. Select the items
   you want to change and enter the new values.

   These three changes may need an explanation:

```
   Path
```

> It would be rather pointless to change the path in all areas to the
> same string, wouldn't it? That's why you can put a "%s"-code in the
> string. All occurences of "%s" will be replaced by the tagname of
> the area that is changed. If you entered "fidonet.%s" as a new path,
> your areas would be called "fidonet.CRASHMAIL", "fidonet.AMIGA" etc.

```
  Add export node
  Remove export node
```

> These two options change the list of nodes to export the area to.
> A node is not added if it already in the list.

```
Change!
```

> Finally you just have to press this button to apply the changes.

1.33 CrashPrefs -- Bounce

> If someone writes a message to a node that is not in the nodelist ↩
> ,
CrashMail can bounce it back to the sender and tell him what went
wrong. In order to do this, CrashMail needs a nodelist compiled
with traplist. The nodelist is configured in
```
            Paths
            .
```

CrashMail will only bounce messages to nodes that match one of
the
```
            node patterns
```
 configured here. To disable bouncing, just don't
specify any node patterns.

A bounce message may look like this:
```
=================================
From: Johan Billing          (9:999/999.0)
To:   Test Nisse             (9:999/998.0)
Subj: Bounced Message
```

Warning! Your message has been bounced because the node
9:999/999.0 doesn't exist in the nodelist.

This is the message that was bounced:

```
From: Test Nisse             (9:999/998.0)
To:   No Point               (9:999/999.0)
Subj: YooHoo
```

@MSGID: 9:999/998.0 12345678
This is a test to see if you exist.

1.34   CrashPrefs -- Allowed patterns for File attach

                 CrashMail can also route files together with netmails. Files will
only be routed if the destination node matches one of these

                 node patterns
                 , otherwise the message will be bounced
back to the sender with an error message.

A bounce message may look like this:
===================================
From: Johan Billing   (9:999/999.0)
To: Test Nisse   (9:999/998.0)
Subj: Bounced Message

Warning! Your message has been bounced because because routing
of file-attaches to 9:999/999.0 is not allowed.

This is the message that was bounced:

From: Test Nisse   (9:999/998.0)
To: No Point   (9:999/999.0)
Subj: TESTFILE.LHA

@MSGID: 9:999/998.0 12345678
This is a test to see if it works.

1.35   Node patterns

CrashMail has very powerful pattern matching for nodes. "*" and "?" can
be used as wildcards and there a special keywords that matches all nodes
that belongs to a zone, region, net, hub or a node.

Patterns
========
2:200/207.*

  This would match 2:200/207.1, 2:200/207.2, 2:200/207.42 etc

2:200/2*.*

  This would match 2:200/213.99, 2:200/424.48, 2:200/207.0 etc.
  This would NOT match 2:200/103.42.

2:200/2?.*

  This would match 2:200/24.42, 2:200/25.52 but not 2:200/200.0.

2:*/100.0

  This would match 2:200/100.0, 2:200/100.0, 2:300/100.0 etc.

ZONE 2

   This matches everything in zone 2. This has the same effect as 2:*/*.*.

 REGION 2:20

   This matches everything in region 2:20. You can only use the REGION
   keyword if you use a nodelist.

 NET 2:200

   Matches everything in net 2:200. This is the same as 2:200/*.*.

 HUB 2:205/300

   Matches all node that belongs to the hub 2:20/300. You can only use
   the HUB keyword if you use a nodelist.

 NODE 2:200/108

   Matches the node 2:200/108 and all its points. This does exactly the
   same as 2:200/108.*.

 :/*.*

   This would match everything.

Destination patterns
====================
These are a bit more complicated since the destination node of the
operation is also involved. This is best explained with netmail routing
as an example. In CrashMail, destination node patterns are also used
in the remap function, but it works very similarly there.

:/*.0, netmail for 2:200/108.7

   This netmail would be routed to 2:200/108.0

:/0.0, netmail for 2:200/108.7

   This netmail would be routed to 2:200/0.0

ZONE, netmail for 2:201/274

   This netmail is routed to the Zone Coordinator, in this case 2:2/0.

REGION, netmail for 2:200/207.5

   This netmail is routed to the Region Coordinator, in this case 2:20/0.
   You can only use this keyword if you use a nodelist.

NET, netmail for 2:200/108.7

   This netmail is routed to the host of the net, in this case 2:200/0.
   This is the same as *:*/0.0

HUB, netmail for 2:200/108.7

This netmail is routed to the hub of the node, in this case 2:200/100.
You can only use this keyword if you use a nodelist.

NODE, netmail for 2:200/108.7

This netmail is routed to the boss of the point, in this case 2:200/108.0.
This is equivalent to *:*/*.0.

:/*.*, mail for 2:203/699.0

This would be routed to 2:203/699.0

1.36 CrashPrefs -- Remap

There a two different pages in this window for the two different ↩
remap
functions in CrashMail. You can either remap netmails to certain users
at your system or remap all netmails to a certain node (or pattern).

Remap names
===========
Netmails to users that are in this list will be remapped. The name can
also be a pattern, so you can for example remap all messages to another
node. This can be useful if you run a BBS as a point under yourself,
then you can remap all netmails that are not to yourself to the point.
The pattern could look like this: ~(Johan Billing|Sysop)

New name

The name the messages should be remapped to. This can also be an
asterisk ("*"), and if that is the case, the username will not be
changed. This can be useful if you remap patterns.

New node

The node the messages should be remapped to. This can also be a
node
                node pattern
                .

If you run a BBS as a point, you might want to remap all netmails
to your BBS. If you have the akas 2:33/444.0 and 40:41/422.0 and
run the BBS as point 42, use the following line as new node:

:/*.42

All netmails should then be passed on to the BBS using the correct
point number for the BBS, the number in zone 2 for netmails that
were adressed to your aka in zone 2 and the same for zone 40.

Remap nodes
===========
Netmails to nodes that are in this list will be remapped. You can
also specify
                node patterns

```
                     such as 2:200/999.* in this list.
```

New node

  The node the messages should be remapped to. This can also be
  a pattern that will then be expanded the same way that CrashMail
  does when routing messages. An example:

  Messages to 2:200/999.* should be remapped to 2:999/200.*
  A message to 2:200/999.42 will then be remapped to 2:999/200.42.

  This can be useful if a node changed node number. Then you can easily
  remap all netmails to the node and its point to their new addresses.

1.37   CrashPrefs -- Routing

                  Routing is a very important part in CrashMail. With the route ←
                     settings,
you configure where netmails to different nodes should be sent.

Route pattern

  The patterns here are
              node patterns
              . Here you can set
  what nodes this statement will affect.

Route via

  This is where nodes that match the route pattern should be sent. This
  may also be a
              destination node pattern
               pattern. See the
  examples for more information.

Aka

  This is the Aka that will be put on the Via line and in the packet
  header. This is also the Aka that will be used as originating node
  when exporting netmails from UMS, writing AreaFix messages and
  writing Bounce messages. Be sure to configure correct Akas.

Test routing

  Enter a destination node here and CrashPrefs will show you how it
  would have been routed with the current settings. This is very
  useful to test your route settings.

  If you get the message "Nodelist required", you are using patterns
  that contains "REGION" or "HUB", and such patterns need a nodelist.
  If you get the message "Nodelist error", it means an error occured
  when CrashPrefs tried to access the nodelist.

Loop-mail

CrashMail can check for loop-mails. Loop-mails are netmails that
are routed between the same nodes in an infinite loop because of
a mistake in the routing configuration somewhere. If one of the
Via-lines in a netmail contains both your node and the string
"CrashMail", it is a considered a loop-mail. When CrashMail
encounters a loop-mail, it can act in three different ways:

Ignore

  Nothing at all happens. In fact, CrashMail doesn't even check
  for loop-mails if this alternative is selected. :-)

Log

  CrashMail logs that it has encountered a loop-mail.

Log+Bad

  CrashMail logs the loop-mail and imports it to your BAD area.
  CrashMail only imports the kludges of the netmail to preserve
  privacy, but it should be no problem to find out about the
  problem by just looking at the Via-lines.

Note: You should make sure that all netmails are routed somewhere, that
is you should end your route statements with a "*:*/*.*" pattern. Route
statements are processed in the order they are here, so you have to put
this as the last pattern.

Route examples

Simple point in FidoNet and AmigaNet:

  Pattern   Route via   Aka

  39:*/*.*   39:160/4.0   39:160/100.32
  40:*/*.*   39:160/4.0   39:160/100.32
  41:*/*.*   39:160/4.0   39:160/100.32
  :/*.*   2:203/600.0   2:203/602.32

A point in FidoNet and AmigaNet with points:

  Pattern   Route via   Aka

  2:203/699.*   *:*/*.*   2:203/699.0
  39:160/199.*   *:*/*.*   39:160/199.0
  39:*/*.*   39:160/4.0   39:160/199.0
  40:*/*.*   39:160/4.0   39:160/199.0
  41:*/*.*   39:160/4.0   39:160/199.0
  :/*.*   2:203/600.0   2:203/699.0

  Node how a pattern is used as "Route via" to allow you to use
  only one route statement for all your points.

A Hub in FidoNet and AmigaNet with points:

  Pattern   Route via   Aka

```
   2:203/699.*      *:*/*.*          2:203/699.0
   39:160/199.*     *:*/*.*          39:160/199.0
   39:160/1*.*      *:*/*.0          39:160/4
   2:203/6*.*       *:*/*.0          2:203/600
   39:*/*.*         39:160/0.0       39:160/4.0
   40:*/*.*         39:160/0.0       39:160/4.0
   41:*/*.*         39:160/0.0       39:160/4.0
   *:*/*.*          2:203/0.0        2:203/600.0
```

   Patterns are used here as well to reduce the number of route
   statements as much as possible. On line 3 and 4, all messages
   to nodes and points under the hub are routed to the nodes.

1.38 CrashPrefs -- Change

                When packing Echomail, CrashMail can change certain types of mail ←
                    to
another type. This can be good to make sure that mail is only sent
when your downlinks call you.

Change pattern

   Change type for nodes that match this
              node pattern
              .

Change Normal
Change Crash
Change Direct
Change Hold

   Change mail of these types.

Change to

   The type the mail should be changed to.

Test change

   Here you can test your Change statements. Just specify a node and a
   type and see what would have happened to the mail with these settings.

   If you get the message "Nodelist required", you are using patterns
   that contains "REGION" or "HUB", and such patterns need a nodelist.
   If you get the message "Nodelist error", it means an error occured
   when CrashPrefs tried to access the nodelist.

Change has a special meaning when routing file-attaches to points.
File-attaches can only be routed to your points if you change them
from Direct to Hold, so make sure that you do that if you want to
route file-attaches.

Note that this doesn't mean that all crashmails for a node can be

routed normally, this only changes the type when the bundle is added
to a flow file. You can make sure that the crashmail is put in a
.FLO file instead of a .CLO file, but that is all.

1.39 CrashPrefs -- Robotnames

In CrashMail, you can configure patterns as Robotnames. When a
netmail for a name that matches one of the configured patterns
is received, CrashMail can execute a command. This can for example
be used for external AreaFix, Raid programs etc. Only the command
for the first matching robotname is executed.

Robotnames

  This is a list of all the configured robotnames. A Robotname can
  be a normal string but also a pattern such as "#?Fix".

Command

  This is the command that should be executed when mail for this
  robot is received. The following codes may be used in the command:

    %r   The message in
            RFC-format
                  %m   The message as a *.msg file
    %f   From name
    %o   Originating node
    %t   To name
    %d   Destination node
    %s   Subject
    %x   Date and time of the message

  CrashMail will react differently depending on what error the
  executed command returns.

    0   The message is not imported
    10   The message is imported
    20   CrashMail stops tossing

1.40 RFC-format

This is a completely ASCII-based format that CrashMail can write with
the Robotname feature. This is the same format as TrapToss uses, so
most TrapToss robots should be able to run with CrashMail. Have a look
at rexx/ParseRFC.rexx for an example on how to parse the RFC format.

Example message in RFC-format
=============================
From: 1:1/1.1@Fidonet (Joe User)
To: 2:200/207.6@Fidonet (Robbie)

```
Subject: Testing robot
Date: 11 Dec 94  10:00:00
Message-ID: 1:1/1.1 12345678
References: 2:200/207.6 12345678
X-Fido-PID: FM 2.02
X-Fido-FMPT 1
X-Fido-TOPT 6
X-Fido-INTL 2:200/207 1:1/1
X-Fido-CHRS: LATIN-1 2
```

This is a message just to test the RFC-format. Please note the empty
line between the header and the text...

1.41 CrashPrefs -- AreaFix

                 CrashMail features an AreaFix. An AreaFix is a program (or a part ←
                    of a
tosser, as in CrashMail's case) that lets your downlinks subscribe and
unsubscrive to areas without contacting you. In this window, you can
configure everything that has to do with the AreaFix except for the
arealists for forward-requests that are configured in the
                 Arealists...
                  window.

AreaFix names

    These are the names your AreaFix responds to. One of these names should
    always be AreaFix, sincealmost all systems support that name. If you
    want to disable AreaFix, all you have to do is to remove all names
    from this list.

Help file

    This is the file your AreaFix sends when a downlinks requests help
    with the %HELP command. The AreafixHelp.doc file that describes
    AreaFix comes with CrashMail and should be specified here.

Import AreaFix

    If this is set, messages to AreaFix will be imported into your
    messagebase. If you run UMS, make sure that you have a user
    with the alias AreaFix.

AreaFix may remove

    If you have this switch set and the last downlink disconnects from
    an area via AreaFix, the area is removed from the configuration and
    an AreaFix message is sent to your feed to unlink the area. The
    area is of course not removed if it isn't a pass-through area.

Allow rescan

    If this switch is turned on, your downlinks may rescan areas in your
    messagebase using AreaFix.

Forward areas pass-through

   This switch controls how forward-requested areas should be added to
   your configuration. If it is turned on, they will be added as pass-
   through areas that are not imported at your system. If it is turned
   off, a normal area will be created and all messages in the forward-
   requested areas will be stored in your messagebase just as all
   messages in all normal areas.

   (Check in the
                Arealist
                 section for more information about
   forward-requests.)

1.42 CrashPrefs -- Arealists

                   Here you can configure the arealists that are used by CrashMail.
CrashMail can use arealists for two purposes:

1. Forward-requests
2. Auto-adding of descriptions

Forward-requests

A special feature of CrashMail's AreaFix is that it can request an area
from your uplink if you don't have it. When the last downlink unsubscribes
from the area, the area is removed and a request is sent to your uplink to
remove the area if you have the
                Areafix may remove
                 flag set. This
is often called forward-requests. CrashMail uses the arealists to check
what node it can request the area from.

Use this with caution since you probably don't want to allow your
downlinks to increase your phonebill by requesting areas from your
long-distance feed. ;-)

A downlink may only do forward-requests it has the
                Allow forward reqs
                 flag
set and the
                Default group
                 of the node the request is sent
to matches the groups of the downlink.

Auto-adding of descriptions

CrashMail can also get description for the areas from the arealists.
Descriptions are auto-added both when new areas are auto-added and
when forward-requests are sent.

Nodes

   The nodes in this list are the nodes that you have arealists for.

When forward-requests are to be sent, the lists are searched in
the given order, so be sure to specify the cheapest/fastest/best
node first if you have more than one.

Area file

  This is a file with all the areas that are available at the node.
  The format is like this:

  Tagname[description]

  Examples of valid lines:

  R20_AMIGA
  CRASHMAIL CrashMail support echo
  AMIGA   Amiga echo

  Please notice: If you are in Zone 1, you can use the FIDONET.NA file
  together with CrashMail.

Forward-requests

  Use this file when sending forward-requests

Get descriptions

  Use this file when auto-adding descriptions

Test arealists

  To ensure that everything has been correctly configured, you can
  test the arealists. Just enter a name and you will see where
  CrashMail would have tried to request the area and what group
  the downlink would have needed access to. You will also see
  the description that would have been auto-added.

1.43 CrashPrefs -- Nodes

                 Here you must configure all nodes you send echomail to. You ←
                   should
configure all nodes you route netmail to as well if you want to
send the netmail compressed.

Sysop

   The sysop of the node or point. This is only used when sending area
   notifications via command-line or the ARexx port.

Packet PW

   For maximum security, you can have a packet passwords. If a packet
   password is specified, packets from this node will only be accepted
   if they have a correct password. If you don't want to packet passwords,
   just leave this gadget empty. Due to limitations in the FidoNet

standard, packet passwords can only be 8 characters long.

Packer

   This is packer that should be used to compress netmail and echomail for
   this node. (Netmail will only be compressed if the Pack netmail switch
   is turned on). You can also select "No packer" to send the mail
   uncompressed.

Passive

   This is set if the node is passive. When a node is passive, no echomail
   at all will be sent to it. Downlinks can set this flag via AreaFix with
   %PAUSE if they don't want to receive echomail for a while but want to
   keep the areas connected. %RESUME in AreaFix turns off the Passive flag.

StoneAge

   The node operates a Stone-Age system that can't handle the .PKT
   extension as specified in FSC-0039 (also called Type-2+). Almost
   all programs today can handle the FSC-0039 format. If either you
   or the node is a point the FakeNet specified in
             Aka
              will
   be used.

Pack netmail

   If you have this switch turned on, CrashMail will put netmail for this
   node in the same packet as echomail and compress them. If it is turned
   off, netmail will be sent separately and uncompressed.

Auto-add areas

   When CrashMail processes a .PKT file from this node that contains
   messages for areas that are not configured, it can act in two ways.

   Normally CrashMail will just add the areas to the configuration file
   with an UNCONFIRMED line and not use them until you have confirmed
   them in CrashPrefs.

   If you have this switch turned on, CrashMail will use the areas
   without any confirmation. It is quite convenient to have this switch
   turned on, especially if you use the UMS messagebase since new areas
   will turn up in IntuiNews automatically.

SEEN-BY

   CrashMail can treat SEEN-BY's in three different ways:

     Normal

        All SEEN-BY's are sent. This is the settings that should be used
        in almost all cases. The only occasions when you can use the
        other two settings are if you are in a OtherNet with different
        rules than FidoNet or if the node is one of your points that
        wants to have smaller mail packets.

Tiny

Only your node and the receiver's node are put on the SEEN-BY
lines. The nodes are of course not put there if they are points.

None

No SEEN-BY's at all are written.

When CrashMail exports mail to a different zone it always uses a mode
similar to Tiny. When a mail from a different zone is imported, all
SEEN-BY's are removed. This is necessary to do since the nodes in
the SEEN-BY's are only 2D.

Groups

These are the groups the node as access to. When a node wants to
connect to an area via AreaFix, it must have access to the group the
area is in. Groups with access are marked with an "*" in front of
them. If the group is marked with an "!" in front of it, the node
still has access to the group via AreaFix, but the node will only
be attached as read-only. You can select the access with the gadget
below the list or by double-clicking on a group.

With the checkbox gadget labled "Get new areas", you can select if
the node automatically should be subscribed to areas in this group
that are auto-added or forward-requested by someone else. A "@" in
front of the group shows if you have selected that the node should
get all new areas in this group.

Areas

These are the echomail areas the node receives from you.

There are two different buttons for adding areas, "Add..." and
"Add all...". "Add" lets you select in a list of areas that the
node doesn't already receive but has access to in the AreaFix.
"Add all" lets you select in a list of all areas that the node
doesn't receive regardless it has access to subscribe to them
in the AreaFix or not.

There are three different special settings for each node:

Read-only (showed with a "!" before the area)

This node may only read in the area. Any messages received from
the node will end up in your BAD area.

Write-only (showed with a "@" before the area)

This node may write in the area, but will not receive any
messages.

Feed (showed with a "%" before the area)

This indicated that that node is your feed for the area.

The AreaFix uses this setting to automatically detach from
pass-through areas when the last downlink unsubscribes.
This is automatically set when auto-adding areas and when
the AreaFix sends forward-requests, so there should be no
need for you to set this yourself.

You can change these settings by selecting the desired setting with
the gadget below the list or by double-clicking on the node you want
to change.

Send Notify

When a "NOTIFY ALL" is sent to the Arexx port or passed on command-line,
lists of connected areas will be sent to all nodes with this flag. You
probably won't want to set this flag for your feed. :-)

Allow forward reqs

A special feature of CrashMail's AreaFix is that it can request an
area from your uplink if you don't have it. When the last downlink
unsubscribes to the area, the area is removed and a request is sent to
your uplink to remove the area if you have the
                Areafix may remove
                 flag
set. This is often called forward-requests.

A node may only send forward-requests if it has this flag turned on.

AreaFix password

This is the AreaFix password of the node. An AreaFix password is
required to turn on and off areas via your AreaFix.

Default group

This is the group that any auto-added areas from this node should be
put in. A node may also only send forward-requests if it has access
to the default group of the node the forward-request is sent to.

Remote AF name
Remote AF password

The name of the AreaFix on the remote system and the password you use
to contact it. This is used when sending forward-requests.

Banned

This is a list of areas which the active node may not subscribe to via
AreaFix, for example if the node has been banned by the moderator of the
area.

Menus
=====

Duplicate node...

This will make a copy of the current node. This can be very useful

when adding many nodes.

Add mandatory and new areas...

   This will add all areas to the node that

      a) Have the Mandatory flag set in
               Areas
                    ß) Are in a group the node has access to
      3) Are not already connected to the node

   or

      a) Are in a group that the node is configured to get all new areas in
      b) Are not already connected to the node

1.44   Commandline switches

                  Commandline switches in CrashMail
================================
SCAN/S,TOSS/S,TOSSFILE/K,SCANAREA/K,SCANLIST/K,NOTIFY/K,SETTINGS/K,WAIT/S,
QUIT/S,RESCAN/K,RESCANNODE/K,RESCANMAX/N/K

   SCAN   Export messages from your messagebase

   TOSS   Processes incoming messages (writes them to your messagebase
                 and passes them on to your downlinks if you have any).

   TOSSFILE   Process the specified file

   SCANAREA   Export messages in the specified area

   SCANLIST   Scans the areas listed in the specified text file. Some BBS
                 programs can write a list of changed areas when a user
                 logoff, and for faster exports you can pass that list to
                 CrashMail using this switch.

   NOTIFY   Send a list of linked areas to the node specified. If you
                 specify "ALL", a list will be sent to all nodes with the

                  Notify
                   flag set.

   SETTINGS   Use this settings file. The default is PROGDIR:CrashMail.prefs
                 or MAIL:CrashMail.prefs of that file is not found.

   WAIT   Stay resident and wait for ARexx commands. If the
                 configuration changes when CrashMail is waiting, it will
                 be reloaded.

   QUIT   Tell a resident copy of CrashMail to quit

   RESCAN   Rescan the specified area for a node, that is send all old
                 messages in the area to a downlink. May only be used together

```
              with RESCANNODE.
```

RESCANNODE   The node to rescan old messages to. May only be used together
                with RESCAN.

RESCANMAX   Maximum number of old messages to rescan.

If no arguments are specified, CrashMail will just scan the Outbound
directory for files that haven't been compressed for some reason.

Important: If another copy of CrashMail is already running, all commands
will be passed on to the first copy. Because of this, it is impossible to
have two copies of CrashMail working at the same time. You can safely put
"CrashMail toss" in your aftersession script.

1.45   ARexx port

                       ARexx port
==========
If you have enough memory and process mail often, you may want to have
CrashMail resident and send commands to it via ARexx. You will save time
because CrashMail won't have to initialize every time you want to toss
incoming mail.

The name of CrashMail's Arexx port is CRASHMAIL. An easy way to send
ARexx commands to CrashMail is by just executing CrashMail normally
when another copy of CrashMail is already running. All commands will
then be passed on to the first copy of CrashMail.

CrashMail recognizes the following commands:

SCAN

Export messages from your messagebase

TOSS

Processes incoming messages (writes them to your messagebase and passes
them on to your downlinks if you have any).

TOSSFILE <file>

Processes the specified file

SCANAREA <area>

Export messages in the specified area

SCANLIST <textfile>

Scans the areas listed in the specified text file. Some BBS programs can
write a list of changed areas when a user logs off, and for faster exports
you can pass that list to CrashMail using this command.

NOTIFY <node>/ALL

Send a list of linked areas to the node specified. If you specify "ALL",
a list will be sent to all nodes with the
              Notify
               flag set.

RELOADCONFIG

Reload the settings file. CrashMail also monitors the file, so it will be
reread if it is changed.

QUIT

Quits CrashMail.

RESCAN <area> <node> [<max>]

Rescan the specified area for the specified node, that is resend all old
messages in the area. <Max> is the maximum number of old messages to rescan
and is optional. If no maximum number is specified, all messages in the
area are rescanned.

1.46 CrashStats

CrashStats
==========
As you might know, CrashMail keeps statistics on all areas and nodes in your
settings file. These statistics are shown when a downlink requests a list of
your areas, but can also be shown using CrashStats.

If you want to read the stats in an own program, have a look at the file
StatsFormat.doc for a description of the file format.

The syntax for CrashStats is the following:

CrashStats FILE/A,SORT,LAST7/S,NOAREAS/S,NONODES/S,GROUP

FILE   The statistics file CrashStats should read. This is usually called
          CrashMail.stats and can be found in the directory where you keep
          CrashMail.

SORT   How the output of the areas should be sorted. The node output is not
          affected by this. You can choose between the following methods:

```
            A -- Alpha       Sort the list alphabetically (default)

            T -- Total       Sort on the total number of messages in the area

            M -- Msgs        Sort on the average number of messages per day

            D -- Date        Sort the areas after the date when the first
                             message arrived in them

            L -- Last Date   Sort the areas after the date when you last got
                             any messages in them

            U -- Dupes       Sort the areas after the number of duplicate messages

   NOAREAS  Don't show any statistics for the areas

   NONODES  Don't show any statistics for the nodes

   LAST7    Show the message statistics for the last 7 days (and the number of
            messages that have arrived so far today)

   GROUP    Only areas in one of the groups specified here will be shown. Please
            note that you can specify multiple groups like "ABCEF" etc.
```

1.47 CrashWrite

```
              CrashWrite
==========
CrashWrite is a program that lets you send textfiles as netmails and
echomails. Since CrashWrite puts the message as a *.pkt file in your
inbound directory, it doesn't matter if the area is a UMS, MSG or
Pass-through area.

Syntax for CrashWrite:

CrashWrite FROMNAME=FN/K,FROMADDR=FA/K/A,TONAME=TN/K,TOADDR=TA/K/A,
           SUBJECT=SUBJ/K,AREA/K,ORIGIN/K,NOMSGID/S,DIR/K,TEXT/A

FROMNAME  The sender's name (maximum 35 characters).
          Default: CrashWrite

FROMADDR  The sender's address in standard zone:net/node[.point] format.

TONAME    The recipient's name (maximum 35 characters).
          Default: All

TOADDR    The recipient's address. (Set this to your own address for
          echomail.)

SUBJECT   Subject line of the message (maximum 71 characters).
          Default: Information

AREA      The area in which the message should be written.
          If this is is omitted, a netmail will be generated.
```

```
ORIGIN     The Origin line of the message. This will of course only be used
           in Echomail areas.


NOMSGID    Don't generate a MSGID kludge.


DIR        The directory in which you would like the PKT-files to be created.
           Default: MAIL:Inbound


TEXT       The textfile you wish to send.

Security
--------
CrashWrite sets "No security" as the filenote on all generated *.pkt
files. This tells CrashMail to disable all security checks when
importing the message. Because of this, you can easily write messages
to all echomail areas without worrying about security checks in CrashMail.


See
                'No security packets'
                 for more information.


To users of CreatePkt
---------------------
If you think that this looks very much like CreatePkt, you are in fact
absolutely right. CrashWrite is based on the old CreatePkt source and
only a few things have been changed. Here is a list of the most
important changes:

o CrashWrite sets "No security" as filenote on the generated *.pkt files
o PKTFROM/PKTTO have been removed. With the "No security" feature in
  CrashMail, they are not useful anymore.
o CrashWrite is a bit shorter than CreatePkt.
o Changed name. :-)
```

1.48 CrashMaint

```
                CrashMaint
==========
Sometimes you need to maintain you areas and delete old messages in
them, otherwise they will soon fill up your hard drive. CrashMaint will
do that for you in *.msg areas. For UMS, use Expire that comes in the
UMS archive.

Syntax for CrashMaint:

CrashMaint MAINT/S,RENUMBER/S,VERBOSE/S,SETTINGS/K

MAINT       Delete old messages. The limits for this are specified in
            the settings file.

RENUMBER    Renumber the *.msg files in the areas.

VERBOSE     Show what messages CrashMaint deletes/renumbers
```

```
SETTINGS        Use an other settings file. The default settings file is
                PROGDIR:CrashMail.prefs or MAIL:CrashMail.prefs is that
                file is not found.
```

Example:

```
  CrashMaint MAINT RENUMBER
```

CrashMail will use Keep Number and Keep Days settings in the
                Area
                  configuration to determine what messages to delete.

Using CrashMaint will make sure that the highwater marks of the areas are
preserved when an area is renumbered. If you are not using CrashMaint to
maintain your areas, you might have to run
                CrashHW
                  afterwards up update
your HighWater marks if you use the
                Use *.msg HighWater
                  option.

1.49 CrashHW

```
                CrashHW
```
=======
CrashHW is the HighWater utility that comes with CrashMail. The HighWater
mark is basically the number of the last exported message in the area
and is stored in the ReplyTo field in 1.msg. HighWater marks are used to
speed up exporting of messages since CrashMail won't have to open all
files to check if they have the 'Sent' flag set. On the other hand,
messages without the 'Sent' flag won't be exported if they have a number
that is lower than the HighWater mark. CrashMail will only use HighWater
marks if you have selected the
                Use *.msg HighWater
                  option.

As you understand, the HighWater mark has to be updated when the area is
renumbered. CrashMaint will do this automatically for you, but you may
have to use other renumbering programs that don't. If you want to use
such a program and still use HighWater marks, you can use CrashHW to
update the HighWater marks after the messagebase has been renumbered.

CrashHW can also show the HighWater mark in area.

Syntax for CrashHW:

SHOW/K,UPDATE/K,SETTINGS/K

```
SHOW        Use this to show the HighWater mark in an area. You have
            to specify the tagname of the area you are interested in.

UPDATE      Here you can enter the tagname of the area you want to
            update or ALL to update all areas.
```

```
SETTINGS   Use an other settings file. The default settings file is
           PROGDIR:CrashMail.prefs or MAIL:CrashMail.prefs is that
           file is not found.
```

1.50 CrashForward

```
CrashForward
============
```
CrashForward is a program that creates arealists that other nodes can use
when sending AreaFix forward-requests to you. CrashForward reads the
CrashMail configuration file and writes all areas in the specified
group(s) to a file in the following format:

```
<tagname>         <description>
```

Syntax for CrashForward:

```
OUTFILE/A,GROUP,NODESC/S,SETTINGS/K:
```

```
OUTFILE    The name of the arealist that will be created by CrashForward
```

```
GROUP      Only areas that belong to one of the groups specified here are
           written to the arealist. If no group is specified, CrashForward
           will write all areas to the arealist. Examples: A, AB, EF
```

```
NODESC     If this switch is specified, no descriptions will be written
           to the arealist.
```

```
SETTINGS   Use an other settings file. The default settings file is
           PROGDIR:CrashMail.prefs or MAIL:CrashMail.prefs is that
           file is not found.
```

1.51 CrashAnnounce

```
CrashAnnounce
=============
```
CrashAnnounce is a program that helps you to announce new echomail areas
at your system. It works by searching a CrashMail statistics file for
areas that have got mail for the first time since the last time you ran
CrashAnnounce.

Syntax:

```
STATSFILE/A,GROUP
```

```
STATSFILE     The name of the CrashMail statistics file that should be
              used to announce areas.
```

```
GROUP         Only announce areas in the groups specified here.
```

CrashAnnounce saves the last date and time it was run in a file called

```
<statsfile>.lastannounce where <statsfile> is the statistics file you
specified. The program will return WARN (5) if there weren't any new
areas to announce and 0 if there was something to announce.

CrashAnnounce is best used together with CrashWrite in a script.
The program saves the last time it was run for each group, so it is
possible to do something like this:

---
CrashAnnounce CrashMail.stats ABCD >t:announce

If NOT WARN
   CrashWrite T:Announce AREA NEW_AREAS FN CrashAnnounce FA 2:200/108.7 TA  ←
      2:200/108.7
EndIf

CrashAnnounce CrashMail.stats E >t:announce

If NOT WARN
  CrashWrite T:Announce AREA AMIGANET_NEW_AREAS FN CrashAnnounce 2:200/108.7 TA  ←
      2:200/108.7
EndIf
---
```

1.52 ExistsMail/ExistsTick

```
ExistsMail/ExistsTick
=====================
Since it can take a while for CrashMail to initialize, it might be a good
idea to check if there is anything to process first. These two programs
can do that for you in a scriptfile.

ExistsMail checks for netmail and echomail and ExistsTick checks for any
*.tic files for file echos.

Both programs take one argument: Directory to check. If there is anything
to process, they will return 5 (warn), otherwise they will return 0. If an
error occurs, they will return 10.

An example script file with these two programs and CheckSpace could
look like this:

----------------------------------------------------------------------
; Check for at least 5 MB of space on the harddisk

CheckSpace mail: 5120 ; Check for two megabytes

If WARN
 Quit
EndIf

ExistsTick mail:Inbound

If WARN
 FTick
```

```
EndIf

ExistsMail mail:Inbound

If WARN
 CrashMail toss
EndIf
------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

1.53 Registration

```
Registration
============
CrashMail is released as ShareWare and is slightly crippled. If you are an
unregistered user of CrashMail, you can only send an echomail area to two
nodes. That means that you are limited to one uplink and one downlink, so
if you are a node, only one point can receive an area. Nothing else is
crippled and there are no annoying requesters telling you to register.

You don't have to register CrashMail if you don't want to. If you are
a point or a node without points, you should be able to use the
unregistered version without noticing the limitations. I do of course
appreciate all registrations. :-)

How to register
===============
The price of a registration is 150 SEK or 20 USD. If you want to
register, please print out the form below and mail it to the
following address:

Johan Billing
Östra Storgatan 22
S-260 60 Kvidinge
SWEDEN

You can also mail the form to one of the following adresses:

 E-mail: johan.billing@kcc.ct.se
FidoNet: Johan Billing at 2:200/108.7

If you for some reason can't print out the form or send it to me,
send me a letter with all information that you would have written
on the form.

You will receive your keyfile as soon as possible. If you have chosen
to have the keyfile crashed or e-mailed to you, you will have the
keyfile only a few days after I have receiced the money. If you have
chosen to have the keyfile mailed to you on a disk, the time it will
take for it to reach you depends on where you live. Please remember
that I am only human and may be on vacation or extremely busy, in
such cases it may take longer for you to get your keyfile.

Please also remeber this:
------------------------------------------------------------------------
You pay for the current version of CrashMail, not for any updates.
```

I reserve the right, not do develop any future versions of CrashMail.
Any future updates will of course be free.

Registration form
=================

Yes, I want to register CrashMail. As soon as you have received the
money, please send me my keyfile!

Name and adress

      Full name : ....

Address line 1 : ....

Address line 2 : ....

Address line 3 : ....

        Country : ....

How to contact me

If there are any problems with my registration, you can contact
me this way:

FidoNet address (optional) : ....

 E-mail address (optional) : ....

New versions

If you have specified an E-mail address, do you want to receive a note
everytime a new version of CrashMail is released? Unfortunately I can't
send out these mails via Fidonet because of the current policy...

[ ] Yes
[ ] No

Payment

I will pay 150 SEK or 20 USD using the following method: (Please
mark the appropriate box)

 _
[_] I am sending 150 SEK/20 USD in cash together with this letter.
     Please send bills only. You send money this way at your own risk.

 _
[_] Postal Money Order

 _
[_] I pay 150 SEK to the following PostGiro account: 924 71 70-5.
     Please write on the PostGiro form who you are and that you want
     to register CrashMail. (This method of paying is only available
     in Scandinavia)

Keyfile

```
-------
```
I wish to receive my keyfile in the following way: (Please mark the
appropriate box)

  _
[_]   I want the keyfile to be mailed to me on a disk together with
      the latest version of CrashMail.

  _
[_]   I am a node and want the keyfile to be crashed to me. My node
      is online .... local time.

  _
[_]   I am a point and want the keyfile to be crashed to my boss.
      His node is online .... local time.

  _
[_]   I want you to e-mail the keyfile to my Internet account encryped
      with PGP. I will send you my public PGP key as soon as possible.

....
    Date   Signature

1.54 Acknowledgements

I want to thank the following persons:

 o Johannes Nilsson, Fredrik Bennison, Mathias Axelsson and Rickard Olsson
   for beta-testing and suggestions.

 o Olaf Barthel for gtlayout.library. Without it, CrashPrefs would have
   been twice as large and would have taken ten times as long to make. :-)

 o Andre Schenk for telling me about the Gatebau protocol and mailing
   the specifications to me.

 o Nico François for reqtools.library. CrashMail uses reqtools.library.
   ReqTools is Copyright (c) Nico François. Thanks, Nico! ;-)

 o Ralph Seichter for AGIX, which was used to create the index in this
   AmigaGuide file.

 o Eric Gerard for the very nice MagicWB-icon for CrashPrefs

1.55 Getting updates

```
Getting updates
===============
```
If you have access to the Internet, you can always find the latest version
of CrashMail on Aminet. Connect to your local mirror or ftp.aminet.org using
ftp and look for CrashMail in the comm/fido directory.

If you can't get CrashMail that way, the latest release is available for
file-request from Rose Bay, 2:205/324 with the magic name CRASHMAIL.

1.56   How to contact the author

```
NOTE: I have changed my main FidoNet address to 2:200/108.7. Please don't
use the old address 2:200/207.6. Netmail to 2:200/207.6 will still
reach me, but it will be slower and inconvenient for me.

How to contact the author
==========================
FidoNet:   Johan Billing@2:200/108.7
InterNet:  johan.billing@kcc.ct.se

SnailMail: Johan Billing
           Östra Storgatan 22
           S-260 60 Kvidinge
           SWEDEN

Please don't hesitate to send bugreports and suggestions. Redirect any
flames to your nearest trashcan.
```

1.57   Program History

```
History
=======

1.0 - First release

1.1 - CrashMail didn't read FSC-0048-packets properly.

    - CrashPrefs didn't save the allowed groups for a node if an
      AreaFix password wasn't configured for the node

    - If you sent a SCANAREA or TOSSFILE command to CrashMail in WAIT-mode
      via ARexx and the area/file didn't exist, CrashMail exited...

    - CrashMail sometimes didn't show the correct number of rescanned
      messages when *.msg areas were rescanned.

    - When searching for area descriptions in an arealist file, CrashMail
      forgot to close the file if an area was found.

    - In the created PKT-files, CrashMail claimed to be 0.1 and not 1.0.

    - If CrashMail or CrashPrefs fail to load the default settings file
      PROGDIR:CrashMail.prefs, they also try to load MAIL:CrashMail.prefs.

    - If CrashPrefs fails to load PROGDIR:CrashMail.guide, it also tries
      to load HELP:english/CrashMail.guide.

    - The loop-mail check in CrashMail 1.0 was not very good and would
      sometimes think that netmails from your points were loopmails.
      The loop-mail check has been greatly improved in CrashMail 1.1
      and is much safer.

    - There was a minor bug in Nodes in CrashPrefs. If you removed a node
```

and then selected the first node, there would be some garbage
characters in the list.

- The method used to convert MSGID's between FidoNet and UMS has
  been changed to the method recommended in the German Gatebau 95
  protocol. Now CrashMail will generate proper MSGID's if you run
  a gateway between two nets with different technology (such as
  FidoNet and Usenet) with UMS. If you gate messages from or to
  another Fidonet-style-net than FidoNet, you must set the variables
  "crashmail.msgiddomain.<zone>" in ums.config in order to get the
  correct domain in the created MSGID's. See more about this under
  "UMS support" in the "Miscellaneous" section of the manual.

- Robotnames can now be AmigaDOS patterns and not just a name. This
  could be useful if you want to execute a program for all netmails.
  This program could for example check if the user exists on your
  system and send an error message to the original sender if the
  user doesn't exist.

- CrashPrefs now checks if the pattern specified in "Robotnames"
  or "Remap" are valid AmigaDOS patterns.

- If the configuration file was in use when CrashMail tried to reload
  it in WAIT mode, CrashMail would just quit. Now CrashMail continues
  to use the old settings.

- CrashMail can now also remap all netmails to a node (or a nodepattern)
  to another node. This might be useful for example if one of your
  downlinks changes his nodenumber. Then you can remap all netmails to
  the old nodenumber to the new nodenumber.

- The different modes for the export nodes in Areas in CrashPrefs
  (Normal/Read-only/Write-only/Feed) can now be toggled by simply
  doubleclicking on the node.

- It is now possible to make a group read-only for a node. That means
  that if the node tries to attach to an area with this group via the
  built-in AreaFix, the area will be attached as read-only.

- CrashMail now exports messages from UMS that have been imported
  by a non-FTN-importer more nicely. If the originating address
  is not a FTN-address, it will be put in a REPLYADDR kludge and
  your address will be put in the origin line.

- The online-help in the "Arealists..." window in CrashPrefs
  didn't work.

- The "Dupefile" and "Dupesize" gadgets weren't disabled when
  "Dupemore Ignore" was selected in CrashPrefs.

- CrashMail didn't rescan crossposted messages from UMS properly.
  If a message crossposted in five groups was rescanned, it was
  rescanned five times...

- CrashMail didn't rebuild the SEEN-BY lines when rescanning
  from UMS in the previous versions.

- CrashMail now handles corrupt or incorrect *.msg files better

- CrashPrefs now always updates the "Test" box in the Route and
  Change windows when anything is changed.

- You can now configure individually for each node if unknown
  areas sent to you from that node should be auto-added. The
  global flag "Auto-add areas" in "Options" has been removed
  and can now be found in "Nodes" in CrashPrefs. If you had
  "Auto-add areas" enabled in CrashMail 1.0, "Auto-add" will
  automatically be enabled for all nodes in CrashMail 1.1.

- If the "Create packet" and "Packets" paths were set to the
  same directory, CrashMail sometimes deleted old PKT-files
  that couldn't be archived instead of trying to pack them
  again.

  *** Also please note that I have changed my main FidoNet address ***
  *** to 2:200/108.7. Please don't use the old address 2:200/207.6. ***
  *** Netmail to 2:200/207.6 will still reach me, but it will be   ***
  *** slower and inconvenient for me.   ***

1.2 - I found a bug in Areas in CrashPrefs. When you removed areas,
       CrashPrefs would sometimes crash. This bug is similar to the
       bug that was in Nodes in 1.0, but somehow I missed this one...

     - When sending a %LIST, &QUERY or a %UNLINKED command to AreaFix,
       CrashMail tells you the total number of areas in the list.

     - CrashMail had problems when converting French localized dates
       from the UMS messagebase.

     - If CrashPrefs is unable to load it's configuration, a requester
       appears. If you selected "Load another" there, CrashPrefs always
       failed to load the selected config file.

     - All the logmessages have now been divided into different categories
       for different types of logmessages. Each category has its own
       one-character prefix that is written to the logfile. Please note
       that old ARexx scripts that read the logfile (such as
       AnnounceAutoAdd.rexx) probably won't work anymore since the logfile
       format has changed.

     - NotifyErrors.rexx, an ARexx script that uses the new prefixes to search
       the logfile for errors and then report them in an area has been added.

     - The statistics in CrashMail have been improved quite a lot, now
       CrashMail will save the number of messages that have arrived in
       each area for the last 7 days. This makes it possible for CrashMail
       to calculate a much more accurate average number of messages per
       day in the areas in the AreaFix. Your statistics file will
       automatically be converted to the new format when you run CrashMail.

     - CrashStats has of course been updated to read statistics files in
       the new format and can show the new information in the file.
       You can select to show only areas in certain groups and CrashStats
       will of course also calculate a more accurate average number of

messages per day than before.

– StatsFormat.doc has been updated to document the new format.

– Fixed a bug that caused CrashPrefs to crash if you removed an item in the Arealists section after having used the "Test" gadget.

– There was a bug in "Change areas" in the Areas section in CrashPrefs. CrashPrefs wouldn't allow the user to change the group of the areas unless the there was a group selected in the gadget below the pattern gadget as well.

– A list of all logmessages has been included in the manual. You find them in the the "Miscellaneous" section.

– AnnounceAutoAdd.rexx has been replaced with the program CrashAnnounce which is much faster and better.

– If you changed the Remap name in CrashPrefs, CrashPrefs would forget to remind you that the settings had been changed when you tried to quit.

– It is now possible to configure nodes to be automatically added to all auto-added areas or forward-requested areas in a group. You can configure this where you configure the groups.

– "Add mandatory areas" in Nodes renamed to "Add mandatory and new areas". This function now also adds the node to areas which belongs to a group that should be added to the node. A similar function, "Add mandatory and new nodes", has been added in Areas.

– There are now more lines in the "list-requester" in CrashPrefs in order to make it more comfortable to select from long lists...

– The node patterns in CrashMail are now even more powerful. You can now have patterns like "REGION 2:20" and "HUB 2:205/300" if you use a nodelist. The documentation about node patterns has been extended a bit, I believe that this was needed...

– CrashMail had some problems when two programs were using the same outbound. When CrashMail was going to add a filename to a flowfile in the outbound and there was already a file with the same name but in a different directory, CrashMail would think that the file already had been added to the flowfile and didn't add it. This has been fixed.

1.22 – CrashMail forgot to reset the settings for group names before reloading the configuration, so if you removed a group name when CrashMail was running, CrashMail would not notice that it had been removed...

– CrashMail now doesn't write a trailing ".0" in node adresses in UMS anymore...

– Now the destination node can be a pattern in the "Remap name" function. This solves any problems that you might have with akas and remapping if you have a BBS as a point. Just remap all mail to *:*/*.point and everything should work OK. This of course only works if the BBS has the same point number in all nets. :-)

- There is a new configuration switch called "Keep HW when tossing".
  When CrashMail imports mail to a *.msg messagebase, it normally
  updates the highwater mark to point at the highest message if it
  pointed to the highest message before CrashMail started tossing.
  The highwater mark shows the number of the highest message that
  was imported, so by doing this CrashMail doesn't need to check
  all imported messages to see if they should be exported.
  Unfortunately this feature causes problem with the CNet BBS system
  which uses the highwater mark for its own purposes, so now you
  can turn it off with this switch...

- New ARexx script included: RequestBot.rexx is a program that
  allows other people to request textfiles from you that are then
  sent to them as a netmail. It should be installed as a Robotname
  in CrashPrefs.

- Another new ARexx script: ElistConv.rexx. This script converts
  arealists created by the program Elist to a format that CrashMail
  understands so that these files can be used for forward-requesting
  areas and auto-adding area descriptions.

- If you turned off "No direct f/a' in Options, CrashMail still didn't
  treat file-attaches just like ordinary netmails. If you were using
  Change statements for the destination node, the attach netmail would
  always be sent unpacked...

- CrashMail had some problems when receiving FTS-1 ("StoneAge") packets
  after receiving other packets since the Point field wasn't cleared
  correctly...

- CrashMail now parses REPLYADDR kludges when importing to a UMS
  messagebase. CrashMail now understands the following formats and
  perhaps a few more as well:

  ^AREPLYADDR user@domain.somewhere
  ^AREPLYADDR "Real name" <user@domain.somewhere>
  ^AREPLYADDR user@domain.somewhere (Real name)

- A new switch has been added to the "UMS" section in CrashPrefs for
  people who want to operate a Maus gateway with UMS and CrashMail.
  When this switch is selected, all incoming messages with a REPLYADDR
  kludge that contains an e-mail-adress that ends with ".maus.de" will
  be converted as like this:

  Real_Name@node.maus.de --> Real Name,NODE.maus

  The Maus net currently only exists in the German-speaking countries.

- You can now tell CrashPrefs what helpfile it should use with the
  tooltype/command line option HELPFILE. The default filename is
  "PROGDIR:CrashMail.guide".

1.23 - For Swedish users only: I was told that the R20EchoConv.rexx script
       didn't work anymore. When I checked why, I found out that the NAME
       field had been renamed to TAG. R20EchoConv.rexx has been updated to
       convert this format instead.

- If gtlayout.library opened a new screen for one of the windows in
  CrashPrefs because it didn't fit on the screen, the list requester
  would still appear on the other screen. This very annoying bug has
  now been fixed.

- CrashForward, CrashMaint and CrashHW have been updated to
  version 1.1 with the only change that they now use both
  PROGDIR:CrashMail.prefs and MAIL:CrashMail.prefs as default
  settings files. I had forgotten them when I changed CrashMail
  and CrashPrefs in 1.1...

- There is a new menu choice in Areas: Update descriptions. If you
  select this, CrashPrefs will replace the descriptions of all areas
  with those found in your configured arealists.

- Those French dates again! For some reason, the month in the localized
  French dates are sometimes more than three letters long. The date
  parsing used when exporting from UMS has been rewritten and now
  lets the OS parse anything it doesn't understand...

*** NEWS **** If you want to receive a mail with a list of changes
in the new version everytime a new version of CrashMail is released,
send me a mail with your _E-mail_ address. I can't send out such
mails via Fidonet because of the current policy...

1.58 Glossary

Aka

AreaFix

Downlink

Echomail

Forward-request

Kludge

Netmail

Rescan

Routing

UMS

Uplink

1.59 Glossary -- Aka

An Aka (short for Also Known As) is just one of the addresses of ←
                 your
system. In CrashMail you can have any number of akas. You have to
configure the Aka to use for each area and for each routing statement
in order to get the addresses right.

                Aka configuration

1.60 Glossary -- AreaFix

AreaFix is a program (or a part of a tosser, as in CrashMail) ←
                 that lets
your points/downlinks subscribe and unsubscribe to areas by writing
netmails to AreaFix instead of contacting you. CrashMail has a built-in
AreaFix that also supports
                Rescan
                 and
                Forward-requests
                 .

                AreaFix configuration

1.61 Glossary -- Downlink

A downlink is a system that receives mail from you. For most ←
                 nodes, all
downlinks are just points, but they may also be other nodes. You are
the
                uplink
                 of your downlinks.

1.62 Glossary -- Echomail

Echomail is all the mail in areas (also called conferences) that ←
                 everybody
can read. Echomail is equivalent to 'News' on Usenet. The opposite of
Echomail is
                Netmail
                 .

1.63   Glossary -- Forward

CrashMail's AreaFix and some other AreaFix programs have a feature called
forward-requests. That means that when somebody wants to subscribe to an
area you don't carry, CrashMail can automatically send an AreaFix request
to your uplink and subscribe to the area. When the last point/downlink
unsubscribes, CrashMail will send a new AreaFix message to your uplink
and turn off the area.

Use this with caution since you probably don't want to allow your
downlinks to increase your phonebill by requesting areas from your
long-distance feed. ;-)

1.64   Glossary -- Kludge

A 'kludge' is a control-line in the message text. When FidoNet was
created, there were no points or zones. When FidoNet grew and just
net/node wasn't enough, the .PKT format couldn't be extended and
kludges had to be used.

Today there is a large number of kludges such as FMPT, TOPT, INTL,
MSGID, REPLY, CHRS, CHARSET, REPLYNAME, REPLYADDR and many more.
You can read about these in the technical specifications for
FidoNet if you want to. Those files are called FTS*.* and
FSC*.* and should be easy to find on a BBS near you.

1.65   Glossary -- Netmail

                    The private mails in Fidonet are called netmails. This is ←
                         equivalent to
'mail' on Usenet. The opposite of netmail is
                echomail
                    .

1.66   Glossary -- Rescan

Rescan is a feature in CrashMail's AreaFix. Rescan only means that your
downlinks can request old messages from your messagebase.

1.67   Glossary -- Routing

                    Routing is the art of configuring where messages to different ←
                         addresses
should be sent. You may for example want to route all messages in zone
39 to your Amiganet feed and all other messages to your Fidonet feed.

Routing can be quite hard to configure on systems with many uplinks and
different akas.

                        Routing configuration

1.68 Glossary -- UMS

UMS is a messagebase server for the Amiga. It has many wonderful features
like reply-linking on MSGID/REPLY (even across areas), support for
cross-postings, is flexible enough to handle all types of networks and
can be accessed from another Amiga via Envoy and much more.

UMS requires quite a lot of memory and the best newsreader (IntuiNews)
uses MUI, so you should have at least 3 MB of memory and a rather fast
Amiga. I use it on my A3000 with 6 MB of memory, and I love it. If you
have a good Amiga, why not give it a try?

1.69 Glossary -- Uplink

                An uplink is a system that sends mail to you. (This is also ←
                    called your
feed.) You are one of the
                downlinks
                 of your uplink.

1.70 index

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                'No security packets'

                'No security' packets
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                Acknowledgements

                Aka configuration

                Aka

                Aka

                Akas