# Oct. 22nd

## First Xerographic Copy

### Oct. 22, 1938

After several years of experiments (with occasional fires) in the kitchen of his small apartment in Astoria, Queens (and in his mother-in-law's beauty salon), Chester Carlson and his assistant Otto Kornei invented the dry-copying process that would lead to the photocopier.

Kornei wrote "10-22-38 ASTORIA" onto a slide resting on a zinc plate. After exposing the plate to bright light, they dusted it with powder, and a copy of the image appeared.

Carlson had already invented a few odd devices, including a raincoat with gutters that guided water away from trouser legs, and a toothbrush with replaceable bristles. Perhaps that explains why Kornei had so little faith in the invention that within a year he gave up any claims to the process. However, Carlson later gave him 100 Xerox shares, which would come to be worth $1 million.

Carlson called the process electrophotography when he patented it on [Oct 6] 1942. The phrase “xerography” came later, along with the birth of Xerox [July 1].

## Stanley Mazor

### Born: Oct. 22, 1941;

Chicago

Mazor was one of the inventors of the Intel 4004 [Nov 15], along with Ted Hoff [Oct 28], Masatoshi Shima [Aug 22], and Federico Faggin [Dec 1].

He started at Fairchild Semiconductor [Oct 1] in 1964 as a programmer, later became a designer, and developed portions of the Fairchild Symbol computer. In 1969, he joined Intel, and was assigned to work with Faggin and Hoff, where he helped define the architecture and the instruction set for the 4004.

Since 1996 he has lived in Ashland, California, where he designed and built a three-story 16th-Century neoclassic chateau out of Styrofoam blocks and other green materials; the 'stately pile' is visible from the nearby Interstate 5. He wrote a book, “Design an Expandable House” (2006) on the project.

## Brewster Kahle

### Born: Oct. 22, 1960;

New York City

After graduation, Kahle joined Thinking Machines, where he became the lead engineer of the Connection Machine [Sept 25].

Brewster Kahle (2009). Photo by Joi Ito. CC BY 2.0.

He also helped develop WAIS (Wide area information server), a text searching system for library catalogs. WAIS was often used as a search engine by Gopher [Feb 7] servers, supplementing Veronica [Nov 17] which could only search Gopher menu titles.

On [Oct 12] 1996, he founded the Internet Archive, and implemented the Wayback Machine in 2001, which makes it possible to search a historical Web archive that dates back to 1996.

## UCSD p-System Begins

### Oct. 22 ??, 1974

Kenneth Bowles began the UCSD p-System project in late 1974 in order to create a virtual (or pseudo) machine that would hide the messy low-level variations between a wide range of minicomputers. It utilized its own instruction set called p-code (or pseudo-code).

The p-code concept wasn't new, dating back to the mid 1960's, to the O-code used in BCPL [July 21]. Bowles’ contribution was to move p-code away from its roots as a compiler’s intermediate language, turning it into the basis for a programming environment with an integrated compiler, editor, and debugger.

Bowles also placed a lot of emphasis on optimizing the p-Machine to make it fast on 1970's microcomputers, including the Apple II [June 5], and Zilog Z80 [March 9], MOS 6502 [Sept 16], and Motorola 68000 [Sept 26] based machines. It was one of three OSes, along with PC DOS and CP/M-86, that IBM offered for the IBM PC [Aug 12].

James Gosling [May 19] cited the p-System as a key influence, along with Smalltalk's virtual machine [May 17], on the design of the Java virtual machine [May 23].

The UCSD Pascal Reunion symposium was held on this day in 2004, so is a possible date for when Bowles' p-System project began, although it was actually released in 1978. UCSD Pascal II would later mutate into Apple Pascal.

## Gametrak Released

### Oct. 22, 2004

Gametrak is a mechanical 3D game control system for tracking the position of a player's hands and arms. The user wears gloves which are

linked by retractable, rotatable cable reels to a Gametrak device placed on the floor in front of the player.

The designer, Elliott Myers, came up with the idea while playing with a retractable washing line in a hotel bathroom.


Retractable clothes line. Photo by I, FocalPoint. CC BY-SA 3.0.

The Gametrak was showcased at the 2004 Games Convention, where it won a “Best of GC” award for “Most Innovative Product”.

It was released for the PlayStation 2 [March 4] on this day, bundled with "Dark Wind", a first-person fighting game where a player could move their hands to punch, block, dodge, and wield magic.

## Android Market Opens

### Oct. 22, 2008

Google opened the "Android Market" (later renamed "Google Play"), an online software store, designed to compete with Apple’s App Store [July 10].

A recurring problem with the site has been the presence of Apps containing malware, despite Google's best efforts to scan all of the content. Two favorite tricks are to hide nasty code behind encryption, and to ask users to download more (infected) software after the core App has been downloaded.

## Online Murderer

### Oct. 22, 2008

A Japanese piano teacher was arrested after ‘murdering’ her virtual ex-husband in the online game “Maple Story”.

The virtual husband had divorced her in mid-May so she logged on using his username and password and deleted his character. “I was suddenly divorced, without a word of warning. That made me so angry,” she was reported to have said.

When the man discovered the ‘death’, he called the police. The perpetrator was arrested under suspicion of illegally accessing a computer and manipulating electronic data.

For more virtual crime, see tomorrow [Oct 23].

## Windows 7 Released

### Oct. 22, 2009

Prev: [Nov 30]; Next: [Oct 26]

Windows 7 (codenamed Vienna and Blackcomb) succeeded the much criticized Windows Vista [Jan 30], and in just six months over 100 million copies were sold worldwide. It became the most popular version of Windows until Windows 10 began edging it out in 2018.

Handwriting recognition debuted in the OS, as did the ability to “snap” windows to the tops or sides of the screen. On the downside, *Computerworld*’s Steven Vaughan-Nichols remarked that “Windows 7 still has all the security of a drunken teenager in a sports car.”

Microsoft promoted Windows 7 in Japan by partnering with Burger King to release a 7-patty Whopper. This extended the usual Whopper to over five inches in height, more than 1.4 lbs. and 2,120 Calories. The whole thing cost an appropriate ¥777, and was available for just one week only—or seven days.

Detailed investigations by Gizmodo reported that the sheer amount of meat, along with the lack of cheese and a disappointing ratio of beef to lettuce and tomato, made the Windows 7 Whopper somewhat unappealing. More meat meant more grease, which soaked through the buns so they couldn't hold the patties.

Also, the special only cost ¥777 for the first 30 customers in each store, but was ¥1,450 after that.

## Apple I Motherboard Sale

### Oct. 22, 2014

A rare Apple I [July 00] motherboard was sold for $905,000 at Bonhams Auction House in NYC [April 13] to the Henry Ford Museum. It's believed to come from one of the original 50 Apple I's constructed for "The Byte Shop" [June 29]. The motherboard is numbered "01-0070," and was still functioning at the time of the sale.

Each Apple I originally sold for $666.66, and approximately 200 were produced. However, many were upgraded into Apple II's in the late 1970's.

57 verified and 20 almost verified Apple I's are listed at Mike Willegal's Apple I Registry as of Oct. 2020, which aficionados further classify into batch #1 and batch #2 models (40 and 35 respectively, with two unknowns). Only around 20 are documented as having been successfully operated since 2000.