South Australian Apple Users Club Inc.

AppleSauce

ClarisWorks 2.0, AppleWorks, SAAUC Statistics...

August 1993 $2.50

the use of apples in the wine-making industry • YALUMBA WINERY: ANGASTON • JULY 2ND 1993

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AppleSauce this month...

Peter J. Carter

Feature articles this time are Ron Mazzachi’s statistical analysis of a sample of our membership, a piece from Kevin Noonan about the integrated package that started it all and continues to lead the field in some respects, and a review of the latest integrated package. Thanks to Ron and Kevin, and special thanks to Pam Dougherty and Brian Ferguson for the ClarisWorks 2.0 review.

Two educational computing conferences were held last month, the Australian Computers in Education Conference in Sydney, and the International Logo Conference in Melbourne. There’s a brief report of the Logo conference in this issue; perhaps someone will write about ACEC for our next edition.

Last year a regular feature was a page of tips and hints about various Mac applications. I’d like to see that return in a different form, with the ideas coming from our local experts. If you have experience with a particular application and have developed or borrowed some good ideas about getting the best out of it, put them down on paper for the rest of us to share.

‘ Dob in a Pirate’ has been the theme of some advertising by a group of software manufacturers and suppliers. ‘Dob in a Supplier’ may well be the theme of some action by users if some of those software houses don’t lift their game. The Trade Practices Act has a few things to say about products that don’t work as claimed, suppliers that don’t service their customers, and so on. Could be interesting.

You may have seen media reports of Apple’s recent quarterly loss and the changes at the top. Time for July 26th for instance had an extensive article. Times are tough in Cupertino too.

Do remember the competition for the Instant Access CD - write an article for AppleSauce and win the disc. The committee will be the judging panel.

For one person’s view of the first Instant Access disc see page 17.

The Cover: Ten years and one month ago the club visited the Yalumba winery at Angaston, where Apple IIIs were used to monitor and control many aspects of winemaking. This cover, like the others of the time, was drawn by Jill Carpenter.

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Apple II
- AppleWorks Forum, Scanners and OCR

Macintosh
- Special Interest Groups: Beginners, HyperCard, etc.

September 3rd

Apple II
- AppleWorks GS, T shirt printing
- Graphics digitising

October 1st
- Apple II
- Platinum Paint/HyperCard

Special Interest Groups: Beginners, HyperCard, etc.

Diary Dates

Meeting Venue and Time:
Salvation Army Hall — 7:30 pm
Park in Maud or Marion Street Unley
(50 metres from Unley Road)
The Salvation Army Hall spans the block.

August 6th

Apple II
- AppleWorks Forum, Scanners and OCR

Macintosh
- Special Interest Groups: Beginners, HyperCard, etc.

Peter Jenkins

In mid-July I attended an Apple Informative Seminar held at Apple Computer Australia’s Adelaide office. This seminar was one of a series designed to provide business managers (who are not necessarily computer experts) with some information about Apple’s directions and development projects. This particular seminar was conducted by Indrak Kissus, who gave a well-received demonstration of QuickTime at our June 1992 Macintosh meeting. The topics covered were “Apple Technology and Innovation to the Millennium” (sic) and “Pen, Voice, Merging of Personal Electronics and Computing Services... Newton”. It is not my purpose here to relate the information provided, but rather to tell you about some of my reactions.

First, I was surprised to discover, if my interpretation is correct, that Apple see pen technology less as a device for writing (an alternative to the keyboard) and more as a pointing device (an alternative to the mouse). I had naturally assumed that pen equals writing and forgotten that pen could also equal pointer. When I thought about this, I realised that Apple’s focus made more sense. Handwriting recognition is quite technologically difficult, but interpreting which icon has been pointed at is relatively simple. I remember an old DIY project for the Apple II computer involving a light emitting diode housed in the plastic barrel of a ballpoint pen and connected to the game port. With a simple AppleSoft BASIC program, you could make menu selections by pointing the device at the monitor screen. That was probably in about 1985.

Secondly, I was sorry that we were unable to see an Apple Newton. This radically different computer should be released very soon, perhaps even by the time you read this, but it is still subject to intense secrecy. Indrak assured us that he has actually touched one, so I suppose the Newton does really exist. It appears that the Newton will change our concept of what computing is all about. Prepare for some rethinking!

Thirdly, I saw the “Knowledge Navigator” video which was produced by Apple in 1987, for the fourth time, I think. Indrak apologised to those who had already seen it, but I found that I am still fascinated every time. The video presents Apple’s vision of what computing could be like twenty years hence. The user interacts with his computer, which is embodied in his desk, by speech and touchscreen. I didn’t notice a keyboard or mouse. The computer searches information databases and makes suggestions on the results, makes phone calls, takes phone messages, etc. The amazing fact is that Apple has developed most of those technologies now or will within a year or so—six or seven years, not twenty.

For me, the outcome of the seminar was further confirmation of my belief that Apple Computer Inc. is the most innovative computer company in the world.
More on upgrades...

Peter Carter

In the last issue we published a letter from Microsoft in answer to the question about the disposal of old versions after upgrade. Aldus Marketing Manager Angie Riley has now replied:

Mr Peter J Carter
Editor, Apple Sauce
South Australian (sic) Users Club, Inc.
PO Box 322
Prospect SA 5082

Dear Mr Carter

Regarding your question of disposal of software after an upgrade has been purchased, your own interpretation is correct.

Once you have purchased a licence for an Aldus product, the upgrades you may choose to purchase are simply upgrades in functionality to the original licence you purchased. The upgrade and the original licence are one and the same package. This is reflected in the low price of the upgrade; the customer is purchasing an upgrade and not a completely new licence.

I hope this clarifies the situation in regard to Aldus licences. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any further questions.

Yours sincerely

Aldus Software Pty Ltd

Angie Riley

Marketing Manager

The emphasis is hers, highlighting the key point: an upgrade is an extension of the original licence, not a new and separate one. To sell or give away the old version is a breach of that licence. So if you sell the PageMaker 4.2 package after your 5.0 upgrade arrives you’ve made yourself liable (and perhaps if you’ve advertised it in AppleSauce). The same goes for software from other manufacturers. You will have to take the risk of weighing down your shelves with the old manuals. Backup the new disks on to the old ones.

AMW donated its old software, according to an item on page 110 of the June issue, to the AIDS Council of NSW, with the blessing of the software houses concerned. One offered a free upgrade, another offered free technical support to the AIDS Council. There were two dissenters who asked for their products to be returned.

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Past Mouse

The final cartoon in the series by John Patchett, artist, art teacher, and graphics designer, better known (internationally) for his work in pastels.

The original is pen on paper.

© 1993, T J Patchett

August 1993
ClarisWorks v2.0—a Review

Brian Ferguson
(ALSOm News, July 1993)

Introduction
The application ClarisWorks 2.0 CDV1 of March, 1993, is an integrated software package which provides six different types of stand-alone documents. In addition, many of these documents can be created within the "environment" of another type.

Value for money
Upgrading for Registered Users of older versions and side-exchanging from other brands costs $129 for disks and documentation. Allowing $9 for overnight air-freight, this works out at $20 per module, cheaper than most shares. Specify your floppy drive type when ordering through Claris.

Recommended retail price is $279, or $45 per module.

Depending on the package you want, ClarisWorks may be bundled with the Macintosh at purchase time. You should therefore ask to try it out, on your machine, before leaving the store.

For a new Mac purchaser, ClarisWorks would be a preferred bundle rather than MacWrite Pro. It is an absolute bargain when bundled in this way.

The Package:
What Macintosh hardware and System software do you need?
A Macintosh Plus, or any later model, equipped with an internal or external hard disk and either one 800k floppy disk drive or one 1.4 MB SuperDrive.

Macintosh system software version 6.05 or later. Balloon help, and many other enhancements, are available if System 7 is operating.

For RAM, at least 2 MB with System 6 or 4 MB with System 7. System 7 Tune-up, v.1.1.1 must be installed with System 7.0 or 7.0.1. This is another reason why you should upgrade to System 7.1.1.

What do you get?
Two 1.4 MB disks for those with a SuperDrive, controlled by an excellent Installer system. A set of 800 kB disks can be obtained for older memory upgrades.

A "User's Guide" with some 400 pages, and "Getting Started," of about 140 pages, which gives a good introduction to most of ClarisWorks' capabilities.

A separate "Installation Guide" of 16 pages. This is an interesting idea because a new user does not need to read the other larger volumes at installation time. Purchasers of the Performa range will find that ClarisWorks is already installed so they may not need to read this booklet to begin.

A six-page "Quick Reference Card" provides useful information on the most-used keyboard commands and shortcut buttons.

Both ClarisWorks Help and Balloon Help are available. A 100,000 word Main Dictionary and 220,000 US Thesaurus seem to be similar to older versions, but the User Dictionary is not installed if an earlier one exists.

The latest set of Claris Translators and Claris XTND System allow ClarisWorks to read files created in other applications.

The new communications module allows contact with another computer either by direct link or through a separate modem and telephone line. There is no fax software.

The Application Environments
In the terminology of ClarisWorks, each type of document is called an "application environment." There are six of these self-contained modules. The first five were available in earlier versions:

- Text environment (WP)
  - Draw environment (DR)
  - Spreadsheet environment (SS)
  - Database environment (DB)
  - Communications environment.
  - The other environment is new to version 2.0:
    - Paint environment (DR)

Most techniques will be familiar to older users but there are many new features which will expand each one's capabilities.

Many of the keyboard and mouse commands, and several menus themselves, have items common to all environments, as one would expect with Claris, but each environment also has additional menus.

What was impressive was the manner in which one environment could include elements from others. The use of "frames" has been greatly expanded in version 2.0.

In older versions, frames seemed to be limited to text or spreadsheet.

Version 2.0 encourages you to create, within most environments, a frame which has all the features of another environment. In addition, each frame is considered to be an "object", which can be manipulated exactly as if it was created within its own environment. Objects are very common within the Macintosh world.

In the modest tutorial, the first example uses a Draw environment which contains five different frame types. In its window there are:

- Two Draw objects (a filled rectangle and a drawn circle)
- A Paint frame (imported from another document by the new File menu: Insert command)
- A Text frame (the text can be formatted by font, size, style, alignment, colour, text wrap, and others)
- A Spreadsheet frame (created within the Draw document by clicking-nd-dragging the Spreadsheet tool but providing additional characteristics of the Spreadsheet environment.)

These objects are created by one of ClarisWorks' main Tools—the Painter, the Text tool, the Spreadsheet tool, the Paint Tool—or from the Painting and Drawing tools conveniently accessed by the "Show/hide tools control".

What's new in ClarisWorks Two?
Any attempt to describe fully, in a short review, a computer program which has six self-contained programs within it would inevitably bore one set of readers or another; those who have used earlier versions will want to know whether upgrading is worthwhile and new readers may not understand that many simple operations have been omitted intentionally. As in an earlier review of Claris MacWrite Pro, I have elected to deal with the enhancements and failings rather than cover the older features.

General Enhancements:
The Tools panel. This contains four tools for the environment's tools for drawing, eight tools for painting (new), three palettes for filling (gradients are new) and four palettes for pen definition.

- Complete custom styles may be set up, but only by using macros.
- You can navigate to a page directly, from the page indicator.
- Up to 256 colours may be edited. Some palettes have 81 preferred colours.
- Colours, patterns and gradients for line and fill may be customised.

The screen capture shows below the seven palettes after they have been torn-off and collapsed into a small title bar which is stored on-screen at all times. The top palette is for keyboard shortcuts.

Shortcuts' buttons perform routine tasks quickly. Each environment has its own palette of buttons for the most common commands—the palettes resemble ribbons used by other word processors. There are 150 pre-defined buttons and the palettes may be customised if desired. Instead of, say, pulling down the "Style menu/跌破" item, you could type 'Command-T' or click on the 'T' button. Whether it is easier to remem-

Preparing and showing a slide show from your computer. This has many possibilities for presentation work. Perhaps the tools are not as sophisticated as those of other expensive applications, but the learning experience would be valuable. Slides may be created from all environments other than communications. The order of showing can be changed after slide creation. Slides may be layered or edited, depending on the type of presentation. Views may loop continuously or advanced automatically after, say, five seconds. QuickTime movies may be included of course; a brief guide to working with QuickTime movies is included in the User's Guide.

Publish & Subscribe can be used if you install QuickTime. This technique allows your file to be linked to other computers so that, when you change data, the change is reflected in a document on those machines. This topic needs an article of its own to do it justice but the ability of ClarisWorks to use Publish & Subscribe gives it great power.

P&K is not the same as Linking within ClarisWorks.

Stationary documents are set-up with your preferences for page layout, borders, headers and footers, and so on. When saved to a folder named 'ClarisWorks Stationery' in the Claris folder in the System folder, its name will appear in the New file dialog box. Many stationary items can be set-up this way and readily accessed. I created stationary files for business let-
ter/labels, communications to a bulletin board and Club-stationary.

The Text Environment
Outlining. Information may be organised, text may be indented and parts of a document hidden by using the new Outline view facility. This ability is not included in MacWrite Pro and may make ClarisWorks more valuable than its powerful cousin. Getting to learn Outlining is not easy but the results are well worth it.

Columns. The number of columns used in a document can now be controlled from the main ruler. Once the number of columns are defined in a document, their width and the gutter between them may be adjusted using the mouse, but the result applies to all pages of the document. To get a variable column layout in a document, linked text frames should be created instead of regular paragraphs. The column frame will be defined by both height and width may be varied, and the position of the text frame may be located precisely on the page. This gives the ability to
The Spreadsheet
There are not many enhancements to the spreadsheet environment because it was reasonably complete already.

More chart types can be created and editing is simple. Border to cells or just to edges can be applied using Shortcuts.

Perhaps a useful feature is creating a spreadsheet frame as the basis for a Table. Excess text can be made to wrap within a cell to avoid increasing the width of a cell to avoid being truncated. Unfortunately, resizing of the cell requires a messy manual operation and if the text is reformatted to another size, the cell size must be readjusted. Even less appealing is that text is aligned along the bottom of the cell. This 'feature' is satisfactory for long headings but is not acceptable for other operations until considerable improvement is introduced. Good idea, poor execution; when compared to the excellent table generator of MacWrite Pro, there is no contest.

Cells may be cut and pasted by selecting a range of cells, then holding-down 'Option + Command' while clicking in the new location. It works in the WP environment too. This is very nice!

Database Environment
Fields for data entry may be customised; as a field is defined you select entry options which can reduce typing and improve accuracy. The options include automatically entering data into new record (e.g. date or time), a serial number for the record, data you specify, and so on. This is done through an 'Entry Options' dialog box.

A preset list of Avery Labels is provided and does not require further setting. The list differs from that of given in the User's Guide.

ClarisWorks supports the following file formats to be imported:

- AppleWorks DB
- ASCII Text
- DBF (dBASE files)
- DIF (used by some spreadsheet applications, and AppleWorks)
- Microsoft Works 2.0 DB (data base files)
- SYLK (Claris Resolve, Wingz, Microsoft Excel).

Users of FileMaker Pro will find many similarities although ClarisWorks may not be quite so powerful.

Communications
As a new feature for users learning to communicate with another computer, this module is a painless way to begin. However, it is screen-based and not icon-based.

More experienced users may prefer to stay with their existing program; it is hard enough to get one running but an integrated series may be appreciated.

Watch the settings for file transfer. Maclinary is probably the better method and a transfer option of K Blocks should be tried. Unfortunately Z Modem protocol is not supported.

Viewing and saving screen captures require practice but are efficient. The choice of font for screen capture seems to require multiple selection—rather strange.

Faxing a word-processing document with FXNet software in the background was successful; once the ClarisWorks communications module finished, the fax software was reinstated automatically.

The Manuals and Help
There must be a new breed of manual writers working for Claris.

Go is all the usual waffle about what one can do; now it's virtually the bare bones of how to do each operation.

I can only commend the two books to users. Read them or you will miss out on many productive operations.

The on-line help system and Ballon Help, under System 7, are comprehensive but require some knowledge of which topics to look for.

The things I liked
requirement of the environment tools (text, spreadsheet or draw) does not require clicking in the tools palette. Just a click in a frame, or on the screen, and the appropriate tool will appear. I mention this feature first although it is hard to explain in words; a simple trial will show what I mean. Mouse movement can be reduced considerably. Only when a less user friendly program is used will this become apparent.

Selection of all text of a paragraph by clicking in the border before the first word is simple, but the real winner is applying a Style or a Ruler to a paragraph. Insert the cursor within the paragraph then select the Style or Ruler.

Minimum memory is stated as 800 kbyte although I adopted the recommendation of 500 kbyte. Paint frames are said to require the most memory. Screen redraw seems fast enough, on my Mac IIx, but there are only a few graphics in this article.

Screen captures were created using the USPS shareware control panel Flash II 3.0. Using the File menu/cursor control allows a thumbnail sized preview of each picture before final insertion. Pictures do not seem to be anchored to a specific item of text when using the word processor environment. Accurate placement may be a problem unless a Draw frame is used.

Flexibility of the Draw environment as a basis for Master Pages and DTP capabilities will appeal to many users, particularly when allied with the creation of slide-show presentations.

Frames can be placed very accurately on each page either by a 'snap-to-grid' method or by direct entry of corner coordinates.

A collection of over thirty Claris Translators, and the traditional Claris XTND System, is a bonus for those who wish to read documents created by other applications. These are not limited to Claris products—other developers can licence them also. Some ClarisWorks documents as another file type is also supported; for example in AppleWorks 2.0, in Microsoft Word 3.0, 4.0, PC or WinWord, or in WordPerfect 1.02, 2.0 or PC 4.2, plus others.

Selection of stationery from a drop-down field on the File menu/ New file dialog box is very good. Whilst creation of a stationery document may seem a bore to begin with, it will at least allow off standards to be prepared and maintained. I liked this feature.

Moving selected text or cells at one location by Command-Option-click at the new location takes getting used to, but it is effective when these points are widely separated.

Oh! The shortcuts buttons on the ribbons for each environment have won me as a fan. Although practice is advisable, the Quick Reference card and the manual will soften the pain.

Are the floating palettes easier to use than the normal menu method of selecting commands? Yes?

Would not an expanded set of keyboard commands be preferable? Probably not, for a beginner.

I estimate that over half of the menu items have a Command-key or Shift-Command-key equivalent. However there are some shortcut buttons provided and these are indicated by you to customise the palettes further. Your own macros can also be created.

Those which were intriguing
I am sure that provision of a comprehensive outline will please many customers for ClarisWorks than will turn potential users away.

Not having used an outline before, I fell for the three-card trick and tried to customise it for what I wanted—a formatted document by which I could write this report.

In retrospect, I should have utilised just one of the six outline formats already provided. However, if you do fiddle with the outline formats they should serve you very well.

Writing macros (recorded sub-routines) for reducing a sequence of actions to a single keystroke requires an analysis of frequent operations. One suggested example is for converting a downloaded communications TEXT file in 12 point Geneva to a more acceptable font and size for screen display, then select Print, click OK and print it.

I did not create any macros for this review but I am conversant with their use in other applications. Macros were availa-
ble with the older version of ClarisWorks but v 2.0 has a number of added features. I can only assume that macros may not be completely transferable between versions. Customising your own coloured button for the applicable shortcut palette should occupy the mind for a few minutes if you wish to do so.

And the things I didn't like

When cutting, copying or pasting text, it should not be necessary to drag-over, manually, the trailing space. 'Intelligent' cut-and-paste should take care of this.

Like many users, I forget to save and back-up working files. ClarisWorks has no provision for saving a file after a preset time or after a set number of keystrokes (my preference). Backing-up to a floppy disk must also be done manually. Would memory overhead be so great that an essential such as this would cripple the program? I don't think so. It should not be necessary to purchase a third-party extension for that purpose. Can you guess why I sound rather grunted? Right again!

I cannot find out how to apply hypenation to the paragraphs.

A non-editable table is supposedly created using the Make Table button on the WP palette. It failed for me.

It seems to me that a Draw frame must be created first before drawing commences or pictures are inserted. Once the operation was completed, the frame could be deleted—but there is something strange going on. Practice will soon overcome any problems, I'm sure.

Balloon Help does not describe the shortcut palette buttons; this is an unfortunate omission because the purpose of most buttons is not obvious and requires constant early reference.

Final words

When I first graduated to AppleWorks on the Apple IIe computer, about 1985 or so, I thought heaven was just around the corner. It is still arguably the most important piece of software ever written for a desktop computer. And it isn't dead yet!

After five years of Macintosh use another integrated software package has emerged from the Claris/Apple stable to challenge the other software houses.

It would be presumptuous to say that ClarisWorks is as far ahead of its opposition as was AppleWorks but its many features will provide 100 percent of the requirements of over 80 percent of users.

It would be unreasonable for a first-time purchaser of a new Macintosh, with System 7.1 already installed and ClarisWorks bundled with it on the hard disk, to become productive within a matter of hours. Initially work may involve only one or two modules, but an extension of the others would soon follow. The ability to experiment with a full range of inter-changeable topics within one program make this type of application an essential introduction to computing just as a training tool in its own right.

Even experienced users, with other software which may not quite make use of all the advantages of System 7, will benefit from one or more of the ClarisWorks modules.

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AppleWorks in the Twenty-First Century

Kevin Noonan

I have a lasting interest in one special software package—AppleWorks. Many SAAUC members may have used it in the past, or may be using it at the moment without realising the power of the program. It is a mark of the genius of one man—Roger Lissner (both Lissner—that I can still use AppleWorks in the '90s and fully expect to continue into the next century. The name not familiar? Look at the start screen next time you boot AppleWorks. He is the fellow who came up with the idea of integrating three commonly used applications—Word Processor (WP), Database (DB), and Spreadsheet (SS)—into one package. Currently AppleWorks is up to version 2.0. I would upgrade to this (three year old) version.

Even our Mac friends (and messydots, amiga, and whatever else) envy Mr Lissner a vote of thanks. AppleWorks (originally produced to work on the late and lamented Apple IIJ back in the early '80s where it was called /EE/EasyPieces) was the first such integrated package.

In this article I will use many terms which may not mean much to some readers. I will not attempt to explain them. Come to the Apple II SAAUC meeting in August where I will be giving a brief presentation of some of the features that I use in AppleWorks and ask questions!

Why is AppleWorks my WP, DB, and SS of choice? None of the individual parts is, to be honest, all that great. What sets AppleWorks up in my eyes is that Mr Lissner programmed in a modular manner, that is he made all of the separate parts self contained programming codes and he published all the details for interested programmers to modify and improve upon AppleWorks.

AppleWorks is a fine program.

And they did! This programming code contained what are known as "hooks", that is, they allow for easy access (hooking) to the main modules of AppleWorks and allow for similarly easy additions to the main modules. There are more than 500 such additions that I am aware of.

As I am typing this article my version of AppleWorks has the following built into it: Thesaurus, Grammar Checker, graphics painting, graphic font printing, Telecommunications (though I am still waiting for a Fax send/receive), charting capability for the SS, Outliner, Glossaries, Style sheets, Relational DB, 60 DB categories, mouse capability, screen blanker, Form designer, Table of Contents generator, 16 bit numbers, Archiver/File/ Dick Backup, and a macro capability that is more than anything I have used on Mac Plus, Mac Classic II, Mac IIsi, messydots, or VAX.

Difficult to believe? Let me give a few examples of what I have used my Apple IIJ and AppleWorks for. Many of my more interesting users came about through my wife asking me to explain how she can do something on her Mac. She was the Honorary Treasurer for a large international scientific association. I ran her complete membership records, and financial details using a relational DB that involved many WP, DB, and SS files all via one macro. That is, the DB is now capable of automatically taking data from one file (whether that file is on disk or on the desktop—did I mention that instead of the 12 files normal, I can have up to 66 files on the Desktop?), modifying it, and putting it into another file all without me having to key in the new information. Relational DB are among the most powerful programs available on any computer.

A friend approached me last year with a desire to "write backwards". He corresponds with some of his friends in Hebrew and that requires a "backwards" style of writing. He had, naturally, been informed that the only solution was to throw away his Apple IIJ and buy a messydot machine. My solution provided a simple way to convert AppleWorks to allow him to do most of what he wanted without any extra cost or the loss of his favourite Apple IIJ. It was all done with a simple macro that read his keystrokes and put them on the screen in the reverse order to the way in which he typed them.

Not the most graceful method but it does work.

These extras are not part of AppleWorks when you buy it. As many will know, some of the above are TimeOut products originally produced by Bongo Bros and now continued by Quality Computers. There are many small businesses dedicated to the survival of the Apple II and AppleWorks. Indeed, the latest version (4.2) of the one truly "must have" item (the macro package) is produced by a small one person business.

This macro package is a must have since it allows the users access to everything from redesigning the screens to automated functions to 16 bit arithmetician. It is the area that is hardest to learn and master but is the most rewarding when you do.

There are still flaws in AppleWorks. I mentioned the lack of Fax send/receive (actually it is possible to send fax through the Telecommunications package but it requires access to one of the fax burnouts), and there is a crying need for dynamic footnoting. I have tried to write using proper footnotes and the only way I can achieve this in AppleWorks is through a series of very clumsy macros. I am sure others can suggest similar gaps.

AppleWorks is a fine program. Add on some of the available extras and you can find yourself with a program that far exceeds the power you would normally expect from an Apple IIJ. I find that there are few things I cannot do on my Apple IIJ. If you are an AppleWorks user then please come to the August meeting and tell me how you use AppleWorks. I know I have a lot to learn from you.

Post Script

I have just found out that there is a planned "new" version of AppleWorks to be produced by Quality Computers. It is scheduled for release in October of this year and will have many of the features described above and many more built in. It is tentatively called "The Works 4.0" at the moment. It is not appropriate to list all the extra features that are proposed but... having seen the list... I cannot wait.
Snapshot in time:

A survey of SAAUC members attending the February 1993 meeting.

Ron Mazzacli

Club members who attended the February SAAUC meeting earlier this year might remember filling in a short survey form which was used as the basis for a presentation on the statistics application Stattic held in the following month. Questions such as age, gender, occupation and Macintoshes used at home and work were filled in by a total of 73 members.

One of the spin-offs however of the survey is that it actually allowed us to obtain a distinct profile of the types of members who attended monthly meetings.

The most obvious feature to any alien from the depths of space who attended a meeting and shown clearly in the table below, is the tremendous bias for the male of the species considering that the general population distribution is almost 50:50. Are women really disadvantaged in Macs and in computing in general?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency Distribution for Gender</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>90.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The next feature that might be noticeable to our Martian friend is the frequency of occurrence of various age groups. Figure 1 below is a histogram of the age structure of attendees. Histograms are a excellent means of grouping data into a graph so it can be interpreted more easily. In essence you take the difference between the youngest and oldest ages and divide the difference say by 10 or some other convenient number. Then each person's age will fall within one of the 10 groups and so the more individuals within a group (that is the count) the larger the box or bar for that group. It just so happens quite frequently in nature that for almost anything you can measure you will usually find the largest numbers of individuals around the middle groups with much fewer individuals in the first and last few groups. Examples such as the heights or weights of children in a classroom, the surface area of each leaf of a tree, or the cost of a tin of fruit in supermarkets around the country. This type of distribution is called a Normal distribution and the expected curve for our age groups is shown as the solid bell shaped line. In fact the actual age structure is remarkably similar to this theoretical distribution for 73 people between the age of 15 and 65, except for a slight skew in the 50 to 56 age group with a few less than expected at the average age. So our alien friend would be lead to believe our group with respect to the expected age structure was well, dare I say, normal.

Another characteristic of the members in this group is their occupation. Based on their responses members were split into specific professions. Again it is easy to produce a table of the numbers in each professional category but it is also possible to view exactly the same data in the form of a graph (Figure 2, next page) which makes visual comparison easier although perhaps a little less accurate than a table. Clearly here 25% of the members present were involved in education as their primary occupation with a further 10% present as students. The rest of the members were reasonably equally divided into the remaining professions. One interesting observation is that there are only 2.7% unemployed—significantly below the South Australian state average, however we are not entitled to jump to the conclusion that Macintosh users are therefore more employable individuals! There is much more data required before this can even be suggested as only one interpretation of many other possibilities. Statistics can only point out possibilities and relationships in the data and cannot make conclusions as to the actual cause or reason a particular profile exists.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Computing</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphic/Publishing</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales/Management</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science/Technical</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Finally our Martian friend might want to know just what computers these earthlings grouped into occupational groups actually used to achieve their tasks. Firstly there were a significant number of two and even three Macintosh households! To keep the groups manageable we have combined S12s and Pluses. Another grouping is the Classic equivalents (SEs and Classics) with the II series forming another amalgamated group. As an example therefore the same teacher may be contained in the Classic, II and Powerbook groups. So our table is centred around the Macintosh models themselves. Fully 60% of members run Classic or Plus equivalents at home and one interesting view of the Macintosh model breakdown is to split the data again by occupation. Firstly we sort the data by occupation (for example all members involved in education are grouped together). Then we obtain a univariate scattergram for the combined Macintoshes at home column. Essentially each computer type becomes one of 6 entry sets which are parallel to the bottom (y) axis. Splitting this column by occupation type we then obtain a different point type for each occupation in the datasets and then we can easily see which computers are driven by each occupation. (Figure 3, next page) In fact we have a reasonably well spread distribution with the preponderance of Classic and Plus types. However this profile changes fairly dramatically when we do the same split now by computer used at work. (Figure 4) As might be expected the Pluses don't feature much and we now see a larger group of Quadra, Powerbooks, and II series. Similarly tasks requiring 'grunt' such as desktop publishing and science and technical occupations see the faster Macs being used almost exclusively. The Classics and IIs are well represented in Education (at least at the individual school level) and amongst retirees. Engineers however seem to prefer Powers (books because they need to travel to a variety of work sites).

Therefore from a relatively straight forward survey we can obtain quite an impressive set of tables and figures that describe us as a group of dedicated Mac users. While we do need to be careful in trying to draw specific conclusions we can at least categorise our data and observe trends and relationships which may act as a nudge to help further address the needs and services we can provide for our members.

August 1993
MACINTOSH USED AT HOME

Univariate Scattergram
Split By: Occupation

Powerbook
Duo
II Series
LC series
Classic Series
Plus/512

Figure 3

MACINTOSH USED AT WORKSITE

Univariate Scattergram
Split By: Occupation

PC (Poor souls)
Quadra
Powerbook
II Series
LC series
Classic Series
Plus/512

Figure 4

Peter Carter

Educational computing conferences usually have a Logo stream. This year, however, the Logo community has had its own conference, with keynote speakers from Australia and overseas. It was held at Melbourne’s Methodist Ladies’ College in early July.

Opening keynote speaker was Barry Newell, onetime Administrator of Mt Stremlo and Siding Spring Observatories, and now working in the education field, with the topic ‘Fuzzy Teaching’. Barry’s theme was that successful learners are the people who make it through school with their sense of exploration intact. Too often this sense is crushed by rigid curriculum, and teachers and administrators who have lost their sense of play. Computers, being things/places to explore, ought to lead to a change of attitude and emphasis. ‘It’s ok to play.’

Eid Harel, a colleague of Seymour Papert at MIT and author of the prize winning Children Designers: Interdisciplinary Constructions for Learning and Knowing Mathematics in a Computer-Rich School, took as her topic ‘Constructing Constructionism’. Constructionism? There is no single definition, but it is based on the work of Piaget and involves experience, exploration and innovation as the mind constructs its knowledge and understanding of the world. A major part of the presentation was a meditation on fractions through a video tape featuring ‘Debbie’, one of Harel’s research subjects.

(Autographed copies of Papert’s new book The Children’s Machine: rethinking school in the age of the computer sold like the proverbial hot cakes.)

Third keynote speaker was Linda Folin, a professor of education at Pepperdine University in California. In her presentation, ‘Why I haven’t given up on Logo’, she described the stages through which she had progressed, together with a number of interesting incidents along the way.

All three, together with Dan and Molly Watt from Newton, Mass., and Gary Stager, a self confessed ‘educational terrorist’ and consultant, held workshops throughout the conference. There were many interesting sessions by the locals too.

I spent most of my time following Brian Harvey, one of the implementers of earlier versions of Logo, writer of the Computer Science Logo Style trilogy, and now teaching computer science at the University of California at Berkeley. His workshops covered early science topics like higher order functions, finite state machines, writing BASIC compilers in Logo (much easier than the other way about), and an introduction to Scheme (a version of LISP). In another presentation he set about demolishing the curricula used in high schools. Harvey is particularly critical of structured programming (Pascal etc.) at secondary level, or anything else included in a “moribund” syllabus. Much better, he considers, is a commitment to excellence as in art and sport, since programming is an art, something to grip the imagination.

Closing speaker was Gary Stager, in typically hyperactive and provocative form with ‘What’s Logo got to do with it?’ A few quotes: ‘It’s multimedia! They’re dumb enough, you’ve got the cash, why not blow it?’ ‘Just say no to software de jour.’ ‘Schools are silly’. ‘Teachers are infinitely better than most schools give them opportunity to exhibit.’ ‘You directly benefit teachers by helping them benefit children.’ ‘Let us go forth and create school environments that are more hospitable to the intentions of children.’

Commercial presence at the conference was low key. The local Logo Daia representative ran workshops throughout, while EdSoft and Computelec had small displays. Computelec chief Bruce Dixon was a key member of the conference committee, assisted by, among others, Apple Australia personality Leon Guss.

At most conferences one can follow the Logo stream without difficulty: this time there was such an abundance of riches that many wished that they could be in several places at once. The overall message was clear however: constructionism is our best understanding of how we learn most effectively, and Logo is the computing environment which best embodies its principles.

The question whether children should use Logo or HyperCard is now emphatically resolved: the answer is MicroWorlds.

MLC

MLC itself is an interesting school. With more than 2000 enrolments it is large. With over 1500 computers, it has probably the most computer aware student body in the country. From about Year 5 onwards the girls use laptops (primarily Toshibas) in virtually every subject, with Logo (ie. LogoWriter) being the lingua franca. It is an all too rare example of a school which has seriously considered the implications of computing in education, and been prepared to make the necessary investments in attitude, time and space.

New Logos

The conference was also the Australian launch of two new versions of Logo. The first is perhaps unusual in that it isn’t called Logo but MicroWorlds. Developed by Logo Computer Systems, MicroWorlds combines Logo with hypertext features: buttons and sliders for control, very easy animation with multiple redefinable turtles running in parallel (as many as memory allows), much better music and sound than Logo-Writer, and a graphics editor that looks like Kid Pix.

AppleSauce

August 1993
Graham Taylor's Sale

Here's! I missed the July Sale! I do have some items of hardware and original software at bargain prices however. For further details contact Graham Taylor, 339 4209 (ah). All offers considered.

Hardware

Cambridge Z88 notebook computer: with MacLink, extra RAM, EPROM, EPROM eraser, etc. Not exactly a Powerbook, but neither is the price! Versatile, light, cheap portable. Easy use in meetings, lectures or 'on the road', then transfer data to your Mac when you get home or back to the office. Very useful. Make an offer.

20 meg Hard Disk: $285

Apple Modem: Good first modem to learn about communications, bulletin boards, Compuserve, etc. $75

Extended keyboards for MacPlus: (several), 101 keys to improve your efficiency. $60 ea.

Software

Microsoft Word 5: The classic power word processor. $150

Microsoft PowerPoint 2: ideal for outlines, classy presentations, etc. $125

Disk Dumper 3.7: compress and decompress your files and/or applications automatically, effectively doubling disk space. Still shrink wrapped. $75

Personal Ancestral File: Keep track of your family tree. $35

Aldus Personal Page: Page layout program, easy to use little brother of Pagemaker? $77

Math Rabbit: a number of early math and thinking skills games, age 3-7. $25

Kids Time: 5 educational programs including StoryWriter.

Dot-to-Dot and KidsNotes. $40

Showg: an exciting adventure game based on James Clavel's novel of feudal Japan, $35

Bridge: learn or practice Bridge by yourself. $20


also, for Apple II fans, Crossword Magic: excellent for education, children, hobby, etc., $25.

The above was put through Word's spell checker. Curious! Words the Microsoft dictionary doesn't know how to spell: What the Word Dictionary doesn't like

Microsoft dictionary suggestion

Powerbook

Microsoft

Powerpoint

Aldus

Pagemaker

Compuserve

MacPlus

Macintosh

Instant Access: software on CD

Peter Carter

The first Instant Access CD-V (ie. CD-ROM vending) disc is now available. Regular price is $30, but there was an introductory offer of $14.75 + $2.25 postage.

On the CD is all the software in encrypted form, 1026 files from Action/101.eou to Zounds.bfi, plus all the demos, the browser, and so on. You can look at everything with a disk editor but the encrypted files are gibberish, and have data forks only. You'll need more than an Enigma machine to break the encryption.

Installation puts several things on to your hard disk: .MacOS file: Mounts the new font, Dyceman, and mount a folder with a ReadMe and TeachText 7.1. Mountimage is a utility to make disk images on the hard disk look like floppy's, and is used in the process of installing software from the CD. As for Dyceman, it looks like this and is in bitmap, TrueType and PostScript form. It is needed for proper screen display, but why it's used instead of a standard font isn't explained.

When you first start the browser you are invited to register with the IA enablement centre (ie. the office that issues you with the key codes after taking your credit card details) knows who you are.

Screen layouts are clean, with distinctive icons and buttons, and navigation is straightforward. Each item has a brief description, a few have short QuickTime movies, and some have demonstration versions. The descriptions are what you can read in the glossy booklet which accompanies the disc, and the movies generally showed sample output. The demonstration versions are the usual cripplified variety. The IA browser and them on the hard disk for later examination. This is a workable system, but there are too few of them (By comparison, in an Instant section of the Nautilus disc magazine has demos of virtually everything which can be run directly from the CD.)

There is a booklet in the CD case with step by step explanations of installations, registration and the purchase and end of course, of course is not programmable.

Also, for Apple Ill fans, Crossword Magic: excellent for education, children, hobby, etc., $25.

I believe was put through Word's spell checker. Curious! Words the Microsoft dictionary doesn't know how to spell

What the Word Dictionary doesn't like

Microsoft dictionary suggestion

Powerbook

Microsoft

Powerpoint

Aldus

Pagemaker

Compuserve

MacPlus

Macintosh

A definite minus at the moment is that enabling is handled through the UK office, requiring an overseas phone call (and remember they are 10 hours behind us)! (Actually nine and a half in 5 Aus.) As well, all the prices are in $, so it's a MasterCard or Visa transaction, and you'll want to think about exchange rates. A quick check shows that prices are lower than Australian RRP's for most items. I can understand the company wanting to make sales in Australia as soon as possible, but the sooner the UK connection is severed the better for local customers.

Overall, I think the concept is excellent, but the execution still leaves something to be desired. Demonstrations of everything are needed, and a guide of what software would make the disc more attractive. An Australian enablement centre needs to be set up immediately.

Apple Sauce

August 1993
incoherent comment

For the past two years, Macintosh software has plagued like herds of wildbeests migrating across the brown veldt to the Windows platform. The recent arrival of Quark XPress for Windows and the imminent release of Adobe's Photoshop means that the two jewels in the Macintosh crown now grace Windows.

How's that for an opening? There's more...

"Despite our dedication to industry-standard hardware and software, on PC Magazine we use these two programs on the Macintosh to produce the pages of this illustrious title."

That's right, the UK PC Magazine is edited and laid out on Macintosh Quadras. I leave you to consider what 'industry-standard hardware and software' is, and the response of the production editor when told he had to change to Windows... I... sat me down and explained that there was more to the Mac than the application software and a few icons. The whole design philosophy is different, from its object-oriented approach right down to the trash can, the folders and the automatic logging of a floppy disk when it is inserted in the drive. Under no circumstances would they swap..." (PC Magazine May 1993, p 27)

Regarding another piece of industry standard software, I got sick of calling Sydney to ask about FrameReader pricing etc. and not getting an answer ("We'll call you back."). Last straw came when FrameMaker began doing weird things as I was copying footnotes to alert boxes in a hypertext document, so I wrote to InfoMagic to complain about 'the service' and lack of notification of the maintenance upgrade. Letter and upgrade duly arrived. Marvelous what a threat to write to the US does. One is reminded of the days before there was an Apple Australia. Story goes that to get any response from the local agent one had to go into the office in Sydney and swear loudly in Chinese! Anyway, FrameMaker 3.0 fixes the first copy/paste bug, the footnote to alert box copying nonsense, some TIPF and PCX problems, and a couple of printing hiccups. It also has a new Word 5.0 import filter and an export filter to RTF. FrameReader? $215 a copy, for Mac or Windows.

Articles in a couple of recent issues have had smileys in them. What a smiley? Here's one. "That's the most common one, and there are lots more: wrinkling smiley :-) or :, smoking smiley -Q, very unhappy (:|, smiley wearing a Walkman™ (©), Dan Quayle &c. and so on. Then there are the non-smilies: grin <>, just kidding <>, no comment <> , live long and prosper \\/, and the like. Smiley, or emoticons as they are now known, were originated by Scott Fahlman around 1980 as a way of relieving communications via bulletin boards, to indicate mood, irony, sarcasm, etc. The best have now been collected into The Smiley Dictionary by Seth Gordon (Peachpit Press), where you can look them up (the indexes!?) are in both alphabetical and ASCII order, read about them, and perhaps be inspired to devise your own.

Foreword by is Robin Williams, she who wrote The Mac is not a Typewriter and The Little Mac Book. (The former ought to be required reading for all contributors to AppleSauce.)

Meanwhile, Robyn Williams, he of the ABC Science Show, has revealed that he doesn't use a word processor, but occa-
sionally a typewriter and frequently a tape recorder. That per-
haps makes sense for a broadcaster, and it again brings up the question: are we more productive with word processors than we were with handwriting and/or typewriters? One broad-
caster who's convinced is Clive Robertson, who recently sold his computers and went back to a manual typewriter.

Getting back to character based graphics for a moment, there exists a whole genre of ASCII art or boxology, in which cows tend to figure prominently:

```
    ( )
     \-
      \-
```

Yes, AppleSauce will print your contributions.

Stories about computers issuing inaccurate bills are legion: we had our own ETSAs saga not so long ago. At least one judge in the US has the right idea. He recently fined a computer 50 mebibytes of memory for repeatedly sending wrong bills to a bank customer. The fine was settled when the judge received a hard disk and nine needles. Needless to say, it was an IBM PC :-)

New Scientist for June 19th featured an article on Alan Kay, the man who invented the personal computer. In the early 1970s he conceived the Dynabook, a small but powerful com-
puter with windows links to networks. The idea led to win-
dows, use of the mouse (invented by Douglas Engelbart), object oriented programming (Smalltalk), and other things we're now familiar with on the Mac. We still don't have the real Dynabook, but a PowerBook Duo 230 is the best thing if the photos of Apple Fellow Kay are any guide. What's to come? Icon based interfaces have helped people learn about computing systems: the next stage will be computers that learn from their users, through 'agent oriented comput-
ing'.

A Bill Gates jokebook is going the rounds. A sample (excuse the imperialist measures, but it is from the US): "John Sculley found himself quite surprised at the butcher shop when he noticed that Apple employee brains were selling for $2.50 a pound, and even more surprised when he saw Botland employee brains at $6.50 a pound. But he was completely shocked when he saw Microsoft employee brains at $49.95 a pound. Obviously upset, he asked the butcher why Microsoft employee brains were selling for 20 times more than Apple employee brains. The butcher leaned over the counter and asked "Do you know how many Microsoft employees it takes to get one pound of brains?""

'Scuzzi' is the usual pronunciation of SCI: Small Computer Systems Interface. It's also the name of a new café, opposite the Oxford Hotel in O'Connell Street North Adelaide. There's a so-called café too, in the eastern end of Rundle Street. No com-
ments about the rate of service, please.

To close, a scrap of confused, brash, advertising:

```
APPLE LASERWRITER
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The versatile AppleCD150 drive gives you fast, con-
venient, and cost-effective access to the tremendous store of information now available on CD-ROM discs.
```

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August 1993
APPLE - 1
OPERATION MANUAL

APPLE COMPUTER COMPANY
770 Welch Road
Palo Alto, Calif. 94304

With the release of Newton not far away (we've been promised a look at COMTEC) here's something from way back in Apple's history. Caption round the picture reads: 'Newton... a mind forever voyaging through strange seas of thought... alone.'

What is the object?
It's a photograph, processed by software that graphs grey levels.
You saw it originally on page 17 of the June edition.