Print Post Approved PP230594/00008

June, 1997

MACinations

Australia's leading Macintosh user group magazine

$3



Just what ARE you allowed to say on the 'Net?

Following up on his great Copyright article in last month's **MACinations**, Raymond Yu discusses libel and defamation laws and just how far CAN you go!

Claris, Club Mac and MACinations combine for a great Web competition! **See page 10**



Reviews of HTML editor applications and of ePress!



John Marshman plays about with Photoshop and his father's face!



Jonathan Cooper uses HyperCard in the NSW Art Gallery!

Plus all these usual features:

- ☆ **20 Years of Apple**
  (John Brogan – Mac evangelist since '84)
- ☆ **May Meeting Report**
  (Demo from MacZone)
- ☆ **Get Info Column from the Committee**
  (This month by Alex Hartman)
- ☆ **Sean McNamara's 'Net.files**
  (Custom domains and UUCP)
- ☆ **Web Weavers' Corner**
  (Getting started in HTML)
- ☆ **MACcess Report**
  (Chatter from the Club Mac BBS)
- ☆ **Dunk's Doodles**
  (Why so few developers in Club Mac?)



Hilton Brown introduces beginners to FileMaker Pro!



We would like to have put in more but we ran right out of room!...Wait for the next issue!

Club Mac

Me and my Mac

20 Years of Apple

©1997 John Brogan

John Brogan has been a Club Mac member since its earliest days. A Macintosh evangelist for some thirteen years, he has seen a lot of change on the Apple scene – the good times and the bad. At one stage he worked for Apple and, now that he works for himself, he is exposed to a world of different platforms.

I became a Macintosh evangelist in 1984 when the first Mac was released. I forked out $4,195 for a **128K** model which was bundled with an **ImageWriter** and *MacPaint* and *MacWrite*. Both applications fitted on a 400K floppy disk, along with a System Folder.

Apple actually ***employed*** people to be Mac evangelists. Their job was – and is – to travel the world and expound the virtues of the Macintosh. I reckon I've probably sold more Macs than most of them, simply by using Macs while people looked over my shoulder.

I was in Year 10 at school when the **Mac 128K** was released and, back then, the computer lab was full of **Apple IIes.** I'd read an article about the **Lisa** some years earlier and I wanted one, but all the computer stores' salespeople that I spoke to denied any knowledge of the machine.

However, they ***did*** say that Apple was about to release a new machine that had a **Graphical User Interface.** They handed me a brochure that showed a squat, upright looking beige device with a decidedly blue screen with a mouse lying provocatively beside it. That screen was a marketing tool – they intentionally made the monochrome screen appear blue to enhance the look of the graphics which, at that time, showed a picture of a sports shoe displayed from different angles.

What I most remember about the early days of the Macintosh was the extraordinarily gross overuse of fonts. You could easily identify any document produced on a Macintosh in those days! It was the one with the *San Francisco* font shadowed, bolded, outlined and underlined. Why? ***Because it was possible!*** Desktop publishing had not yet been invented – that didn't come until the **LaserWriter** was released a couple of years later – and we didn't know then that a maximum of two fonts per page was later to become *de rigeur.*

My mate, Harry Bray, and I joined the **Sydney University Macintosh Users Group** in 1986, during our last year at school. There were about 20 members then, consisting mainly of university academics and students. Harry and I joined the Committee of the Club, which was renamed **Club Mac** by the founder, **Jason Haines.** Over the next two years we opened membership to all comers and expanded the numbers to around 1,500.

Jason asked me if I could manage the job of editing and publishing the monthly Club magazine, *MACinations,* along with my university studies. I took on the job for three years and am proud to see that Rose and Tom still use my invention of the little Mac icon with the page number inside its screen as the footer for each page.

In 1992, I was employed by Apple Australia and established the **Apple Assistance Centre.** What a bizarre company to work for! Jeans and T-shirt were the dress code and it still had the atmosphere of working out of the Steves' garage (Steve Wozniak and Steve Jobs, the founders of Apple). Management structure? What's that?

I resigned after three and a half years to found a very successful aviation charter company (run entirely on my Mac), and I now work with a US multi-national which sells hospital management software to the healthcare industry. The platforms I deal with these days include *VAX/VMS, UNIX* and *Windows '95.* And do you know what? There ***is*** a life after the *Mac OS.*

Sure, the *Mac OS* could increase productivity in any industry which currently uses opposing operating systems. But, I fear that Apple has missed the boat. For too long they rode the crest of huge margins and a niche market.

These days, those markets (desktop publishing and video editing) have several alternatives and, as much as it pains my sentimental side to say it, I fear the days of Apple – as we know it – are over.

My prediction? Apple Australia will be reduced to a distribution operation. Management of the Apple business in Australia will be run out of Asia. Market share will continue to hover around the 5% mark, as opposed to the 13% it was in the Mac's hey-day. In some cases, margins have already been slashed from 12.5% to 10%. And *Windows '95* is more than good enough to maintain the market share that businesses have already invested in PC hardware.

With the Managing Director of Apple Australia telling his dealership network that they will not receive any support from Apple if they sell Mac OS clones, what hope has Apple Australia got in the domestic market? Why license the *Operating System* if you don't want anyone to have it?

In my opinion, Apple has foregone the opportunity to get their machines out there in the general business community where volume means serious market share and sustainable profit.

I currently run a **Macintosh 5300/100** 32/1.2 4xCD with TV and 28.8 fax/modem and a **LaserWriter 4/600PS** at home and I couldn't ask for a better setup.

In the circles in which I currently mix, the talk is all PCs with *Windows '95/'97* and, in the workstation market, *DEC/VAX/ALPHA* and *UNIX.* Amongst these mass consumers of computer equipment, Apple does not even rate a mention. Sad, but true.

MACinations

Co-editors

Tom Pardy pardy@ozemail.com.au
& Rosalie Marshall rosmar@ozemail.com.au
macinations@clubmac.org.au

Imagesetting
Everysize Typeart Services

Printing
The Print Connection

Club Mac Admin.
Club Mac Inc.
GPO Box 4523
Sydney 2001
NSW Australia

PD Software
PD Secretary
GPO Box 4523
Sydney 2001
NSW Australia

committee@clubmac.org.au

World Wide Web Pages
Club Mac: http://www.clubmac.org.au
MACinations: http://www.clubmac.org.au/~macinations
(mirror) http://www.ozemail.com.au/~rosmar

Fidonet Node
3:712/406

Internet Domain
@clubmac.org.au

Membership

Basic Subscription	$35.00 p.a.
Bulletin Board access	add $30.00 p.a.
Premium BBS access	add further $30.00 p.a.

BBS Telephone
(02) 9314 1322
Nine lines operating
at up to 28,800 baud

Help Desk
(02) 9960 5717
24hr phone
or FAX

Advertising in MACinations

Full page	$249.95 per issue, $2,061.95 per annum
Half page	$137.45 per issue
Quarter page	$68.70 per issue

Other configurations on application. Pre-printed artwork (bromides) or copy in **Adobe PageMaker** or **EPS** format. Non-standard fonts must be supplied. Contact Administrator.

Club Mac Inc. Committee
(Elected by the membership of Club Mac Inc. in accordance with the Constitution)

President	Andrew Pavey
Vice-President	Alex Hartman
Secretary	Piers Dunkley
Treasurer	Darryl Chrisp
PD Secretary	Robert Naccarella
Purchasing Officer	John Agapitos
Ordinary Members of Committee	Marshall Ahern
	Jill Riddiford
	Joe Mithiran

Non-Committee Officers
(Appointed by the Committee of Club Mac Inc. in accordance with the Constitution)

BBS Sysop	John Agapitos
MACinations Co-editors	(see top of this page)
PD Librarian	Thérèse Clancy
PD Acquisitions	Darryl Chrisp
Meeting Convener	Piers Dunkley
Administrator	Jill Riddiford
Help Desk Supervisor	Marcelo Pena
Marketing Officer	Jill Riddiford

This month's reading in MACinations

Features:

Web Publishing
What should you NOT say? 5
Raymond Yu

The best game around
FileMaker Pro for fun! 15
Hilton Brown

Quantum Leap on *HyperCard*
At the Art Gallery of NSW 20
Jonathan Cooper

Other stuff:

Me and my Mac
Another reflection on 20 years of Apple 2
John Brogan

Not just words, words, words! 4
John Marshman

Claris *Home Page* Competition 10

Reviews and Previews

HTML Editors
BBEdit, Claris Home Page, PageSpinner 23
Charles Cave

ePress 27
Rosalie Marshall

Regular Columns:

May Meeting Report 8

From the Editors 9

From the President 13

Get Info – from the Club Mac Committee 14
Alex Hartman

Letters to the Co-editors 14

'Net.files – Custom domains and *UUCP* 29
Sean McNamara

Web Weavers' Corner
A gentle introduction to HTML 31
Charles Cave

MACcess Report 33
collected by Colin Lee

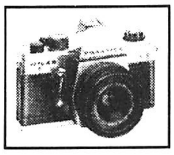
Dunk's Doodles 35
Piers Dunkley

Club Mac Information:

Office Bearers 3

Meetings, SIGs and Help Hotline 12

Membership Application Form 34



Not just words, words, words!

©1997 John Marshman

The first personal computers were glorified word processors. Macintosh owners, on the other hand, have always known that life is more than words, words, words! The Macintosh has taught the rest of the computing world about graphics. Adobe Photoshop *seems to be the industry standard for graphics and one of our younger readers, John Marshman (11) has been discovering just what he can do with* Photoshop *by way of distorting photographs of his father, Colin. We haven't asked Colin for his views on the results! In fairness, John has also had a malicious go at a photo of himself. We are pleased to be able to publish John's efforts and do so with the invitation to other graphic artists (of whatever age) to submit their efforts for publication.*

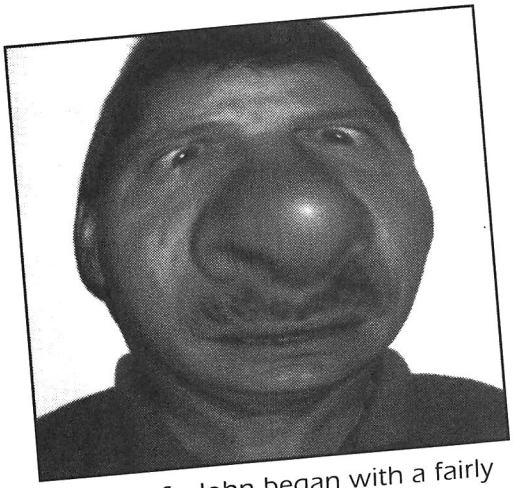


Figure 1. John began with a fairly gentle distortion of his father's face.

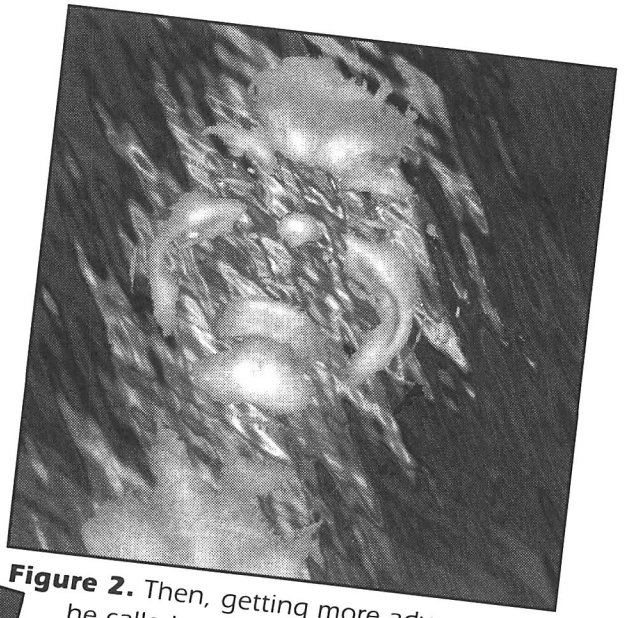


Figure 2. Then, getting more adventurous, he called this one "Wall of Water".

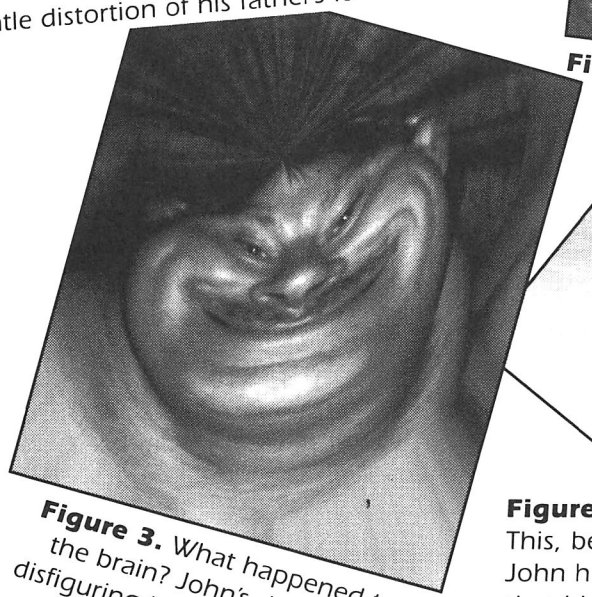


Figure 3. What happened to the brain? John's delight in disfiguring his father is obvious!

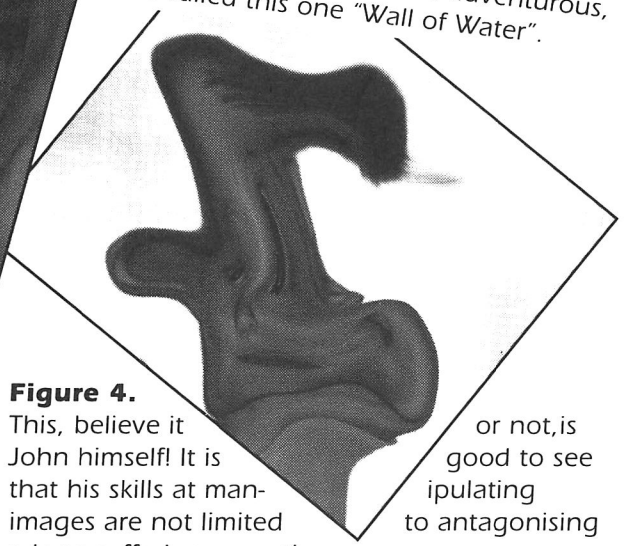
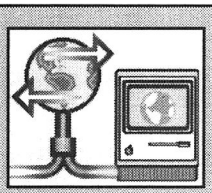


Figure 4. This, believe it or not, is John himself! It is good to see that his skills at manipulating images are not limited to antagonising a long-suffering parent!



Check out MACinations' own Web site

MACinations
Australia's leading Macintosh user group magazine

Our site on the Club Mac Web server is at:

`http://www.clubmac.org.au/~macinations`

But you may prefer to go to our mirror site at:

`http://www.ozemail.com.au/~rosmar`

Web Publishing



©1997 Raymond Yu

In the second of his two-part series on law and the Web, Club Mac member, Raymond Yu, investigates the concept of "online freedom". In his usual methodical way he describes the application of some laws in "real life" and then leaves us to ponder their application online. He makes wise suggestions for protecting yourself and others.

What should you NOT say?

Too many people, including myself, the term ***Internet*** conveys an image of a space that is independent and isolated from reality. The prospect of roaming freely in this space evokes a sense of excitement, power and enthusiasm that is unparalleled with anything else. The feeling is that I can do anything!

The positive feeling associated with this apparent freedom is great and is definitely a virtue of the Internet medium. The danger arises if this freedom imagery is carried too far.

Terms like the ***'Net, virtual reality*** and ***cyberspace*** contribute to a highly superfluous metaphor that creates an impression that the Internet is somehow lawless. The fact is, the laws governing real life apply equally on the Internet. Of course, the application of existing laws on the Internet is not without its problems, but that is beside the point.

With the advent of the World Wide Web (WWW), it is just so easy to publish on the Internet. The ease of learning and using *HyperText Markup Language (HTML)* makes it exceptionally simple to put one's ideas, opinions and comments online. Then there is the plethora of programs available to assist you to publish online, from the simple *HTML* editors (eg., *HTML Editor)* to the professional *HTML* document creators (eg., *PageMill* and Netscape *Navigator Gold).*

The ability to create a professional looking product makes Web publishing very addictive (I know it is for me!) This is a good thing insofar as it encourages people to speak out for themselves. However, the ease of publication tends to undermine the need to be careful.

As we have said, the 'Net is not lawless. Last month I looked at copyright related issues. This month we ask *What should* ***not*** *be said on the 'Net?*

Before the more specific rules are looked at, the notion of ***free speech*** needs to be clarified.

Free Speech

Most of us would understand the term "free speech" as indicating the right to say anything and at any time we want. This is a right that we treasure in our democratic society. At the same time, of course, we understand that there is a limit on what we can say or when not to say something. Often, this comes about through our sense of morality or just social politeness.

On the Internet the situation is the same.

However, strangely enough, the notion of ***free*** speech online has a tendency to take on a ***very*** different meaning. I stressed the word "free" because this is at the centre of the problem. Many people somehow attach a great deal of significance to the word "free" – they think they can do absolutely anything they want, there are no limits and no one to stop them.

The latter point is true to some extent – law enforcement is a recognised problem on the 'Net. Indeed, this is probably a cause of the misconception.

There is nothing "free" about speech online. The financially conscious types would immediately point out that it takes money to exercise this right of speech online (ie., the cost of a local phone call, an ISP or BBS account, the computer and modem equipment). The cost is not exactly nil and could well be rather steep for the financially less well-endowed.

Importantly, this so called freedom is subject to a tacit limit. Apart from the social conventions that impose restrictions on what can or should be said online – and in real life for that matter – there are legal rules that impose such a limit. The consequence for infringements here could be serious.

Defamation

Most people have heard of defamation. It is often associated with rich and famous people who are being sued or, more likely, suing someone else for some huge amount of money. The consequences of being sued are costly, even if you win.

Now remember, defamation also applies on the 'Net. Surprisingly, though, defamatory remarks are rather common online – just look at all the flaming that is going on! **What is defamation?** A full consideration of the law of defamation is obviously inappropriate here. Suffice to say that it is complicated.

So far as Web pages are concerned, any defamatory material on a Web page would be regarded as a ***libel.*** Libel has an enduring quality. Clearly, a Web page also has that quality. This is contrary to ***slander*** which is a defamatory remark that is transitory.

Defamation prevents publication of material that *"tends to injure the personal, professional, trade or business reputation of an individual or a company, to expose them to ridicule or to cause people to avoid them."* Thus, the essence of a defamation action is damage to reputation. It is not concerned with whether the publication was

untrue or whether it infringes the privacy of the person concerned.

One simple protection is to avoid statements (or any other contents such as graphics) that may damage the reputation of others. For those who like a bit more detail, read on (but be warned, this information may get a bit boring for the non-technically minded).

Caution urged

On a practical note, whilst in theory, defamation laws apply to the 'Net, the enforceability of them is another question. It is often not entirely clear which laws apply in each situation – the laws of which State or country?

Given that no two States in Australia share the same laws of defamation (though there is a high degree of similarity), the chances that a person in NSW can successfully sue a person in Victoria, for example, are not clear. The international nature of the 'Net only adds another layer to this problem.

Despite the potential enforcement problem, this should NOT be taken to mean that defamation is OK or that there is no need to be concerned about it.

Modern technologies mean it is just too easy to make defamatory material available to lots and lots of people. The ease with which ideas, opinions, images or, indeed, any information can be created and published on the Web (or on newsgroup discussions, for that matter) and transmitted across the world – in an instant – makes the Internet an attractive and simple medium to publish in. This ease also makes it very easy to publish defamatory material, whether it is deliberate or by accident.

The problem is that this electronic medium is so transparent – it cannot be readily touched or handled – so that people do not realise the impact of what they do online. A defamatory remark on a Web page, for instance, is less "obvious" than an equivalent defamatory remark published in a newspaper. Yet the reality is, the online remark is potentially far more damaging because it reaches more people at a faster rate.

As an aside, the situation is worse in the more instantaneous channels like e-mail and newsgroups, where it is not uncommon for people to send emotionally driven messages, often without much thought as to what they are really saying and whether they mean it. Nor do they care about the potential consequences. As people become more Internet-literate, defamation actions will rise. Make sure you are not at the receiving end of any such actions.

Further, because what you said on the Web is fixed, the alleged defamatory statement can readily be proved. This, plus the increasingly litigious nature of our community (if the US is any guide) makes it wise to be cautious when designing Web pages, writing e-mail or participating in newsgroups for that matter. Remember, it is very easy to publish material on the 'Net that could be defamatory.

What I have said covers the situation of an individual (person) only. Quite different issues arise when the defendant is a company or an organisation (eg., a BBS like Club Mac). Briefly, if the US pattern should apply in Australia, it would be safe to say that such an organisation would not be held liable for any defamatory material placed by its members on the member's Web page where the organisation ***did not hold itself responsible*** for the content, or ***had no editorial control,*** or ***claimed no monitoring*** over the

The elements of defamation

Steps to determine whether the Web content is defamatory:

1. Are there any imputation(s) arising from the content of the Web page?
This imputation could arise from the **natural and ordinary meaning** of the words or contents used. It may arise directly from, or as an inference from, the words used or images displayed. It may also arise as a result of innuendo when the statements or contents are viewed in the light of facts known only to some people.

Eg., an artificial picture created by combining or altering multiple images could raise such an imputation.

2. Did the imputation(s) satisfy the definition of defamatory material?
Defamatory material is that which "tends to injure the personal, professional, trade or business reputation of an individual or a company, to expose them to ridicule or to cause people to avoid them".

In other words, it damages that person's reputation. While it is not really concerned with the truth or falsity of the statement, a false statement (especially if the person knows it is false or does not believe in its truthfulness) tends to evince a statement that is defamatory.

3. Finally, there are the defamatory imputations "of and concerning" the person.
This is basically a restriction on who is eligible to bring the defamation action (technically, a "standing" requirement). A person (including corporations) can sue, if the material is capable of leading others acquainted with the person, to believe that he or she was the person referred to. That is, the person must somehow be identified or associated with the imputations.

Note that it is sufficient that the imputation refers to a class of people covering the person concerned – the person need not be named.

In cyberspace identifying a person or company by their e-mail, Internet address, or perhaps even their alias (especially if it is unique or relatively well-known online) would probably be sufficient.

nature or standard of the content.

Privacy

People value their privacy. Sadly, as with most rights that people cherish, it is often taken for granted until it is taken away or severely restricted.

As a minimum, people like the right to be left alone. But privacy is actually something more than that. It also includes the right, according to Ann Cavoukian of the **Ontario Privacy Commission,** to control *the extent to which we are known to others, the extent to which others have physical access to us, and the extent to which we are the subject of others' attention.*

What follows is based entirely on personal belief.

Legally, a big question mark hangs over the privacy issue online. Even in real life, privacy protection is virtually non-existent in Australia, except through the limited protection available in relation to government agencies.

For those who are interested in knowing more about privacy issues and the latest developments in this area, a good source is the **Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF).** EFF was founded in 1990 to address conflicts and problems that arise with the free flow of information on the electronic medium. In particular, it aims to protect civil liberties online.

In brief, I think it is a good ethic to be mindful of the privacy of your own information and respectful of the privacy of others.

Your privacy

Do not disclose information about yourself if you are uncomfortable about disclosing the same information in a newspaper. Perhaps a better analogy would be a poster on every telegraph pole on every street in Australia and overseas (well, in those countries that have telegraph poles!)

Electronic Frontier Foundation

The US Web address is:

`http://www.eff.org`

The Australian Web address is:

`http://www.efa.org.au`

The point is, that the Internet is a ***public*** place (despite the fact you often need to pay to have access to it) and anything that is put on it is potentially available to just about anyone else in the world.

The amount of information people disclose about themselves on their home pages often shocks me. Unless you are the sort of person that doesn't mind your birthday being known to everyone in the world, don't put it on your Web page. You may not mind other people knowing your birthday, but remember that this constitutes a grave security risk. Birthdays are often used as a means of verifying your identity in many daily transactions, and many people use it as their password or pin number (although this is never advisable).

Further, the more information that is available about you, the easier it is for someone (government or commercial organisation) to form a dossier or profile about ***you*** through data matching. This is not science fiction, it is fact. I am not saying that this is happening, but it ***is*** wise to be mindful in this information era.

Privacy of others

If you care about your privacy, you would like others to respect it too. The same goes for other people's privacy. This is good ***netiquette.***

It is a common myth that all information on the 'Net is in the public domain. It is not. Nor should it be. Quite apart from copyright or other rights associated with bits of information (see my article in the May, 1997, *MACinations),* certain information belongs to people as a matter of ethics. But which information?

A good guide is to put yourself in the shoes of the other person and ask yourself this question: *How would I feel if the information is disclosed by others?* Or, if the information is already available online, how would you feel if another person repeats it on their Web page? (This is assuming of course, that your attitude towards privacy is not idiosyncratic!)

Giving advice

Can you give advice on your Web page? Of course you can. The giving of advice or opinions is one thing that makes Web pages more interesting and makes your Web page uniquely yours. This also encourages the free flow of information online.

As always, there are things that you should watch out for:

1. The advice or opinions should not be defamatory;
2. Try to make sure that it is not misleading or deceptive;
3. There may be need for a licence; and
4. Respect others' privacy.

Let me deal in more detail with a couple of these.

Not misleading or deceptive

This is essentially good ethics and it makes your Web page more valuable as an information resource. The placing of misleading or deceptive material on your Web page is also likely to get you into trouble from the Law. There is an array of laws that prohibit the giving of misleading or deceptive information.

To attempt a complete coverage of the legal minefield in this area is impossible here. I'll attempt to summarise (very crudely, and I apologise for the non-specific and somewhat aggregated treatment here). The important points to note are:

1. In general, if you are not carrying on a business on the 'Net (eg., not trying to sell anything) then you are in a safer position concerning misleading or deceptive materials (insofar as it is not defamatory, of course). However, don't think that you are safe just because you think you are not carrying on a business. The problem is, whether you are carrying on business, or in a business to sell some-

thing or give some advice, is open to interpretation. It is not what ***you*** think that matters.

2. Do not place anything on your Web page that could be construed in such a way that a reasonable person could consider it misleading. For example, in the context of shares, a reasonable person is the average person who is about to decide whether to buy or sell shares.
3. The mere repetition of a rumour or "hot tip" may be enough to land you in trouble. This is particularly true in relation to shares.
4. Validity of Disclaimer. Some people give disclaimers on the 'Net denying liability. This is a safe precaution but, legally, this does not guarantee any sort of immunity. It may offer ***some*** protection but, more likely than not, it would be regarded as useless. About the only circumstances in which a disclaimer has a chance of success is where it is clear that the person is not the source of information; that s/he expressly or by implication disclaims any belief in its truth; and that s/he is merely relaying the message. Logic would have it that, if you expressly claimed that the information is not your own, and/or if you included a disclaimer to the effect that you do not believe in its truth or falsity, then it is arguable that the material cannot be misleading. Whether this is ***legally*** valid is a moot point.

Licence

This is particularly the case in relation to the rather common practice of giving advice on shares.

Under Australian Law, dealers and investment advisers are required to hold a **Dealer's** or **Investment Adviser's Licence** respectively. Although the position is not entirely clear, the person setting up the Web pages would probably need to be licensed if they are giving investment advice and/or trying to induce others to buy or sell shares.

Be creative, contribute...

But be careful. Please do not let these legal and ethical constraints discourage you from airing your valuable opinions, advice and experience online. Your contribution can only make the Internet a much richer source of information. Without individual contribution, the Internet would be an empty "superhighway".

Be aware of the legal and ethical boundaries and act cautiously. It is important to act very cautiously on a new medium like the Internet, because the rules are unclear.

Some people take advantage of such uncertainty to exploit loopholes and make opportunistic gain. As responsible ***netizens*** (ie., citizens of the Internet) we should not do that. ■

Note: The information contained in this article is accurate to the best of my ability. This article is not intended as legal advice. If you are in doubt, you should seek advice from a qualified legal practitioner.



May Meeting Report

By Andrew Pavey

Janna Middleton and her two assistants from **MacZone** demonstrated the **Motorola StarMax** range of Mac clones – the first time we've seen a demo of these clones at a meeting. Unfortunately the StarMax line saves some cost by using PC video out plugs so we couldn't use the big projector. Everybody had to move up close to the front to see the demo.



Figure 1. Janna Middleton and her colleagues from MacZone.

Also discussed was a new CD, **Explore Australia**, produced on the Mac but not yet available on a Mac CD. This is based on a successful book and includes optional links to Web sites which flesh out more detail than is on the CD – an interesting concept.



Figure 2. A display of music software

Flight Check Pre-press checking software, which allows you to find all problems with a publication before sending it to a bureau was described. Demo floppies of several programs were freely available.

The Q&A session covered such matters as:

- Problems with **MacComCentre** (leading to a discussion of fax software for the Mac);
- **Apple Menu Options** was clashing with some software; and
- Experiences with **Ozemail's** Internet phone calls. ■



Figure 3. Magazine swap mart.



From the Editors



Presumably, one can assume that the readers of a Macintosh User Group magazine like *MACinations* are familiar with the use of computers and convinced about the values of such use.

In a recent Radio National interview, Daniel Petrie, one-time top Australian employee of Microsoft and now Head of PBL Online (part of the Packer group of companies) commented that senior company executives who are not willing to embrace digital technology today need to be replaced. Computers are so much a part of almost any industry that those who are still afraid of using them are rapidly becoming dinosaurs.

We who use and love Macintoshes know the added advantages of using this platform and sometimes despair of those who seem determined to stick to other, less-adequate platforms. To Macophiles it is a similar sort of digital anachronism.

From time to time members post messages in the discussion threads of the Club Mac BBS pleading with other members to *Give me arguments that I can use to persuade my boss to buy Macintoshes;* or even on occasion, *to buy a computer!*

This issue carries a well-researched article by Raymond Yu (a follow-up to his May article) on the legal pitfalls of using the Internet. Sadly, legislators seem to be lagging behind the reality of the Internet, along with bosses who prefer manual typewriters, teachers who still regard using a computer as no different to playing a pinball machine and parents who plan to get a computer for their children after they get to high school. It seems the dinosaurs are everywhere!

Electronic communication and the delivery of information has exploded so quickly that it can leave anyone breathless on occasions. Yet, to stand still is to be trampled to death.

This is true even of Club Mac. The Committee is constantly faced with the need to update not only its equipment (see Andrew's comments on page 13) but also its methods. There is a price to pay for this, of course, but, as someone said a long time ago about education, "If you think education is costly, try its alternative!"

Club Mac has done very well at staying on the cutting edge. It must maintain that position.

Tom Pardy & Rose Marshall
Co-editors

Discount on Membership Renewals?

Provided you are a BBS member of **Club Mac**, you could get a whole month's extension on your membership renewal the next time it is due!

All you have to do is introduce a new member to the Club who also signs up to use the BBS!

How do we know if you introduced them? Easy! Just get the new member to write across the bottom of their **Application Form** "Introduced by..." and then your name! That's it!

There is a **Membership Application Form** on page 34 of this and every issue (except the bumper December/January issue, when it is on a later page).

Tell your friends what a great club this is and show them the benefits of being online with our rapidly-changing BBS!

a quality resource for teachers of high school computing:

Creative ideas for

TEACHING COMPUTING STUDIES

2nd edition

David Grover

a photocopiable resource of innovative lesson ideas and materials for all courses

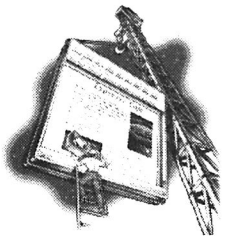
18 topics - 136 pages

"The strength of this book lies in the many ideas for student centred learning"
Oakhill College, Sydney

Pixel play-off, Bit map relay, Communications protocol race, ASCII SS, Database project, Group Company project, Build a Paper Computer, Fetch-Execute Drama, Search/Sort discovery, 2020 vision, Glossary game, WP activities...and more

• worksheets, handouts, OHT & lesson outlines

To order or request brochure: **FAX 02 9419 7115**
email: dgrover@ozemail.com.au
or **write: 28 Jenkins St Chatswood 2067**
$65** (plus $4.90 p&h) **price includes right-to-copy resources
****10% off to Club Mac members***



MACinations Claris Home Page Competition!

Here's your chance to win a copy of Claris **Home Page**! Create and manipulate stunning Web pages with Claris **Home Page**! Import text files from other applications or write your own text within Claris **Home Page**. Format the text as headings, in a multitude of styles or as links, as easily as you manage text in your own word processor! See Charles Cave's review of Claris **Home Page** on page 23 of this issue!

No previous **HTML** experience is required.

Click on the self-help buttons to import grahics, link pages and even to import buttons, icons and pictures from the Clip Art folder or use your own. Making Web pages has never been easier!

And you can win your very own brand new copy of Claris **Home Page**, just by submitting the winning entry!



Prize donated by Claris Australia Ltd.

Here's all you have to do:

For your chance to win this fantastic prize, send us your **Best Idea for a Web Site**.

This could include:

- An actual example of a URL and why you think this is such a great Web Page;

OR

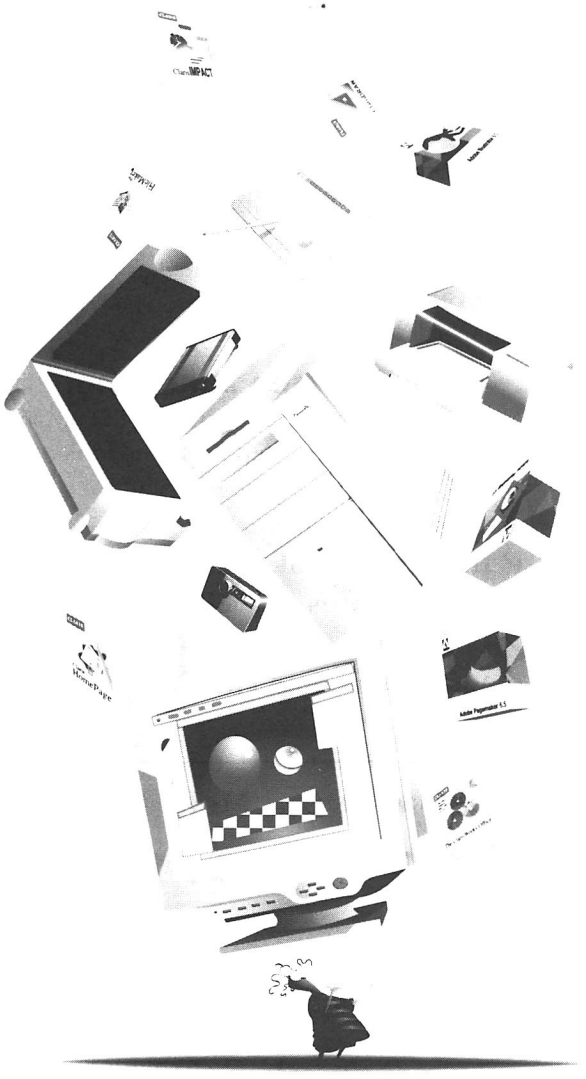
- A design for a home page, including aspects of good design: layout, speed and ease of use.

Submissions may be sent electronically to the **Competition** Mailbox on the **Club Mac BBS**; or on paper by mail to:

MACinations Competition,
GPO Box 4523,
Sydney, NSW 2001.

Terms and Conditions of Entry:

1. This competition is being conducted by **MACinations**, **Club Mac Inc.**, and **Claris Australia** between Sunday, 1st June, 1997 and Monday, 16th June, 1997.
2. To be eligible to enter this competition, participants must be financial members of **Club Mac Inc.**, during the stated period.
3. Members of **Club Mac Inc.**, who are elected members of the Committee of Management of **Club Mac Inc.**, and/or appointed Officers of **Club Mac Inc.**, during the stated period are not eligible to participate in this competition.
4. Each eligible member may submit one entry only in this competition.
5. Entries for this competition must be received between Sunday, 1st June, 1997, and midnight on Monday, 16th June, 1997 (EST).
6. The winner of the competition will be chosen by the appointed judges. The judges' decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.
7. The winner of the competition will be contacted, either by mail, e-mail or telephone, and the winning and best entries will be published in the August, 1997, issue of **MACinations**.
8. The prize to be awarded for the winning entry is an original copy of Claris **Home Page**.
9. The promoters of this competition are **Claris Australia**, **Club Mac Inc.**, and **MACinations**.
10. Neither **Club Mac** nor **MACinations** shall be liable for the contents of the prize or for its suitability for any task.



WIN A Designers' Dream Studio

Two to be won!

Each Designers studio will include:

- Power Mac 9600/200MP
- Epson Stylus Pro XL + Colour Printer
- Sony 20" Monitor
- UMAX Flatbed Scanner
- Mitsui/Calcomp Drawing Tablet
- Diamond Multimedia SupraExpress SP Modem
- Kodak DC-25 Digital Camera
- Adobe Photoshop
- Adobe Illustrator
- Adobe PageMaker
- Claris FileMaker Pro
- ClarisWorks Office
- Claris Home Page
- ClarisDraw
- Claris Impact

And you could win one of these Dream studios just by subscribing to ***MacUser*** - Australia's No: 1 selling Macintosh magazine.

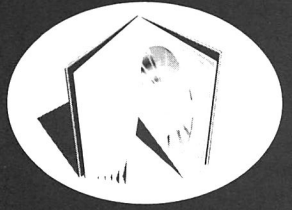
BE ONE OF TWO LUCKY WINNERS.

Complete your details in the space provided below and return it with your payment before June 30th 1997, and you'll go in the draw to win one of two Designers' Dream Studios worth in excess of $20,000 each.

Adobe EPSON Kodak SONY UMAX CLARIS CALCOMP DIAMOND

PLUS

PLUS you'll automatically be sent a personal CD carry case valued at $9.95. Take your favourite CDs with you, with this handy case that holds 10 CDs.



Entries close 30th June 97. Winners will be notified by mail. Details will appear in August 97 issue.
Vic Permit No: 97/233 issued 14.2.97.
NSW Permit TC 97/0948.

***YES PLEASE,** start my subscription to **MacUser**, and enter me in the draw to win my very own Designers' Dream Studio worth in excess of $20,000.*

- ☐ **SAVE 10%** 12 months $59
- ☐ **SAVE 25%** 24 months $99
- ☐ My cheque is Enclosed
- ☐ Please charge my credit card
- ☐ Please invoice me
- ☐ Renewal

Name

Job title Company

Address

Postcode

Phone Fax

Type Expiry / Signature

FREE POST to:
Reply Paid AAA 4085
Niche Media
PO Box 2135
St Kilda Vic 3182

Fax
(03) 9525 5628

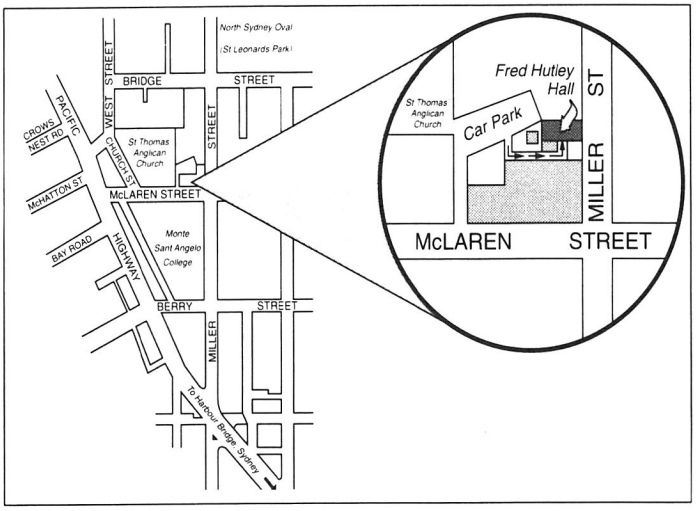
Phone
(03) 9525 5566
(9am-5pm Mon-Fri EST)

Annual cover price is $66.45. I understand that my subscription will start with the next available issue, and that my CD carry case will be shipped upon receipt of payment, and will arrive separately to the magazine. Please allow 30 days.

June Club Mac Meeting

Club Mac meets on the second Wednesday of each month in the Fred Hutley Room at North Sydney Council Buildings on the corner of McLaren Street and Miller Street, North Sydney, from 6:30pm to about 9:00pm.

The June meeting will be on Wednesday, 11th June, 1997. Every month the meeting starts with a Q&A session when members are able to ask almost any Mac-related question and, the Club being what it is, some other member will probably have the answer. Usually we have a guest speaker for the main part of the program. And there is, of course, the usual tea, coffee and nibblies at "half time".



Never miss a meeting!

Meetings are great opportunities to rub shoulders with fellow Mac-o-philes. And look at what we offer at virtually every meeting!

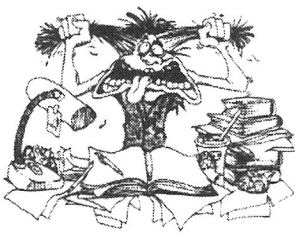
- ✔ **Demonstrations!**
- ✔ **Hot & cool drinks, nibblies!**
- ✔ **Mac questions answered!**
- ✔ **Club Mac Ware PD disks!**
- ✔ **Mac fellowship & chatter!**

Club Mac Special Interest Groups (SIGs)

- **Beginners SIG**
  Meets in the Geddes Room, North Sydney Municipal Council, 6:30 to 8:30pm, Thursdays, eight days after the regular Club Mac meeting.
- **Database SIG (largely FileMaker)**
  Also meets in the Geddes Room, also 6:30 to 8:30pm, but on the fourth Wednesday of the month.
- **Omnis SIG**
  Meets at 327 Sussex Street, Sydney (nice and central). Contact Reg Paling (telephone 9905 4405) for more information, including the date of the next meeting.

Club Mac has a Help Hotline

02 9960 5717



Fax or phone and leave your name, phone number and a description of your Mac problem. Another Club Mac member will get back to you and do everything possible to advise you! This service is free, but we are all volunteers. So please be patient! Sometimes we have problems too!

MACinations is published eleven times per annum by Club Mac Inc. (Australia's largest Macintosh User Group) with an average print run of 1600 copies. © 1997 Club Mac Inc.

It is the advertiser's responsibility to ensure that material presented to Club Mac Inc. or any of its duly-appointed officers for publication in **MACinations** conforms with the relevant Commonwealth and State consumer legislation and legislation governing advertising material. Club Mac Inc. accepts no legal responsibility for any implicit or explicit claims made in any published advertisement, including any claims regarding suitability, compatibility or price. Advertisers are required to obtain the necessary releases for any material included in their advertisements under the Commonwealth Copyright Act.

Permission is hereby given for the use by **non-profit** organisations of any non-advertising material published in **MACinations** (other than that specifically covered by the respective authors' copyrights), provided **MACinations** is clearly acknowledged as the source of that material. Material published in **MACinations** which is covered by respective authors' copyrights may **not** be reproduced without the express permission and authorisation of the author of that material. Club Mac Inc. and the respective authors of material reserve the right to take legal action in the event of any breach of copyright.

Although all care is taken, Club Mac Inc. accepts no responsibility for any error or omission in connection with any article, information or illustration contained within this publication, whether of an information-based nature or of an advertising nature. Club Mac Inc. provides neither monetary remuneration nor remuneration in kind for any editorial material contributed for publication.

MACinations is an independent publication for users of Apple Macintosh computers and related equipment. Whilst the editors of **MACinations** are answerable to the Committee of Club Mac Inc., the views expressed within **MACinations** are those of the editors or of the respective authors of published material and not necessarily those of Club Mac Inc. Is anyone reading this at all?

The Apple logo and the words "Apple," "Macintosh" and "Mac" are the registered trademarks of Apple Computer Inc. Club Mac Inc. is licensed to use these trademarks within this publication. Other registered trademarks used in material published in **MACinations** remain the property of those bodies who have registered those trademarks.

From the President



In recent months, one of the concerns the Committee has been the performance of the BBS. John Agapitos, our hard working Sysop, has been having a tough time keeping it going and members have been complaining about engaged lines, line dropouts and similar problems.

John believes he has now tracked down most of the bugs and problems which, in summary, were related to compatibility issues between the software we were running and *Open Transport* and *MacTCP*.

John submitted a proposal to the Committee about suitable upgrades and we've spent some time going through it and arguing the pros and cons. The Committee has resolved to upgrade the BBS. We plan to get a newer, much faster CPU, a faster Internet link and 33.6 modems.

Not all the hardware will be installed at once. We plan a staggered introduction to enable a smooth transfer and to minimise problems and disruptions.

We've also reviewed our back-up and PD handling procedures after the failure of the BBS DAT tape drive. New procedures will involve less double handling of PD, reducing, to some extent, the strain on the BBS. This will also provide for an automatic offsite backup.

There has been quite a bit of discussion recently at Club Mac meetings and on the Internet about the reliability (or lack of it) of the **Iomega Jaz** 1GB drives. Some people have reported no problems while others have had true horror stories to tell. The *MacinTouch* Web site includes the following tips that may improve Jaz reliability:

1. Keep Jaz drives oriented so that the cartridges are horizontal. Do not place them on edge with the cartridges vertical.
2. Avoid Jaz drives that lack adequate cooling. Iomega-labelled external drives lack the cooling fans, which are typically used in third-party external drives.
3. Avoid using Jaz drives in servers or other applications that place the drive and cartridge in constant use.
4. If problems occur, allow the drive and cartridge to cool. You may then be able to extract a troublesome cartridge or read its data.
5. If data cannot be read from a cartridge, Iomega may be able to recover the data for you. Reportedly, the two layers of a cartridge can shift, particularly with excess heat, and they then require re-alignment.
6. Try enabling write-verification in Jaz drivers. This may help data integrity.
7. Avoid placing Jaz drives near magnetic fields, such as those created next to monitors.

Andrew Pavey

"Revolutionary New System Helps Laser Printer Users Save Money on Toner Cartridges"



Your toner cartridges are recycled under stringent quality control standards, assuring performance that equals or exceeds that of a new cartridge.

Most companies spend too much money on toner cartridges. Now you can save big money when you use 100% guaranteed recycled toner cartridges from QuickCharge.

QuickCharge recycles your cartridge using a revolutionary system that includes new parts and graphics-quality toner. The old parts are replaced with new parts designed to outperform the regular cartridges in print-quality and durability. **Your letters and graphics will consistently have darker, crisper and bolder print quality Guaranteed!**

Call QuickCharge Now and get **FREE DELIVERY** anywhere in Australia. In addition to all this, every toner cartridge is 100% unconditionally guaranteed. If you are not totally delighted with the quality and the service you will get your money back. No questions asked, no hard feelings.

You have nothing to lose. You save money and time when you get a recycled toner cartridge from QuickCharge. You get better quality and you always get FREE, quick delivery.

Call or fax now and receive your FREE Booklet.
"The Ten Biggest Laser Printer Mistakes People Are Making And How to Avoid Them."

*QUICK*CHARGE

Level 1, 168 Enmore Rd, Enmore NSW 2042
Tel: (02) 9550 6486 Fax: (02) 9519 6230 Contact: Eric Sogutlu (Customer Service)
Toll Free No: 1800 505 015



Get Info

The monthly column of the Club Mac Committee

The essential value of Club Mac lies in its ability to provide support to Macintosh users in a friendly, non-commercial and non-threatening environment. Since June, 1990, I have experienced the useful and freely offered technical help provided by Club members and (when I looked after it) have been able to offer assistance through the Helpline. The underlying eagerness to share knowledge and to help other members is what makes the Club worthwhile.

The exponential increase in the use of the BBS by younger members – which is indicated especially by the activity in the **Teens Only** conference area – is testament to the realisation of online services such as Club Mac BBS as a brilliant tool for communication and the dissemination of information.

It is heartening to see a more widespread acceptance of computer use within the education system and the increasing role of students as teachers of technology to their conventional teachers.

As the Internet becomes a household word and its advantages are realised more fully by society, the usefulness of an organisation such as Club Mac increases.

The community atmosphere felt on the BBS and expressed through *MACinations*, as well as the personal support of the BBS HelpLine [now operated by Marcelo Pena] is unrivalled by the Internet. As an information resource, the Internet is undoubtedly valuable, but as a support and common interest forum, it is limited by its own immensity.

I believe that Club Mac will find new solidarity as it embraces a limited part of new Internet technology, but retains its ability to provide individual attention and to support inter-personal relationships.

I have been a part of computer shows, meetings and demonstrations under the Club Mac banner, working with people concerned with the user experience of the Mac and also with the personal experience of their members.

The comment often made by guests at Club meetings and at shows and expos is "I never knew computer users were so friendly". It is this core of goodwill which underlies Club Mac and will mean a strengthening of the group as the computing fraternity envelopes a greater part of mainstream society.

The message which I'd most like to convey is that the Club is based on voluntary involvement, it is not a commercial organisation but provides services far better than many commercial organisations do.

You get out of the Club ten times the effort you put into it so, if you feel you could help on the Committee, help John on the BBS or just turn up to the occasional Club meeting at North Sydney, you would be contributing to and enhancing Club Mac for all other members.

Alex Hartman



Letters to the Co-editors

Good issue!

To the Co-editors,
Congratulations to you both for the May, 1997, issue of *MACinations* – in my opinion the best for some months. I can see that you are taking note of the many requests voiced by members in the recent Club **Survey**.

I have one comment for your consideration. In your article titled *Handling e-mail on the BBS*, Rose, you said: "Don't copy the entire e-mail and then insert your reply above or below it. This is bad form..." Would you please explain your reasons for this comment?

I do it all the time, primarily so that I subsequently save a copy of the full e-mail I'm replying to with my reply. I find what ***is*** annoying is not quoting ***any*** part of an e-mail being replied to.

I've had situations where I have no idea ***which*** e-mail I sent is receiving the response. If these e-mails are communications between people in a thread on the BBS, it can be very difficult to follow the gist of the topic under discussion.

Another matter I believe to be bad form is where one bothers to help somebody and never gets a reply. Just a comment for consideration by others!

Hilton Brown

[Netiquette suggests that, when replying, the original post should be edited to the pertinent points to which one is responding. This both saves bandwidth and focuses each party on the key ideas. On e-mailing lists and in discussion forums, for example, full copies of original e-mails create exponentially expanding responses that can irritate participants. And, yes indeed, all e-mail and posts should be answered as a common courtesy – Rose.]

...Except that...

To the Co-editors,
Just a quick note first to let you both know how much I enjoy reading *MACinations* each month and to congratulate you both on such a terrific job. I realise that your work on the magazine is voluntary and you both must spend many hours each month creating highly professional issues.

On a sadder note I did notice in the May, 1997, issue that there was a blank back page which is usually filled with great information. Will the back page return?

Carol Marshman

We welcome letters from readers on any matters of interest to the Club or **MACinations** readers.

The best game around

©1997 Hilton Brown

FileMaker Pro *can be a big ask for those who aren't accustomed to using relational databases. However, as Club Mac member Hilton Brown points out,* FileMaker *is not just for relational files. It is certainly a powerful program, but it is also broadly applicable across a range of activities. And, it's even fun!*

FileMaker Pro for fun!

"What's that?" you say, "*FileMaker's* a game?" Well, it is for me, anyway, and I play it almost every day! You see, I perform almost all of the tasks for which I use my Mac, using *FileMaker Pro 3.0*. I love to tweak files I've set up, and I regularly contemplate what else I might create. Some of the more complex concepts can be real brain teasers and, at my stage in life, I find their solution more rewarding than completing crossword puzzles!

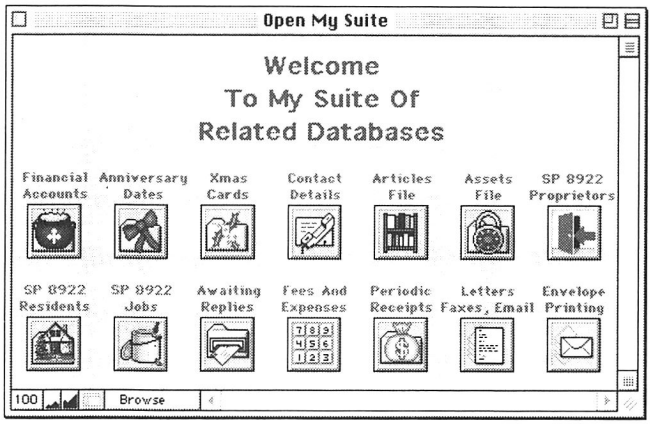


Figure 1. My personal splash screen, ready for me to start work.

Uses of databases

No doubt there are readers who have had little or no experience with a database, so a discussion of some of the simpler concepts may be in order. Firstly, what can you ***do*** with databases?

Well, take a look at Figure 1, which is a screen shot of my splash screen which comes up every time I turn on my Mac for the first time each day. Admittedly, I need *TeleFinder* to dial up the Club Mac BBS, *Cyberdog* to navigate the Web, and *ClarisWorks Office* to create spreadsheets. But here's what I do with *FileMaker*:

- Financial accounts to balance-sheet stage;
- Forw¬d advice of when anniversaries fall due;
- Christmas cards sent and received;
- Contact details of individuals and organisations;
- Reference details of magazine articles;
- Tracking of assets;
- Proprietors and residents of my unit block (I'm the Secretary!);
- Details and status of jobs at my unit block;
- Replies pending to my correspondence;
- Fees, charges and invoices to clients;
- Periodic receipts from investments;
- Letters, faxes, e-mail and envelopes.

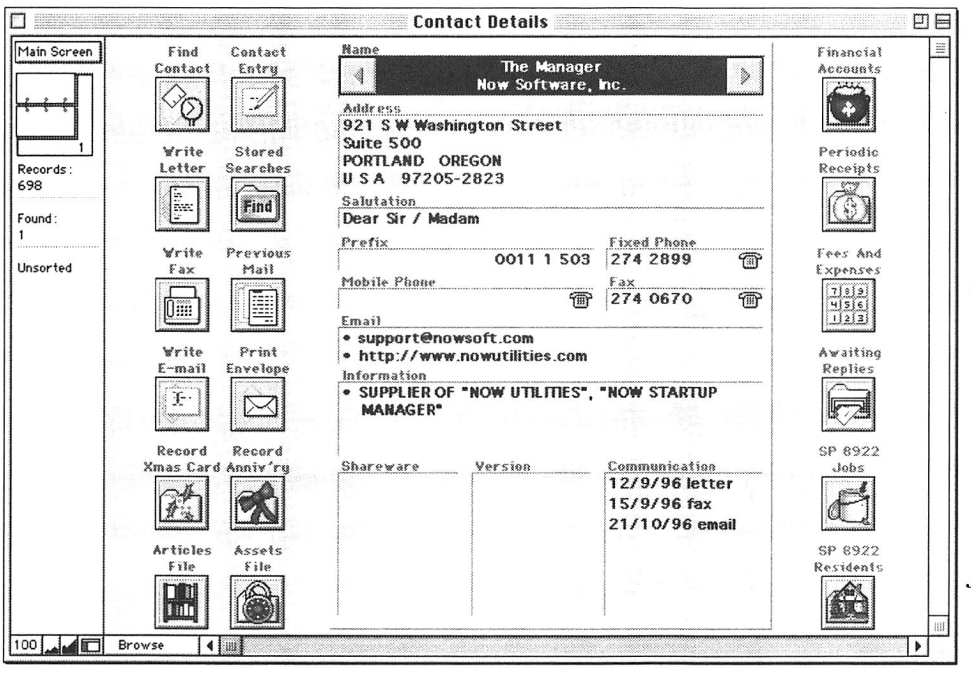


Figure 2. The individual pieces of information in my Contacts database.

Each database may be considered as a collection of sets of information (called ***records***) which are similar in nature. For example, the inevitable file of **Contact** details is invariably my starting point for manoeuvring to other files. Figure 2 shows its main layout with the individual pieces of information (called ***fields***) about the contacts, including items such as name, address, phone numbers and the like.

Remember that *File-*

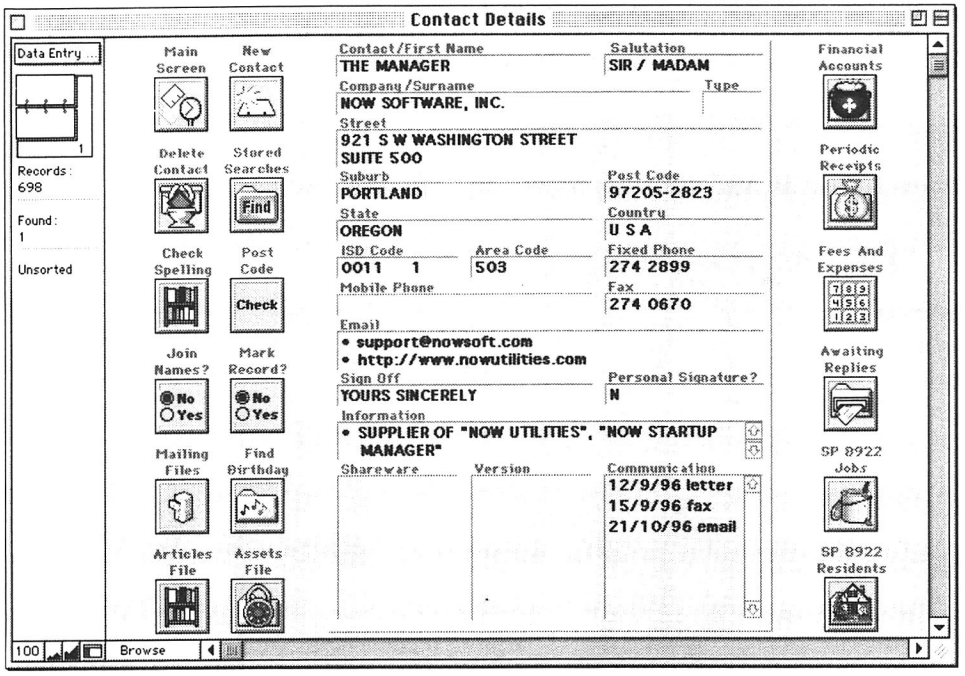


Figure 3. The "Contacts" engine room – where details are entered.

Maker Pro 3.0 can be used for flat database files only – if you wish – you don't need to concern yourself with related files until you're ready and have the need to do so. You can still use the other facilities available, such as doing lookups, adding sound and graphics, showing messages, dialling the phone, performing *AppleScript*, and even adding "if" statements and "loops" into your scripts...if you're into that sort of thing!

Entering data

Of course, files can get more complex, but the starting point for any database is simply to build a set of records with data entered in each of the fields of each record in turn.

In the case of a Contacts file, each record would be created to represent the information for one person or organisation. The process of creation is straightforward, especially with *FileMaker Pro*. Whenever a new file is created, the software leads the user through the steps of setting up the first layout with the required fields in list form. From then on, it's a matter of becoming familiar with the additional features of the software and determining how to manipulate the information so that the desired end-results are achieved.

In the case of my Contacts file, data is actually entered in another layout, as shown in Figure 3, where information is broken down into smaller items.

Note the fields such as **Contact/First Name, Company/Surname, Street, Suburb, State, Post Code** and **Country.** My advice would be to break down names and addresses into as many items as possible, because the data is more readily available for manipulation later (when a ***search*** is to be performed for a specific suburb, for example).

It's easier to ***concatenate*** (or merge) separate fields into one field than it is to dissect them. This also allows data in some fields to be entered from pre-defined pop-up lists, reducing typing and ensuring consistency in format and spelling.

The layout in Figure 2 shows these fields concatenated into complete addresses, ie., joined to make a more readable new field, which may then be used on letters and envelopes.

Similar comments apply to phone and fax numbers, where **ISD code, area code** and **local number** are entered separately, as in Figure 3. But the information presented can be altered, as in Figure 2, by ***omitting*** the prefix where it is the same as that of the user ("02"

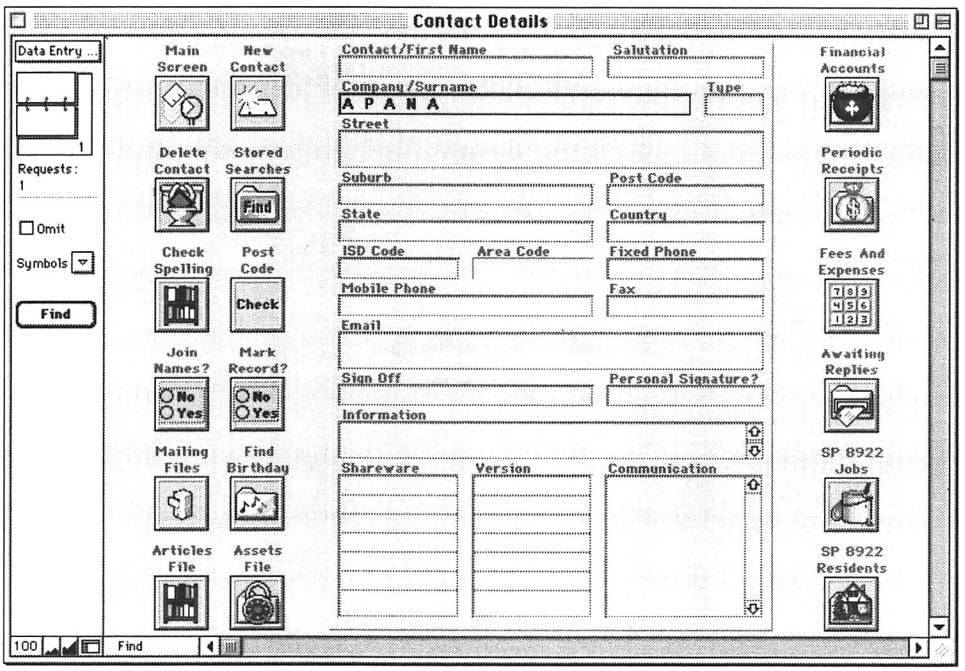


Figure 4. Searching for a surname or company name the standard way...

in my case) and otherwise concatenating ISD and Area Codes into one **Prefix.**

Data manipulation

I have fun particularly when manipulating text. I reckon that a Contacts file, which has had data entered unintentionally as an incorrect mixture of upper and lower-case letters, should be able to put things right automatically.

The name "Hilton" should appear as such, or else as "HILTON", and not as "hilton", "hILTON", "HiLtOn" or whatever. To solve this problem (and a number of others) I use the two layouts shown in Figures 2 and 3.

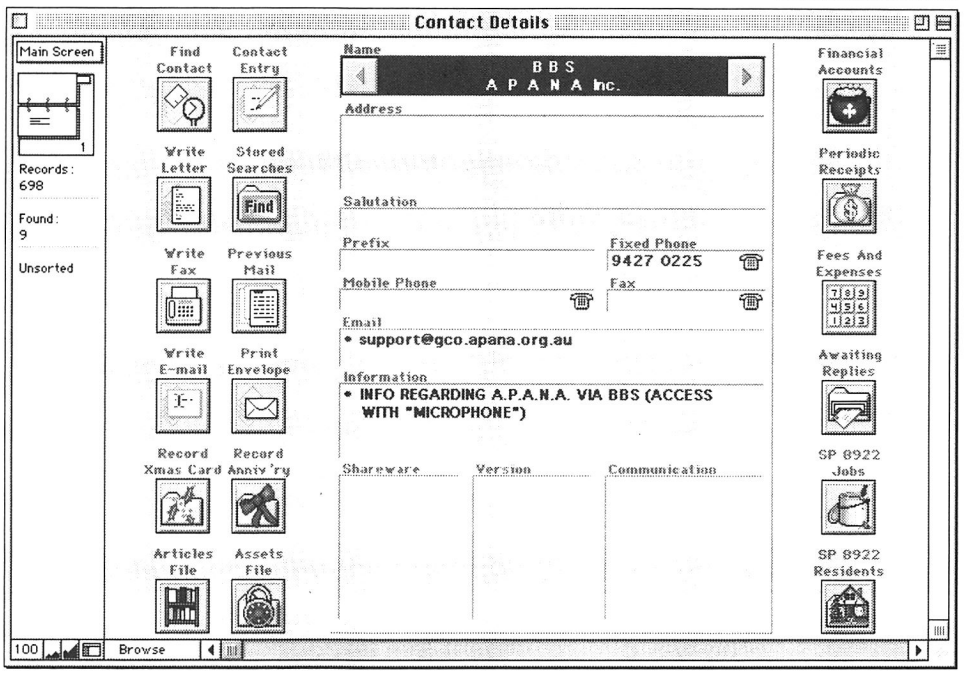


Figure 5. ...The result of a standard search – a found set of nine records.

The layout in Figure 3 is used when ***entering*** data – an infrequent occurrence for me! The layout in Figure 2 is the one used only to ***view*** data – that is, the fields cannot be entered and therefore corrections cannot be made in this layout. Instead, the fields are ***calculated*** ones, the calculations putting the entered information into my required format.

Let's look at a simple example of text manipulation by creating a new file with three fields. If you have *FileMaker*, try it now.

- Call the first field **Entered Text** of the type "Text";
- Call the second field **First Correction** of the type "Calculation" where the calculated result is "Text"; and
- Call the third field **Second Correction** also of the type "Calculation" where the calculated result is "Text".

In this example, our intention is only to correct a '"mCdOnAlD" entry so that it is first changed to "Mcdonald" and then to "McDonald". The calculation for **First Correction** is easy.

```
First Correction =
  Proper(Entered Text)
```

ie., it changes the entered text into "proper" format, making the first letter upper-case and the remaining letters lower-case.

The calculation for **Second Correction** is somewhat more complex – and more rewarding if you get the gist of it! The formula is:

```
Second Correction =
  Proper(Left(Entered
  Text, 2)) &
  Upper(Middle(Entered
  Text, 3, 1)) &
  Lower(Middle(Entered
  Text, 4, 20))
```

The idea is that we put the first two letters into the "proper" format, ie., "Mc". Then we add (or concatenate or join) that to the third letter, which is in upper case. Then we add the balance of the word, which is to be in lower case. Take it a step at a time, from the inner brackets outwards, and you'll soon get the idea.

This can be the start of all sorts of calculations to ensure that entered information is in the correct format. I presently ensure the accuracy of the format of names which contain "Mc", "Mac", "(...)", "-", "de", "van der " and "O'".

I also format mailing addresses by calculation so that all of it is in proper case except the suburb and State (and country where appropriate) which are in all uppercase.

FileMaker has the ability to access the Claris dictionaries of course, so I usually include a **Check Spelling** step in my scripts.

The point here is that it doesn't matter how the text is entered – it all comes out right in the end. When I'm entering data in a new record, I just put Capslock on and away I go!

Finding data

Down either side of the entry fields in Figure 2 are the buttons which initiate the activities mentioned earlier.

To find a contact, one could have used the **Find (F)** function in *FileMaker* and entered the criteria for the search as shown in Figure 4. However, some knowledge of the application of search criteria would have been required. The result would have been that "x" records have been found, as shown in Figure 5, and it would still be necessary to click through the **Found Set** to find the record required.

A more friendly (and less time-consuming) approach is to use the **Find Contact** button which causes the layout shown in Figure 6 (overleaf) to appear.

The user chooses all company/surnames starting with a certain

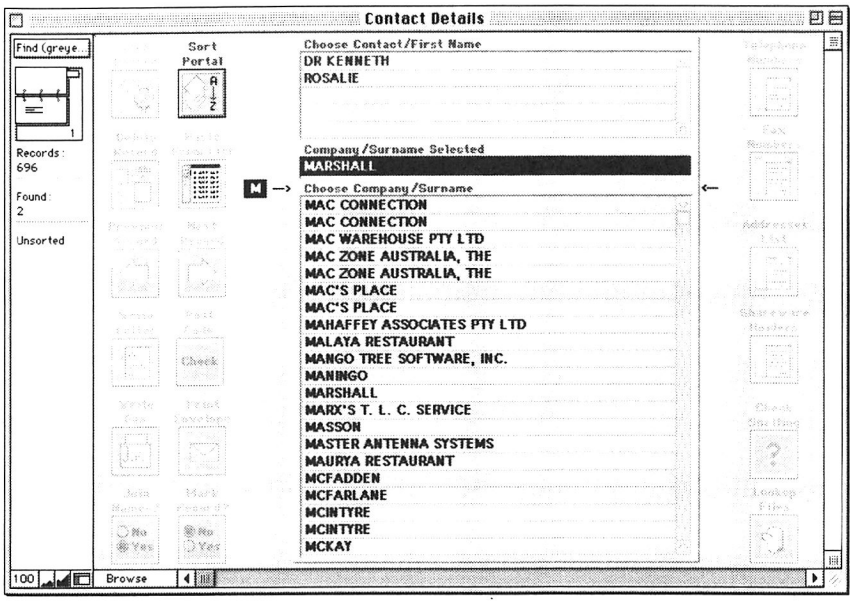


Figure 6. Searching for a surname or company name. This way is more efficient (see text).

letter, clicks on the required name in the resulting list (the **Choose Company/Surname** field), and views the **Found Set** of people with that name (the **Choose Contact/First Name** field). Clicking on the required name in this latter field will cause the Figure 2 layout to reappear for the chosen contact.

There are some tricks to setting up this procedure, but the point is, *FileMaker* provides the facilities for setting up ***button-initiated routines*** for frequently-used operations, which reduce a lengthy procedure to a simple mouse click or two. In this particular case, knowledge is required of **relationships** and **portals** – but more about those later!

There are certain contacts which I need to find more often than others. I could have written a script for each one, which would have searched for the particular contact, and I could have shown them in the pop-up list under the **Script Menu** item. But a better way to handle the problem is to write a procedure which can create and store searches without having to write a new script each time.

Take a look at Figure 7. The buttons shown initiate scripts for the purposes of entering, saving and deleting search criteria. Any particular contact can then be found by choosing that contact from the **Stored Searches** pop-up list and clicking the **Search** button. This shows how a subsequent user of a database can create routines without having to possess any *FileMaker* knowledge – something to bear in mind in the writing of any database!

One of the problems you can have in doing a search is that you may not be able to remember in ***which*** field you entered certain information. You try one field and get the "No records match this request" message. You try another field and get the same message...you begin to get frustrated!

Why not apply some logic to the problem and create a **calculation field** which is the concatenation of all the fields in which you enter data? This new field would be defined as:

```
Field1&Field2&Field3&...etc.
```

If you then enter your search criterion in this field you'll have no more problems – if the data is in your database, it'll be found!

When to use buttons?

Buttons can be used for the execution of tasks from the simplest to the most complex. Figure 8 shows how the **Contacts** button is defined to invoke the task of going to the **Main Screen** layout.

This task is a very simple one and could have been performed by finding the **Main Screen** layout in the list which pops up when the button in the top left-hand corner of the status area is clicked. However, this would involve some knowledge of *FileMaker*. As well,

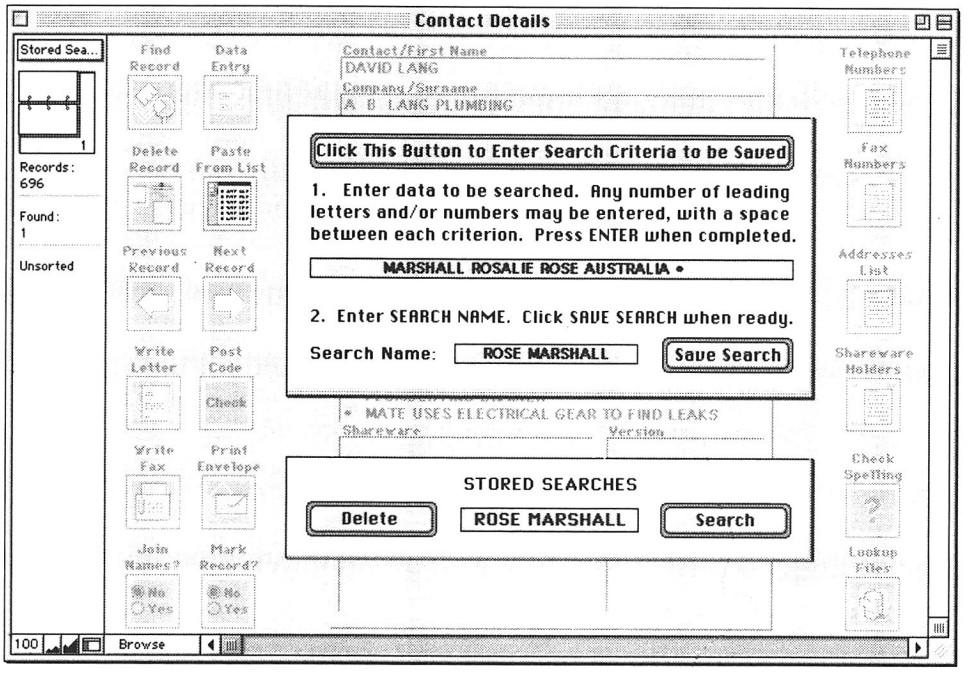


Figure 7. Creating and accessing stored searches.

developers of software tend to limit the choices available to users, and so several buttons are presented on each layout, however simple the associated routines.

Figure 9 shows that the **Print** button has been defined to invoke the script called **Print Fax List.** This is a relatively complex routine because it chooses the layout to be printed, the size and the orientation of the page, before pausing for user input of printing information such as the number of copies required.

It would be a nuisance and a time-waster to have to perform each of these steps manually each time a print-out was required. So, commonly performed complex routines can be made available at the touch of a button, and that brings us to the subject of scripts!

Scripts are what might be referred to as ***routines*** or ***macros*** in other types of software. *FileMaker Pro* offers about one hundred types of scripting steps from which to choose – from **Go to layout** to **Perform AppleScript.** At this stage unfortunately, you can't record your steps by using a "Follow Me" approach, but the method of writing a script is otherwise reasonably intuitive.

Because the running of a script involves *FileMaker Pro* performing

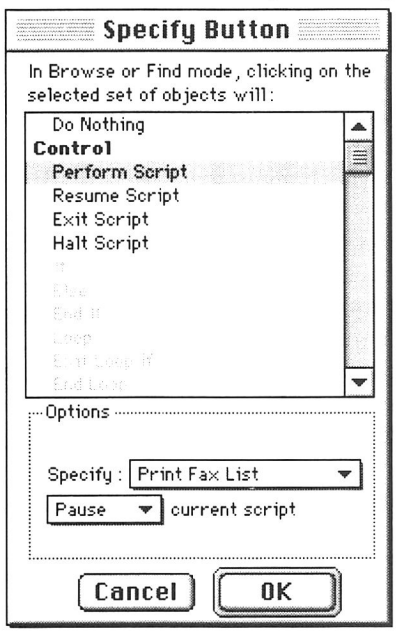


Figure 9. Use of a button to invoke a Complex Script.

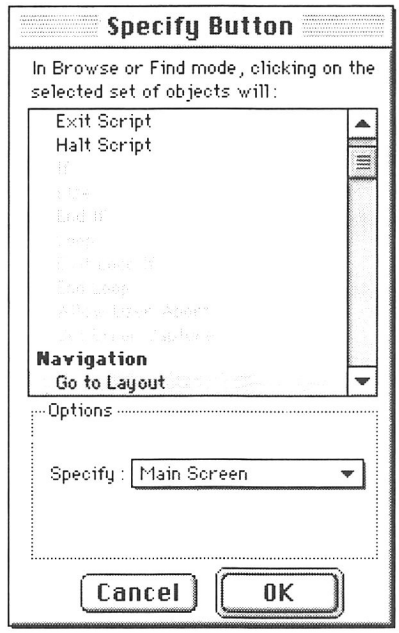


Figure 8. Use of a button to define a Simple Task.

any number of pre-defined steps, scripts should be used particularly for repetitive tasks to increase speed and to minimise operation errors. The writing of a script is relatively simple.

Select "ScriptMaker..." under the **Script menu.** Give your script a name, decide whether you want it to appear in the menu, and click the **Create** button.

You'll be presented with sample script steps, which you may or may not need. Think about what steps you want to perform and the order in which they should be performed.

To ***put*** an item in the list, just double-click the item required in the list of **Available Steps.** If you want to ***delete*** an item, highlight it with the mouse and hit the Delete key on your keyboard. If you want to rearrange the order of steps, move them up or down by click-dragging on the up-down arrow at the left of the script step.

When you're ready, Save your script and test-run it. With a little practice, you'll get the general idea of what's happening and, if it's not quite right, you can do some editing to get the script to work just the way you want.

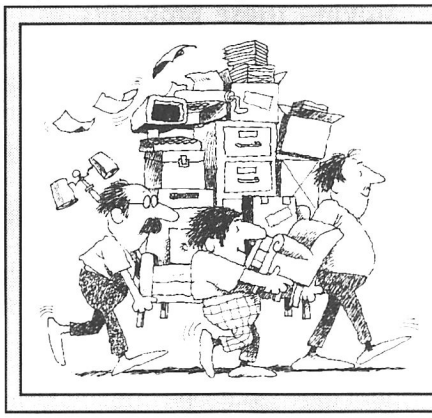
A script can be invoked from three different places.

1) The first is in the ScriptMaker window by choosing the script and clicking on the **Perform** button.
2) The second is from the **Script** pop-up list, if you chose to have the script displayed there (I use this location for scripts for which I will have infrequent use).
3) The third location is attached to a **button.** Simply choose the layout on which you want the button to appear, enter **Layout mode (L),** create the button (or paste one from elsewhere), and specify the script you want it to invoke. Easy!

Future articles

In next month's issue of *MACinations*, I plan to discuss the uses of messaging and show some more examples of calculations and scripting in *FileMaker Pro*. In subsequent articles I'll examine the layout of reports, and the benefits (and traps) of relationships between files.

And there's an interesting piece of freeware out there called *Mondo Mail* which I use for e-mailing from *FileMaker Pro* and which I plan to review soon. For now, happy databasing!



Moving Office? Home?

Copies of **MACinations** that are returned cost **Club Mac** for postage; and cost you, the reader, in terms of inconvenience. Tell us your new address.

Send your name, together with old and new addresses, to:

The Administrator
Club Mac Inc.
GPO Box 4523
Sydney 2001

Quantum Leap on HyperCard

©1997 Jonathan Cooper

Many people already known that HyperCard *is a great tool for creating quick-and-dirty solutions, for prototyping applications relatively easily and of course for creating interactive multimedia. But it can't create* **real**, *multi-user, database-type applications, can it? This is what Club Mac member, Jonathan Cooper, thought too, until about a year ago.*

How HyperCard is used at the Art Gallery of NSW

I work in the Public Programmes Department of The Art Gallery of New South Wales. Some readers may remember a *MACinations* article I wrote back in 1991 about two *HyperCard*-based booking systems I wrote for the Art Gallery of New South Wales and the National Gallery of Victoria.

Well, these indeed worked, but they presented four serious shortcomings:

1 To enable the presentation of data in a ***daily view*** and in a ***booking view***, each system consisted of two stacks: **Overview** and **Details**. Thus, much of the data was unnecessarily duplicated and speed was compromised as a result of frequent switching between stacks.

2 There was a fixed number of time slots on the daily overview cards for each kind of booking. This was partly due to the need to have column-type fields on the cards[1] and also to prevent overbooking. However, it proved far too rigid (for the Art Gallery of NSW at least). Frequently, a booking would have to be put in one slot when it was really meant to be in another (but the other was already being used). This made the daily overview very hard to read.

3 Because of limited screen real estate, different kinds of bookings had to be on different cards. In fact the **Overview** stack was interleaved – eg., Monday's secondary services card; then Monday's primary services card; then Monday's other activities card; then Tuesday's secondary services card and so on...The only way to see all the bookings for the one day – at a glance – was to compile a printed report.

4 Finally, each system was restricted to only one computer because, currently, the only way more than one user can access a *HyperCard* stack at the same time is if the stack is locked, and that is hardly practical for a booking system!

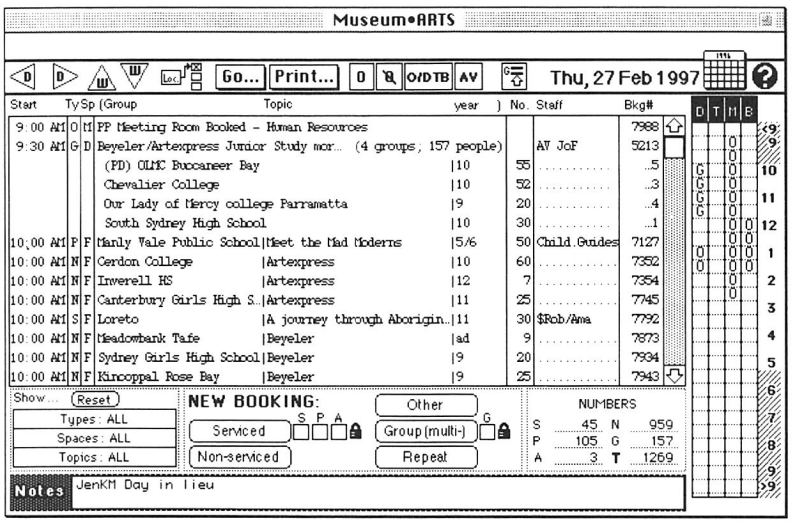


Figure 1. The Day Card with information in simulated columns.

Solving these problems

The first three shortcomings (two stacks, fixed time-slots and multiple cards for each day) ended up having a single solution.

Each Day Card would have a single, large scrolling field (in a fixed-width font such as Courier) containing summaries of each booking, one per line, appearing to form columns (see Figure 1).

The full information for the bookings would be contained in a hidden field, again one booking per line, with fields delimited by a special character such as "Ÿ".

When the user clicked on a line in the "Summaries" field, the computer would get the text of the corresponding line in the (hidden) "Bookings" field, open the appropriate blank template card (in the same stack), pull the line of booking data to pieces and put these pieces into the correct fields[2] (see Figure 2 on the next page).

If changes were then made to this booking, clicking the **OK** button would put the text of the fields back together again, return to the Day Card, put the new, replacement booking line into the (hidden) "Bookings" field and put a new, replacement summary line into the "Summaries" field.

The fourth shortcoming (single user operation) was a little harder to solve.

1. The fields needed were these: Booking number, group name, topic, year level, number and staff.

2. With some "lock screen" and "unlock screen" commands, this could be made to appear as though the data was already there.

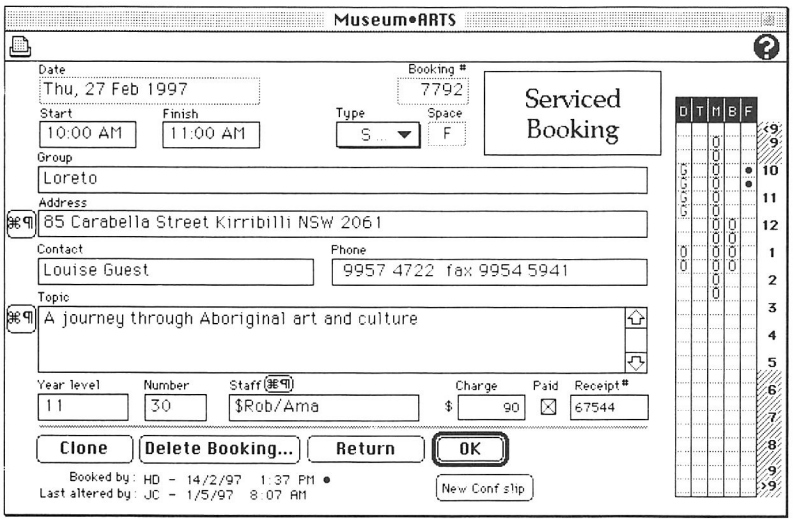


Figure 2. Information from the server re-assembled.

A Canadian solution?

A few years ago, I read about a Canadian *HyperCard* add-on called *epsiTalk* that promised multi-user stacks. (Locking happens at the card level, rather than for the whole stack.) This seemed to be what we were looking for, so we bought a five-user licence.

Unfortunately, it turned out to be extremely complex and not very stable. If you wanted to ***multi-make*** a stack that had its own scripts (apart from simple arrow buttons), you were supposed to modify the scripts by hand, using special *epsiTalk* commands and functions.

Needless to say, things didn't work as they were supposed to and, because much of the working of *epsiTalk* was hidden from view in external commands, it proved to be virtually impossible to debug. (Fortunately it wasn't that expensive!)

Apple Events to the rescue

With the release of *HyperCard 2.1*, and its *Apple Events* support, I knew that here was a way to create multi-user stacks. What you could do (with a bit of scripting) was have a normal server stack on one Mac and a number of special client-oriented stacks on other Macs.

Each client stack would consist of only one card (for each background). When the user clicked a button to go to another card, instead of changing cards (there would only be one anyway!) it would "request" the data for that card from the server stack. Once the data had arrived, it could be put into the appropriate fields.

Of course, the server stack would have to be open whenever a client was requesting data and all **Find** commands would actually have to be carried out on the server. This meant that it would be impractical for the server's *HyperCard* to be accessed directly, because clients would be continually causing it to go back to the server stack and flip from card to card as it found text.

However, in our situation at the Art Gallery of NSW, one person (the Booking Clerk) accesses the system 90% or more of the time and, because the phones can often "run hot" during busy periods, speed of operation is very important. It is better, therefore, if this person can access the system directly.

How my stack works

The solution I came up with was to give each client a full copy of the stack. Whenever a day card was to be opened on the client stack, the time (and date) when it was last modified (stored in a hidden field) would be compared to the time (and date) last modified of the same card on the server. If the server's date was later, then the data for that card only would be copied across.

Whenever any booking details were changed (new, altered or deleted booking), instead of updating the server immediately, the client stack would create a temporary file on the server's hard disk and "inform" the server that an update was pending for that booking.

When the server had been idle for a set period of time (say one minute), it would check for the existence of any of these temporary files. If any existed, the server would process and then delete them. Until that time, any existing bookings for which an update was pending would be locked, both for the server and for other clients[3].

An added advantage of this method was that a client stack would still work (with some provisos) even if the connection to the server was lost.

The next generation stack

Thus, the next generation of booking system (now called ***Museum• ARTS*** – for "**Museum** Activities, **R**esources, **T**ime and **S**pace") was created. It has been in use at the Art Gallery of NSW since May, 1996, and over 10,000 bookings have been made on it.

Other features of ***Museum• ARTS*** include:

- Sub-bookings, or bookings within bookings, eg., when a school group books seats for an advertised study morning or when a parent books places for his or her kids for a school holiday workshop (see Figure 3);
- Repeat bookings, eg., for booking Volunteer Guide meetings every second Monday;
- Cloning, or using one booking as a basis for others;
- Extensive printing functions, including confirmation slips, daily reports and reports on commitments for individual staff members;

3. Locking of a booking would also occur whenever any other networked copy of the stack (either server or client) had the same booking open – to prevent two people trying to change the same booking at the same time.

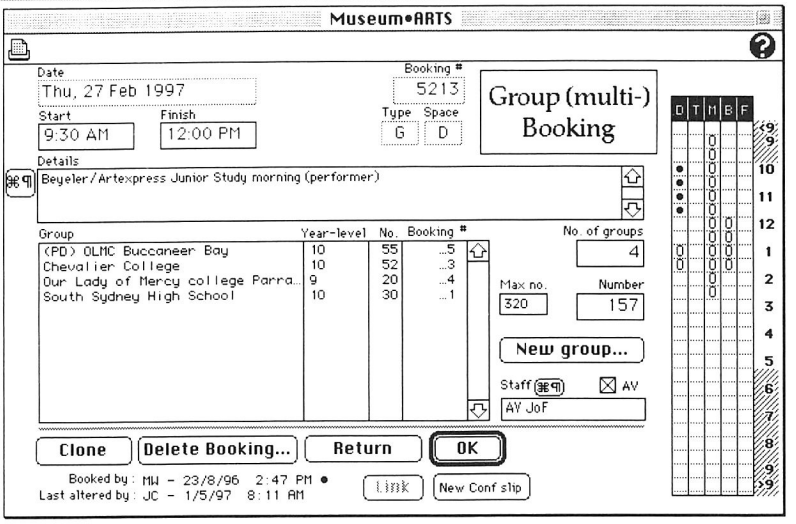


Figure 3. Sub-bookings (or bookings within bookings) are not a problem with this system.

- Statistical functions, consisting of general statistics, statistics by topic or exhibition and also by geographical area, broken down according to types of groups and whether they received a service (see Figure 4);
- Auto-entry of school addresses, phone and fax numbers, using an external database;
- Automatic and one button back-ups;
- Booking filters on Day Cards, to show only certain kinds of bookings, if required, according to group type, space and topic or exhibition;
- In-built help – contextual and indexed.

The "Competition"

Last year (1996), the Art Gallery purchased a *Windows* product for scheduling events in large organisations (convention centres etc.)

Although initially chosen to control major functions (such as corporate dinners and exhibition openings), particularly where catering and invoicing were involved, the expectation was that our department should also start using it for school and public programmes bookings.

It soon became clear however, that it was much too complex for 99% of our needs, requiring almost 100 extra key-strokes or mouse-clicks and navigating through a total of twelve screens, just to make a simple booking! It was completely unable to handle sub-bookings (an absolute essential for us).

As I write this, negotiations with the developers are continuing for modifications to be made that would meet our requirements.

In my opinion, the reason this commercial software is presently unsuitable for us (or any museum, in fact) is that it was created by professional developers who have made assumptions or guesses about their end users' needs.

In some cases, they have guessed correctly. But in other cases, such as ours, the match between needs and solutions is sadly incomplete. I strongly expect that, if the software is eventually modified successfully and we do switch over to it, there will always be shortcomings which we will have to tolerate.

The flexible solution

Creating ***Museum•ARTS*** and seeing it being used successfully in a real life situation has convinced me more than ever that *HyperCard* – as a software platform – is without equal (at least on the *MacOS*) when it comes to creating solutions to problems with which you are personally familiar.

You don't have to be a professional programmer to create useful *HyperCard* stacks. You are probably either the user yourself or the users are people with whom you work. As a result, you get instant and constant feedback and the software can be continually improved as required.

A similar case could be made for *FileMaker Pro* (in fact I use it). However, while *FM Pro* is extremely well designed and "friendly" for a database (especially a relational one), there are still things that either can't be done with it or which could only be achieved in an extremely complex way (called a "work-around").

It is, after all, a database. *HyperCard,* however, is...well, what is it exactly? *HyperCard's* open-endedness, which is sometimes described in negative terms, is actually its biggest advantage. You dream of what you want to do with a computer and then you just create a stack that does it! ■

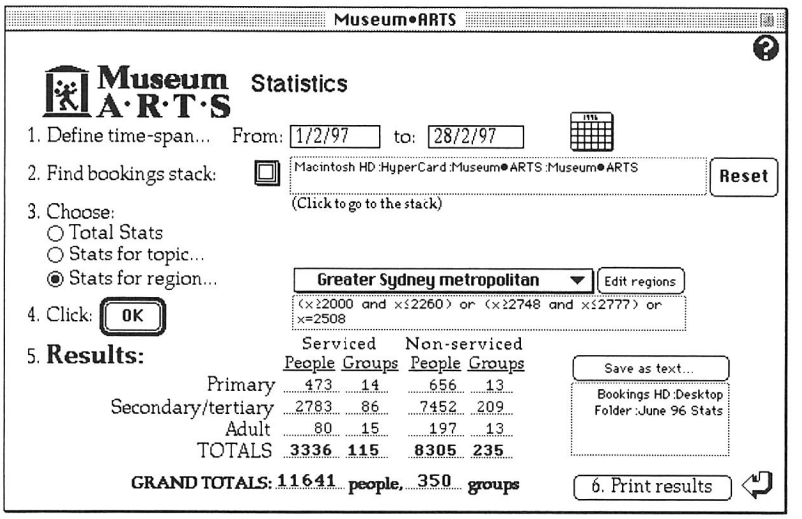


Figure 4. Analysis of the booking data is relatively easy.



HTML editors: a quick tour

Review © 1997 Charles Cave

In the early days of the Web, the only tools available for editing HTML (HyperText Markup Language) *were text editors and word processors. These were satisfactory when the number of tags was small, but now, with the common-place use of tables and frames, hand-crafting* HTML *has become time consuming and error prone.* HTML *editors are hybrids of text editors and word processors with the important design criteria of sparing the user the need to know* HTML *code and displaying the document in a style similar to a browser. This article describes three products for creating* HTML *documents (also known as Web documents or pages)* – BBEdit (*with* HTML extensions), PageSpinner *and* Claris Home Page.

Each product has a different design philosophy, and the visibility of the markup tags varies from being hidden with *Home Page* (in one mode of operation); to being in a different style in *PageSpinner*; to being displayed equally with the text in *BBEdit*.

The choice of editor depends on your (present and future) knowledge of *HTML* and how much control you want over the finished document. A great benefit of these products is that they allow *HTML* newcomers to get started and if, desired, to learn *HTML* during the process.

BBEdit/HTML extensions

The recent interviewees in my *Web Weaver's Corner* column have shown a preference for handcrafting *HTML* with word processing software. I share a similar viewpoint and most of my own Web pages were created using the *BBEdit HTML extensions*.

The idea of editing *HTML* in *BBEdit* is to select some text, and then apply an extension (see Figure 1) to produce the appropriate tags. In order to see the intended result, the browser of your choice is used to preview the pages.

Product:	*BBEdit Lite*
Category:	HTML editor
Publisher:	Bare Bones Software
Avail from:	Club Mac BBS
Cost:	Free (a commercial version of *BBEdit* is also available)
Product:	*HTML extensions*
Publisher:	Bare Bones Software
Avail from:	Club Mac BBS
Cost:	Free

With practice, *BBEdit* is fast, but I sometimes make mistakes by accidentally deleting part of the tags – with disastrous results! Staring at *HTML* tags mixed in with plain text requires a good imagination to visualise the final result, so this product may not appeal to beginners.

A common exercise is to take some plain text and mark it up for Web publication. *BBEdit* has a **HTML template** extension that inserts sufficient tags to make the text file into *HTML*. Figure 2 shows the plain text, Figure 3 shows the conversion dialog, and Figure 4 (on the next page) shows the finished results. The primary markup is to insert the header and footer tags (**HTML**, **HEAD** and **BODY**) and to include paragraph tags after blank lines.

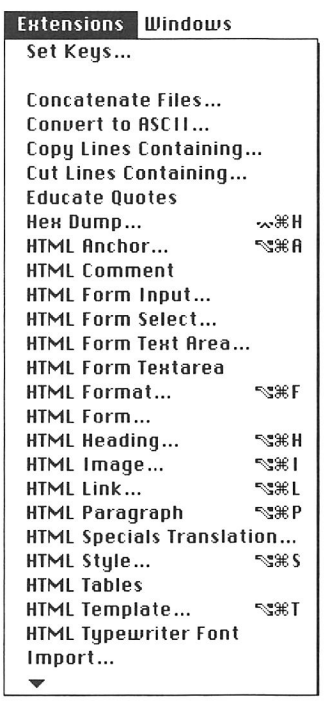


Figure 1. The extensions available in **BBEdit HTML extensions**.

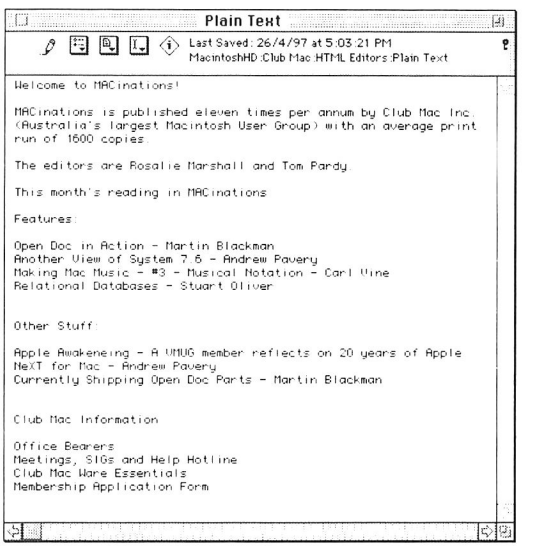


Figure 2. BBEdit's plain text version...



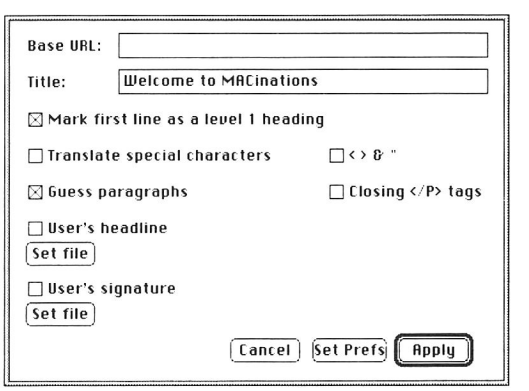


Figure 3. ...The conversion dialog...

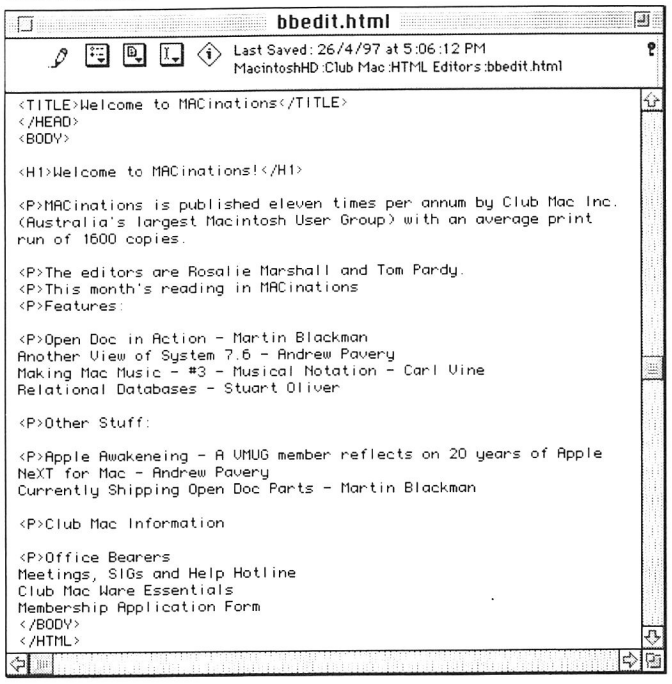


Figure 4. ...And the finished results.

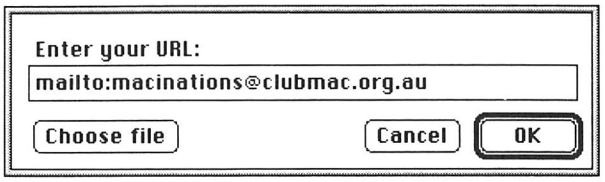


Figure 6. Establishing a link in **BBEdit**.

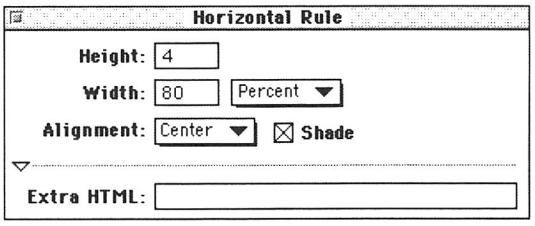


Figure 7. The Horizontal Rule dialog box in **Home Page**.

ing a heading number. Lines of text can be converted into lists using the **Format extension** and character styling is achieved with the **Style extension** (see Figure 5).

HyperText links to other documents or **anchor points** within the document are made with the **Link** extension (see Figure 6). In the case of linking to another file, the **Choose File** button is pressed and the file is chosen using the normal Macintosh interface.

Keyboard shortcuts can be assigned to the extensions, so marking up the text can be done quickly without having to reach for the mouse. In order to see the finished result, it is necessary to save the file and then display it with a browser. The **Preview extension** sends the file to the browser of your choice.

Claris Home Page

I downloaded this beta version from the Claris Web site, specifically for this review. *Home Page* is a very impressive product with a word processor-like interface and a spelling checker – the latter is an essential tool for preparing professional documents.

I particularly liked the ability to open existing *HTML* documents (written with other applications) within *Home Page* and display them correctly, as if they had been prepared in *Home Page*.



Pages are edited in a **Preview** mode where the user is spared the complexities of *HTML* tags. Word processor buttons are available for text styling and alignment (see Fig-

Product:	*Claris Home Page 2.0b1* (Beta - 45 day trial)
Category:	HTML editor
Publisher:	Claris
Avail from:	Usual commercial outlets (or win one in the *MACinations* competition!)
Cost:	$119 RRP

[Readers should note that, when he wrote this review, Charles had no knowledge of the competition, details of which are published in this issue of **MACinations**, with its prize of a new copy of Claris **Home Page**. – Eds]

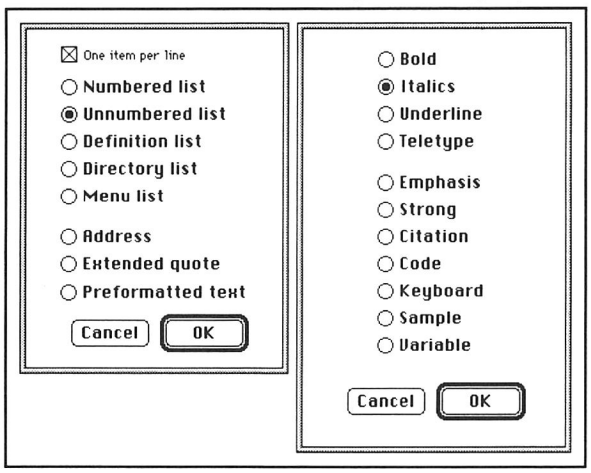


Figure 5. The dialog boxes for Formats and for Styles in **BBEdit HTML extensions**.

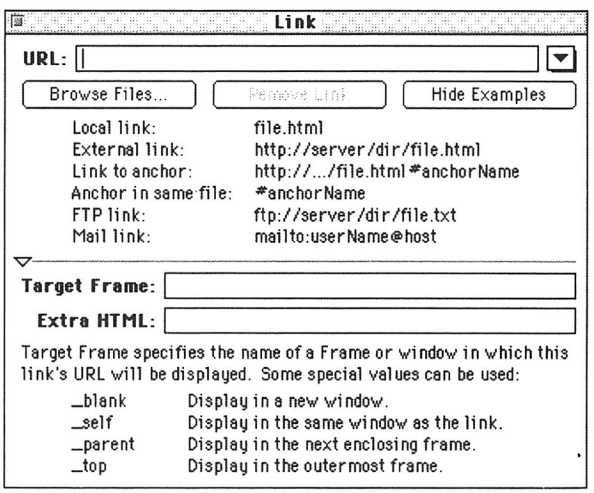


Figure 8. Home Page's Link Editor is comprehensive.

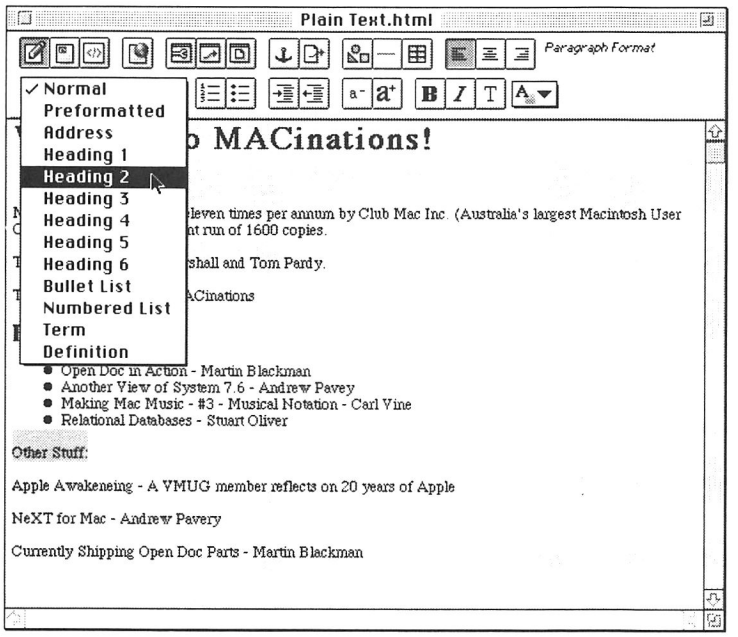


Figure 9. Text styling is very straightforward in **Home Page**.

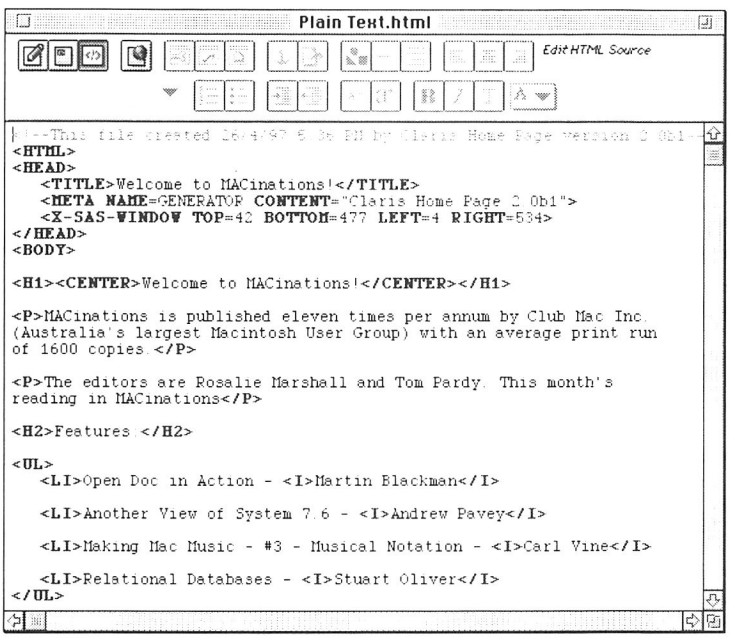


Figure 10. Viewing the **HTML** code in **Home Page**.

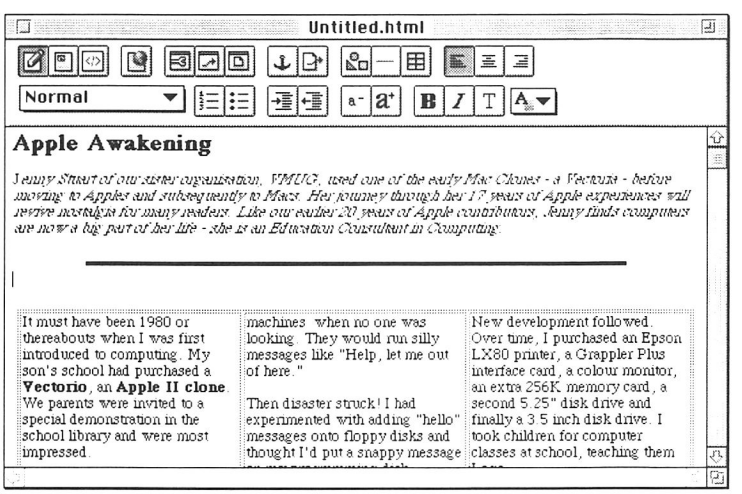


Figure 11. The results of setting up a Table in **Home Page**.

ure 9). An **Object Editor** is used to modify elements such as horizontal rules (see Figure 7 on the previous page) and a **Link Editor** gives useful information on types of URLs (see Figure 8, also on the previous page).

Another mode is used for displaying and editing the *HTML*, and this screen is very useful for tweaking the tags (which are displayed in blue) or understanding the generated codes. You can see this view in Figure 10.

A good test for an *HTML* editor is setting up a table. I created a three column, one row table to implement a newspaper format, and this was an easy task. I clicked on the **Table** button, completed the form and typed the text in the document in a very similar fashion to Microsoft *Word* or any other word processor. You can see the results in Figure 11.

The beta version of *Home Page* shipped with a colourful collection of images for backgrounds and navigation aids [as does the release version – Eds]. *Version 2* is currently listed in various product catalogues, despite my review being of the beta-version.

PageSpinner

PageSpinner is functionally rich and occasionally quite challenging to use. Halfway between *BBEdit* and *Home Page*, the tags are always visible and displayed in a small grey font. This can be seen in Figure 12 on the next page.

PageSpinner is an excellent tool for learning *HTML* as there is a wonderful library of sample code with rendered results (see Figure 13, also on the next page). The main screen has the feel of a word processor (see Figure 12) and help is available from the *HTML* assistant (of which two examples are given in Figure 14), *Balloon Help*

Product:	*PageSpinner version 1.2.1*
Category:	HTML editor
Publisher:	Optima System, Sweden
Avail from:	Club Mac BBS
Cost:	$US25 shareware

and an *Apple Guide* document (which I couldn't test as my machine runs *System 7.1*).

A certain amount of styling can be applied to headings and character formats (simply select the menu item or press Command-M) to help create the effect of a browser, but the experience is not the same as *Home Page*. *PageSpinner* has some interesting and unusual features, including the **notebook** for *HTML* fragments, and a set of user defined tags.

Conclusion

Choosing a favourite *HTML* editor is really a matter of personal taste, your budget and what you are trying to achieve.

BBEdit is great for experienced users who are fine tuning their code, but my overall favourite of the three is *Home Page*. It doesn't have client side image maps but the ease of use and the spelling checker were great features.

HTML is constantly changing, and Netscape *Navigator* and Microsoft *Internet Explorer* support different extensions to the standards. Because of this rapid change, it is imperative to choose a product that supports the latest *HTML* features, as well as offering timely upgrades.

Feeling numb about networking?

In our next issue we plan the first of a three-part series on networking, introducing you to those odd Control Panels, AppleTalk, PhoneNet, Ethernet and the other mystifying terms.

This series, written jointly by **MACinations** Co-editor, Rose Marshall, and her teaching colleague, Lynda Kelly, begins at the beginning and explains each step – right up to the stage of setting up a complete Intranet with outside connections to the world through the Internet.

This is a series not to be missed!

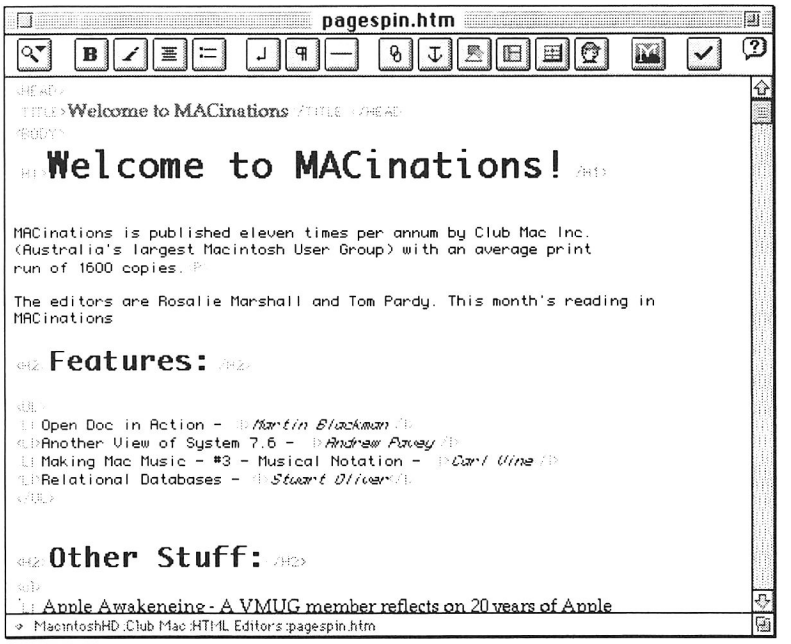


Figure 12. **PageSpinner** has its distinctive style with the **HTML** code in small grey type.

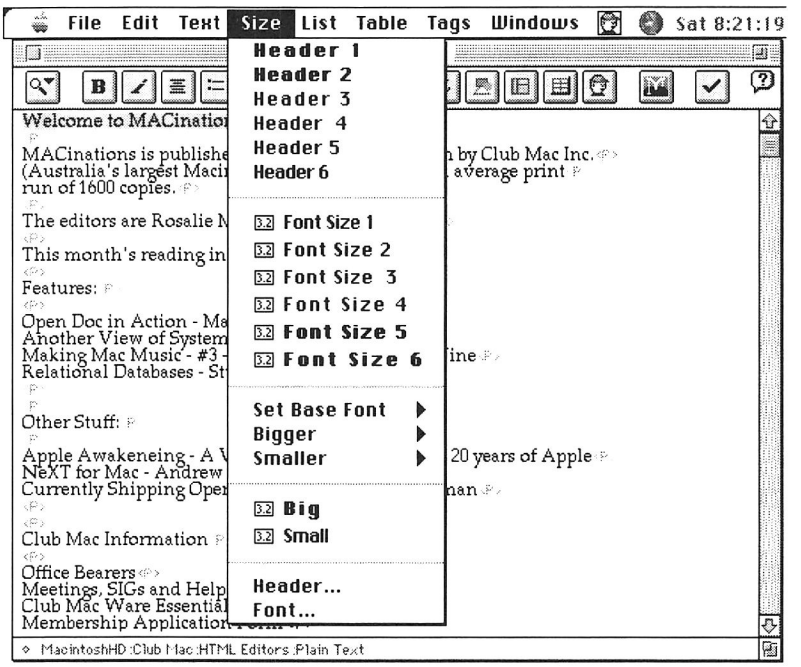


Figure 13. Formatting is relatively easy in **PageSpinner** – select the text and then choose the menu item you want.

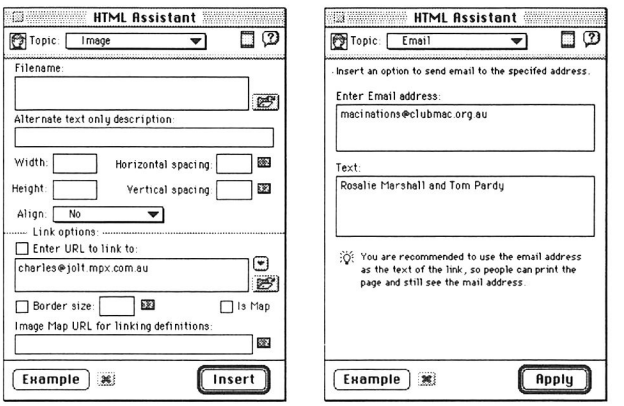


Figure 14. Two examples of the **HTML Assistant**.

ePress – your own electronic business cards

Review © 1997 Rosalie Marshall

Product:	ePress
Category:	Electronic business card
Price:	Freeware
Author:	Gabriele de Simone
Avail from:	Club Mac BBS

Club Mac member, Hilton Brown, recently sent me his electronic e-mail card as an attachment to an e-mail. It's a great idea, both visually appealing and an original way to send personal information.

Electronic business cards (e-cards) can be made with *ePress*, which is a freeware product by Gabriele de Simone. The e-card can hold five types of information:

1 A snapshot or an icon (default pictures are available or you can use your own);

and four scrolling text fields for such information as:

2 Addresses;
3 E-mail addresses;
4 Telephone numbers; and
5 Notes.

The snapshot can be one of the supplied pictures (see Figure 4 on the next page) or you can choose to insert a PICT file (photograph or Finder icon) of your choice or one of the old "cicn" resources. These can be resized to one of the three default sizes or customised to a size that you choose.

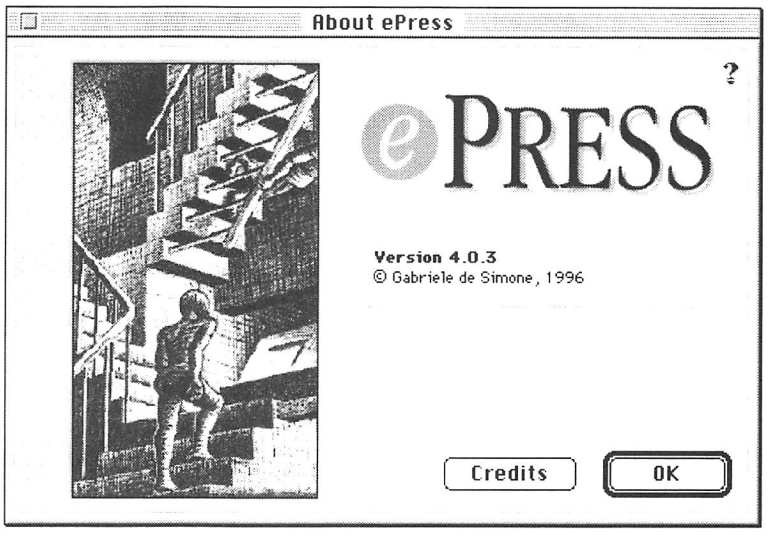


Figure 1. The splash screen for **ePress**.

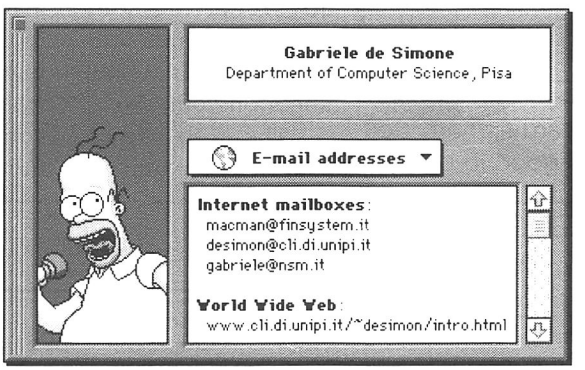


Figure 2. *ePress'* author's own e-card.

Making your e-card is simplicity itself.

There are ten background patterns to choose from and text fields can be entered with a coloured, greyscale or black frame, or without any frame.

Having chosen your e-card's appearance, you can enter the desired text from within *ePress* itself or you can insert text files from other applications.

You have access to all your own fonts, styles and font sizes (though recipients will find odd fonts substituted by fonts they have installed in their own *System*).

Text supported includes long, multi-styled, aligned and coloured text. The fields are quite lengthy (with scroll bars) and you can quite easily include a mini-resumé or other material of your choice.

Version 4.0.3 includes PowerPC native code. *ePress* requires *System 7.1* and the *Thread Manager*. The *Thread Manager* is a multi-threading enabler built into *System 7.5* (or later versions) and can

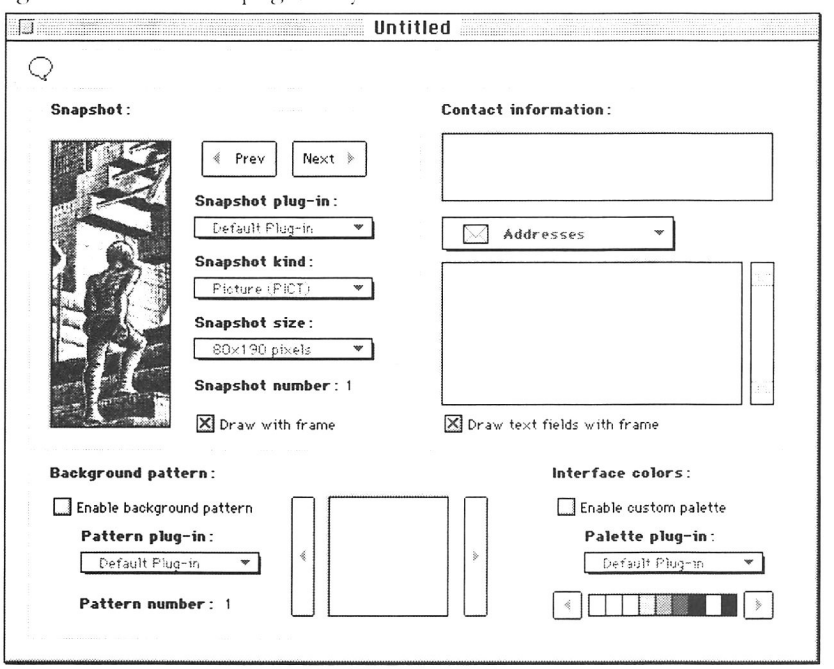


Figure 3. When creating an e-card, the interface is straightforward with a handful of options in each section.

be installed into previous *Systems* as a *System Extension*. The *Thread Manager* is distributed free from Apple. Any e-card you send does not require any specific Extension to *System 7* in order to run, but it will ***only*** run on another Macintosh machine.

Gabriele has made *ePress* available free to the public. However, he does say in his documentation that "postcards, junk material and spontaneous donations will encourage further development and improvement of this program."

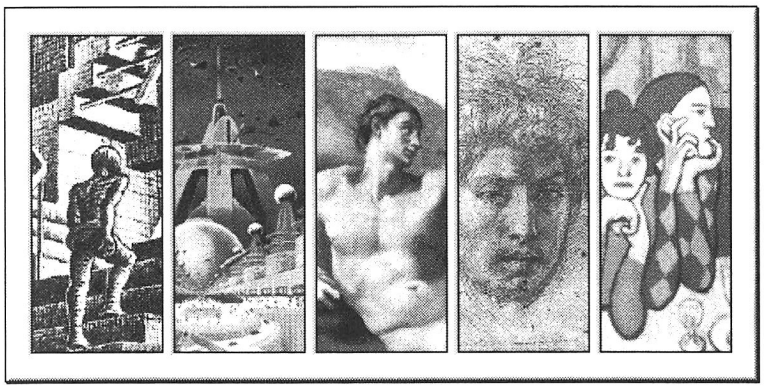


Figure 4. The application includes a variety of pictures for you to use – or you can add one of your own.

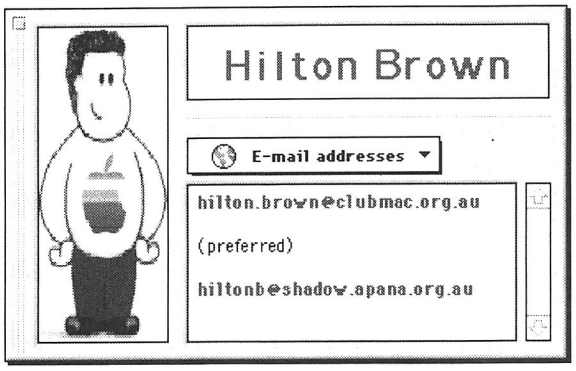


Figure 5. Hilton Brown's e-card first aroused my interest in **ePress**. Looks good in colour!

ePress is a novel piece of software. It will produce e-cards which your Macintosh friends will enjoy receiving and your PC fiends will envy when they view them on your Mac.

The Web site of Gabriele de Simone is well worth a visit. Point your browser to:

`http://www.cli.di.unip.it/~desimon/intro.html`

Gabriele, who lives in Italy, is a Macintosh devotee and his Web pages provide links to many Macophile sites around the world, including Guy Evangelista's. Other interesting pieces of software are available for download and they come halfway across the world at quite a smart clip!

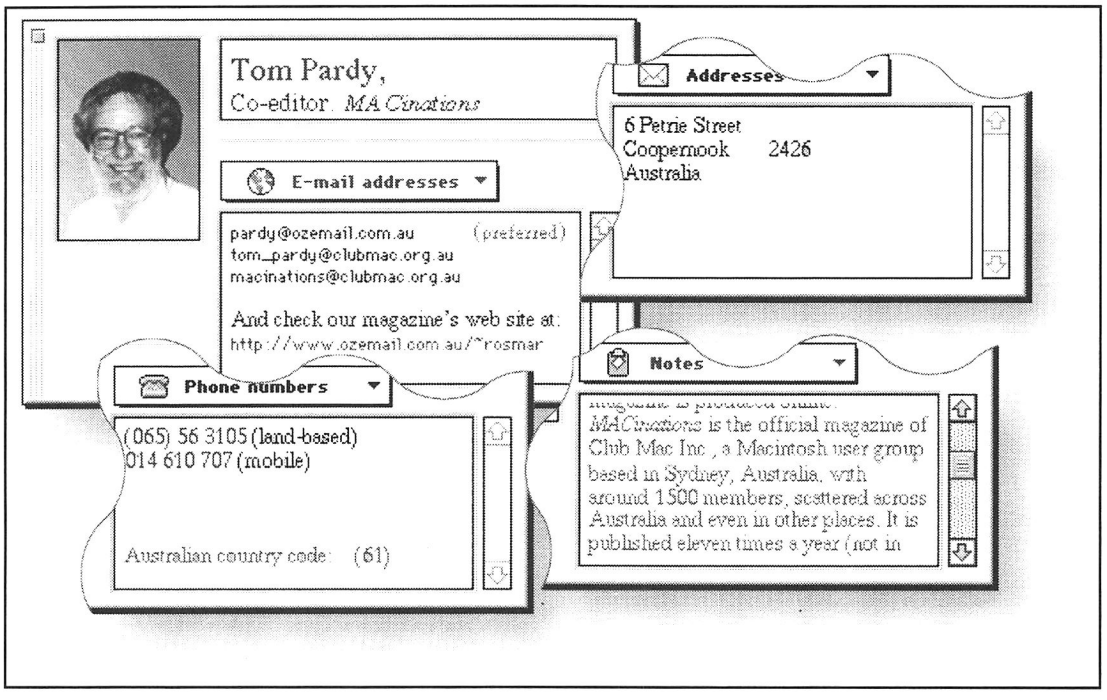


Figure 6. My colleague, Tom Pardy's e-card, shows the various options available. The pop-up menu in the middle of the card can show e-mail addresses, snail-mail address, phone numbers and notes.

Why don't you **write for MACinations?**

Is there a piece of software you have tried out recently? Why not write a few hundred words about it and tell other Club Mac members what you liked and disliked? It doesn't have to be earth-shattering or even big-name software! Just something others would like to read about. We would appreciate a few screen shots as well, just take them with Command-Shift-3 and send them to us!

'Net.files – Custom domains and UUCP



©1997 Sean McNamara

One of the protocols which helped build the Internet was **UUCP** (**U***nix to* **U***nix* **Co**P*y). With the widespread adoption of* PPP *as an access method,* UUCP *use has declined. It does, however, have uses which Club Mac members may find interesting.*

UUCP is a protocol designed to allow for the easy transfer of mail and newsgroup data between machines which are not permanently connected to each other. Recently, I found an elegant *UUCP* implementation for the Mac on the Club Mac BBS called *MacUCP*. *MacUCP* is written by Christoph Pfisterer from Denmark <*chrisp@sax.sax.de*> and it is freeware.

One of the beauties of *UUCP* is that, if you have a *UUCP* account, you can set up your own domain name for your mail, and have as many accounts at that domain as you like.

For example, my *UUCP* host is <ion.apana.org.au> and my machine's *UUCP* account is registered as <zaxxon.apana.org.au>. Any mail for **zaxxon** is forwarded to **ion,** where it sits as a series of files waiting to be collected. When my machine logs into **ion** (as **Uzaxxon)** with *MacUCP*, all the mail for **zaxxon** is downloaded, any to be sent is transferred to **ion** for processing and *MacUCP* translates the downloaded files into mail files which *Eudora* can use when checking for mail.

I can establish as many "accounts" on **zaxxon** as I please – in fact, I don't need to set anything to allow for an account to be mailed to. *MacUCP* just creates mailboxes for any addresses for which it receives mail on **zaxxon.**

Getting started

You'll need to organise with your ISP for a *UUCP* account. Many ISPs don't offer *UUCP* any more, but those which do should be able to set up everything on their side.

Your ISP will be able to aid you in determining a domain name and registering it at the appropriate places. Because my domain name is within the <apana.org.au> "namespace", I only had to register my domain with APANA. I was also able to register my domain name as an **MX** (mail exchange) record only, rather than having to register an IP address to go with the domain.

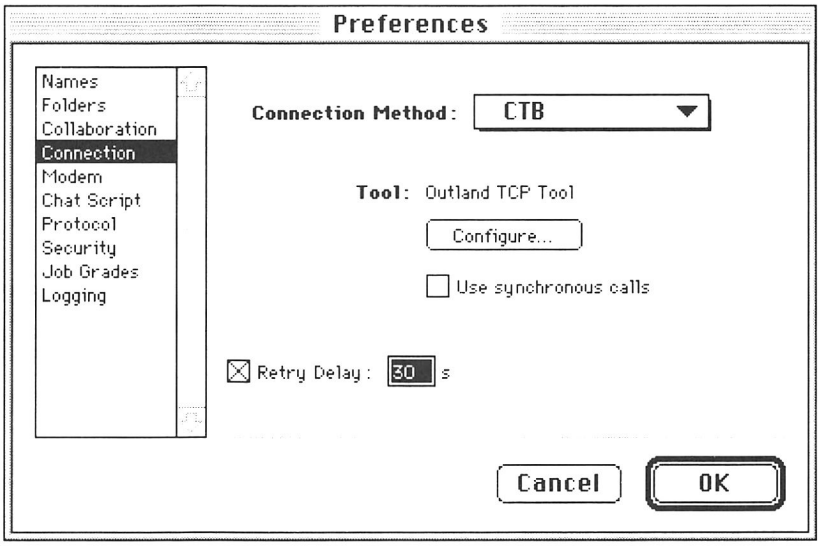


Figure 1. MacUCP's **Connection** preferences support the **Communications Tool Box.**

You'll also need to find out the login procedure for your *UUCP* host – this often involves only sending the *UUCP* account name and password, after which everything is usually done automatically.

The right (CTB) tools

UUCP has traditionally been handled via dial-in lines. However, with *MacUCP* you're not limited to dialling in. If, like me, you generally establish a *PPP* connection to your ISP, *MacUCP* can connect to the host over your *PPP/TCP* connection.

It can do this because it supports Apple's *Communications ToolBox (CTB)* architecture. There are several *TCP* tools freely available which, when used as the *CTB* connection tool, allow *TCP* connections from any communications programs which support *CTB* such as *MacUCP*. (*ClarisWorks* and *MicroPhone* are two others).

If you are making a connection in this way, it's best to find out if your ISP supports *TCP* connections for *UUCP* on **Port 540** – the *TCP* port which has been set aside for *UUCP* connections. Using the standard *Telnet* **Port 23** may introduce problems of speeds and character sets supported.

I found three *TCP* connection tools for *CTB*:

- the *TGE TCP Tool;*
- the *Black Night Telnet Tool;* and
- the *Outland TCP Tool.*

Of the three, the *Outland TCP Tool* was the least configurable (only IP Address and Port), and yet it was the only one to work with *MacUCP* seamlessly over Port 540.

The connection settings are found in the **Connection** section of the **Preferences** – other preferences which need to be set are:

- **Names** – the name and domain name of your machine and your host. For example, my settings are <zaxxon, zaxxon.apana.org.au>, ion and

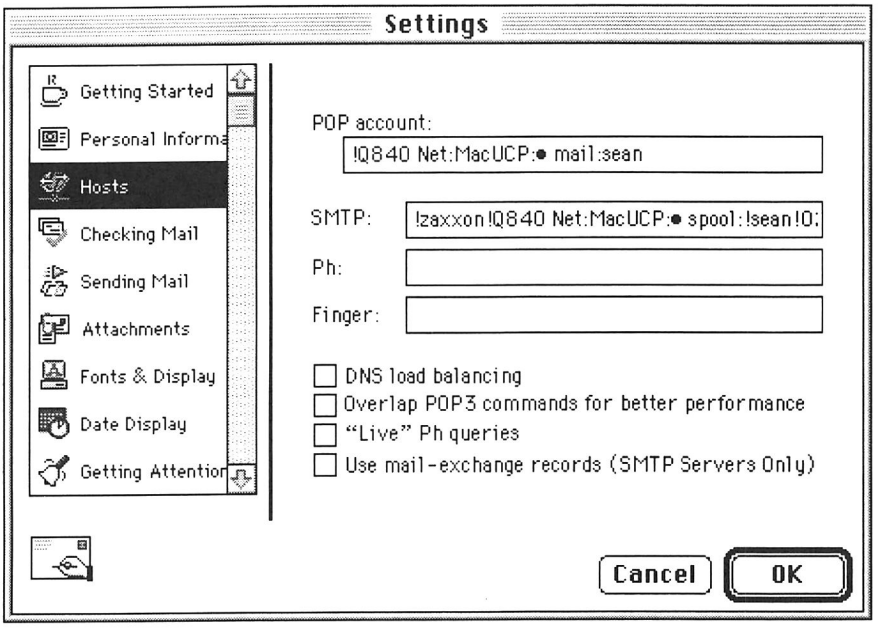


Figure 2. Setting up **Eudora** for **UUCP.**

<ion.apana.org.au>;

- **Folders** – where the folders *MacUCP* uses are selected;
- **Collaboration** – where you can set whether *MacUCP* opens mail and news programs when data is processed;
- **Chat Script** – where you give *MacUCP* the prompts it will receive and the text to send as it logs in.

If you're using a *TCP* connection and, assuming your setup is fairly standard, you won't need to change the defaults of the other settings **(Modem, Protocol, Security, Job Grades** and **Logging).**

MacUCP also has a basic **Scheduling** feature – the program must be open to take advantage of this. Most users of *TCP* connections would generally be making manual connections.

Eudora preparation

To use your *UUCP* account in *Eudora*, you need to set the **POP** and **SMTP** fields in particular ways to ensure that mail is picked up and spooled to the appropriate files.

By placing an exclamation mark at the start of those two fields and filling them in with paths (and some other data), *Eudora* knows where to look for mail and spool files.

In the **POP** account field in the *Eudora* **Settings,** you would enter something like this:

```
!Q840 Net:MacUCP 1.1 68K:•
 mail:sean.
```

This is just an exclamation mark and the path to the file with the name of your "account" – in this case, the account name is "sean". My mail address is <sean@zaxxon.apana.org.au>. You can think of this as:

```
!path:to:mail:folder:username.
```

MacUCP's default mail folder is in its own folder, and is called

```
• mail
```

Although you can change it, it may be best to keep the spool folders as the defaults.

In the **SMTP** host field, you would enter something like:

```
!zaxxon!Q840 Net:MacUCP
 1.1 68K:• spool:!sean!
 0001.
```

You can think of this as:

```
!hostname!path:to:spool:folder:
 !username!counter.
```

The counter is just used to get message numbering started and, even if multiple *Eudora* settings files have the same number, no two messages end up with the same number when spooled by *Eudora*, and *MacUCP* has its own over-riding counter after it processes mail to be sent.

You should also set up the **Return Address** field in the *Eudora* Settings dialog in the standard username@domain. name format (such as mine being entered as <sean@zaxxon.apana.org.au>).

More details on configuring these fields for *UUCP* can be found in the *Eudora* manual.

Spooling and processing

Once your settings are entered in *Eudora* and *MacUCP* and your domain is registered as an MX record, you can then start receiving and sending mail at the new domain.

Eudora works almost as before – you can queue mail offline but when it's "sent", it's just saved in the appropriate directory, waiting for *MacUCP* to make a connection. When you check for mail, *Eudora* looks in the appropriate mail file to see if *MacUCP* has processed any mail into it.

Caveats

Using *UUCP* and *MacUCP* has its good and bad points. For example, you must remember to make a connection through *MacUCP* to send your mail – it's certainly something I've had to get used to.

Also, you cannot use aliases to point mail to a mail file. For example, I cannot have an alias called "mcnamara" pointing to my mail file "sean" – *MacUCP* writes directly to the data fork of the file you select, so it is the alias which ends up with the information in its data fork, rather than the file it points to.

Picking up mail with *UUCP* is slower than a direct connection to POP and SMTP hosts because two files are sent or received for each message. Added to this is the small amount of processing which *MacUCP* performs on each message.

Despite these "problems", the flexibility of being able to have my own domain name, and creating mailboxes at that domain (for example, for my kids and father) have made the move to *UUCP* for mail worthwhile for me. ■

Web Weaver's Corner



©1997 Charles Cave

If you've been put off by the apparent complexity of creating your own Web pages then this article is for you. All you need to get started is a word processor, which you probably have, and a browser program such as Netscape Navigator *or* MacWeb *(available from the BBS in the PD library). You won't even need an Internet connection or modem to start exploring.*

A gentle introduction to HTML

Imagine that you would like to document your family history but you are not sure how to structure the information. The conventional approach would be to write page after page on each of the different family members in a predefined sequence.

An alternative is to use ***hypertext*** where information is organised as an interconnected web of linked text. Different paths can be followed by different readers, depending on their interest and the relevance of the information.

In this example, I will create a separate document for each person or place (such as a family home) and then include links throughout the writing. Thus, if a reference is made to **Great Aunt Dawn**, then her name in the text will be a link to another document about her.

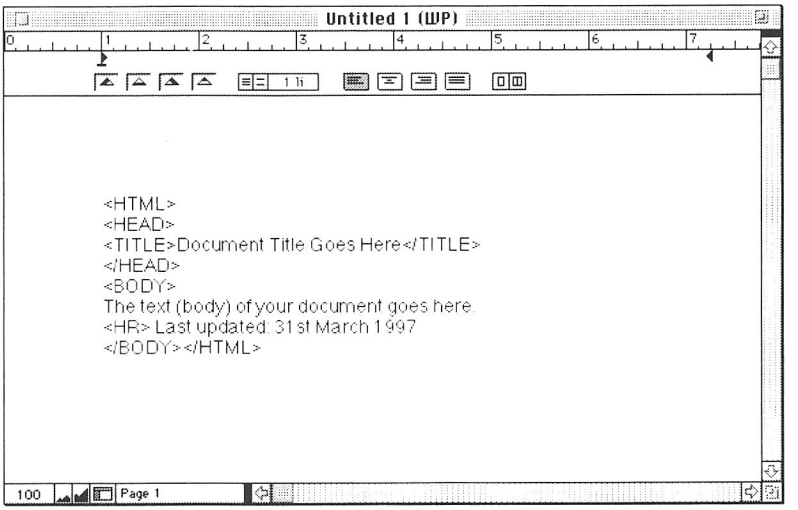


Figure 1. HTML in a word processor document, ready to be saved as stationery.

So what is HTML?

HTML stands for ***H**yper**T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage* but it isn't a programming language. It is a method of marking up plain text documents with tags (enclosed between the < and > symbols) to indicate how the text should be presented or processed. The marked up documents have to be displayed using a **browser** program that understands these tags.

One great benefit of writing *HTML* is that documents can be viewed on non-Macintosh Operating Systems, such as *Windows '95*, allowing you to distribute your documents far and wide.

Getting started

In the example here, I use *ClarisWorks* to edit the text and Netscape *Navigator* to display my documents. I won't be using graphics within this example as I want to focus on the basics. Fancy software is not needed for getting started, despite what you've read about products such as *PageMill* or *Home Page* [See Charles' review of some HTML-writing software on p.23 – Eds]

There are only a few rules to learn to get started in creating *HTML*. Every document is divided into two parts: a **HEAD** section (containing information about the document, including the title) and a **BODY** section (containing the text of the document). Line-wrapping is taken care of by the browser and paragraph breaks are created with a **<P>** tag.

You will notice that most tags have a corresponding closing tag with a forward-slash (/) added, so the **<TITLE>** tag is balanced with **</TITLE>** and the **<BODY>** section ends with **</BODY>**. A few tags appear by themselves such as the **<HR>** tag for creating a horizontal rule (a line across the page) and the **<P>** tag for a new paragraph.

An absolute minimum *HTML* document would be:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Document Title
Goes Here</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
The text (body) of your
document goes here.
<HR>
Last updated: 31st March
1997
</BODY></HTML>
```

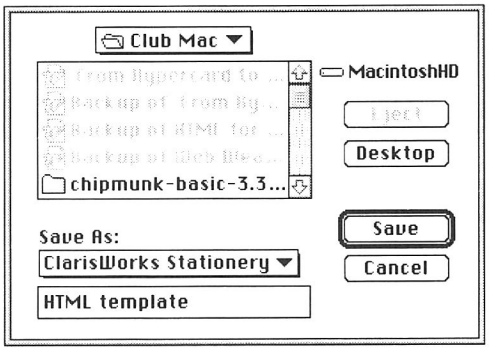


Figure 2. Save the document as stationery. This is in **ClarisWorks**.

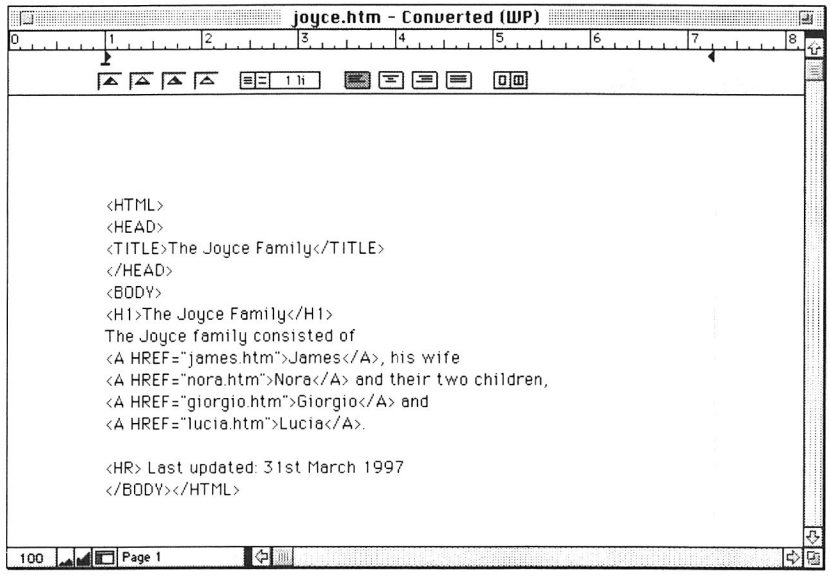


Figure 3. Now the stationery document has been expanded with a specific title and with BODY, including four links.

Type this text (see Figure 1 on the previous page) and save the document with a file type of "stationery" (see Figure 2, also on the previous page). Any future *HTML* documents can then be built by opening this stationery document.

Heading styles

Headings are used to add structure to your document and six levels of headings are supported. The font size used to render the text will be determined by the browser program. Enclose the heading text with the following tag: **<H1> Heading Text</H1>**. The number 1 can be replaced with any number between 1 (smallest size) and 6 (largest size).

To illustrate the use of *HTML*, I've created a small document to introduce the Joyce family (see Figure 3). When using a word processor for *HTML*, make sure you save every document with a file type of "text" (see Figure 4). The file name for *HTML* documents should end in ".htm".

Hypertext linking

The exciting part of *HTML* is building hypertext links into the documents. Linking is achieved by making a **H**ypertext **REF**erence (or **HREF** for short) to another document by associating a link with a piece of text (an active link) using the **<HREF...>** tag. The text included in this tag will be highlighted in the browser in a different colour and, when the text is clicked, the browser opens the document referenced in the tag.

In the example of **<A HREF= "filename.htm">Click here</ A>**, the file "filename.htm" will be opened by clicking on the highlighted text "Click Here".

When this small file is viewed with Netscape *Navigator*, you will see how the tags produced the final results (see Figure 5). Firstly, the **TITLE** text is displayed on the document's title bar. The four **HREF** tags are displayed in blue (hard to show in *MACinations* without colour!) as well as being underlined. As the cursor is moved over the linked text, the target file name is displayed in the status line at the bottom of the browser window.

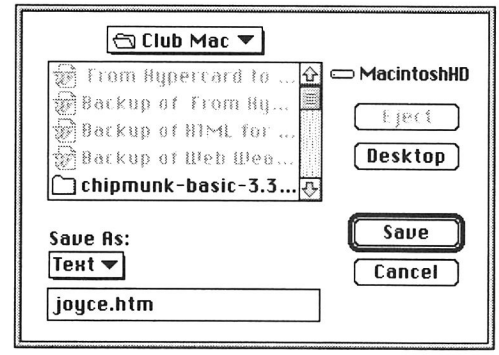


Figure 4. This time save the document as a text document.

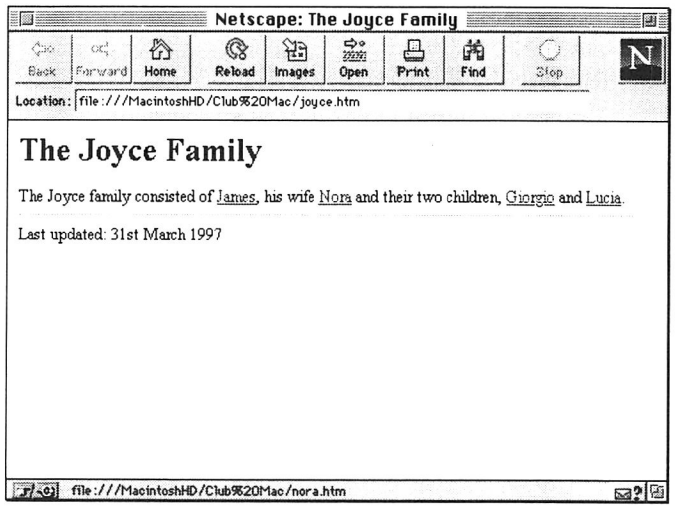


Figure 5. Here is how the document looks when viewed in a browser. This is in Netscape **Navigator**.

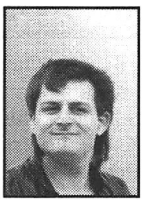
What's Next?

Further work on this example would involve writing the various documents for each of the family members (to which the links would refer), and ensuring that each occurrence of a person's name is converted to an **HREF** link. This is easily achieved using the word-processor's search and replace function.

I've now given you enough *HTML* knowledge to create documents with links to other documents – the basis for any hypertext system.

It's not difficult and it ***is*** a lot of fun! Try it!

MACcess Report



compiled by Colin Lee

At the time of writing, Apple has just weathered another press bashing, thanks to a quarter loss that everyone knew about, caused, in large part, by redundancy payments and the buy-out of NeXT. *Good news stories are beginning to appear though, with Mac and Mac clone sales increasing, the release/announcement of strong new models, reports that* Mac OS 8 *is in the beta stage and looking good, plus Claris' reporting increased revenue due to good sales of* System 7.6.x. *Happy Maccing. Cheers,Col.*

To: All
From: Peter Thorburn
Subject: **Buying Formatted Zip Disks**
I've recently tried to buy some Zip disks from "High Street" type computer stores and found they are all IBM Formatted, so I've held off. Originally, I thought, Zip Disks were neutral and able to be formatted initially for either IBM or Mac. Has something changed or is this the same situation as most floppies now, ie., you can buy them IBM formatted and just change them when they are first inserted in the Mac?

To: Peter Thorburn
From: Carl Vine
Subject: **Buying Formatted Zip Disks**
Since it takes under 20 seconds to format a Zip drive with the provided Zip software, this reticence seems overly cautious!

To: Peter Thorburn
From: Andrew Stedman
Subject: **Buying Formatted Zip Disks**
The Zip disks that I have all say "formatted for Macintosh". I admit I did think that they were neutral too and could be used on both platforms but, obviously, they have different formats. I got mine from Harvey Norman but Mac shops have them.

To: Andrew Stedman
From: Kenny Howchin
Subject: **Buying Formatted Zip Disks**
ZIP disks are neutral, and can be formatted as IBM or Mac compatible, just like a floppy disk.
[I've never seen neutral Zips Disks but only either Mac or IBM formatted. Reformatting is as simple as Carl pointed out above – Col]

To: All
From: Shaun Cashman
Subject: **E-mail on server**
Does anybody know how to clear my e-mail from the ISP server? I have hundreds of e-mails which constantly require compressing because they are taking up too much space. How do you erase the things permanently? I am using Netscape 3.0 for reading my e-mail and can remove them from it, but can't get them off the server.

To: Shaun Cashman
From: Rosalie Marshall
Subject: **E-mail on server**
Check your Settings or Preferences (not sure which as I use Eudora for 'Net mail) and uncheck the box "Leave Mail on Server". Hope this helps.

To: All
From: David Stonestreet
Subject: **External CD-ROM**
I'm looking at buying an 8x or 10x external CD-ROM. Has anyone got any recommendations about the best and most reliable models? Mac Zone has a Pioneer 10x for $535 and a Performantz 10x for $364. Has anyone had any experience with either of these? Thanks for any help.

To: David Stonestreet
From: John Gumieniuk
Subject: **External CD-ROM**
You can get a new 12x CD-ROM from MacWarehouse for $350 – I've got one connected to a PowerBook 530 and it works well.

To: All
From: Paul McNicholas
Subject: **Netscape 3.0 freezing**
Anyone got any ideas as to why Netscape 3.0 may cause the following?

- When I close Netscape the underlying windows don't refresh;
- Mouse control is OK (that is, cursor still moves) but I have to reboot to continue; also
- It sounds like the hard drive is hard at work during this but I've waited up to five minutes with no apparent screen activity.

I've tried the usual things, removing Extensions etc., but cannot overcome the problem. Thanks for any advice.

To: Paul McNicholas
From: Tom Pardy
Subject: **Netscape 3.0 freezing**
Don't know if this will help, but you could try increasing the memory allocation to Netscape. So far as I can see, there is no such thing as "enough" memory for Netscape.

For those who may be confused by this, you increase the memory allocation by getting the "Get Info" for the application on screen (click on the application's icon in the Finder and then select "Get Info" from the File Menu or else do Command-I) and then change the "Preferred Memory Size" figure. Currently, my Netscape has 18,000K as the figure in that window. The changes take effect from when you close the Get Info window and you can't do it if that application is up and running.

To: Paul McNicholas
From: Andrew Pavey
Subject: **Netscape 3.0 freezing**
You may have your cache set very high. Netscape can spend a lot of time searching the cache, deleting old files etc., when you quit. Try making the cache smaller (under Network in the Options Menu) or running the cache on a RAM disk. My preferred alternative is to use Netscape v2. It needs much less memory.

To: All
From: David Stonestreet
Subject: **The Cookie Monster**
All these servers on the WWW keep wanting to send me cookies. Does anyone know what this means and what I should do about it?

To: David Stonestreet
From: Carl Vine
Subject: **The Cookie Monster**
As I understand it, a Cookie is stored in the browser's Preferences file, and is available to the original sender for a specified amount of time thereafter. What I'm not clear on is how much information they can glean from such cookies.

The latest version of Explorer (3.1b1) allows you to reject any cookies you don't want, although this certainly makes some Web sites behave less well. There is a freeware application called "Cookie Monster" that deletes all cookies (although I don't think it works on the latest MIE). I'd also be interested if anyone else has more concrete information on what else cookies can "pick" from your System.

To: Carl Vine
From: Stuart Oliver
Subject: **The Cookie Monster**
Cookies are files typically detailing what software versions, Web addresses, preferred options etc., you are using. It saves Web sites downloading software every time, and allows vendors to snoop at your machine.

Personally, I think it is a breach of privacy to do this unannounced. Netscape users will already have a cookie sitting there. I have deleted the file but every run recreates it! (Try doing a Find File on "cookie" for an eye opener.)

To: Stuart Oliver
From: Simon White
Subject: **The Cookie Monster**
I deleted the cookie file and in its place a made a folder with ***exactly*** the same name as the cookie file. As it is a folder, it cannot be written to or read, and as it has the cookie filename the browser cannot replace it with a cookie file. Seems to work ok!

To: All
From: Kenny Howchin
Subject: **Word shenanigans**
A friend told me he had a problem using MS Word 6. (I said, "Yes you have...") Anyway, when opening the program, he gets an error message something like "Error 118 – nested sub-routine or function definition". When printing, "Stop testing in the Pacific" appears at the bottom of the page. Is there a Word virus around?

To: Kenny Howchin
From: Robert Naccarella
Subject: **Word shenanigans**
Luckily, the Macintosh is fairly immune to the plague that our lesser Windoze cousins suffer. But, unfortunately, the biggest or second biggest type of Mac virus is Word Macro Virus. I personally have not seen Word do the things you described, but I would definitely run some sort of anti-virus software.

Also, I would trash any new macros that your friend may have downloaded. If this doesn't help, try doing a fresh install of Word. Then again, I heard viruses are always a feature on Microsoft products.

To: All
From: Peter Chappell
Subject: **MkLinux**
Yes! Linux is available for the Mac! Last week I got DR2.1 of MkLinux (Microkernel Linux for the Power Macintosh). It is a complete port of Linux with a full set of GNU tools and accessories, including X11R6, running on top of the Mach microkernel. It is quite stable (for a DR) and most of the PC Linux Slackware source code builds okay.

The performance on a 7600/120 rivals a Sun Ultra-SPARC! Using a pre-emptive, multi-tasking OS makes you very impatient for Rhapsody.

Membership Application Form

Complete this form and send it, together with the appropriate fee, to **The Administrator, Club Mac Inc., GPO Box 4523, Sydney, 2001**. Please allow time for the Application to be processed.

Surname ..... Given Name/s .....

Company/Organisation (if applicable) .....

Postal Address .....

..... Postcode .....

Phone (Home) (.....) ..... (Work) (.....) .....

(Other?) (.....) ..... (mobile etc.)

Method of Payment (we prefer by cheque)

☐ Cheque ☐ Money Order ☐ Credit Card ☐ Bank Cheque ☐ Cash (meetings)

(BankCard, MasterCard & VISA only. The type of your card is indicated by its number)

Card number ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

Name on card ..... Expiry Date .....

Signature ..... Amount $ .....

New Member $35 (Not a current member)	☐
Renewal $35 (Membership soon to expire)	☐
Basic Membership $35 (includes magazine subscription)	☐
Basic + BBS $65 (90 minutes per day BBS access to BBS, incl., own Internet address)	☐
Premium M'ship $95 (120 minutes per day BBS access, plus own WWW page – up to 2MB)	☐

Dunk's Doodles



© 1997 Piers Dunkley

I have been looking at the **Survey** results once again and am surprised at the breadth of occupations found therein. However, I am even more surprised at the lack of IT professionals, especially people who describe themselves as developers.

Less than 10% of the members who returned forms admitted having anything to do with computers as the main source of earning a living and, of these, more than a quarter were in the business of educating others about computers.

Only one member returned a form stating that a major source of income was derived from software development. Perhaps I should rephrase that...only one of the people returning the **Survey** gave "Software Development" as their occupation. This, to me, was the single most surprising result of our **Survey.**

Although Australia is becoming more and more a country where world class software is developed, Club Mac can only claim one member of this profession. Does it say more about Club Mac or the profession of software development?

Are software developers not joiners? Or does their profession demand such devotion that they have no time for outside interests? Or, is it that a user group does not provide them with the intellectual and social stimulation that they need?

I have never classed myself as a software developer, simply because I don't develop what I call "original" software. But, by many other definitions, I am such an animal. I provide database solutions to other users who either don't have the time to do so themselves or don't have the expertise to do so. However, I use as a basis an outline solution developed by others. In my case, it is Claris *FileMaker Pro* – there are many others – but I like this one because it is seamlessly cross platform.

Those of you using and developing solutions from spreadsheets are in a similar situation.

In the old days, *FileMaker Pro* would probably have been called a development language and its adherents would have impressed all and sundry by the demonstration of their mastery of this language. They would have been happy to call themselves (and to be called) "software developers".

But not today. Everybody can develop solutions because, once the basic principles have been grasped, the language used –whether it be called macros or scripts or whatever – is virtually English-like in its semantics and has a raft of highly complex functions it can call upon in order to manipulate data.

But the fact remains that we are still developing software – even though we call it developing "solutions". However good the development language, you still have to determine, design and develop the data capture part of the solution, and then tell the program how to deal with this information once it has got hold of it.

With this in mind, how many of you would now class yourselves as software – or solutions – developers? Let me know and then I can do something about the apparent lack of them in Club Mac.

I know we call ourselves a "user group" but that doesn't preclude any of our members being software developers. The "user" refers to the fact that we use the Macintosh hardware platform or the Macintosh *Operating System,* not that we just use solutions provided by others.

Whether we are a Club of users of Macintosh hardware or a Club of users of the Macintosh *Operating System* is yet another subject which will create a lot of discussion in the coming months. This will be particularly so when more and more of us begin to use clones – or the *BEos* or *NeXT* operating systems. Will those people be able to be (or continue to be) Club Mac members? I don't know? Do you?

Fred Hutley Hall

The Fred Hutley Hall at North Sydney Council Offices is due to be closed shortly for renovations. At the time of writing (28th April), the date for this has not been decided so I cannot tell you exactly when. However, this is likely to be towards the end of June or early July and for a period of several weeks.

North Sydney Council has assured us that we will be provided with a suitable meeting place during the renovations. I don't know where this will be yet, as the Council Officers have not finished their negotiations for a suitable venue. As soon as information about the dates of closure or the alternate venue becomes available I will place a notice on the BBS or, if it comes through early enough, in *MACinations.*

Members contributions

It is good to see that some of our members are beginning to overcome their natural shyness and offer their services by giving demonstrations at our monthly meetings.

Of particular note, Carl Vine will address the September meeting on the subject of the **Mac and Music.** Carl is known to you all through his articles in *MACinations,* especially on this subject. It will be great fun to see Carl actually using a Mac to do some of the things he talked about in his series.

In addition, (probably at the July meeting) George Ellis, a member with a great interest in **Genealogy** will be speaking about this subject and the way in which the two most common genealogy programs, *Reunion,* from Black Fire Technology and *Gene,* a shareware program, (available on the BBS) help in tracking our ancestors. Be there!

The Mac Zone Australia

CLUB PRICES

The world's easiest-to-use relational database Management System

UPGRADE $129 #88829

- Fast and Easy to use
- Comes with a complete set of templates

FileMaker Pro is now relational and the data will automatically change in all tables. Keep up to 50 files open, automate routine tasks and menu operations with powerful ScriptMaker.

#88829	Claris Filemaker Pro 3.0 UPG	$129
#88830	Claris FileMaker Pro 3.0	$299
#94287	Claris Filemaker Pro 3.0 Education	$199
#93806	Claris FM Pro 3.0 Server	$1499
#Z3114	Claris FileMaker Pro 3.0 Server Education	$779
#Z4504	Training CD FileMaker Pro 3.0	$79



The Macintosh Bible Guide to Filemaker Pro 3 *Charles Rubin*
Revised and expanded, this new edition covers all of FileMaker Pro's new relational capabilities, which are as powerful as other relational databases, but easier to use.



$49 #Z4180

The Best All Around Ink Jet Printer



- Up to 1440 x 720 dpi
- Micro Piezo technology
- Easy to Use and Affordable
- 6ppm black or 4 ppm colour

$509 #Z4716

#Z4716	Epson Stylus Pro 600	$509

The Best Selling Modem For The Mac

- The Global Village Teleport Platinum 33.6
- Fine Tuned Specifically For the Mac!



$329 #01155

#01155	Global Village Teleport Platinum	$329
#Z4905	Power supply for non-Geoport Macs	$49

Simply the best way to plan a tour or sample a trip around Australia!



- Features internet browser with hot links
- Video on Australia's capital cities andfamous tourist locations
- Road maps of every Australian stateand territory

$49 #Z4406

#Z4406	Explore Australia CD for Mac	$49
#Z4407	Explore Australia CD for PC	$49

Computer Bags





Lowepro bags give you an elegant streamlined look, highly versatile interiors and Lowepro's user-friendly body-contoured shoulder straps and handles. The exteriors are a combination of abrasion-and water-resistant 1200 denier polyester twill and our exclusive 600 denier TXP™

Various Sizes from $49 CALL TODAY

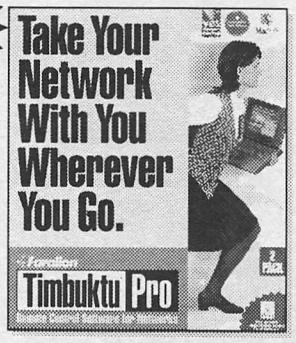
Remotely control your office from home

AS LOW AS $299 per user

Transfer files FAST across the Net

Exchange electronic information across the Internet! Timbuktu Pro for Macintosh features TCP/IP and AppleTalk protocol support that allows networked users to exchange data across both LANs and WANs, including the Internet. **Farallon**

#96801	Timbuktu Pro Twin-Pack	$299
#96802	Timbuktu Pro 10-Pack	$1,099
#96803	Timbuktu Pro 30-Pack	$2,499



The Mac Zone Australia

Phone Now

1•800•061•403