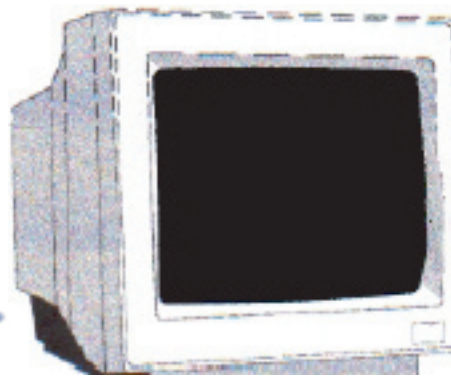


# CVAUG Monitor



Cumberland Valley Apple User Group Newsletter

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Happy  
New Year  
Everyone!!!

## A Word From the President

by Gregg McFarland

Well 2005 was a big year for Apple. Apple released new PowerBooks, new Dual-Core G5s, and three new iPod model lines. Apple stock split and has nearly doubled again. I for one cannot wait to see how 2006 treats Apple.

## Sir Ipod?

by Wayne Younkins

Well not quite. But British-born Mr Jonathan "Jony" Ive, senior vice-president of design at Apple Computer, the iPod's Silicon Valley-based maker, was made a Commander of The Most Excellent Order of The British Empire. The honour of CBE, which ranks just below a knighthood, is awarded to individuals in recognition of their contribution and services to British interests.

The Queen was sporting one last year and that may have had something to do with the honour\*. Or maybe it was because about 30 million iPods have been sold since the gadget was launched in late 2001. As well as transforming Apple's prospects – the company's stock rose from \$30

## Demonstration of AKVIS Coloriage 2.0

to \$70 during 2005.

Sir Ive also is credited with the look of the coloured\*\* iMac computers, which sold 2 million units in 1998, and the titanium Powerbook.

Story found in the Financial Times Ltd.

\* Honor, he's British you know.

\*\* Colored, again, he's British.

## Virtual PC for Mac -- An Exercise in Patience

By Bill Martens

Application name: Virtual PC

Publisher: Microsoft

Version: 7.0 with 7.02 upgrade applied

Website: [www.microsoft.com/virtualpc/](http://www.microsoft.com/virtualpc/)

Cost: \$129 with no OS

OS used in test: Japanese

Windows 2000 with SP4 Applied

Machine: iBook 1.33ghz/60gb hdd/768mb memory

This is a story of a man buying a 1400\$ iBook and turning it into a \$500 Windows 2000 PC. While

the names are the same and none of the witnesses are on the witness protection program, the tested application should be noted for its trying nature and the fact that the author and many others along the way have wanted to perform flight test with their machines while they were using this application. We installed the Japanese version of Windows 2000. While this would not exactly be what we thought as cutting edge technology, it does bear in mind Microsoft's claim that any operating system should work with the Virtual PC platform. (This also happened to be the OS we had available at the time we wanted to test). While the install went not only smoothly but also very painlessly, it was just a smokescreen for what was to come next. I was able to install and get the Virtual PC running in short order but the hidden problem was involved in connecting a USB device was a very unpleasant problem. The USB devices connected externally sometimes causes a total lockup of the virtual machine as well as most of the Mac side of the machine. In one instance, I was able to use the Mac, however, the USB activation on the PC side never did come to life. You can hear the HDD coming to life and seemingly whirring endlessly. But after about 3 minutes, even that stops and absolutely nothing else happens. In all of my tests, the machine froze and never did come back to life, in

spite of waiting more than 10 minutes several instances. When I was finally able to get the HDD that I attached to the iBook externally, the drive came up inaccessible. It seems to me that the USB sharing between the Mac and the Virtual PC is still not as good as Microsoft would have you believe but there is improvement between the old systems and the current one. In Spite of turning off the Norton Anti-Virus auto-protect, it seems that we still had no joy in Mudville. Finally after setting the USB for the HDD drive to enable at the startup screen, it loaded and acted normally. The only thing that did not like the HDD enable for the Virtual PC was the Mac side, which announced that the device had been removed improperly. While this is a usable solution to the problem, I am still a bit concerned that the best I could do was to enable it and that it removes violently from the Mac side.. Emulation for the actual OS is quite good and actually quite fast for being emulation, however, once you start loading applications and data, the system slows down in the loading process and can take up to a couple of minutes to actually load the application that you want to load. I was running an older version of Adobe Pagemaker 7.x on the emulator to really test its capabilities. While ordinary items load up in a manner of seconds on the computer,

I found that the Adobe Pagemaker really socked up the machine to the point where it was totally unusable. Not only did it take some time to load the application but once it was loaded, the loading of the document that we tested with really slowed the machine down to the point where we were tempted to perform flight test with the computer. While we would recommend the program for those who absolutely have to have a Windows application run on their Mac, we don't really recommend it for anything more than a passing fancy. It certainly will not be the best emulator for the people who want to do real production work on the Mac. Of course, most necessary applications are available for the Mac these days thus making the Virtual PC application not much more than an app for the library. Rating: 3 stars out of 5  
System Requirements for Virtual PC  
Hardware: A 700 MHz native PowerPC G3, G4 or G5 processor  
Operating system: Mac OS X Version 10.2.8; Mac OS X Version 10.3; Mac OS X Version 10.4.1 or later.  
Hard Disk Space: 3 GB  
RAM: 512 MB  
Display: 1024 x 768 resolution monitor displaying thousands of colors  
Storage: CD-ROM drive (or connection to a local area network if installing a network)

Peripherals: Mouse or compatible pointing device

Note: Upgrade cards and accelerators are not supported

About the Author:

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## Apple #1 with online buyers

by Wayne Younkins

In a Consumer Reports survey, customers who bought computers directly off the internet preferred Apple's web store. The survey included 78,000 readers who bought their computer from January '04 to June '05. IBM placed second but no longer makes consumer PCs since it sold that business to the Chinese computer maker Lenovo. Dell placed third. Then HP, Toshiba, Sony, Gateway. For more information go to [CNNMoney.com](http://CNNMoney.com)

## iWork '05

by Bob Horgos of the Mid-Columbia Macintosh User Group

When I first looked at the two main applications that make up iWork '05, I wondered what the motivation might be for Apple to release what appears to be competition for that other suite of programs that performs word processing functions, spreadsheet and database functions, and presentation programs. After all, the competing Office Program for Macintosh is a superior program to the Windows version. And iWork '05 does not have a data base or spreadsheet application. As I started to look into the basics of the two iWork'05 applications and started to research the bases for the release of iWork '05, I think I hit upon a plausible reason for Apple's release of competing software programs. The presentation program <sup>3</sup>Keynote<sup>2</sup> had been developed then released by Apple a couple of years prior to the announcement of iWork '05. It turns out that <sup>3</sup>Keynote<sup>2</sup> got its genesis a few years earlier when Steve Jobs ordered his software personnel to develop a Presentation Program that he could use for his world-wide Macworld Keynote presentations. Steve was not happy with existing programs because he was worried that they would fail in the midst of his presentations and he wanted a Presentation Program that he could rely on to ensure he would not be embarrassed

as he was introducing new Apple products. And he insisted upon an application that could be used to dynamically and more effectively demonstrate the capabilities of whatever he was introducing. Thus the name <sup>3</sup>Keynote<sup>2</sup> was applied to this new application.

Apparently, Steve was happy enough with his <sup>3</sup>Keynote<sup>2</sup> application that he decided to develop a comparable word processing program that Apple could release commercially in conjunction with an increasingly developed <sup>3</sup>Keynote<sup>2</sup> application. The Keynote program in iWork '05 is a more advanced version than the original <sup>3</sup>Keynote<sup>2</sup> application that was prepared for Steve Job's benefit.

I also recalled a Keynote address that Steve Jobs made a couple of years earlier, where he predicted that Macintosh computers would become more than a desk top computer and would ultimately be developed into a full-fledged <sup>3</sup>Digital<sup>2</sup> electronic system. As time passed, Apple released the iLife series of programs that includes iPhoto, iMovie, iDVD, GarageBand and finally iTunes. Upon the release of iLife, Apple received many critical raves for the functionality of the iLife suite. It became obvious to me that Apple realized that it needed a program (or multiple programs) to integrate the iLife series with the Macintosh in order to develop the desired complete Digital Electronic System. And that is exactly

what the two applications within iWork '05 actually perform. It is also necessary to point out that both applications utilize all of the features of the OS X Operating System. Once I had started to review the capabilities of iWork '05 it became obvious to me that it is an outstanding complement to the Macintosh Computer System. The primary strength of iWork '05 is its simplicity and ease of integrating the products of the iLife components into the products of <sup>3</sup>Pages<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup>Keynote,<sup>2</sup> the two applications that make up iWork '05. Although there are different purposes for both applications, they were designed to basically work in an identical manner. For example, the heart of both program's capabilities is the <sup>3</sup>Inspector.<sup>2</sup> Both <sup>3</sup>Pages<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup>Keynote<sup>2</sup> have a relatively modest array of commands in their Menu Bars because the programs were designed to incorporate many of the controls into the <sup>3</sup>Inspector<sup>2</sup>, a floating formatting palette that the user can keep open on the Desktop while working on the final product. The Inspectors provide complete control including selecting the Document, Layout, Wrap, Text, Graphic, Metrics, Tables, Charts, Links and even QuickTime. Naturally, the <sup>3</sup>Inspector<sup>2</sup> can be readily moved around the screen so as to keep it out of the way. When either application is opened, the document format is quite simple and uncomplicated in format

and design. Apparently, Apple chose to follow this pattern for a specific reason, i.e., keep the basic document simple while providing capability to add needed and necessary components. In fact, each of the commands in the Menu bar has its own version of the <sup>3</sup>Inspector<sup>2</sup> that provides additional features for that Menu command. Many of the Command <sup>3</sup>Inspectors<sup>2</sup> have additional tabs to add and organize additional commands. The Inspectors play a vital role in formatting either the <sup>3</sup>Pages<sup>2</sup> or <sup>3</sup>Keynote<sup>2</sup> documents. And a key element of the <sup>3</sup>Inspector<sup>2</sup> capability is the ability to effortlessly import files from iTunes, iMovie, or iPhoto into the document being prepared. A User can use the iLife Media Browser to browse his/her collection of graphics, photos, music and video clips, to find just the right image for import into a publication or presentation. Both applications have many features, too many to itemize, that allow both of them to create dazzling documents or presentations. Features such as Text Wrap works dynamically around images or objects that automatically changes as images or objects are resized, importation of Word documents, Appleworks documents, RTF documents and graphics formats such as JPG, TIFF, PSD, PNG and QuickTime graphics, including transparent elements. Keynote

allows for direct importation of Web graphics via the use of SAFARI. iWork '05 has a complex and tremendous suite of operational capabilities that offer a myriad of alternatives for the preparation of outstanding documents by the <sup>3</sup>Pages<sup>2</sup> application and an equally outstanding array of alternatives for the <sup>3</sup>Keynote<sup>2</sup> application. There are some shortcomings in both applications. For instance, neither application includes an archive of Clip Art, probably because Apple may have concluded that there is a sufficient supply elsewhere. Clip Art from any other application can be readily imported into iWork '05. Eliminating a Clip Art archive eliminated the need to pay a user fee that would keep the cost of iWork'05 at a reasonable selling price. Neither program has the same extensive capabilities that are included in Microsoft Word or Powerpoint but it can be reasonably assumed that not all that capability is needed by every computer user. Various reviewers claim that <sup>3</sup>Keynote<sup>2</sup> is a superior product as compared to PowerPoint. Another seemingly shortcoming of iWork '05 is its inability to seamlessly integrate applications from other Operating System's Software, such as Windows. But it should be recalled that iWork '05 was originally created to integrate the Macintosh system and applications. It should be obvious that shortcoming will

limit the customer base for the iWork '05 suite. Those shortcomings should not detract from the benefits that iWork '05 offers to devoted and dedicated Macintosh users.

For more information: Contact Apple Computer, Inc. at 1 Infinite Loop, Cupertino, CA 95014; (408) 996-1010 <http://www.apple.com>

Where a calculator on the ENIAC is equipped with 18,000 vacuum tubes and weighs 30 tons, computers in the future may have only 1,000 vacuum tubes and perhaps weigh 1.5 tons.

unknown, Popular Mechanics, March 1949