

To: John Manopoli
cc: Alex Morrow
From: Noah Mendelsohn
Date: 02/24/95 09:28:10 AM
Subject: Microsoft OCX Support: Is the Playing Field Level?

Here's the note to which I referred last night. By the way, I know that this note was drafted many months ago. Notes seems to have changed the date to 2/9, which was the time at which I copied it to my mail backup database. Tom's copy should have a correct date on it. I don't know why Notes does stuff like this. If I had to guess based on the content, this was written in mid-November of 1994; the attached note refers to a "recent" visit by Mike Blaszczyk, and that visit occurred on the morning of Nov. 9, 1994.

Noah

To: John Landry, Ilene Lang, Tom Lemberg
cc: Alex Morrow, Ron Sandstrom, Allen Olsen
From: Noah Mendelsohn
Date: 02/09/95 03:48:34 PM
Subject: Microsoft OCX Support: Is the Playing Field Level?

This note summarizes my concerns regarding Microsoft's support for ISV's implementing the new OLE Controls (OCX) technology.

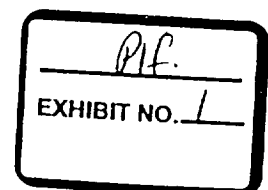
OLE Controls, which are implemented as enhancements to OLE 2.0, are emerging as the key component architecture for the Windows operating system platform. Microsoft has also disclosed that OLE controls will be used as the basis for the desktop user interface in Cairo, the successor to Windows NT.

Microsoft has publicly committed, on numerous occasions, to ensuring a fair separation between the application and system groups at Microsoft. Specifically, they have promised to provide equivalent operating system API support and documentation to application developers working inside and outside Microsoft. I am concerned that these commitments are not being met in the case of OCX, and that Lotus and other ISVs are being put at an unfair competitive disadvantage. As you know, I have been responsible over the past two years for our technical contacts with Microsoft regarding OLE 2.0 and related technologies. Though some concerns regarding OLE 2.0 documentation and development process remain unresolved, the support we received on OLE 2.0 was generally professional, detailed, and in most cases responsive. Extensive documentation and sample code was provided for most OLE 2.0 features, without onerous licensing restrictions. I and a number of members of my group developed productive working relationships with our counterparts at Microsoft, and most of the information we were given has proven over time to be correct. Those relationships are based on the assumption, which I believe to be correct, that Microsoft and Lotus have a shared interest in seeing the features of Microsoft's operating systems exploited correctly and consistently in Lotus' products.

Recently, a number of concerns have arisen regarding Microsoft's willingness and ability to extend such support to the new OLE Controls technology. For the reasons listed below, I believe that Microsoft application developers have been given earlier and more detailed access to OCX specifications than we have had here at Lotus. These are serious concerns, and I hope that we can address them with Microsoft promptly:

- * Licensed Microsoft Tools Code is the Only Available Sample for OCX Server Implementation

When OLE 2.0 was released, it was accompanied by an extensive reference manual in two



volumes, an additional guidebook by Craig Brockschmidt, and a number of reasonably detailed sample programs for both container and server functions. Even with that level of information, developers inside and outside Microsoft struggled to build robust implementations of OLE 2.0. Microsoft also released a version of their Foundation Classes (MFCs), which simplified implementation of OLE 2.0. The source code provided with MFC also served as a useful sample OLE implementation for some developers outside of Lotus, but licensing restrictions on the MFC source prevented its use for that purpose within Lotus. The other samples provided by the Microsoft operating system group proved adequate for most purposes, and we received reasonably good direct support from Microsoft when additional information was needed.

With OLE controls, the level of support and documentation from Microsoft has changed dramatically for the worse. MFC version 3.0 is now the *only* production quality example of an OCX server implementation available outside of Microsoft. Furthermore, the MFC's continue to be governed by licensing restrictions which prevent their use for many purposes within Lotus. Microsoft has effectively chosen to use a restrictively licensed product of their tools division as the only documentation for a critical new operating system feature.

* **Inadequate documentation of OCX Container API**

The only OCX container sample code that's available is, by Microsoft's own description, incomplete and inadequate as a guide to building production quality products. Nonetheless, Microsoft is shipping container implementations as part of their Visual C++ and Access products, and we can assume that other Microsoft containers will follow soon. Development of container support for Visual Basic 4.0 is presumed to be nearly complete. The transfer of the OLE Forms development group to the Microsoft Office group (see below) clearly suggests that Microsoft application developers have direct access to the OCX container specifications that are unavailable to Lotus.

* **The OLE Forms Feature of the Cairo OS Is being developed by the Microsoft Office Applications Group**

OLE Forms are a counterpart to OLE controls and a cornerstone of the Cairo user interface architecture. We were recently informed by a Microsoft employee that responsibility for development of this operating system feature has been transferred to the Microsoft Office *applications* group. The implications of this are particularly disturbing:

- Developers of Microsoft office products have early access to information on this key operating system technology.
- Office developers have the opportunity to optimize OLE Forms to meet their own needs, at the expense of supporting competitive applications.
- An inappropriate and potentially permanent tie between Microsoft's application and operating system products is created.

* **Microsoft's "Access" application developed in direct consultation with OCX developers**

Microsoft's "Access" database product recently shipped with OCX container support. Public information on writing such a container is extremely sketchy even now, and was essentially unavailable at the time Access shipped. We were told by an OCX developer that Access developers consulted frequently and directly with the OCX development group to get the information needed to build a container. Microsoft has also told us that there is no such support structure in place for other ISVs even now that Microsoft's own products are available to customers. Although they are willing to discuss creation of such a support structure, and to provide support on a best-effort basis in the meantime, Access has already been given a

significant advantage relative to competitive products like Lotus Approach. Furthermore, no commitments to any specific level of support have been made at this time.

- **Developers of key OS features transferring to and from job assignments in Microsoft applications groups**

Key developers of technologies relating to OLE 2.0 and OCX have transferred back and forth between Microsoft application and operating system groups over the past several years. Clearly, such employees are in a position to bring both specific technical information and product planning perspectives with them as they transfer. Competitors have no comparable access to the development process.

Given our earlier positive experiences with OLE 2.0, the situation described above is particularly disappointing and disturbing. Whether by design or inadvertently, Microsoft has inappropriately tied implementation and support of a key new operating system component directly to their tools and applications groups. Those groups therefore have a direct advantage when competing with Lotus, and a conflict of interest in giving us support.

I believe that we must ask Microsoft to:

- Ensure that responsibility for support and implementation of operating system features like OCX rests with the Operating Systems group at Microsoft. Specifically, conflicts of interest between Microsoft's applications (and tools) groups and their competitors must be avoided.
- Ensure that neither documentation nor sample code required to exploit operating system features carries a license more restrictive than that of the operating system APIs themselves. Microsoft should not try to avoid such responsibilities by claiming that particular Microsoft tools are required for access to OS services.
- Recommit to providing equivalent information and support for operating system features to application and tool developers inside and outside of Microsoft.
- Avoid inappropriate transfers of personnel between groups if such transfers would give an unfair competitive advantage to Microsoft products.
- Work specifically to redress any inequities which may have arisen in the particular case of OCX and related technologies.

We were visited recently by Mike Blaszcak, one of the lead OCX developers. Mike was helpful and attentive to our concerns, and his visit represented a small but significant positive step in providing access to OCX expertise for Lotus developers. Nonetheless, the concerns listed above remain unresolved at this time. Our earlier experiences with OLE suggest that Microsoft and Lotus can have a productive and mutually beneficial relationship leading to the effective use of their operating system technologies in our products. I hope that we can work with Microsoft to provide us with access to the information required to exploit OLE controls, OLE Forms, and other Microsoft operating system technologies in our products

Noah