



The Official Newsletter of the Kaiserslautern Apple Users Association (KAUA) and the Ramstein Apple Computer Club (RACC)

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Pointless is Here !

by Dave Pollock

And it appears to have been worth the wait. I've had it installed for two weeks, and it works great. Even better, there are benefits not advertised in InCider on its capabilities. A 66 page manual quite adequately describes installation and use of Pointless, including the Control Panel device. The TrueType fonts included are Geneva, Monaco, Chicago, Courier, New York, and Symbol. The installer will install them in the Fonts folder, but you can place them anywhere you like. I placed them in a separate folder. The Control Panel device lets you define their location. You can even have them on a separate disk, and as long as the control panel has been defined, Pointless will ask for the disk when it needs it! Macintosh TrueType fonts are compatible with Pointless, providing a large source. System 6.0 will let you insert the Mac disk and directly copy the fonts to your system folder for use on the Apple IIGS. WestCode has also developed additional TrueType font disks that are available. When you select a font, your system will look for a bit-mapped font of the correct size. If none is found, and you have PointLess with the corresponding type of TrueType font, Pointless will create the font of the size you need. If you intend to use that size often, Pointless will let you save it as a bit-mapped font, providing faster access in the future. Still, it only takes a few seconds to create a font. But Pointless only works actively with GS/OS applications. So what you could do is run a GS/OS



application, create a font size you like using Pointless, save it as a bit-mapped font, then use it in Appleworks Classic or other programs that use GS bit-mapped fonts. These must be saved in the System Fonts folder. All fonts have special characters associated with them that take up memory. If you never or seldom use these, the Pointless control panel will let you 'Deselect' these characters, saving RAM memory. There may be up to 256 characters associated with some fonts. The manual with Pointless explains how to type all of these special characters, such as ä, é, ð, ü, etc. When you use the Imagewriter in Best quality mode, the printer driver looks for a font that is twice the point size you are printing. If there is a TrueType font available, Pointless will generate the exact size the driver is asking for. If not, and you don't have a size twice what you typed in, the GS produces it's usually ragged expanded version of a smaller bit-mapped font. Pointless will generate fonts up to 255 points, but most GS programs have a limitation well below this. Some are;

Appleworks GS	48 points
GraphicWriter III	96 points
HyperCard GS	80 points
HyperStudio	125 points
Platinum Paint	100 points
BeagleWrite GS	48 points

optimizer like ProSeF's), ensure you have a backup of your files first. When you use Renaissance to optimize your hard drive, run Deliverance first. Deliverance will verify and correct block errors in your hard drive allowing optimizing programs to run without a hitch.

Jim also added a possible conflict between TransProg 2.2 and the new Pointless font enhancer program. It seems like TransProg prevents Pointless from working or being loaded to the hard drive.

After taking out TransProg, Pointless operated flawlessly. With regards to Pointless, he was considering purchasing a different printer to get better text quality. But with Pointless, the Apple ImageWriter II produces great printouts.

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We've received the following newsletters since the last issue:

Inside Apple from the Charlotte Apple Computer Club, Charlotte, N.C.; *Apple Users Group News*, SAUG, Seoul, South Korea; *Apple Byte*, Club Apple User Group, Charleston, W.Va.; *Candy Apple*, South Jersey Apple Users Group, Cherry Hill, N.J.; *E.A.C. Express*, Erie Apple Crunchers, Inc., Erie, PA.; *Princeton Apple II Users Group Newsletter*, Trenton, N.J.; *CAAUG News*, Casper, Wyoming; *ACES Bits and Bytes*, Apple Computer Enjoyment Society of South Florida; *Aces High*, Franklin / Apple / PC 8000 / Laser 128 Users' Group, Englewood, CO.; *Apple Dayton Journal*, Dayton,

Other Issues

Here's a tip from Jim Bloom that will definitely save you some serious headache. If you run Renaissance (or any

Ohio; *San Antonio Appleseed Newsletter*, San Antonio, Texas; *The Apples B.C. News* from Apples B.C. Computer Society, British Columbia, Canada; *Novapple* from the Northern Virginia Apple Users Group; the *NSDAUG Press* from the North San Diego Apple Users Group; *Rhein-Neckar Apple Users Group (RNAUG) Newsletter* from Heidelberg, Germany; *The Maple Orchard* from LOGIC, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada.

Any of these publications and newsletters are available during the meetings for your reading pleasure. Please call any of the club officers for availability.

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From the Prez...



New Stuff - ORCA/M 2.0 Byte Works has released ORCA/M version 2.0. It comes with a brand new manual, and includes over 50 new features for programmers in Assembly. The editor now supports tabs, can edit multiple files, with no limitation on size except available memory. It supports non-ProDOS FSTs, like the AppleTalk network and Mac HFS FST. The Apple Rez compiler, DeRez decompiler, and GS Bug for machine language programs are licensed from Apple and included, and normally alone cost \$80 from Apple.

LockOut

(extracted from NAUG)

If you run a network or have other users, such as students, on your Apple IIGS systems, you've probably encountered the student who

thought it would be neat to select black text on a yellow background, change system dates and times, change slots or boot disk, etc. Lockout is made for you! LockOut runs on any Apple IIGS, and hides on your startup disk undetected by users. It locks out changes to the control panel without affecting operation of Apple IIe, IIc, or Apple II compatible computers. It is compatible with all NDAs and CDAs. Once installed, the protection can be turned off or on without rebooting the computer. It can be installed on any bootable disk, so it is not only for use by people with a Hard drive.

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An Urgent Appeal

We need a new Librarian to take over from Michael Berger and Michael Walling. Both of whom are leaving Germany shortly.

Michael Berger has done a tremendous job in consolidating our PD software. He has also done a super job in selecting new software to be added to the library.

Michael Walling is right in the middle of transferring software applicable to IIe and IIc from 3.5" disks to 5 1/4" disks.

Please!!! If you can spare some time, it'll be greatly appreciated.

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Some HyperStudio Stacks, a review

Most of you have probably seen the stacks created by our own club president, Dave Pollock. We've also added some stacks from the French User Group as well as purchased stacks from our sources. All these stacks are quite impressive!

So you might want to get

hold of the latest stacks we're adding to the library. These stacks were created by Joel Helton, president of the Middle Tennessee Computer Users Group. He sent us three disks filled with what hypermedia is all about. The first disk, has *The Animal Book*, a stack created by his daughter complete with her drawings and a short description of it.

The descriptions were done in her own handwriting. There's also an option to hear her in describing the animals. It's enjoyable and should be a hit with young children.

The second stack is a historical sound stack. You'd hear Charles Lindbergh speak as he finished his trans-Atlantic flight. A rare recording of Thomas Alva Edison's voice when he invented the telephone. Winston Churchill's speaking about the war and King Edward's abdication of the English throne, among other things.

The stack includes scanned portraits of the famous persons and a short history of what made them notable.

The third stack contains three volumes of information about the Presidents of the United States. These stacks had scanned photographs of each President, a short historical account of their term in office, and some sound files on selected Presidents.

You can listen to John F. Kennedy say, "Ask not what your country can do for you, Ask what you can do for your country". The presidents' stacks include George Washington through Ronald Reagan. It also includes a scanned image of their signatures and an introductory "Hall to the Chief" music.

All these disks would need HyperStudio or a runtime version of it. It also needs to be unshrunk using ShrinkIt. But if you want to see what

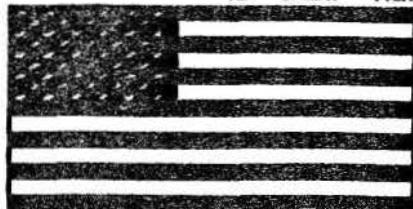
type of applications are made possible by software like HyperStudio, then these stacks are excellent examples.

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BACK In The USA

by Scott Curtis

That's right, I've been to the land where the BX really is big. I went TDY to Norton AFB, CA the end of January and while I was there I took the opportunity to use the 1-800 numbers to call different mail order companies and software developers. So, here's the latest stateside news (well, as of 1 Feb):



GS.OS 6.0 -- Maybe the Tooth Fairy knows, because nobody else does.

Quickie (Hand Scanner) -- I was told by the nice folks at Vitesse that an update to the software is due out soon. The Mar 92 inCider/A+ is advertising version 3.0, so I guess it's out.

InWords OCR Software (goes with the Quickie) -- Working hard on an update (ver 1.1) which they hope will be shipping around April.

ZIP GS -- Upgrade info: You can upgrade the cache yourself by changing out the cache chips, but the "clock speed" (i.e. 9MHz) changes are made back at ZIP, which means you have to mail your board to them, which means you have to use a 2.8MHz GS for a while, which is like going from a Porsche to a "Trabi" (speed wise that is). Here's the upgrade info they gave me (starting with an 8MHz/16K Cache board): 9MHz cost \$60 and gives you an 11% speed improvement; 32K Cache cost \$50 and gives you an 15% speed improvement; 64K Cache cost \$100 and gives you an 25% speed improvement.

Order the upgrades directly from ZIP Technology as the mail order companies don't carry them.

Salvation Supreme -- This is the 5-in-1 hard disk utility/management system from Vitesse. Plans include version 2.0 of Backup which is their hard disk back-up

utility. They say it's a hefty upgrade to the current program (ver 1.04), and Vitesse said they would probably put me on their Beta-tester list, but so far I haven't received anything, which could mean they're still working out some bugs. I'll let you know. The user's manual is being rewritten and put into a hardbound book.

Makers of all of the above products claim that these products are GS.OS 6.0 (beta version) compatible. If any of the club members are using any of these products or are thinking about getting them, feel free to give me a call during the day (M-F) at DSN 676-3483/6331.

Anyone interested in doing your income taxes using AppleWorks? If you file the "long-form" 1040, the National AppleWorks User's Group (NAUG) has "1040-Works" which is a set of spreadsheets for AW 2.X or 3.0 and you can even run them off a 128K][C or][E. It prints the forms that you send to the IRS and does all the math for you. I'm using it for the secgfd gear and I love it. Cost is about \$33, with annual updates around \$23. ??? -- Call me at DSN 676-3483/6331.

Anybody read the article in the Jan 92 inCider/A+ called "Way Cool GS?" I ordered the disk they advertised (see pg 39) and it was loaded with some pretty neat stuff. Anyway, you should be able to find it in the KAUA/RACC library by now since I sent a

copy of it to Woody. Enjoy!



Multimedia Test Drive Kit (Don't Pass This Up!)

In an offer no one can refuse, Roger Wagner Publishing, Inc. has released a complete multimedia staff development package. This "Workshop in a Box" gives you the opportunity to take a test drive in the new world of hypermedia right in your school.

The "Multimedia Test Drive Kit" includes complete copies of the HyperStudio software and hardware for the Apple IIGs and a 50 page workbook to conduct a one to two day workshop. Also included are other supporting devices such as a TouchWindow, hand scanner, laserdisc, and video digitizer. These materials are loaned free of charge to any school that would like to conduct a multimedia workshop for ten or more people.

The tools for the effective use of hypermedia are available right now. The only remaining obstacle is a simple lack of information and experience. We are happy to provide this package as a significant breakthrough in giving teachers an immediate and hands-on way to find out about hypermedia.

For more information on conducting a multimedia workshop or demonstrating today's most exciting technology at your local computer conference, contact Della Smith, Roger Wagner

Publishing, Inc., 1050
Pioneer Way, Suite P, El
Cajon, CA 92020, (800)
421-6526, (619) 442-
0525 (fax).

(Editor's note: *Dave Pollock, our resident HyperStudio guru promised he'll help you in any way he can - as long as he's not TDY.*)

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Using ProDOS

by Don Jacobson,
Lake Superior Apple User
Group

Have you ever used ProDOS and been confronted with the nearly impossible request to enter the prefix of your next application? Now even if you knew what that meant, chances are that you don't have any idea what the prefix of your disk is. This one thing kept me from using ProDOS for years, for as soon as I saw that prompt I was totally turned off. Then I bought a //gs and I was forced, much against my will, to confront ProDOS and make the best of it. Much to my surprise, I found myself not only understanding ProDOS but actually liking it. Now, although it is true that I am by no means an expert, I feel that I might actually be able to help a few others get over their fear and total disgust of it.

The basic concept of ProDOS is that it does not refer to a disk by the slot and drive numbers that the disk is in but by a name assigned to a disk. This name is called a Prefix or sometimes a Directory. This name is assigned to a disk when you format it and must follow the same rules for a ProDOS file name (such as no spaces allowed, you can use a period in the name, etc.). A nice feature of ProDOS is that you can also create another directory name within a directory (called a Subdirectory or Folder). When you save a file to a disk, you specify which directory you want to save the file under and whenever

you want to refer to that file in the future, you do so by using its directory name right along with the file name.

The way this works is that each directory, subdirectory or folder is actually a special type of file on a disk containing the names of the files stored within it along with other information used by the computer to find the file's data. If you think this is a bit too complicated, imagine having a hard disk or a 3-1/2" floppy that is capable of storing many files. If all the files were to be stored in one lump on this disk, you would have to wade through an awful lot of file names to find the one you wanted. If, however, you gave names to the subdirectories that related to the type of files you stored in it (i.e., Memos or Games), the files could be organized and much easier to find.

Let's assume you had a disk with a prefix of My.Disk and on it you created the directories of Programs and Data. Let's further pretend that you placed two subdirectories under Data called Memos and Letters. Next you copy the programs Letter.Maker and Memo.Writer to the Programs directory. When you ran Letter.Maker, you wrote a letter and saved it under the Letters subdirectory with a name of Letter1, and when you ran the Memo.Writer program, you wrote a memo with the name of Memo1 and stored it in the Memos subdirectory. In order to access your letter, you would refer to it as:

```
/MY.DISK/DATA/LETTERS  
/LETTER1
```

Likewise, to access your memo you would refer to it as:

```
/MY.DISK/DATA/MEMOS  
/MEMO1
```

Note in the above examples the use of the slash marks (/). They are used to

separate the directory and subdirectory names so that the computer can tell them apart. These combinations of directory and file names are often called a Path Name or File Specification (File Spec for short). It is generally not necessary to use so many subdirectories; I just did this to show how it can be done. A very nice feature of ProDOS is that it makes no difference which drive you have your disk in. The computer will look for and find it even if you move it to a different drive.

Another feature of ProDOS is that the computer remembers a directory so it will use it as a default if a directory is not specified with the file name. This is called the Current Directory and is always set to the prefix of the disk you booted from. You can, however, set this to a different directory if desired. This is done with the Prefix command and can be used when you are in Basic, that is, when you have the I prompt displayed on the screen. To do this, just enter PREFIX /MY.DISK and hit RETURN. If you do not know the prefix of a disk, it can still be set to the current prefix by entering the prefix command followed by the slot number and drive that the disk is in (i.e., PREFIX,S6,D2). If you would like to know what the current prefix is, just enter Prefix and it will be displayed.

ProDOS gives you two commands to display a list of the files on your disk. They are Cat and Catalog. The difference between these commands is that Catalog will give you more information about your files but it will not fit on a 40 column screen. For most cases, Cat will give you all the information about your files that you desire. Used with nothing after it, the Cat and Catalog commands will list the files on your current disk prefix. You can specify which disk you want to list files from by following the command with

the desired disk prefix (i.e.,: CAT /MY.DISK), or you can specify the slot and drive number, just like you do with DOS 3.3 (i.e.,: CAT,S6,D2). The catalog command will only list the files on the specified directory. Subdirectories contained therein will be displayed followed by a Dir for the file type. If you want to display the files contained in a particular subdirectory, follow the catalog command with the path name (or file spec) you desire (i.e.,: CAT /MY.DISK/DATA/MEMOS).

A shortcut is offered in the use of path names by leaving off the preceding slash. For example, if your current directory is /MY.DISK/DATA, you can list the files under the Letters subdirectory by entering CAT LETTERS. The rule is that if you do not enter the beginning slash mark, the subdirectory name you specify will be added to the end of the current directory name. This is generally true when used within a program as well as from the Basic prompt.

Just like in DOS 3.3, when you want to load a basic program you do so by entering Load followed by the program name. Use Run to run a basic program, BLoad to load a binary program, BRun to run a binary program, and Exec to execute the data in a text file as if they were commands entered from the keyboard. ProDOS has a shortcut for this too. It is the dash (-) command. Whether you want to run a basic or binary program or execute a text file, entering a dash followed by the file name will run, brun or exec it depending on the type of file it is, such as:

```
-/MY.DISK/PROGRAMS
/MEMO.WRITER
```

Now, how about preparing your own ProDOS disk so that you can boot from it and run a program. First of all, you must format the disk.

Unlike DOS 3.3, ProDOS has no INIT command so you must format the disk with a program. This type of program can be gotten from many sources. One place is on the ProDOS utilities disk that you got with your computer, on your Apple System Disk in the user utilities section, the Apple Desktop, or Finder. If you have none of these, you can get them from your Apple dealer. Many other commercial utility programs such as Copy II+ or ProSEL have format routines. One note of caution here, however. Some format utilities will only format a data disk. What they do is leave off a little bit of data at the beginning of the disk called Boot Code so that the disk will never be able to boot. If you set a disk up properly for booting but it still won't boot, try using another method of formatting the disk.

DOS 3.3 places the Disk Operating System (a program that tells the computer how to read the disk) on the first three tracks of the disk in a way that it is automatically loaded into the computer when you boot but is not contained in a file. ProDOS, however, places the Disk Operating System in a file called ProDOS (or, on IIGS System Disks, in a file called PB). After you have formatted your disk and given it a prefix name, copy the ProDOS file to it from another disk. Remember though, if you are using a IIGS System Disk, you must instead copy the file called PB and then rename it to ProDOS. Except for the use of directory names, the Rename command works in ProDOS just like it does in DOS 3.3.

When ProDOS boots, the computer first looks for and loads the ProDOS file. After this is done, it then looks for a Sys type file ending with the name SYSTEM (i.e.,: FILE NAME.SYSTEM). If it finds this, the file will be run.

If it can not find such a file, the computer then looks for and runs the first SYS type file it can find. Therefore, if you want the computer to run a SYS type program upon booting, copy this file to your disk and give it a name ending in .System or make sure it is the first type SYS file on the disk.

If you want the computer to run a Basic program when it boots or if you ever want to run a Basic program off that disk, you must copy the file Basic.System from another disk onto your new disk. Basic.System contains data needed by your computer to run Basic programs under ProDOS. Since it is a SYS type file ending with .System, it is loaded right after the PRODOS file. After Basic.System is loaded the computer looks for a Basic program named STARTUP, so if you want a Basic program to run after booting, copy it to your disk and rename it STARTUP. If the computer can't find a STARTUP program, it looks for another type SYS file. If it can't find one, it goes into Basic mode and displays the] prompt.

If you have followed all this, you would now know that if you have a ProDOS disk with just the files ProDOS and Basic.System on it, you would be able to boot to the Basic prompt where you would be able to use all these neat commands I have been telling you about. Since this is a handy thing to have, why don't you give it a try and experiment a little with ProDOS.

If you catalog a ProDOS disk, you will see numbers for the file sizes that may look a little small. This is because in DOS 3.3 the file sizes are given in terms of disk sectors which are 256 bytes long and represent the smallest amount of data the computer can read or write to a disk. In ProDOS, however, the file sizes are given in terms of BLOCKS

which consist of two sectors each and are thus 512 bytes long. Since ProDOS reads and writes to a disk in groups of blocks rather than sectors, twice as much information is handled each time and the disk access speed is much faster.

Now about that crummy ENTER PREFIX OF NEXT APPLICATION prompt that you get each time you end a ProDOS application. This was a big boo-boo on Apple's part that they have not seen fit to correct until lately when they came out with the IIGS. I guess they were so busy trying to sell Macintoshes and Lisas that they never took time to correct it. ProDOS has a feature in it called the MEMORY MANAGER that keeps track of the memory used and assigns it to your programs as needed. It can also lock certain data or a program into an area of memory and protect it so that no other program can mess it up as long as the program was written according to the accepted guidelines of ProDOS. When you boot a disk, a little program is concealed in this protected area of memory that will automatically run when a ProDOS application QUITs. (I capitalized QUIT because ProDOS applications are supposed to end in a certain way called a QUIT CALL.) Another way this little program can be run is from the Basic prompt by entering the command BYE. Go ahead and try it and you should see that nasty ENTER THE PREFIX OF YOUR NEXT APPLICATION prompt.

Are you getting the message? Yes, it is sad but true, when Apple made that little program that runs when there is a QUIT CALL, the pin heads could find nothing better to put there than a program to display that rotten request to enter a prefix which you don't know and have no way of finding unless you reboot. They probably had a good reason for what they did but I still

think it was stupid and hate it.

But worry not, for there are a number of programs out there that will come to our rescue. One of my favorites is called Squirt. System which can be placed right after the ProDOS file and will automatically run after booting. After Squirt loads, it puts the computer through the same seek and find operation that it normally does right after loading ProDOS, so the fact you have Squirt there is completely transparent until an application quits or you enter BYE. Then, wonder of wonders, you no longer get the request for a prefix but instead see a list of applications on your disk that you can run by selecting the corresponding letter. If you want to see the applications on another disk, just hit ESCAPE and Squirt will go looking for another disk. This little program stays there, sticking like glue, so you can run application after application and Squirt will always be there when you need it. Other programs are available that work the same way, such as ProSel, the Apple Desktop, and a few of the boot programs on Beagle Brothers disks.

Well, there you have it, I poured out all that I know about ProDOS. As I have said, I am by no means an expert, but perhaps this is good because it is better to hear this stuff from a rookie who has not had the chance to learn all kinds of fancy words to confuse you with. I just hope I have not made any mistakes and lead you astray. If you just grab a ProDOS disk, reread some of the stuff I said, scratch your

head and experiment a bit, I'm sure you'll find that ProDOS is not all that complicated and actually kind of neat.

(Reprinted from ACES Bits & Bytes, Jan-Feb 1992)

BAD NEWS AGAIN.....

Excerpted from NEAT NOTES via Aces Bits & Bytes

These are bits of E-mail messages as reported by various users on a BBS.

I just read one of the saddest things I never wanted to read. Beagle now only has the assets available to support the MAC products. I guess that pretty much is the final blow to Apple II.

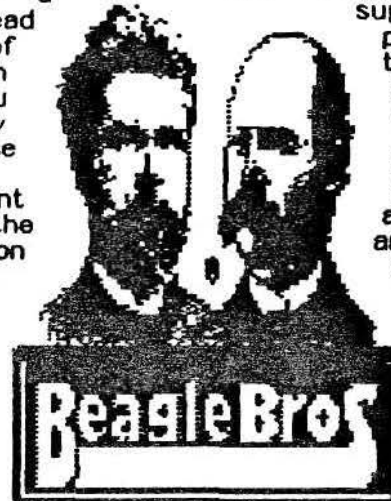
No company has backed the Apple II as much as Beagle and to see them forced to go on to new ventures, leaving us behind, is truly sad. They have no economic

choice and I only hope that they did not wait too long to cut ties. I think at this point, we should all find some way to say thank you to this fine company and wish them the best as they move on to what can only be hoped to be bigger and better things.

Another user: For anyone trying to build Apple II user group membership, this is a stake through the heart. 'Taint easy to say the Apple II has lots of life left in it when third party support is vanishing.

I agree with your thoughts on a thank you. The question is, how to do so... any ideas?

Reply: With deep sorrow I must tell you that is indeed true. The company that



pioneered User Group Support, Beagle Bros. has come to a point whereby they find it necessary to pull in their reins and provide telephone support only to those products which they have developed for the MAC. That means that the only Apple II support that the average user can expect is from the Beagle Buddy network. I guess the silver lining is that the Buddy network does exist due to the foresight of the Company. I, for one, will always be more than willing to help anyone with a question, and I know many others would do the same.

I think that this is a very sore lesson for everyone that has a pirate version of a Beagle product on their computer and uses it. Although it has never been said, it is quite clear that Beagle is one of the most pirated software vendors around. I talk to very few who do not admit to having at least one pirate Beagle program on their system.

Maybe we could spearhead a "save Beagle" program where everyone buys at least one of the programs they have on their system, and get a legal copy. We could call it "unpirating the puppy". You don't have to admit that you own a pirated copy, just buy a legal version. Do you think the idea could fly?

And the come-back: Hmm, I don't know. I DO know that there is a TON of pirated copies out there ... probably to go with all those pirated copies of AppleWorks.

I think you may be on to a truly appropriate "call to morality"; a sentiment which ought to be expressed.

As a result of this discussion, the following message was posted on America Online:

As many of you know, Beagle has announced that they are no longer providing telephone support for their Apple II

products. This is probably the most devastating and disturbing news of the year. This is the company that has done more for the Apple II community than any other, even Apple.

I would like to suggest a plan to help save Beagle for the Apple II. We all know that the TimeOut software is among the most pirated in the industry.

I am not accusing anyone, nor do I wish to point any fingers at the culprits. I just want to make the suggestion that we each ask the members of our user groups to buy at least one of the TimeOuts that they have pirate copies of in hopes of saving the Beagle Bros who need our help right now.

I Think Most Of The Apple II Users Are Very Good People And Really Do Appreciate The Support That Beagle Has Given Them Over The Years. Here is the chance for them to right a wrong they did and save a friend.

It can't hurt to ask, and the results could be beneficial to Beagle and the Apple II community.

Make announcements at your meetings, publish it in your newsletters, and spread the word online. One of our best friends needs help and we can do it by "Unpirating the Puppy!!!"

[It really hurts to hear news like this. No doubt the assumptions about heavy pirating are, at least somewhat, true.

But, the harm of pirating has often been pointed at as a primary cause of the developers decline.

Are only Apple II users guilty of this? We find it very hard to believe that the Mac owners or the IBMers are wearing halos in this regard.

So, why is it Apple II that is on the decline and not them?

The finger comes steadily back to the perpetrator of our problems, Apple, Inc.

The solution offered above is a gesture, albeit a good one. Hardware cannot really be pirated, so how come Applied Engineering has also cut down their Apple II phone help? Provocative thoughts, these.] :- (

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Late Breaking News by Dick Thayer

In a letter from George Wilde, software programmer of *UtilityWorks*, Apple Inc. has delayed the release of System Disk 6.0 (as of March 2, 1992).

They found a couple of bugs just as they were ready to release the much awaited System Disk.

Consequently, the update to *UtilityWorks* will similarly be delayed to ensure full compatibility with version 6.0. More on the new system as we receive them.

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Computer Expo '92

The Computer Expo '92 is fast becoming a reality! It will be held at the Haus des Burger at Ramstein on April 25 from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Michael Berger is our primary representative for the Expo. From now until the day of the event, he'll be soliciting everyone's help in making it a success.

The Expo is sponsored by MS-DOS, Amiga, Atari, Mac and Apple II Users Groups. Several vendors will also be participating.

If you can, please volunteer some of your time. There's a lot of things which need to be accomplished to make the Expo a success.

Club Services

The following Seven Hills Software products may now be ordered through the club's Partner: GraphicWriter III 1.1 (\$70), a savings of over \$40 on normal retail price; Disk Access 1.0 (\$27.50); Express (\$22); ShoeBox (\$32); Font Factory GS 2.0 (\$22); Independence 1.0 (\$22) and, SuperConvert 3.01 (\$22).

Beagle Bros.' TimeOut Applications can be updated by the club's Beagle Buddy for a buck! Send in your original disk to Bill for updating.

We also have a ThunderScan (belongs to the club) which you may borrow. Check with Michael Berger for availability.

Any Public Domain disk in the library costs \$3.00 (for 3.5 disk version) or \$1.00 (for 5 1/4 disk version). Any shareware fees are to be paid to the software author directly. A2-Central disks are \$7.00 per issue.

We sell blank 3.5 disks for \$1.00 a disk, \$8.50 for ten disks, or \$21.00 for 25 disks. 5 1/4 Floppy disks are \$8.50 for 25 disks.

The prices for new ribbons: Black ribbons cost \$3 each while color ribbons cost \$8 each.

We can re-ink your ImageWriter ribbons. The costs are: Black - \$1.00

each and Color - \$2.00

Any comments, questions, gossips, etc. call Dave Pollock, 06374-3134, Michael Berger, 06371-70736, or Bill Woodhouse, 06371-43202.

Classified Ads

Note: The price for this space is just right -- It's free. However, the items for sale are not. These are really good buys, if you can use them....

We have two Apple Memory Expansion Cards with 256K and an Apple Memory Expansion Card with 512K. Make us an offer we can't refuse.

A fully populated Apple Memory Expansion Card (filled up to 1 meg) and an Apple SCSI Card, \$75 each or best offer.

Another fully populated Apple Memory Expansion Card (1 Meg) for \$75. Call Jim Bloom at 06782-7064.

Also, ThunderScan, a scanner for the Apple II - \$150.00 (used one time).

We also have two SCSI cards for the CMS hard drives.

The club needs a mouse for the IIGS, anyone donating it will be forever enshrined! A 5 1/4" disk drive is also needed. Let Bill know.

Apple Bytes

is the official newsletter of the Kaiserslautern Apple Users' Association and the Ramstein Apple Computer Club in Germany.

We meet every second Sundays at *The Hacienda* at 1 p.m. in Emsledlerhof and, every third Wednesdays at the *Ramstein Rec Center* at 7 p.m.

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Meetings

March 8th (1 pm) & 18th (7 pm)
April 12th (1 pm) & 15th (7 pm)

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