

Spirit of 99



THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE CENTRAL OHIO NINETY-NINERS INC.

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THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF CENTRAL OHIO NINETY-NINERS



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Central Ohio Ninety-Niners Inc. is a non profit organization comprised of MEMBERS who own or use the TI99/4A computer and it's related products and have paid a yearly membership fee of \$28.00 and whose main objective is the exchange of Educational and Scientific information for the purpose of computer literacy.

C.O.N.N.I. meetings are held the 2nd Saturday of each month at the Martin Janis Senior Center - East Eleventh Ave. at the Ohio State fairgrounds. Meeting time is at 9 am. Meetings are open to the public. Membership dues (\$28.00) are payable yearly to C.O.N.N.I. and cover the immediate family of the member. (An application has been placed

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 ANNOUNCEMENTS



DUES WERE DUE IN MARCH !

Dues are usually paid at or before the March meeting, and are \$28 per year for full membership, library and voting privileges, plus the newsletter. You may also pay your dues in two installments if desired: \$14 in March and \$14 in September. If only the newsletter is desired, then payment is \$20 per year. Those who join during other months of the year pay a lesser, pro-rated amount:

Mar---28.00	Apr---25.75	May---23.50	Jun---21.00	Jul---18.75
Aug---16.50	Sep---14.00	Oct---11.25	Nov---9.50	Dec---7.00
Jan---4.75	Feb---2.50			

Fill out an application blank (one on the back of this newsletter), make a check out to C.O.N.N.I. and give it to Everett Wade, the membership registrar, at one of the meetings or mail to him at the following address:

Everett Wade 179 Erie Rd Columbus, OH 43214

 MEETING AGENDA ----- SATURDAY 8 APR 1989

9 AM LIBRARIES OPEN
 BULLETINS AVAILABLE
 REGISTRATION - MEMBERSHIP
 MICROpendium magazines for sale

10:20 AM DEMO-TYP WRITER (WORD
 PROCESSOR ON CASSETTE)
 by BILL WOOD

DOS S.I.G.
 and other S.I.G. GROUPS OF
 INTEREST TO MEMBERS

DEMO-ALSAVE
 by IRWIN HOTT



9:25 AM QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

9:50 AM BUSINESS MEETING

12:00 PM WE MUST BE OUT OF THE
 BUILDING BY NOON!!!!

+++++
 +WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS+
 + AND NEWSLETTER +
 + SUBSCRIBERS +
 +++++
 WINONA NIEMANN
 BRIAN HALL - NL

+++++
 + COFFEE ANYONE? +
 + SATURDAY MORNINGS +
 +++++
 Call Jim Seitz (875-
 5532) to be a host or
 hostess. SIGN UP IF
 YOU WANT ANY COFFEE!!

APR - PAT QUINN
 MAY -

+++++
 + WEDNESDAY EVENING +
 + MEETING - APR 26 +
 +++++
 7:30 PM AT MCDONALD'S
 CORNER OF CLEVELAND AVE
 AND MAIN IN WESTERVILLE
 HOPE TO SEE YOU THERE!!

PUBLIC RECORDS DATABASE

by Dick Beery

This month I would like to share with you one use I have found for TI-Base that I feel may be of interest to anyone who does research, although the reference is specifically to genealogy-based material.

I have written several earlier columns regarding TI programs that handle genealogical data. Among these are: Gene-III by Walter Davies of Salinas, CA, and Genealogical Record Keeping by Joe Wright of Australia. These two are the best of which I currently have knowledge. I still STRONGLY support the use a program specifically designed for use with genealogy, although some people disagree, and prefer to use a database, wordprocessor, spreadsheet, etc.

The use of TI-Base, or in reality any database, in genealogy that I am speaking of here, is not for the organization of family data onto Family Group sheets nor four-(nor five-)generation charts. Rather, it is a way of organizing RESEARCH data, culled from courthouse records, published town/county records, etc. The data I have was first copied at the resource location by hand into notebooks or by using a copier. My problem was that I have in several instances many ancestors or people with similar surnames who resided in the same area. I found that I had births, marriages, deaths and naturalization records scattered among many pages of information. Wouldn't it be nice, I said, if I could enter all this information, sort it, and thus have all four types of information together for, for example, the Binder family? When I was unsure as to whether a particular person was a family member, comparing birthdates and other information might give me a clue for further research. If two ancestors with different surnames have the same European origin and were naturalized on the same date, might this not suggest checking the passenger lists to see whether they came over the ocean together? And I am sure that there are many more uses for this type of data organization that have not even occurred to me yet.

I set up the database as follows:

Type	1 (Enter N,B,M or D)
Surname	15
Firstnm	24
Father	24
Mother	24
Spouse	30
Eventdate	10 (e.g. 1989MAR22)
Agent	10 (e.g. name of minister, JP, etc.)
Age	9 (e.g. 91-06-23 =91 years, six months, 23 days.)
Cause	15 (e.g. old age, dropsy, etc.)
Origin	10 (e.g. Germany)
Spparents	30 (i.e. parents of the spouse)
Residence	12 (at the date of death)
Occupation	12
Other	30
Reference	24

The "Other" field is used to hold such information as: b. Hocking Twp d. Lancaster OH for a death record; INT/LIC (intention given or license obtained) 1897JUN01; likewise, anything else not covered in the specific categories listed. Reference would include notations such as FF CTY BIRTHS, followed by the volume, page and entry numbers. The numbers following the fieldnames above represent the number of characters I have allotted to each field.

Anyone familiar with the use of a database will immediately observe that there is no way all this information may be printed on the same line, using a standard-carriage printer. Because printing may be done selectively, one can choose to include or omit whatever is deemed necessary for the intended recipient or use of the printout. One format that works for me is to use condensed print and to select only the following columns, in order: SURNAME, FIRSTNM, EVENTDATE, TYPE, SPOUSE, ORIGIN, AGE, CAUSE. This permits me to access all four types of record: birth, death, etc. and to present limited information about each. If I want to include nearly all of the categories in the database, I choose subscript printing and use 1/8 in. line spacing.

CONTINUED on page 7

MINUTES

C.O.N.N.I.

MEETING

Saturday - March 11, 1989

The meeting began at 9:30 a.m. with Jim Peterson conducting a question and answer session. The general meeting was called to order by president Beery at 10:00 o'clock. Newly elected officers Treasurer Mike Chaney and Secretary Charles Osment were introduced. The next order of new business was for the Lima Faire coming in May. Members were encouraged to attend and it was announced that Irwin Hott will give a speech demo. Volunteers were requested to man the club table in rotation of shifts of one half hour duration.

Donations for the raffle prize box were requested. The status of the newsletter was discussed concerning finance of publication and also a change in the color of the cover page. Membership renewal time was at hand and all members were encouraged to pay their dues in a timely fashion. Pat Quinn then conducted the raffle.

President Beery asked for volunteers to provide coffee and donuts at future Saturday meetings. Pat Quinn volunteered for the April meeting. The contents of the disk of the month were read by president Beery and sale of the disks was conducted by Irwin Hott. A letter from a serviceman stationed in Turkey was read asking for assistance in starting a TI user group in that far land.

A request for computer art to include in our slideshow presentation at Lima was announced. The next subject discussed was a request that an IBM DOS SIG be allowed to form at the monthly CONNI meeting in order to promote and preserve our membership. After a discussion a motion was called for by John Parkins, seconded and passed with no dissent.

Guests included two couples one was Mr. and Mrs. Neimann and another couple whose names were not noted. WELCOME!

Carole Parkins discussed the possibility of contacting known TI owners to inform them of our club. A committee was formed to look into that. Sign up sheets for various TI classes were announced and then questions for future Demos were taken.

Lastly three demos were given, two by Jim Seitz on 1. Home Budget Management and 2. Tax Deductions. The 3rd Demo was performed by new member Dave Truesdale on the Woodstock Valentine Game by Ray Kazmer. Meeting was adjourned at noon.



Respectfully Submitted,
Charles Osment,
Secretary

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR 1989-1990
OFFICERS

President - Dick Beery
Vice-President - Jim Seitz
Treasurer - Mike Chaney
Secretary - Charles Osment
Librarian - Chuck Grimes



The Greater Akron 99er for March has an article on two-column printing with TI-Writer and the Star NX-10, using its paper reversing feature.

The TISHUG News Digest from Australia, undoubtedly the best TI newsletter in the world, in the March edition has the fifth part of a tutorial by Craig Sheehan on his Extended Display Package, supplementing the extensive documentation that comes with the program. John Paine has an excellent article on "Death of a Computer" giving the inside information on the events that led up to the discontinuance of the TI-99/4A. There is also a detailed tutorial by Larry Saunders on using PrEditor, and much, much more.

In the San Fernando Valley 99ers Times for March, Ken Gilliland has a fine tutorial on using The Printer's Apprentice. The Pekin User's Group Newsletter for February has a very useful article by Richard Roseen on what to watch out for when buying new drives; another by Woody Large and James Ollinger on what to consider when buying a printer; and still another by Kilroy Wuzther on how to handle semiconductors to avoid zapping them with static electricity.

that files can be extracted faster from an archived file on a Ramdisk than they can be copied by other means. John Martin, the new "king of the one-liners", has an incredibly compact one-screen one-line tinygram to count the number of words in a D/V80 file.

The QB Monitor of the Queensborough, NY group, for February, is devoted entirely to a reprint, from the Dallas TI newsletter, of an article by the well-known hardware hacker John Guion, on debugging and fixing all kinds of problems with the TI console.

The February issue of The Computer Bridge, from the St. Louis 99ers, has a hardware modification idea by Harold Hoyt and Gene Breer, to make the joysticks ignore the Alpha Lock position.

The newsletter of the Great Lakes Computer Group in February has a step by step procedure, written by Len Smith, to install and load a Horizon Ramdisk, complete with a picture of each prompt screen in sequence, the proper response circled.

Those are only a few of the excellent articles you are missing if you do not check out our library of UG newsletters.

Among the somewhat less useful articles, I noted a program listing in the TISHUG News Digest for a "Magic Squares" which is that little pocket puzzle we call the "15 Puzzle". This version would be very frustrating for any puzzler because it uses a random factor to scramble the puzzle, which would frequently result in a puzzle that is impossible to solve! And the Suncoast Beeper has a reprint, from the Erie newsletter, of the exact frequency for each musical note, carried out to two decimal points - which is not very useful because, according to the User's Reference Guide, the computer rounds off the values to an integer and the actual frequency produced can be as much as ten percent off!

TYPEWRITER Article Correction
Spirit of 99 - Feb 1989 issue



from your editor- Jean Hall

In the February issue of the Spirit of 99, I published an article entitled **TYPEWRITER** from the PUNN newsletter. Since the article was sent to me by Charles Ball, I incorrectly assumed that he was the author. This week I

received a letter from Edward Machonis, the original author of this article. Unfortunately as articles are copied from one newsletter to another, parts are left out, added to and original authors not given credit. On pages 15, 16 and 17 of this newsletter I am running the complete article that was presented at the TIMARC conference by the author - Edward Machonis - in April 1986. The article was a paper called "Talking to Your Printer". Please note on page 17 of this newsletter - the second paragraph from the bottom in the first column is the the part that was omitted from the reprint in Feb 1989 issue of Spirit of 99. Exchange newsletter editors please make note and please print the complete article as shown in this issue and not the one in the Feb 1989 issue.

Please accept my apologies, Ed and thanks for your letter so I can give credit where credit is due.

PUBLIC RECORDS DATABASE FILES by DICK BEERY continued from page 4

Not recommended for those with poor vision, although it prints bright and clear and well spaced. I find that condensed print is unsuited for printing nearly all the information, unless space between lines is increased. Obviously, any time that most of the information is printed, data for any given individual will appear on two successive lines of print.

Some options to consider: select all records where Type = B (or M, etc.), then print only the information pertinent to that type of record; make two or more printouts of the whole record, including the surname and firstna with each, plus some of the other fields, until the whole set of information has been printed out; and whatever your imagination or needs dictate.

Some cautions: Eventdate should be entered as e.g. 1875DEC16 if you wish to sort by date; Age may be entered in the standard format: 27-03-16, that is, twentyseven years, three months and sixteen days; enter spouse and parent names with the surname first, in case you should want to sort on that field. I first printed the "Type" field in the first column, but now feel it works better following the Eventdate and just preceding the Spouse category; your preference might be different.

I conclude with four or five sample lines bearing the limited information discussed several paragraphs above, as a way for helping you to decide whether this approach to keeping and combining records might or might not work for you.

SURNAME	FIRSTNM	EVENTDATE	TYPE	SPOUSE	ORIGIN	AGE	CAUSE
BINDER	FRANCIS	1884DEC12	D			06-04-06	CONSUMPTION
BINDER	HELEN RHEA	1887DEC06	B				
BINDER	MARGARET E.	1900MAR29	D			45-01-21	CONSUMPTION
BINDER	MARY	1881APR16	D			00-00-03	CROUP
BININGER	CHARLES P.	1871JUL08	B				
BININGER	EDWARD LEO	1882OCT06	B				
BININGER	JOHN F.	1913JUN25	M	THIMMES, RACHEL FRANCES			
BINDER	GEO	1844OCT30	N		BADEN		

TI-BASE- From INSCEBOT

IMPORTANT TIPS

Northcoast 99'ers - Oct 21, 1988
Late Information by Martin A. Smoley



I was just reminded of this small but extremely important tip. It concerns automatic page eject when it reaches the number which the page directive is set equal too. The TIB software comes with PAGE=56 already in the system. If you type in **SET PAGE=000** at the dot prompt, or enter this line in the SETUP CF, no page eject will be issued. This is absolutely necessary when printing labels. I put this command in my SETUP file when I first started working with TIB and completely forgot about it until now. I'm sorry about that one folks. Some people probably wasted hours on this problem.

**TI-BASE - From INSCEDOT
TUTORIAL 3 By Martin Smoley
NorthCoast 99'ers - Oct. 1, 1988
Copyright 1988 By Martin A. Smoley**

I am reserving the copyright on this material, but I will allow the copying of this material by anyone under the following conditions. (1) It must be copied in its entirety with no changes. (2) If it is retyped, credit must be given to myself and the NorthCoast 99ers, as above. (3) The last major condition is that there may not be any profit directly involved in the copying or transfer of this material. In other words, Clubs can use it in their newsletters and you can give a copy to your friend as long as its free.

```
SET TALK OFF
*
* Command File WHTST3
* Save as WHTST3/C
*
CLOSE ALL
LOCAL ? N 2 0
LOCAL SEL N 2 0
REPLACE ? WITH 0
WHILE .NOT. (?)
CLEAR
WRITE 2,8,"** Make A Selection **"
WRITE 4,10,"> 0 < To Quit CF"
WRITE 6,10,"> 1 < DO WHTST4"
WRITE 8,10,"> 2 < DO INITPR"
WRITE 10,10,"> 3 < SEL. THREE"
WRITE 12,10,"> 4 < SEL. FOUR"
WRITE 22,4,"Enter 0-4"
READ 22,15,SEL
WRITE 22,3,"
DOCASE
CASE SEL = 0
WRITE 18,10,"Have a nice day"
REPLACE ? WITH 1
BREAK
CASE SEL = 1
WRITE 18,15,"Number 1"
DO WHTST4
BREAK
CASE SEL = 2
WRITE 18,15,"Number 2"
DO INITPR
BREAK
CASE SEL = 3
WRITE 18,15,"Number 3"
BREAK
CASE SEL = 4
WRITE 18,15,"Number 4"
BREAK
ENDCASE
ENDWHILE
CLEAR
CLOSE ALL
SET TALK ON
RETURN
```

This would be the end of the tutorial. I will have additional tutorials. This tutorial will cover the major points in the TIB Manual. Hopefully at that point you will have some idea what is going on with this language. Future tutorials will be less wordy and contain more intricate programming. I will also try to touch on the items we didn't cover in the manual so far.

The CF named WHTST3 is listed to the left. It is the beginning of TIBs' menu capability and many other things which can be handled by combinations of WHILE, DOCASE and IF statements. Let's hit the high points. LOCAL ? N 2 0, initializes a local variable named "?". I named it ? because I couldn't come up with a good name for it, as in SEL which stands for selection. ? is a Numeric Variable with a size of 2 and 0 decimal places. A Numeric Variable can also be used as a Boolean Operator (if you're careful). A Boolean Operator is just something that transmits a True or False to TIB. To TIB and to many many programs and computers, False is represented by a Zero "0", and True is represented by a one "1". When we REPLACE ? WITH 0, ? is both a Numeric Variable which contains the value 0 and a Boolean Operator which represents False. WHILE statements need Boolean Operators to decide whether to execute the lines following the WHILE statement or skip them all and go directly to the statement after the ENDWHILE. In this case WHILE .NOT. (?) means WHILE ? is NOT true, do the statements following the WHILE. Because we placed a 0 in ? previously, it is False (or not true), so the WHILE will continue to loop until we change ? to a 1 or True, which you can do in the CASE SElection number 0. If you grasp this logic, you can see why I named it ? and why I said be careful. If you don't grasp the idea, just type things in as you see them. There will be more chances to sort out program logic in the future. When we enter the WHILE loop we CLEAR the screen and display a menu which can contain anything you wish TIB to do for you. At the bottom of the input screen TIB asks for your selection. Entering a number from 0 to 4 will set the variable SEL equal to that number. TIB then blanks out line 22 on your monitor and goes into the DOCASE routine. In the DOCASE, TIB goes to the first CASE and compares the value in SEL to the value on the right side of the equal sign. Therefore, if you selected 0 when asked for your choice, TIB would find a True match when it hit the first CASE comparison and would execute the lines between that CASE and the BREAK directly after it. In this case it would display the message "Have a nice day" and REPLACE ? WITH 1, which makes the variable ? True. When TIB hits the BREAK after REPLACE ? WITH 1 it goes to the ENDCASE. In this instance it would then go to the ENDWHILE which sends TIB back to the beginning of the WHILE loop. This time when we hit the WHILE .NOT. ? the ? equals 1 or True so the WHILE loop does not execute and the program goes to the next directive after the ENDWHILE. "I know that is a roundabout way to get here, but the computer can do it a lot faster than I can explain it." If you had selected 0, TIB would then finish and leave this CF which would return you to the DP. If, however, you had chosen any other number, TIB would have performed whatever tasks were present between the CASE that matched the SElection and the BREAK that followed it. For example, entering a 2 would DO the CF named WHTST4, or 3 would DO the CF named INITPR. I hope to eventually show you how to put a complete system together that will allow you to maintain and use a membership list for home, club, church or work, using menus and small CFs to do the work for you.

**Continued Next Page.
SPIRIT OF 99**


```
CLEAR
*           9/15/88      WHILE
* Command File WHTST4      ENDWHILE
*   Save as WHTST4/C
WRITE 12,15,"*****"
WRITE 13,15,"* WHTST4 *"
WRITE 14,15,"*****"
LOCAL ANS N 3 0
WRITE 22,1,"   Number of Cycles"
READ 22,22,ANS
WRITE 22,1,"
WHILE (ANS > 0)
WRITE 22,4,"   Cycles Left =",ANS
REPLACE ANS WITH ANS - 1
ENDWHILE
WRITE 22,1,"
CLEAR
RETURN
```

The CF above can be run by selecting number 1 from the menu screen of WHTST3. "Provided you type all this stuff in of course." WHTST4 doesn't really do a darn thing. When you run it, it asks you to enter a number. It will then start at that number and count down until it hits zero. You should enter a number like 4, 5 or 6 if you don't want to watch this thing counting down for a week. So you are saying to yourselves, why did this nut put this junk in the tutorial. Let's go through it and I'll explain. We initialize the LOCAL ANS as a number. "No big deal here." You enter a number of your choice and then we hit the WHILE loop. In this instance it is written, WHILE (ANS > 0). Take a look at it. It's different from the last one. In this case the (ANS > 0) forms the Boolean Operator. As long as ANS holds a number which is greater than zero (0) the result is a True, and as long as the WHILE has a True stamp on it everything inside the loop is executed. Now inside the loop we find REPLACE ANS WITH ANS - 1. This is an accumulator. Each time the loop is executed you can add a quantity to your accumulator, or as in this case you can subtract a quantity from your accumulator. This is a lot like a FOR NEXT loop in Extended Basic. You enter a quantity for ANS. Each time the loop is executed 1 is subtracted from ANS. When ANS reaches 0 the loop is discontinued. I tried to show you this idea in its simplest form so you might have an easier time grasping the concept. The CF on the right side of this page is a real application of this idea. It's slightly stripped down so it wouldn't take up too much space, but it works and it's usable. It uses our old database named TNAMES. When you run it (DO WHTST5), it opens TNAMES and displays the first record in the file. It then asks you how many labels you want. If you enter a zero (0), it MOVES to the next record in the database and puts that one on the screen for you with the same question. If you enter a quantity greater than 0, like 4, it will print out 4 labels and then go to the next record. "I hope you get the idea." One thing about it that's slightly odd. The Emphasize command I placed in the first part of REPLACE TEMP1 WITH "LE " comes up as an E on the screen at the top left of the display. Just ignore it, the CF works fine.

I whipped WHTST5 up by loading WHTST4 into the FunnelWeb E/A Editor just as it looks above. Then I pulled in the old CF named LBLSI from Tutorial 1. With both CFs loaded I did a bunch of Moving and Copying. I typed over a few things and I had it. It took me about 45 minutes to smash it together and work out the bugs.

```
CLEAR
SET TALK OFF
SET RECNUM OFF
SET HEADING OFF
SET LINE=80
SET PAGE=000
* Command File WHTST5 10/07/88
*   Save as WHTST5/C
* USE TNAMES and Print Multiple Label
WRITE 11,15,"* Multiple *"
WRITE 13,15,"* Label  *"
WRITE 15,15,"* Program  *"
LOCAL TEMP1 C 40
LOCAL TEMP2 C 40
LOCAL TEMP3 C 40
LOCAL BLNK C 1
USE TNAMES
TOP
WHILE .NOT. (EOF)
CLEAR
REPLACE TEMP1 WITH "LE          ";
! " Exp. Date " ! XP
WRITE 10,3,TEMP1
REPLACE TEMP2 WITH TRIM(FN) ! " ";
! MI ! " " ! LN
WRITE 12,3,TEMP2
WRITE 14,3,SA
REPLACE TEMP3 WITH TRIM(CT) ! " ";
! ST ! " " ! ZP
WRITE 16,3,TEMP3
LOCAL ANS N 3 0
WRITE 22,1,"   Number of Labels"
READ 22,22,ANS
WRITE 22,1,"
WHILE (ANS > 0)
PRINT TEMP1
PRINT BLNK
PRINT TEMP2
PRINT SA
PRINT TEMP3
PRINT BLNK
REPLACE ANS WITH ANS - 1
WRITE 22,4,"   Cycles Left =",ANS
WRITE 22,4,"
ENDWHILE
MOVE
ENDWHILE
CLEAR
CLOSE ALL
SET RECNUM ON
SET HEADING ON
SET TALK ON
RETURN
```

I'm not telling you how, or how fast I created a CF to make you feel bad. I'm doing it to demonstrate that you should develop a logical procedure, and maintain good programming habits. When you don't understand something about a language, create a small CF or program to test your ideas. Make your new test CF as complete as possible as far as housekeeping is concerned. This will allow you to use your work as part of another larger program when the idea has been fully developed and you see it more clearly. Also, I had a lot less trouble finding bugs in WHTST4 than I would have in WHTST5 due to WHTST5's more complicated nature. I have also noticed, as I get deeper into this, that T1-Base is slow. It is not always slow, but the more you ask it to do the slower it gets. This will not deter me from using or recommending that others use T1B, because what it can do outweighs this drawback. As I write CFs I will attempt to keep this in mind and attempt to minimize unneeded repetition. Let's take a quick look at WHTST5 for some ideas on this matter. "I'd also like to add that some of this is theoretical and that any speed difference may vary greatly depending on your system." We have two WHILE loops in WHTST5. The smaller WHILE which runs from WHILE (ANS > 0) to the first ENDWHILE (which is 10 lines down) is nested inside a larger WHILE loop. The larger WHILE loop runs from WHILE .NOT. (EOF) to the ENDWHILE directly following the MOVE statement. The number of times the small loop will run, and print out labels, is determined by your answer to how many labels you want. The larger WHILE loop will run until it reaches the End Of File (or database) that is in use at the time. "Here's the time saver." Because the inner WHILE loop may run many times, depending on the number of labels you request, I have attempted to remove any non-essential code (program lines) from this loop. You'll notice that I loaded all my variables (REPLACE TEMP1 WITH ""'), etc. before I got into this loop. Therefore, T1B did not have to perform that task 100 times if I said I wanted 100 labels. There is one other consideration you must make in this situation. In order to do this it was necessary to create the variables TEMP1, TEMP2 and TEMP3. You should not get carried away and use up all of T1B's variable space. You must balance the idea of speed with the lack of massive free memory space. In this case we have enough memory space to do the job and these variables will be thrown away and the space will be freed up when this CF terminates with the RETURN statement. You will probably have your first real problem with memory space when you run a CF then runs another CF which in turn runs another CF. If each CF initializes some variables of it's own, by the time you get to the last one the variable space will all be used up. I'll point this out again later when it comes up in the natural scheme of things. We better move along to some items with more immediate use potential.

On this page you will find INITPR which was a selection from the menu of WHTST3. This CF is nothing new and spectacular, but I find it useful. It is the same as WHTST3, but it has been modified to send printer control codes. I think I have covered the ideas in INITPR previously. I'd like to point out (??). If this CF is run from WHTST3 as selection 2 you must not re-use the (?) as a variable. If you do use the same name here and you change the value of ?, you may cause unexpected things to happen when T1B returns to WHTST3 and carries ? with

it. ...
 may want to ...
 CF.

```

SET TALK OFF
SET HEADING OFF
SET RECNUM OFF
*           09/12/88
* Command File INITPR
*   Save as INITPR/C
*
CLOSE ALL
LOCAL ?? N 2 0
LOCAL SEL N 2 0
LOCAL CNTRL C 2
REPLACE ?? WITH 0
WHILE .NOT. (??)
  CLEAR
  WRITE 1,6,"** Send Printer";
  " Controls **"
  WRITE 2,9,"** Make a selection **"
  WRITE 4,10,"> 0 < Leave this CF"
  WRITE 6,10,"> 1 < Emphasized on"
  WRITE 8,10,"> 2 < Italics on"
  WRITE 10,10,"> 3 < Condensed on"
  WRITE 12,10,"> 4 < Doublestrike"
  WRITE 14,10,"> 5 < RESET Printer"
  WRITE 22,4,"Enter 0-5"
  READ 22,15,SEL
  WRITE 22,3,"
  DOCASE
    CASE SEL = 0
      CLOSE ALL
      CLEAR
      WRITE 18,12,"Do Not Turn Your"
      WRITE 20,12," Printer Off."
      REPLACE ?? WITH 1
      BREAK
    CASE SEL = 1
      REPLACE CNTRL WITH "LE"
      PRINT CNTRL
      BREAK
    CASE SEL = 2
      REPLACE CNTRL WITH "L4"
      PRINT CNTRL
      BREAK
    CASE SEL = 3
      REPLACE CNTRL WITH "f "
      PRINT CNTRL
      BREAK
    CASE SEL = 4
      REPLACE CNTRL WITH "LG"
      PRINT CNTRL
      BREAK
    CASE SEL = 5
      REPLACE CNTRL WITH "L@"
      PRINT CNTRL
      BREAK
  ENDCASE
ENDWHILE
CLEAR
RETURN

```

Continued Next Page.

INITPR is merely another demonstration of what you can do with DOCASE and WHILE statements. Many of the ideas I have presented in my tutorials can be done in other ways. Some of the others ways may turn out to be more efficient or more convenient to use. I still consider myself to be a beginner at TI-Base so I anticipate changing my ideas on how to optimize program power and minimize program run time. As I stated in the last tutorial, I would appreciate letters or notes from TI-Base users with comments, tips or questions on this subject. I do not have the time to write back to you. In many cases I find myself rushing to the last minute before the newsletter deadline to finish the months tutorial.

```

100 ! ##### TIB->DV/80 #####
110 ! (C) 1988 Martin A. Sooley
120 !
130 ! Extended Basic program to read TIB I/F40 files
140 ! and write D/V80 files for TIM or FunnelWeb.
150 !
160 ! You must add one blank space to the beginning
170 ! of every line in the TIB I/F40 file.
180 ! After transfer, check all lines for any
190 ! missing characters, especially the end.
200 !
210 CALL CLEAR :: CALL SCREEN(6)
220 PRINT " Enter INPUT File ALL CAPS"
230 PRINT " Example: DSK1.OPERATOR/C"
240 INPUT " " : IN$
250 IF LEN(IN$)>12 THEN OUT$=SE$$(1$,1,12)&"$DV"
260 IF LEN(IN$)<13 THEN OUT$=IN$&"$DV"
270 PRINT "OUT File= ";OUT$ :: PRINT
280 INPUT " Is that OK Y/N " : ANS$
290 IF ANS$="Y" OR ANS$="y" THEN 210
300 OPEN #1:IN$,INTERNAL,FIXED 40,INPUT :: LN=40
309 ! OPEN #1:IN$,DISPLAY ,VARIABLE 80,INPUT :: LN=80
310 OPEN #2:OUT$,DISPLAY ,VARIABLE 80,OUTPUT
320 IF EOF(1)THEN CLOSE #1 :: CLOSE #2 :: GOTO 480
330 !
340 INPUT #1:A$
350 PRINT A$
360 FOR I=1 TO LN
370 T$=SE$$(A$,I,1)
380 ON ERROR 440
390 IF ASC(T$)>126 THEN T$=" "
400 IF ASC(T$)<32 THEN T$=" "
410 B$=P$
420 IF I<1 THEN P$=T$ ELSE P$=B$&T$
430 NEXT I
440 PRINT #2:P$
450 P$=""
460 !
470 GOTO 320
480 CALL CLEAR :: PRINT " ### FINISHED ###" :: : : :
490 INPUT " Quit Program Y/N " : QT$
500 IF QT$="Y" OR QT$="y" THEN STOP ELSE GOTO 210
510 ! ##### TIB->DV/80 #####
520 END

```

I have also been recommending the use of FunnelWeb in the non-word wrap mode. I have had some problems with this procedure. I figured if I was having a problem, someone else must be having the same problem. The problem is hidden characters in the CF. In most cases I am in a hurry to produce code (write programs or CFs). Many times I jump into the wrong editor mode and start typing. In many instances this will not be a problem. In FunnelWeb pressing CTRL O will throw you into non-wordwrap mode, which is the same as the E/A Editor. However, if you hit the CTRL key and some other key at the same time while you are still in wordwrap mode, you can insert characters which are invisible on the screen but do crazy things when the CF is run. At one point I wasted more precious time than I could afford trying to find one of these invisible little land mines. I remembered a little Extended Basic program I had written for another task several weeks earlier. At that time I wanted to convert several Command Files (CFs) to DV/80 files so I could print them out and study them more carefully. The program I wrote was TIB->DV/80 which is listed on this page. I think some of you may get some use out of it. As is is now, it will read an I/F 40 file (like a CF), and write it to a D/V80 file for FunnelWeb. There is one thing you must do first. A control code in CFs causes the loss of the first character in every line. You can overcome this by loading the CF into TIB using MODIFY COMMAND (filename). Pressing FCTN 2 for insert mode, which stays on until you press FCTN 2 again. Then add one blank space to the beginning of every line. When you run my program the blank space will be lost instead of something you need. If you want to run the program on a DV/80 file, remove the exclamation point from line 309 and place one in front of line 300. Adding the space is only necessary with D/F40 files, not D/V80. The program will check every character in the file and will kick out all characters below 32 or above 126. That includes those invisible land mines in your CF. Unfortunately you will have to replace any printer controls.

Well, I'm running out of space and my mind is shot, so I'd like to say a couple more things and this one is finished. First I'd like to thank the people of the NorthCoast 99'ers for allowing me the space in their newsletter to write this tutorial, and a lot of miscellaneous articles in the past. The NorthCoast members are a great group of people. I'd like to throw in the fact that any TI 99/4A owner in the continental US can join the NorthCoast 99'ers for only \$15.00 per year. As you can imagine \$15.00 is little more than the cost of printing and mailing this great newsletter. If you would like to send your checks to me (Payable to the NorthCoast 99'ers U6), I will expedite your membership. Also any comments on the TIB column can be sent to Martin A. Sooley, 6149 Bryson Drive, Mentor, Ohio, 44060.

I am going to announce at this time that I will produce a TIB help disk. The disk will be a floppy and contain all of the tutorials and Command Files to date plus anything else I think may be helpful. I already have 390 sectors of tutorials. For this I would like a donation of \$3.00 to cover the Disk, Mailer, Postage, Handling and wear on my disk drives. Please make these checks payable to Martin A. Sooley at the previous address, and make two checks if you want the help disk and a membership.

Continued Next Month.

#56



TigerCub Software
156 Collingwood Ave.
Columbus OH 43213

I am still offering over 120 original and unique entertainment, educational and utility programs at just \$1.00 each, or on collection disks at \$5.00 per disk.

The contents of the first 52 issues of this newsletter are available as ready-to-run programs on 5 Tips Disks at \$10 each.

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TI-PD LIBRARY

I have selected public domain programs, by category, to fill over 200 disks, as full as possible if I had enough programs of the category, with all the Basic-only programs converted to XBasic, with an E/A loader provided for assembly programs if possible, instructions added and any obvious bugs corrected, and with an auto-loader by full program name on each disk. These are available as a copying service for just \$1.50 post-paid in U.S. and Canada. No fairware will be offered without the author's permission. Send SASE for list or \$1, refundable, for 9-page catalog listing all titles and authors. Be sure to specify TI-PD catalog.

In Tips #55, I showed you some quick and easy ways to create new character sets. Since folks nowadays don't like to key in long programs, let's continue with "tinygram" programming, and at the same time show you how to manipulate strings, and teach you the value of using MERGE format.

First, let's make a screen to display our new characters. Some of them will have to be double-spaced horizontally or vertically, so -

```
100 CALL CLEAR :: X=1 :: FOR
  CH=48 TO 159 :: PRINT CHR$(
    CH)&" ";; X=X+2 :: IF X<29
  THEN 110 ELSE PRINT "":"":
  ;; X=1
110 NEXT CH
```

Save it- SAVE DSK1.100,MERGE

Now, you might like to move the common punctuation marks into the same character sets as the characters, so that you will not have to reidentify so many sets, also so you can color them easier.

```
120 DATA 32,33,34,44,46
130 FOR J=1 TO 5 :: READ CH
  :: CALL CHARPAT(CH,CH):: CA
  LL CHAR(J+90,CH):: CALL CHA
  R(J+122,CH)
140 NEXT J :: CALL CHARPAT(6
  3,CH):: CALL CHAR(64,CH)::
  :: CALL CHAR(96,CH)
```

If you want to program in Basic, or use BXB with characters all the way up to ASCII 159, add CALL CHAR(J+154,CH) to the end of line 130 and CALL CHAR(128,CH) to the end of line 140.

Save by SAVE DSK1.120,MERGE

If you are using that translation, you must remember that with upper case characters the ? is @, space is [, ! is \, " is], comma is , period is . With the lower case they are FCTN keys C, F, A, G, W and V and

for the 3rd set (ASCII 128 to 154) the CIRCUMFLEX, period, ,, =, & and (.

You can transfer upper case to lower by -
CALL CHARPAT(CH,CH) and then CALL CHAR(CH+32,CH) or the opposite by CH-32 and if you have BXB merged in you can create a 3rd set by CH+64.

The following are all incompatible with each other, so give them all line number 150 and save them in merge format as 150A, 150B, etc.

The numerals and the upper case letters all have the topmost pixel row blank to provide spacing between lines of text. We can make taller letters by deleting the top row and doubling the 7th row -

```
150 FOR CH=48 TO 126 :: CALL
  CHARPAT(CH,CH):: CALL CHAR
  (CH,SEG$(CH$,3,12)&SEG$(CH$,
  13,4)):: NEXT CH
151 REM
```

Or, you can double the 3rd row -

```
150 FOR CH=48 TO 95 :: CALL
  CHARPAT(CH,CH):: CALL CHAR(
  CH,SEG$(CH$,3,4)&SEG$(CH$,5,
  12)):: NEXT CH
151 REM
```

The lower case letters are really small upper case with the upper 3 rows blank. All their vertical bars are in the 4th, 6th and 8th rows, so let's drop the first 3 rows and quadruple the 7th.

```
150 FOR CH=97 TO 127 :: CALL
  CHARPAT(CH,CH):: CALL CHAR
  (CH,SEG$(CH$,7,6)&RPT$(SEG$(
  CH$,13,2),4)&SEG$(CH$,15,2))
  :: NEXT CH
151 REM
```

Or, for topheavy letters, quadruple the 5th row -

```
150 FOR CH=97 TO 127 :: CALL
  CHARPAT(CH,CH):: CALL CHAR
```

151 REM

Or, if you want line spacing -

```
150 FOR CH=97 TO 122 :: CALL
  CHARPAT(CH,CH):: CH=SEG$(
  CH$,5,8)&RPT$(SEG$(CH$,13,2),
  3)&SEG$(CH$,15,2):: CALL CH
  AR(CH,CH):: NEXT CH
151 REM
```

Or, for something silly -

```
150 FOR CH=48 TO 90 :: CALL
  CHARPAT(CH,CH):: CALL CHAR(
  CH,SEG$(CH$,3,2)&RPT$(SEG$(C
  H$,5,2),4)&SEG$(CH$,9,4)&SEG
  $(CH$,15,2)):: NEXT CH
151 REM
```

For some good blocky characters -

```
150 FOR CH=48 TO 90 :: CALL
  CHARPAT(CH,CH):: CALL CHAR(
  CH,RPT$(SEG$(CH$,3,2),2)&SEG
  $(CH$,5,8)&RPT$(SEG$(CH$,15,
  2),2)):: NEXT CH
151 REM
```

Or, if you would prefer them shorter for single-line spacing -

```
150 FOR CH=48 TO 90 :: CALL
  CHARPAT(CH,CH):: CALL CHAR(
  CH,"00"&RPT$(SEG$(CH$,3,2),2)
  &SEG$(CH$,7,6)&RPT$(SEG$(CH
  $,15,2),2)):: NEXT CH
151 REM
```

If you would like numerals the same size as lower case,

```
150 FOR CH=48 TO 57 :: CALL
  CHARPAT(CH,CH):: CALL CHAR(
  CH,"0000"&SEG$(CH$,1,6)&SEG$
  (CH$,9,4)&SEG$(CH$,15,2))::
  NEXT CH
151 REM
```

You can even shrink the lower case to only 4 rows high, although some letters are not very legible -


```
150 FOR CH=97 TO 122 :: CALL
  CHARPAT(CH,CH$):: CALL CHAR
(CH,SEG$(CH$,1,6)&SEG$(CH$,5
,4)&SEG$(CH$,11,6)):: NEXT C
H
```

151 REM

Something modernistic -

```
150 A$="00" :: FOR CH=48 TO
90 :: CALL CHARPAT(CH,CH$)::
CALL CHAR(CH,SEG$(CH$,1,4)&
A$&SEG$(CH$,7,6)&A$&SEG$(CH$
,15,2)):: NEXT CH
```

151 REM

Or perhaps even better -

```
150 A$="00" :: FOR CH=48 TO
90 :: CALL CHARPAT(CH,CH$)::
CH$=SEG$(CH$,3,10)&RPT$(SEG
$(CH$,13,2),2)&SEG$(CH$,15,2
)
```

```
151 CALL CHAR(CH,SEG$(CH$,1,
4)&A$&SEG$(CH$,7,2)&A$&SEG$(
CH$,11,2)&A$&SEG$(CH$,15,2))
:: NEXT CH
```

I call this one "Spooky".

```
150 FOR CH=48 TO 122 :: CALL
CHARPAT(CH,CH$):: CH$=SEG$(
CH$,3,14)&SEG$(CH$,1,2):: X$
=SEG$(CH$,1,1)&"0"
```

```
151 FOR J=3 TO 15 STEP 2 ::
X$=X$&SEG$(CH$,J,1)&SEG$(CH$
,J-1,1):: NEXT J :: CALL CHA
R(CH,X$):: X$="" :: NEXT CH
```

And "Spooky" backward -

```
150 FOR CH=48 TO 122 :: CALL
CHARPAT(CH,CH$):: FOR J=1 T
O 15 STEP 2 :: CH2$=CH2$&SEG
$(CH$,J,1)&SEG$(CH$,J+3,1)::
NEXT J :: CALL CHAR(CH,CH2$
):: CH2$="" :: NEXT CH
```

Now, clear the memory with
NEW, then -

MERGE DSK1.100

MERGE DSK1.120

Add a line 500 GOTO 500

And start MERGEing in your
series of "150" routines and
running them to see what you
have created.

Then, save these next
routines in MERGE format as
160A, 160B, etc.

All normal characters have

the leftmost column of
pixels and the two right-
most columns blank, for
spacing between letters. We
can widen the character into
the left column -

```
160 FOR CH=48 TO 122 :: CALL
CHARPAT(CH,CH$):: FOR J=1 T
O 15 STEP 2
```

```
161 CH2$=CH2$&SEG$( "014589CD
",POS("01234567",SEG$(CH$,J,
1),1,1)&SEG$(CH$,J+1,1):: N
EXT J :: CALL CHAR(CH,CH2$):
: CH2$="" :: NEXT CH
```

162 REM

163 REM

Or widen it both left and
right -

```
160 FOR CH=48 TO 122 :: CALL
CHARPAT(CH,CH$):: FOR J=1 T
O 15 STEP 2
```

```
161 CH2$=CH2$&SEG$( "014589CD
",POS("01234567",SEG$(CH$,J,
1),1,1)&SEG$( "028A",POS("04
BC",SEG$(CH$,J+1,1),1,1)

```

```
162 NEXT J :: CALL CHAR(CH,C
H2$):: CH2$="" :: NEXT CH
```

163 REM

Or even a full 8 columns
wide by just changing the
"028A" in line 161 to "0129"

For darker characters, we
can shade them into the 7th
column -

```
160 FOR CH=48 TO 122 :: CALL
CHARPAT(CH,CH$):: FOR J=2 T
O 16 STEP 2 :: IF SEG$(CH$,J
-1,1)="1" THEN CH2$=CH2$&"18
" :: GOTO 163
```

```
161 IF CH=67 OR CH=71 OR CH=
99 OR CH=103 THEN 162 :: IF
SEG$(CH$,J-1,1)="4" AND SEG
$(CH$,J,1)="0" THEN CH2$=CH2$
&"60" :: GOTO 163
```

```
162 CH2$=CH2$&SEG$(CH$,J-1,1
)&SEG$( "0367CBEF",POS("02468
ACE",SEG$(CH$,J,1),1,1)
163 NEXT J :: CALL CHAR(CH,C
H2$):: CH2$="" :: NEXT CH
```

Or shade them both left
and right -

```
160 FOR CH=48 TO 122 :: CALL
```

```
CHARPAT(CH,CH$):: FOR J=1 T
O 15 STEP 2 :: A$=SEG$(CH$,J
,1):: P=POS("0123456789ABCDE
F",A$,1)
```

```
161 A$=SEG$( "0367CDEF89ABCDE
F",P,1):: B$=SEG$(CH$,J+1,1)
:: P=POS("02468ACE",B$,1)::
B$=SEG$( "0367CBEF",P,1):: CH
2$=CH2$&A$&B$
```

```
162 NEXT J :: CALL CHAR(CH,C
H2$):: CH2$="" :: NEXT CH
```

```
163 CALL CHAR(74,"00C0C0C0C
0C4C3B"):: CALL CHAR(106,"00
0000C0C0C0C4C3B")
```

Or shaded into both of the
rightmost columns -

```
160 FOR CH=48 TO 122 :: CALL
CHARPAT(CH,CH$):: FOR J=2 T
O 16 STEP 2 :: CH2$=CH2$&SEG
$(CH$,J-1,1)&SEG$( "0377EBFF"
,POS("02468ACE",SEG$(CH$,J,1
),1,1,1):: NEXT J :: CALL CHA
R(CH,CH2$):: CH2$="" :: NEXT
CH
```

161 REM

162 REM

163 REM

Or into all 8 columns -

```
160 FOR CH=48 TO 122 :: CALL
CHARPAT(CH,CH$):: FOR J=1 T
O 15 STEP 2 :: P=POS("012345
6789ABCDEF",SEG$(CH$,J,1),1)
```

```
161 A$=SEG$( "0367CDEF89ABCDE
F",P,1):: P=POS("02468ACE",S
EG$(CH$,J+1,1),1,1):: B$=SEG
( "0367EBFF",P,1):: CH2$=CH2$
&A$&B$
```

```
162 NEXT J :: CALL CHAR(CH,C
H2$):: CH2$="" :: NEXT CH
```

163 REM

More neatly, shaded inward
at right -

```
160 FOR CH=48 TO 122 :: CALL
CHARPAT(CH,CH$)
```

```
161 FOR J=1 TO 15 STEP 2 ::
CH2$=CH2$&SEG$(CH$,J,1)&SEG$
( "0C8C",POS("048C",SEG$(CH$,
J+1,1),1,1,1):: NEXT J
```

```
162 CALL CHAR(CH,CH2$):: CH2
$="" :: NEXT CH
```

163 REM

Or inward at right, out-
ward at left -

```
160 FOR CH=48 TO 122 :: CALL
CHARPAT(CH,CH$):: FOR J=1 T
O 15 STEP 2
```

```
161 CH2$=CH2$&SEG$( "0367CBEF
",POS("01234567",SEG$(CH$,J,
1),1,1,1)&SEG$( "0C8C",POS("04
8C",SEG$(CH$,J+1,1),1,1,1)::
NEXT J
```

```
162 CALL CHAR(CH,CH2$):: CH2
$="" :: NEXT CH
```

163 REM

Here's a weirdo -

```
160 FOR CH=48 TO 122 :: CALL
CHARPAT(CH,CH$):: FOR J=9 T
O 15 STEP 2
```

```
161 CH2$=CH2$&SEG$( "014589CD
",POS("01234567",SEG$(CH$,J,
1),1,1,1)&SEG$( "028A",POS("04
8C",SEG$(CH$,J+1,1),1,1,1)

```

```
162 NEXT J :: CALL CHAR(CH,S
EG$(CH$,1,8)&CH2$):: CH2$=""
:: NEXT CH
```

163 REM

Try changing that to FOR J
=1 TO 7 and CALL CHAR(CH,CH2
\$&SEG\$(CH\$,9,8))

And one more -

```
160 FOR CH=48 TO 122 :: CALL
CHARPAT(CH,CH$):: FOR J=1 T
O 7 STEP 2
```

```
161 A$=SEG$( "02468ACE",POS("
01234567",SEG$(CH$,J,1),1,1
):: B$=SEG$( "0808",POS("048C
",SEG$(CH$,J+1,1),1,1,1):: CH
2$=CH2$&A$&B$ :: NEXT J
```

```
162 CALL CHAR(CH,CH2$&SEG$(C
H$,9,8)):: CH2$="" :: NEXT C
H
```

163 REM

Now, clear the memory,
MERGE in 100 and 120, put in
a holding line 500 GOTO 500
and start MERGEing in all of
the different combinations
of the 150 and 160 lines and
see how many different char-
acter sets you can make!

Memory full,

Jim Peterson



UNDERSTANDING - CREATING - AND USING - CASSETTE FILES
 PART V

THIS MONTH I AM CONTINUING WITH THE TOPIC OF UNDERSTANDING - CREATING - AND USING - CASSETTE FILES. MORE SPECIFICALLY, I WILL BE CONTINUING WITH THE TOPIC OF... "HOW TO "OPEN" UP A CASSETTE FILE"... WHICH I FIRST BEGAN DISCUSSING THREE MONTHS AGO... IN PART II OF THIS PARTICULAR SERIES.

THE "FILE-TYPE" ENTRY SPECIFICATION DESIGNATES THE FORMAT OF HOW THE DATA IS GOING TO BE STORED ON THE FILE. THIS WILL BE EITHER A "DISPLAY" FORMAT OR AN "INTERNAL" FORMAT. THE "DISPLAY" FORMAT REFERS TO PRINTABLE ASCII CHARACTERS AND IS USUALLY USED WHEN THE OUTPUT WILL BE READ BY PEOPLE, RATHER THAN BY THE COMPUTER. THE "INTERNAL" FORMAT REFERS TO DATA WHICH IS RECORDED INTERNALLY IN MACHINE LANGUAGE. YOU WILL FIND THAT DATA IN THIS FORMAT IS FAR MORE EFFICIENT FOR RECORDING DATA ON A CASSETTE RECORDER AS IT REQUIRES LESS SPACE... THUS A PROGRAM WILL RUN MUCH FASTER THAN WHEN YOUR FILES ARE RECORDED IN THE "DISPLAY" FORMAT.

AS A WORD OF WARNING: IF THE "FILE-TYPE" SPECIFICATION IS OMITTED... THE T.I. COMPUTER WILL ASSUME A STANDARD DEFAULT OF A "DISPLAY" FORMAT... WHICH IS NOT AS EFFICIENT AS THE "INTERNAL" FORMAT.

THE "RECORD-TYPE" ENTRY SPECIFIES THAT THE RECORDS ON THE FILE ARE ALL THE SAME FIXED LENGTH. THE KEYWORD "FIXED" MAY BE FOLLOWED BY A NUMERIC EXPRESSION SPECIFYING THE MAXIMUM LENGTH OF A RECORD. FOR CASSETTE TAPE RECORDS, YOU MAY SPECIFY ANY LENGTH UP TO 192 POSITIONS. HOWEVER, THE CASSETTE TAPE DEVICE USES RECORDS WITH LENGTHS OF 64, 128, OR 192 POSITIONS AND WILL PAD THE RECORD THAT YOU SPECIFY TO THE APPROPRIATE LENGTH.

AS A WORD OF WARNING: IF THE "RECORD LENGTH" IS NOT SPECIFIED... THE T.I. COMPUTER WILL ASSUME THE STANDARD DEFAULT OF 64 RECORD POSITIONS FOR A CASSETTE RECORDER.

THE "FILE-LIFE" ENTRY INFORMS THE COMPUTER THAT THE FILES THAT YOU ARE ABOUT TO CREATE ARE TO BE CONSIDERED "PERMANENT" FILES AND NOT "TEMPORARY". YOU MAY OMIT THIS ENTRY ENTIRELY SINCE THE T.I. COMPUTER ALREADY ASSUMES ALL FILES TO HAVE A "PERMANENT" "FILE-LIFE".

IF ALL OF THIS SOUNDS WAY TOO CONFUSING FOR YOU... FEAR NOT... I FELT THE SAME WAY MYSELF! WITH THAT PARTICULAR THOUGHT IN MIND... I HAVE DECIDED TO CREATE A "REFERENCE CHART"... IN ORDER TO GET A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF ALL THE "NEW MATERIAL" THAT I HAVE EXAMINED SO FAR. (PLEASE KEEP IN MIND... THAT THIS PARTICULAR "REFERENCE CHART" IS A CONTINUATION OF THE "REFERENCE CHART" WHICH FIRST APPEARED TWO MONTHS AGO... IN PART III OF THIS PARTICULAR SERIES.

```
*****
*
*          TO "OPEN" UP A CASSETTE FILE... FOLLOW THESE STEPS...
*
*****
*          1 5          * 1 6 *          1 7          * 1 8 *          1 9          *
*****
*          * N *          * N *          *
*          FILE TYPE FORMATS * E * RECORD TYPE * E * FILE LIFE *
*          ===== * E * ===== * E * ===== *
*          DISPLAY.....PRINTABLE ASCII * D * FIXED LENGTH * D * PERMANENT *
*          INTERNAL.....MACHINE LANGUAGE *   * 1-192 POSITIONS *   *          *
*          * C *          * C *          *
*****
*          * O *          * O *          *
*          * M *          * M *          *
*          INTERNAL ( PREFERRED OPTION ) * M * FIXED * M * PERMANENT *
*          * A *          * A *          *
*****
```


MENU SELECTION OF TYPE STYLES.....CONTINUED

Both of the above programs were tested on the Gemini 15 printer and operated without any problems.

The following program incorporates the control codes required for the letter quality mode on the Epson LX-80 printer. It has been successfully tested on that printer.

LX-80

```
1 DIM P$(16)

2 READ P$(1),P$(2),P$(3),P$(4),P$(5),P$(6),P$(7),P$(8),P$(9),P$(10),P$(11),P$(12),P$(13),P$(14),P$(15),P$(16)

3 OPEN #1:"PIO"

4 PRINT : "1 PICA/RESET", "9 TEST", "2 ELITE", "10 EXIT", "3 EXPANDED", "11 SUPERScript", "4 COMPRESSED", "12 SUBSCRIPT"

5 INPUT "5 EMPHASIZED 13 1/2 LINE SP6 ITALIC 14 L MARGIN 137 B'BLE STRIK 15 R MARGIN 678 UNDERLINE 16 NR LTR QUALSELECT ONE: ?":I

6 PRINT #1:CHR$(27)&P$(1)

7 IF I<>4 THEN 9

8 PRINT #1:CHR$(27)&CHR$(15)

9 IF I<>10 THEN 4

10 DATA 0,N,M,I,E,4,6,-1,"QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY RED DOG 1234567890 TIMES",,50,51,1,1,0C,x1
```

NOTE: P\$(14), the third data item from the end in Line 10, is a lower case L, not the figure 1.

As mentioned above, the Axion printer would not accept CONTROL PERIOD as an escape code. The following program is a modification of PRINTSTYLE using the control codes required for the Axion 6P550 printer. It has been successfully

tested on that printer.

AXION

```
1 DIM P$(15)

2 READ P$(1),P$(2),P$(3),P$(4),P$(5),P$(6),P$(7),P$(8),P$(9),P$(10),P$(11),P$(12),P$(13),P$(14),P$(15)

3 OPEN #1:"PIO"

4 PRINT : "1 PICA", "9 UNDERLINE", "2 ELITE", "10 PROPORTIONAL", "3 CONDENSED", "11 TEST", "4 ELONGATED", "12 SUPERScript"

5 INPUT "5 ITALIC 13 SUBSCRIPT 6 CORSP PICA 14 1/2 LINE SP7 CORSP ELITE 15 EXIT 8 BOLD ?":I

6 PRINT #1:CHR$(27)&P$(1)

7 IF I<>4 THEN 9

8 PRINT #1:CHR$(27)&CHR$(14)

9 IF I<>15 THEN 4

10 DATA M,E,C,B,H,D,0,X,P,*QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY RED DOG 1234567890 TIMES,U,D,7,
```

The asterisk before the word QUICK in Line 10 should not be omitted.

As the Axion 6P550 does not support a master reset code, it may be desirable to include the control codes for ending a selected style. (Although this can always be done by turning the printer OFF and then ON.) A tested version of the above program that includes the codes for ending selected styles follows.

AXION 2

```
1 DIM P$(20)

2 READ P$(1),P$(2),P$(3),P$(4),P$(5),P$(6),P$(7),P$(8),P$(9),P$(10),P$(11),P$(12),P$(13),P$(14),P$(15),P$(16),P$(17),P$(18),P$(19),P$(20)

3 OPEN #1:"PIO"

4 PRINT : "1 PICA", "9 UNDERLINE", "2 ELITE", "10 PROPORTIONAL", "3 CONDENSED", "11 TEST", "4 ELONGATED", "12 SUPERScript"

5 INPUT "5 ITALIC 13 SUBSCRIPT 6 CORSP PICA 14 1/2 LINE SP7 CORSP ELITE 15 EXIT 8 BOLD ?":I

6 PRINT #1:CHR$(27)&P$(1)

7 IF I<>4 THEN 9

8 PRINT #1:CHR$(27)&CHR$(14)

9 IF I<>15 THEN 4

10 DATA M,E,C,B,H,D,0,X,P,*QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY RED DOG 1234567890 TIMES,U,D,7,
```

4),P\$(5),P\$(6),P\$(7),P\$(8),P\$(9),P\$(10),P\$(11),P\$(12),P\$(13),P\$(14),P\$(15),P\$(16)

3 READ P\$(17),P\$(18),P\$(19),P\$(20)

4 OPEN #1:"PIO"

5 PRINT : "1 PICA", "11 TEST", "2 ELITE", "12 SUPERScript", "3 CONDENSED", "13 SUBSCRIPT", "4 ELONGATED", "14 END ELONGATED"

6 PRINT "5 ITALIC", "15 6 LINES/IN.", "6 CORSP PICA", "16 8 LINES/IN.", "7 CORSP ELITE", "17 12 LINES/IN.", "8 BOLD", "18 END BOLD"

7 INPUT "9 UNDERLINE 19 END UNDERLINE 10 PROPORTIONAL 20 EXIT 11 SELECT ONE: ?":I

8 PRINT #1:CHR\$(27)&P\$(1)

9 IF I<>4 THEN 11

10 PRINT #1:CHR\$(27)&CHR\$(14)

11 IF I<>14 THEN 13

12 PRINT #1:CHR\$(27)&CHR\$(15)

13 IF I<>20 THEN 5

14 DATA M,E,C,B,H,D,0,X,P,*QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY RED DOG 1234567890 TIMES,U,D,7,8,9,Y,

The author gratefully acknowledges the helpful assistance of QB-99'er members in testing these programs on their various printers.

The above programs are placed in public domain and permission is granted to reproduce this paper, whole or in part, in User Group Newsletters provided credit is granted to the author and the QB-99'ers Newsletter.



There are often times when we just want to type a short note or letter and rather than load in a full blown word processing program, we settle for writing it out with such low tech implements as pens and pencils.

It is very easy to turn your printer into an electric typewriter. Four lines of Basic code will do it.

```
1 OPEN #1:"PIO"
2 INPUT A$
3 PRINT #1:A$
4 GO TO 2
```

This program enables the user to type a line of text, edit it as desired, and then print it by hitting the enter key.

Whenever a line of text is to be indented or contains a comma, that line must begin and end with a quotation mark ("). The quotes will not be printed nor will they be counted in the width of the line of text.

To skip a line, just hit enter.

This program allows sending of print codes directly to an Epson RX-80 printer provided they are in the the same form as in the previously described RX-80 program. (i.e., CHR\$(27)=CONTROL PERIOD) By pressing CONTROL PERIOD, then SHIFT E, and then <ENTER>, the print control code for emphasized type is sent to the RX-80 printer. Other codes, of course, can be sent in the same manner.

By adding a few more lines, the program can be made more useful. We can require an input as to the maximum line width to be printed and use this information to set equal right and left margins. A check has been added to insure that the maximum line width is not exceeded and it includes a prompt to display what a overly long line can be shortened to. User instructions have also been added. The expanded 10 Line Basic program looks like this.

PRINTALINE

```
1 PRINT :::"TO INDENT TEXT
OR TO USE A COMMA, BEGIN &
END THAT LINEWITH QUOTATION
MARKS":
2 INPUT "PRESS ENTER TO SKIP
A LINE.
HOW WIDE?(80 CHARAC
TERS MAX)":WIDTH
3 MARGIN=INT((80-WIDTH)/2)
4 OPEN #1:"PIO"
5 INPUT "
INPUT LINE A LINE O
F TEXT:
":TEXT$
6 IF LEN(TEXT$)>WIDTH THEN 7
ELSE 9
7 PRINT "LINE TOO LONG! SH
ORTEN TO":WIDTH;"CHARACTERS
MAX.":SEG$(TEXT$,1,WIDTH):
:
8 GOTO 5
9 PRINT #1:TAB(MARGIN);TEXT$
10 GOTO 5
```

When typing notes, etc., where it is desireable to start printing at column one, input a line width of 80 and monitor the line width on the screen.

A simple way to use this program for correspondence is to use a line width of 56. This will fill exactly two lines of the TI screen. Right margin justification can be accomplished by inserting spaces between words until the second line of text is completely filled.

The OPEN statement in Line 4 should be changed as required for the particular printer in use. The line width feature is designed for PICA print. Line 3 can be changed to accomodate ELITE or CONDENSED type styles.

* IMPACT/99*

BY JACK SUGHRUE
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LOSING & GAINING

MUCH HAS BEEN LOST AND GAINED IN OUR TI WORLD COMMUNITY - PROBABLY MORE THAN IN THOSE COMPUTER WORLDS WHERE THE COMPUTER IS STILL BEING MANUFACTURED AND/OR COMMERCIAL SOFTWARE, HARDWARE, AND TEXTWARE.

WE 99ERS HAVE HAD TO SUFFER WITH MASS EXODUS AFTER THE ORPHANING AND THEN WITH THE STEADY EMIGRATION SINCE. EACH TIME ONE OF OUR RESIDENTS LEAVES, THOUGH, OUR WORLD GETS SMALLER AND SMALLER. IT'S A WORLD THAT HAS NO SPACE LEFT FOR BACKSTABBING OR POLITICAL INTRIGUE OR POISONOUS PARANOIA. THERE JUST AREN'T THAT MANY OF US LEFT TO CONTINUE THE INFIGHTING AND OPEN HOSTILITY THAT HAVE DRIVEN SOME OF OUR BEST CITIZENS FROM OUR RANKS. NOR CAN OUR REMAINING NUMBERS CONTINUE TO PIRATE COMMERCIAL SOFTWARE AND EXPLOIT FAIRWARE AUTHORS. WE'VE HEARD IT ALL BEFORE: HOW COMMERCIAL SOFTWARE KEEPS GETTING ON BBSs; HOW FAIRWARE AUTHORS, FOR THE MOST PART, RECEIVE NOTHING AT ALL FROM BBS DOWNLOADS OR USER LIBRARY DUBS; HOW COMMERCIAL AND FAIRWARE MONEY IS GAINED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH DIRECT-MAIL ORDERS BY PEOPLE WITH NO USER-GROUP AFFILIATION. SIMPLY PUT, USERS WHO HAVE ACCESS TO MATERIALS BEFORE PAYING FOR THEM DON'T. EVEN THOUGH THE PRICES FOR TI STUFF HAS REMAINED THE LOWEST IN THE ENTIRE INDUSTRY. THERE'S SOMETHING SUICIDAL IN THAT APPROACH.

AND, YET, WHILE IT LASTS, THERE'S STILL AN AWFUL LOT OF GOODIES OUT THERE FOR OUR MACHINE, INCLUDING SOME GREAT NEWSLETTERS. BELONGING TO A USER GROUP, EVEN IF ONLY BY MAIL, IS ONE OF THE BEST WAYS TO GUARANTEE THE FUTURE. SUPPORT OF ALL THE SOFTWARE, TEXTWARE, AND HARDWARE THAT IS PRESENTLY BEING CREATED FOR US IS THE OTHER WAY.

BUT, AS I SAID EARLIER, ALL THIS HAS BEEN SAID MANY TIMES BEFORE BY LOTS MORE INFLUENTIAL 99ERS THAN MYSELF. STILL....

AND SPEAKING OF LOSSES, OUR TI WORLD COMMUNITY SUFFERED ONE OF ITS BIGGEST LOSSES WHEN RON ALBRIGHT RECENTLY DECIDED TO STEP DOWN FROM HIS ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT WITH TI AFTER SEVEN-PLUS PRODUCTIVE YEARS.

HE "FOLDED UP HIS TENT" AS CO-EDITOR (WITH JONATHAN ZITTRAIN) OF THE TI FORUM IN COMPUTER SHOPPER. THIS MONTHLY GIANT MAGAZINE HAS BEEN THE FLAGSHIP OF HAPPENINGS FOR ALL COMPUTERS. RON AND JON HAVE MADE CS AN IMPORTANT PART OF 99ING. EACH MONTH THEY TELL US NEWS, GIVE US REVIEWS, STIMULATE SHARING, PROMOTE PRIDE IN OUR LITTLE WONDER.

JON, WHO I'VE HAD THE PLEASURE OF MEETING AT ONE OF THE FAIRES, IS A YOUNG, DYNAMIC WRITER WHO IS REMAINING ABOARD TI FORUM.

I'VE NEVER HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO MEET RON, THOUGH I FEEL I'VE KNOWN HIM FOR YEARS. HIS DECISION - WHICH APPARENTLY INVOLVES NUMEROUS FACTORS HE DID NOT HAVE THE SPACE IN HIS COLUMN TO DISCUSS - IS LIKE THE LOSS OF A CLOSE FRIEND. RON SEEMED TO BE A VOICE FOR LOTS OF US. AS HE GREW WITH THE 99, HE TOOK US ALONG FOR THE RIDE. WE GREW WITH HIM. EACH TIME HE FELL ON HIS FACE HE SHARED THOSE EFFORTS WITHOUT SHAME SO WE COULD LEARN FROM HIS MISTAKES. WHEN HE LEARNED SOMETHING NEW, HE WAS LIKE A LITTLE KID SHARING HIS JOY WITH US ALL.

FROM NEWSLETTER EDITOR TO REGULAR WRITER FOR MICROPENDIUM, RON ALWAYS SEEMED TO BE THERE WHEN WE NEEDED HIM.

HE WAS ALSO THERE TO EXPLAIN WHAT HAPPENED TO ALL OF US AFTER THE TI PULLOUT WITH HIS WONDERFULLY LUCID BOOK, THE ORPHAN CHRONICLES. OC NOT ONLY TOLD US ALL THAT HAPPENED BUT PREDICTED OUR FUTURE ACCURATELY BY GIVING US HOPE. AND IT PROVIDED AN IMMEDIATE LIST OF OPTIONS. FOR MOST OF US OC WAS THE LIFELINE WE NEEDED WHEN WE NEEDED SOMETHING DESPERATELY.

LATER, HE WROTE THE ORPHAN SURVIVAL MANUAL WHICH WAS THE EXTENSION OF OC THAT SHOWED THE MATURITY OF OUR MACHINE AND OF RON WITH THAT MACHINE. THIS BOOK GAVE US MATERIALS TO WORK WITH. VERY SPECIFIC, IT WAS DRAWN FROM SOURCES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD TO GIVE OWNERS A PACKAGE THEY COULD DEAL WITH - IN SHORT, A SURVIVAL MANUAL.

ALTHOUGH I DON'T HAVE A MODEM, I UNDERSTAND MOST OF THE SHARING AND HELP OF THE KIND RON GENERATED IN HIS WRITINGS WAS CONTINUED AND EXPANDED BY HIM ON THE BULLETIN BOARDS. HIS GENEROSITY AND PATIENCE WERE LEGENDARY. THERE AREN'T TOO MANY PEOPLE AMONG 99ERS WHO HAVE GIVEN SO MUCH HELP AND SUPPORT TO SO MANY.

OR, AS RON SAID IN HIS FINAL COLUMN, "I LEARNED WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE COMPUTER ENTHUSIASTS ARE. I AM NOT TALKING ABOUT THOSE WHO SIMPLY USE COMPUTERS. THESE RUN THE GAMUT OF PEOPLE - FROM GOOD TO BAD - JUST AS CAR DRIVERS AND CUISINART OWNERS DO. I AM TALKING ABOUT, WELL, THE HACKERS. PERHAPS NO GROUP OF PEOPLE OUTSIDE A MONASTERY HAVE SUCH QUALITIES OF UNSELFISHNESS, GENEROSITY, AND CLOSENESS WITH KINDRED SPIRITS. THE FRIENDS I HAVE MADE AMONG TI OWNERS WILL CONTINUE TO BE SO LONG AFTER THE LAST COMPUTER CHIP HAS CRACKED AND THE POWER IS TURNED OFF. FOR THESE REASONS AND MANY MORE, I WILL ALWAYS BE A 99ER."

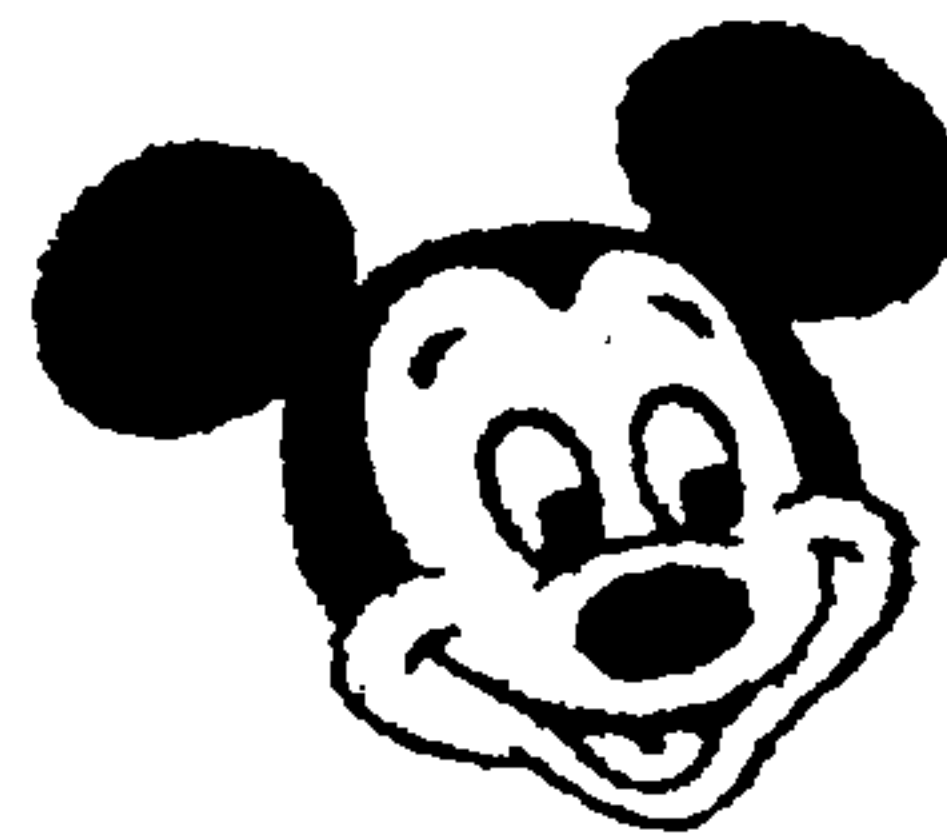
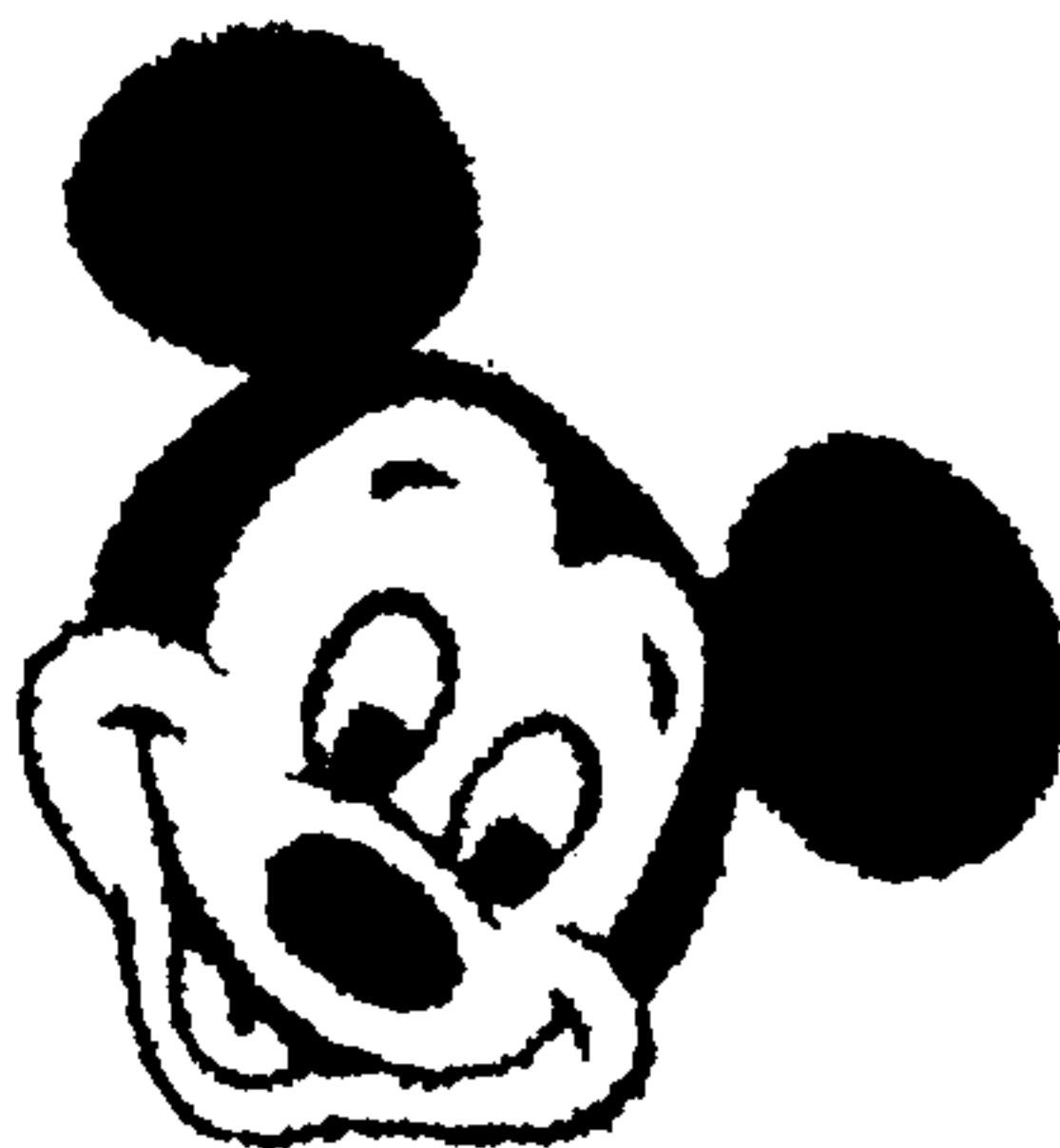
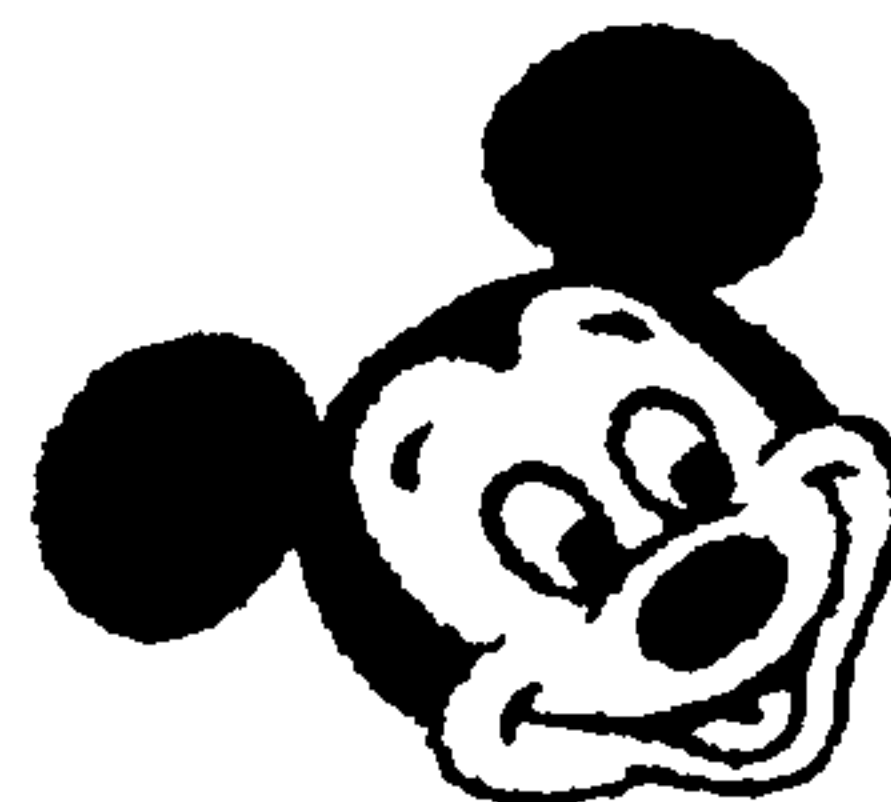
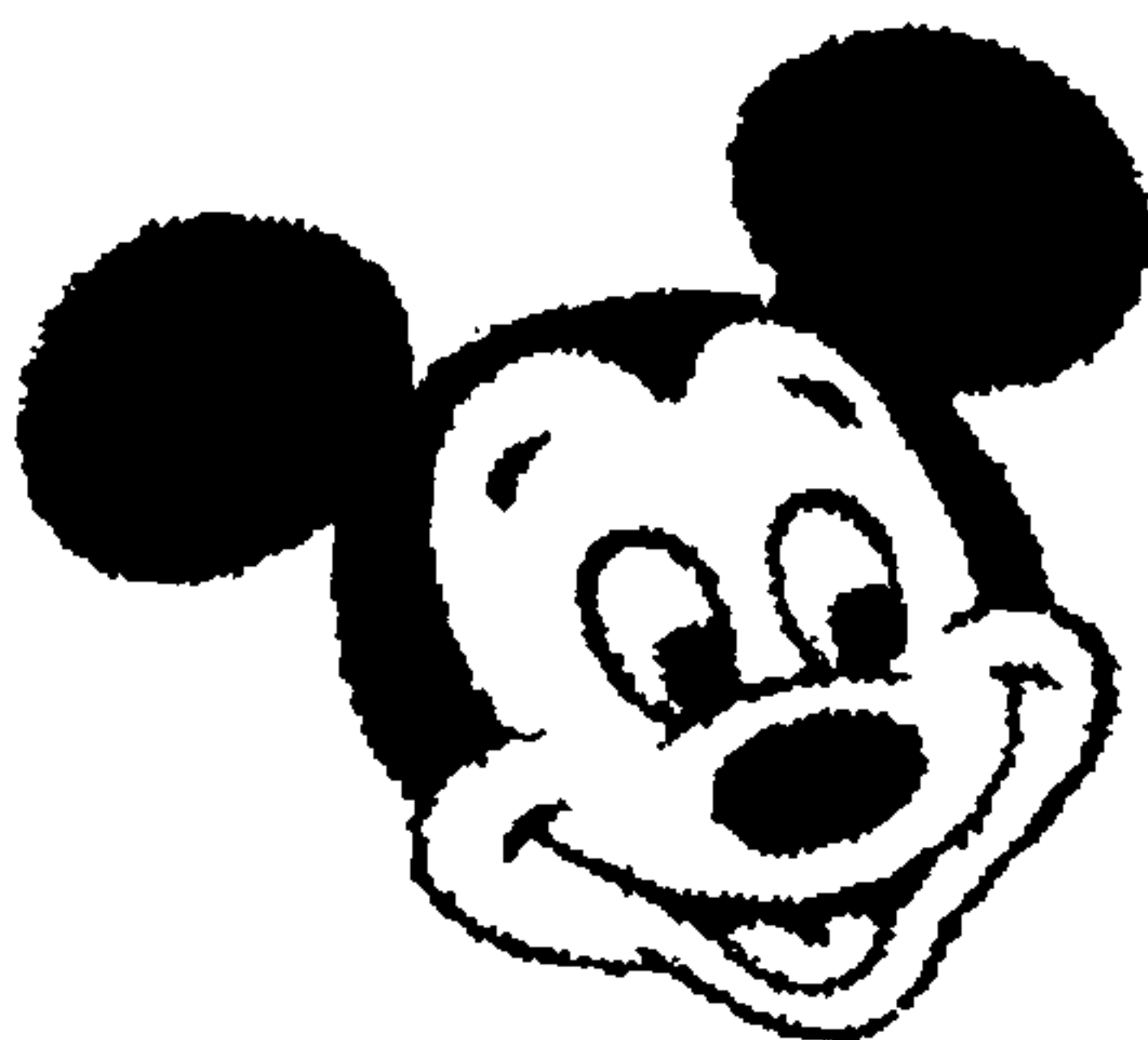
SO LONG, RON. YOU'VE DONE A HECK OF A JOB. KEEP IN TOUCH. WE'LL ALL MISS YOU.

.....
THE UNENVIABLE POSITION OF BEING RON'S REPLACEMENT HAS GONE TO ONE OF THE FEW TIERS CAPABLE OF HANDLING IT: BARRY TRAVER (OF DISKAZINE AND CONVENTION SPEAKER FAME). LIKE RON, BARRY IS ONE OF THE MOST DEDICATED 99ERS IN EXISTENCE. HIS TI "CAREER" BEGAN WAY BACK WHEN HE WROTE PROGRAMS FOR THE OLD 99 MAGAZINE AND HAS CONTINUED AND FLOURISHED SINCE.

ON THE TOO FEW OCCASIONS WHEN I'VE TALKED WITH HIM, I FOUND HIM TO BE KNOWLEGABLE, CARING, WISE, AND SENSITIVE. AND, THOUGH THE WORD HAS UNFORTUNATELY ALMOST DISAPPEARED FROM OUR LANGUAGE, A GENTLEMAN.

BARRY SEEMS ALWAYS TO GIVE EVERYBODY THE TIME AND ATTENTION THEY ASK FOR - AND THEN SOME. I DON'T KNOW HOW HE DOES IT, BUT HE IS ABLE TO JUGGLE LOTS OF DIFFERENT LIVES WITH EASE AND APLOMB. HE HAS HAD SOME VERY SERIOUS EYE PROBLEMS THAT WOULD HAVE DEVASTATED MOST OF US, BUT I'VE NEVER HEARD HIM COMPLAIN. AS A MATTER OF FACT - AS I SIT HERE WRITING THIS ARTICLE -, I HAVE NEVER HEARD A SINGLE COMPLAINT ABOUT HIM AMONG TIERS WORLD-WIDE. ON THE CONTRARY, I HAVE HEARD NOTHING BUT THE HIGHEST PRAISES OF BARRY BY EVERYONE WHO KNOWS HIM OR HAS ANY DEALINGS WITH HIM. AND THAT IS HIGH PRAISE, INDEED, IN A COMMUNITY THAT HAS TENDED TO BE DIVISIVE AND PAROCHIAL EVEN AT THE BEST OF TIMES.

SO I'M SURE BARRY WILL DO A GREAT JOB AS RON'S REPLACEMENT. HE, TOO, IS A GOOD WRITER AND AN ASTUTE COMPUTER BUFF. WE ALL WISH YOU GOOD FORTUNE, BARRY.



MEETING DATES FOR 1989

2ND SATURDAY

08 APR 1989
13 MAY 1989
10 JUN 1989
08 JUL 1989
12 AUG 1989
09 SEP 1989
14 OCT 1989
11 NOV 1989
09 DEC 1989
13 JAN 1990
10 FEB 1990
10 MAR 1990

4TH WEDNESDAY

26 APR 1989
24 MAY 1989
28 JUN 1989
26 JUL 1989
23 AUG 1989
27 SEP 1989

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