TI WORLD NEWS FEB. 1992

Compiled by Jim Peterson

The Long Island UG newsletter for Jan. 1992 reproduces an ad for the ImageWise Serial Video System, in kit form, consisting of the digitizer/transmitter and the receiver/display. It is stated to capture an image in 1/60 of a second from monochrome or color video cameras, camcorders, VCRs, etc. According to the ad, with additional software it will digitize images for display on IBM PC, Apple Macintosh, Commodore Amiga, Atari ST and other popular computer systems. A handwritten note indicates that it is compatible with the TI-99/4A with 80 column card, or the Geneve 9640. The address is Micromint, Inc., 4 Park St., Vernon CT 06066, phone (203) 875-2751. Price is not mentioned.

The same newsletter contains ads for TI-99/4A software to be used with the ImageWise system. These include a $9.95 disk (plus $1.50 S&H) containing the programs GRAD, SHOW and CONVERT (for use with the TI-99/4A; no mention that an 80-column card is required); Imagewise Portrait Print ($4.95 + $1.50 S&H) to print a 17"x22" poster from a digitized file; ImageWise Display Routine ($4.95 +$1.50 S&H) for a TI-99/4A equipped with the Yamaha 9938 VDP, or the Geneve 9640; ImageWise pictures in two volumes; all available from R.F.W. Enterprises, 111 Oakridge Street, Chicopee MA 01020.

And, available from Joseph M. Syzdek, 99 Highland Ave., West Springfield MA 01089-1017 for $14.95 plus $1.50 S&H, is IWD Plus for the Geneve 9640 and Imagewise Video Digitizer, to capture digitized video data over the RS232 port and display the image on a monitor in 256x212 or 512x212 resolution. It can be saved to disk in ImageWise or MyArt format and provides some editing capability.

Harrison Software is now offering a 45-minute stereo cassette of their MIDI-Master music, containing the 20 pieces from Magdalena's Notebook by J.S. Bach and Bach's Italian Concerto. Except for the last, all were produced on a CASIO CT-650 keyboard using a TI-99/4A with MIDI-Master 99. The price is $10 and the address is 5705 40th Place, Hyatteville MD 20781.

Harrison Software has announced that they are removing their assembly music disks from their software catalog, and placed them in the public domain. User groups may distribute them as they wish. They will also be available from Tigercub Software, 156 Collingwood Ave., Columbus OH 43213 ($1.50 per disk, plus $1.50 shipping and handling if less than 8 disks are ordered).

I have a letter from Francisco T. Molina, a really isolated TI enthusiast in Argentina, who is trying to organize a local user group to be called T.I.G.R.E.S. de Argentina, which stands for Texas Instruments (99/4A) Grupo Recalcitrante y Empernido de Sobrevivientes, meaning "group of everlasting, recalcitrant survivors". He reports that his local mail service is quite unreliable but he has now found a friend in Virginia who apparently makes frequent trips to Argentina and can carry software to him.

For those who like "brain games", Asgard Software (P.O. Box 10306, Rockvile MD 20849) has released TI PCI, a mahjongg game by William Reiss, and Classic Checkers by Chris Bobbitt. They load from disk and require XBasic and 32k; a Mouse is optional. The price of each is $14.95 plus $3 per order for S&H ($3.50 in Canada).

Rave 99 (112 Rambling Rd, Vernon CT 06066) is offering a new kit form of its Speech Synthesizer Adapter, including all parts and instructions, for $35 plus 5% S&H.

Paul Coleman (3971 S.E. Lincoln, Portland OR 97214), the author of Artist Printshop, has now released Artist Cardshop, a 2-disk package for $20 plus $1.50 S&H. This is an advanced all-assembly program to create greeting cards, using TI-Artist fonts and instances. It is also available at the same price from Comprodine (1949 Evergreen Ave., Fullerton CA 92635).

Don Shorock (P.O. Box 501, Great Bend KS 67530-0501), the author of Air Taxi, has now released Son of Air Taxi, using the same game format but with maps of Europe, Africa, South America, the West Indies, the Far East and Australia. The entire set is available for $10.

As of 1 Feb., the Clearing House BBS (614) 263-3412 held 320 text articles in 7000 sectors archived, which would print out to a very large book of TI-related articles. More articles are being added continually. These files are available for download by any user group (or individual) who becomes an associate member of the Central Ohio Ninety-Niners.

compiled by Jim Peterson

According to Barry Traver in Computer Monthly, Mike Wright is compiling an encyclopedia of information on the TI-99/4A, known as "Mike's Cyc".
From the looks of the March issue, Computer Monthly seems to be cutting back somewhat on its coverage of the "classic" computers.

Peron Laurent of the FANATI user group in France has released an "American version" (documentation and *prompts in English) of his Drawing* Master Version 1.3. This is a graphics program with pull-down windows and many advanced features including a method of avoiding "bleeding" when filling areas with color. Some of the options listed in the windows are not yet in the program, but will be added in future versions. The program has been released as fairware and is available from Tigercub Software.
The TI-PD catalog of Tigercub Software, including the latest supplement, now lists over 600 disks ful of public domain and fairware programs.

According to Asgard On-Line, the new Extended Basic from Germany, written by *Winfried Winkler, will run your entire* library of XBasic programs, without modification, up to 50% faster than the original TI version. It has also eliminated bugs that cause those multi-colored crashes. For the programmer, it offers a fantastic array of really useful new commands including closing all files with one command, variables in GOTO and GOSUB, improved IMAGE and RND, redefining characters up to 159, assigning text to a CTRL key, and many new calls including VPEEK and VPOKE. (but I did not see any mention of a 40-column screen!). XBIII is currently only available on disk, for $39.95, and requires the Mechatronics GRAM-KARTE, but a 64k cartridge version, with additional 16k of RAM and 48k of ROM, *is expected to be available by the 3rd* quarter of 1992 for $74.95.
Asgard no longer requires the return of the original disk in order to obtain an upgrade. Registered users can simply send a check for the required amount, non-registered owners must also enclose a photocopy of the manual cover as proof of ownership. Registered customers will be [illegible], and as a product is upgraded.
Under these terms, GOPER 1.01 plus a new CLIPIX utility is available for $7.50; PIX PRO including CLIPIX for $6. Registered owners of Screen Preview can receive an enhanced version (the bug in using & and @ has been fixed) by returning their program disk or by sending a check for $2.00.

S&T Software Ltd (c/o Tim Tesch, 4346 N. 88th St., Milwaukee WI 53222) is offering the S&T MXT BBS program, which features true 40/80 column and full ANSI/ADM3A support, as well as many *other advanced features. The price is* $25, or $35 if the source code is wanted. To see it in action, call the Graphics Clipper BBS (414) 284-6108, the NorthSide BBS (414) 444-1309, The Orphanage BBS (918) 288-6708 or the Programmers Lair (918) 836-4325.

According to John Koloen in the February MICROpendium, the Accelerator card is on indefinite hold. The Chicago Fair will be on October 31 this year, at the same Elk Grove Holiday Inn site. Al Beard is working on a 2-pass assembler, called T-Assembler, for the Geneve. Myarc has been catching up on repairs, but it is not known whether they will resume production of the HFDC and Geneve. Comprodine has released a "Color Banner Maker" for the Star NX-1000 Rainbow and other compatible color printers.
Mark Wacholtz has formed a new TI software company called Media Ware Software (2141 NW 64th Ave., Suite 15, Sunrise FL 33313-3950). Their offerings include Page Pro pictures of mythological beasts, a routine to print labels designed through TI-Artist, programs to convert CSGD to Instance format and TI-Artist fonts from Extended Basic, and Page Pro border fonts.

A committee of vendors at Fest West '92 proposed a set of standards to define equipment requirements for new hardware and software. These will be *finalized at the Lima Fair.*
Level #1 is defined as TI-99/4A console, 32k memory expansion, cassette, and E/A 5 loader (E/A, Supercart, TI Writer, Multiplan, etc.) Level #2 is Level #1 plus RS232, DSSD disk drive and controller. Level #3 is Level #2 plus at least 128k of CPU RAM bankable at the >6000 space. And Level [illegible] 192k VDP RAM. (I don't get it - is Level #1 for those with 32k installed in the console, but no P-box? And why the jump to DSSD for Level #2?)

Harrison Software will release two more disks of MIDI music at the TICOFF show. They are the Two-Part and Three-Part Inventions by J.S. Bach. These files have been written so that they use the Piano voice on either Casio or Yamaha keyboards, and are in SNF format so that they can be easily modified to any voice.

Reviews of Fest West '92 state that ESD still did not have an operating prototype of their IDE controller but that they anticipate an April 15, 1992 release date. There is a mention of a sneak peek at version 3.0 of Midi Master, which is obviously still not in production. It is reported that the price of version 3.0 will be substantialy higher, but those who bought the earlier version were promised the upgrade at no additional cost. Western Horizon Technologies announced delivery and pricing of a new version of Digi-Port software and hardware, to be shipped through Bud Mills Services.
OPA announced a new EPROM for the Geneve that automatically boots it into TI mode without a disk. They also announced a new EEPROM based ROS 9 series, rather than RAM based, for the Horizon 3000 Ramdisks.
The Taylor Company, newly founded by Chris Taylor, demonstrated the "aTI", "xTI" and "mTI", described as being respectively an advanced, expanded and multimedia version of the TI-99/A; no further description of what they are, but they are apparently based on RAMBO. Taylor also announced that his company is developing a concept to be known as "Concept 99", and has written core modules of a drawing program, a bit map font program, a dbase manager, a chess program, a scheduler, a word processor, and language tutor programs. To be marketable, they must be completed, tested, and have manuals written. In order to know where to concentrate his resources, he asks us to let him know for which program we will be willing to make a deposit. There is no mention of what the price might be, or what hardware will be needed to run the programs.

END

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER No. 11

by Jim Peterson

The hard part of learning to program is not in learning what the various commands do - it is learning how to put them together to do what you want them to do! Key in this little routine, run it to see what it does, then read the explanation of how it does it.

```
100 DISPLAY AT(12,1):"Input
filename?":"DSK" :: ACCEPT A
T(13,4):IF$
110 DISPLAY AT(15,1):"Output
 filename?":"DSK" :: ACCEPT
AT(16,4):OF$
120 DISPLAY AT(18,1):"Put bl
ank lines between     paragr
aphs? Y/N" :: ACCEPT AT(19,1
7)SIZE(1)VALIDATE("YN"):0$
130 OPEN #1:"DSK"&IF$,INPUT
:: OPEN #2:"DSK"&OF$,OUTPUT
:: C$=CHR$(13)
140 IF EOF(1)THEN 170 :: LIN
PUT #1:M$ :: IF 0$="Y" THEN
160
150 IF M$="" THEN PRINT #2:C
$:M$;:: GOTO 140 ELSE IF ASC
(M$)<33 THEN PRINT #2:C$:M$;
:: GOTO 140 ELSE PRINT #2:""
:M$;:: GOTO 140
160 IF M$="" OR M$=" " THEN
PRINT #2:C$ :: GOTO 140 ELSE
 IF ASC(M$)<33 THEN PRINT #2
:C$:C$:M$;:: GOTO 140 ELSE P
RINT #2:"":M$;:: GOTO 140
170 PRINT #2:C$ :: CLOSE #1
:: CLOSE #2
```

This program will add carriage returns to a file, such as those which are nowadays being ported over from IBM. However, the file must have indented header lines and indented paragraphs, to give a clue as to where the CRs should be. You are also given the option of putting blank lines between paragraphs.

The first two lines get the name of the file to be worked on, and the filename to be used fo the revised file. Note that the ACCEPT AT cursor is placed right after DSK, to make it plain that the input should be a drive number, period and filename.

In line 130 the files are opened and ASCII 13 the carriage return, is defined as C$ so it can be more conveniently referred to hereafter.

In line 140, the EOF end-of-file check is placed before the input, because execution keep returning here until all the file is read. Records are read in by LINPUT rather than INPUT because if the record contains a string INPUT will stop reading it at that point. If the option to put blank lines between paragraphs was selected, execution jumps to line 160. All the work is done in 150 or 160.

A blank line may be a null string, containing nothing at all, or it may contain a single ASCI 32, the space character, depending on how it wa created. In line 150, if the input record is a null string, a CR is printed to place a CR at the end of the previous record, which has always been left open. The colon starts a new record and the null string is printed to it, followed b the semi-colon to hold the record open. If the first character of the record i less than 33 (i.e., the space character 32), it is either a blank line or the first line of an indented paragraph, and the same action is taken. It is a peculiarity of XBasic that this cannot be written as IF M$="" OR ASC(M$)<33 - in spite of the OR, the program will attempt to find the ASCII of a null strin and will crash.

If the line is not a null string and does not begin with a blank, it is the second or subsequent line of a paragraph. A null string is printed to close th previous open record, then the record is printed and held open in case it turn out to be the last line of a paragraph and needs to have a CR added next time.

Line 160 is similar. If the record is a null string or a single blank, a CR is printed to close the previous record. If the first character is a blank, th CR is followed by another CR, to place a blank line between paragraphs.

In all cases, execution goes back to line 140 for another input but first checks to see if the end of the file has been reached. In that case it jumps t 170 where a CR is printed to close the final pending record before the files are closed.

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ter User Group
1990

--by John Owens

June 1990
JUG 99'er NEWS

OR HOW TO AVOID TI-WRITER "FF" (FORMATTER FRUSTRATION)

The TI-Writer Formatter automatically "wastes" 5 lines at the top of a page and 3 lines at the bottom. There is no "automatic" way to change this that I know of. If you want to control the blank space at the top and bottom of your pages, use DEFINE PROMPT (.DP) to start and stop your printer using the following steps:

a. Prepare text in EDITOR in any FORMAT
b. Print to DISK in the desired FORMAT
c. Change CURSOR to FIXED MODE (CTRL-O)
d. Remove *LINE FEED'S from formatted file (Use REPLACE STRING)*
e. Delete (FCTN-3) 6 blank lines and 1 PAGE BREAK for each page
f. Add PAGE LENGTH (.PL) formatter code
g. Add DEFINE PROMPT (.DP) and SPACE (.SP) formatter codes
h. Save to DISK and print out through the FORMATTER

This technique gives you ABSOLUTE CONTROL over where your printer STARTS printing and HALTS printing and waits for you to let it continue. NO more "wasted"blank lines and sheets of paper. Try the following:

1. PREPARE TEXT IN EDITOR

I use a 40 column screen to avoid windowing and then print the text to DISK via the Formatter to expand the text to 80 column format. I use the following FORMATTER COMMANDS to PRINT to DISK.

(.FI;LM8;RM76;IN +5 CR)

Now load the new DISK file to EDITOR, place the cursor in FIXED FORMAT (CTRL-O) and use REPLACE STRING (RS) to quickly remove all "LINE FEEDS"" (LF) that are in the new file. To put the LINE FEED symbol on the screen: Hit CTRL-U, SHIFT-J, CTRL-U. ie: /CTRL-U,SHIFT-J,CTRL-U// Delete 6 blank lines and "BEGIN PAGE" codee from each page in text (on screen).

2. SET PLAGE LENGTH (.PL)

Add a LARGE page length code as follows: (.PL nnn) Where "nnn" is about 20 lines higher than the last line of your file. This prevents the FORMATTER from automically "breaking the page" until you print the complete file.

3. ADD DEFINE PROMPTS

ON the two line just before the text type in the following without the ( ).

(.DP 1:"SETPAPER"
(NUMBER 1 SURROUNDED BY ASTERISK)

To print a page with two blank lines at the top and bottom of each page, use the following:
After EACH sixty two lines of text add the following dot command on the next line without the ( ).

(.SP 4)
After the last line of text, add the following define prompt on

NEXT PAGE

the next two lines without the ( ).
(.DP 2:"EXIT" CR)
(NUMBER 2 SURROUNDED BY ASTERISK)
Save file to DISK

4. PRINT TEXT VIA THE FORMATTER

The printer will start, skip 5 lines and STOP. The Formatter screen will prompt you to "SET PAPER". Roll your paper to place the print head 2 lines from the top of the paper and HIT ENTER. The printer will print all pages and STOP. You will be prompted to "EXIT". *Note (from editor): My Gemini10X advances 5 spaces as indicated, but only after the prompt "SET PAPER". In order to obtain proper paper alignment, I modified the DP commands (.DP 1:"ENTER" AND .DP 2:"SET PAPER")*

To EXIT, Hit FCTN -4, ENTER and you will Exit Formatter and return to the TI WRITER menu.

Note: This ARTICLE was printed using this procedure. Note that there are only two (2) blank lines at the top and bottom of the first page and two blank lines at the top of the second page. (Isn't GREAT to be able to be in CONTROL of the FORMATTER!!!)

5. The above procedure will let you print several *SHORT FILES* (less than a page) without "wasted" space between files. The use of DEFINE PROMPTS before the first line of text and after the last line of text files lets you determine exactly where your printer will START and STOP for each SHORT FILE! This technique is very good for RECEIPE FILES and can be used to print postcards and to address envelopes. You will be prompted to "SET PAPER" before each new SHORT FILE starts printing. For SHORT FILES, you only need to do steps (a), (f), (g) and (h) as shown in the first paragraph of this article. Add FORMATTER codes in STEP (a).

6. EXAMPLES

Examples of FORMATTING CODES used to print this article are shown below. Steps (a) through (h) only take about five minutes after you do it once or twice. It is easy!!!

-donot key in the ( )
(.CO FILE#1)
(.PL 140)
(.DP 1:"SET PAPER"
(NUMBER 1 SURROUNDED BY ASTERISK)
THIS IS THE FIRST LINE OF TEXT (do not include Formatter codes)

THIS IS LINE 62 OF TEXT
(.SP 4)
THIS FIRST LINE OF PAGE 2

THIS IS THE LAST LINE OF MY TEXT ON PAGE 2
(.DP 2:"EXIT"
(NUMBER 2 SURROUNDED BY ASTERISK)

7. Have FUN and enjoy that feeling of having the FORMATTER under your CONTROL!!!! No more "runaway" printers and wasted paper!!! Avoid TI-WRITER "FF" (FORMATTER FRUSTRATION)

SPIRIT OF 99

TI TRICKS

by WESLEY R. RICHARDSON
NORTHCOAST 99ERS, CLEVELAND, OH

BACKUPS When you are writing any program or document on any computer, it is a good practice to save your work every 15 minutes. If the power goes off or if the computer locks up, you will only loose the last fifteen minutes of work. I also make it a practice that when I finish a session on the computer that I first save the document or program to two different disks and then print out a listing of it. If something should happen to the disks, retyping the information is a lot faster than creating the material from memory.

TI-WRITER If you are using two different files and combining information, when you do a LoadFile (LF) or SaveFile (SF), you can put both filenames on the prompt line and TI-W will only use the first name. For example, DSK1.FILE1 DSK1.FILE2. By doing this you don't need to remember the other file name or retype it when you are finished with FILE1. If you want to insert or delete several spaces on sequential lines for formatting purposes such as a table of numbers, it can be done quite easily. First put a character which you haven't used anywhere else such as : on each line at the point that you want to insert or delete spaces. Turn off word wrap with CTRL O. Then do a ReplaceString (RS) using the form /:/^^^^/ to add spaces or the form /:^^^^/^/ to delete spaces. The replace string is also useful for removing the nonprinting characters such as CR or LF. The CTRL U function will work in the command line the same way it is used within a document to access the ASCII characters from 1 to 31.

EXTENDED BASIC While developing a new program, use line 90 REM DSK1.PROG001 at the start of the program. Each time you save the program, do so by typing 90 then FCTN X. Press (ENTER) then FCTN 8 for redo. Delete the 90 and press enter and your program will be saved to disk. Press FCTN 8 again and change to DSK2 to save to a second disk. Do 90 FCTN X again and increment the name to PROG002. By doing this, if the last changes you make to the program created new problems, then you can go back to the previous revision. When your program is done, delete line 90 and save the program. Save the program with a different name using "DSK1.PROGM",MERGE format. Then type NEW, then MERGE "DSK1.PROGM". Then save the program to two disks using the final name.

DV80APPEND

by WESLEY R. RICHARDSON
NORTHCOAST 99ERS, CLEVELAND, OH

The Extended BASIC program, DV80APPEND, will append a Display Variable 80 (DV80) format file to the end of an existing DV80 file. One purpose of this utility program is to combine files which are too large for them to both be loaded into the TI-Writer Editor.

Since the TI-Writer Editor uses the last line of the file to store the margin and tab settings, you may wish to load the appended to file using the Editor/Assembler Editor and then save the file back to disk to remove the tab settings line. The only caution using DV80APPEND is that if the first character of a line has an ASCII value greater than 127, then that line will not be included in the output file.

The program works best with the input file on one disk drive and the output file on another disk drive because the disk is accessed for each input and output line.

```
100 REM DV80APPEND
110 REM WESLEY R. RICHARDSON, DECEMBER,
    1990
120 REM NORTHCOAST 99ERS, CLEVELAND, OH
130 PRINT "DSKX. FILE TO ADD?"
140 INPUT "  ";F1$
150 PRINT "DSKX. APPEND TO FILE?"
160 INPUT "  ";F2$
170 OPEN #1:F1$,INPUT
180 PRINT "READING ";F1$
190 OPEN #2:F2$,APPEND
200 LINPUT #1:W$
210 IF EOF(1)THEN 260
220 IF ASC(W$)>127 THEN 260
230 N=N+1
240 PRINT #2:W$
250 GOTO 200
260 PRINT "CLOSING ";F1$
270 CLOSE #1
280 PRINT "CLOSING ";F2$
290 CLOSE #2
300 PRINT N;"LINES ADDED"
310 END
```

901215WR

Why is 100% error free data important? First of all, we expect the computer to be perfect! Secondly, and more importantly, because if even one bit in a data byte is transmitted incorrectly, the meaning of the entire byte changes. For instance, 1000101 is the binary equivalent of E. Bit 101101, different in only one bit, is the binary equivalent of M. Obviously, error-free data is very important. For example, financial data can be grossly in error if just one number is wrong or a decimal point becomes a number!

ABOUT WORD PROCESSING FILES:
Because word processing files contain words, many people call them text files. Be very careful not to confuse word processing files with standard ASCII text files.

Standard ASCII text files include only the ASCII printable characters and four of the special control codes: <return> (carriage return), LF (line feed), FF (form feed), and HT (horizontal tab).

Most word processing programs, on the other hand, create files which are mostly text, but, which also contain some 8-bit binary codes and many ASCII control codes. These extra codes are used for text formatting purposes, like indicating the special typestyles. Because word processing files usually contain 8-bit codes and special ASCII codes, they are NOT standard ASCII text files. Word processing files must be treated as BINARY files.

A common mistake is to send a word processing file to a mainframe as if it were a standard transfer file. If a word processing files is sent as a transferred file, the 8-bit control codes will not be transmitted correctly. These codes will remain embedded in the text and will no longer perform the text formatting expected. In addition, the codes are often not printable characters which means extensive editing will have to be done to restore the file to it's original condition.

UPPER CASE & LOWER CASE;
Is "A" the same as "a"?
In the early days of computing, terminals and printers were usually designed to recognize only upper case characters. Software developed for those systems either ignored lower case characters or changed them to upper case: in the second case, "A" was the same as "a".

Today of course, most terminals and printers support lower case characters as well as upper case. It's very unusual to find a terminal or printer, which operates with exclusively with upper case characters.

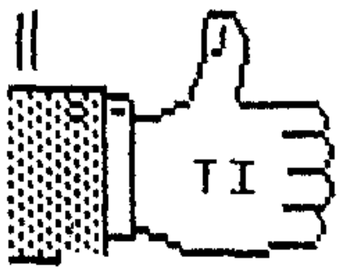
However, the same can not be said of software: some programs and operating systems recognize upper and lower case characters, others do not.

On a TI-99/4A for example, "june_dta" and "JUNE_DTA" refer to different files: under MS-DOS these two names refer to the same file. If an operating system or a program treats upper and lower case characters differently, it is said to be case-sensitive. For instance, the TI operating system is case-sensitive, while MS-DOS is not.

Since data in communications frequently involves different types of computers, case-sensitivity may be an issue for you; you should know whether the system you are calling expects upper case only, or will accept either.

EXCITEMENT! GOLLY GEE!

"P.Y.I"*



* Protect Your Investment

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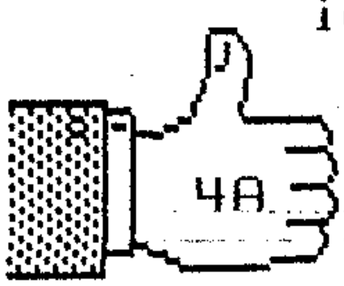
Did you ever wonder what's under the 4A hood?
What you would do if your TI "broke down"?
How to do some of those "hardware thingies" that are always written up in MICROpendium?
Do you feel a bit afraid to tackle a "fix-it" or (better still) "prevent-it" job?

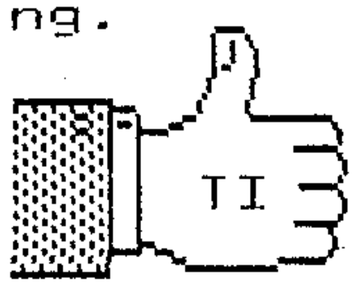
HAVE WE GOT THE SOLUTION FOR YOU!!!!

M.U.N.C.H.'s just released professional-quality video tape: "Into the 21st Century (& then some) Protect Your Investment TI Tape"

This detailed video goes step by step through taking the TI apart (black & silver and beige), identifying, cleaning, re-assembling.



Also, what to use and NOT use to clean the console, drives, and so on. Also, cooling your power supply to prevent lockup, changing very inexpensive resistors to improve video image, AND MORE!



ORDER!

NEXT MEETING TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1992..NEW ADDRESS SEE BACK PAGE!!!

MUNCH OFFICERS AND NUMBERS (all in 508 area unless noted)

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Disk Librarian	Lou Holmes	617	965/3584
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NEW-AGE/99	Jack Sughrue		476/7630

MUNCH DUES	
NEW MEMBERSHIP	$25.00
RENEWAL MEMBERSHIP	$15.00
NEWSLETTER ONLY SUBSCRIPTION	$13.00

APRIL MEETING. There were 14 members and two gusts at the meeting. Lou had quite a job replacing resistors on computers. The room looked like a computer lab. We found that a 260om resistor did an even better job on improving the video display. Jack demoed some of Comprodine's offerings.

MAY MEETING. I am not sure what this month's demo will be. Lou will again be replacing resistors for those who want them. We will need a monitor cable for the monitor we purchased from Lou. There is still no release date for the Secret Guide to Computers.

RAFFLE. Every month we have a raffle to help defer the rental cost of our meeting hall. A typical raffle will have game and utility programs T-Shirts, books, bumper stickers, blank discs and all sorts of odds and ends for the T.I.

LIBRARY NOTICE. Please return any items borrowed from our library. If you can not come to a meeting or give these items to someone who will be at the meeting.

REPRINTS. Reprints are permitted as long as credit is given to M.U.N.C.H.

ARTICLES. I am always looking for articles for this newsletter, anything which interests you will probably interest other members of the TI community, so please share your ideas and opinions with all of us.

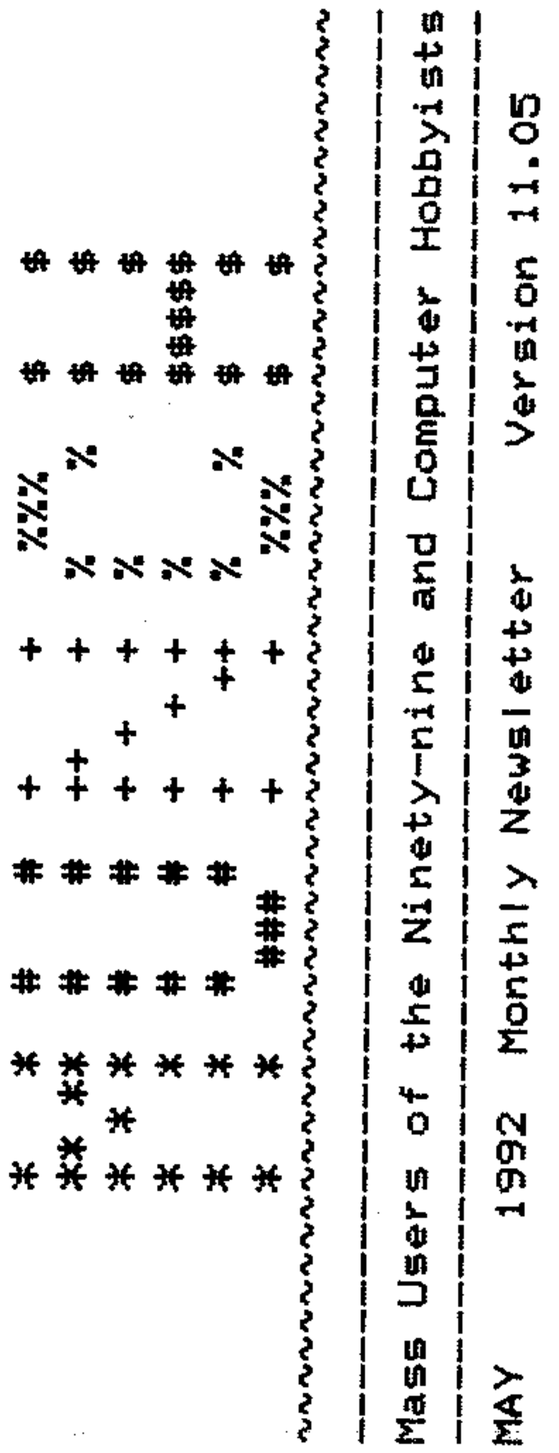
DISK LIBRARY. The disk library will be at the meetings from now on. We have copies of all disks in the library and they are available to members for just $1.50 each for single discs, $2.00 flippies, $3.00 double discs and $4.00 double flippie.

FOR SALE. The group has a TI Count Business Software package available for sale. If interested contact Jim Cox at the above numer or the club address. Bruce Willard has 3 computers, a P-Box with 3 drives and lots of modules for sale, call him for prices. Cecil Pittman Rt.2, ox 223; Picayune, Ms. 39466; 601-708-7286 has a complete T.I. system for sale. See Jim for a complete listing of what is available.

DISK OF THE MONTH. This month's disk is #105, a utilities disk with Home Financil Decisions, Personal Record Keeping and Personal Report Generator; this is GPL #9 T.I. Utility #3.

THE MUNCH VIDEO is ready, members can purchase it for $5.00, plus $3.00 postage for mail orders.

Lou and Jack intend to go to the Lima Fair, if you want to go contact them.



Mass Users of the Ninety-nine and Computer Hobbyists

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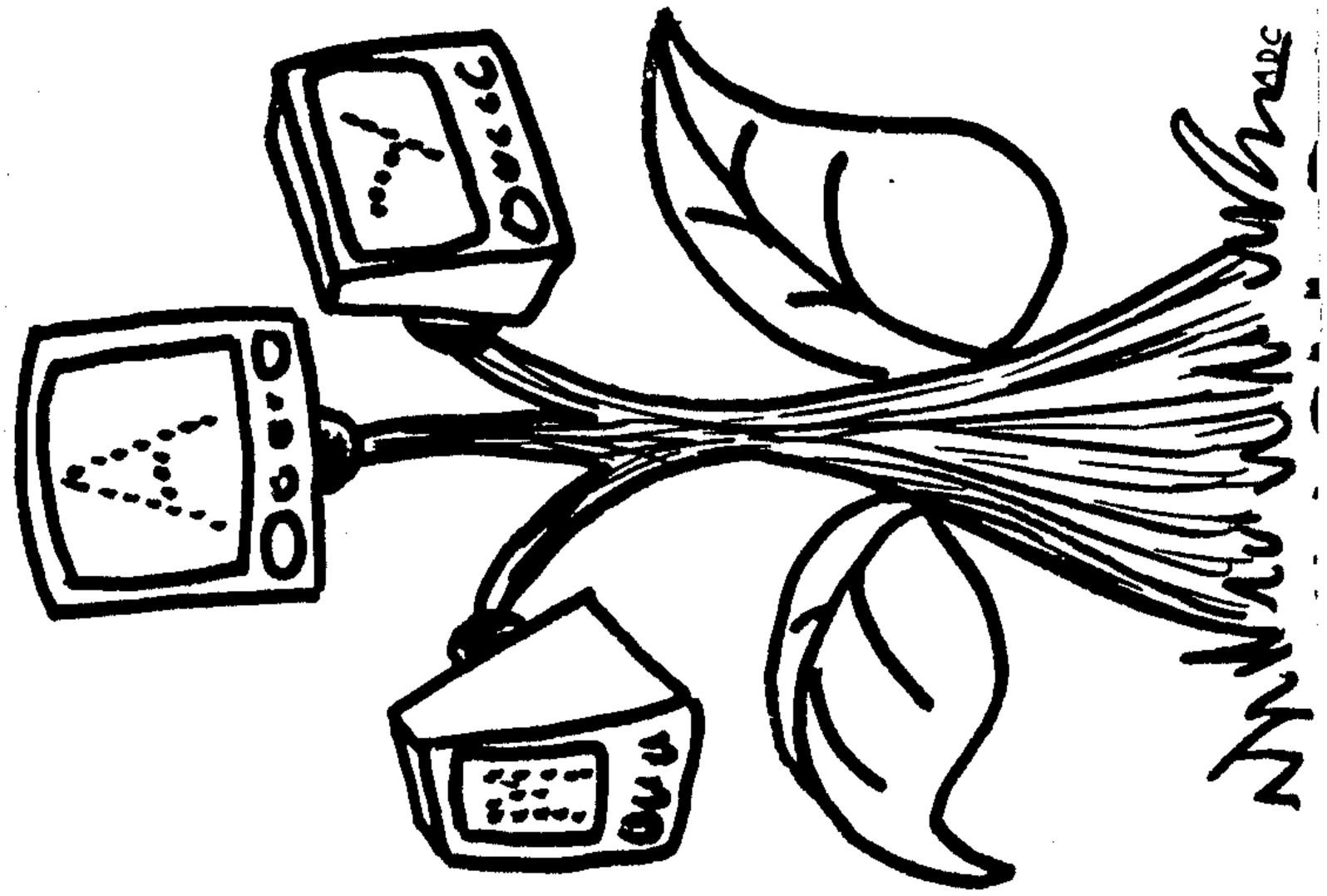

NEW ADDRESS:

M.U.N.C.H.
C/O J.W. COX
905 EDGEBROOK DR.
BOYLSTON, MA. 01505

FIRST CLASS

Next Meeting MAY 12th.

POSTMASTER: Forwarding and Address Correction Requested.