

FROM THE PRESIDENT

By Jim Swedlow

APRIL MEETING

Our April meeting should be one to remember. We have another set of hardware demonstrations:

- A Hard Disk for the TI!
- Super Space II
- A Print Buffer

Come join us on April 6th.

UGOC HALL OF FAME

At our March meeting, we created the UGOC HALL OF FAME. Henceforth, we will honor a 99'er each month. The UGOC HALL OF FAME will recognize and support those key members of the TI community who have helped make our 4A so much better than TI ever admitted (knew?).

Elsewhere in this issue is an article about the person we selected in March. (If this sounds a bit vague, remember that I am writing this about 46 days before you read it - your history is my future).

PLEASE bring generous support for the raffle. Half of the gross goes to our selection for the UGOC HALL OF FAME. Five dollars should be an absolute minimum. Remember, where would we be without these folks?

GENIAL TRAVELER

We will have Volume 2 Number 3 at the April meeting. Numbers 1 and 2 are still available. The price is \$7 per disk. As a bonus, GT's publisher, Barry Traver, has offer special GENie access for regular GT buyers from UGOC.

LIBRARY UPDATE

Four new disks in the library this month:

- FW41 The February 24, 1989 update to BOOT which is probably the best menu program for the TI.
- FW77 Ray Kazmer's 1989 Valentine program. Can Snoopy rescue Penelope from Grog? Excellent graphics.
- U18 MONEY MONEY MONEY Version 1.2. This is a must have if you do anything with money!
- U25 MAGIC FILE MANIPULATOR Version 2.1. An update to this fine program for transferring files between TI's and other computers. Written by our own Ben Hatheway.
- U27 EARL's XB PROGRAMS. This collection of 61 XB programs is a treasure chest for the XB programmer.

MEMBERSHIP CORNER

by Jim Morris

Our membership is currently at seventy. Nine are ninety days in arrears. Three have indicated the check is in the mail. Three are active members and the other three are to be contacted. Ten memberships are currently due. Eight new prospective members have recently attended at least one of our monthly meetings and hopefully on contact several will become new members. The major problem seems to be schedule conflicts

We do have an attrition problem and to date not one active member has proposed a new member that I am aware of. Come on we all know the TI/94A is a great computer and for the price compared to other systems and capabilities can't be beat. Why not demonstrate your system to at least one friend and do the club a favor and your friend too!

Three additional prospective members are expected to attend the March meeting. Club ads placed in various computer publications have brought in the majority of prospective members.

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FORTH SCREENS

SCR 138

```
# \ STRING OPERATORS EGR 2/28/89
1 FC IT : IT ; : NIP SWAP DROP ;
2 # VARIABLE A0 64 ALLOT # VARIABLE B0 64 ALLOT
3 # VARIABLE LA # VARIABLE LB # VARIABLE #POS
4 : INIT 66 BLANKS ; A0 INIT B0 INIT B0 ! " EARL "
5 : 2DUP OVER OVER ; : +UNDER ROT + SWAP ;
6 : GLEN ( a -- u) 64 + 65 # DO DUP 1 - CR 32 -
7 IF 1 SWAP LEAVE THEN LOOP DROP 65 SWAP - ;
8 : CENTER ( a --) GLEN 40 SWAP - 2/ SPACES ;
9 : SEG# ( a1 pos len -- a2 len) SWAP 1 - UNDER ;
10 : POS ( a1 a2 u1 -- u2) \ Str#1 Str#2 begin -- pos
11 >R 2DUP GLEN LB ! GLEN LA ! # #POS ! ( a1 a2)
12 SWAP DUP R) + SWAP LA @ LB - + 1 + ( a2 a3 a4)
13 SWAP DO ( a2) DUP 1 SWAP LB @ GSTR# 1 #POS !:
14 IF LEAVE THEN LOOP DROP #POS 0 ;
15 -->
```

SCR 139

```
# \ STRINGS STUFF EGR 2/1/89
1 : TT -TRAILING TYPE ; : STR# DUP INIT ;
2 : GSTR ( n-- ) CLS 5 12 AT ." INPUT "
3 ." A STRING UP TO " DUP ." CHAR"
4 1 16 AT 1+ GSTR# ; : LOC CLS 16 4 AT ;
5 : .SWFE LOC ." SHORT WAIT FOR EFFECT"
6 1 WAIT 13 6 AT CLS ;
7 : .STNT .SWFE ." AND HERE IT IS ! " CR ;
8 : NOVIT ( a1 a2 --) OVER GLEN MOVE ;
9 : .IT ( a --) DUP GLEN TT ;
10 : .SEG ( a1 begin len --) SEG# TT ;
11 : .CENT ( a1 --) DUP DUP CR CENTER GLEN TT ;
12 : STRG CLS A0 INIT 40 GSTR PAD A0
13 NOVIT .STNT A0 .CENT QUIT ;
14 12 12 AT CLS ." ENTER 'STRG'"
15
```

AND SO FORTH #41

By Earl Raguse

This time I intend to continue with more string handling stuff in Forth. Forth doesn't really need any string handling words, but some of you XBASIC types have grown used to special words to manipulate strings, so I shall give you some.

Last time I gave you GLEN (GetLENGth) and CENTER. Well GLEN had a bug in it. It doesn't work right if the string length is zero. I don't know why you would want to get the length of a null string, but to cover all bases, I have revised it and it is included on Screen #38, along with the revised CENTER which used it. Also on Screen #38 is SEG\$, and POS, just like XB. Screen #39 has a few words to exercise these words ranging from TT thru STRG.

Screen #38 initializes two VARIABLES A\$ and B\$ of max 66 characters each. B\$ is further loaded with the string EARL. I am also introducing a couple of useful new words +UNDER and NIP, rather popular in the Forth community, but unheard of when I was writing Forth. It turned out that I didn't need NIP, but I left it there anyway. The word +UNDER is often used when you have a couple of values on the stack which will become the limits of a DO loop. +UNDER lets you easily add 1 to the second value from the top, (the limit) so the loop will execute the desired number times.

When these words are all finished, they look simple enough, except for POS maybe, but I had one heck of a time getting them so that they all worked the way they are supposed to. I spent 2 days trouble shooting code that had worked at one time. I finally suspected the equipment, and tried it on my other system, and presto, it worked! Two whole days wasted. I'm still not sure what the problem is (or was), part of it is now gone. Oh! the joys of computerizing!

GLEN works only for strings which have been INITIALIZED with 64 (min) BLANKS. If there is junk in the ALLOTted space, GLEN will find the string longer than you think it is. It works by starting 64 spaces past the beginning address of the of the string (in this case the variable A\$), then checking each character to see if it is a non-blank, when found, the loop is left with LEAVE, and the index is subtracted from the initialized string length of 64. Note the sequence DO DUP 1 - C@ 32 - IF 1 SWAP LEAVE THEN LOOP DROP. I had previously put SWAP after LOOP, as SWAP DROP, to swap and drop the remaining address on the stack which was put there by IF, (note that this is NIP). The trouble with that is if the string had no length there would be no 1 to SWAP with.

CENTER is a rather simple word, which uses GLEN. Once the LENGTH is known, we merely subtract it from the screen width, and divide by two, then SPACES (TAB in XB) that amount to the right.

SEG\$ (str1 pos len -- str2 len) works just like XB. It expects a string address, a position in that string, and the length of the desired segment. A new address is computed, using the offset from the beginning of the string, for the new string. The length is that specified. +UNDER does this nicely .

POS (str1 str2 len -- al len) also works very much like XB. It expects the addresses of two strings on the stack, and the number of characters (len) of the second string to search for in the first string. POS outputs the position where the match is found, and the specified length, so that the result may be used with TYPE, (or TT), or CMOVE. POS uses CSTR\$ (Compare STRing\$) which was explained in detail in ASF#4. Its rather complex, so I wont go into detail. If you want detail talk to me about it.

On Screen #39, we have an abbreviation TT for the "hate to type crowd" and the word STR\$. STR\$ initializes any address, and permits one to enter a string with the words !" string".

The word MOVIT uses GLEN and is handy when one doesn't know the string length for CMOVE. The word .IT (printIT), no plagiarism intended Roger, uses GLEN and TT to type out a string from any address. I will discuss .SEG (print SEGment and .CENT (print CENTERed) subsequently.

After Screens #38 and #39 are loaded, you will get the prompt to enter STRG. That's one of the remaining mysteries, if I have STRG automatically entered by putting it as an immediate word on the screen, the way I usually do, STRG does not work right. It did at one time but not now. Manual entry somehow seems to solve it. Anyway, if you follow the prompts, you should get your entered string printed at center screen.

Now enter A\$.CENT (print CENTERed) to get it again. The word .CENT works with any string, not just A\$. Try B\$.CENT. B\$ was initialized to EARL on Screen #38. To prove this is not a "put up job", enter B\$.IT, B\$ will printed but not centered. Try STR\$ (string) as follows: B\$ (or any address) STR\$!" This is a String". Then try B\$.IT to verify that you in fact have that message stored in B\$. Now do B\$.CENT and, lo and behold, you will get B\$ centered on the screen.

Now do A\$.TT, select a 3 character sequence from from A\$, then use STR\$ to load the sequence into B\$. Then do A\$ B\$ 1 POS . and verify the the occurrence of B\$ is in the right place in A\$. Now pick another character sequence from A\$, load it into B\$. Then enter A\$ B\$ 1 POS A\$ + .IT and note that you get the remaining part of A\$. Now substitute n TT for .IT, you now get a segment of only n characters. There is literally no end the flexibility. Do a little experimenting.

TI BITS * Number 25

By Jim Swedlow

A VIRUS IN TI LAND?

I doubt it.

A computer virus attaches itself to a program and then hides. It moves from program to program, hidden until it starts doing whatever it does.

Some virus programs display humorous and/or obscene messages. Others destroy data. By definition, a virus must exist in an electronic environment where it has programs to move among. This happens on a main frame or a hard disk.

Since our TI's are mainly disk based, there should be no where for the virus to spread.

A real danger, however, is a trojan horse. This little love is a program that is supposed to do one thing but actually does another - like reformat your disk or make the drive jump around.

Some simple precautions will keep you safe. When you get a new program, run it on a disk by itself. Keep all other drives empty. If anything unusual happens, shut your system off.

If you find a bad program and it came from a bulletin board, call the Sysop IMMEDIATELY. (Sysop is "bulletin boardese" for system operator.)

THANK YOU CIN-DAY

The CIN-DAY User Group (Cincinnati and Dayton) has a practice of recognizing various folks in the TI community. Recently I was honored by these fine folks. Just wanted to say

T H A N K Y O U ! ! !

to all of their members.

BOOT TRICK

Want to change the colors on your BOOT screen? This is not in the documentation, but pushing changes the Background color and <F> the Foreground. Use <FCTN 5> to save your changes.

TI v. IBM

No, this is not one of those bash the big blue monster items. Nor is it a lament for the end of the 4A. Rather, some thoughts on reality.

First, IBM compatible computers exist and are widely used. I don't want to get into the IBM v. MAC argument here. The point is that these computers are used and supported in offices and software stores. Our 4A isn't.

Another fact - many TI users have left the 4A and gone to other platforms. These defections have left those of us who continue to use our 4A's gun shy.

Some have suggested that TI user groups form IBM SIG's (Special Interest Groups). This has not been well received and I think wisely so. There is strong support for IBM compatibles. It would be a mistake for us to dilute our energies by diving them.

On the other hand, ignoring the real world would also be a mistake. Some of us use IBM compatibles at work. Others own one. This does not mean the end of the 4A. Our TI continues to be viable. It wasn't, it would have gone the way of Adam and other lesser contenders.

We cannot stick our heads in the sand and pretend that we are alone. We aren't. We can, however, make sure that the TI continues to get the support it deserves. One way is to support those who live in a two computer world.

From time to time, then, you will see some discussion here about working with a TI and another computer. I hope that this will be taken in the spirit that it intended. Not to wean folks away but to keep hands on those 48 keys.

MAGIC FILE MANIPULATOR

One vital necessity when you use more than one operating system is the ability to move files back and forth. If you have this need, MAGIC FILE MANIPULATOR (MAGICFM) is the program for you. You need the following:

- A TI system with disk, RS232 and 32K.
- Extended BASIC.
- A communications (modem) program that performs XMODEM file transfers for your other computer.
- A null modem cable.

The MAGICFM documentation includes pin outs for the null modem cable. Since it only uses three wires, it is easy to make.

(continued on Page 5

In My Humble Opinion

Hi, I'm Bill Nelson and have been a member of the club for a few years now. This is the first time I've done anything for the club paper and I hope you like it. A review of the disks from the club's library has been asked for for some time and being a graphics nut I'm starting with GR88. Why? It's got MAXRLE!

To steal some words from Jack Sughrue, MAXRLE is a "GRAPHIC WONDER". It loads with the FUNNELWEB Option 4 loader or the EA cartridge Option 3; Let's change the club's catalog. Loading with FUNNELWEB goes like this. First you will get a prompt that reads "DSK4./@", change this to "DSKn.MAXRLE" and press the enter key. Then you'll get a prompt that reads "DSK2." and you'll have to change this to read "START" and press the enter key. Last of all you will then need to press "PROCEED." You say this is to much? I'm working on an XB loader; but, don't count on me. Any of you programmer Wizards out there, please help. Now that you have it running your ready to load and save pictures from and to any of four formats.

DF 128 RLE's
DV 80 RLE's
GRAPHIX
TI-ARTIST V/2

The Doc's that come with the disk, while pointing out the new features of version 2, do not do the program justice. Original doc's, down loaded from Compuserve, will be in the club library shortly.

Now for the rest of the disk. When ever I look a graphics I make a judgement on how I could use the picture. If I can find a use for the pictures then the graphic can qualify for an excellent or outstanding rating. Contained on this disk are:

1. Cosby: A very good picture of the man himself, Dr. Bill Cosby.
2. Elvira: This picture may be considered to be good by someone, but not me. The Mistress of the Dark drawn in her element, a dark background.
3. Herron: Have you see the FBI ten most wanted list? This RLE looks like it came off the list. Full name Charles Lee Herron. Can be classified as a good picture.
4. Pamela: I think Pamela is or was a news anchor. Is good picture; but, a bit to heavy on the shading.

5. Picture: Mr. Spock I presume. Yes for you Trek'es, this one's for you. A good picture of Leonard Nemoi, (ok, so I can't spell his name), as the star ship executive officer.

6. Weather: This picture could be useful if you take away all that is not a picture of the continental USA. It is a weather map.

And so goes my first review. In my humble opinion.

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continued from Page 4

You boot up MAGICFM on your TI and your communications program on your other computer. Then, from the other computer keyboard, you can:

- Catalog any disk on your TI.
- Delete, Protect, Unprotect or Rename any file on your TI.
- View any DV80 file.
- Transfer (via XMODEM) any file from your TI to the other computer OR from the other computer to your TI.

One of the things that make this program magic is that the file transfers work at the fantastic speed of 19,200 baud. Files fly over the null modem cable.

If you think you need this program, you do. It solves any number of problems.

Kudos to Ben Hatheway who wrote MAGICFM. Outstanding!

UNSUNG HEROES

The February, 1989 issue of PC Computing contained an article subtitled:

"Sometimes being great isn't good enough. Witness the fate of ten products that deserved better".

Guess what one of the ten was.

"TI 99/4A: Texas Instruments' 16 bit home computer was fast, expandable, cheap and an early victim of 'dinosaur marketing.'"

Enjoy.

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Basically Basic by N.Armstrong

I believe that typos have a way of concealing themselves until the final copy has been printed.

Last time, we made a data-base utility (Simple Phone List). The names and numbers were included as DATA statements. This method of storing data is not user friendly for maintaining the phone list. For that, it is better to have the data file separate from the program.

This time, we will include two programs, one to make a file from the DATA statements, and the other to show the names and numbers from the file. We will wait until next time to show how to add and delete or change the file contents.

This first program is a simple matter of opening a file on disk, reading the information from the DATA statements, and printing that information to the disk. File processing is covered in the User's Reference Guide on page 11-118 and subsequent.

Notice that we do not append any characteristics to our open statement. This causes a default to Display, Variable 80 (records are coded in display format, are variable length, but are no longer than 80 characters). This type of file can be loaded into and maintained from TI Writer.

You do not have to key in Data statements if you have them from last time (Simple Phone List). Just add 10 to 40 at the front of SPL and invoke RUN. The file Fone will form on the disk in drive one.

```
10 OPEN #1:"DSK1.FONE"
15 READ A$,B$
20 C$=A$&"*"&B$
25 PRINT #1:C$
30 IF A$<>"STOP" THEN 15
35 CLOSE #1
40 STOP

260 DATA ALPHA A,555 1212
270 DATA BETA B,555 1212
280 DATA GAMMA G,555 1212
290 DATA DELTA D,555 1212
300 DATA EPSILON E,555 1212
310 DATA ZETA Z,555 1212
320 DATA ETA H,555 1212
330 DATA THETA T,555 1212
340 DATA IQTA I,555 1212
350 DATA KAPPA K,555 1212
360 DATA PHI P,555 1212
370 DATA CHI C,555 1212
380 DATA PSI P,555 1212
390 DATA OMEGA O,555 1212
400 DATA LAMDA L,555 1212
```

```
410 DATA MU M,555 1212
420 DATA NU N,555 1212
430 DATA XI X,555 1212
440 DATA OMICRON O,555 1212
450 DATA PI P,555 1212
460 DATA RHO R,555 1212
470 DATA SIGMA S,555 1212
480 DATA TAU T,555 1212
490 DATA UPSILON U,555 1212
500 DATA STOP,0
```

For the second program, the FONE file is opened and data is copied into an array. Counter N indicates the total number of elements used, one record per element.

There are two fields in Each record. In the DATA statements, the fields are separated by a comma; in the FONE file, by the pound sign (#). This change is necessary because the INPUT statement will not accept a comma. The two fields are separated and printed to the screen by statements 200-270.

```
100 REM SIMPLE PHONE LIST
    MOD BY N.ARMSTRONG
110 DIM NA$(50)
120 OPEN #1:"DSK1.FONE"
130 N=N+1
140 INPUT #1:NA$(N)
150 IF EOF(1)THEN 170
160 GOTO 130
170 CLOSE #1
180 CALL CLEAR
190 PRINT "PRESS SPACEBAR TO
    SEE NAMES":
200 CALL KEY(3,K,K)
210 IF K<1 THEN 200
220 X=X+1
230 P=POS(NA$(X),"#",1)
240 N#=SEG$(NA$(X),1,P-1)
250 A#=SEG$(NA$(X),P+1,LEN(N
    A$(X))-P)
260 PRINT N#,A# :
270 IF X<N THEN 200
280 X=0
290 PRINT "END OF LIST  PRE
    SS <R>EPEAT
    OR <S>TOP"
300 CALL KEY(3,K,K)
310 IF K=82 THEN 100
320 IF K<>83 THEN 300
330 STOP
```

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UGOC
BULLETIN
BOARD
300/1200/2400 BAUD
(714) 751-4332

From The Newsletters
By Earl Raguse

The following was taken from the South Bay UG 1/89 Bits & Bytes, who got it from the 8/88 Detroit News, who got it from the author Chuck Moss.

MONOGAMY IS A MUST

WHEN THE MODEM IS THE MEDIUM

For years now my computer-nut buddy Ian had been trying to sell me on modems. "you 'll love it," he said. "it's a whole new world!"

Now, modems are little devices that let your computer connect up with other computers through the phone lines. With a modem, your computer can link up with other machines that have modems, share programs, exchange data, and even merge with national and international networks.

"It's like a giant singles bar for computers," Ian boasted. "It's the new age of information. There are no limits to data transmission! Information is free, and mankind is liberated. It's the electronic revolution."

So I bought a modem and joined the revolution, but as usual, I was too late.

I immediately called up my friend, "Ian! I've finally got a modem. Hook up your computer. Lets upload and download, baby."

"Are you kidding?" he gasped. "I never connect with other computers anymore."

"But I've got some great new programs. Let's link up."

"No way, man! Who knows where those programs have been."

"But Ian," I protested, "what about the New Age of Information? What about the liberating electronic revolution?"

"Aww, c'mon. Where have you been? Tis is the 1980's. Haven't you heard of bugs? Haven't you heard of viruses?"

"Huh?"

"A computer bug is a program where some nasty person has stuck in instructions that make your computer do bad things. It might be simple, like flash 'Ha Ha' on the screen, or it might wipe out all your data. Some bugs can even crash your entire system."

"And some viruses are worse. Somebody can stick a line or two in a program's millions of commands that will not only do bad things, but will write itself onto other disks and programs. If it gets loose onto the networks, a bad virus can get into any computer that hooks in. There are lots of bad viruses out there!"

"So..." I felt sick.

"...so you can't be too careful. No hacker with any sense is going to let his computer hook on with just anyone."

"Not even for some quick data exchange?"

"Those are the worst," Ian said. "you're at risk for every virus in the book. After all, how much do you really know about the other computer? It might be the kink that goes on-line for any stray word processor with a wink and an access code."

"But the free flow of information," I cried.

"We've all had to change our habits, the free and easy days of the 1970's and early 80's are over, my friend. We've all had to adopt more responsible attitudes. Sure, we all used to link up on Saturday nights, but no more. In fact, now I only log on one system that I know is clean. Monogamy is fashionable."

"So how come I never heard of all this?"

Ian shrugged, "Search me. Didn't you get a packet from the surgeon general?"

"My great aunt Mildred probably threw it away," I said with a groan. "So it's over. My poor TI can never join that wild scene of swinging computers?"

"Only at your own risk," Ian said. "excpt well... you can buy a sort of buffer that identifies and catches program bugs as they come in. The exchange isn't quite... as sensitive. But it does offer protection. In fact, it's uniformly recommended that no actively networking computer be without one."

"You can't mean its come to this?"

"I'm afraid so," said Ian. "computer condoms."

UGOC

HALL OF FAME

by Siles Bazerman

The first inductee into the UGOC Hall of Fame was selected by our membership at our meeting on March 2. He is John Johnson, also known as John.J on GENie, and as j.j. many other places.

John is an active Tler and if his name is not familiar to you, his accomplishments are. He is a co-SYSOP of the TI Roundtable on GENie, a member of the Miami Users Group, and a programmer of note, producing commercial, freeware and public domain programs.

If this still doesn't ring a bell, then try Remind-Me, Remind-SC, Boot, Root, and Menu. John has written all of these excellent programs and continuously updates Boot and Menu. The latest releases are 2-24-89 Boot, and Menu v7.36. As a side note, many new features have been added. Try them.

John has given freely to the TI community with Menu, et al, being presented with only a request for donations. In fact, the last specific request I recall was for donations to help replace the MUG BBS system which was damaged in an electrical storm.

I have not had the pleasure of meeting jj and really do not know any personal data about him. I do know that by his accomplishments and dedication to the TI that he is very deserving of his place as the first member of the UGOC Hall of Fame.

We hope to follow shortly with a full article about John so everyone will know him better.

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SWAP MEET

Mark the date April 30 on your calendar. That is the date of the 21st North Orange County Computer Club Swap Meet. This is the one to attend for all sorts of electronic bargains. Not only will there be computer items, new and used, but also Ham radio equipment for sale.

The Swap Meet will be held at Fullerton Junior College sat Lemon and Chapman. Take the 91 Freeway to the Lemon St exit, go North on Lemon to Berkley, (about 2 miles). Turn right on Berkly and follow the signs for parking.

The meet will run from 8 A.M. til 2 P.M. The best bargains will go fast so come as early as you can.

Bits and Bytes

by Siles Bazerman

Every so often I get the urge to write all sorts of disconnected thoughts. This time I am going to exercise Editorial Privilege and present them.

Did you know that TI actually made a 300 baud internal modem card? Never really was released though, but a few are still around.

A program is only really completed when the programmer dies.

Murphy would have loved computers. He would have never used one.

From a survey of newsletters, the three most widely reprinted persons in the TI world are Jim Peterson, Jim Swedlow and Jack Shughrue. Many a newsletter has been kept alive with these three authors.

If you want a special little program Jim Peterson has probably written it. See me to review his complete catalogue.

Speaking of Jack, thanks for the kind words about Jim Swedlow and me in the March M.U.N.C.H. I am honored to be mentioned in the same breath as those heavyweights. If you don't know what I am referring to, see Earl and check out some exchange newsletters.

An idiot-proof program will only be run by idiots.

Hoare's Law of Large Programs:
Inside every large program is a small program struggling to get out.

Rumor has it that Triton has been bought out by Ashton-Tate. Wonder what that means for the future.

A good program is one that runs.

Still need lots of help on the UGOC Board. A number of committee chairs need filling. If you have a little time and want to help call Stan Corbin at 892-2818.

Never did figure out why I have over 200 disks full of programs and run only about 10 or 12. Am I the only one?

Nixon's Theorem

The man who can smile when things go wrong has thought of someone he can blame it on.

Our policy is to always blame everything on the computer.

BYE