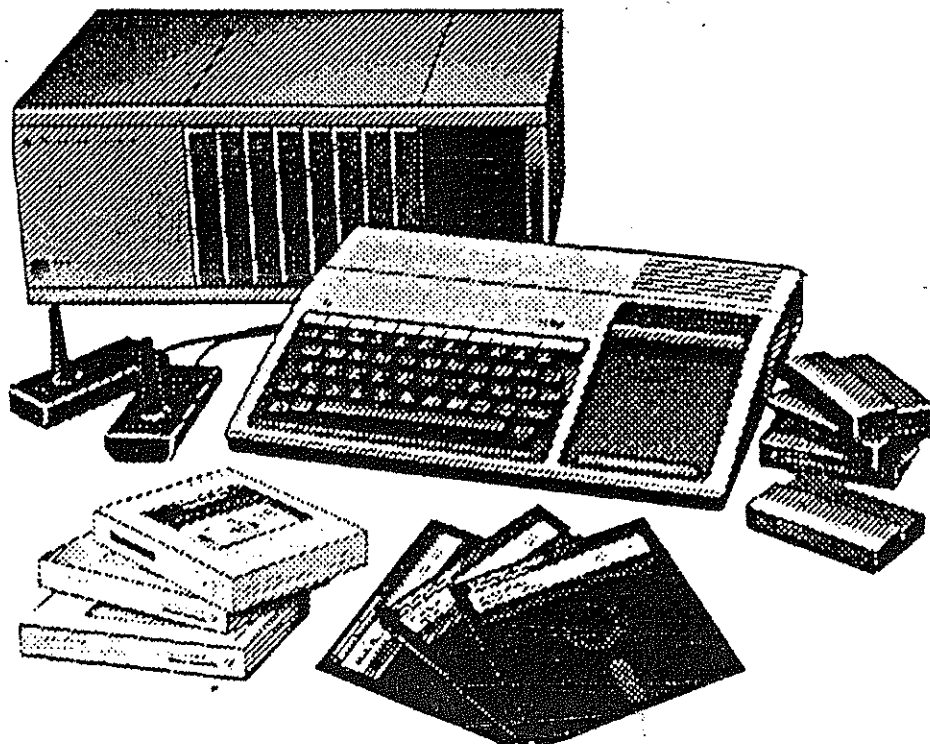


TI 99 USERS OF
PERTH

TIUP TIT BITS
VOLUME 14 No. 1
MAY 1995



TIUP - OFFICE BEARERS - 1995/1996.

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PLEASE NOTE,
OUR NEW MAILING
ADDRESS IS

=====
Cover by C&P (Courtesy of TIsHUG)
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SECRETARY TIUP
20 HUDSON ST.
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WESTERN
AUSTRALIA

TRANSFERRING FILES TI TO PC

by Philip Harris

Ottawa U.G.

December 1992

In case you're not sure how I passed TI Writer files to the PC, then let me explain. You will need the following hard/software: a null modem connector (approx. \$8 at most computer stores), a female/female gender changer (\$8), one or two modem cables, a modem program for both the PC and TI, TI Writer (Funnelweb), and the DF128/DV80 program (available from the Sysop on the Ottawa BBS).

Firstly, I download all the newsletter contributions from our BBS. After de-archiving any archived files, I then load up TI Writer.

Next, I select the first file for the newsletter and load the file as normal into TI Writer. Then merge in the next file by typing LF for Load File, and then type E DSK1.filename. This loads the file called "filename" from DSK1 and places it in the current document after the last line.

After all files are merged in, I can then do a rough deletion of unwanted formatting codes, then PF (Print File) to a file instead of a printer from the command line. The commands are: PF <enter>, C DSK1.Document <enter>. The "C" tells TI Writer to print the file stripping it of any TI Writer format characters and storing it in a "plain text" format.

The next step is to exit TI Writer and run the program DF128/DV80 and convert the DSK1.Document from a DV80 file to a DF128 file (ASCII standard).

Once the file conversion is complete, hook the two computers' serial ports together using the above equipment. Actually, you could do it DURING or even before the conversion.

Lastly, run a modem program on each computer, enter terminal mode and set the baud rate at 9600. You should now be connected! You can test this by typing a few letters on the TI, and they should appear on the PC's screen. To

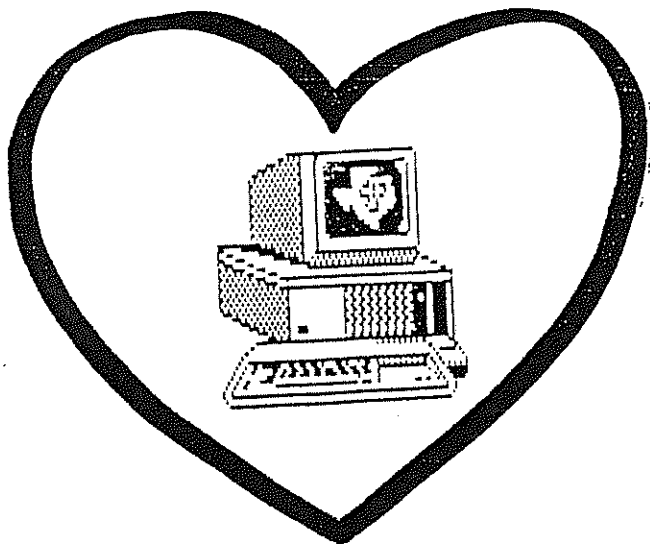
transfer the files, simply select "upload" on the TI, Xmodem protocol, and type in the name of the file to send (e.g. in Telco: DSK1.DOCUMENT). Before pressing enter on the TI to send, select "download" on the PC, Xmodem, plus the file name (including path if needed) and press enter on both machines. The files should "scream" between machines. After the transfer, load your PC's word processing package (e.g. WordPerfect) and load in the ASCII text file. It's that simple!

ADDENDUM by Mark Schafer: I have successfully transported files between a TI and a PC, and the only connectors I used were a TI modem cable and a null modem cable (as opposed to a null modem connector). I didn't use a gender changer. Maybe you only need one if you don't have a null modem cable. I have no idea how easy a null modem cable is to come by.

If you think his second step reads a little awkwardly, it's because I changed it. He was going through a little more trouble than he needed to, so I simplified it. I couldn't say "I then merge..." because it isn't the way the author said he did it.

And speaking of unneeded trouble, I may be off the mark since I don't know a whole lot about telecommunications, but isn't it true that in some cases it would be easier just to download the file to a PC in the first place?

Also, I believe the above steps could be reversed if you want to go the other way. If the program DF128/DV80 that he referred to cannot convert the other way, there are programs that can. The conversion could also be done at the PC before sending.



Financial Planning One Liners

by Tony Falco

Until computers came on the scene, calculations involving compound interest were laborious and complex. In most on the job applications, values were not calculated but rather they were read from tables. Your TI can now make financial calculation easy as illustrated by the four one liners below.

Suppose Auntie Mabel donates \$1000 for your newborn son's education. Running program 1 you will find that if you invest it at 8% compounded monthly and leave it for 18 years then you will have earned \$4,200.57.

You estimate needing \$100,000 (a conservative estimate) for college 18 years hence. Program 2 tells you that at 8% compounded monthly for 18 years you should make a one time deposit of \$23,806.27 to have \$100,000 when you need it.

When you see that amount you decide that a systematic savings plan would be more practical for you. So you will invest \$200 a month at 8% annual interest for 18 years. Program 3 tells you you will have accumulated \$96,017.23 by the end of your 18 year ordeal.

You are curious to find the exact monthly deposit needed to yield your \$100,000 goal. Program 4 to the rescue. This program says you will need \$208.30 per month if you use all the figures above.

More technically speaking. Program 1 computes the future value of a one time investment. Program 2 computes the present value for a one time investment. Program 3 gives values for an annuity. And the last program creates values for a sinking fund.

Of course the hardest part is not computing the values but coming up with the dough.

```
1 CALL CLEAR :: INPUT "Invested:$":P ::  
  INPUT "Rate:":R :: INPUT "Cpds/Yr:":N ::  
  INPUT "Years:":T :: A=P*(1+R/100/N)^(N*T)  
  T):: PRINT "FINAL VALUE=$"&STR$(INT(A*10  
0+.5)/100):: END
```

```
2 CALL CLEAR :: INPUT "Needed:$":A :: IN  
PUT "Rate:":R :: INPUT "Cpds/Yr:":N :: I  
NPUT "Years:":T :: P=A/(1+R/100/N)^(N*T)  
:: PRINT "Deposit=$"&STR$(INT(P*100+.5)/  
100):: END
```

```
3 CALL CLEAR :: INPUT "Deposit:$":P :: I  
NPUT "Rate:":R :: INPUT "Times/Yr:":N ::  
  INPUT "Years:":T :: A=100*N*P*((1+R/100  
/N)^(N*T)-1)/R :: PRINT "Final=$"&STR$(I  
NT(A*100+.5)/100):: END
```

```
4 CALL CLEAR :: INPUT "Needed:$":A :: IN  
PUT "Rate:":R :: INPUT "Times/Yr:":N ::  
  INPUT "Years:":T :: P=A*R/((1+R/100/N)^(  
N*T)-1)/N/100 :: PRINT "Deposit $"&STR$(  
INT(P*100+.5)/100):: END
```

Loan Payments

by Tony Falco

The purchase of a home is probably the largest investment that any of us makes. The short program given below computes the size of a monthly payment for any loan whether it be a car loan, a credit purchase for an appliance or a home mortgage.

A major source of profit to a financial institution is the interest received from loans. With this program you can see just what portion of your monthly payment goes to the principal and what part goes toward interest. There are two versions of the program. In the first version, the output goes to the screen. When using this version, you must press enter each time you see a blinking cursor. This will cause the next month's figures to be displayed. The second version sends output to a parallel printer. To run either version simply enter the amount borrowed, the rate of interest, and the number of years for the loan separated by commas. Then press enter.

Let's run through a hypothetical loan. Imagine you are buying a new home for \$180,000. You give a \$36,000 (20% of \$180,000) deposit. This leaves an amount borrowed of \$144,000. Suppose you take a 30 year mortgage at 11%. The program tells us that you will make 360 payments of \$1,371.35 each. Your first payment includes \$1320 for interest and only \$51.35 toward the principal. On the 9th payment of the 24th year, you pay \$685.44 toward principal and \$684.91 (almost equal) in interest. On your last payment \$1,358.89 goes toward principal and only \$12.46 is interest. Over the 30 year period you will have paid a whopping \$349,684.45 in interest fees and \$180,000 for the deposit and principal. This totals to \$529,684.45.

```
1 CALL CLEAR :: INPUT "$,%,#Yrs:" : P,R,T
  :: I=R/1200 :: N=12*T :: PY=P*I*(1+I)^N/
  ((1+I)^N-1) :: DISPLAY AT(4,1):" PAYMENT=
  $";INT(100*PY+.5)/100:" YR MO PRINCIPAL
  INTEREST"
2 FOR Y=1 TO T :: FOR M=1 TO 12 :: MI=I*P
  P :: MP=PY-MI :: DISPLAY AT(7,1):Y;TAB(5
  );M;TAB(9);INT(100*MP+.5)/100;TAB(20);IN
  T(100*MI+.5)/100 :: P=P-MP :: ACCEPT AT(
  24,28):A$ :: NEXT M :: NEXT Y
```

```
1 OPEN #1:"PID" :: INPUT "$,%,#Yrs:" : P,R
  ,T :: I=R/1200 :: N=12*T :: PY=P*I*(1+I)
  ^N/((1+I)^N-1) :: PRINT #1:"LOAN=$";P,R;"
  %", "PAYMENT=$";INT(100*PY+.5)/100:"YEAR"
  ,"MONTH",
2 PRINT #1:"PRINCIPAL","INTEREST" :: FOR
  Y=1 TO T :: FOR M=1 TO 12 :: MI=I*P ::
  MP=PY-MI :: PRINT #1:Y,M,INT(100*MP+.5)/
  100,INT(100*MI+.5)/100 :: P=P-MP :: NEXT
  M :: NEXT Y :: CLOSE #1
```

THE ZENOBBOARD (A new piece of hardware for the TI-994A)
 by Eric Zeno (West Penn 99'ers) December, 1988
 (written by John F. Willforth)

Have you had your console lock-up after you had just about finished keying in a long XBasic program, or have you had a game running under XBasic just stop when you were about to get your all time best score, or has a utility stopped as you were just about done entering the last of the names and addresses? The "ZENOBBOARD" (as I call it) some reference to "ZUCKERBOARD" will accept the chips from your XBasic cartridge, as well as a 32K Byte Static Ram chip, and a battery backed clock circuit and the chips from your speech synthesizer. It will also have GROM chip locations, so you can install your most used GROM based cartridges right in your console. The Extend Basic is a very common cause of lockups, and can now be installed inside the console, almost eliminating lockups. Included, you'll get the installation instructions to aid in the installation of this board inside the console and the above mentioned items on this board.

Eric plans to offer this board for less than \$15. The intent here is to find out if there is enough genuine interest or need for the board for him to continue. If you would like to see one of these, and would support it write or call Eric at the address below.

Specifications:

- * Fits inside console above CPU board and solders directly to back of GROM conn., with just a few wires to the CPU board.
- * Requires no additional power.
- * Includes RESET circuit
- * Can be expanded or configured as the user requires.
- * Supports 32K STATIC RAM
- * Supports Battery-backed CLOCK
- * Supports SPEECH SYNTHESIZER
- * Supports EXTENDED BASIC
- * Supports additional switch selectable GROM
- * Do-It-Yourself low cost

>>> SOME TECHNICAL ASSEMBLY REQUIRED<<<
 DO not order at this time, because the idea is quite attainable, but there may not be enough demand to complete the project. Write/call:

ERIC ZENO (412) 371-4779
 414 HIGHLAND RD.
 PITTSBURGH, PA 15235 (SASE Please!)

NOTE: I didn't have a more recent drawing of the board at this printing, but I didn't want to delay passing this new hardware effort to you until January. Eric needs to know soon so that he can take advantage of the long winter nights to finish the board and get it out to you.

JFW

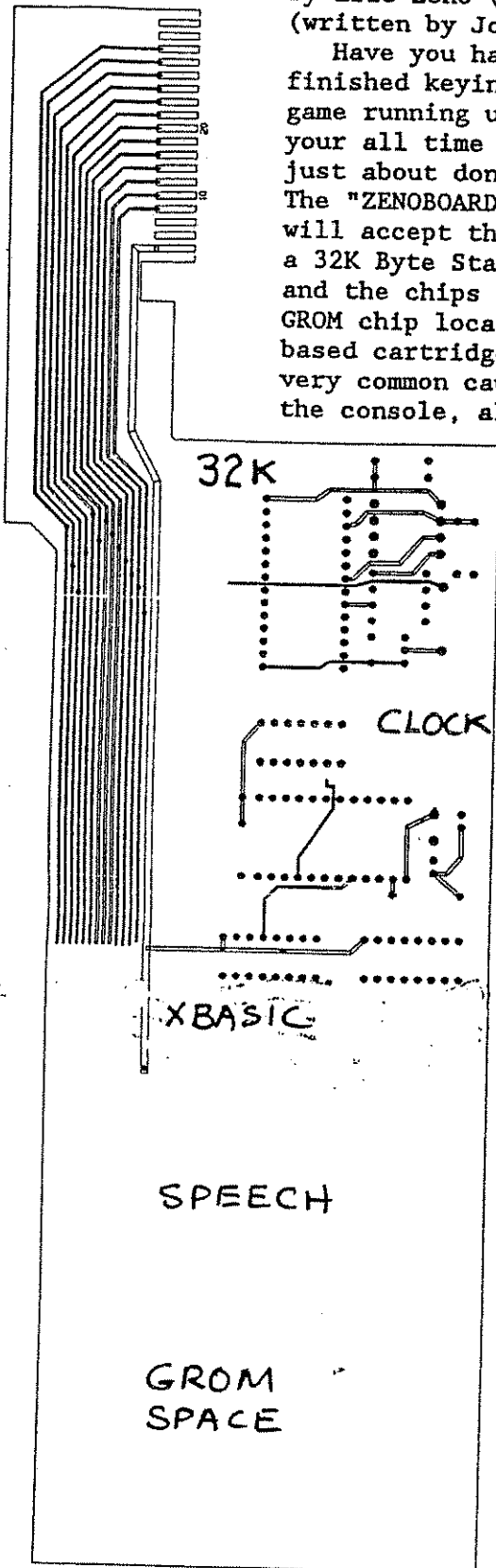


FIG. 1 THE ZENOBBOARD

HOW TO ACCESS / FILES

BY JERRY KEISLER

I have been asked by several members how to run some of the programs on our DOM. The following is a list of what you may find in your disk directory and how to run it.

If your disk has a LOAD file, it may run all the files on the disk regardless of type.

PROGRAM FILES (PG)

There are several options for running these files.

EXTENDED BASIC (XB)

Will load and run automatically when you select XB and the disk is in drive #1, if it has a LOAD file. Or can be run by typing:

RUN (enter) or RUN "DSK1.name" (enter)

If the program loads correctly but you get a BAD VALUE error when it runs, you need to load the program into BASIC (no CHARS above 143 are allowed in XB). If the program file is more than 45 sectors and won't load, you have to open up more memory. Do this by typing:

CALL FILES(1) (enter)
NEW (enter)
OLD DSKn.name (enter)
RUN (enter)

BASIC

Programs need to be loaded by typing:

OLD DSKn.name (enter)
RUN (enter)

Most BASIC programs will load and run in XB but not vice-versa. If you get a FOR-NEXT error in line xxx and when

you edit the line you get a lot of nonsense, the program is written in XB. The same is true if the sectors are greater than 45. More space is needed in the computer. See CALL FILES above. If you still get a memory full and tried XB then most likely it can be run on tape (OLD CSI) without the expansion box turned on.

EDITOR ASSEMBLER (EA)

If a program file will not load and run in BASIC or XB and gives an I/O ERROR 50, it may be an assembly language program. These can be run using BOOT, the Editor Assembler module option #5 with DSKn.name or FUNNELWEB'S RUN option of Disk Review. These program files are listed in consecutive order such as MASS, MAST, MASU or UTIL1, UTIL2, UTIL3. The files will normally have 33 sectors.

GRAMULATOR

These require a GROM simulator card or box. The files contain 34 sectors and have the same name with the numbers through 66 attached to files 2 through 8. Follow your GROM simulator instructions to load and run.

OTHER PROGRAM FILES

Some specialized program files can only be loaded from special module such as ADVENTURE (54 sectors), PERSONAL RECORD KEEPING, STATISTICS, TUNNELS OF DOOM (52 sectors).

DIS/VAR 80 FILES (D/V 80)

These are usually text or documentation files (DOCS, REAR, ME, ETC.). They are instructions on how to run programs on the disk. Read or print them using TI Writer, FUNNELWEB, BOOT or the (V, T or P) option of several disk managers.

DIS/VAR 163 FILES (D/V 163)

This is an XB file in MERGE format. It can be merged in a program already in computer memory. Type:

MERGE DSKn.name (enter)

You must do this even if no program is in memory. To save a file in MERGE format, type:

SAVE DSKn.name, MERGE - works in XB only.

DIS/FIX 80 FILES (D/F 80)

Use EDITOR ASSEMBLER MODULE, LAR or FUNNELWEB to load these. Some files will auto load and/or auto start. Use LOAD and RUN option #3. Type:

DSKn.name (enter)

If the program does not run but asks for a second file name, you must do #1 and #2 or just #2 below.

#1 If there are multi files for the program, type:

DSKn.name (enter) for each file.

#2 Then press enter. If the program does not start, enter the program name. The program name could be START, BEGIN, GAME, LOAD, RUN, FIRST, etc. FUNNELWEB will give you a list of names found in the program.

DIS/FIX 128 FILES (D/F 128)

These are usually ARCHIVED files. You must unarchive these files before you can run them. Use AAC303 or AAC303G.

INT/VAR 254 FILES (I/V 254)

These files usually have more than 45 sectors and are XB requiring memory expansion. They do not require CALL FILES (1). BASIC cannot be used. The same commands are used such as RUN or OLD DSKn.name. The programs are usually so long that they cannot be saved to tape. (SAVE CS1)

DATA FILES

Files such as INT/FIX 100, INT/VAR 120, INT/VAR 64 and some program files are data files that can be used by a program on the disk. They will not RUN and should be left on the disk with the other programs.

QUICK REFERENCE CHART

BY JERRY KEISLER

TYPE	SIZE	TRY...
PG	----	EXTENDED BASIC, BASIC, EDITOR/ASSEMB
PG	33	EDITOR/ASSEMBLER 5, BOOT, FUNNELWEB
PG	34	GAOM SIMULATOR
PG	52	TUNNELS OF DOOM MODULE
PG	54	ADVENTURE MODULE
DV80	----	TI WRITER, FUNNELWEB
DV163	----	EXTENDED BASIC MERGE FORMAT
DF80	----	EDITOR/ASSEMBLER 3
DF120	----	ARCHIVER
IV245	----	EXTENDED BASIC
IV254	----	EXTENDED BASIC
ANY?	----	DATA

TI-ARTIST FILES

ENDS WITH	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
_C	PG25	PICTURES / COLOR FILE
_F	DV80	CHARACTER FONT FILE
_I	DV80	INSTANCE FILE
_M	DV254	MOVIE FILE
_P	PG25	PICTURES / PATTERN FILE
_S	DV80	SLIDES FILE
_V	DF12	VECTORS FILE

TI-BASE FILES

ENDS WITH	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
/C	DV80	COMMAND FILE
/C	IF48	COMMAND FILE
/D	IF--	DATA BASE DATA FILE
/H	DV80	HELP FILE
/P	IF255	PROGRAM FILE
/S	IF255	DATA BASE STRUCTURE FILE

Looking Back

by Bill Gaskill via Lima 99 UG, Oct '94



An Electronic Bookshelf

by Charles Good - Lima UG



Modules We Never Saw

We'll never know the great software that might have been produced for the 99/4A and 99/8 had TI decided to stay in the home computer market. I have little doubt there would be many powerful applications available to us that would be at least as good as those available to the Commodore 64 and 128 owners. Most would probably be better, since we had a better machine to start with.

Even without that conjecture, we know several programs were in the advanced planning and production stages that were not released after TI's announcement. Major software companies like Imagic, Walt Disney, and even TI had game and education modules planned for the 99/4A we never saw. We know that they were planned, because working copies of the code exist. Several of the programs were all but complete and had such extensive code they can be run out of one of the Gram devices like GramKracker. Here's a list of the programs I have actually seen up and running.

HingHara

Imagic, a fantasy type adventure with superb graphics along the line of Super Demon Attack. You are the central character in the adventure and you fly around the caves, caverns and battlefields on you winged horse, spitting out some type of fireball from the horse's mouth to defend yourself.

E.T. and His Adventure at Sea

Looking Glass - an educational game that uses a map of the world (which has superb detail) as a base. You must pilot your boat, in which E.T. is a passenger, around the world, trying to get him to the secret landing site where a spaceship will come to take him home. All the while there is lightning, typhoons, and other hazards you must avoid.

Vondrakas Molecular Mission

Walt Disney Studios - one of the neatest educational games I have EVER seen. It has to be geared at the teen to adult age group though, because it teaches you, in a most entertaining fashion, chemical formulas for basic compounds and the like. It doesn't appear to be something my 10 year old could conquer.

Plant Genetics

Texas Instruments - This one is strictly for educational use. It is copyrighted 1984 by Texas Instruments, so I guess that's why it never came to market. WHAT A SHAME! Although it is mostly text, the program is just SUPERB!!! It is like going through the encyclopedia for information on the topic, only it's all here in one place, instead of having to do the research on it. If we could only convince TI to go back and make modules like this one again. Before seeing it in the flesh, I had never heard of this program. If this is a sample of what TI had in the works for future educational stuff then we really lost out when the 99/4A was orphaned. The program contains three different levels of learning on the topic and it covers them in a simple understandable manner. I learned more about heredity, dominant and recessive traits, phenotypes and genotypes in the few minutes I spent with the program than all of the years I spent in school and college. Neat program!

I have access to a large on-line library of books which I can download from an information system. I am volunteering to convert any of these books to an on disk format readable on screen and printable from a basic 99/4A with a disk system and 40 column display. After I convert these PC files the text is nicely formatted in 80 columns and contains no control codes. Files are between 200-300 sectors in length, and thus cannot be loaded into most TI word processors. This should cause no problems, because you don't want to manipulate these files. All you want to do is view them on screen, print them on your printer and perhaps search for specific strings. You can use either DSKU or DM1000, or Funnelweb's Disk Review to do these things with 200-300 sector text files. Viewing these files is best if you have an 80 column screen. However since the text is displayed on screen double spaced, this makes easy reading an 80 column line on a 40 column in which the left half of each screen wraps around to a second screen line. Each original line shows up on screen as a double line of text with a blank line before the next double line of text.

I have already downloaded and converted all the Sherlock Holmes stories by Arthur Conan Doyle. The entire series of 56 short stories and 4 books fills 27 DSSD disks unarchived and ready to read (disks 891-918 in the Lima software library).

Members of the Lima User Group can request anything from the following list. I will download and converted the requested titles to DV80 files. The Holy Bible and Sherlock Holmes stories have already been done. The conversion process takes some time, so be patient. Send your list of requested titles to me at the group post office or internet address. The following titles are available. Everything is in the public domain.

1. Aesop: Fables, Paperback Edition
2. Aesop: Fables, Townsend Translation
3. Albert Hoffman: Problem Child
4. Ambrose Bierce: Can Such Things Be
5. Ambrose Bierce: The Devil's Dictionary
6. Andrew Dickson White: Warfare of Science with Theology
7. Anglican: Book of Common Prayer
8. Anthony Hope: The Prisoner of Zenda
9. Anthony Trollope: Ayala's Angel
10. Artephius: The Secret Book (Alchemy)
11. Baroness Orczy: The Scarlet Pimpernel
12. Beowulf (F.B. Gummere Translation)
13. Bible: Eberfelder Ubersetzung Bibel/
14. Bible: Holy Bible/
15. Booker T. Washington: Up From Slavery
16. Bram Stoker: Dracula
17. Brendan P. Kehoe: Zen and the Art of the Internet
18. CIA: Psychological Operations in Guerilla Warfare
19. CIA: World Fact Book 1990
20. CIA: World Fact Book 1991
21. CIA: World Fact Book 1992
22. Carl Sandburg: Chicago Poems
23. Chaos Industries: The Big Book of Mischie v1.3
24. Charles Darwin: The Voyage of the Beagle
25. Charles Dickens: A Christmas Carol

26. Charles Dickens: A Tale of Two Cities
27. Charles Dickens: The Chimes
28. Charles Dickens: The Cricket on the Hearth
29. Charles G. Roberts: The Forge in the Forest
30. Charlotte Gilman: Herland
31. Christopher Morley: Parnasus on Wheels
32. Dale A. Grote: Study Guide to Wheelock Latin
33. Daniel Young: Scientific Secrets, 1861
34. David Graham Phillips: Susan Lenox, Her Rise and Fall
35. David Hume: An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding
37. Doyle: His Last Bow
38. Doyle: Hound of the Baskervilles
39. Doyle: Sign of the Four
40. Doyle: Study in Scarlet
41. Doyle: The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes
42. Doyle: The Case Book of Sherlock Holmes
43. Doyle: The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes
44. Doyle: The Poison Belt
45. Doyle: White Company
46. Doyle: Through the Magic Door
47. Doyle: Valley of Fear
48. Edgar Rice Burroughs: A Princess of Mars
49. Edgar Rice Burroughs: Tarzan and the Jewels of Opar
50. Edgar Rice Burroughs: Tarzan of the Apes
51. Edgar Rice Burroughs: The Beasts of Tarzan
52. Edgar Rice Burroughs: The Gods of Mars
53. Edgar Rice Burroughs: The Monster Men
54. Edgar Rice Burroughs: The Return of Tarzan
55. Edgar Rice Burroughs: The Son of Tarzan
56. Edgar Rice Burroughs: Thuvia, Maid of Mars
57. Edgar Rice Burroughs: Warlords of Mars
58. Edwin Abbott: Flatland
59. Eleanor H. Porter: Just David
60. Ellen G. White: Steps to Christ
61. Emily Bronte: Wuthering Heights
62. Federalist Papers
63. Francis Bacon: The New Atlantis
64. Frank Norris: The Pit - A Story of Chicago
65. Frederick Douglass: Narrative
66. Gene Stratton Porter: At the Foot of the Rainbow
67. Gene Stratton Porter: Freckles
68. Gene Stratton Porter: The Song of the Cardinal
69. Geoffrey Chaucer: Canterbury Tales
70. George MacDonald: At the Back of the North Wind
71. H. Rider Haggard: King Solomon's Mines
72. HG Wells: The Invisible Man
73. HG Wells: The Time Machine
74. HG Wells: The War of the Worlds
75. Hakim Bey: T.A.Z. Temporary Autonomous Zone
76. Harold Bell Wright: The Uncrowned King
77. Henry Longfellow: The Song Of Hiawatha
78. Herman Melville: Moby Dick
79. Horatio Alger Jr: Cast Upon the Breakers
80. Horatio Alger Jr: Ragged Dick
81. Horatio Alger Jr: Struggling Upward
82. JM Barrie: Peter Pan
83. Jack London: The Call of the Wild
84. John Buchan: The Thirty-Nine Steps
85. John Bunyan: Pilgrims's Progress
86. John Cleland: Fanny Hill
87. John F. McManus: The Insiders
88. John Gay: The Beggar's Opera
89. John Goodwin: E-Mail 101
90. John Goodwin: Elements of E-Text Style
91. John Milton: Paradise Lost
92. John Milton: Paradise Regained
93. John Stuart Mill: On Liberty
94. John Stuart Mill: The Subjection of Women
95. Joseph Conrad: Heart of Darkness
96. Joseph Conrad: Lord Jim
97. Joseph Conrad: Secret Sharer
98. Jules Verne: Around the World in 80 Days
99. Jules Verne: From the Earth to the Moon
100. Jules Verne: Round the Moon
101. Kate Stephens: American Thumb-Prints
102. L Frank Baum: The Marvelous Land of Oz
103. L Frank Baum: The Wonderful Wizard of Oz
104. Lewis Carroll: Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
105. Lewis Carroll: Through the Looking Glass
106. Louis Leclerc: Does America Say "Yes" to Japan
107. Louisa May Alcott: Little Women
108. Lucy Montgomery: Anne of Avonlea
109. Lucy Montgomery: Anne of Green Gables
110. Lucy Montgomery: Anne of Island
111. Lysander Spooner: No Treason
112. MIT: Jargon File
113. Malaclypse the Younger: Principia Discordia
114. Mark Twain: A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court
115. Mark Twain: The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
116. Mark Twain: The Adventures of Tom Sawyer
117. Mark Twain: The Tragedy of Pudd'nhead Wilson
118. Mark Twain: Tom Sawyer Abroad
119. Mark Twain: Tom Sawyer, Detective
120. Mark Twain: What is Man?
121. Marx & Engels: Communist Manifesto
122. Mary Roberts Rinehart: Bab: a Sub-Deb
123. Mary W. Shelley: Frankenstein
124. Mary Wollstonecraft: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman
125. Mormon: Book of Mormon
126. Mormon: Doctrine & Covenants
127. Mormon: Peral of Great Price
128. Nathaniel Hawthorne: The House of the Seven Gables
129. Nathaniel Hawthorne: The Scarlet Letter
130. Norman Coombs: The Black Experience in America
131. Norman F. Joly: The Dawn of the Amateur Radio in the UK
132. Odd de Presno: The Online
133. Paul Tsongas: A Call To
134. Plato: The Republic (Jowett Translation)
135. Quran: Quran
136. Rabindranath Tagore: Gitanjali (Song Offerings)
137. Ralph Parlette: The University of Hard Knocks
138. Robert Louis Stevenson: Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde
139. Robert Louis Stevenson: Kidnapped
140. Robert Louis Stevenson: New Arabian Knights
141. Robert Louis Stevenson: The Wrecker
142. Robert Louis Stevenson: The Spell of the Yukon and Other Verses
143. Roget: Thesaurus of 1911
144. Rudyard Kipling: The Jungle Book
145. Saki: Reginald
146. Saki: Reginald in Russia
147. Saki: The Chronicles of Clovis
148. Shakespeare: Complete Works
149. Sinclair Lewis: Our Mr. Wrenn
150. Sir Thomas More: Utopia
151. Sophocles: Oedipus Trilogy
152. Steven Crane: The Red Badge of Courage
153. Thomas Hardy: Far from the Madding Crowd
154. Tommaso Campanella: The City of the Sun
155. Virgil: Aeneid (Dryden Translation)
156. W. Somerset Maugham: Of Human Bondage
157. Walter Scott: Chronicles of the Canongate
158. Walter Scott: Ivanhoe
159. Walter Scott: The Keepsake Stories
160. Wasserman & Solomon: Killing Our Own
161. Willa Cather: Alexander's Bridge
162. Willa Cather: O Pioneers!
164. William James: Essays in Radical Empiricism
165. Winifred Kirkland: The Joys of Being a Woman

SouthWest Ninety-Niners,

Short Calendar Programs

by Tony Falco

On what day of the week was the Declaration of Independence signed? On which day does Christmas fall next year? On what day of the week did the Blizzard of 78 strike? On which day of the week were you born? Your birthday for next year falls on which day? What about your 100th birthday, or Mom and Dad's 50th anniversary, or New Year's day in the year 2000?. You could look these dates up in a perpetual calendar found in some almanacs or easier still you can enter the first two line program shown below. To run the program simply enter the month, day and year (separated by commas) for the desired date when prompted. For example: 7,4,1776 for the day that the Declaration of Independence was signed. (The program uses an algorithm called the Zeller Congruence Formula.)

The date on which Easter Sunday falls is not simple to figure out without the use of astronomical tables and almanacs. In 325 A.D., it was decided that the date would be set according to the Gregorian calendar. Easter was to be the first Sunday following the full moon on or after the vernal equinox. (about March 21.) Easter can fall, therefore, on any Sunday between March 22 and April 25. Christians in Western Europe and the Americas still use this method. Since the date is determined by two periodic events, the full moon and the vernal equinox, it should be possible to devise a numerical scheme for finding the date. The second program listed below does just that. To use the program you just enter the year for which you want the date. The program will print a screenful. (Why waste a good algorithm on just one year?) of twenty dates for Easter centered about the desired year.

```
1 INPUT "M,D,Y ==>":M,D,Y$ :: M=M+2*(M>2
)-10*(M<3):: A=VAL(SEG$(Y$,1,2)):: B=VAL
(SEG$(Y$,3,2))+(M>10):: F=INT(2.6*M-.2)+
D+B+INT(B/4)+INT(A/4)-2*A
2 F=F-7*INT(F/7)+1 :: PRINT SEG$("SUNDAY
MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAYTHURSDAY F
RIDAY SATURDAY",9*(F-8,9)):: GOTO 1
```

```
1 INPUT "YEAR=>":X :: FOR Y=X-9 TO X+10
:: D=19*Y-361*INT(Y/19)+24 :: D=D-30*INT
(D/30):: E=6*Y-8*INT(Y/4)-28*INT(Y/7)+6*
D+5 :: E=E-7*INT(E/7)
2 PRINT "In";Y;"Easter is ";SEG$("MarchA
pril",- (D+E<10)-6*(D+E>9),5);D+E+22+31*(
D+E>9);CHR$(32-28*(X=Y)):: NEXT Y
```

A Short Banner Program

by Tony Falco

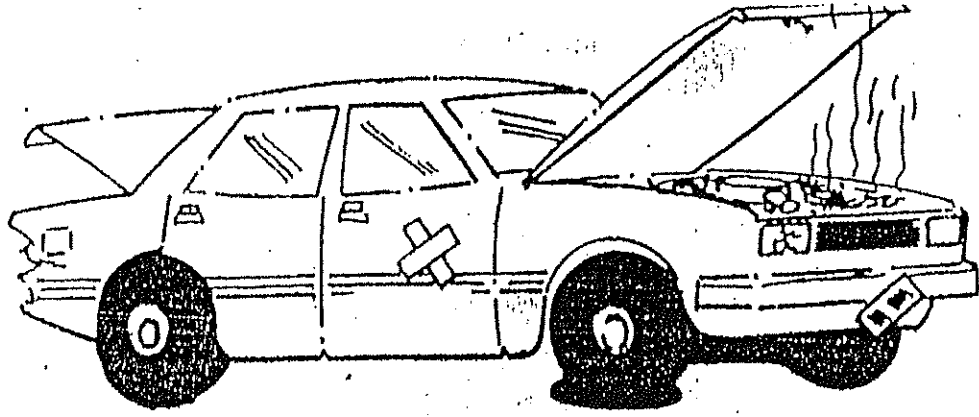
There have been numerous banner programs found in this newsletter over the years. So why another one? This one is shorter than most and it allows more options than others that I have seen.

The banner program listed below allows the user to pick ten different character sizes. You simply pick a magnification from 1 (8x8 characters) to 10 (80x80 characters) to get the desired size. In addition you can print the banner either horizontally or vertically.

The program was designed for the Gemini 10X printer but it should run on any other printer. You may need to change line 10 for other printers. This line sets the line feed size to 1/12 inch.

This program also shares some disadvantages with other programs. It uses the built in T.I. character set and so with high magnification some letters having diagonal lines (N,R and X for example) do not look too pleasing. It also tends to be slow, pausing to convert from hex to decimal to binary (see subprograms in lines 75-95) after each character.

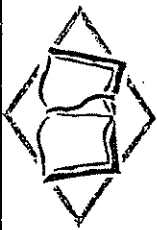
```
10 OPEN #1:"PIO" :: PRINT #1
:CHR$(27);CHR$(65);CHR$(6)::
  CALL CLEAR
15 INPUT "HORIZONTAL/VERTICAL (H/V)":MD$ :: INPUT "MAGNIFICATION(1-10)":MG
20 INPUT "MESSAGE==>":M$ ::
  FOR X=1 TO LEN(M$):: D=ASC(SEG$(M$,X,1))
25 CALL CHARPAT(D,P$):: FOR
Y=1 TO 8 :: G$=SEG$(P$,2*Y-1,1)
30 CALL HEX_BIN(G$,B$):: K$=
SEG$(P$,2*Y,1):: CALL HEX_BIN(K$,C$)
35 FOR I=1 TO 4 :: A$(Y,I)=SEG$(B$,I,1):: NEXT I
40 FOR I=5 TO 8 :: A$(Y,I)=SEG$(C$,I-4,1):: NEXT I :: NEXT Y
45 PRINT #1:CHR$(27);CHR$(77);CHR$(40-4*MG):: IF MD$="H"
  THEN 60
50 FOR Y=1 TO 8 :: FOR J=1 TO 8 :: FOR I=1 TO 8 :: PRINT #1:RPT$(A$(Y,I),MG);
55 NEXT I :: PRINT #1 :: NEXT J :: NEXT Y :: GOTO 70
60 FOR Y=1 TO 8 :: FOR J=1 TO 8 :: FOR I=1 TO 8 :: PRINT #1:RPT$(A$(9-I,Y),MG);
65 NEXT I :: PRINT #1 :: NEXT J :: NEXT Y
70 NEXT X :: CLOSE #1
75 SUB DEC(HX$,DD):: V=ASC(HX$):: DD=(V-48)*(V>47)*(V<58)+(55-V)*(V>64):: SUBEND
80 SUB BINARY(DD,BD$):: BD$="" :: FOR X=3 TO 0 STEP -1
85 IF DD>=2^X THEN DG$=CHR$(79):: DD=DD-2^X ELSE DG$=""
90 BD$=BD$&DG$ :: NEXT X :: SUBEND
95 SUB HEX_BIN(HX$,B$):: CALL DEC(HX$,D):: CALL BINARY(D,B$):: SUBEND
```



Facts You Should Know About Company Cars:

Did you know that company cars have the following features rarely seen in private cars?

- They travel much faster in all gears — especially reverse.
- They accelerate at a phenomenal rate from a standing start.
- They enjoy a much shorter braking distance.
- They have much tighter turning circles.
- They can take ramps (or any other obstacle "hazard") at twice the speed of private cars.
- Battery, water, oil and tyre pressure do not have to be checked nearly so often.
- The floor is shaped like an ashtray.
- They only burn high octane fuel.
- They can be driven for miles with oil warning light flashing.
- They need cleaning less often, especially inside.
- The suspension is reinforced to allow carriage of concrete slabs and other heavy building materials, for urgent weekend work.
- They are adapted to allow reverse gear to be engaged whilst the car is still moving forward.
- The tyre walls are designed to allow bumping into and over kerbstones at any speed.
- Unusual and alarming engine noises are easily eliminated by the adjustment of the fitted radio volume control.
- No security is needed — the vehicle may be left unlocked with keys left in the ignition.
- They are designed to tow loads far in excess of normal and are ideally suited for backing into water at boat loading ramps.
- Their miles-per-litre decreases alarmingly at weekends, causing the necessity to fill up Fridays and again on Mondays.



A student's first words

Found cruising along the information superhighway by Mr John Hughes, Public Affairs

Essay Assignment: In order for the admissions staff of our college to get to know you, the applicant, better, we ask that you answer the following question: are there any significant experiences you have had, or accomplishments you have realised, that have helped to define you as a person?

(The following is an actual essay written in response by a college applicant. The author, Hugh Gallagher, now attends New York University...)

"I am a dynamic figure, often seen scaling walls and crushing ice. I have been known to remodel train stations on my lunch breaks, making them more efficient in the area of heat retention.

I translate ethnic slurs for Cuban refugees, I write award-winning operas, I manage time efficiently. Occasionally, I tread water for three days in a row.

I woo women with my sensuous and godlike trombone playing, I can pilot bicycles up severe inclines with unflagging speed, and I cook Thirty-Minute Brownies in twenty minutes. I am an expert in stucco, a veteran in

love, and an outlaw in Peru.

Using only a hoe and a large glass of water, I once single-handedly defended a small village in the Amazon Basin from a horde of ferocious army ants.

I play bluegrass cello, I was scouted by the Mets, I am the subject of numerous documentaries. When I'm bored, I build large suspension bridges in my yard. I enjoy urban hang gliding. On Wednesdays, after school, I repair electrical appliances free of charge. I am an abstract artist, a concrete analyst, and a ruthless bookie. Critics worldwide swoon over my original line of corduroy evening wear. I don't perspire.

I am a private citizen, yet I receive fan mail. I have been caller number nine and have won the weekend passes. Last summer I toured New Jersey with a travelling centrifugal-force demonstration. I bat .400. My deft floral arrangements have earned me fame in international botany circles.

Children trust me. I can hurl tennis rackets at small moving objects with deadly accuracy. I once read *Paradise Lost*, *Moby Dick*, and

David Copperfield in one day and still had time to refurbish an entire dining room that evening.

I know the exact location of every food item in the supermarket. I have performed several covert operations for the CIA. I sleep once a week; when I do sleep, I sleep in a chair. While on vacation in Canada, I successfully negotiated with a group of terrorists who had seized a small bakery.

The laws of physics do not apply to me. I balance, I weave, I dodge, I frolic, and my bills are all paid. On weekends, to let off steam, I participate in full-contact origami. Years ago I discovered the meaning of life but forgot to write it down. I have made extraordinary four course meals using only a mouli and a toaster oven. I breed prizewinning clams.

I have won bullfights in San Juan, cliff-diving competitions in Sri Lanka, and spelling bees at the Kremlin. I have played Hamlet, I have performed open-heart surgery, and I have spoken with Elvis.

But I have not yet gone to college."

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