

The February meeting of the West Penn 99ers was held as usual on the third Tuesday of the month at the United Pres. Church, Irwin Pa. President Mickey (we're on first name basis now since I brought Pepsi) called the meeting to order at 7:15 pm. She introduced as usual the characters, Minnie, our treasurer, Donald, the librarian, and Goofy, the recording secretary,oops that's me IIIII Also, of honorable mention was Huey, Louie, and Dewey, that is Coleman, Taylor, and Kelly, respectively. Last but not least Chip, our newsletter editor, was out of town, perhaps in some other dale thus laughs were kept at a minimum. Back to business.

Donald has put more McFlix pictures into the library (36 new disks full) After discussion it was decided that additional Mcflix disks will be available directly from C. Pratt (Rochester , New York). If your interested , contact him directly. Gene Kelly (Dewey) announced our club contest and said he already had one submission. Scott Coleman (Huey) spoke on several upcoming shows, namely the Rochelle, N.J., (March 18), where much used TI equipment can be had.( watch out for ELOCONJOB, that's (el – o – con – job )) . Two other faires rapidly approaching are Boston (April 1 ) and Ottawa.

New classes being formed, or at least in the discussion phase are, TI Base- Scott and Cassette users class- Mickey, and Frank Zic would like someone in his software users class. He's tired of talking to himself. Chip's class Willforth go on forever and ever. Gary Taylor (Louie) enlightened us on the value of the shows he has been to, including the Harrisburg/Carlisle shoe in the Fall. He is currently organizing users groups across the state to attend this show.

Demonstrations of TI TACKS and the Pittsburgh BBS went well! NO PRIZES, NO RAFFLE, NO CHIP but we still had Pepsi, Diet Pepsi, Coke and then some......fun.

Submitted reluctanctly, Goofy

#### FROM JAN TRAYERS

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\*

GROM EXTENDERS.... I may have a few new GROM EXTENDER BOARDS at the West Penn meeting in March. This will depend on how many are left after the PUG meeting. The cost will be \$6.25 each. This is the first step for lock-ups. JFW

NEXT MEETING DATE: MARCH 21 1989

MEETING LOCATION: UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE

COVENANT

CORNER OF 4TH AND OAK STREETS, IRWIN

TIME OF MEETING: 7:00 P.M.

LIST OF WEST PENN OFFICERS FOR 1989

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## GENERAL ITINERARY OF THE CLUB'S MEETING

DOORS OPEN 6:45 P.M. 7:00 P.M. GENERAL MEETING DEMOS AND NEW INFO 7:45 P.M. 8:45 P.M. HARDWARE CLASS 8:45 P.M. INTRO TO FORTH TIPS FOR BEGINNERS 8:45 P.M. USING YOUR CASSETTE 8:45 P.M. 11:00 P.M. DOORS CLOSE

## MEETING HIGHLIGHTS FOR THIS MONTH

ASGARD'S TYPEWRITER, DEMO BY MIKE SEALY RECIPE WRITER V. 2. O, DEMO BY PAUL BROCK LIBRARY "DEMO OF THE MONTH" BY ROB EKL LATEST SOFTWARE DEMOS BY JOHN WILLFORTH HELP AND INFORMATION FOR CASSETTE USERS

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#### PASCAL/p-CODE PART 14 Stan Katzman

PROGRAM REDIRECTION. This is kind of complicated so let us take it stepwise. I cannot take credit for fleshing out this information it came from Robert Linn, 1442 N. 10th St., Reading, Pa. 19604. I would like to be a conduit for this information.

Let us take a redirection problem that is common and explain it. Let us change the printer output to PIO using program redirection.

The normal process is to boot the system and then "X)icute" the "#4:MODRS232" program and input a "P" and then "PIO(enter)". We can have the machine do all of this through program redirection.

We have to create a program and a file, so let us create the program first. The program is short;

Program Go; Uses {\$U Commadio.Code} Commandio;

Begin
 Chain('I= #4:Change.Text');
 Chain('');
End.

Explanation . The "uses" line was explained earlier and it is a code file that the compiler must have in order to use the statement 'Chain'. In the 'Chain' statement the 'I' is calling for program Input according to whatever is called for in the 'Change Text' file located on the #4 drive. (Of course we could call the file anything we wish besides Change.)

Let us now discuss the "Change Text" file. First let us create it. Go to the Editor and enter the following;

X#4:MODRS232(enter) PPIO(enter)

Now save the file as "Change". If you recall in order to modify the printer output you would type from the command line "X" and then "#4:MODRS232(enter)". That is what is entered in the first line of the text file above. It is the exact keystrokes used to enter the "MODSR232" program. Now when the program is running the exact set of keystrokes were "P" followed by "PIO(enter)" and that is what the second line is.

Now when you run the "GO" program it calls for the "Change" file and I\_nputs this file into the machine automatically for you. You will see each symbol displayed on the screen.

You can call anything up just by entering the appropiate keystrokes in the "Change" file. For example let us expand the file;

X#4:MODRS232(enter) PPIO(enter) FE#5(enter)

What happens in the third line above is the Filer is called and then the Extensive directory listing, followed by the #5 drive.

If you think about it for a while you will see that this process is a little involved but not so difficult that it can't be mastered with a little thought.

I have created a SYSTEM STARTUP file on disk which boots when the computer comes on. The program file is the following

Program Go; Uses {\$U Commandio.Code} Commandio; Begin Chain('I= #4:Change.text'); Chain(''); End.

The Text file (called Change text) is the following;

X#4:MODRS232(enter) PPIO(enter) X#4:PRINTER(enter) 2(enter) 4(enter)

The last three lines refer to a program that I have on the #4 drive titled "printer". I like to set certain printer modifications, like skipping the last 6 lines of a page. The entire process is done without me touching the keyboard.

## Lucka Tes TALK \* FEECIFE WESTIEFE \*

Frist of all Recipe Writer can be loaded through Editor/Assembler or TI-Writer or Extended Basic. I am useing Ext. Basic at the present time. The Recipe Writer I am referring to is the 2.0 version. I understand that there is an earlier version, in which I know nothing about.

The fourteen page manual is very well written and easy to understand. RW(Recipe Writer) is a menu-driven program. That I liked.

If you are saving a recipe, the frist thing that has to be done is to initialize a disk, with nothing else on it. Go to the Utilities, slect the second option "Prepare new data disk". When I frist saved a couple of new recipe, I didn't use this option and the Catalog option wouldn't work for me. Remember it pays to read the manual frist.

Another problem I had was getting my recipe instrutions spaced just right. Count the characters (38) per line and enter afterwards. You are allowed 23 lines, but only 7-8 lines will fit on a 3x5 card. So what to do! I have superscripe on my printer. I also have TI-Writer, I can turn the card over and complete the instruction. Maybe someone else will have a different idea later.

If you need to know the name of the recipe file just catalog the disk without leaving the RW. inviorment. I can't remember all the file names, so I have two choices-catalog to screen or catalog to printer. If you are in a hurry just use the screen. RW. also has a Keyword Word Search in which I am still playing with. I like the idea that I can get a lot of recipes on one disk.

I have only had RW. for a few months, and just started to unwind the possibilities. There is a lot more to RW. than I have mentioned. I just talked about a few stumbling blocks that I had frist encountered. I hope to be at the meeting to answer any question you might have. I am well Pleased with Recipe Writer.

#### PAUL A. BROCK

#### TI-TAX By Art Gardner

There is a new tax program, written by William G. Chavanne of Ft. Meade, Md., that is the best I have run across. He has written a program that runs entirely in Multiplan, except for the DOCS, which run in Basic.

Before starting, copy onto a blank disk the "Initial" file and all other forms you will need. Then use this as your data disk. This must be kept in DSK1 while you do all forms and schedules.

There is a program you load in Basic first that is called "Print17." This is a short program that sets your printer to the correct compressed print settings. You then load in Multiplan. Next you load into Multiplan a file called "Initial." On this form, you put in all of your personal information, such as name, spouse's name, filing status, etc. This is then saved to DSK1.

The "Flow Chart" is then loaded in Multiplan and printed out. The chart is very easy to use, after you see how lines and arrows are used to connect each block, and takes you through the proper order of the forms. For example, on a fairly typical return, you start with Schedule B, then 1040 Page 1, then Schedule A, then 1040 Page 2. (Tip: It helps to print out each blank form to use as a guide in filling in the form on the screen.) As you follow the flow chart of forms, the information in the INITIAL file is pulled from it to be used in the proper places on the various forms. Other needed information is also pulled from the other forms and put into the proper place. All calculations are done for you.

Mr. Chavanne has such a good and accurate program here, that the IRS has given him approval for his schedules to be printed by computer and filed with your return in place of the forms from the IRS booklet. The only exceptions are those forms that require your

signature on them, such as 1040, 1040A, and 1040EZ. All others can be used right from your printer.

The program will print out the 1040 forms so that you can then just transpose the information to the form from the tax booklet. He also has a feature that will allow you to overprint the 1040 form with just the dollar figures. It takes a little patience to get the form lined up in your printer, but it will print information on both sides, and it puts it on the right lines. To do this, when you are ready to print, select PRINT, then OPTIONS. Where the line numbers to print are, just type "OVERPRINT" over the numbers; the program will then print only the data you have added.

We have found only one "bug" so far. This is on Schedule A. Where the data goes on line 5 for "State and Local Taxes," set your cursor on cell R16C10. Press "N" for name. Then type in "lines5thru7" (all in small letters). Use a "CTRL A" and type in "R16:19C10". This will enable the proper calculation for line 8.

I know that Mr. Chavanne has put in hundreds or thousands of hours writing these schedules, and I feel the small amount of money he wants for the forms is very reasnoable compared to his time involved. He askes a set amount for each disk, or \$5.00 per side of form. The disk prices follow:

SHORTFORMS	\$20.00
LONGFORM	\$10.00
SCHEDULES	\$15.00
USUAL FORMS	\$15.00
MOREFORMS	\$15.00

I am not an expert on this program, by any means, but I would be glad to answer any questions anyone may have about it.

HAPPY FILING

PS: If you want a copy of this program, please contact the West Penn 99'ers librarian:

Rob Ekl

920 Whitehead Lane N. Huntingdon, Pa. 15642 412-864-1233 Continuing with problems from #6.

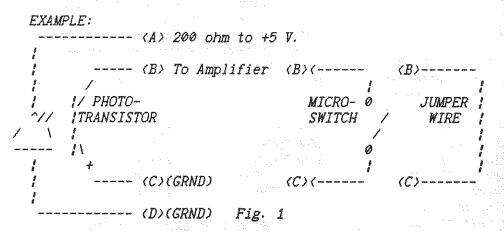
Common problem #9, deals with drives that are double-sided (2 heads). The drive exhibits problems when either reading or writing to a particular head. A head could be the problem, or that part of the logic that is associated with the head before the circuit becomes common to both. The easiest way to trouble-

shoot this problem to the head or to the board, is to switch the head wires as they connect to the logic board, and re-format then test the drive again. If the problem now moves to a new head/cylinder number, then the problem is in a HEAD, this is the more difficult and costly to fix, and will justify removing the drive from service for good. If the problem stays with same, a chip or other simple component may easily fix the problem. Here it might be wise to get

some as-is drives for about \$5. each at a HAMFEST or other source of defective units, and use these as a source of some of the less commonly available items, such as the "CA3054" chip which is a hybrid driver chip for the read/write amp. in many logic boards, especially on MPI disk drives.

Common problem #10, is more of a hint to make it easier to select different unit and Head Load w/Motor On or Head Load w/Select jumpering without having to put a new Shunt Pack on the logic board. Just replace it with a 14 (or 16) pin switch pack assembly. You can now easily experiment with different settings.

Common problem #11, deals with the LED/PHOTO TRANSISTOR sensors that are used on many disk drives. These can cause various problems and because they are each functioniong in a different fashion, the problem will appear different. The LED is the part that issues a light that then is picked up by the PHOTO-TRANSISTOR and allows either FLOAT (+5V) or GROUND (0V) to be fed to the sensing circuit of this SENSOR SET. It may be possible to replace a suspected unit, but it may be easy using a micro-switch to troubleshoot to a defective sensor assembly.



In Fig. 1 above, you might be looking at the TRACK 00, INDEX, or the WRITE PROTECT SENSOR assembly. The LED issues light in the spectrum where the human eye cannot see it, but the PHOTO-TRANSISTOR can pick it up. If something, let's say a write protect tab, fills the notched area that the manufacturer cut into the side of the diskette when it was made, then light will not be seen by the PHOTO/TRANS. and logic will tell the controller, and the controller in turn will let the DSR know at the appropriate time. If the LED is bad or the PHOTO-TRANS. is bad, the drive will think the write protect tab is over the notch, and as a result you will not be able to write to the disk. You could do a quick test of the PHOTO-TRANS. by shorting pins B and C together to see if the drive logic is good. If the unit is write enabled, then either the LED, or PHOTO-TRS. are bad. Again you can get these parts cheapest from AS-IS units.

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Sale starts 3/18/89 and ends 4/15/89. THANK YOU.

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002	THE ATTACK (6) MUNCHMAN (4) MUNCHMOBILE (3)	4.95 2.59	005	TI INVADERS (60)	4.95 1.99
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ş'			
100 REM ***********************************	770 FOR J=1 TO 30	LSE 1430	HEN 1720
120 REM *********	790 IF (X=144)+(X=145)THEN 9	1430 FOR 1:J TO J+L-1	2080 CALL GCHAR(R.C.NR)
130 REM 140 DEM ENTEDEN 19799709	10 000 15 V-0 THEN 000	1440 MZ1(I,K)=145	2090 IF NR=70 THEN 2720
150 REM BY CHARLES BACL	810 IF (X=128)+(X=130)THEN 9	1450 MZ1(I.K)=144	N 2170
160 REM	20 020 TE 1/12 THEN 020	1470 JEJ+L	2110 IF (NR=145)+(NR=131)THE
180 GOSUB 1330	830 IF (X=131)+(X1=1)THEN 88	1490 D=INT(2*RND)+1	N 2210 2120 IF NR:128 THEN 2190
190 GOSUB 630	0	1500 IF D=1 THEN 1580	2130 IF NR=130 THEN 2230
210 MSG\$="0131"&STR\$(ANSW)	850 IF J-1(1 THEN 880	1510 1F K+L/30 THEN 1580 1520 FOR G=K TO K+L-1	2.6-1))
220 GOSUB 2780	860 IF M21(I,J-1)=145 THEN 8	1530 MZ1(J,6)=144	2150 ANSW=ANSW-1
240 CALL KEY(3.KY.ST)	90 870 GOTO 920	1540 NEXT 6 1550 M71(J.G)=145	2160 GOLO 1/20 2170 CALL HCHAR(R.C.132)
250 IF STED THEN 240	880 X1=0	1560 K=K+L	2180 6070 2240
260 IF KYE65 THEN 300 270 IF KYE78 THEN 170	890 M21(1,J)=129 900 GOTO 920	15/0 6010 1390 1580 TF K-1/2 THEN 1510	2190 CALL HCHAR(R,C,133) 2200 ROTO 2240
280 IF KY:82 THÊN 340	910 CSOL=CSOL+1	1590 FOR GEK TO K-L+1 STEP -	2210 CALL HCHAR(R,C,134)
300 CALL CHAR(144."00003C3C0	JOSEPH START	1500 MZ1(J.G)=144	2220 GOTO 2240 2230 CALL HCHAR(R.C.135)
000FFFF")	930 NEXT J	1610 NEXT G	2240 ANSW=ANSW+1
) CHLL CHHR(145, "00003636"	950 CALL VCHAR(1.1.136.24)	1630 K:K-L	2250 BOID 1/20 2260 REM RIGHT
320 CALL COLOR(15,16,11)	960 CALL VCHAR(1,32,136,24)	1640 GOTO 1390	2270 IF KY()68 THEN 2450
340 GOSUR 1180	980 CALL HCHAR(24.1.136.32)	1660 FR:23	2280 CALL GCHAR(K.C+1.NK) 2290 IF (NR=128)+(NR=130)THF
350 GOTO 200	990 MSG\$="0103SCORE: TI-"&ST	1670 FC=K+1	N 1720
370 CALL CLEAR	MS(CSUL)   1000 MSGS±MSGSA* KFVS- Δ	1680 KETUKN 1690 REM CALL KEY MOVEMENT	2300 1F (NR=133)+(NR=135)THE N 1720
380 DIM M21(22,30)	NG.	1700 R=SR	2310 IF NR=136 THEN 1720
390 FOR 121 10 15 400 CALL COLOR(T.A.A)	1010 GOSUB 2780 1020 MSG\$="2403R-REPLAY A	1710 C=SC 1720 CALL KEV/3 KV ST)	2320 C=C+1 2330 TF NR-70 THEN 2720
410 NEXT I	-ANSWER N-NEW	1730 IF STEO THEN 1720	2340 IF (NR=144)+(NR=129)THE
420 DATA 128,808080808080FFF	1030 GOSUB 2780	1740 KMOV=KMOV+1	N-2390 2250 TE (ND-146)4/ND-121)THE
430 DATA 130,808080808080808	1050 CALL COLOR(1,16,7)	1760 IF KMOV(10 THEN 1800	N 2410
0.131.0 440 DATA 132 AA1A1A7C1A1AFFF	1060 NEXT I	1770 IF KMOV(100 THEN 1790	2360 CALL HCHAR(R,C-1,MZ1(R-
F,133,809090FC9090FFFF	1080 CALL COLOR(13,16,4)	\$(MSG\$,3,1))	2370 ANSW=ANSW-1
450 DATA 134,0010107C101,135	1090 CALL COLOR(15,16,4)	1790 CALL HCHAR(1,22,ASC(SEG	2380 GOTO 1720
460 DATA 136, FFFFFFFFFFFFFF	1110 IF NR=144 THEN 1140	1800 CALL HCHAR(1,21,ASC(SEG	2400 60TO 2420
F.144.00000000000FFFF	1120 CALL HCHAR(SR,SC,134)	\$(MSG\$,1,1)))	2410 CALL HCHAR(R,C,134)
480 RESTORE 420	1140 CALL HCHAR(SR,SC,132)	1820 REM CHECK UP	2420 HNSW-HNSW-1 2430 GOTO 1720
490 FOR 1=1 TO 11	1150 CALL HCHAR(FR,FC,70)	1830 IF KY()69 THEN 2020	2440 REM LEFT
510 CALL CHAR(A,B\$)	1170 REM REPLAY	1850 IF NR=70 THEN 32767	2450 1FSKT3763 THER 2700 2460 CALL GCHAR(R.C.NR)
520 NEXT I	1180 FOR 1=1 TO 15	1860 IF (NR=130)+(NR=131)THE	2470 IF (NR=133)+(NR=135)THE
540 ANSW=1	1200 NEXT 1	1870 IF NR=145 THEN 1890	2480 IF (NR=128)+(NR=130)THE
550 KMOV=0 560 FOR 1-1 TO 22	1210 CALL CHAR(144, "00000000	1880 IF (NR=134)+(NR=135)THE	N 1720
570 FOR J=1 TO 30	1220 CALL CHAR(145."0")	1890 R:R-1	2500 IF NR1=136 THEN 1720
580 MZ1(I,J)=0	1230 FOR I=1 TO 22	1900 IF NR=130 THEN 1960	2510 C=C-1
600 NEXT I	1250 CALL HCHAR(I+1,J+1,MZ1(	N 1980	2530 IF NR=70 THEN 2720
610 RETURN	1.J))	1920 CALL HCHAR(R,C,MZ1(R-1,	2540 IF (NR=144)+(NR=129)THE
630 RANDOMIZE	1270 NEXT 1	1930 R=R-1	2550 IF (NR=145)+(NR=131)THE
640 FOR J=1 TO 22	1280 ANSW=1	1940 ANSV=ANSV-1	N 2650
660 FOR K=130 TO 131	1300 GOSUB 950	1960 CALL HCHAR(R.C.135)	2570 IF NR=130 THEN 2670
670 N=INT(((1+7)-1+1)*RND)+1	1310 RETURN	1970 GOTO 1990	2580 CALL HCHAR(R,C+1,MZ1(R-
690 X:NZ1(J,N)	1330 CALL CLEAR	1990 ANSV:ANSV+1	2590 ANSW=ANSW-1
700 IF X=130 THEN 670	1340 RANDOMIZE	2000 GOTO 1720	2600 60TO 1720
30 VIA TE CASTAGNATASTIDEM \	1360 K=INT(11*RND)+10	2020 IF KY()88 THEN 2270	2620 GOTO 2680
720 M21(J,N)=K	1370 SR=2	2030 CALL 6CHAR(R,C,NR)	2630 CALL HCHAR(R,C,133)
740 NEXT I	1390 L=INT(2*RND)+1	N 1720	2650 CALL HCHAR(R,C.134)
750 NEXT J 760 FOR 1:1 TO 22	1400 IF J+1=23 THEN 1660	2050 CALL GCHAR(R+1,C,NR1)	2660 6010 2680
100 REM ***********************************		TANA TE JEUT-TOGALINIFITO	AP/V WALL DEARNING 1997

The program above was written in December 1983 by Charles C. Ball for the base T.I. console user. It is very slow, perhapse over a minute and a half, to run, but the wait is worth while. I'd like to thank Charles for sending it to me on disk, since my eyes are going, I probably would never have keyed it in. J.F.W.

```
MAZE MAKER
                                              by Steve Karasek
### The program below will print mazes for you to solve. It asks for the number to ### of mazes to print, then for the level of difficulty, from 0 to 9. Level 0 is a
  #### VERY trivial maze (a child's first maze, perhaps), while level 9 is fairly
##### are easier for young children. There will always be exactly one path from Start #####
        each maze by displaying a line of the form M / N on the screen, where N is the
 #####number of squares in the maze and M is the number of squares the program has rac{t}{t}
  ####computed a path to. When M equals N, the maze is done and sent to the printer.
          If your printer is not named "PIO", change the name in line 110. The last #####
  ####part of this line sets the printer line spacing to 7/72 inch. If you do not ### #
  #### have an EPSON compatible printer, you will have to change this to the codes # #####
 ### needed by your printer to set the line spacing. If you can't set it to 7/72 #####
       inch, set it to 8 or (preferably) 10 lines per inch.
 The !'s and numbers at the end of each line are checksums for Tom Freeman's #####
   100 RANDOMIZE :: OPTION BASE
                            140 FOR X=1 TO N :: M(N+1,X)
                                                     190 IF X(N THEN IF M(X+1,Y)= =1 TO N :: FOR W=1 TO S :: P
                            M(X,N+1)=16 :: NEXT X 1203
   1 :: DIM M(39,39):: INPUT "
                                                     0 THEN 160 1198
                                                                               RINT #1:"#"::: FOR X=1 TO N
   HOW MANY MAZES? ":Z :: PRINT
                                                     200 IF Y(N THEN IF M(X,Y+1)=
                            150 C.X.Y=1 :: DISPLAY ERASE
                                                                               :: PRINT #1:S$:!076
                                                                              ALL AT(12,12):"1 /";N*N ::
                                                     0 THEN 160 1199
   110 INPUT "LEVEL OF DIFFICUL
                            ON ERROR 290 !059
                                                     210 IF Y)1 THEN IF M(X,Y-1)=
   TY(0-9)? ":L :: IF L(0 OR L)
                            160 W=INT(RND*4):: DX=X+(W=0
                                                     0 THEN 160 1117
                                                                               984
                                                                               270 NEXT X :: PRINT #1 :: NE #
                                                     220 IF X>1 THEN IF M(X-1,Y)=
   3 THEN 110 ELSE OPEN #1:"PIO
                            )-(W=1):: DY=Y+(W=2)-(W=3)::
   ",OUTPUT :: PRINT #1:CHR$(27
                             K=M(DX,DY):: IF K THEN 160
                                                     0 THEN 160 1116
                                                                               XT W:: PRINT #1: # ::: FOR
 # );"A";CHR$(7);!!31-
                                                     230 X=INT(RND*N)+1 :: Y=INT(
                                                                               X=1 TO N :: IF M(X,Y)AND B T
                                                                               HEN PRINT $1:55;ELSE PRINT $
   120 N:INT(L+1)*4+(L:4 OR L:9
                            170 M(X,Y)=M(X,Y)+2^W 1: IF
                                                     RND*N)+1 :: IF M(X,Y)THEN 19
                            INT(W/2)*2=W THEN W=W+1 ELSE
                                                     0 ELSE 230 !248
                                                                               1:X$: 244
   ):: X=80/N :: S=INT(X):: S=S
                                                     240 ON ERROR STOP :: PRINT #
                                                                               280 PRINT #1: #"::: NEXT X :
   +(X=S)!138
                             W=W-1 !125
 # 130 PRINT #1:"Start";TAB(30)
                            180 X:DX :: Y:DY :: M(X,Y):M
                                                     1 :: PRINT #1:"#";TAB(S+1);R
                                                                               : PRINT #1 :: NEXT Y :: $=$+
                                                                               1 :: PRINT #1: :TAB(S#N-4);" +#
                            (X,Y)+2^W :: C=C+1 :: DISPLA
                                                     PT$("#",S*(N-1)+1):: S:S-1 :
   ;"Level";L :: FOR X:1 TO N :
 : FOR Y=1 TO N :: M(X,Y)=0 :
                            Y AT(12,9)SIZE(4):USING "###
                                                      : S$=RPT$(" ".S):: X$=RPT$("
                                                                               Finish*:CHR$(12)::: Z=Z-1 ::
                            #":C :: IF C:N*N THEN 240 !0
                                                     #",S)!069
                                                                              IF Z)0 THEN 130 ELSE END 10
  : NEXT Y :: NEXT X :: IF N=3
   9 THEN 150 !174
                                                     250 M(N,N)=M(N,N)+8 :: FOR Y
                                                                               20
                                                                              <del>ц</del>ининининини
                                                      ***************
```

Finish

The program and description above for Maze Maker, by the author, Steve Karasek is incredibly short, yet amazingly capable. Since I included Super Maze by Charles Ball, on page 8 for the BASIC programmers, I thought that it would be an appropriate time to include this different maze program for you who prefer EXTENDED BASIC. I keyed the program into my console, and did not use the check sum program to verify if. The program works perfectly, and the check sums should verify if you do use Tom Freeman's program.

I'll have both programs for the West Penn Library in March, if you can't or don't want to key them in. That's much of the fun, isn't it?

Tigercub Software 156 Collingwood Ave-Columbus, OH 43213

During the past 7 years, a great many programmers have contributed a wealth of material to the public domain. Unfortunately, most of these programs have not been readily available to most of the TI users. Only a few of the user groups have really large public domain libraries, and even these are usually cataloged only by alphabetized abbreviated filenames. The more isolated users have even less access.

I have therefore decided to make the contents of my public domain library available to the TI world, at a copying fee so low that I hope no one will think I am unfairly profiting from the work of others (and I think you will note, in the following listings, that I have probably contributed more to the public domain than anyone else!), but if any author objects to my distributing his work I will certainly stop. My catalog contains the author's name for each program, when available, both in order to give due credit and to aid in distinguishing between programs of the same name. Regrettably, many of the IUG programs distributed by Amnion have had the author's name deleted.

Fairware authors mav reasonably: object to anyone charging to distribute their work. I will therefore not offer any fairware unless I receive the author's express permission. I will not offer anything which bears a copyright have definite unless I information that the copyright has been abandoned or was not intended to preclude distribution. It is entirely possible that I may have obtained programs from which a copyright or fairware notice had been deleted, and I would appreciate being informed of any such in my catalog.

I have gone through my library of over 3600 public domain programs and selected enough of the better ones to fill over 200 disks, arranged by category. Each SS/SD disk contains as many programs as I could fit onto it, if I had enough programs of that category the number of filled sectors on each

disk is indicated in parentheses. All Basic-only programs have been converted to run in Extended Basic (except those which use the TEII speech), and an XBasic loader has been provided for assembly programs whenever possible Each disk has been provided with an autoloader by full program name, not filename.

I have added instructions to a good many of these programs, and corrected any bugs that I noticed, but I cannot guarantee them in any way, and cannot offer to provide instructions, correct bugs or make modifications. I will of course replace any bad loads, and would appreciate being informed of any program which has serious flaws.

This public domain is offered only as a copying service, not as a sale of computer software, and I take no responsibility other than providing a copy equal to the original.

If I receive a worthwhile response to this offer, I will be adding more public domain and will be asking fairware authors if they want me to distribute their products. I am always willing to make exchanges for worthwhile public domain which is not in my catalog, and am particularly interested in getting more educational software above the primary level.

NOTE: Tigercub Software also publishes a catalog of over 120 original copyright entertainment, educational and utility programs at \$1 each, plus full disk collections at \$5, Nuts & Bolts of programmer's utilities, etc., etc. That catalog is \$1, deductible from 1st order (specify TIGERCUB catalog).

DUES FOR 1989 ARE DUE!

If you haven't sent in or given Jan Trayers your 1989 dues yet, I would appreciate it if you could see to it as soon as possible for unless the executive committe has changed the rules, they have been due since January 1, 1989.

Send a check made out to: WEST PENN 99'ERS, and mailed to: JANICE TRAYERS

2151 MICKANIN ROAD

N. HUNTINGDON, PA 15642 You can also give her cash at the March meeting. \$15.00 for a full Family membership, \$10.00 for an Associate membership. J.F.W.

FINDING THE START WORD E-A

By Herbert Schlesinger (source unknown)

When the name of the E/A program is not known, one way to find the "START" word is as follows:

Using the E/A environment, load the PROGRAM into memory. Go back to the title screen (the color bar screen), and select E/A BASIC. Then type in and run the following program:

10 FOR I=16128 TO 16383

OPTIONAL:

5 OPEN #1:"PIO"

20 CALL PEEK(I.A)

(FOR PRINTER)

35 PRINT #1:CHR\$(A)

30 PRINT CHR\$(A);

40 NEXT I

Among the words, symbols and garbage you should find the word which will start the E/A program. You could do this or get a copy of the Italian E/A on disk which will provide you with the the START name. Either way!

GENEVE OWNERS, QBERT PATCH.

HOW TO GET QBERT RUNNING ON GENEVE

by Massimo Cariboni, Via Agadir, 2B 20097 San Donato Milanese Italy

Here's a tip to modify QBERT to allow it to run on the GENEVE 9640 or the TI99/4A. (Editors note, I can't test this proceedure)

- 1) Copy (onto a blank disk) the files QBERT and QBERT1 saved with GRAM-KRACKER or Peter Hoddie's program "CS".
- 2) Using a sector editor, look for the following sequence: "02200100D8008C020280880016F7045B"

Now change "8800" to "8700" in that sector and save it back to disk. WARNING!

This modification is only for personal use and for QBERT owners only. Distributing modified copies of QBERT may infringe on Parker Brothers copyright. For any kind of further information, feel free to leave a message for Massimo Cariboni through the mailbox "P APERINO" (Daniele Marini) on DELPHI.

SOME OF THE EASIER TO CONVERT BASIC COMMANDS FROM OTHER BASICS TO TI.

The following comes from the WASHINGTON D.C. AREA USERS GROUP

OTHER BASIC TICLS CALL CLEAR FIXINTINKEY\$ CALL KEY SEG\$(A\$, 1, N) LEFT\$(A\$, N) MID\$(A\$, N1, N2) SEG\$(A\$, N1, N2) SEG\$(A\$, LEN(A\$)-N+1, N) RIGHT\$(A\$,N) RANDOM RANDOMIZE RND(N) INT(N\*RND+1) STOP BREAK TABTAB, (WITH COMMA) PRINT REM

I'v been saving these for five years in a time capsule. I opened it the up the other day. Thought you might be interested. I know that most of you do not convert programs, but who knows, maybe someday you'll need to. J.F.W

#### MAYBE YOU CAN HELP?

About a month ago, I received a letter from J. E. Evans who is with the L. B. Morris Elementary School, 150 West Tenth Street, Jim Thorpe, PA 18229. The following is the letter:

Dear Club Members,

Last week I was given a box of T.I. equiptment: T.I. 99/4A, disk controller (TI), Disk Drive (TI), Color monitor(TI), Modules - Disk Manager (with no documentation), and LOGO (with no documentation).

I have some experience in basic programming and have 2 - TI set-ups w/tape recorders only hooked up to T.V. sets. I use them for additional math support and reading concepts.

Any help with information or old disks that you have along with how to put tape data ondisks would be appreciated.

Thank You, J.E. Evans

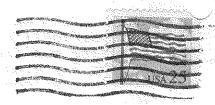
Some one out there might start a TI pen pal here, and help this teacher and kids at the L.B. Morris Elementary School. That's one of the reasons we are in an organization like TI clubs and users groups.

I hear from Frank Zic, that a Radio Shack store manager told him that the R.F. Modulators that they've been carrying for over four and a half years are about to dry up. In other words, you better spend the \$4.95 and get yourself a spare one before there all gone. It would be a shame to have TI repair yours for \$25.00 next month!

#### WEST PENN 99'ERS

% JOHN F. WILLFORTH R.D. #1 BOX 73A JEANNETTE, PA 15644





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