The WEST JAX 99'ERS is a non-profit computer users group for the
TI-99/4A Home Computer. NOT affiliated in any way with Texas
Instruments. The club's mailing address is PO BOX 176 Orange Park
Florida 32067.

MEETINGS are held on the Second and Fourth Tuesday of each Month in
the auditorium of the Webb Library. It is located two lights west of
Blanding Boulevard on 103rd Street. The first meeting of the month is
the Business meeting with workshop time after adjournment. The second
meeting is strictly workshop time.

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EXCALIBUR IBM/PC BBS    Jim Hutchison       (904) 751-3970
                        (Sysop)
                        Richard Barton
                        (TIUS SYSOP)
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For newsletter suggestions and submissions, contact Rick Felzien.

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This month I have included my usual mailbox column and the third of
my tutorials on The Printer's Apprentice. I also included a short bit
on the Picasso Publisher.

****

Richard J. Bailey
68A Church Street
Gonic, N.H. 03867
NH99ER USER GROUP
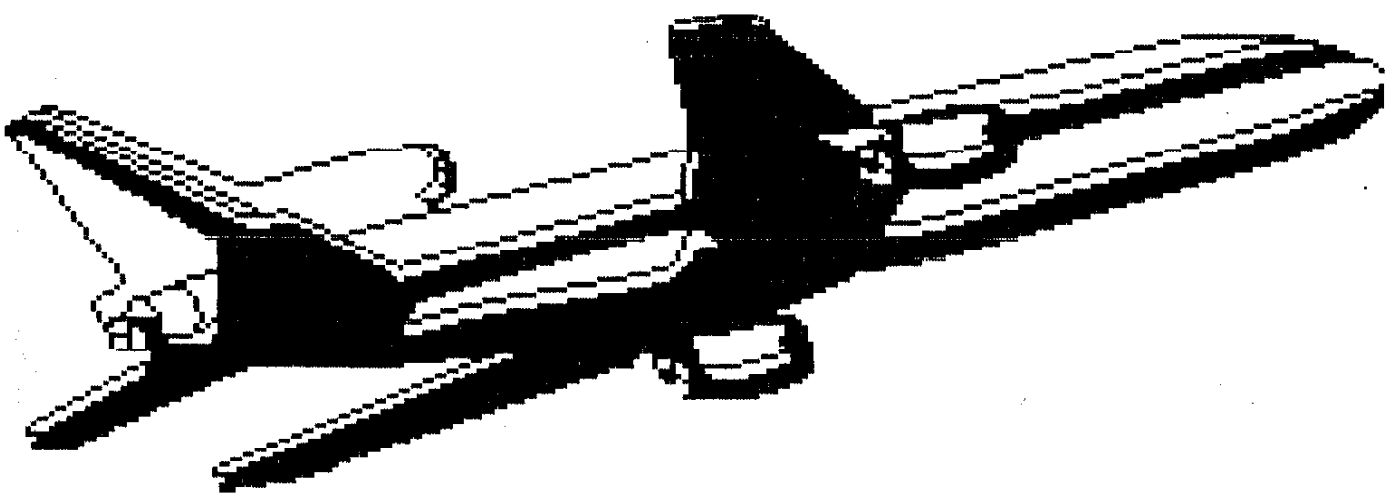
Using the FTERM/DIAL disk with a Hayes Smartmodem

One of the disks we have in our library is a modification of the Fast-term terminal emulator program by Paul Charlton. The modifications consists of a Hayes Smartmodem dialer program that is designed to work with a modified matching version of Fast-term. The dialer and other changes were made by Jones. No first name or address is given in the program or in the documentation file included. The changes are public domain but the Fast-term program is "FAIRWARE" and a donation is requested.

If you haves a Hayes 300 or 1200 Smartmodem this is the program for you. The following will tell you what you have to do to connect the modem and get up and running.

First take the front off the Hayes modem to check the configuration switch settings. These should be set to 0101001011 to work with the T.I. and the program. Next you need a RS-232 cable with all pins carried straight through with the exception of the lines going to pins 2 and 3 which must be interchanged at one end. If you have an extra printer RS-232 cable (all straight through) you can modify this cable instead of trying to find a commercially made cable that will work. The modification can be done either by carefully cutting the two pairs of lines, interchanging them, splicing, soldering, and taping if the pins aren't accessable; or if the connector has solder pins, just unsolder, interchange, and resolder. You could also make your own cable from two connectors and a length of ten conductor ribbon cable. Only ten pins are used by the Hayes modem and not all of them are necessary for the modem to work with the program. The lines used by the Hayes modem are shown below in the system diagram.

Connect the RS-232 cable to the T.I. RS-232 card and the modem then connect the phone lines and power supply as described in the Hayes manual.
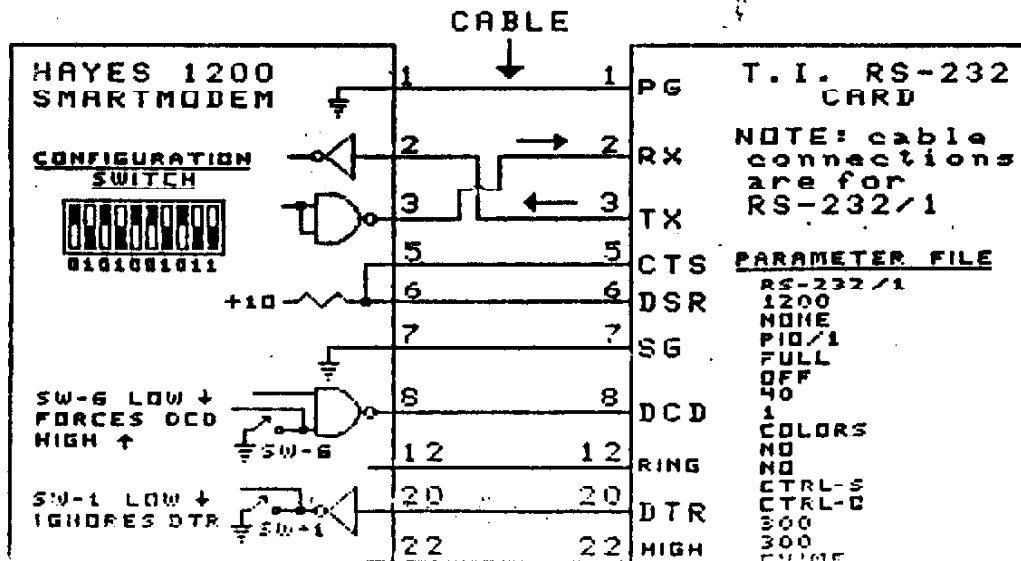
You are now ready a create the Fast-term parameter file if you need one that is different than the one on the FTERM/DIAL disk. Under the filename "12" is the 1200 baud file which will work with Compuserve and most other BBS systems and under the filename "3" is the 300 baud file that should work with most 300 baud BBSs. The answers to the questions asked by the default program that crea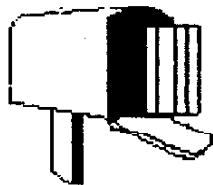ted the 1200 baud file are listed on the system diagram, below. If you want to know how to create a parameter file, read the article by Duane Goodman, "FAST-TERM DEFAULT" that I saw in the TI Riverside User Group newsletter that is available in our exchange library. Also copy the "SUMMARY OF FAST-TERM COMMANDS" by Jim Ely that appeared in the Suncoast Beeper. Both appeared around July, 1986.

Next you must make a "DIALMENU" file as described in the documentation. This file has the names of the BBSs you wish to call. The names are on every other line with the phone numbers sandwiched on the lines between. You can have the names of up to 9 BBSs and their phone numbers in this file. Follow the instructions for creating this file carefully. If you get an extra menu choice, you've made an error in printing the file to disk without the control codes. Read page 77 of the TI-WRITER manual; "Stripping Out Control Codes...", if you have trouble. You can alternately use the E/A editor to create this file and you don't have to worry about control characters at the end of the file.

The FTERM/DIAL disk will autoload from extended basic, option 5 of E/A, or TI-WRITER's option 3. When you load the program you will get 2 choices. Choose either: 1-dialer; or 2-change defaults. If the parameter files are ok then select the dialer option and enter DSKn.12. To communicate with a BBS that only works at 300 baud, enter DSKn.3. Select the BBS you want from the menu. If the number dialed doesn't answer within 12 seconds, you are returned to the menu. If it answers, control will be transfered to Fast-term. Just press ENTER when asked for the default file name from within the Fast-term program because it was entered through the dialer program. Press ENTER a couple of times to let the BBS know you're there and you are ready to communicate.

If you have any problems with the dialer hanging up before making connection, you will want to change the wait time from 12 seconds to perhaps 15 or 18. I found that 12 seconds wasn't adequate time to make connection with some services. Use a sector editor to find the string ATE&V197=12Dx. This string is in the second sector of the DIAL file. Change the 12 to 15 or 18 and resave the sector to disk. Make sure that all your changes are to a backup disk and not the original.

CABLE

```
HAYES 1200          1 →      1 | PG      T.I. RS-232
SMARTMODEM                            |            CARD

                                      |         NOTE: cable
CONFIGURATION       2 → →     2 | RX      connections
SWITCH                                |         are for
                    3 ← ← ← ← 3 | TX      RS-232/1
[01010101011]
                    5          5 | CTS    PARAMETER FILE
            +10     6          6 | DSR     RS-232/1
                                            1200
                    7          7 | SG       NONE
                                            PIO/1
                                            FULL
                                            OFF
SW-6 LOW +                                  40
FORCES DCD          8          8 | DCD      1
HIGH ↑                                      COLORS
   SW-6             12        12 | RING     NO
                                            NO
                                            CTRL-S
SW-1 LOW +          20        20 | DTR      CTRL-C
IGNORES DTR  SW-1                           300
                    22        22 | HIGH     300
```

THE MAIL BOX

BY RICK FELZIEN

Ozark 99er News Jan 88
1. Murphy's computer law
2. IFing TI-Writer(using .TL)
3. Headers, Footers and formatting

New Horizons U.G. Jan 88
1. Calling Basic

SMAUG/99 Newsletter Feb 88
1. Files on the TI
2. Mit Oompah(program)
3. Print more than 80 col.(TIMP)

N.O.U.A. Newsletter Feb 88
1. Artist + Graphx(Review)
2. Ulgen's TI survey

PUG Peripheral Feb 88
1. Getting most from cassette sys.
2. Multiplan(templates)
3. TI-Writer tips

Delaware Valley U.G. Feb 88
1. super ExBasic

Great Lakes U.G. Feb 88
1. DSRLNK for ExBasic
2. The Star NX1000(Review)

Great Lakes U.G. Jan 88
1. Your own UDP utilities
2. PRBase hints

QB Monitor Feb 88
1. Shakespeare on the TI
2. TI-Writer toolbox
3. PRBase enhancements

Bluegrass 99ers Mar 88
1. Fractals: a new Geometry
2. Poor person's AB switch

North Jersey U.G. Mar 88
1. Super ExBasic

Kansas City 99er Mar 88
1. Disk owner hints
2. Some useful subroutines
3. Programs that write programs(2)

CIN-DAY News Feb 88
1. 4/a-talk (review)
2. Mass Transfer 4.0(review)
3. Fast Term (review)
4. Getting on line
5. More TIW tricks
6. Listing of user groups

WEST PENN 99ers Feb 88
1. Instance printer
2. Converting the ver.2.2 console

Southern California group Mar 88
1. Using DS/DD disks with PRBase
2. Return to Pirate Isle solution

K*3 99ers Mar 88
1. Fast ExBasic (box dots)

Tidewater 99ers Feb 88
1. The TM-9999/BS chip(Humor)
2. WEFAX update
3. String check program

Ottawa 99ers Mar 88
1. Fast ExBasic (Music prog.)

Houston users group Mar 88
1. McDLT(merging char. defs.)
2. TI-Writer CTRL(U) codes

Ottawa 99ers Feb 88
1. Super Extended Basic
2. Fast XB(QuickLabel)

L.A. 99ers Feb 88
1. CRU access(Assembly)
2. Sector comparison program
3. Software library listing

Boston Computer Society Jan 88
1. 'c' tutorial

QB Monitor Mar 88
1. Assembly tutorial(very good)

Front Ranger Feb 88
1. Protect your computer
2. Subprogram parameters
3. Listing of MICROpendium articles

Twin TI'ers Feb 88
1. Another Instance printer
2. TI 99 error code reference

ROM newsletter Feb 88
1. Power of relational expressions
2. Assembly tips

Vast 99ers Jan 88
1. Elements of Basic(6)
2. Checksum program

Vast 99ers Feb 88
1. Elements of Basic(7)
2. TigerCub Tips (Debugging)
3. Editor's Desk col. interesting

S.M.A.U.G. newsletter Jan 88
1. Myarc to CorComp DS/DD conversion
2. Listing of music disks available
3. Debugging

Charlotte 99ers Feb 88
1. Good article on video fix
2. Pause, Quit, and Interrupt sw.
3. Music manuscripts with TI-Artist

New Horizons Dec 87
1. The flip side(disk tips)
2. Building tables
3. Interfacing(part 2)

PUNN newsleter Mar 88
1. WordScramble solution Prog.
2. Patterns program
3. Hex to Binary to Decimal prog.
4. Evolution of failure
5. Rebuttal to Evolution

Miami Co. 99ers Jan 88
1. Omega Term. prog.(review)
2. Star print head repair

Johnson space center U.G. Apr88
1. Update on UNDB99
2. The Disassembly(assy.art.)

Bluegrass 99 U.G. Apr 88
1. Function(plotting prog.)
2. Assy. Prog. to test 32K memory
3. Piano music prog.

Ottawa U.G. Apr 88
1. Expansion Port interfacing
2. Fast ExBasic

Charlotte N.C. Mar 88
1. Nice Funnelweb 4.0 flowchart

SFU-99/4A newsletter Apr 88
1. Shakespeare on the TI
2. IBM to TI conversion
3. ExBasic error handling
4. EIA RS-232 pinout

KC-99ER APR88
1. Snoopy video program
2. Programs that write programs
3. 1200 baud from TE-2???

Delaware Valley 99ers Mar 88
1. SuperTrace dump TRACE to printer
2. Results of TI-survey/87
Susquehanna U.G. Feb 88
1. Prog to print TIW files is 3 col.

Windy City News Mar/Apr 88
1. Install Speech Synth. in Cons.

SMAUG Newsletter Apr 88
1. Spice up your CALL KEY commands
2. Convert cassette prog. to disk

Hoosier 99ers Apr 88
1. Comlete list of CALL LOADS
2. TI-Writer tricks

Call Say newsletter Apr 88
1. Assembly made easy
   (nice article and prog.)

ROM newsletter
1. Assembly language(file handling)
2. And so Forth

Northwest Ohio 99ers Apr 88
1. Using PRINT USING with printer
2. How to clean modules

Tidewater 99ers Apr 88
1. Telco review

Bayou Byte Feb 88
1. Review of E-Z Keys
2. Review of Picasso

Bayou Byte Mar 88
1. Control U codes printer codes

Cleveland Area 99ers Apr 88
1. Cheap DS/SD drives for the TI
2. Periodical Caralog program

The Computer Bridge Apr 88
1. TecTip on power supplies(PED)

Before we get into how to do this page with the Printer's Apprentice, I would like to run through how I set up the Artist fonts to do the rotated and upside down printing.

The method that I used was to save the script font(font 19), and the small font(font 44) as slide files in Artist. You may have to use as many as three slide files to save a font as there are only so many slides available in a file. Doing this will allow you to rotate the slides as desired and print them to the screen.

This is a tedious process, but I feel that the results are well worth the effort. I have given our librarian the slide files for the fonts for access by all.

The first thing that we need to do is set all this up for TPA to be able to process. First we set up our header with Artist and save it as a screen or picture. For best results when setting up files for TPA and processing them, is to use a blank initialixed disk.

Now that this is done, you are through with Artist. Before going into TPA, let's create our text file with TI-Writer. We must set our right margin to allow for the fact that the TPA package processes only 40 col. files. I find 38 a convenient setting as this allows for a margin in the center of the page. You must also allow for the height and width of any graphics that you intend to use. For example, in my mailbox column I only use 46 rows in the text that will be below the picture. This comes out very necely. If there is no picture, then 56 rows is a good number to use.

One important note at this point is that you should save your text files with PF(prinfile) and in fixed format, as TPA uses fixed format files. This is done by selecting PF and then typing F DSK2.Filename.

After loading the TPA files, select the picture editor to convert the picture saved from Artist to fixed format. Select CTRL(8) for Load/Save menu. Next F for filename and dype the name of the picture being sure to include (_P), then L for Load. This should load your picture. Now select P for Printer options and set the defaults. for filename use a new name and add (_X) so that you can readily tell that it is an external file. Then set the density and style, this is a matter of choice according to the font and size that you want to use for your text. If at any time you want a hard copy, use P10.CR for the filename. Be sure to select P or G for your printer. To save your file to disk use DSK2.Filename_X and use E for External and this will write the file to disk. To get a hard copy use G for Go.

Be sure to set the marker at the upper left of the portion of the picture and the cursor at the lower right corner before trying to save the picture.

After loading the formatter select V for variables and enter the defaults for your printer and so on. I use G for my Gemini and for density I use D and 200 for width on the text files.

I usually save my text files as TXT1
TXT2 etc. The reason will become clear
as we go along.

After setting up variables and set-
ting whether you want auto-hyphen, you
can now select your files. You should
also copy the font that you want to
use to the blank disk. At the bottom
of the screen you will see:

E Printer   PIO.CR
B Txtfile   DSK1.TEXT
  Fntfile   DSK1.TYPER

Hit E and Printer will become:

P Extrnfile DSK1.EXTERNFILE

Change to DSK2.TEXT and change DSK1.
TEXT to DSK2.TXT1 and Fntfile to DSK2.
Fontfile name according to the font you
want to use. Now hit G for Go and the
formatter will crteate a new disk file
for use with the scheduler.

It should be noted at this point
that the formatter has a Jotter which
is a text editor for typing in text
files using 40 col. format and saves
the files in the format compatable with
the scheduler. A note here that the B
selection will allow you to print what
is in the buffer, such as a text file
created by the Jotter.

Now that we have our picture and
text files set up, we can load the
Scheduler and prepare for printing our
page.

The Scheduler is the program of the
TPA set that is used to actually set up
your page as to where each pic. or file
is actually printed.

Upon loading the Scheduler you will
see the following:

Go ModifyS ReadS WriteS ClearS
Directory eXit

These are pretty well self explan-
atory. ClearS clears the schedule in
the buffer and WriteS writes your file
to the disk etc.

Upon selecting M for Modifys the
following will be on the screen:

1 Filename:

  Row: 0 0
  Col: 0 0
 *Reps: 0

  Please Key Choice

  Edit Up Down Insert Active
  Print Size Blockmove Zap eXit

Here again the menu is self-explan-
itory. Print prints your schedule and
Zap clears it from the buffer.

First enter E for Edit and the
cursor will be below Filename. Enter
the name of your picture. When you
hit enter the cursor will move to the
row for Row. These defaults set the
starting row and column for your file.
The *Reps: is the number of times you
want your file to be printed on the
page. Go prints what you have sched-
uled to the printer for a check of
whether you set the right parameters.

Down and Up set us the the next or
previous record. After setting up all
the files we can save our schedule
and run it at will.

As you can see the TPA program set
is not as hard to use as one might
think upon looking at the documentation
that is furnished.

Picasso
## (A Review)
BY
Rick Felzien

This article was written with the Picasso Program so that the resultant output could be compared to the Apprentice article to be able to see that there is a difference in output.

The Picasso program is easier to use in that all data for output is on the screen on continuous display. This makes for an easier to format page. I won't go through a walk-through as the Picasso docs are very thorough and easy to follow.

As you can see, the font can be changed at any time and the typing continued from that point with ease, even in the middle of a sentence. Of course some of the fonts are hard to read, but all in all the program is fairly easy to use. And as I stated, the whole half-page is on screen at all times for viewing and editing.

WITH THE PICASSO PROGRAM, THE WORKSPACE IS PRESENT CONTINUOUSLY AND THE VISIBLE SCREEN WILL SCROLL OR WINDOW OVER THE WORK AREA.

THE CREATION OF A PINT-ED PAGE REQUIRES THE CRE-ATION OF TWO HALF-PAGE FILES TO BE SAVED AND THEN CAN BE CHANGED OR PRINTED AT WILL.

I found that the writing of a two-column page such as this is cumbersome to say the least. You must keep in mind that when working with the right side, you can't hit enter or you will scroll back to the left of the page.

I FOND IT TO BE EASIEST TO LOAD IN AND PLACE MY GRAPHICS FILES AND THEN TYPE AROUND THEM IN TEXT MODE. AS YOU CAN SEE, IT DOESN'T COME OUT TOO BAD.

ONE CAN PLAINLY SEE THAT THE OUTPUT OF THE TWO PROGRAMS DIFFERS BY A GREAT DEAL. SO IF I WANT A QUICK PAGE AND DON'T CARE ABOUT OUTPUT, PICASSO IS THE ONE TO USE. BUT IF I WANT A REAL PROFESSIONAL PAGE THAT I WANT TO BE PROUD OF, THE PRINTER'S APPRENTICE WINS.

This is a sample of the text done in full page input, to allow you to see the difference between the two.

As you can see, it is best to input and place the graphic files first and then type around them. This takes out the guesswork as to where to place the text.
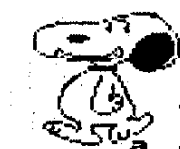
The possibilities are limitless, limited only to the creativity of the individual. I have made a switch back to doing two column input as I fild it easier once you are used to it than the continuous scrolling of full-page input.

THERE IS A DEFINITE ADVANTAGE TIME-WISE IN USING PICASSO, AS IT ONLY TOOK ME ABOUT A COUPLE OF HOURS TOTAL TO DO THIS PAGE WHEREAS THE APPRENTICE ARTICLE TOOK ALMOST A FULL DAY TO DO EVERYTHING.

THE MAIN REASON FOR DOING THE PAGE IN TWO-COLUMN MODE IS THAT TO SCROLL TO THE NEXT PAGE HALF YOU MUST LEAVE TEXT MODE AND MOVE THE DISPLAY WITH THE CURSOR AND WORK FROM THERE.

It appears to me that both are good publishing programs and as I said, for a quick easy to do page this Picasso program is the one to use.

I just recieved my TPA toolbox disk and the font disk 2 from McCann software the other day. I also recieved a nice letter from Mike McCann. When I get familiar with the package, I plan to run a series of articles on pagemanship which is what Mike has called the ability to make nice looking pages.

The Printer's Apprentice and the Tool Box, along with the font disks are in the library for all to examine and decide whether they woud like to order the package. If you do a good bit of publishing and want a really professional job, it is worth the price. If you dont care and only do a little, then Picasso is suitable for the average person.