

BYTE-LINE



September 1993

Note from the President...

** THIS MONTH **

This month's meeting will be held on Sept 15, 1993 (WEDNESDAY) at First Congregational Church. Please note the change of day of the meeting for this month only. Our quest for the program is Lynny Dillman. The program will be on the SYSTEMIZER unit. To learn more about the SYSTEMIZER read the NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST in the newsletter by Charles Stringer.

With a sad note, the club has lost Charles Rothwell on Monday, Sept 6. Our condolences go the family of Rothwell's. (see News of General Interest)

** LAST MONTH **

Last month meeting for the IBM side was on ALLCLEAR, a program that lets one do flow chart very quickly. With ALLCLEAR one can diagram any policy, procedure or process flow charts. The program takes text and draws the charts. With punctuation and tab it is fairly easy to do the charts.

For the TI side, Charles Stringer has been demonstrating the working of Funnelweb 5.0. Last month he was teaching incorporation of all 132 char set of ASCII in a printed document.

** NEXT MONTH **

Next month is tentatively planned to do start basic and Qbasic programming. Both the TI basic and IBM Qbasic program are very s'imilar make up so here is a chance to learn to write programs in basic. Also needed are ideas for future programs.

PLEASE NOTE THE MEETING NITE CHANGE TO WEDNESDAY, SEPT 15.

GEORGE

NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

This month's meeting comes a day early—Wednesday the 15th, instead of the usual Thursday. We'll have a guest speaker, Lynny Dillman, who purchased a SYSTEMIZER unit at the COMPUTERAMA Swap Shop last June; he'll explain how he uses it as a printer buffer.

You may recall that the club owns nearly two dozen of these units, the gift of one of the sellers at the Swap Shop. We need to decide, as a club, what's to be done with them. I, for one would like to have one to use as a printer buffer; maybe other club members would like to have one too.

We hope to have a demonstration of two of the devices used as a network to feed two printers. With a little luck, we may even have two computers and two printers operating as a network with each computer able to send output to either of the printers.

Here's what the SYSTEMIZER Owner's Manual has to say:

"Up to fifteen computers or CRT's, when each is equipped with a Systemizer, can share one or more printers." Each Systemizer of a network allows the user to:

"-Select which printer each document you create will be printed on. The Systemizer tells you if the printer you've selected is already in use, lets you select another printer or makes a note of your request and lets you get on with your work.

-"Compute and print simultaneously. Since the Systemizer acts as a holding tank for data to be printed, regardless of whether the printer you've selected is available or not, your computer can still unload its data to be printed into the Systemizer. The Systemizer will then automatically send your documents to the printer you selected, later when it becomes available. The Systemizer system keeps track of all printer selection requests, including the order in which they were made.

"Plus, the Systemizer is a smart little helper that can;

-Make multiple copies of specific documents.

-Merge data from various sources on to a single page.

-Help you recover and reprint a document in the event the printer malfunctions.

-Translate and filter data passing through it.

-Give you remote control over a printer.

-Adapt parallel and serial equipment."

September 9, 1993

CS Stringer

WITH GREAT REGRET we note the death of our member Charley Rothwell. We'll miss his smile and cheerful presence. Our sympathy goes out to Jerry and his family.

This obituary appeared in the Decatur HERALD AND REVIEW on September 7:

Rothwell

DECATUR — Charles Edward Rothwell Sr., 75, of Decatur died 1:21 a.m. Monday (Sept. 6, 1993) in St. Mary's Hospital Emergency Room.

Services will be 2 p.m. Wednesday in Graceland/Fairlawn Funeral Home with visitation 1 to 2 p.m. Wednesday. Burial will be in Fairlawn Cemetery.

Mr. Rothwell was born Nov. 27, 1917, in Decatur, the son of Charles T. and Carolyn Babel Rothwell. Mr. Rothwell was a burden coordinator for Caterpillar Inc., retiring in 1976. He was a member of the Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses, a member and past treasurer of Caterpillar Retirees Club and a member of the American Society of Manufacturing Engineers. He married Carol Kurtz in 1940.

Surviving are his sons, Charles Edward Rothwell Jr. and his wife Ann, Jerry Lyn Rothwell, all of Decatur; daughter, Mrs. Dennis (Debra) Durbin of Decatur; sister, Margaret Clark of Decatur; grandchildren, Jason and Rachel Durbin and Michael Rothwell, all of Decatur.

He was preceded in death by his parents.

Editor's Note: Next month will mark the 10th anniversary of TI's big sellout—the time when most of us first looked seriously at computers. We bought our first console and set out to learn to use it. We continue the saga of the events that led to the TI 99/4A. This is the second of five parts; the first appeared in June, and part 3 was published in the July-August issue:

THE BIRTH OF A COMPUTER / Bill Gaskill / October 1992

Jan 1978: The PLATO computer aided instruction system is developed at the University of Illinois. (Byte, p.184).

Feb 1978: UCSD Pascal is introduced by the Regents of the University of California at San Diego. Price is \$200. (Byte, p.46).

Mar 1978: Texas Instruments begins recruiting personal computer specialists by running full-page ads entitled "Your experience with personal computers is going to open an unlimited career at TI." in trade magazines. (Byte, p.13).

Mar 1978: RAMBLING RUMORS ABOUT TI letter to the editor appears in Byte Magazine with a G and A. Question: "What will TI do to enter the personal computer market?" Answer: TI is a very aggressive company with the desire to make lots of money by filling the needs of the marketplace. When the bonafide need for a new product arises, if it is in TI's area of expertise, TI will be there, front and center..." (Webb Simmons in Byte Magazine, Mar 1978, p.133).

Apr 1978: TI releases a recreational Solid State Software Leisure Library module for the TID8 and D7 programmable calculators. The module sells for \$35 and includes such applications as golf handicapping, craps, NIMS, Acey-Duecy and 16 other games or recreational programs. Is this perhaps a predecessor to the Solid State Software Command module that would be touted as a reason for buying the TI-99/42 (Ryte, p.194).

May 1978: Texas Instruments introduces the TMS3064 charge coupled device memory chip. (No significance to the TI-99/4, but it shows that TI was still involved in other computer developments besides the 99/4 Home Computer. (Byte, p.180).

Oct 1978: The Exidy Sorcerer is released with 8K of Ram, a 64 column by 30 row screen and the ability to use plug in modules which are the size of 8-track tapes. Price is \$895. (The significance of this computer's release is that four years later Texas Instruments would use it as one of the home computers which offered cartridge software, that the 99/4A competed against for market share). (Byte, p.81).

Oct 1978: Technico Inc. of Columbia, MD releases the 99-16, which is based on TI's TMS9900 chip. Here again, no direct impact upon the 99/4, but evidence that TI was trying to push the 16 bit chip in places other than their own home computer. Four months later Byte would offer a look at the success of 16 bit chips industry wide and tell us that it was not well accepted by the industry. (Byte, p.200).

Dec 1978: Over 14 million microprocessors are manufactured during the year, with TI's 4 bit TMS-1000 chip leading the way. Most are used in calculators and games, but sales in the game market appear to be slowing down. (Byte, July 1979, p.99).

** THINGS ARE REALLY HEATING UP **

Feb 1979: TI'S NEW PERSONAL COMPUTER-Rumors are flying about Texas Instruments' impending entry into the personal computing market. The unit will reportedly use the TMS 9900 processor with 40K of read only memory circuits, will generate 20 lines of 40 characters on a standard television, will have provisions for accommodating video disk players and video tape recorders, and will have sophisticated sound production. Sources predict a mid-1979 unveiling. (Byte, p.63).

Feb 1979: Atari enters the personal computer market by announcing (but not yet delivering) the 400 and 800 model home computers. The 400 is a non-expandable 8K Ram computer which sports a touch audio feedback keyboard, a single cartridge slot and a cassette I/O port. It also has 16 color capability and 8 luminance levels. The suggested retail price is \$500. The Atari 800 is an 8K Ram computer expandable to 48K Ram and it comes with a cassette recorder, it has additional color features, a full keyboard, *K BASIC built in, high resolution graphics, and it supports two cartridge ports. The 800 carries a suggested retail price of \$1000. Both machines will use the 6502 chip. Limited quantities are scheduled to be available in August, with full availability in the Fall. (Byte, p.63).

TABLE OF CHARACTERS PRINTED BY FUNNELWEB v5.0 (Release #3, July 1993).

Column (0) shows the key pressed. Columns (la)...(4a) show the ASCII values generated by the key press under the conditions which pertain:

Columns	(la	and	1b)	Only	CTRL-U			(See	NOTE*)
Columns	(2a	and	Zb)	Neither	CTRL-U	nor	CTRL-,		
Columns	(3a	and	3b) 🦠	Both	CTRL-U				
Columns	(4a	and	4b)	Only			CTRL+,		

Columns (1b)...(4b) show the character as printed by a Star-Micronics NX/10 printer with IBM character-set #2 selected (i.e., dip-switches 1-6 and 1-7 both set OFF).

NOTE*: Printing of Printer-Control Characters (ASCII 0-2, 7-31) has been suppressed in this table, but they are available in ordinary use of the program. The DEL character (ASCII 127) is not included in the printer characters, but is represented in the screen characters as a small triangle,

(0)	(1a	1ь)	(2a	2Ь)	(3a	3P)	(4a	4b)
	32		96	•	160	á	224	α
	34 33		97	Š	161	í	225	В
a L		!	98	Ъ	162	ó.	226	Г
Ъ	34		99		163	ú	227	π
C	35	#		c d	164	ก	228	Σ
ď	36 27	\$ %	100 101	e e	165	8	229	σ
e	37		101	£	166	a a	230	
f	38	&			167	2	231	μ τ
g	39		103	g	168	į	232	φ.
h	40	(104	h			232	ě
i j	41) *	105	i	1 69 170	_	233 234	85
	42		106	j la		マレ	235	6
k	43	+	107	k	171	¥	236	
1	44	,	108	1	172	×	236 237	Ø
m	45	-	109	m	173	i	238	É
n	46		110	n	174	≪		U
0	47	/	111	0	175	>	239 240	#
P	48	0	112	p	176		241	
đ	49	1	113	đ	177		241	±
r	50	2	114	r	178			2
2	51	3	115	S	179	!	243	۲.
t	52	4 -	116	t	180	- 1	244	Ĺ
u	53	5	117	u	181	負	245	j
V,	54	6	118	v	182	뷡	246	+
W	55	7	119	w	183	Ħ	247	25 0
x	56	8	120	×	184	1	248	•
У	57	9	121	У	185	₽	249	•
. Z	58	:	122	2	186	Ħ	250	-
{	59	;	123	₹	187	1	251	4
;	60	4	124	;	188		252	n
}	61	=	125	}	189	n	253	2
~	62	> .	126	~	190	7	254	•
	63	?	127		191	7	255	•

TABLE OF CHARACTERS PRINTED BY FUNNELWEB v5.0 (Release #3, July 1993).

Column (0) shows the key pressed. Columns (la)...(4a) show the ASCII values generated by the key press under the conditions which pertain:

```
Columns (la and lb) Only CTRL-U (See NOTE*)
Columns (2a and 2b) Neither CTRL-U nor CTRL-,
Columns (3a and 3b) Both CTRL-U and CTRL-,
Columns (4a and 4b) Only CTRL-,
```

Columns (1b)...(4b) show the character as printed by a Star-Micronics NX/10 printer with IBM character-set #2 selected (i.e., dip-switches 1-6 and 1-7 both set OFF).

NOTE*: Printing of Printer-Control Characters (ASCII 0-2, 7-31) has been suppressed in this table, but they are available in ordinary use of the program. The DEL character (ASCII 127) is not included in the printer characters, but is represented in the screen characters as a small triangle,

(0)	(1a	1b)	(2a	2Ь)	(3a	3b)	(4a	4b)
e e	0		64	e e	128	Ç	192	L
Ä	1		65	A	129	ü	193	T
В	2		66	В	130	é	194	_
C	3	y	67	С	131	â	195	F
D	4	•	68	D	132	ä	196	l
Ē	5	+	69	E	133	à	197	+
F	6	•	70	F	134	å	198	Ŀ
G	7	-	71	, G	135	C	199	r L
н	8		72	H	136	ê	200	Ľ.
Ï	9		73	I	137	ë	201	æ
'l	1.0		74	J	138	è	202	T.
к	11		75	к	139	ï	203	
L	12		76	L	140	î	204	F
M	13		77	M	141	ì	205	# =
N	14		78	N	142	Ä	206	
Ö	15		79	0	143	Ā	207	₩
p	16		80	Þ	144	É	208	ш
Q	17		81	Q	145	æ	209	Ŧ
R	18		82	R	146	Æ	210	
S	19		83	S	147	ô	211	I
T	20		84	T	148	ö	212	Ŀ
ប	21	-	85	ប	149	δ	213	F
V	22		86	v	150	û	214	
W	23		87	₩	151	ù	215	#
X	24		88	X	152	У	216	.
Y	25		89	Y	153	8	217	j
Z	26		90	Z	154	U	218	г
[27		91	Ţ	155	¢	219	
Ň	28		92	Ň	156	£	220	=
j	29		93)	157	¥	221	-
•	30		94	^	158	R.	222	•
	31		95	_	159	<i>\$</i>	. 223	
_				_				

Decatur 99er User Group

Meeting was called to order at 7:00 pm

Old Business: Editors report: Scottie said he needs more information for the newsletter. We discussed the computer fest and we all thought it went well.

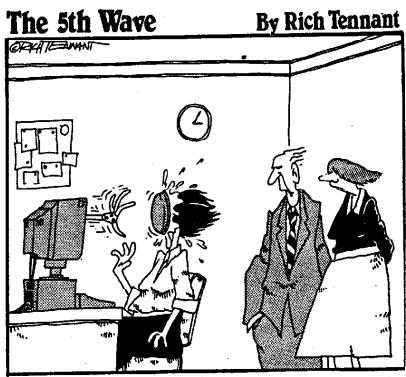
New Business: Treasures report 352,70 to date.

Those Present were: George Kornfelt King Forkner Harry Young Scottie Williford Carol McGonigle Charles Stringer Myles McGonigle

The 50/50 drawing was won by .Charles Stringer

Program was given by George Kornfeld on All Clear a program on flow charts. Great program and demo George thank you.

Meeting was adjourned at 9:00p.m. Respectfully submitted Carol McGonigle



[&]quot; UNFORTUNATELY, THE SYSTEM'S NOT VERY FAULT-TOLERANT."



NEWS & STUFF



For years I located files on my hard disk by piping the output from CHKDSK /V through the FIND filter. Recently I stumbled across an alternate method that uses the ATTRIB command from DOS 3.3 or later versions. To find all files ending with DOC, for example, I just enter attrib c:*.doc/s.

Gregory W. Dillon San Francisco, California

Editor's note: This neat trick is definitely a keeper; it's much more versatile than using CHKDSK /V with the FIND filter. ATTRIB's /S option searches all nested paths for files that match the search argument. For example, enter attrib c:\wp*.txt /s to locate files ending with TXT in C:\wp\ plus all subdirectories nested inside.

Title: Finders Keepers Category: DOS Issue date: Jan 1991 Editor: Tom Swan Supplementary files: NONE

9/16/93



IT'S JUST ABOUT GONE

Author unknown

A long time ago in a village in central Africa, there lived a chieftain and his tribe. Not only was the chief cruel, but he was also very vain.

He demanded that his subjects make for him a throne of mud. When he had it he decided it wasn't good enough so he commanded them to make a new one of clay.

He didn't like that one either, so the next one was of bamboo. then iron, then copper. then tin, then silver. Each one in turn when rejected was stored in the attic of his large grass but.

King Forkner

Finally one day as he was sitting on his golden throne dreaming how his next one would be incrusted with precious stones, the ceiling gave way from the weight of all the heavy thrones killing the chieftain instantly.

The moral: People who live in grass houses shouldn't store thrones.

What connection does this have with computers? None that I could find, but what the heck. Scottie needs fillers.

ASK THE EXPERTS

In 1949, the POPULAR MECHANICS magazine ran an article in which the following statement was made. "While a calculator now is made with 18,000 tubes and weighs 30 tons, computers in the future may have only 1,000 tubes and weigh only 1 1/2 tons."

Thomas J. Watson, Chairman of IBM, said in 1943: "I think there is a world market for about five computers."

In 1977, Ken Olson, President, Digital Equipment Corporation, said: "There is no reason for any individual to have a computer in their home."

King Forkner



George Kornfeld...President

 ${\bf Charles\ Stringer.....Vice\ president}$

Aubrey Johnson......Vice president

Carol McGonigle.... Secretary

Scottic Williford....Editor

Charles Stringer....Librarian(TI)

Ray Fisher....Librarian(PC)

Harry Young.....Treasure

<u>September 15, 1993</u>

October 21, 1993

November 18, 1993

December 16,1993



First Congregational Church...3465 N. MacArthur Rd..Decatur, IL...7:00pm to ????

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