

T MUG

T/MAKER USER'S GROUP NEWSLETTER
VOLUME 2, NUMBER 4, JULY/AUGUST 1983

IN THIS ISSUE:

Newscenter 3 page 1
Creating Columns page 3
Payroll Program page 4
T/Maker and Other Programs page 7
The Crashed Drive Caper page 9
T/ips page 10
Analyzing Survey Data (Part 3) page 12





T/Maker Company has undergone several exciting changes in the past month. We have moved to a brand new office, hired new people, and received favorable reviews in two popular publications.

NEW OFFICE, NEW PEOPLE

T/Maker Company is now located at 2115 Landings Drive in Mountain View, California, 94043. Our new phone number where we can be reached Monday through Friday is (415) 962-0195. Some of you may have had trouble finding our new address. Thank you for your understanding during the hectic days of moving.

Our office staff now consists of five people. Heidi Roizen is now president of T/Maker Company. (Peter Roizen, who is remaining back east in Falls Church, Virginia, is now chairman and VP of research and development. He claims that by working 3,000 miles from the T/Maker marketing office he has fewer interruptions and can thus be more productive.) Robert Simon is our new person in charge of technical marketing. Suzanne Osterlund is our new publications manager, and as such will be the editor of this newsletter as well as your key contact with the users group. Gisela Roizen (another Roizen -- this time Mom!) and Doris Swales are publications aides who will be working at our office a few times a month to expedite newsletter preparation and distribution.

With this expanded (!) staff we hope to provide you with more of the helpful information that you have come to expect.

REVIEWS

Two major T/Maker III reviews came out in July. We feel quite proud with T/Maker's shining report cards. If you missed the articles in PC (Vol. 2, #2 July '83) or InfoWorld (Vol.5, #28 July 18 newstand issue; July 11 subscription) then here are a few excerpts:

T/Maker III is enigmatic. It is different from anything else I've ever encountered, and yet it is familiar in many ways. Once you have it running, you'll probably find it to be a happy combination of power and ease-of-use. --reviewed by Winn L. Rosch (PC)

--NewsCenter 3, Continued

T/Maker is a superb product! I have yet to see anything that comes close to its level of system integration, overall ease of use and general sophistication.

T/Maker performs flawlessly. It responds to the various commands exactly as expected. Operation is smooth, and the program is well integrated with the operating system. --reviewed by Tim Daneliuk (InfoWorld)

T/MUG BACK ISSUES

Many of you have requested back issues of the T/MUG Newsletter. They are now available in a set of seven issues (Separate back issues cannot be purchased). These issues reflect part of the history of T/Maker Company (before it was called T/Maker Company) as well as the revisions T/Maker has undergone to produce T/Maker III. Here are some highlights:

* 1040 Federal Tax Form * Checking Account System * Analyzing Business Performance * Invoicing System * Opening an IRA * Analyzing Survey Data

The entire set is available for \$15 for shipment to US, Canada, and Mexico. Other countries please add \$15 for air mail charges, and please submit an international money order or US bank check drawn in US dollars. Make check out to T/Maker Company at 2115 Landings Drive, Mountain View, CA 94043. Please be sure to note it is a back-order so we don't confuse it with a subscription renewal.

Using T/Maker to Create Columns



```
DELETE Colm.txt DELETE Colm.col RENAME Colm.txt ALIGN SAVE RENAME Colm.col  
23/1 CLIP BEFORE SAVE GET Colm.txt 6/1 MERGE Colm.col 40 22/1 CLIP AFTER
```

<<< >>

This article illustrates the use of T/Maker to create columns of text similar in format to those found in newspapers and magazines. The top line of this file contains the commands necessary to transform this text into a page with text divided into two columns.

The procedure is as follows: Set up your column width with the aligning wedges and type text in normally. Set your page length in the DO line at the top of the file. This command line will

1. ALIGN the text into one long page.
2. SAVE the aligned text COLM.txt
3. RENAME the file to be called COLM.col
4. move to end of page and CLIP BEFORE
5. SAVE file COLM.col with second column
6. GET file COLM.txt
7. MERGE the second column with the first.
8. move to end of page and CLIP AFTER.
9. SAVE.

After you execute the DO line, it will look like this:

This article illustrates the use of T/Maker to create columns of text similar in format to those found in newspapers and magazines. The top line of this file contains the commands necessary to transform this text into a page with text divided into two columns.

The procedure is as follows: Set up your column width with the aligning wedges and type text in normally. Set your

page length in the DO line at the top of the file. This command line will 1. ALIGN the text into one long page. 2. SAVE the aligned text COLM.txt 3. RENAME the file to be called COLM.col 4. move to end of page and CLIP BEFORE 5. SAVE file COLM.col with second column 6. GET file COLM.txt 7. MERGE the second column with the first. 8. move to end of page and CLIP AFTER. 9. SAVE.

T/MAKER PAYROLL PROGRAM

A user from Florida kindly sent us a copy of his payroll tables. These tables will calculate gross and net pay, various tax values, and cumulative earnings based on the number of hours/days worked and the respective pay-rates. Please note that the figures shown are for this particular user. Check with your accountant or tax board for proper tax rates, etc.

The tables are both in the same file, as data stored in the first table is fetched in the second. For the first table, the items to update are: # of regular hours, # of hours overtime, # of days worked. In addition, the date needs to be changed weekly. The date is stored as a number (std) and need only be updated at line 6. The second table recalls the date and prints it as well.

The various pay-rates are constant from week to week and do not need to be re-entered unless there is a change in the pay scale. In this example, there is a distinction made between hourly work and daily work. Each has a different pay-rate that does not necessarily correspond.

Figure 1: Table 1

```

cn  fieldA  B  C  D  E  F  G  H  J  K  L  M  N  P  Q  R  S
cn  fn PAY1.WKY  ** To OFF any UPDATE, delete the + in uc9 (Field E) and uc13 (Field L) **
PAYROLL
ex  9999.99
jcl  std
+  P/ 115.83
cc

===== # # # GROSS - FICA = Net Earnings Wks PAY-RATES Calc. Earnings
          Dys Hrs Ovr Wages 6.7% Pay ThisQTR WKD @Day @Hour @Over @Over @Hour @Day
-----
cc      9.9 99.99 99.99 999.99 99.99 999.99 9,999.99 ,,, 999 999.99 9.99 9.99 999.99 999.99 999.99
ex
zv
uc1      +
uc2      +
uc3      +
uc4      =stg+ =
uc5#      6.7
uc6      + - =
uc7      + +=
uc8=      + +=
uc9      + +=

+ Janet 1.5 1 50.00 4.00 6.00 75.00
+ Maggie 1.0 15.00 2.00 1 100.00 6.00 8.00 90.00 100.00

jcl      +-+ +-+ +-+ +-+ +-+ +-+ +-+ +-+ +-+ +-+ +-+
= TOTALS

REMARKS: 3/18/83 [chk#]
cc

```


Figure 3: COMPUTED and CLEANed Table 1

```

PAYROLL
P/ 115.83
=====
# # # GROSS - FICA = Net Earnings Wks PAY-RATES Calc. Earnings
Dys Hrs Ovr Wages 6.7% Pay ThisQTR WKD @Dav @Hour @Over @Over @Hour @Day

Janet 1.5 75.00 5.03 69.98 75.00 2 50.00 4.00 6.00 75.00
Maggie 1.3 15.00 2.00 206.00 13.80 192.20 206.00 2 100.00 6.00 8.00 16.00 90.00 100.00

TOTALS 281.00 281.00

REMARKS: 3/18/83 [chk#]

```

Figure 4: COMPUTED and CLEANed Table 2

```

F.I.T. GROSS bracket - bracket bracket net TAX
Table Pay MINimum MAXimum FLOOR %RATE due

206.00 62.00 171.00 4.20 16
206.00 171.00 240.00 21.64 20 28.64
206.00 240.00 325.00 35.44 24
206.00 325.00 433.00 55.84 30 28.64

MAGGIE : 123-45-6789 Pay-report, week ending @ 115.830
=====
Gross - FICA = Net - F.I.T. = Pay
Wages 6.7% Wages Check*
-----
206.00 13.80 192.20 28.64 $163.56
-----

* NOTE : F.I.T. has been DEDUCTED from Paycheck

```

T/Maker and Other Programs



T/Maker generates, reads, and writes standard text files containing ASCII characters. This characteristic means that T/Maker can work with any other program that reads or writes text files. T/Maker can be used to complement the functions of your applications software, or it can be used to integrate or act as a bridge between different programs. The general rule is that if you can display the file on the screen using the DOS function TYPE, T/Maker should be able to read it.

Special Applications

T/Maker can be used, and is used, as a program development editor because it doesn't embed any control characters in the file which might confuse the compiler.

T/Maker is used as a batch loader for dBase II. Instead of entering each record interactively, which is time consuming, T/Maker is used to create a file with all the new records. This file is then processed by dBase II in a batch mode.

T/Maker With Other Spreadsheet Programs

T/Maker can be used in conjunction with most other spreadsheet programs like VisiCalc, SuperCalc, Lotus 1-2-3. T/Maker would add sorting, bar graph or word processing capability to the spreadsheet. Most other spreadsheet programs store data in a special format that is not directly readable by T/Maker or other programs. Therefore, you must create a form of the spreadsheet that is all ASCII characters. This can be accomplished by printing the spreadsheet to a disk file. This typically involves the creation of a DIF file. This DIF file is a text file that can be TYPED to the screen and is legible to T/Maker.

For example, we know of users who have SuperCalc and require the table to be calculated and then sorted. With SuperCalc they do the calculations and then create a DIF file. The DIF file is then read by T/Maker and sorted. Special printing features, such as enlarged print for the titles and compressed print for the table, are exploited. To have closer control over the sorting under T/Maker, you need to have a '+' in the first column of the line you want sorted. This can be achieved a couple of ways. One way is to put it in the spreadsheet with SuperCalc. Another way is to use T/Maker and just edit the file before sorting. You can speed this process up by defining a keystroke macro and having it executed many times.

A similar procedure can be followed to add text to spreadsheet calculations. If you have a strange or complicated spreadsheet that is not suitable for T/Maker, you can add text to the spreadsheet with T/Maker. As above, you must first create a DIF file that you then read into T/Maker.

T/Maker File Handling Specifics

T/Maker recognizes ASCII characters 32-127 which are all the printable codes.

T/Maker and Other Programs -- Continued

In addition, T/Maker recognizes codes 10 and 13, carriage return and line feed. The 16-bit version of T/Maker III will also recognize ASCII code 9 as TAB. The 8-bit version will not. If you have a file with embedded TAB codes, you can remove them with the PIP command. The following command under CP/M will expand tabs to every eighth column.

```
A> PIP New.txt:=Old.txt [T8]
```

This will transform the file into a form suitable for the 8-bit version of T/Maker. This procedure is not necessary for the 16-bit versions.

T/Maker doesn't use the 8th character bit, but will keep it if it is used.

--Robert Simon

T/Maker III and the Crashed Drive Caper



It was Friday morning and we had to mail out 150 letters worldwide for an upcoming conference in Switzerland. The mail had to go out by evening, but Drive B quit on us at the crucial moment. Our T/Maker III disc in Drive A contained a list of all the addresses we needed. The Data disc in Drive B contained the basic invitational letter content, which we were unable to read because of the breakdown. Below is the process we used to complete all of the letters with only one operational drive.

1. With the T/Maker III disc in Drive A, boot the system, and enter "T/Maker" followed by "Data A". This told the program to look for any further instructions in the A Drive from then on.
2. Remove the T/Maker III disc from Drive A and insert the Data disc with the desired file (in this case our letter). Then make a keyboard entry to GET the desired file, so that it appears on the terminal screen. It is now also in the terminal memory.
3. Remove the Data disc from Drive A, and re-insert the T/Maker III disc. At the "What Next" prompt, enter "RESET SAVE". This will put the working file (in this case our letter) on the T/Maker III in Drive A, where it is now stored with the prepared mailing list.
4. Use a keystroke macro to put ".continue letter" after each set of name and address, and the salutation. Remember also to have a ".new" at the end of the letter itself. You can even then put a date a few lines below the .new, which will end up dating the following letter.
5. After the letters are printed, put a tractor feed on the printer (in place of the sheet feeder) and load up the mailing label roll. You can use the same addressee list by DROPPing lines with "Dear " on them, then REPLACEing ".continue letter" with ".new". Finally, add a line at the top to tell T/Maker how big the labels are, for example, ".pagesize 9".

All of our letters were finished and stamped well before the 5:30 zero hour when our daily postal pick up is made.

--Joe Roizen

T/IPS

USING INSERT AND MERGE: The use of INSERT and MERGE makes it possible to set up standard forms, headings and line titles. MERGE is also useful to blank out selected portions of a table, so long as it's on the right side.

DO FILES: Instead of using one do line at the top of the file, you can create entire do files. For example, this is a do file called Z:

```
G FILE5 12/1 CLIP A RENAME SUMRY S G Z 2/1 DO
G FILE4 8/1 CLIP A RENAME BIT S G SUMRY INSERT BIT S DELETE BIT G Z 3/1 DO
G FILE3 11/1 CLIP A RENAME BIT S G SUMRY INSERT BIT S DELETE BIT G Z 4/1 DO
G FILE2 10/1 CLIP A RENAME BIT S G SUMRY INSERT BIT S DELETE BIT G Z 5/1 DO
G FILE1 17/1 CLIP A REMANE BIT S G SUMRY INSERT BIT S DELETE BIT E
```

which makes a nice listing of the titles and descriptions that I put at the top of my dBASE II files.

DBASE II: And speaking of dBASE, while debugging complex systems written in it, I have frequent use of a command (.CMD) file called TMAKER, which has just one line:

QUIT TO 'B:', 'TMAKER G', 'A: DBASE'

so that I can modify any command file after being asked WHAT FILE NAME? and am returned to dBASE when I say STOP. (Submitted by Stanley Molner)

LOADING FROM A TABLE: Sometimes one needs to load the results of a calculation into another file. I'm sure there are a number of ways to do this. Here's one way that works quite well, by creating a special bottom for the table with the following characteristics.

First of all, FETCH all values or results that you want to use--naturally, these were previously STOREd in the table. Then, put a plus sign in the seventh column position of a final data line. In the eighth, ninth, and tenth column write 'A.1'. A space or two to the right, put the all-important equal sign.

More T/ips



Since this equal sign is not in the first seven columns T/Maker will not read it as a mathematical symbol. Its only use is to identify the line as a "data line" that the LOAD command can read. Taken together, then, your creation looks like this:

```
ex          9,999.99    9,999.99    9.99    9,999.99
jc5         fta       ftb       ftc       ftd
+A.1 =
```

When you LOAD this table T/Maker will read "+A.1" as a variable name. On account of T/Maker's "One Number Higher Rule" (see the description of the LOAD command in the Reference Manual), the value fetched by "fta" will have the name "+A.1", the value fetched by "ftb" will have the name "+A.2", the value fetched by "ftc" will have the name "+A.3", and so on. Thus, a mask file with names "+A.1", "+A.2", and so on will quite nicely load the values desired.

WAIT: It might at first glance seem silly to have a command which makes your computer wait for you to hit a key. However, it can be very useful for a number of things. For example, here is a string of commands to take a file called "junk" and move it from one disk to another, then go back to the original disk to continue working:

```
GET JUNK RESET WAIT SAVE WAIT RESET DELETE JUNK FILES B
```

In this way, when the WHAT NEXT? line shows that it is waiting, it is time to switch the disks.

SPEAKING OF JUNK: Do you ever get garbage characters in your files which screw up the cursor movement, or print strange characters to the printer? This is a problem with the Northstar Advantage and some other computers with slightly odd key definitions. To take care of this problem, you can create a file (I call mine "fix") containing the following:

```
GET X REPLACE * " REPLACE ! " REPLACE $ " REPLACE @ " (and so on)
```

Where the characters *, !, \$, and @ are the keys you hit which give you this problem. Save this file, and whenever you have a file with this problem (say my file "junk" from above) you exit the problem file and at the what next line type:

```
SAVE GET FIX REPLACE X JUNK DO
```

Which gets the fix line, puts the broken file's name in at the X, and "cleans" it of all evil characters.

ANALYZING SURVEY DATA WITH T/MAKER

Part III: Tables and Measures of Association

Note: This is the third in a series of articles on how to analyze survey data with T/Maker. The first described setting up the data set; the second showed how to clean the data, run marginals, and do recodes, collapses, and typologies. The present article begins a discussion of tables and measures of association.

Recall that our codebook looked like this:

Figure 1

=====

Survey Questions and Responses

<u>Questions</u>		<u>Responses</u>
A. Gender?		m-male f-female
B. Yearly income?	[write in]	-----
C. Age?	[write in]	--
D. Rent or own?		r-rent o-own
E. Education?		a-h.s. grad or less b-college grad c-grad school or more d-democrat r-republican
F. Political party?		
G. Frequency of visiting mother?		0-none in last year 1-one or two times 2-three to five times 3-six to ten times 4-eleven or more times
H. Like opera?		1-hate it 2-like it a bit 3-like it some 4-like it 5-like it a lot
I. Like pro football?		1-hate it 2-like it a bit 3-like it some 4-like it 5-like it a lot
J. Height in inches	[write in]	--

=====



--ANALYZING SURVEY DATA WITH T/MAKER, PART 3, CONTINUED

And our completed data set looked like this:

Figure 2

THE COMPLETED DATA SET											
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	
000000000111111111222222222333333333444444444555555555666666666											
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345											
+	case 01	Am	B 15000	C35	Dr	Ea	Fr	G1	H2	I4	J70
+	case 02	Af	B 27546	C46	Dr	Eb	Fd	G2	H2	I4	J64
+	case 03	Am	B 35123	C67	Dr	Ec	Fr	G2	H4	I4	J73
+	case 04	Am	B 22456	C33	Do	Ea	Fd	G0	H5	I1	J69
+	case 05	Af	B 57343	C22	D-	Eb	Fr	G2	H4	I1	J62
+	case 06	Af	B 67111	C25	Do	Ec	Fd	G2	H3	I1	J66
+	case 07	Am	B 11342	C56	Dr	Ea	Fr	G2	H2	I3	J70
+	case 08	Am	B109345	C47	D-	E-	Fd	G3	H4	I4	J66
+	case 09	Am	B 67000	C21	Dr	Ec	Fr	G0	H1	I5	J71
+	case 10	Af	B 19800	C26	Do	Ea	Fd	G1	H1	I2	J61
+	case 11	Am	B 34678	C54	Do	Eb	F-	G2	H1	I4	J67
+	case 12	Af	B 22333	C42	Do	Ec	Fd	G1	H1	I2	J67
+	case 13	Am	B 33222	C70	D-	Ea	Fr	G2	H4	I2	J68
+	case 14	Am	B 29999	C33	Dr	Eb	Fd	G1	H5	I2	J74
+	case 15	Af	B 30123	C51	Dr	Ec	Fr	G-	H4	I1	J59
+	case 16	Am	B 56677	C56	Do	Ea	Fd	G1	H1	I5	J70
+	case 17	Af	B 98000	C24	D-	Eb	Fr	G0	H2	I1	J67
+	case 18	Af	B 18777	C36	Do	Ec	Fd	G1	H3	I2	J63
+	case 19	Am	B 18665	C36	Do	Ea	Fr	G1	H4	I1	J62
+	case 20	Af	B-----	C40	Dr	Ea	Fd	G1	H5	I4	J66

Recall, too, that the data are typed into a file, just as any other sort of document might be. The data-set file should be a file of its own so that data manipulations can go on unencumbered.

The Dependent Variable

Let's say our survey was about why some people like pro football and others don't. The respondent's taste for pro football was recorded in variable "I". The variable to which a study is addressed is called the "dependent variable." Other variables--here, variables that might account for this difference in tastes--are called "independent variables."

Employing the TALLY command, we discover that 6 respondents "hated" pro football, 5 liked it only "a bit," 1 "liked it some," 6 "liked it," and 5 "liked it a lot." It will make matters easier if we **dichotomize** this variable. As it happens, it is usually a good idea to make a dichotomizing cut as close as possible to the

--ANALYZING SURVEY DATA WITH T/MAKER, PART 3, CONTINUED

point on a variable that will produce a 50-50 distribution on the new, dichotomized version of the variable. So, let's put the "hated it" and the "liked it a bit" people together into one group and the other respondents into the other. This, as you may recall, is done with a simple REPLACE command:

```
WHAT NEXT?  REPLACE "I1 " "I11" REPLACE "I2 " "I21" REPLACE "I3 " "I32"
REPLACE "I4 " "I42" REPLACE "I5 " "I52"
```

This command puts the dichotomized version of the "Likes Pro Football" (LPF) variable in column 61. Now, we have 11 cases who "dislike" pro football ("1's" on the newly dichotomized variable) and 9 cases who "like" it ("2's").

What accounts for this difference in tastes? One of the simplest ways to approach this question is, of course, by running a table. Say, for example, we expected a gender difference in LPF. We would run the LPF variable by gender, with the following command:

```
WHAT NEXT?  TALLY DATA.SET 22 22 61 61 END
```

This command will produce a report that looks like this:

```
TALLY DATA.SET 22 22 61 61 END
```

```
f:1 =      7
f:2 =      2
m:1 =      4
m:2 =      7
```

At the top of the report is the TALLY command we gave, just as a reminder. Below, are the frequencies of LPF among female and male respondents. We see that 7 of 9 female respondents disliked pro football whereas 7 of 11 male respondents liked it. Clearly, there is a relationship between LPF and gender. It is a little easier to see this when the table is presented in a more conventional form:

=====

TABLE 1: TASTE FOR PRO FOOTBALL BY GENDER

<u>Gender</u>	<u>Like Pro Football?</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
Females	2	7	9
Males	7	4	11
Total	9	11	20

=====



--ANALYZING SURVEY DATA WITH T/MAKER, PART 3, CONTINUED

Strength of the Association

But how strong is the gender/LPF association? The question has a number of possible answers, as we'll see--but for the moment we'll consider one, very simple measure:

Epsilon or Percentage Difference. This is simply the **difference** in rates of football liking between (in this case) males and females. To calculate this value it is necessary first to percentage our table. This is done by supplying the table with a **Horizontal Calculation Line (UC1)** that carries out a percentaging function:

TABLE 1A: TASTE FOR PRO FOOTBALL BY GENDER

		Like Pro Football?		
		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
ex		99.9	99.9	999.9
UC1		+	+	+ pct
+	Females	2	7	9
+	Males	7	4	11
+	Total	9	11	20

The UC1 Horizontal Calculation Line in Table 1A will percentage the values on each of the three data lines to the value in the third column. To get the difference in rates of liking pro football we shall have to add a little more to the table:

TABLE 1B: TASTE FOR PRO FOOTBALL BY GENDER

		Like Pro Football?		
		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
ex		99.9	99.9	999.9
UC1		+	+	+ pct
JC2		sta		
+	Females	2	7	9
JC3		stb		
+	Males	7	4	11
+	Total	9	11	20
JC4		fta+	ftb-	abs
+				

--ANALYZING SURVEY DATA WITH T/MAKER, PART 3, CONTINUED

Let me interpret Table 1B. As mentioned, the UC1 Horizontal Calculation Line (HCL) percentages the rows--see "Special Notations" in the Reference Manual for fuller description. The JC2 HCL simply stores the proportion of females who like pro football; the JC3 HCL stores the proportion of males who like pro football. The JC4 HCL calculates the difference in these two proportions. Once the table has been computed it looks like this:

=====

TABLE 1C: TASTE FOR PRO FOOTBALL BY GENDER

		Like Pro Football?		
		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
ex	<u>Gender</u>	99.9	99.9	999.9
UC1		+	+	+ pct
JC2		sta		
+	Females	22.2	77.8	100.0
JC3		stb		
+	Males	63.6	36.4	100.0
+	Total	45.0	55.0	100.0
JC4		fta+	ftb-	abs
+	"Epsilon"	22.2	63.6	41.4

=====

Table 1C shows a percentage-point difference--or an "epsilon"--of 41.4 points. This is a rough-and-ready measure of association that should not be disparaged simply because of its simplicity!

Next time: Other measures of association--Yule's Q, Phi, and Lambda.

-- Ron Roizen

WHERE TO BUY T/MAKER III (OR UPGRADE FROM T/MAKER II)



DOMESTIC DISTRIBUTORS

WESTICO, 25 Van Zant Street, Norwalk, Conn. (203) 853-6880
LIFEBOAT ASSOCIATES, 1651 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10028, (212) 860-0300
COMPUTER POTENTIALS, 2350A Walsh Avenue, Santa Clara, CA 95051, (408) 980-9100, 800-467-4177
DATASOLVE CORPORATION, 727 N. Hudson, Chicago, ILL 60610, (312) 943-9141
SOFTWARE WHOLESALERS, 31 Memorial Drive, Avon, Mass 02322, (617) 587-2904, 800-633-1000

INTERNATIONAL DISTRIBUTORS

COMPUTER TECHNIQUES, Atherstrasse 5, Postfach 781, CH 6301 Zug, Switzerland
LIFEBOAT FRANCE, 70 Avenue d'Argenteuil, 92600 Asnieres, France
LIFEBOAT SWITZERLAND, Hinterbergstrasse 9, CH-6330 Cham, Switzerland
M & T SOFTWARE VERLAG, Hans-Pinsel Strasse 2, 8013 Haar bei Munich, West Germany
LIFEBOAT SCANDINAVIA, Per Nilsabyn 46, Z4500 Staffanstorp, Sweden

SUBSCRIPTION/APPLICATION FORM

T/MAKER USERS GROUP
2115 LANDINGS DRIVE, MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA 94043

Members of the T/Maker Users Group receive a bimonthly newsletter providing examples of other members' experiences with T/Maker in the areas of text editing, financial modeling, personal and business accounting, mathematical and statistical applications, and many other fields of interest. The T/Maker newsletter will also provide answers and solutions to members' technical and nontechnical questions and problems relating to their use of T/Maker.

detach and mail

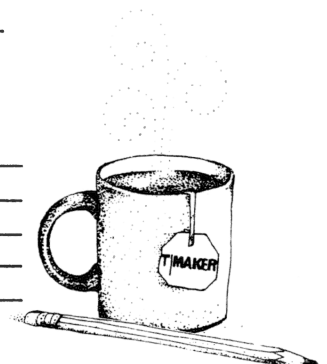
[] Enter [] Renew my membership in the T/Maker Users Group and
send me the bimonthly newsletter for one year.

NAME _____
COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Please make check payable to T/Maker Users Group. Cost is \$15.00 per year for US, Canada, and Mexico. Other countries please add \$20 for air mail charges, and please submit an international money order or US bank check drawn in US dollars.

MY HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE CONFIGURATIONS ARE:

COMPUTER: MANUFACTURER _____ MODEL _____ MEMORY _____
TERMINAL: MANUFACTURER _____ MODEL _____
DISK FORMAT _____
OPERATING SYSTEM _____ VERSION _____
T/MAKER VERSION _____



T|MUG

T/MAKER USER'S GROUP
T/MAKER COMPANY
2115 LANDINGS DRIVE
MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA 94043

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PALO ALTO, CA
PERMIT NO. 96
