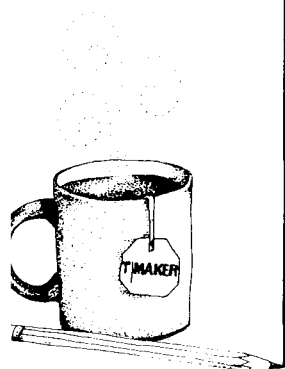


T MUG

T/MAKER USER'S GROUP NEWSLETTER
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T/Maker Users' Group Newsletter
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T/MAKER NEWSFRONT

-- Peter Roizen

Around the office

Personal Publisher is well on its way to becoming a big success. Selling it amounts to taking down an address and credit card number. Phones ring incessantly from 9 to 5. And, the Monday stack of mail approximates three feet.

Needless to say, all this doesn't happen without some dereliction of daily duties. T/MUG, for example, is again late. Like any good company, we are meeting this challenge with the traditional solution- a reorganization.

Henceforth, Sonja, various consultants, and I will run the T/Maker and T/Master business as a separate entity know as T/Maker Research Company. Heidi, Royal, and Louise joined by four new employees will remain T/Maker Company and will take care of the Personal Publisher and the Mac line of products. We all feel that this division will allow each of us to work on the part of the business we enjoy most. I, for one, am looking forward to getting back to programming.

To keep the workload at a reasonable level, T/MUG will become a quarterly instead of bimonthly publication. I hope we can thicken them up a bit as a result.

T/Master

The first few reactions to T/Master are in. Most everyone is surprised by the number of new features and the new power in the system. Some have switched easily to the new style of T/Master. Others suffer some initial culture shock, since T/Master is not a superset of T/Maker commands but a different product. Having figured out how to do everything and anything with T/Maker, they are hesitant to change.

Also, everyone wants a Quick Reference Booklet for it. Unfortunately such a thing does not exist, but we will try to get to work on it soon.

I, for one, believe T/Master is a much better product. Even if it takes some relearning, I think it's worth it.

USING HELP FILES *by Bert Zitek*

Having had some personal experience with T/Maker I was successful in convincing our office to purchase T/Maker when they started replacing typewriters with personal computers.

Our office computer requirements are not complicated, but they are used by people who want to use the computer, not learn about it, so I have designed most of the programs using T/Maker's HELP files and "do" lines.

My first experience working with HELP files came after reading Heidi Roizen's article in Volume 3, Number 5 of TMUG. Only then did I realize that a Section 12, Designing Systems was in the manual.

The example I am presenting in this article may seem complicated because of its size, but it isn't if you take it one step at a time, adding additional help files as necessary.

* * * * * HELP.1 * * * * *

SELECT ONE OF THESE PROGRAMS (OR HELP OR END)

= HELP.1 HELP

= HELP.2 MND

= HELP.3 NFT

= HELP.4 OPEN

= HELP.5 BUD

= HELP.6 CON

+ 1 HELP

- 1 /100 g date e

FOR INFORMATION ON THIS PROGRAM	TYPE THIS CODE
Set Today's Date	DATE
Miller National Doubles	MND
National Family Tournament	NFT
BPAA U.S. Open Tournaments	OPEN
Budweiser Hall of Fame	BUD
Convention Registrations	CON

HELP.1 is the main menu, offering the user a choice of sub-menus from which programs are called. The first line is the prompt line that replaces the normal T/Maker "WHAT NEXT?" prompt. This is followed by index lines that direct T/Maker to the HELP file requested. I use the menominics approach when

naming the topics, initials or short names that the employees will easily recognize. That way they can go directly to the HELP screen they want by typing HELP MND to speed up the process. Next is the header line, starting with a "+" and followed by a level number and a topic word. These HELP files all use just one level. The screen display, which is the only portion of the file that the employee sees, follows the header line.

```

* * * * * HELP.2 * * * * *
+ 1 MND
- 1 /100 g coord.mnd update help
- 2 /100 g coord.lbl select coord.mnd when fname1 >= 1 end find
  .clean print it
- 3 /100 g list select coord.mnd when fname1 >= 1 end replace
  XXXX "LITE BEER NATIONAL DOUBLES" transfer date align find
  .clean print it
- 4 /100 g info.lbl select coord.mnd when fname2 >= 1 end find
  .clean print it

```

MILLER NATIONAL DOUBLES TOURNAMENT FILES

TO GET THIS ACTION	TYPE THIS	NUMBER
Add State Coordinators	1	
Print Labels for Participating States	2	
Print List of Participating States	3	
Print Labels for Individuals Receiving Information Only Copies	4	

HELP.2 is one of the sub-menus. The prompt line from HELP.1 "SELECT ONE OF THESE PROGRAMS (OR HELP OR END)" is carried forward to all sub-menus to replace the normal prompt. MND is the topic word typed while in the main menu to reach this menu, which presents the user with a variety of choices for the Miller National Doubles Tournament. This file does not use the prompt or index lines shown in MENU.1. It starts with a header line "+ 1 MND", and is followed by a series of action lines. Action lines begin with a minus "-" sign followed by the users response, I use numbers, but letters or words are also okay. This is then followed by the action you want to take place, which is a command written as you would normally respond to the WHAT NEXT? prompt. There is a tendency for the action line to put pieces of the last working file on the screen while it is working on your action line so I begin my commands with a "/100" request which in most cases presents a blank screen because I have called for the 100th column.

I try to use identical field names in all the files so that I can use one mailing label mask, one list mask, etc. for all of the various files. I use the

replace command to personalize the printed list, and transfer date command to enter the date of the report.

Some of the action lines return the user to the main menu while "do" lines required to set, order, transfer, etc. end with HELP to return the user to the main menu.

It is my understanding that using separate content files uses more disk space, but I prefer it because of it's structured approach and easy modification. My files only take from 640 to 1400 bytes, and they reside on the T/Maker disk rather than the data disk.

Listed below are the additional HELP files I use in one of our departments.

* * * * * HELP.3 * * * * *

+ 1 NFT

- 1 /100 g coord.nft update

- 2 /100 g coord.lbl select coord.nft when fname1 >= 1 end find
.clean print it

- 3 /100 g list select coord.nft when fname1 >= 1 end replace
XXXX "NATIONAL FAMILY TOURNAMENT" transfer date align find
.clean print it

NATIONAL FAMILY TOURNAMENT

TO GET THIS ACTION	TYPE THIS	NUMBER
Update Coordinators List	1	
Print Labels for Coordinators	2	
Print List for Participating States	3	

***** HELP.4 *****

- + 1 OPEN
- 1 /100 g men.us update
- 2 /100 g coord.lbl select men.us when fname1 >= 1 end find
.clean print it
- 3 /100 g list.uso select men.us when sa >= 1 end compute transfer
date find .clean print it
- 4 /100 g women.us update
- 5 /100 g coord.lbl select women.us when fname1 >= 1 end find
.clean print it
- 6 /100 g list.uso select women.us when sa >= 1 end compute transfer
date find .clean print it
- 7 /100 g coord.sea update
- 8 /100 g coord.lbl select coord.sea when fname1 >= 1 end find
.clean print it
- 9 /100 g list.uso select coord.sea when sa >= 1 end compute transfer
date find .clean print it

BPAA U.S. OPEN TOURNAMENTS

TO GET THIS ACTION

TYPE THIS NUMBER

MEN WOMEN SEAGRAM'S

Update Participation List	1	4	7
Print Labels for Participating States	2	5	8
Print List of Participating States	3	6	9

***** HELP.5 *****

- + 1 BUD
- 1 /100 g coord.bud update
- 2 /100 g coord.lbl select coord.bud when fname1 >= 1 end find
.clean print it
- 3 /100 g list.bud select coord.bud when fname1 >= 1 end find
.clean print it

BUDWEISER HALL OF FAME TOURNAMENT

TO GET THIS ACTION

TYPE THIS

NUMBER

Add State Coordinators	1
Print Labels for Participating States	2
Print List of Participating States	3

* * * * * HELP.6 * * * * *

+ 1 CON

- 1 /100 g day.frm update

- 2 /100 g day.rcp transfer date 2 do

- 3 /100 g hotel.rpt

- 4 /100 g transfer do

CONVENTION REGISTRATIONS AND HOTEL RESERVATIONS

TO GET THIS ACTION	TYPE THIS	NUMBER
Add Reservations	1	
Print Daily Receipt Report	2	
Print Weekly Hotel List	3	
Transfer Reservations to Zip Code Files	4	

NOTES:

"/100" is the first command I use in my action lines so that portions of the previous working file do not clutter up the the screen when the action is first called. It is not necessary, but it does clean the screen, kind of like a DOS cls command.

"replace XXXX" is used with many of my printing and listing files so that only one print file is necessary to handle a variety of databases. The "XXXX" is replaced with that files actual title as shown below.


```

<record>
    {state      }
        {fname1!  } {lname1      }
        {company1      }
        {address1      }
        {city1      } {s1} {zip1}
        {a}-{p}-{nu}

<end>
.clean
.indent 5
.top 2
..      {date>  }
          11-27-1985
          Page #

.end
          ..      {date>  }

          XXXX - STATE COORDINATORS

.indent 25
..<here>

```

"Transfer date" is used to select files and to date stamp printing files. This is a revised version of the date file published in the last issue of TMUG and will eliminate any errors you might have encountered when using the select command.

```

* * * * * DATE * * * * *
{fm!} {fd!} {fy!}
03    25    1986

* * * * * RULES TO INSERT DATE IN FILES * * * * *
<rules>
..      {fm>}
fm =      03  when fm = " "
..      {fd>}
fd =      25  when fd = " "
<end>

```

I keep a database called field which documents the field names I normally use, a description of the field and the field size so that I can easily create new databases using field names that will be compatible with existing databases.

```

<form>
    Field {field      } desc. {description      } size {s }
<end>
<record>
1      {field      }      {description      }      {s }
<end>

```

Some of the "DO" lines I use, in addition to the action lines, are listed below:

* * * * * TO BRING TODAY'S DATE INTO A FILE BEFORE "SET" * * * * *

transfer date set insert dayfrm.do s help con

* * * * * TO BRING TODAY'S DATE INTO A PRINTING FILE * * * * *

```
..                { 1m>}          { 2d>}
select day.frm when fm =      and fd =      end compute find .clean
print it find "=      TOTALS" CLIP 8 delete temp.rcp rename temp.rcp
s g master.rcp 5 insert temp.rcp 1 s help con
```

* * * * * TO TRANSFER FROM A MASTER FILE TO ZIP CODE FILES * * * * *

```
g zip0 select day.frm when zip < 10000 and z = " " end s g transfer 2 do
g zip1 select day.frm when zip > 09999 and zip < 20000 and z = " " end s g transfer 3 do
g zip2 select day.frm when zip > 19999 and zip < 30000 and z = " " end s g transfer 4 do
g zip3 select day.frm when zip > 29999 and zip < 40000 and z = " " end s g transfer 5 do
g zip4 select day.frm when zip > 39999 and zip < 50000 and z = " " end s g transfer 6 do
g zip5 select day.frm when zip > 49999 and zip < 60000 and z = " " end s g transfer 7 do
g zip6 select day.frm when zip > 59999 and zip < 70000 and z = " " end s g transfer 8 do
g zip7 select day.frm when zip > 69999 and zip < 80000 and z = " " end s g transfer 9 do
g zip8 select day.frm when zip > 79999 and zip < 90000 and z = " " end s g transfer 10 do
g zip9 select day.frm when zip > 89999 and z = " " end s g transfer 11 do
g foreign select day.frm when z > 0 end s g transfer 12 do
```

"z" is a field in the registration record to indicate that the individual is from a foreign country so that their records can be stored in a separate file.

EDUCATIONAL APPLICATIONS - by Dr. Joe Hoelscher, Psychologist

I am a recent subscriber to T/MUG. In the two issues I have received thus far, and in some previous issues I have seen, I have noticed that most articles have been focused on business applications, so I decided to write this article to tell other T/MUGgers how I make use of T/Maker in an educational setting.

I first became acquainted with T/Maker in 1981, when we purchased a DEC VT-180 Computer. The sales representative demonstrated T/Maker, so I ordered a copy of T/Maker II and spent about a month getting used to the program and creating forms.

As a psychologist in a public school system, I need to write psychological evaluation reports and if I identify a student in need of special services, I need to write an Individualized Education Program. And once every year, I need to update all of the IEP's. I used to do this on a typewriter in P.C. days (you always thought P.C. stood for Personal Computer - I refer to it as Pre-Computer).

Whatever form I need, I simply create a "mask" and save it. The next time I get ready to write a report, I simply type, for example "CREATE Jones.Psy MERGE Psy 1 E" and up comes the mask in the edit mode. I type in the new identifying data, new scores, etc., exit the edit mode, type "ALIGN SAVE PRINT IT" and I have my report.

There are so many personal computer users, who are totally uncomfortable unless they are using a sophisticated word processing program. I have looked at many of them and ask why would anyone want anything else but T/Maker? It is so easy to use. True, it is not menu-driven, but why should anyone have to go through all the mechanics of a menu-driven word processing program just to get to a file? And then you have to go through more mechanics to print it.

Last November, we purchased an IBM Compatible Clone (Compaq Portable with 640K RAM, two floppies, and a 20mg hard disk) and matched it up with a Brother Twinriter (dot matrix and daisy wheel). Obviously, my old T/Maker II (C/PM) would not function in my new machine, so I ordered T/Maker IV and this new version on hard disk simply does wonders. And, with the availability of the Spelling Checker, how can anyone go wrong? It is interesting to note that T/Maker Integrated Software is now available through Chambers & Associates of Boca Raton, Florida for only \$65 - this price is for educators only, so there is no excuse for not using T/Maker. (I will be interested to see how T/Master functions; it will undoubtedly speed things up even more.

As you can see, I primarily use the word-processing portion of T/Maker. I also use the data-base for mailing labels. I personally have not had the need to use the spread-sheet, but who knows, the day might come. Where else can one find such a powerful program? Some might immediately think of Lotus Symphony, which is a great program, but again, you have to go through so many

1) Editor's footnote: this particular plan has been dropped, since we lose money on it.

mechanics just to do anything. I am a dedicated T/Maker user and am now glad to be a T/MUGger. If I can be of any assistance to any reader, feel free to call me at (216) 988-4406.

Note to CP/M Hard Disk Users

Roger Bernhardt of Golden Gate University hired David Cornwall of San Diego to develop a series of T/Maker commands for CP/M that would allow him to use different User Areas on his Sider hard disk under CP/M 3.0. The task was completed so much to his satisfaction that he asked if we could list David's address so that other users could contact him if they needed a similar capability. Copies are available for \$20.

Contact: David Cornwell
 10764 Esmeraldes Drive
 San Diego, CA 92124

Project Management with T/Maker *by Elyse Sommer*

As a packager of both consumer books and company manuals I find T/Maker useful not only to write proposals, text and project-related correspondence but to maintain budgets and organize and track various elements of the job. Following are some DB records set up to manage a crafts book project for a consumer book club.

1. A master db record of the individual project components-- in this case 35 crocheted afghans made with 14 types of quilt motifs. Initially this was used to balance the sizes, colors and types of yarn used. The key to doing this was the select command which let me isolate records when specified sizes, colors, and design modules were used.

```
<form>
Title: {title      NAME OF PROJECT      }
No:    {no   }
Size:  {size      }
Colors: {cols      }
Yrn:   {yrn      }
Mod1:  {mod1  }    UPDATE ENTRY EITHER y or n for used or not used
Mod2:  {mod2  }
Mod3:  {mod3  }
Mod4:  {mod4  }
Mod5:  {mod5  }
Mod6:  {mod6  }
Mod7:  {mod7  }
Mod8:  {mod8  }
Mod9:  {mod9  }
Mod10: {mod10 }
Mod11: {mod11 }
Mod112 {mod12 }
Mod13: {mod13 }
Mod14: {mod14 }
<end>
```

```

<record>
1 {title }
2 {no }
3 {size }
4 {cols }
5 {yarn }
6 {mod1 }
7 {mod2 }
8 {mod3 }
9 {mod4 }
10 {mod5 }
11 {mod6 }
12 {mod7 }
13 {mod8 }
15 {mod9 }
16 {mod10 }
17 {mod11 }
18 {mod12 }
19 {mod13 }
20 {mod14 }
<end>

```

2. I also set up a db for all the manufacturers to whom to send a form letter explaining the project and requesting yarn contributions. This db was eventually transformed into my Sources of Supply text by sorting on the "Firm" field and then importing this and the address fields to another file beneath a .<here> at the end of the record.

```

date
<record>
{First !} {Last }
{Title } }}
{Firm }
{Street }
{Ctystazip! }

Dear {First },

    .continue mfrlet .new

<end>

```

3. To keep track of the sample makers and the amount of yarn used for each project, I developed a second data base. I set up the following record filling the first 2 fields with a command to SELECT from mstr.db to END. Another db which I won't bother to illustrate here culled the project title and no. field into a form used to obtain the client's written okay at different checkpoints--i.e. final list of projects, photographs and sketches.

Sample Maker Record

```

<form>
Title: {title }
No: {no }
Name: {fname } {lname }
Phne: {phne }
Str: {str }
Cty,st: {cty,st }
Out: {out } WHEN GIVEN TO SAMPLE MAKER
In: {in } WHEN COMPLETED
Yrnamt: {yrnamt } AMT. OF YARN GIVEN SAMPLE MAKER }
Retd: {rtd } AMT OF YARN RETURNED }
Cost: {cost } FEE FOR THE WORK}
<end>
.end
.block
<record>
1 {title }
2 {no }
3 {!fname }
4 {lname }
5 {phne }
6 {str }
7 {cty,st }
8 {out }
9 {in }
10 {yrnamt }
11 {retd }
12 {cost }
<end>
.<here>

```

4. To track the cost of the samples I set up the following record. Cost checks were as simple as typing SELECT Smplmkr.db END SAVE COMPUTE. The total sample cost was eventually transferred to my budget table. {see illustration below the record}.

```

<record>
++ {no } {cost }
<end>
=====
Sample Making Costs

ex          999.99

.<here>

= Total

```

5. The budget was kept as a regular table with estimated expenses entered at the top (above the double line) and actual expenses deducted as I went along.

	BUDGET SHEET							
	Estimated Expenses							
	Samples	Photography	Styling	Design	Editing	Fd/Trav	Msc.	
ex	99,999.99	99,999.99	99,999.99	99,999.99	9,999.99	999.99	999.99	
zv								
+								
=====								
=====								
=	total							

A Few Tips *by Kenric W. Hammond, M.D.*

I have enjoyed getting the T/Mug Newsletter, and feel particularly fond of the thought of others out there savoring the convenience, simplicity and flexibility of T/Maker. I use T/Maker at work, too, in a busy hospital office. Because of its adherence to ASCII format, it interfaces well with our hospital computer system. Using public domain modem software we set up a CP/M machine to emulate a Qume QVT-102. I have since done exactly the same thing with an IBM PC and ASCII Pro modem software to emulate DEC's VT-100. Anything the hospital system outputs can be processed with T/Maker, no sweat. Below, are two T/ips picked up at work and home that I'd like to share.

I. Industrial-Strength File handling

This may be old hat to some, but I found that T/Maker can handily process a whole diskful of files automatically with a looping 'DO' command. The first step involves redirecting console output to a file on disk with CP/M's PUT command or DOS's '>' syntax. This can then be edited into a stack of 'DO' lines, saved as a file called 'DO' and then, naturally, 'DONE'.

The way I have set it up in Example I, the program will run on its own, changing each file in turn. When 'DONE', this "Command" file will execute itself repeatedly, inserting a file into a certain section of many files, and saving the results. In this particular example, a "Vital Signs" section was inserted into a series of checklist forms used in a medical office. Note that the first 'save' stores a decremented version of the file called 'DO' which is subsequently called. The 'bak' created when each processed file is saved is deleted to avoid crowding the diskette.

EXAMPLE I.

```
s g alco.fin find hysical insert vitals s delete alco.bak g do do
s g anem.fin find hysical insert vitals s delete anem.bak g do do
s g arth.fin find hysical insert vitals s delete arth.bak g do do
s g brea.fin find hysical insert vitals s delete brea.bak g do do
s g canc.fin find hysical insert vitals s delete canc.bak g do do
s g card.fin find hysical insert vitals s delete card.bak g do do
s g cere.fin find hysical insert vitals s delete cere.bak g do do
s g foot.fin find hysical insert vitals s delete foot.bak g do do
s g immo.fin find hysical insert vitals s delete immo.bak g do do
s g impe.fin find hysical insert vitals s delete impe.bak g do do
s g uppe.fin find hysical insert vitals s delete uppe.bak g do do
s g urin.fin find hysical insert vitals s delete urin.bak g do do
s g visu.fin find hysical insert vitals s delete visu.bak g do do
```

This method also facilitates manual editing of a range of chapters, documents, or letters. The 'semi-automatic' mode is achieved by typing 'S G DO DO' after quitting the editor. This helps avoid losing track during a big editing job and skipping a file.

EXAMPLE 2

```
s g alco.fin find Vital e
s g anem.fin find Vital e
s g arth.fin find Vital e
s g brea.fin find Vital e
s g canc.fin find Vital e
s g card.fin find Vital e
s g cere.fin find Vital e
s g foot.fin find Vital e
s g immo.fin find Vital e
s g impe.fin find Vital e
s g uppe.fin find Vital e
s g urin.fin find Vital e
s g visu.fin find Vital e
```

One should only do this type of work on files that are backed up. If you have one, set the task up on a RAM disk to speed the process considerably.

II. T/Maker and File Manager

The Veterans Administration hospital where I work has a patient information system running in MUMPS on a DEC PDP 11-44, using a data base system called File Manager. Originally developed in the VA, File Manager is a widely used set of public domain programs with great utility in creating data base applications. It is used in 172 VA hospitals and clinics and in a variety of other non-VA medical settings and businesses.

FileMan, like T/Maker communicates in vanilla ASCII. FileMan outputs can be easily set up for use by T/Maker. It is quite straightforward to print a series of form letters for a set of patients selected from the hospital database, using LOAD brackets or a <RECORD> definition followed by properly formatted output.

T/Maker has been handy for setting up training manuals, handily editing captured User-Machine dialog for inclusion as examples with our instructions. We use T/Maker to produce distribution copies of a on-line Hospital Policy and Procedure Manual, paginated, with a table of contents. T/Maker has also been useful in preparing presentation quality reports using data produced by the mainframe.

The computer system manager has been very sympathetic to our use of microcomputers, because it makes efficient use of his busy system. We

think that the compatibility of T/Maker and FileMan have great potential for combining the best benefits of desktop processing and institutional data bases.

T/Master's Spreadsheet *by Peter Roizen*

For year's I have taken flak about T/Maker's spreadsheet. After all there are two types of spreadsheets in the world--the cell-based spreadsheet which is used by all packages except T/Maker and the T/Maker approach. If popularity is any indication of quality, I would have to admit that the old Compute command ought to be retired.

However, I have a great fondness for T/Maker's spreadsheet. After all, it was the idea that started me on the road to developing a product of my own. With a new product, T/Master, I had the chance to do something different and hopefully better. Of course, virtually everyone I know suggested a cell-based approach.

That thought was rejected (as it should have been). I sincerely believe that the T/Maker style spreadsheet is better for 9 out of 10 real life applications. Nonetheless, I felt there were three problems with the spreadsheet that needed attention.

First, there were just too many different things to explain- special column equations, constant equations, special operators, etc. I needed a more simple model that would handle these things without requiring a special explanation. I found this model in the hand calculator. T/Master's spreadsheet is based on a hand calculator. This hand calculator has the normal operators, a number keypad, twenty-six memories, and a bunch of special function keys.

Consider a the problem of taking a value in the first column, adding three, dividing by 5, taking the log, and putting the result in the second column. In T/Maker this would require a number of calculation lines. In T/Master, the problem can be done with a single one:

```
columns      99999      999999
data         @ +3 /5   log  =
```

T/Maker users should read "columns" as "example" and "data" as "usually compute." The meat of the equation says "enter the value in the first column (@ is enter), add three, divide by five, push the log button to take the log, and finally put the result in the second column." Note how similar this is to the buttons you might touch on a hand calculator to accomplish the same task.

A second problem with T/Maker was that symbols always needed to be located under the column to which they applied. This created headaches when the basic flow of an equation was not left to right. For example, suppose at some point you wished to take the value in the second column and put it into the first column. This would involve two lines in T/Maker. In T/Master an operator can be associated with a column without having to locate it in any particular place. For example, to solve this problem, you could write in T/Master:

```
data         @[2] =[1]
```

Above, the operators "enter" and "equals" are associated with particular columns. This is done by following the operators with the correct column number enclosed in brackets. In fact, T/Master allows you to give names to columns and put these in the brackets instead. This ability is very helpful when the flow of the calculation is diametrically opposed to the layout of the columns.

A final stumbling block with T/Maker's spreadsheet was that manipulating rows was considerably less flexible than columns, because for each equation and each row, only one symbol could be entered. This occurred because a Vertical Calculation Strip was only one position wide. This problem has been solved in T/Master by the addition of an Explain Zone to the right of the strips. By lodging a question mark in a strip, this zone can be used to explain a longer calculation. For example to make the second row of a table equal to 10 percent of the first row plus 30, the scenario below might be used.

+
? *.10+30=

There are many other improvements in the new spreadsheet including a new Editing mode called Stripe Mode which highlights the places where symbols and numbers can be put in a spreadsheet. Calculations can be done with a keystroke without having to quit the Editor and there is a new calculation ability called the Scratchpad which lets you do calculations in a rectangle without the need to formally define columns. And, for those who don't see the light in all this, the old Compute command is included on the distribution disk to process any tables you may have already set up.

T/Maker Consultants

T/Maker consultants are members of our user community who are willing to help you with your applications for a fee. Please contact them directly for any further information on their work.

Don Baack, 6495 S.W. Burlingame, Portland, OR 97201, (503) 244-2741, TELEX 277331 SMA UR: Manufacturing; operations analysis; cost accounting; inventory control; timber and wood products.

Dick Danielson, Strategic Advisory Consultants, Inc., P.O. Box 137, Star Prairie, WI 54026, (715) 248-3434: Fully integrated accounting system including general ledger, financial statements, accounts receivable, account analysis, operations analysis. Multiple divisions, accounts, and ledgers can be accommodated.

Gus Korman, English Only Computer Co., 5222-1 Lindley Ave., Encino, CA 91316, (818) 344-2422: Accounting system including many of the most popular accounting modules.

Frank McInnes, Associated Business Equipment Pty. Ltd, 5 Biralee Crescent, Beacon Hill, NSW 2100 Australia (02) 982-5049: Any and all small business applications.

D. Michaut, Dept. Org. Societe Generale Des Coop., 27, 33, quai A. le Gallo, 92517 Boulogne-Billancourt Cedex, FRANCE (1) 604-9178: Retail and warehouses, Price and margin management, stock management, merchandising, invoicing.

Robert Payne, BCS, 1210 Smith Street, Charleston, WV 25301, (304) 343-9471: Lawyer time accounting, general office accounting, A/P, A/R, payroll, general ledger.

Ron Roizen, 1818 Hearst Street, Berkeley, CA 94703, (415) 848-9098: Automating small businesses, including accounts receivable/billing, mail-order accounting and inventory. Survey research, tracking organization membership, dues. Also training and documentation.

Elyse Sommer, Box E, 962 Allen Lane, Woodmere L.I. NY, (516) 295-0046: Text-related data base use; custom macros with keyboard enhancers; on-screen writing "helpers" for correspondence, reports, manuals; fact sheet outlines; phrase files; boiler plate.

Emil Widmer, CFM, Baarerstrasse 45, Postfach 708, CH-6301 Zug, Switzerland, tel:042 21 08 87: consulting on management of uses of computers, management seminars using T/Maker in Switzerland and Germany, engineering and design, production engineering, personal resources, finance.

Robert D. Williamson, Can-American Electronics, 7220 Taft Street, Hollywood, FL 33024, (305) 966-5588: Small business and manufacturing software. Hardware.

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