

PCC

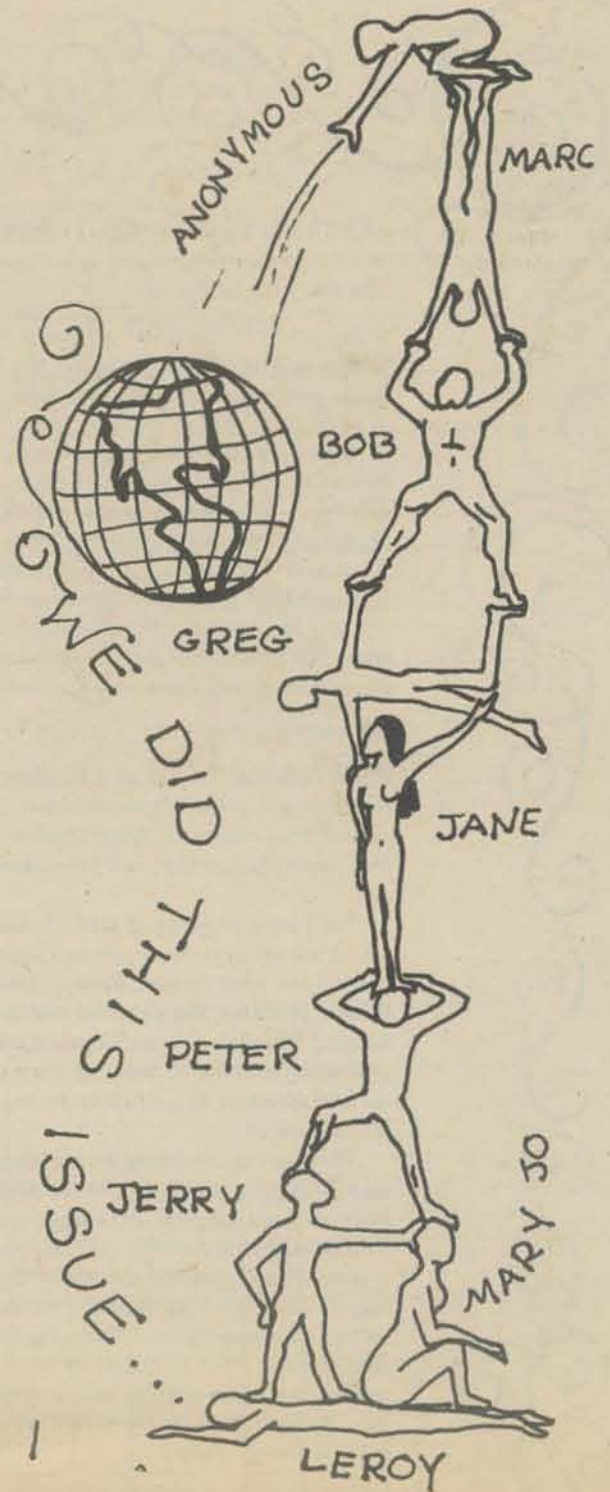
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Well, nobody's perfect
— W.F. J.W.

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WORKSHOPS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Instructors: ROBERT ALBRECHT, People's Computer
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Schedule: March 31–April 1; 9 a.m. – 10 p.m. Saturday; 9 a.m. –
6:30 p.m. Sunday; Lawrence Hall of Science, Berkeley campus

Credit: Two quarter units in Computer Science, each course

Fee: \$65 each course, includes laboratory fee and some materials.
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For information telephone 642-1061 in Berkeley

Computers in the Classroom X 402A (2)

An intensive "hands on" introduction to the use of calculators
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Participants use programmable calculators and learn the pro-
gramming language BASIC, using both timesharing terminals
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This course is a continuation of Computers in the Classroom
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of if" through the medium of computer simulation. Games of
skill, games of chance, and games to learn by. Computing
equipment is available throughout the course. No previous
computer experience is required. The course is run concur-
rently with Computers in the Classroom X 402A and B.

LEARNING FAIRS and FUTURE FESTIVALS

The story starts like this:

It happened at Peninsula School, a forty-seven-year-old family-staff-owned cooperative, the "oldest free school in the country," site of the first New Schools Conference in 1969.

What was it? Fifteen "workshops and playshops" - Bead Game Music, Kids Teaching Kids, Gestalt Smorgasbord . . . - and forty ongoing events - Mobile Solar Sculpture, People's Computer Center, Tree Loom, the Alexander Technique All spread over two days and sprinkled among the oak trees of the six-acre school site and the rooms within Peninsula's main building, a green Victorian mansion. "Come together as participators/innovators," read the announcement.

and ends like this:

While I am still cutting up bookshelves, the fair comes to its close. I am reluctant to leave it, and I realize why: I have reopened doors into ways of learning that I had shut or that had been closed upon me years ago.

For I am a product of that educational process by which we are systematically and deliberately weaned away from what Jerome Bruner called the "left-handed" (visual, intuitive, imaginative) and toward the "right-handed" (verbal, rational, logical), that process which separates one kind of learning from another and rates each in terms of its usefulness to society and not to the individual.

That may be changing now in many schools for many younger children. But we adults and older children need support, encouragement, what Barney Young called "loosening up," to open the doors again - to realize that a variety of "life games" are equally important parts of our education. And that sort of encouragement a "learning fair" can provide. At Peninsula's fair the children were there as our guides, making creativity look natural and easy as pie. We learned from them that weekend. But for me it was only a start.

from "Learning Fair" by Susan Sands, Saturday Review of Education, January 1973, pages 37-41.

Saturday Review of Education, Box 2043
Rock Island, Illinois 61207

If you missed the Super Ecstatic Completely Credible Learning Fair at Peninsula School last October - you can still make one of these this spring.

TO TOUCH TOMORROW: FUTURE FARE

"The merit of the future is that it is the area in which we can exert our will."

Bertrand de Jouvenal

If you feel with de Jouvenal that we don't have to accept the future as "fixed," then join us on March 30-31 and experience with us some of the exciting (and frightening) developments which are shaping our futures. Experience with us also the possibility of creating alternative futures to "the future" that you might feel is being imposed on you.

We begin on Friday afternoon, March 30, with a series of films to be shown in Olney Hall. Among the films you will see are:

"The World of Future Shock: Crisis in the 800th Lifetime" in which Alvin Toffler, author of Future Shock, examines the concept of "future shock" and the stress placed on individuals by a society in constant flux.

"The Family of the Future" looks at 3 different family lifestyles today which may be typical styles for tomorrow. The film is narrated by Margaret Mead.

There will be many others. These films will also be shown Saturday.

Friday evening at 8:00 PM in Olney Hall, Arthur C. Clarke, author of Profiles of the Future and many other books about futures, will speak on "The Year 2001 and Beyond."

Saturday, March 31, is Future Fare Day. Our environment will be Harlan Center and its adjacent outside spaces. Come play with a computer from the People's Computer Co.; imagine with Aaron Hillman you're Lost in Space; participate in The Future State of the Nation with Paul Twelker and Ken Layden; join Gloria Loventhal and her elementary school children in their "School 2000"; build a dome with Toni Ricci; eat with the One World Family Commune; ponder the prospects of Immortality with Chad Everone. These are just a sampling of the exciting events in store for you. So come, Touch Tomorrow.

ALTERNATIVES LEARNING FESTIVAL A CELEBRATION

We at Webster College, in conjunction with the alternative schools in St. Louis, will be sponsoring a National Festival on Alternatives in Learning, to be held in St. Louis on May 3-6. Our hopes for holding such a festival are many; however, our specific aims are to learn more about ways we can humanize the diverse educational needs of an ever-changing and increasingly complex society.

The scope of ALF will be between 5,000-10,000 people from all over the nation. Some of the better known speakers so far are: Swight Allen, University of Massachusetts School of Education; Nate Blackman, Principal of Chicago Metro Alternative High School; Don Glines, author of Creating Humane Schools; Joh Kozol, author of Free Schools; and Don Moore, Midwest Center for New Schools.

ALF will revolve around a "Learning Bazaar," to be run by teachers, administrators, parents, students, and others involved in the creative learning experience.

Booths will focus on individualized experiencing . . .

Workshops will focus on group experience - doing, thinking, creating . . .

Anyone interested in presenting a workshop, group session, learning shop, or other alternative involvement, at the FESTIVAL, or anyone desiring additional info, please call Webster College, (314)968-0500, ext. 400.

Webster College
470 East Lockwood
St. Louis, Mo. 63119

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for more info, contact Ms. Sydney Goldstein
Director of Public Events
College of Marin
Kentfield, CA. 94904
(415)454-3962

marc's GRIPE

Recently I was modifying a program we had on an HP 2000F system. A simplified version of the program would look like this:

```
100 REM 1
150 REM 2
300 REM 3
350 REM 4
400 REM 5
450 REM 6
500 REM 7
550 END
```

I wanted to move lines 400 and 450 to before Line 300 so that the program would look like this:

```
100 REM 1
150 REM 2
200 REM 5
250 REM 6
300 REM 3
350 REM 4
500 REM 7
550 END
```

So I innocently typed

```
REN - 200, 50, 400, 450
```

(i.e., "Renumber Lines 400 through 450 by 50's, starting at Line 200" for those of you who are unfamiliar with HP BASIC.)

And the computer typed back

RENUMBER SEQUENCE OVERFLOW/OVERLAP

(Whatever that means) I assumed that the computer was refusing to perform this trivial operation and proceeded to do it the hard way. Here's how it looks (assume the program's name is PROG).

```
GET-PROG
NAM-T1
DEL-300,550
SAV
GET-PROG
NAM-T2
DEL-100,350
DEL-500,550
REN-200,50,400,450
SAV
GET-PROG
NAM-T3
DEL-100,150
DEL-400,450
SAV
SCR
NAM-PROG
APP-T1
APP-T2
APP-T3
KIL-T1
KIL-T2
KIL-T3
KIL-PROG
SAV
```

Come on HP, that's 27 lines I had to type instead of spending my time on something useful. Not only that, it could have been done with just one command, if HP's software was written properly to begin with.

Some day computer manufacturers are going to learn that computers are for people to use, and not the other way around.

That day will come only when computer users take it upon themselves to pull themselves out of their apathetic morass of ignorance of what computers could be doing for them, and demand their rights as consumers. If you read the label on a 25¢ can of soup why not read the "label" on a \$100,000.00 computer system

P.S. It matters not to the poor user if there is some undocumented "secret" way to do what he or she want.

A graffiti found at Resource 1 is quite lucid on this point:

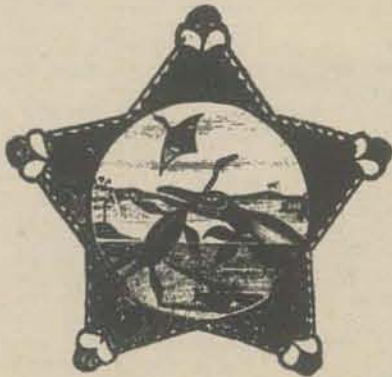


MUGWUMP

```

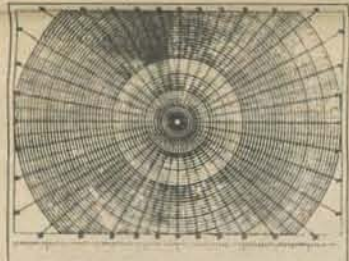
100 REM *** MUGWUMP - A HIDE AND SEEK GAME
110 REM *** PEOPLE'S COMPUTER COMPANY, MENLO PARK CA
120 RANDOM
130 REM *** G=GRID SIZE N=NUMBER OF GUESSES ALLOWED
140 LET G=10
150 LET N=5
160 PRINT "DO YOU WANT THE RULES (1=YES 0=NO)";
170 INPUT Z
180 IF Z <> 1 THEN 350
190 REM *** RULES IN LINES 200 THRU 330
200 PRINT "A MUGWUMP IS HIDING IN A";G;"BY";G;"GRID. TRY TO"
210 PRINT "FIND HIM BY GUESSING HIS GRIDPOINT. HOMEBASE IS"
220 PRINT "GRIDPOINT 0,0 AND A GUESS IS A PAIR OF WHOLE"
230 PRINT "NUMBERS (0 TO";G-1;") SEPARATED BY A COMMA. THE FIRST"
240 PRINT "NUMBER IS THE DISTANCE TO THE RIGHT OF HOMEBASE"
250 PRINT "AND THE SECOND NUMBER IS THE DISTANCE ABOVE THE"
260 PRINT "HOMEBASE. FOR EXAMPLE, IF YOU THINK THE MUGWUMP"
270 PRINT "IS HIDING 8 UNITS TO THE RIGHT OF HOMEBASE AND"
280 PRINT "3 UNITS ABOVE HOMEBASE, THEN ENTER 8,3 AS YOUR"
290 PRINT "GUESS AND PRESS THE 'RETURN' KEY."
300 PRINT
310 PRINT "YOU GET";N;"GUESSES. AFTER EACH GUESS, I WILL"
320 PRINT "TELL YOU HOW FAR (IN A DIRECT LINE) YOU ARE FROM"
330 PRINT "THE MUGWUMP."
340 REM *** HIDE MUGWUMP AT RANDOM GRIDPOINT A,B
350 LET A=INT(G*RND(O))
360 LET B=INT(G*RND(O))
370 PRINT
380 PRINT "MUGWUMP IS HIDING. YOU GET";N;"GUESSES."
390 REM *** N GUESSES ALLOWED - LINES 400 THRU 560
400 FOR T=1 TO N
410 PRINT
420 PRINT "WHAT IS YOUR GUESS";
430 INPUT X,Y
440 REM *** IF MUGWUMP NOT FOUND GO TO LINE 500
450 IF X <> A THEN 520
460 IF Y <> B THEN 520
470 PRINT "YOU FOUND HIM IN";T;"GUESSES!!!"
480 PRINT "LET'S PLAY AGAIN."
490 PRINT
500 GOTO 350
510 REM *** D=STRAIGHTLINE DISTANCE TO MUGWUMP
520 LET D=SQR((X-A)^2+(Y-B)^2)
530 REM *** THEN WE ROUND D TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE
540 LET D=INT(10*D)/10
550 PRINT "YOU ARE";D;"UNITS FROM THE MUGWUMP."
560 NEXT T
570 REM *** MUGWUMP NOT FOUND IN N GUESSES
580 PRINT
590 PRINT "SORRY, THAT'S";N;"TRIES."
600 PRINT "MUGWUMP IS AT GRIDPOINT ";A;"",B
610 PRINT "LET'S PLAY AGAIN."
620 PRINT
630 GOTO 350
640 END

```

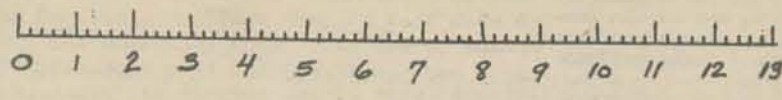
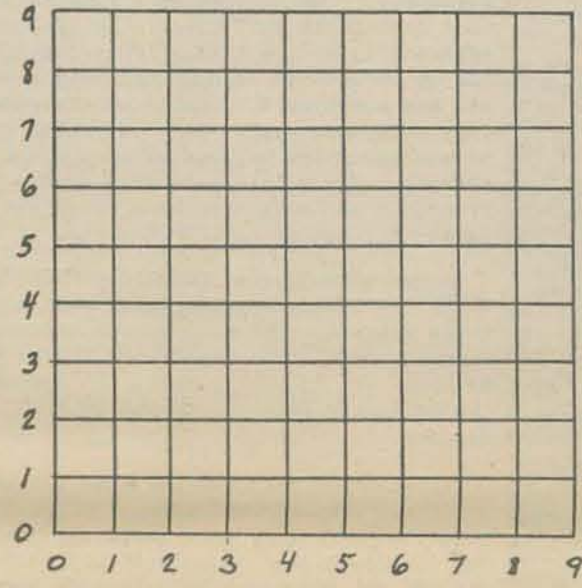
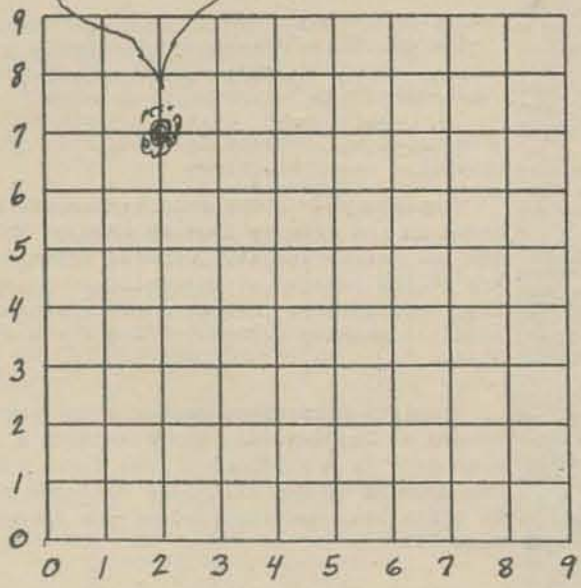


You want

- Larger grid... smaller grid?
Change grid size G in line 140
- More guesses... fewer guesses?
Change number of guesses N in line 150.



So that's a 10 by 10 grid
M+M



You can cut this out and use it as a measuring stick on the pro

MUGWUMP was inspired by Project SOLO Module #0201.
Contact Project SOLO, Computer Science Department,
University of Pittsburgh 15213.

TOOLS TO HELP YOU FIND MUGWUMP

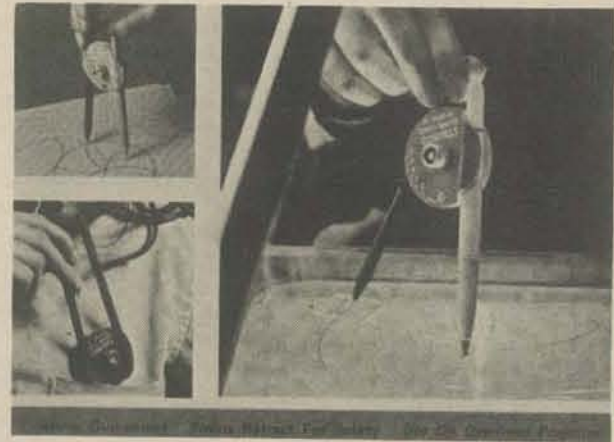


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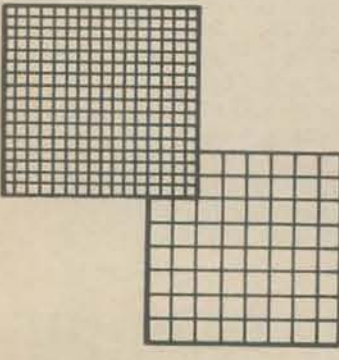
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- 38450 VIS-A-VIS PENS Pocket Set (4) \$2.40
- Dozen black \$6.00



BA

36900 NEW MATH RULE-INDIVIDUAL \$.35
Durable four-in-one ruler made of plastic. Has four scales - two on each side - 1/10", 1/16", metric and number line. Accurate, easy-to-read calibrations.

By Thomas Albright

Except for its hot mustard exterior paint job, the immense, six-level building at the corner of Tenth and Howard streets looks like any of the older warehouses and light industrial plants that form most of the surrounding neighborhood.

Once inside, however—via a door marked simply, "One"—you plunge into an utterly mind-boggling complex of winding corridors and free-form rooms, and of free-form personalities, specialized know-how and sophisticated technology that are coming together in an unprecedented new way.

I had come expecting to meet a few artists sharing studio space in a characteristic South of Market garage-loft. "One" contains a sizeable amount of space that is being used as studios by painters, sculptors, ceramists and other artists and craftsmen. But it also houses fully equipped television and radio studios; film, photo, and video processing labs; a computerized data bank, experimental free school and professionally-manned clinic; and a staggering variety of other, continually evolving and overlapping activities.

ACTIVITIES

These activities are the work of some 200 people and 60 organizations who are involved in "One" on a regular basis, and who range from students and recent university graduates and drop-outs, to PhDs, electronics specialists and other highly trained professionals who have pulled out of the normal stream of economic life to join in a cooperative sharing of talent, experience and physical resources. They bring with them not only knowledge and skill, but often costly and highly specialized technological hardware as well.

A year and a half old, "One" is the senior member of a loose network of similar warehouse "projects" that has already grown to include a larger "Artaud," at 17th and Alabama streets, and several smaller complexes. In the works are others in San Francisco and the East Bay.

The idea for "One" originated with Ralph Scott, an architect and engineer by training who was then sharing space with a dozen other people in smaller warehouse quarters.

At its most practical level, Scott explained, the plan grew out of the fact that there were "a lot of people who needed to find an alternative way to deal with economic problems, such as low income, or unwillingness to sacrifice their integrity for a reasonable salary. There are great numbers of people today who have talent, experience and a command of money, but refuse to pay the price. There are others—people with master's degrees and PhDs—who simply can't find jobs."

ISOLATION

"A second factor is isolation, which makes people living in a city relatively ineffective. People live in a highly compartmentalized world, with no flow or continuity between one activity and another. Many creative people are victimized by the negative aspects of living in an urban environment and are unable to take advantage of its positive elements, such as stimulation and sharing ideas. Some can't pay to keep a phone installed to call across the city and find out what a friend is doing."

Finally, Scott pointed out, "there is an aura of elitism, and even mysticism, that surrounds the world of technology, and many of the arts, because so many people lack access to equipment, training and other resources."

Fort Help. Established over a year ago by the psychiatrist, Dr. Joel Fort, the drop-in clinic offers consultation on a broad range of drug, sex and other special medical and psychological problems, under a staff of trained professionals helped by numerous volunteers. It also administers the City's only private methadone program.

D.B. Associates, a full-fledged manufacturing plant of electronics parts and equipment which also serves as a school for the "demystification" of electronics technology.

An experimental free school for high school age students. Presided over by a pair of Ph.D. graduates from the Union Graduate School, the school itself is a big room filled with old, overstuffed furniture and lined with shelves of books. Its "classrooms" however, also include D. B. Associates, Artwaves, and everything else that takes place inside the building.

A School of Biology. Conducted by the noted biologist, Lloyd Cross, the school contains four individual studios equipped for laser photography and projection of three-dimensional images.

Ecos. This organization includes a pool of professional talent ranging from structural engineers to ecologists who deal with problems that "One" and its members encounter, and share with them their knowledge of the intricate workings of the law. City Government and similarly "occult" forces.

Ecos also makes information and aid available to other groups who are interested in setting up warehouse projects. Among its prominent features is a huge wall map of the city which pinpoints the locations of some 60 vacant warehouses that may someday be available for occupancy by the hundreds of persons coming to "One" to look for space.

Reprinted from WORKFORCE (January and February, 1973), published by Vocations for Social Change, Box 13, Canyon, CA. 94516. VSC is a tax-exempt, anti-profit collective subsisting entirely on your donations.

Pam Hardt and Bernard Greening for the Resource One Collective.

Resource One is the only grassroots community group in the country that we know of to obtain its own large-capacity computer system. They are in the process of designing programs that they hope will be useful to all kinds of non-profit community groups working for social change.

From its inception, Resource One has been housed in Project One, San Francisco's first community in a warehouse. The first task of the four of us who developed Resource One was to first help develop Project One from June '70-June '71.

In midsummer, 1971, Transamerica Computer Co. was just a number in the telephone book. A man we reached in their public relations dept. said TA had "a warehouse full of computers," which turned out to mean three Xerox Data Systems 940 computers returned by their lease customers. (The XDS-940 is a timesharing computer that can handle many users simultaneously over separate telephone lines. This feature is ideal for us because it allows community groups to use the computer from their own location. The only equipment needed is a \$45/month terminal.) TA was receptive because we showed them the potential for relating to many groups in San Francisco and therefore they could get good publicity for making it all possible.

TA was also having trouble getting rid of their 940's because they originally cost \$800,000 seven years ago and are "second generation." Customers could now buy faster "third generation" machines for half that cost. In September 1970, the deal with TA was approved by their top management.

In November 1971, we received \$10,000 from the Stern Family Foundation. It wasn't easy to get. Resource One had a corporate identity (we took over the tax-exempt corporation from the old San Francisco Switchboard) and a promised computer, but no operating track-record. We were able to use the efforts of the Ecos Project—which was also helping other warehouse communities develop—and the demonstrable credibility of the 150 people building a living-working environment for themselves at Project One to show that we were really serious and had a chance to succeed. Ecos initiated the Stern contact, and convinced them that technology is an integral part of any new, viable urban environment. Stern granted a total of \$25,000, which we split, Ecos taking \$15,000 and Resource One \$10,000.

The money from Stern allowed us to begin the design and construction of the machine room. The computer needed a dust free, air-conditioned environment. We wanted it to be a visually accessible yet flexible shell. With the help of two architects in Ecos, we finally drew up plans for a sheetrock structure with Lexan (a fire-retardant plastic) windows.

Toward the end of January, 1972, the machine room was under way and we were down to \$4,000 which had to be spent soon. We had been contacting and building relationships with foundations for months. We only received responses from foundations with whom we managed face-to-face contact with the director. So far, only those who have also seen us at work have come through. A problem has been that the foundations we encountered did not have the technical expertise to evaluate our project; they seemed threatened by the quantum jump from simple telephone switchboards to computerized information networks. However, we did convince the people of the Whole Earth Catalogue Community Fund to lend us \$8,000 "for a month" to tide us over until the other grants came in.

By May, we had used most of the WEC money, when two foundations each announced grants of \$25,000 contingent on our raising a total of \$100,000. We had not expected the contingency part, but resolved to use it as a lever in

Resource One

newsletter of
computer people for peace

AT A CPP MEETING IN NEW YORK LAST MARCH (REPORTED IN INTERRUPT 15) THE TOPIC 'THE POSITIVE USES OF COMPUTERS--ARE THERE ANY?' WAS DISCUSSED. THE PREVAILING OPINION SEEMED TO BE 'WELL, MAYBE SO, POTENTIALLY, BUT NOT YET.' RESOURCE ONE IS DOING ALL IT CAN TO CREATE REALITY FROM WHATEVER POTENTIAL THERE IS.

RESOURCE ONE IS A COLLECTIVE OF PEOPLE FROM DISPARATE BACKGROUNDS, WHO BELIEVE THAT TECHNOLOGICAL TOOLS CAN BE TOOLS OF SOCIAL CHANGE WHEN CONTROLLED BY THE PEOPLE. WE'RE TRYING TO HELP THEM BECOME AVAILABLE TO ALL PEOPLE, AND TO ENCOURAGE AND ASSIST THE DEVELOPMENT OF WAYS THESE TOOLS CAN IMPROVE ALL OUR LIVES.

OUR PRINCIPAL TOOL AT PRESENT IS AN XDS-940 COMPUTER, A MEDIUM SCALE, SECOND-GENERATION TIMESHARING MACHINE WHOSE CAPABILITIES SEEM WELL SUITED TO OUR PURPOSES BECAUSE OF THE 940'S ABILITY TO INTERACT WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP USERS SIMULTANEOUSLY (OVER TELEPHONE LINES) AND INEXPENSIVELY.

SOME OF OUR PRIMARY PROJECTS ARE THE BUILDING OF A RETRIEVAL SYSTEM GEARED TO THE NEEDS OF NON-ESTABLISHMENT REFERRAL SERVICES (SWITCHBOARDS, HOTLINES, ETC.) ENABLING THEM TO CREATE AND SHARE LARGE DATA BASES, THE ASSISTANCE OF VARIOUS GRASSROOTS POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH PROJECTS AIMED AT COMMUNITY ORGANIZING, THE CHEAP PRODUCTION OF MAILING LISTS, A COMMUNITY MEDICAL CLINIC INFORMATION SYSTEM, A PROGRAM OF COMPUTER EDUCATION AND DEMYSTIFICATION FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC, AND GENERALLY RAISING THE LEVEL OF COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION AMONG DIFFERENT COMMUNITY GROUPS.

RESOURCE ONE'S ROOTS GO BACK TO BERKELEY DURING THE CAMBODIA CRISIS OF MAY, 1970. A GROUP OF COMPUTER PEOPLE THERE GOT TOGETHER, LIKE OTHERS, AND TALKED OF THEIR DISENCHANTMENT WITH HOW THEIR SKILLS WERE DESTINED FOR USE IN THE SYSTEM. THEY FANTASIZED ABOUT USING COMPUTERS FOR BUILDING COMMUNICATION NETWORKS, AND SEVERAL MONTHS LATER WERE ATTRACTED TO PROJECT ONE IN SAN FRANCISCO, WHERE OTHER TECHNOLOGICALLY-ORIENTED PEOPLE, AS WELL AS ARTISTS AND EX-PROFESSIONALS OF ALL TYPES, WERE GATHERING TO TRY OUT A NEW CONCEPT OF INTEGRATING THEIR SKILLS AND WORK WITH THE REST OF THEIR LIVES.

PROJECT ONE (OR "ONE") WAS A VACANT 5-STORY WAREHOUSE BUILDING IN DOWNTOWN SAN FRANCISCO--84,000 SQUARE FEET OF BARE, COLD-CONCRETE, WHICH HAS SINCE BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO AN IMAGINATIVE WARREN OF "SPACES" IN WHICH 90 PEOPLE LIVE AND 150 PEOPLE WORK ON A WIDE VARIETY OF PROJECTS. BESIDES RESOURCE ONE, THERE ARE AN EXPERIMENTAL HIGH SCHOOL, A VIDEOTAPE-PRODUCING GROUP, MUSIC AND RADIO RECORDING/PRACTICE STUDIOS, A FILM PROCESSING LAB, THEATER REHEARSAL SPACE, AND OFFICE AND/OR LIVING SPACE FOR THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA H.O. OF UAW, A RADICAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT WORKERS' UNION, A COUNSELING CENTER, AND NUMEROUS ART AND CRAFT PEOPLE.

"ONE'S" SOCIAL AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT WAS BUILT COMPLETELY BY ITS MEMBERS, TO THEIR OWN SPECIFICATIONS, AND IN THE PROCESS THEY SHARED THEIR TOOLS, SKILLS AND POLITICAL IDEAS AS INDIVIDUALS WHO MUST DEPEND ON EACH OTHER CAN. A WORKERS' COLLECTIVE HAS BEEN FORMED TO FURTHER DEVELOP AND PROFIT FROM NEWLY-ACQUIRED CONSTRUCTION SKILLS. THE COMMUNITY IS "RUN" BY UNANIMOUS CONSENSUS; DECISIONS ARE MADE AT WEEKLY MEETINGS.

THE FIRST YEAR OF "ONE" WAS A WEEDING-OUT PROCESS WHICH LEFT ONLY PAM HARDT FROM THE ORIGINAL BERKELEY GROUP. PAM WAS CALLING COMPUTER MANUFACTURERS ON THE PHONE TRYING TO LAND A DONATION OF A MINI-COMPUTER, WHICH COULD BE TAKEN AROUND COMMUNITIES FOR DEMONSTRATIONS AND EDUCATIONAL EXPOSURE. TRANSAMERICA COMPUTER CO. (UNDER "IT") WAS THE FIRST BITE. TA HAD 3 940'S SITTING UNUSED IN A WAREHOUSE, RETURNED FROM LEASE BECAUSE THEY HAD BEEN REPLACED BY NEWER MACHINES. ALTHOUGH THE 940 IS STILL BEING USED BY COMMERCIAL TIMESHARING SERVICE COMPANIES, THERE ARE FASTER, CHEAPER 3RD GENERATION MACHINES AVAILABLE WHICH MAKES THE 940 UNATTRACTIVE FOR NEW INSTALLATIONS, AND THEREFORE "OBSOLETE" COMMERCIALY. TA RESPONDED TO THE IDEA OF USING A COMPUTER DONATED BY THEM FOR AN INFORMATION/REFERRAL NETWORK THAT WOULD TIE ALTERNATIVE GROUPS (SWITCHBOARDS) INTO ESTABLISHED SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES (INFORMATIONALLY), WITH GOOD PUBLICITY POTENTIAL FOR TA.

SO, IN SEPTEMBER 1971 WE HAD A COMPUTER, BUT NO MONEY, NO SOFTWARE, NO I/O EQUIPMENT, NO PLACE TO INSTALL THE COMPUTER, NO DEVELOPED PROGRAMS OF WHAT TO DO, AND VERY FEW COMMITTED PEOPLE. WE DID, HOWEVER, HAVE THE SUPPORT OF OTHER MEMBERS OF "ONE"--IN PARTICULAR THE ECOS PROJECT, WITH WHOM WE PRESENTED A JOINT FUNDING PROPOSAL TO THE STERN FOUNDATION WHICH NETTED \$10,000. USING THIS MONEY TO BUILD THE COMPUTER ENVIRONMENT (\$5,000 WORTH), PAY RENT AND TELEPHONE BILLS (NO SALARIES), WE DEVELOPED A PROPOSAL FOR A FULL-SCALE COMMUNITY COMPUTER CENTER WITH A BUDGET OF \$100,000 FOR ITS FIRST YEAR. IT TOOK US A YEAR OF STEADY FUNDRAISING TO RAISE THE MONEY, DURING WHICH TIME THE COMPUTER WAS INSTALLED (AT A TOTAL COST OF \$700), AND WE BEGAN TO LEARN ABOUT OUR OPERATING SYSTEM, WHICH NONE OF US HAD SEEN BEFORE.

PETER DEUTSCH BROUGHT UP THE OPERATING SYSTEM (WHICH HE HAD WRITTEN 3 YEARS BEFORE), DONATING HIS TIME, AND FRED WRIGHT FROM THE STANFORD ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE PROJECT HELPED OUR RESIDENT HARDWARE PERSON, LEE FELSENSTEIN, GET EVERYTHING WORKING. THE LAST MAJOR CONTEMPLATED SYSTEMS PROJECT--A RETRIEVAL SYSTEM--IS NOW BEING IMPLEMENTED BY BART BERGER, BERNARD GREENING AND JOHN CONROY OF OUR STAFF, WITH THE HELP OF ROBERT SHAPIRO OF META INFORMATION APPLICATIONS IN CAMBRIDGE (HE DESIGNED IT FOR THE POP-10). PAUL HECKEL, WHO WORKS WITH DEUTSCH AT XEROX PARC, HAS HELPED US GENERALLY TO ACQUIRE NEEDED HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE.

BY APRIL, ALL OF OUR SYSTEMS (INCLUDING ONE TO PROVIDE STATISTICAL REPORTS TO OUTPATIENT CLINICS) WILL BE FULLY OPERATIONAL, AND WE WILL HAVE BEGUN ACCEPTING INPUT OF SEVERAL LARGE DATA BASES, INCLUDING REFERRAL INFORMATION FOR SWITCHBOARDS AND OTHER PEOPLE-ORIENTED MEDIA, DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND SUCH FOR RESEARCH PROJECTS, AND "USEFUL CONTACT" FILES FOR A HOPEFULLY LARGE NUMBER OF COMMUNITY GROUPS. THE ONLY REAL IMPEDIMENT TO INCLUDING SOME NATIONAL APPLICATIONS OF THE RETRIEVAL SYSTEM IS THE COST OF TELEPHONE CONTACT.

Thus, "One" took root from the need to "put it together" in the shape of an organically inter-related and evolving community that would embrace a wide range of skills and resources, with as few physical or temporal barriers as possible between creativity, work, life and education.

Scott formulated a proposal, an associate, Craig Brown, went on the radio to talk about it, and within three days a dozen people were manning a switchboard to receive calls from individuals and collectives interested in joining. A series of general meetings was convened, and eventually the group, by then numbering about 100, was able to negotiate a five-year, \$50,000 per annum lease on the 84,000 square foot building -- a one time candy factory which had long stood vacant -- from, as Scott puts it, "a very supportive landlord." The building that "One" took over was a largely empty shell of bare cement exterior walls, floors and large pillars supporting the ceiling that divide its six levels -- a basement, four stories and a smaller, roof-top "penthouse."

TASK

The group's first task was therefore an extensive renovation job, dividing the building into "spaces" (the word "room," with its connotation of compartmentalization, is avoided at "One"), appropriate to the needs of their occupants. In keeping with "One" philosophy, its architects and trained builders largely stood aside while partitions -- sheetrock, firedoors -- were designed and erected by occupants inexperienced in any kind of construction work, after a "class" in wall-building conducted by a contractor friend of Scott's. "This work is all up in code," he pointed out. "In the process, everyone learned new skills -- wiring, plumbing. People spend an enormous lot of time everyday in the midst of things they have no understanding of, even though some are essential to survival. Here everyone learns the fundamentals connected with the building, and shares in its maintenance."

RENT

Occupants pay 6 1/2 cents per square foot for their spaces, which are generally measured in terms of "bays," or the area between four of the large interior pillars. A "bay," Scott points out, is equivalent to an average three-room apartment, and rents for \$23 a month. Many spaces are considerably larger than a single bay.

But perhaps because it is not, it perhaps stands a better chance of being a Utopia. A survey of "One's" present population reveals the kind of cross-section one might find in a small town—a selective small town, to be sure, with an emphasis on persons in their 20s and early 30s involved in the arts, electronics technology and other areas of creativity and invention.

One of the more diversified floors comprises an Arts Coop, a group of artists employed outside the building who share a studio. In their spare time, a graphic artist and a journalist who are preparing to launch a new, interwarehouse newsletter; the offices of Modern Utopia, an already existing national periodical geared to the interests of the new communities; and "Awards," a collective originally formed by radio announcers who were forced out of KMPX by the strike that hit that station two years ago. Its "space," constructed by Airways members and friends, is a complete production studio which lacks only a frequency from being a full-fledged radio station. It is used to train Third World and other Inner City youths unable to afford expensive commercial schooling in the mysteries of radio technology and the techniques of broadcasting.

There are also a number of experienced talent to set up new "free" radio stations on the outside. The street and basement levels house the most public of "One's" facilities, among them:

• Resource One: Thanks to a corporate donation of almost \$1 million in computer equipment, this will begin functioning in February as a major databank containing information on services available throughout the Bay Area for referral by neighborhood and community clinics and agencies that serve people with problems. Like almost everything else at One, the computers will also be accessible to anyone interested in learning computer technology, with the help of skilled professionals.

Fortunately, we received two contributions of \$5,000 from individuals which enabled us to last until the fall, when the rest of our funding came through.

In everything else, we had sought the help of "experts" but wound up doing most of the actual work ourselves. We were, however, very lucky to find an experienced person in Los Angeles who brought up the machine in three days for a total cost of \$600. Then Peter Deutsch, who wrote an operating system for the 940 several years ago and now does research for Xerox, put the "software" into operation by contributing his time for several weeks.

During the summer, the Resource One staff seemed to stabilize to one electronics engineer, 4 programmers, 2 electronic apprentices, and an accountant with business management experience. Internally, we had to fight people's tendency to define themselves by their acquired specialties and we had to develop some common vocabulary to be mutually understood. Dealing with people's professional conditioning is a day-to-day process which continues while we are developing our two major software systems; an information retrieval system and a medical statistical and reporting system.

The information retrieval system allows a data base, such as the community service information held by switchboards to be developed, easily updated, rearranged, and printed by categories. The system is designed to be used by the non-computer professional, who sees the computer as a tool in his/her work. And, it can alleviate the six month research time spent putting together essentially out-of-date directories, and can be used for several purposes, including power structure research, listing of referral information for groups which are in contact with people who need it, and other kinds of information storage. The system was designed by Robert Shapiro of Meta Information Applications. He is helping us implement the system, which should be completed by March, 1973.

The medical system will provide reporting and in-house statistical work for the O.E.O./H.E.W. funded health care centers. They have earmarked data processing funds and, generally, are not getting service comparable to the cost they are paying. Because we are local, we can provide more immediate reporting and are willing to tailor the system to suit health care center's particular needs. Selling this system can provide us with enough income to handle the statistical needs of the free clinic, which could not afford to buy data-processing services.

We will shortly offer a system for producing statistical tables describing a clinic's activities. Clinics will be able to use these reports to satisfy the requirements of their government grants. This system is intended to produce substantial revenues for Resource One—it may turn out to be our main bread and butter—but more important, it will allow us to develop other, perhaps more useful informational tools for the clinics which otherwise couldn't afford to pay for it.

In addition to the two soft-ware systems, we are developing a community education program. Using the computer and other media, such as video tape, we want to explore how computers are used in America, how their usage affects individuals, other possible uses of computers, and how computers integrate with other communication and transportation technology. Through our community education program, we hope to reach large numbers of people.

We are well under way towards making the computer we have available to community groups in the Bay Area. But, Resource One will continue to be seen as an odd or mysterious creation without broad implications unless technical people (architects, engineers, biologists, etc.) commit themselves to expanding and redefining the usage of their skills and the redistribution of control over technological hardware in conjunction with communities of people who are trying to generate change.

For more information CONTACT- Pam Hardt or Bernard Greening, c/o Resource One, 1380 Howard St., San Francisco, CA 94103

AT THAT POINT TOO WE PLAN TO BEGIN GENERATING SOME MONEY WITH THE SYSTEM; OUR ONLY SIGNIFICANT REVENUES SO FAR HAVE COME FROM A TYPESHARING CONTRACT WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. WE THINK IT'S IMPORTANT THAT EVERYONE DEVELOP A MEANS OF SUPPORT THAT DOESN'T DEPEND ON THE LARGESSE OF FOUNDATIONS OR ON WELFARE. IT FOLLOWS THAT IF WE ARE TO BE VALUABLE TO OUR COMMUNITY, OTHER GROUPS WILL SHARE THEIR SUPPORT WITH US (ONLY TO THE EXTENT THEY ARE ABLE TO), AND THAT WE MUST ALSO FIND NON-EXPLOITATIVE WAYS TO MAKE MONEY IN THE MORE COMMERCIAL MARKET. THAT'S ONE REASON FOR THE MEDICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM, WHICH FORD TURPING AND CHRIS MACIE ARE FINISHING.

SINCE OUTPATIENT CLINICS OFTEN HAVE GOVERNMENT GRANTS THAT INCLUDE LINE ITEMS FOR DATA PROCESSING. AS A RULE, WE LOOK AT ANY USE OF THE 940 AS POTENTIAL REVENUE, UNLESS THE GROUP INVOLVED IS TOTALLY BROKE AND CAN'T EVEN COVER OUR MINIMAL OUT-OF-POCKET COSTS (WHICH IS SELDOM).

BESIDES KEEPING THE MACHINE UP, LEE FELSENSTEIN, MARK PEACOCK AND PAUL WARD ARE PUTTING TOGETHER AN ELECTRONICS SHOP TO BE USED BOTH FOR EDUCATION (THEIRS AND OTHERS') AND FOR DESIGNING AND BUILDING HARDWARE NEEDED IN-HOUSE AND FOR OUTSIDE CONTRACTS. ONE PROJECT WHICH HAS WIDER POTENTIAL IS A UNIQUE INTERCOM SYSTEM LEE DESIGNED FOR '99NE' THAT LINKS ALL THE SPACES IN THE BUILDING-- IT COULD LEAD TO MORE SOPHISTICATED NEIGHBORHOOD COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS.

OUR EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS HAVE BEEN THE MOST DIFFICULT TO CONCEPTUALIZE, BUT ARE PERHAPS THE MOST CRUCIAL TO EXPANDING THE CONCEPT OF HUMAN USES OF TECHNOLOGY. PEOPLE WE TALK TO SEEM MYSTIFIED AT FIRST EVEN WITH THE SIMPLE MAILING-LIST PROGRAM, AND WE ARE ALL CONSTANTLY EDUCATING NON-TECHNICAL PEOPLE, HOPING TO BREAK DOWN THEIR FEARS AND STIMULATE CREATIVE THINKING ABOUT HOW THEY CAN USE THE SYSTEM. STEVE ROBINSON, AN MBA, HAS BEEN GIVING BOOKKEEPING AND TAX CLASSES TO OTHER GROUPS, AND THERE IS SOME 'FALLOUT'--PEOPLE BECOMING EXPOSED WHEN THEY COME TO THE CLASS, AND LATER GETTING INTERESTED IN HAVING ACCESS TO THE COMPUTER. SIMILARLY, MIKE CHADWICK, THROUGH HIS SNOBBEL CLASSES, AND PAM HARDT, THROUGH A SERIES OF VIDEOTAPES ON WOMEN'S PROBLEMS, ARE REACHING OUT TO THE COMMUNITY AND EXPOSING US IN THE PROCESS.

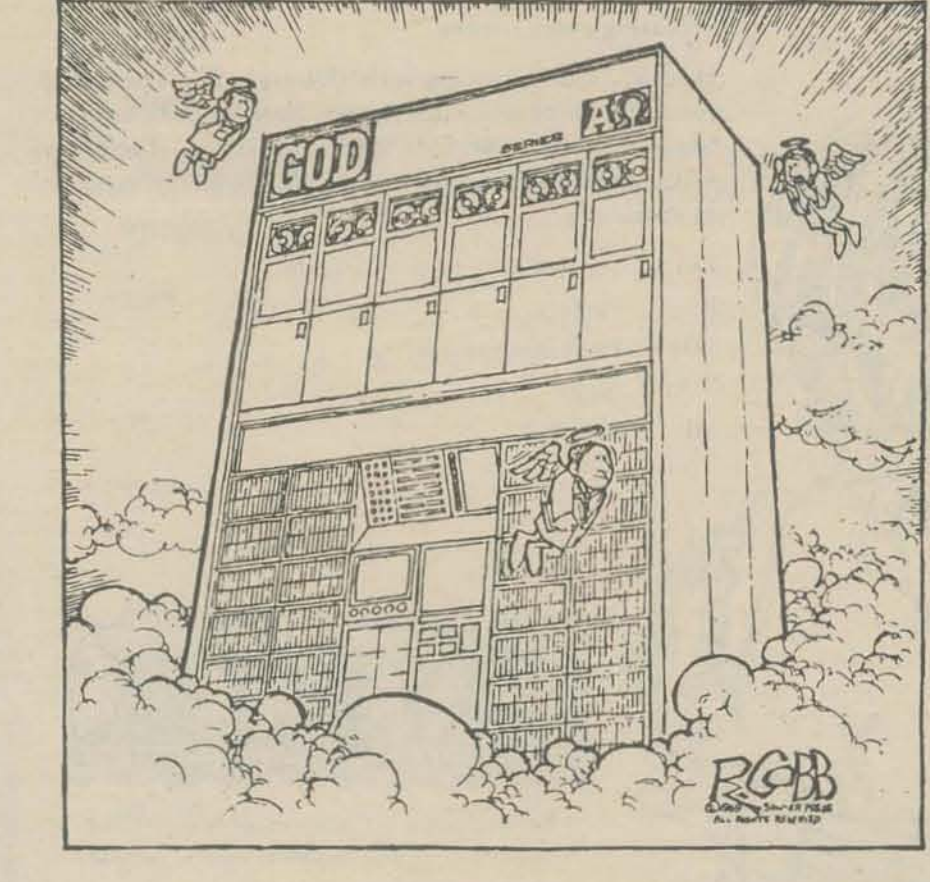
AS OF NOW, RESOURCE ONE'S FINANCES SEEM SECURE FOR A YEAR OR SO, AND NO REALLY DIFFICULT TECHNICAL PROBLEMS (BUT LOTS OF OPPORTUNITIES) REMAIN. YET WE ARE STILL STRUGGLING WITH THE REMNANTS OF OUR PROFESSIONAL ELITISM, NEEDS FOR SOME HIGHER AUTHORITY (THE BOSS) TO DEFINE OUR TASKS, AND TENDENCIES TOWARD SPECIALIZATION, ALL OF WHICH RESTRICT THE COLLECTIVE PROCESS WE WANT TO CULTIVATE. OUR DECISIONS ARE MADE AT RELATIVELY OPEN MEETINGS, BY UNANIMOUS CONSENSUS OF A SEVEN-PERSON STEERING COMMITTEE. FINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR GETTING WORK DONE RESTS THERE. IT IS DIFFICULT TO BUILD A COLLECTIVE CONSCIOUSNESS, WHERE PEOPLE CAN SUPPORT EACH OTHER EMOTIONALLY AND OTHERWISE, WHEN WE ARE AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF POLITICAL AWARENESS, WORK SKILLS, LENGTHS OF ASSOCIATION, AND COMMITMENTS TO THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY. BUT IT'S IMPORTANT, AND WE'RE TRYING HARD.

IT'S VERY CLEAR TO US THAT RESOURCE ONE COULD NOT HAVE GOTTEN OFF THE GROUND WITHOUT THE HIGHLY DEVELOPED SHARING ETHIC OF 'ONE' -- AND WE CAN'T AFFORD TO FORGET THAT. WE WANT TO SHARE OUR EXPERIENCES WITH OTHERS INVOLVED IN SIMILAR PROCESSES, AND WELCOME ANY CONCRETE SUGGESTIONS ON POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS OF OUR TRIALS. SOMEWHERE, WE MISLAID THE ORGANIZATION MANUAL THAT SAYS WHAT A GROUP LIKE US IS SUPPOSED TO BE DOING, SO WE'RE PLAYING IT BY EAR.

THIS ARTICLE PREPARED BY:
FORD TURPING
LEE FELSENSTEIN
STEVE ROBINSON

Bob and Ollas
We feel the how is important as well as the "who" and "what"

In doing your piece could you include the text included in boxes verbatim or with very little editing



One of the most intriguing aspects of "One" is its "organizational" structure, which, according to the group's formal articles of association, is a totally unstructured process that borders on anarchy in the purest sense of the word. There is no official or acting head, no directors or de facto leaders, few rules and those subject to change. The co-op is governed via weekly meetings at which members gather to make all decisions on allocation of space, building upkeep and other questions that affect the entire body. Administrative functions are few -- purchasing supplies, collecting rents -- and are shared on a rotating basis.

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5

In this issue, we'll look at some practical music theory and describe a few "utility" algorithms for music programming.

The first article in this series described chromatic scales. The 12-tone chromatic scale is based on the 2nd overtone, which is twice the frequency of the fundamental or base frequency. The tones of the scale are generated by multiplying the fundamental frequency by the 12th root of 2, 12 times in succession (ending with the value 2).

Here is a general program for tempered (proportional) scales.

```

100 REM *** TEMPERED SCALE FREQUENCY GENERATOR ***
110 PRINT
120 PRINT "AT WHAT OVERTONE SHOULD I BEGIN REPEATING";
130 INPUT R
140 PRINT
150 PRINT "HOW MANY TONES IN THE SCALE";
160 INPUT T
170 PRINT
180 PRINT "WHAT IS THE BASE FREQUENCY";
190 INPUT F
195 PRINT
200 LET L=LOG(R)/T
210 PRINT "TONE", "FREQUENCY"
220 PRINT
230 FOR I=0 TO T
240 PRINT I+1, F*EXP(I*L)
250 NEXT I
260 PRINT
270 END
  
```

If you input:

R = 2 (octave of the fundamental)
 T = 12
 F = anything

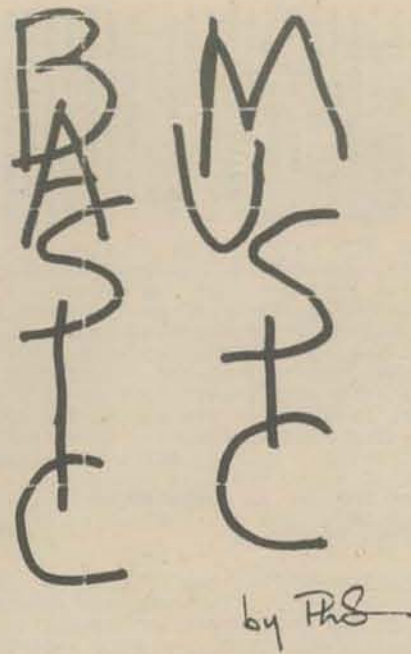
you obtain the frequencies of a chromatic scale (abbr: C-scale) on frequency F. In our diagrams, we have labeled the tones of the C-scale with the first twelve integers. The C-scale thus contains tones 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. Tone 13 is written as tone 1.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS ARTICLE -

C-scale: The Chromatic scale (Diagram A). Twelve tones with proportionately increasing frequencies, repeating every octave.

H-scale: The Harmonic scale (Diagram B). The eighth tone of a chromatic scale is very close to the frequency of an important overtone (the 3 overtone). The H-scale is just the C-scale redrawn to display this relationship more clearly.

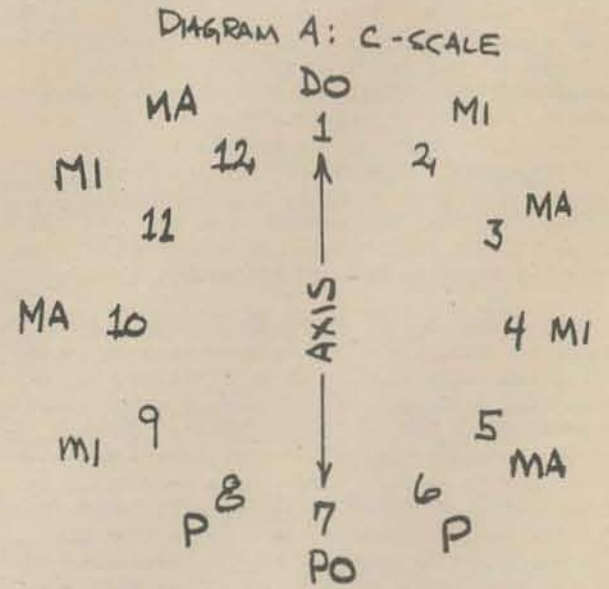
- DO: the defining tone of a scale
- P: Perfect
- PO: Perfect opposite
- MA: Major
- MI: Minor



Here's our question for today:

Given the C-scale as the UNIVERSE, how are SUBSETS (patterns with fewer than 12 tones) with predictable properties to be selected?

Here is a simple model to help us.



CHROMATIC MAJOR,
 MINOR,
 AND PERFECT TONES

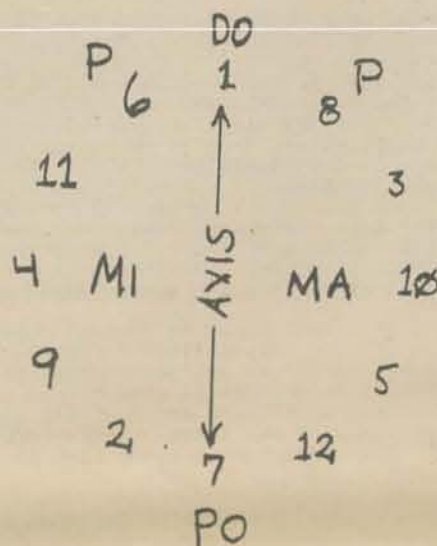


DIAGRAM B: H-SCALE

Chromatic tones fall into four classes:

1) **The DEFINER, and the octave of this tone (DO).** One of the 12 tones is chosen to be the "definer" of any scale. Since the C-scale can start with any tone, DO must be chosen arbitrarily. In all our diagrams in this article, DO is tone 1. The octave of DO is equivalent to DO, of course. We include the octave of DO in the scale because it makes it possible to use symmetry as a tool of analysis.

2) **MAJOR TONES (MA)** Major tones are "upward moving" with respect to DO. MA tones sound happy in a pattern (scale or melody) with DO as the definer.

On the H-scale or cycle of 5ths (see box on this page for a description of the H-scale), MA tones are all clockwise of DO.

If DO=1, MA tones are 3, 5, 8, 10 and 12

3) **MINOR TONES (MI)** Minor tones are "downward moving" with respect to DO. MI tones sound sad in a pattern based on DO. On the H-scale, MI tones are all counterclockwise of DO.

If DO=1, MI tones are 2, 4, 6, 9, and 11.

4) **PERFECT TONES (P, PO).** If DO = 1, tones 6, 7, and 8 are called perfect tones. This is partly traditional, partly modern.

a) Tones 6 and 8 are very close (in the C-scale) to the 2/3 and 3/2 intervals which were used by Pythagoras to define the "diatonic" (7-tone) scale (see PCC 1:3). They are honored with the title "perfect," although 6 = MI and 8 = MA by their positions on the H-scale.

b) Tone 7 is the "Perfect Opposite" (PO) of DO. When the PO appears in a pattern, the pattern is reversible, PO becoming (when it is played) a competing "DO." Tones 1 and 7 thus form an AXIS around which the other tones are defined. Note that MA and MI are reversed exactly when PO becomes DO. The alternation of MA and MI tones on the C-scale is interrupted by the PO.

As we shall see presently, there is a "good" reason for treating tones 6, 7, and 8 as a class.



All arithmetic in C-scale music is performed "mod 12" - here's a useful mod 12 reducer
 DEF FNM(X)=X-INT(X/12)*12



SELECTING SEVEN-TONE SCALES

Seven-tone scales, including the familiar diatonic (major, minor) scales, are subsets of the C-scale. How is the subset specified? It turns out that there are several ways to do this. Each way leads to a somewhat different selection algorithm.

I) First, the seven tones could be selected completely at random, like dealing seven cards from a deck of 12 cards. This algorithm is left to the reader. For the moment (i.e., this article), let's look only at 7-tone patterns with somewhat even distribution (purposely omitting scales like 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 1).

II) MA, MI, and P(PO). You can use the distribution of MA, MI, and P tones to select 7-tone scales with predictable properties, based on the properties of the tones themselves. Here is one set of rules of selection:

- 1st location (DO) = 1 (always)
- 2nd location = 2(MI) or 3(MA)
- 3rd location = 4(MI) or 5(MA)
- 4th and 5th locations = 6(P) or 7(PO) and 7(PO) or 8(P) [2 out of 3]
- 6th location = 9(MI) or 10(MA)
- 7th location = 11(MI) or 12(MA)

Diagram C shows the scale locations and which tones can occupy each location. The diagram also shows how the properties of each of the tones would affect the melodic tendencies of the scale. Major tones tend to progress upward, minor tones downward.



LOCATION	TONES	
	MI	MA
8		1
7	12↑	11↓
6	10↑	9↓
5	8↑	7↓
4	7↑	6↓
3	5↑	4↓
2	3↑	2↓
1	1	1

DIAGRAM C: 7-TONE SCALES

Note that selection of locations 2, 3, 6, and 7 is binary; selection of locations 4 and 5 is 2-out-of-3. No tone can be used twice. No location can be occupied by more than one tone. There are $1 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 = 48$ different 7-tone scales formed by this algorithm. Choice of MA vs. MI may be independent from location to location.

In the following program (program 2), locations 2, 3, 6, and 7 are independent. Location 5 is conditional on the outcome of location 4 (see Table for Program 2). The conditional assignment of location 5 plus the need for two different formulas makes this RANDOM selection a sloppy algorithm. Can you improve it?

```

100 DIM D(7)
105 RANDOM
110 D(1)=1\D(8)=1
120 FOR I=2 TO 7
130 R=INT(2*RND(0))
140 IF I>4 THEN 170
150 D(I)=R+2*(I-1)
160 GO TO 210
170 IF D(4)=6 THEN 200
180 D(5)=8
190 IF I=5 THEN 210
200 D(I)=R+2*(I-1.5)
210 NEXT I
220 PRINT
230 FOR I=1 TO 8
240 PRINT D(I);
250 NEXT I
260 PRINT
300 END
    
```

Why do we need a definer?

The definer (from Ta Chuan/The Great Treatise on the I Ching, or Book of Changes)

In the Book of Changes a distinction is made among three kinds of change: nonchange, cyclic change, and sequent (non-cyclic) change. Nonchange is the background, as it were, against which change is made possible. For in regard to any change there must be some fixed point to which the change can be referred; otherwise there can be no definite order and everything is dissolved in chaotic movement. This point of reference must be established, and this always requires a choice and a decision. It makes possible a system of coordinates into which everything else can be fitted. Consequently at the beginning of the world, as at the beginning of thought, there is the decision, the fixing of the point of reference. Theoretically any point of reference is possible, but experience teaches that at the dawn of consciousness one stands already enclosed within definite, prepotent systems of relationships. The problem then is to choose one's point of reference so that it coincides with point of reference for cosmic events. For only then can the world created by one's decision escape being dashed to pieces against prepotent systems of relationships with which it would otherwise come into conflict. Obviously the premise for such a decision is the belief that in the last analysis the world is a system of homogeneous relationships - that it is a cosmos, not a chaos. This belief is the foundation of Chinese philosophy, as of all philosophy. The ultimate frame of reference for all that changes is the nonchanging.



(I)	R	D(I)	FORMULA	CONDITIONS
(1), (8)	not computed	1	1	always 1
(2)	1 or 0	2 or 3	$R + 2*(I - 1)$	none
(3)	1 or 0	4 or 5	$R + 2*(I - 1)$	none
(4)	1 or 0	6 or 7	$R + 2*(I - 1)$	none
(5)	1 or 0	7 or 8	$R + 2*(I - 1.5)$	D(5) = 8 if D(4) = 7
(6)	1 or 0	9 or 10	$R + 2*(I - 1.5)$	none
(7)	1 or 0	11 or 12	$R + 2*(I - 1.5)$	none

```

RUN
1 2 4 6 7 10 12 1
READY
RUN
1 3 5 6 7 9 11 1
READY
RUN
1 2 5 6 7 10 11 1
READY
RUN
1 3 4 6 8 10 11 1
READY
RUN
1 3 4 7 8 9 12 1
READY
RUN
1 3 5 6 7 9 11 1
READY
RUN
1 2 5 6 7 10 11 1
READY
RUN
1 3 4 7 8 9 12 1
    
```

BASIC MUSIC

Now that you've seen this program, a little question on which we shall build in later articles:

We said that there are 48 different scales possible by this method. This statement neglects the phenomenon of inversion. A scale is an inversion of another scale if

1) it uses the same tones, but assigns a different number the role of DO. E.g., 1 - 3 - 4 - 6 - 8 - 10 - 11 - 1 is an inversion of 11 - 1 - 3 - 4 - 6 - 8 - 10 - 11, the bracketing tones being DO in both scales.

2) the pattern of intervals is the same, but beginning with a different interval. We'll explain this further in a later article; try to work it out for yourself in the meantime.

How many of the 48 scales are inversions of one another? Conversely, how many really unique patterns are possible with these rules?

One further question, likewise with future significance: How many of the scales generated by this method are symmetrical? For example, 1 - 2 - 5 - 6 - 8 - 9 - 12 - 1 is symmetrical (look at Diagram C). Is this of any importance?

WRITING BID SPECS: PART II

Last issue we dealt with some general bid requirements that can be used in any computer bid situation (see box this page). This issue will deal with specifics for hardware and software. You should be aware from the start that your *software* requirements may be every bit as important as your *hardware* needs and specs should be written accordingly. Secondly, the more specific you are, the more information will be provided to you by bidders, (i.e., if you list all your requirements, it is incumbent upon the bidder to list any *exceptions* to those requirements). If you *don't* list your needs, he may not tell you all about his system and you will have to search out this information on your own.

Both hardware and software sections can and should be written with a *required* section and a *preference will be shown if you can provide this* section. This gives you wiggle room in your selection and lets your bidders know exactly what your minimum needs are and what you really want. Chances are, no one will be able to give you everything you want (at least not at a reasonable price!).



Here are some more general bid specs that have been brought to our attention since the last installment of this article. Use them in good health.

- * The bidder must have gross sales in excess of \$50 million and evidence of a profitable computer operation. [Wonder who suggested that one?] This line will certainly knock out Fly-By-Nite Manufacturing but will also knock out other small, legitimate bidders as well.
- * Bidder must have 10 (20, 30 ??) or more similar installations in similar institutions and must provide their names and addresses.
- * Bidder must have an *active* educational users group.
- * Bidder must provide a library of programs suitable for use in secondary schools (in BASIC).
- * Computer system must have a second *instructive* language (e.g., FOCAL – who claims this one?).



HARDWARE

You can take three different approaches in writing specs for hardware. You can be SUPER-SPECIFIC. For instance, you could specify an 8K, DEC Edusystem 20 with 4 terminals (ASR 33). Unless you added "or the equivalent," this kind of spec would get you one single bidder, DEC. If you add "or the equivalent" it would be like opening Pandora's box. Everyone would bid claiming they were "equivalent" or *better* than an Edusystem 20 and you might have a real hassle proving otherwise. Unless your mind is completely closed, we don't recommend this approach.

Another approach is to spec your hardware completely around your software specs – "the hardware provided will be capable of operating the software described elsewhere in this document." This seems like an awfully gutsy thing to do and requires that your software specs be exhaustive and exacting. This approach probably makes the most sense but I'm not convinced it's practical unless you really have some sharp spec writers around your shop.

Always seeking a compromise, the obvious way to spec your system is to list those minimum hardware requirements that you think you might have plus your preferences, require that the hardware be capable of operating all the software specs and write yourself a neat set of software specs.

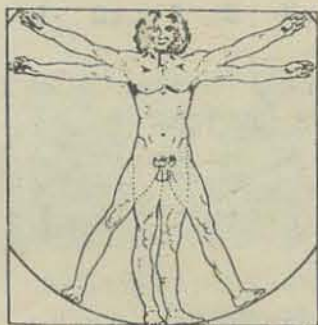
Now for the specific hardware items –

Central or Basic Computer System

Don't spec a Central Processor (CPU) per se, rather spec a total system. Require that it be new equipment (unless you want a used one) and define that it be of latest generation design (today that's third generation or is it fourth or 3½[?]). If you're gutsy don't identify your core storage requirements in terms of *x* number of words or bytes. Instead, specify your needs in *x* amount of USER SPACE or user space per terminal, while operating in time shared BASIC. (We felt 5000 words was adequate if the system could CHAIN programs.) And, if you're messing with FORTRAN and the like, then define your needs in terms of user space for each language. User space is really what you're concerned about isn't it? You will find wide variations in user space from system to system – so beware. This tactic puts the pressure on the vendor to specify space in your terms, not his. To save you dollar\$ later, you should specify that the delivered system be *expandable* to *x* amount of core without the need to replace the CPU or the addition of an expansion chassis (we said 32K). It's cheaper to get the bigger chassis now and less aggravation later. If you have a preference for a 12 bit word system, say so. If you want a 16 bitter spec it that way. You may as well get what you want!

More Storage

In this day and age you have an unbelievable choice if you want more storage capability on your system. For the complete system you can choose fixed-head disks, cartridge disks, magnetic tape, DECTape, cassette tape, and a plethora of floppy disks and other assorted paraphernalia, or any combination thereof. You should examine *your* needs as *you* see them and then make your decision. We're not convinced that a fixed head disk is needed for any reason other than speed and to run up the price. If speed is not your concern, save yourself some money and don't require a fixed head disk. That doesn't mean you won't get one. Some systems only work with such a disk for reasons that have never been adequately explained. (Warning: If you will be doing CAI on your system you will need a fixed head disk. CAI consumes an enormous amount of disk space and it slows the system down considerably. If you plan to do anything in addition to CAI on that system, be prepared – you'll need plenty of extra disk space to handle it.)



"I'd like a computer that's about this high and this wide..."

Here are some cost savers – Most large systems are sold with magnetic tape to be used to load the "system" in case of a malfunction. This tape unit (\$10,000 worth) has no other use since time sharing users *cannot* use it. You can eliminate this costly extra by using a *cartridge* disk as your time share storage unit. In case of malfunction you use this same device to reload the system.

If you're considering a DEC Edusystem, some combination of DECTAPE and cartridge disk is probably the most flexible, least cost way to go. Remember, DECTAPE is more like a random access device than it is like magnetic tape, or so they say.

Whatever you do, be sure to specify that the storage you want be available to *all* users in time shared BASIC. That seems obvious but you should know that hardware people sometimes sell you things that don't work the way you expect them to.

We're a little gun-shy about floppy disks and cassette units as of now. We haven't seen major vendors providing software to drive these units. Is that clear? Just because it's *attached* to your hardware does NOT mean it will work. There must be some linking software to make the "it" available to the user in BASIC. The software is not always available, so buyer beware However, if you have some good software people around, these two items may be a good low-cost way to adding storage to your little system.

I/O Capability

If you're specing a Teletype-only system, there is little to worry about. For each TTY you need a TTY interface or for all of them get one multiplexor into which they plug. Multiplexors usually handle 8 to 16 TTY and work out to be cheaper than buying individual interfaces. If you are going to communicate via phone lines with modems (see PCC Vol. 1, No. 2, p. 12), beware. Some TTY interfaces WILL run either direct TTY or modems – some WON'T. Specify your needs. No matter how many TTY's you want now, you'll want more soon. Be sure to require that your system I/O is expandable.



With changing technology you should be able to get multi-speed interfaces and multiplexors so you will be prepared to run those sweet new CRT's at rates of 30 CPS or faster. Your standard TTY interface will *not* run at 30 CPS. Specify variable speed interfaces or multiplexors to meet this need.

If you want card readers, printers, and all those other high speed peripherals be very cautious. These items don't just plug into the multiplexor – EACH needs a controller (like an interface). Do you want these peripherals available for time share users? You had better say so! Some BASIC systems will run these peripherals in time share, other will not. The HP 2000E, the low cost model, will not drive high-speed peripherals in time share . . . the 2000F will. (Another of life's unexplained mysteries.) Some DEC systems will drive these peripherals IF you buy more core.

Another frustrating item is the high-speed paper tape reader you must buy on larger systems for \$3500 or so. It is *only* used to ENTER system software. No user can use it to enter BASIC programs (don't ask me why!).

Cost savers – Mark sense card readers – we have friends who swear by them and other who swear at them. Check mark sense readers out carefully before you decide. You may find a punch card reader will better meet your needs and save you money. Line printers are expensive as hell. A good saving can be made if you buy the 80 column printer instead of the full blown 132 column model. Do you really need all that printing?

MORE MEMOES ON "GOING TO BID"

Miscellaneous

Somewhere in your bid spec you should require that all interconnecting cables and hardware be included. Cables can run \$35 to \$50 each. It's nice to have them included in the price. (I realize these things sound obvious but unfortunately we know of schools that have been \$-screwed by these little things.)

Most bids we've seen have specified that the system will operate without special environmental requirements such as air conditioning. You might even specify the low-high temperatures you require. That's what's neat about a mini . . . no air conditioning, no special raised floors and all those other expensive things.

Powerfail/restart capability is a hardware and software item. This goody costs about \$500. In case of power failure or fluctuation, it guarantees you won't lose everything that's going on and then restarts your system automatically. As a hardware item, it's pretty straightforward. Be sure to mention the requirement that there be software to make it operate when you're running BASIC. Again, it sounds obvious, but we did use a system recently that had powerfail hardware but when the plug was kicked out, we lost everything???

Want your computer in a cabinet? Better say so, you may not get it that way.

Maintenance — the stickywicket of this business. It costs dearly but buy a yearly maintenance contract on your system and high speed peripherals. It's worth it. We don't recommend maintenance contracts on TTY's. Service them with on-call service. Be confident that you will get 12 to 24 hour service from the computer manufacturer — service by employees of the firm. I'd be very leery if maintenance is only available from a "local mechanic with whom we contract." Those of you in the boonies will encounter this problem. Beware.

We've said . . . don't buy TTY's from the computer supplier. It'll cost you a fortune. The computer supplier may require that you buy a consol TTY from them (usually an ASR 35 for \$3500 or so). You're stuck buying it from them but don't accept the ASR 35 — tell them you want an ASR 33. It will do the same job at half the price.

When you specify TTY's from another source be sure to include the requirement that the TTY be modified for your system. TTY's connected to DEC, Data General and other computers, require a modification kit installed in the TTY to make it run compatibly with the computer (cost is about \$100 each). Remote TTY's (via phone lines) don't require these modifications.

Leasing — Nobody buys computers these days, they lease them. Someone out there should write us an article about leasing — pros, cons, prices etc. We do know that interest rates vary from firm to firm as do all other fine print items. Let Truth-In-Lending work for you — REQUIRE the vendor to specify the interest rate used in calculating your lease.

SOFTWARE

We're only going to worry about BASIC here. If you need other language specs, you'll have to find another reference. Let me repeat the comment that this section of your specs may be more important than your hardware requirements.

BASIC was developed at Dartmouth College and there is considerable literature to explain what is called Dartmouth BASIC. Trouble is, the authors of the language have come out with several revisions and improvements to the language which have blurred the original definition. We're going to reinstate what we think is the original Dartmouth BASIC.



Dartmouth BASIC includes the following statements: LET, PRINT, READ, DATA, GOTO, IF-THEN, FOR, NEXT, GOSUB, RETURN, INPUT, REMARK, END, DEF, DIM, STOP, RESTORE, RND, SGN, SIN, COS, TAN, ATN, SQRT, LOG, EXP, INT, ABS, and a full mix of MATRIX commands.



You may not need the MATRIX commands. All the rest represent the absolute minimum BASIC language requirements. You might place the MATRIX commands in a "desirable" software category. (MATRIX commands take up an awfully large amount of user space on core-based minis. Be sure to require the ability to delete the MATRIX commands at your will to gain user space when MAT isn't used. Then you only have to load the MAT commands when you need them.)



To this standard BASIC you should add the requirement of a TAB command which will help formatting output and the MULTI-BRANCH GOTO (ON x GOTO 100, 200, 300) which you will find invaluable.

If you're really getting into it, you'll want STRING VARIABLE capability on your system. String variable commands allow you to manipulate alphabetic data. Some systems will only allow strings of lengths from 6 to 18 characters, depending on the system. This is almost like no strings at all. HP allows strings of 72 characters (one full TTY line) on the 2000 series. DEC's BASIC PLUS language will handle strings as large as 255 characters. In addition to having strings you should specify the ability to use relational operators (<, =, >) with strings so you can do such things as compare strings and arrange them in alphabetic order. To round out your string variable capability you should require the ability to concatenate strings and separate strings using substring commands.

In the category of "preferred and awfully nice" (but not necessary) we place the ability to store strings in arrays or string array capability. This feature is now available on some of the newer, super BASIC systems that are coming out.

Next in order of preference, we see the need to CHAIN programs, that is to link two or more programs together for continuous operation. With CHAIN you must have a COMMON statement which allows carrying a variable forward from one program to another. Some systems offer CHAIN but not COMMON, caveat emptor.

The following BASIC features are not in any meaningful order but we suggest you evaluate each on its merits and use them in your specs as you see fit, . . . as required, . . . preferred, . . . not necessary.

PRINT USING or picture formatting as a BASIC command. This gives you the ability to control output format with more precision and without some fancy programming shenanigans. Especially useful for business applications.

Multiple statements per line — DEC has a neat user space saving feature that permits you to put multiple statements on one line.

10 FOR X=1 TO 10\PRINT X\NEXT X

If you're looking at a core based mini this is almost a necessity.

Immediate or calculator mode — allows you to execute unnumbered statements without writing a complete program and without having to scratch the existing program. The statement may be any legit BASIC statement, even including a looping one.

ENTER permits limiting the time a user has to input a value. Absolutely essential for CAI and nice to have for simulations and games.

File capability — the ability to store data in sequential and random access files. You should specify how many files can be accessed at one time (4 to 10), how much data each file should be able to handle. These figures will vary wildly from system to system.

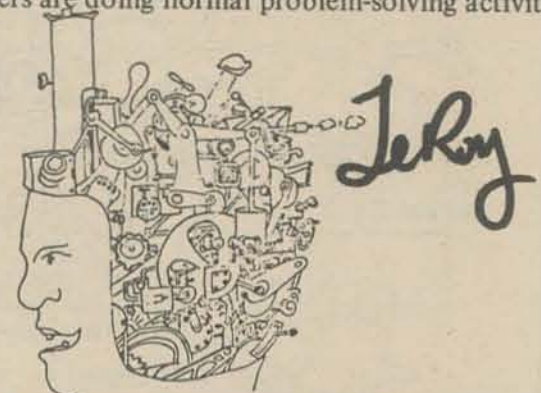
Logical operators — AND, OR, NOT operators available to use on all data.

Peripheral drivers — if you are buying card readers etc., we repeat again, specify (REQUIRE) that the BASIC software include the ability to effectively use these items by terminal users.

There must be other BASIC features but we're out of gas! If you're seeking a large disk time sharing system than you must require a full compliment of system accounting features including x number of assignable user numbers, file protection for each user, and the ability to keep track of time and space for each user. You should also require that the system have a Public Library capability which allows all users to access the programs in this library, AND require that the vendor provide you with at least 200 programs for this library each of which be suited for educational use at your level. HP (maybe DEC too) has a nice feature called a GROUP library. Users with similar user numbers have access to this library in addition to the Public Library. This feature is appropriate in a consortium installation where each school may like its own library in addition to the Public one.

We hate to say this, but these are the recommended requirements for one language. If you are concerned with other languages you should take some time to specify your needs for that or those languages as well.

Is it hardware or software? Somewhere you should require a reasonable response time when the system is in full use. What's reasonable??? How about 5 seconds after pressing RETURN when all 16 (or 32) users are doing normal problem-solving activities.



At the present time there is a Standards Committee meeting to establish standards for the BASIC language and all its improvements. This article has completely disregarded the existence of these standards. When they become available, we will print them so you can require the established standards on your system.





LETTERS

G. Harland
10303-98 Avenue
Edmonton Alberta T5K 0C3
CANADA



Shown the paper around a lot and found that the computer people were very interested (re. the Computing Services subscription) and non-computer people were a bit bedazzled... if you could do something in the way of a simple analogue to help explain how a computer sort of goes about its business I think it might help.

I hesitate getting too deep into that:

- (1) because the computers themselves can provide an experience worth much more than a newspaper article.
- (2) for fear of the "Radical Software Effect..." I like software but couldn't do much with until I had a few personal exchanges with a porta-pak under my belt.

U of A has a whole mess of computers: IBM 360/6F, 40, 1800, PDP8(18), PDP8E(2), HP 2116, HP 2114, D6C NOVA (3), HON DDP 316, HON DDP 516, NIC 1800, EA1 590, CDC 240, CDC L6P 30, CDC 3150, NIC 1800, XDS 920, RAY 703, UNI 9200, UNI 9300 (2), BUR L2301, but the only one I've ever spoken to is the IBM 360/67... I don't even know what the rest look like or what kind of magic they perform.

No, I don't have a computer... do you have a 4K you can spare... what do you think of DEC's PDP-16 modules... I'm reading the book.

I'm kind of new to computers really and haven't got enough vocabulary to say much more than a few stupid sentences but... I found a magazine called: SOFTWARE - Practice & Experience, Periodicals Department, John Wiley & Sons Ltd., Baffins Lane, Chichester, Sussex, ENGLAND, \$23.40 USA, \$22.50 CANADA/year (quarterly), that has a regular article in the back called Computer Recreations: for example,

- "Darwin" a game between computer programs as programs
- "Napoleon" The Military Game
- "MOD" or
- "CALCOMP" can't read this stuff

Seymour Papert was in Edmonton a few weeks back for some seminars, etc. and mentioned:

- (1) Alan Kay's involvement in some kind of computing thing (centre?) for public people in Palo Alto or wherever it is that Xerox has its mutant farm
- (2) Xerox's own "computers and kids" program
- (3) Ed Schlossberg (of the Brooklyn Children's Museum) and a traveling circus that involved computers, inflatables and a lot of travelling
- (4) Drs. Papert & Minsky's own "computers & kids" thing @ MIT and General Turtle

Do you people know anything about these things or could you find out about them and write it up in PCC?

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1

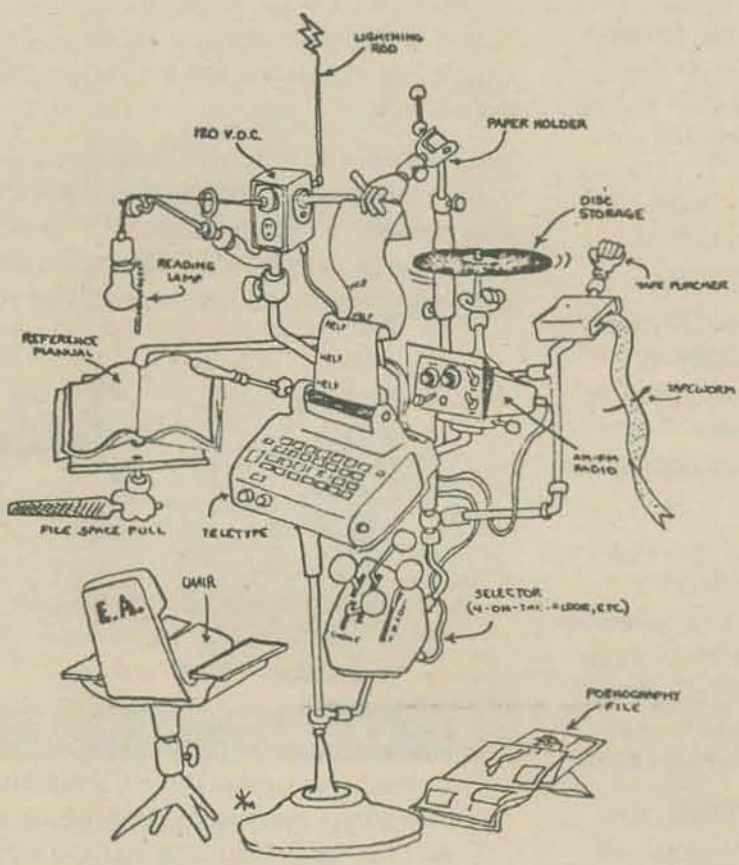
SOUTHWEST HIGH SCHOOL
3510 West 47th Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55410

Jim Moen, a member of the Computer Club, did this cartoon. I thought it was a clever piece of work and hope that you might publish it in a coming issue of your paper.

Jim Moen gives his consent for publication. If it is published he would like some extra copies of the issue.

Yours truly,

Edwin Anderson
Chairman, Mathematics Department



HP-2000Z
BASIC (BAD ACRONYMS SICKEN INTELLIGENT COMPUTERS)
TERMINAL

ONLY \$2000⁰⁰ wherever toys are sold

A GIFT FROM THE SOUTHWEST ANTI-MANAGEMENT FORCES (SAMF)

Dec 9, 72

Dear Bob

How's all the phreaks out there? I am one of Purdue University's jocks. I am a student in Engineering CS. I have a job part time at the CS center caring for the MUX. It feeds 64 TTY's and I am in the process of expanding it to 128. We run a CDC 6500 and 3-7094's on the input we have a 4K 8MOD comp with 23 ports that will be driving all our Imloc's at 9600 BAUD. (Now they are about 550 baud.) In the EE school we have a POP-9 with a 9600 baud Serial line driving the Imloc. We store programs for the Imloc on the 9's two discs and transfer them over. We have a grad student who just finished a non-graphical cribbage game. We run it on the '9. It's a huge pattern program.

Well I would like to get on your machine list. I have an HP-35 and am getting words together for a computer (want it's of course). Hope to hear from you. I think you guys are doing a great job.

Scientific Analysis Corporation



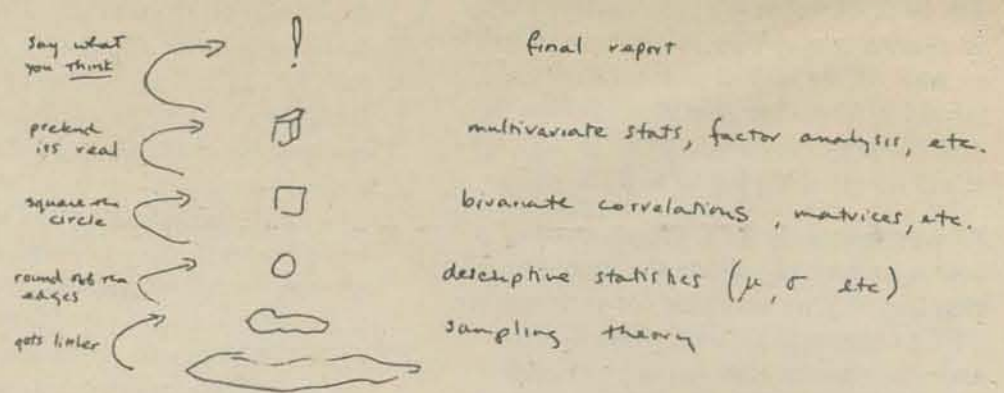
9 Feb 73

Hi!

PCC is neat.

Enclosed are some stuff I used in a seminar on computers as a research tool that I taught to my graduate sociology staff. The pictures with the trees are self-explanatory.

The "summary guide" to research design means like this, in statistical issues:



So far all the big people I have shown these pictures to have liked them. Maybe they would work with linker people too.

Keep on trucking :-)

xxx Les Morgan

A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION - 4329 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94118 / TELEPHONE (415) 752-7180
CABLE: SPRA SAN FRANCISCO

I would like to know how to get the rest of this school year's issues. (My son and I like your magazine very much).

Sincerely,
James McCormack
James McCormack

P.S. My son, the main computer user at our house, says:

- I don't have a computer, but have access to one (an HP 2000E)
- I don't have a music composer, but don't really want one
- The cheapest tape winder is a pair of hands
- I have about five simulation/game programs I have written (and more that are either inaccurate or not working)
- I would like to see simulation/game programs that are a little more complex
- I will definitely do a page in the future

PILOT '73

5 *MORE T: H E R E W E G O O O !
 10 T: HEY, HEY, WHAT'S YOU SAY??
 20 A: SCAT
 30 T: WHO, WHO ARE YOUUU?
 40 A: SNAME
 50 T: HOW, HOW DO YOU FEEL L L ?
 60 A: SFEEL
 70 T: DO YOU LIKE GRAPEFRUIT IN THE MORNING??
 80 A:
 90 M: YES, YEAH, OK, SURE, LOVE
 100 Y: SNAME, DOES A GRAPEFRUIT FEEL SFEEL IN THE MORNING?
 110 N: I SAY, SAY SCAT TO YOU!
 120 J: *MORE

RUN
 H E R E W E G O O O !
 HEY, HEY, WHAT'S YOU SAY??
 ?DINGBATS ARE FUNNY
 WHO, WHO ARE YOUUU?
 ?ME, HEE, HEE
 HOW, HOW DO YOU FEEL L L ?
 ?RUN OVER BY WATERMELONS
 DO YOU LIKE GRAPEFRUIT IN THE MORNING??
 ?ILOVEIT
 ME, HEE, HEE, DOES A GRAPEFRUIT FEEL RUN OVER BY
 WATERMELONS IN THE MORNING?

H E R E W E G O O O !
 HEY, HEY, WHAT'S YOU SAY??
 ?@

BYE
 EDITOR IN
 EH?10
 ?20

?RUN
 H E R E W E G O O O !
 WHO, WHO ARE YOUUU?
 ?HENRY
 HOW, HOW DO YOU FEEL L L ?
 ?RUNNYNOSED
 DO YOU LIKE GRAPEFRUIT IN THE MORNING??
 ?NEVER
 I SAY, SAY CAT TO YOU!
 H E R E W E G O O O !
 WHO, WHO ARE YOUUU?
 ?@
 BYE



FOR THE REVOLUTIONARY

- Put some PILOT Poetry up! Find the English Department!
- Try Spanish, French, Latin (?) in PILOT!

T: HOLA

- Invent some word games!! (Courtesy Abe Waksman, SRI)

R: WORD GAME IN & OUT
 T: TROUBLE IS OUT, BUBBLE IS IN
 T: DUCK IS OUT, GOOSE IS IN
 T: FOOT IS IN, SHOE IS OUT
 T: GUESS THE RULE-GIVE ME A WORD

*MOREA: \$WORD

M: AA, BB, CC, DD, EE, FF, GG, HH, II, JJ, KK, LL, MM
 JY: *NEXT
 M: NN, OO, PP, QQ, RR, SS, TT, UU, VV, WW, XX, YY, ZZ
 N: \$WORD IS OUT
 JN: *MORE

*NEXT T: \$WORD IS IN
 J: *MORE

10 T: HI! THIS IS THE GAME OF ROOMS.
 20 T: IT'S LIKE 'HIDE AND SEEK'--YOU PICK ONE OF THE ROOMS
 30 T: OF YOUR HOUSE, LIKE THE KITCHEN OR
 40 T: YOUR BEDROOM
 50 T: I'LL ASK YOU 'YES' OR 'NO' QUESTIONS
 60 T: AND TRY TO GUESS YOUR HIDING PLACE
 70 T:
 80 T: PICK A ROOM AND TELL ME WHEN YOU'RE READY
 90 *AGAIN T:
 100 A:
 110 T: OK...
 120 T:
 130 T:
 140 T: IS FOOD USUALLY FOUND IN YOUR ROOM
 150 *ASK1 A:
 160 M: YES
 170 JY: *FOOD
 180 M: NO
 190 JY: *NOFOOD
 200 T: I'M SORRY..
 210 T: I'M SORRY...PLEASE TYPE 'YES' OR 'NO'
 220 J: *ASK1
 230 *FOOD T: GOOD...IS IT USUALLY USED TO EAT IN
 240 *ASK2 A:
 250 M: YES
 260 JY: *KITCHEN
 270 M: NO
 280 JY: *DININGROOM
 290 T: I'M SORRY...PLEASE TYPE 'YES' OR 'NO'
 300 J: *ASK2
 310 *KITCHEN T: ARE YOU IN THE KITCHEN
 320 A:
 330 M: YES
 340 JY: *GOTIT
 350 JN: *GIVEUP
 360 *DININGROOM T: ARE YOU IN THE DINING ROOM
 370 A:
 380 M: YES
 390 JY: *GOTIT
 400 JN: *GIVEUP
 410 *NOFOOD T: Hmm...IS YOUR ROOM USUALLY USED TO RELAX IN BY
 420 T: EVERYBODY
 430 *ASK3 A:
 440 M: YES
 450 JY: *RELAX
 460 M: NO
 470 JY: *NORELAX
 480 T: I'M SORRY...PLEASE TYPE 'YES' OR 'NO'
 490 J: *ASK3
 500 *RELAX T: ARE YOU IN THE LIVING ROOM
 510 A:
 520 M: YES
 530 JY: *GOTIT
 540 JN: *GIVEUP
 550 *NORELAX T: DOES SOMEONE SLEEP IN THIS ROOM
 560 A:
 570 M: YES
 580 JY: *BEDROOM
 590 M: NO
 600 JY: *GIVEUP
 610 JN: *WASH
 620 *BEDROOM T: IS IT THE BEDROOM
 630 A:
 640 M: YES
 650 JY: *GOTIT
 660 JN: *GIVEUP
 670 *WASH T: DO PEOPLE WASH UP IN YOUR ROOM
 680 A:
 690 M: YES
 700 JY: *BATHROOM
 710 JN: *UNDER
 720 *BATHROOM T: ARE YOU IN THE BATHROOM
 730 A:
 740 M: YES
 750 JY: *GOTIT
 760 JN: *GIVEUP
 770 *UNDER T: ARE YOU IN THE BASEMENT
 780 A:
 790 M: YES
 800 JY: *GOTIT
 810 JN: *GARAGE
 820 *GARAGE T: ARE YOU IN THE GARAGE
 830 A:
 840 M: YES
 850 JY: *GOTIT
 860 JN: *GIVEUP
 870 *GOTIT T:
 880 T: THAT WAS FUN!
 890 J: *AGAIN?
 900 *GIVEUP T: I GIVE UP. WHAT ROOM ARE YOU HIDING IN
 910 A:
 920 T: Oh...I SEE!
 930 *AGAIN? T: WANT TO PLAY AGAIN
 940 A:
 950 M: Y, YES, OK, ALRIGHT, SURE
 960 JN: *OUT
 970 T: PICK ANOTHER ROOM AND TELL ME WHEN YOU'RE READY
 980 J: *AGAIN
 990 *OUT E:

?RUN
 HI! THIS IS THE GAME OF ROOMS.
 IT'S LIKE 'HIDE AND SEEK'--YOU PICK ONE OF THE ROOMS
 OF YOUR HOUSE, LIKE THE KITCHEN OR
 YOUR BEDROOM
 I'LL ASK YOU 'YES' OR 'NO' QUESTIONS
 AND TRY TO GUESS YOUR HIDING PLACE
 PICK A ROOM AND TELL ME WHEN YOU'RE READY
 ?READY
 OK...

IS FOOD USUALLY FOUND IN YOUR ROOM
 ?NO
 Hmm...IS YOUR ROOM USUALLY USED TO RELAX IN BY
 EVERYBODY
 ?YES
 ARE YOU IN THE LIVING ROOM
 ?YES

THAT WAS FUN!

These PILOT 73 instructions are the "core" instructions selected by the makers of the language. Many implementations will have more instructions, some may have fewer. The idea is to keep the core set in every implementation.

A note about entering programs:

The program that makes PILOT 73 work is usually called "the Editor." This program varies in language and operation from system to system. This miniprimer is a description of the language only; we assume that you will learn about your Editor from the people who set up PILOT 73 on the system you will use.



TALKING COMPUTER:

To make the computer talk, you use the T: instruction (for TYPE). When you run this program

T:HELLO

the computer says

HELLO

T:

(T: is just like BASIC "PRINT")

You can use the T: to make the computer print pictures!

```
T:          ++++++
T:          ] - - [
T:          ( O O )
T:          [ A ]
T:          [ #=# ]
T:          [ ]
T:          \>#</
```

Or to tell stories, etc.

T:THIS IS THE STORY OF THE DOWNFALL OF THE NIEBELUNGS

(The program is left for your completion. Use extra pages if you wish.)

TALKING TO THE COMPUTER:

To get the computer to let you get in a word or two (or more), you use the A: instruction (for ANSWER). When you run this program

A:

the computer types

?

then waits for your response. After you have typed in something and pressed the RETURN key, the computer will continue with the rest of the program (if any).

Here's a short program

```
T:THIS IS THE QUESTION
T:WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHSIGN
A:
T:THAT'S NICE
```

When you run this program, here's what happens:

```
THIS IS THE QUESTION
WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHSIGN
?
```

Then the computer waits for your answer If you then type

CAPRICORN (followed, of course, by the RETURN key)

the computer continues with

THAT'S NICE

Now, you do it: write a PILOT program using T: and A: which "behaves" like the interviewer on a TV "talk show" (like, Cavett, Carson, etc.). That is, it asks question after question, without paying attention to the answers at all.

Or, if that's not your cup of T:, try simulating Mother Goose. Here's a typical MG, telling a story to her children

```
WHEN SHE HEARD THIS, THE WICKED WITCH JUMPED ON HER
BROOMSTICK, AND HEADED AS FAST AS SHE COULD FLY BACK
TO HER HOUSE IN THE WOODS.
AND WHAT DO YOU THINK SHE DID WHEN SHE GOT THERE
?ATE UP THE KIDS
?NO, SHE JUST CHASED THEM
?OOOO, THE WICKED WITCH!
WELL, WHEN SHE GOT THERE, THE FIRST THING SHE DID WAS...
```

MG's children reply

(Well, what was the first thing she did?)

THE COMPUTER TALKS SOME MORE:

```
WHAT IS YOUR NAME
?FEARLESS FRED
HELLO, THERE, FEARLESS FRED
```

\$

How did the computer do that? By using an answer label. Here's the program:

```
T:WHAT IS YOUR NAME
A:$NAME ← this is an answer label
T:HELLO, THERE, $NAME
```

Let's look at some more computer talk:

```
T:WHAT'S YOUR NAME
A:$NAME
T:HOW OLD ARE YOU (IN YEARS)
A:$AGE
T:WHERE DO YOU LIVE
A:$LIVE
T:SO, YOUR NAME IS $NAME, AND YOU LIVE IN $LIVE
T:AND YOU ARE $AGE YEARS OLD.
```

See how answer labels work? The \$ means "the next characters are an answer label" When the computer sees

A:\$NAME

it labels the response with the label "\$NAME." Then when it sees:

T:YOUR NAME IS \$NAME

the computer types the first part

YOUR NAME IS

then it looks for the A: line which contains the label \$NAME. If it can find such a line, it will type the response which was given there. If it can't find the line, or if that line hasn't been reached yet (in the program), the computer types the label.

```
WHAT'S YOUR NAME
?CLEOPATRA
HOW OLD ARE YOU (IN YEARS)
?2500
WHERE DO YOU LIVE
?EGYPT
SO, YOUR NAME IS CLEOPATRA, AND YOU LIVE IN EGYPT
AND YOU ARE 2500 YEARS OLD.
```

What next? **JUMPING!**

```
*HERE T:I AM HERE
T:I AM THERE
J:*HERE
```

(This is a line label)

J:

When you RUN this, the computer says:

```
I AM HERE
I AM THERE
I AM HERE
I AM THERE
I AM HERE
```

etc., until you stop the computer (BREAK key on some systems). You use a line label (like *HERE, *LABEL, *START, etc.) to tell the J: instruction (for JUMP) where to jump.

```
*HERE T:I AM HERE
J:*THERE
*WHERE T:WHERE AM I?
J:*HERE
*THERE T:I AM THERE
J:*WHERE
```

will produce the same result as

```
*BEGIN T:I AM HERE
T:I AM THERE
T:WHERE AM I?
J:*BEGIN
```

What is the result?

Here's a "fancy" way to jump (or, here come subroutines):

```
*BEGIN T:HERE'S THE START
U:*MIDDLE
T:THIS IS THE END
J:*END
*MIDDLE T:THIS IS THE MIDDLE
E:
*END T:GOODBYE
E:
```

U:

```
?RUN
HERE'S THE START
THIS IS THE MIDDLE
THIS IS THE END
GOODBYE
```

So,
U: (for USE) acts just like J: (jumps to a label)
E: (for END) does two things

- (1) Ends the whole program (like BASIC "END"). The last E: in the program above does this, right after the label *END.
- (2) If a U: line has been executed, E: returns the computer to the line following the U:. The first E: above, right after the label *MIDDLE, does this. When the computer reaches this instruction, it automatically jumps back to the line right after the U: instruction.

M:

THE WORLD OF M:

The M: instruction (for MATCH) is used to make the computer a little "smarter." LOOK HERE

```
T:DO YOU KNOW WHAT DARWIN IS FAMOUS FOR
A:
M:EVOLUTION,SPECIES,BEAGLE
TY:FOUND A MATCH!
TN:NO MATCH
```

```
?RUN
DO YOU KNOW WHAT DARWIN IS FAMOUS FOR
?
```

Now, if the responder types in one of the three M: items, a "match" will be found.

If a match is found, the value of M: is "YES" (Y).
If no match is found, the value of M: is "NO" (N).

M: executes a character by character string comparison of the response given to A:, with each of the M: items, one item at a time. (In other words, a "moving window" comparison.)

M: takes everything literally. Suppose we run the above program.

```
DO YOU KNOW WHAT DARWIN IS FAMOUS FOR
?NO ← an honest answer...
NO MATCH
```

M: is NO.
Again:

N

```
DO YOU KNOW WHAT DARWIN IS FAMOUS FOR
?INVENTED SPESES
NO MATCH
```

(M: is NO 'cause the responder can't spell.)

Once more:

```
DO YOU KNOW WHAT DARWIN IS FAMOUS FOR
?THEORY OF EVOLUTION
FOUND A MATCH!
```

(M: is YES, since the A: matches one of the M: items.)

Y

To get the computer to "ignore" irrelevant spelling errors and/or extra text, the M: items may consist of a few consecutive characters of the desired response, for example:

```
M:EVOL,SPE,BEAG
```

You may get in a little trouble with this approach. Consider:

```
DO YOU KNOW WHAT DARWIN IS FAMOUS FOR
?THE SEXUAL REVOLUTION
```

If the M: line is

```
M:EVOL,SPE,BEAG
```

then M: will find a match, because REVOLUTION contains one of the M: items.

This should help you to figure out how M: works. That's only the first part. Next, let's do something with the value of M:. Look at this program:

```
T:WHAT AMERICAN WAS THE 'FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY'
A:
M:GEO,WASH
TY:GOOD FOR YOU, SMARTY.
JY:*END
T:SORRY, THAT'S NOT IT
*END E:
```

If M: is Y after execution, the instructions

```
TY:GOOD FOR YOU, SMARTY.
JY:*END
```

will be performed. If no match is found, M: will be N, and all Y: instructions will be skipped. Here's the RUN:

```
WHAT AMERICAN WAS THE 'FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY'
?SAM SPADE
SORRY, THAT'S NOT IT
```

Let's try again

```
WHAT AMERICAN WAS THE 'FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY'
?WASHINGTON
GOOD FOR YOU, SMARTY.
```

Because M: is YES, the JY: instruction jumps to the line labeled *END.

Any PILOT 73 instruction can be make "conditional" on the last M: line executed by adding Y or N to the instruction.

Examples:

```
AY JN MN UY EN MY
```

A few other details:

- (1) M: looks at the last A: executed.
- (2) M: lines can contain as many items as you can fit in a line.
- (3) TY: can be written as just Y:
- (4) TN: can be written as just N:
- (5) Each time a new M: line is executed, the value (that is, Y or N) of any previous M: line is erased.

Example:

```
T:WHERE IS THE LARGEST STOCK MARKET LOCATED,
T:NEW YORK, MOSCOW, OR LONDON
A:
M:NEW,YORK,NY
Y:RIGHT ON
JY:*END
M:MOS
Y:SORRY, THE RUSSIANS AREN'T CAPITALISTS (YET)
JY:*END
MN:LON
Y:SORRY, THE SUN HAS SET ON THE EMPIRE
*END E:
```

```
?RUN
```

```
WHERE IS THE LARGEST STOCK MARKET LOCATED,
NEW YORK, MOSCOW, OR LONDON
?MOSCOW
SORRY, THE RUSSIANS AREN'T CAPITALISTS (YET)
```

```
?RUN
```

```
WHERE IS THE LARGEST STOCK MARKET LOCATED,
NEW YORK, MOSCOW, OR LONDON
?LONDON
SORRY, THE SUN HAS SET ON THE EMPIRE
```


PILOT 1

```

3  COM K5[1]
10 REM-PILOT 73 SYSTEM BY GREGORY YOB
5  REM-2296 BKYANT PALO ALTO CAL. 326-4039
10 I=1
10 REM- COPYRIGHT, 1972
10 DIM A$(41), B$(41), C$(41), D$(41), E$(41), F$(41)
10 DIM S$(72), O$(72)
10 DIM T$(72)
0  REM-SET PO TO LENGTH OF S$ AND O$ 1" ABOVE PO is maximum string length
0  PO=72 aligned on your system
0  DIM A(250), B(250), L(50), M(50)
00 DEF FNA(X)=X-INT((X-1)/6)*6 FNA chooses which string in a record
10 DEF FNB(X)=INT((X-1)/6)+1 FNB chooses which record to access
20 IF K$="" THEN 190 A string in common is initialized to NVL. This detects
30 PRINT INSTRUCTIONS" whether a chained program is RUN or not previously
40 INPUT S$
50 IF S$(1)="" THEN 190
60 CHAIN "PILOT2" "PILOT 1"
90 FILES TEST,E "PILOT 1" has instructions & chains back to "PILOT 1"
00 IF END #1 THEN 260 Always different in each dialect of BASIC
10 READ #1,1 Checks whether to initialize (SCRATCH) your file (TEST)
20 MAT READ #1,1A Absorb A and B arrays
30 READ #1,5
40 MAT READ #1,1B
50 GOT0 310
60 GOSUB 5690 SUB 5690 initializes the file TEST
00 PRINT "SCRATCH PERFORMED ON FILE" Just a reminder
10 REM-EDITOR PROGRAM
20 PRINT "EDITOR IN"
30 PRINT "EH"
40 INPUT S$
50 I=0
60 GOSUB 5410 SUB 5410 tries to get a line number N=-1 = no numbers found
70 IF N<1 THEN 2000 Branch to {RUN,REN,SCR,LIS}
80 REM-NUMERIC COMMANDS
90 IF S$(1,2)="" THEN 700
00 IF S$(1,1)="" THEN 900
10 IF S$="" THEN 1000
20 REM-DELETE A LINE
30 FOR I=1 TO 240
40 IF A(I)=N THEN 470
50 NEXT I
60 GOT0 340
70 IF A(I+1)=N THEN 580
80 REM-SINGLE LINE
90 P=B(I)
00 FOR J=1 TO 239
10 A(J)=A(J+1)
20 B(J)=B(J+1)
30 NEXT J
40 A(240)=0
50 B(240)=P
60 GOSUB 5200 SUB 5200 saves A and B on disk
70 GOT0 340
80 REM-DOUBLE LINE
90 P=B(I)
00 P1=B(I+1)
10 FOR J=1 TO 238
20 A(J)=A(J+2)
30 B(J)=B(J+2)
40 NEXT J
50 A(240)=A(239)=0
60 B(239)=P
70 B(240)=P1
80 GOSUB 5200
90 GOT0 340
100 REM-LIST TEN LINES
110 FOR I=1 TO 240
120 IF A(I) >= N THEN 750
130 NEXT I
140 GOT0 340
150 PRINT ""
160 J1=0
170 IF J1>10 THEN 870
180 GOSUB 5270 SUB 5270 looks up the string
190 IF A(I+1) < A(I) THEN 820 Check if double length
200 I=I+1
210 IF S$="" THEN 870
220 PRINT A(I);S$
230 I=I+1
240 IF A(I)<1 THEN 870
250 J1=J1+1
260 GOT0 770
270 PRINT ""
280 GOT0 340
290 REM-ONE LINE
300 FOR J=1 TO 240
310 IF A(J)=N THEN 940
320 NEXT J
330 GOT0 340
340 PRINT ""
350 I=J
360 GOSUB 5270
370 PRINT A(I);S$
380 PRINT ""
390 GOT0 340
1000 REM- INSERT OF OVERWRITE Save or overwrite a line (harvest part of editor)
1010 FOR I=1 TO 240
1020 IF A(I)=N THEN 1080
1030 IF A(I)>N THEN 1400
1040 IF A(I)=0 THEN 1570
1050 NEXT I
1060 PRINT "NO MORE SPACE"
1070 GOT0 340
1080 REM-OVERWRITE
1090 IF I+1>240 THEN 1110
1100 IF A(I)=A(I+1) THEN 1250
1110 REM- ONE LINE IN FILE
1120 IF LEN(S$)>41 THEN 1160
1130 GOSUB 5040
1140 GOT0 340
1150 REM- TWO LINE INSERT, ONE LINE IN FILE
1160 T$=S$
1170 S$=S$(1,41)
1180 GOSUB 5040
1190 I=I+1
1200 S$=T$(42)
1210 GOSUB 1910 SUB 1910 bumps A and B (makes a hole)
1220 GOSUB 5040 SUB 5040 stores string on disk
1230 GOSUB 5200
1240 GOT0 340
1250 REM- TWO LINES IN FILE
1260 IF LEN(S$)>41 THEN 1320
1270 REM- ONE LINE TO PUT INTO TWO LINE FILE
1280 GOSUB 1820 SUB 1820 anti-bumps A and B (fills a hole)
1290 GOSUB 5040
1300 GOSUB 5200
1310 GOT0 340
1320 REM- TWO AND TWO
1330 T$=S$
1340 S$=S$(1,41)
1350 GOSUB 5040
1360 I=I+1
1370 S$=T$(42)
1380 GOSUB 5040
1390 GOT0 340
1400 REM- INSERTION
1410 GOSUB 1910
1420 IF LEN(S$)>41 THEN 1470
1430 REM- SINGLE INSERT
1440 GOSUB 5040
1450 GOSUB 5200
1460 GOT0 340
1470 REM- DOUBLE INSERTION
1480 T$=S$
1490 S$=S$(1,41)
1500 GOSUB 5040
1510 I=I+1
1520 S$=T$(42)
1530 GOSUB 1910
1540 GOSUB 5040
1550 GOSUB 5200
1560 GOT0 340

```

By Gregory Yob

```

1570 REM- LAST LINE CASE
1580 IF LEN(S$)>41 THEN 1650
1590 REM- ONE LINE, PLEASE
1600 A(I)=N
1610 GOSUB 5040
1620 GOSUB 5200
1630 GOT0 340
1640 REM-DOUBLE IF YOU WISH Double size
1650 A(I)=N
1660 A(I+1)=N
1670 T$=S$
1680 S$=S$(1,41)
1690 GOSUB 5040
1700 S$=T$(42)
1710 I=I+1
1720 GOSUB 5040
1730 GOSUB 5200
1740 GOT0 340
1820 REM- GIVEN I < DELETE THE LINE
1830 P=B(I)
1840 FOR J=1 TO 239
1850 A(J)=A(J+1)
1860 B(J)=B(J+1)
1870 NEXT J
1880 A(240)=0
1890 B(240)=P
1900 RETURN
1910 REM- GIVEN I, HUMP OUT ONE LINE
1920 P=B(I+40)
1930 FOR J=240 TO I+1 STEP -1
1940 A(J)=A(J-1)
1950 B(J)=B(J-1)
1960 NEXT J
1970 A(I)=N
1980 B(I)=P
1990 RETURN
2000 REM-NON NUMERIC COMMANDS
2010 S$=S$(1,3)
2020 IF S$="" THEN 2070
2030 IF S$="LIS" THEN 2100
2040 IF S$="REN" THEN 2220
2050 IF S$="RUN" THEN 2360
2060 GOT0 330
2070 REM- SCRATCH
2080 GOSUB 5690
2090 GOT0 340
2100 REM-LIST
2110 PRINT ""
2120 FOR I=1 TO 240
2130 IF A(I)<1 THEN 2190
2140 GOSUB 5270
2150 PRINT A(I);S$
2160 IF A(I) < A(I+1) THEN 2180
2170 I=I+1
2180 NEXT I
2190 PRINT ""
2200 GOT0 340
2210 REM- RENUMBER
2220 I=10
2230 FOR I=1 TO 240
2240 IF A(I)<1 THEN 2340
2250 IF A(I)=A(I+1) THEN 2290
2260 A(I)=15
2270 I=I+10
2280 GOT0 2330
2290 A(I)=15
2300 A(I+1)=15
2310 I=I+1
2320 GOT0 2270
2330 NEXT I
2340 GOSUB 5200
2350 GOT0 340
2360 CHAIN "PILOT2"
5040 REM-GIVEN I, STASH S$
5050 V=FNB(B(I))+8
5060 READ #1, V;A$, B$, C$, D$, E$, F$
5070 GOT0 FNA(B(I)) OF 5080, 5100, 5120, 5140, 5160, 5180
5080 PRINT #1, V;S$, B$, C$, D$, E$, F$
5090 RETURN
5100 PRINT #1, V;A$, S$, C$, D$, E$, F$
5110 RETURN
5120 PRINT #1, V;A$, B$, S$, D$, E$, F$
5130 RETURN
5140 PRINT #1, V;A$, B$, C$, S$, E$, F$
5150 RETURN
5160 PRINT #1, V;A$, B$, C$, D$, S$, F$
5170 RETURN
5180 PRINT #1, V;A$, B$, C$, D$, E$, S$
5190 RETURN
5200 REM-PRINT A AND B ARRAYS No comment. Save A and B arrays
5210 READ #1,1
5220 MAT PRINT #1,1A
5230 READ #1,5
5240 MAT PRINT #1,1B
5250 RETURN
5270 REM- EXTRACT S$ WHEN GIVEN I I is string address. Get S$ given I
5280 HEAD #1, FNB(B(I))+8
5290 FOR J=1 TO FNA(B(I))
5300 READ #1, S$
5310 NEXT J
5320 IF I+1>240 THEN 5400
5330 IF A(I+1) < A(I) THEN 5400
5340 I=B(I+1)
5350 HEAD #1, FNB(I6)+8
5360 FOR J=1 TO FNA(I6)
5370 READ #1, A$
5380 NEXT J
5390 S$=LEN(S$)+1)+A$
5400 RETURN
5410 REM-GIVEN S$ GET N
5419 DIM Z$(10)
5420 Z$="0123456789"
5430 N=-1
5440 GOSUB 5550
5450 IF S$="" THEN 5540
5460 GOSUB 5610
5470 IF N<0 THEN 5530
5480 IF N>=1 THEN 5500
5490 N=0
5500 N=10+N*N1
5510 S$=S$(N)
5520 GOT0 5450
5530 GOSUB 5550
5540 RETURN
5550 REM-REBLANK S$
5560 IF S$(1,1)="" THEN 5600
5570 S$=S$(2)
5580 IF S$="" THEN 5600
5590 GOT0 5560
5600 RETURN
5610 REM-DIGIT SCAN
5620 N1=-1
5630 FOR J=1 TO 10
5640 IF S$(1,1) <= Z$(J,J) THEN 5670
5650 N1=J-1
5660 RETURN
5670 NEXT J
5680 RETURN
5690 REM-SCRATCH ROUTINE
5700 MAT A=ZER
5710 MAT B=ZER
5720 FOR J=1 TO 240
5730 B(J)=J
5740 NEXT J
5750 A$=""
5760 FOR J=9 TO 48
5770 PRINT #1, J;A$, B$, C$, D$, E$, F$
5780 NEXT J
5790 GOSUB 5200
5800 RETURN
6100 END

```

1570-1740 If new line equal to last line then this block is used
Single size

1820-1990 SUB 1820 shrinks A and B like this:

1910-1990 expands A and B like this:

N = line number
P = last entry in B

(As you may note, insertion & deletion do strange things)

Recall Line 370 - this is the other main branch of the editor

Look at last 3 characters of S\$ and branch

Return to EDIT, Line 330 if not recognizable

The "" contains X (turns punch off) which allows the tape to be used as input at a later time

Renumber by 10's (I5 holds increment value)

If zero, quit
Check if double length

NOTE: PILOT 1 and PILOT 2 have compatible line numbers and can be joined into one program if you care to save. (Lines 2400-5000 belong to PILOT 2)

Save A and B arrays

RUN (PILOT 2 RUNs the PILOT program)
Messy as you can see. Read a record, rewrite holding new strings S\$
Because strings start at record 9 in TEST

Serial READ works fine. If you are a time fanatic, note 5280 which gets you nearby
Check if file is full

Check for double length

Concatenations in HP BASIC

Convert string "9" to numeric 9.0 etc. Gets line number

5440-5530 SUB 5550 removes leading blanks

compare digit with numeral

Build N
Clip off first character in S\$

Look 'n'!

Set N1 = value of digit 0 - 9

Set A = 0, B = 1, 2, 3, ..., 240

Print NUL strings in \$STRING\$ portion

Saves statements

PILOT 2

```

5 COM KS[1]
20 I=1
30 KS="Y"
40 DIM AS[41]
50 DIM SS[72],OS[72]
80 PO=72
90 DIM A[241],B[241],L[50],M[50]
100 DEF FNA(X)=X-INT((X-1)/6)*6
110 DEF FNB(X)=INT((X-1)/6)+1
190 FILES TEST,E
200 GOT0 2400
320 CHAIN "PILOT1"
2400 RESTORE
2410 GOSUB 4680
2420 IB=0
2430 I9=0
2440 READ #1,I
2450 MAT READ #1,A
2460 READ #1,S
2470 MAT READ #1,B
2480 MAT M=ZER
2490 MAT L=ZER
2510 F=0
2520 Q=1
2530 FOR I=1 TO 240
2535 GOSUB 5280
2536 Q=LEN(SS)
2540 IF S$="" THEN 2750
2545 IF SS[1,I]#"" THEN 2585
2555 GOSUB 3690
2560 GOSUB 4920
2565 L[I]=Q1
2570 M[I]=1
2575 Q=Q+1
2580 IF Q>50 THEN 2750
2585 GOSUB 3580
2590 IF US[1,I]#"" THEN 2640
2595 IF SS[1,I]#"" THEN 2640
2600 GOSUB 3690
2605 GOSUB 4920
2610 I9=I9+1
2615 IF I9>20 THEN 2640
2620 S[I9]=I
2625 GOT0 2565
2630 IF Q<42 THEN 2640
2635 I=I+1
2640 IF Q<42 THEN 2650
2645 I=I+1
2650 NEXT I
2750 I=0
2760 I=I+1
2770 IF IB<1 THEN 2740
2780 I=I+1
2790 IB=0
2800 IF I>240 THEN 3490
2810 GOSUB 5280
2820 IF S$="" THEN 320
2830 IF LEN(SS)<42 THEN 2860
2840 IB=1
2860 IF SS[1,I]#"" THEN 2920
2870 GOSUB 3690
2880 IF LEN(SS)>0 THEN 2920
2890 GOT0 320
2920 GOSUB 3580
2935 IF GS="Y" THEN 3000
2940 IF GS="N" THEN 3020
2945 CS=CS[1,I]
2950 IF CS="J" THEN 3360
2955 IF CS="A" THEN 3020
2960 IF CS="M" THEN 3190
2965 IF CS="K" THEN 2760
2970 GOT0 3140
3000 IF F>0 THEN 2945
3010 GOT0 2760
3020 IF F<1 THEN 2945
3030 GOT0 2760
3140 GOSUB 3820
3150 T=T+1
3160 IF T>100 THEN 3470
3170 GOT0 2760
3190 GOSUB 4520
3200 GOT0 2760
3220 INPUT IS
3225 IS=LEN(IS)+1
3227 IS[4,LFN(IS)+3]=IS
3230 T=0
3240 IF IS[4,4]#"" THEN 3490
3250 T1=T+1
3255 IF SS[1,I]#"" THEN 3340
3260 GOSUB 3690
3265 GOSUB 4920
3280 FOR J=1 TO 19
3290 IF Q1=S[J] THEN 3320
3300 NEXT J
3310 GOT0 2760
3320 L2=J
3330 GOSUB 4370
3340 GOT0 2760
3360 T1=T1+1
3370 IF T1>100 THEN 3450
3375 DS=""
3380 GOSUB 3690
3390 GOSUB 4120
3400 IF M2=0 THEN 3430
3410 I=M2
3420 GOT0 2800
3430 PRINT "CANNOT LOCATE ""DS""
3440 GOT0 2760
3450 PRINT "JUMP LOOP AT ""DS"
3460 GOT0 3490
3470 PRINT "TEXT LOOP"
3490 PRINT "BYE"
3500 GOT0 320
3520 IF SS[1,I]#"" THEN 3570
3530 IF LEN(SS)<1 THEN 3570
3540 SS=SS[2]
3550 IF LEN(SS)<2 THEN 3570
3560 GOT0 3520
3570 RETURN
3580 GOSUB 3520
3610 FOR J1=2 TO LEN(SS)
3620 IF SS[J1,J1]#"" THEN 3650
3630 NEXT J1
3640 RETURN
3650 CS=SS[1,I]
3655 GS=SS[J1-1,J1-1]
3660 SS=SS[J1+1]
3670 RETURN
3690 GOSUB 3520
3695 DS=""
3710 FOR J1=2 TO LEN(SS)
3711 IF SS[J1,J1]#"" THEN 3740
3712 IF SS[J1,J1]#"" THEN 3740
3713 IF SS[J1,J1]#"" THEN 3790
3714 IF SS[J1,J1]#"" THEN 3740
3720 IF SS[J1,J1]#"" THEN 3790
3730 IF SS[J1,J1]#"" THEN 3790
3740 NEXT J1
3750 J2=LEN(SS)
3755 DIM DS[10]
3760 REM
3765 DS[1,10]=SS[1,J2]
3770 SS=SS[J2+1]
3780 RETURN
3790 J2=J1-1
3800 GOT0 3760
3820 P=1
3830 P1=LEN(SS)
3840 IF SS[P,P]#"" THEN 3900
3845 PRINT SS[1,I]
3846 IF LEN(SS)<2 THEN 3880
3850 SS=SS[2]
3870 GOT0 3830
3880 PRINT
3890 RETURN

```

```

3900 IF SS[P+1,P+1]="" THEN 3850
3910 GS=SS
3920 SS=SS[P]
3930 GOSUB 3690
3940 GOSUB 4920
3950 L2=0
3960 FOR J=1 TO 19
3970 IF Q1=S[J] THEN 3990
3980 L2=J
3990 NEXT J
4000 IF L2#0 THEN 4010
4005 PRINT "S"
4006 GOT0 4090
4010 GOSUB 4240
4020 OS[P]=SS[3,LEN(XS)-3]
4030 P1=LEN(OS)
4040 IF P1+LEN(SS)<P0 THEN 4080
4050 OS[LEN(OS)+1]=SS[LEN(DS)+1]
4060 SS=OS
4070 GOT0 3880
4080 OS[LEN(OS)+1]=S$
4090 SS=OS
4100 GOT0 3850
4120 REM
4130 GOSUB 4920
4140 FOR J=1 TO 50
4150 IF L[J]=0 THEN 4200
4160 NEXT J
4170 PRINT DS" IS MISSING"
4180 L2=M2+1
4190 RETURN
4200 I=M[J]
4210 L2=M2+1
4220 RETURN
4240 L3=FNC(L2)
4250 HEAD #2,L3;WS,XS,YS,ZS
4260 L4=FND(L2)
4270 IF L4<2 THEN 4340
4280 IF L4<3 THEN 4310
4290 IF L4<4 THEN 4320
4300 XS=ZS
4310 RETURN
4320 XS=YS
4330 RETURN
4340 XS=WS
4350 RETURN
4370 L3=FNC(L2)
4380 READ #2,L3;WS,XS,YS,ZS
4390 L4=FND(L2)
4400 IF L4<2 THEN 4490
4410 IF L4<3 THEN 4470
4420 IF L4<4 THEN 4450
4430 PRINT #2,L3;WS,XS,YS,IS
4440 RETURN
4450 PRINT #2,L3;WS,XS,IS,ZS
4460 RETURN
4470 PRINT #2,L3;WS,IS,YS,ZS
4480 RETURN
4490 PRINT #2,L3;IS,XS,YS,ZS
4500 RETURN
4520 SS[LEN(SS)+1]=""
4521 FOR J2=2 TO LEN(IS)
4522 IF IS[J2,J2]#IS[J2-1,J2-1] THEN 4526
4523 IF IS[J2,J2]#"" THEN 4526
4524 IS[J2-1]=IS[J2]
4525 IF J2=LEN(IS) THEN 4530
4526 NEXT J2
4530 F=0
4540 IF LEN(SS)<2 THEN 4660
4550 FOR J1=1 TO LEN(SS)
4560 IF SS[J1,J1]#"" THEN 4580
4570 NEXT J1
4580 XS=SS[1,J1-1]
4581 IF XS[1,I]#"" THEN 4585
4582 XS=XS[2]
4583 IF XS="" THEN 4530
4584 GOT0 4581
4585 IF XS[LEN(XS),LEN(XS)]#"" THEN 4590
4586 XS=XS[1,LEN(XS)-1]
4587 IF XS="" THEN 4530
4588 GOT0 4585
4590 SS=SS[J1+1]
4600 IF LEN(XS)>LEN(IS) THEN 4540
4610 FOR J1=1 TO LEN(IS)-LEN(XS)+1
4620 IF XS=IS[J1,J1+LEN(XS)-1] THEN 4650
4630 NEXT J1
4640 GOT0 4540
4650 F=1
4660 RETURN
4680 DEF FNC(X)=INT(X/4)+96)+1
4690 DEF FND(X)=X-INT((X-1)/4)*4
4700 OS=""$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ0987654321"
4710 DIM IS[72]
4720 DIM KS[60],XS[60],YS[60],ZS[60]
4730 DATA 2,3,5,7,11,13,17,19,23,29
4740 FOR J=1 TO 10
4750 READ Q1
4760 PEJ]=L06(Q1)
4770 NEXT J
4780 M=L1=T1=T2=0
4790 T=0
4800 MAT L=ZER
4810 DIM S[20]
4814 MAT S=ZER
4830 READ #2,I
4840 FOR J=1 TO 5
4850 PRINT #2,J;"XXXXXX","XXXXXX","XXXXXX","XXXXXX"
4860 NEXT J
4870 RETURN
4890 DIM OS[40]
4900 DIM P[10]
4920 Q1=0
4930 J1=LEN(DS)
4940 IF J1<11 THEN 4960
4950 J1=10
4960 FOR J=1 TO J1
4970 FOR K=1 TO 36
4980 IF DS[J,J]=OS[K,K] THEN 5020
4990 NEXT K
5000 NEXT J
5010 RETURN
5020 Q1=Q1+K*P[J]
5030 GOT0 5000
5280 READ #1,FNB(B[I])+8
5290 FOR J=1 TO FNA(B[I])
5300 READ #1;S$
5310 NEXT J
5320 IF I+1>240 THEN 5400
5330 IF A[I+1]#A[I] THEN 5400
5340 I6=B[I+1]
5350 READ #1,FNB(I6)+8
5360 FOR J=1 TO FNA(I6)
5370 READ #1;AS
5380 NEXT J
5390 SS[LEN(SS)+1]=AS
5400 RETURN
5550 REM=DEBLANK SS
5560 IF SS[1,I]#"" THEN 5600
5570 SS=SS[2]
5580 IF S$="" THEN 5600
5590 GOT0 5560
5600 RETURN
6100 END

```

By Gregory Hob

PAPER TAPES OF PILOT1 AND PILOT2 ARE AVAILABLE FOR \$10.00 FROM:
 GREGORY HOB
 2296 BRYANT PARK AUTO, CMT.
 415-326-4059

USING PILOT

LOADING AND USING

If you are familiar with BASIC, the remarks will help you fit PILOT 1 and PILOT 2 to your system. If you aren't, follow this cookbook:

- (1) Be sure your computer is an HP 2000 Series machine.
- (2) LOGON, SCRATCH, ENTER THE CODE FOR PILOT 1 AND SAV AND LIS.
- (3) Check that what you have is identical with this one. If not, fix and repeat this step.
- (4) Repeat for PILOT 2.
- (5) Create a dummy program, PILOT 3

```

5  COM K$(1)
10 PRINT "READ THE MANUAL, CHARLIE!"
15  K$ = "Y"
20  CHAIN - PILOT 1
30  END

```

Later you can write your own instructions.

- (6) Now that you are loaded and ready (ahem):

```

OPEN-TEST,48
OPEN-E,5
GET-PILOT 1
RUN

```

At which time all those other errata will appear which you missed in Step 3.

It's wise to save some copies under other names in case you clobber this one [Beware of the CHAIN-BEAST]

- (7) At last, it runs (sort of). Try the various operations - entering a program, LISTing, SCRatching, RENUMBERing, and RUNning.

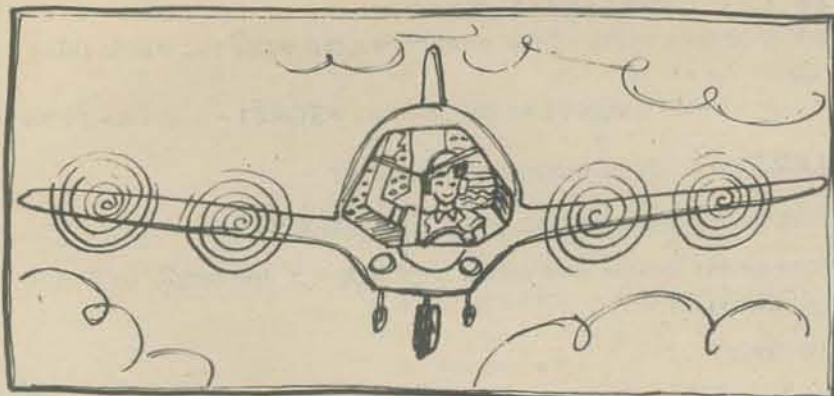
[When you RUN, PILOT 2 is activated. If you crash, you will still be in PILOT 2. When fixing your typos, be sure to get *SAV-THE PROGRAM YOU ARE FIXING* or you will likely either fix the wrong program or lose your fix when it chains to the other program] *Each time!!

- (8) Try writing PILOT programs which use all the features (i.e., T Y N M J A R E).

- (9) Congratulations!

Send us any really neat PILOT programs - some will appear in PCC.

- (10) If you don't like steps 2 through 9, send \$10 to Gregory Yob, 2296 Bryant, Palo Alto, CA. and we will send you a tape with PILOT 1, PILOT 2 and PILOT 3 on it.



MISCELLANEOUS THINGS & TECHNICAL HASSLES

- (1) Files - If you have a highly similar BASIC (like NOVA or BASIC TYMSHARE), the files statement [Line 190] may be different. "TEST" is FILE #1 and "E" is FILE #2.
- (2) Space - If you have a HP 2000C, your record length is 256 words so you can use twice as many strings, etc. per record. Try if you dare.
- (3) Space (continued) - PILOT holds 240 single length lines. In practice about 1 in 8 lines are double length. Think of about 200 lines of PILOT as your maximum size.
- (4) Since this is an interpreter, it looks at the disc a lot. There may be response problems at 5 or more terminals in PILOT. (This trouble has been experienced at SRI and LHS.) If you have this problem, let us know.
- (5) There may still be bugs! Call me up (Greg at 415-326-4039) so we can fix em! If you have cleaner code or hot programming ideas, we have ears. (Especially if your version (a) works, (b) faster (c) with less core)
- (6) Tapes of PILOT 1 and 2 are available - \$10 service charge per tape (holds PILOT 1 and PILOT 2). When we have it together, manuals and some sample program will be included.

INTERPRETER VS. TRANSLATOR

IMPLEMENTING SIMPLE LANGUAGES ON MIDI-MINI TIMESHARE COMPUTERS

Pete Rowe
Lawrence Hall of Science
University of California
Berkeley

24 JAN 1973

In this and later issues of PCC, readers will be able to explore new languages. Some of the simple languages can be written in BASIC. The way they are implemented in BASIC is the point of this article.

At the start, I will define a Midi-Mini as a multi-user, BASIC interpreter with data files and string manipulation, timeshare computer. Hewlett Packard's 2000 series, Digital Equipment's EDU 30, 40, 50, RSTS-11 and Data General's Seminar 2 thru 10 generally comply with this definition.

BASIC as a problem oriented interpretive language is known for its ease of coding, debugging and editing. However, to use BASIC, one must have a minimal knowledge of algebra; a knowledge enjoyed by relatively few.

Then what other languages can we design for the majority of the "kids" (PCC vol.1, no.2 p.5) and teachers who do not and usually will not learn BASIC? PILOT, PYLON, CO-PILOT and NYLON are predecessors to PILOT 73. All are simple author languages that take only minutes to learn and use, but are powerful enough to produce moderately complex programs. The question arises of how to implement this new tool on currently available machines, providing the interactive features for PILOT 73 authors that BASIC authors have been enjoying for years.

Gear (1969) defines an interpreter as a routine that executes by statement-to-statement translation, substituting effective error tracing for execution efficiency. BASIC on all the afore mentioned computers has been implemented interpretively.

When PILOT-like languages are implemented interpretively in BASIC, also an interpreter, response-time is affected. PILOT 73 source code must be kept on a data file for interpretation, translation and/or editing. Hence the need for a Midi-Mini. And during file access and transfer, no machine instructions can be executed, hence reducing the number of machine instructions, therefore BASIC statements executed during a given amount of time. When many users are involved with file accesses and transfers then the number of instructions executed for an individual user will be even less, resulting in a degraded response-time.

Two actual examples are known: (1) A DIALOG program, a subset of a more elaborate interactive author language was implemented on our HP2000B as an interpreter and (2) Dr. Sylvan Rubin at S.R.I. implemented his PYLON interpretive language on the DEC RSTS-11. In both cases, seven terminals executing these interpreters seemed to be the magic number. The systems became bogged down doing file accesses and transfers and response-time was noticeably degraded.

An operational solution: Create an editor, syntax analyzer and a PILOT 73-to-BASIC translator. The editor and statement syntax analyzer could reside in one BASIC program, where each PILOT 73 line, before insertion to a source file, would be checked for acceptable PILOT 73 grammar. Once insertion and editing were complete, the author could give a command to translate his PILOT 73 statements into BASIC code, which would be written into a data file. This translation need only be done once to produce the executable BASIC code. On our Decision system and on the Data General Seminar series, a user could access this data file as if it were a program file and execute it using the machine's BASIC interpreter. On the HP2000 series, an intermediate step of punching a paper tape image of the data file and loading the tape back into the terminal as a BASIC program, is necessary.

Perhaps in a student-as-author environment, handling paper tape will discourage their involvement. It's yet unknown what effect the intermediate step might have on teacher authors.

In contrast to the interpretive implementation of PILOT 73, a translator need only translate the source code once. And in effect, the PILOT 73 author is creating a BASIC program, eliminating file accesses during its execution and therefore improving response-time.

PILOT 73 is a real language! The following people have agreed on the main features of PILOT (this version is a subset) and the means of extension. Specifications are available through U.C. Medical Center.

WHO'S WHO IN PILOT LAND

Name	Organization	Mainframe	Language
John Starkweather	UC Medical Center	IBM 360	PL/I
Marty Kamp	San Francisco	Datapoint 2200	Machine Code
Pete Rowe	LHS Berkeley	Decision HP 3000	BASIC BASIC
Dean Brown Sylvan Rubin	Stanford Research Institute	Tymshare DEC11/20 RSTS	BASIC SUPER BASIC
Gregory Yob	PCC	HP2000C,E,F	BASIC

If you have a version, let us know and we will add you to the list.

Dean Brown, Marty Kamp, and Greg Yob are interested in groovy programs, curricula, etc., which develop in PILOT.

THE PROGRAMMER'S

by marc le brun

TOOLBOX

[Each issue we will present an "advanced" programming technique: with explanations, examples, programs and problems. We welcome suggestions for topics of interest to you.]



LOGICAL EXPRESSIONS

A logical expression is an expression whose value is either 0 or 1 depending on the values of the variables in the expression. For example

$ABS(SGN(X))$

is a logical expression

IF $X = 0$ THEN the expression equals 0
IF $X \neq 0$ THEN the expression equals 1

Notice the use of the words IF and THEN. It is sometimes convenient to think of 1 as representing *true* and 0 as representing *false*.

Many times it is possible to use a logical expression in place of an IF-THEN statement. In this article we will show how this is done.

In the following discussion we will use an e to represent a logical expression, and other lower case letters to represent any old kind of expression.

Notice the following "rules."

IF THEN
 $e = 0 : 1 - e = 1$
 $e = 1 : 1 - e = 0$

$1 - e$ is always the "opposite" of e . If we think of e as being equivalent to TRUE or FALSE then $1 - e$ is equivalent to NOT e ; that is, NOT TRUE (FALSE) and NOT FALSE (TRUE).

Remember also that any number multiplied by 0 is 0, and that any number plus 0 is that number.

Now suppose we wish to write an expression which is equal to a if e is one and equal to b if e is zero. Here is how we do it:

$$a * e + b * (1 - e)$$

Suppose we wish to set X to the value of this expression. The following two BASIC programs do this in different ways

PROGRAM 1

```
10 LET X=A+E+B*(1-E)
20 ...
```

PROGRAM 2

```
10 IF E=1 THEN 40
20 LET X=B
30 GO TO 50
40 LET X=A
50 ...
```

Clearly Program No. 1 is a lot simpler.

If we want a variable to have a certain value if something is true and another value if it is false, then in MOST cases we can use a logical expression instead of an IF-THEN statement.

The rest of this article will be devoted to showing how to write logical expressions for the usual sorts of "if's." First we will consider what are called "relational expressions," that is, those involving =, <, >, <=, >= and <> (or #). Here is a table giving the relational expressions and their equivalent logical expressions.

RELATIONAL EXPRESSION	LOGICAL EXPRESSION
$p = q$	$1 - ABS(SGN(p-q))$
$p < q$	$1 - SGN(1 + SGN(p-q))$
$p > q$	$1 - SGN(1 - SGN(p-q))$
$p <= q$	$SGN(1 - SGN(p-q))$
$p >= q$	$SGN(1 + SGN(p-q))$
$p <> q$	$ABS(SGN(p-q))$

For example, the phrase

"IF $p <> q$..."

is equivalent to

"IF $ABS(SGN(p-q)) = 1$..."

Secondly, we will consider what are called the "logical operators," that is, those involving AND, OR, NOT and others.

We already know that NOT e is equivalent to $1 - e$. If we have two logical expressions $e1$ and $e2$ then $e1$ AND $e2$ is equivalent to $e1 * e2$.

$e1$ OR $e2$ is $e1 + e2$. (Remember the two facts about zero given above.)

here they are ;

SHORT FORM	LONG FORM	LOGICAL EXPRESSION
$e1$ AND $e2$	$e1$ AND $e2$	$e1 * e2$
$e1$ OR $e2$	NOT(NOT($e1$) AND NOT ($e2$))	$1 - (1 - e1) * (1 - e2)$
$e1$ XOR $e2$	($e1$ AND NOT($e2$)) OR (NOT($e1$) AND $e2$)	$e1 * (1 - e2) + (1 - e1) * e2$
$e1$ NAND $e2$	NOT($e1$ AND $e2$)	$1 - e1 * e2$
$e1$ NOR $e2$	NOT($e1$) AND NOT($e2$)	$(1 - e1) * (1 - e2)$
$e1$ EQV $e1$	($e1$ AND $e2$) OR (NOT($e1$) AND NOT ($e2$))	$e1 * e2 + (1 - e1) * (1 - e2)$
$e1$ IMP $e2$	NOT($e1$ AND NOT($e2$))	$1 - e1 * (1 - e2)$
$e1$ NIMP $e2$	$e1$ AND NOT ($e2$)	$e1 * (1 - e2)$

For example the phrase

IF a OR b ...

is equivalent to

IF $1 - (1 - e1) * (1 - e2) = 1$...

In many cases the resulting expressions can be algebraically simplified. It is also useful to use several LET statements rather than repeating the same sub-expression. An example - suppose we wish to set U to V if $X >= Y$ and $X <= Z$; and to set U to W if $X < Y$ or $X > Z$. Here is a short program which does this:

```
10 LET T=SGN(1+SGN(X+Y))*SGN(1-(X-Z))
20 LET U=V*T+W*(1-T)
```

As a matter of fact, using a little algebra, we can write the whole thing in one line -

```
10 LET U=(V-W)*SGN(1+SGN(X-Y))*SGN(1-SGN(X-Z))+W
```

PROBLEMS (in order of increasing difficulty)

- Write an expression which sets Z to MAX(X,Y).
- Write an expression that sets U to V if $X < Y$ and sets U to W if $X < Y$ AND $X < Z$.
- The "rule"
 $X = Y : 1/(X + Y)$
 $X <> Y : 1/(X - Y)$
has to be done with IF-THEN - why? Think up some more "rules" which can't be performed with a logical expression. Can you find a way to describe when you have to use IF-THEN?
- Without using the MOD operator, write an expression which is TRUE if an odd number of e 's in the set $\{e1, e2, e3\}$ are TRUE and FALSE if an even number are TRUE.
Hint: Explore the properties of XOR.
- Logical expressions can only "select" one of two values. Write an "illogical" expression which "selects" one of three values according to the following rules.
 $X > Y : a$
 $X = Y : b$ Hint: Think about quadratics
 $X < Y : c$
- Can you think of a general class of "selection" expressions which picks one of N values? Describe this class. Hint: Think about Problem 5.
- Can you generalize the logical operators to get some operators which "make sense" to use in combining "selection" expressions? Hint: Think about matrices

DO "IT" YOURSELF!

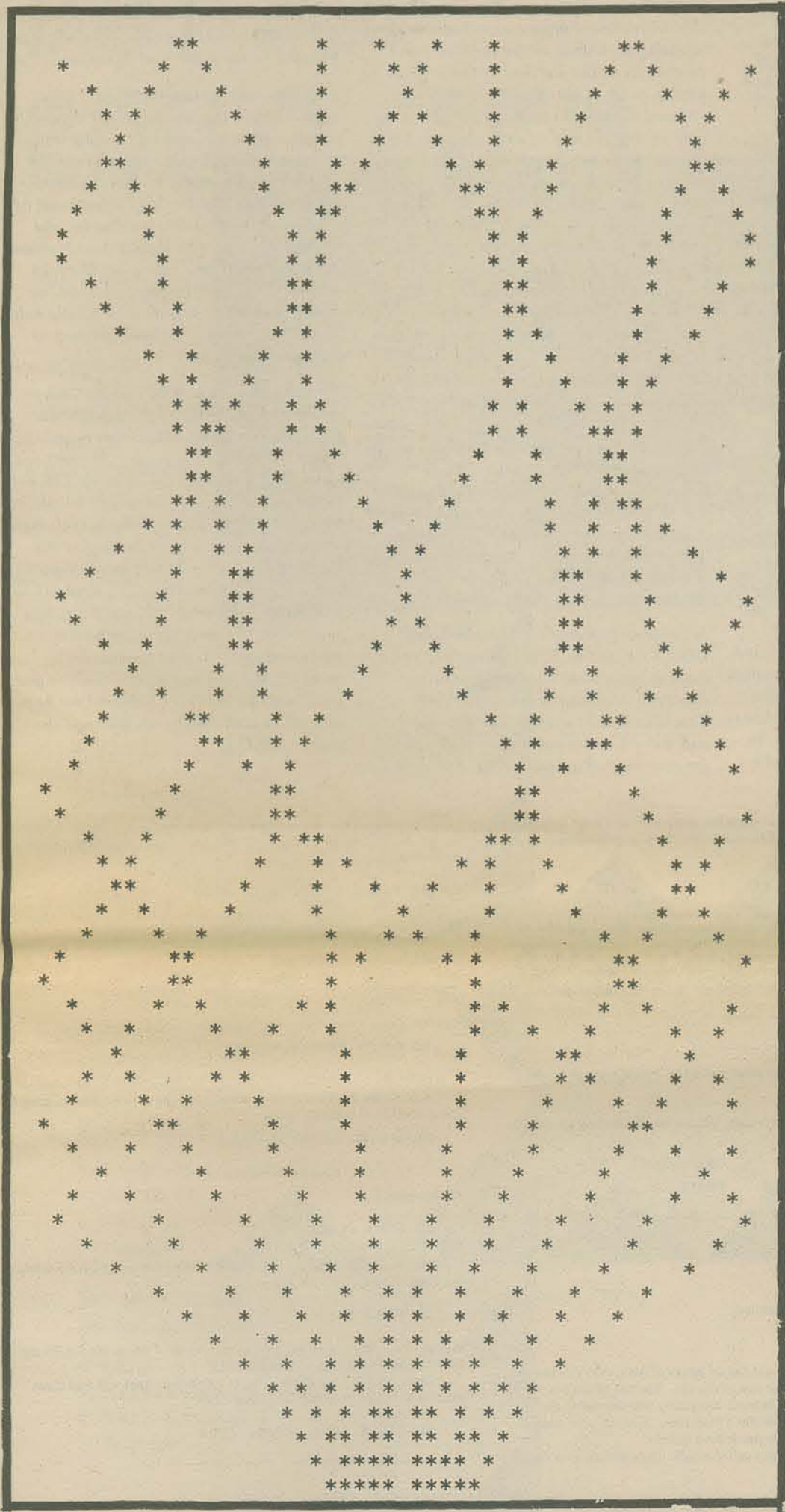
HERE ARE SOME EXAMPLES OF PICTURES WE MADE.

NOW IT'S YOUR TURN:

1. FIND THE HURKLE AND DRAW A PICTURE OF IT. (SEE P.22)
2. WRITE A PROGRAM WHICH DRAWS A DIFFERENT PICTURE EVERY RUN.

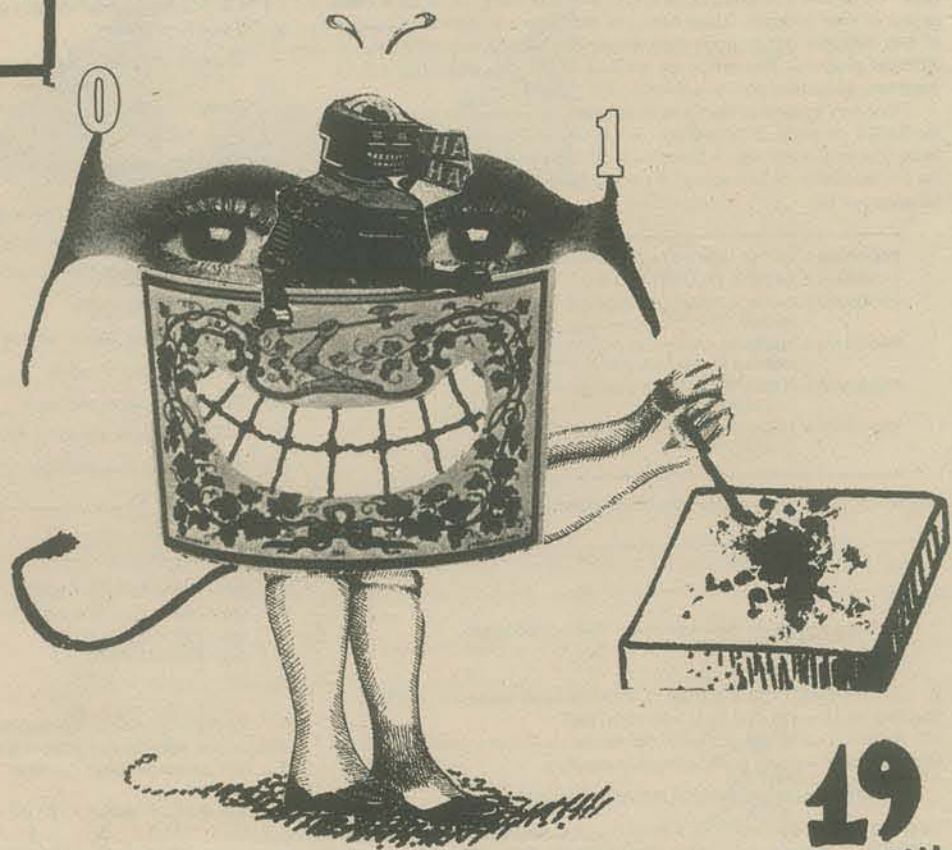
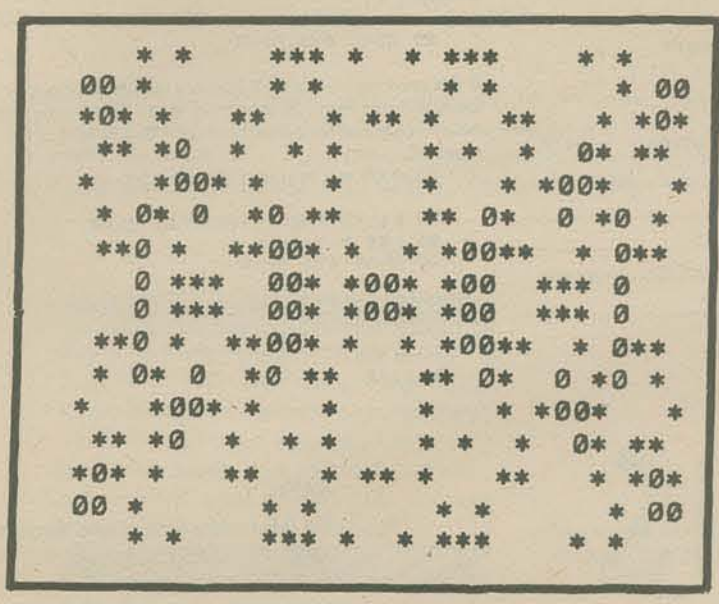
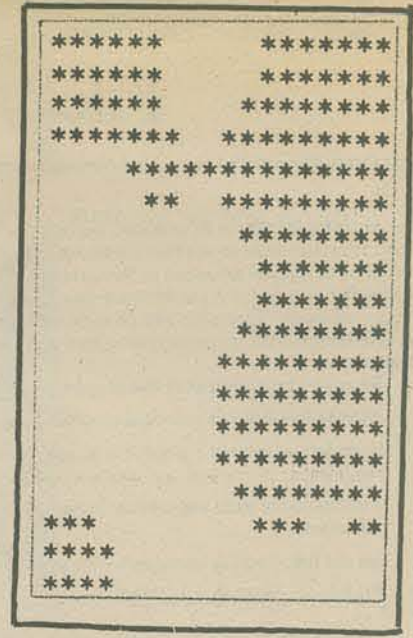
WHICHEVER YOU DO, SEND THE RESULT TO US. IF WE LIKE IT WE WILL:

1. PRINT IT IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF P.C.C.
2. SEND YOU EXTRA COPIES TO SHOW YOUR FRIENDS.
3. GIVE YOU A FREE SUBSCRIPTION TO P.C.C.
4. MAIL YOU A SPECIAL SURPRISE !!



“Dragonflies are the machines of the future.”

Salvador Dali



I suppose it is somewhat gauche to review your own book, but we worked hard on it and I'm reasonably satisfied with the result. As an instructional text, it works, and I judge it to be among the best of its kind now available, perhaps even the best (but consider the source . . .).

In contrast to our instructional workbook *MY COMPUTER LIKES ME*, the Wiley BASIC book is in programmed instruction format. Programmed instruction, if done properly, entails a process of careful analysis and sequencing of the material, vocabulary, and concepts to be taught, in order to attain explicit learning objectives stated out front. That means the student doesn't have to guess about what he or she is supposed to learn and be tested on. The objectives specify particular observable behaviors which the learner must be able to demonstrate after having worked through the instructional program in the manner specified. Here is what we specified

With the programmed instruction format, you'll be actively involved in learning BASIC. The material is presented in short numbered sections called frames, each of which gives you a question or asks you to write a program. Correct answers are given below the dashed line. For the best results, we urge you to take pen or pencil in hand and to use a piece of thick paper or cardboard to keep the answers out of sight until you have written your answer in the space provided. The questions are carefully designed to call your attention to important points in the examples and explanations, and to help you learn to apply what is being explained or demonstrated.

Now, understand that this book is one of an extensive series of self-instructional books that Wiley publishes. The series is

principally marketed through college bookstores on special racks containing all the Wiley self-teaching books. Given the amount of depersonalized mass instruction and the number of harrassed and/or disinterested and/or incompetent instructors in the typical college, Wiley sees potential profit in entering the "college outline" publishing competition. Students unlucky enough to receive poor instruction, or indolent to the point of needing last minute remedial instruction, or perceptive, energetic and ambitious enough to seek additional sources of learning will often buy this style of self-study text.

But for us (the authors), the self-instructional aspect was a problem, because we believe in learning by doing. In contrast, the Wiley BASIC text was to be self-contained, meaning that we were not to assume that the reader would have any access to a computer terminal — which in our experience is where the real learning action takes place. To the end of the introductory section where we encourage the reader to get access to a terminal for practice, Wiley's editors added: "However, computer access is not essential, all you need is this Self-Teaching Guide."

Which gets us back to the subject of objectives, and what learning BASIC means. The objectives in the book are stated in such a way that what is learned can be paper-and-pencil tested: written answers to questions and problems. This means that the beauty and benefit of interactive timeshare BASIC helping the novice programmer to see mistakes in programming as well as BASIC notation and format could not be assumed. We therefore included many, many examples of short programs and RUNs to help the reader get a feel for the interaction between programmer, program, and computer. In addition, I got into trying to write "self-

explaining" demonstration programs that showed or explained how they worked or what they did when RUN. But in some cases, a lot of time and space had to be used to explain and teach that which would have been almost trivial if we could have assumed that the reader were seated at a TTY or CRT.

Another aspect of programmed instruction as a technique is the requirement of testing the instructional program, and revising and retesting according to the problems and comments of the learner. If the student is unable to meet the objectives, that is, successfully complete the problems in the Self-Test at the end of each chapter, then the instructional sequence is at fault and must be revised accordingly. This is a process that can be extended indefinitely, but which is most often left out (as I discovered when working for a company that wrote PI under contract for big money) because it is time consuming and therefore expensive. Our testing was done primarily with high school students with no previous programming knowledge, on an individual basis with close observation and discussion, and later, in beginning computer workshops. We did not attempt to do the mass testing that PI theoreticians so dearly love. PI, of course, derives from Skinner and the behaviorist psychologists, who often have a deformed bent for depersonalized statistical analysis of substantial data bases. The real world result is usually trivialization and the most boring, lack-luster instructional ordeal that's possible.

In contrast (again) to *MY COMPUTER LIKES ME* and PCC, the design of the book is quite plain and linear. The publisher required that it follow the Self-Teaching Guides uninspired PI format, and Wiley's editors were also responsible for removing or amending the colloquialisms,

conversational asides, and ironic humor natural to the authors' collective writing style. I finally got the feeling that the publishers wished the book to have Lowest Common Denominator appeal, like commercial TV, on the theory that it would broaden the sales potential. However, to give credit where credit is certainly due, Wiley editor Irene Brownstone provided us with exceptionally helpful suggestions and excellent detailed critiques of the various manuscript drafts and revisions, which definitely contributed to the quality of the instruction.

Another anonymous contributor who helped us put the finishing touches on the manuscript as we were all running out of steam was Peter Lynn Sessions (you've seen his BASIC music ideas in PCC). He did the Final Self-Test and several end of chapter tests, as well as general helpful editing. By rights he should have received published mention. Likewise, Mary Jo Albrecht and Hal Hershey, who did the final photo-ready layout with a little help from the authors, should have received published mention.

We think this book is an excellent alternative to *MY COMPUTER LIKES ME* for instructional situations where terminal access is limited or sporadic. It also goes more deeply into BASIC than MCLM, and includes a chapter on Advanced BASIC and strings and files. I assign chapters to high school kids to do before coming to the People's Computer Center workshops, and so far they have responded enthusiastically to the ease with which they get into programming. We're looking forward to reviews, criticisms and comments from students and teachers on the content and good ways to use this book, and we hope to pass on such comments through the pages of PCC

The following material is an excerpt from Chapter 10 of BASIC, reduced from the actual 7" x 10" page size.

CHAPTER TEN Files

The use of BASIC files is an advanced concept you may not find useful right away. How and when to use files is difficult to learn for the novice and you may find this chapter takes two or three readings to be fully understood. We suggest that you read this chapter once now to get a general idea of what files are all about. Then after you do some more BASIC programming and are comfortable with computers, come back and work carefully through this chapter.

When you have completed this chapter you will be able to:

- differentiate between serial and random access files.
- write data onto serial and random access files using FILE PRINT statements.
- read data from serial and random access files using FILE READ statements.
- use the following file commands with serial and random access files.

FILES IF END TYP

1. Files are used to store numeric data and string variables for use at any time. Up to now you have had to enter your data using DATA statements as part of your program. Using files, you can enter and store large quantities of data using one program and then access the data at a later time using a different program. You can access the data or file with many different programs, something you have been unable to do before.

One way to look at the file is to imagine that it is a separate item from the BASIC program. Programs are used to read from or write onto the file. In an application that uses a file to hold all name and address information for the student body of a school, we might have a whole series of programs all using one file.

```
PROGRAM 1 ENTER NEW DATA FOR STUDENT
PROGRAM 2 DELETE STUDENT DATA
PROGRAM 3 CHANGE NAME OR ADDRESS OR
PHONE
PROGRAM 4 PREPARE NAME AND ADDRESS
LABELS FROM FILE DATA
PROGRAM 5 PREPARE ZIP CODE LISTING
FROM FILE DATA
PROGRAM 6 PREPARE PHONE LIST FROM
FILE DATA
```

One advantage of placing data into files instead of using DATA statements is

You can access the data with more than one program.

2. Later we will explain the use of serial files and random access files. This first section will deal only with serial files. Information stored in a serial file can be viewed as a continuous series of data packed densely in the computer memory.

GEORGE/YOUNG/25/94191/BOB/HARRIS/42/83107/...

To get to data in the middle of a serial file you must read from the beginning of the file, one piece of data at a time, until you reach the data you need.

Before you RUN a program using file commands you must create a file using the system command OPEN. Since OPEN is a system command it does not need a line number. Type

OPEN — (name)

Hyphen

Rules for name vary with each system. Generally any name beginning with an alphabetic character and not exceeding 8 alphanumeric characters is acceptable. It is a good idea to use "reasonable" names so you can keep track of what they mean. A file of master student information might be called MASTER, a list of phone number PHONE.

What would you type to open the file that will contain student grades?

OPEN — GRADES (or any other name that makes sense to you)

3. Which of the following file names will *not* be accepted by a computer that follows our general rules?

EYESORE	1ZERO	GRADEPOINT	A
3	PHONES	THREE	

EYESORE (too big)
GRADEPOINT (too big)
1ZERO (begins with a number)
3 (begins with a number)

4. The amount of data (the number of pieces of data) that you can write onto the file will depend on the size of the file. The size of the file will vary from computer to computer. In some computers you determine the size of the file, in others, an opened file has a fixed size. (Consult your computer manual to find out how the file size is determined.)

File size is measured in units called words. Data written on a file uses up file words as follows:

Numeric variables — Each numeric variable uses 2 words of file space, whether the number has one digit or more.
String variables — Each character of a string variable takes approximately 1/2 word.

As an example, a file that will contain 100 names, each with as many as 20 letters or spaces will use:

String variable = $100 \times 20 = 2000$ characters
= $2000 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1000$ words of file space

A file that will contain 100 numbers will use:

$100 \times 2 = 200$ words

Calculate how many words each of these sets of data will fill in a serial file.

- 140, 15-character names _____
- 140, 20-character addresses _____
- 140, 5-character zip codes (string variable) _____
- 420 numbers (representing responses to an opinion poll. Responses are 1, 2, or 3.) _____

- $140 \times 15 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1050$
- $140 \times 20 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1400$
- $140 \times 5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 350$
- $420 \times 2 = 840$

5. At the beginning of a program that uses files you must include a statement which tells the computer which files are to be used by the program. The files statement looks like this:

10 FILES ABLE, C100, ZERO

The order of the names in the FILES statement determines how they are referenced later in the program. The file named ZERO will now be referenced as file 3 in the program.

10 FILES ZERO ,ABLE, C100

In this case, the file named ZERO will be referenced as file 1. Write a FILES statement that will prepare the computer to use files named GRADES and MASTER.

10 FILES GRADES,MASTER

6. A serial file READ statement permits reading data from an existing file. The general form is shown below:

READ # (file number) ; (variables)

Note the punctuation

For example:

20 READ #1,A

will read one piece of numeric data from the first file in the FILES statement and assign it to the variable A.

30 READ #3, A,B

will read two pieces of numeric data from the third file in the FILES statement and assign them to variables A and B.

Given the FILES statement, write a statement that will read three numeric variables from the file named ZERO.

10 FILES ABLE, C100, ZERO

20 READ #3, A,B,C

7. You can also use a calculated value for the file number in a file READ statement.

20 READ #X, AS,B

If in a previous statement, X has been calculated as equal to 2, the statement above will read from the second file in the FILES statement. The string variable (AS) and the numeric variable (B) will be read each time Line 20 is executed.

Which file will be read in the following:

10 FILES PHONE, MASTER, ZERO
20 LET Y=3-1
30 READ #Y, AS,B

MASTER

BASIC

By Albrecht, Finkel and Brown
John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
605 Third Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10016
325 pages, 1973.

HOW TO BUY AN EDUSYSTEM

O.K. Here is how you build an Edu 10 or a *one user* Edu 20.

Edu 10		One User Edu 20	
• PDP8E-BA	\$4490	• PDP8E-BE	\$5650
• MI8-EF	500	• MI8-EF	500
• LT33-DC	1620	• KP8-E	250
• Software	250	• LT33-DC	1620
• Textbook Kit	100	• Edu 20 Software	250
	<u>\$6960</u>	• Textbook Kit	100
			<u>\$8370</u>

Now here are four ways to get a 4 TTY Edu 20 with 8K memory.

(1) Buy an Edu 10 this year and next year expand to an 8K Edu 20 with 4 TTYs.

• Edu 10	6960
• MC8-E + installation	2750 + 150
• KP8-E + installation	250 + 60
• 3 LT33-DC + installation	4860 + 360
• 3 KL8-E + installation	900 + 180
• Edu 20 software	250
	<u>15970</u>
	750
Total cost	\$16720

(2) Buy a one user Edu 20 with 8K this year – next year expand to 4 TTY's.

• One user Edu 20 with 8K	8370
• 3 LT33-DC + installation	4860 + 360
• 3 KL8-E + installation	900 + 180
	<u>14130</u>
	540
Total cost	\$14670

(3) Buy a 4 user Edu 20 with 8K *this* year.

• Edu 20 with 8K and 1 TTY	8370
• 3 LT33-DC	4860
• 3 KL8-E	900
Total cost	\$14130

(4) Buy an 8K Edu 20 with one TTY from DEC and buy 3 TTYs from someone else.*

• Edu 20 with 8K and 1 TTY	8370
• 3 TTYs from someone else*	3450
• 3 KL8-E from DEC	900
Total cost	\$12720



\$16720



\$14670



\$14130



\$12720

*We got this price from Data Terminals Corporation. \$1150 for a new ASR 33 TTY modified so taht it will work on a PDP8E. Or you can get a rebuilt ASR 33 for PDP8 from DTC for \$850. For more information, contact Data Terminals Corporation, P.O. Box 5583, San Jose, CA. 95150. Phone (408)378-1112.

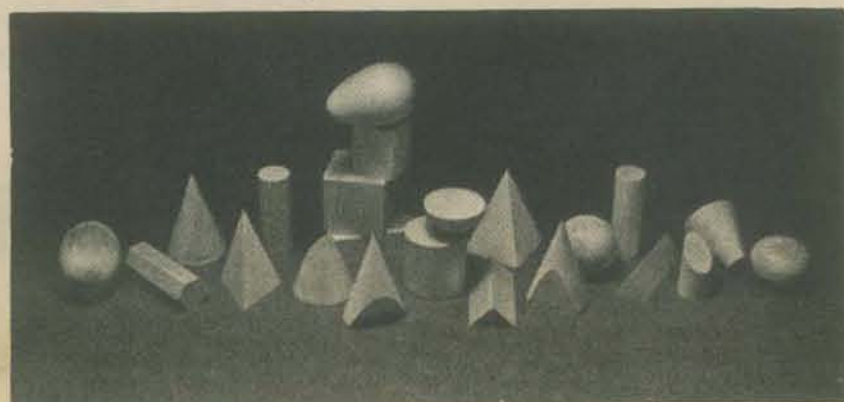
Power fail detect and restart is handy! It keeps your software from getting wiped out during power failures or temporary brownouts or when someone trips over the power cord. You just restart when power is OK again – otherwise, you usually have to reload the software.

21

Last time I talked about Edu 10 and Edu 20 and how to get from Edu 10 to Edu 20 and the cost of adding TTYs and stuff like that. This time I'll start by giving you a handy do-it-yourself kit consisting of excerpts from DEC's price list.

ID #	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	INST* CHG	MONTHLY MAINTENANCE
PDP8E-BA	Computer, 4K memory, TTY control	4490	—	60
PDP8E-BE	Computer, 8K memory, TTY control	5650	—	80
MC8-E	4K memory. Required to expand from 4K to 8K	2750	150	20
MM8-E	4K memory. This one gets you from 8K to 12K or from 12K to 16K	2500	150	20
MC8-EJ	8K memory. Required to expand from 4K to 12K	4150	175	40
MM8-EJ	8K memory. Gets you from 8K to 16K in one neat jump	3900	175	40
KP8-E	Power fail/restart	250	60	2
MI8-EF	Hardware bootstrap	500	60	5
LT33-DC	Teletype Model ASR 33 modified to work with PDP8	1620	120	30
KL8-E	Interface card for TTY	300	60	10

*This is the charge for installing additional equipment on an existing system.



Next – let's look at more memory. First, suppose we buy a 16K Edu 20 with one TTY.

• PDP8E-EJ	5650
• MM8-EJ	3900
• Hardware bootstrap	500
• Power fail/restart	250
• LT33-DC	1620
• Edu 20 software	250
• Textbook kit	100
Total cost	\$12270

You can now add on TTYs – up to 8 of them with the 16K version of Edu 20. Or you may prefer using Edu 21 software which provides modest *string* capabilities.

We will, in turn, look at another way to get a 16K Edu 20 or Edu 21 with one TTY.

• Start with Edu 10	6960	4K
• Add on things at later times		
• KP8-E + installation	250 + 60	
• MC8-E + installation	2750 + 150	8K
• MM8-E + installation	2500 + 150	12K
• MM8-E + installation	2500 + 150	16K
• Edu 20 or Edu 21 software	250	
	<u>15210</u>	
	510	
Total cost	\$15720	

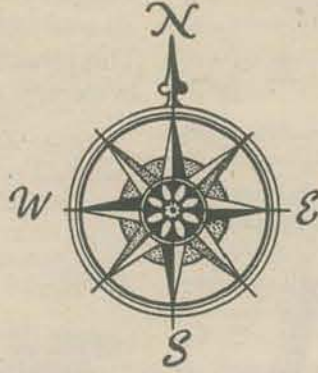
I'll leave other possibilities to you – like going from 4K to 12K then to 16K or from 4K to 8K then to 16K and so on.

In the meantime, I'll rest up for the next issue of PCC when I'll talk about EduSystem 25 and maintenance and . . . what do *you* want to know? Write a letter!

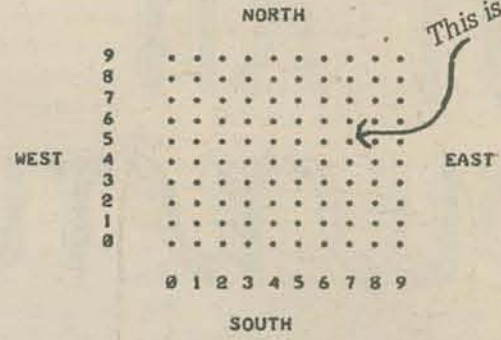
BA

THE HURKLE IS A HAPPY BEAST

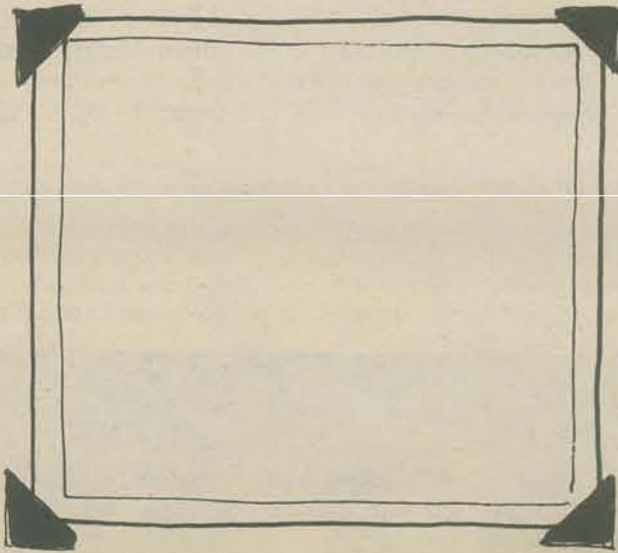
Hurkle? A Hurkle is a happy beast and lives in another galaxy on a planet named Lirht that has three moons. Hurkle are favorite pets of the gwik, the dominant race of Lirht and . . . well, to find out more, read "The Hurkle is a Happy Beast" in a book called A WAY HOME by Theodore Sturgeon, published by Pyramid Publications, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022. (Unless they have moved since January, 1968.)



RUN
DO YOU WANT THE RULES (1=YES 0=NO)? 1
A HURKLE IS HIDING IN A GRID, LIKE THE ONE BELOW.



Happy hurkles radiate.
Scared hurkles go invisible.
We took a snapshot of a happy radiating hurkle, but the camera click scared him and



TRY TO GUESS WHERE THE HURKLE IS HIDING. YOU GUESS BY TELLING ME THE GRIDPOINT WHERE YOU THINK THAT THE HURKLE IS HIDING. HOMEBASE IS POINT 0,0 IN THE SOUTHWEST CORNER. YOUR GUESS SHOULD BE A PAIR OF WHOLE NUMBERS, SEPARATED BY A COMMA. THE FIRST NUMBER TELLS HOW FAR TO THE RIGHT OF HOMEBASE AND THE SECOND NUMBER TELLS HOW FAR ABOVE HOMEBASE YOU THINK THE HURKLE IS HIDING. FOR EXAMPLE, IF YOU THINK THE HURKLE IS 7 TO THE RIGHT AND 5 ABOVE HOMEBASE, YOU ENTER 7,5 AS YOUR GUESS AND THEN PRESS THE 'RETURN' KEY. AFTER EACH GUESS, I WILL TELL YOU THE APPROXIMATE DIRECTION TO GO FOR YOUR NEXT GUESS. GOOD LUCK!

THE HURKLE IS HIDING - YOU GET 5 GUESSES TO FIND HIM.

WHAT IS YOUR GUESS? 5,5
GO NORTHWEST

WHAT IS YOUR GUESS? 3,7
GO SOUTH

WHAT IS YOUR GUESS? 3,6

YOU FOUND HIM IN 3 GUESSES!!!
LET'S PLAY AGAIN.

Lucky!

THE HURKLE IS HIDING - YOU GET 5 GUESSES TO FIND HIM.

WHAT IS YOUR GUESS?

I'll quit while I'm ahead.

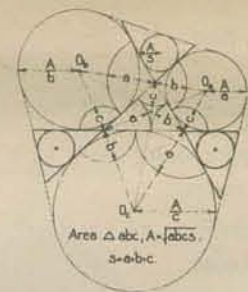
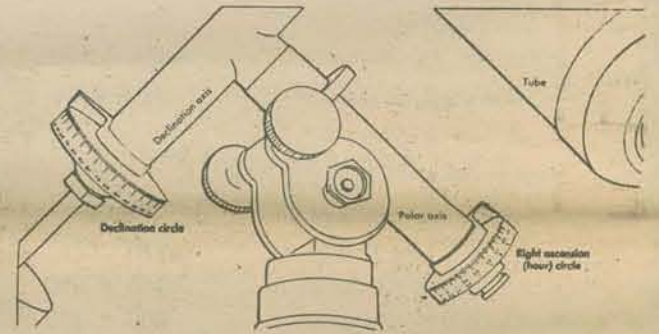
```

100 REM *** HURKLE - PEOPLE'S COMPUTER COMPANY, MENLO PARK, CA
110 RANDOM
120 REM *** N IS THE NUMBER OF GUESSES ALLOWED
130 LET N=5
140 PRINT "DO YOU WANT THE RULES (1=YES 0=NO)?"
150 INPUT Z
160 IF Z <> 1 THEN 490
170 REM *** HERE ARE THE RULES
180 PRINT "A HURKLE IS HIDING IN A GRID, LIKE THE ONE BELOW."
190 PRINT
200 PRINT
210 PRINT TAB(26);"NORTH"
220 PRINT
230 FOR K=9 TO 0 STEP -1
240 IF K <> 4 THEN 270
250 PRINT TAB(8);"WEST 4";TAB(20);" . . . . . EAST"
260 GOTO 280
270 PRINT TAB(14);K;TAB(20);" . . . . ."
280 NEXT K
290 PRINT
300 PRINT TAB(20);"0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9"
310 PRINT
320 PRINT TAB(26);"SOUTH"
330 PRINT
340 PRINT "TRY TO GUESS WHERE THE HURKLE IS HIDING. YOU GUESS"
350 PRINT "BY TELLING ME THE GRIDPOINT WHERE YOU THINK THAT"
360 PRINT "THE HURKLE IS HIDING. HOMEBASE IS POINT 0,0 IN"
370 PRINT "THE SOUTHWEST CORNER. YOUR GUESS SHOULD BE A PAIR"
380 PRINT "OF WHOLE NUMBERS, SEPARATED BY A COMMA. THE FIRST"
390 PRINT "NUMBER TELLS HOW FAR TO THE RIGHT OF HOMEBASE AND"
400 PRINT "THE SECOND NUMBER TELLS HOW FAR ABOVE HOMEBASE YOU"
410 PRINT "THINK THE HURKLE IS HIDING. FOR EXAMPLE, IF YOU "
420 PRINT "THINK THE HURKLE IS 7 TO THE RIGHT AND 5 ABOVE"
430 PRINT "HOMEBASE, YOU ENTER 7,5 AS YOUR GUESS AND THEN"
440 PRINT "PRESS THE 'RETURN' KEY. AFTER EACH GUESS, I WILL"
450 PRINT "TELL YOU THE APPROXIMATE DIRECTION TO GO FOR YOUR"
460 PRINT "NEXT GUESS. GOOD LUCK!"
470 PRINT
480 REM *** HURKLE 'PICKS' A GRIDPOINT AND HIDES
490 LET A=INT(10*RND(0))
500 LET B=INT(10*RND(0))
510 PRINT
520 PRINT "THE HURKLE IS HIDING - YOU GET";N;"GUESSES TO FIND HIM."
530 PRINT
540 REM *** GET A GUESS AND PRINT INFO FOR PLAYER
550 FOR K=1 TO N
560 PRINT "WHAT IS YOUR GUESS";
570 INPUT X,Y
580 IF ABS(X-A)+ABS(Y-B)=0 THEN 710
590 REM *** GO TO INFO SUBROUTINE
600 GOSUB 760
610 PRINT
620 NEXT K
630 PRINT
640 REM *** HURKLE WAS NOT FOUND IN N GUESSES
650 PRINT "SORRY, THAT'S";N;"GUESSES."
660 PRINT "THE HURKLE IS AT ";A;"";B;"
670 PRINT
680 PRINT "LET'S PLAY AGAIN."
690 GOTO 490
700 REM *** HURKLE HAS BEEN FOUND!
710 PRINT
720 PRINT "YOU FOUND HIM IN";K;"GUESSES!!!"
730 PRINT "LET'S PLAY AGAIN."
740 GOTO 490
750 REM *** SUBROUTINE: PRINT INFORMATION FOR NEXT GUESS
760 PRINT "GO "
770 IF Y=B THEN 820
780 IF Y<B THEN 810
790 PRINT "SOUTH";
800 GOTO 820
810 PRINT "NORTH";
820 IF X=A THEN 870
830 IF X<A THEN 840
840 PRINT "WEST";
850 GOTO 870
860 PRINT "EAST";
870 PRINT
880 RETURN
890 END
    
```

To change number of guesses allowed, change Line 130.

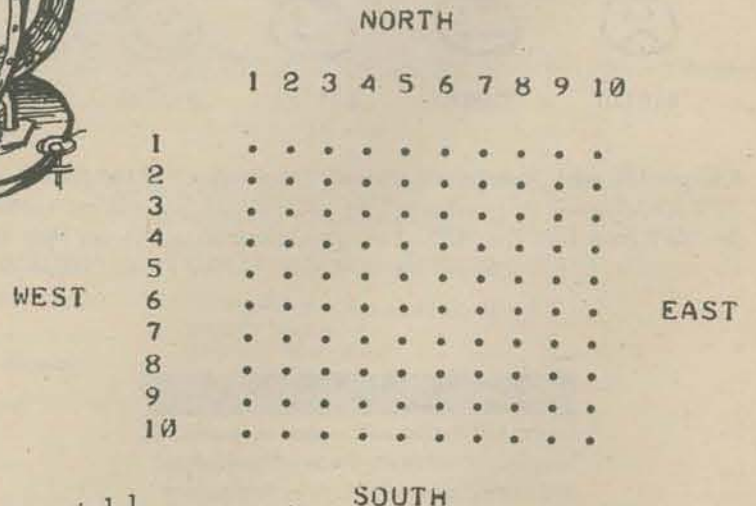
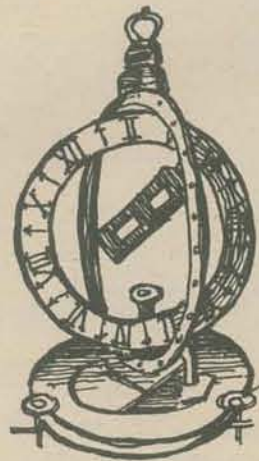
Lines 210 - 320 print a 10 by 10 grid (see RUN below). How would you change the program to print a larger or smaller grid - or a grid of size G by G?

To RUN on HP 2000, delete Line 110.

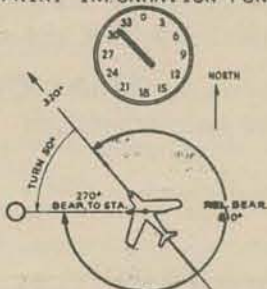


Change the game -

- First number is distance above and second number is distance to the right of homebase
- Longitude and latitude?
- Number the grid in rows and columns, like this



Homebase is 1,1
(Call it a matrix if you wish)



JERRY HEREBY EXPRESSES HIS ADMIRATION FOR THOSE WHO DRAMATICALLY EDUCATE US AT GREAT PERSONAL COST.

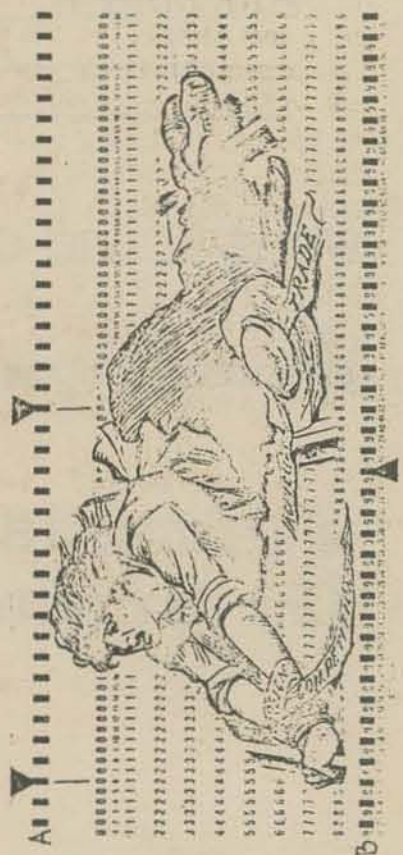
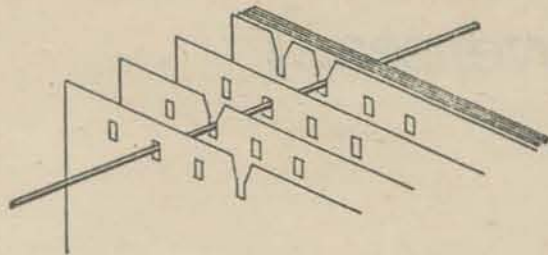
LOOKING OVER THE MEDIA - jrs



Drawing by ARTHUR BERGER (Reprinted from WORKFORCE, Jan-Feb, 1973)

A WAY TO STORE & RETRIEVE INFORMATION

THIS IS A SIMPLE TECHNIQUE FOR STORING, CROSS REFERENCING AND RETRIEVING INFORMATION. IT IS BASED ON AN OLD, SIMPLE PRINCIPLE ILLUSTRATED IN THE FIGURE BELOW. IF THE WIRE IS LIFTED, THE SECOND & FOURTH CARDS WILL FALL OUT. IF THE SLOTS (X) HAD BEEN CUT ONLY IN CARDS WITH RECIPES FOR BREAD WRITTEN ON THEM, THE OPERATION WOULD HAVE SEPARATED ALL OF THE BREAD RECIPES FROM THE REST. THE MAIN ADVANTAGE OF THIS SYSTEM IS THAT ONE CAN EASILY CROSS REFERENCE INFORMATION. FOR EXAMPLE, IF SLOTS HAD BEEN CUT ABOVE THE FIRST HOLE ONLY IN CARDS THAT HAD RECIPES WITH NUTS ON THEM, ONE MORE SORT WOULD HAVE RESULTED IN ALL OF THE NUT BREADS BEING SEPARATED. IT IS OBVIOUS THAT ANY TYPE OF INFORMATION THAT CAN BE WRITTEN ON CARDS CAN BE STORED & ACCESSED THROUGH THIS TECHNIQUE WITHOUT CONCERN FOR KEEPING THE CARDS IN ORDER.



THERE ARE SEVERAL PRODUCTS BASED ON THIS PRINCIPLE, BUT THEY ARE FAIRLY EXPENSIVE. IBM CARDS WORK JUST AS WELL & ARE READILY AVAILABLE & EASILY PUNCHED AT YOUR LOCAL COMPUTATION CENTER. I HOPE YOU CAN THINK OF OTHER USES FOR THIS SYSTEM SUCH AS GAMES, OR STORING INFORMATION ON CIA ACTIVITIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA, ETC. I FEEL SO CLEVER EVERY TIME I STICK THE NUTS IN & ALL THOSE CARDS FALL OUT. MAYBE YOU WILL TOO.

V. Potts

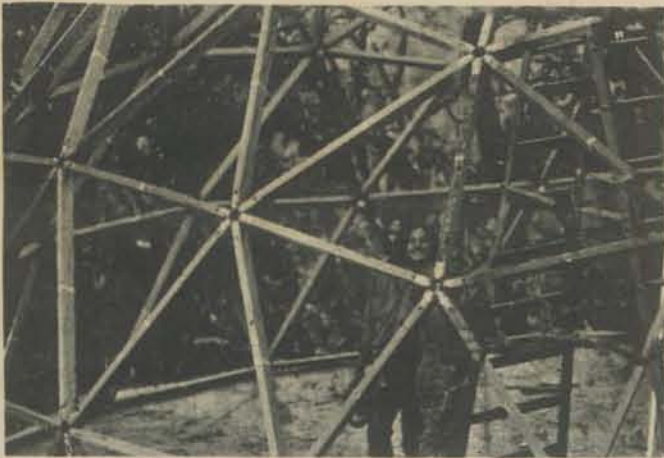
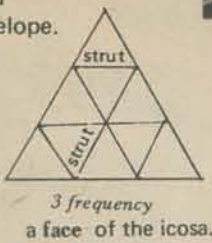
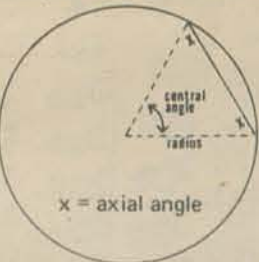
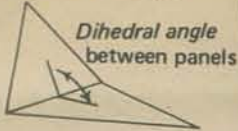
From - de school primer no. 7
Zephyros Materials Exchange
1201 Stanyan St.
San Francisco CA 94117

THINKING OF BUILDING A DOME?

After you've read DOMEBOOK II (\$4 from Shelter Publications, Box 279, Bolinas, CA. 94924), you can have a computer do or check your calculations. Send the frequency and actual radius of your proposed icosahedron breakdown (not triacon) dome to Resource One, 1380 Howard, San Francisco, CA 94103, and they will send you

- *lengths of struts
- *the axial angles
- *the central angles
- *the dihedral angles
- *the spherical angles

Be sure to enclose \$1 and a stamped self-addresses envelope.



Joe and Robin the day they finished the frame for their dome. They built a two story house, the second story being a 30' diameter 4-frequency dome with a 3/8 sleeping loft inside. From Jerry Brown's DOMEFILM, a 16mm color film documentary on dome building.

MEDIA MIX

An interesting newsletter entitled *Media Mix: Ideas and Resources for Educational Change* recently shuffled its way to the surface of the mess on my desk. It carries interesting reviews on films, filmstrips, publications and other items. *Media Mix* is published monthly, October to May at 145 Brentwood Dr., Polatine, Ill., 60067 by Jeffery Schrank. One year subscription is \$5, two year \$9. Here is a sample item:

Lifestyle 2000: Inquiry into the Future
... Schools are only beginning to recognize that a study of the future is a valid part of the curriculum. In response to this recognition a few companies are producing media material about the future. One of the best to come along so far is the Denoyer-Geppert filmstrip *Lifestyle 2000*. The sound filmstrip is in four parts, each about 80-frames in 10 minutes. Each consists of an interview with a futurist--Hugh Downs, Paolo Soleri, Herman Kahn and Ray Bradbury. The four segments, however, are economically placed on two rolls of film. The Hugh Downs segment provides a gentle and general introduction to the study of the future paving the way for the mind-blowing ideas of Paolo Soleri. Soleri works mostly with young people in Arizona building his city of the future--a gigantic single building that serves as a total environment. Herman Kahn talks of knowledge and the ability to control the future and Ray Bradbury delivers a kind of pep talk encouraging optimism.

\$30.60 from Denoyer-Geppert, 5235 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, IL 60640. Also ask for their rapidly growing catalog of filmstrips.

COMPUTERWORLD

THE NEWSWEEKLY FOR THE COMPUTER COMMUNITY
SIXTY AUSTIN STREET, NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS • 02160 • TELEPHONE (617) 332-5606

Name That Hit Tune! But Computer Can't

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. -- Computers can create music, but they cannot determine what makes a hit record, according to Allen D. Allen.

Allen, a composer and a research scientist, worked extensively with computers trying to find technical parallels among hit songs.

"Initially I tried to find a correlation between melodies I like," Allen said.

"I took all the tunes -- the chord structures, tendency toward intervals, surprise, tempo, time signatures and all the other elements. There was absolutely no correlation between the songs I like. So I thought that maybe I'm weird.

"Then we did a study with an IBM 1130 computer. This was to find what hit records had in common. We used all the same factors (as for tunes) plus tone colors, instrumentations, lyrics, bottom or high end, etc. We could find absolutely no mathematical formula for a pleasing melody or a big-selling disk."



Games
Humanoids
Play



GUINNON

"Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up, and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right--a right, which we hope and believe, is to liberate the world."

--Abraham Lincoln

Wounded Knee Massacre (RERUN) 1973

send check or money order to: People's Computer Company
P.O. Box 310
Menlo Park, Ca 94025

name _____
address _____
_____ zip

what kind of computer do you use? _____

* subscriptions start with 1st issue of school year

\$4 for 5 issues
(\$5 Canada & overseas)

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Menlo Park, CA.
Permit No. 371

TO:



PEOPLE'S COMPUTER CO. APRIL, 1973 VOL. 1, NO. 4