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conference countdown

NOVEMBER
20-21  1969 Data Processing Conference, Empire Division (13), New York, N. Y. Contact: Registrar, Conference '69, P.O. Box 1926, Grand Central Station, New York, N. Y.

DECEMBER
8-10  Third Conference on Applications of Simulation, Los Angeles, Calif. Contact: Mr. Arnold Ockene, Simulation Associates, Inc., 600 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y. 10601.
8-10  IFIP Conference on Computer Management, Manchester, England. Contact: Malcolm Gotteter, Computer Science Dept., Penn. State University, 426 McAllister Building, University Park, Penn. 16802.
18-20  Third International Symposium on Computer and Information Science, Bal Harbour, Miami Beach, Fla. Contact: Dr. Julius Tou, Dept. of Electrical Engineering, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla. 32601.
27-28  Annual Meeting of the Association for Symbolic Logic, New York, N. Y. Contact: Dr. Barwise, Dept. of Mathematics, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 06520.

JANUARY, 1970
14-16  1970 International Conference on System Sciences (IEEE), Honolulu, Hawaii. Contact: Dr. Richard Jones, 2565 The Mall, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

FEBRUARY
There's no such animal...yet. There are, however, imaginative computer programmers. And Lockheed in Sunnyvale is looking for these people.

To lure programmers, Lockheed promises not to cage them in one specific area of programming. Programmers may choose to specialize in one area (reentry problems, for example) or they can move from one area to another—scientific areas as varied as astrodynamics, automatic checkout and graphic systems; and administrative areas as diverse as business applications and government information systems.

Lockheed offers the widest range of computer assignments in the country today so programmers will always find a field to stimulate their imaginations.

As a further incentive to programmers, Lockheed's 25-million-dollar computation center includes the most up-to-date digital computers and two of the most sophisticated and powerful hybrid computer systems in the country.

Imaginative computer programming has been, and will continue to be, instrumental in many of Lockheed's aerospace successes. Delivery of the first Polaris missile two years ahead of schedule was due in a large part to the Program Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT) developed by Lockheed programmers in conjunction with the Navy. Now Lockheed programmers are developing configuration data management systems for on-line, real-time computer analysis of manufacturing, financial, and personnel related data.

If you are a computer programmer, whose imagination is trapped by the same programs day after day after day...FREE IT! Send your resume, as soon as possible, to Mr. H. W. Bissell, Professional Placement Manager, Post Office Box 504, Sunnyvale, California 94088. Lockheed is an equal opportunity employer.
William H. Hamilton has joined the International Reservations Corporation, a subsidiary of the Planning Research Corporation, as Manager of its recently announced American Automobile Association (AAA) reservation system program.

The program, one of the largest scale reservation systems ever undertaken, is designed to enable AAA clubs anywhere in the United States to place instant free reservations for AAA members with up to 10,000 AAA-approved hotels and motor hotels nationwide.

Hamilton and his program staff, working with a counterpart AAA group, will be responsible for the implementation of a system that is projected to place 48 million reservations for the accommodations industry over the five year term of the contract—a number which represents approximately $1 billion of revenue to the accommodations industry.

Dr. Edward M. Davis, Jr., has been promoted to Division Director of Development, Components Division, International Business Machines Corporation. He will be responsible for all development and product engineering within the Components Division, which produces microelectronic component products used in the company's data processing systems.

Arthur Rubin has rejoined Electronic Associates, Inc., as Senior Technical Staff Consultant on the Scientific Advisor's Staff, Computer Division. He will engage in studies and development work leading to new analog/hybrid computer systems.

Harold Sanders has joined Applied Logic Corporation as Senior Quality Assurance Engineer, with major responsibility for AL/COM Time-Sharing Network and Equipment reliability and standards.

David H. Axner has joined the staff of Datapro Research, a division of Computer Conversions, Inc., as Editor of DATAPRO 70, an encyclopedic looseleaf guide to EDP hardware and software.

Alan Taylor has been named Research Consultant to DATAPRO 70... Commend, subsidiary of Comress, Inc., has named Keith W. Sehnert, M.D., Vice President and Director of Research and Development. Commend is developing automated medical information systems and providing service to hospitals, medical clinics, individual physicians and pharmaceutical firms.

Ronald G. Donoghue has been appointed Manager of Management Information Systems of National-Standard Corporation, to supervise the overall activities of a third generation computer being acquired by the company.

Kenneth J. Thomas has been named senior systems analyst of Computer Response Corporation's Boston area office, and Charles F. Mather has been named a Consultant in Systems Management in the same office. James R. Thompson has joined Tel-Tech Corporation as a Senior Engineer responsible for the design, development and production of data communications equipment.

Stanley P. Eikkoos has been named Manager of Career Development and Education, and Stephen J. McGrath has been appointed Manager of Personnel Policy and Planning by Computer Technology Inc.

Data Management Services, Inc., has appointed Robert J. MacBain to the new post of Manager, Research and Planning, for the firm's Implementation Division headquartered in Philadelphia. Its Implementation Division provides proprietary software packages, systems analysis, and contract programming.

Allen J. Berg, assistant data processing supervisor at Maynard Electric Steel Casting Co., Milwaukee, has been named operations manager of the firm's data processing service bureau division, Maynard Data Processing, which features total data processing service coupled with OCR, Optical Character Recognition, inputs... Edwin H. Bowers will direct computer-based consulting services offered to bank trust departments by Scientific Resources Corporation, Philadelphia... Richard J. Petschauer, Vice President—Research and Engineering for Fabri-Tek, Inc., has been named President and General Manager of the firm's newly-formed Memory Products Division.

John E. Parady has been named Systems Manager for Marketing Systems Incorporated (MSI) where his chief responsibilities will include the continuing development and coordination of a national field force of professional Systems Engineers to support MSI customers in systems planning, programming, training, and implementation. In addition, he will be involved in new product and software development.

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This year the Fall Joint Computer Conference will take place in Las Vegas, Nevada. Headquarters for the conference will be the Las Vegas Convention Center, which is located about 1 block from the famous Las Vegas "strip". The exhibition will be the "biggest ever" for a computer conference. Almost 350 companies will display their products and services in 988 exhibit booths in the Exhibit Halls of the Convention Center and in the nearby Sahara Hotel.

Registration for the Conference will start Monday, November 17 at 6:00 p.m., although it is not required for the Tuesday morning technical sessions. Following the first day's sessions there will be an All Conference Reception at the Stardust Hotel (6-8 p.m.). On Wednesday, November 19, there will be an All Conference Luncheon at the International Hotel. During the luncheon the 1969 Harry Goode Memorial Award and the Best Paper Award will be presented. The Recipient of a third award, to be given in conjunction with the Fall Joint Computer Conference, will be announced following the conference and a plaque will be presented at the Spring Joint Computer Conference in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Numerous exciting and different activities will be taking place concurrently with the 29 technical sessions.

The Computer Science and Art Theater will be active Tuesday,
In addition to the activities that are related to the Fall Joint Computer Conference there will be a wide choice of Las Vegas entertainment on the “Las Vegas Strip” and in the Downtown Casino Center, including the following:

- Buddy Hackett
- Filles de Soulskin
- Phil Harris and Harry James
- Bob Newhart
- Frank Sinatra, Jr. and the Doodletown Pipers
- Dinah Shore
- Righteous Brothers with Bobby Hatfield
- John Davidson
- Sheeky Greene and Sonny King
- Jimmie Rogers
- Gaylord and Holiday
- Flower Drum Song
- Sandler and Young with Corbett Monica
- Al Martino—Dick Shawn
- Rosemary Clooney
- 1969 Folies Bergere
- Rusty Warren with Wayne Cochran

Hotel Sahara, Congo Room
Hotel Sahara, Casbar Theatre
Frontier Hotel, Music Hall through Wednesday
Frontier Hotel, Music Hall starting Thursday
Frontier Hotel, Circle F Theatre
The Sands, Copa Room through Tuesday
The Sands, Celebrity Theatre
The Riviera Hotel, Versailles Room
The Riviera Hotel, Starlight Theatre
Caesars Palace, Circus Maximus
Caesars Palace, Roman Theatre
Thunderbird Hotel, Continental Theatre
Flamingo Hotel, Flamingo Room through Wednesday
Flamingo Hotel, Flamingo Room starting Thursday
Tropicana Hotel, Blue Room
Tropicana Hotel, Theatre Restaurant
Flamingo Hotel, Casino Theatre through Wednesday

Lockheed is continuing to expand its efforts in interactive systems and has immediate openings in its research laboratory. The company is a leader in research, development and implementation of computer-aided design, computer graphics and man-computer interactive systems. Positions are available in design and research in interactive computer and data management systems. Six years programming experience with a bachelor’s degree or three years’ programming experience with an advanced degree is required. Knowledge of digital computer executive systems and interactive computing is desirable. If you are interested in expanding your career in this field and would like to join in some very interesting work, write U. D. McDonald, Employment Manager, Lockheed-Georgia Company, Dept. 6611, 2363 Kingston Court S.E., Marietta, Georgia 30060. Lockheed is an equal opportunity employer.
The cover of November SOFTWARE AGE was the second place winner in the computer generated art category of the AFIPS sponsored art contest. The entry is entitled Solar Maelstrom and it was produced by Malcolm T. Malm, a Univac photographer. The forms distinguishable on the photographs—triangles, lines and points—were programmed randomly into a Univac Computer. The rotating, tumbling figures were projected or played on several random sequences—onto an accompanying graphics display console. (The computer and Graphics Display console used, comprise the Univac 1557/58 Graphics Display Subsystem.) Malm draped the area around the console shutting out all light except that produced by images on the tube. Using a 4-by-5 inch view camera with color negative film, he took a time exposure of each moving object, passing red, blue and green filters over the lens at random intervals.

"We were photographing something a machine was doing, but we injected the elements of time and color", said Malm.

Since no record of elapsed time for each exposure, the time each filter was used or the sequences in which various shapes appeared, "It would be almost humanly impossible to produce the same identical pattern in a photograph."

The first prize entry, shown above with the 3 judges of the computer art contest, was done by Manfred Schroeder, Professor of Physics at Germany’s University of Goettingen. From left to right the judges are Maurice Tuchman, Senior Curator of Modern Art at the Los Angeles Museum of Art, Robert Mallary, Associate Professor of Art at the University of Massachusetts, and Paul Thomas, Member of the Technical Staff, Autometics Division of North American Rockwell Corp.
This session will offer a distinct approach to share of resources in an on-line real-time computation.

M. Gonzalez and C. Ramamoorthy will present a survey of some of the techniques available for detection, recognition and execution of parallel processable streams of a computer program. Then they will develop two techniques, one for implicit recognition and representation, and the other for parallel processing of substructures within a task.

Jack Shemer and Douglas Heying have developed a mathematical model of a computational system which they use to analyze and compare a system’s performance and the model’s estimates.

Butler Lampson will discuss some of the problems for controlling the behavior of the various parts of a complex computer system.

Richard Linde, Clark Weissman and Clayton Fox will describe a time sharing system that was primarily designed to support large programs and data files without the benefit of mapping or segmentation hardware.

In the last presentation in the first session, J. Braun and A. Gartenhaus will describe a system that was designed to permit background programs to get a fair share of resources in an on-line real-time environment.

2. Tuesday, 9:00-11:45 a.m.
Gold Room
Array Logic—Logic Design of the 70’s
Donald Meier, Chairman

This session will be devoted to the treatment of system design with LSI. The emphasis will be divided between new system organization and the development of LSI technology. The aim of the session is to speed the progress toward the day when LSI can be applied to general logic.

R. Henle, I. Ho, G. Maley and R. Waxman will discuss read-only store, read-only associative memory and Solid Logic Technology arrays. Besides discussing each type of array, the authors will also describe and compare the various arrays’ applications to logic design.

F. Erwin and James McKevitt will discuss a universal architecture for designing digital systems with specified, functionally oriented building blocks—characters. The emphasis of the paper will be the elimination of logic design and the universal application of the few LSI characters to a very broad range of digital requirements.

Kenneth Thurber will describe a solution to fault testing in cellular arrays. First he will derive a necessary and sufficient condition for the location of a single error and obtain an algorithm to locate the error in a number of tests. Second, a criterion will be given which allows the detection of an error in an arbitrary cell in only two tests.

C. Ramamoorthy and S. Economides will continue this session with the discussion of cellular array implementation of a complete binary multiplication unit primarily for LSI realization.

Don Calhoun will conclude with a description of a Pad Relocation technique that is an efficient means of LSI yield enhancement.

3. Tuesday, 9:00-11:45 a.m.
Rooms 1–2–3
Computers for Congress (panel)
Martin Greenberger, Chairman

This session will engage in a discussion of the various possibilities of extending computer application to include congressional problems and needs. The panel consists of a Congressman, John Tunney; a political scientist, John Saloma III; a businessman, John Harty; and Robert L. Chartrand, Library of Congress, who has been working on the interface between computers and Congress. Chartrand will present a position paper in which he will discuss several systems that have been developed to enhance chamber, committee and member efficiency. He will also explore the potential of the systems approach by the Legislative Branch to improve the functioning of Congress.
machine independent PL/I compiler and the implementation of that compiler on the Multics Operating System.

The Panel: W. M. McKeeman, Richard Wexelblat, Roy Davis and C. W. Medlock will discuss the papers and the current trends in programming systems.

6. Tuesday, 1:15-3:15 p.m.
Gold Room
Forthcoming Computer Architectures
James Burrows, Chairman

This session will review some of the implications in user interface, software design, programming and hardware design, that must be faced in the development of new systems.

The first paper, by P. M. Melliar-Smith, will propose a technique whereby a programmer is provided with complex instructions capable of controlling the operation of the whole machine during one logic cycle.

R. Watson, T. Myer, I. Sutherland and M. Vosbury will describe, in the second paper, a general purpose display system for a time-shared computer. The design includes a push-down stack system in which saved information is marked with the register of its origin. The authors view the display processor more as a computer than as an I/O device.

R. Murphy will describe a System Logic in the third presentation. It is intended for application in exploring and developing new concepts of computer organization and programming.

J. Pariser and H. Maurer will conclude this session with a description of the system design and analysis of a modular computer using a specified, functionally organized building blocks (called functional characters).

As you can see from the above brief descriptions, the emphasis of the presentations will be on overall design as related to the use, and measurement where available, rather than implementation design embodied in the hardware.

7. Tuesday, 1:30-4:00 p.m.
Rooms 1-2-3
Digital Simulation of Continuous Systems
David Brandin, Chairman

The seventh session will address itself to the problem of digital and hybrid software for simulation of continuous systems, to the evolution of the technology from digital to hybrid simulation languages, and to the corresponding executive software systems.

The first paper, Project Dare, by Graino Korn, will demonstrate economical and convenient all-digital on-line simulation of dynamical systems. The capabilities of each of the four DARE systems will be described as they relate to the topic of the session.

Donald Miller and Michael Merritt will talk along the same lines as Korn, but they will concern themselves with the MOBSSL-UAF, a block structured continuous system simulation language derived from MIDAS and PACTOLUS. The hybrid interface elements of this system permit on-line parameter changes to be made and also permit the observation of the affects on simulated devices.

The third paper will present a comprehensive approach for the design of a complete hybrid programming system in terms of four distinct language levels and the processing between these levels. In conclusion a paper will be presented by Walter Graves and R. MacDonald that will describe the philosophy used in designing and developing the hybrid executive which was employed in a large hybrid simulation in support of the Apollo Program.

8. Tuesday, 1:00-3:15 p.m.
Rooms 15-16
Problems in Medical Data Processing
Richard Johns, Chairman

The problem of computer data processing, as applied to Medical Science, will be explored in this session. The various areas of application include hospital information, patients' medical diagnoses, medical image processing and pattern recognition, and many other topics.

In the first paper Robert Greene, A. Neil Pappalardo, Curtis Marble and G. Octo Barnett will discuss the hospital data management as it has been applied at Massachusetts General Hospital.

The second paper will focus on the educational possibilities of the computer in medical science. The authors, John Weber and Wilbur Hagamen, will describe the current system, using tutorial discussions and programmed instruction, at Cornell Medical School.

The overview of these problems and the many others in the area will be discussed by L. Weed, M. Mendelsohn and J. Mayne.

9. Tuesday, 3:30-5:30 p.m.
Gold Room
Architectures for Long Term Reliability
William L. Martin, Chairman

This session will direct itself to the problem of achieving reliable computer systems, even in the presence of hardware failure. Each of the papers in the session will present an aspect of the goal of achieving high reliability.

H. Chang and J. Scanlon will describe several design principles including: planning a processor organization, designing logic circuits, and diagnostic and fault detection tests. They will also touch upon the significance of modularization accessibility and observability, system recovery and unwinding mechanisms, and interfacing techniques for fault isolation in planning a processor.

M. Ball and F. Hardie will focus on the problem of evaluating the detectability of different classes of intermittent faults.

F. Erwin and E. Bersoff will continue the session by discussing the reliability of modular computer organization on unattended long-term missions.

The final paper of the session will be presented by E. Dieterich and L. C. Kaye. They will describe an airborne computer intended for large-scale command and control applications. High reliability is projected through the use of two Central Processing Units and two Input/Output Units by which maximum throughput is obtained with all the processing units operating simultaneously and independently.

10. Tuesday, 3:30-6:00 p.m.
Rooms 15-16
Publishing Versus Computing (Panel)
Bret Nebel, Chairman

The panel for Session 10 will direct itself to the discussion of special considerations that must be made for the computer systems that will provide technological support for scientific and commercial information management, and for publishing systems that are being developed today. The panel is made up of members of the publishing and computing fields and includes: Lynn Abbott of the Los Angeles Times; Kenneth Schurr of the Miami Herald Publishing Co.; Aaron Coleman, RCA; Robert Jefferson, IBM Corp.; Lawrence Urdang, Publishing Consultant; and Robert S. Cope of Auto-graphics, Inc.

11. Wednesday, 9:00-11:45 a.m.
Auditorium
Information Management Systems for the 70's (Panel)
Paul S. Collins, Chairman

This panel is going to review the national, industrial, government, and higher education business organizations' experience in applying advanced computer software and hardware technology of the 60's. It will assess these efforts in the business information systems applications and will establish factors that should be considered for more effective utilization of existing and anticipated computer hardware capabilities. The panelists will include: Ben Erdman and Robert Sanders, USAF Defense Communications Agency; S. K. Chooijian, Hughes Aircraft; Jack Myers, Butler Data Systems; John P. Singleton, Federal Reserve Board; and Eric Wolf, Naval Command Systems.

12. Wednesday, 9:00-11:45 a.m.
Gold Room
What Happened to LSI Promises?
Arthur Lipton, Chairman

This session will be devoted to the appraisal of the promises of LSI. The participants will try to ascertain whether LSIs present failings are due to an irrevocable or temporary delay.
In the first paper of the session, H. Rudenberg will appraise the past promises and the present accomplishments of LSI. Some of the broken promises and dilemmas of the component makers are also to be discussed along with the reasons for the misunderstanding about the meaning of state-of-the-art as applied to devices and computers.

In the second paper Clarence Thornton attributes the delays in implementing LSI to three major factors:

1. Specific limitations that existed in the IC state-of-the-art at the time of the original LSI announcements were unknown or uncontrolled until recently.
2. Gross underestimates were made of the amount of engineering required to upgrade integrated circuit manufacturing and user capabilities.
3. The belief that the integrated circuit designers would be able to do the majority of the required subsystems design and the custom chip design.

The two panelists for this sessions are: Howard Steenbergen, Air Force Avionics Lab; and John Wilner, Hughes Aircraft Corp.

13. Wednesday, 9:00-11:30 a.m. Rooms 1–2–3

Topics in On-Line Techniques
Morton Bernstein, Chairman

Each of the papers in this session will deal with some combination of graphics, man-machine interaction, time-sharing, on-line computation and real-time processing. The first paper, by Jerrold Grochow, will investigate the problem of dynamic observation of the state of a time-shared computer system. To do this he has developed the Graphical Display Monitoring System (GDM) and he will explain the advantages and disadvantages of GDM and other types of monitoring.

Hugo DiGiulio and Paul Tuan will concern themselves with the use of interactive computer graphics for processing systems analysis network pictures. The purpose of the interactive graphics system is to provide a way to generate, manipulate, decompose, partition, simplify and display network pictures as a means of achieving rapid convergence in machine experiments.

George Miller will present the final paper of this session. He will describe a system for real-time recognition of handwritten symbols using an electronic graphic tablet, a CRT display, and a time-share computer.

14. Wednesday, 9:00–11:30 a.m. Rooms 15–16

Managing Money with Computers (Panel)
Robert Thaler, Chairman

This panel will discuss personal and business money management. Tony Lumpkin, of William O'Neil and Company, will briefly comment on the use of the computer in brokerage firms. Les Goldberg, of the Valley National Bank, will mention the areas in personal money management that can be affected by the computer.

B. C. Hogan, Corporation S, will mention the computer techniques that can be applied to accelerate the corporate cash flow; and Stanley Haber, of S. D. Leidesdorf and Co., will discuss the aspects of auditing a computer system responsible for financial management. Following these brief discussions by the panel members, a general discussion of money management and computers will take place.

15. Wednesday, 2:00–5:00 p.m. Auditorium

Data Base and File Management Strategies
Robert Brown, Chairman

The first paper in this session, by Ned Chapin, will compare the available techniques for file organization in terms of the usual range of characteristics. Some of the techniques that Chapin will mention seem to offer a more attractive balance of characteristics than some of the better-known techniques.

John Files and Harry Huskey will discuss a method of coding a large file for information retrieval. The simplicity of the search facilities implementation of the system on a small computer with access to a large bulk storage device.

For the third paper, James Considine and Allan Weis will present the results of the establishment and maintenance of a storage hierarchy for an on-line data base. They will discuss a system designed to control the growth of the data base and also they will report on the results of operation with the system.

John Files and Harry Huskey will discuss a method of coding a large file for information retrieval. The simplicity of the search facilities implementation of the system on a small computer with access to a large bulk storage device.

16. Wednesday, 2:00–5:00 p.m. Gold Room

Circuit/Memory Innovations
Walter Kosonocky, Chairman

The 16th session will focus on an examination of new and significant developments in the area of implementation of logic and memory devices for applications in digital computer systems of the next decade. Papers will be presented by: Lutz Michael, J. R. Burns and J. H. Scott; Thomas W. Hart, Jr., Terrell Hills, John Marley, Robert C. Lutz and Charles Hoffman; A. H. Boebek, R. F. Fischer and A. J. Perneski; M. Blanchon and M. Carbonell; and L. A. Prohofskey and D. W. Morgan.
The Impact of Standardization for the 70's (Panel)
Louis Robinson, Chairman

The effort to produce both national and international standards for the data processing industry got started in the 1960's; more data processing standards are likely to be produced each year in the 1970's. This panel will discuss these standards as well as addressing itself to the questions below:

• What will be the ultimate usefulness and impact of these standards to the user?
• Will standards produce a convergence to a "single" style in data processing systems design?
• Will users benefit or pay a penalty as a price of the standardization effort?
• What effect will standardization have upon stifling innovation in data processing systems?
• How representative of user interests of the standardization effort?
• How can awareness of the existing standards catalog affect one's planning for future data processing systems?

Panel: Thomas Steel, Jr., Joseph Harrison, L. Avanzino, Robert Bemer and Al Knipe.

Using Computers in Education
Malcolm Golterer, Chairman

The application of computer technology to education has been met by several problems. For one thing, the computer is very expensive and, for another, one must be a highly skilled computer operator or programmer to utilize the computer effectively. Different areas in which these problems have or have not been overcome will be discussed in this session.

David Robinson, in the first paper, will talk about a small computing system designed for use in undergraduate labs to instruct in the problem areas created by the realization of computers or computer-like systems.

Paul Oliver and Fred Brooks, Jr. will describe an interactive display system designed to be used as an aid in teaching selected topics in elementary numerical analysis.

In the third paper P. Lorton, John Slimick will present a description of the software package used to teach the fundamentals of computer programming for business applications to inner city high school juniors and seniors.

Following the presentation of the papers, the panel will reveal the current status of computers in education and they will discuss the role of computers in education in the future. The panelists include: John Hamblen, Southern Regional Education Board; Roger Levien, The Rand Corp.; Thomas McConnell, Jr., Atlanta Public Schools; and Robert Seidel, Human Resources Research Office.

19. Wednesday, 7:30-10:00 p.m.
Auditorium
Computer Related Social Problems: Effective Action Alternatives (Panel)
Don Lebell, Chairman

This panel will attempt to answer some of the questions listed below that have been brought up by the increasing concern over the social problems that are directly aggravated or ameliorated by the current growth of information systems and technology. These questions will be discussed from all perspectives by the panel and then further discussion will be encouraged from the audience. A follow-up session is scheduled for Thursday, Nov. 20 in anticipation of the wide concern for the social issues caused by computer and automation technology.

Some of the questions that will be brought up include:

• What are the computer-related social problems?
• What are their solutions?
• What action alternatives have we individually and collectively?
• What are the costs, risks and consequences of these actions?

The panel members will be: Paul Armer, Stanford University; Alan Butcher, Parsons and Williams (Denmark); H. R. J. Grosch, National Bureau of Standards; George Lehner, University of California; K. Stephen Menger, Sperry Rand Corp.; Max Palevsky, Xerox Data Systems; and Thomas Rees, Congressman, 26th District of California.

20. Wednesday, 7:30-10:00 p.m.
Gold Room
Developing a Software Engineering Discipline (Panel)
Kenneth Kolence, Chairman

This panel will consider the criteria which should be met by methodology claiming to be a part of a software engineering discipline. They will focus on three areas of consideration:

1. Hierarch design concepts and notation
2. Physics of program structure
3. Related Management techniques.

The panel hopes to achieve some sort of definition of Software Engineering and it invites the conferences who attend the session to participate and contribute to the discussion. The panelists will include: Alex D'Agaeyer, Ken Charshaf, Paul Metzelaar, K. Okashima and Julius Tou.
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If it is more convenient, you may deposit your resume in the Callahan Lock Box at the SOFTWARE AGE Resume Center in the Frontier Hotel—November 18th to 20th.

Visit us at the Hacienda Hotel during FJCC. Speak with a technical manager, who will be with us to discuss excellent opportunities including overseas openings.

21. Thursday, 9:00-11:45 a.m.
Auditorium
Proprietary Software Products (Panel)
Robert Head, Chairman

Session 21 will be a discussion of "proprietary software products", which have been defined to include systems software, accounting systems, management aids, and scientific packages. The major emphasis of the discussion will be speculative, in that the panelists will attempt to anticipate what major developments will occur in the 70's.

The panel will include: Peter Harris, David McElroy, Joseph Hootman and William Woolley.

22. Thursday, 9:00-11:45 a.m.
Gold Room
Hardware Techniques for Interfacing Man with the Computer
Robert Stuckelman, Chairman

This session will treat the fields of hardware displays and peripherals for real-time man/machine interface. It will cover the widely divergent topics of: a graphic input device, an analytic approach to display output queueing, an output display circuit technique, and a unique display implementation.

The contributors to this session: A. M. Hlady, T. W. Gay, Jr., Michael Dertouzos, Kojo Ono and Sachio Natla, have done their work in various parts of the United States, Canada and Japan.

23. Thursday, 9:00-11:45 a.m.
Rooms 1–2–3
Computer Aided Design of Computers
A. H. Halpin, Chairman

The essential questions to be answered by the authors and panelists of session 23 are:
- How much of the design process should be automated? and
- What is the function of the designer in such a system?

To bring out the points relevant to these problems, each of the papers will focus itself on a specialized problem dealing with computer aided design of computers:
- The design of computer instruction sets;
- The selection of components and
- The design of LSI devices.

Following the presentations, participants will try and work out how these particular pieces fit into a total system of semi-automated design and what the role of user interaction is, in such a system.

The authors of the papers to be presented are Fred Haney, Bruce Chubb and William Orr; and the panelists are to be Sergio Bernstein, Melvin Breuer and Alan Hecht.
24. Thursday, 9:00-11:45 a.m.
Rooms 15–16
Management Problems in Hybrid Computer Facilities (Panel)
Ray Lawrence, Chairman

Hybrid facilities are now found in all areas of computer application—industry, government, service bureaus, and universities. The panelists for this session, representing all these areas, will discuss problems of the operation of hybrid computers on almost all levels, with special emphasis on the special problems of the individual facility.


25. Thursday, 1:00–3:00 p.m.
Auditorium
Computer Output Microfilm Systems
Francis Goff, Chairman

The 25th session will concern itself with the growth and development of computer output microfilm (COM). The first presentation, by Donald Avedon, will introduce the subject by giving an overview of COM technology, the various types of COM recorders, a comparison of the units, and microfilm origination, dissemination and retrieval systems.

Steven Brown will then follow with a discussion of the software problems encountered by those responsible for the design of computer microfilm applications. The third paper, by John Koeneman and John Schwanbeck will show how microfilm can solve the computer output problem. The panelists: Carl Nelson, R. C. Leader and K. Otten, will continue to discuss the issues brought up by the three paper presentations.

26. Thursday, 1:00–4:00 p.m.
Gold Room
The Future in Data Processing with Communications
Merlin G. Smith, Chairman

In this session three presentations and a panel of four will address the issue of communications-oriented data processing systems. The first paper, by Norman Nisenoff will describe the on-line, quasi-real-time data processing system of the U. S. Army civilian personnel system.

27. Thursday, 1:00–3:00 p.m.
Rooms 1–2–3
Topical Papers
Leon Blitzer, Chairman

Session 27 will offer five general interest papers in diverse areas. In the first paper David B. Merley will discuss the attempts of computer professionals to train disadvantaged people for positions in the data processing industry. The second paper will present a new and convenient method for computation of partial derivatives frequently encountered in engineering applications (J. D. McCully).

In the third paper, Nancy Clark and W. Cody will present a new approach to exponentiation. This approach is supposed to limit errors to the least significant one or two bits rather than the former process which only "limited" errors to some 14 significant bits.

The fourth paper, by H. Potsch, A. Tyrill, D. Allen, S. Joseph and G. Estrin will present a pseudo-machine for the simulation of new design digital systems to eliminate the need for hardware prototypes. For the final paper, S. K. Das and W. S. Mohn will discuss the interesting computer application of identifying speakers from high quality utterances. An average misclassification rate of only 1% was obtained although there was a "no decision" rate of 10%.

28. Thursday, 1:00–3:30 p.m.
Rooms 15–16
Hybrid Techniques and Applications
Walter Brunner, Chairman

The first and last papers of the 28th session will direct themselves to the problem of simplifying the software for engineers so they can use the computer for solving their problems. Alan Carlson will discuss the use of a hybrid/digital computer for the solution of chemical kinetic parameter identification problems while Philip Balaban will describe a hybrid computer program to aid in circuit analyses.

In the second paper D. J. Newman and J. C. Strauss will present a method for solving partial differential equations by model techniques on the hybrid computer. For the third paper Nelson Kemp will analyze the use of derivatives to compensate for time delay and D-to-A hold errors during hybrid solution to linear differential equations.

The panelists will be Edward Mitchell, L. Fogarty, A. Clymer and Elias Hochman.

29. Thursday, 3:45–5:30 p.m.
Rooms 15–16
Real-Time Hybrid Computation Systems
Michael Burwen, Chairman

In the last session of the Fall Joint Computer Conference three papers will be presented on the real-time hybrid computing systems and the search of more cost-effective operating environments that will appeal to the user.

T. Strollo, R. Tomlinson, and E. Fiola will describe a new operating system permitting hybrid operations to occur in a time-sharing computer. Witzel and Hughes will explain, for the second presentation, how they have used a digital computer, display terminal and space vehicle flight computer to enable programmers to check out flight programs in a simulated space flight environment. In the final paper, J. Simmons, W. Benson, and J. P. Fiedler will show how utilization can be improved by adapting the hybrid system to handle a new application.
A New Series of Encoders

Keymatic Data Systems Corp. of Bay Shore, New York, will be introducing the Keymatic Series 1000 Encoders. The Series 1000 Encoders were designed primarily for the keyboarding of textually oriented data or information (both alpha and numeric) directly onto standard 1/2 inch computer-compatible magnetic tape. The Keymatic features record lengths which are both (1) virtually indefinite and (2) completely variable between consecutive records.

Distinct UPPER and lower case characters are encoded on the magnetic tape with the same simplicity as a standard typewriter. The expanded character set (256 8-bit plus parity codes) permits reduction to single keystrokes of most data (instructions, identifiers, etc.) which would require combinations of multiple keystrokes on conventional keyboards.

Keymatic is said to be ideal for the keyboarding of:

- Computer programs or instructions (multi-punching is eliminated because anyone of the 256 EBCDIC codes can be recorded with one key depression).
- Jobs of multiple fields and variable length, where start and/or end points of fields had to be identified by keyboarding certain predetermined multiple character combinations.
- Where a data base for a retrieval system is being created, retrieval or extraction becomes simpler as the computer search becomes a search for single identifier codes keyboarded on the keymatic, rather than for combination of multiple characters keyboard on devices with 64-code character sets.

For more information, circle No. 10 on the Reader Service Card

A New Rotating Digital Memory Unit

A. W. O'Sullivan, President of Digital Development Corp. of San Diego, Calif., has announced that the DDC 73-03, the newest member of the DDC 73 family of Rotating Digital Memory units will be on display at the Fall Joint Computer Conference. The 73-03 provides up to eight dual disks and 1024 data tracks, with bit-packing densities up to 35,000 B.P.T. at 3600 R.P.M. nominal rotational speed.

The 73-03 can be mounted in a 19" rack, as can the 73-01 and 73-02 units, and it retains the same non-contact flying head mechanization, disk configuration, and inert-gas sealed closure.

Mr. O'Sullivan stressed that retention of design characteristics so thoroughly substantiated by operational experience makes utilization of the DDC 73-03 possible at minimal risk and maximum cost effectiveness in new system generations and expansions.

For more information, circle No. 11 on the Reader Service Card

MINITS II Time-sharing System

Jacobi Systems Corp. will unveil for the first time, a small time-sharing computer system MINITS II which will permit up to 24 simultaneous remote users to com-
municate with the UNIVAC 1108 on a
time-sharing and remote-entry basis. The
addition of MINITS II makes it possible
for the 1108 user to do program compiling
and debugging on the small computer at
a cost of approximately $2 per terminal
hour instead of having to use the 1108,
continue to operate in its normal modes
make use of the speed and mass storage
to do these routine tasks. The 1108 can
communicate with the UNIVAC 1108 on a
under EXEC II and EXEC 8. With the
addition of the Jacobi MINITS II com­
puter, 24 simultaneous remote uses can
for the 1108 user to do program compiling
and debugging on the small computer at
their desks.
MINITS II has a core storage of 32,768
(8-bit) bytes plus a 512,000 head per
track disk memory. In addition, the huge
mass storage of the UNIVAC 1108 is ac­
cessible to all MINITS II time-sharers.
MINITS files can be extracted from 1108
storage, updated using the MINITS ED­
ITOR, returned to storage, or submitted
to the 1108 job-stream for execution.
For more information, circle No. 12
on the Reader Service Card

New Data Base Package From ITS

A conversational system for data base
manipulation is scheduled to be announced
by International Timesharing Corp.
Dubbed "Q-PAK", the product is said to
offer a high degree of flexibility to users
in such applications as Survey and Ques­
tionnaire Analysis, Market and Sales An­
alysis, and a number of generalized
information retrieval uses. Q-PAK will
allow complete cross tabulation of data
with data identification by either alpha­
etic or numeric labels. An asset of the
Q-PAK is that many different users, such
as departments or divisions within a com­
pny, can use the same data base and
extract different reports.
Q-PAK was designed to appeal to man­
gagers who are dependent on computerized
data who are now being made to wait for
specialized reports. With Q-PAK the re­
port request is submitted at the terminal
in terms which are defined by the user
and the report is then printed out within
minutes.
Q-PAK actually combines the functions
of tabulation and statistical analysis into
one package. The result is a much more
efficient way of handling large data files
in a meaningful and rapid manner. This
is made possible by the large storage
capacity and the fully randomized file
handling capability of the ITS computer
system.
For more information, circle No. 13
on the Reader Service Card

New Tape Drive Technique

A new digital tape drive technique, de­
digned for remote area digital recording,
will be introduced by Wang Computer
Products, Inc., of Los Angeles, Calif. The
new Mod 8 Data Logger uses a direct
reel-to-reel drive to reduce the number of
mechanical and electronic parts. The Mod
8 is also said to simplify threading and
improve tape life.
The Mod 8 provides tape speeds of 50
to 100 inches per second; it uses 8% -inch
reels of ½-inch tape, and writes 7 and 9
track IBM compatible formats. The Data
Densities are 200, 556 and 800 bpi. The
dimensions of the tape deck and data
electronics are 14" high, 19" wide, and
7½” deep.
Wang will also show the Mod 7 and
Mod 10 systems, intended for computers,
data terminals and other data handling
applications.
For more information, circle No. 14
on the Reader Service Card

Motorola's Data Terminals

Data communications terminals will be
the featured equipment at the exhibit of
Motorola Instrumentation and Control Inc.
The terminal configuration shown will be
designed to fill the need for low cost, ver­
satile subsystems that concentrate and
communicate data via high- and low-speed
modems to large centralized processing
systems, or which can function inde­
pendently as self-contained information
processors.
The data communications terminals will
be comprised of several modules. Each
can function independently and is avail­
able for users of OEM application. The
modules include the MTP-6000 silent,
high-speed teleprinter, the Motorola MDP­
1000 stored program computer, the Mo­
torola Data Recorder, and the MDR Op­
tical mark reader.
The capability of each unit contributes
uniquely to the objective of accurate and
rapid results by entering data as close to
the source as possible. As an example,
the MDR document reader provides rapid,
accurate source data input. The unit is
an optical mark reader that translates data
to USASCII language or to other binary
decimal codes from punched or pencil­
marked forms for near-real-time entry in
bit-serial or bit-parallel form. It drives
telephone data sets, acoustic couplers,
and common carrier circuits. It also com­
municates with the Motorola data recorder
to record data on magnetic tape for pro­
cessing by large computers.
For more information, circle No. 15
on the Reader Service Card
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Richard Denzler, Personnel Manager

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Mini-line Printer

A new mini-line printer has been developed by Nortec Computer Devices, Inc. of Ashland, Mass., to complement the recent accent on the development of mini-computers. The Nortec 200 is a medium-speed, 132 column, fully buffered impact-type line printer. The unit can be interfaced on-line with digital computers, or data transmission facilities or off-line with data storage devices. The Nortec-200 accepts ASCII coded alphanumeric 6-bit data at rates up to 800K Hz, and produces hard copy printout at 200 lines per minute for a 64-character font.

Printing is accomplished on edge-punched, fan-fold paper forms of from one to six parts. These forms are carried through the printer by pin-feed tractors actuated by a clutch/brake. Fine positioning of the paper-feed tractors is provided in both the horizontal and vertical planes to permit accurate registration of preprinted forms. The forms are stored below the printer, fed through the printing station, and exit at the top of the printer.

For more information, circle No. 16 on the Reader Service Card

A New Datacraft Computer

Datacraft Corp of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., will be exhibiting their DC 6024 Digital Computer. The Computer features a full cycle time of 600 nano seconds and a fixed word length of 24 bits. These features provide rapid memory access, ease of programming and a real-time capability approaching that of a multiprocessor or large-scale system.

The basic system includes five 24-bit general-purpose registers, three of which may be used for indexing, an 8,192 word memory (with parity) which is expandable to 65,536 words in increments of 8,192 words, hardware multiply/divide/square root, four levels of priority interrupt and a standard software package. The basic Input/Output structure includes a console ASR-33 typewriter.

The DC 6024 instruction set includes in excess of 500 discrete operations providing the programmer with considerable convenience and flexibility. Besides the DC 6024, Datacraft also manufactures six different types of magnetic core memory systems widely used in data terminal equipment and small computer systems.

For more information, circle No. 17 on the Reader Service Card

Utility Terminal

Computer Terminals, Inc. of Minneapolis, Minn. will show a new utility terminal which is a programmable control unit. The Terminal is compatible with computers that have either Remote Batch or Conversational Capabilities. The flexibility to configure the terminal with a Card Reader, Printer, Multiple CSET Displays, and Special Input/Output Devices, provides for a wide range of data communications applications. The software supplied with the Utility Terminal will provide communication software compatibility with the major large computer systems.

For more information, circle No. 18 on the Reader Service Card

New Business Data Communication Terminal

Navar Corporation, Mountain View, Calif., will demonstrate its new Model 5-50 business data communications terminal at the FJCC. Described as the first fourth generation, total capability, hard copy impact printer and electronic data communications terminal, the 5-50 has many features not found in competitive systems. The 5-50 is designed with a proprietary, Novar-developed magnetic tape cartridge with record and playback capability of 240 characters per second. The high-speed capability makes possible the transmission of a 43,200-character message within the basic three-minute telephone company time period. Teletype transmission of the same message would require 72 minutes and Novar claims that the best competitive system would need 49 minutes for the same message. The 5-50 is the latest in what Novar expects to be a continuing series of new concepts in electronic data processing.

For more information, circle No. 19 on the Reader Service Card

A New Computer

Call-A-Computer, Inc. of Los Angeles, Chicago, and Atlanta, will give the first public demonstration of their new computer, the Innovator 7000. The Innovator 7000 allows customers to utilize a broad range of terminal devices; and to devise powerful information retrieval systems which can have mixed languages within a single program. The Innovator 7000 is actually made up of three computers: one computer handles communications and overhead tasks; a second supervisory unit schedules the central processor tasks; and a third actually performs the arithmetic computations. Each of the last two units can access the Innovator's 64K memory concurrently. The System's memory will be expanded to 256K to meet later demands.

For more information, circle No. 20 on the Reader Service Card
A New Plotter

The Computer Graphics Division of Milgo Electronic Corp. announces the introduction of a new general purpose X-Y plotter. The DPS-7 Digital Plotting System provides a practical plotter for a broad range of applications, including engineering drawings, contour mapping, machine tool verification, highway and waterway design, pipeline layouts, financial data and data reduction. The DPS-7 uses hybrid design techniques to produce smooth fast plots from digital data.

Two models of DPS-7 Plotters are available, with plot surfaces of 30" x 30" and 45" x 60". The plotters accommodate paper up to the full size of the plot surface as well as smaller sizes. A vacuum system holds paper firmly to the plot surface. The DPS-7 operates on-line or off-line with 7 or 9 track magnetic tape input.

Full software support is offered with the DPS-7, including a standard basic software package, and specialized software provided by Milgo's applications and programming group.

For more information, circle No. 21 on the Reader Service Card

Man/Machine Readable Media

Interface Mechanisms Sons, Inc., of Seattle, Wash., will display Dual Image, a unique modular data recording and retrieval system which provides both a human readable character and a machine readable code on 11/16" wide paper tape. This new concept in man/machine readable media is suited for remote data entry. Information can be entered either at typing speeds via the keyboard or from a variety of digital devices at rates up to 75 cps. Then the information is transmitted to computers, or other standard business machines, over data links at speeds up to 1000 characters per second. Up to 128 characters can be printed and, because the last character keyed is visible to the operator, data can be immediately confirmed and errors instantly corrected.

Other Dual Image features include:
- Asynchronous reading rate of 120 characters per second.
- Unlimited use of white space within the record for punctuating sentences, separating messages, permitting computer fill-in writing instructions by hand, signing off records or adding data at a later date to update or correct the record.
- Complete modular construction making Dual Image ideal for OEM applications.

For more information, circle No. 22 on the Reader Service Card

A Microfilm Printer

Memorex Corporation of San Francisco will introduce an on-line computer output microfilm (COM) device that operates as a standard peripheral with IBM System/360 (Model 25 and above). Designated the Memorex 1603 Microfilm Printer, the new device is hardware and software compatible with IBM 1403 and 1443 line printers. Thus, its use requires no hardware modifications or changes in software systems, and in conjunction with his 1403, gives the user a choice of either paper or microfilm direct computer printouts. The 1603's printout rate is ten thousand 132 character lines per minute.

The 1603 will cost substantially less than other microfilm printers, according to Laurence L. Spitters, Memorex president and chairman of the board. A prime reason for the low cost is said to be the fact that the 1603, through its own, built-in control unit, provides direct interface with the IBM data channel. This eliminates the need for duplicate equipment functions.

The basis of the 1603, is its application of fiber optics for converting digital signals to alphanumeric characters. The 1603 forms its characters with three major components: a translation matrix, a bank of light-emitting diodes, and a fiber optics bundle. Digital signals are directed to the diodes by the translation matrix. Light from pulsed diodes is transmitted in turn through fiber optic strands to form a display of alphanumeric characters on the face of the fiber optics assembly. The entire fiber optics assembly is aligned and sealed at the factory and it "never" needs adjustment.

For more information, circle No. 23 on the Reader Service Card
New Software Product

Boole & Babbage will introduce a new software product, the DPFE-DOS Problem Program Efficiency. It is an expansion of their Systems Measurement Software, SMS/360, to cover IBM System 360 users who operate in a DOS environment.

The DOS Problem Program Efficiency is said to be much like the OS product in that it runs in production with the problem program and allows the user to pin-point high time usage areas. From this data the user is able to realize maximum optimization of the system. SMS/360 is said to be the first software program which measures true systems performance. Boole & Babbage are also in the process of developing SMS for use on other computer manufacturers' hardware.

For more information, circle No. 26 on the Reader Service Card

A Strip Printer

Di/An Controls, Inc. of Boston, Massachusetts, will feature the new Series S Strip Printers at the FJCC. The Series S will be shown in three OEM configurations in complete, attractively packaged, units designed for use as desk-top models.

The Series S Printer will accept either ASCII or Teletype Baudot codes and it will print a full complement of 63 characters at up to 20 characters/second. The output of the unit was designed to be highly legible since each character is 4-inch high.

It would appear that Di/An's terminal would be a good product to investigate if you have a communications problem that could be solved by a receive-only terminal.

For more information, circle No. 24 on the Reader Service Card

Data Modem

Codex Corp. of Watertown, Massachusetts, will show its new AE-96 High Speed Data Modem. Codex Corp. will demonstrate the capability of the AE-96 to quadruple the capacity of a 2400 bps voice grade line at the Convention. Moreover, the demonstration will include the use of Codex's new TM-4 Time Division Multiplexer, which combines four 2400 bps data streams into one 9600 bps data stream. The AE-96's capacities in data communications are said to be the result of a specially developed digital adaptive equalizer. This allows the AE-96 to automatically measure and compensate for the intersymbol interferences caused by circuit amplitude and delay distortion which had previously limited high speed data transmission on telephone circuits to a maximum of 4800 bps.

For more information, circle No. 26 on the Reader Service Card

A New Video Terminal

Alphameric will display their first product, the Model 33 Video Terminal. The terminal consists of a television-type display unit and a keyboard-logic unit. Although the two units are physically separate, they can be conveniently stacked. The Model 33 was designed for time-share users and small computer users and its features include:

- Character inset and delete
- Automatic line-by-line call-up in conversational mode
- Audible bell and data line signal monitor

All solid-state (except CRT & H.V. rectifier).

Three basic modes of operation may be selected by the user: compose, conversational and batch, and three optional operating modes are available: format, print and error correction. The Model 33 is said to be fully compatible with the teletype ASR-33.

For more information, circle No. 27 on the Reader Service Card

A Disk Drive

Century Data Systems, Inc. of Anaheim, California, will show their Model 114 Disk Drive at their booth at the FJCC. The Model 114 was designed to operate with the Century Data Model 1014 Disk Drive Controller. When operated together, the system is plug interchangeable with the IBM Model 2314-A1 or 2314-A2 Direct Access Storage facility, depending on the model of Model 114 Disk Drives attached.

The Model 114 incorporates an Electro-mechanical Positioner and an Electronic Track Detent System which eliminates moving mechanical components from the positioning system and which is said to provide ease of maintenance and high reliability. The storage capacity of each Model 114 is 29,176,000 and the transfer rate is 312,000 bytes per second. Another impressive statistic is the average access time which is 40 milliseconds.

For more information, circle No. 28 on the Reader Service Card

A Computer

Xerox Data Systems, formerly Scientific Data Systems, of El Segundo, California, will exhibit, for the first time, their new Sigma 3 Computer. Field tested software available for use with the Sigma 3 Computer includes two multi-use operating systems, Real-Time Batch Monitor and Basic Control Monitor, each of which provides concurrent real-time foreground and batch background data processing capabilities. A third operating system that
is provided with the computer is Stand­
Alone which is primarily batch-oriented.

In addition to the three operating sys­
tems, two FORTRAN compilers, Symbol
and Extended Symbol assemblers, and
more than 100 numerical subroutines for
scientific and engineering applications will
be supplied with the computer.

The primary hardware features of
Sigma 3 include a multipoint core memory
expandable from 8,192 to 65,536 words,
975 nanosecond memory cycle time, a
separate input/output processor for con­
current compute and input/output opera­
tions, 28 input/output channels and 100
levels of priority interrupts.

For more information, circle No. 29
on the Reader Service Card

A New Multiplexor
And a New Terminal

Computer Communications, Inc. will be
introducing the CC-70 programmed Buf­
ered Multiplexer. Controlled by the CC­
701 Communications/Control Processor,
the CC-70 can handle up to 128 commu­
ication lines, and multiprocessor configu­

rations can handle an almost unlimited
number of lines. The CC-70, with CCI­
supplied multiplexing software, was de­
dsigned to handle multiple communications
stations for a wide variety of computers,
including the IBM System/360 and 1130,
computers, the XDS Sigma Series, and
the CDC 3000 and 6000 Series.

Wescal Industries, a division of Com­
puter Communications, Inc., will be intro­
ducing the CAL 30/30 Data Terminal.
The CAL 30/30 accepts operator input or
standard typewriter and adder keyboards,
records data on magnetic tape cartridge,
and transmits to a computer via phone
line.

The CAL 30/30 offers the advantages
of data protection, elimination of key­
punch errors and efficient use of phone
lines and computers. The operator input
can be recorded on-line during daytime
hours and then transmit and receive at
machine speeds to central EDP during
economical, low-traffic hours.

For more information, circle No. 30
on the Reader Service Card

A Terminal

Information International of Los An­
gles and Boston will introduce a new
time-shared graphic display system, the
TSD 1060. The TSD 1060 was designed
for application in areas such as informa­
tion inquiry, management analysis, engi­
neering design, scientific computation,
process control and test monitoring.

It consists of a display controller inter­
faced to the appropriate computer and up
to six display consoles operating inde­
dependently of one another. The user inter­
acts with the computer system via an
alphanumeric or function keyboard with
function overlays, a 13 by 14 inch display,
a light pen, and rotatable knobs.

Moreover, the generator is a stroke-type
with 68 strokes per character maximum
and a capacity of 128 characters.

For more information, circle No. 31
on the Reader Service Card

Multi-Terminal System

Mini-Comp, Inc. of Natick, Massachu­
setts, will unveil a new multi-terminal sys­
tem designed to operate up to 48 terminals
simultaneously, including teletypes, auto­
matic I/O typewriters, keyboards, graphic
displays, printers and plotters. The new
system can be expanded from one central
processor to two or more; the core memory
is expandable from 12K to 32K 16-bit
words; and high speed mass storage is
available from 262K words on up.

The systems include software packages
designed to meet the needs of users in
engineering, science, education, industry
and general business.

For more information, circle No. 32
on the Reader Service Card

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A new Data Concentrator System will be introduced by Varian Data Machines of Irvine, California. The new Varian 520/DC System was designed to be a concentrator for interactive timesharing networks. The function of the system in such applications is to gather data from a number of local, low-speed terminals and to concentrate it for economical transmission over one or more high-speed lines to a distant computer center. The system can also serve as a communications preprocessor, organizing incoming data for direct entry into a large computer or dispatching data from the computer over a number of communication lines. The software supplied with the Varian 520/DC System includes a setup program for establishing the controls for each communication line, an operating program for transferring input/output data between the communications controller and buffer areas in core memory, and a diagnostic program for checking the controller.

For more information, circle No. 33 on the Reader Service Card

A new Acoustical Coupler, the Model 3304, will be introduced by Beckman Instruments, Inc. of Fullerton, California. It was designed to provide a communications link between various sources (keyboard, devices, tape units, teletype paper, punch paper, or a distant terminal) over public telephone networks through the use of a conventional telephone handset.

The coupler has the capability of dual interface which allows ease in adapting its interchangeability with teletype Models 33, 35, 37 or various other printing mechanisms that require EIA specifications RS-232B. The Beckman Model 3040 also offers a self-contained, closed loop circuit assurance check as an instantaneous troubleshooting aid.

For more information, circle No. 35 on the Reader Service Card

A Data Coupler

Wilkinson Computer Sciences will introduce a new high speed general purpose digital computer at FJCC. The display will include the WCS-881 Computer and some of the peripheral devices to be available with it, including a disk memory, an XY plotter, a teletype printer and an optical character reader, for business applications. The WCS-881 Computer will be available in memory sizes from 4K to 65K and will feature a true 16/8 word length. Some of the computer's features include: 1 microsecond memory cycle time, eight programmable hardware registers including a 17-bit accumulator and a 16-bit index register; hardware multiply, divide, normalize, compare and shift/rotate; 78 basic machine instructions; variable word length instructions; direct addressing up to 65,536 bytes and four level priority interrupts.

For more information, circle No. 34 on the Reader Service Card

A Data Coupler

Scientific Resources Corporation of Houston, Texas, Paragon Systems, Inc., a subsidiary of Scientific Resources Corporation, will be participating in the FJCC with the introduction of their IBM 1130 computer expander, Comp-Ex and their new acoustical telephone data coupler. Comp-Ex is a new hardware-software interface system that extends the IBM 1130's capabilities to on-line, real-time scientific, industrial, business and educational applications.

Modular construction permits Comp-Ex to multiplex from two to thirty-two devices, including teletypes, data phones, CRT and digital displays, A/D converters, transducers, analog computers, and a variety of analytical instruments. It can output information to operate relays, close contacts and start or stop experiments and processes.

For more information, circle No. 36 on the Reader Service Card
Small Computer and Terminal

Spiras Systems, Inc., of Waltham, Massachusetts, an affiliate of USM Corporation, plans to exhibit two products for the first time at FJCC.

The Spiras-65 is a general purpose computer, expandable to 65K memory, which is said to represent core and speed economy as a direct result of its power, instruction set, addressing and indexing modes, and input/output versatility.

The IRASCOPE is a stand alone, alphanumeric CRT editing display terminal. Its primary features are: optimized human interface and a high degree of versatility as a system component, based on the fact that every performance characteristic predictable is being made available as an option including a wide variety of interfaces in either serial or parallel, synchronous or a synchronous, at speeds of up to 72,000 characters per second.

For more information, circle No. 37 on the Reader Service Card

Data Entry

Inforex, Inc. of Burlington, Massachusetts, will display their Intelligent Key Entry System. The system was designed to cut data entry costs for all but the smallest information processing systems. The basic concept of the system is a central intelligent control unit linking as many as eight key entry stations to a buffer. Programs and entry forms, stored in memory, can be made available on demand to any of the keyboards. The control unit provides each station with additional data entry functions, such as balancing, skipping, and duplicating.

The systems' features include: the ability to handle a full range of input and verification functions; the ability to transfer the input to 7 or 9 track compatible tape within the system; and also the ability to pool from up to eight keyboards into one buffer.

The Inforex Intelligent Key Entry can be adapted to operate directly on-line with a central processor. Input data is held in disk memory until data entry has been completed. Then it is released in a batch as called by central processor programming.

For more information, circle No. 38 on the Reader Service Card

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Robert E. Marsh received a BSEE in 1965 and a MSEE in 1967 from Michigan State University. Before he received his Master's degree he worked for Whirlpool Corporation in St. Joseph, Michigan. During that time he became experienced in math modeling, simulation, and data reduction in engineering applications with an IBM 1620 and a Univac 1107. While working on his Master's degree he added to his experience by studying pattern recognition simulation and numerical methods techniques. From September 1967 until July 1969, Mr. Marsh has been employed by Radiation Inc., of Melbourne, Florida. At Radiation he has been working on linear and non-linear circuit modeling and analysis, worst case analysis and optimization logic simulation with an IBM 360/50, IBM 1130 and a GE Terminal. Marsh is presently teaching in the Engineering Department of Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan.

**Introduction**

A computer program has been developed and is operational on the IBM 360/50 which can simulate general logic systems.

Implementing a logic system is made simple through the input language. Most of the common logic functions such as flip-flops, latches, gating, shift registers, one-shots, etc. are available to be used in building a system model. Models of special logic devices can easily be included in the complete system.

Most of the input data is accepted in free format. For example, the preparation of data cards to realize the gating shown below could be coded as follows:

![Logic Diagram](image-url)
An alternate description could be

1. \( E = \text{NAND}(A, B) \)
2. \( F = \text{NOR}(C, D) \)
3. \( \text{OUT1} = \text{OR}(E, F) \)

Note the input data is *not* column oriented. The above coding would be accepted independent of its location within the first 70 columns of the data card.

The topology of a system is of little importance to the program. It is described implicitly to the computer by the *outputs* and *inputs* to the logical *boxes* which make up the system.

Most reasonably sized logic systems can be simulated with this program. The primary limitation depends on the number of logical variables in the system. A 110K byte partition will accommodate over 200 variables in a system.
There are quite a few special features of LOGSIM including the following:

• Medium to large logic systems can be simulated by LOGSIM.
• Easy to model a system via the input language.
• Special logic functions can easily be included in the system simulation.
• Oscillating signals are detected and displayed by the program.
• Any output variable of the system can be defined to fail either High or Low so that effects of failure modes can be simulated.
• Various signals are internally generated to aid in realizing a system model. For example, a pulse generator option is available which can be used to sequence the logic system as desired.
• The options on simulation control include:
  i. Step by step printer output showing output variables or all variables of the system.
  ii. The printer can be turned on or off at will during the simulation so a system can be run through several stages and just the final stage is printed out.
  iii. Title or heading changes can be made easily.
  iv. The system can be initialized to any arbitrary state at any point in the simulation.
  v. The pulse generator can be turned on or off as desired.
  vi. Failure modes can be changed or eliminated as desired.
• Edge sensitive inputs are easily included in a system.
• By adding certain control cards one can save a system on disk for future simulations. This eliminates the computer time required to regenerate the system model and compile the generated routines.
• Illegal signal conditions to the various flip-flops or other logic elements can be flagged if desired.
• Logic functions such as counters, shift registers, one-shots, etc., are available to use as needed in system description.
• The user can partition his output as desired with asterisks; e.g., one could separate a truth table into two blocks, one for inputs and the other for outputs.

Describing A System to LOGSIM

Pictorially a logic system can be represented as follows:

Thus there are three sets of data necessary to define a system: inputs, outputs, and logic. This constitutes the system description data for LOGSIM. To define the set of inputs to a system LOGSIM accepts the key word "inputs" followed by the list of input variable names separated by commas. A typical card would be:

inputs alpha, beta, beta, a, b, op

Similarly, to define the set of outputs of a system the key word "outputs" is used followed by the set of output variable names (108 or less) separated by commas to be displayed during the simulation. If more than the first 70 columns are needed to list the names, one simply continues with additional "inputs" (or "outputs") cards by putting an "x" in column 73 and continuing the list on additional cards as needed.

The last set of data describes the logic of the system using the various logic functions NAND, NOR, and J-KRIP, etc. Each logic function has some box number associated with it. (This number is a convenient reference identifier which can be used during the simulation phase.)

This set of data has one of two forms as follows:

Form 1

N VARIABLE NAME = GATE (INPUT)

where:

N = a "Box" number
VARIABLE NAME = the name of a signal (6 or less characters starting with an alpha character)
GATE = one of the LOGSIM supplied gating functions. (AND, OR, NAND, etc.)
INPUT = Some variable name or some logical expression involving several system variables.

Example:

131 opfi = NAND (a, apb, out1 12)

Form 2

N FNAME (M, O1, ... OM, I1, ... I1)
where:

\[ N = \text{box number} \]
\[ \text{FNAME} = \text{Is the name of a LOGSIM supplied logical function (SHIFTR, JKFLIP, MS, etc.) or the name of a user supplied special logic function.} \]
\[ M = \text{An integer number (10 or less) equal to the number of output variables of this "box".} \]
\[ O_1, \ldots O_M = \text{The "M" variable names for the outputs of this "Box".} \]
\[ I_1, \ldots I_L = \text{The inputs to this "Box". (They may be logical expressions).} \]

Example:

\[ 6 \ JKFLIP \ (2,AA BAR, IN1*IN2, A*IN4, PULSE, DCSET, DCRSET) \]

**Efficiency Hints**

- Use the Re-run feature. This saves reprocessing the system description data every time another run of the same system is made.
- Wherever applicable use the LOGSIM provided routines to realize special functions such as latches, shifting, counting, etc. rather than using gating to implement these functions.
- Especially in the first passes of a simulation insert UPDATE commands at key points in the command sequence. If LOGSIM detects an oscillating system, it searches out an UPDATE or INITIALIZATION command to set the logic into some valid state before it continues the simulation. Thus the simulation will not end after the first oscillation condition is found if the UPDATE command is used.
- Before starting the simulation, initialize the logic system into some valid state. If this is not done LOGSIM will use whatever happens to reside in core for each variable. Thus the system could have inconsistent values for the variables, e.g. both outputs of flip-flops could be high, etc. In some systems this can cause a chain reaction which never settles out so the system would be declared to be oscillating.
- Variable names must not be used which:
  - Are identical to any of the LOGSIM provided routines—AND, NAND, JK, FLIP, OR, NOR, etc.
  - Begin with the letter Z.
  - Contain imbedded blanks or more than 6 characters.

**Requirements of LOGSIM**

**Machine Requirements**

LOGSIM is executed in two steps. The first step processes the system description data and generates Fortran sub-routines, and a set of data on peripheral storage. This step requires about 90K bytes of core storage.

The second step compiles the generated sub-routines, links them with the necessary LOGSIM routines, reads the generated set of data, and executes the Simulation Control data. Core storage for this step depends on the number of variables in the sys-

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How LOGSIM Works

LOGSIM has two basic execution phases:

1) Processing system description data and creating sub-routines.

2) Compiling the created sub-routines and including the several LOGSIM sub-routines to control the simulation.

The first phase creates Fortran card images which define the mathematical relationships between the system variables, allocates necessary storage, initializes various variables for the simulation and provides for output and output identification.

The second phase compiles the created sub-routines and joins them with the several LOGSIM routines and starts the execution of the simulation commands.

LOGSIM uses the fact that the truth of any Boolean function can be determined using ordinary arithmetic if TRUE is assigned value 1 and FALSE is assigned value 0 (zero). Then if a Boolean expression has a non-zero value, the result is assigned a value of 1 (or i.e., TRUE). The expression will only have value 0 (zero) when the corresponding logical expression is FALSE. The solution to the set of logic equations is obtained by evaluating all the equations using present values for these variables and then updating them being simulated and the number of different sub-routines used in the system description. In most cases step two will require over 50,000 bytes. An estimate can be made as follows:

Step 2 total storage = 55K + 100*N (Bytes) where N = the number of variables in the system being simulated.

The output from LOGSIM must be processed on a line printer with 132 or more characters per line.

User Generated Routines

For each routine \( N + M \) must be 10 or less.

where \( N = \) number of outputs of logic function being modeled.

\( M = \) number of inputs to logic function being modeled.

User generated routines are modified slightly by LOGSIM to make them compatible with the other routines. The program executes sub-routines through the use of the Fortran EXTERNAL specification statement. Thus the name of the sub-routine is passed along with its several arguments to a LOGSIM sub-routine which executes the user generated routine. Since Fortran does not allow a variable number of arguments in an argument list, LOGSIM has the upper limit of 10 arguments in any sub-routine. LOGSIM automatically inserts dummy arguments to make up the difference for those cases involving less than 10 arguments.

* The Boolean operators “or” and “and” are replaced with the arithmetic operators “+” and “*” respectively. Hence “or” is equivalent to “adding” and “and” is equivalent to multiplication.
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November, 1969
all the present values to their corresponding evaluated values. This is repeated until no changes have occurred in the logic and hence the solution is determined.

In some systems oscillations are found so there is no solution. This is detected via the user supplied "RACE" parameter which defines the maximum number of evaluations to be made before the system is to be declared oscillating.

Thus the method of solution is identical with the way the physical system solves the logic if each logic element or box has equal time delays. Since this is not the case in physical systems LOGSIM may detect oscillating signals which would not necessarily be a problem in the actual system. Hence LOGSIM does not address itself to the time delay problem in logic design, rather it will verify the correctness of the basic logic which constitutes a system.

**LOGIC DESCRIPTION DATA**

**INPUTS**

1. $I_1 = \text{INVERT (INPUT)}$
2. $\text{OUT2} = \text{NAND}(\text{INPUT, INT1})$
3. $\text{OUT3} = \text{NAND}(\text{BOUT, I1})$
4. $\text{BOUT} = \text{OR}(\text{BAR(OUT2), BAR(INT1)})$
5. $\text{INT1} = \text{OR}(\text{BAR(OUT3), BAR(BOUT)})$

**OUTPUTS**

INPUT, AST, I1, OUT2, OUT3, BOUT, INT1

**END**

**CORRESPONDING COMPUTER OUTPUT**

* * * * * SYSTEM DESCRIPTION DATA * * * * *

**INPUTS**

2. $\text{OUT2} = \text{NAND}(\text{INT1, INPUT})$
4. $\text{BOUT} = \text{OR}(\text{BAR(OUT2), BAR(INT1)})$
1. $I_1 = \text{INVERT}(\text{INPUT})$
3. $\text{OUT3} = \text{NAND}(\text{BOUT, I1})$
5. $\text{INT1} = \text{OR}(\text{BAR(OUT3), BAR(BOUT)})$

**OUTPUTS**

INPUT, AST, I1, OUT2, OUT3, BOUT, INT1

**END DESCRIPTION**
SIMULATION COMMAND DATA

INITIALIZE BOTH BOX 1,1,0 2,1,1 3,1,1 4,1,1 5,1,0

T1 TEST CASE DEMONSTRATING
T2 EFFECTS OF A FAILURE
T3 ON THE INVERTER OUTPUT 11.

* TEST INPUT = 1 1
* TEST INPUT = 0
FAIL 1,1,1
* TEST INPUT = 0
* TEST INPUT = 1 1
UPDATE PRESENT FAILURES
DEBUG ALL
* TEST INPUT = 1 1
END TESTS

TEST CASE DEMONSTRATING
EFFECTS OF A FAILURE
ON THE INVERTER OUTPUT 11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEST INPUT ID</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>TEST INPUT = 1</th>
<th>* 0 1 1 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>TEST INPUT = 0</td>
<td>0 * 1 1 0 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOX NUMBER</th>
<th>OUTPUT NAME</th>
<th>FAILURE MODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TEST CASE DEMONSTRATING
EFFECTS OF A FAILURE
ON THE INVERTER OUTPUT 11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEST INPUT ID</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>TEST INPUT = 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 * 1 1 1 0 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SYSTEM IS OSCILLATING.

| OB | O I 1 1 |
| UO | UNN |
| T | TTP |
| 2 | T | 3 | U |

STEP NUMBER

| 1 | 1 | 0 1 1 1 1 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 1 1 1 1 |
| 3 | 0 | 1 1 1 1 1 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 1 1 0 0 1 |
| 5 | 1 | 1 1 0 1 1 |
| 6 | 0 | 0 1 0 1 1 |
| 7 | 0 | 1 1 1 1 1 |
| 8 | 0 | 1 1 0 0 1 |
| 9 | 1 | 1 1 0 1 1 |
| 10 | 0 | 0 1 0 1 1 |
| 11 | 0 | 1 1 1 1 1 |
| 12 | 0 | 1 1 0 0 1 |

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Software Age
Use of Mathematics to Preform Bit Manipulation and Reduce Storage Requirements in Remote Terminal Operations

EDWIN G. HUDSPETH
Lt. Colonel, USAF

The views expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of Air University, the United States Air Force, or the Department of Defense.

With the development of time-shared systems, there has been a rapid growth of computer users. Remote terminals are found in many places and many of their users must rely solely on the time-shared service without any access to the central computer complex.

This time-shared service has its advantages, but it also has some drawbacks. Among these are the lack of a bit manipulation capability and a limited amount of storage space. Space is limited oftentimes due to the number of users, the cost, or the type of programming language used. For example, in some systems using the BASIC language, the data must be included in the program, and the size of the program is limited.

The Rome Air Development Center at Griffiss AFB, New York furnishes time-shared services using a GE-645 through remote terminals to the Air University, the parent organization of the Aerospace Studies Institute (ASI) located at Maxwell AFB, Alabama. The terminals used are the ASR-33 and ASR-35 tele-type machines.

The ASI desired to be able to rapidly search a number of documents to select those that pertained to a specified group of subjects. To do this they have developed a form of binary expansion to, in effect, do bit manipulation and to save space for doing document sorting operations on a time-shared system.

The index system developed by ASI consists of a series of keywords, each pertaining to a subject area or time period, and for each of which there is a unique number. Typical subject areas include terms such as: F-4 aircraft, F-105 aircraft, interdiction, reconnaissance, operations, South Vietnam, psychological warfare, etc. All the documents are screened and a Document Review Questionnaire is prepared for each, listing the numbers of all the keywords covered by the document.

The basic data base for this index system is made up of the identification number of each document followed by a list of the numbers of the keywords that pertain to the document. For example, if document #1256 covered keywords F-4, F-105, interdiction, operations, North Vietnam, reconnaissance, and rescue, the data would be 1256, 11, 18, 22, 29, 32, 38 and 59. The idea is that if a user wants all the docu-
When dividing numbers composed of the same base raised to different powers, you subtract exponents. Thus, dividing \( \sum_{i=1}^{k} 2^{a_i} \) by \( 2^n \)

the result is \( \frac{2^{a_1} + 2^{a_2} + 2^{a_3} + \ldots + 2^{a_k}}{2^n} \)

which is the same as \( 2^{a_1-n} + 2^{a_2-n} + 2^{a_3-n} + \ldots + 2^{a_k-n} \).

Now, in the above expression, for each \( a_i - n \) if \( a_i > n \), \( a_i - n \) is an integral exponent and \( 2^{a_i-n} \) is even; if \( a_i < n \), \( a_i - n \) is a negative exponent and the term is dropped; if \( a_i = n \), \( a_i - n \) is zero and \( 2^{a_i-n} = 1 \). Since the sum is made up of even terms except where \( 2^{a_i-n} = 1 \) the quotient of the division is odd only when \( a_i = n \) for some \( i \).

So when a search is desired to find all documents covering a group of subjects, the data for each document is divided by 2 raised to the power that corresponds to the number of the desired keywords. If the result of the division by 2 raised to the number of the first subject is even, that subject is not covered and the next document’s data is considered. If the results of the division is odd, then that subject is covered and division is performed on the same sum by 2 raised to the next number and so on. When a document is found to cover all the desired subjects, its ID number is printed.

Since the number of keywords in the ASI system exceeds the number of bits available per word, the data for each document was stored in three words. Thus the data file consists of a series of four numbers for each document, the first being the ID number and the next 3 the data (sums of powers of two).

In the ASI program about 2700 documents have been indexed and reviewed for coverage of a list of 59 keywords. This uses 25 links (512 words to a link) of disk storage. This same amount of storage will handle up to 100 keywords. An average search through the 2700 documents takes just over a minute.

The technique used, in the ASI program, can be used by anyone using BASIC or FORTRAN and does allow the user to do bit manipulation through remote terminals.
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**Name**
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**Zip**
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**Signature**
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Circle the most appropriate items below to describe your present position and experience.

**MY SPECIALTY:**
1. Systems Analysis
2. Math/Math Analysis
3. Operations Research
4. Scientific Programmer
5. Business Programmer
6. EDP Management
7. EDP Instructor
8. EDP Consultant
9. Other, incl. EDP student, operator, technician, etc.

**PRIME EXPERIENCE IN:**
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2. Non-Defense Industry
3. Commercial/Finance
4. Research Organization
5. Govt./Military
6. EDP Consulting
7. Transportation/Utilities
8. Education/Library
9. Other, specify

**I WAS BORN:**
A. 1920 or before
B. 1921-25
C. 1926-30
D. 1931-35
E. 1936-40
F. 1941-45
G. 1946-50
H. 1951-55

**I HAVE:**
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□ Non-Technical Degree
□ No Degree

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□ $1,500-2,500
□ $2,500-5,000
□ $5,000-10,000
□ $10,000-20,000
□ over $20,000 monthly

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financial currents

EDP Supply Growth Forecast by Brandon

A minimum six-fold growth of the data-processing support services market, by 1980 has been predicted by Dick H. Brandon, President of Brandon Applied Systems, Inc., before the Chicago Science Analysts. Brandon said the present $2.8 billion market would grow to between $16 and $20 billion by 1980—a potential, he stated, which may have been the determining factor in IBM's recent unbundling decision. Intense competition will eventually cause a major shake-out among the 2,500 companies in the market, he added.

At present, he said, approximately 70 support service companies had annual revenues of more than $1 million each. This could shrink to fewer than 40 by 1975, including some four to eight companies with annual revenues of $250 million plus, and 10 to 20 with revenues of over $50 million.

Describing his own company—founded in 1964, and now the eleventh largest independent service firm—Brandon said revenues for the current fiscal year are projected at approximately $7 million, with plans calling for revenues of $50 to $60 million in fiscal 1974.

Government Buying Ways Scored by Company Head

A call for major changes in the federal government's procurement practices on computer software was sounded by Dr. Walter F. Bauer, chairman of the board and president of Informatics, Inc., in a critical speech at a conference sponsored by the Bureau of the Budget.

Dr. Bauer noted a recent "significant increase in the frequency of purchasing software services on a 'body shop' basis." He said that body shop software companies were quoting rates which were too low to enable them to survive as viable, professional organizations.

He also said that the practice denigrated the professionalism and contributed to the general instability of the industry.

"Therefore, this type of procurement is not in the best interests of the government since it adversely effects its set of software suppliers as a group."

Dr. Bauer offered government agencies two choices: "They should either give a contractor major pieces of responsibility to produce software or some desired data processing end objective and procure those pieces at reasonable rates, or they should fight for an increase in their budgets and hire personnel for their own staff as civil servants—in other words, contract nothing to software companies."

Another trend in government procurement of software services that Dr. Bauer objected to was "the increased emphasis on fixed price programming." He said that while fixed price programming may look highly attractive from the government and the contractor's standpoint, it all too frequently worked to their mutual disadvantage.

Dr. Bauer gave two reasons why fixed price contracts cause trouble:

1. Software technology lacks the maturity to bid with accuracy on a fixed price basis on a sizable software program, particularly on any program costing more than $100,000.

2. The specifications are almost never developed in sufficient detail or comprehensiveness to warrant a dependable fixed price quotation.

Dr. Bauer recommended, where appropriate, that the government "engage a contractor on a time and materials basis to develop a set of program specifications upon which a fixed price basis can be obtained. If need be, competitive quotations can be developed on the basis of the specifications."

Dr. Bauer also criticized the government for not availing itself of separately priced and procured software packages to the extent that commercial organizations have.

SALES and MARKETING

Although the Computemeter I, an IBM/360 system compatible software package, was made available only four months ago, more than 130 commitments to use the package have been made, it was reported by Donald E. Lees, President of Computing Efficiency, Inc.

"We believe, it is the first time in the history of the electronic data processing industry that so many purchases of a single software package have been made in such a short time," Lees said. The number of orders also places the package third as far as total sales of any single software program are concerned.

"It appears that Computer I sales will exceed $1,000,000 in a single year," Lees added. "By March 1971 we believe that the comptometer will be the most widely used software package in the world."

MAI Equipment Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Management Assistance Inc., has launched an aggressive marketing program to capture an even larger share of the unit record market through new low-cost, long-term lease plans and outright sales.

"IBM accounts for some 30,000 out of an estimated 45,000 unit record installation sites, taking in an estimated $500 million each year in rentals and sales," explained Luther A. Schwalm, MAI president and chief executive officer.

"We are going after that huge market: MAI has equipment available to supply these users and an extensive service force to provide maintenance."

To date, MAI has supplied some 6,000 installation sites, either all or in part, with leased or purchased equipment, producing revenues of over $50 million in 1968.


So reads the first advertisement in a campaign by Time Share Corporation for its new computer service-product package. The ad appeared in Time, Newsweek and Sports Illustrated.

"The evolution of 'It' has been a natural one," said Richard T. Bueschel, president of Time Share. "We have added software programs to our catalogue, while expanding the scope and range of our hardware facilities. All the working experience we have accumulated over the past five years has helped shape and is available in our newest customer package."

Mr. Bueschel also said "It" will cost about $5,000 a month to lease, and that permanent total service was included in the price of the package, based on the Hewlett-Packard 2116 computer hardware.
The seniority gripe
Didn’t-get-the-raise gripe
Slow-promotion gripe
No-promotion gripe
Boss-doesn’t-like-me gripe
Lousy-transportation gripe
Shot-down-again gripe
No-bonus gripe
Too-many-gripes gripe

If you’re an engineer, accountant, computer professional or scientist our computerized nationwide job file has a sure hit for the gripes. Over 16,000 jobs individually developed by our 56 nationwide affiliated placement agencies. Naturally there’s never any fee with NMR. And we only release your identity if we have your OK. So go ahead and mail this form along with your latest resume. But be prepared to have nothing to gripe about.

### NMR Computer Input Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position Desired:</th>
<th>Geographical Preference:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I will NOT relocate</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Any location</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metropolitan area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural area</td>
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<tr>
<th>Availability:</th>
<th>Identity Release:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active seeking</td>
<td>All but present employer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just shopping</td>
<td>No employer</td>
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</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Major Field</th>
<th>Year Earned</th>
<th>College or University</th>
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<th>City/State</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Duties &amp; Accomplishments</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Information</th>
<th>Principal Industry Background</th>
<th>Current Annual Base Salary</th>
<th>Total Years of Experience</th>
<th>U.S. Citizen</th>
<th>Level of Security Clearance</th>
<th>Presently Employed</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>(Summarize your overall qualifications and experience in your field. List any pertinent information not included above.)</td>
<td>(Glass, Textiles, etc.)</td>
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RICING and POLICIES

Xerox Data Systems—formerly Scientific Data Systems—announced that it is selectively adjusting prices and lowering rental rates "to improve its competitive position in the business data processing marketplace." The company also announced a clarification and expansion of its previous policy of charging separately for programs and equipment.

Specifically, XDS will significantly broaden the range of Program Products available to customers; furnish and maintain these Program Products on a fee basis; continue to provide and maintain Control Programs (monitor and utility programs) at no extra charge to customers; offer significantly expanded systems analyst support on a fee basis; and institute purchase and short-term lease price adjustments which will establish a more competitive structure for commercial configurations.

The National Cash Register Company announced a new U. S. pricing structure for NCR computer systems under which the company will supply certain essential and predetermined systems support, educational assistance and software without extra charge but will price separately additional services required above that basic level.

Delta Data Systems has entered a new segment of the proprietary computer software market, by announcing a low-payment, three-year licensing arrangement for its commercial applications software. The new rental plan includes purchase options.

Under the new arrangement, a client pays an initial $2,500 implementation fee, and $400 per month for three years. During the period of the license, the client will receive regular announcements on all updates or modifications made to the system. Source program decks for the modifications will be sent to the client on his request, at no additional charge.

Bolstered by $10 million in new contracts and passing the 1,000 mark in sales of its 620/1 computer, Varian Data Machines announced an 18 percent price reduction for the minicomputer, equipped with 4096 16-bit words of storage—from $12,100 to $9,950.

An effective 8 percent increase in prices for its Mark II time-sharing computer service in the United States has been announced by General Electric. The new rates, to be effective December 1, "reflect the significant financial and technical resources (GE is) investing to increase the value of Mark II service and the need to adjust prices as a result of rising operating costs."

A 38 percent price reduction on Computer Automation Corporation's Model 216 general purpose mini-computer—from $12,590 to $7,990—was announced by CAI President Dave Methvin, who said: "A new price of $7,990 opens a much larger market for this class of computer so that potential volume warrants the lower cost."

A 10 percent discount has been announced by Interdata, Inc. on all computers sold by the firm to recognized educational institutions. Interdata's President, Daniel Sinnott, in announcing the discount said: "We recognize the value of computers to colleges and universities. They serve not only to educate students in computer technology but support research programs on all levels of learning. By offering a discount we hope a greater number of institutions will be able to purchase computers."

Applied Data Research, Inc. will raise the lease price 10 percent on Autoflow, a proprietary software program.

The across-the-board increase, the first since the computer documentation system was initially introduced commercially in late 1966, would apply to all new Autoflow leases after January 1, 1970. Available on a three-year lease, the system is used by more than 800 computer installations.

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TROUBLE-TRAN EDITOR

software age

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2211 Fordem Ave., Madison, Wis. 53701

You can also profit by submitting PROBLEMS for this feature. If your problem in FORTRAN programming is selected for use in this feature, you will receive $50.00

TROUBLE-TRAN’S Objectives:
1. To have fun.
2. To promote USA Standard FORTRAN by pointing out differences and inconsistencies of existing FORTRAN Compilers.
3. To alert programmers to the physical limitations of hardware.

NOVEMBER, 1969

Here is a problem you will enjoy and it will give you the opportunity to win ten dollars.

Problem 19: THE SELF-REPRODUCING PROGRAM

Write a program to print an exact duplicate of itself.

Rules:
1. No input statements are allowed.
2. The output is an exact, line by line, duplicate of the source statement cards.
3. Non-standard FORTRAN is allowed.
4. Any programming language may be used, as long as the first two rules are observed.
5. Five $10 prizes will be awarded at random by a program that will use your last name in a random number generator algorithm.
6. To become eligible, your entry must be postmarked prior to December 5, 1969, and must include computer output.

Answer to Problem 17:

The outstanding response to “The One Instruction Computer” problem indicates that many TROUBLE-TRAN readers like to see something more than just a few lines of machine dependent FORTRAN coding. However, a large number of readers still enjoy the machine dependent FORTRAN problems. In order to satisfy both groups, I have decided to alternate the two types of problems.

A minority group has expressed a desire to see problems in COBOL, Assembly Language and O/S 360. At this point I don’t know what I can do to please these readers. However, if I have more similar requests, I may consider the possibility of expanding this column to include more than one problem per month.

Problem 17 was enjoyed by many as indicated by the following comments:

“I found this to be a most enjoyable exercise. . . . I am pleased to see an assembly/machine language problem in your column. . . . Thank you for an enjoyable feature. . . . I enjoy seeing problems of this sort. . . . I have been using your ‘Problem of the Month’ as classwork. . . . I think it’s a good idea to include some problems of this sort, but I hope that the column remains devoted primarily to FORTRAN. . . . There are many programmers working only in assembly language who would appreciate some more problems in that area. . . . Congratulations for including a problem aimed at those who enjoy problem solving at the machine-language level. . . . Say, what does Problem 17 have to do with FORTRAN?”

The solution of this problem required a minimum number of nine instructions. In the mail that I have received so far the solutions have between nine and twenty-five instructions.

Here are two of the best solutions:

1. Submitted by: Stan Kurtz, Columbus, Ohio

   Comments
   A0 SJ Y,Y,A1 Zero Y
   A1 SJ Y,X,END —X to Y, Jump End if X is 0
   A2 SJ Z,Z,A3 Zero Z
   A3 SJ Z,X,A4 —X to Z
   A4 SJ Z,I,END Z—1 to Z, Jump End if O, Y is —X
   A5 SJ X,MINUS1,END X—1 to X, Jump A6 if 0, X is Pos.
   A7 SJ W,W,END Required Jump to End

2. Submitted by: T. F. Coleman, Cleveland, Ohio

   Comments
   START SJ MINUS1,MINUS1,NS1 Clear MINUS—X to Zero
   NS1 SJ Y,Y,NS2 Clear Absolute X to Zero
   NS2 SJ MINUS1,X,END Setup MINUS—X and Exit If Zero
   NS3 SJ MINUS1,MINUS1,NS1 Setup a Constant
   MINUS1
   LOOP SJ Y,MNUS1,Any of Minus One
   SJ X,END Increment Absolute X
   SJ MINUS1,END Decrement and Test Positive X
   SJ JUMP,JUMP,LOOP Decrement and Test Positive X
   SJ JUMP,JUMP,END Required Jump to End
   P.S. It is interesting to note that the best solutions come from Ohio!

XTRAN
Most of us learned to communicate at a very early age. We have gained the use of a language (which, for many of us, was English). First, we spoke it; then, we wrote it. The skills that we developed enabled us to convey our ideas, wants, and needs to others.

Now, as electronic data processing becomes vitally important in our world, many of us are learning new communication techniques. Our newly acquired skills enable us to communicate with machines essential for electronic data processing—namely, computers.

Historically, programmers first learned to communicate with computers via machine language. That is, we attempted to talk with computers in their language. But speaking or writing with 1 bits and 0 bits proved to be a tedious job. A search for better means of communication led to the development of assembler languages. High-level languages such as FORTRAN and COBOL soon followed. Continued efforts to provide the means for easy communication with computers has led to the development of Programming Language I (PL/I).
Now programmers are no longer forced to use 1's and 0's, or even to use highly structured phrases or strange terminology. PL/I offers programming flexibility and capabilities in communications hitherto unheralded. The opportunity available to each of us is to learn to use PL/I effectively. Techniques enumerated below will provide significant assistance in this effort.

**DOCUMENTATION/MAINTENANCE**

A good programmer realizes that the programs which he creates provide the basis for communication with other persons as well as with the computer. Programs that are written and entered in system libraries must be maintained. Maintenance personnel usually refer to source program listings when program modifications are required. Sometimes (and perhaps with increasing frequency as the scope of EDP widens) auditing personnel also examine computer programs. Concise, accurate documentation is essential and helps the reader to understand the processing steps within a program in these and many similar situations. The items listed below suggest standards or guides which can be established.

1. Write all source statements within columns 2 through 72 of the coding form; avoid writing more than one statement per line.
2. Abbreviate key words (DCL for DECLARE, CHAR for CHARACTER, and so on).
3. Align the assignment symbols in successive assignment statements.
   
   \[ L_{\text{VAL}} = L_{\text{NET}} \]
   
   \[ L_{\text{GROSS1}} = L_{\text{VAL}} + L_{\text{EXP1}} \]
4. Use blanks to improve clarity.
   
   \[ xx = yy \]
   
   \[ (\text{TAG}) (A) \] is preferable to \( (\text{TAG}) (A) \)
5. Use break characters for ease of readability where blanks are not permitted. For example, labels and variables can be written as
   
   \[ \text{RATE}_{\text{OF}}_{\text{PAY}}, \text{OLD}_{\text{MAS}}, \text{and so on.} \]
6. Observe the following conventions with respect to margins and alignment of IF statements and DO groups.
   
   \[ \begin{array}{llll}
   \text{Column} & 2 & 10 & 13 & 18 \\
   \text{label IF} & \text{THEN DO;} & \text{statements} & \text{of} & \text{DO-group} \\
   \text{END;} & \text{ELSE DO;} & \end{array} \]
7. Identify structure levels by assigning the integers 1, 05, 10, 15, ... to succeeding levels within a program. Omission of numbers when assigning structure levels will readily permit establishment of minor structures within an existing structure if program modification is required. Observe alignment as given below.
   
   Also consider the use of a prefix within each programmer-supplied name as indicated, thus causing structure elements to appear as consecutive entries in the compiler-generated attribute list. Duplicate names are less apt to occur.

   \[ \begin{array}{llll}
   \text{DCL} & 1 & \text{P}_{\text{-}}_{\text{COST}}_{\text{-}}_{\text{OF}}_{\text{-}}_{\text{LIVING}}, & 05 & \text{P}_{\text{-}}_{\text{RENT}} \quad \text{FIXED BIN (31)}, \\
   & 05 & \text{P}_{\text{-}}_{\text{FOOD}}, & 10 & (\text{P}_{\text{-}}_{\text{MEAT}}, \\
   & & & & \text{P}_{\text{-}}_{\text{FRUIT}}) \quad \text{FIXED BIN (31)}, \\
   & 05 & \text{P}_{\text{-}}_{\text{TRANSPORTATION}} \quad \text{FIXED BIN (31)}; \\
   \end{array} \]
8. Place all DECLARE (DCL) statements for a PROCEDURE immediately after the PROCEDURE statement.
9. Declare all variables except those for which the attributes and the function served by the variable within the program are obvious. Indices, subscripts, and statement labels usually need not be declared explicitly.
10. Comment a program liberally. Use columns 50 through 72 of coding lines for comments if this space is available. Otherwise, place the comment on succeeding lines, indented four columns from the leftmost character of the preceding source statement.
11. Avoid separating portions of a GET or PUT statement format-list. Rather, indent the succeeding line of coding four columns and place the entire format-list on that line, if possible.
12. Specify COLUMN(nn) rather than x(nn) in a format-list to achieve desired spacing. Required modification will be obvious, and careless errors will be avoided.
13. Do not include a data file description in a file declaration statement. Should modification of the file be necessary or desirable, information within the program cannot be overridden by entries in job control cards.
14. Identify work areas by names which clearly indicate the utility purpose of the work area and the attributes of the area. This will prevent redundant specification of utility areas and careless use of work areas, requiring unnecessary conversion of data because of work area attributes.

   \[ \begin{array}{llll}
   \text{DCL} & \text{DEC}60 & \text{FIXED DEC (06,0)}, & \text{CHAR5 CHAR (05)}; \end{array} \]

**EFFICIENCY IN COMPILATION/EXECUTION**

One group of programming techniques within PL/I is important primarily because the techniques lead toward efficient program compilation and/or execution. Some of these follow.

A. Avoid the inclusion of unused labels or variables.
B. Use multiple assignment statements when possible.
   
   \[ A, B = C; \] is preferable to \( A = C; \)
   
   \[ B = C; \]

SOFTWARE AGE
C. Use factoring in DCL statements when possible.

DCL 1 P_WORK,
    05 P_HOUR,
    10 (P_REG, P_OVER)
    FIXED DEC (5,2);

D. With edit-directed data transmission, use iteration factors in format-lists.

3 F(5) is preferable to F(5), F(5), F(5)

E. Avoid unnecessary entries in a format-list. For example, incorporate blanks in character-string data; to describe the character-string QUANTITY SOLD, followed by two blanks,

PUT FILE (EDIT) ('QUANTITY SOLD') (A);

is preferable to

PUT FILE (EDIT) ('QUANTITY SOLD') (A(13),X(2));

F. Use remote format if the same format-list is applicable to numerous GET and PUT statements. Note, however, that these statements should be related so that a change in the format of one statement implies changes in the formats of other statements as well.

G. The number of compiler-generated dictionary entries as well as the need for internal procedures can be minimized through the use of label arrays.

I = 2;
GO TO L(3);

L(2):

I = 4;
L(3):

GO TO L(1);
L(4):

H. Based storage can be used to provide multiple area descriptions and thus permits character assignments rather than structure assignments to be made.

DCL 1 S_SAV,
    05 S_INT,

CHAR120
CHAR (120) BASED (PS)
CHAROUT
CHAR (120) BASED (POUT);

The data in the structure s.sav can be written on the output file OUTPUT by the following statements.

PS = ADDR(S_SAV);
LOCATE CHAROUT FILE (OUTPUT);
CHAROUT = CHAR120;

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DEBUGGING

Even a skilled programmer faces the task of program debugging. However, he can apply several techniques during original program coding that will make this task easier. Some of the techniques mentioned under the previous subheadings also apply as debugging aids. Others are listed below.

- If possible, place coding inserted for temporary purposes on lines that do not contain permanent coding. For example, prefix lists can be inserted on the line immediately preceding the appropriate source statement.
- Identify temporary coding inserted for debugging purposes by comments such as /*DEBUG*/ or /*TEMP*/. These comments should begin in column 2 or column 50 of coding lines.
- Declare attributes that could be assigned by default when the explicit declaration serves as valuable program documentation or when a change in the default assumption could significantly affect program execution. Explicit declaration also requires cognizance on the part of the programmer of just what attributes variables do have. By scanning the compiler-generated attribute list, errors in spelling or keypunching can be detected after program compilation (rather than during program execution).
- Declare all entry points and their associated parameter lists and any return values in programmer-defined functions.
- Use INITIAL in DECLARE statements as often as possible. This avoids careless mistakes due to failure to initialize variables, eliminates the need to use separate assignment statements, and exhibits initial values.
- Use repetition factors in GET and PUT numeric picture specifications.

```
(07)9 is preferable to '9999999'
(06)9V(03)9 is preferable to '999999V999'
```
- The length of a character string need not be specified for output described by format code A.

```
DCL CARD CHAR (80);
PUT FILE EDIT (CARD) (A);
```
- The length of a character string need not be specified for output described by format code A.

```
DCL CARD CHAR (80);
PUT FILE EDIT (CARD) (A(80));
```
- Align labels to internal procedures with the statement margin of the containing procedure. Align the PROCEDURE and END statements as shown below.

```
PIFST: PROCEDURE;
    CALL P2SCD;
P2SCD: PROCEDURE;
P2GO: other statements of this procedure
PIADD: other statements of PIFST
END;
```
- Improper boundary alignment may occur after execution of a READ statement in locate mode I/O. Before comparing a fixed binary field in a based structure, the fixed binary element should be assigned to a non-based fixed binary variable.
- Do not close files immediately after executing a READ statement in locate mode I/O. Closing a file permits reuse of the storage addressed by the pointer.
- Assign a 1- or 2-character prefix for use in the first entry-name of a procedure and all statement labels and entry-names internal to the procedure which are not entry-names of a contained procedure or internal to a contained procedure. These labels will then appear as consecutive entries in the compiler-generated attribute list. Errors arising from branches to labels which are unknown to the procedure and use of duplicate labels are thus avoided. Examples are L_READ: and L_LOOP:
- An imbalance in END statements created by omission of one or more END statements can be determined after compilation rather than at execution time (where it is evidenced by abnormal program termination). Omitted statements are indicated by labels having smaller numeric values than those of consecutive instructions near the end of the object program listing.

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Since very little has been published on computer music this book is quite welcome. In the past, several types of computer novelty music have been developed but very little serious computer music has been done. Computers have been programmed to read cards, line printers, and tape vacuum tubes produce music. Others have programmed computers so that once a portable radio is placed on top of a computer and tuned to the correct frequency music will emit from the radio.

This book is by M. V. Mathews, a pioneer and authority in the increasingly important field of generating and processing speech and music through computers. And even though THE TECHNOLOGY OF COMPUTER MUSIC is intended for people with a serious interest in computer sound generation, such as engineers, scientists, musicians, and audiologists, one may understand it and appreciate Mathews' concern for contemporary sound generation through computers without having a thorough knowledge of sound generating programs.

The first section of this book covers the representation of sounds as numbers, the underlying processes of sampling and quantizing a sound wave; the approximations and errors which are inherent in sampling and quantizing; the operation of digital-to-analog and analog-to-digital converters; the construction of smoothing filters; the storage and manipulation of sound waves in numerical form.

A perusal of the book shows that it is primarily for the serious student of computer music and that some understanding of the physical nature of music would be a prerequisite to a better understanding of the text.

The second section is titled "A Sequence of Tutorial Examples of Sound Generation" and it discusses a series of examples ranging from simple to complex sound synthesis. This part is meant to provide training in the use of a particular sound generating program—Music V.

The final chapter of the book gives a detailed description of the operation and structure of the program, Music V. Since Music V is written in Fortran it is easily adaptable to many computers. Also, researchers attempting to write their own music generating program will find the information on Music V helpful. And Mathews has provided many annotated references for further research.

One of the interesting appendixes discusses the relations of psychoacoustics to the composition of music by computers. Although the technology of electronic and computer sound generation has given us new tools of almost unlimited power for making new sounds, it has also created a new problem—the need to understand the psychoacoustics of musical perception. Sounds produced by conventional instruments are so well known that composers can proceed with the intuition they have developed from long experience. However, no such intuition exists for sounds such as computer produced music. Composers must understand the relation between the physical sound wave and how it is perceived by a hearer. Possibly in the future a composer will be able to look at a computer printout and perceive how it would sound as he can perceive regular music.


Advocates of computer in education will be hard-pressed to find one overall successful system, even in an experimental environment, let alone a regular school classroom situation. This is not to say there are no computer educational systems arotund...
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—sure there are, but they are in places like Pitts­burgh, Stanford, Purdue, and Harvard and that abou­ exhausts the list. Even these systems which are ir­ very favorable financial, political, and intellectua­ environments, are limited in scope.

The above environments stand in sharp relief to other situations where embattled school boards are anxious only to keep both the budgets and kids in line. This contrast makes one aware of the prob­lems any CAI system will have trying to obtain approval at the local level.

Anyone familiar with school politics in New York or innovative textbook acceptance in California will not be surprised to hear that one funded CAI sys­tem resulted in a school board recall election with the proposed computer system cancelled.

As one can determine from the subtitle (perhaps the author intended it to refer to RUN, RABBIT, RUN) this book suggests that computer age of edu­cation is not just around the corner—at least not without a lot of effort. When local school boards spend an average of only $4.00 per year per stu­dent on books, surely they cannot be expected to come forth with the required $50.00 per student per year for a CAI system. One must also remember that even an additional cost of $1.00 per student would result in a 50 million dollar expenditure in one year for education in the U. S.

In spite of all this Anthony Oettinger is not just a prophet of doom for all educational computer systems because he does mention that there are con­ditions necessary for successful CAI systems. One of the most important of these is that both long term commitments and the willingness to risk failures are necessary to spark successful CAI sys­tems. Short term commitments have produced little except automatic page turners and prestigious expen­sive toys.

Another suggestion which is very interesting be­cause it has been suggested several times by rad­icals of many contrasting hues is that students should be issued coupons for education which they can spend anywhere they wish. Thus the theory goes, lousy schools would have no pupils and be forced to upgrade or close, bad teachers would be shunned and competition would be brought into the schools.

Ideally this would result in the educational field being invaded by private, parochial, and public schools competing for the educational dollar and thus the best methods of education, including com­puters, would be employed, experimental successes would be rewarded, and a high degree of originality and diversity would be available.

For those interested in the educational computer field this book will provide both provocative and interesting reading and will probably shatter a few dreams.

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