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Riding on One's Coattails

Tandy discovered a long time ago that you don’t have to do a lot of promotion to sell computers—as long as the market was good and Atari and Commodore competed for sales and the public’s attention. In many ways, the promotion dollars spent by companies producing the Color Computer’s competition created a “coattail” effect: the consumer’s enthusiasm, bought and paid for by the competition, sold CoCos as well.

But this past summer, consumers have been less than enthused about home computers. Some speculate that the announcement of Atari’s 520ST and Commodore’s Amiga, and the accompanying fanfare, will again whet the consumer’s appetite for home computers. Let’s assume that those speculation are correct and that we’ll see a surge in home-computer sales by year-end. Can the Color Computer ride on the competition’s coattails once again?

I don’t think so. The new Atari and the Amiga might excite the public, but they also redefine the home computer in terms of performance and price. The Color Computer, as we know it, cannot match either machine’s graphics capabilities or memory capacity. The CoCo will remain a good buy for what it offers. But this past summer, consumers have been less than enthusiasm about home computers. Let’s assume that those speculation are correct and that we’ll see a surge in home-computer sales by year-end. Can the Color Computer ride on the competition’s coattails once again?

It doesn’t take much imagination to come up with a promotional campaign that puts the CoCo in a good light. It is one of the few truly affordable computers still sold, and it has one of the best software bases and the best support available. The Amiga and Atari 520ST might be dynamite computers, but 95 percent of the households that I know of don’t need anything more than what the CoCo offers.

Our Program Listings

This month, we are placing all program listings with the accompanying article, rather than placing them in a pull-out section in the middle of the magazine. Many of you did not want to see the programs separated from the text, and those who complained the loudest were the ones who typed in the most programs. We want HOT CoCo to be as easy to use as possible, so you can expect all our listings to accompany the corresponding article in the future.—Michael E. Nadeau
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROGRAMMING AND SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMMING

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Tell them "I saw it in HOT CoCo."
Instant CoCo Directory

October 1985

Instant CoCo is a cassette tape containing the major programs from this issue of HOT CoCo. Its purpose is to save you the time and effort of typing long program listings into your Color Computer. You simply load the programs from the Instant CoCo tape using your cassette recorder. The instructions for operating each program are found in the corresponding HOT CoCo article. Both Basic and Assembly-language programs are included on the tape.

The Instant CoCo symbol appears in HOT CoCo’s table of contents and on the program listing for each article with a listing used on the Instant CoCo tape. As an added extra, each tape also contains a never-before-published Bonus Program, complete with instructions.

The directory below lists all programs included on this month's Instant CoCo cassette. Shown first are the name of the article with a descriptive blurb and its author, followed by the page number in this issue where the article appears. Next comes the file name of the program on cassette. Finally, there is a brief description of the Color Computer system needed to run the program.

This month’s Instant CoCo cassette is available for just $11.47, including postage and handling, from Instant CoCo, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458. See our ad on p. 64 for more details.

### Instant CoCo Directory

#### October 1985

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Each month HOT CoCo provides a number of program listings for you to type into your Color Computer and use. If you are new to computing, read this page for advice that will help you avoid problems often encountered when entering programs manually.

Know the Basics

Before you begin, you should be familiar with the basic operation of your Color Computer. Read the manual, and make sure you understand how to enter a program line, save a program to cassette or disk, and make corrections to a program line. Verify that the program you want to enter will run on your version of the Color Computer. You need to know the memory requirements, the type of Basic used (Color, Micro Color, Extended Color, or Disk Extended Color Basic), what peripherals might be needed, and in some cases whether a particular ROM version is needed.

All this information is provided in the System Requirements box included with each article that has a program listing. This box gives the minimum requirements to use the program. If, for instance, the box reads “16K RAM, Color Basic,” the program should also work on 32K or higher, Extended or Disk Extended Color Basic CoCos. Optional equipment is listed as such. Once you’ve established that the program will work on your CoCo, read the article thoroughly. Sometimes it will include information vital to typing in the listing.

What You See Is What You Get

We print all Basic program listings 32 characters across—just as they appear on your video screen. Type in the listing exactly as it appears in the magazine, being particularly careful with spaces and punctuation. If you do this, the 32-character format will aid in proofreading what you have typed by letting you match beginning and ending characters on corresponding lines. If you have a line that ends on a character other than what appears in the magazine, go back and check for a typo. Also, don’t mistake certain characters for others that look similar, such as a zero instead of the letter O, a comma for a semicolon, and so on.

Weird Characters

The up arrow indicates exponentiation on the Color Computer. Unfortunately, our printer prints a caret (^) instead. Be sure to type an up arrow in place of all carets in Basic program listings.

Assembly-Language Listings

HOT CoCo often publishes programs written in Assembly language rather than Basic. Assembly programs “talk” to your CoCo on a more direct level and, therefore, run faster. Unfortunately, it is much more difficult to learn Assembly-language programming than Basic programming.

But you do not need to know how to program in Assembly to use these programs. You do need, however, something called an editor/assembler. An editor/assembler allows you to manually enter an Assembly listing, and then it “assembles” it into a form that your CoCo can execute.

If you do not own an editor/assembler, it is possible to hand-assemble an Assembly listing, but this is a tedious process that is best left to someone with a little experience with Assembly programming. It also requires a short Basic routine that prepares your CoCo for hand-assembly.

We try to convert Assembly programs to Basic DATA statements. With a short Basic routine to execute the DATA statements, you have a program that you can type in just like a Basic listing, yet operates much like the one written in Assembly.

If you want one of HOT CoCo’s Assembly listings, but it hasn’t been converted to DATA statements and you do not own an editor/assem-

bler, check to see if it appears on our Instant CoCo cassette. All assembly programs on Instant CoCo are in assembled form, meaning you can load and execute them immediately.

Speaking of DATA Statements

Since DATA statements often consist of numbers only, it is easy to make a mistake typing them in. One wrong number can crash the program. When this happens, the only way to recover is often to turn off the computer for a few seconds before turning it back on. Of course, this wipes out your program in memory.

To avoid this, always save what you have typed in before running it. That way, if you did make a mistake, you can load the program from tape or disk to look for the error, rather than retyping the entire listing.

One last thing about DATA statements: Error messages that occur due to a mistyped DATA statement line will refer to the corresponding READ statement line earlier in the program. Yet it is the DATA statement that is incorrect.

If All Else Fails

If you cannot get your typed-in listing to run after checking and double-checking for typos, you can ask us for help. Send a detailed description of your problem along with any error messages given. Ideally we’d like a printout of what you typed. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope for the fastest reply. Sorry, but we cannot help you if you have modified the original program in any way. Write to HOT CoCo, attn. Technical Editor, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

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November 1985

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Letters to the Editor

Service Problems

1 own a 64K Color Computer in the 26-3002A series. This series has been plagued by an intermittent problem. About 10 to 20 minutes after I turn on the computer, the second and ninth columns sometimes fill with random characters and the computer freezes.

After reading that Tandy had issued a service bulletin, I called a local Tandy Computer Center, but they forgot to research the problem. When I called software support in Fort Worth, the Tandy representative with whom I spoke agreed that there was a problem and transferred me to technical support. They came close to declaring that there was no malfunction and would not discuss service bulletins. I was referred to my local service center because there were “no user-serviceable parts inside the computer.”

When I protested, I was transferred to customer service and, without providing details on the fix or the bulletin, they told me that the cost would be $30 plus parts. They expected me to pay for repairs and not ask questions.

I reported my lack of progress to my local Computer Center and talked to a technician there. He confirmed that a service bulletin and a repair kit existed. The hitch was there were no instructions for the kit, and even if I could order a kit from Fort Worth, I could not get a service bulletin. Furthermore, he did not want to service a user-modified computer or a machine bought from a non-Radio Shack store.

I have purchased service manuals and parts from manufacturers of all kinds. At most, I have been asked to sign a nondisclosure agreement. Tandy doesn’t seem to be concerned about their customers.

Robert Gault
Grosse Pointe Woods, MI

Bright POKE

Could anyone tell me how to get a drink of water in The Sands of Egypt? I’d appreciate other clues and even a solution. I have solved Black Sanctum and have a map of the area around the locked door. Please write to me if you’d like clues.

Does anyone have a POKE that will brighten the CoCo’s screen display?

Steve Warrick
1721 Chicago St.
Peru, IL 61354

Curses!

The Doctor ASCII column for July (HOT CoCo, July 1985, p. 15) contained a typographical error. The third bulleted item in the Doctor’s response to Clarence Neece’s question (second column) should read:

PRINT HEX$(PEEK(27)*256 + PEEK(28) – 2)

Steve Warrick
1721 Chicago St.
Peru, IL 61354

Smart Reviews

I would like to thank you for the two-part series, “Smart Terminals for the Disk Drive Set” (HOT CoCo, April 1985, p. 20, and May 1985, p. 30). I had been looking for a terminal program that would operate with disk systems and was compatible with JDOS. (I had the VIP Terminal ROM-pack version but was told by VIP Technologies that they do not support the disk version of the program when it is run under JDOS.)

After reading the series, I selected AutoTerm because it appeared to have the features I was looking for. The review did not discuss compatibility with JDOS, so I called PXE Computing. When they assured me that AutoTerm was compatible with JDOS, I ordered it.

I found the review to be accurate. The comments about VIP Terminal, with which I am familiar, were also correct. I would like to see more comparison reviews. They are helpful in selecting new hardware and software. Articles that discuss the basics are great for a neophyte like me.

Please keep up the good work. I look forward to your magazine each month. I wish that there were more of it.

Ernest L. Sample, Jr.
Beaumont, TX

I’m Sorry, the Number You Have Dialed...

September’s “6809 On Line” (HOT CoCo, p. 73) contained a wrong number for Richard Duncan’s BBS. The correct number for the COBBS board is 501-735-5614. Again, you can also reach Mr. Duncan by writing to him at 2504 North Gathings Drive, West Memphis, AR 72301, or by leaving an e-mail message on CompServe #71515,1420—eds.

“Missile Defense” Warning

I have received letters from three people who complained of a firing problem in “Missile Defense” (HOT CoCo, June 1985, p. 4). While the listing that appeared in my copy of the magazine is correct, apparently line 1560 in Listing 2 did not print clearly in some issues. It should read:

PRINT HEX$(PEEK(27)*256 + PEEK(28) – 2)

Jim McDowell
P.O. Box 131
Monsey, NY 10952-0131

Calendar Change

As written, the Date Minder program (HOT CoCo, July 1985, p. 74) allows you to edit the first line of a daily entry before any data has been entered. To prevent this, change TE = 1 to TE = 0 in line 590 of the Listing.

James Huckabay

Clubhouse

Have a Color Computer Club? Let prospective members know about it through a letter to the Editor.

Rockland County, NY

The Rockland County, NY, CoCo Users’ Group is now holding monthly meetings. Members from Westchester, Putnam, Orange, and Bergen counties are also welcome. Write to receive information and be placed on the mailing list.

Rockland County CoCo
P.O. Box 131
Monsey, NY 10952-0131

Printed on 10 HOT CoCo October 1985
Adirondacks Club
The Adirondacks CoCo Club now has three chapters. In the Albany area, write to ACCC, c/o Ron Fish, Jr., Box 4214, Albany, NY 12204. In the Athens area, write c/o Pete Chast, Box 61, Athens, NY 12015. In the Glens Falls area, write c/o Richard and Dave Mitchell, 39 Center St., Fort Edward, NY 12828.

Dortha Murray
3706 Richmond N.W.
Grand Rapids, MI 49504
616-453-1252

Bill Mulvey
PO. Box 485
Patchogue, NY 11772

Anthony F. Lima
Avenida Atlantica 538/101
Leme, Rio de Janeiro
Brasil 22010

CoCo Exchange
Four CoCo users would like to exchange information or start a CoCo users' group in their area:

Nila D. Grose
RD1, Box 173A
Manheim, PA 17545
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Are you operating a BBS? Send us a note to let our readers know about your service.

Greenville, SC
The DLOAD OS-9 BBS is on line every day from 9 p.m. to 9 a.m. Offerings include e-mail, bulletins, graphics, and downloads. The BBS supports OS-9, Basic-09, Basic, and C. The phone number is 803-288-0613. Your terminal package must be able to send eight data bits and one stop bit. New users can log in at the log-in prompt by pressing the enter key.

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puter advice. Callers can post and read free
want ads, electronic mail, and general com­
go to the magazine section.

Goldens Bridge, NY
The Undersea Kingdom of Goldens Bridge is a modified Colorama BBS running 24 hours a day, every day. The system supports 300 baud and can be accessed at 914-232-4582. Features include uploads, downloads, and more. For higher-level access, go to the magazine section.

Michael Sebar
Goldens Bridge, NY

Performing Arts BBS
The Electronic Call Board is online in New York City. Features include entertainment and theater listings for major U.S. cities, free want ads, electronic mail, and general computer advice. Callers can post and read free casting notices instantly or contribute to an on-line play.

The BBS is up 24 hours a day, every day. Users should set their terminals to 300 baud, 7 bits, and even parity and call 718-499-1633.

Bobby Ballard
Brooklyn, NY

New York
Tele-Net, a Colorama BBS, is currently operating from 6 p.m. to 7 a.m. on weekdays and 24 hours on weekends. The system offers messages, various SIGs, uploads, and downloads. Their number is 718-727-1781; Stephen Knell is the sysop.

Mike Sileo
Glendale, NY

Fort Worth
TBBS Fort Worth, which operates at 300 or 1,200 baud, is now serving the Dallas/Fort Worth area. It offers bugs and fixes for CoCo software, technical-reference files, and public-domain software. The board is open 24 hours daily at 817-232-2087.

R. Wayne Day
Fort Worth, TX

Springfield, OH
The new Colorama BBS in the Springfield area is operating 24 hours a day. It offers uploads, downloads, want ads, and a message base. The number is 513-399-1262.

Roger Holmes
Springfield, OH

Mobile, AL
Mobile’s new BBS is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Although the board is open to the general public, users interested in the CoCo and amateur radio or digital communications are especially welcome. The phone number is 205-649-2894.

Terry W. Platt
Mobile, AL
Having technical difficulties? Consult the Doctor for an answer. Due to the volume of mail Doctor ASCII receives, we cannot guarantee that your query will be published. Please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope with all letters to Doctor ASCII, c/o HOT CoCo, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

Q: Can I turn the cassette motor on and off without using the MOTOR ON and MOTOR OFF commands?—Georg Prumper, Kohn, West Germany
A: You can turn the motor on with POKE &HFF21. PEEK (&HFF21) OR 8 and off with POKE &HFF21. PEEK (&HFF21) AND 247.

Q: Can I build the disk controller into my CoCo, or can I use a Y-cable to attach ROM packs without disconnecting my disk drive?
A: I have Tandy's disk drive and controller. I know that other controllers include automatic line numbering and other commands in addition to the original set. Can I use these controllers with my disk drive?—Steve Martin, Astoria, OR

Q: I hooked up a high-resolution monitor to my CoCo by picking off the signal before it goes to the RF modulator. I wound up with resolution no better than that of my TV. Is there a way to get better resolution using a monitor?—Alan Craig, Brampton, Ontario
A: For those who missed it before, a color monitor will not give a better picture than a good-quality TV set. It can display the picture no better than the signal it receives. The CoCo's display is 256 pixels by 192 pixels no matter how good the monitor is. A monitor will reduce RF! (radio-frequency interference) in the picture, but I don't think that this improvement is worth the extra cost.

Q: Does it matter how long I leave a disk in the drive? Is there a command that will intercept the I/O error if I forget to put a disk in the drive when my program wants to read programs or data? Will leaving the CoCo on all the time hurt it?—Mark A. Sowl, Minneapolis, MN
A: You can leave a disk in the drive indefinitely. However, a few words of caution: Always wait until the drive motor has stopped before removing the disk. Also, if the microswitch in the drive goes bad, the write-protection for the disk could fail. This will allow the computer to write on a supposedly write-protected disk. Always keep a backup of any important program or data! Finally, the disk controller will sometimes glitch when you turn on the computer, blowing the disk. It is a good idea to open the disk-drive doors when turning the computer on.

There is no way to intercept any error message with any Tandy Basic. However, ADOS (SpectroSystems, 11111 N. Kendall Drive, Suite A108, Miami, FL 33176, 305-274-3898) has an error command that enables you to intercept any basic error message. ADOS ($27.95) works with the 1.0 Disk Basic ROM. However, Hard Drive Specialists sells ADOS in ROM form for the Disk Basic version 1.1. (See letter above.)

If your computer is in a cool place and doesn't have heat problems, leaving it on won't hurt it.

Q: I use ADOS because it is the only one of the three that works with PBJ's Word-Pak and its full-screen editor. For $50, Hard Drive Specialists ($27.95) works with the 1.0 Disk Basic ROM. However, Hard Drive Specialists sells ADOS in ROM form for the Disk Basic version 1.1. (See letter above.)

If your computer is in a cool place and doesn't have heat problems, leaving it on won't hurt it.

Q: The CSA VEM command does not work on my machine. Is there some other way to save Assembly-language programs?—Alan Drennan, Sonora, CA

October 1985 HOT CoCo 13
I assume that you are using Extended Color Basic. Your difficulty stems from the typographical errors in Tandy's documentation regarding the CSAVEM command. The proper syntax is:

```
CSAVEM "file name", start address, end address, EXEC address
```

where all three addresses are numbers expressed in decimal or hexadecimal. In Basic, each hexadecimal number must be preceded by &H.

Q. I purchased 64K RAMs to upgrade my D-board CoCo. After reading "64K Modification Revisited," (Esposito and Rowe, HOT CoCo. June 1985, p. 40) I realized that I needed a new Basic ROM (catalog no. AXX3052). I have been to four different Radio Shack stores including one Computer Center. They all looked at me as if I had just escaped from an asylum and told me that it was against company policy to sell me the part. If I can't get the ROM, the memory chips are useless to me. Does anyone else sell it?-Thm

A. My local store didn't tell me that I needed Extended Color Basic, a disk drive, and OS-9 to use the memory above 32K until after I had made my purchase. Is there any way to use the additional memory? I am also having trouble understanding subroutines. Can you explain them to me? Finally, the November 1983 Doctor ASCII column, p. 137, included a program that enables 64K of memory. However, when I typed it in, ran it, and typed PRINT MEM, I received the same number as before. Is the 64K available to me or not?-Gale

Q. Is there a way I can verify a cassette save?-Mel Waxman

A. First, CSAV the program. Then type:

```
PRINT HEX$(PEEK(25)*256 + PEEK(26))
```

and note the hex value. For example, assume that the hex value returned is 2F9A. Next, type:

```
PRINT HEX$(PEEK(27)*256 + PEEK(28) - 2)
```

and note the hex value returned. Assume that this second hex number is 3A6C. Finally, POKE the second hex value into bytes 25 and 26. In this example, you would type POKE 25,&H3A and POKE 26,&H6C.

```
CLOAD and LIST the program. If it loads and lists, then your tape is fine. To get back to the first copy, POKE the original values for 25, 26, 27, and 28 and continue your programming or turn off the computer. If the tape fails to load, you must set 25, 26, 27, and 28 back to their original values. POKE 25,&H2F and POKE 26,&H9A from the first hex value, and POKE 27,&H3A and POKE 28,&H6C from the second hex value. One word of warning: This method works only for programs that use less than half of Basic's free memory, since both copies must fit into free memory.

Q. Tandy stresses the dangers of inserting and removing program packs while the computer is turned on. What specifically is damaged when a program pack is misused? If I use a Multi-Pak Interface, do I still need to follow the same precautions?-Bruce E. Witzel, Westfield, NJ

A. The danger that Tandy warns us of is very real! If you insert or remove a program pack with the power on, you could blow every chip in your machine. Such an action could cause the power-line land on the program pack to short, making the CoCo's or Multi-Pak's power supply send 12 or 5 volts to lines designed to carry considerably less voltage. Tandy program packs have shorter power-line lands to help prevent shorts, but you should still exercise the same caution. Many third-party products don't protect you. Russian Roulette, anyone?

Q. I recently purchased a 16K CoCo from my local Radio Shack store with the intention of writing a manuscript on it. I soon concluded that 16K was not enough memory, and had Radio Shack install 64K. My local store didn't tell me that I needed Extended Color Basic, a disk drive, and OS-9 to use the memory above 32K until after I had made my purchase. Is there any way to use the additional memory? I am also having trouble understanding subroutines. Can you explain them to me? Finally, the November 1983 Doctor ASCII column, p. 137, included a program that enables 64K of memory. However, when I typed it in, ran it, and typed PRINT MEM, I received the same number as before. Is the 64K available to me or not?-Gale Wallenberg, Marysville, KS

A. You do not need any additional hardware to use the 64K of memory. However, you do need to have machine-language programs that are capable of using it. The CoCo's main memory can only be 64K. Therefore, in order to accommodate the three Basic ROMs (Color Basic, Extended Color Basic, and Disk Basic) you must sacrifice some of your RAM. The CoCo's design draws the line at 32K, giving the lower memory to your program and the upper memory to the Basic ROMs. If you select the all-RAM mode of operation, the ROMs are switched out of the memory space and are not accessible to the computer.

The program you refer to POKEs a machine-language routine into memory and then executes it. The routine copies each of the ROMs into RAM so that the Basic interpreter won't get lost, and then it leaves the computer in the all-RAM mode. Since Basic thinks that it has only 32K to use, that's all it will try to use. The May 1983 issue of 80 Micro contains an article called "40K Color Basic" (Esposito, Ramhoff, and Rowe, p. 212), which shows how to patch Basic to use 40K of memory if Extended Basic is not used. This article was written for the original CoCo with Color Basic version 1.1, and might not work with other ROMs without modification.

Subroutines are a mechanism for executing a segment of code from several different spots in a program. Essentially, it is a "go to X and remember where you were so that you can come back" command. The Basic command to go to a subroutine is GOSUB, and the command to go back from the subroutine is RETURN.■
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October 1985 HOT CoCo 15
Jeffrey Plude of Moorestown, N.J. has done it. He is the winner of the Mindbusters Puzzle Contest I. He will receive a free one-year subscription or extension to HOT CoCo. And he has our congratulations on a puzzle well solved.

The answer to Puzzle Contest I is: AND, LIST, ELSE, RUN, and CLS. Several people found this answer, so Jeffrey Plude’s name was selected from those with the right answer. The winning answer was entered by a random-generation program run large number of responses. The first contest did. If you found what you think is the correct answer to any of the puzzle contests, don’t hesitate to send it in. We would like to have a winner for every contest.

Some hard-working puzzle busters have written to me with two better solutions to Bull’s Eye, a puzzle presented in the June Mindbusters. The two solutions, which solve the puzzle in 17 moves (fewer than the 23 I had found), are: A, AA, A A, Z, Z, AA, AA, A, Z, A A. Another reader noticed a problem in the listing for the Cryptonice puzzle published in the July Mindbusters. Disk Extended Color Basic users will get an SN (syntax) error for line 420 because Disk Basic does not accept the variable letters AS as a valid variable name. To fix the problem, change the variable AS to AI in lines 420 and 430. Now on to this month’s puzzles.

Fathoms

On the way back to the castle, you take a wrong turn into the dark woods. After a deep sleep, you awaken to find yourself on an apparently abandoned starliner. Suddenly you are thrown into another dimension where, using only your wits and a small vorpal blade, you must fend off 50 gnichtmonsters. These are motifs of the computer adventure, which is fashioned from randomness, danger, puzzles, and permutive events resulting from your choices. There is always an objective of some sort—treasure, knowledge, survival.

This month, Mindbusters offers a puzzle-graphics adventure called Fathoms. (See Program Listing 1.) The word fathom has two meanings. According to Webster, a fathom is also means that you have only two of each letter. Animal names can be strung together, as in coo, or combined, such as cowgoat. Entries will be scored by multiplying the number of animal names in the string by the character length of the string. For example, foxen would be worth 15 points because it contains three names (fox, ox, oxen) times five characters.

I will use Webster’s Third New International Dictionary. Unabridged as my reference in judging Alphazoo. Singular and plural forms and names signifying gender (such as sow or stallion), age (such as pup), or description (such as jade or porker) are permissible. Not allowed are names of mythical animals, creatures of unproved existence, and animal products.

Now try your hand at a wordsmith contest. Alphazoo (see Program Listing 2) is a brief listing that will run on any Color Computer or the MC-10. When the program is run, it presents two alphabets strung together on two lines of the screen. The object of the puzzle is to form a second string made up of as many animal names as possible. You type in each letter, it will disappear from the alphabet string at the top of the screen, which means that you have only two of each letter.

Animal names can be strung together, as in coo, or combined, such as cowgoat. Entries will be scored by multiplying the number of animal names in the string by the character length of the string.
Program Listing 2. Puzzle Contest VI

\[ \text{Alphazoo} \]
“The Source” has arrived!

The Source brings the cost of Disassembler and Assembler Source code generation down to Earth.

Now you can Disassemble Color Computer machine language programs and generate beautiful Assembler Source Code for a fraction of the cost of other Disassembler/Source Generator programs.

The Source has all the features and functions you are looking for in a Disassembler:
- Automatic label generation.
- Allows specifying FCB, PCB and FDB areas.
- Disassembles programs directly from Disk.
- Supports small/multilevel disk files.
- Output complete Disassembled listing with labels to screen, printer or both.
- Generates Assembler compatible source (_textures) directly took.
- Generated source listing in standard ASCII format that can be edited by most word processors.
- Built-in HexWrite dump/display to help locate FCB, PCB and FDB areas in a program.
- Fast Disassembly mode for easy debugging check FCB, PCB and FDB mapped areas.
- Built-in ASCII Directory and Disk file commands.
- Menu display with single key commands for smooth, easy, almost foolproof operation.

New Improved Version
- Up to 85 Characters Per Line Readability
- Adjustable Automatic Key Repeat
- Progect 1-23 Screen Lines
- Control Code Generation
  - Fully Basic Compatible
  - Display Formats of 2k to 256 Characters Per Line
  - FILL w_UPPER/lower case Characters
  - Mixed Graphics & Text or Separate Graphic & Text Screens
  - Individual Character Highlighting
  - Written in Fast Machine Language
  - Automatic Relocates To Top Of In/1/2K
  - Automatically Supports 5KB Machine Without Exit/Control
  - Reverse Screen
  - On Screen Underline
  - Double Size Characters
  - Erase To End Of Line
  - Home Cursor
  - Full Tone Character
  - Home Cursor & Clear Screen
  - Quites Only 2K of RAM
  - Compatible with all Tape & Disk Systems

$24.95 Tape $29.95 Disk
All Orders Shipped From Stock Add $2.50 Postage

Starship Falcon
Graphics Adventure Game

Six months ago a terrorist group demanded to be designated the rulers of Alpha Sigma III, under the threat of world starvation on the planet Earth. The Federation denied their demands, so they released a biological weapon which has destroyed all known edible plant species from throughout the known galaxy. To date no plant life has been able to survive on Earth. Recently, Federation undercover agents have reported a story told by a roving space trader, of a planet with abundant edible plant life. These plants have a reputation of being able to survive in all climates and in fact, are supposed to grow at an incredible rate. The Federation is desperate! Earth's food source is not replaced soon. The Federation will have to evacuate all animal and human life. Your mission is to go to the planet Zephyr and obtain the seed of these plants and return to Earth. Several Federation agents have been sent to obtain the seeds and none has returned! Can you get the seed and survive?? GOOD LUCK!
THE CBASIC Compiler

Now anyone can create fast efficient Machine Language Programs

Easily and Quickly without having to use an Editor/Assembler

THE FINISHED PRODUCT

Since CBASIC contains statements to support all of the I/O devices (Disk, Tape, Screen & Printer), High Res. Graphics, Sound, and Enhanced Screen displays, it is well suited for a wide range of programming applications. It generates a compiler. Ready to run machine language program. The finished product or program does not have to be interfaced to a Basic program to perform certain operations such as D Juices. This means you can use your CBASIC programs without any Basic compiler. You can even use other Basic compiler statements in your CBASIC programs which do not require any Basic compiler to make it work.

COMPATIBILITY

You may be wondering about those statements we made earlier concerning 99% or 99.9% syntax compatibility. What does that even mean? The biggest part of that is 100% to have with string arrays and variables. CBASIC does not use a "String Pool" like Color Basic. If you allocate memory memory addresses to local string variables and arrays. This why CBASIC's string processing is so fast, it also eliminates the time consuming "Garbage Collection" problem. When CBASIC allocates space for string, it must know how much space to use for each string. When you Dimension a string variable in CBASIC, you must tell it exactly how much space you want to use for each element. Depending on the array of strings, 64 characters each, you would use DIM DAS(30), 30 characters each, you would use DIM DAS(60). CBASIC will automatically allocate 32 bytes for it. If you wanted single to have enough room for 200 characters you would use DIM AX(200). For string arrays, you would still allocate the string variables you want, the same as Color Basic, to get using #30 from the array DAS, you would have to use DAS(30) or DAS(60). The only real change is in the DIM statement. For undersized string array of 32 elements or less, CBASIC will automatically reserve space for 10 (0.9) strings of 32 characters. In some other Color Basic compilers, you would have to declare every string variable used in the program in a DIM statement. And to create an array of 40 strings with 64 characters each, you would have to use DIM AX(640). To then access string #30, you would have to multiply 30 x 64 and use a special variable name format or access it characters at a time. Not very compatible or convenient to use and difficult at best.

CBASIC REQUIREMENTS

CBASIC requires a minimum of 32K RAM and at least one Disk drive. We strongly recommend that you have 64K CBASIC is compatible with all versions of Color Extended Basic and both Disk Basic V0.1 and V0.1 programs can be compiled on either system with systems with different ROMs. CBASIC IS NOT compatible with J90.

DOCUMENTATION

The Documentation provided with any program is very important to the user. This is especially true when you talk about a program as complex and complex as CBASIC. Even though CBASIC was designed to be the most User Friendly compiler on the market, we went to great lengths to provide a manual that is not only easy to use and understand, but comprehensive and complete enough for even the most sophisticated user. The manual includes CBASIC consists of approximately 220 pages of real information, not like some manuals that put just one or two short paragraphs on a page. CBASIC contains over 80 different functions like Basic. We could have included a complete list of functions and variables in a matter of days or hours, even for a well experienced machine language programmer. We had a report from a CBASIC user that claimed "A Basic program that used 3 hours to run, now runs it 7 to 8 minutes." Another user reported a program that took 1 to 3 hours to run in Basic, now runs it in 5 to 6 minutes!

MORE THAN JUST A COMPILER

CBASIC has grown in complexity. This fully integrated Basic Program Editor. The Editor contained in CBASIC is used to create and/ or edit programs that can be used for writing and editing Basic programs. It has been built in block Move and Copy functions with automatic program renaming Complete, easy to use inserting, deleting and expanding of existing program lines. It is also used for Loading, Saving. Appending (for the only compiler that supports both the PSL-WordPak and the Double Density 80 column cards. All of these display formats are part of the standard CBASIC compiler package. Not only can these display formats be used for normal program editing and compiling, but CBASIC also integrates with the compiled program in your program. If you want to remove the display driven that CBASIC displays in your program is not a simple display, but a full featured display. With the Hi-Resolution display package you can mix text, graphics, change characters per line underline, character highlights, erase to end of line, home & clear screen, protect screen lines, and much more. All commands are compatible with our Hi-RES 80 Column Commanders so you can easily develop screen layouts using Hi RES and Color Basic before you compile your program. The same applies to using the Hi-RES column commands. What other Basic compiler offers you the kind of flexibility?

64K RAM SUPPORT & SPEED

CBASIC is the only Color Basic Compiler that includes is over Hi-Resolution 512 16 By 85 or 24 line display. It also includes the only compiler that supports both the PSL-WordPak and the Double Density 80 column cards. All of these display formats are part of the standard CBASIC compiler package. Not only can these display formats be used for normal program editing and compiling, but CBASIC also integrates with the compiled program in your program. 

CBASIC was designed for both beginning and advanced users

CBASIC is a Powerful tool for the Beginner or Novice programmer as well as the advanced Basic or Machine Language programmer. The Beginner or Novice programmer can write and compile programs without having to worry about Stack Pointers. EP registers, memory allocation, and so on because CBASIC will handle it for you automatically. All they have to do is write their programs using the standard Basic statements and syntax. For the advanced Basic and Machine Language programmers, CBASIC will let you take control and command every aspect of your program, even generating machine code directly in a program for specialized functions or features. CBASIC adds many features not found in Color Basic. Like, Interrupt, Reset, and Error handling. It also has advanced programming features that allow machine level control of the Stack and DirectPage registers, variable allocation, automatic 66K RAM program control, single and double precision math, and much more. It can even have machine code language generated within a program that executes just like any other Basic program line

FULL COMMAND SUPPORT & SPEED

CBASIC features well over 100 Basic Commands and Functions that fully support Disk, Tape, Printer and Screen I/O. It also supports all the High and Low Resolution Graphics, Sound, Play and Stop Operations available in Extended Color Basic, and all with 99% syntax compatibility.

CBASIC is FAST. Not only will CBASIC compiled programs execute 30 to 100 times faster than Basic, but the time it takes to develop a CBASIC program versus writing a machine language program is much, much shorter. A machine language program takes the typical professional developer several months to write and test, and it takes away a matter of days or hours, even for a well experienced machine language programmer. We have a report from a CBASIC user that claimed "A Basic program that used 3 hours to run, now runs it 7 to 8 minutes." Another user reported a program that took 1 to 3 hours to run in Basic, now runs it in 5 to 6 minutes!

HRES & 80 COLUMN DISPLAYS

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ALL MACHINE LANGUAGE

CBASIC is completely written in low efficient Machine Language. Not Basic, like some other Color Basic compilers. Because of this, CBASIC can edit and compile very large programs. Even using the Hi-Resolution 512/24 display line, it can work with about a 30K program and the 80 column card versions can handle almost 40K of program. Some of the other compilers can work with 60K or about 200 pages. Even working with large programs, CBASIC compiles programs with lightning fast speed. It will compile a 20K program to disk in less than 2 minutes! That's without a listing being generated. We've heard stories about some other compilers that take almost 10 minutes to compile a simple 2.5K program. You might inquire about this when you look at some of the other compilers available.

PRICE VERSUS PERFORMANCE

The price of CBASIC is $149.00. It is the most expensive Color Basic Compiler on the market, and, well worth the investment. We spent over 2 years writing and developing CBASIC to make it the Basic, most Compatible Color Basic compiler available. Most of our CBASIC users already bought one or more of the other compilers on the market and are happy with our CBASIC compiler. We even traded in a few of them. If you want a cheap compiler, we'll tell you one of those bad ones, at a good price. Before you buy a compiler, compare the performance of CBASIC against any Other Color Basic compiler. Dollars for Dollar, CBASIC gives you more than any other Color Basic compiler available.
An MECC Education
by Dennis Peterson

Teachers might know MECC (Minnesota Educational Computer Consortium) for its line of school courseware designed for Apple computers. The company has translated several of their programs to other computers at the request of computer manufacturers, like Tandy, which now markets MECC's Marketplace. Outdoor Biology, Earth Science, Pre-Reading, Music, and Graphing are manufactured by the Minnesota Educational Computing Consortium for Tandy Corp., 1400 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102. They require 32K, Extended Color Basic, and a disk drive. They sell for $34.95 each.

Students and beginners determine the best market price for apples. Sell Plants uses the same idea and also permits students to experiment to find the most profitable levels of advertising. Sell Lemonade lets players determine production levels and pits them against random events, such as thunderstorms, that affect sales.

Once students have become familiar with the simpler simulations, Sell Bicycles will engross them for hours. Its premise is two competing companies that produce, advertise, and sell bicycles. Play continues until one company acquires $32,000 in assets or goes bankrupt. The only user-controlled factors that affect the bike market are advertising and price. However, the program provides random events, such as production-cost increases, strikes, wage and price freezes, and fires that add real excitement.

The reading levels of Marketplace range from third to sixth grade, and the level of the subject matter stretches from third to ninth grade. The package comes with several useful blackline duplication masters for handouts. Its manual offers excellent curriculum guidance for classroom teachers.

Students can play any of the Marketplace programs by themselves except Sell Bicycles, which requires two players. Sell Lemonade can be used by as many as six individual players. The Marketplace simulations can be enjoyed at home. Families that like board games will be intrigued with this package. Marketplace is even more effective in school, where whole classes or competing sections will be absorbed in making collective financial decisions. Marketplace offers quality learning because it is both fun and educational.

Outdoor Biology

The Outdoor Biology package contains two programs: Odell Lake for third through ninth graders and Odell Woods for second through eighth graders. Odell Lake is based on data gathered from the lake of the same name in Oregon. The program offers simple but appealing monochrome graphics and a multiple-choice format. Odell Woods is similar, although it does not have graphics.

Outdoor Biology teaches ecological relationships in the food chain. Students choose animals they want to be, such as a rabbit in a woodland setting. When they encounter other animals, such as pack of hungry wolves, they must choose to chase, eat, ignore, or run away. In this instance, running is the best option. The selected animal must make it through nine options in order to survive.

Sounds simple, but it is not always so. Some of the relationships between producers (plants), primary consumers (herbivores), and secondary consumers (carnivores) are more complex than you might expect—especially in the Odell Lake food chain. And the programs do not even include all the elements of food chains. (Scavengers, parasites, and saprophytes, for example, are excluded.)

The package contains a minor glitch concerning the percentages it uses to determine the outcome of the actions of its animal and human characters. If a wolf or fox encounters a farmer and chooses to run, the farmer shoots. He misses 75 percent of the time, injures the animal 15 percent of the time, and kills it another 15 percent of the time. This means that wolves and foxes have a little extra time on their hands (paws?). In encounters with a bear, foxes escape 90 percent of the time and are injured 5 percent of the time. But what are they doing the other 5 percent of the time? None of this matters, however, because the program works fine. And more importantly, it captures the imaginations of students.

The Outdoor Biology package offers an excellent introduction to its subject. It also comes with a selection of handouts for photocopying that provides a good start. According to MECC, Odell Woods has a Spache reading level (a reading scale based on vocabulary that determines the grade level of educational reading materials) of 2.2 and Odell Lake has a
Earth Science

MECC's Earth Science package contains programs for third- to twelfth-grade students and has second- to eighth-grade reading levels. Students can use the programs on their own, but greater learning is derived from the package's detailed guide and handout masters, which coordinate to support a complete classroom presentation.

Earthquake is a program for seventh through twelfth graders that simulates the locating of an earthquake epicenter (the point above the focus of an earthquake). Program options include a presentation of background information, a demonstration for guiding the student through the lesson, and plenty of earthquakes. There is no reason to fear that Earthquake might prompt students to hit a 10 on the Richter scale. However, you can expect to hear positive rumblings from even hard-to-interest students as they observe seismicographic readings on the screen and use them to locate earthquake epicenters on a screen map of the western United States. Earthquake teaches map skills as well as vocabulary and understanding of seismology.

Minerals is an Earth Science program that teaches students to identify characteristics, such as hardness or luster, to distinguish 29 common minerals. The kit does not include lab materials: teachers should select minerals that clearly represent each type with the computer-generated questions of the program in mind. The software guide notes that Minerals focuses more on leading students through the identification process than teaching recognition of particular minerals. After working with the computer, students should be able to follow a flowchart such as the one included with the program or even other more detailed mineral guides.

Younger students will learn the names of planets, their distances from other planets, and the weight of human beings relative to the different gravities of planets with Solar Distance. The program outlines possible activities in its software guide and comes with handouts. One exercise prompts kids to imagine that they could travel to a planet by a familiar mode of transportation, such as a bicycle, and tells them how long the trip would take.

The last program in the Earth Science package, Ursa, familiarizes students with five major constellations around the North Star. It shows the apparent rotation of the constellations by picturing them at intervals.
dutifully practiced a tough music passage only to find out days later in your Thursday afternoon music lesson that the rhythm was wrong? The Rhythm program gives students three music patterns to compare with displayed notes. The computer can repeat any of the patterns until a student figures out which one matches the notes.

Rhythm Play further develops rhythm skills by letting students tap out a displayed rhythm on the N key (other keys work, too) at the tempo of their choice. If the pattern is incorrect, the computer displays it. Students may also command the computer to play the pattern correctly. Although it is a good idea, Rhythm Play is disconcerting because after the first tap, pressing the N key breaks a steady tone generated by the computer. (The last tap turns off this sound.) The effect is similar to that of repeatedly striking a note on a piano while holding down the damper (loud) pedal. The tone should cease completely as the key is released. Nevertheless, both rhythm programs help instill a sense of rhythm in students. The highest of the three levels made my skill with syncopation look dismal.

Despite a few shortcomings, the Music package offers an important and possibly redeeming feature: its programs correct student errors immediately, preventing the reinforcement of unrealized mistakes. This has to be one of the most important requirements of music-theory software because it is aimed at a discipline about which students can quickly become confused.

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The documentation for these packages is more than just instructions on running the programs. It includes classroom worksheets, student readings, and suggestions for activities that support the lessons. The manuals state learning objectives clearly, preview programs thoroughly, and usually provide everything most teachers like in a ready-to-go lesson plan. It appears that nothing has been overlooked. But just in case, you'll find a help-line phone number and address in the back of the manual.

This series of programs clearly defines and meets its lesson objectives. Some of the packages are likely to cause a real spark of interest among students. However, the software creators do not pretend that these programs could take over a classroom; a teacher must provide interest, understanding, and monitoring. The real advantage is that teachers may occasionally trust some of the teaching of a subject to one of these programs, leaving them free to interact more closely with their students.

Facemaker, Kindercomp, and Kids On Keys

by Dennis W. Peterson

Facemaker, Kindercomp, and Kids on Keys are offered by Spinnaker Software Corp. through Tandy Corp., 1400 Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102. They require 16K and sell for $29.95 each. Kindercomp requires a joystick.

Facemaker is a package of six programs for children ages 3 to 8. Draw requires a joystick and lets kids create colorful patterns on the screen. Complex pictures demand more dexterity and patience than kids are apt to have, but the program is not intended for this kind of use. The joystick guides a small flashing cursor in forming vertical, horizontal, and 45-degree diagonal lines. Circles are difficult to achieve because of lower-level program graphics. In addition, it is hard to stop the cursor on a particular point.

Draw allows you to change cursor color to background color with the joystick's fire button and erase lines you don't want on a drawing. This is not a sophisticated graphics program, but it provides a great deal of fun for kids. Its capability for filling areas with color or changing all colors adds variety. And if a child fancies another design, the clear key wipes the slate clean.

Scribble lets you touch a key and watch a character repeat for a full line accompanied by a background sound. It teaches an appreciation of letters and characters. But another program in the set, Names, does this better. When kids type names or short phrases with Names, their writing is displayed on the screen in a manner that rivals the title sequences of some network-television weeknight movies. A minor problem with Scribble involves the display of additional keyboard characters. You access them by pressing the shift-O key combination. However, you must press these keys again before entering some of the other programs or they will not run. Kindercomp's documentation fails to mention this.

Sequence offers several numbers in a series and requests that children provide the next number. As proficiency grows, the numbers become higher and begin increasing by twos with double-digit numbers. Let- ters let younger Kindercomp enthusiasts match letters on the screen with keyboard letters.

Match, the last program in the Kindercomp
Kids On Keys

This program fascinated the children in the neighborhood. In the first game, letters float down the screen and players try to type them before they disappear. After fifteen letters, a balloon carrying a boy and a word descends. Typing the word before the balloon disappears gives you bonus points. At higher levels, letters fall faster, numbers are included, and bonus words are longer.

In the second game, children select pictures (by number) that match words on the screen. The third game also focuses on picture/word identification. It is aimed at older learners, who must type the word that identifies a picture moving down the screen before the picture disappears. The beginner's level of this game requires typing of the first letter of each word only. Speed increases in the higher levels. The second and third games have bonus rounds that challenge kids' visual perception. These display partial pictures that players must identify and are sometimes difficult.

Meeting Lesson Objectives

Facemaker, Kindercomp, and Kids on Keys clearly meet many needs of 3- to 9-year-old learners. They were created by educators, and it shows. Intriguing sounds and graphics enhance activities that are an excellent balance of teaching and fun. The programs offer the convenience of cartridge loading, which is easy for youngsters. After brief instruction, all but the youngest children can use many of the programs with only limited supervision. Most kids readily understand how the software runs, which shows that Spinnaker's educators understand their audience.

The documentation that comes with these programs is attractive and clearly written. It offers a reading level low enough for some third graders to understand, which allows older children to help their younger siblings. Chances are, families that try any of these packages won't settle for one.

The Guide to Super Software for the TRS-80 Color Computer

by Terry Kepner

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Books


If you are a novice in the Color Computer world or are expanding your software horizons to include serious business uses, the Guide to Super Software for the TRS-80 Color Computer is for you. Author Scott Norman has been writing about the Color Computer and its software almost from the day that Tandy first released the computer. He watched the CoCo grow from a 4K Color Basic machine to its present 64K configuration with options such as OS-9. The new book sorts out the sometimes bewildering features of various word processors, spreadsheets, and databases. The insights it imparts come from Norman's extensive experience as a product reviewer for 80 Micro, Color Computer Magazine, and HOT CoCo.

The primary purpose of the Guide to Super Software is to offer a snapshot of the field of business software for the Color Computer and present a fair and balanced look at the products it contains. The book examines and compares the features, capabilities, advantages, and disadvantages of the products it covers, providing a solid basis for evaluating software that is not likely to be much eroded with time.

There are seven chapters, two appendices, and an index. The first chapter covers Color Computer hardware, discussing its history, memory maps, operating systems, and references. This is a goldmine of technical information written in a style that will not intimidate novices.

The second chapter examines word processors, and the third looks at their ancillary spelling-checker and file-merging programs. The fourth chapter tackles database-management programs. The fifth details electronic-spreadsheet programs. The sixth chapter covers miscellaneous business and personal-finance programs, such as Tandy's Graphics Pack and Disk Graphics, and Sugar Software's Statgraf. The seventh chapter considers future possibilities, such as integrated software, icons, and hard disks. Appendix A is a list of the names and addresses of hardware companies mentioned in the book. Appendix B is a similar list of the software companies.

The chapters begin with overviews of their topics and then dig right into the programs. The discussions start with the cassette-software programs and work their way to programs that require disk drives and Flex or OS-9. In the second chapter, Norman covers C.C. Writer, Color Scripsit, Master Writer, Telewriter-64, VIP Writer, and Stylograph (for Flex and OS-9). The last three programs he addresses are Elite-Word, Color Scribe, and DynaStar.

Overall, the Guide to Super Software is well written with lucid and complete explanations on how to best make use of the Color Computer as a business tool. The reviews are fair, honest, and thorough. Each chapter goes a long way in educating you about available software and what features to consider before buying. If you need help in selecting a word processor, spreadsheet, or database program, this book is a valuable reference for making the right decision. It also provides a helpful introduction to the OS-9 and Flex operating systems with software examples in each chapter.
A Brilliant Team

HOT CoCo and You.

Those with the latest and most thorough information run their computers with confidence. Those without it are run ragged with frustration.

Color Computerists who've gained the upper hand read HOT CoCo, the monthly magazine that unlocks the full potential of TRS-80* and MC-10* Color Computers.

HOT CoCo's inside stories can make you and your Color Computer a brilliant team. By subscribing to HOT CoCo for the low one-year price of $24.97, you'll get information-packed issues at 30% off the cover price!

• HOT CoCo specializes in presenting time-efficient, money-saving programs for business, home, and school. Easy to use, and practical!
• Novice and expert users alike will benefit from HOT CoCo's tips and tutorials. Sharpen your skill. Watch your CoCo become more versatile!
• Graphics? Discover how easy it is to create your own!
• Games? HOT CoCo's wide assortment provides hours of entertainment and challenge for the entire family.
• Looking to gain an advantage by adding more hardware or software? Read our reviews first—decide for yourself what's worth its weight in gold, and what isn't worth a hill of beans.

Everything on the pages of HOT CoCo can bring out the best in you and your Color Computer. A wealth of knowledge—for an entire year—for just $24.97!

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Most beginning and intermediate home programmers quickly learn that Basic can be frustratingly slow in executing programs. The cleverest game idea or the most artistic graphics program often loses its appeal when fast action is slowed by the tortoise that is Basic.

Most of us like using Basic—an acronym for beginner's all-purpose symbolic instruction code—because it's easy to learn and use. What's more, Basic has become the common tongue of the home computer. And it's beginning to creep into business—long the bastion of Cobol and Fortran—as microcomputers appear in offices.

Basic has its virtues. It is, for example, a flexible language to structure: by using this inherent flexibility, a programmer can squeeze as much of the hare from Basic as possible.

Varying Program Structures

While struggling with calculations for a graphing program, I was struck by the slow speed with which my graphics were being drawn on the screen. An earlier version of the same program, in which I had done the calculations and the drawing in different locations within the program, seemed to plot the results more quickly.

I began to play with portions of the program to see if I could speed execution. To perform a baseline test for speed, I wrote Program Listing 1. It contains some relatively complex calculations, string manipulation, graphics instructions, and a short FOR...NEXT loop to add sufficient execution time to give me a basis for comparison.

The program is structured from the top down: it contains no variable lookup tables and only one string assignment for the DRAW statements. The program performs a calculation to determine one of the X, Y coordinates for a drawing. The program then calls up the graphics screen, clears it, and draws the figures.

Using the Color Computer's internal timer, I ran the test 10 times and computed the average to determine the relative speed differential of execution. The particular time value is important: only the differential matters. The base time for Listing 1 was 651 time units. (If you are uncomfortable with that, figure that the CoCo's internal clock ticks in intervals that are \( \frac{1}{60} \) of a second.)

I then experimented with five variations on the original program, using different structures to change the execution location for each segment of the program. While I'm not sure that it is important for this test, I was careful to restrict each of the programs to 361 bytes of memory—the size of the original program.

I inserted a lookup table in the first variation (Listing 2) and converted the integer to a string inside the graphics loop. (The CoCo's DRAW command requires that all commands be strings.) Listing 2 executed in 552 time units—a 15 percent improvement in speed. I knew I was on the right track.

Putting the string assignment outside the drawing loop (Listing 3) did not have any effect; the program ran in 552 time units. But I still wanted to see whether I could make it run faster. I decided to perform the calculations before entering the graphics loop (Listing 4). When I used the same lookup table for variables and a string assignment for the DRAW commands, the program executed in 445 time units—an improvement of nearly 20 percent over my second attempt and 31.6 percent better than my original test. Interestingly, further modification—such as eliminating the variable lookup table and plugging variables directly into the calculations—did not reduce execution time significantly.

These minor speed triumphs encouraged me to look at my graphing program differently. I changed the arrangement of the calculation and graphics; this speeded execution. Then I examined my subroutines. They were tucked away at the end of the program, but Basic reads from the top down. I reasoned that placing GOSUBs at the end of the program would slow execution. To test this, I wrote a 240-byte program, placed the subroutines at the bottom of the listing, and ran my timer tests. When I moved the subroutines to the top of the program, I reduced processing time by 4 percent. Longer programs would have correspondingly faster execution times if the subroutines were placed in the first few lines of the program.

I tried another trick—one that did not alter the program structure but that did save time. By POKEing memory address &HFFD7 (65945) with a zero, I forced the SAM (synchronous-address multiplexer) chip to run at double speed and execute calculations and graphics faster. Many Extended Color Basic games use this POKE to speed up lasers and missiles by 60 to 65 percent. When I incorpo rated this technique into Listing 4, the program ran in 303 time units—a net improvement of 53 percent. (Unfortunately, the high-speed POKE does not work on all models of the CoCo.)
tended use of this POKE can also increase "wear" on your CoCo's components by causing a greater heat buildup.

Summary

As the test results show, doing calculations outside of repetitive graphics and screen-output loops saves time. Furthermore, it is clear that plugging variables into the calculations does not make Basic programs run faster. That plugging variables into the calculations put loops saves time. Furthermore, it is clear that programmers can turn Basic into—if not a hot-rod turtle, at least a hot-rod turtle.

Address correspondence to Steve Brown, 717 West Scottwood Drive, Peoria, IL 61615

---

Program Listing 1. Base Program

```
10 REM LISTING 1
20 REM CALCULATIONS DONE AFTER
30 REM ENTERING DRAWING LOOP
40 TIMER=0
50 CS="D4R4U4L4"
60 FOR LOOP=1T059
70 PMODE4=1:SCREEN1,1:PCLS
80 R=1@0; X1=25; X2=33; MV=2; B=3.5
90 A=(R-INT((X1/MV)*B)):A$=STR$(A)
100 DRAW"BM5";"A$;DRAWCS
110 B=(R-INT((X1/MV)*B)):B$=STR$(B)
120 DRAW"BM2";"B$;DRAWCS
130 NEXT LOOP
140 PRINT TIMER
150 END
160 REM TIMER TO END =552
170 REM MEM=361 BYTES USED
```

Program Listing 2. Look-Up Table and Conversion Within the Graphics Loop

```
10 REM LISTING 2
20 REM CALCULATIONS DONE WHILE
30 REM ACTUALLY INSIDE OF
40 REM THE DRAWING LOOP
50 REM ********
60 TIMER=0
70 R=1@0; X1=25; X2=33; MV=2; B=3.5
80 FOR LOOP=1T059
90 PMODE4=1:SCREEN1,1:PCLS
100 DRAW"BM5";"A$;DRAWCS
110 DRAW"BM2";"B$;DRAWCS
120 NEXT LOOP
130 PRINT TIMER
140 END
150 REM TIMER TO END =552
160 REM MEM=361 BYTES USED
```

Program Listing 3. String Assignment Outside Loop

```
10 REM LISTING 3
20 REM CALCULATIONS DONE WHILE
30 REM ACTUALLY INSIDE OF
40 REM THE DRAWING LOOP
50 REM ********
60 TIMER=0
70 R=1@0; X1=25; X2=33; MV=2; B=3.5
80 FOR LOOP=1T059
90 PMODE4=1:SCREEN1,1:PCLS
100 DRAW"BM5";"A$;DRAWCS
110 DRAW"BM2";"B$;DRAWCS
120 NEXT LOOP
130 PRINT TIMER
140 END
150 REM TIMER TO END =552
160 REM MEM=361 BYTES USED
```

Program Listing 4. Calculations Before Graphics Loop

```
10 REM LISTING 4
20 REM CALCULATIONS DONE BEFORE
30 REM ENTERING DRAWING LOOP
40 TIMER=0
50 R=1@0; X1=25; X2=33; MV=2; B=3.5
60 CS="D4R4U4L4"
70 A=(R-INT((X1/MV)*B)):A$=STR$(A)
80 B=(R-INT((X2/MV)*B)):B$=STR$(B)
90 FOR LOOP=1T059
100 PMODE4=1:SCREEN1,1:PCLS
110 DRAW"BM5";"A$;DRAWCS
120 DRAW"BM2";"B$;DRAWCS
130 NEXT LOOP
140 PRINT TIMER
150 END
160 REM TIMER TO END =552
170 REM MEM=361 BYTES USED
```
THE ORIGI NAL
Simply stated, Telewriter is the most powerful word processor you can buy for the TRS-80 Color Computer. The original Telewriter has received rave reviews in every major Color Computer and TRS-80 magazine, as well as enthusiastic praise from thousands of satisfied owners. And rightly so.

The standard Color Computer display of 32 characters by 16 lines without lower case is simply inadequate for serious word processing. The checkerboard letters and tiny lines give you no feel for how your writing looks or reads. Telewriter gives the Color Computer a 51 column by 24 line screen display with true lower case characters. So a Telewriter screen looks like a printed page, with a good chunk of text on screen at one time. In fact, more on screen text than you'd get with Apple II, Atari, TI, Vic or TRS-80 Model III.

On top of that, the sophisticated Telewriter full-screen editor is so simple to use, it makes writing fun. With single-letter mnemonic commands, and menu-driven I/O and formatting, Telewriter surpasses all others for user friendliness and pure power.

Telewriter's chain printing feature means that the size of your text is never limited by the amount of memory you have, and Telewriter's advanced cassette handler gives you a powerful word processor without the major additional cost of a disk.

64K COMPATIBLE
Telewriter-64 runs fully in any Color Computer — 16K, 32K, or 64K, with or without Extended Basic, with disk or cassette or both. It automatically configures itself to take optimum advantage of all available memory. That means that when you upgrade your memory, the Telewriter-64 text buffer grows accordingly. In a 64K cassette based system, for example, you get about 40K of memory to store text. So you don't need disk or FLEX to put all your 64K to work immediately.

64 COLUMNS (AND 85!)
Besides the original 51 column screen, Telewriter-64 now gives you 2 additional high-density displays: 64 × 24 and 85 × 24! Both high density modes provide all the standard Telewriter editing capabilities, and you can switch instantly to any of the 3 formats with a single control key command. The 51 × 24 display is clear and crisp on the screen. The two high density modes are more crowded and less easily readable, but they are perfect for showing you the exact layout of your printed page, all on the screen at one time. Compare this with cumbersome "windows" that show you only fragments at a time and don't even allow editing.

RIGHT JUSTIFICATION & HYPHENATION
One outstanding advantage of the full-screen display is that you can now see the screen width to match the width of your printed page, so that "what you see is what you get." This makes exact alignment of columns possible and it makes hyphenation simple.

Since short lines are the reason for the large spaces often found in standard right justified text, and since hyphenation is the most effective way to eliminate short lines, Telewriter-64 can now promise you some of the best looking right justification you can get on the Color Computer.

FEATURES & SPECIFICATIONS:

Printing and formatting: Drives any printer (LPVII/VIII, DMP-100/200, Epson, Okidata, Centronics, NEC, C. Itoh, Smith-Corona, Termienet, etc).

Embedded control codes give full dynamic access to intelligent printer features like: underlining, subscript, superscript, variable font and type size, drop caps, etc. Dynamic (embedded) format controls for: top, bottom, and left margins; line length, lines per page, line spacing, new page, change page numbering, conditional new page, enable/disable justification. Menu-driven control of these parameters, as well as pause at page bottom, page numbering, backspace (so you can run your printer at top speed), and Epson font. "Typewriter" feature sends typed lines directly to your printer, and Direct mode sends control codes right from the keyboard. Special Epson driver simplifies use with MX-80.

Supports single and multi-line headers and automatic centering. Print or save all or any section of the text buffer. Chains print any number of files from cassette or disk.

File and I/O Features: ASCII format files — create and edit BASIC, Assembly, Pascal, and C programs, Smart Terminal files (for uploading or downloading), even text files from other word processors. Compatible with spelling checkers (like Spell 'n Fix). Cassette verify command for sure saves. Cassette autoretry means you type a load command only once no matter where you are in the tape.

Read in, save, partial screen, and append files with disk and/or cassette. For disk: print directory with free drives in the system.

Editing features: Fast, full-screen editor with wordwrap, block copy, block move, block delete, line delete, global search and replace (or delete), wild card search, fast auto-repeat cursor, fast scrolling, cursor up, down, right, left, begin line, end line, top of text, bottom of text, page forward, page backward, align text, tabs, choice of buff or green background, complete error protection, line counter, word counter, space left, current file name, default drive in effect, set line length on screen.

Insert delete text anywhere on the screen without changing "modes." This fast "free-form" editor provides maximum ease of use. Everything you do appears immediately on the screen in front of you. Commands require only a single key or a single key plus CLEAR.

...truly a state of the art word processor... outstanding in every respect.
— The RAINBOW, Jan. 1982

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You can no longer afford to be without the power and efficiency word processing brings to everything you write. The TRS-80 Color Computer is the lowest priced micro with the capability for serious word processing. And only Telewriter-64 fully unleashes that capability.

Telewriter-64 costs $49 95 on cassette, $59 95 on disk, and comes complete with over 70 pages of well-written documentation. (The step-by-step tutorial will have your writing with Telewriter-64 in a matter of minutes.) To order, send check or money order to:

Cognitec
704 N. Nob St.
Del Mar, CA 92014

Or check your local software store. If you have questions, or would like to order by Visa or Mastercard, call us at (619) 755-1258 (weekdays, 8AM-4PM PST). Add $2.00 for shipping & handling. CA residents add 6% state tax.

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HOT CoCo's
Color Computer Education Guide

► Getting More CoCo's Into Schools
► Software Vendor Roundup
► Type-in Programs Reviews
It's not just CHILD'S PLAY
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A Mouse and Click-Down Menus
CHILD WRITER, our elementary word processor, is currently being used in schools by second grade children with amazing ease. Teachers tell us that kids are fascinated with the total control they have with a mouse. Just point and click! And we incorporated click-down menus to eliminate having to memorize dozens of commands. Simple instructions are right there on the screen, but only when you want them. Click the menu in when you need help and click it out when you don't. CHILD WRITER is not only easy to use, it's more fun and powerful.

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We could have stopped developing when we completed CHILD WRITER, but we knew that someone always wants more. So we developed MEMO WRITER, designed for the home user. And soon, we will have BUSINESS WRITER, the ultimate word processor designed for professional use.

MOUSE

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Gaithersburg, MD 20879 2477

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<td>(50,000 words) 64K</td>
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A Welcome to Educators

Traditionally, HOT CoCo has devoted an issue to education each autumn. This year we have become more intent on furthering education with the Color Computer, which appeals to the education market because it offers a lot of computing power for the price. It is also supported by some of the most innovative third-party software developers anywhere. And Tandy has made a strong commitment to the education market. HOT CoCo will cover education more often and more closely in the months to come.

The business mission of Tandy’s Education Division, headed by Bill Gattis, seems clear: Equip as many school districts as possible with Tandy computer systems. The Color Computer is the system that many have selected. However, the reliable Model 4 and hot selling Tandy 1000 are welcome allies in the field of educational computing, as well.

Tandy knows that its high-quality hardware must be accompanied by the same caliber of software and support. It recruited some of the leading names in educational software to support their products, including such well-known companies as Spinnaker, Walt Disney, Sunburst, Children's Computer Workshop, and possibly World Book in the near future. Other companies, such as TCE, Dorsett, Deft, B-5, and Colorware, to mention a few, have been supporting the Color Computer for years. They have some of the most exciting educational products on the market today.

Congratulations to everyone involved with the Color Computer and education, both in the classroom and at home. You are part of a large family of educators and software developers striving to make the best use of the Color Computer's adaptable features in a growing and exciting area. It is HOT CoCo's intention to keep you informed of the latest on education and the Color Computer.
Involvement in educational computer activities benefits children and parents.

Family computing can be fun. What is more, it can extend your children's schooling and encourage parent-child interaction. Educators agree that working together on worthwhile projects benefits parents and children. But computers are important outside the home, too. As a parent, you probably need to know what computer activities your children's school offers and how best to assist its computer-education program.

Parent Groups

Not long ago, parent-teacher associations were primarily concerned about raising funds for playground equipment and spent little time discussing curricula. No more. Since publication of the national report, “A Nation At Risk,” educational excellence has been on every parent's mind.

Now parents are challenging school officials to defend their programs. They want to know whether their children are learning and expect assistance programs for children who fall behind. This is where computers can help. Parent groups realize that computers are effective tutors, so they are helping schools obtain more computer equipment and software.

In offering assistance, your parent group should avoid unnecessary confrontations. Educators are professionals: imposing a brand of equipment or software on teachers is counterproductive. Such materials are likely to gather dust. Instead, work with teacher committees and offer advice before decisions are made, and be supportive if your decision loses. Equipment is not the most important aspect of a computer-education program—more important are curriculum, available software, and program implementation.

Your parent group can help by donating funds earmarked for the computer program. No matter what the level of federal funding is, few schools have the money to purchase everything needed for a quality program. Donations will help teachers obtain more equipment and software and enable them to make classroom decisions outside the bureaucracy of school-system purchasing.

Other financial donations might be earmarked for a teacher-scholarship fund. While Radio Shack sponsors free classes for teachers, these classes don't always meet teachers' needs. Most teachers need classes that demonstrate computer operation and software use. Knowing how to write a simple program won't help if you don't know a disk from a tape.

What Can You as An Educator Do?

Getting computers into the schools can be difficult, especially when there isn't money available to purchase them. One alternative is to enter into a partnership with the school's Parent-Teacher Association (PTA). While the PTA isn't the sole solution to developing a complete computer curriculum, it is an influential and helpful supplement to the often costly acquisition process.

Grill School in the Norton, OH. School District discovered that its PTA was a treasure pot at the end of the rainbow. Dick Nettles, Grill's principal, found that the PTA was willing to purchase computers, televisions, disk drives, cassette recorders, software, and yes, even extra cables. The PTA also provided volunteers to help staff the computer lab.

How can you get started? What concerns should school officials be alert to when working with a PTA? Are there problems when you involve parents?

There are answers for all these questions, but remember that every school district is different. Teachers and principals must know their parent groups and tailor the program to meet their needs.

The best way to get started is for teachers and the principal to sit down and explain the computer program to the PTA executive board. Describe the plans carefully and point out what will be needed to make the program operational. Don't forget to emphasize what financial support you'll need. Provide a list of equipment and costs at the meeting.

There is no substitute for preparation. Be ready to answer questions and explain why you selected the Color Computer over other brands. Don't hesitate to explain the advantages and disadvantages of computers in the curriculum. Make parents aware that computers can enhance their children's education.

Should the PTA agree to fund the program, discuss how the money will be raised. Some school districts have policies prohibiting fund raisers. In some instances, fund-raising companies don't provide a quality product to be sold and charge excessive prices. Look for companies that have good track records. Be sure to get a written contract that specifies what you will receive, costs, returns, damaged goods, deadlines on delivery, training, and how problems will be handled.

Another delicate decision is who makes the final decision on purchasing the computer equipment. The PTA is working as a support group. The decision on what to purchase belongs to the professional staff. Establish this position at the beginning of the planning. If there is a change of the PTA leadership, the computer plan can move forward with no changes.

Finally, once you get the equipment, have an open house. Let parents see their children demonstrating the new equipment. The public-relations value is unbeatable. Better yet your PTA will want to help you get more equipment.
For more information, contact the National Parent-Teacher Association:
National PTA Headquarters
700 N. Rush St.
Chicago, IL 60611
312-787-0977

There are other means of obtaining computer equipment. First, screen a list of private grantors. Every state has foundations that often help schools with innovative educational programs. Contact your state's department of education for a list of foundations.

Your state's department of education can also provide you with other sources of money. Ask about special-category grants for the purchase of computer equipment and supplies. Ohio, for example, gave schools an outright grant out of its Excess Lottery Fund that could be used for this purpose.

Federal funds are also available. Such federal programs include Chapters I and II, for example. Be careful: each of these programs requires that your application be approved. Your federal funds for handicapped and disadvantaged children might also be used for computer purchases.

Volunteers

Schools don't always need money. Parent volunteers are often an important resource. The teacher with a class of 30 children and one computer might find it difficult to help the students working at the computer while trying to teach the remainder of the class. Consider donating scheduled time to help the students working at the computer. Not only will the teacher be happy, but you will experience the fulfillment of helping children.

There are pitfalls to volunteering, however. First, don't volunteer in your child's classroom. It can place stress on your child and be distracting. You will feel more comfortable working with children you don't know.

Second, be dependable. Don't volunteer if you can't maintain the commitment. While emergencies are unavoidable, bear in mind that the teacher depends on you. When you miss a volunteer day, the teacher and students will be disappointed.

Volunteering can further your own education. Your work with the school might train you to use the computer and better prepare you to work with your children at home. Family computing can be important, especially if your child can't get enough computer time at school. Working with other children will also tell you how your child compares to others and whether your child needs assistance.

Family Computing

Home and school are interrelated. If it is important for schools to have computers, they must be important in the home, as well. Education should not stop when school lets out at 3 p.m. Using a computer at home for applications, computer-assisted instruction, and programming is equivalent to doing homework for other subjects.

Approach family computing cautiously. Don't zealously push a child who shows no interest—you wouldn't force children to practice reading and writing. Your child will probably show an interest at some point, especially if computer education is a part of the school program.

Family computing for educational purposes can be expensive. Your selection of a computer and software go hand in hand. Look for software that meets your needs and then find a computer that is compatible with the software. The CoCo remains a good choice for educational computing.

After you bring the computer home, sit down with your child and review the manual to become familiar with the equipment. When you feel comfortable with it, start looking at software, but beware. Software is expensive: never purchase a program without seeing it first. Let your child work with the software and ask yourself whether it is interesting and motivating. Evaluate the program's menu items. Many packages provide only a few lessons: once your child remembers the answer, there is nothing left to learn.

Look for an option that allows you to write your own lesson. Putting in your child's spelling words each week and practicing together beats using flash cards.

The Impact of Computers

Family computing has the potential to change traditional school curriculum. What happens, for example, when a third-grade child masters fifth-grade concepts at home on the computer? Can the third-grade teacher meet this child's advanced needs?

Some talk/tutor software for the CoCo can also advance a student's education. The implication of advancing a child's education is serious if the student's curiosity and enthusiasm are stifled at school because coursework is repeated. Consider, too, the difficulty a teacher faces when introducing a new lesson that is repetitive for some students. Perhaps the computer will break down grade levels or force teachers to develop more individualized instruction.

Whatever happens, the process will be slow and difficult. The computer's ability to handle massive amounts of information is changing the educational process. The support of many outstanding parent organizations is propelling the schools into the technological age. Family computing is advancing the curriculum for many students, old and young alike. Wherever this leads us, education will never be the same.

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Child Writer is an educational tool, a word processor, and the first in a promising series from TCE.

Child Writer is manufactured by TCE Programs, P.O. Box 2477, Gaithersburg, MD 20879, 800-482-4823. It requires 32K, Extended Color Basic, a disk drive, and a mouse or joystick. It sells for $54.95. The Network 2 version of Child Writer was scheduled to be released as this review went to print. It costs $99.95. Memo Writer, TCE’s intermediate-level word processor, was expected to be released shortly thereafter and sell for $64.95. Tandy has entered Child Writer and Child Writer for the Network 2 into its Express Order Software (EOS) program. The EOS numbers for the programs are 90-5032 and 90-5100, respectively. Child Writer is the first in a series of easy-to-use applications programs called Child’s Play.

You’ll have to excuse me if this review is enthusiastic. TCE Program’s Child Writer is the first mouse-operated word processor for the Color Computer. And saying that it is user friendly is an understatement. It is extremely easy to use and opens up many possibilities for activities and uses in school or at home. Child Writer offers the kind of on-screen instructions and thoughtful features that let students and people of all ages concentrate on learning and writing without worrying about the mechanics of word processing.

Getting Started

When you load the Child Writer disk, the main menu (see Photo 1) gives you four options. You can load an existing memo (or file), create a new file, delete an existing memo, or change the setup (print- and screen-format) specifications. You make selections by highlighting one of four blocks that represent these actions with a click of the mouse. Joystick users press the fire button. A blinking arrow shows the position of the mouse on screen, and selected options are highlighted in reverse video.

Once you load or choose to create a memo, the screen divides into blocks. At the top of the screen are four areas clearly marked: edit, format, option, and end. Each represents a menu of commands, called a “click-down” menu, that drops down onto the screen when the mouse arrow is positioned on it and clicked down. Click-down menus overlay the text of your files, much like the pull-down menus of Apple’s Macintosh. Pull-down menus, however, are operated by positioning the mouse arrow, depressing the mouse button, and “dragging” the menu down like a window shade. Child Writer’s click-down menus pop down at a click of the mouse button, a method that is probably easier for kids to master.

Photo 1. Selecting files is fast and easy on Child Writer’s mouse-driven main-menu directory.

Photo 2. In this shot, Child Writer’s edit menu overlays one of the program’s introductory screens.
Most of the Child Writer screen is open for creating or displaying your text files. A blinking, reverse-video cursor shows where you are on screen. An arrow menu near the bottom of the screen consists of four arrow-direction squares. Whenever you position the mouse arrow on one of these four squares, the latter lights up in reverse video. Depressing the mouse button in one of these four positions moves the cursor in the direction of the menu arrow. The movement repeats if you hold the mouse button down. You can also use the CoCo’s four arrow keys, which are key-repeat enabled in Child Writer, to move around the screen. Next to the arrow menu is the mode or file-name display.

Below these two screen areas is the on-screen instruction box, part of what makes the program so easy to use. The instruction box and mouse-oriented structure of the program give kids and first-time users an advance description of each option or command before the mouse button is pressed down. When the mouse button is depressed, instructions for the command appear. As a result, clear command instructions are always on screen so that users are never in doubt about what to do at a given point or how to exit an option. This takes a great deal of the potential for frustration out of learning to use the word processor.

The Edit Menu

Suppose you have just written a letter and want to make a few insertions or deletions. All you do is move the mouse arrow to the edit-menu area at the top of the screen and click down the mouse button. When the edit menu pops down over the text area (see Photo 2), you can select cancel, insert, delete, copy, move, and recall (for retrieving text from the note pad—more on this later). Selections are made by moving the mouse so that the arrow points to the desired part of the menu. The menu bar of each command is highlighted when the mouse arrow is in its vicinity.

When you depress the mouse button for insert, the menu disappears and the word “insert” appears in the mode or file-name area above the instruction box. This is a full-screen insert mode, which means that you can move anywhere on the screen and insert characters without canceling or having to reselect the option. In the delete mode, the on-screen instructions tell you to highlight the area to be removed by finding its beginning and pressing the enter key and then finding its end and pressing the enter key. See what I mean about being simple? You can also enter the insert mode by pressing the @ key. And you can press the clear key for a character-by-character delete that repeats if you hold it down.

The copy and move functions transfer text from a file into the note pad. When the copy command is used, the copied text is removed from its original location. With the move command, the text is removed from its original location. To retrieve text stored in this manner, you select the recall command. The instruction box tells you to move the cursor to the position where you want to insert copied or moved text and press the enter key. Child Writer’s note pad can hold only one copied or moved block of text at a time. Each time you write a block to the note pad, it erases the one that was there previously.
Large blocks, however, will fit into the note pad. Although you cannot edit the note pad, the "view notes" selection on the option menu allows you to look at the text it contains. (See Photo 3.)

Other Menus and Documentation

The second click-down menu is called format. Child Writer's unique on-screen underline feature is accessed from this menu. An underline can be drawn under a single letter, a whole sentence, or more. You also choose the format menu to left, right, or center justify text on a line-by-line basis (the program defaults to left justification). Any changes that you make with these commands are displayed on screen the way that they will be printed.

The option menu offers "cap lock," "print memo," "view notes," and "exit memo." The cap-lock selection lets you lock the text into upper- or lowercase. Print memo gives you the chance to correct the default margin and page-width settings before it prints your file. View notes allows access to the note pad, as described above (see Photo 4). By choosing the exit memo command, you bypass Child Writer's automatic-save feature. The last menu along the top of the screen is labeled "end." When you select the end square with the mouse, the program exits and saves your file to disk automatically. In order to avoid saving an unwanted file, you select exit memo on the option menu. The end-command concept is another feature of the program that children and computer novices grasp quickly.

Child Writer makes print and screen formatting an easy task. The setup menu is accessible from the main menu and offers changeable default values for various parameters, including text width, left margin, bottom margin, page length, baud rate, and others. Child Writer displays 32 columns of large characters on screen at one time, but the screen and print margins are adjustable to 80 columns. When the text-width setting is larger than 32 columns, the program scrolls horizontally to follow the cursor. Child Writer also allows you to display text in a 32-column format (to avoid scrolling) and print the file in 80 columns: when you click the print-memo selection on the option menu, the program gives you the chance to change the margins without having to return to the setup menu. One drawback to the program is that it does not permit double-space printing. For this review, Child Writer was tested with Radio Shack DMP-105 and DWP-210 printers and performed well with them. TCE has tested the program with several other printers, including Epson, Gemini, Okidata, and Smith-Corona.

Along with the on-screen instructions that come with Child Writer, there are two introductory files on the disk, and a red, white, and blue spiral-bound manual. The latter contains clear directions with examples, diagrams, and screen representations. It is a well-organized manual that most readers will have no trouble understanding.

This is because Child Writer also comes in a Network 2 version. Teachers can download directions or assignments with Child Writer that each student can complete individually. The use of the word processor in school allows students to edit work on screen and, depending on their grade level, make use of recently learned rules for punctuation, verb tenses, agreement, capitalization, and other language conventions.

A good example of potential uses in the classroom setting is the traditional English composition. The frustration of copying over work is eliminated if the first draft is on computer. Several lessons might elapse before students review their first draft and make editing corrections during which teachers can address specific writing problems in preparation for editing. And editing is simple. Child Writer is easy enough for youngsters to use that it allows them to focus their attention on the concepts and rules of writing instead of the drudgery of its physical mechanics.

I envision a strong combination of oral teaching and visual reinforcement that uses the child's own work as a grounding point. Child Writer's easy scrolling permits careful proofreading while creativity is still in flux and not committed in ink—a condition for which the only method of revision is laborious recopying.

There are also many applications for word processing in subjects other than English. Science and history classes often require reports or outlines that could be created by students on the Color Computer with Child Writer. TCE plans to offer curriculum guides with overhead transparencies for three grade levels next year.

In addition to helping students learn to write, Child Writer teaches children about the computer and the application of word processing. Teachers will need to familiarize students, especially in the lower grades, with vocabulary words, such as insert, delete, and enter. But because the program does not have any complicated commands, students quickly establish the meanings of these terms in their minds. Experience with the program brings swift understanding.

Home Applications

Among other things, Child Writer will take the argument out of writing thank-you notes and the drudgery out of homework assignments. It also offers an intriguing and easy route to children inspired to try their imaginations at creative writing. Moms and dads will find themselves using Child Writer, too. It provides a quick and accurate method of formalizing notes for the local women's or men's club, writing a letter of complaint to a corporation, or composing a letter to the editor of a magazine such as HOT CoCo. However you, your children, or your class use it, Child Writer is a big step forward as an easy-to-use, yet sophisticated, applications program.

Myriad Applications

Now that you've had an introduction to the workings of Child Writer, let's take a look at how you can use the program. It has potential to offer myriad practical applications, especially in the classroom.

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With the beginning of a new academic year, the thoughts of parents, educators, and students are again focused on classroom activity. Pencils are sharpened, books are open, and computers are turned on. Over the years, the Color Computer has steadily gained a reputation as an inexpensive and reliable computer for schools. As the educational software market for the CoCo has matured, many more programs, covering a broader range of subject matter, have become available.

To help you find the right software for your students or children, HOT CoCo has again compiled a list of manufacturers and their products. There is, it seems, something for everyone. Courseware targets groups from preschool through college and teaches subjects as varied as the alphabet and higher mathematics. You will find programs to help students or children, improve record-keeping workload. and test students' knowledge, stimulate creativity, and maintain the child's interest.

"The HOT CoCo 1985 Guide to Educational Software" is organized according to manufacturer. It provides information on the number of programs offered by each company, range of topics covered, level at which the software is aimed, and pricing. Also included are summaries of manufacturers' educational objectives and lists of their popular titles. Although we have endeavored to make the guide complete, some manufacturers might have been omitted. If you know of companies not listed here, please let us know so that we can include them in a future survey.

**American Educational Computer Inc.**
P.O. Box 50930
2450 Embarcadero Way
Palo Alto, CA 94303

American Educational Computer has 11 programs on reading (for grades K-8); Spanish (for high-school students); and geography, grammar, and vocabulary (for fourth through sixth grades). Their products sell for $19.95 each.

The company feels that educational software must follow the curriculum of the classroom and should be effective in improving students' grades. Graphics are important in educational programs but should not be used at the expense of subject content. Their packaging clearly identifies the product, shows what it does, and tells the grade levels for which it is designed.

**Ankia Research**
901-19 Indiantown Road
Suite R
Jupiter, FL 33458

Ankia Research's three educational programs on mathematics, investment, and politics are aimed at ages 12 to adult. Programs cost from $16.95 to $44. Site licensing fees are about $15 for single copies. No fee is required when schools purchase multiple copies of programs. All programs are copyright protected.

Ankia Research feels that educational software should allow students to use computer as a tool in learning a concept, practicing a methodology, or simulating a decision-making process. They focus on making reasonably priced software that has multiple levels of difficulty and is fun to use.

Popular programs include:
- Math Package
- Strategy Investing, and
- Strategy Politics.

**Aquarius People Materials Inc.**
P.O. Box 128
Indian Rocks Beach, FL 33785

Aquarius offers 36 programs aimed at children aged 4 to 11. Their software covers such areas as math, typing, and readiness skills. Programs are available on disk and cassette; prices start at $29.95.

The company feels that classroom computer materials should be educationally sound yet easy to run and fun to use. All programs are based on curricula and are accompanied by extensive teacher's guides. Information on site licensing for schools is available upon request.

Popular programs and sets include:
- Junior Typer
- Math for All Ages
- Counting Skills
- Language Arts, and
- Ordering/Sequencing.

**B & B Software**
P.O. Box 210
Jenkintown, PA 19046

B & B Software sells six packages on such topics as speed reading and Color Logo. The programs, which are priced from $13.95 to $17.95, are aimed at first-grade to adult levels.

B & B Software tries to create useful programs that offer unique features. To serve as many CoCo users as possible, all programs are furnished on cassette and require 16K RAM.

**B5 Software Co.**
1024 Bainbridge Place
Columbus, OH 43228
614-276-2752

B5's 34 packages for the Color Computer, which cost from $9.95 to $49.95, target students from kindergarten through college. The programs explore math, language arts, problem solving, government, music, and keyboard use. In addition, B5 has a record-keeping program for teachers.

According to B5, educational software should help students learn and enjoy learning. They stress lessons that are organized around a clear objective and sound educational practices. Their programs have several skill levels and allow the user to input information to be mastered. In this way, software can be tailored to meet individual needs. Rewards: positive feedback; and color, graphics, and sound that enhance learning are central to B5's programs.

Popular programs, which are sold through software dealers and Radio Shack's Express Order Software, include:
- Clock
- Math Facts
- Keyboard
- Money, and
- Spell.

**Cognitive Development**
Suite 141
12345 Lake City Way NE
Seattle, WA 98125

Cognitive Development's two educational programs, which teach math and computer familiarity, are aimed at eight- to fifteen-year-olds. Prices vary from $24 to $30.

In creating software, Cognitive Development stresses the importance of sound educational techniques, ease of use, visual appeal, and maintaining the child's interest. Because they feel that the student should
control the computer and the software, they emphasize programs that are flexible enough to adapt to the needs and interest of the individual.

Popular programs include:
- Heroes & Trolls and
- The Designer.

Color Connection Software
1060 Buddica Drive
Sandy, UT 84070
801-571-5025

Color Connection sells 13 packages ranging in price from $15.95 to $29.95. They have programs that assist students with math and spelling as well as puzzle, quiz, and flash-card programs that teachers can adapt for any subject.

Color Connection tries to create software that is flexible, powerful, and easy to use. They focus on programs that assist teachers in their role as educators. However, they recognize that the computer’s advantage as a patient tutor that can make learning fun should not be overlooked. Effective games must be educational: e.g., require strategy or help develop logical thinking.

Popular programs include:
- Puzzler.
- Quiz All,
- Tic-Tac-Toe Math,
- Mathwar, and
- Match and Spell.

Compugram
P.O. Box 26683
Richmond, VA 23261

Compugram markets two educational programs for CoCo users aged 8 to 15. They offer a mathematics drill program ($10) and software that introduces students to computers ($27.95). The user can duplicate programs and accompanying materials for multiple use at one site.

Compugram stresses interactive software that is easy to use and understand. They feel that quizzes are essential to any educational program and should provide feedback and encouragement. Pace is especially important when the subject matter is repetitive.

Popular programs include:
- Mathfun and
- Compassys.

Computer Island
227 Hampton Green
State Island, NY 10312
718-948-2748

Computer Island markets 92 educational programs for preschool through high school. They offer software geared toward specific subjects (math, language arts, science, social studies, and foreign language) as well as materials on classroom management, study aids, and critical thinking. Programs are priced from $11.95 to $49.95. Contact them for information on which programs can be networked.

Computer Island emphasizes that educational software should be educationally sound and easy for students, teachers, and parents to use. They strive to make their documentation clear, concise, and free of computer jargon.

Popular programs include:
- Beyond Words,
- Dollars and Sense,
- McCoo's Menu,
- Long Division Tutor, and
- Vocabulary Builders.

Creative Technical Consultants
P.O. Box 852
Cedar Crest, NM 87008

Creative Technical Consultants markets 18 educational packages aimed at students in grades K-12. Their programs, which encompass mathematics, language arts, and classroom utilities for teachers, sell for $17.95 on cassette and $19.95 on disk. Prices include shipping. Write them for a free catalog.

Creative Technical Consultants creates easy-to-use software by designing programs with on-screen prompts and operating instructions. To ensure that students do not get bored, the company stresses software that is entertaining and that contains multiple levels of difficulty.

Popular software includes:
- Clock,
- Money,
- Multiplication/Beat Computer, and
- Subtraction.

D & D Software
Rte. 2, Box 47
West, MS 39192

D & D Software offers two educational programs for students and teachers. Prices range from $14.95 to $29.95.

Popular programs include:
- Flashcard Review and
- Multiple-Choice Test.

Dorsett Educational Systems Inc.
Goldsbury Airport
Box 1226
Norman, OK 73070
405-288-2300

Dorsett sells an array of software designed for preschool through adult levels. They offer 528 individual programs on cassette and 20 disk programs. Topics covered include language arts, math, science, and social studies. Cassettes (with two programs) are $8.80; a 16-program series is $59.90. Disk programs are $14.95, $28.95, and $48.95 for one, two, and four disks, respectively. Prices do not include shipping and handling.

All Dorsett programs for the Color Computer use a tutorial format that incorporates high-resolution graphics, color, and easy-to-read upper- and lowercase letters. Courseware is based on a philosophy of positive reinforcement and prompted response. Lesson programs do not test the student: they teach and encourage the student. However, a scoreboard appears at the end of every lesson. Because the lessons are individually paced, they do not network.
Popular program series include:
- Basic Algebra
- Number Operations
- Children's Tales
- Spelling
- Reading Comprehension

Educational Micro Inc.
1926 Hollywood Blvd.
Suite A620
Hollywood, FL 33020-4524

Educational Micro's eight packages for the Color Computer are designed for use in first through twelfth grades. They market a voice synthesizer, spelling and grammar programs, as well as adventure games that teach reading comprehension and logical thinking. Their products range in price from $22.95 to $49.95. Contact them for information on site licensing.

A team of educational specialists is responsible for designing software for Educational Micro. They feel that learning should be fun and games, so they focus on software that teaches and entertains.

Popular programs include:
- Speak Up 3.3
- Dr. Stan
- Dr. Adlib
- Harold's Castle
- Dr. Words

MatheGraphics Software
61 Cedar Road
East Northport, NY 11731

MatheGraphics' mathematics software is designed for junior-high through college students. They have 16 programs covering prealgebra, algebra, trigonometry, precalculus, calculus, probability, and differential equations. Single programs are priced at $20; packages of seven programs are $100.

MatheGraphics stresses the importance of integrating math and graphics to stimulate students and increase their understanding by helping them to visualize mathematical concepts. The company feels that, because computers have unlimited patience and time, they provide students with individual attention that no teacher could possibly give in a classroom setting.

Popular programs include:
- Algebra Drill and Practice
- Coordinate Defense
- Polynomial Graphs
- Trig Pack
- Pre-Algebra Drill and Practice

Timothy J. Mcllwee
RR 2, Box 482A
Dundee, IL 60118

Mr. Mcllwee designs mathematics programs for students aged 10 to 17 and also offers a classroom-management program. Prices vary from $5 to $10. Schools may make copies of a program for use within a school building, provided they purchase at least two copies of each program. Group discounts are available in the event students wish to have copies for home use.

According to Mcllwee, educational software should cover subjects that are difficult for students to learn so that educators will use computers in areas where they will be most beneficial. He views the computer as a patient and supportive tutor and feels that it is essential for educational programs to point out students' mistakes in order to avoid frustration and promote a sense of accomplishment.

Programs include:
- Addition and Subtraction of Fractions and Mixed Numbers
- Fast Tape-Based Gradebook
- Story-Problem Tutors (under development)

Middletown Educational Software Association
Middletown High School Valley Road
Middletown, RI 02840

MESA's educational software is geared toward the elementary level. They have 12 packages covering math, language arts, music, and keyboard skills. Prices vary from $8 to $32. For an additional charge of $5 to $10, schools can purchase a license that permits them to use a piece of software in a network. And for an additional $2 to $5, they can purchase a copy license allowing them to make as many copies as necessary within a school building.

MESA feels that teachers need educational software that can be molded to accommodate classroom study. Creativity is important but not when it is emphasized at the expense of ease of use. Their documentation includes explicit operating instructions as well as activities for using the program effectively. They feel that a good program holds students' interest while providing instructions, feedback, and review for judging their own progress.

Popular programs include:
- Young Writer Notepad
- The Wizard's Math Board
- Fast Food Math
- Missile Math
- Letter Invaders

Petrocci Freelance Associates
851 N. Houghton Road
Tucson, AZ 85748
602-296-1041

Petrocci Freelance Associates sells more than 25 programs covering science and health, preschool materials, and educational games. The programs, for ages six to adult, vary in price from $24.95 to $34.95.

The company designs their educational software so that students can use it without much supervision. They focus on effective teaching techniques, rather than on dazzling graphics that are impressive but which don't prompt learning.

Popular programs include:
- Heart, Lung, Circulatory/Medical Terminology
- Weather Prof/Weather Watch
- Dunk a Duck
- Stagecoach
- Inspector Chuesea

Prickly-Pear Software
2640 N. Conestoga
Tucson, AZ 85749

Prickly-Pear offers a variety of educational software, most of it aimed at children in grades K-3. Programs teach phonics, music, math, counting, and the alphabet. Their trivia programs test memory skills. For the additional price of the program (prices start at $24.95), schools may purchase the right to make as many copies of that program as they need for their school building.

A first-grade teacher writes Prickly-Pear's educational programs, and since their coursework targets young learners, they use voice prompts and simple screens to avoid confusing students. The company feels that learners should be allowed two or three attempts to answer correctly before the answer is given.

Popular programs include:
- MathPac
- Music Reader
- Phonics 1 and 2
- Talking Alphabet
- Children's Trivia

Saguaro Software
P.O. Box 1864
Telluride, CO 81435
303-728-4937

Saguaro Software offers three educational programs for the Color Computer on tape ($19.95) and disk ($24.95). The programs are aimed at students from 8 to 12 years of age and cover general history, U.S. history, and biology.

Popular programs include:
- Stars of America
- Digestive System/Circulatory System
- History—1607 to 1976

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Sugar Software emphasizes the computer's role as an interactive tutoring device and uses speech synthesis as a means of keeping students' attention. This approach, they feel, is especially effective with young children.

Popular programs include:
- Animated Sentences
- King Arthur's Tales
- Talking Alphabet
- Talking Clock
- Presidents

Speech Systems creates materials that have synthesis as a means of keeping students' attention. This approach, they feel, is especially effective with young children.

Popular programs include:
- Sunburst Communications
- PreReader
- The Great U.S.A.
- The Presidents of the United States

Sugar Software sells educational programs that cover math, social studies, and language arts. Prices range from $17.95 to $24.95.

Popular programs include:
- Galactic Hangman
- PreReader
- Silly Syntax
- The Great U.S.A.
- The Presidents of the United States

Tandy offers a wide variety of CoCo educational software for preschool through adult levels. Language arts, preschool skills, mathematics, music, and computer use are a few of the areas that Tandy's software covers. In addition to selling software from the Children's Computer Workshop, Walt Disney, and Spinnaker, Tandy has begun making other third-party software available through its Express Order Software service. Check your local Radio Shack store if there is a particular program you would like to obtain.

Popular Tandy programs include:
- Professor Pressnote's Music Machine (uses Electronic Book)
- Solar Explorer (Electronic Book)
- Assembly Language Tutor
- Color Math
- Fun with Reading

Popular Children's Computer Workshop programs include:
- Flip Side
- Star Trap
- Taxi
- Coven's Number Rover
- Cookie Monster's Letter Crunch

Popular Spinnaker programs include:
- Facemaker
- Kids on Keys
- Kindercomp
- Fraction Fever
- Alphabet Zoo

TCE's over 75 packages for preschool through adult learners vary in price from $10.95 to $129.95. The programs assist students and teachers in the areas of early-learning skills, math, geography, applications, administration, and computer literacy.

Courseware from TCE uses educational techniques proven effective in classroom teaching. Programs target a specific area of learning yet offer versatility. The company strives to make their programs easy to use so that learners spend their time mastering the subject matter rather than program operation.

Popular programs include:
- Child Writer
- ABCs in Color
- United States
- Fractions
- English Pack

Triad Pictures Corp.
PO Box 1299
Sequim, WA 98382
206-883-6459

Triad Pictures offers nine programs aimed at preschool through fourth-grade students. Subject matter includes animation, graphics, drills, programming, and preschool skills: prices vary from $11.95 to $18.95.

Triad intends their courseware to be used with children on a daily basis. They emphasize accuracy, simplicity, and attractive design in creating their programs.

Popular programs include:
- Centipede ABCs and 123s
- Etch•A•Dot
- Robot Basic
- Superflash, and
- Alphabet Stew
Creative Educational Computing Ideas

by Dennis W. Peterson

Not for teachers only—tips on computers in education

It's strange how time changes things. Only a few years ago, the choice for classroom computers was limited to the Apple II, Commodore PET, and TRS-80 Model I. A school where I taught settled for the PET because the manufacturer offered a promotional discount. Today, if you mention PET, you get a quizzical look. Of course, the Apple and the TRS-80 have undergone numerous changes since they were introduced.

The second computer wave produced a flood of home computers: the TI 99/4 from Texas Instruments, the VIC-20 and C-64 from Commodore, the Timex Sinclair, numerous Ataris, and Tandy's Color Computer. At first, the Color Computer was billed as a machine for home use, but as it became bigger and more powerful, teachers began to take it to school.

Today, many of the early computers are gathering dust in classroom corners or school storerooms—victims of a lack of continued software support or obsolescence. By the end of 1984, however, the Color Computer had edged into first place as the best educational computer system for under $1,000, according to a poll of computer-magazine editors conducted by Creative Computing magazine. Tandy continues to support the CoCo in its teaching role, and a smorgasbord of educational courseware is available from software suppliers.

In short, the CoCo is an excellent educational tool. I've found it a valuable resource in the classroom and would like to pass along tricks and information that might help educators and parents put the CoCo to good educational use.

Cutting Costs Without Sacrificing Quality

When an inexpensive computer is as effective in the classroom as a more expensive machine, the choice is obvious. Now that a 64K CoCo with Extended Color Basic costs less than $170, the price is right. The addition of a Network 2 Controller eliminates the need for cassette recorders or disk drives at students' stations because you can download software from the teacher's station. With a school discount, educators can reduce even further the cost of this reasonably priced piece of equipment. The network controller can be a time saver, too. By loading up to 16 computers at once, you can put a class to work fast.

Unlocking Secrets

If you're a teacher who uses networked CoCos, you'll find 500 POKEs, PEEKs 'n EXECs for the Color Computer by Kishore M. Santwani, a valuable aid. It tells you how to transfer most ROM packs to tape. With the network-controller switch set in the multiplex position, download the programs to student stations by typing:

CSAVEM “Program” 49152, 57344, 49152

Before transferring to either tape or student stations, however, set the 64K all-RAM mode (as described in the book) in all machines that will receive the program. Since a little typing is involved, you'll probably want to save this procedure as a short program. By studying Santwani's book and the manual for Network 2 Controller, you might even find a way to circumvent the tape transfer and download the cartridge directly to the student stations.

Before implementing the procedure, be sure that the manufacturer of the courseware permits downloading. If not, find a product that does. After all, why teach computer ethics if the biggest software pirate in the classroom is the teacher?

If you're teaching computer literacy, you'll find that book full of tips will help you get the most from your computer. You can order it from Microcom Software, P.O. Box 214, Fairport, NY 14450 (716-425-1824). Call for the current price.

Computers May Be Hazardous To Your Mental Health

According to an article in the June 1985 issue of Minneapolis' Computer User newspaper, research by MECC (Minnesota Educational Computing Consortium) showed that students blamed themselves for computer trouble even when the machine was at fault. Researchers deliberately caused a breakdown in some computers as secondary-school students worked on a science unit. When they asked the students what caused the breakdown, almost 57 percent attributed at least part of the blame to themselves. Six months later, these students were more inclined to anticipate computer problems than students who had not experienced the initial failure.

Another study undertaken at Pittsburgh's Carnegie-Mellon University, which requires coursework in programming, found that "most liberal-arts students held a negative view of their required encounter with computer programming...." The study stated that students in programming classes became angry more often than students in other classes.

Painless Learning

Video arcades and computer shoot-'em-up games will always be with us, but enough game parlors are closing to indicate that either kids have run out of quarters or have lost interest. Interactive adventure games, however, offer kids a chance to improve thinking, memory, and typing skills while capturing their attention for hours.

I've used Raaka-Tu as a reward game for sixth through eighth-grade students who became so involved that they sought after-school opportunities to play. More recent adventure games are even more captivating because many offer impressive graphics displays to accompany the text.

A word of caution, though. Don't tell them that adventure games are good for them. They might go back to the arcade.

Cloak-and-Dagger CoCo

If your local school district doesn't offer as much computing as you'd like, you can complain to the school board or form a neighborhood kids' computing club. If you choose a computing club, keep programming activities short. Choose interesting exercises that teach the kids to create simple programs relating to their world of play.

For example, do you remember secret decoder rings? How about helping the kids write a secret-message program in which one letter represents another. It would print a coded version of any message they type in. By typing in the code, they could produce the original message for the intended receiver. The kids would learn about variables, simple statements, and elementary program loops.

Got the idea? Good. But don't just sit there—go get the kids!
This is one of those rare programs that will captivate everyone in your family.... No one can see CoCo Max and not want to try it!

We are all witnessing an exciting revolution in microcomputers: a radically new kind of computer and software that opens a whole new world of creative power to computer users.

It was inevitable that this exciting approach would be brought to the CoCo. With this in mind, Colorware chose to go all out and maximize this new concept for the color computer. That meant designing not just software but hardware too. It meant thousands of hours of pure machine language programming. Rarely has this much effort been applied to one product for the Color Computer.

UNMATCHED CAPABILITY...

Because we took the maximum approach, highly optimized machine code combined with hardware, CoCo Max truly stands above the rest as the ultimate creative tool for the Color Computer. It’s unrivaled performance lets you create with more brilliance and more speed than any similar system – much more than you ever imagined possible. And, you can do it in black & white or color.

All the sophisticated power of the bigger systems is there: Icons, Pull-Down Menus, full Graphic Editing, Font Styles, and all kinds of handy tools and shortcuts.

Plug your joystick, mouse or touch pad into CoCo Max’s Hi-Res Input Unit. Then use a delightfully simple Point-and-Click method to get any of CoCo Max’s powerful graphic tools. It has them all.

You can Brush, Spray or Fill with any Color, Shading or Pattern. Use Rubber Band Lines and Shapes (square, rectangle, circle, ellipse, etc.) to create perfect illustrations with speed and ease. There’s a Pencil, an Eraser and even a selection or Calligraphy Brushes. And, as you can see, CoCo Max can do a lot with text. All of the newest special effects are there: Trace Edges, Flip, Invert, Brush Mirrors, etc. And all of the very latest supercapabilities like: Undo, which automatically reverses your mistakes, and Fat Bits which zooms you way in on any part of your subject to allow dot-for-dot precision.

THE BIG PICTURE

The large image box in the middle of the CoCo Max screen is actually only a window on an even larger image. Use the Point-and-Click “Hand” to effortlessly move your window over any portion of the larger image. You have a working area of up to 3½ times the area of the window itself.

FLEXIBLE PRINTING...

CoCo Max gives you many ways to print. Fill a whole page with your image or condense two full CoCo screens to less than ¼ page for a finely detailed copy. “Dump” your CoCo Max screen full size or shrink it to ¼ page size.
FREEDOM TO CREATE...

Anyone who wants to create anything at all on their CoCo screen or printer will certainly be very glad to meet CoCo Max. CoCo Max's friendly yet sophisticated graphic and text capabilities let you almost instantly produce illustrations, diagrams, charts, graphs, and computer art - for serious use or just for creative fun.

THE COCO MAX SYSTEM

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE

CoCo Max is a hardware-software system that no software-only system can match. Get CoCo Max and see your CoCo perform as it never could before. If you don't agree that CoCo Max is the ultimate creative tool for the Color Computer, simply return it within 21 days for a full, courteous refund from Colorware.

THE HARDWARE...

This is the key to CoCo Max's unmatched performance. Did you know the normal joystick input built into the Color Computer only allows access to 4.096 (64 x 64) points on the CoCo screen? Yet, the Color Computer's high resolution screen has 49,152 (256 x 192) pixels. This means that a joystick, mouse or even a touch pad can, at best, only access about one tenth of the pixels on the CoCo screen. Most graphic programs ignore this hardware limitation of the Color Computer and give you only low-res control. Others attempt to overcome the limitation by using software schemes such as sliding windows. Although clever, these schemes yield sluggish and awkward results. Only CoCo Max does it the right way. The CoCo Max Hi-Res Input Unit plugs into your ROM slot and adds an entirely new joystick input to your computer - a precision one with a 49,152 point resolution to match the CoCo screen exactly.

Plug your same joystick, mouse or touch pad into this new input and you have a whole new kind of control. The difference is remarkable.

A DIGITIZER OPTION...

We studied all the video digitizers available and picked the best of them to link with CoCo Max. The DS-69 from Micro Works was our choice. This optional device lets you capture the image from any video source (video recorder, camera, etc.) on your Color Computer. You may then use CoCo Max's graphic magic on it. The DS-69 is available as an option from Colorware from $149.95 complete with its own software on disk or tape. Using the DS-69 with a disk requires an RS multi-pak adaptor.

COCO MAX REQUIREMENTS

The CoCo Max System includes the Hi-Res Input Unit, software on disk or cassette (please specify) and user manual. It will work on any 64K Extended or non-

You extended Color Computer. You'll need a Radio Shack or equivalent joystick, mouse or touch pad. Disk systems require a Multi-Slot Interface or Y-Branching Cable.

THE COMPLETE COCO MAX SYSTEM, with software on DISK $69.95 with software on CASSETTE Available Mar '85 $69.95 Y-BRANCHING CABLE-If you have a disk system but do not have a Multi-Slot Interface, use this economical 40-pin, 1 male, 2 female cable to connect the CoCo Max Hi-Res input unit and your disk controller to your CoCo $27.95

(Sorry, not compatible with [DOS])

Colorware Inc.
78-03G Jamaica Ave.
Woodhaven, NY 11421
(718) 647-864

ORDERING INFORMATION
ADD $1.00 PER ORDER FOR SHIPPING AND HANDLING.
C.O.D.'S ADD $3.00 EXTRA.
SHIPPING AND HANDLING FOR CANADA IS $5.00
WE ACCEPT VISA, MASTER CARD, M.O.S. CHECKS.
N.Y. RESIDENTS MUST ADD SALES TAX.
Knowing what to study is often not enough; the hard part is learning important information. With Study Guide, the CoCo becomes the friend, parent, or teacher helping a student successfully prepare for an exam or quiz. You supply the terms and definitions; Study Guide tests students' knowledge by letting them choose the correct definition among four possible answers.

You can create individualized tests on a myriad of topics. Use it to review English or foreign-language vocabulary, math facts, significant historical dates, or even chemical formulas. Possible applications are limited only by your imagination. You can save your tests on disk and load them back in later; an optional print routine provides printouts of study material.

**Program Use**

Type in the Listing and then run the program. Remember to turn up the volume—the program uses sound. After the title screen, three important notices appear. The messages tell you not to use periods or commas when submitting terms or definitions; to press XXX to terminate data entry; and to limit terms and definitions to one line and three and one-half lines, respectively. Disregarding these warnings might cause data errors and frustration.

The next screen displays a menu with seven choices:

1. Load Old Terms
2. Save Current Terms
3. Input New Terms
4. Test Terms
5. Print Out Terms
6. Change Terms
7. End Program

Load Old Terms allows you to load data files you have saved to disk. Press Y and the enter key after the Index prompt to see a directory of stored files. The next prompt asks whether you would like to erase a file. I recommend that you do this only when necessary. Once you have supplied the preliminary information, load the file by typing in its file name. The program tells you how many terms it has loaded.

Save Current Terms follows the same procedure as loading files. After the index and erase-file prompts, you specify a file name and it is saved to disk. Whenever you make changes to a file—by using the Change Terms or Input Terms option—be sure to save the file again.

Input New Terms lets you enter terms and definitions to be tested later or add data to an existing list. The maximum number of entries allowed is 50. Test Terms quizzes users on terms. The terms appear in the order in which they were submitted: you must choose the correct definition from four choices. If the answer is incorrect, you hear a low tone and see the correct response. When you have completed the test, the program displays the number of correct responses and a percentage score.

Print Out Terms allows users with printers to obtain a printout of the file name, the terms, and their definitions. Change Terms, the correction mode, lets you change terms or definitions. The terms are displayed in groups of 12. After each set, the program asks whether you wish to continue (C) to the next set or enter (E) a change. To make a change, press E and then type the number corresponding to the entry to be altered. Press T (term) or D (definition) and then change your entry; you return to the opening menu. End program exits you from the program. If you have not saved your data, it is lost.

**String Allocation/Array Dimensions**

**Program Structure**

Study Guide uses approximately 8,600 bytes. I deliberately avoided compacting the program so that it would be easier for others to expand. Refer to Table 1 for an outline of program structure.

If you have a 16K CoCo and get an OM (out-of-memory) error, change line 20 to:

```
20 CLEAR 4000:DIM T$(40),D$(40),C$(4)
```

The program will then accommodate a maximum of 40 terms and their definitions. If you have a 32K or 64K machine, you can experiment with increasing the values of the CLEAR command, T$, and D$. Do not change the value of C$.

Address correspondence to Rob Ainscough, 708 Cheyenne Drive, Walnut Creek, CA 94598.

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**System Requirements**

32K RAM

Extended Color Basic

Disk Drive

Printer Optional
Program Listing. Study Guide

10 CLS
20 CLEAR 5000 DIM T$ (50), D$ (50), CS (4)
30 PRINT # 234, "STUDY GUIDE": PRINT
452, "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
40 A$ = INKEY$: IF A$ = "" THEN K$ = RND (4): GOTO 40
50 CLS: PRINT "WARNING: WHEN
60 INPUT DATA UNDER TEST, REMEMBER TO
70 WHEN YOU ARE DONE WITH ENTERING DATA, INPUT XXX UNDER TERM
80 PRINT @ 234, "STUDY GUIDE": PRINT
90 CLEAR : DIM D$ (50), D$ (50)
100 "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
110 A$ = INKEY$: IF A$ = "" THEN CLS
120 PRINT # 234, "LOADING" : PRINT "ENTER DEFINITION >>": PRINT
130 PR$ = INKEY$: IF PR$ = "": PRINT "ENTER ANS": PRINT
140 PRINT # 234, "ENTER TEST TERMS" : PRINT
150 PRINT # 234, "ENTER NEW TERMS" : PRINT
160 PRINT # 234, "CHANGE TERMS" : PRINT
170 PRINT # 234, "SAVE CURRENT TERMS" : PRINT
180 PRINT # 234, "END PROGRAM" : PRINT
190 PRINT # 234, "ENTER CHOICE": PRINT
200 IF C$ = "N" THEN 210
210 CLEAR
220 GOSUB 238: GOTO 238: GOTO 108
230 PRINT: PRINT "ENTER FILENAME": PRINT
240 IF A$ = "" THEN CLS: GOTO 260
250 CLS: DIR
260 PRINT: PRINT "ERASE A FILE (Y/N)" : PRINT: INPUT ANS
270 IF ANS = "Y" THEN RETURN
280 PRINT: INPUT "FILE NAME TO BE ERASED": FS
290 KILL FS$: "/DATE" : CLS: DIR
300 IF ANS = "Y" THEN RETURN
310 PRINT "TO LOAD": A$ = "
320 PRINT "ENTER FILENAME": " : INPUT FS
330 CLS
340 PRINT # 234, "LOADING" : PRINT
350 OPEN C$ (1): PRINT # 234, "STUDY GUIDE": PRINT
360 IF EOF (1) = - 1 THEN 420
370 A$ = A$ + 1
380 INPUT # 1, T$ (A)
390 IF EOF (1) = - 1 THEN 420
400 INPUT # 1, D$ (A)
410 GOTO 360
420 CLOSE : 1
430 CLS: PRINT # 234, "LOADED" : S$ = 440 PRINT @ 234, "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
450 A$ = INKEY$: IF A$ = "" THEN K$ = RND (4): K$ = RND (A): GOTO 450
460 RETURN
470 REM SAVE CURRENT TERMS
480 GOSUB 238
490 CLS: PRINT "TO SAVE": PRINT "ENTER DEFINITION": PRINT
500 CLS
510 PRINT: PRINT: PRINT "WARNING: WHEN
520 INPUT DATA UNDER TEST, REMEMBER TO
530 WHEN YOU ARE DONE WITH ENTERING DATA, INPUT XXX UNDER TERM
540 PRINT @ 234, "STUDY GUIDE": PRINT
550 CLEAR : DIM D$ (50), D$ (50)
560 "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
570 A$ = INKEY$: IF A$ = "" THEN CLS
580 PRINT # 234, "LOADING" : PRINT "ENTER DEFINITION": PRINT
590 PR$ = INKEY$: IF PR$ = "": PRINT "ENTER ANS": PRINT
600 PRINT # 234, "ENTER TEST TERMS" : PRINT
610 PRINT # 234, "ENTER NEW TERMS" : PRINT
620 PRINT: PRINT "ENTER FILENAME": PRINT
630 IF A$ = "": PRINT "ENTER ANS": PRINT
640 PRINT # 234, "ENTER TEST TERMS & DEFINITION" : PRINT
650 CLS: CR$ = "
660 REM TEST TERMS & DEFINITION
670 CLS: CR$ = "
680 FOR C$ = 1 TO A
690 CLS: PRINT T$ (C): PRINT
700 IF CS (A$) = "X XX" THEN A$ = A$ - 1: RETURN
710 IF CS (A$) = "XXX" THEN A$ = A$ - 1: RETURN
720 GOSUB 690
730 IF CS (A$) = "XXX" THEN A$ = A$ - 1: RETURN
740 FOR C$ = 1 TO A
750 IF CS (A$) = "XXX" THEN A$ = A$ - 1: RETURN
760 CLS: CR$ = "
770 FOR P$ = 1 TO A
780 IF CS (A$) = "XXX" THEN A$ = A$ - 1: RETURN
790 IF CS (A$) = "XXX" THEN A$ = A$ - 1: RETURN
800 CLS: CR$ = "
810 NEXT P
820 CLS: CR$ = "
830 IF CS (A$) = "XXX" THEN A$ = A$ - 1: RETURN
840 IF CS (A$) = "XXX" THEN A$ = A$ - 1: RETURN
850 CLS: PRINT # 234, "STUDY GUIDE": PRINT
860 CLEAR : DIM D$ (50), D$ (50)
870 "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
880 A$ = INKEY$: IF A$ = "": PRINT # 234, "STUDY GUIDE": PRINT
890 CLEAR : DIM D$ (50), D$ (50)
900 "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
910 "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
920 "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
930 "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
940 "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
950 "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
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117 "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
118 "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
119 "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
120 "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
121 "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"

October 1985 Hot CoCo 51
Want to bone upon the nations of the world and their capitals? Do you need to motivate your children or students in social studies? World Geography's high-resolution maps are an excellent way to teach and test geographical knowledge. (See Listing.) Instruction covers the six inhabited continents: their countries and capitals; the major oceans, seas, and mountain peaks; and a state-by-state analysis of the United States.

I think you will find the program useful on its own—my children had fun with it—or as a supplement to classroom study. Because it is menu driven, World Geography is easy enough for grade-school children to follow. And, although there are minor inaccuracies in mapping due to the limitations of space and graphing, the shapes and locations of countries should make them recognizable.

Using the Program

The program's opening screen displays a world map and a main menu offering seven options:

1. Africa
2. Europe
3. Asia
4. The United States
5. South America
6. Other
7. Quit Program

The boundaries of Africa, Europe, and Asia correspond to the standard continental land masses depicted in any world atlas. South America includes the countries of Central America. The U.S. map shows all 50 states, and Australia is treated as a country under the Other option. When you select options 1 to 5 from the main menu, the program displays a map of the appropriate region and offers you five choices:

1. Teaching
2. Name Country (or State for the U.S.)
3. Name Capital
4. Paint Country (or State for the U.S.)
5. Quit

The teaching mode paints a region and prints the name of the country/state and its capital city at the bottom of the screen. Small countries are highlighted within a painted circle. The display does not change until you press any key to continue, so you control how quickly you progress.

The structure of options 2 and 3, which test your knowledge of geography, is similar. The program randomly paints a region. You must identify the country/state (option 2) or capital city (option 3) from the list of three possibilities shown at the bottom of the screen. Press the number corresponding to your answer.

The program provides positive reinforcement by telling you whether you are right or wrong and stating the correct response. After you have answered 10 questions, you return to the continent/state menu.

To exit the teaching mode, press Q; to exit Name Country, Name Capital, or Paint, press the four key. The program prints your score for the round. If you select option 5 to leave the continent/state menu, the program prints your total score for that option before returning you to the main menu.

Option 6 in the main menu presents countries not covered under the other options (e.g., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and so on); oceans and seas; and the world's highest peaks. The Other menu has three choices:

1. Teaching
2. Name Other
3. Quit

The teaching mode presents the items on which you will be tested in the naming mode. An asterisk marks an ocean or sea; a painted tri-
angle marks a mountain peak. Name Other works like Name Country.

To exit the game press option 7 from the main menu. Your total score for all continents is displayed and the game ends.

Program Design

Except for the memory-saving measures described in the next section, the program structure is straightforward. I used strings (M$) attached to DRAW instructions to outline the world map. The continental maps use the same outlines, but a scale parameter added to the DRAW statement sizes the maps appropriately. For large land masses, this created no problems, but Europe, which explodes from small to large, is broad and lacks detail.

The country boundaries are strings [N$] scaled and drawn within the continental outlines. The data for countries is stored in DATA statements in the format: country, capital, x-coordinate, y-coordinate. The data is loaded into C1$, P1$, X1, and Y1, respectively.

The country borders must form enclosures for the PAINT sequence to work. To ensure that the program runs properly, be certain to enter the coordinates correctly when typing the program.

Memory-Saving Techniques

To conserve memory, I omitted all REM statements. Instead I have
access DATA sets 131 to 157 and store them in table entries.

Reading DATA statements is time consuming, but it allowed me to reduce the dimensioning by tables of over 150 entries. To offset the slowdown, I used a high-speed POKE (POKE 65495,0) in lines 2900 to 27. This proved too much memory to allow it to run on disk systems.

By employing the above techniques, I was able to reduce memory requirements by over 50%. Unfortunately, the program still consumes too much memory to allow it to run on disk systems.

Address correspondence to John Griggs, 9 Moana Road, Paraparaumu, New Zealand.

Program Listing. World Geography

2 PCLEAR7
5 PMODE4,1;SCREEN1;PLS:CLEARS
30 INPUT $D:\Z\P}\N\Z\R\C\S\F\D\8\N\S\R\I\N\T\E\X\T
10 PRINT "Program's main routines in Table 1. To further reduce memory requirements, I used READ statements to limit the amount of information stored at one time. Although the program contains over 200 sets of data, only the sets for the continent being tested are in memory. This technique reduces the maximum number of sets stored to 50.

Lines 2900-2990 contain a program loop that drives the READ command and decrements the table index. So, the program might access DATA sets 131 to 157 and store them in table entries 1 to 27.

I saved additional memory by using only seven graphics pages. With eight pages I could have PCOPYed P1 to P5, P2 to P6, P3 to P7, and P4 to P8 (and vice-versa). Instead I PCOPYed P1 to P5, P2 to P6, and P3 to P7—depending on the x and y coordinates of the last area painted. (If you ever use this technique, be careful. You lose your program if you try to PCOPY from P8.)

By employing the above techniques, I was able to reduce memory requirements by over 50%. Unfortunately, the program still consumes too much memory to allow it to run on disk systems.■
NY2=99
5106 GOTO5150
5110 IF X=2 THEN5115
5112 IF X=0 THENY2=99
5115 IF X=3 THEN5130
5120 IF X=4 OR Y=5 OR X=9 OR Y=1 THENY2=99
5125 IF X=19 THENX2=118; Y2=106 E LSEIFX=34 THENX2=216; Y2=80
5130 IF C<>3 THEN5130
5135 IF IX=11 THENX2=170; Y2=78 ELSE
5137 GOTO5150
5140 IF Q=2 THENA$=CL$(T2) ELSE A$=
5145 IF Q=2 THENA$=CL$(T1) ELSE A$=
5150 RETURN
5155 IF X=9 THENY2=99
5160 RETURN
5165 IF X=3 OR X=4 OR (I X>9 AND IX<14) OR AX=9 AND IX<14) OR Y=27 THENY2=99;GOTO5150
5165 IF Y=9 THENX2=129; Y2=7
5170 RETURN
5175 IF X=9 THENX2=129; Y2=7
5180 IF X=4 OR X=5 OR IX=27 THENY2=99
5185 RETURN
5190 IF X=20 OR X=25 OR X=31 THEN NY2
5200 NO=2: DRAW"BM5,182":GOSUB638
5205 IF C<>4 THEN5210
5210 NO=1: DRAW"BM5,174":GOSUB640
5215 IF X=4 OR X=5 OR IX=9 OR IX=1 THEN X2=216; Y2=80
5220 IF X=20 OR X=25 OR X=31 THEN NY2
5225 NO=3: DRAW"BM5,198":GOSUB630
5230 NO=4: DRAW"BM180,174":GOSUB6
5235 NO=4: DRAW"BM180,174":GOSUB6
5240 RETURN
5245 RETURN
5250 FOR J=1 TO 36: NEXT J
5255 RETURN
5260 IF X=1 THENX2=99
5265 RETURN
5270 IF X=2 THENX2=99
5275 RETURN
5280 IF X=3 THEN X2=216; Y2=80
5285 RETURN
5290 IF X=4 THENX2=99
5295 RETURN
5300 FOR J=1 TO 36: NEXT J
5305 RETURN
5310 RETURN
5315 RETURN
5320 RETURN
5325 RETURN
5330 FOR J=1 TO 36: NEXT J
5335 RETURN
5340 FOR J=1 TO 36: NEXT J
5345 RETURN
5350 RETURN
5355 RETURN
5360 RETURN
5365 RETURN
5370 RETURN
5380 RETURN
5385 RETURN
5390 RETURN
5395 RETURN
5400 RETURN
5405 RETURN
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5500 RETURN
5505 RETURN
5510 RETURN
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5605 RETURN
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5875 RETURN
5880 RETURN
5885 RETURN
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6005 RETURN
6010 RETURN
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6100 RETURN
6105 RETURN
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6250 RETURN
6255 RETUR
Super Logo is published by Tandy Corp., 1400 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102. The “classroom” version (catalog no. 26-2716), which is reviewed here, comes on disk, requires 32K, and sells for $99.95. The “home” version (catalog no. 26-2717) comes on ROM pack, requires 16K, and sells for $49.95. The Network 2 version (catalog no. 26-2738) requires 32K host and student computers and a Network 2 Controller. It sells for $299.

Radio Shack has released a new and improved version of Logo for the Color Computer called Super Logo. It is an upgrade of the original Color Logo and was written by the same authors, Larry Kheriaty and George Gerhold. The program retains the best features of its predecessor, including a convenient editor for writing programs, the doodle mode for young children, and multiple turtles for advanced users. In addition, it incorporates an improved turtle display, floating-point arithmetic, and list processing. There are also numerous minor improvements, including the new PRINT SCREEN command that copies a graphics screen to a Tandy dot-matrix or ink-jet printer.

Super Logo is available on disk or ROM pack, and there is also a Network 2 version. The disk version can save Logo procedures you write to disk or cassette. The ROM-pack version saves to cassette only. Procedures saved on cassette should be compatible with both versions. (Super Logo loaded tapes made with my Color Logo ROM-pack cartridge.)

Included with the Super Logo package is an expanded version of the original Color Logo manual. It explains all the Super Logo functions and provides many example programs. The Tandy manual has always been one of my favorite introductions to Logo, and the new version has more and better examples than the old one.

Along with the Super Logo disk, the prerelease package used for this review contained a disk of demonstration programs. The short, clever graphics and list-processing routines illustrate advanced Logo programming techniques better even than the manual, and you don’t have to type them in. Tandy should include these demonstration programs on the program disk.

Super Logo is impressive. Apart from one isolated but serious bug—the division algorithm is incorrect—I would give the program the highest of ratings because it functions superbly in every other respect. It is crashproof, forgiving of errors, convenient, and fun. It presents Logo as it should be, a programming language that is simple enough for beginners and powerful enough for experts.

Turtle Graphics

One area of improvement in Super Logo is turtle movements. Color Logo’s turtle does not turn and move as accurately as does the turtle from the newer program. It can only point in directions that are multiples of 45 degrees. For example, the command RIGHT TURN 15 in Color Logo usually produces no visible effect on the turtle because the change in direction does not take in 45 degrees. But even though you can’t see it, the direction of the Color Logo turtle is changed by that command. If you execute a FORWARD 100 command, the turtle will move diagonally 15 degrees away from the direction in which it was previously pointing. My Logo students are often confused by this. Super Logo’s turtle points in the exact direction that it will move. And because of this, my own children, who used Color Logo extensively, now use only Super Logo.

Another difference is that whereas Color Logo’s turtle ends every move in the center of a screen pixel, the Super Logo turtle can differentiate fractions of pixels. In Color Logo, executing a FORWARD 1 command with a heading of 30 degrees has the same effect as executing FORWARD 1 with a 45-degree heading. Repeating the command on a 30-degree heading produces a 45-degree line. In Super Logo, a FORWARD command on a 30-degree heading produces some 45-degree movements and some zero-degree movements that combine to form a line inclined at 30 degrees. As a result, the classic Logo circle algorithm,

\[
\text{REPEAT 360 (FD RT 1),}
\]

which made an octagon in Color Logo, creates a circle in Super Logo.

Structured Programming

An important aspect of Logo is that it is a structured language. It uses WHILE, REPEAT, and IF...ELSE commands rather than GOTOs to control program logic. Programs written in Logo are actually a collection of short procedures. Each procedure does a single job, often calling another procedure into play. Logo programmers commonly reuse procedures that they mix and match to create different programs.

Super Logo makes it easy to reuse procedures with a MERGE command and a selective SAVE command. They allow you to combine procedures from different programs to form new programs. To illustrate the advantage of these commands, you might ask each student in a class to write a procedure to make the turtle write a particular letter of the alphabet. With the new commands, students could save the letter routines in different files and you could combine them into an interesting printing program. And Super Logo, unlike some other Logos, also allows multiple-line WHILE, REPEAT, and IF...ELSE clauses so you don’t need to reduce each clause to a one-line subroutine call.

Super Logo also provides two new commands for communication between procedures. They are a send-receive pair that allows one procedure to request and receive a value from another. When the second procedure executes the command OUTPUT value, it stops just as though it had encountered END and returns control to the procedure that invoked it. It also sends the specified value to a buffer where it can be retrieved by the first procedure. Then the calling procedure executes RESULT to find the value of the OUTPUT.
What Is List Processing?

Super Logo is similar to Basic in its accessibility and related to Pascal in its structured-programming capabilities. But otherwise, it is not anything like either of these languages. It is closely related to Lisp (for list processing), the artificial-intelligence language used for advanced computer research. It is list variables that distinguish Lisp-style or -functional languages, such as Logo, from procedural languages, such as Basic, Pascal, and Fortran. A list is a sequence of character strings, called words, that are separated by blanks. For example, CAT DOG MOUSX7$TJ is a list containing three words. In Super Logo, lists are denoted by surrounding brackets: [CAT DOG MOUSX7$T]. The brackets are not part of the list, but are delimiters like the quotation marks around a Basic string.

Empty lists are denoted by empty brackets, [ ], which are analogous to "", the null-string symbol in Basic. Lists can be stored in a variable, as in this statement: MAKE :L [CAT DOG MOUSX7$T]. Lists can be manipulated by adding or deleting entries or by combining them with other lists. For example, MAKE :M BUTLAST :L, makes :M contain [CAT DOG]. You can also extract a word from a list. FIRST [CAT DOG CAT] is the word cow.

Lists can be input with the REQUEST command and printed on the screen with the PRINT command. A program line such as MAKE :L BUTLAST "DOG makes :W contain the word DO. Or you might add a word to a list: FPUT "DOG [CAT DOG CAT] would result in the list [COW DOG CAT]. You can also extract a word from a list. REQUEST pauses the program until you type a list of words that becomes the contents of :L. PRINT :L prints the list on the screen at the turtle’s location.

Both words and lists can be compared for equality and lexicographic order. The following comparisons, for example, are in such order:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CAT} &< \text{DOG} \\
\text{[CAT COW]} &< \text{[DOG COW]} \\
\text{[COW CAT]} &< \text{[COW DOG]} \\
\text{[CAT DOG]} &< \text{[CATS]} < \text{[COW DOG]}
\end{align*}
\]

You can write text-manipulation programs with comparisons.

Lists form a recursive data structure that complements recursive programming in Super Logo. If you remove the first or last element from a list or insert a new element, what remains is still a list. Although lists, like arrays, are sequences of data, they differ from arrays in that position is entirely relative. When you remove the first element from a list, you do not have an empty space as you would in an array. Instead, the second word now becomes the first word.

Lists do not have to be dimensioned as arrays must be. A list is as long as you have to make it and no longer. I made a Super Logo list of 351 three-letter words before I ran out of memory.

Computer researchers sometimes use list-based languages derived from Lisp because programs written this way are easy to verify. Consider the problem of computing the length of a list. There are two possible approaches. The counting method matches the entries of a list against sequence 1, 2, 3, and so on. The length of the list is the last number matched. The recursive method defines the length of an empty list to be zero and the length of any other list as one more than the length of the list with the first entry removed.

The counting method is more convenient for humans, but it is easier to write a correct computer program using the recursive approach. The procedures LENGTHC and LENGTHR in Listing 1 compute the length of a list. The counting method, LENGTHC, works correctly but is difficult to check. Its program lines could conceal an off-by-one error that would return a value too large or too small by one. The recursive procedure, LENGTHR, mimics exactly the recursive definition of length; therefore, it must be correct.

Another aspect of list processing is merge sorting (see Listing 2), which works by dividing the entries of a list into two sublists, sorting them recursively, and merging them into a sorted copy of the original list. The Super Logo implementation of merge sorting uses two recursive procedures, SORT and MERGE. SORT sorts a given list in conjunction with MERGE, which combines the two sorted lists into one.

Purists might find Super Logo to be careless in some borderline areas of list processing. In general, no distinction is made between a word and one-word list. Asking for the first word in an empty list returns the null word (empty string), not an error message. It is possible to remove the first word from an empty list: the result is an empty list. The procedure SORT in Listing 2 takes advantage of these ambiguities. When words are taken in pairs from the front of :LIST and put into :PART1 and :PART2, it is not important that :LIST might contain an odd number of entries.

Another limitation of Super Logo’s list-processing abilities is that its lists cannot be elements of other lists, which limits the degree to which Super Logo can imitate Lisp. In addition, its lists cannot be executed as programs. Logo programs are lists of words; other versions of the language allow you to execute a list if it happens to be a syntactically correct program. Super Logo does not offer this feature.

Floating-Point Arithmetic

Super Logo displays numeric values with two decimal places and stores numbers with a somewhat greater accuracy. Although the result of 1 divided by 64 prints as 0.01 (the correct answer is .016). I/64 > 0.01 tests as true. Addition, subtraction, and multiplication work correctly, but there is a serious error in the floating-point division algorithm. A bad design decision was made concerning this aspect of the program. The result of 3.24 divided by 2.89 is 1.5 in Super Logo. (The correct answer is 1.12.) The program removes fractional parts from an equation before division is performed even though the quotient is correct to two decimal places.

The reason for this is not apparent. You can get around it by multiplying your dividend and divisor by 100 before dividing. For example, instead of dividing 3.24 by 2.89, divide 324 by 289. The answer will be correct to two decimal places. However, this correction does not work in every case. The division routine sometimes returns wrong answers for numbers in the hundreds. If you divide 300 by 500 in
Super Logo, it will give you the answer .17. (The correct answer is .6 or .59.)

I called Tandy's Education Division to ask about Super Logo's division routine. The company assured me that the bug would be investigated. To test the program, type PRINT 300/500 in the run mode. If the turtle prints anything but 0.6 or 0.59, you've encountered the bug, too.

In addition to floating-point arithmetic, Super Logo provides sine and cosine functions for angles in degrees. However, it does not offer arc-tangent, logarithmic, or exponential functions, and does not perform square roots.

Other Features

Many teachers who use Logo in their classrooms have been trained on Apple Computers. To ease the transition to the CoCo, Super Logo has some redundant commands (see Table 2) to make it partially compatible with Apple Logo without losing compatibility with Color Logo. Actually, the transition from Apple Logo to CoCo Logo is child's play. I showed Super Logo to a fourth grader trained in Apple Logo; in five minutes he was writing programs without assistance.

Table 3 lists the commands in Super Logo that will be new to Color Logo users, including several that control the screen. The turtle does not normally appear in the three-line text window at the bottom of the screen. The command TEXT prints a message in this window, and PRINT puts the turtle's location. The text window can be eliminated so you can use the entire screen for graphics with the commands DRAW and FULLSCREEN. For nongraphical programs, the entire screen can be turned into a text window with FULLTEXT. This is useful for list-processing experiments.

New graphics commands in Super Logo include DOT, which sets a dot at the turtle's location, and CLEAN, which erases the screen without altering the turtle. There's also a new command, PAT (pattern), for giving the turtle any shape that can be drawn in a 16-by-16-pixel box. Despite what the manual claims, this feature does not work for an 8-by-32-pixel box.

Another new aspect of the program is that you can copy the entire screen to a Tandy printer with the PRINTSCREEN command. Super Logo's manual says that PRINTSCREEN will work with a DMP-120 dot-matrix printer or a "Radio Shack Color Printer." I tried the CGP-220 ink-jet printer at my local Radio Shack store and my own DMP-120 dot-matrix printer. The ink-jet printer produced colorful results but required 20 minutes for printing. My DMP-120 worked fine with Super Logo and took only three minutes to print a picture.

Error Handling

When the Super Logo interpreter encounters a command it cannot parse, it prints the offending line in the text window together with one of nine spelled-out error messages. And if you do not understand an error, the program offers a new command called TRACE that prints each line of text in the text window before it is executed. I rate Super Logo's error handling as excellent.

Summary

Except for its division bug, Super Logo is a good implementation of Logo, especially for beginners. Its commands are powerful, and its syntax is uncomplicated. The editor makes it easy to enter procedures. Doodle mode, which allows you to move the turtle with one-key commands, is a good introduction to the turtle's moves. But advanced users will not soon outdistance the potential of Super Logo. Multiple turtles and list processing will give them plenty to think about. If and when Tandy fixes the division bug, I'll recommend Super Logo unreservedly.

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Listing 1. Alternate Procedures for Finding the Length of a List—Run TestL

** LENGTHC IS A COUNTING ALGORITHM FOR FINDING THE LENGTH OF A LIST. :COUNT IS A LOCAL VARIABLE. **

TO LENGTHC :LIST :COUNT
  MAKE :COUNT 0
  WHILE :LIST<>{ }
    ( MAKE :COUNT :COUNT+1
     MAKE :LIST BUTFIRST :LIST )
  OUTPUT :COUNT
END

** LENGTHR IS A RECURSIVE ALGORITHM FOR FINDING THE LENGTH OF A LIST. **

TO LENGTHR :LIST
  IF :LIST={} ( OUTPUT 0 ) ELSE ( LENGTHR BUTFIRST :LIST OUTPUT RESULT+1 ) END

** TESTL IS A ROUTINE FOR TESTING THE LENGTH FUNCTIONS. FIRST IT INPUTS A LIST, THEN MEASURES AND PRINTS ITS LENGTH TWICE. IT RUNS UNTIL <BREAK>. :LIST IS A LOCAL VARIABLE. **

TO TESTL :LIST
FULLTEXT
  WHILE 1
    ( MAKE :LIST REQUEST
      SORT :LIST
      PRINT RESULT )
  END

** SORT RETURNS THE ENTRIES OF :LIST IN SORTED ORDER. IT DOES NOTHING IF :LIST HAS NO MORE THAN 1 ENTRY, OTHERWISE PUTS ENTRIES OF :LIST ALTERNATELY INTO :PART1 AND :PART2, SORTS THE PARTS, AND MERGES THEM. :PART1 AND :PART2 ARE LOCAL VARIABLES. **

TO SORT :LIST :PART1 :PART2
  IF BUTFIRST :LIST = [] ( OUTPUT :LIST )
     MAKE :PART1 []
     MAKE :PART2 []
  WHILE :LIST <> []
    ( MAKE :PART1
      LPUT FIRST :LIST :PART1
      MAKE :PART2 )
    LPUT FIRST BUTFIRST :LIST :PART2
     MAKE :LIST BUTFIRST BUTFIRST :LIST
  SORT :PART1
  MAKE :PART1 RESULT
  SORT :PART2
  MAKE :PART2 RESULT
  MERGE :PART1 :PART2
  OUTPUT RESULT
END


TO MERGE :LIST1 :LIST2
  IF :LIST1 = []
    ( OUTPUT :LIST2 )
  IF :LIST2 = []
    ( OUTPUT :LIST1 )
  IF FIRST :LIST1 < FIRST :LIST2
    ( MERGE BUTFIRST :LIST1 :LIST2
      OUTPUT FPUT FIRST :LIST1 RESULT )
  ELSE
    ( MERGE :LIST1 BUTFIRST :LIST2
      OUTPUT FPUT FIRST :LIST2 RESULT )
END

Listing 2. Merge-Sort Procedures—Run Testsort

** TESTSORT EXERCISES THE SORTING ROUTINE. IT RUNS UNTIL YOU PUSH <BREAK>. :LIST IS A LOCAL VARIABLE, NOT A PARAMETER THAT NEED BE SPECIFIED WHEN CALLING TESTSORT. **

TO TESTSORT :LIST
FULLTEXT
  WHILE 1
    ( MAKE :LIST REQUEST
      SORT :LIST
      PRINT RESULT )
  END

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Whether you choose public, private, or parochial education, your expectations are the same. You want your child to be challenged, supported, and taught the facts and skills that will enable him or her to develop into an independent contributing member of society.

Too often, parents assume that education is something that happens automatically once a child enters a school building. I'm reminded of the story about the young parents who brought their son to kindergarten on the first day of school. When the teacher asked if Johnny had any special accomplishments or talents acquired in his previous five years of life, the parents replied, "We haven't taught him anything. We've been saving him for you."

Educational Partnership

The point is that a huge responsibility for your child's development rests with the schools—the teachers and administrators to whom you entrust him or her. But education is a partnership between parents and educators striving to provide the best learning situation for each child. Certainly that shared responsibility is the basis for parent-teacher associations.

Traditionally, such organizations have offered support in a variety of ways. Parent-volunteer programs within the schools, new playground equipment, audio-visual materials, curtains for the auditorium stage, school-assembly monies, expanded sports programs—these and many other contributions are often the result of partnerships between schools and parents.

How does this tie in with computers? As parents and educators acclimate themselves to this new technology, the question of how to effectively use computers within schools and at home finds new answers. Debates abound over what computer literacy is, how computers should be used in classrooms, how to provide equal computer access for all students, and where to find funding for hardware and software.

Involvement Opportunity

I see in this controversy an ideal opportunity for increased involvement between schools and parents. Many school administrators are still writing computer-education curriculum that will determine the way in which computers are used by your child. Advice from the business community on what skills students should acquire is certainly valuable. Many of you might share your expertise with your school personnel.

Purchasing computer hardware is costly. One of the reasons the Color Computer is a wise choice for schools is its modest price. However, for educational computer use to be effective, there must be more than one computer per classroom. Software must also be purchased, not just on a startup basis, but continuously, as new and improved programs become available. Monies raised by parents and children could be earmarked for specific or general purchases.

All of the tried and true methods of fundraising will work. Candy and bake sales, school fairs, jewelry sales, and t-shirt sales are generally successful. How about charging admission at a computer fair in the school gymnasium, where students already familiar with computers could demonstrate a machine's capabilities? Computer owners or local computer dealers might lend equipment for the day. Perhaps attendees could purchase 10 minutes at a computer and use software under helpful supervision. An important message to the tax-paying community would be the joint involvement of teachers, parents, and students in the quest for school computers.

Chris Malaska, educational sales representative for TCE Software in Maryland, says she receives calls about three times a year from small, private schools ordering software with funds raised by parents and students. Usually these funds are turned over to a specific teacher or administrator for expenditure. However, a goal for specific software or hardware could be set in advance.

Community Involvement

If your district or school already has enough computers, other areas for participation might be found. Perhaps parent volunteers could work with students to set up databases containing information or sources relevant to areas of curricula being studied. How about developing a local speakers' bureau—a bank of community expertise that could be used for arranging classroom guest speakers, student interviews of people in particular occupations, or career-shadow days in which students spend a day in the workplace learning about a specific job or profession. The database could include information on unusual hobbies or collections of local residents.

Parent volunteers might establish a software library within the school that includes donations of home-education software or original programs that have outlived their usefulness to the owner. As schools move toward emphasizing real-life computer applications, particularly at the high-school level, area professionals who use spreadsheets and databases might visit the classroom to explain how computers are actually used in business.

Careful Approach

For a community member interested in getting involved, the first step is to speak to the administrator or teacher in charge. Or, perhaps the first step is for the teacher or administrator to approach parents or for the student to initiate a dialogue. Most important is recognizing that computers are here to stay: we must learn to use their capabilities to our advantage. You can't save your children for their school experience with blank minds; nor can you relegate your responsibility for their education completely to the teachers they meet there. You can and should be informed and be willing to contribute your time and talent if it is needed. At the rate knowledge is increasing, none of use can afford to delay involvement in preparing today's children to be tomorrow's citizens.

Nancy Kipperman is HOT CoCo's Education Editor and an English teacher at Conant High School in Jaffrey, NH. Write her c/o HOT CoCo, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.
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Because the program is written in Assembly language, the extra security isn't time consuming. And, since the encryption and decryption algorithms are the same, one procedure encodes and decodes files.

**Using the Program**

The program encrypts only files written in ASCII format. Radio Shack's EDTASM+ and most word processors save files in ASCII; to save a Basic program in ASCII, type CSAVE "File name". A

After typing in the Listing, CLOADM and EXEC the program. The opening display prompts you for the name of the file to be encoded. Set up the tape recorder and position the tape near the beginning of the file you want to encrypt. Type the file name and press the enter key. If you press the enter key without naming a file, the program accepts the next file on the tape.

Messages regarding searching, reading, and loading of the file keep you informed of the progress of the program. After the file is loaded into an internal buffer, a prompt requests a password. Enter a word of more than one character. Make it easy to remember but hard for someone else to guess. Almost immediately after you press the enter key, a message announces that the file in the buffer is encoded.

At the next prompt, type in a name for the output file and press the enter key. If you press the enter key without entering a file name, the program assigns a file name consisting of eight blanks.

You are instructed to press the enter key again after positioning the tape to record the encoded file. The program asks whether you wish to save another encrypted copy of the file. A Y response brings up the tape-positioning prompt and you repeat the procedure outlined above. If you press any other key, the program announces that it is done and asks you if you need to encode another file. Responding with a Y returns you to the beginning of the program; any other response exits you to the Basic interpreter.

The decryption process operates similarly. Position the tape at the beginning of a previously encoded file. Run the encryption program again; at the password prompt, type in the password you used during encryption. (If you use a different password, garbage results. You can, however, use two passwords deliberately as a double encryption.) At the end of the decryption procedure, you will have a restored copy of the original file on tape.

**How the Program Operates**

The program reads input from the keyboard using an undocumented ROM (read-only memory) routine located at memory address $A393. The routine accepts a string of characters that is terminated by pressing the enter or break key. The string is stored in a 250-byte buffer starting at address $2DD. The X register holds the value $2DC on returning; the B register holds the length of the string plus 1.

**System Requirements**

16K RAM
Color Basic
Editor/Assembler

October 1985 HOT CoCo 65
The heart of the program is the four ROM routines, BLKIN, BLKOUT, WRTLDR, and CHROUT. They read and write files to tape. The file to be encrypted is read from tape into an internal buffer that begins at the end of the program and extends to the top of memory. (The top-of-memory value is in locations 116 and 117.) Consequently, the buffer expands or shrinks in accordance with word addresses as many times as necessary. This process produces a buffer of bytes that appear to be random.

An exclusive OR of two bits is true if the bits are different and false if they are the same. The EORA or EORB instruction exclusively ORs all 8 bits of the A or B registers.

The encryption algorithm is simple. The password is read into the buffer starting at address $2DD. Each character of the password exists as its ASCII value. For example, if the password were XYZ, the values would be $5A, $59, and $55.

The program goes through the file buffer exclusively ORing each byte with a byte from the password. When the program has gone through each byte of the password it returns to the first byte, cycling through the password as many times as necessary. This process produces a buffer of bytes that appear to be random.

An exclusive OR of two bits is true if the bits are different and false if they are the same. The EORA or EORB instruction exclusively ORs all 8 bits of the A or B registers. The exclusive OR is a one-to-one mapping: All 256 possible values of a byte translate to 256 different values after they are exclusively ORed.

During decryption, the exclusive OR operation is performed again. The file is restored to its original state because an exclusive OR operation is its own inverse.

Address correspondence to Larry Landwehr, PO. Box 27545, Minneapolis, MN 55427.
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ABCs will help youngsters learn their alphabet. It first displays the alphabet in low-resolution, eight-color graphics while playing the alphabet song. Then it is your child's turn. If he or she types in the correct letter, the next alphabetic character is drawn and the next note played. The program allows three wrong tries on each letter. On the third incorrect try, the correct letter appears momentarily at the bottom of the screen. The computer plays some happy music when the child has successfully completed the alphabet.

The DATA lines 220-470 contain the information for the graphic alphabetic characters along with the length and duration of the notes. Lines 20-70 play and display the original demonstration. Lines 120-210 determine if the user has pressed the correct key and respond accordingly. Lines 510-520 play the ending music.

Address correspondence to James Wood, 424 N. Missouri, Atwood, IL 61913.

System Requirements

16K RAM

Extended Color Basic

Program Listing. ABCs

10 CLS
20 READ A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L
30 IF A=999 THEN GOTO 210
40 PRINT A,CHR$(B)+CHR$(C)+CHR$(D);
50 PRINT A+32,CHR$(E)+CHR$(F)+CHR$(G);
60 PRINT A+64,CHR$(H)+CHR$(I)+CHR$(J);
70 SOUND K,L: GOTO 20
80 RESTORE
90 CLS: PRINT "NOW IT'S YOUR TURN!"); PRINT "TYPE THE A B C'S";
100 FOR T=1 TO 100: NEXT T
110 CLS
120 JW=65
130 IF JW=91 THEN GOTO 250
140 AS=INKEY$: IF AS="" THEN GOTO 140
150 IF ASC(AS)=JW THEN JW=JW+1: GOTO 170 ELSE NW=NW+1: IF NW=3 THEN PRINT@105,"SOUND2:B,FO RT@105:NEXTT:PRINT@150,CHR$(L)
200 :NW=0
160 GOTO 250
170 READA,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L
180 PRINTA,BCHR$(B)+CHR$(C)+CHR$(D);
190 PRINTA+32,CHR$(E)+CHR$(F)+CHR$(G);
200 PRINTA+64,CHR$(H)+CHR$(I)+CHR$(J);
210 SOUND K,L:NW=8:GOTO 130
220 DATA 143,140,143,131,14
3,143,128,89,7
230 DATA 149,156,155,159,156,15
5,159,147,89,3
240 DATA 175,172,172,175,160,16
5,170,163,163,172
250 DATA 212,191,188,179,176,1
81,191,179,184,147,1
260 DATA 255,252,252,255,252,2
48,255,243,243,159,2
270 DATA 243,194,194,194,194,1
36,143,128,128,159,3
280 DATA 243,156,156,159,145,1
47,159,147,159,147,5
290 DATA 275,165,175,175,163,1
75,175,168,175,132,2
300 DATA 281,168,181,181,181,181,1
176,179,191,179,133,3
310 DATA 325,252,255,252,242,242,255,
240,251,255,240,125,2
320 DATA 365,143,128,134,143,141
128,143,128,137,125,3
330 DATA 405,159,149,144,159,144
144,159,147,147,198,2
340 DATA 444,171,166,167,170,172
165,170,169,168,1
350 DATA 484,187,176,181,186,185
181,186,179,189,1
360 DATA 525,252,255,252,255,254,240
255,255,243,255,128,2
370 DATA 565,143,140,141,143,131
135,143,128,128,99,4
380 DATA 605,156,156,153,154,145
149,153,147,156,147
390 DATA 645,175,172,173,175,173,
172,175,169,169,147,3
400 DATA 685,191,188,188,188,188
191,179,191,131,4
410 DATA 725,252,255,252,240,255
248,248,255,248,125,3
420 DATA 765,143,128,143,143,128
143,143,143,128,3
430 DATA 785,153,145,159,149,144
154,144,159,144,106,4
440 DATA 805,178,169,165,169,172
166,165,168,179,146
450 DATA 825,185,178,179,179,133,4
460 DATA 845,249,248,246,248,255,
248,248,245,248,125,5
470 DATA 865,148,148,142,128,134
128,135,131,131,108,7
480 DATA 999,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9
490 PRINT@393, "NOW I KNOW MY ABC"
500 PRINT@457, "AREN'T YOU PROUD OF ME!"
510 PLAY "V3 "LI 6C3:P32;L1:C:L
16G;P32;L2C;P32;L2A;P32;L2B;P2;L
8G;P32;L16F;P32;L12F;P32;L16C;P
L12E;P32;L16D;P32;L12D;P3;L1C;
520 PLAY "L8C;P32;C;P32;L6G;P32;
P3:E32P32;P32;L8C3P32;
16C3P32;DP32;P32;L8BP32L6AP32L8B"
530 CLS; PRINT "182","WOULD YOU LIKE TO PLAY AGAIN?";
540 AS=INKEY$: IF AS="" THEN GOTO 550
550 PRINT "MITRENDELS EIFAS=""YTHENRUNELSE540"
H. Allen Curtis

Save keystrokes when typing in Basic programs.

Brevity might be the soul of wit, but it is much more important as a utility for your CoCo. With Brevity you can abbreviate any Basic keyword in the CoCo’s vocabulary with a single letter or @. If you have a Tandy disk system, you can abbreviate any Disk Extended Color Basic keyword.

Brevity lets you assign and reassign any set of 27 Basic keywords to @ and the 26 letter keys. You need no keyboard overlays or decals because a table of key-to-Basic word assignments automatically appears on the screen for handy reference. The number keys 1–9 are permanently assigned to I/O commands and the assignments are displayed on demand. The zero key can be assigned to any line of Basic programming and used to type that line every time it occurs in a program.

Brevity uses only 505 of the bytes usually available for Basic programming and is memory protected in the highest 505 RAM addresses, whether you have 16 or 32K RAM.

Using Brevity

Every Color Computer statement, command, or function is represented by a Basic keyword. This utility eases the tedium of keying in Basic programs. Typing a letter key (or @) with the down arrow depressed causes the associated Basic word to be typed.

To assign @ or a letter key to a Basic word, press the right-arrow key for the Key? prompt. In response, press the desired key and enter. Next you see the Word? prompt. Answer it by typing the desired word and pressing enter. You will see a table of the current key-to-Basic word assignments.

To assign zero press the right arrow. Answer the Key? prompt by typing the zero key. Then you will see the prompt. Line?. Respond to this prompt by typing the number of the Basic programming line that you want to assign to zero. Before you use the assigned line, you must edit it by inserting an apostrophe at the very beginning of the line. Whenever you depress the down arrow and type zero, the assigned line is typed without the apostrophe. The special key also lets you

System Requirements

16K RAM
Extended Color Basic or Disk Extended Color Basic

Basic without a Tandy disk system, refer to Table 1; otherwise use Table 2. For now, ignore the entries made under the headings labeled # in both tables.

Keys 1–9 are permanently assigned to I/O commands and the assignment appears as an extension of the assignment table. Call the extended table by pressing the right arrow and answering the prompt by pressing the slash key followed by enter. Press the down arrow and the assigned number key to type an I/O command shown in the extended table.

To assign zero press the right arrow. Answer the Key? prompt by typing the zero key. Then you will see the prompt. Line?. Respond to this prompt by typing the number of the Basic programming line that you want to assign to zero. Before you use the assigned line, you must edit it by inserting an apostrophe at the very beginning of the line. Whenever you depress the down arrow and type zero, the assigned line is typed without the apostrophe. The special key also lets you
Table 1. Keyword Assignments. Extended Color Basic

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>OR</td>
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<td>SGN</td>
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<td>54</td>
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Table 2. Keyword Assignments. Disk Extended Color Basic

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</tbody>
</table>

move a line from one place in your program to another.

Usually, the assignment table automatically appears at the top of the screen for handy reference. However, the table is inhibited when you RUN, LIST, or LLIST a Basic program. Pressing enter twice after running moves the table on screen. After LISTing or LLISTing, you enable the table by calling the extended table— that is, by pressing the right arrow, slash, and enter in that order.

Brevity does not function during editing, but the use of Brevity reduces the need for editing.

**Program Description**

Program Listing 1 shows Brevity. The DATA statements of lines 40-170 contain the machine-language routine that carries out the assignment of keys to words. The machine-language routine that types Basic words when assigned keys are pressed is contained in the DATA statement lines 200-340. The remaining DATA statements, lines 370-390, contain a machine-language routine that initializes Brevity and effectively makes it an extension of the Basic ROM.

Lines 140 and 150 contain the extended assignment table. The first nine values in line 140 are the hexadecimal codes for the permanently assigned 10 commands. The remaining values in lines 140 and 150 are for @ and the 26 letters.

Lines 140 and 150, as they appear in Listing 1, pertain to a Color Computer with Extended Color Basic without a Tandy disk system. If you have a disk system, use lines 140, 150, 180, 350, and 400 as shown in Listing 2 instead of those same numbered lines in Listing 1.

To aid you in correctly typing the DATA statements in Brevity, a checksum is calculated for each of three sets of DATA statement lines (40-170, 200-340, and 370-390). Do not type line 410 until you have run Brevity without any checksum errors. Then key in line 410 and (before rerunning Brevity) save Brevity on tape or disk.

There is one distinct difference between the operation of the cassette and disk versions of Brevity. When you load Brevity from tape and run it, the assignment table automatically appears on the screen. After loading Brevity from a disk and running it, you must press the right-arrow key and then the slash key to cause the initial appearance of the assignment table.

After saving Brevity, familiarize yourself with it by keying in a Basic program. When you have used it a few times, you might find that you prefer some other permanent assignments of the keys 1-9. You might also prefer another initial assignment of @ and the letter keys.

You can readily make the permanent and initial assignments of your preference by changing lines 140 and 150 appropriately. Tables 1 and 2 show the hexadecimal codes for initialized assignments of the keys 1-9. You might also prefer another Initial assignment of @ and
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Y.  Software Connection, p. 140
Z.  CoCo Christmas, Kipperman, p. 141

Coming Next Month

Good software is versatile; you can adapt it for use in several different applications. Telewritter-64 is a good example of such software, and in November, HOT CoCo will show you one reason why.

Next month, author J.D. German describes how to patch Telewritter to handle mailing lists.

Winter's coming, and many of you in the snow belt heat your homes with wood. But have you ever wondered what kind of wood was your best buy for the heat produced? November's HOT CoCo includes a program that calculates the best wood buys in your area. Now you can use your CoCo to keep warm this winter.

Not satisfied with the CoCo's disk directory? William Bonnell has written a clever utility that places all the information you need about your disk files on one screen.

Scott Norman returns in November with The Computer Room after a one-month hiatus. Next month he talks about "appropriate technologies" in personal software. Appropriate technology refers to using just the right software for the right task. See you in November.
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October 1985 HOT CoCo 73
Program Listing 1. Brevity

10 CLEAR 200, 256 * PEEK (116) - 250
20 X = 256 * PEEK (116) - 249
30 FOR = X TOX + 24: READAS = A = VAL("%*A; POKI A; B = B + A: NEXT
40 DATA 7F, 1, DA, 39, 81, 9, 27, 15, 3
50, 9, 1, BD, 89, 9C, BD, BF, 2F
58 DATA 3A0, 1, 39, 4B, 45, 59, 57, 4F, 52, 44, 9BD, 81, BD, 9A, 28, 3F, 8C, BE
60 DATA 8D, 8A, 48, 81, 2F, 2D, 50,
81, 3F, 26, 14, 3F, 8C, BD, 7A
70 DATA D5, 9F, 8A, BD, 87, 3D, BF, 1, D
80 B, 28, 63, 4C, 4E, 4E, 45, 84, 5F, 81
88 DATA 4F, 45, 25, 8D, 81, 5A, 22, 3F, 34,
2, BD, 9A, 28, 3F, 8C, CB, BD, 82, 34, 1F
90 DATA 4F, 43, 4F, CE, 11, 16, 3A, A
6, 4C, 27, 24, 1A, 4E, AE, 4E, 6D, 80
180 DATA 1C, F, 25, 15, 1F, 47, 37, 1 1, 45, 46, A
150 DATA 61, 43, 3C, 3E, CA, 55, 13,
11, 2A, 28, 4E, 58, 5D, 5F, 5E, 7F
160 DATA 18, 8E, 5, 41, 86, 31, C6, 3, 3,
5, A8, 81, 8D, 74, 88, 3A, 5A, 26, F6, 80
170 DATA 81, 3F, 81, 34, 26, EC, 28
180 IF = &H2198 THEN CLS: PRINT "YOU MADE AN ERROR SOMEWHERE IN LINE
ES 40 TO 178": END
190 FOR = X TOX + 269: READAS = A = VAL("%*H; A; POKI A; B = B + A: NEXT
200 DATA 30, 4F, 9E, 10, 9E, 9C, 19, 35, 10
25, 3, 39, 1, 2, 14, 41/4, 56, 51, C6
210 DATA F6, 27, 11, C4, 1F, 11, 27, 22, B
26, 51, 58, 27, F5, 73, 45, 46, 7C, 20, E3
220 DATA 3A35, 4, 81, 26, 50, 7D, 7D, 1, DA,
27, 8D, 34, 7F, B, 1E, 86, 4F, C6, 33
230 DATA 3DAD, 8B, 48, 8D, 25, 8B, 95, 5A, 2
6, 5F, 8B, 91, 31, 3F, 81, 49, 26, BE, 8B
240 DATA 5A, 8F, 9E, 88, 35, FF, 8E, CB,
8F, 4, 28, A7, 8F, 1F, 12, A7, 89, CB, 5C
250 DATA 4F, 26, F9, 39, 1F, 2A, A7, 85
3, 34, 4, 8D, 18, A6, 2F, C0, 87, A0, 2
260 DATA 8F, 8B, 80, A7, 31, 2B, 35,
8, 6E, 8C, CE, 1, 16, 33, 4A, A6, C4, 27
270 DATA 1A2, 1E, C4, 22, 5F, 6E, C4, CE,
41, 5A, 27, 6A, 00, 40, CA, PC, 72, P7, 39
280 DATA C5, 1, 10, 2F, 83, 20, 48, 81,
30, 25, FA, 81, 39, 22, 58, 88, 6, 5A, 30
290 DATA 1F, 81, 36, 26, 1A, 1F, 12, 9E
19, 2E, 1B, 83, 3F, 3A, 26, A, 8E, 2, DC
300 DATA C6, 1B, 28, 3F, 28, 3B, 8F, 3E
310 DATA B7, 8D, A9, 35, A6, CA, 8D, 8B,
B, BD, A5, 85, A6, 27, 8B, 2A, 8F, 30
320 DATA B8B, C1, FA, 24, 18, 87, 8F, 3C,
3A, 6, DC, 8B, 85, FF, 26, A, 8A, 3, DC
330 DATA C1, 6, 27, 17, FF, 2E, 35, 80
6, 7E, A3, 9A, 81, 5A, 22, 4E, 81, 48, 25
340 DATA EB, 20, 9D
35 IBF &H4984 THEN CLS: PRINT "YOU MADE AN ERROR SOMEWHERE IN
ES 20 TO 34": END
360 IF = &H-39F: FOR = X TOX + 269: READAS = A = VAL("%*H; A; POKI A; B = B + A: NEXT
370 DATA 8E, 1, 67, 33, 8D, 1, 38, 8C, 8D
20, 8B, A5, 9A, 33, 53, FF, 1, 68
380 DATA 8D, 33, C9, FF, 1D, C6, 3, BD, A5,
9A, 33, 59, FF, 1, 6B
390 DATA 33, 5C, FF, 17, A7, 6E, 7F, F7,
1, A6, 39
40 IBF &H5456 THEN CLS: PRINT "YOU MADE AN ERROR SOMEWHERE IN
ES 36 TO 39": END
410 EXEC x = NEW

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Testing Testmaker

by Michael F. Garozzo

There are numerous programs available to educators for preparing multiple-choice and true/false exams. Although they all generally perform the same task, their program authors have developed specialties. As a result, there are test generators out there that might be better suited to your specific needs than others.

Testmaker from Saguaro Software comes with two double-sided pages of concise instructions. The booklet suggests that you read it thoroughly before attempting to run the program. This is a good suggestion because you probably won't understand some of the program's idiosyncracies otherwise.

Testmaker is produced by Saguaro Software. P.O. Box 1864, Telluride, CO 81435, 303-728-4937. It requires 16K. Extended Color Basic, a disk drive, and a printer to print tests on paper. It sells for $29.95 plus $1 for shipping.
The Creation Mode

There is no cursor in Testmaker; it is possible to type beyond the number of characters allotted each line of a question. To avoid this, the program sounds three warning beeps. The first warns that there are six, and the third sounds at zero. If you type beyond this last beep, the line on which you are typing will not be formatted properly in printing. When you are ready to begin typing, a graphic cursor flashes on the screen for about three seconds. You cannot type while this remains on screen but must wait until it changes to a greater-than sign. Even though this is a relatively short period of time to wait, it is a drawback. The program also does not have an automatic word-wrap feature.

"Testmaker has some helpful and unique features, such as automatic grading for on-screen tests and the option to merge files of different kinds of questions. But there are some nuts and bolts problems that need to be corrected."

When entering questions in the creation mode, the down arrow is used to enter a line feed, even within a question. Pressing the enter key completes a question and prepares the program to accept answers. Once a question or answer is typed in, you cannot edit it until the test is completed and you use Testmaker's edit feature. You can, however, edit lines of questions or answers as you type them.

When you complete each question and its answers, the program repeats what you have typed. It would be better if it displayed questions and answers on the screen at the same time, but they are shown separately. Questions are recorded sequentially in Testmaker; you have to keep track of the number you are working on because the program does not automatically number the questions. However, when the program displays or prints a test, it does number the answers. This is a quirk not mentioned in the instruction booklet.

Editing

In the edit mode, Testmaker shows you each of the questions in the file in turn and asks if you want to edit it. If you have written a 50-question test, you must mark each
question with either "YES" or "NO." Once you have done that, the program displays the questions after which you typed an affirmative answer and allows you to edit them.

When you have completed a test, it is not possible to add or delete questions. The edit mode only lets you correct your questions. To add or delete questions, you must make a new file. I tried deleting a question by typing backspace more characters than you have typed, the program crashes.

The system Testmaker uses to display test questions is impractical. It shows questions for about six seconds, clears the screen, and shows the answers. Students cannot reread the questions nor adjust the length of time available to read questions. To answer multiple-choice questions, students must use the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 to refer to the answers. The program does not accept other numbers. However, the use of letters other than T and F in response to true/false questions scores as an incorrect answer. This aspect of the program is unacceptable; it is too likely that students might accidentally hit a wrong key and have it count against them.

It is easy to print tests by making a selection from the main menu. Your questions are printed following a heading that includes name, date, class, and test file. The program is set for a standard baud rate of 600 and does not allow you to change to a higher speed. If your printer is set at a different rate, you must remember to POKE the computer before running Testmaker.

You are given the choice of producing either a master or a student copy before printing. Choosing the master prints the test with the correct answer marked with asterisks. My copy of the test had the commands for printing a separate true/false test reversed. Choosing the student version of the printout elicited a copy with the answers. There are some problems with the print format. There is no line space between questions and no line space between a question and its first answer. And a line space is skipped in printing wherever you were forced to use a down arrow on a line.

**Summing Up**

A utility program should work quickly, logically, and simply; it should get the job done. If extras are added, they should not obscure the basic functions of the program. Testmaker has some helpful and unique features, such as automatic grading for on-screen tests and the option to merge files of different kinds of questions. But there are some nuts and bolts problems that need to be corrected. Andy Irvin, owner of Saguaro Software, was very cooperative on the telephone and concerned about trying to make Testmaker as good as it should be. He and I agreed that the program has some good features. He also stated that he and the program author would make every effort to clear up some problems in the program. Be prepared for some frustration, but don't count this one out if you want some of the interesting features it has to offer.

---

**Test Usage**

When you use a program you have created, Testmaker prompts you for the file name and tells you to insert your file disk. Although you can run multiple-choice and true/false questions in one test, they are separated and the multiple-choice questions come first. On-screen tests display scores when they are completed.

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Tell them "I saw it in HOT CoCo."
A Full Deck with Full Character Set

by James J. Barbarello

The quality of the product’s PC board is good. I did discern some traces of residue from the flux-cleaning process that the untrained eye might miss. A common practice I’ve noticed in products for the CoCo is the use of very small PC pads where they are not needed. Largers pads can provide more mechanical integrity and decrease the possibility of damage when users need to modify the board in some way, such as soldering switch wires to it. Barring these minor shortcomings, the construction quality of FCS is well suited to its use.

Documentation and Installation

FCS comes with a four-page instruction guide. Two of the pages are little more than an advertisement for FCS. But that is acceptable because very little information is needed to use this device. The last page contains the installation instructions. It tells you to unpack and check the FCS board for any bent pins. If you have to straighten any out, be careful. Use minimal pressure and needle-nose pliers as instructed. Excess pressure or carelessness can damage the electrical contact between the pins and the board.

Construction Quality

I tested the “CoCo 1” version of FCS on an old E-board CoCo. FCS is a double-sided, glass-epoxy PC (printed-circuit) board about 3½ by 2¾ inches. It contains a ROM chip, four TTL (transistor-transistor logic) chips, some resistors, and a 40-pin socket that accepts the 6847 IC (integrated circuit) chip from your CoCo. The underside of the board contains two rows of 20 pins spaced 0.6 of an inch apart. These pins mate with the 6847 IC socket in your CoCo.

The quality of the product’s PC board is good. I did discern some traces of residue from the flux-cleaning process that the untrained eye might miss. A common practice I’ve noticed in products for the CoCo is the use of very small PC pads where they are not needed. Largers pads can provide more mechanical integrity and decrease the possibility of damage when users need to modify the board in some way, such as soldering switch wires to it. Barring these minor shortcomings, the construction quality of FCS is well suited to its use.

“Full Character Set is hardware based. It modifies the CoCo’s character generator to produce a new, true upper- and lowercase character set.”

E-board CoCo like mine, you could run into a problem. Corrosion between the pins of the IC and its socket could make the chip hard to remove. Be patient, it is better to work slowly and carefully than to damage the IC.

Once the 6847 is removed, you place it on the FCS socket. A problem with the instructions becomes evident at this point. The IC has a small dot on its upper-left side to indicate pin 1. But pin 1 of the socket on the FCS board is not clearly marked. After investigation, I found a small chamfer on one corner of the socket that identifies it as pin 1. On the version I tested, pin 1 points toward the on-board ICs. The manufacturer should add a clear marking on pin 1 of the socket or a drawing showing the proper installation orientation. This is important because 6847 chips are expensive and can be damaged if installed incorrectly.

Once you have mounted your 6847 chip on the FCS board, you align the 40 pins on the bottom of the board with the socket in the CoCo. Pin 1 of the 6847 chip should be oriented in the same way over its old socket as it was before you removed it. Because the FCS board will fit only one way, this is a good check of whether you have properly inserted the 6847 in the new socket. FCS also comes with instructions for adding two optional switches, one that allows you to dynamically disable the board and another that permits you to mechanically switch the reverse-video screen on and off. A note to E-board CoCo owners: After installing FCS, I could not completely replace the RF shield. The FCS board sits too high and interferes with the shield closure at the rear. Although this is annoying, I did not notice an increase in interference.

Performance

Once installed, there is nothing more to do than turn on your CoCo. If you want to add the optional switches for disabling FCS or enabling its reverse-video screen, you should do it before installation. FCS was not meant to be plugged in and pulled out. Each time you install or remove it, you increase the chance of bent or damaged pins.

When you turn on your modified CoCo after installing FCS you might think the new component is not working. The difference in the appearance of the sign-on message is subtle. Press the shift-O key combination and begin typing. You’ll see crisp, clear lowercase characters with true descenders. The zero is slashed and the letter O is better formed (not
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HOT CoCo
like the original rectangle-shaped Q). The characters are finer and more pleasing. The instructions contain a live-line program to display the new character set. You can get the reverse-video screen without the optional switch by POKEing screen memory.

An initial concern of mine was the characters FCS produced with the POKE command. If you POKE 64 through 127, you get the same characters with or without FCS (except for 95, which produces a left arrow normally and an underline with FCS). But from zero to 63, the characters FCS creates are different, which could be an unwelcome condition when used with programs that rely on the original character ROM. However, the solution is easy; switch to the disable mode. For this reason, I recommend installing the optional switches.

It is important to realize that FCS does not provide enhancement with many commercial programs such as Telewriter-64 from Cognitec and the VIP series. This is because they use their own software-generated characters. But for programs that do not generate their own character sets, FCS is a welcome addition. The reverse-video lowercase characters you put up with otherwise can drive you a little crazy; they remind me of looking at a patchwork quilt. The added intelligibility you'll gain from FCS with communications programs alone is well worth the price of the product.

**Summing Up**

FCS provides an enhanced character set for the CoCo in normal operation. Although it does not offer a significant advantage to computerists who use Telewriter or the VIP series heavily, it is a welcome addition to the rest of the CoCo community. And its price tag is reasonable. Cautious workers will find the installation to be quick and easy. If FCS is representative of CoCo Devices products yet to come, I look forward to seeing more of their line.

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**Take Control with the Hi-Res II Screen Commander**

by Jeffrey S. Parker

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Hi-Res II Screen Commander version 2.2 is manufactured by Cer Comp, 5566 Ricochet Ave., Las Vegas, NV 89110, 702.452-0632. It sells for $24.95 on cassette or $29.95 on disk plus $2.50 for shipping. It requires a minimum of 16K.

Hi-Res II Screen Commander is a screen utility from Cer Comp that offers a great deal of versatility for choosing how to use a computer monitor. It allows you to select settings between 28 and 255 characters per line of upper- and lowercase letters and numbers. There are nine different line lengths to choose from in this range, and the settings between 28 and 85 are all legible.

Hi-Res II offers more than just line lengths, though. It seems to have been designed to emulate a more sophisticated terminal, something along the lines of the Digital Equipment Corp. VT-100. This might be surprising, but with so many display options at your fingertips, controlled with either the keyboard or simple CHR$ (n) strings sent to the screen, you have a far more powerful video display than you had a right to expect when you bought your CoCo.

Along with two choices of character sets, Hi-Res II gives you character highlighting, which is the reverse of whatever screen colors you might be using. (For example, black on white instead of white on black.) On-screen underlining and double-size characters are also available. From one to 23 lines of screen display can be protected, which allows you to keep an eye on notes, formulas, and instructions without fear of erasure—especially when mixing text and graphics in PMODE 4. Hi-Res II is a powerful display-enhancement package.

Another nice feature of Hi-Res II is its ability to provide an adjustable automatic key-repeat function, which allows the user to define how long an alphanumeric key must be depressed before it will repeat. This feature can also be disabled.

In addition to all the support features and functions of Hi-Res II, there are a couple of other aspects of the program that make it stand out. It uses only 2K of RAM in addition to 6K of graphics RAM, which means that it packs quite a programming wallop for a small package. And more importantly, the program offers a great deal of compatibility. It can be located in any area of RAM and it interfaces with the Basic ROM in the CoCo. That means that Hi-Res II is compatible with a very large number of Color Computer programs. However, don't expect it to work with other sophisticated programs that have their own graphics routines for character display, such as some spreadsheets or word processors. But if you are using such a program, you can toggle in and out of Hi-Res II's display to get back to the usual CoCo screen.

The manual that comes with Hi-Res II is easy to follow and very thorough. However, it has a couple of shortcomings. The loading and executing instructions are not given until page 10. the next to last page of the booklet. And loading instructions for disk are omitted altogether. (To load Hi-Res II on disk, type LOAD "PROGRAM" and follow with EXECUTE.) Despite this drawback, the manual does provide clear instructions for implementing Hi-Res II's commands and features. It offers examples of control keys and a listing for a demo file designed to show off the program's features.

Hi-Res II might be the finest screen utility available for the Color Computer because of its versatility, ease of use, advanced features, and high level of compatibility. Its sophistication puts it on a par with more expensive programs that often perform far less effectively. If you want the excitement of high resolution without the frustration of high price, I recommend Hi-Res II without hesitation.
Praise for Kidwriter

by Richard Ramella

Kidwriter is superb software. It is a story-writing package that combines scene-making and writing to let children create and save their own stories. It is one of the few programs that truly taps the creativity of children because the resulting stories spring directly from their imaginations.

When Kidwriter arrived at my home, I gathered my gang of testers and gave them the disk. The program is unmatched by any children’s program I’ve tested for ease of use. They read the simple 10-page instructions far enough to discover that by typing RUN “SPIN” they could get the program started. Thereafter, they discarded the booklet and went to the heart of the discovery process. Within 10 minutes, they had performed all the possible moves of the program. They never bothered to read the manual because the rest of Kidwriter’s documentation is excellent.

The program starts with a demonstration that shows scenes, plays snippets of songs, and explains its own use. Pressing any key ends the demonstration. Next, the program displays a menu with four choices: make a new picture story, load an old story, view a directory of stories, and quit. The directory selection offers three options: see the directory, erase a story, and return to the story-making part of the program. To get into the heart of the program, you choose the make-a-new-story option from the main menu. The program provides simple on-screen directions at every step.

Children can select the color scheme and background color from the story-making
Once Upon Children’s Tales

by Richard Ramela


total interest ease of use

meets maintains documentation objective interest ease of use

1 2 3 4 5

OVERALL RATING 5.50

Children’s Tales is manufactured by Dorsett Educational Systems, P.O. Box 1226, Norman, OK 73070, 405-288-2301. It requires 16K, comes on cassette, and sells for $59.90.

The Childrens’ Tales package from Dorsett Educational Systems comprises 16 interactive, illustrated, and engaging children’s stories. The package aims to increase reading and verbal-comprehension skills with painless tests of short-term memory sprinkled through the texts. Each story takes about half an hour to complete and is similar to a chapter in a book.

Dorsett knows its way around this kind of program. The company has been in the interactive audio-visual learning business since 1957. It currently offers more than 1,000 computer-aided instruction programs. Its program’s usually mix taped narration with machine-language text and pictures.

The Children’s Tales illustrations are well made, even though they are small and are sometimes repeated too often in a story. Many are of such good quality that I suspect a digital reader was used to transfer the original art to the computer. There are some brief animations, but the purpose of the graphics is to reinforce the action through static scenes and characters.

The 16 tales are Mother Goose, More Mother Goose, The Three Little Kittens, The Three Bears, A Child's Garden of Verses, Aesop's Fables, Cinderella, Alice in Wonderland, The Emperor's New Clothes, The Ugly Duckling, The Frog Prince, Sleeping Beauty, Scheherazade and the Arabian Nights, Aladdin and the Magic Lamp, The Great Pyramids, and The Story of Atlantis. I was surprised and dismayed to find that the story of Alice in Wonderland is modernized in this program. Wonderland is represented as a shopping mall, and Alice is shrunk by a TV camera—that isn’t Alice in Wonderland.

I had some helpers try these programs, and I gained a lot of insight by watching them. A 4-year-old enjoyed the Mother Goose tapes and managed to answer most of the number-tap questions. A 9-year-old liked The Story of Atlantis but needed to be told that this was a mythical tale and not history. In a home setting, one run of each story seemed sufficient to the children who tried them. I bet that in a school setting, students would vie to get first crack at these stories.

Children’s Tales comes in a 7-by-9-inch book-size imitation-leather container. If $60 seems steep, divide the package’s 16 programs into the purchase price. Children’s Tales is a bargain; it offers 16 half-hour interactive tales for only $3.75 each. And I estimate that stories from the package will interest children from preschool to about sixth-grade levels.

An added value of this package is that its tales might prompt children to seek out the full original works where such exist. Lewis Carroll, Hans Christian Anderson, the Brothers Grimm, and Robert Lewis Stevenson are available in the library in their full-original form to children whose interest has been aroused.
Omega-File
by John Ogasapian

Omega-File is a disk-management system that can handle as many as 16 fields per record, 255 characters per field, with a file size that is limited only by the capacity of the data disk. It will sort on any field: change, add, and delete records; let you see them in sequence on the screen; and allow you to print them in condensed format. Which fields do you want to print and in what order? Do you want to print all the records in the file, a single file or group of consecutively numbered records, or a subset from the file containing a specific string of characters?

Because Omega-File packs a lot of features for $14.95, you might wonder what the catch is. What Omega-File does, it does well. But there are some things it doesn’t do at all. For instance, you can print a report heading for a file, but you can’t print individual column headings or labels for each field. You can sort by a single field, but not by a combination. You can search from the screen-routine prompt “match only print” at the point of printing all or part of a file, but not from the main menu or screen options. Multilevel searches and Boolean AND/OR search parameters are not possible. And because the program is written in machine code and copy protected, it is not easy to modify. What you see in the easy-to-understand manual is what you get.

Although Omega-File is copy protected, it does have a backup procedure. The program will only run from the main disk. But if there is a problem on the original, the backup disk can restore the original disk.

If you are looking for a disk-file manager that is easy to use, reliable, virtually foolproof, and capable of maintaining records with user-definable fields and making prints with a variety of options, Omega-File is the right choice. But you must also be willing to forego such amenities as simultaneous sorts and individual column labeling. These limitations could pose a problem in some applications, but for many others they will be inconsequential. Omega-File is a well-written program. If used with the right application, it would be a bargain at twice the price.

Goofy Covers Government
by Richard Ramella

Goofy Covers Government is produced by Walt Disney Software and marketed by Tandy Corp. (catalog no. 26-2533), 1400 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102. It requires 16K, comes on cassette, and sells for $34.95.

1. The Vice President goes to jail
2. A new election is held immediately
3. The president can be impeached and possibly removed from office

This is my favorite multiple-choice question in Goofy Covers Government. A Walt Disney program package starring the dim-witted but lovable Goofy. If you do not know the answer, go to the nearest Radio Shack store and buy this program immediately.

Goofy Covers Government is a two-story
"The scenes are well drawn in the classic Disney style. When an old jalopy began to hop up and down, I got a real sense of movement reminiscent of a cartoon."

The scenes are reminiscent of a cartoon.

...and the other on the role of Congress. The programming technique used in this software is worthy of note. Though you might have only a Color Basic machine, you will still get high resolution, color, movement, and sound. The scenes are well drawn in the classic Disney style—right down to the threelfingered characters. The animation, though quite limited, does have its moments. When an old jalopy began suddenly to hop up and down, I got a real sense of movement reminiscent of a cartoon.

Although there is little plot in the two tales of the package, there is a great deal of information and humor. The words of the stories appear on the screen with the scene. Then they play through the TV speaker as output from audio portions on the program tape. This read-first, hear-second style slows the reception of the executive and legislative branches of the federal government...
The Knowledge Index

With school back in session, it's time to put the CoCo to work doing research. Even if you're not a student, I'll show you how to stay on top of current affairs: research the latest medical, agricultural, or electronic developments; and tap databases covering business, engineering, mathematics, law, psychology, and education.

Visiting The Knowledge Index is an electronic walk through the reference section of your local library. Haven't you often wished you could find the information needed to begin work immediately and avoid the dreaded trip to the library? The Knowledge Index can put you in touch with your material faster.

The Knowledge Index is operated by Dialog Inc., a large professional-research database owned and compiled by Lockheed Corporation. Dialog contains millions of citations in hundreds of databases that require some training to operate fully. Through The Knowledge Index, Dialog has made portions of these databases available—at certain hours and reduced rates—to less experienced users.

The Search

The Knowledge Index is command driven; there are no menus from which to make selections. Before you sign on, you must plan the search you will conduct and know the database commands. If you haven't used a service like this, don't hesitate to jump in. The Knowledge Index is a good place to learn command-driven searching. It's faster than menu-driven services, and you'll soon find it easy to operate.

Online-research techniques are thoroughly covered in the loose-leaf manual that members receive along with two free hours of connect time. I recommend that you read the manual carefully and keep the command index at hand while you are on line. It contains three sections that cover the details of electronic research, including methods for planning professional research strategy, appendices of definitions, subjects, telephone numbers, and protocols.

After reading the manual, use the connect time to practice a few searches—the manual's on-line exercises will help you learn your way around. There are sign-on procedures for Uninet, Tymnet, and Telenet in the command index. A few of the prompts are not documented in the manual, but this should not prevent you from signing on. It merely means you must press the enter key a few extra times.

Planning your strategy in advance involves selecting key words or concepts that accurately represent your research topic. A thesaurus is helpful at this stage. For example, if you were searching for television-news citations, your key words might include "ethics," "law," "legal," "policy," and "practices."

Once you identify your key words, you can use the logical operators, OR, AND, and NOT, to direct your search. If you searched for "television" OR "ethics," you'd receive a list of citations containing references to either topic. If you used AND, the search would return only citations relevant to both subjects.

The search commands are easy to remember: FIND, DISPLAY, BEGIN, EXPAND, and PAGE, for example. In most cases, you can shorten commands to one letter. However, you cannot abbreviate COST, LOGOFF, SET or HELP.

The Information

You must know the names of the databases you wish to search. Each database title is listed in the manual and the command index. The user's manual contains a description of each database; a newsletter keeps members informed of additions and changes in the services.

There are currently more than 25 databases available on a wide range of subjects. EDUC1, for example, is a database compiled by ERIC (the Educational Resources Information Center) of the National Institute of Education—part of the U.S. Department of Education. In 1982, ERIC contained nearly half a million citations from over 700 periodicals, including descriptive abstracts of course plans, research reports, surveys, and curriculum and teaching guides. Each citation contains a descriptive abstract; all types of papers are cited, even unpublished works.

There are four databases on computers and electronics. IDS (International Software Database) contains over 6,500 software listings, with releases dating back to 1973. You search by eight major subtopics, such as education, industrial, systems, scientific, and personal.

Once you have found the citations you need, you may request printed copies of the article or head to the local library, armed with a complete reading list. If you elect to order documents on line, the cost is charged to your account. The manual details methods for ordering information.

DialMail

DialMail, an electronic-mail service with some unique features, is now available to Knowledge Index users. This is a menu-driven service that lets you send U.S. or electronic mail to other Knowledge Index and Dialog members. DialMail also provides a mail-list feature that allows you to maintain a file of frequently used names and addresses.

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Write to The Knowledge Index, care of Dialog Information Services, 3460 Hillview Ave., Palo Alto, CA 94304, or call them at 415-852-3901. The Knowledge Index can save you hours of research and perhaps supply information that is not available locally.

Address correspondence to Bobby Ballard, 1207 Eighth Ave., 4R, Brooklyn, NY 11215. You may also reach him on line through Compuserve (#72746.2373 or #73135.255), The Source (#BCT173), and MCI Mail (#172.3476). Bobby's BBS number is 718-499-1633.

October 1985 HOT CoCo 85
Controlling the Cursor

To follow this column, you will need an editor/assembly. The authors use Micro Works’ Macro 80C disk assembler, and changes are given for Radio Shack’s EDTASM+. Other editors/asmberers will work, but the programs may require some additional modification. The documentation that comes with your software should provide the commands you need.

Last month’s program, Display, will never make it as a word processor. The only editing capability it has is the backspace/erase, and you had that in the first program: It’s part of POLCAT. You need the ability to move the cursor around and a more sophisticated way to insert and delete text. We’ll show you how to program some of these functions, beginning with arrow-key control of the cursor.

The Program Listing, Destructive Cursor, is fairly long—at least for this column. However, it uses simple commands and a few subroutines. When you run the program, you’ll see what’s going on. EDTASM+ users should delete line 0007 and the START command from line 0050. Assemble the program and execute it from Basic by typing EXEC &H0E00. If you need more clarification, use a debugger to display the contents of registers X (screen address) and A (the ASCII character). Here’s an overview of the program:

- Lines 1-6 use Equates to set up labels.
- In line 11, GO starts the main program.
- In lines 12-21, GO compares A to the break key and each of the four arrow keys.
- Lines 22-25 print the character pressed and return for another. If the key pressed was not the break or arrow keys.
- In lines 26-37, subroutines for the arrow keys update the cursor address.
- In lines 38-48, CHECK keeps the cursor on the screen, stores the new cursor address, and then returns for another key.
- In lines 49-50, DONE returns you to Basic when you press the break key.

So how do the arrow keys work? The computer translates each keypress into the appropriate ASCII code: therefore, each arrow key sends a number that POLCAT picks up and places in register A. When the GO routine compares A to the arrow key’s numeric code, it finds them equal, and the program branches to the subroutine for that arrow.

Although the screen appears as a matrix of rows and columns, its represented in memory as a linear sequence from $400 to $600. You can then manipulate the cursor by adding or subtracting $32 to/from the current cursor address. Therefore, if the cursor is at the left side of the third line (address $440) and you press the down arrow, 32 characters ($20) are added to $440, and the cursor moves down one line, to the left side of the fourth line ($460).

In the OFFBOT (off the bottom of the screen) subroutine, X is loaded with the $5FF number, which resets the cursor to the bottom right corner of the screen when you try to use the down or right arrows to move the cursor off the bottom of the screen.

The CHECK subroutine employs some new branch commands following comparisons. CMPX #VIDRAM, BLO OFFTOP instructs the computer to compare X to $400 to see if the cursor is lower than screen memory, branch to OFFTOP if it is lower (BLO means “branch if lower than”), and compare X to the last screen address to see if the cursor will go off the bottom of the screen. CMPX #$FF, BHS OFFBOT instructs the computer to branch to OFFBOT if X is higher than or the same as [BHS means “branch if higher than or the same as”] $5FF.

The GO routine compares A to the arrow-key codes and branches if A is equal to one of the codes [BEQ means “branch if equal”].

BRA GO (BRA means “branch always”) returns the program to the main GO subroutine—the statement goes back to the keyboard to wait for you to press another key. If you press an arrow key, you will move the cursor; if you press any other key, that character will be printed on the screen.

Jump commands are similar to branches. Branches follow comparisons or tests and perform one of two actions as a result. For example, BEQ actually means “branch if equal, but ignore the branch if not.” Jumps are unconditional: JMP means always jump. The jump commands in Destructive Cursor force you to distinguish between subroutines. JMP tells the program to move to a subroutine and return to the point from which it came.

The final subroutine, DONE, includes a statement to instruct the computer to jump to Basic (JMP BASIC). Once that’s done, the program is over—you don’t come back. The JSR CLS, JSR POLCAT, and JSR PRINT commands work because Basic’s ROM subroutines end with an RTS (return to sender) instruction. You don’t see these subroutines, so the ending RTS isn’t apparent. Be careful that your program doesn’t inadvertently fall into subroutines. BRA offers no chance of moving to the next subroutine, but a series of BEQs might present an opportunity to move on to the next program module.

Write to Victor and James Perottti at 163-D Pine Grove Heights, Athens, OH 45701.

### Table 1. Arrow Keys and Cursor Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>ASCII Code</th>
<th>Subroutine Called</th>
<th>Effect on Cursor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Left Arrow</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>LEFT</td>
<td>Subtract 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right Arrow</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>RIGHT</td>
<td>Add 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up Arrow</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>Subtract 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down Arrow</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>Add 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>DONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assembly language uses many load and store commands to move things into (STORE) and out of (LOAD) memory locations. The LEAX, LEAU, and LEAS commands are easy ways to load addresses into 16-bit registers. Commands such as LDS, LDS, LDA, and LDB offer flexibility in fetching addresses or values, but we’ve used them in the program too. In the START initialization subroutine, LDS #VIDRAM Load $400 into X (again, the # indicates the Vidram number, and not the contents of its address). That number is then stored (STX) in CURSOR just to make sure that the cursor starts at the upper left corner of the screen.
Program Listing. Destructive Cursor

0001 0400 VIDRAM EQU $400 TOP OF SCREEN
0002 0A01 POLCAT EQU $A101 GET CHARACTER
0003 0A0A PRINT EQU $A30A PRINT TO SCREEN
0004 0A0B CURSOR EQU $OB88 ADDR FOR CURSOR
0005 0A0D CLS EQU $OB98 CLEAR SCREEN
0006 0A27 BASIC EQU $OB27 ADDR FOR BASIC
0007 0B2C START NAM CURSOR JSR CLS CLEAR SCREEN
0008 0B2C BDA928
0009 0B2F 8D0400
0010 0B32 9F88
0011 0B3A 8D0181
0012 0B37 8103
0013 0B39 2740
0014 0B3B 8109
0015 0B3D 2729
0016 0B3F 8108
0017 0B41 271F
0018 0B43 810A
0019 0B45 2714
0020 0B47 815E
0021 0B49 2709
0022 0B4B BDA30A
0023 0B4E 3001
0024 0B50 9F88
0025 0B52 20E0

**PROCESS CURSOR MOVES

0026 0B54 3088E0 UP LEAX -32,X MOVE UP A LINE
0027 0B57 9F88 STX CURSOR MOVE UP A LINE
0028 0B59 2013 BRA CHECK PUT CRSR THERE
0029 0B5B 308820 DOWN LEAX -32
0030 0B5E 9F88 STX CURSOR STILL ON SCR?
0031 0B60 200C BRA CHECK PUT CRSR THERE
0032 0B62 301F LEFT LEAX -1,X
0033 0B64 9F88 STX CURSOR STILL ON SCR?
0034 0B66 2006 BRA CHECK PUT CRSR THERE
0035 0B68 3001 RIGHT LEAX 1,X
0036 0B6A 9F88 STX CURSOR STILL ON SCR?
0037 0B6C 2000 BRA CHECK PUT CRSR THERE
0038 0B6E 8C0400 CHECK CMP,X TV IDRAM OFF THE TOP?
0039 0B71 2507 BRA CHECK GOTO FIX ROUTN
0040 0B73 8C05FF OFFTOP LOX t$5FF PUT CURSOR AT
0041 0B76 2409 BRA CHECK GOTO FIX ROUTN
0042 0B78 20A C BRA GO GET ANOTHER CHCTR
0043 0B7A 8E0400 OFFTOP LOX t$5FF PUT CURSOR AT
0044 0B7D 9F88 STX CURSOR BOTTOM RIGHT
0045 0B7F 20B3 BRA GO GET ANOTHER CHCTR
0046 0B81 8E05FF OFFBOT LOX t$5FF PUT CURSOR AT
0047 0B84 9F88 STX CURSOR BOTTOM RIGHT
0048 0B86 20AC BRA GO GET ANOTHER CHCTR
0049 0B88 7E0A27 DISE DONE, RETURN TO BASIC
0050 0B8B 0E00 END START

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Changing Print Styles
With Color Disk Scripsit

Color Disk Scripsit offers no easy way to select different print styles
or to match baud rates with your printer. I have a Tandy DMP-110
printer with switch-selectable baud rates of 600 or 1,200. However, if
I return to Basic and try to list a program, I can’t do so without either
POKEing the value for the 1,200-baud rate into the computer or
changing the printer switch back to 600 baud.

Listing 1, Printer Set, solves both problems. Line 50 sets the com­
puter’s baud rate to 1,200, and line 60 puts the printer in the word­
processing mode. You can change the values to accommodate differ­
ent printers.

Run this program before Scripsit and select the print style you de­
sire. Running it before a programming session lets you print out list­
ing in interesting print styles. The program’s main value, though, is
in saving you the trouble of having to look up a lot of different control
codes and to POKE values to change printer modes. You could easily
expand it to select various spacing and carriage-return modes, as well.

D.A. Dolbey
Fairfield, TX

Printer Formatter

What is more frustrating than typing in long Basic listings, then
making a trial LLIST to check for typing errors only to have an 80­
character-per-line printout while the magazine follows the screen’s
32-character format?

I tried POKEing the line-width location ($9B) with a value less than
the 132-character default with no success on my Radio Shack LP VII.
Checking the printer driver in ROM ($A2BF), I found that the software
tries to force a carriage return by doing a carriage-return delay when
the line exceeds the width setting of $9B. That has no effect on my
LP VII; it keeps plodding across the line until it bumps the 80-character
limit and forces itself to drop a line. I developed Printer Formatter
(Listing 2) that allows as many characters per line as you want, starts
the line indented to any margin you set, and pauses at the bottom of
each page to let you insert a new sheet or skip the perforations.

To implement an interactive LLIST formatter, I first tried saving my
program to tape in an ASCII format (CSAVE “File name”.A). I thought
I could read each record (line) of Basic in and print it. Not that easy.
INPUT# = 1.A$ or LINEINPUT# = 1) would not include the carriage
returns (ASCII 13) that end each line in the input string. It looked like
I would have to read in each block of tape and then decode the cassette
buffer. Since I used a ROM call to read blocks, it makes a simple Basic­
only program.

To use it, CSAVE the program you want to LLIST as an ASCII copy.
Now load in the formatter and run it. It will ask for characters per line,
lines per page, and the left margin tab. After this, prepare your printer
and load your tape. The LLIST to your specifications is made as the
tape is progressively read, so leave the cassette player on until the
entire listing is printed. When the bottom of your page setting is
reached, you will be prompted to change paper. You can advance
continuous sheets manually, or insert another single sheet. Press the
enter key and the printout continues.

Robert K. Fink
Dayton, OH

Undocumented Use of RND

It isn’t in my CoCo manual, but you can use the RND function in
the following manner:

10 FOR I = 1 TO 10
20 A = RND(0)
30 PRINT A
40 NEXT !

This gives results in a range of zero to one. If you want random num­
bers between A and B, replace lines 20 and 30 from the program above
with:

20 C = INT((B - A )·RND(0)) + A
30 PRINT C

Ragib Karamemedovic
Sarajevo, Yugoslavia

Program Listing 1. Printer Set

10 REM PRINTER SET PROGRAM
20 REM "GO"
40CLS
50 POKE 159, 41 '1200 BAUD RATE
60 PRINT#: 2, CHR$(25) "WORD PROCESSING MODE SET"
70 PRINT TAB(6) "SELECT CHARACTER SET"
80 PRINT:"---------
90 PRINT: PRINT
100 PRINTTAB(3) "1. STANDARD"
**NEW!**

**MAROONED!**
By Steve Hartford

Sitting on the back porch one afternoon you see a strange, flashing UFO descend from the clouds and land in the corn field. Being the curious type, you run out to investigate and find a spaceship with its hatch open. As you step inside the hatch closes and the ship takes off. You must find a way to get back home. A great graphics adventure! 32K & one disk drive required.

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October 1985 HOT CoCo 93
Owl-Ware, Epson, Okidata, Apropos, DiskPorter, Marooned, Cer-Comp's Starship Falcon, The Other Guy's Software, and More

Information related to the Product News section is supplied by manufacturers. HOT CoCo has not tested or reviewed the products discussed here and cannot guarantee manufacturers' claims.

It is easy to overlook the extras until some need or application comes along that demands a disk drive, a particular type of printer, or even a printer stand. Having the right peripherals and an organized work environment can really help you get the most out of computing. Sometimes one gadget or piece of equipment can make all the difference in what you and your CoCo can turn out. Recent price wars in the CoCo marketplace and general computer marketplaces make it a good time to buy a disk drive or printer. Here are some of the products we've heard about this month.

Peripheral

One of the major sources of CoCo disk drives is Owl-Ware. They now offer a disk-drive tutorial program with 10 lessons to help customers who are new to disk drives. The disk will also contain games and utilities. It requires 32K and sells separately for $24.95, but the company is offering it at $2.95 with the purchase of an Owl-Ware disk drive.

There are several new printers on the market this month, and prices are coming down all over. Our reader surveys indicate that in addition to Tandy models, Color Computer owners favor Star Micronics, Epson, and Okidata printers. Last month HOT CoCo reviewed the Star Micronics SG-10, the newest dot-matrix Star product on the market. But Epson has also released a new inexpensive dot-matrix printer, the Spectrum LX-80. It sells for $299. The 80-column printer runs at 100 cps (characters per second) in its draft mode and 16 cps in its near-letter-quality mode. The LX-80 also has a built-in parallel interface, friction feed, an expandable 1K buffer, and optional tractor and cut-sheet feeders.

Epson has also just released a new $299 daisy-wheel printer called the DX-10. The new 82-column letter-quality printer works at 10 cps and uses Diablo print wheels. It offers pica and elite character sets, international character sets, and a bidirectional, logic-seeking print head. Okidata's new dot-matrix printer with 10 lessons to program or open disk drives. The disk will also contain static-control products. It contains computer housings. The kit also contains a 14-inch monitor receiver (RGE150SL) with a comb filter, a flat square black-matrix picture tube, a five-button digital tuning system, bidirectional program scan, and 142-channel capability. Its random-access infrared remote control has quick view, mute and RF (radio frequency) switching. It also has a sleep timer. The new Sylvania set sells for $469.

Computing Aids

The Read/Right division of the Texwipe company has released a product for cleaning and maintaining computers. The Read/Right Microcomputer Cleaning Kit is designed to remove contaminants from disk-drive heads, video screens, and computer housings. The kit also contains static-control products. It sells for $34.95.

DiskPorter from Potomac Industries is a versatile, portable disk organizer that doubles as a copy stand, hangs on the wall, slips into a drawer, or stores on a shelf. It displays the tops of the 20 disks it stores, making them easily accessible. It sells for $29.95.

Printer stands seem to be an area of innovation. Every month brings something new. The Howard Printer Stand from Howard Medical Computers is a plexiglass bridge with a foam top and an er's memory until you change them, even if the printer is turned off. The Microlinen 192 also offers a "correspondence quality" mode and bit-image graphics. It has a list price of $499.

Apropos Technology offers a low-cost daisy-wheel printer that should turn some heads at its price. The Aprotek Daisy 1120 is a 20-cps, Diablo 630-compatible daisy-wheel printer. It has front-panel pitch selections, automatic paper load, switch-selectable page length, and a 2K buffer. The 1120 also has a standard Centronics parallel interface. It lists at $364 and its optional tractor-feed attachment sells for $82. The 1120 comes with a one-year warranty on parts and labor. The company welcomes dealer inquiries.

Why buy a new color TV and pass up the sharpness of a color monitor for your CoCo? Several companies, including General Electric, Mitsubishi, Panasonic, and Sears offer monitor receiv-
cork-tipped feet that is designed to reduce noise and vibration. It allows 2½ inches of clearance beneath the printer for storing paper. It sells for $39.50. Inland Corp. makes the Inland Universal Printer Stand that is designed to fit any printer. The two-piece stand comes with sound-absorbing pads, cable routert to prevent printer cables from interfering with paper feed, and a slight forward tilt to make it easier to read from the printer. The company claims that the cost of these stands will be about half the price of a conventional stand, but the actual selling price was unavailable at press time.

**Games and Miscellaneous**

What do you do if a UFO lands outside your house? Why, check it out, of course. And when you step inside, the door closes behind you, and you go into the stars. This is the premise of Marooned, a two-part graphic adventure authored by Steve Hartford and available from Saguaro Software. The adventure offers more than 100 rooms and outdoor locations and also has a game-save feature. It requires 32K and a disk drive. Marooned sells for $29.95. Saguaro Software also recently moved north to Colorado. The company's new address is P.O. Box 1864, Telluride, CO 81435. Their new phone number is 303-728-4937.

Spectral Associates has re-packaged several of its game and education programs. Space Pac contains 10 of the company's popular space-arcade games that normally cost from $14.95 to $24.95 each: it sells for $49.95. Education Pac costs $29.95 and offers six Spectral Associates education programs that regularly sell for $14.95 to $19.95. Space Pac requires 16K and a joystick; Education Pac requires 32K.

Cer-Comp, a company well known for its fine applications and utilities, has released a new graphics-adventure game called Starship Falcon, in which interstellar terrorists have threatened the planet Earth with world-wide starvation. They possess a biological weapon that can destroy all edible plant species throughout the galaxy. However, it is said that on the distant planet Zephyr there is an edible plant that is not affected by the herbicide. Can you obtain seeds to this plant and return to ensure the Earth's survival? Starship Falcon requires 32K and a disk drive. It sells for $21.95.

Cer-Comp has released several new products this year, and Product News will continue to let you know about them. Look for an informative in-depth review of the company's CBasic compiler in an upcoming issue of HOT CoCo.

Joe Nelson is the other guy from The Other Guy's Software. The company offers Bob's Magic Graphic Machine (see the review in last month's issue of HOT CoCo), Omega-File (see the review this month), and KeepTrak, among other programs. It has recently released Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable and is working in a programmable-function-calculator similar to the popular Sidekick software marketed for the IBM by Borland International. Nelson maintains that The Other Guy's Software intends to sell "good products at reasonable prices."

Long Division is a new drill-and-practice educational program from B5 software. It offers a tutorial, workspace for multiplication, error information, scoring analysis, and multiple levels. It also lets you enter your own problems. It requires 32K and comes on cassette for $19.95 and disk for $21.95.

Try-O-Print is a printer utility with routines for printing mailing labels, cassette labels, disk directories, invoices, purchase orders, and statements. The program is written in Basic to provide easy customization. It requires 16K and comes on cassette or disk for $19.95 plus $2 for shipping from Try-O-Byte.

D & A Research produces a complete line of bus-related I/O (input/output) equipment for TRS-80 computers. The company has recently released the J110K Bus Adaptor Kit for the Color Computer, which converts the Color Computer bus to a TRS-80 Model I look-alike for I/O-driven devices. The adapter fits into the ROM port of the Color and allows you to hack in almost any electronic device for interfacing. The J110K sells for $15 unassembled. You can also buy an assembled version of the board (J110A) for $20. The assembly manual is $5. Contact the company for more detailed information.
Education Extravaganza

If you've ventured this far into your copy of HOT CoCo, then you probably perused the "Color Computer Education Guide" in the middle of the magazine. You may even have noticed that it had its own special "cover" and table of contents. What gives?

The story began last spring, when it came time to plan our fall issues. Traditionally, education is an appropriate topic for the autumn season, and so we selected October as Color Computer Education Month at HOT CoCo. The timing is just right, since the October issue arrives at newsstands and in mailboxes by early September. (Remind me to explain sometime just why HOT CoCo comes out so early.)

Timing is one thing, but content is another. What can you say about computers and education that hasn't been said before, both here and in other publications? Our discussions of this weighty matter led to a couple of important conclusions. First, the Guide should contain material of interest to parents as well as to students and educators. Education, like charity, begins at home, and parents are the key. Well-informed parents can and should have a strong voice on this issue, and should learn a lot about computers in education to parents who may not have received the subject much thought before. If informed parents conclude that classroom computers are a good idea, perhaps they'll push for Color Computers. We hope so.

Education—Big Business

No matter how many times I see the figures, the sheer size of the American educational system is staggering. There are now more than 17,000 school districts with more than 100,000 schools! Now that Ma Bell has been dismembered, only the public utilities can match the school system in its presence in nearly every community. By the way, Texas has the most school districts with 1,123, but California has more schools—10,193.

What's really amazing is that the vast majority of school districts in the United States—more than 15,000—own at least one personal computer. From the numbers I've seen, my estimate is between 500,000 and 600,000 personal computers currently in use in the nation's schools. Well, perhaps not actually "in use," but at least available. Even in schools, computers sometimes sit on the closet shelf.

Which computer companies lead the pack of manufacturers hungry for a share of this market? Apple is the best seller, with Tandy and Commodore vying for second place. IBM, a late starter, is making up for lost time. In software, many of the traditional textbook publishers are now in the educational computer program business. They're banking that years of experience in education will overcome their inexperience with computers. I tend to think it will. It seems to me that, for creating good, sound educational software, knowing how to teach is far more important than knowing how to program. What do you think?

Sounding Like a Broken Record

Keep those cards and letters rolling in, folks. Mail call is still the highlight of the day, except when newly printed issues of HOT CoCo arrive at the office. So send your comments, ideas, and criticisms to:

Jeff DeTray
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Compare Performance.
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Your HJL-57 kit includes usage instructions and decimal codes produced by the function keys, plus a free sample program that defines the function keys as follows: F1 = Screen dump to printer. F2 = Repeat key (latching). F3 = Lower case upper case flip (If you have lower case capability). F4 = Control key; subtracts 64 from the ASCII value of any key pressed. Runs on disc or tape; extended or standard Basic.

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